

PAS D'ARMES AND LATE MEDIEVAL CHIVALRY: A CASEBOOK

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SUPPLEMENTARY SOURCE 1

The *Pas du Perron/Pas de Saumur* (Pas of the Perron/Pas of Saumur), the *Pas du Rocher Périlleux/Pas de la Gueule du Dragon* (Pas of the Perilous Rock/Pas of the Dragon's Mouth), the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon* (Pas of the Giant and the White Lady of the Pavilion), and the *Pas du Chevalier Aventureux* (Pas of the Adventurous Knight), 1446–47

This source consists of a translation of a narrative account of these four events.

Author: Guillaume Leseur

Language: Middle French

Edition used: Henri Courteault, ed., *Histoire de Gaston IV de Foix, par Guillaume Leseur. Chronique française inédite du XV^e siècle*, 2 vols (Paris: H. Laurens, 1893–96) (= HGF)

Manuscript source: Berlin, Staatsbibliothek, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Ham. 606 (Guillaume Leseur, *Histoire de Gaston IV, comte de Foix*): fols 75v–96v (*Pas du Perron/Pas de Saumur*); 98r–129v (*Pas du Rocher Périlleux/Pas de la Gueule du Dragon*); 131r–140r (*Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon*); 164r–169r (*Pas du Chevalier Aventureux*): <https://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht?PPN=PPN1841082945&PHYSID=PHYS_0001>

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INTRODUCTION

The earliest *pas d'armes* to take place in lands ruled by the Valois princes was the *Pas de l'Arbre Charlemagne* at Marsannay-la-Côte in 1434.¹ Organised by Pierre de Bauffremont, lord and count of Charny, under the aegis of the Burgundian duke, Philip the Good, it was open exclusively to international challengers and attracted knights from Castile, the Dauphiné, Gascony, Italy and Savoy. Yet, in the following decade, it was not in the Burgundian lands that the fashion for staging *pas d'armes* took off but rather in territories that were under the control of either Duke René of Anjou, king of Sicily, or Charles VII of France. Four particularly elaborate examples of this type of tournament, all of which consisted exclusively of jousting on horseback, mainly with rebated lances, were staged within a very short period of time in 1446–47 and featured a very tightly-knit group of French nobles who were loyal either to René or to Charles.² Indeed, René himself was the chief *entrepreneur* at the head of a team of defenders at two of these *pas d'armes*: the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon*, that was held at his manor of Launay before May 1446, and the *Pas de la Joyeuse Garde/Pas de Saumur*, also known as the *Pas du Perron* as it will be termed here,³ that took place a few weeks later at his sumptuous castle of Saumur between 26 June and 7 August 1446. In addition, René was the most illustrious competitor at the two other *pas d'armes* that form part of this group of events: the *Pas du Rocher Périlleux* (also known as the *Pas de la Gueule du Dragon*) that was defended by four noblemen loyal to Charles VII and staged somewhere between the castles of Chinon and Razilly in May 1446; and the *Pas du Chevalier Aventureux*, the *entrepreneur* of which was Guillaume d'Harcourt, lord of Tancarville, that began on 1 May 1447 and was held in Bourges, a stronghold and favoured residence of the French king.

As archetypal examples of this kind of tournament and elite entertainment, these four *pas d'armes* featured an elaborate *mise en scène* with a cast of exotic characters that could have

¹ See *Casebook*, Source 4.

² See *Casebook*, Table, pp. 25–6.

³ A *perron* is a large upright stone, pillar or column which was often imbued with magical or symbolic significance in the imaginative literature of the period, with its specific character at a *pas d'armes* being dependent on its particular context. It was frequently used to hang the defender's shield(s) that those wishing to compete had to touch in person or have touched by a herald in order to signal their willingness to accept the defender's challenge. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 535. The term has been left in the original in the translated account of this event at Saumur that follows as it features so prominently in the title that Leseur used to identify this *pas*; it also serves to distinguish his account from the other major source, the *Relation du Pas de Saumur*, that survives of this event: see below, p. 4.

come straight out of the pages of a contemporary chivalric romance.⁴ The *Pas du Perron*, for example, featured a cantankerous dwarf who controlled the competitors' entry into the lists and the eponymous *perron* itself that had wild lions tied to it and from which hung a shield that challengers had to strike with a lance. The *Pas du Rocher Périlleux*, by contrast, concerned four 'Wild Men' who sought to capture passing ladies inside a large rock that may well have been constructed as some form of ephemeral architecture, the exit from which was in the shape of a 'Dragon's Mouth', their aim being to force the ladies' escorts to do battle with their team of four defenders. The *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon*, as its name suggests, involved a giant who had imprisoned a lady in a pavilion and invited knights to liberate her by fighting one-on-one against his team of five defenders, again with a dwarf overseeing the challengers' entry into the lists. Finally, slightly less exotically but still featuring roleplay, the *Pas du Chevalier Aventureux* pitted all comers against an incognito sole defender dressed as a German knight who was accompanied by a retinue of followers also disguised as Germans.

As was characteristic of many *pas d'armes*, women played an important part in the *mise en scène* of the first three of these events. For instance, each time the defender was brought out from the castle of Saumur at the *Pas du Perron*, he was led on the end of a gold chain by a lady whose emblem was the pansy flower on a vermilion field. Similarly, the eponymous White Lady at the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon* used a gold chain to lead out the various knights who fought to free her around the lists, but her floral symbol was the columbine or aquilegia. By contrast, at the *Pas du Rocher Périlleux*, after their champions had competed to liberate them from the Wild Men's prison, all the ladies had to make their way to a stand where they were seated according to whether their particular knight had won or lost against the Wild Men's defender.

Taking place in a relatively small area of the Loire Valley, all four of these *pas d'armes* were standalone events that were unattached to a larger festivity such as a marriage or a baptism.⁵ However, that they were part and parcel of a lively tournament culture, one that was subscribed to by a very clearly-defined group of nobles in French-speaking territories controlled by René of Anjou and Charles VII, is attested by the fact that they were bookended by numerous other chivalric combats. These included a tournament that was held at Nancy on 14 February 1445 under the aegis of René and possibly also of Charles VII,⁶ and another at Châlons-sur-Marne in June 1445, which is more likely to have been sanctioned only by King Charles.⁷ Both of these events are referred to in contemporary sources, and also sometimes by modern scholars, as *pas d'armes*, but they lacked the dramatised roleplay and/or prominence given to women that were such a feature of the *Pas du Perron*, the *Pas du Rocher Périlleux*, the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon* and the *Pas du Chevalier Aventureux*. Whilst the sources for the event at Nancy disagree as to whether the

⁴ On the key features that have been used to classify events as *pas d'armes*, see *Casebook*, Introduction, pp. 2–3, and Essay 1.

⁵ For a general overview of how *pas d'armes* were organised, see *Casebook*, Introduction, p. 3.

⁶ These jousts at Nancy were held to celebrate the marriage of René of Anjou's daughter, Margaret, to Henry VI of England (23 April 1445). *Casebook*, Table, p. 25. This alliance was intended to reinforce a truce between England and France that had been made at Tours (28 May 1444). Graeme Small, *Late Medieval France* (Houndsmill, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009), pp. 151, 162–3.

⁷ Châlons-sur-Marne is nowadays referred to as Châlons-en-Champagne (rég. Grand Est). *Casebook*, Table, p. 26.

chief *entrepreneur* was René or his brother, Charles of Anjou, count of Maine, at the head of a small team of defenders, those recounting the tournament at Châlons-sur-Marne are unanimous in attributing it to the initiative of four men from lands loyal to either René, Charles VII or Philip the Good, namely Jean de Vaudémont-Lorraine, Louis de Beauvau, lord of Beauvau, Jean de Hangest, lord of Genlis, and L'Ardenois.⁸ Furthermore, a few months prior to the *Pas du Chevalier Aventureux*, the last of the four events that concern us here, a tourney⁹ organised by Charles VII and showcasing many of the same competitors who had taken part in several of the earlier *pas*, was held at Tours in January 1447.¹⁰ Two years later, a pair of knights who had been regular participants in a number of these previous events staged their own *pas d'armes*, the *Pas de la Bergère*, in Tarascon on 3–8 June 1449, at which René of Anjou was both the guest of honour and a generous sponsor.¹¹ Here too, several of the same men who had fought in the earlier *pas* competed.

Although modern scholars have long been aware of the four events that took place in 1446–47, only the *Pas du Perron* is particularly well known. This is largely due to the fact that a verse narrative account devoted to this tournament, known as the *Relation du Pas de Saumur*, which was probably composed shortly after the *pas* had taken place,¹² has been preserved in a very lavishly illustrated manuscript dating to the 1470s: St Petersburg, National Library of Russia, fr. F. p. XIV, 4.¹³ This text, the work of a clerical author at René's court whose name has not come down to us, also makes a brief mention of one of the two *pas d'armes* that immediately preceded it, namely the *Pas du Rocher Périlleux/Pas de la Gueule du Dragon*,¹⁴ but it does not refer to the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon* or to the *Pas du Chevalier Aventureux*. The main source that does commemorate all four of these tournaments is the much less well-known *Histoire de Gaston IV, comte de Foix* (c.1477–8), a chivalric biography of Gaston IV, count of Foix. The biographer refers to himself throughout his narrative simply as *l'acteur* (the author), thus effacing his identity as is often the case with writers in this historiographical genre, but his name, Guillaume Leseur, is given to us in an acrostic at the very end of his text.¹⁵ Leseur may have been a member of Gaston's entourage, perhaps as a soldier, squire or chamberlain.¹⁶ Not long after

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 25–6.

⁹ Sometimes used loosely as a synonym for 'tournament' or even *mêlée*, the term 'tourney' also has the more specific meaning of a two-part combat that begins with a charge with lances followed by a fight with swords and was fought in pairs or teams, as it did in this instance at Tours. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 537.

¹⁰ See Berlin, Staatsbibliothek, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Ham. 606, fols 157v–163r.

¹¹ See *Casebook*, Source 6.

¹² Gabriel Bianciotto, 'Le pas d'armes de Saumur (1446) et la vie chevaleresque à la cour de René d'Anjou', in *Le Roi René: René, duc d'Anjou, de Bar et de Lorraine, roi de Sicile et de Jérusalem, roi d'Aragon, comte de Provence, 1409–1480: actes du colloque international, Avignon, 13, 14, 15 juin 1981*, ed. by Gabriel Bianciotto ([Avignon]: Annales Universitaires d'Avignon, 1986), pp. 1–16 (p. 11).

¹³ On this manuscript version, see *Casebook*, Source 5, Essays 2 and 7; and PSr.

¹⁴ See *Casebook*, Source 5, pp. 87–9; PSr, stanzas 10–14, pp. 68–9.

¹⁵ The first letters of the words at the start of each of the first eight lines of a nine-line stanza spell out his first name (G-U-I-L-A-U-M-E) and his surname appears in full in capital letters in the last line: 'Et LESEUR a bon port pervient' (And LESEUR arrives safely into harbour). Berlin, Ham. 606, fol. 300v. See also HGFMO, p. 210.

¹⁶ HGF, vol. 1, Introduction, pp. viii–xx; 'Guillaume Leseur', in Geneviève Hasenohr and Michel Zink, eds, *Dictionnaire des lettres françaises: Le Moyen Âge* (Paris: Fayard, 1992), pp. 628–9.

Gaston's death in 1472, the count's family seem to have given Leseur the task of writing a biography of his master who had been a keen competitor at all four of these *pas d'armes* which had taken place decades earlier and who had also organised his own event, the *Pas du Pin aux Pommes d'or* (Barcelona, 1455) at which he was the sole defender.¹⁷

Until very recently, scholars have had to use a late nineteenth-century edition of Leseur's *Histoire de Gaston IV, comte de Foix* by Henri Courteault which is based on an incomplete copy of the original late fifteenth-century manuscript that was made in 1635 by the French geographer and historian André Duchesne (1584–1640).¹⁸ Duchesne had been sent the original manuscript by its then owner, the Basque lawyer and historian Arnaud d'Ohiénart (1592–1668), but he decided to omit the chapters in Leseur's text that dealt with tournaments and *pas d'armes* on the grounds that they were rather tedious to read! In 1906, a few years after his edition had originally appeared, Courteault published an article on Leseur's text that reproduced notes on the original manuscript that had been made in 1770 by the scholar Louis-Georges-Oudard-Feudrix de Bréquigny (1714–94); these notes allowed him to fill in much more of the detail on the chapters that Duchesne had failed to include in his seventeenth-century copy.¹⁹ The original manuscript, which Courteault thought had been lost in the period after Bréquigny had studied it has, fortunately, just been rediscovered by Craig Taylor and is preserved in Berlin, Staatsbibliothek, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Ham. 606. It is selected chapters from this manuscript that have been translated here.

As a chivalric biography,²⁰ Leseur's text is naturally devoted to extolling the virtues of its chief subject, Gaston, count of Foix, whether as a loyal servant to his prince, Charles VII, or as a fighter, both at tournaments and on the battlefield in Charles's military campaigns, such as that in Normandy (1449–50).²¹ Leseur does not explicitly say that he was himself an eyewitness to many of Gaston's feats and does not specify which sources, such as heralds' reports, he might have drawn on for his text. Nonetheless, he adopts a standard trope of chivalric biographies in stressing the importance of the written record in preserving for posterity the reputation of illustrious figures such as Gaston. This he does by interweaving his prose accounts of the hero's chivalric deeds as both a jousting and a warrior with an allegorical verse meditation on the role of *Bonne Memoire* (Good Memory).

In Leseur's narrative, the four *pas d'armes* are not treated in their actual chronological order, apart from the *Chevalier Aventureux* which correctly comes last in the sequence, since he devotes chapters first to the *Pas du Perron* followed by the *Pas du Rocher Perilleux* and the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon*, whereas in reality the *Géant* preceded the *Rocher*

¹⁷ *Casebook*, Table, p. 28.

¹⁸ See HC, vol. 1, Introduction.

¹⁹ See HGFMO.

²⁰ On this genre, see William T. Cotton, 'Teaching the Motifs of Chivalric Biography', in *The Study of Chivalry. Resources and Approaches*, ed. by Howell D. Chickering and Thomas H. Seiler (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 1988), pp. 583–609; Élisabeth Gaucher, *La biographie chevaleresque: typologie d'un genre (XIIIe–XVe siècle)*, Nouvelle bibliothèque du Moyen Âge, 29 (Paris: Champion, 1994); Rosalind Brown-Grant, 'Jacques de Lalaing and Chivalric Biography', in *A Knight for the Ages: Jacques de Lalaing and the Art of Chivalry*, ed. by Elizabeth Morrison (Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2018), pp. 64–75.

²¹ 'Guillaume Leseur', in Hasenohr and Zink, eds, *Dictionnaire des lettres françaises*, p. 629.

Périlleux, which in turn preceded the *Perron*. The reason for this may simply be that the *Pas du Perron* was organised on a much larger and more lavish scale than the others and lasted several weeks whereas the latter took place over only a few days.

Describing Gaston's feats in these tournaments in far more detail than those of any other competitor, except perhaps René of Anjou who outranked the count of Foix,²² Leseur shows a particular interest in the horses that his master rode at these events. For example, he sometimes refers to them by name, as in the case of 'La Lune' (The Moon) at the *Pas du Chevalier Aventureux*,²³ and he expertly describes their provenance, appearance and their very particular habit of lifting two hooves off the ground at any one time, thus demonstrating how finely bred and elegant they are, as well as their supreme responsiveness to their rider's voice, hand or spur.²⁴

Another characteristic of Leseur's style as a narrator of *pas d'armes* is the meticulous attention that he pays to the apparel worn by each competitor, as well as by his horse and by the members of his entourage,²⁵ such attention being more detailed and sustained even than that found in other contemporary accounts of these events in which clothing is a key point of interest.²⁶ He thus always notes the colour of these trappings, the fabric that they are made of and the style and materials of the ornaments that embellish them. In the case of the *Pas du Rocher Périlleux*, this attention to sartorial detail even extends to what each of the ladies and their horses are wearing as they are taken prisoner by the Wild Men defending the rocky passage.

In addition to showcasing the visual splendour of the *pas*, Leseur also evokes the aural aspect of the dramatised ceremonies and verbal exchanges that were an integral part of the staging of these events. He notes, for example, how many times the dwarf blows his horn at the *Pas du Perron* to alert those in the castle of Saumur to the arrival of each challenger and specifies the expected dialogue that was to take place between dwarf and challenger. Likewise, for the *Pas du Rocher Périlleux*, he reproduces the 'script' that was to be followed by the Wild Men and the ladies each time that one of the latter was taken prisoner, even if the actual ladies were spared this interaction as their part was in fact played by a stand-in, 'a beardless young gentleman in disguise'.²⁷ The value placed on wit and jocularly in Leseur's writing is also evident in these sections of his narrative, with the noble ladies in their exchange with the Wild Men being expected to adopt a haughty and condescending manner towards these impertinent churls who have dared to accost them.²⁸ By the same token, the teasing repartee exchanged between the ladies and the queen at this event as they take their place in the stand amongst those who have been

²² For comparable visual emphasis on René (and his son-in-law, Ferry II de Vaudémont-Lorraine) in the *Relation du Pas de Saumur*, see *Casebook*, Essay 2, p. 383.

²³ See below, pp. 78–9.

²⁴ See below, pp. 38, 59, 72, 79.

²⁵ On the importance of these figures, dubbed *parans* in the *Relation du Pas de Saumur* where they feature in the St Petersburg manuscript's illumination cycle, in helping to frame the display and performance of the actual combatants at these events, see *Casebook*, Essay 7, pp. 517–20.

²⁶ See, for example, Chloé Horn, Anne Rochebouet and Michelle Szkilnik, eds, *Le Pas du Perron Fée (Édition des manuscrits Paris, BnF fr 5739 et Lille BU 104)* (Paris: Champion, 2013); and *Casebook*, Essay 3.

²⁷ See below, p. 39. There is also a much shorter scripted exchange of words between the White Lady and her champions at the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon*: see below, p. 68.

²⁸ See below, pp. 36–8.

either ‘well served’ or ‘ill served’ by their champions is clearly savoured — if not outright invented — by the author.²⁹

Indeed, Leseur seems to take delight in fleshing out the personalities of some of the characters who participated in these tournaments in a way that contrasts with the rather stock physical and moral description he gives of his hero, Gaston of Foix.³⁰ In particular, he picks out for favourable treatment some of the ladies at the *Rocher Périlleux* such as the dark-complexioned and brown-haired Jeanne Rochelle, whose cleverness, in his view, compensates for her looks, since she fails to conform to the contemporary blonde-haired, fair-skinned stereotype of female beauty.³¹ Similarly, in his recollection of the *Chevalier Aventureux*, Leseur shows his evident appreciation of the way in which the eponymous *entrepreneur* — in actual fact the count of Tancarville — played the part of a German knight to the full, adopting imperial heraldic symbols such as a two-headed eagle, donning German fashions, and even pretending to be unable to understand French, except through an interpreter, for the duration of the event.³²

Finally, Leseur is very careful to record the exact outcome of almost every bout that he commemorates.³³ He thus recounts how many times each competitor landed a blow on his opponent, on which exact piece of armour or equipment the lance struck, whether or not the lance then broke, how many lances were eventually broken by each man, how the quality of all these encounters was assessed by the judges in order to determine who had won and who had lost, and how the forfeits were graciously paid by the loser to the winner there and then on the field. In short, if the repetition of all these elements in each of Leseur’s accounts of the various *pas d’armes* that he commemorates makes for quite a formulaic read, his distinctive personal style nonetheless adds considerably to the overall variety of writing on this type of chivalric event.

In the translation that follows, folio numbers from the Berlin manuscript are included in parentheses for ease of reference, whilst square brackets have been used for words inserted into the text so as to aid comprehension and improve the flow of the narrative where needed. Footnotes have been provided to explicate various aspects of the text, such as terms relating to weapons and armour, and to supply biographical information, where available, on the people mentioned in it. Given that many of the same names recur multiple times, this information is only given in the footnote to their first mention but all the different events at which they competed in this series of tournaments from the mid to late 1440s have been noted. Finally, although most of the text is in prose, certain parts are in verse form: these have been translated into blank verse whilst attempting, as far as possible, to render the sense of the original line by line at the same time as making allowances for the differences between Middle French and modern English syntax.

²⁹ See below, pp. 43–4, 46, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 59, 61, 63, 65.

³⁰ See below, p. 64.

³¹ On the stereotypical representation of ladies at *pas d’armes*, see *Casebook*, Essay 7.

³² See below, pp. 76–7.

³³ The only exception to this rule in his account of these four *pas d’armes* occurs in the case of the count of Tancarville against the lord of Loué at the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon*: see below, p. 75.

TRANSLATION

(1) THE *PAS* OF THE *PERRON*

(Fol. 75v) **Chapter X, where the author speaks about the arrival of Duke François before the king in Chinon and about the *Pas* of the *Perron* that was held by King René of Sicily in Saumur**

In order to continue writing about our subject matter and to maintain without interruption this work which I have begun, that is to say concerning the great deeds and honourable feats performed by the most noble prince, Gaston, count of Foix,³⁴ it is true to say that he was at court with the most noble king, Charles,³⁵ after he had conducted himself very honourably when he participated in the fine jousts at Nancy and, following them, in those held at Châlons, in the manner that you have heard. After the departure of the duchess of Burgundy³⁶ from King Charles, and the funeral of my lady the dauphine³⁷ who died in Châlons, the king, in the year 1445, went to the region of Touraine accompanied by all the princes and lords, including my lord the count of Foix who rarely or only very occasionally kept himself away from the side of King Charles who loved him as much as a parent loves their child. King Charles resided for a certain number of days in the town of Tours or in a small place known as Les Montils,³⁸ near the town of Tours, where he dismissed the king of England's ambassadors.³⁹ Once this had been done, he went to his town of Chinon and to Razilly,⁴⁰ going backwards and forwards between the two which are very close by each other, this distance being between two small places.

³⁴ [Gaston, conte de Foix]. Gaston IV, count of Foix (1423–72), son of Jean I de Foix-Béarn Grailly, was a councillor of Charles VII (1442–61) and his governor general in Guyenne-Gascony (1443). He also competed at Nancy (1445), Châlons-sur-Marne (1445), Chinon/Razilly (1446), Launay (1446), Bourges (1447) and Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 155; PSr, p. 138.

³⁵ [le roy Charles]. Charles VII (1403–61), was king of France from 1422 until his death.

³⁶ [duchesse de Bourgoigne]. Isabel of Portugal (1397–1471), daughter of King João I of Portugal and Philippa of Lancaster, married Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy in 1430. She served her husband's interests for many years as a highly-valued diplomat and political broker. There were several diplomatic issues at stake between France, England and Burgundy at this time and the duchess was the leader of the embassy negotiating on various matters such as the non-ratification of the Treaty of Arras of 1435 by the dauphin and several French princes, amongst them René of Anjou, and the final payment of the ransom of the latter to Philip the Good. Monique Sommé, *Isabelle de Portugal, duchesse de Bourgogne: une femme au pouvoir au XVe siècle, Histoire et civilisations* (Villeneuve d'Ascq: Presses Universitaires du Septentrion, 1998), pp. 406–7.

³⁷ [la dauphine]. Margaret Stewart (1424–45), daughter of James I of Scotland and Joan Beaufort, was married to the dauphin, the future King Louis XI, in 1436; she died suddenly of a fever. See also below, n. 194.

³⁸ Once a royal stronghold in the county of Blois, Les Montils is now a commune (arr. Blois, dép. Loir-et-Cher, rég. Centre-Val de France).

³⁹ The English were in discussion with Charles VII to extend the treaty of Arras. HGFMO, p. 192 n. 7.

⁴⁰ The distance between the two castles at Chinon and Razilly is around 7 km; whilst that at Chinon is now in a commune of the same name (dép. Indre-et-Loire, rég. Centre-Val de Loire), Razilly exists only as a castle.

[...*The new duke of Brittany comes to Chinon to pay his dues to the king*]

(Fol. 76r) In that same period, it is true to say that René, king of Sicily,⁴¹ who, as everyone knows, is a prince endowed with a hundred thousand virtues and is worth everything that a perfect and accomplished prince can be worth, was then [residing] in his castle at Saumur, a very beautiful place which is situated high above the River Loire and the lovely town that sits at the foot of this (fol. 76v) castle. This lord, in order to honour the most noble pursuit and exercise of arms, to give pleasure and entertainment to the ladies and also to invigorate the spirits of the young princes and lords of France and of all those knights and squires who love the sport of arms, decided to organise something new. By way of executing his noble intentions, he had a *pas de joutes*⁴² cried to which he gave the title of ‘the *Pas* of the *Perron*’. To write out here in the present book all the articles and chapters of arms of these jousts, and to describe at length all the fine combats that took place at the *pas* would be a very long matter and would alone fill a very large volume. For this reason, the author, wishing to avoid prolixity, has omitted to include here the content of the chapters and intends only to speak about the deeds that occurred at this *pas* in a condensed fashion, taking the best from it that serves his subject matter.

The form in which this *pas* was organised was that the *entrepreneurs*, that is to say those of the inside team,⁴³ who numbered forty knights and squires, were to undertake the defence of the *pas* for the duration of forty days, counting from start to finish without any pause or interruption except for Fridays. All of these forty knights and squires were the household intimates and domestic servants of King René of Sicily, who had personally undertaken the event and was the captain of the inside team of jousts. According to the content of the chapters (fol. 77r), each of them had to wear on his helm a crest with his arms. For the whole forty-day duration of the *pas*, they had to defend the field against all comers by running six courses against the challengers with lances fitted with three-pointed coronals⁴⁴ and equipped with hooks fitting onto the lance-rest⁴⁵ and vamplates.⁴⁶ The actual choice of lances with which to compete was up to the challengers to decide from amongst those supplied by the inside team or from any others that they might wish

⁴¹ [le roy Rene de Secille]. René of Anjou (1409–80), duke of Anjou and count of Provence (1434–80), also reigned as king of Naples (1435–42) before being deposed as the preceding dynasty was restored to power.

⁴² A term most frequently used by Leseur, a *pas de joutes* would seem to be a tournament at which opponents fight exclusively on horseback, jousting with rebated lances, as opposed to a *pas* at which other types of weapons, such as sharpened lances, swords or pollaxes, could be used.

⁴³ Those defending the *pas* are known as *tenans* or *ceux de dedans*, i.e. the inside team. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 534.

⁴⁴ A type of lance-head used in jousts, the name of which literally means ‘little crown’. It has small prongs designed to catch on an opponent’s harness so causing the lance to shatter. *Ibid.*, p. 532.

⁴⁵ For mounted combats with lances, this is a metal section fitted to the top right-hand side of the breastplate, usually attached by means of a pin and staple so that it can be removed and the breastplate worn for foot combat. Otherwise, it is riveted on with a hinged joint so that it can be folded back when a sword is being used. When the lance is couched under the arm, the grapper (see below, n. 151) on the lance-shaft catches on it on impact with an opponent. This prevents the lance shooting back and damaging the arm or hand. *Ibid.*, p. 534.

⁴⁶ A circular-cone-shaped steel plate affixed to a lance to protect the hand and arm. It was most commonly used in mounted combat, especially the joust. *Ibid.*, p. 537.

to bring along, provided that they had been checked by the judges and marked up as being of the requisite size for this *pas*.

As for the lists, they had been constructed such that, at one end, they abutted onto the exit from the drawbridge of the castle gate towards the fields. At this end of the lists was a large *perron*⁴⁷ that was very finely and beautifully carved from a hard stone that was greyish-brown in colour. This *perron* was constructed in the shape of a tall pillar equipped with five or six steps that were quite high in the style of a stone cross. The uppermost part of the *perron* was crowned with a large round object from which hung a shield emblazoned with the coat of arms of the Lady of the *Perron*, that is to say red strewn with pansy flowers. At the foot of the *perron* was a small enclosure where there were two lions who were not artificial lions but rather real wild ones of the kind that are found at the courts of princes; they were attached to the *perron* by fine iron chains. Also close by the *perron* was a very lovely pavilion of vermilion silk with green fringes that was topped with a golden apple. On the uppermost step of the *perron* stood a small chair from the first to the last (fol. 77v) of the forty days; on it sat a little dwarf from the land of the Moors⁴⁸ who was marvellously black in hue and dressed in a Moorish fashion. This dwarf had a horn which looked to be all of gold hung around his neck. When any knight or squire arrived who wished to joust at the *pas*, he was obliged to come fully armed and on horseback in order to strike the shield of the Lady of the *Perron* with a weapon. At this, the dwarf would say to the challenger:

The dwarf to the knight-challenger:

‘Sir knight, who is making you
Touch my lady’s shield?
Do you wish to unleash my lions
Or do combat for love of a lady?’

The knight to the dwarf:

‘My friend, I am a knight-errant
Brought here by chance
In order to joust; go immediately and see
Inside if there is anyone —
For I have struck your lady’s shield
On which hangs her *emprise*⁴⁹ —

⁴⁷ See above, n. 3.

⁴⁸ Disguising a dwarf or a giant officiating at a *pas d’armes* as a ‘Moor’ or having this person dress in a ‘Moorish’ fashion, was very common at these events. Whilst some late medieval courts had actual people of African or North African descent who may have played the part of a ‘Moor’ at these tournaments, it is also likely that many such roles were performed by court members wearing blackface. Similarly orientalisised figures are featured at the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon* and the *Pas du Chevalier Aventureux* (see below, pp. 70, 79, respectively) and at other events outside the Angevin/French milieu such as the *Pas du Compagnon à la Larme Blanche* (Le Quesnoy, 1458), the *Pas du Perron Fée* (Bruges, 1463), the *Pas* of Carignano (1504) and the *Wild Knight of the Black Lady* (Edinburgh, 1507–08): see *Casebook*, Sources 9, 11a, 15 and 16, respectively.

⁴⁹ Confusingly, the term *emprise* has a number of different meanings depending on its context. It is frequently used in a general sense to mean any kind of chivalric undertaking (by an *entrepreneur*) but

And if she has ordered any knight,
 Let him come out, if he shows her due respect,
 Because I wish to fight him.’

The dwarf to the knight:

‘Knight, moderate yourself
 For you are abusing our knights;
 You will soon, in my view,
 Have more than enough fighting to do.’

On saying these words, the knight-challenger would have to return to the other end of the lists (fol. 78r) from which he had come in. The dwarf would then sound his horn three times loud and clear with three rests in between; [this was] three times on each sounding, thus nine times in all. On the ninth sounding, the drawbridge of the castle would be lowered, at which point there would be a sudden outburst of noise with several trumpeters carrying vermilion banderoles strewn with the flowers of the Lady of the *Perron*, that is to say, with pansies.⁵⁰ Following the trumpeters would come the Lady of the *Perron*, a very noble and beautiful lady dressed in very costly crimson velvet embroidered in gold; she would be riding a hackney⁵¹ trappered⁵² in the same material. This lady would lead a fully armed knight by the bridle on the end of a long gold chain; [he would have] his lance on his thigh and his shield around his neck. Thus did the lady lead her knight on a long gold chain all around the lists. Once this circuit was completed, the lady would unleash her knight and unfasten the ring on the bridle where it was attached to the gold chain in order to let the knight perform his runs against the knight-challenger. This was how everyone conducted themselves at the *Pas* of the *Perron*, as observed by both those on the inside and the outside team⁵³ for the whole forty days.

