

Appendices

Appendix I: Important Offices in Fifteenth-Century Cyprus

The following pages list the most important offices in the Lusignan administrative system and analyse their development in the course of the fifteenth century. This list provides a backdrop for the analysis of the power élite in chapter four and may be of interest to specialists of Cypriot history in particular, which is the reason for its inclusion here. The offices are divided into the crown offices or grand sergeancies, such as the seneschal and constable, which the crusaders had imported from the West, and the so-called *offices of Cyprus*, which developed in the Holy Land and the island itself¹⁶⁰³.

The assessment of the fifteenth-century offices is based on a comparison with their original functions in the Holy Land in the thirteenth century as well as with their development in Cyprus in the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Peter Edbury has described the latter in detail in his doctoral thesis¹⁶⁰⁴ and I will therefore continue his analysis into the fifteenth century. Following Edbury's lead, I will provide a short comparison of the later stages the crown offices took with John of Ibelin's thirteenth-century law book, since it provides the starting point for the development of the grand sergeancies in the East. John's treatise, probably written before 1265, was one of the most important law books for the kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus. John lists all the important offices in the kingdom of Jerusalem. His greatest concern is their function on coronation day and at other formal occasions¹⁶⁰⁵. John refers explicitly to Jerusalem, and therefore these offices may have had different functions from those in Cyprus. However, after Peter I's murder in 1369, the assembly of liegemen designated John's book as the official law book for Cyprus¹⁶⁰⁶. Even if the customs described in the book were not necessarily adhered to¹⁶⁰⁷, the work was at

least read in this period. It is therefore an interesting point of comparison for the developments in Cyprus.

A1.1 The Crown Offices

A1.1.1 The Seneschal

According to Louis de Mas Latrie, the seneschal was the most important crown officer in the East, although he did not have as much influence as in France¹⁶⁰⁸. John of Ibelin indeed lists this office first. He records that the seneschal acted as the master of ceremonies: he was responsible for carrying the king's sceptre prior to the coronation as well as for the organization of the coronation feast. However, the seneschal was also responsible for all the kingdom's *baillis* and scribes. He collected the rents from the kingdom's *apauts* (tenancies), and in the king's absence he acted as his representative. Except in cases concerning vassals he could officiate as the head of the court. The seneschal also performed military functions: he inspected castles and was in charge of provision and maintenance. On military excursions, he either led part of the army or remained in the royal battalion¹⁶⁰⁹. For John of Ibelin, the seneschal was thus the king's second in command.

According to Peter Edbury, it is difficult to illustrate the actual role of the seneschal in the fourteenth century, since the sources do not show any seneschals fulfilling their duties¹⁶¹⁰. In the second half of the fourteenth century, however, the seneschal indeed acted as the king's representative in the Haute Court. After Peter I's murder for example, the Haute Court first elected Philippe de Ibelin as deputy seneschal before proceeding to convene the meeting¹⁶¹¹. Seneschal James of Lusignan was absent, and since the Haute Court could not function without a seneschal presiding, they had to elect a lieutenant. Later in the meeting, John of Lusignan claimed the regency of the kingdom from the deputy seneschal, identifying him as the president of the Haute Court endowed with

1603 Cf. Machairas, *Exégésis* (Dawkins) § 88 and ch. 4.

1604 See Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 302-341 (chapter 4 on The Vassals as Royal Servants) and 414-448 (list of office holders up to the fourteenth century).

1605 Ibelin, *Livre des Assises* (Edbury) 577-589 (§§ 221-224). Cf. *Assises de la Haute Court* (Beugnot) 407-414. Cf. also Edbury, *Kingdom* 181; Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 307.

1606 Ibelin, *Livre des assizes* (Edbury) 732.

1607 For a discussion of the validity of the law book in Cyprus and Jerusalem, see Riley-Smith, *Feudal Nobility* 58-61; Mayer, *Register* 166, cf. *Griechische Briefe* (Beihammer) 109.