The *emprise*⁵⁴ involved six runs, whether the competitors made an *attaint*⁵⁵ or not; whoever broke the most lances during these six runs, whether he was on the inside or

can also be employed as a synonym for a *pas d'armes* itself, as is the case below (see n. 54). It also has a more specific meaning of a chivalric ritual whereby a knight wears a token such as scarf, a cuff or a shackle on part of his armour that challengers touch as a prelude to undertaking combat with him. Finally, the actual token itself can be referred to as an *emprise*, which is also the sense here where the Lady's shield is described as such. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 533.

⁵⁰ The Middle French word *pensee* has the double meaning of ‘pansy flower’ and ‘thought’, hence creating a symbolic association between the two. See also below, n. 198, for a similar link between a flower and an abstract idea in the *Pas du Géant à la Blanche Dame du Pavillon*.

⁵¹ A small horse or a mare, with an ambling gait, often but not solely mounted by women. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 533.

⁵² A fabric horse-cover usually made of fine textiles. *Ibid.*, p. 537.

⁵³ Those challengers coming to fight at a *pas d'armes* are known as *venans* or *ceux de dehors*, i.e. the outside team. *Ibid.*, p. 535.

⁵⁴ Here the term *emprise* is used in a more general sense to refer to the *pas* itself. See above, n. 49.

⁵⁵ A correct strike in mounted lance combat, especially the joust, which must be on target. The lance-shaft must be shattered with such force that, had it been in battle, it would have seriously injured or killed an opponent. It is for this reason that an *attaint* to the head is considered to be one of the best. Judges can inspect the broken lance-shaft to ensure the *attaint* was true. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 531.

the outside team, would win the prize of a ruby worth around 500 *écus*.⁵⁶ It was also the case that if the one from the inside team broke more lances than the one from the outside team, the latter would have to present a diamond to the Lady of the *Perron* that was of about the same value (fol. 78v). If he performed the best, he would, as stated above, win a ruby from the Lady of the *Perron* of this value. At these jousts, only two challengers were admitted on each day and no combats took place until after midday. Nonetheless, if it so happened that during the six runs neither competitor broke any lances, they were allowed to run more courses until one or the other of them had broken his. Similarly, if the two jousts managed to break the same number of lances, they had to keep running until one of them had broken more lances than the other.

**The entry of my lord of Alençon and how the king of Sicily came out on
the Sunday, the first day of the jousts of the *pas***

When the twenty-sixth day of June came round in the year 1446, which was the day on which this *pas de joutes* was due to begin, at about one o'clock after midday the first person to enter the lists was my lord the duke of Alençon,⁵⁷ preceded by two trumpeters and two heralds. He was fully armed and mounted on a large and powerful courser⁵⁸ that was trappered in a rich violet cloth of gold with a large ermine trim and bore a costly shaffron;⁵⁹ the mantelet⁶⁰ that he wore over his harness was of the same material as his horse's trapper. Following him came six pages on six elaborately trappered coursers, three of which were of violet and tan velvet laden with white *orfèverie*,⁶¹ whilst the other three were of damask in the same colours; the pages were dressed in the same way. To serve and accompany him were ten gentlemen wearing *journades*⁶² of violet and tan satin, each of whom carried (fol. 79r) a lance the full length of the lists.

After my lord of Alençon had made his entrance, touched the shield of the *perron*, spoken to the dwarf in the form and manner that you have heard stipulated earlier and the dwarf had given nine blasts of his horn, the drawbridge of the castle was lowered and

⁵⁶ In the late 1440s/early 1450s, the French *écu à la couronne* was worth 1 lb. 10 s. in *livres tournois*, so this means that 500 *écus* are worth 750 lb. Peter Spufford, *Handbook of Medieval Exchange* (London: Offices of the Royal Historical Society, 1986), p. 193.

⁵⁷ [duc d'Alençon]. Jean II, duke of Alençon (1409–76), was a councillor of Charles VII (1423–43), but eventually fell out of favour through his involvement in various plots against the king and died in prison. FCCR, p. 121; PSr, p. 131.

⁵⁸ A horse bred for speed and lighter than a destrier, intended as much for hunting and jousting as for war. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 532.

⁵⁹ A plate head defence for a horse. *Ibid.*, p. 536.

⁶⁰ A 'short, full male garment, open on both sides'. Françoise Piponnier and Perrine Mane, *Dress in the Middle Ages*, trans. by Caroline Beamish (New Haven/London: Yale University Press, 1997), p. 166.

⁶¹ Motifs made of precious metals and/or jewels in the form of letters or pendants that were worn on a gown but were either stitched or pinned on so that they could achieve their effect immediately, without the expense of the longer-term commitment of using valuable metal threads to make a textile; the effect could be transferred to another garment by the simple expedient of snipping a few threads or removing pins. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 535.

⁶² A 'full-skirted gown worn by men. It was open under the arms, buttoned at the neck and sometimes bore an armorial device when worn at tournaments'. Piponnier and Mane, *Dress in the Middle Ages*, p. 166.

the gate opened. With a great fanfare of trumpets and clarions, out first of all came the Lady of the *Perron* who was leading behind her King René of Sicily, the first jousting of the inside team, on a long gold chain attached to his horse's bridle. He was fully armed with his lance on his thigh and his shield around his neck. He was mounted on a fine and powerful courser that was very richly arrayed with a golden shaffron embellished with gemstones; it had a very costly trapper of crimson velvet embroidered in gold that, like [his] shield, was vermilion and all strewn with pansies in line with the emblem of the Lady of the *Perron*. Over his harness⁶³ he wore a mantelet in the same style and his lances were wrapped⁶⁴ in the same velvet that was also embroidered in gold with the same flowers; on his helm he wore a crest in his own coat of arms. Following him came six pages wearing damask with gold *orfeverie* embroidered with the same flowers; their horses' trappers were of the same material with a border of white cloth of gold. To serve and accompany him were twelve knights and squires all wearing *journalades* of crimson damask, six of whom each carried a thick lance the full length of the lists. After the king of Sicily had completed his circuit of the lists and gone back to his pavilion at the foot of the *perron*, the Lady of the *Perron* (fol. 79v) unleashed her knight, that is to say the king of Sicily, letting him off the chain and giving him his freedom. At this, trumpets and clarions sounded and all the kings of arms and heralds cried out: 'Go to! Go to!'

Without further ado, the two princes, who were ready with their lances on their lance-rests, let their horses run at each other. When they encountered one another, they struck home well and cleanly such that both of them broke their lances in a most honourable fashion, that is to say that my lord of Alençon, the knight-challenger, broke his on the king of Sicily's shield, whereas the king of Sicily broke his on the uppermost part of my lord of Alençon's breastplate. When this course was done, they ran again and again until they had completed their six courses, during which each of them made some fine and prestigious attainments on his companion.⁶⁵ Nonetheless, the king of Sicily in the course of his six runs broke four lances whereas my lord of Alençon only broke three; for this reason, he was obliged there and then to give a diamond to the Lady of the *Perron*, which he did straightaway. At this, they left the field. The Lady took her champion back into the castle and those of the inside team raised the drawbridge back up; my lord of Alençon went off in a different direction.

⁶³ A complete plate armour. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 533.

⁶⁴ Leseur's mention of lances wrapped in expensive textiles in relation here to the *Pas du Perron* and the *Pas du Rocher Périlleux* (see below, p. 39) is most unusual for a *pas d'armes* account. This custom seems to have been more widespread in later tournaments organised in German-speaking lands such as those under Habsburg rule that were commemorated in printed fight books. Natalie Anderson, 'The Tournament and its Role in the Court Culture of Emperor Maximilian I (1459–1519)' (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Leeds, 2017), p. 176, notes that: 'For example, in Hans Burgkmair the Younger's edition of the Triumphzug tournament prints, two knights appear with their lances wrapped entirely in fabric, so that no wood is visible, to match their caparisons. One is purple with a pattern of stars, and one is red with a pattern of what look like bees'. For an example of what these lances must have looked like, see the facsimile of Hans Schenck, *Turnier Buch Herzogs Wilhelm des Vierten von Bayern von 1510 bis 1545* (Munich: no publisher, 1817), pp. 46–7, in Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Lithogr. 256: <<https://www.digitale-sammlungen.de/en/view/bsb00109515?page=46,47>>. Thanks are due to Klaus Oschema for these references.

⁶⁵ A term that can be applied to a fellow combatant either on one's own or on an opposing team. It stresses the fact that such fighting men were of a similar elite status. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 532.

**The entry of my lord the count of Eu, a knight-challenger, to fight
against Jean, my lord of Lorraine, knight of the Lady of the *Perron***

Once the king of Sicily and my lord of Alençon had withdrawn, next into the lists came my lord the count of Eu.⁶⁶ He was mounted on a fine courser trappered in a rich and lovely ash-grey cloth of gold; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came six pages in mantelets of damask (fol. 80r) that were half-grey and half-violet. They were mounted on six large horses, three of which were covered in large trappers of damask in these same colours that were laden with gold *orfèvererie*; the other three wore trappers of satin in the same colours that were strewn and laden with white *orfèvererie*. He was accompanied by ten gentlemen in *journades* of grey and violet satin, six of whom each carried a good lance the full length of the lists. My lord of Eu, preceded by three trumpeters, then came over to the *perron* and touched the Lady's shield. Having duly pronounced and exchanged the prescribed words with the dwarf, my lord of Eu went back to his end of the lists. The dwarf sounded his horn loud and clear for the full nine times; on the ninth blast, the drawbridge of the castle was lowered.

Out from the castle came Jean, my lord of Lorraine,⁶⁷ one of the knights of the inside team. He was led by the Lady of the *Perron* on her gold chain, to a great fanfare of trumpets and clarions in the form and manner previously stated. Jean, my lord of Lorraine, was mounted on a large and powerful courser trappered in crimson damask that was laden with gold *orfèvererie* and all strewn with embroidered pansies; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His horse bore on its head a shaffron covered in these flowers on a fine framework of spun gold; on his helm he wore a crest in his own coat of arms. Following him came four lovely pages wearing short, fitted gowns of crimson satin laden with *orfèvererie* (fol. 80v) and little hoods of the same material; they were mounted on four beautiful horses, two of which wore trappers of damask in these same colours whilst the other two trappers, which were of crimson satin with *orfèvererie*, fell right down to the ground. He was also accompanied by six gentlemen wearing aketons⁶⁸ that were decorated with sleeves of a lovely crimson satin with *orfèvererie* all over them; they each carried a thick lance the full length of the lists. Once this circuit of the lists had been completed, the Lady of the *Perron* unfastened the gold chain and released her knight, Jean de Lorraine.

He and my lord the count of Eu then spurred their horses and let them run at each other. They struck each other very well and very firmly such that each man broke his lance, that is to say that my lord of Eu broke his on the pauldron-reinforce⁶⁹ of Jean, my

⁶⁶ [conte d'Eu]. Charles d'Artois (c.1394–1472), count of Eu, was a councillor of Charles VII (1439–60); he accompanied the king in the tournament at Châlons-sur-Marne (1445) and also fought at Chinon/Razilly (1446) and Launay (1446). FCCR, p. 124; PSr, p. 138.

⁶⁷ [Jehan monseigneur de Lorraine]. Jean de Lorraine-Vaudémont, a younger brother of Ferry II (see below, n. 80), was captain of Graville; he also competed at Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 183.

⁶⁸ (Fr. *haqueton*): a 'long military jacket of quilted cloth ... usually worn under armor but also over it'. Anne Van Buren and Roger S. Wieck, *Illuminating Fashion: Dress in the Art of Medieval France and the Netherlands, 1325–1515* (New York/London: The Morgan Library & Museum/D. Giles Limited, 2011), p. 293.

⁶⁹ A pauldron is a plate defence for the shoulder and upper arm consisting of articulated steel plates. A secondary plate, the pauldron-reinforce, can be affixed at the front by means of a pin and staple to offer extra protection, especially in mounted combat. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 535.

lord of Lorraine, whilst Lorraine broke his on the pate⁷⁰ of the count of Eu's bevor.⁷¹ On the second run, they struck each other and once again both broke their lances against each other's shields. On the third run, my lord of Eu broke his lance but the other man did not. On the fourth run, Jean, my lord of Lorraine, broke his lance but my lord of Eu did not. On the fifth run, each of them broke his lance. On the sixth run, Jean, my lord of Lorraine, broke his lance but my lord of Eu did not, which gave the lord of Lorraine the advantage of one lance over my lord of Eu.

For this reason, my lord of Eu acquitted himself by giving the Lady of the *Perron* a gold ring with a lovely diamond in it. At this, the two of them withdrew, that is to say that the count of Eu went back to his lodgings whereas Jean, my lord of Lorraine, submitted himself once again (fol. 81r) to the Lady of the *Perron* who used her gold chain to lead him back into the castle. On that day, because the content of the chapters had been followed to the full, no other combats took place. All the lords and ladies went back into the castle to see the king of Sicily who spared no effort in entertaining and amusing all the lords, knights and ladies who had come to the *pas*, [thus] performing his duty to the full.

The entry of my lord the count of Foix to fight against my lord of Passavant and also my lord of Vaudémont

On the Monday, the second day of the *pas*, at one o'clock after midday there came into the lists my lord the count of Foix and Bigorre, lord of Béarn. Preceding him were his clarion and trumpet players, three of each, who were wearing short gowns of white and green satin and carrying great banners on their trumpets emblazoned with this count's coat of arms; there were also two heralds dressed in coat armours.⁷² He was fully armed and mounted on a great courser that was remarkably beautiful and powerful: on its forehead it bore a shaffron all in fine gold and decorated with gemstones, the value of which was estimated to be more than 12,000 *écus*. This horse was covered in a trapper of cloth of gold that was half-white and half-green and extremely expensive. The count's mantelet was of the same material; on his helm he wore a very lovely crest made of peacock eye feathers that was greatly embellished with gold *orfèvererie*. Following him came six pages wearing *journades* of white and green damask and little hoods of the same material all strewn with gold *orfèvererie*; they were mounted on six large horses that were elaborately trapped (fol. 81v), two of them in white and green velvet embroidered with gold, two in damask *parti*⁷³ in the same colours and laden with gold *orfèvererie*, and two in satin that were *parti* in the same colours and strewn with embroidered golden tears and his motto: *C'est moy qui l'a*.⁷⁴

⁷⁰ This term most likely refers to the two front plates that make up a jousting helm, the bevor (see below, n. 71) being the plate beneath the visor and the visor itself being the top plate. Personal communication with Ralph Moffat.

⁷¹ A plate chin and throat defence. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 532.

⁷² A fabric over-garment for the body worn over armour that displays a heraldic blazon referred to as a man's 'arms', hence 'coat of arms'; sometimes incorrectly referred to as a surcoat. Usually tailored from a sumptuous textile, there is no evidence that it had any defensive properties. *Ibid.*, p. 532.

⁷³ An adjective meaning 'to divide a garment in sections of different colors or fabrics'. Van Buren and Wieck, *Illuminating Fashion*, p. 312.

⁷⁴ Literally: 'It is I who have her'. See also below, pp. 38–9, where the meaning of this motto is explicated more fully.

There to serve and accompany him were twelve knights and squires wearing jackets⁷⁵ of white and green damask that were strewn with gold *orfèverie* and had hanging sleeves in the same style. Six of them each carried a thick lance, three of which were [wrapped in] white cloth of gold and the other three in green cloth of gold. My lord of Foix thus made a most splendid entrance into the lists.

He went over to the *perron*, in accordance with the content of the chapters of arms of the *pas*, where he touched the Lady of the *Perron*'s shield. Having done this, he and the dwarf exchanged the predetermined words pertaining to the *pas*, as you have heard earlier. My lord of Foix then went over to his end of the lists ready to do combat. Without delay, the dwarf took out his golden horn and sounded the nine blasts so loudly that he could be clearly heard by those in the castle; soon after, the drawbridge was lowered and the castle gate opened. To the sound of clarions and trumpets, out came the Lady of the *Perron* leading behind her on her gold chain the lord of Passavant,⁷⁶ one of the forty knight-defenders. Fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh, he was mounted on a large courser that was covered in a trapper of crimson velvet embroidered in gold and all strewn with the flowers that are the Lady's emblem, that is to say with pansies. His shield was in the same style but on his helm⁷⁷ he wore a crest in his own coat of arms, as was the case of all the (fol. 82r) knights of the inside team. Following him were four pages dressed in crimson velvet and mounted on four large horses trappered in crimson damask strewn with pansies and golden tears. He was accompanied by six gentlemen who were wearing aketons of damask strewn with the same emblems and with long, hanging sleeves in the same material. These six gentlemen each carried a good lance on his thigh. After the lord of Passavant had made his entrance the full length of the lists and come back to the *perron*, the Lady unfastened her gold chain in order to let her knight perform his runs.

My lord the count of Foix, for his part, was at the other end of the lists ready to run the first course. Heralds cried out and trumpets sounded. The knights put their spurs to their horses and, as they ran at each other in a loud and swift fashion, they struck one another with such force that their lances, for all that they were thick and heavy, broke into several pieces with splinters flying high up into the air, that is to say that the lance of my lord of Passavant struck the upper part of my lord of Foix's breastplate whereas my lord of Foix broke his on the helmet skull⁷⁸ of the lord of Passavant's helm. He struck him so very hard that he made the lord of Passavant sway before he himself finished his run right to the end of the lists, where he very elegantly made his horse turn round by lifting itself very high⁷⁹ in a move that was well received and much appreciated by those who saw it.

⁷⁵ (Fr. *jacquette*): a knee-length outer garment worn by men. DMF.

⁷⁶ [seigneur de Passavant]. Jean de La Haye, lord of Passavant and Mortaigne, was a chamberlain of the duke of Brittany (1442) and a knight of René of Anjou's Order of the Crescent (1449). FCCR, p. 164; PSr, p. 140.

⁷⁷ Developed by armourers specifically for jousting, this type of helmet was firmly affixed to the torso defences at the front and back, its thick, prow-shaped front greatly reducing the chances of injury. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 534.

⁷⁸ The main bowl of a helmet. *Ibid.*, p. 534.

⁷⁹ That is, presumably, by rearing up on its hind legs and swinging its upper body round.

On the second run, my lord the count of Foix and the lord of Passavant couched their lances once more against each other. The two of them struck one another so hard that again each man broke his lance, this time even more forcefully than (fol. 82v) before. Although, on this run, my lord of Foix received a good blow of the lance on the upper part of his pauldron-reinforce, he did not fail to land his own blow on his companion, striking him on the visor of his helm with such might that the lord of Passavant fell backwards over his horse's rump and was left so stunned on the ground that he was unable to get up and had to be carried out of the lists and into the castle. For more than a good hour, he was in such a dazed state that he could not remember anything; such a lot of blood flowed out of his mouth and nose that it was thought he might be dead.

Because my lord of Foix had only run two courses of the total to which he was entitled, the Lady of the *Perron* went back inside the castle and shortly afterwards returned, leading on the end of her gold chain in the accustomed manner another of her forty knight-defenders, that is to say my lord Ferry de Lorraine, count of Vaudémont,⁸⁰ a tall, handsome and powerful man. My lord of Foix was given the choice of whether to finish off the four runs that remained or to begin again afresh. He was perfectly happy to start over in order to fight for longer.

My lord of Vaudémont was mounted on a large and powerful horse trappered in crimson velvet that was thickly covered with gold *orfèverie*; this trapper was strewn with the Lady's flowers, the pansies, as was his shield. On his helm he wore a crest in his own coat of arms. Following him came six pages dressed in crimson velvet on six large horses, two of which were trappered in velvet, two others in damask and the (fol. 83r) remaining two in satin; all of them were crimson with gold *orfèverie* and with the Lady's flowers embroidered on them. He was accompanied by ten gentlemen dressed in jackets in the German style⁸¹ [that were] made of crimson damask strewn with gold *orfèverie*; six of them carried a thick lance, all of which were vermilion in colour and strewn with pansies. He made his circuit around the lists and then the Lady unfastened her gold chain in order to let her knight perform his runs in the accustomed manner.

On the first of these fresh runs, my lord of Foix and the count of Vaudémont struck each other with as much might as their horses could muster and each broke his lance hard against his man, that is to say that my lord of Foix struck the count of Vaudémont's

⁸⁰ [monseigneur Ferry de Lorraine conte de Vaudesmons]. Ferry II de Vaudémont-Lorraine (d. 1470), the husband of Yolande of Anjou, daughter of René of Anjou and Isabelle of Lorraine, was a knight of René's Order of the Crescent (1448). He was one of the five defenders at Nancy (1445) and at Launay (1446) and was a challenger at Châlons-sur-Marne (1445), Chinon/Razilly (1446), Bourges (1447) and the *Pas de la Bergère* at Tarascon (1449); he was judged the best defender at Saumur, according to the *Relation du Pas de Saumur*, and also won the grand prize at Tarascon. FCCR, pp. 183–5; PSr, p. 130; *Casebook*, Sources 5 and 6.

⁸¹ This may refer to the fashion for fan-shaped folds at the back of the doublet that seems to have originated in Germany: Olivier de La Marche, in his account of the visit of the Holy Roman Emperor to the duke of Burgundy in 1440, alludes to the emperor's wearing a doublet 'à gros cul, à la guise de Behaigne' (with an enlarged backside, in the Bohemian manner), such an effect probably being achieved by means of these folds. Henri Beaune and Jules d'Arbaumont, eds., *Mémoires d'Olivier de La Marche, maître d'hôtel et capitaine des gardes de Charles le Téméraire*, 4 vols (Paris: Librairie Renouard, 1883–84), vol. 1, p. 276, cited in Victor Gay, *Glossaire archéologique du Moyen Âge et de la Renaissance*, 2 vols (Paris: Librairie de la Société Bibliographique, 1887), vol. 1, p. 446.

pauldron-reinforce whereas Vaudémont struck his on my lord of Foix's shield. They then each continued their run to the end of the lists.

On the second run, they struck one another but my lord of Vaudémont's lance slid over my lord of Foix's pauldron-reinforce and failed to break on this occasion. Nevertheless, my lord of Foix broke his lance very well on the pate⁸² of the lord of Vaudémont's visor which he struck so firmly that he made his man bend backwards.

On the third run, my lord of Foix and the lord of Vaudémont came at each other making a great deal of noise, with each man striking his companion hard and well, such that their lances flew off into several pieces and splinters, that is to say that my lord of Foix broke his lance on the helmet skull (fol. 83v) of the lord of Vaudémont's helm whereas the lord of Vaudémont broke his on the cheek-side⁸³ of my lord of Foix's helm. Both of them swayed as they received their blows and it was hard to say which of them had performed the better on this run, but for the fact that my lord of Foix made his attaint on a higher and more prestigious place.⁸⁴

On the fourth run, they came at each other very heatedly once more but both of their lances slid and failed to break, even though they performed some fine attaints, that is to say that my lord of Foix struck the side of the visor of his opponent's helm and the lord of Vaudémont struck the helmet skull of my lord of Foix's helm. Each man finished his run well and with honour without dropping or abandoning his lance. On this run, my lord of Foix turned his horse around very elegantly high in the air.

On the fifth run, they did not fail to strike one another well, each of them breaking his lance, that is to say that my lord of Foix broke his on the upper part of my lord of Vaudémont's breastplate and my lord of Vaudémont broke his on my lord of Foix's shield, making a very good attaint indeed.

On the sixth run, they struck one another very well such that both of them broke their lances into more than ten pieces, sending splinters so high into the air that they were almost lost from view and causing the coronal of one of them to injure a man as it fell back down. My lord of Foix broke his lance on the lord of Vaudémont's pauldron-reinforce with a blow that was so hard it knocked this piece off, which meant that it was just as well that this was their final run. The count of Vaudémont broke his lance on the upper part of (fol. 84r) my lord of Foix's shield.

Thus, over the six courses that they had run, my lord of Foix had broken five lances against the count of Vaudémont and two against the lord of Passavant, making seven in total; Vaudémont only broke four. For this reason, the Lady of the *Perron* was obliged to give my lord of Foix a ruby worth around 500 *écus*, which she did there and then, acquitting herself of her duty. At this, the two knights and princes left the field, with the Lady leading hers back into the castle courtyard. With a great fanfare of trumpets and clarions, my lord of Foix went off to his lodgings to disarm himself. Once this was done, he put on a long gown of violet cloth of gold lined with satin and went over to the stand where the ladies were seated; he was greeted by them with much joy and great honour.

⁸² This term most likely refers to the two front plates that make up a jousting helm, the bevor (see above, n. 71) being the plate beneath the visor and the visor itself being the top plate. Personal communication with Ralph Moffat.

⁸³ (Fr. *buffe*): plate of the jousting helm providing protection for the cheek. DMF.

⁸⁴ This reference to prestigious places means those areas of the body on which a superior attaint with the lance is made, the higher being the better. See also above, n. 55.

**The entry of my lord the count of Dammartin to fight against my lord
of Fénétrange, marshal of Lorraine**

The same day, after my lord of Foix and my lord of Vaudémont had completed their runs according to the content of the chapters of the *pas*, in order to meet the requirement for that day there came into the lists Messire Antoine de Chabannes, count of Dammartin.⁸⁵ He was mounted on a very lovely and powerful courser that was covered in a trapper of velvet *parti* in white and crimson and embroidered in spun gold and thickly covered in gold *orfèverie* of large golden pears; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His horse had on its head a costly shaffron and on his helm there was a cluster of plumes in his colours of white and vermilion that was heavily laden with shimmering gold *orfèverie*. Following him were six coursers trapped in his colours, three of them in white and crimson damask and the other (fol. 84v) three in satin *parti* in his colours, all of which were thickly laden with *orfèverie*. The pages were dressed in the same manner; the bourrelets⁸⁶ with little hoods that they wore had ostrich plumes on them in these same colours. There were also ten gentlemen in short jackets with long damask sleeves, each of whom carried a heavy lance; the first three of these were wrapped from the vamplate to the coronal in white and crimson velvet embellished with embroidered tears. Thus did the count come up to the *perron* accompanied by four trumpeters; with the weapon that he was carrying, he touched the Lady of the *Perron*'s shield. He and the dwarf then spoke together in accordance with the order and ceremonies outlined earlier. When that was done, he went back to his end of the lists. The dwarf, performing his duty there and then, began to blow his horn loudly and made his blasts, on the ninth and last of which the drawbridge was lowered and the gates of the castle were opened. Straightaway, the Lady of the *Perron* came out in great splendour, along with her trumpeters and heralds. She led out behind her, on the end of her gold chain, one of her handsome knights who was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh. This was my lord of Fénétrange, marshal of Lorraine,⁸⁷ who was mounted on a tall, powerful and fine-looking horse that was covered in a trapper of crimson velvet laden with gold *orfèverie* and strewn with the Lady's flowers and emblems; his shield was covered with the same material and on his helm he wore a crest with (fol. 85r) his coat of arms. Following him were four pages on four tall horses, two of which were trapped in crimson damask and the other two in satin strewn with the Lady of the *Perron*'s flowers and liveries. The six gentlemen who were there to serve him were all wearing aketons of crimson satin; each of them carried a good lance.

After he had made his entrance, the Lady of the *Perron* unleashed him from her gold chain. Without further ado, and with lowered lances, my lord of Dammartin and the lord

⁸⁵ [Anthoine de Chabannes conte de Dampmartin]. Antoine de Chabannes (c.1411–88), count of Dammartin, was a councillor of Charles VII (1447–61), a grand pantler (an officer in charge of the bread or the pantry in a noble household) (1447) and head of the king's armed forces (1453); he later served Louis XI and was his grand master of the court (1467). He also fought at Bourges (1447). FCCR, pp. 139; PSr, p. 136.

⁸⁶ A crown made of padding used as a base for a woman's headdress or a man's hood. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 532.

⁸⁷ [monseigneur de Fenestranges mareschal de Lorraine]. Jean de Fénétrange (d. 1467), a member of René of Anjou's Order of the Crescent (1452), also jousted as a defender at Launay (1446). PSr, p. 127.

of Fénétrange struck each other with all the might that their horses could muster and with such ferocity that each man broke his lance into several pieces, that is to say that my lord of Dammartin broke his on the lord of Fénétrange's shield, whereas the lord of Fénétrange broke his on the metal strip⁸⁸ of Dammartin's pauldron. On the second run, my lord of Dammartin struck the bevor of the lord of Fénétrange's helm but without breaking his lance as it slid off it. Nonetheless, Fénétrange broke his on the helmet skull of the count of Dammartin's helm, giving him such a good buffet that he made him sway and bent him backwards. On the third run, neither man broke his lance. On the fourth run, my lord of Dammartin broke his lance but the other man did not. On the fifth run, my lord of Fénétrange broke his lance on the cheek-side of the lord of Dammartin's helm; my lord of Dammartin made a good attaint on his companion's helm but his lance slid off it and failed to break. On the sixth run, both men broke their lances well and firmly, my lord of Dammartin on the temple⁸⁹ of his opponent's helm and my lord of Fénétrange on the visor of (fol. 85v) the count of Dammartin's helm. During this encounter, they struck one another so hard that each man left his companion reeling.

Because my lord of Fénétrange had broken five lances out of the six runs whereas my lord of Dammartin had only broken four, [the latter] was obliged to give the Lady of the *Perron* a diamond before he could leave the lists; this he did most graciously, giving her a kiss and saying to her: 'Take this with pleasure'. Once that was done, they made their departure and the Lady led her knight, whom she had reattached to her gold chain, back to the castle. My lord of Dammartin went off to disarm himself in his lodgings. Nothing more was done that afternoon, for the stipulations of the content of the chapters had been met according to the rules of the *pas* for that day.

**The entry of my lord of Lautrec, brother of my lord the count of Foix,
to fight against my lord of Beauvau on the Tuesday, the third day of
the *pas***

On the Tuesday, the third day of the *pas*, around one o'clock after midday, there came into the lists my lord of Lautrec,⁹⁰ brother of my lord the count of Foix. He was fully armed and mounted on a tall and powerful courser that was trappered in green velvet embroidered in gold and all strewn with tears that were embroidered in spun gold; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His horse bore on its head a lovely and costly

⁸⁸ According to the DMF, the term *clincque/chincque* which is used here and elsewhere in this text, means a metal strip (*lame de fer*). Its more precise meaning may be either a lame of the pauldron, i.e. an articulated strip that makes up this defence, or the pierced stud or staple by which the pauldron-reinforce is affixed to the pauldron. This would protrude through a hole in the pauldron-reinforce and thus stick out from the smooth surface, allowing a lance to catch on it. Personal communication with Ralph Moffat; MAA, p. 208, fig. 35.

⁸⁹ Literally *oye*, as used here, means the area around the ears, but temple is more appropriate in the context as a translation. DMF.

⁹⁰ [monseigneur de Laultrech/Lautrec]. Pierre de Foix (d. 1454), viscount of Lautrec, was the younger brother of Gaston IV de Foix; he also fought at Chinon/Razilly (1446), Launay (1446) and Bourges (1447). Pierre's son, Odet de Foix, went on to become an important councillor of King Francis I. Cédric Michon, 'Odet de Foix, comte de Lautrec (v. 1483–1528)', in *Les Conseillers de François Ier*, ed. by Cédric Michon (Rennes: Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2011), pp. 265–72.

shaffron that was covered in spun gold and adorned with large pearls;⁹¹ on his helm there was a tall cluster of extremely expensive green plumes that were heavily and dazzlingly embellished with gold *orfèverie*. Following him were six very fine and powerful destriers⁹² that were being led by six pages dressed in green velvet embroidered with gold. Two of these horses were trappered in green velvet (fol. 86r), another two in green damask and the remaining two in green velvet; all of these trappers were covered and strewn with gold *orfèverie*. He was accompanied by six gentlemen in green damask *journalades*, each of whom carried a good lance the full length of the lists.

Thus did my lord of Lautrec make his way, preceded by the trumpet and clarion players of his brother, my lord of Foix, over to the *perron* where he used a weapon to touch the Lady of the *Perron's* shield. He was then spoken to by the dwarf in the words that he was duty-bound to say to all challengers. My lord of Lautrec replied to him very properly in the appropriate manner that he, as a challenger, was obliged to adopt. Once these words had been exchanged, he went over to the end of the lists by which he had made his entrance in order to wait for his companion, that is the member of the inside team. At this, the dwarf began to blow his horn, making the nine blasts. No sooner was this done than the drawbridge of the castle was lowered and the gate opened, allowing the Lady of the *Perron* to come out with her trumpeters and leading behind her one of her knights attached to her gold chain. This was the lord of Beauvau,⁹³ who was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh. He was mounted on a tall and powerful horse that was trappered in crimson velvet strewn with the flowers and emblems of the Lady; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came four pages mounted on four tall destriers that were elaborately trappered in damask and satin in the same colours and with the Lady's emblems; these pages were all dressed in the same way. He was accompanied by six gentlemen wearing aketons of crimson damask, each of whom carried (fol. 86v) a heavy lance. After he had completed his circuit of the lists, the Lady released him by unfastening the gold chain so that he could perform his runs.

On the first run, my lord of Lautrec and the lord of Beauvau struck each other well and firmly, such that both of them broke their lances, that is to say that my lord of Lautrec broke his on the pate of the bevor of the lord of Beauvau's helm whereas Beauvau broke his on the upper part of the lord of Lautrec's shield. On the second run, my lord of Lautrec broke his lance on the pauldron-reinforce of the lord of Beauvau who failed to break his lance as it slid off. On the third run, each man broke his lance on his opponent's shield. On the fourth run, my lord of Lautrec broke his lance on the lord of Beauvau's helm whereas the

⁹¹ Referred to in the text as 'perles de compte', this means pearls that are of quite large size but not valuable enough to be sold individually, hence they were sold by number. DMF.

⁹² A fast and powerfully built horse, used for both jousting and war. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 532.

⁹³ [seigneur de Beauvau]. Louis I de Beauvau (c.1418–62/3), lord of Beauvau and Sermaise in Anjou, was a councillor-chamberlain of René, a member of his Order of the Crescent (1448) and seneschal of Anjou (c.1458). He competed on Charles VII's teams at Nancy (1445) and Châlons-sur-Marne (1445), but fought on René's side as a defender at Saumur and Launay (1446), and was a challenger at Chinon/Razilly (1446). He was the author of a poem commemorating the *Pas de la Bergère* (Tarascon, 1449) at which he competed; the *Roman de Troyle et Criseida* (c.1453–5), a translation of Giovanni Boccaccio's *Il Filostrato*, is also attributed to him. FCCR, pp. 126–8; PSr, p. 125; HGFMO, p. 201; *Casebook*, Source 6.

lord of Beauvau made his attaint on the lord of Lautrec's pauldron⁹⁴ but without breaking his lance as it failed to gain a hold. On the fifth run, they struck each other well and fiercely, such that both of them broke their lances, that is to say that my lord of Lautrec broke his on the helmet skull of the lord of Beauvau's helm whereas the lord of Beauvau broke his on the upper part of the lord of Lautrec's breastplate. On the sixth run, each of them broke his lance, that is to say that my lord of Beauvau broke his on the upper part of my lord of Lautrec's shield, whereas the lord of Lautrec broke his on the lord of Beauvau's pauldron.

Because my lord of Lautrec had broken all six of his lances in good style during the six courses whereas the lord of Beauvau had only broken four of his, the Lady of the *Perron* was obliged there and then, in order to fulfil the stipulation of the chapters of the *pas*, to give my lord of Lautrec a very lovely ruby set in a (fol. 87r) gold ring. Having done this, the Lady then led her knight back inside the castle. My lord of Lautrec, along with his trumpet and clarion players and accompanied by the gentlemen who were there to serve him, went back to his lodgings to disarm himself.

The entry of my lord of Saintrailles against Messire Jean Cossa, seneschal of Provence

That same day, after my lord of Lautrec and my lord of Beauvau had performed their feats, there came into the lists my lord of Saintrailles.⁹⁵ He was mounted on a courser wearing a velvet trapper with long strips⁹⁶ that were *parti* in black and violet, embroidered in gold and strewn with *orfèverie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came four pages dressed in velvet that was *parti* in the same colours; they were on four large horses, two of which were trappered in damask and the other two in satin, all of them *parti* in the same colours as before and all laden with gold *orfèverie*. To serve and accompany him were ten gentlemen in damask jackets in these colours of black and violet, each of whom carried a good lance the full length of the lists. Thus did the lord of Saintrailles make his way over to the *perron* where he touched the Lady of the *Pas's* shield. Seeing this, the dwarf, as was his duty, spoke to him in the words that he had been entrusted to use according to the ceremony of the *pas*. The lord of Saintrailles replied to him promptly and properly before going down the lists to the end from which all the challengers had to run. The dwarf sounded his horn again and again until he had made all nine blasts that were heard by the knights in the castle. Right on time, the rails of the draw-(fol. 86v) bridge came down and it was laid flat, then the gate was opened through which the Lady came out; to the sound of her trumpets and clarions, she led out on the end of her gold chain the knight whom she had chosen on that occasion to defend her *pas*. This was Messire Jean Cossa, seneschal of Provence,⁹⁷ who was not missing a single piece of his harness. With his

⁹⁴ See above, n. 69.

⁹⁵ [monseigneur de Saintrailles]. Jean Poton (c.1400–61), lord of Saintrailles, was a grand squire of Charles VII (1429), a councillor of his (1437–60), and marshal of France (1454); he also competed at Nancy (1445), Chinon/Razilly (1446) and Launay (1446), and was a judge at Tours (1447). FCCR, pp. 179–80; PSr, p. 143.

⁹⁶ This decorative technique of cutting fabric into thick strips is known as 'dagging'. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 532.

⁹⁷ [Jehan Cosse seneschal de Provence]. Jean (Giovanni) Cossa (c.1400–76), baron of Grimaud and count of Troya, was a member of René of Anjou's Order of the Crescent (1448), a councillor-chamberlain

shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh, he was mounted on a tall courser that was trapped in crimson velvet bearing the flowers and emblems of the Lady. His mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material and richly embroidered with gold. He had four pages who were dressed in crimson damask and were mounted on four powerful destriers, two of which were trapped in damask and the other two in satin, all in crimson. He was also accompanied by six gentlemen in *journalades* of crimson damask with the Lady's flowers. Once he had completed his circuit of the lists, the Lady unfastened her gold chain and gave her knight permission to do combat.

On the first run, the lord of Saintrailles and Messire Jean Cossa struck each other with all the power that their horses could muster and with such a strong impact that both of them broke their lances, that is to say that the lord of Saintrailles broke his on the upper part of Messire Jean Cossa's breastplate whilst Messire Jean Cossa broke his on the cheek-side of the lord of Saintrailles's helm, making sparks fly from it and causing his man to bend backwards. On the second run, the seneschal of Provence broke his lance on the upper part of the lord of Saintrailles's shield whereas the lord of Saintrailles failed to break his. On the third run, the lord of Saintrailles broke his lance on the seneschal of Provence's helm whereas the seneschal did not break his lance as it slid off. (Fol. 88r) On the fourth run, both men broke their lances, that is to say that the lord of Saintrailles broke his on the pauldron of the seneschal of Provence whereas the seneschal broke his on the pate of the lord of Saintrailles's helm. On the fifth run, they each made an attaint on the other's helm but their lances both slid off and so failed to break. On the sixth run, the seneschal of Provence broke his lance but the lord of Saintrailles did not. Because [the latter] had broken fewer lances, he was obliged according to the rules of the game to give a diamond set in a gold ring to the Lady of the *Perron* who then led her knight away; for his part, the lord of Saintrailles went off to his lodgings to disarm himself.

The entry of Messire Pierre de Brézé, on the Wednesday, to fight against my lord of Loué, seneschal of Anjou

On the Wednesday, the fourth day of the *pas*, there came into the lists Messire Pierre de Brézé, count of Maulévrier.⁹⁸ He was fully armed and mounted on a courser trapped in violet cloth of silver that was trimmed with a wide ermine border; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. He had four pages in short damask gowns that were *parti* in white and violet; they were mounted on four tall destriers that were elaborately trapped in damask and satin in these same colours and laden with gold *orfèvrerie* spelling out his device of *EE brisés*.⁹⁹ He was accompanied by six gentlemen

of his, lieutenant-general of Sicily (1446) and grand seneschal of Provence (1470); he also jousted at Launay (1446) and Tarascon (1449). FCCR, pp. 143–4; PSr, p. 126.

⁹⁸ [Pierre de Braize conte de Maulevrier]. Pierre II de Brézé (c.1410–65, battle of Monthléry), count of Maulévrier, lord of Varenne and Brissac, and later count of Évreux and Tonnerre, was seneschal of Poitou (1440–51) and a councillor of Charles VII (1437–61); he also competed at Chinon/Razilly (1446), Launay (1446) and Bourges (1447). FCCR, p. 134; PSr, p. 133.

⁹⁹ It is not clear what the term 'brisés' (literally: broken) refers to here, but this device of Pierre de Brézé's is mentioned by René of Anjou in his *Livre du Coeur d'Amour épris* (1457), as preserved in Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Cod. 2597, fol. 77v, as consisting of 'deux EE enclavez

wearing aketons with long sleeves of violet and white damask, each of whom carried a thick lance the full length of the lists. He completed his circuit by going over to the *perron* where he touched the Lady of the *Perron*'s shield. After the ceremonies had been performed between him and the dwarf, he went over to his end of the lists, whereupon the dwarf sounded the nine blasts on his horn which brought the Lady out of the castle (fol. 88v). To the sound of her trumpets and clarions, she led out her knight on the end of her gold chain. He was fully armed with his lance on his thigh and his shield around his neck. His horse was trapped in crimson velvet strewn with the Lady's flowers. Following him came four pages mounted on four destriers wearing trappers of the same material as his own, as did six gentlemen who were dressed in the same way. He made his entrance behind the Lady and, when this was done, she released and unfastened him from her chain in order that he might do his duty against the knight-challenger who was waiting for him at the other end of the lists.

On the first run, they struck each other well and fiercely, causing each man to break his lance, that is to say that Messire Pierre de Brézé broke his on the lord of Loué's¹⁰⁰ pauldron whereas the lord of Loué broke his on the upper part of Brézé's shield where he landed his blow very cleanly. On the second run, the lord of Loué broke his lance on the helmet skull of Messire Pierre de Brézé's helm whereas Brézé struck his lance on the visor of the lord of Loué's helm but without breaking it. On the third run, each man broke his lance on the other's shield, making very clean attainments on one another. On the fourth run, Messire Pierre de Brézé broke his lance on the pauldron of the lord of Loué whereas the lord of Loué failed to break his. On the fifth run, each man broke his lance, my lord of Loué on Brézé's breastplate whereas Brézé broke his on his opponent's pauldron, causing part of it to come off. On the sixth run, each man broke his lance, once again on the other's shield. Because they had broken an equal (fol. 89r) number of lances, they ran one more course. On this seventh run, Messire Pierre de Brézé broke his lance on the helmet skull of the lord of Loué's helm whereas his opponent failed to break his. Because Brézé had broken six lances to his opponent's five, the Lady of the *Perron* gave a ruby to Messire Pierre de Brézé. At this, they all made their departure, the Lady and her knight going back inside the castle and Brézé going off to his lodgings.

l'un en l'autre' (two Es, one embedded in the other): see <https://digital.onb.ac.at/RepViewer/viewer.faces?doc=DOD_58335&order=1&view=SINGLE>. In a copy of Martin Le Franc's *Estrif de Vertu et de Fortune* (1447–48) as preserved in Montpellier, Bibliothèque Universitaire Historique de Médecine, H 248 that belonged to Pierre de Brézé, this device can be seen in the middle of the right-hand margin of folio 1r, where it appears as a Gothic 'e' in pink embedded in an uncial 'E' in blue: see <<https://arca.irht.cnrs.fr/ark:/63955/md80ht25015f>>. Pierre's actual motto, *La Plus du Monde* ('The Most in the World'), which appears four times on this same folio, refers to his devotion to Agnès Sorel, Charles VII's mistress. Thanks are due to Laurent Hablot for supplying this information.

¹⁰⁰ [seigneur de Loué]. Guy de Laval (d. 1484), count of Laval (from 1414) and lord of Loué, was a member of René of Anjou's Order of the Crescent (1448), a councillor-chamberlain of his, a councillor of King Charles VII (1446–7) and seneschal of Anjou (1474). He also fought at Châlons-sur-Marne (1445), as a defender substituting for René at Launay (1446) (see below, p. 74) and at Tarascon (1449). FCCR, pp. 168–9; PSr, p. 128.

The entry of my lord of Prie on the same day against Messire Auvregnas Champron

That same day, after Messire Pierre de Brézé and my lord of Loué had done their duty, there came into the lists my lord of Prie¹⁰¹ mounted on a destrier that was trapped in black velvet strewn with white *orfèverie*; his mantelet was of the same material. Following him came three pages mounted on three destriers that were trapped in black damask; the pages were dressed in the same way. The six gentlemen who accompanied him wore damask *journalades* and each carried a lance the full length of the lists. After he had gone over to the *perron*, touched the Lady's shield and spoken to the dwarf, he went back to where he had entered the lists. At this, the dwarf blew his nine blasts on the horn, the drawbridge was lowered and the Lady came out leading a knight behind her on a gold chain. This was Auvregnas Champron,¹⁰² who was mounted on a tall courser trapped in crimson velvet with the Lady's emblems. Following him came four trapped destriers, his pages and six gentlemen, all of whom were dressed in the same way. After completing a circuit of the lists, the Lady released her knight and the lord of Prie readied himself at his end of the lists.

(Fol. 89v) On the first run, Messire Auvregnas Champron broke his lance well and cleanly on the pauldron of the lord of Prie, whereas the lord of Prie did not break his. On the second run, each man broke his lance, that is to say that Messire Auvregnas broke his on the pate of the lord of Prie's bevor whereas the lord of Prie broke his on Champron's shield. On the third run, Messire Auvregnas Champron broke his lance on the helmet skull of the lord of Prie's helm, the impact of which caused the lord of Prie to sway and to fear that he was going to lose his stirrups; he himself failed to break his lance. On the fourth run, Champron once again broke his lance on the lord of Prie's helm, whereas the lord of Prie failed to break his, for he was a poor and clumsy rider. On the fifth run, each man broke his lance, that is to say that Champron broke his on the upper part of the lord of Prie's pauldron which then fell off. The lord of Prie, as he advanced on Messire Auvregnas Champron, by misfortune rather than by any skill, broke his lance on his opponent's breastplate so clumsily that a splinter from the lance went through the eyeslit of the visor of Champron's helm; this injured him so badly that shortly afterwards his honourable life came to an end. May God have mercy on his soul, for he was a very gentle¹⁰³ knight and as valiant a man as any at the event. The lord of Prie received no ruby from the Lady for

¹⁰¹ [monseigneur de Prie]. Antoine de Prie (d. 1479), served in the household of Charles VII and held the office of *grand queux* (royal cook) (1456).

¹⁰² [Auvergnac/Aulvergnac Chapperon]. The death at Saumur of Auvregnas Champron, about whom no further information is available, is mentioned both by Leseur and the chronicler Mathieu d'Escouchy, but not by the author of the *Relation du Pas de Saumur*. Gaston du Fresne de Beaucourt, ed., *Chronique de Mathieu d'Escouchy*, Société de l'Histoire de France, 3 vols (Paris: Mme Veuve Jules Renouard, 1863–64), vol. 1, p. 108; PSr, stanza 200, pp. 68–9. On this disparity between the latter two narrative accounts, see *Casebook*, Essay 7, p. 357.

¹⁰³ This epithet means that the knight or squire it qualifies is from the upper classes, the term being derived from the Latin *gens/gentilis*, meaning someone who was a nobleman, not a serf, i.e. a member of the lower classes; it is also found as part of the noun 'gentleman'. It is likewise often applied in tournament narratives to horses to signal that they are of fine breeding stock. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 533.

he had only broken two lances; rather, he paid the Lady her diamond as her knight had broken a lance on each of his five runs. They all left the field that day and nothing more was accomplished.

(Fol. 90r) **The entry of my lord of La Barde against Guillaume de Chevigny on the Thursday**

On the Thursday, the fifth day of the *pas*, there came into the lists my lord of La Barde,¹⁰⁴ a handsome knight who was mounted on a tall and powerful courser wearing a trapper of green and blue velvet embroidered in gold; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him were four pages dressed in damask that was *parti* in these same colours, as were the trappers of their four destriers. The six gentlemen who accompanied him wore damask aketons in these same colours of green and blue; each of them carried a heavy lance. Thus did the lord of La Barde make his entrance, going up to the *perron*, touching the Lady of the *Perron*'s shield, and speaking to the dwarf before going back to the challengers' end of the lists. The dwarf began to blow his horn, sounding the nine blasts, whereupon the Lady immediately came out, leading on the end of her gold chain a squire from the inside team named Guillaume de Chevigny;¹⁰⁵ [this was] in the manner that you have heard about in relation to the others, all to the sound of trumpets and clarions. The squire was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh; he was mounted on a tall and powerful courser that was trappered in crimson velvet strewn with the Lady's flowers, that is to say with pansies embroidered in gold thread and with gold *orfèvererie*. Following him were three pages on three destriers elaborately trappered in crimson satin with these emblems; the pages and the six gentlemen who accompanied him were all dressed in the same way. Chevigny wore a crest on his helm that was in his own coat of arms. After he had made his entrance, the Lady (fol. 90v) released him from her gold chain in order that he might run his courses against the knight-challenger.

On the first run, they struck each other with all the might that their horses could muster, each of them breaking his lance well and firmly, that is to say that Guillaume de Chevigny broke his on the upper part of the lord of La Barde's pauldron whereas the lord of La Barde broke his on Guillaume de Chevigny's shield. On the second run, they struck each other once again, with Chevigny breaking his lance against the cheek-side of the lord of La Barde's helm whereas the lord of La Barde made an attaint on Chevigny's shield but without managing to break his lance. On the third run, they struck each other very firmly and each man broke his lance, that is to say that Guillaume de Chevigny broke his on the helmet skull of his companion's helm whereas the lord of La Barde broke his on Guillaume de Chevigny's pauldron. On the fourth run, Chevigny broke his lance on the

¹⁰⁴ [monseigneur de la Barde]. Jean d'Estuer (d. before 1473), lord of La Barde, was a councillor-chamberlain of Louis XI, seneschal of Limousin (1461–68), bailiff of Mâcon and seneschal of Lyon. He also fought at Bourges (1447). HGF, vol. 2, p. 417; Philippe Contamine, 'Chapitre XIV. Les capitaines de l'ordonnance', in his *Guerre, État et société à la fin du Moyen Âge. Études sur les armées des rois de France (1337–1494)*, 2 vols (Paris/The Hague: Mouton, 1972), vol. 1, pp. 399–450.

¹⁰⁵ [Guillaume de Chevigny/Chavigny]. Guillaume de Chevigny (d. 1479), was associated with the house of Anjou and was a chamberlain of René's younger brother, Charles of Anjou, count of Maine. PSr, p. 126.

lord of La Barde's visor with such a violent impact that he made him bend backwards; he would have lost his stirrups and fallen to the ground if he had not been immediately held in place by those who were there to serve him. On the fifth run, each man broke his lance on his opponent's shield. On the sixth run, they struck each other with Guillaume de Chevigny landing such a heavy blow on the lord of La Barde that both he and his horse looked to be brought down to the ground on the end of the lance, the attain being made on the upper part of the pauldron-reinforce of the lord of La Barde, who also broke his lance on Guillaume de Chevigny's shield.

Because (fol. 91r) Chevigny had broken six lances to the other's four, the lord of La Barde was obliged, according to the content of the chapters, to give a diamond set in a gold ring to the Lady of the *Perron*. Once this was done, she led her knight back inside the castle to a great fanfare of clarions and trumpets. The lord of La Barde, for his part, went off to his lodgings to disarm himself.

The entry of Messire Robert d'Estouteville, lord of Beynes, to fight against Antoine de Beauvau on that same day

On that same day, Thursday, in order to complete and finish the day's business according to the stipulations of the *pas*, there came into the lists Messire Robert d'Estouteville, lord of Beynes,¹⁰⁶ who was mounted on a tall and powerful courser trapped in velvet with long strips that were *parti* in his colours of blue and violet, embroidered in gold and thickly strewn with gold *orfèverie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came four fine destriers, two of which were trapped in damask and the other two in satin; they were also *parti* as mentioned above. His pages and the six gentlemen who accompanied him were all dressed in the same way in his colours of blue and violet. Thus did the lord of Beynes make his way over to the *perron*, touch the shield, speak to the dwarf and then go back to wait at his end of the lists for his companion. The dwarf sounded his horn, making his nine blasts which were no sooner finished than the Lady immediately came out leading Antoine de Beauvau,¹⁰⁷ one of her squires on the inside team, who was not missing a single piece of his harness. He came along with his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh. He was attached to the Lady by the gold chain and mounted on a tall and powerful destrier that was trapped (fol. 91v) in crimson velvet laden with gold *orfèverie* in the Lady of the *Perron*'s flowers and emblems. Following him were three pages on three lovely destriers who were elaborately trapped in crimson damask, this same material being worn by the pages and the six gentlemen accompanying him who were wearing aketons, each of whom carried a good lance. Once Beauvau's entrance was completed, the Lady unleashed him from her chain and ordered him to do combat.

On the first run, they struck one another with all the might that their horses could muster, breaking their lances; that is to say that my lord of Beynes broke his on Beauvau's

¹⁰⁶ [Robert d'Estouteville seigneur de Beyne]. Robert d'Estouteville (d. 1479), lord of Beynes, provost of Paris (1447), took part in various military campaigns for Charles VII and later served Louis XI. He also fought at Launay (1446) and Bourges (1447). FCCR, p. 151; PSr, p. 137.

¹⁰⁷ [Anthoine de Beauvau]. Antoine de Beauvau (d. 1489), lord of Précigny, was a cousin of Louis and Jean de Beauvau; he was a squire of the stables in Charles VII's household (1444–45) and later served King Louis IX. FCCR, p. 128; PSr, p. 131.

pauldron-reinforce whereas Beauvau broke his on the cheek-side of the lord of Beynes's helm. On the second run, my lord of Beynes broke his lance well and firmly on the bevor of Beauvau's helm, landing such a heavy blow on him that he was left stunned and would have fallen to the ground if he hadn't been held in place.¹⁰⁸ On the third run, Beauvau had recovered from his dazed state and the two of them struck each other so hard that each man broke his lance such that the splinters flew amazingly high into the air; that is to say that the lord of Beynes broke his lance on the upper part of his opponent's breastplate near the lance-rest whereas Beauvau broke his on the pate of the lord of Beynes's bevor. On the fourth run, my lord of Beynes broke his lance on Beauvau's pauldron whereas Beauvau failed to break his. On the fifth run, each man broke his lance on the upper part of his opponent's shield, with both of them making very good attaints. On the sixth run, they both struck one another and broke their lances, that is to say that my lord of Beynes (fol. 92r) broke his on Antoine de Beauvau's visor whereas Antoine de Beauvau broke his on the lord of Beynes's pauldron.

Because the lord of Beynes had broken six lances whereas Beauvau had only broken four, the Lady of the *Perron* performed her duty there and then by giving a fine ruby set in a gold ring to the lord of Beynes, who thanked her profusely for it. At this, they all made their departure, with the Lady and her knight going back inside the castle and the lord of Beynes, accompanied by trumpet and clarion players, going back to his lodgings to disarm himself.

Saturday, the sixth day of the *pas*: the entry of my lord of Maupas to fight against Messire Philippe de Lenoncourt

On this Saturday, there came into the lists from among the outside team the lord of Maupas;¹⁰⁹ he was mounted on a courser trapped in velvet that was *parti* half in green and half in yellow and strewn with gold *orfevrerie*. He had three pages on three tall horses trapped in damask in these same colours. These pages and the six gentlemen accompanying him were dressed in *journalades* in these same colours; the latter each carried a good lance the full length of the lists. The lord of Maupas made his way over to the *perron*, touched the Lady of the *Perron*'s shield, then exchanged with the dwarf the prescribed words stipulated by the ceremony of the *pas*. Once that was done, the lord of Maupas went over to await his companion at the challengers' entry point. Straightaway, the dwarf blew his horn and made the nine blasts, at which the Lady of the *Perron*, who had not forgotten her trumpets and clarions, came out in the preordained manner leading her knight behind her on the end of a gold chain. This was Messire Philippe de Lenoncourt,¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁸ Presumably by his servants: for similar incidents where this support from the competitor's aides is explicitly mentioned, see above, p. 27, and below, p. 56.

¹⁰⁹ [seigneur de Maupas]. Jean du Mesnil-Simon, lord of Maupas, was a councillor of Charles VII (1444–45, 1455) and his head *valet tranchant*; he was also seneschal of Limousin, then bailiff of Berry. FCCR, p. 173; PSr, p. 142.

¹¹⁰ [Phelippe de Lenoncourt]. Philippe de Lenoncourt (1400–83), lord of Lenoncourt, Gondrecourt, Serres and Frouard, was a member of René of Anjou's Order of the Crescent (1452), a squire of the stables of René (1451–3) and later his Master of the Horse (1470) as well as governor of the duchy of Bar (1470); he later became a councillor-chamberlain of Louis XI. He also jousted as a defender at Nancy (1445), as a challenger at Châlons-sur-Marne (1445) where he was named as winner of the attacking

who was fully armed with his shield around his neck and equipped (fol. 92v) with a good lance; he was mounted on a very fine and powerful horse that wore a trapper of crimson velvet with the Lady of the *Perron's* liveries and pansy flowers. Following behind him were three pages dressed in the same crimson velvet; they were mounted on three tall destriers that were trapped in crimson damask with the same emblems embroidered in spun gold and [adorned] with gold *orfèverie*. His six gentlemen all wore mantelets and *carmignolles*¹¹¹ of crimson damask; each of them carried a heavy lance the full length of the lists. Once he had made his entrance, the Lady released him from her chain in order that he might run against the knight-challenger who was all ready and waiting for him at the end of the lists.

On the first run, they struck one another with such a powerful impact that both of them broke their lances into several pieces, that is to say that the lord of Maupas broke his right in the middle of Lenoncourt's shield whereas Lenoncourt broke his on the upper part of the lord of Maupas's pauldron-reinforce. On the second run, they struck one another again, even more violently than before, to the extent that, even though the lord of Maupas broke his lance very well on Messire Philippe de Lenoncourt's bevor, Messire Philippe de Lenoncourt landed his lance so hard on the helmet skull of his opponent's helm that he made him bend backwards, leaving him stunned and causing him and his horse to fall to the ground, with his own lance shattering into pieces that flew extraordinarily high in the air. The lord of Maupas was so dazed by his fall that it was better for him to make a gracious retreat than to go back (fol. 93r) into the lists in order to do any more fighting that day. At this, the knight from the inside team, together with the Lady, withdrew to the pavilion that the Lady had had put up right next to her *perron*.

The entry of the lord of Monteil, known as Little Trignac

Not long afterwards, to replace the lord of Maupas there came into the lists the lord of Monteil who is known as Little Trignac.¹¹² He was armed and mounted on a gentle courser trapped in white damask that was laden with gold *orfèverie* and strewn with golden tears and large Greek letters that were his emblems. His mantelet and the cover of his shield were similarly decorated. His three pages were mounted on three tall destriers trapped in white satin that was strewn with *orfèverie* in the same form of tears and Greek letters that were his emblems. These pages also wore satin and he had six gentlemen all wearing German jackets and lovely *carmignolles* in the same white satin, each of whom carried a good lance. Once he had performed his duty [by striking] against the shield of the *perron*, there was no need for the dwarf to sound his horn; the Lady's knight was ready inside the pavilion since he too had come outside and taken up a good lance, hence the two men were allowed to run against each other.

team, and as a defender at Launay (1446); he was one of the two *entrepreneurs* at Tarascon (1449). FCCR, p. 170; PSr, p. 128.

¹¹¹ A type of man's hat 'with a divided brim held up by laces tied on the crown in a tuft'. Van Buren and Wieck, *Illuminating Fashion*, p. 298.

¹¹² [seigneur du Montet dit le petit Trignac/Anthoine d'Aubusson]. Antoine d'Aubusson (c.1413–82), lord of Monteil-au-Vicomte, known as Little Trignac, was a cupbearer to the duke of Bourbon and later a councillor to the king (1454–60); he also competed at Chinon/Razilly (1446), Launay (1446) and Bourges (1447). HMF, vol. 5, p. 340, para. E–p. 341, para. A; FCCR, p. 124; PSr, p. 131.

On the first run, Little Trignac and Philippe de Lenoncourt struck each other with both of them breaking their lances very well and very honourably, that is to say that Little Trignac broke his on the upper part of the reinforcing piece on Lenoncourt's breastplate whereas Lenoncourt broke his on Trignac's pauldron-reinforce. On the second run, Messire Philippe de Lenoncourt broke his lance on the pate of his companion's bevor (fol. 93v), whereas Trignac made a very fine attain on Lenoncourt's helm but without breaking his lance. On the third run, each man broke his lance right in the very middle of his opponent's shield. On the fourth run, each man once again broke his lance, that is to say that Trignac broke his on the cheek-side of Lenoncourt's helm whereas Lenoncourt broke his a little above his opponent's visor. On the fifth run, each man once more broke his lance, that is to say that Trignac broke his on Lenoncourt's pauldron whereas Lenoncourt broke his on the metal strip of Trignac's pauldron. On the sixth run, each man broke his lance again, that is to say that Trignac broke his on the upper part of Lenoncourt's shield whereas Lenoncourt broke his on the cheek-side of Trignac's helm.