1608 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* I 132.

1609 Ibelin, *Livre des Assises* (Edbury) 577-580 (§ 221). Cf. *Assises de la Haute Court* (Beugnot) 407-409; and cf. Edbury, *Kingdom of Cyprus* 181-182; Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 307-308.

1610 Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 308-309.

1611 Cf. Machaut, *Capture* (Shirley) 202, n. 8; Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 309.

the authority to grant John this office¹⁶¹². Some years later, when Peter II claimed the throne for himself, seneschal James of Lusignan undertook the ceremonial task of transferring rule from John to Peter, thus fulfilling one of the seneschal's classic tasks¹⁶¹³.

It is not clear how long the seneschal maintained his traditional role as deputy to the king. This was probably still the case in the 1380s: Jean de Brie, »tricolprier et lieutenant de seneschau de Cypre¹⁶¹⁴«, was the vice-royal in 1383. Perhaps Jean was deputy seneschal because James of Lusignan, in exile in Genoa, still held the post officially¹⁶¹⁵. In any case, the 1380s still saw a connection between the king's representative and the office of seneschal.

After this period, however, things must have changed, as no seneschals appear in the sources any more. Only Stephen of Lusignan records a seneschal at all after the 1380s, and he was notoriously unreliable¹⁶¹⁶. By the 1420s, other officers presided over the Haute Court in the king's absence, and the chamberlain and the *maitre de l'hotel* had taken over at least some of the seneschal's tasks¹⁶¹⁷. Since the power élites are particularly well documented in this time, this absence of the seneschal is probably not due to source transmission. The office had therefore probably declined. It seems to have been revived only under King James II¹⁶¹⁸.

A1.1.2 The Chamberlain

The office of chamberlain (Lat. *cambellanus* or *camerarius*/Fr. *chamberlain*¹⁶¹⁹) developed very differently from that of the seneschal. It played an important role throughout the whole fifteenth century. However, this office is rather ambiguous, as the term was used for two posts. According to Emmanuel-Guillaume Rey in Du Cange's *Familles d'Outre-mer*, the *cambellanus* and the *camerarius* were originally two distinct officials¹⁶²⁰, though it is not clear whether this is accurate. In any case, the chamberlain was one of the five crown officers. He cared for the king's personal chambers, in-

roduced liegemen into the royal presence, and administered the act of homage, receiving a fee for this service¹⁶²¹. Rey claims that the *camerarius* was originally responsible for the treasury and the upkeep of the palace and that the functions of the two offices as well as their designations got confused in the Kingdom of Jerusalem¹⁶²².

In Cyprus, we find two distinct offices designated by both terms, although the functional distinction seems to have been clear. It was sometimes expressed by the additions of *the king* and *of the kingdom*. The contract between Marie de Bourbon and King Peter I from 1368 concerning Marie's dowry, for example, was witnessed by Piero Malocello¹⁶²³, *cambellano dicti regni*, as well as Jean Monstri, *dicti domini regis Petri camerario*¹⁶²⁴. Antonio de Bergamo, in contrast, is designated as *regno cipri camrarius* (sic)¹⁶²⁵ on his tombstone.

The chamberlain of the kingdom seems to have been responsible for vassal affairs as well as for financial issues in the second half of the fourteenth century. In 1373, Marie de Bourbon's procurators gave 20 besants to the kingdom's chamberlain Piero Malocello *pour les omages*, probably paying the sum due for the chamberlain's traditional services concerning the liege homage¹⁶²⁶. The chronicle of Machairas, on the other hand, reports that the people of Cyprus hated the chamberlain Antonio de Bergamo and King James I, because they invented new taxes for them every year, thus clearly relating the kingdom's chamberlain to general finances¹⁶²⁷. Machairas recounts in another episode how Peter I, in need of money, appointed a Latin burgess called Jean de Stathia as chamberlain of the kingdom. This Jean »had from the king the authority to collect the irregular revenues and the old debts and everything which time brings in to the kingdom year by year, and also to discharge the extra payments which were not fixed and written down in the chancery¹⁶²⁸«. Thus, at the end of the fourteenth century the office of the kingdom's chamberlain was concerned with taxes and other

1612 Ibelin, *Livre des Assises* (Edbury) 733: *ordenerent leutenant dou seneschau dou royaume de Chipre messire Phelipe de Ibelin sire d'Arsur pour ce que le seneschau de Chipre estoit apsent*. Cf. the translation in Machaut, *Capture* (Shirley) 202. 204. The old edition by Beugnot stated according to a corrupt MS that Ibelin had been elected as lieutenant of the seneschal of Jerusalem, see *Assises de la Haute Court* (Beugnot) 3. Jean Richard, *Revolution* 116, n. 3, who used this edition, tried to solve this problem by stating that the seneschal of Jerusalem could probably substitute the one of Cyprus in the latter's absence. This hypothesis is not a bad idea in general, but it is not corroborated by the sources for any of the offices at all.

1613 Bustron, *Historia* (Mas Latrie) 282; Machairas, *Exëgësis* (Dawkins) § 323.

1614 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* II 396.

1615 Jean de Brie had already acted as royal representative in 1378 during the ceremonies for a peace treaty between Venice, Milan and Cyprus (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* II 372). However, at the time he was only designated as *turcopolier*. Probably he was just de facto the most important man in the kingdom. Perhaps his influence was later rewarded with the appointment as deputy seneschal. In 1387, de Brie was called *liutenant du royaume de Chipre*, but it is not clear what is meant here and whether the wording is correct (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* II 412).

1616 According to Stephen, this was Eudes of Lusignan, see *Seneschaux de Chypre* fol. 70; cf. Rey, *Familles de Ducange* 688.

1617 See below, A1.1.2 for the chamberlain and A1.2.6 for the *maitre de l'hotel*. Dawkins mistook Estiene Spinola, whom Machairas records in 1426, as sen-

eschal Spinola, which would have made for another seneschal in this time, see Machairas, *Exëgësis* (Dawkins) § 687.

1618 Bustron, *Diëgësis* (Kechagioglou) 154: Paulin Chappes was then seneschal and royal counsellor. Lusignan, *Description* fols 81^v. 177^v; also has Onofrio de Requesens, but again this information is uncertain.

1619 See e.g. Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* II 291. 526; Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* III 18; Imhaus, *Lacrimae Cypriae* no. 147.

1620 Rey, *Familles de Ducange* 629. I have written on the chamberlain also in Salzmann, *Stability or Chaos* (forthcoming); and Salzmann, (Re)constructing *Aristocratic Identities* 346 n. 97.

1621 Ibelin, *Livre des Assises* (Edbury) 563. 570. 577. 588-589. Cf. Edbury, *Kingdom of Cyprus* 183 for the service fee.

1622 Rey, *Familles de Ducange* 629.

1623 According to Machairas, *Exëgësis* (Dawkins) § 100, Malocello was already made chamberlain of Cyprus (*tzamperlanos tēs Kyprou*) on Peter's crowning.

1624 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* II 291. Cf. Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 312.

1625 Imhaus, *Lacrimae Cypriae* no. 147.

1626 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* II 425.

1627 Machairas, *Exëgësis* (Dawkins) § 625 calls Antonio »head of the office of the king's chamber« (κεφάλιν του ἐφφικίου τῆς τζάμπρας του ρηγός), using the designation for the king's chamberlain rather than that for the kingdom. But Antonio's tombstone is quite clear in that respect, relating him to the kingdom of Cyprus. Cf. also Amadi, *Chronicle* (Coureas/Edbury) § 1024, n. 2.

1628 Machairas, *Exëgësis* (Dawkins) § 157.

financial affairs. The known office holders in the fifteenth century indicate that the chamberlain of the kingdom indeed continued to hold an influential office, even if he never occupied the first place in the hierarchy¹⁶²⁹.