Because Lenoncourt had broken eight lances whereas Trignac had only broken five, [the latter] gave a diamond set in a gold ring to the Lady of the *Perron*. At this, they made their departure from the lists, with the Lady leading her knight away, all to the loud sound of her trumpets and clarions.

The entry of Charles Blosset on the same Saturday to fight against Guillaume de Gaulières

Next into the lists came Charles Blosset¹¹³ who was mounted on a tall destrier trapped in damask that was *parti* in his colours of violet and grey and laden with gold *orfèvererie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His three pages were dressed in satin in his colours, as were the trappers of their three destriers; his six servants were dressed in the same way. Once he had completed his circuit, he withdrew to his end of the lists. The dwarf blew his horn, causing the Lady to come out (fol. 94r) leading one of her squires named Guillaume de Gaulières.¹¹⁴ He was armed on his horse that was trapped in crimson damask. His three pages were mounted on three destriers that were elaborately trapped in the same material with the Lady's emblems. Once they were released to run, each man broke his lance on his opponent. That is to say that Blosset broke five lances whereas Gaulières broke four, whereupon the Lady of the *Perron*, as was her duty, gave a lovely ruby set in a gold ring to Charles Blosset since he had broken more lances than the jousting from the inside team. At this, they all withdrew and nothing more was done that day.

The entry of my lord of Lohéac on the Sunday, the seventh day of the *pas*, to fight against Philibert de Laigue

On the Sunday, the seventh day of the *pas*, there came into the lists my lord of Lohéac¹¹⁵ who was mounted on a tall courser wearing a velvet trapper that was *parti* in black and

¹¹³ [Charlot Bloct]. Charles Blosset also competed at Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 130; PSr, p. 132.

¹¹⁴ [Guillaume de Gaullieres]. Guillaume de Gaulières: no further information is available about him.

¹¹⁵ [monseigneur de Loheac]. André de Laval (1411–86), lord of Lohéac, the younger brother of Guy XIV, count of Laval (see below, n. 131), was a councillor of Charles VII (1440–61), marshal of

violet and embroidered in gold; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His four pages wore the same velvet and were mounted on four lovely destriers trappered in damask that was *parti* in the same colours. His six gentlemen, all of whom wore *journalades* in the same damask, each carried a good lance. Once he had made his entrance, he withdrew to his end of the lists. The dwarf blew his horn, causing the Lady to come out with her squire, Philibert de Laigue,¹¹⁶ who was armed and [mounted] on a horse that was trappered in crimson satin. His pages, servants and three other horses were likewise all attired in the same material with the Lady of the *Perron's* emblems and flowers. The lord of Lohéac and Philibert de Laigue, in the course of their runs, broke their lances, that is to say that the lord of Lohéac broke four lances and Philibert (fol. 94v) de Laigue broke five, winning the diamond for his lady since he had broken more lances than his companion; the lord of Lohéac fulfilled this duty straightaway.¹¹⁷ At this, they all withdrew.

The entry of my lord Boucicaut on that same day to fight against Messire Gilles Dufay

On that same Sunday there came into the lists Messire Boucicaut, marshal of France,¹¹⁸ mounted on a fine and powerful courser that was trappered in blue cloth of gold with a border of white velvet laden with gold *orfèvererie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same cloth of gold. His four pages wore jackets of the same material and were mounted on four fine horses trappered in damask that was *parti* in white and blue. He also had eight gentlemen who were dressed in the same way, each of whom carried a lance the full length of the lists. After he had made his entrance and performed his duty at the *perron* where he touched the Lady's shield and spoke to the dwarf, in accordance with the stipulations of the *pas*, he went back to his end of the lists. The dwarf blew his horn nine times, whereupon out from the castle came the Lady of the *Perron* leading one of her knights, named Messire Gilles Dufay,¹¹⁹ by her gold chain. Once he had made his entry, the two knights couched their lances [to run] against each other.

On the first run, they broke their lances very well indeed, that is to say that Messire Boucicaut broke his on the upper part of Messire Gilles Dufay's pauldron-reinforce whereas Dufay broke his on the upper part of Boucicaut's shield. On the second run, each man broke his lance on his opponent's shield where they each made a very fine *attaint*. (Fol. 96r)¹²⁰ On the third run, they each made a very fine *attaint* on the other's helm but

France (1440) and head of the king's armed forces (1446); he later served Louis XI. He also competed at Nancy (1445), Chinon/Razilly (1446), Launay (1446) and Bourges (1447). FCCR, p. 168; PSr, p. 141.

¹¹⁶ [Philibert de Laigue]. Philibert de Laigue, of a family from Bourges, was a squire and councillor-chamberlain of René (probably after 1451) and seneschal of Bar (1480); he was also one of the two *entrepreneurs* at Tarascon (1449). FCCR, p. 165; PSr, p. 128.

¹¹⁷ That is, by paying the required forfeit.

¹¹⁸ [Boucicaut/Boussicault mareschal de France]. Jean III Le Meingre, known as Boucicaut (d. c.1475), eldest son of Geoffroi Le Meingre, lord of Bourbon, was a councillor-chamberlain of the king and governor of the Dauphiné. He also fought at Chinon/Razilly (1446). FCCR, p. 131; PSr, p. 132.

¹¹⁹ [Gilles du Fay]. No further information is available about him, other than that he also fought at Chinon/Razilly (1446), but he may be related to Robert Dufay who competed at the *Pas de la Bergère* (Tarascon, 1449). *Casebook*, Source 6, stanzas 53–4, pp. 136–7.

¹²⁰ The folios in the Berlin manuscript have been misnumbered here as the sequence jumps from fol. 94 to fol. 96, but no text is missing.

without either man breaking his lance. On the fourth run, each man broke his lance, one of them on his opponent's pauldron and the other on the upper part of his companion's breastplate. On the fifth run, each man broke his lance on the other's helm. On the sixth run, Messire Boucicaut broke his lance on the visor of Dufay's helm and Dufay made an attain on Boucicaut's helm but without breaking his lance.

Because Boucicaut had broken five lances whereas Dufay had only broken four, the Lady of the *Perron* did her duty there and then by giving Messire Boucicaut a lovely ruby set in a gold ring. At this, they made their departure, with Messire Boucicaut going off to his lodgings to disarm himself accompanied by his trumpeters and several lords and gentlemen whilst the Lady of the *Perron* led her knight back inside.

On the other days that fell in that week, the names of those who jousted are as follows. On the Monday, my lord of La Barde jousted against Renaud de La Jumelière,¹²¹ with La Barde winning a ruby from the Lady for having broken more lances than La Jumelière. On the same day, my lord of Mauny¹²² jousted against my lord of Fontaines,¹²³ who won the diamond from Mauny.

On the Tuesday, Jacques de Clermont¹²⁴ jousted against Ferry de Grancey,¹²⁵ Clermont won a ruby from the Lady against Ferry de Grancey. (Fol. 96v) On the same day, my lord of Fleurigny¹²⁶ jousted against François du Tiercent,¹²⁷ [the latter] won a ruby from the Lady for having broken more lances than the lord of Fleurigny.

On the other days that followed, right up to the end of the forty days of the *pas*, princes, knights and squires came every day to take up the challenge. Among the princes who jousted were my lord the count of Nevers,¹²⁸ my lord the count of Tancarville,¹²⁹ my lord the count

¹²¹ [Regnault de la Jumelière]. Renaud de La Jumelière was the brother of Pierre de La Jumelière; both of them competed at Tours (1447), but Renaud also fought at Chinon/Razilly (1446), Launay (1446) and Bourges (1447). FCCR, p. 165; PSr, p. 140.

¹²² [monseigneur de Mony]. This is probably Guillaume IX, lord of Le Bec-Crespin and Mauny, father of Jeanne du Bec-Crespin (see below, n. 159), wife of Pierre de Brézé. PSr, p. 146.

¹²³ [monseigneur de Fontaines]. Jean de Dailon (d. 1480), lord of Fontaines, was a councillor-chamberlain of the dauphin Louis (1445) and later became governor of Le Perche (1472) and the Dauphiné (1474); he also competed at Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 148; PSr, p. 136.

¹²⁴ [Jacques de Clermont]. Jacques de Clermont served in the household of Louis XI both when he was dauphin and later king; Clermont was a squire and lieutenant in command of one hundred men-at-arms and of two hundred knights (1449). He also competed at Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 142; PSr, p. 135.

¹²⁵ [Ferry de Granssy/Grantsi]. Ferry de Grancey was a lieutenant of the count of Nevers (see below, n. 128) and was head of his army in the battle of Castillon (1453) against the English; he also fought at Chinon/Razilly (1446), Launay (1446), Bourges (1447) and Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 159; PSr, p. 139.

¹²⁶ [monseigneur de Florigny]. Philippe de Fleurigny also fought at Chinon/Razilly (1446) and Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 154; PSr, p. 138.

¹²⁷ [Francoys du Tiersant]. François du Tiercent (b. c.1400), served Louis XI as captain of Bayeux (1463), bailiff and captain of Gisors (1471) and bailiff of Caux (1477); he also competed at Bourges (1447) and Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 180 (Tiersant and Tiercent are both given as spellings of his name); PSr, p. 144 (only Tiersant is given as the spelling of his name).

¹²⁸ [conte de Nevers]. Charles of Burgundy (1415–64), count of Nevers, was a councillor of Charles VII (1446–53); he also competed at Launay (1446) and Tours (1447). He participated in the entry of the king's army into Rouen (1449). FCCR, pp. 133; PSr, p. 143.

¹²⁹ [conte de Tancarville]. Guillaume d'Harcourt, count of Tancarville, was viscount of Melun, constable and hereditary chamberlain of Normandy and a royal councillor (1436–51); he was also minister of waterways and forests of France (1452–61) and seneschal of Anjou (1473). He was a challenger

of Dunois,¹³⁰ my lord the count of Laval¹³¹ and my lord the count of Clermont.¹³² Among the other lords were my lord of Orval,¹³³ my lord of Bueil,¹³⁴ my lord of Culant,¹³⁵ my lord the marshal Jalognes,¹³⁶ Guillaume de Courcelles,¹³⁷ my lord of Torcy,¹³⁸ my lord of Genlis,¹³⁹ my lord of Villequier,¹⁴⁰ Poncet de Rivière-Labatut,¹⁴¹ the lord of Brion,¹⁴² my lord of Montejean,¹⁴³

here at Saumur and at Launay (1446), but also fought as a defender at Chinon/Razilly (1446) and was the sole defender at Bourges (1447). His daughter, Jeanne d'Harcourt, married René of Anjou's grandson, René II. PSr, p. 144; FCCR, pp. 162–3; HGFMO, p. 201.

¹³⁰ [conte de Dunois]. Jean, bastard of Orléans (1403–68), was made count of Dunois by Charles VII (1439), and served as a councillor of the king (1422–61); he was the king's governor-general in Normandy (1449–50) and in Guyenne (1451). FCCR, p. 177; PSr, p. 137.

¹³¹ [conte de Laval]. Guy XIV, count of Laval (1406–86), was a councillor of Charles VII (1429, 1446–47); his sister Jeanne de Laval became René of Anjou's second wife (1454). He also fought at Chinon/Razilly (1446) and Launay (1446). FCCR, p. 168; PSr, p. 141.

¹³² [conte de Clermont]. Jean, count of Clermont (1427–88), son of Charles I, fifth duke of Bourbon, was a councillor of Charles VII (1444–60) and governor of Guyenne (1453); he participated in the entry of the king's army into Rouen (1449). He also competed at Nancy (1445), Châlons-sur-Marne (1445), Chinon/Razilly (1446), Launay (1446) and Bourges (1447). FCCR, p. 132; PSr, p. 135.

¹³³ [monseigneur d'Orval]. Arnaud-Amanieu d'Albert (d. 1463), lord of Orval, was a chamberlain of Charles VII (1450) and later a councillor of his (1452–61). PSr, p. 130.

¹³⁴ [monseigneur de Bueil]. Jean V de Bueil (c.1406–77), lord of Bueil, was a councillor of Charles VII (1434–61), admiral of France (1450) and later a member of Louis XI's household; he was the author of the *Jouvenel* (1461–68), a chivalric and didactic work of fiction. He also fought at Launay (1446). PSr, p. 133.

¹³⁵ [monseigneur de Cullant]. Charles, lord of Culant (d. 1460), was a councillor of Charles VII (1445–50) and his *grand maître d'hôtel* (1449); he also competed at Launay (1446), Bourges (1447) and Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 146; PSr, p. 135.

¹³⁶ [monseigneur le mareschal de Jaloignes]. Philippe de Culant (d. 1453), lord of Jalognes, also known as the marshal of Jalognes, was a councillor of Charles VII (1441–42) and seneschal of the Limousin (1439); he also competed at Launay (1446), Bourges (1447) and Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 146; PSr, p. 136.

¹³⁷ [Guillaume de Courselles/Courselles]. Guillaume de Courcelles was a squire in the household of Charles VII (1445–47) and a *valet de chambre* of the king's mistress, Agnès Sorel (1449). He also fought at Chinon/Razilly (1446) as a defender. FCCR, p. 145; PSr, p. 135.

¹³⁸ [monseigneur de Torcy]. Jean d'Estouteville (1405–94), lord of Torcy, Doudeauville and Blainville, brother of Robert d'Estouteville (see above, n. 106), was a councillor-chamberlain of Charles VII, captain of Caen, Fécamp and Harfleur (1436–39), master of crossbowmen (1446–61, 1465), and a member of King Louis XI's Order of St Michael (1469). He also fought at Launay (1446). <<http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/Estouteville.pdf>>

¹³⁹ [monseigneur de Genly]. Jean de Hangest (d. 1490), lord of Genlis, was a councillor of Charles VII (1450–53) and later served in the household of Louis XI; he also competed at Nancy (1445), Châlons-sur-Marne (1445) and Tours (1447). PSr, p. 139.

¹⁴⁰ [monseigneur de Villequier]. André de Villequier (d. 1454), lord of Villequier and Montrésor, was a chamberlain and confidant of Charles VII, a councillor of his (1449–53) and governor of La Rochelle; he was also present at Tours (1447). HMF, vol. 6, p. 105, para. C; FCCR, p. 185; PSr, p. 145.

¹⁴¹ [Poncet de Riviere]. Poncet de Rivière-Labatut (d. after 1487), was a squire in Charles VII's household and later served Louis XI. FCCR, p. 178; PSr, p. 143.

¹⁴² [seigneur de Brion]. This may be Louis de Brion who was connected to the household of Charles VII and participated in the entry of the king's army into Rouen (1449). He also competed at Launay (1446) and Bourges (1447). FCCR, p. 135; PSr, p. 133.

¹⁴³ [monseigneur de Montjean]. Jean, lord of Montejean, lost his standing with Charles VII due to his participation in the nobles' plot against the king known as the Praguerie (1440) but was a

the lord of Gayrosse¹⁴⁴ and several others. They were very well and very honourably received by those of the inside team but, because it would take too long to recount them all and would most likely bore the reader, the author, in order to keep his narrative short, declines to say any more about it. Moreover, it can all be read about in full in the book that was written on it at the command of the most high and most powerful prince, King René of Sicily, who was the leader of the *pas*, in which book all the feats of arms performed at this event are outlined and detailed in full.¹⁴⁵ On this matter, the author brings the present chapter to a close.

(2) THE *PAS* OF THE PERILOUS ROCK

(Fol. 98r) **Chapter XI of the present book in which the author speaks in both rhyme and prose about the jousts and feats of arms that were performed at the *Pas* of the Perilous Rock that was organised near Chinon by my lord the count of Foix, my lord of Tancarville and others**

(Fol. 98v) I now wish to entertain you, to the best of my ability, by recounting the fine, praiseworthy and commendable deeds of arms that the most noble prince and count of Foix performed at his *Pas* of the Perilous Rock that he held near Chinon.¹⁴⁶ He was accompanied in this feat by my lord the count of Tancarville, Messire Claude de Châteauneuf,¹⁴⁷ squire of the stables of the king, and by Messire Guillaume de Courcelles, chamberlain of this same lord. By way of pleasing the prince and count of Foix (fol. 99r) in this action that he had initiated, they were happy to take up arms with him and to be his companions in holding this *Pas* of the Perilous Rock. In order to set up the event, the count of Foix had letters written out containing notification of the *pas* and an invitation to it so as to alert all princes, knights and squires who take pleasure and delight in the sport and entertainment afforded by the most noble pursuit of arms. These letters took the following form:

Letters of notification of and invitation to the *Pas* of the Perilous Rock

‘To all princes, lords, knights and squires: we hereby inform you of a marvellous and strange piece of news concerning four Wild Men who have enslaved four knights-errant whom they are keeping in a Perilous Rock. They are armed in jousting harnesses, have

councillor-chamberlain of Louis XI both when he was dauphin and later king. FCCR, p. 175; PSr, p. 142.

¹⁴⁴ [seigneur de Garosse]. Jean, lord of Gayrosse, an important baron of Béarn and a key supporter of Gaston de Foix, was seneschal of Béarn. HGF, vol. 2, p. 421. It is likely that he is the person whose name appears in the *Relation du Pas de Saumur* as the ‘seigneur de Guerosses’ (PSr, stanza 59, p. 78) but has not otherwise been identified by commentators on the text. FCCR, p. 161; PSr, p. 139.

¹⁴⁵ This is probably the *Relation du Pas de Saumur*, now preserved in the St Petersburg manuscript: see above, p. 4.

¹⁴⁶ See above, p. 8, for how this location is described in Leseur’s account of the *Pas du Perron*.

¹⁴⁷ [Claude de Châteauneuf]. Claude de Châteauneuf was indeed a squire of the stables of Charles VII; he also fought at Bourges (1447). HC, vol. 4, p. 179.

shields made of horn and are mounted on their destriers which are equipped with saddles of war¹⁴⁸ and with trappers in their colours. Each man has a golden dragon on his shield and is ready to obey these Wild Men whose wish and challenge it is that all ladies and damsels who pass by that place will be captured, led and taken as their prisoners into the Perilous Rock if these ladies and damsels do not have any knight or squire of their acquaintance who wishes to defend them by running as many courses with lances against one of the knights of the Rock as it takes for two lances to be broken into pieces. For this reason, by means of this same letter, the ladies and damsels let it be known to all their friends¹⁴⁹ and to those who wish them well that, next Sunday, each of them should be pleased to make himself ready to come and defend them by accompanying and leading them as they pass by this place. For (fol. 99v) otherwise the ladies and damsels fear that, if they are not accompanied and valiantly defended by their friends, they will be obliged and constrained to go inside the Perilous Rock and remain there as prisoners. And if there is anyone in their escort or in their circle of friends who wishes to acquit these ladies and damsels in the manner that has been stated above, and who is the first to break — and in the best form — two lances on the most prestigious places in the opinion of the judges, against the knight of the Rock with whom he has jousted, that knight of the Rock will be obliged there and then to give a diamond worth around 100 *écus* to the lady or damsel whom he has defended, saying to her “Forgive me”. And if it should so happen that the knight of the Rock performs better than the lady’s defender, that defender will be obliged to take either a *touret*¹⁵⁰ or a glove from the lady or damsel and to attach it to the straps of the shield of that knight of the Rock. The Wild Men will supply all the same lances that will be equipped with grappers¹⁵¹ and coronals, but each man can attach whatever vamplate he pleases.’

On hearing this marvellous piece of news, there gathered together from all the surrounding marches various princes, lords, knights and squires in order to lead, accompany and deliver the ladies and damsels who were there. First of all came the queen,¹⁵² who

¹⁴⁸ This type of saddle provides the warrior with extra manoeuvrability as it has a lower cantle and pommel, which means that he is more likely to be unhorsed on impact with a lance, and there is also little protection for the legs. By comparison, the jousting saddle holds the jouster up higher from the horse’s back with legs fully extended in the stirrups; it has a high, enclosing cantle and pommel and often descends low over the front of the jouster’s legs. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 536. The stipulation to use saddles of war thus poses competitors at this event with a greater challenge at the same time as increasing the possibility of their gaining glory.

¹⁴⁹ The term ‘friend’ in Middle French could have the connotations of an amicable acquaintance, a close relative, or a lover, this latter in line with the idea of knights serving their ladies in chivalric contests as an act of amorous devotion. DMF.

¹⁵⁰ A ‘band of fabric worn like a coronet around a woman’s veil’. Piponnier and Mane, *Dress in the Middle Ages*, p. 167. It could be long enough to be attached to a piece of velvet at the top of a woman’s neckline. HGFMO, p. 197 n. 4. Instead of a *touret*, the *Relation du Pas de Saumur* refers to a ‘ploit de menton’ (chin knot) which the ladies would have to give up as an alternative to a glove, if their champions were not successful. PSr, stanza 10, p. 68; *Casebook*, Source 5, p. 87. This somewhat obscure reference in the *Relation* perhaps makes more sense if seen as the means by which a *touret* was attached to a lady’s dress.

¹⁵¹ A section fitted to the rear of the lance-shaft designed to catch in the lance-rest on impact. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 533.

¹⁵² [la royne]. Marie of Anjou (1404–63) married King Charles VII of France (1422) and was queen of France until his death (1461), when she became queen dowager to her son, Louis IX.

was accompanied by a gentle squire, that is to say the lord of Saintrailles, who was fully armed with his helm on his head and mounted on a fine and powerful destrier that was trapped in (fol. 100r) violet velvet embroidered in gold and with a broad trim¹⁵³ of ermine. Following him came his four pages who were dressed in the same way and mounted on four tall coursers that were trapped in violet damask laden with gold *orfèverie*. He also had six gentlemen in *journalades* of the same damask, each of whom carried a lance. In this manner the lord of Saintrailles made his way into the *pas* with his lance on his thigh; with him was the queen who had been placed into his escort and safekeeping in order that he might acquit and deliver her from the prison where she was being held by the Wild Men. The Wild Men, each of whom was carrying a thick twisted club, came out of their rock immediately so as to defend the passage at the entrance to their territory. Addressing themselves to the ladies whom they had stopped by grabbing their horses' bridles, the Wild Men spoke the following words to them in their rough language:

First Wild Man to the lady:

'By this way will pass
No lady or damsel
Until, at this *pas*, she
Has been acquitted;
For this reason, my lovely,
Either you find a defender
Or you go no further.'

The lady's reply to the Wild Man:

'Good gracious, Sir Wild Man,
How fierce you are!
Are you feeling in your heart
What your mouth is saying?
In this group there is not the least thing¹⁵⁴
From which you will gain any possible profit,
So seek your satisfaction elsewhere!'

(Fol. 100v) *Second Wild Man to the lady:*

'If you have no one to defend you
At the *Pas* of the Perilous Rock,
Your lovely person will pay the price
At this marvellous passage,
If no adventurous knight
Do you have, one willing to pay your fine
And to release you from my hold.'

¹⁵³ The word *giet* (trim or border) is missing here but is supplied later on fol. 101v, hence it has been retrospectively inserted here.

¹⁵⁴ The literal word used here is 'mouche' (fly), meaning a thing of no consequence.

The lady to the second Wild Man:

‘My friend, you who are making demands from ladies,
I have my knight in the lists
Who will acquit me. Go send for
One of your knights-errant,
And if mine says “I surrender”,
I am ready to pay the fine
Without anyone having to ask me for it.’

Third Wild Man to the lady:

‘Have you come to strike down
Our ancient customs?
Knights who can fight
We have at our command;
Either surrender to us Wild Men
Or go find your men:
Choose war or peace!’

The lady to the [Third] Wild Man:

(fol. 101r) ‘Surrendering without dealing a single blow
Is what the hare does;
Do you really think to take the doe?
You will bring a plague upon yourself!
Away with you, goat-beard,
Arrogant Lord Churl:
You will have neither *touret* nor glove!’

Fourth Wild Man to the lady:

‘My lady, step to one side
So that you do not get covered in dust.
My knight is dying to run
And is waiting at the end of the lists.
He will give a good shaking
To your joustler’s pelisse,¹⁵⁵ don’t you worry;
He just needs to hear the cry: “Go to! Go to!”’

The lady to the fourth Wild Man:

‘My hairy lord, place your bet!
My champion will defend himself
So well that you will gain nothing from us,
If it so pleases God when the game is done;
To the one who fights best will the honour be given.’

¹⁵⁵ A ‘fur garment, sometimes covered with fabric on the outside; a waistcoat worn under the overcoat’. Van Buren and Wieck, *Illuminating Fashion*, p. 167. The term was frequently used in expressions, as it is here, to indicate that someone is receiving a blow to his body. DMF.

If his fine performance does not acquit me,
I will be good for handing over a *touret*.⁷

Thus spoke the Wild Men to the ladies and damsels who passed by that way in the presence of knights and squires as they defended the passage, with the ladies replying to them in the form and manner that you have heard. (Fol. 101v) Afterwards, out from the Perilous Rock came each of the four knights-errant in turn whom you have heard named above. They emerged through the mouth of a great dragon that guarded the door of the Rock. They were fully armed and mounted on four tall destriers, each of which was trappered in their respective colours; they had their lances in their hands, their helms on their heads and their shields around their necks. Each of these four knights made his entrance into the lists when it was time and place for him to do so in the order which is detailed hereafter. The first of these, as explained, was the lord of Saintrailles, whom I mentioned before. He was leading the queen of France who was dressed in violet velvet embroidered in gold and with a broad trim of ermine; she wore around her neck a very costly gold necklace from which hung a lovely, expensive ring.

For those on the inside team, from out of the Perilous Rock and through the Dragon's Mouth came my lord the count of Foix. He was fully armed and mounted on a tall and powerful courser which gave every appearance from its movements of being a horse of distinguished provenance: according to some of those who were present, it was thought, judging by its size, to be from either Sicily or Apulia. Whichever was the case, this horse, as well as being tall, large and powerful, also had a small, upright head, short ears, large and prominent brown eyes and as fine a neck and as thick a mane as one could wish for; its coat was verging on brownish bay with spots and it had a blond tail and mane. It had a very responsive mouth and its legs were slender and supple; it always moved with two legs raised off the ground at any one time and lifted its feet up high. In addition, it was splendidly arrayed in a very costly trapper of velvet on velvet that was *parti* (fol. 102r) in the count's colours of green and violet and very richly embroidered in fine spun gold that was strewn with golden tears; his motto was inscribed on the trapper in great Greek letters made of oriental pearls that spelt the words out in full: *C'est moy qui l'a*. About this motto I read on the trapper a short rondeau¹⁵⁶ made up of verses that were written in the same pearls. It read as follows:

Rondeau on the motto of the count of Foix

It is I who have her,
She, the most accomplished
That was ever seen
Either here or there.

All virtues she possesses,
She, the chosen one.

It is I who have her.

¹⁵⁶ A poem of ten or thirteen lines with only two rhymes throughout and with the opening words used twice as a refrain.

Once she has been
 Studied and studied again,
 Prized beauty
 Is what she possesses.

It is I who have her.

The prince and count of Foix wore over his harness a very costly mantelet in the same velvet embroidered in gold in the same colours and with the same emblems. His courser wore a very expensive mail collar made of links (fol. 102v) of gold and on its head it bore a very lovely shaffron of gold enriched with gemstones that were estimated to be worth a huge fortune. The shield that [the count] wore around his neck was covered in the same velvet in his colours and had a great golden dragon on it. He carried a heavy lance that was wrapped in thick twisted bands that were *parti* in his colours and made of velvet that was embroidered and strewn with golden tears. Following him came six pages who were dressed in green and violet velvet and wore small *carmignolles* in the same manner; they were mounted on six tall destriers, three of which were trapped in damask *parti* in the same colours and laden with shimmering gold *orfèverie* whilst the other three were trapped in satin in the same manner as those [in] damask. This prince was accompanied by twelve knights and squires wearing *journades* of green and violet damask that were laden with gold *orfèverie*. These knights and squires each carried a thick lance: five of the lances were covered and wrapped in velvet in the same colours as those worn by the count. In this splendid and magnificent fashion, the count of Foix made his entrance into the lists. He was preceded by his clarion and trumpet players, his heralds and the four Wild Men. These Wild Men, who were on foot and had their heavy twisted clubs in their hands, were clustered round the count's courser, two of them on his right and two of them on his left, just as footmen would be. Even so, these four were all tall, heavy-set, powerful and hairy men, covered in long pelts as Wild Men are wont to wear, dressed as they were in their most curious and clever disguise.

Once the count of Foix had made his appearance, he stopped at the entrance to a pavilion that was placed at the exit point (fol. 103r) from the Perilous Rock. The four Wild Men came over to receive the knight-challenger and the lady or damsel that the knight or squire was escorting. There they performed their parts in the manner that you have heard me describe above. The knights on the inside team had provided everything so well that they had a young damsel — who was in fact a beardless young gentleman in disguise,¹⁵⁷ his role being to save the ladies arriving there the trouble of replying to the

¹⁵⁷ Hereafter, inverted commas have been used where necessary to indicate that it is this person in disguise who is being referred to (i.e. the 'lady'/'damsel', 'her'). This substitution of a young man for a damsel or lady as part of the *mise en scène* of the *pas* is quite unusual as, generally, a real woman of the court does seem to have played this role, as is the case for the two events organised by René of Anjou and recounted here by Leseur, that is the *Pas du Perron* and the *Pas du Géant à la Dame Blanche du Pavillon*. For the first of these, the *Relation du Pas de Saumur* actually mentions by name three different women who played the role of the lady or damsel responsible for leading out the knight-denders of the *pas*: Mademoiselle de Blâmont (Isabelle de Blâmont), Madame de Saulcis (Jeanne de Marley) and Madame de Beauvau (Marguerite de Chambley): PSr, stanza 74, p. 74 (Blâmont); stanza 68, p. 79, stanza 117, p. 90, stanza 191, p. 103 (Saulcis); stanza 168, p. 99, stanza 207, p. 106 (Beauvau). Likewise, at the

Wild Men by doing so in their place — say the words prescribed by the *pas* in the exact same fashion that you have seen written out above. This, then, was the ceremony to be played out at this *pas* by the Wild Men and the ‘damsel’ in disguise who was dressed in white damask and mounted on a hackney that was trappered in the same material; ‘her’ footman was dressed in white satin and wore white hose. Once the Wild Men had gone back towards the count of Foix, trumpets were sounded and the heralds cried out: ‘Go to! Go to!’ At this point, the count of Foix and the lord of Saintrailles couched their lances ready to run at one another.