In contrast to the kingdom's chamberlain, the king's chamberlain does not appear in the sources at all after Jean Monstri, who held the office under Peter I. While Jean was prominent in the Haute Court during Peter I's reign, the office seems to have been superseded by the *maître de l'hotel* later, who is often found in the Haute Court¹⁶³⁰. The royal chamber of course still existed, and we know from the *Livre des remembrances* from 1468/1469 about its functions and finances. It was a part of the *hotel du roi* and concerned everything from the king's clothing to his falcons¹⁶³¹. However, the king's chamberlain himself does not feature in politics, and it is therefore the kingdom's chamberlain who was endowed with actual power and prestige¹⁶³².

A1.1.3 The Constable

John of Ibelin defines the constable as the kingdom's highest military commander. The constable commanded military operations and oversaw army matters. He controlled equipment as well as the payment of the *hommes d'armes*. He even had jurisdiction over the latter (excepting royal vassals) and collected the defaults from those liegemen who did not engage in active military service. The marshal was his second in command and lieutenant¹⁶³³. According to John,

the constable also presided over the Haute Court in the king's absence¹⁶³⁴. There seems to be some overlap with the competences accorded to the seneschal here, since the latter could also preside over cases involving liegemen if the king allowed it. However, the seneschal evidently presided over juridical cases in general, whereas the constable figured as Master of Ceremonies during parliamentary sessions of the Haute Court¹⁶³⁵.

The constable played a considerable role during the fourteenth century, and many constables appear in the sources acting as military commanders¹⁶³⁶. Though important noblemen fulfilled the office in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, from the middle of the fourteenth century until the late 1420s, only members of the royal family held the office¹⁶³⁷. The constable becomes more difficult to trace in the 1420s. The office disappears from the sources after the battle of Chirokitia in 1426¹⁶³⁸. We have already seen that other officers took over the presidency of the Haute Court from both the seneschal and the constable in the 1420s at the latest. In contrast to the seneschal, however, a constable reappears in the 1450s: Carceran Suarez, the Castilian who had saved King Janus' life in 1426 and had been made an admiral as a reward, was constable in 1456¹⁶³⁹. From this time on, the office seems to have been given regularly to Catalan commanders¹⁶⁴⁰. Catalan troops probably played a role in the Cypriot armies at least from the late 1460s onwards¹⁶⁴¹, so this fits the picture.

1629 Hodrade de Provane, *regni Cypri camerarius*, sat in the Haute Court in 1395 (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* II 428). The *chamberlain* Hugh Soudain was a well-known member of the kingdom's power élite in the 1430s (see e.g. Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* II 518-521. 526 n. 2; III 15-16 n. 1; 17-18). In 1446, Louis de Nores, son of the great statesman Badin de Nores, is registered as chamberlain. We do not know anything about his political importance (Blizn'uk, *Gumanitarnyj fond* 126). Thomas of Morea, Helena Palaiologina's milk brother, became chamberlain in about 1451. He played an important role in politics, but was made marshal as early as 1452 (Bustron, *Historia* [Mas Latrie] 374; Bustron, *Diëgësis* [Kechagioglou] 4-10; Grivaud, *Petite chronique* 332; *Codex Diplomaticus* [Gudenus] 309-310; Ganchou, *Rébellion* 141 n. 130). Hugo Langlais in turn was Charlotte of Lusignan's chamberlain in Italian exile in 1463 (Richard, *Diplomatique* 77). His tombstone from 1476 is said to have qualified him *regni Cypri camerarius et Beruti dominus*. The title lord of Beyruth suggests that he was an influential man (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* III 126 and n. 3). Bustron, *Diëgësis* (Kechagioglou) 50 already mentions a sir Odet Langlais, probably the same person, as chamberlain in about 1458. Finally, Bustron records that James II named his advisor Rizzo di Marino chamberlain of his kingdom as soon as he had been acclaimed king in Cairo. He invested a viscount at the same time. This was a crucial office, as we will see below (Bustron, *Diëgësis* [Kechagioglou] 78). The joint investiture confirms the importance of the chamberlain. – In 1397, Jean Soulouan is mentioned as *ordinatus sub officio camera* in a Venetian document. Was he the chamberlain, or substituting the chamberlain? See ASVen, *Commemoriali*, *Commemoriali*, *Registri* 9 fol. 38^r. Machairas, *Exëgësis* (Dawkins) § 625 at least saw him as chamberlain. He thinks Soulouan was Antonio de Bergamo's direct successor, but this was rather Hodrade de Provane.

1630 See below, A1.2.6.

1631 *Livre des remembrances* (Richard) xviii.

1632 Only under James II, a politically important officer was active who could have been the king's chamberlain, though this is by no means certain: Jaime Zaplana is registered as *regie camere regni Cypri gubernator* (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* III 165 – not 124, as Rey, *Familles de Ducange* 673 erroneously states) and as *governador della nostra reale camera* in December 1471 (*Livre des remembrances* [Richard] no. 214).

1633 Ibelin, *Livre des Assises* (Edbury) 581-583 (§ 222). Cf. *Assises de la Haute Court* (Beugnot) 409-411; Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* I 132-133; Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 310.

1634 Cf. Rey, *Familles de Ducange* 678.

1635 Compare the passages in Ibelin, *Livre des Assises* (Edbury) 579-580 (§ 221) (seneschal) and 582 (§ 222) (constable).

1636 Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 310.

1637 Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 310; Edbury, *Kingdom of Cyprus* 181. The constable John of Lusignan was prominent in battles during Peter I's Alexandrian campaign and the Genoese war 1372-1374 (Machairas, *Exëgësis* [Dawkins] §§ 100; 119. 132. 163. 167. 190. 194. 200. 209. 214. 233. 378. 380. 381. 390; cf. Rey, *Familles* 680). His brother James was first seneschal of Cyprus and later constable of Jerusalem (Ibelin, *Livre des Assises* [Edbury] 736; Mas Latrie [ed.], *Nouvelles preuves* II 73; cf. Machairas, *Exëgësis* [Dawkins] § 326. 599). The latter office was not restricted to members of the royal family: it was given to the influential statesman Hugh de la Baume before 1395 (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* II 428). Machairas reports that one Odet (= Hugh) de la Baume was constable of Cyprus in 1382 and that he died from the plague in 1419, still holding this office (Machairas, *Exëgësis* [Dawkins] § 620. 643; cf. Rey, *Familles* 681). He must have mistaken his office, since Philippe of Lusignan, one of Janus' brothers, was constable of Cyprus from at least 1403 until 1414, if not even 1426 (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* II 467 [1403] 500 [1411]; Otten, *Féodalité* 95 [1404]; Sperone [ed.], *Real Grandezza* 142 [1414]. – Machairas, *Exëgësis* [Dawkins] § 683 mentions Philippe as one of the participants of the battle of Chirokitia in 1426, although the Italian short chronicle has him die in 1417, see Grivaud, *Petite chronique* 329).

1638 Machairas, *Exëgësis* (Dawkins) §§ 681. 683.

1639 Bustron, *Diëgësis* (Kechagioglou) 10; *Documents chypriotes* (Richard) 151. Lusignan, *Description* fol. 162^r calls him seneschal, but as always may not be trusted, cf. Rey, *Familles de Ducange* 681.

1640 In 1467, the Catalan Sor de Naves was constable (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* III 147). After his death, Pedro d'Avila took on the office (Bustron, *Diëgësis* [Kechagioglou] 180-182. 224). – In Bustron's chronicle, there are two types of constables. One is the crown office, the other seems to be a term for soldiers in general, see Bustron, *Diëgësis* (Kechagioglou) 58, where Carceran de Navarra is introduced as «another constable» (έτερος κοντοσταβλης καταλάνας). Cf. also *ibidem* p. 278.