On the first run, they struck each other with all the might that their horses could muster. My lord of Foix broke his lance on the pauldron-reinforce of the lord of Saintrailles with such force that he made him sway very hard; my lord of Foix’s lance was broken into several pieces. As for the lord of Saintrailles, he made a good attaint on the edge of my lord of Foix’s shield but without managing to break his lance. Once the blow had been delivered, they each finished their run well and honourably right up to the end of the lists where my lord of Foix turned his horse around, it being very alert, quick to the spur and responsive in the mouth. (Fol. 103v) Likewise, the lord of Saintrailles also finished his run well right up to the end of the lists without dropping his lance which he placed neatly and firmly on his thigh in the manner of one who is well versed in making such a manoeuvre.¹⁵⁸

On the second run, the count of Foix took up another thick and solid lance. They then each spurred their mounts in order that each might run at his companion. They both made fine, hard attaints on one another’s helms, but both men’s lances slid off and, on this occasion, neither of them broke. They each then finished their runs up to the end of the lists without deigning to drop their lances.

On the third run, neither of them failed to strike his man and to break his lance, that is to say that the lord of Saintrailles broke his on the upper part of the count’s pauldron-reinforce whereas the count broke his on the helmet skull of the lord of Saintrailles’s helm, buffetting him so hard that he made him bend backwards such that the lord of Saintrailles only just managed to avoid falling to the ground.

Because my lord of Foix, as a knight on the inside team, was the first to break his two lances, unlike the lord of Saintrailles, and because at this *pas* it was a matter only of breaking two lances and being the first to do so, the lord of Saintrailles performed his duty as stipulated by the rules of the *pas* by being obliged to request the queen to hand over her *touret* or her glove or else she would be kept captive by the Wild Men in their prison inside the Perilous Rock. At this, in spite of my lord of Foix’s wish to absolve her from doing so, the (fol. 104r) good lady, most graciously and with a joyful countenance, took off her velvet *touret* and ordered her knight, the lord of Saintrailles, to attach it to the strap of my lord of Foix’s shield. As he did so, my lord of Foix said to the queen: ‘My lady, you are acquitted and freed from the bondage of our Wild Men. Our passage is now open for you to go through as you see fit.’ The queen was then escorted by the two knights with a great fanfare of trumpets and clarions and accompanied through the passage by the Wild

Pas de la Bergère (Tarascon, 1449), the eponymous Shepherdess was played by Isabelle de Lenoncourt, a sister or daughter of Philippe de Lenoncourt, one of the two *entrepreneurs*, as the financial account for this event reveals: see *Casebook*, Source 6, p. 151.

¹⁵⁸ The literal expression used here is ‘manier tel esmouchail’ (wield a flyswatter), a jocular way of referring to how deftly the challenger handles his weapon. DMF.

Men. Then, by a different route that had been specially created, she came to a very lovely stand that had been put up for her and the other ladies so that she could fulfil her wish to watch the rest of these fine jousts and to see how the other ladies and damsels would fare, how well served they would be by their knights or squires, which of them would leave her glove and which her *touret*, and which of them would be acquitted thanks to the good performance of their servants. She was very keen to watch the entertainment and to amuse herself by seeing those ladies who had lost their glove or *touret* at the *pas* make their way to the stand to join her company.

**The entry of the king of Sicily who was escorting my lady the countess
of Évreux, wife of the seneschal of Poitou, and who was met in the lists
by the count of Tancarville**

Next into the lists, from amongst the knight-challengers, came the king of Sicily; he was responsible for escorting my lady the countess of Évreux, wife of the seneschal of (fol. 104v) Poitou.¹⁵⁹ A very beautiful lady, she was dressed in a *houppelande*¹⁶⁰ of crimson velvet, had a very lovely and precious gold necklace, and wore a short *cote*¹⁶¹ of white cloth of gold; her hackney was decked out in the same manner. The king of Sicily was fully armed and mounted on a handsome destrier that wore a trapper cut into long strips of cloth of gold that were *parti* in his colours of white and blue.¹⁶² His mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material and on top of his horse's head there was an expensive shaffron strewn with large [pearls]¹⁶³ and golden fringes. Following him came six pages who were dressed in white and blue velvet and wore *carmignolles* in the same colours; they were mounted on six lovely destriers, two of which were trapped in velvet, two others in damask and the remaining two in satin, all of them in these colours of white and blue. The trappers were strewn with lovely knotted branches made of golden *orfeverie* in the manner worn by the king of Sicily. He was accompanied by twelve knights and squires wearing aketons of white and blue, each of whom carried a thick lance the full length of the lists. Thus did the king of Sicily make his entrance all around the lists with clarions, trumpets and heralds. Next came the four Wild Men, each of whom was carrying a club. The words stipulated by the *pas* were spoken and repeated by the Wild Men and the 'damsel' appointed to this task.

In order, then, to deliver the king of Sicily whose lady had been captured by the four Wild Men, out from the Perilous Rock and through the Dragon's Mouth came my lord

¹⁵⁹ [contesse d'Évreux et seneschalle de Poitou]. Jeanne du Bec-Crespin (b. before 1425), daughter of Guillaume IX, lord of Le Bec-Crespin and Mauny (see above, n. 122), was countess of Évreux through her marriage to Pierre de Brézé (see above, n. 98). PSr, p. 146.

¹⁶⁰ A *houppelande* is a 'sleeved front-closing outer garment worn by both sexes' that was 'always full-length on women'. Margaret Scott, *Medieval Dress and Fashion* (London: British Library, 2007), p. 204.

¹⁶¹ A *cote* is a kind of under-tunic. *Ibid.*, p. 204.

¹⁶² By contrast, the comparable section of the *Relation du Pas de Saumur* that recounts this earlier event describes René and his horse being dressed entirely in black, possibly to symbolise his melancholy at being rejected by a lady on whose behalf he offered to compete at this *pas*, according to the text: see PSr, stanzas 12–14, p. 69; *Casebook*, Source 5, pp. 88–9, and Essay 2, p. 384 and p. 385, fig. 18.

¹⁶³ A word appears to be missing here and 'pearls' has been inserted in the translation on the grounds that the text makes other references to *perles de compte* (large pearls): see above, n. 91.

the count of Tancarville. He was fully armed with his shield around his neck that bore a golden dragon and was mounted on a tall and powerful (fol. 105r) courser that was trappered in velvet *parti* in blue and violet and strewn with gold *orfèverie* and little golden bells; his mantelet was in the same style. Following him came six pages, all of whom were dressed in damask. They were mounted on six destriers, three of which were trappered in damask and the other three in satin, all of which were *parti* in these colours of blue and violet. There were ten gentlemen to serve and accompany him, all of them in *journalades* of damask in these same colours; each of them carried a lance the full length of the lists. Once he had completed his circuit of the field and returned to his end of the lists, trumpets rang out and heralds and pursuivants began to shout out ‘Go to!’ at the top of their voices in order to make the men run.

On the first course run by the king of Sicily and the count of Tancarville, both men struck each other very well and both broke their lances, that is to say that the count broke his right in the middle of the king of Sicily’s shield whereas the king of Sicily broke his on the metal strip of the count of Tancarville’s pauldron. On the second run, the king of Sicily and the count of Tancarville each made an attaint but without either of them breaking their lances. The king of Sicily’s attaint was on the count of Tancarville’s helm whereas the count made his on the upper part of the king of Sicily’s pauldron-reinforce. On the third run, the king of Sicily broke his lance cleanly and honourably on the cheek-side of the count of Tancarville’s helm, whereas the count made a good attaint on the king of Sicily’s visor but his lance slid off and failed to break for him.

Because (fol. 105v) the king of Sicily had broken his two lances, in accordance with the rules of the *pas*, the count of Tancarville was obliged there and then on the field to present the countess of Évreux with a diamond set in a gold ring. This he did, saying: ‘My lady, forgive me’. By this means, the countess was freed by the king of Sicily from the bondage of the Wild Men and was liberated from their prison without having to give up either a *touret* or a glove. With a great fanfare of trumpets and clarions, the king of Sicily led her all around the lists and they went freely and unencumbered through the passage. The countess was very pleased and proud that such a good fate had befallen her. She dismounted from her horse on reaching the stand where the queen was. This lady had no cause to laugh since the countess did not join her company: instead of suffering a loss, she had received the honour of winning a diamond.

**The entry of my lord of Laval who escorted Mademoiselle Jeanne de
Montberon and who fought against Messire Claude de Châteauneuf,
knight of the *Pas***

The third challenger who came into the lists was my lord the count of Laval who was escorting Mademoiselle de Montberon¹⁶⁴ who was wearing a *houppelande* of crimson velvet with a thick trim of ermine. The lady’s short *cote* was of white damask and she was

¹⁶⁴ [Jehanne de Monberon]. Jeanne de Montberon (d. before 1461), lady of Cursay, was one of the queen’s *dames d’honneur* and was married in 1445 to François de Clermont, lord of Dampierre. HC, vol. 4, p. 89; HMF, vol. 7, p. 18, para. D. Jeanne was a sister of Guichard de Montberon, lord of Mortagne, who is mentioned as a competitor at Saumur in the *Relation du Pas de Saumur* (PSr, stanza 184, p. 101); he was a knight of René of Anjou’s Order of the Crescent (1452) and also competed at Tours (1447). FCCR, p. 174; PSr, p. 142.

wearing a very lovely gold necklace. She was mounted on a hackney that was covered in crimson velvet. The count of Laval was fully armed and mounted on a fine courser that was trappered in green velvet embroidered in gold and all strewn with large hoops made from spun gold that were hanging on thick strings linked (fol. 106r) together to form the letters of his motto.¹⁶⁵ He also had his mantelet and the cover of his shield in the same material and his horse bore a costly shaffron decorated with a beautiful cluster of plumes on its head. Following him came six pages wearing short gowns of green velvet with the same gold hoops as well as *carmignolles* in the same material. They were mounted on six powerful destriers, two of which were trappered in green-coloured cloth of gold, another two in velvet laden with shimmering gold *orfèvererie* and the remaining two in green damask with large embroidered golden letters spelling out his motto. The count of Laval was accompanied by eight fine gentlemen who were dressed in German jackets made of a lovely green velvet, the first three of whom each carried a good lance the full length of the lists. In order to take on the count of Laval, out from the Perilous Rock and through the Dragon's Mouth came Messire Claude de Châteauneuf, first squire of the stables of the king. He was armed and mounted on a fine destrier wearing a trapper of white and crimson velvet that was all laden and strewn with gold *orfèvererie*; his mantelet was of the same material and his shield around his neck had a golden dragon on it. He had with him four pages who were dressed in short velvet gowns in his colours of white and crimson; they were mounted on four fine coursers, two of which were trappered in damask and the other two in satin that were *parti* in his above-mentioned colours. There to serve and accompany him were six gentlemen in aketons of white and crimson damask, three of whom each carried a lance. Thus did they make their entrance and, after the words stipulated by the *pas* had been exchanged, they couched their lances (fol. 106v) to run at each other.

On the first run, my lord of Laval and Messire Claude de Châteauneuf struck one another, with Claude de Châteauneuf making a very fine attaint on the count of Laval's helm; however, it slid off and did not break. During this first encounter, my lord of Laval broke his lance well and honourably on Châteauneuf's pauldron-reinforce. On the second run, my lord of Laval and Messire Claude de Châteauneuf struck each other once again, this time on each other's helms but without either man breaking his lance. On the third run, Messire Claude de Châteauneuf broke his lance on the cheek-side of my lord of Laval's helm, whereas my lord of Laval made a fine attaint on Châteauneuf's visor but without breaking his lance. On the fourth run, both of them broke their lances. However, because in striking his man Claude de Châteauneuf broke his on the helmet skull of my lord of Laval's helm whereas Laval broke his this time on Châteauneuf's shield, which meant that Châteauneuf had broken his whilst making an attaint on a higher and more prestigious place, it was decided by the judges that he, Châteauneuf, had performed better and so should be given a *touret* or a glove by Mademoiselle de Montberon, the above-named lady who had been escorted there by my lord of Laval. This damsel very willingly handed over her glove to the lord of Laval who attached it to the strap of Messire de Châteauneuf's shield. By this means, she was freed from the bondage of the Wild Men and rode with (fol. 107r) her knight through the passage. She then went over to the queen's stand and greeted her, explaining that it was because she had sacrificed her glove. The queen replied: 'Come,

¹⁶⁵ This motto is not specified here.

my lady, join my ranks as is only fit since I handed over a *touret* and you a glove. We will not be the only ones, don't you worry; there will be others'.

The entry of my lord of Lohéac, who was escorting Mademoiselle d'Estouches, and who was met in the lists by Messire Guillaume de Courcelles, chamberlain of the king

After, then, that my lord of Laval and Messire Claude de Châteauneuf had done combat as you have heard, there came into the lists my lord André de Laval, lord of Lohéac, a very honourable and gentle knight. He was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. With him was Mademoiselle d'Estouches,¹⁶⁶ a very lovely and honourable lady who was riding behind him. She was dressed in a beautiful crimson satin with a white belt that was decorated in gold. This, coupled with the fact that she was very distinguished, meant that she conducted herself with great elegance and composure on her fine hackney that was covered in crimson velvet with little gold buttons. The lord of Lohéac was mounted on a fine and powerful courser that wore a very costly trapper of crimson cloth of gold with a wide ermine border. His mantelet and the cover of his shield were in the same cloth of gold. His horse also bore on its head an expensive shaffron in cloth woven in gold thread on a high-warp loom¹⁶⁷ with a border of large pearls. Following him were six pages dressed in crimson velvet embroidered in gold; they were mounted on six coursers, two of which were trapped in crimson velvet embroidered with gold, (fol. 107v) another two in damask and the remaining two in crimson satin laden with *orfeverie* that was a mixture of gold and silver. He was accompanied by six gentlemen who were dressed in *journalades* of crimson damask, three of whom each carried a thick lance the full length of the lists.

To fight with the lord of Lohéac, out from the Perilous Rock and through the Dragon's Mouth came Messire Guillaume de Courcelles, chamberlain of the king. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a fine courser trapped in velvet that was *parti* in his colours of green and yellow and embroidered with gold; his mantelet was of the same material. Following him came four pages in velvet jackets in his colours; they were mounted on four fine coursers, two of which were trapped in damask and the other two in satin, all of which were *parti* in his above-mentioned colours. There to serve and accompany him were six gentlemen, the first three of whom each carried a good lance. Once they had made their entrance, and after the lord of Lohéac had heard the Wild Men and the 'lady' repeating the prescribed words of the *pas*, the two jousts prepared to couch their lances and to run at each other.

On the first run, my lord of Lohéac and Messire Guillaume de Courcelles struck each other well and firmly, with each of them breaking his lance, that is to say that Courcelles

¹⁶⁶ [mademoiselle d'Estouches]. It has not been possible to identify this lady but the lordship of Estouches, a village and parish in northern France, belonged to the lords of Monceau up until 1539. <http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/du_Monceau.pdf>; Abbé C. Bernois, 'Aveu de Guillaume du Monceau pour Thignonville (1482)', *Annales de la Société historique et archéologique du Gâtinais*, 13 (1895), 74–83 (p. 76). Nowadays, the former commune of Estouches has been merged into the new commune of Le Mérévillois (départ. Essonne, rég. Île-de-France).

¹⁶⁷ Fabric woven *en haute lisse* (high-warp), as mentioned here, refers to a type of loom which weaves vertically, as opposed to *en basse lisse* (low-warp), which weaves horizontally. DMF.

broke his on the lord of Lohéac's pauldron-reinforce whereas the lord of Lohéac broke his on Courcelles's visor. On the second run, they struck one another again, even more fiercely than the previous time, and both of them broke (fol. 108r) their lances, that is to say that Courcelles broke his on the cheek-side of the lord of Lohéac's helm, whereas the lord of Lohéac broke his on an even higher part of the body, namely, on the helmet skull of Courcelles's helm. This he struck with such force that he bent his man backwards over the rump of his horse.

Despite the fact that both of them broke their two lances at the same time, it was nonetheless decided that because the lord of Lohéac had broken his on more prestigious places and, as well, had made more powerful attaints, he had performed the better of the two. For this reason, Messire Guillaume de Courcelles, in order to acquit himself there and then had to give Mademoiselle d'Estouches a lovely gold ring, saying to her: 'My lady, forgive me'. Once this had been done, with a great fanfare of trumpets the two knights and the Wild Men led the damsel through the passage and over to the queen's stand, where she was delivered and freed from the bondage of the Wild Men.

**The entry of my lord the count of Eu, who was escorting Mademoiselle
Marguerite de Villequier, and who fought against my lord the count
of Foix**

Next into the lists came my lord the count of Eu. He was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was escorting Mademoiselle Marguerite de Villequier,¹⁶⁸ a very distinguished and very lovely damsel, who was dressed in a highly expensive violet velvet embroidered in gold and with a thick trim of ermine. Her short *cote* was made of a beautiful green cloth of gold with a blue belt embroidered in gold and decorated with a large golden clasp enamelled in white and green enamel. Around her neck this damsel wore a very costly gold necklace from which hung an expensive ring. (Fol. 108v) She was mounted on a white hackney that was covered in green velvet with large gold-plated silver buttons. The count of Eu was mounted on a very fine and powerful courser trappered in cloth of gold that was *parti* in his colours of white, blue and violet. On its head, his horse bore a very lovely and expensive shaffron that consisted of a costly cluster of plumes decorated with gold *orfèvererie* in his colours. His mantelet and the cover of his shield were the same as his horse's trapper. Following him came six pages who were mounted on six coursers, two of which were trappered in velvet that was *parti* in his colours and embroidered in gold, another two in damask, and the remaining two in satin in the count of Eu's colours, namely white, blue and violet, and all laden with white *orfèvererie*. There to serve and accompany him were ten gentlemen dressed in short mantelets of damask in these same colours. With his trumpeters preceding him, he made his entrance.

In order to do combat with him, out from the Perilous Rock came my lord the count of Foix. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck

¹⁶⁸ [Marguerite de Villequier]. Marguerite de Villequier, daughter of Robert, lord of Villequier and Marie de Gamaches, was a *filie d'honneur* of the dauphine (1446) and later a *dame d'honneur* of the queen (1454); she was married to Antoine d'Aubusson (see above, n. 112). HMF, vol. 5, p. 341, para. B; HC, vol. 4, p. 89.

and his lance on his thigh. Riding on seven trapped coursers were his pages who were dressed in the same fashion; his twelve knights and squires were dressed in the manner that you heard about earlier. His trumpet and clarion players, along with his heralds, all went before him sounding their instruments and making a great noise. After the prescribed words of the *pas* had been repeated and the ceremony performed by the Wild Men, the heralds cried out and the trumpet and clarion players struck up in order to let the two princes run, each of whom had couched his lance ready to fight his companion.

(Fol. 109r) On the first run, the count of Eu and the count of Foix struck one another with all the might that their horses could muster. Each man broke his lance, that is to say that my lord of Eu broke his right in the middle of the count of Foix's shield whereas the count of Foix broke his on the metal strip or the roundel¹⁶⁹ of the count of Eu's pauldron. On the second run, they struck each other with each man making a very fine attaint on the helm of his companion. However, their coronals did not take hold on these helms, for which reason neither of them broke his lance. Both princes continued their runs very well and very honourably right to the end of the lists, each of them turning his horse around, these mounts having mouths that were very responsive to their commands. On the third run, each man broke his lance on his companion. Because the judges really could not say to whom the advantage should be given since their attaints had been so equal, the two princes were told by the judges that it would be better if they ran one more course both to entertain the ladies and to see to whom the prize and the honour should be given for their feats of arms. They were both very happy and content to do so. On the fourth run, each man broke his lance both well and cleanly on his opponent's helm, with each giving the other such a buffet that they both swayed in the saddle.

However, because the attaint made by my lord of Eu on the cheek-side of my lord of Foix was neither (fol. 109v) as firm nor on as prestigious a part of the body as that made by my lord of Foix, which was on the helmet skull of my lord of Eu's helm, the judges decided that my lord of Foix was the winner of their combat as he had landed his blow on his companion in a higher place and with greater force. For this reason, my lord of Eu went up to Mademoiselle Marguerite de Villequier and said to her: 'Mademoiselle, we must have your *touret*'. Although it cost her to do so, she handed it over to him, whereupon my lord of Eu himself went to attach it to the strap on my lord the count of Foix's shield, saying to him: 'My companion, take this *touret* of Mademoiselle's with pleasure'. Since the *touret* came from a person of such high standing, the count did not refuse it. Rather, he said to my lord of Eu: 'Many thanks to you, my companion, and to Mademoiselle too'. Then, with a great fanfare of clarions and trumpets, the two princes escorted the damsel through the passage. She went over to the queen's stand to dismount, to the delight of this lady when she saw that Marguerite de Villequier had been deprived of her *touret* just as the queen herself had been. This lady could not stop herself from laughing and from saying: 'May God keep from harm the knight who brought you into my company!' She also said to Mademoiselle Marguerite: 'My friend, do not blush for shame. There are already three of us here who have been badly served. Don't worry, as there will be others before the entertainment is over!'

¹⁶⁹ Also known in English as a besagew, this is a (usually) circular armpit defence. MAA, p. 162.

(Fol. 110r) **The entry of my lord of Lautrec, who was escorting Mademoiselle Catherine de Brindesalle, and who fought against my lord of Tancarville**

In order to free Mademoiselle Catherine de Brindesalle¹⁷⁰ from the Wild Men's bondage, there came into the lists my lord of Lautrec, brother of my lord the count of Foix. He was fully armed, with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand, and was escorting Catherine into the lists. She was a very noble damsel dressed in white damask with a broad trim of crimson velvet; her short *cote* was of blue satin with a belt of crimson decorated with gold and she wore a lovely little gold necklace with white enamel; her fine hackney was covered in the same satin as her gown with little gold buttons. The lord of Lautrec was mounted on a handsome courser that was trapped in chequered velvet in the manner of a chessboard in his colours of black, violet and tan; it was very finely and prettily embroidered in gold and his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His horse was very nicely arrayed with a shaffron and a cluster of plumes in these colours. Following him came four pages mounted on four coursers, two of which were trapped in damask in these same colours and the other two were in satin that was all laden with *orfèverie* of large silver pears. These four pages were dressed in damask, as were his six gentlemen, all in his colours of black, violet and tan; three of these men carried a heavy lance the full length of the lists.

To take on my lord of Lautrec, out from the Perilous Rock came my lord of Tancarville who was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance (fol. 110v) in his hand. He was accompanied, mounted and his horse trapped as you have heard before. After he had made his entrance around the lists and the Wild Men had performed the ceremony with the 'lady', each man made ready at his end of the lists and couched his lance, with my lord of Lautrec and the count of Tancarville about to run at one another.

On the first run, they struck each other and made two good attaints, each of them on the helm of his companion but their lances did not take hold and so did not break on that first occasion. Without dropping their lances, they finished their runs up to the end of the lists where each man did his best to turn his horse around. On the second run, they struck one another and each man broke his lance cleanly and firmly on the other's shield, shattering them into pieces that flew high up in the air. Their attaints were judged to be about equal. On the third run, they struck one another again with each of them breaking his lance, that is to say that my lord of Tancarville broke his on the lord of Lautrec's pauldron-reinforce whereas the lord of Lautrec broke his on the lord of Tancarville's helm.

Because his attainnt was finer and more prestigious than that of the lord of Tancarville, he was said by the judges to have performed better. For this reason, the lord of Tancarville was obliged to give a gold ring set with a diamond to Mademoiselle Catherine de Brindesalle. This he did most willingly, saying to her: 'Take this with pleasure, Mademoiselle'. Once this had been done, the two knights escorted the damsel through the passage to a great fanfare of trumpets and the damsel went to dismount (fol. 111r) at the stand where

¹⁷⁰ [Katherine de Brindesalle/Brudesalle]. Catherine de Brindesalle: no further information is available about her.

the queen was; her gold ring was attached to her necklace as she did not wish to hide it but rather was very keen that it should be seen and that everyone should know that she had been excellently served by her knight that day. No matter how the ladies who had lost pretended to act, they would in fact have been much happier to see her arrive without either her *touret* or her glove and to know that her coat had been cut from the same cloth as theirs had been!

The entry of my lord of Châtillon, who fought against the count of Tancarville, and who was escorting Mademoiselle de Craon

In order to let Mademoiselle de Craon¹⁷¹ go through the passage, there came into the lists my lord of Châtillon,¹⁷² brother of my lord the count of Laval. He was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh. The lady of Craon was dressed in black velvet with a broad trim of ermine, a short *cote* of violet satin and a belt decorated with gold; she also wore a costly gold necklace around her neck. She rode a large white hackney whose horse-harness¹⁷³ was made of black velvet. The lord of Châtillon was mounted on a tall courser in a trapper that was *parti* in black and violet velvet embroidered in gold; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him were six pages wearing aketons embellished with velvet sleeves in these same colours of black and violet; they were mounted on six tall destriers, three of which were trappered in velvet and the other three in damask in these same colours. He was also accompanied by six gentlemen in *journalades* of damask, each of whom carried a heavy lance the full length of the lists.

To dispute the *pas* with him, out of the Perilous Rock through the Dragon's Mouth came my lord the count of Tancarville (fol. 111v). He was fully armed and had his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand; he was mounted, accompanied and his horse trappered in the manner previously described. Once the ceremony of the *pas* involving the exchange of words between the Wild Men and the 'lady' had been performed, the two knights made ready to run and each lowered his lance to come at his companion.

On the first run, they both struck each other and broke a lance, that is to say that my lord of Châtillon broke his on the upper part of the lord of Tancarville's pauldron-reinforce

¹⁷¹ [Madamoiselle/Madame de Craon]. This may be Jeanne de Craon, daughter of Jacques de Craon (d. 1440) and Brune/Bonne de Fosseux who were married in 1427. Leseur hesitates between calling her 'Madame' and 'Mademoiselle', but she married Jean de Soissons, lord of Moreuil, who was a chamberlain of Charles VII; whether this was before or after the *pas* is not known. <<http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/Craon.pdf>>

¹⁷² [seigneur de Chastillon]. Louis de Laval, lord of Châtillon (1411–89), third son of Guy XIII de Laval, was governor of the Dauphiné (1448–57) and of Genoa (1461) for Charles VII; under Louis XI he served as a councillor, a member of the king's Order of St Michael (1469) and governor of Touraine (1483). Malcolm Walsby, *The Counts of Laval: Culture, Patronage and Religion in Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century France* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2007).

¹⁷³ The complete practical leather and fabric fittings for a horse. Mainly consisting of straps and buckles, it does not completely cover the animal in the way that a trapper does. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 534. Leseur always uses the term *harnois* to describe these coverings worn by the ladies' horses whereas he consistently uses the term *houssure* (trapper) for those worn by the men's horses.

whereas the lord of Tancarville broke his on the cheek-side of the lord of Châtillon's helm, giving him such a good buffet that he made him sway hard in the saddle. On the second run, they both struck each other again, with each man making a good attain on his companion's helm; however, their lances slid off and so neither of them broke. On the third run, they both broke their lances, that is to say that the lord of Châtillon broke his on the count of Tancarville's shield whereas the count of Tancarville broke his lance very neatly on the visor of the lord of Châtillon's helm, striking him so hard that he made him bend backwards.

Because it was decided that my lord of Tancarville had broken his two lances more prestigiously and more firmly than the lord of Châtillon had done, it was announced by the judges that my lord of Tancarville had won the prize over the lord of Châtillon. For this reason, my lady of Craon was obliged to give her *touret* to the lord of Châtillon who then went in person to attach it to the strap of the count of Tancarville's shield. As he did so, he said: 'My companion, take this *touret* from my lady with pleasure'. (Fol. 112r) With great joy, the lord of Tancarville replied: 'A thousand thanks to you, my companion, and to my lady as well'. Once this was done, the two knights escorted the lady of Craon to the sound of trumpets until she had gone through the passage. The lady then went over to dismount at the stand where the queen was. The queen began to laugh when she saw her coming without her *touret* and began to tease her, saying: 'Oh dear, my lady of Craon, you too have been at the same feast of the ill-served ladies; much good may it do you, my fair lady!'

The entry of Antoine d'Aubusson, lord of Monteil, known as Little Trignac, who was escorting a damsel who was the cousin of Mademoiselle Marguerite de Villequier; he was met by my lord the count of Foix, on the Monday, the second day of the jousts

To open the event on the Monday, the second day of the jousts, there came into the lists Antoine d'Aubusson, lord of Monteil, known as Little Trignac. He was escorting a very young and lovely damsel who was the cousin of Mademoiselle Marguerite de Villequier.¹⁷⁴ She was mounted on a large hackney whose horse-harness was of green velvet with little gold buttons. She herself was dressed in fine violet damask with a large border of black velvet; around her neck she wore a gold necklace. Trignac was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a tall and powerful courser trappered in velvet that was *parti* in his colours of black and violet and all strewn with gold *orfèvrerie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him were four pages dressed in the same cloth as his trapper; they were mounted on four lovely destriers, two of which were trappered in damask and the other two in satin that was *parti* (fol. 112v) in his colours and laden with *orfèvrerie*. He was accompanied by six gentlemen in aketons of damask, each of whom carried a good lance.

To do combat with him, my lord the count of Foix came out of the Perilous Rock through the Dragon's Mouth. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a tall and powerful Sicilian

¹⁷⁴ It has not been possible to identify this lady, but Marguerite de Villequier (see above, n. 168) was later married to Antoine d'Aubusson, her cousin's champion at this event.

courser that was very lovely and very well-built with a large, high and prominent chest, a short, slender and fine-boned head that it held upright, large eyes, short ears, a finely arched neck with a thick mane, a well-proportioned belly, a large and round rump set off by a long tail the same colour as the mane, which was blond against a coat of spotted grey. This courser, with its fine and gentle trot, always kept two of its slender legs in the air at any one time, with the foreleg coming right up to its chest, and it made every effort to obey its rider's hand or spur by willingly performing little jumps. In addition, it was trapped in a very costly cloth of gold on a satin weave¹⁷⁵ that changed colour from green to violet and from which hung large golden pears that were hollow so as to sound like bells. The count's mantelet and the clothing worn by his six pages were all in the same cloth of gold as the trapper. On his helm he wore a fine and expensive cluster of plumes. Following him came six lovely coursers, two of which were trapped in velvet, another two in damask and the remaining two in satin; all these trappers were *parti* in his colours of green and violet and so thickly strewn with gold *orfèvrerie* that they almost gave the appearance of being made entirely of gold. To serve and accompany him he had twelve knights (fol. 113r) and squires who wore damask mantelets in his colours, the first six of whom each carried a thick lance the full length of the lists. Thus did the count of Foix make his entrance to a great fanfare of clarions and trumpets. The four Wild Men, who had come out to meet the knight-challenger and had seized the damsel by her horse's bridle, performed the ceremony by reciting the words of the *pas* that they exchanged with the 'damsel' in disguise. Once this was done, heralds cried out and clarions and trumpets sounded to set off the two knights, each of whom had couched his lance and was ready to run at his companion.

On the first run, the two jousters came up against each other with all the might that their horses could muster and clashed together so hard that both of them broke their lances, that is to say that Trignac broke his on the upper part of my lord the count of Foix's pauldron whereas the count broke his on the reinforcing piece on Trignac's breastplate. On the second run, they struck one another again and made fine attaints, that is to say that my lord the count of Foix hit the cheek-side of Trignac's helm whereas Trignac landed his blow higher since he made his attaint on the visor of my lord of Foix's helm. Nevertheless, the two lances slid off and neither of them broke. On the third run, they did not fail to clash against one another with such skill and force that each man broke his lance into several pieces, that is to say that Trignac broke his on the helmet skull of my lord of Foix's helm and the lord of Foix broke his on the upper part of Trignac's pauldron.

Thus did they complete the (fol. 113v) combat. Because it was decided by the judges that the lances broken by Trignac had been shattered on more prestigious and prized parts of the body than those of my lord the count of Foix, they were told by the judges that Trignac had performed better and that he had won out over his companion. For this reason, my lord the count of Foix was obliged to fulfil the duty of the *pas* by going over to the damsel who was being escorted by Trignac and giving her a very lovely gold ring with a fine diamond set in it, saying to her: 'Mademoiselle, forgive me'. She very willingly accepted the ring on her finger, saying: 'A hundred thousand thanks, my lord'. When this was done, to a great fanfare of trumpets and clarions the damsel was led and escorted by the two knights, as well as by the Wild Men, through the passage of the Perilous Rock

¹⁷⁵ A type of fine weave that involves a high thread count and is very glossy and luxurious. DMF.

until she went over to dismount at the queen's stand, her head held high and proud at what her servant had achieved. Once there, the queen told her to take her place amongst the ladies and damsels who had been well served.

The entry of Messire Pierre de Brézé, count of Maulévrier, who escorted Mademoiselle de La Grève, and who fought against Messire Claude de Châteauneuf

Escorting Mademoiselle de La Grève¹⁷⁶ in order to let her pass through, Messire Pierre de Brézé, count of Maulévrier and seneschal of Poitou at that time, came into the lists. Mademoiselle de La Grève, who had been entrusted into his care, was mounted on a large hackney whose horse-harness was of black velvet with little golden mirrors on it. She herself was dressed in a *houppelande* of black velvet (fol. 114r) with a white velvet trim that was embroidered in gold. Her short *cote* was of violet satin with a white belt decorated in gold and around her neck she wore a very lovely and very expensive gold necklace. Brézé was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a fine and powerful courser whose trapper was *parti* in grey and blue velvet and embroidered in gold with his device, *EE brisés*, executed in spun gold; the cover of his shield and his mantelet were of the same material. Following him were four pages dressed in velvet who were mounted on four beautiful destriers, two of which were trappered in damask and the other two in satin. These trappers were *parti* in his colours of grey and blue and all strewn with strips of shimmering gold *orfèvererie*. Also there to serve and accompany him were six gentlemen in damask jackets of grey and blue, each of whom carried a good lance the full length of the lists.

To help him perform his duty at the *pas*, out from the Perilous Rock and through the Dragon's Mouth came Messire Claude de Châteauneuf. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a lovely and powerful courser that was trappered in white and crimson velvet and embroidered in gold; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came four pages who were dressed in white and crimson damask and whose horses were trappered in damask and satin in his colours, with his emblems in embroidery. He was also accompanied by six gentlemen in damask jackets, each of whom carried a good lance the full length of the lists. After the Wild Men had greeted the knight-challenger and had exchanged the words of the *pas* with the 'damsel', the two knights, seeing that it was time (fol. 114v) to run, lowered their lances against one another.

On the first run, they struck each other with their lances and each man made a fine attaint on his companion's helm but their lances did not gain a hold and so could not break on that occasion. Each man finished his run very nicely up to the end of the lists without either of them abandoning his lance. On the second run, they struck one another

¹⁷⁶ [madamoiselle de la Greve]. This may be one of the daughters of Thibaut IV Chabot, lord of La Grève (d. 1428): either Catherine Chabot (d. 1466), who was married (1445) to Charles de Châtillon, lord of Sourvilliers, Marigny, Bouville and Farcheville; or Jeanne Chabot (d. after 1493), who was married (also in 1445) to Jean de Chambes, *grand maître d'hôtel* of Charles VII, and who served the queen, Charlotte of Savoy, from 1473. HMF, vol. 4, p. 563, paras. A and B. The fact that Leseur refers to her as 'Mademoiselle' may be more a reflection of her youth than her actual marital status at this event in 1446.

and each of them broke his lance on his companion's shield. Their attaints were very well made indeed, but that of Messire Pierre de Brézé landed higher on the shield than the other man's did. On the third run, they did not fail to clash well together, with each man breaking his lance, that is to say that Châteauneuf broke his on the pate of Brézé's helm whereas Brézé broke his above Châteauneuf's visor.

This earned him the prize from the judges over his companion as he had broken his lances in higher and more prestigious places than Châteauneuf had done, for which reason Châteauneuf was obliged to acquit himself and perform the duty of the *pas* by giving a gold ring with a diamond to the damsel, saying: 'Mademoiselle, forgive me'. The damsel accepted the ring on her finger with great pleasure, seeing that she had been set free thanks to her servant's good performance. To the sound of clarions and trumpets, she was then honourably escorted by the two knights and the Wild Men through the passage and over to the queen's stand. With a smile, the queen said to her: 'Good gracious, Mademoiselle de La Grève, you have not been deprived of (fol. 115r) a good servant today!' Bowing before her, the damsel replied: 'My lady, I made a good escape, thanks be to God'.

**The entry of my lord of Fleurigny, who was escorting Mademoiselle
Annette de Guise, and who jousted against Messire Guillaume
de Courcelles**

Next into the lists came my lord of Fleurigny who was escorting one of the queen's *filles d'honneur* named Annette de Guise.¹⁷⁷ Although she was not one of the very prettiest ladies, she was nonetheless high-born, praiseworthy and well-spoken, being one of those who know what honour means. She followed on behind her knight very elegantly, being mounted on a small hackney wearing a horse-harness of black velvet. The damsel herself wore a black satin gown with a trim of ermine and a belt decorated with gold or gold-plated silver; around her neck she had a pretty little gold chain. The lord of Fleurigny was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a fine destrier trapped in black velvet that was all strewn with tears made of white *orfèverie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came four pages dressed in black satin and mounted on four lovely destriers, two of which were trapped in black damask and the other two in black satin, all of them strewn with the same tears made of white *orfèverie*. There to serve him were six gentlemen in black satin aketons or jackets, each of whom carried a lance.

To take him on, out from the Perilous Rock through the Dragon's Mouth came Messire Guillaume de Courcelles. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a powerful courser trapped in velvet that was *parti* in green and yellow. This (fol. 115v) trapper was strewn with brilliant white *orfèverie* that shimmered. His mantelet and the clothes worn by his four pages were of the same material. They were mounted on four lovely destriers, two of which were trapped in damask and the other two in satin, all in his colours of green and yellow. Six gentlemen in aketons of the same material each carried a lance the full length

¹⁷⁷ [Annette de Guise]. Annette de Guise, who was indeed a *fille d'honneur* of the queen, had previously performed the same role in the dauphine's household. HC, vol. 4, p. 89; HGFMO, p. 199 n. 3.

of the lists. After the ceremony of the Wild Men and the ‘damsel’ had been performed, the two jousts were ready and so couched their lances so that each man could run at his companion.

On the first run, they struck one another with all the might that their horses could muster, with each man breaking his lance, that is to say that the lord of Fleurigny broke his on the upper part of Courcelles’s breastplate whereas Courcelles broke his on the cheek-side of Fleurigny’s helm. On the second run, they struck one another and each made an *attaint*, that is to say that Fleurigny landed his on Courcelles’s pauldron whereas Courcelles landed his on the pate of Fleurigny’s helm. However, their lances slid off and so did not break. On the third run, the lord of Fleurigny broke his lance on the pear¹⁷⁸ of Courcelles’s shield whereas Courcelles broke his on the visor of the lord of Fleurigny’s helm.

Even though both men had broken both of their lances and had taken the same amount of time to do so, because Messire Guillaume de Courcelles had broken his two lances by making *attaints* and striking higher and in more prestigious places than the lord of Fleurigny had done, it was decided by the judges that Messire Guillaume de Courcelles had performed (fol. 116r) better. For this reason, the damsel was obliged to choose whether to give up her *touret* or her glove. Although it displeased her greatly, since she had brownish hair,¹⁷⁹ to sacrifice her *touret*, she took it off over her head and gave it to the lord of Fleurigny who then attached it to the strap of Messire Guillaume de Courcelles’s shield. He thanked his companion and the damsel profusely for it. Once this was done, the damsel was escorted by the two knights and the Wild Men through the passage until she came over to the stand where the queen was. The queen awaited her very eagerly in order to tease and mock her as she had done in the case of the other ladies who had been badly served. When [the damsel] arrived, the queen said: ‘There, there, brown-haired lady; you and I are of a similar colouring, so come on in. I had to wait a good while for your *touret* to be taken from you just as mine was from me’. [The damsel replied]: ‘It is true, my lady, that the Wild Men made me give it up; little good may it do them!’

The entry of my lord marshal Boucicaut, who was escorting Mademoiselle Gazelle, and who jousts against my lord of Tancarville

In order to liberate Mademoiselle Gazelle¹⁸⁰ from the bondage of the Wild Men, there came into the lists my lord marshal Boucicaut. He was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. Following behind him was the above-named lady who was a very lovely, noble and honourable damsel; she [rode] a fine, large hackney in a horse-harness of a gorgeous crimson velvet embroidered in gold. The damsel herself was dressed in a beautiful crimson velvet with a trim of ermine. Her short *cote* was of a silvery-white satin with a belt embroidered and decorated in gold and around her neck she wore a lovely

¹⁷⁸ (Fr. *poire*): a pad positioned beneath the shield for jousting. MAA, p. 161.

¹⁷⁹ Given that the default standard of beauty for women was to have blonde hair, Leseur here implies that a brunette like Annette de Guise was happy to have her hair covered up under her *touret*. Compare with the case of Mademoiselle Gazelle (see below, pp. 53–4), who is described as being very lovely and hence presumably as having blonde hair: on being obliged to forfeit her *touret*, she is said to be unashamed at putting her uncovered head on display.

¹⁸⁰ [mademoiselle Gazelle]. Jeanne Gazelle was a *fille d’honneur* of the queen. HC, vol. 5, p. 58 n. 4.

and expensive gold necklace (fol. 116v) from which hung a large pearl. Marshal Boucicaut was mounted on a tall and powerful courser trappered in velvet that was embroidered in gold and *parti* in his colours of green and crimson and had large golden apples on it; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came his four pages who were dressed in velvet *parti* in the same colours; they were mounted on four handsome coursers, one of which was trappered in cloth of gold, one in velvet laden with gold *orfèvererie*, one in damask, and one in satin, all of them *parti* in his colours. There were also eight gentlemen in *journades* of green and crimson velvet and in *carmignolles* made of the same material, the first four of whom at least carried a good lance.

To defend the *pas*, out from the Perilous Rock came my lord the count of Tancarville. He was fully armed, with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a fine courser trappered in velvet embroidered in gold that was *parti* in his colours of violet and blue; his mantelet was of the same material. Following him came six pages dressed in velvet and mounted on six destriers, three of which were trappered in damask and the other three in satin cut into long strips that were *parti* in his colours. He also had ten gentlemen in damask jackets in his colours, the first six of whom each carried a lance the full length of the lists. After the Wild Men had recited the words of the *pas*, the jousts were ready and couched their lances so that each man could run at his companion.

On the first run, the two jousts struck one another well and firmly with each man breaking his (fol. 117r) lance, that is to say that Messire Boucicaut broke his on the upper part of the count's shield whereas the count broke his on Marshal Boucicaut's pauldron-reinforce. On the second run, each man broke his lance on the other's shield. Because they had made identical attaints, which meant that the judges were unable to decide in all fairness to whom the advantage should be given, they were told by the judges that, if they were agreeable to it, they should run one more course and whoever performed better on that occasion would win the prize over his companion. Both of them were very content to do this. On the third run, each man broke his lance once again, that is to say that Marshal Boucicaut broke his on his opponent's breastplate on the pate of his bevor whereas the count of Tancarville broke his above the visor and on the helmet skull of his companion's helm.

Because the count landed his attaint in a higher place and broke his lance by striking a firmer blow than Marshal Boucicaut had done, the latter was obliged to ask his damsel for her *touret*. She gave it up very graciously and willingly, as she was happier to hand over the *touret* than her glove, for there was nothing under the *touret* that was not seemly and that did not look very fine when made visible.¹⁸¹ Boucicaut then attached the *touret* to the strap of the lord of Tancarville's shield, saying to him: 'Take this *touret* from Mademoiselle with pleasure', to which the count replied: 'A thousand thanks to Mademoiselle, and to you also, my companion'. At this the two knights led the damsel through the passage and she went over to dismount at (fol. 117v) the queen's stand. When the queen saw her coming without her *touret*, she did not refrain from throwing out a quip as she had done with the others, saying to her: 'Come here, come here, Mademoiselle, you are with us! We are growing in numbers, thanks be to God!' This made all the other ladies who were there [as part of] the company of those who had been badly served pipe up in fine style, none of them passing up the chance to make a joke that provoked laughter. On the other side,

¹⁸¹ On this question of ladies putting their hair on display, see above, n. 179.

those ladies who had made their way there with their rings safe on their hands were not reluctant to speak up, such that they too took turns to talk about it to their hearts' content.

The entry of Ferry, my lord of Lorraine, count of Vaudémont, who was escorting Mademoiselle Louise de La Fons, and who fought against my lord the count of Foix

On that same day, the Monday, there came into the lists Ferry, my lord of Lorraine, count of Vaudémont,¹⁸² who was escorting Mademoiselle Louise de La Fons,¹⁸³ a very noble, lovely and honourable damsel who was mounted on a fine English hackney that wore a horse-harness of violet velvet embroidered in gold. The damsel herself wore a *houppelande* of black velvet with a short *cote* of crimson satin; she had a beautiful gold necklace around her neck and her belt was embroidered and also decorated in gold. As for the count of Vaudémont, he was armed and mounted on a fine and powerful courser trappered in velvet embroidered in gold that was *parti* in his colours of violet and tan; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His horse bore on its head a costly shaffron decorated with plumes. Following him were six pages dressed in velvet and mounted on six coursers, (fol. 118r) two of which were trappered in velvet, two in damask and two in satin, all of which trappers were covered in gold *orfèvererie* and *parti* in his colours of violet and tan. His ten gentlemen [accompanying him] wore jackets of the same material, and six of them carried a heavy lance.

To take him on, my lord the count of Foix came out of the Perilous Rock through the Dragon's Mouth. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted, accompanied and [his horse] trappered as I told you before. After the four Wild Men had performed the ceremony with the 'damsel', the two jousts couched their lances so that each man might run at his companion.

On the first run, they struck one another with all the might that their horses could muster and with such a violent impact on each other's helms that sparks flew off them, with each man being well shaken up by his companion. However, their lances were thick and heavy and their coronals failed to take hold, for which reason neither man broke his lance on this first occasion. Yet, without dropping their lances, each of them completed his run to the end of the lists; in good, elegant style, they both turned their horses around, these being light and responsive mounts with bodies and mouths that were easy to command.

On the second run, they struck one another and each of them shattered his lance on his companion into pieces and splinters which flew so high up into the air that they were almost lost to view. The attaint made by my lord of Vaudémont was (fol. 118v) close to the temple on my lord of Foix's helm, whereas that made by my lord of Foix was right in the middle of the visor of the count of Vaudémont's helm. This attaint was so powerful that, when it landed, it made the count of Vaudémont bend backwards over his horse's

¹⁸² The chapter heading has been corrected here in line with the first sentence of this account, as it states '*contre monseigneur de Vaudesmons*' (*against* my lord of Vaudémont) when it should read simply '*conte de Vaudesmons*' (*count* of Vaudémont), i.e. the second part of Ferry's title.

¹⁸³ [Loyse de la Fons]. Louise de La Fons: no further information is available about her but the noble La Fons family to which she belonged was originally from Picardy. François-Alexandre Aubert de La Chenaye-Desbois, *Dictionnaire de la noblesse...*, 3rd edition, 19 vols (Paris: Schlessinger, 1866–76), vol. 6, p. 468.

rump whilst my lord of Foix swayed heavily from the shock of the blow that he himself had received.

On the third run, they picked up fresh lances and each of them struck the other's shield with his lance. Their shields absorbed the blows such that the coronals did not take hold and they each rode on without either of them actually breaking his lance. They finished their runs to the end of the lists without dropping their lances.

On the fourth run, they spurred [their horses] and came up against each other with such tremendous power and such a high impact that both of them broke their lances into several pieces, that is to say that my lord of Vaudémont broke his on the upper part of my lord of Foix's pauldron-reinforce which fell off, whereas my lord of Foix broke his lance on the helmet skull of the lord of Vaudémont's helm, giving him such a good buffet that he left the count of Vaudémont so heavily stunned that it seemed at first as if he would have fallen to the ground if he hadn't been held in place by those who were there to serve him. Nonetheless, he recovered himself very quickly and said to my lord of Foix: 'Many thanks, my companion! I'll repay you in kind'.

In this manner, the two counts broke their lances at the same time and in the same number of runs. However, because the judges were of the opinion that my lord of Foix had made attaints that were more powerful and had landed on higher and more prestigious places than those of Vaudémont, they awarded him the prize, whereupon my lord of Vaudémont went over to his damsel and asked her (fol. 119r) for her *touret*. She was very pleased indeed with the two knights whom she had watched perform so well on her behalf and so took off her *touret* and gave it to my lord of Vaudémont who went in person to attach it to the strap of my lord of Foix's shield, saying to him: 'My companion, take Mademoiselle's *touret* with pleasure, for she gives it to you most willingly'. To this my lord of Foix replied: 'My companion, a thousand thanks to Mademoiselle and to you as well'. Once this was done, trumpets and clarions sounded and the two knights escorted the damsel through the passage. Like the other ladies had done, she went over the queen's stand to dismount. When she was still some way off, the queen cried out to her: 'What, Mademoiselle de La Fons, is it true that you will join our company?' [She replied]: 'Yes, my lady, by my faith: our servants are not having the best of weeks! Another time, if it so pleases God, they will do better'.

The entry of Messire Tanguy Duchâtel, who was escorting Mademoiselle Jeanne Paulmarde, and who jousted against Messire Claude de Châteauneuf

Escorting and leading Mademoiselle Jeanne Paulmarde¹⁸⁴ through the passage, there came into the lists Messire Tanguy Duchâtel.¹⁸⁵ He was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. Behind him came Jeanne, a lovely, high-born and honourable damsel, who was mounted on a pretty little hackney that wore a harness of

¹⁸⁴ [Jehanne Paulmarde]. Jeanne Paulmarde: no further information is available about her.

¹⁸⁵ [Tanguy du Chastel]. Tanguy IV Duchâtel (1419–74), from Brittany, was grand seneschal of Provence for René of Anjou (1439–50), a councillor-chamberlain and Master of the Horse of Charles VII and then Louis XI. He jousted for the king at Saumur (1446) but this is not mentioned by Leseur; he also fought at Tarascon (1449). FCCR, p. 150; PSr, p. 137.

grey velvet with little gold buttons on it. She herself was dressed in a gown of black damask, with a short *cote* of violet velvet, a fine gold necklace around her neck and a belt decorated with gold. Messire Tanguy was mounted on a handsome and powerful courser trapped in (fol. 119v) white velvet with a black velvet trim that was all strewn with golden tears made of embroidery; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came four pages who were dressed in velvet with short gowns that were *parti* in his colours of black and white as well as little hoods of the same material. They were mounted on four fine coursers, two of which were trapped in damask and the other two in satin that was *parti* as described above and had the same golden tears. He was also accompanied by six gentlemen in short aketons of damask, each of whom carried a lance the full length of the lists.

To defend the *pas* against him, out from the Perilous Rock through the Dragon's Mouth came Messire Claude de Châteauneuf. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted and accompanied and [his horse] trapped as mentioned above by the author. After the Wild Men had performed the ceremony in the prescribed manner and had exchanged the words of the *pas* with the 'damsel' whose role this was, the two jousts were ready without further delay, each of them at his end of the lists prepared to come and run against his companion.

On the first run, the two knights struck one another, with each of them making a good attaint right in the middle of the other's shield; however, their shields absorbed the blows such that neither of them managed to break his lance. On the second run, they couched their lances once again and ran at each other with as much power as their horses could muster such that they struck one another so violently that both (fol. 120r) of them broke their lances into several pieces, that is to say that Messire Tanguy broke his on the cheek-side of Châteauneuf's helm whereas Châteauneuf broke his on the upper part of Tanguy's pauldron-reinforce. On the third run, both men broke their lances, even more powerfully than before, that is to say that Châteauneuf broke his on the upper part of the reinforcing piece on Tanguy's breastplate whereas Messire Tanguy broke his above the visor on the helmet skull of Châteauneuf's helm.

Thus did each knight break his two lances at the same time as the other, without either of them having much advantage over his companion except for the fact that Messire Tanguy's attaints were made on higher and more prestigious places than those of Châteauneuf. For this reason, the judges said and maintained that he, Tanguy, had performed better and so had won the prize over his companion. Châteauneuf therefore went over to Mademoiselle Jeanne Paulmarde to whom he paid his forfeit of a beautiful gold ring, saying to her: 'Mademoiselle, forgive me. Another time I will do better, if it pleases God'. The damsel, who was delighted at [receiving] her prize and being freed and delivered from having to give up either a glove or a *touret*, said to him: 'Sir knight, may God endow you with all worldly goods and honours'. At this, the two knights led the damsel through the passage. Being very pleased indeed with herself and with her servant, she went over to the queen's stand with a smiling face and a beaming countenance. The queen did not know quite what riposte to make her, other than to say: 'Well, goodness me, Mademoiselle Paulmarde! You have been to (fol. 120v) the workshop [where the] good servants [are made]!' The damsel replied to the queen, saying: 'My lady, if you had prayed as faithfully for your servant as I did for mine, perhaps you would have had the same luck as me'.

**The entry of Louis de Bueil, who was escorting Mademoiselle du
Dresnay, and who jousted against Messire Guillaume de Courcelles on
the Tuesday, the third day of these jousts**

On the Tuesday, the third day of *pas*, there came into the lists Louis de Bueil,¹⁸⁶ who was escorting Mademoiselle du Dresnay.¹⁸⁷ She was a very lovely, high-born and honourable damsel who was mounted on a pretty hackney wearing a horse-harness of blue velvet with golden nails. She herself was dressed in a gown of violet velvet with a short *cote* of grey satin, a gold necklace around her neck and a fine belt decorated with gold. She was behind Louis de Bueil who was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh. He was mounted on a beautiful courser trapped in velvet that was *parti* in his colours of white and blue and all strewn with little golden suns in embroidery; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him were four pages dressed in the same velvet and mounted on four fine destriers, two of which were trapped in damask and two in satin, all of them *parti* in these same colours and strewn with the same golden suns. He was accompanied by six gentlemen in jackets of white and blue damask, each of whom carried a lance the full length of the lists.

To show him how the *pas* was organised,¹⁸⁸ out from the Perilous Rock through the Dragon's Mouth came Messire Guillaume de Courcelles. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a fine courser trapped in green and yellow velvet (fol. 121r) that was intercut with long, thin strips of the same velvet in these colours and embroidered in gold; his mantelet and the clothes worn by his pages were of the same material. He was also accompanied by six gentlemen in short mantelets of damask, each of whom carried a lance the full length of the lists. No sooner had the knight made his entrance than the four Wild Men performed their ceremony by exchanging the words of the *pas* with the 'damsel'. Immediately afterwards, the two knights found themselves ready at their respective ends of the lists where they couched their lances in order to start running against each other.

On the first run, the two knights came up against one another with all the might that their horses could muster, striking together so hard that each man broke his lance right in the middle of the other's shield, both of them therefore making very good attaints. On the second run, they struck one another again and broke their two lances once more, that is to say that Bueil broke his on the rondel of Courcelles's lance whereas Courcelles broke his on the cheek-side of Louis de Bueil's helm. However, the judges decided that because Courcelles had broken his lances better and had landed his attaints higher than Bueil had done, it was Courcelles who had won the prize and the honour over his companion. In

¹⁸⁶ [Loys de Bueil]. Louis de Bueil (d. 1447), baron of Marmande, younger brother of Jean V de Bueil (see above, n. 134), was a chamberlain and confidant of the dauphin (1444); he also competed at Châlons-sur-Marne (1445) but died in the jousts at Tours (1446). FCCR, p. 136; PSr, p. 133.

¹⁸⁷ [mademoiselle du Dresnezay]. This may be a sister or daughter of Renaud du Dresnay (d. 1474), who was bailiff of Sens, *grand maître d'hôtel* of the dauphin (1446) and later captain of Asti. HGFMO, p. 200 n. 3; Philippe Contamine, 'Le sang, l'hôtel, le conseil, le peuple: l'entourage de Charles VII selon les récits et les comptes de ses obsèques en 1461', in *À l'ombre du pouvoir*, ed. by Jean-Louis Kupper and Alain Marchandisse (Liège: Presses Universitaires de Liège, 2003), pp. 149–67.

¹⁸⁸ A literal expression, in the sense of 'to show him how things were done', but one with a jocular, ironic meaning.

order to perform his duty there and then, Bueil went over straightaway to Mademoiselle du Dresnay and asked her for her glove. She gave this up to Bueil most willingly and he immediately went to attach it to the strap of Messire Guillaume de Courcelles's shield, saying to him: 'My companion, take this glove (fol. 121v) of Mademoiselle's with pleasure'. To this he replied: 'Many thanks both to you, my companion, and to Mademoiselle'. Once this was done, the two knights accompanied the damsel through the passage to the sound of several trumpets. She then went over to dismount at the stand where the queen did not fail to welcome her in, calling out to her: 'Welcome, Mademoiselle with just the one glove! Did your servant fail to win you a gold ring?' To this the damsel politely replied: 'My lady, he performed his duty, but wishing and being able [to do something] do not always go hand in hand; another time he will do better, if God so pleases'.

The entry of my lord the count of Clermont, who was escorting my lady Léonore de La Barre, and who jousted against my lord the count of Foix

On that same Tuesday, accompanying my lady Léonore de La Barre,¹⁸⁹ there came into the lists my lord the count of Clermont. He was fully armed, with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand, and was escorting the lady Léonore. She, in addition to being a young, high-born and very lovely lady, was elegantly and splendidly dressed in a fine gown of crimson velvet with a wide trim of ermine; her short *cote* was of a lovely golden satin that was bordered in yellow. Her hackney wore a horse-harness of crimson velvet with large gold buttons. She herself had a beautiful gold necklace around her neck and her white belt was embroidered in and decorated with gold. As for the count of Clermont, he was mounted on a very fine and powerful courser trapped in a very expensive cloth of gold that was *parti* in three colours: white, green and violet. His mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His courser bore on its forehead (fol. 122r) a costly shaffron of gold embellished with gemstones that was topped with a rich and lovely cluster of plumes in these same colours. Following him were six pages dressed in velvet in his colours; they were mounted on six handsome horses, two of which were trapped in velvet embroidered in gold, two others in damask and the remaining two in satin, all of them *parti* in the same colours as mentioned before and heavily laden with gold *orfevrerie*. There also to serve and accompany him were twelve gentlemen in short damask gowns and *carmignolles* of the same material; six of them each carried a heavy lance the full length of the lists.

To take up his challenge, out of the Perilous Rock through the Dragon's Mouth came my lord the count of Foix. He was fully armed and mounted on a gentle courser that was tall, powerful, very upright and responsive to its rider's hand and alert to his spur. It came out whinnying loudly with its little head raised, its short ears twitching, its open mouth and nostrils snorting. It constantly held two of its feet up at any one time as it advanced proudly and performed its pretty little trot with great enthusiasm such that it gave the impression of wishing at any given moment to jump into the air as if

¹⁸⁹ [Leonor de la Barre]. Léonore de La Barre: no further information is available about her but she may have been related to Yolande de La Barre, who was a *fille d'honneur* of the dauphine. HC, vol. 4, p. 89.

it could barely tolerate touching the ground. In addition, this courser wore a striped trapper that was *parti* in vertical stripes of green and violet cloth of gold. This trapper was delicately covered with another one [made] of such fine, transparent silk that the cloth of gold underneath it could be as clearly seen as if the silken layer were not really there; this truly set off the lower trapper's beauty. The horse bore on its forehead a very costly golden shaffron that was strewn with rich gemstones; on top (fol. 122v) of this was a large golden apple that rang out like a loud bell and was embedded in a cluster of green and white plumes that was also very expensive and decorated with strips of gold *orfèverie*. The count's mantelet was of the same material as his [horse's] trapper and his shield bore a golden dragon. Following him came six pages wearing short *journades* of violet and green velvet that were all laden with gold *orfèverie* as well as *carmignolles* of the same material. They were mounted on six large coursers wearing trappers — each more lovely than the next — that were striped in the same fashion as that of the count, two of which were of velvet embroidered in gold, two others of damask, and the remaining two of satin all laden so thickly with gold *orfèverie* that they were dazzlingly bright. There to serve and accompany him were twelve knights and squires, all handsome gentlemen, in mantelets of velvet in his colours of green and violet, six of whom each carried a heavy lance the full length of the lists. After the four Wild Men observing the custom of the *pas* had performed their ceremony, the two princes were ready and so couched their lances in order that each man might run at his companion.

On the first run, the two princes as they came at each other struck one another with all the might that their fast and powerful horses could muster, making such a violent impact that each man broke his lance into several pieces. Even though my lord of Clermont delivered a good buffet on the small vamplate of my lord of Foix's pauldron-reinforce, this did not prevent him from receiving one in turn on the cheek-side of his helm on which my lord of Foix broke his lance so hard that the blow did not (fol. 123r) simply suffice to bend my lord of Clermont's spine right back over his horse's rump but also threw the lord of Clermont's mount itself onto its backside. It would have taken very little more to send them both down to the ground in a heap but the horse was strong and quick and was soon back up on its feet again.

On the second run, the two princes had fresh lances that were thick and heavy; as luck would have it, while they made their very noisy run, the two coronals struck and glanced off each other such that their blows were deflected on this occasion and the lances did not break. They finished their runs to the end of the lists most honourably.

On the third run, they struck one another with a good, strong impact that caused both men to break their lances, that is to say that my lord of Clermont broke his on the cheek-side of my lord of Foix's helm whereas my lord of Foix broke his above the visor next to the temple of the lord of Clermont's helm. Thus the two men broke their lances at the same time.