1641 Bustron, *Diëgësis* (Kechagioglou) 130. 136. 180. 226. 234. 238. 272. 282. 284-286. 288. 298-304. 306. 308.

In conclusion, this office is difficult to assess since we lack information but, in contrast to the seneschal, it survived until the end of the century. Perhaps the office was just vacant for a long period under John II. This could be a lacuna in the sources, but it is a conspicuous one, as the 1430s and 1440s are exceptionally well documented. However, under James II the office once again fulfilled military functions.

A1.1.4 The Marshal

According to John of Ibelin, the marshal was the constable's lieutenant. If the latter was absent, the marshal exercised jurisdiction over the soldiers and functioned as emcee in the Haute Court. Moreover, the marshal was responsible for the practicalities of the army: he inspected horses and armour, kept account of the vassals' defaults, held parades (*mostre*) before the king or the constable and divided booty in war¹⁶⁴².

During the fifteenth as well as former centuries¹⁶⁴³, none of the marshals can be seen fulfilling any of these functions. The institution of the *marechaussée*, however, still had military tasks, as has been mentioned above: it registered all the royal acts concerning military service¹⁶⁴⁴. We can therefore assume that the marshal was still the head of a fully functioning institution.

The office was generally awarded to influential statesmen. All known holders were active participants of the power élite in their respective times¹⁶⁴⁵. Moreover, the marshal does not appear to have acted as the constable's assistant any longer. At least, we have information about marshals in the highest government circles from the 1430s, while no constable appears between 1426 and 1456. Generally, the office of marshal was numbered to the most important crown offices until the end of Lusignan reign and was endowed with real power. It seems to have been awarded to men who were already powerful, but perhaps its executive functions also enhanced the holder's power.

A1.1.5 The Bouteiller

The post of *bouteiller*, although a crown office, is not mentioned by John of Ibelin, or by any other legal treatise from the East. Edbury postulates that it had fallen out of use in the kingdom of Jerusalem by the end of the twelfth century and was only revived for Cyprus by King Hugh IV. According to Edbury, »there is no reason to suppose that [...] (the *bouteillers*) ever had anything more than a ceremonial role¹⁶⁴⁶«. Indeed, the men who held this office in the period under analysis probably did not have any special tasks. They are attested at long intervals. Raymon Babin was *bouteiller* in 1369, and a certain Nevilles in about 1393¹⁶⁴⁷. The *bouteiller* Philippe de Grenier accompanied Anne of Lusignan to Savoy in 1433 and went on an embassy to Genoa in 1440¹⁶⁴⁸. Hugo Podocataro, who had served as ambassador on various occasions, became *bouteiller* in 1455, and in 1463 Paulin Chappes, known for his travels through Europe to collect money for wars against the Muslims, is attested¹⁶⁴⁹. Both Podocataro and Chappes had served the crown as ambassadors for many years but had not been part of the inner power élite. Perhaps they obtained the office as a reward for their services. This would support Edbury's hypothesis that the office did not have a real function.

A1.2 The Offices of Cyprus

A1.2.1 The Viscount of Nicosia

The previous chapters have shown that only certain crown offices played a role during the fifteenth century. They were complemented by offices which had developed in the East, and which Machairas called the *offices of Cyprus* (see above). The viscount of Nicosia was one of these officials. The viscount was endowed with considerable executive power until the end of Lusignan reign. He was governor and royal lieutenant of Nicosia, and therefore represented royal power¹⁶⁵⁰. He was the chief of police, responsible for the upkeep of social order, and presided over the court of the burgesses. The