Because it was decided by the judges that my lord of Foix had landed harder attainments on more prestigious places and so had broken his lances [in] better [style] than my lord of Clermont had done, they awarded the prize and the honour of this joust to my lord of Foix over his companion. For this reason, my lord of Clermont, in order to fulfil the duty of the *pas*, went over to the lady Léonore de La Barre and asked her for her *touret*. She gave this to him most willingly, whereupon my lord of Clermont went in person to attach it to the strap of my lord of Foix's shield, saying to him: 'My lord, (fol. 123v), my companion, may it please you to take this *touret* from my lady with pleasure and to forgive her knight'.

To this my lord of Foix replied: ‘My lord, my companion, it would be a very ungracious man who did not receive with delight this gift from such a lovely lady that was presented to him by such a knight’. At that, the two men made their departure and escorted the lady, along with the Wild Men, through the passage to a great fanfare of clarions and trumpets. The lady, observing the same custom as the other ladies, went over to the queen’s stand to dismount. The queen was impatient for her to arrive and, as the lady came into the stand, she cried out to her: ‘Where do you get your *tourets* from, my lady Léonore? You are one of the badly served ladies, just like me! I forgive the Wild Men and their knights from this moment onwards for I thought at first that I would be alone in my misfortune. However, thanks to God and to them, I now have plenty of companions with me!’

The entry of Messire Gilles Dufay, who escorted Mademoiselle Léonore de La Haye, and who jousted against Messire Claude de Châteauneuf

Accompanying Mademoiselle Léonore de La Haye,¹⁹⁰ there came into the lists Messire Gilles Dufay who was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. He led behind him the lady Léonore, who was a beautiful, gentle and honourable damsel, and who was riding on a lovely hackney that wore a horse-harness of black velvet with golden nails. She herself was dressed in a gown of grey damask with violet velvet; her short *cote* was of ash-grey satin and she also had a white belt on and a fine gold chain around her neck. As for Messire Gilles, he was mounted on a tall destrier trapped in velvet that was *parti* in his colours (fol. 124r) of black and tan; his mantelet, his shield and the clothing worn by his four pages were all of the same material. [The pages] were mounted on four fine destriers, two of which were trapped in damask and the other two in satin, all in his colours. He was accompanied by six gentlemen dressed in satin *journalades* and *carmignolles* in the same fashion, each of whom carried a heavy lance the full length of the lists.

To relieve him from boredom,¹⁹¹ out from the Perilous Rock through the Dragon’s Mouth came Messire Claude de Châteauneuf. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a handsome courser wearing a trapper that was *parti* in white and crimson and all covered in shimmering little pieces of gold *orfèvererie*; his mantelet and the clothing worn by his four pages were of the same material. These pages were mounted on four fine destriers, two of which were trapped in damask and the other two in satin, all of which were laden as mentioned above with gold *orfèvererie*. He was also accompanied by six gentlemen in German jackets that were *parti* in these same colours, each of whom carried a good lance the full length of the lists. No sooner had the four Wild Men pronounced the words of the *pas* and performed their duty than the two jousters made ready and couched their lances in order to run at one another.

On the first run, they struck each other so fiercely with their lances that they both broke, that is to say that Dufay broke his on the top of Châteauneuf’s shield whereas Châteauneuf broke his on the upper part of Dufay’s breastplate. On the second run, they struck one another even more (fol. 124v) forcefully than the previous time, with each man

¹⁹⁰ [Leonor de la Haye]. This may be a daughter of Jean de La Haye, lord of Passavant and Mortaigne, who competed at Saumur (1446): see above, n. 76. HGFMO, p. 200 n. 5.

¹⁹¹ A literal expression, but one with a jocular, ironic meaning.

breaking his lance, that is to say that Dufay broke his on Châteauneuf's pauldron-reinforce whereas Châteauneuf broke his on Dufay's shield.

Because the judges could not honestly say who had performed the better of the two men, since they had broken their lances at the same time and had made very similar attaints, they ordered them to run one more course, which the two jousters were very happy to do. On the third run, they did not fail to strike each other well, coming together with such a good, strong impact that each man broke his lance into several pieces, that is to say that Châteauneuf broke his on the cheek-side of Messire Gilles Dufay's [helm], whereas Dufay broke his even higher, this being above the visor and on the helmet skull of his companion's helm, giving him such a good buffèt that he made him bend right over backwards onto his horse's rump; if Châteauneuf hadn't been such a good rider, he would have been sent flying to the ground by this blow!

Thanks to this fine strike, the judges were of the opinion that Dufay had broken his lances more powerfully and had made higher attaints than Châteauneuf had done. They therefore decreed that the prize and the honour for the joust should go to Dufay over his companion. In order to acquit himself, he went there and then over to the damsel whose cause had been defended and gave her a fine gold ring, saying to her: 'Mademoiselle, forgive me. Another time, God willing, I will do better'. As the damsel accepted the gold ring, she thanked him most profusely. Once this had been done, she (fol. 125r) was escorted by the two knights right through the passage to the sound of clarions and trumpets. She then went over with the other ladies to the queen's stand where she was greeted very warmly and told to take her place with all those other ladies who were happy to have been well served at the joust.

The entry of Ferry de Grancey, who escorted Mademoiselle Ide de Ferrières, and who jousted against my lord of Tancarville

Leading his damsel in order to free her from the bondage of the Wild Men, there came into the lists Messire Ferry de Grancey. He was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was escorting Mademoiselle Ide de Ferrières,¹⁹² a lovely, noble and honourable damsel who was seated on a fine hackney that wore a horse-harness of tan velvet with little gold buttons. The damsel herself was dressed in a gown of tan velvet with a crimson velvet trim; her short *cote* was of white damask and she had a pretty gold chain around her neck. As for Messire Ferry, he was mounted on a handsome courser trapped in velvet that was half in green and half in ash-grey and strewn with white *orfeverie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him were four pages dressed in green and ash-grey velvet and mounted on four lovely destriers, two of which were trapped in velvet and the other two in damask, all of which were *parti* in his

¹⁹² [Ynde de Ferieres]. Ide de Ferrières: no further information is available about her but she may have been related to this family, a number of whom were involved in these tournaments: for example, Jean IV de Ferrières, lord of Dangu, Montfort-le-Rotrou, Vibraye, Préaux and Thuri, settled a dispute (1454) with Jean Crespin, baron of Le Bec-Crespin, under which he retained the lordships of Dangu and Thuri, this family being represented at Saumur (1446) by Guillaume IX, lord of Le Bec-Crespin and Mauny (see above, n. 122). Léopold Delisle and Louis Passy, eds, *Mémoires et notes de M. Auguste Le Prevost pour servir à l'histoire du département de l'Eure*, 4 vols (Évreux: Imprimerie d'Auguste Hérissey, 1862–69), vol. 2, 1ère partie, p. 9. She is referred to as 'Marguerite de la Ferrière, dame d'Assé, dame d'honneur de la reine' in HGFMO, p. 200 n. 7.

colours. His six gentlemen were all dressed in the same damask and each of them carried a lance the full length of the lists.

To contest the *pas* with him, out from the Perilous Rock through the Dragon's Mouth came my lord the count of Tancarville. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance on his thigh. He was mounted on a fine (fol. 125v) courser trappered in violet and blue velvet that was all strewn with long shimmering pieces of gold *orfèvererie*; his mantelet was of the same material. He had six pages dressed in the same velvet who were mounted on six lovely destriers, three of which were trappered in the same velvet and the other three in damask in his colours with large golden letters that spelt out his motto in embroidery. He was accompanied by ten gentlemen in damask *journades* that were *parti* in the above-mentioned colours; four of them carried a lance the full length of the lists. The Wild Men did their duty and soon afterwards the two jousters were ready and came at each other with lances lowered.

On the first run, they struck one another and each man broke his lance, that is to say that my lord of Tancarville broke his on the upper part of Messire Ferry's breastplate whereas Messire Ferry broke his on the pate of my lord of Tancarville's bevor, landing such a good blow that he made him sway very hard. On the second run, they struck each other even harder than they had the previous time and each man broke his lance, that is to say that my lord of Tancarville broke his on Messire Ferry de Grancey's pauldron-reinforce whereas Grancey broke his on the lord of Tancarville's visor, giving him such a strong buffet that the count nearly fell to the ground.

At this, the judges awarded the prize and the honours to Grancey. There and then the lord of Tancarville fulfilled the duty of the *pas* by giving a lovely gold ring with a diamond in it to the aforesaid damsel, Ide de Ferrières, saying to her: 'Mademoiselle, forgive me. Another time I will do (fol. 126r) better'. She accepted the gold ring and courteously thanked him for it. Once this was done, the two knights escorted her to a great fanfare of clarions and trumpets through the passage and out of the bondage of the Wild Men. She went over to dismount at the queen's stand. When the queen saw her coming, she could not stop herself from saying: 'Mademoiselle de Ferrières, you must have said some good Ave Marias this morning on behalf of your servant! He has performed marvellously well'. To this, the damsel replied: 'My lady, I firmly believe that my prayers did no harm'.

**The entry of Renaud de La Jumelière, who escorted the good damsel
Jeanne Rochelle, and who jousted against Messire Guillaume
de Courcelles**

That same day there came into the lists Renaud de La Jumelière. Seeing that he was unaccompanied by a lady, he had struck up on the road with a damsel who was no less afraid of finding herself taken off her horse at the *pas* than La Jumelière was of finding himself without a damsel; each of them had therefore implored God to provide them with a companion. Their prayers were soon answered when, in no time at all, they had come across one another and made a pact to come through together. This damsel, a lady from the queen's household known to several people as Jeanne Rochelle,¹⁹³ was clever

¹⁹³ [Jehanne Rochelle]. Jeanne Rochelle was indeed one of the queen's *dames d'honneur*. HC, vol. 4, p. 89.

and very respectable. By all accounts, La Jumelière was a great joker and one of the sharpest young men at the event. He would not have exchanged his damsel for even the most beautiful one of the group, so pleased was he with her. Jeanne Rochelle thus rode along with her squire at a neat walking pace (fol. 126v) a pretty grey mule; it was very nicely saddled and wore a horse-harness of yellow velvet with a golden fringe that was grand and striking enough for a pope or some great cardinal. In bringing them together, Jamet de Tillay, bailiff of Vermandois,¹⁹⁴ did them no harm, he being a man who was known for his quick wits and to whom clever words came very swiftly into his head, much more than to others. Although this damsel Jeanne Rochelle had not been created in the workshop where the most beautiful ladies and damsels are forged, she was, thanks be to God, possessed of all her limbs and was neither one-eyed, hunch-backed nor misshapen. From her armpits downwards, she had a pleasant little body. If one wanted — just as a way of passing the time like those people who often speak without holding back the full truth — one could say that this damsel had long, black eyebrows over her eyes and a brown complexion that was shaded or touched with, not exactly a beard, but the odd thick little hair sprouting on her sweet little chin and around her smiling mouth, such that she seemed to have a more masculine than feminine face, rather than one that was angelic or nymph-like. However, it does not necessarily follow from this that she lacked good qualities or that to her servants — by which I mean those who loved her — it did not seem to them that, glimpsed from a distance, she was no Helen or sovereign beauty, in accordance with the common saying that there are no ugly beloveds. This is quite true, even if nevertheless one can quite often detect some delusion or lack of judgement. Yet (fol. 127r) both the plainest and the fairest can still find love.¹⁹⁵ Moreover, what Lady Nature takes from one place she often gives back twofold in another place, being happy to match a bright and pleasant face with a coarse body or with a badly shapen form. Similarly, in recompense for a brown complexion or a not very fair or well-wrought face, she might grant someone a nice, attractive body, a pleasant and appealing manner, an agreeable and eloquent way of speaking, a subtle and clever mind and a hundred thousand other good little qualities. This one can truly say was the case of the above-named Jeanne Rochelle, who was endowed and embellished with many such gifts. Seated on her fine tall mule, she rode along dressed in black damask with a black velvet trim, a short *cote* and a belt of blue satin, and a pretty little gold chain around her neck. Over her outfit she wore a bonnet that she herself had made from a fine piece of high-warp cloth that looked really well on her. Ahead of her rode her squire who was fully armed with his shield around

¹⁹⁴ [Jammes de Tillay bailli de Vermondoys]. Jamet de Tillay, a Breton soldier and chamberlain of the dauphin, Louis, was accused of having slandered the dauphine, Margaret Stewart, by claiming that the poor state of health that led to her death in 1445 was due to her sitting up at night writing poems. Emily Wingfield and Rhiannon Purdie, eds, 'Introduction to the Complaint for the Death of Margaret, Princess of Scotland', in Sir David Lyndsay, *Six Scottish Courtly and Chivalric Poems, including Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum*, ed. by Emily Wingfield and Rhiannon Purdie (Kalamazoo, MI: Medieval Institute Publications, 2018) <<https://d.lib.rochester.edu/teams/text/purdie-and-wingfield-introduction-to-the-complaint-for-the-death-of-margaret-princess-of-scotland>>. Leseur's description of Tillay here corroborates this view of him as a sharp-witted courtier.

¹⁹⁵ The original expression, 'aussitost sont amourettes soubz bureaulx comme soubz brunettes', is a proverb that plays on the meaning of those wearing coarse cloth (*bureaulx*) and those wearing fine cloth (*brunettes*). DMF.

his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a handsome courser trappered in white damask that was all strewn with embroidered forget-me-nots; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came three pages dressed in the same damask and mounted on three large destriers that were trappered in white satin strewn with these same flowers, these being the aforesaid damsel's emblem. There to serve and accompany him he had six gentlemen in *journalades* of the same white damask, each of whom carried a lance the (fol. 127v) full length of the lists. As they arrived, along came the four Wild Men who wished to capture the damsel and who exchanged the words of the *pas* with the 'damsel' appointed to this task.

To do combat with the challenger, out from the Perilous Rock through the Dragon's Mouth came my lord Guillaume de Courcelles. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance on his thigh. He was mounted, accompanied and [his horse] trappered in the form and manner that he had adopted earlier that day, as I recounted above. When he saw that his companion was ready, he couched his lance in order to run at him.

On the first run, they struck one another with such force that both men broke their lances well and in good style, that is to say that Courcelles broke his on Renaud de La Jumelière's shield whereas La Jumelière broke his on Courcelles's bevor. On the second run, they struck each other again even more fiercely and both broke their lances, that is to say that Courcelles broke his on Renaud de La Jumelière's pauldron whereas La Jumelière broke his on Courcelles's visor, giving him such a buffet that he made him sway very hard.

Because La Jumelière had broken his two lances more firmly and had landed his attaints on higher and more prestigious places than Courcelles had done, Courcelles had to acquit himself by giving the damsel there and then a lovely golden ring, saying: 'Mademoiselle, take this [ring] with pleasure, and forgive me'. The damsel (fol. 128r) accepted the ring on her finger, thanking him profusely for it. It pleased her so much more that she was obliged to give up neither her *touret*, which suited her so well on her brown-skinned chest, nor her glove which protected her hand from the sunlight than it would to have possessed a great sum of money. Afterwards, the damsel was taken and escorted by the two jousts through the passage to the sound of clarions and trumpets and she went off very joyfully to dismount at the queen's stand. The queen greeted her in the same way as she had done with the others, saying: 'Well now, Jeanne Rochelle, the prettiest ladies do not necessarily do better than those like you and me: you have been extremely well served this morning'. [The damsel] replied: 'That is true, my lady; since I am a good mistress to my servants whom I treat well, they never fail me when I have need of them'.

The entry of my lord of Beauvau, who escorted my lady of Précigny, and who jousts against my lord the count of Foix

On that same Tuesday, there came into the lists my lord of Beauvau who was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was escorting my lady of Précigny,¹⁹⁶ a very lovely, noble and honourable lady who was seated on a large white

¹⁹⁶ [madame de Pressigny/Pressignay]. Françoise de Brézé, sister of Pierre II de Brézé (see above, n. 98), was married in 1437 to Bertrand de Beauvau (1382–1474), lord of Précigny, a councillor-chamberlain of Charles VII. HC, vol. 4, p. 18; <<http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/Breze.pdf>>.

hackney that wore a horse-harness of crimson velvet with large gold buttons. This damsel was dressed in a gown of violet velvet with a trim of white cloth of gold; she wore a short *cote* of white damask with a white belt and had a lovely gold necklace around her neck. As for the lord of Beauvau, he was mounted on a fine courser trappered in violet velvet that was embroidered in gold with a (fol. 128v) border of white cloth of gold; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were *parti* in the same material. He also had his four pages dressed in white and violet velvet; they were mounted on four coursers, two of which were trappered in white and violet velvet and the other two in damask that was *parti* in these two colours of his. In addition, he had his six gentlemen in damask aketons in these same colours, each of whom carried a good lance the full length of the lists. The four Wild Men came to meet him and performed their ceremony with the ‘damsel’ by exchanging the words of the *pas*.

To meet the lord of Beauvau and the lady whom he was escorting, out from the Perilous Rock through the Dragon’s Mouth came my lord the count of Foix. He was fully armed with his shield bearing a golden dragon around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted, accompanied and [his horse] trappered in the form and manner that I have described above and that he had adopted earlier that same day. When it was time, the two knights couched their lances so that each man might run at his companion.

On the first run, the two jousts, who were each riding very fine mounts, struck one another with all the might that their horses could muster, causing both of them to break their lances. That is to say that the lord of Beauvau broke his on the vamplate of my lord of Foix’s lance whereas my lord of Foix broke his on the lord of Beauvau’s bevor, which he hit very cleanly and firmly.

On the second run, each man made a good attaint on the other’s helm but the coronals failed to take hold and so slid off, leaving both lances unbroken on this occasion. However, they finished (fol. 129r) their runs in good and honourable style without dropping their lances.

On the third run, each man broke his lance right in the middle of the other’s shield such that the judges could not honestly say which of the two of them had done better. For this reason, they ordered them to run one more course in order to see who would have the advantage over his companion.

On the fourth run, they each took up a fresh lance and then ran at one another so fiercely that they both broke their lances into several pieces. That is to say that my lord of Beauvau broke his on the cheek-side of the lord of Foix’s helm whereas the lord of Foix broke his on the visor of the helmet skull of the lord of Beauvau’s helm; he did not hold back from landing such a blow that it made his man bend his spine backwards over his horse’s rump. This caused the judges to consider that my lord of Foix had broken his lance more firmly and had landed a higher attaint than the lord of Beauvau, so they awarded the prize and the honour for that joust to my lord of Foix over his companion. For this reason, the lord of Beauvau was obliged to fulfil the duty of the *pas* by dispossessing the lady of Précigny of her *touret* which, given who it was that the request came from, she very willingly and joyfully handed to her knight, the lord of Beauvau, who went over there and then in person to tie it with a strip of silk to the strap of my lord the count of Foix’s shield, saying to him: ‘My lord, accept with pleasure, if you will, this *touret* from my lady and forgive us’. The (fol. 129v) count replied: ‘My companion and friend, many thanks to you and to the lady; something which comes from such a fine source is not to be refused’. Once this was done, my lord the count of Foix and the lord of Beauvau, with a great

fanfare of clarions and trumpets and with the Wild Men preceding them, escorted the lady through the passage.

Because there were no more ladies to pass through the lists nor any more knights or squires to come and do combat, the lord of Foix and the other three jousters on the inside team, that is to say my lord of Tancarville, Châteauneuf and Courcelles, came over to present themselves in front of the stand [where] the queen and the other ladies [were]. They were told by these ladies, who were instructed to do so by the judges, that they had done enough on this occasion and that the ladies were extremely pleased with them, offering them a hundred thousand thanks. An inspection was then done to see who had won the most gloves and *tourets* and it was found by the judges that this was my lord of Foix, whereupon they awarded the prize and the honour to him and he was presented with a lovely diamond on behalf of the ladies, which he accepted with thanks. Then, to a great fanfare of trumpets and clarions, my lord of Foix was led off by the queen and the lords and ladies who were there. And this is what the author wished to say regarding the content of the present chapter.

(3) THE *PAS* OF THE GIANT AND THE WHITE LADY OF THE PAVILION

(Fol. 131r) **Chapter XII, where the author speaks briefly about various *pas de joutes* which my lord the count of Foix attended in order to perform feats of arms**

Subsequently, to pursue step by step and in the right order this account of the fine deeds and memorable feats of that highly renowned, most noble, eloquent, temperate and well brought-up prince, Gaston, count of Foix: it is true [to say] that at that same time, the year 1446, after he had virtuously played his part and, to his great merit, performed so brilliantly in the fine jousts at Nancy, as well as those at Châlons (fol. 131v) and thereafter at the *Pas* of the *Perron* in Saumur, he later with great honour organised, defended and brought to a happy and praiseworthy conclusion his glorious *Pas* of the Perilous Rock which he undertook in bondage to the Wild Men. Here he acted and conducted himself so manfully, skilfully and triumphantly that he not only affirmed his habitual supreme valour and strength, but also continuously pushed his fine body hard and put his courageous self to the test — this being so naturally dedicated to the most noble pursuit of arms as was his daily exercise — thereby developing himself ever more, amplifying his great renown and his highly prized reputation for valour and constantly building up through his admirable and glorious feats the cherished treasure that is honour in the form of high praise, glory and everlasting memory.

After all these things, it came to his notice and knowledge that King René of Sicily had had a great and important joust publicised [that would take place] in front of his residence at his luxurious manor known as Launay.¹⁹⁷ Being as eager not to miss this event as the good priest is not to miss Matins, the count of Foix was determined to

¹⁹⁷ René's residence at Launay, which he acquired in 1444, was much smaller than the more famous castle of Saumur which was only a few kilometres away; it was later extended in 1452. HGFMO, p. 201 n. 4. It is located nowadays in the commune of Villebernier (dép. Maine-et-Loire, rég. Pays de la Loire).

be there on the day when the festivities began. From that moment on, he made his preparations so that on the appointed day he was ready along with everyone else. This *pas* at Launay was called the *Pas* of the Giant and the White Lady of the Pavilion: the giant had five knights, that is to say the king of Sicily, my lord of Vaudémont, Messire Philippe de Lenoncourt, my lord of Fénétrange and my lord of Beauvau. (Fol. 132r) These five knights were engaged in the service of a giant who was marvellously big in stature and who kept [a lady] as his prisoner in a pavilion of vermilion silk that was set up at the end of the lists that were positioned in front of the gate at this place in Launay. She was a very lovely and noble lady who was all dressed in white damask with a short *cote* of white velvet. The giant kept the lady in bondage from which she could not be freed until she had attracted to her cause enough knights and squires who wished to break lances on her behalf against the giant's knights: the challengers jousting as the lady's champions had to break up to one hundred lances over three days. If this did not happen by this time, the lady would have to remain in bondage to the giant and at his mercy. In addition, it was not permitted for any knight-challenger to run more than seven courses, whether he made an attainr or not, and jousters could only fight on one of the set three days. The one who broke more lances than his companion, whether on the inside or the outside team, or, if they broke the same number, the one who had broken them more firmly or had landed his blows on higher or more prestigious places, would oblige the loser there and then to give the White Lady a ruby or a diamond to the value of around 1000 *écus*, which she would then immediately award to the winner on behalf of the loser. There was also a dwarf inside a small lodge that was on top of a tree in front of the lady's pavilion. As soon as this dwarf (fol. 132v) [saw] an armed knight or squire arrive in the lists, he would take a golden horn that he had hanging around his neck and sound three blasts on it in order to summon up the giant and his knight who would immediately come out of the gate of the residence. The giant would lead his knight who would be fully armed with his helm on his head, his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh. The White Lady would then ride out of her pavilion mounted on her large and handsome white hackney that wore a horse-harness of white damask strewn with columbine flowers.¹⁹⁸ She would go over to the knight-challenger in order to welcome him and would say to him, with a gracious greeting: 'Sir knight, may God save you by granting you this day honour and praise, together with the joy that you wish for from your lady-love'. To this, the knight would reply: 'My lady, may God reward you for this by allowing me this day to render such service to you as will please and delight you as much as you might graciously wish'. At this point, the lady would take a long gold chain that she had her foot servant attach to the rein of the knight-challenger's horse and would use this gold chain to lead her knight behind her the full length of the lists to a great fanfare of clarions and trumpets. After they had completed a full circuit out and back, the giant would, in a similar fashion, lead out his knight from the inside team to do his circuit around the lists. Soon after this, they would make themselves ready and would be called upon to do combat.

¹⁹⁸ The Middle French name for the columbine (also known in English as aquilegia) is *ancolie* which lent itself to being rhymed with *melancolie* and thus to being associated with this emotion. DMF. Given that the White Lady is the Giant's prisoner, her having a floral emblem with melancholic associations is perfectly apposite.

Since these jousts had been announced and publicised in several towns and places, not just in the surrounding marches but also further afield, and even in the princely courts (fol. 133r) of various countries, princes, knights and squires made their way to these jousts on the appointed day, some to amuse themselves and to test themselves by doing combat, whilst others came solely to judge the blows [that were dealt], to watch the sport [and to see] who would do the best. It would take a long time to recount or describe all the runs and fine feats that were performed by the princes, knights and squires who tested their mettle at this *pas*, and so the author does not intend to give anything other than an abbreviated account of this event by taking only that which serves and relates to his subject matter. For the rest, he refers the reader who might be interested in this material to what the king of Sicily's orator or heralds who were involved have written about them,¹⁹⁹ in accordance with the wishes and in honour, praise and exaltation of their lord and master, and about the other princes, knights and squires who took part in them in line with the proportionate and appropriate demonstration that each gave of his just deserts. Since the author in this present chapter intends to touch on several *pas de joutes*, and, as he said above, to avoid prolixity, he will dwell on each one only insofar as he takes the best of it, leaving out the remainder which does not suit either his purpose or the substance of the present book.

The entry of my lord the count of Eu, against King René of Sicily

When the appointed day of the jousts arrived, which was a fine Sunday, at around ten o'clock there came into the lists on behalf of the knights championing the White Lady my lord the count of Eu. (Fol. 133v) Fully armed, with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand, he was mounted on a handsome courser trapped in white velvet that was all strewn with golden tears and columbine flowers which were the livery and emblem of the White Lady. It was a stipulation and regulation of the *pas* that all the lady's knight-challengers had to come with trappers and the covers of their shields in white and strewn with golden tears. The count of Eu's white mantelet and the cover of his shield were both in this style. The six pages who followed him were dressed in white velvet and mounted on six elaborately trapped destriers in white damask; the ten gentlemen in *journades* of the same material who were there to serve him each carried a thick lance. On [the count of Eu's] arrival, the dwarf sounded the three blasts on his horn to make the giant and his knight come out. Then the White Lady, dressed and mounted as you have heard, emerged from her pavilion and came to greet her knight, my lord the count of Eu, in the words given above. Then, with her gold chain, to a great sounding of trumpets, she led him the full length of the lists.

¹⁹⁹ Unfortunately, no such narrative account by any writers at René's court is known to have survived. However, there is a passing reference to the 'pas tenu à Launay' (*pas* held at Launay) in René's household account for 11 June 1449 where payment of 14 *florins* and 3 *gros* for the purchase of a ruby is recorded to one 'Hardoin de Plesseis, dit le Moine'. Albert Lecoy de la Marche, ed., *Extraits des comptes et mémoriaux du roi René, pour servir à l'histoire des arts au XVe siècle, publiés d'après les originaux des Archives nationales* (Paris: Société de l'École des Chartes, 1873), p. 326. Lecoy himself (*ibid.*, p. 326 n. 3) suggests that this allusion to a *pas* at Launay is in fact to the *Pas de Saumur* which was held 'dans une plaine voisine de Launay' (in a meadow close to Launay), but these accounts elsewhere clearly refer to the more prestigious event as the 'pas du Perron' held at Saumur, as for example, in the entry for 28 September 1455 (*ibid.*, p. 327).

From the other side, out from the residence came the giant leading his knight, the king of Sicily, who was fully armed with his lance in his hand and his shield around his neck; this shield was vermilion in colour and had in the middle of it a picture or representation of a giant done in the manner of a large Moor with a Moorish turban on his head.²⁰⁰ The king of Sicily himself was mounted on a fine courser trapped in crimson velvet embroidered in gold that was strewn with large heads depicting the Moorish giant. Following him came six pages dressed in crimson velvet and mounted on six fine destriers (fol. 134r) that were trapped in crimson damask strewn with these same heads as above. He also had twelve gentlemen in aketons of crimson satin, each of whom carried a lance the full length of the lists. The two princes let their two horses run at one another. On the first run, each man broke his lance. In the course of completing their seven runs, the king of Sicily broke four lances whereas the count of Eu broke five. For this reason, the king of Sicily was obliged to give the White Lady a lovely diamond worth around 1000 *écus*. She in turn presented it straightaway to my lord of Eu, saying: ‘My lord, a thousand thanks for your fine feats of arms’. His reply to her was: ‘My lady, a thousand thanks for this lovely diamond’. Once this was done, they all withdrew.

The entry of my lord the count of Clermont, against my lord of Beauvau, the giant’s knight

As the second challenger, there came into the lists my lord the count of Clermont who was fully armed with his lance on his thigh and his white shield with golden tears around his neck. He was mounted on a tall courser trapped in white velvet that was strewn with golden tears and the flowers and emblems of the White Lady; his mantelet was of the same material and his horse bore on its head a costly shaffron. Following him came six pages dressed in the same velvet and mounted on six coursers, three of which were trapped in damask and the other three in satin with these same golden tears. He was also accompanied by ten gentlemen in *journalades* of white damask, each of whom carried a thick lance the full length of the lists. To receive him, out came the lady who led him on her gold chain (fol. 134v) the full length of the lists. Likewise, the dwarf sounded his horn, making the giant come out of the residence leading the lord of Beauvau, one of his knights on the inside team. He was fully armed with his vermilion shield with the [image of the] giant on it and mounted on a tall courser trapped in crimson velvet strewn with large giants’ heads in the manner described above. He had four pages dressed in the same velvet who were mounted on four destriers that were trapped in crimson damask, and he was accompanied by six gentlemen in jackets of crimson satin, each of whom carried a lance.

Once they had made their entrance, each man couched his lance ready to charge at his companion. On the first, second and third runs, each of them broke his lance. On neither the fourth nor the fifth runs did either of them break his lance, even though they both made good attaints on one another’s helms. On the sixth and seventh runs, they both broke their lances once more, but the lord of Beauvau broke his more successfully and made his attaints on higher and more prestigious places than the count of Clermont had managed to do with his lances. For this reason, my lord of Clermont fulfilled his duty by giving a lovely ruby to the White Lady who straightaway gave it to the lord of Beauvau on

²⁰⁰ See above, n. 48.

behalf of the lord of Clermont. Once this was done, they made their departure in order to leave the field clear for others.

**The entry of my lord the count of Nevers against Messire Philippe
de Lenoncourt**

From among the knight-challengers, there came next into the lists my lord the count of Nevers who was fully armed (fol. 135r) with his lance in his hand and his white shield with golden tears around his neck. He was mounted on a powerful courser trappered in white cloth of silver that was laden and strewn with golden tears; his mantelet was of the same material. Following him came six pages dressed in white velvet [and mounted] on six coursers, three of which were trappered in white velvet and the other three in damask, with the same golden tears. There to accompany him were ten gentlemen in *journades* of white damask, each of whom carried a thick lance the full length of the lists. At the sound of the horn played by the dwarf, the White Lady emerged from her pavilion in order to come and greet her knight-challenger, that is to say the count of Nevers, whom she then led on the end of her gold chain the full length of the lists to the sound of trumpets.

From out of the residence at Launay came the giant who was leading one of his knights from the inside team: his name was Philippe de Lenoncourt. He was fully armed with his lance in his hand and his shield with the [image of the] giant on it around his neck. He was mounted on a fine courser trappered in crimson damask with giants' heads on it. His four pages who followed him were dressed in the same damask and were mounted on four handsome destriers trappered in the same fashion as [his horse]. He also had six gentlemen in aketons of crimson satin, each of whom carried a thick lance. Once they had made their entrance, each man couched his lance in his lance-rest in order to run at his companion. On the first run, they each made an attaint on the other's shield but without breaking their lances. On the second run, each man broke his lance on the other's helm. On the third and fourth runs, they struck one another but without breaking their lances. On the fifth run, each of them broke his lance on the other's shield. On the sixth run, they touched each other's pauldrons but (fol. 135v) only Lenoncourt broke his lance, not his opponent. On the seventh run, each man broke his lance on the other's shield. Because Lenoncourt had broken four lances whereas my lord of Nevers had only broken three, Lenoncourt won the diamond which was given to him by the hand of the White Lady on behalf of the count of Nevers. At this, they made their departure.

**The entry of my lord the count of Foix against my lord the count
of Vaudémont**

It was not long before there next arrived in the lists, on the side of the White Lady, my lord the count of Foix who was fully armed with his lance on his thigh and his shield with the golden tears around his neck. He was mounted on a fine and powerful courser trappered in white velvet embroidered with gold that was all strewn with golden tears and had a thick ermine border; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. There was a very costly shaffron on the head of his horse which, judging by the way it held itself, was either Andalucian or Apulian. Whichever it was, this was a powerful and exceptional courser of a very fine size: its coat was almost spotted roan; its mane and tail were both blond; its head, [which it held] upright, was short, slender and fine-boned; its

large eyes were lively and alert; its ears were short; its neck was finely arched; its chest was high and thick; its legs were slender, supple and solidly put together; its rump was large and round; its mouth was responsive; and its body was agile and as well-proportioned as one could wish for. It was always quick to obey the touch of [its rider's] hand or the sound of (fol. 136r) a rowel²⁰¹ on a spur and [was always prompt at] performing jumps, setting off at great speed or turning corners. Its trot was always lovely and gentle as it held its foreleg high and always had two of its feet in the air in its eagerness to run: this gave it the appearance of seeming to be reluctant to touch the ground with its hooves, as one often sees with certain high-spirited horses, especially those that are exuberant in temperament and of very distinguished provenance. It is not to be thought that such a courser as this, which was supremely fine, quick, agile and unpredictable, did not have a master that matched it. Certainly, in addition to being a large, tall, powerful and straight-backed man, the count of Foix was also one of the most handsome princes that one could wish to see or gaze at. Moreover, if ever there was one, he was a fine and skilful man of arms who was totally at ease in his harness, a good and confident rider who was firm of hand and spur and able to control and master a horse no matter how skittish or capricious it might be.

Following him came six pages dressed in white velvet and little hoods in the same material and mounted on six large coursers, two of which were trapped in the same manner as the horse ridden by the count, that is to say in white velvet embroidered in gold all strewn with golden tears and the lady's flowers, and adorned with costly shaffrons of gold and gemstones; another two were in damask and the remaining two in satin, all with the same golden tears. There to serve and accompany him were twelve knights and squires in short jackets of damask, each of whom carried a thick lance the full length of the lists. Preceding him were two heralds, two clarion players and three (fol. 136v) trumpeters, the best of whom at this gathering were all his. On his arrival, the dwarf sounded his horn three times to rouse the giant to come out of the residence with his knight. Then, at the sound of the trumpet, out came the White Lady from her pavilion to receive her knight-challenger, that is to say the count of Foix. After she had greeted him most graciously, being one who was well versed in such matters, she led him by her gold chain the full length of the lists.

Shortly afterwards, out from the residence came the giant who was leading his knight, my lord the count of Vaudémont; he was fully armed with his vermilion shield with the [image of the] giant on it around his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a tall and powerful courser trapped in crimson velvet with black giants' heads on it and a wide border of cloth of gold; his mantelet was of the same material. Following him came six pages dressed in the same crimson velvet and mounted on six handsome coursers trapped in crimson damask and satin with the giants' heads and large apples of gold-plated silver. There to serve and accompany him were ten gentlemen in aketons of crimson satin, each of whom carried a heavy lance the full length of the lists.

After each of the two counts had completed his circuit around the lists, they made themselves ready and, with lances couched, spurred [their horses] to run at one another. On the first run, the two counts struck each other with all the might that their horses could muster, the impact of which was so violent that each man broke his lance cleanly and honourably, (fol. 137r) that is to say that my lord the count of Foix broke his on the

²⁰¹ (Fr. *molete*): a star-shaped wheel on a spur. DMF.

upper part of my lord of Vaudémont's pauldron-reinforce, whereas the lord of Vaudémont broke his on the rondel of my lord of Foix's lance right at the level of his *gaignepain*²⁰² or gauntlet. On the second run, they struck one another once again and my lord of Vaudémont broke his lance on the pate of my lord of Foix's helm. Although my lord of Foix made a very fine *attaint* on the visor of the lord of Vaudémont's helm, the coronal could not take hold and so his lance failed to break. Nonetheless, he finished his run right to the end of the lists where he made his horse turn around wonderfully well and very sharply. On the third run, each count broke his lance, my lord of Foix on the cheek-side of Vaudémont's helm, to which he gave such a good buffet that he made him bend his spine backwards. My lord of Vaudémont landed his blow and broke his lance on the helmet skull of the lord of Foix's helm, likewise dealing him such a heavy stroke that if he had not been a good, strong rider he would have fallen to the ground. Even so, he swayed very heavily from this blow and the splinters from their lances flew astoundingly high. On the fourth run, each man landed a very good *attaint* on the upper part of the other's shield but the lances slid off as they struck and failed to break. On the fifth run, my lord of Vaudémont broke his lance on my lord of Foix's breastplate whereas my lord of Foix broke his on the upper part of the lord of Vaudémont's pauldron-reinforce. (Fol. 137v) On the sixth run, each man broke his lance on his companion's shield, the solid impact of which caused their lances to shatter into several pieces and both counts to sway very hard. On the seventh and final run, each man again broke his lance on the other's helm, that is to say that my lord of Foix broke his on the cheek-side near Vaudémont's visor whereas my lord of Vaudémont broke his to the side of the visor on the temple of my lord of Foix's helm. Although both men had broken their lances very well and each man had made some fine and prestigious *attaints* on his companion, because my lord of Vaudémont had broken six lances and my lord of Foix only five, the latter was obliged to hand over a diamond to the White Lady for her to give to his companion, my lord of Vaudémont; my lord of Foix acquitted himself of this duty there and then. Once this was done, the two counts withdrew to their respective lodgings.

The entry of my lord of Lautrec against my lord of Fénétrange

Next into the lists came my lord of Lautrec, brother of my lord the count of Foix. He was armed with his white shield with golden tears around his neck, his lance in his hand and his helm on his head. He was mounted on a powerful courser trappered in white velvet embroidered in gold and strewn with golden tears; his *mantelet* was of the same material. Following him came four pages dressed in the same velvet and mounted on four lovely coursers trappered (fol. 138r) in white damask with the lady's flowers and the golden tears. There were also six gentlemen in jackets of white satin, each of whom carried a heavy lance. When the dwarf saw him coming, he sounded his horn three times. The White Lady then came out of her pavilion in order to greet him; with her gold chain, she led him the full length of the lists whilst clarions and trumpets played.

Then, out from the residence at Launay came the giant with his knight, the lord of Fénétrange, who was armed with a vermilion shield with the giant's head on it around

²⁰² A type of specialised gauntlet for the right hand for use in tourneys and jousts. *Casebook*, Glossary, p. 533.

his neck and his lance in his hand. He was mounted on a gentle courser trapped in crimson damask with giants' heads on it; his mantelet and his pages' clothing were all of the same damask laden with gold *orfèvererie*. These four pages were mounted on four handsome destriers trapped in crimson satin with giants' heads on it. His six gentlemen were dressed in crimson satin and each of them carried a heavy lance the full length of the lists. Once the two knights had each made their entrance, they prepared themselves by couching their lances and spurring their [horses] to run.

On the first run, each man broke his lance, that is to say that my lord of Fénétrange broke his on my lord of Lautrec's bevor whereas Lautrec broke his on the cheek-side of the lord of Fénétrange's helm. On the second and third runs, each man once again broke his lance, [this time] on the other's shield. On the fourth and fifth runs, both of them made good attainments but without either of them breaking his lance. On the sixth run, each man broke his lance on the other's pauldron. On the seventh run, they broke their lances once more, that is to say that the lord of Fénétrange (fol. 138v) broke his on the upper part of the reinforcing piece on Lautrec's breastplate whereas the lord of Lautrec broke his on the visor of the lord of Fénétrange's helm, landing such a violent blow on him as [his lance] broke that it bent his spine backwards; if the lord of Fénétrange had not been a strong and skilful man of arms and a good rider, he would have fallen to the ground. For this reason, the judges stated that my lord of Lautrec had broken his lances more firmly and on more prestigious places than the lord of Fénétrange had done; hence, even though they had broken the same number of lances, the lord of Fénétrange was obliged to acquit himself by handing over a ruby there and then to the White Lady which, on his behalf, she gave to the lord of Lautrec. At this, they withdrew.

The entry of my lord of Tancarville against my lord of Loué whom the king of Sicily appointed to take his place on the inside team

Shortly afterwards, there came into the lists as champion of the White Lady my lord the count of Tancarville. He was armed with his white shield with the golden tears around his neck and his lance in his hand and was mounted on a tall courser trapped in white velvet that was all laden with white *orfèvererie* and strewn with golden tears; his mantelet was of the same material. Following him came six pages dressed in white damask and mounted on six fine destriers, three of which were trapped in damask and the other three in white satin with the golden tears. There were also ten gentlemen in short *journades* in the same white damask, each of whom carried a lance the full length of the lists. On his arrival, the dwarf sounded his horn three times, whereupon the White Lady came out of her pavilion to greet him. She (fol. 139r) then led him as she had done with the others the full length of the lists on the end of her gold chain.

Likewise, the giant, who had come out of the residence, led his knight, the lord of Loué, the full length of the lists; this knight had been ordered and appointed by the king of Sicily to take his place and to joust instead of him for the rest of the combats to be held as part of the *Pas* of the Giant. The lord of Loué was armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand and was mounted on a good courser trapped in crimson velvet that was laden with gold *orfèvererie* and giants' heads; his mantelet and the clothing worn by his four pages were of the same material. [These pages] were mounted on four lovely destriers, two of which were trapped in damask and the other two in crimson satin. There to serve and accompany him were six gentlemen in jackets of

crimson damask, each of whom carried a thick lance the full length of the lists. Once each man had made his entrance and the time came, they lowered their lances to run at one another.²⁰³

The entry of my lord of Brion against my lord of Beauvau

Next into the lists came my lord of Brion, a very handsome, tall and strong knight, who was fully armed with his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh. He was mounted on a tall and powerful courser trapped in white velvet with the golden tears. His mantelet and the clothing worn by his four pages were of the same material. [These pages] were mounted on four fine destriers trapped in white satin. There were [also] six gentlemen dressed in the same fashion, each of whom carried a heavy lance.

In order to run against him, the giant brought out from the residence the lord of Beauvau who was armed, mounted and accompanied as I described above. Afterwards, (fol. 139v) the White Lady led her knight, the lord of Brion, the full length of the lists and, when it was time, the two knights readied themselves to run at one another. On the first run, each man broke his lance on the other's shield. On the second run, they both made good attaints but without breaking their lances. On the third run, they made attaints once again, without either man breaking his lance. On the fourth run, the lord of Brion broke his lance but his opponent did not. On the fifth run, the lord of Beauvau broke his lance but his companion did not. On the sixth run, once again the lord of Brion broke his lance but the other did not. On the seventh run, each knight broke his lance: the lord of Brion broke his on the cheek-side of the lord of Beauvau's helm whereas the lord of Beauvau broke his on the lord of Brion's pauldron. Thus, the lord of Brion broke four lances whereas the lord of Beauvau only broke three. For this reason, to acquit himself the lord of Beauvau handed over a ruby to the White Lady there and then, which she immediately gave to the lord of Brion on his behalf. At this, they withdrew.

It would take a long time to recount all the entries, runs and fine feats of arms that were performed at this *Pas* of the Giant if one wanted to specify everything [that happened] and to go into detail. Because the author of the present book has to touch on various other deeds and laudable feats which relate more closely to his subject matter, he will forego saying anything more about this event, other than simply to explain and to give the names of those who jousting at this *pas* in Launay. These names are as follows: my lord the count of Laval, my lord of Lohéac, my lord the seneschal of Provence, my lord of Bueil, Little (fol. 140r) Trignac, my lord the marshal of Jalognes, Messire Pierre de Brézé, Poton de Saintrailles, my lord of Châteauvillain,²⁰⁴ my lord of Culant, Messire Robert d'Estouteville, lord of Beynes, Messire Ferry de Grancey, Renaud de La Jumelière and my lord of Torcy. All these knights and squires came as challengers to the *pas* on the side of the White Lady. Each of them in turn conducted himself so honourably and acquitted

²⁰³ Most unusually, and for no obvious reason, Leseur omits to give a score for this combat.

²⁰⁴ [seigneur de Chateauvillain). This may be Jean III de Thil-Châteauvillain/Jean V de Châteauvillain (d. 1497), lord of Châteauvillain, Thil-en-Auxois, Grancey, Pierrepont and Marigny, who also fought at Bourges (1447). His association with the lordship of Grancey potentially links him to Ferry, a member of the Grancey family (see above, n. 125) who, in addition to competing at Saumur (1446) and Chinon/Razilly (1446), also fought at the same two events as this lord of Châteauvillain. <<http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/Chateauvillain.pdf>>

himself so well that the stipulation of breaking one hundred lances in order to free the White Lady from the bondage of the giant was met by these knights who, in fact, broke forty more lances than were needed. And this is what the author intended to say about the combats that took place at this *Pas* of the Giant in Launay.

(4) THE *PAS* OF THE ADVENTUROUS KNIGHT

[*This account forms part of Chapter XIII where the author describes various other chivalric events: it is preceded by an account of the tourney organised in Tours in January 1447 by King Charles VII and the count of Foix and is followed by one relating a tourney organised by forty of King Charles's knights and squires in Bois-Sire-Amé in the spring of 1448.*]

(Fol. 164r) **About the *Pas* of the Adventurous Knight that was held in Bourges**

In that year,²⁰⁵ around the end of April, news arrived at the court of King Charles who was there in Bourges that an 'Adventurous Knight' had come from Germany. This knight was to perform feats of arms and had undertaken to hold a *pas de joutes* two days after his arrival, which would be on the first of May. The knight had lists set up and was staying at Dun-le-Roi²⁰⁶ until the day before he wished to joust. Many people were puzzled as to who this knight might be who showed such a noble intention and who was ready at such short notice to perform and accomplish these feats by granting four courses with lances to all comers. Nonetheless, it was soon known that this knight who was thought to be German was in fact my lord the count of Tancarville, who wished to keep his identity a secret (fol. 164v) and had adopted this disguise. He and his men were all dressed in the German style, with some of them being able to speak German. This gave the impression in the places he had passed through that he was some great lord from Germany and it was only after all the jousting had taken place and was concluded that the truth came out, so well did he play his part. For he had very little contact with the people at court and, if it so happened that anyone came to see him, he kept himself apart and had an interpreter speak for him, claiming that he did not know any French. Nevertheless, he had his chapters very finely and properly announced and publicised. And when the first day of May came round, at the end of the lists that he had had constructed, he ordered a very large and beautiful pavilion of green silk [to be put up], one [decorated] with a great golden apple and golden eagles on it, as if he were from the imperial household.

Around ten o'clock [in the morning], he made his entry into the lists with a great entourage. He was fully armed in his harness, bearing around his neck a shield with a two-headed eagle on it and resting a lance on his thigh; he was mounted on a very fine and powerful courser trappered in green velvet that was embroidered with gold and all strewn with golden tears. The same material was used for his mantelet and his six pages. These pages were each riding a fine courser, three of them trappered in green velvet and

²⁰⁵ 1447.

²⁰⁶ Nowadays known as the commune of Dun-sur-Auron (dép. Cher, rég. Centre-Val de Loire), this place is c.42 km east of Bourges.

the others in damask. This Adventurous Knight was accompanied by ten gentlemen, each of whom was wearing a jacket of green damask, a pourpoint²⁰⁷ and a little hood in the German style. In the manner of his entry, the count of Tancarville, the Adventurous Knight, conducted himself in such a way that everyone thought he was from Germany, as was said [above]. (Fol. 165r) At the same time, he was preceded on his entry by four trumpeters and his ten gentlemen each carried a heavy lance. Shortly before his arrival, two carts laden with lances had been brought to his pavilion and a great carthorse [had come] bearing a chest filled with harnesses covered in green velvet.

The entry of my lord the count of Clermont

Not long afterwards, from among those who were on the outside team there came into the lists my lord the count of Clermont. He was armed with his shield around his neck and his lance in his hand and was mounted on a gentle courser trappered in violet velvet that was embroidered in gold and strewn with embroidered emblems of the words *Espérance de Bourbon*;²⁰⁸ his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came six pages dressed in velvet and mounted on six tall destriers, two of which were trappered in violet cloth of gold, two others in [violet] velvet and the remaining two in violet damask. He was accompanied by ten gentlemen, each of whom carried a lance. Thus did the lord of Clermont make his entrance, preceded by two heralds and four trumpeters. At the appointed hour, the two knights set to and came at each other with lances couched.

On the first run, they broke their lances very well and very cleanly on each other's shields. On the second and third runs, each of them failed to break his lance. On the fourth run, both of them broke their lances once again, but the Adventurous Knight broke his on the visor of my lord of Clermont's helm whereas the latter only broke his on [his opponent's] pauldron-reinforce, which is why (fol. 165v), in accordance with the content of the chapters of arms, the count of Clermont was obliged to take a ring worth around 100 *écus* to the lady or damsel whose name was given to him by the Adventurous Knight and to surrender himself to this lady as her prisoner on the knight's behalf.

The entry of my lord the count of Dammartin at this pas

Next into the lists, after my lord of Clermont had been dispatched, came my lord the count of Dammartin; he was armed with a helm on his head, a shield around his neck and a lance in his hand. He was mounted on a great courser trappered in black velvet all strewn with white tears made of shimmering *orfèverie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came six pages dressed in the same velvet and mounted on six destriers, two of which were trappered in black velvet, two others in [black] damask and the remaining two in black satin, that were likewise strewn with tears made of *orfèverie* as noted above. He was accompanied by ten gentlemen in aketons of black damask with strips of *orfèverie*. Ahead of him were four trumpeters.

²⁰⁷ A doublet, i.e. 'a close-fitting jacket of fine cloth, often quilted'. Van Buren and Wieck, *Illuminating Fashion*, p. 314.

²⁰⁸ Literally: 'Hope of Bourbon/of the Bourbons', *Espérance* being this family's motto.

When the count of Dammartin had made his entrance around the lists and the appointed time had come, the two knights ran at each other with lances couched as fast as their horses could carry them. They struck each other so hard that both of them broke their lances, that is to say that the count of Dammartin broke his on the shield of the Adventurous Knight whereas the latter broke his on the cheek-side of his opponent's helm and with such force that he made him sway very hard; if the count had not been a good horseman, he would have fallen to the ground. On the second run, they broke (fol. 166r) their lances once again on one another's shields. On the third run, they each made an attaint but without either of them managing to break their lances. On the fourth run, the two knights struck each other and broke their lances with great ferocity, that is to say that my lord of Dammartin hit the Adventurous Knight's pauldron-reinforce whereas the Adventurous Knight broke his on the helmet skull of the count of Dammartin's helm; for this reason, it was stated by the judges that he had broken his lances in better style than his companion had. My lord the count of Dammartin was therefore obliged to go and surrender himself as the prisoner of the lady or damsel named by the Adventurous Knight and to pay as his ransom a ring of the aforesaid value of around 100 *écus*.

The entry of the count of Vaudémont

Next into the lists came my lord the count of Vaudémont; he was fully armed with a shield around his neck and a lance in his hand. He was mounted on a large courser wearing a trapper that was *parti* in grey and blue velvet and all strewn with *orfeverie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came six pages dressed in the same velvet and mounted on six great destriers, two of which were trapped in velvet, two others in damask and the remaining two in satin, all in the aforesaid colours. He was accompanied by ten gentlemen wearing *journades* of grey and blue damask, each of whom carried a lance the full length of the lists. Preceding the count of Vaudémont were three trumpeters.

At the appointed hour, the two knights ran at each other with lances couched. On their first (fol. 166v) run, each man broke his lance in very good style on the other's shield. On the second run, they broke their lances once again, that is to say that the Adventurous Knight broke his on the upper part of Vaudémont's breastplate whereas Vaudémont broke his higher up, on his opponent's visor. On the third run, my lord of Tancarville broke his lance on the count's helm whereas the count failed to break his. On the fourth run, each of the two counts broke his lance, that is to say that my lord of Vaudémont broke his on the pate of his opponent's helm whereas the Adventurous Knight broke his on the helmet skull of the count of Vaudémont's helm. He therefore only broke three of his lances whereas the Adventurous Knight broke four of his on his four runs. For this reason, my lord the count of Vaudémont was obliged to go and surrender himself as a prisoner on behalf of the Adventurous Knight to the lady or damsel named by the knight and to give her a ring as a ransom to the value of around 100 *écus*.

The entry of my lord the count of Foix at this *pas* in Bourges

From among the knights of the outside team there next came into the lists my lord the count of Foix, who was fully armed with his helm on his head, his shield around his neck and his lance on his thigh. He was mounted on a fine Sicilian courser by the name of 'La

Lune' which was one of the most splendid coursers to be seen: it was tall and powerful and had a heavy, high chest, a beautiful, rounded neck and a fine mane, a short fine-boned head, small and dainty ears and large, prominent cowlike eyes. Its legs were perfectly slender and supple as a glove and it picked them up and lifted them in the most elegant way, always holding two feet up at once with the foreleg brought right up to its chest. If (fol. 167r) to look at from the front it was beautifully and finely made, it was even lovelier to look at when seen from behind for it had a large, round rump with a long, thick tail of the same colour as its mane. It had the most responsive mouth of any horse and was the quickest to react to the spur. It had the gentlest gait and was the swiftest and best running horse that you could ever find. This courser was covered in a trapper of fabulously expensive crimson cloth of gold which was the same as that on another courser or destrier that my lord the count of Foix had sent into the lists led by a Moor before he himself arrived. This Moor wore a turban in the Moorish fashion²⁰⁹ and was dressed in a jazerant²¹⁰ of golden mail; in the manner of a messenger, he led the courser twice round the full length of the lists before my lord of Foix made his appearance. My lord of Foix was followed by six pages dressed in crimson velvet embroidered in gold and mounted on six fine coursers, three of which were trappered in crimson velvet embroidered in gold and the other three in crimson damask laden with gold *orfèverie*. He was accompanied by twelve knights and squires in *journalades* of crimson damask laden with shimmering *orfèverie*; at least six of them each had a heavy lance in his hand as they went round the lists. Thus the count of Foix, preceded by two heralds in coat armours and his clarion and trumpet players, made his entry the full length of the lists.

The Adventurous Knight then emerged from his pavilion ready to run. The two knights lowered their lances in order to charge at each other. On the first run, they struck one another with (fol. 167v) all the might that their horses could muster. Given the strength and violence of the impact, each man broke his lance, that is to say that my lord of Foix hit the top of the Adventurous Knight's pauldron-reinforce whereas the knight broke his on the rondel of my lord of Foix's lance. On the second run, each jousting knight broke his lance right in the middle of his opponent's shield, both of them having made very good attaints. On the third run, each of them once again broke his lance, that is to say that my lord of Foix broke his on the bevor of his opponent's helm whereas the knight broke his on the pear of my lord of Foix's shield. On the fourth run, they each made an attainnt on the other's helm; my lord of Foix broke his lance on the helmet skull of the Adventurous Knight's helm, dealing him such a fine blow that he made him bend backwards in the saddle. The knight also made a good attainnt on my lord of Foix's bevor but without breaking his lance since the coronal of his weapon failed to take hold. Because my lord of Foix broke all four of his lances on his four runs whereas the Adventurous Knight only broke three, the Adventurous Knight was obliged to promise that he would surrender himself as a prisoner, once the fighting was over, to the lady or damsel named by my lord the count of Foix and on his behalf. He would be beholden to give her a ring [worth] around 100 *écus* according to the content of the chapters. At this, my lord the count of Foix left the lists

²⁰⁹ See above, n. 48.

²¹⁰ 'Plate armour covering the upper part of the body and hips; the pieces were attached to each other with mail. The word is derived from the Arabic for Algiers (Al-Jezair).' Piponnier and Mane, *Dress in the Middle Ages*, p. 166.

with his clarion and trumpet players and went off to disarm himself in his lodgings. He then put on a gown of white satin lined with cloth of gold and came (fol. 168r) back to the stand where the ladies and the king were [seated] in order to watch the rest of the jousts performed by the Adventurous Knight as he kept up the defence of his *pas* and did his duty in very fine and splendid style.

The entry of my lord of Beynes [to fight] against the knight

Next came my lord of Beynes who was armed with a shield around his neck and a lance in his hand and was [mounted] on a courser trappered in black velvet laden with *orfèvererie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His four pages were dressed in black damask and were mounted on four destriers likewise trappered in the same black damask. His six gentlemen wore aketons of damask and each of them carried a lance. The two knights set off, their lances couched in order to run at each other. As they ran their four courses, my lord of Beynes broke his four lances and the Adventurous Knight only broke three. For this reason, he was put under the same obligation as before of giving a ring on behalf of the lord of Beynes to the lady or damsel to whom he chose to send him.

The entry of Culant [to fight] against the knight

My lord of Culant then came next into the lists. He was armed and mounted on a good courser that was trappered in violet velvet laden with golden *orfèvererie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His four pages were all dressed in the same velvet and mounted on four fine destriers, two of which were trappered in violet damask and the other two in violet satin. He had six gentlemen in aketons of violet damask who each carried a heavy lance. When the two knights were ready, they couched their lances in order to charge at one another (fol. 168v). As they ran their four courses, both of them broke their lances but it was stated by the judges that the Adventurous Knight broke his in better style, on higher and more prestigious places. For this reason, the lord of Culant was obliged to give a ring to the lady to whom he was sent on the Adventurous Knight's behalf.

The entry of my lord of Lautrec [to fight] against the knight

Next into the lists came my lord of Lautrec who was fully armed with a shield around his neck and a lance on his thigh; he was mounted on a gentle courser trappered in velvet that was *parti* in his colours of violet and tan and laden with golden *orfèvererie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. Following him came his four pages who were dressed in the same velvet and mounted on four fine destriers, two of which were trappered in damask and the other two in satin, all in the aforesaid colours. There to serve him were eight gentlemen in jackets of violet and tan damask, four of whom carried a lance. At the appointed time, the two knights let their horses run. As they ran their courses, my lord of Lautrec broke his four lances and the Adventurous Knight only broke three, hence he was obliged to go and surrender himself as a prisoner and to give a ring on behalf of the lord of Lautrec to the lady to whom he chose to send him.

The entry of the lord of Gabaston [to fight] against the knight

Shortly afterwards, into the lists came the lord of Gabaston²¹¹ who was armed and mounted on a fine destrier that was trappered in ash-grey and crimson velvet strewn with *orfèverie*; his mantelet and the cover of his shield were of the same material. His four (fol. 169r) pages were all dressed in the same velvet and were mounted on four destriers, two of which were trappered in damask and two in satin in the same colours. With him were six gentlemen all in damask aketons, each of whom carried a lance. When the two knights were ready, they performed their four runs, in the course of which the Adventurous Knight broke his four lances whereas the lord of Gabaston only broke three. Thus, in order to acquit himself, he was obliged to surrender himself as a prisoner on behalf of the knight to the lady to whom he was sent and to give her a ring [worth] around 100 *écus*.

At this *pas*, there were many other lords, knights and squires who jousted, such as my lord Pierre de Brézé, my lord of Lohéac, my lord of Brion, Little Trignac, Renaud de la Jumelière, my lord the marshal of Jalognes, Ferry de Grancey, the lord of Châteauvillain, the lord of Beauvais,²¹² Claude de Châteauneuf, François du Tiercent, Jean Blosset,²¹³ Jean du Fou,²¹⁴ the lord of La Barde and others, some of whom won whilst others lost. Because it would take too long and be tedious to recount in the present book all the entries performed by the afore-mentioned men at this *pas*, the author, for reasons of brevity, stops at what he has said above. For the rest, he refers to those who may be concerned to speak or write of this matter as it may please them to do; as for himself, he will say no more.

²¹¹ [seigneur de Gavaston]. It has not been possible to identify who this is, but he may be a lord of this family from Gascony, known as Gabaston, which was one of the twelve great baronies of Béarn. HGFMO, p. 207 n. 2. An earlier infamous scion of this family was known in England as Piers Gaveston (1284–1312), a favourite of King Edward II. *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, lemma ‘Piers Gaveston’.

²¹² [seigneur de Beauvais]. This may be Imbert de Beauvais (or Beauvoir), a knight of the Order of St John in Jerusalem. FCCR, p. 129; PSr, p. 132.

²¹³ [Jehan Blocet]. Jean Blosset (d. c.1507), was bailiff of Rouen for Charles of France, duke of Berry, Normandy and Guyenne (1465–66) and later his *grand maître d’hôtel*; he then went on to serve his brother, King Louis XI. FCCR, p. 130; PSr, p. 132.

²¹⁴ [Jehan du Fau]. This may be Jean du Fou (d. 1492), who was a cupbearer to the dauphin Louis (1454), a councillor-chamberlain of his when he became king and then his first cupbearer (1461, 1469), later becoming grand cupbearer of France under King Charles VIII (1488); he was also captain of Cherbourg (1463) and of Verneuil and Tour-Grise (1479, 1480, 1483). HMF, vol. 8, p. 582, para. A.

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