1642 Ibelin, *Livre des Assises* (Edbury) 584-587 (§ 223). Cf. *Assises de la Haute Court* (Beugnot) 412-414.

1643 Cf. Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 311.

1644 Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 443. *Livre des remembrances* (Richard) xi, xix and n. 44. *Ibid.*, Richard suggests that the *marechausée* probably had at its head a *chevetain de la marechausée (tou martzasiou)*, citing Machairas, *Exégésis* (Dawkins) § 391. But the MSs in Machairas, *Exégésis* (Konnaré/Pierès) 282-283 show that the *chevetain* of the Carpas was meant (*tzivitanos tou Karpasiou*, not *tou martzasiou*). – A certain Perrin Urri is mentioned as *marchaxerio alte curie serenissimi domini regis Cipri* in 1440 (Otten, *Investissements financiers* 115). It is completely unclear which office is meant by this term. Relevant dictionaries have not rendered any results.

1645 The known holders of this office were the mighty count of Rouchas Jean de Morphou under Peter I (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire II* 229-230; Machairas, *Exégésis* [Dawkins] § 108); Reynald de Milmars, close confidant to James I, in the 1390s (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire II* 428. 467; Bustron, *Historia* [Mas Latrie] 355); the important statesman Jacques de Caffran in the 1430s (Machairas, *Exégésis* [Dawkins] §§ 658. 679. 681. 705; Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire II* 526 n. 2; III 1-3. 15-16 n. 1; 17-18); Helena Palaiologina's confidant Thomas of Morea around 1450; and after Thomas' death, Janus de Montolive, who had served the crown for many years in advance (Sperone [ed.], *Real Grandezza* 164-165; Documents chypriotes [Richard] docs IV, X; Ganchou, *Rébellion* 164). Nicholas Morabit first held the crucial office of viscount, then became marshal under James II (Bustron, *Diégésis* [Kechagioglou] 78. 118). Three

marshals are uncertain cases: according to Lusignano, *Chorograffia* fol. 70', Muzio di Constanzo was marshal under James II. This is not corroborated by other sources. Cf. Rey, *Familles de Ducange* 686. Louis de Nores must have been marshal sometime between the 1430s and 1460s (*Livre des remembrances* [Richard] nos 151. 182 and n. 2), since probably his widow, called the *marchelece* (and thereby testifying to the social importance of this office), and his daughter feature in the *Livre des remembrances* from 1468. Louis is only attested in 1446 as chamberlain (see above). Perhaps he occupied both offices in the course of his life (cf. Blizn'uk, *Gumanitarnyj fond* 126). Third, Lusignan, *Description* fol. 158' registers Bernard de Rinzon as marshal under John II, but since Stephen is not reliable, this information should be handled with care.

1646 Edbury, *Kingdom of Cyprus* 183.

1647 For Reimon Babin, see Ibelin, *Livre des Assises* (Edbury) 737. For Nevilles, see Imhaus, *Lacrimae Cypriae* no. 260.

1648 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire III* 22; Sperone (ed.), *Real Grandezza* 166; Iorga, *Notes et extraits IV/II* 421-422.

1649 See Folieta, *Actes* (Balard et al.) no. 124 (329-33) for Podocataro and Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire III* 126 for Chappes.

1650 At the beginning of Lusignan rule, there was also a viscount in Famagusta. Later, officers with the same duties were called *bailli* instead of viscount in all towns except the capital, see Edbury, *Franks* 76; Edbury, *Kingdom of Cyprus* 193-194.

assizes de la court des bourgeois give a detailed picture of the viscount's tasks in the first half of the fourteenth century: he led two companies of sergeants who maintained public order. Their commanding officer, the *mahtesep*, was his lieutenant. The viscount patrolled the streets together with the sergeants every other evening, but he was also responsible for cleaning the streets and for controlling burial places. Every day, he had to enquire about new royal promulgations at court. Apart from his police duties, the viscount presided over court hearings three times a week and received testaments. We find this duty in a document as early as 1296¹⁶⁵¹. As the king's *bailli*, the viscount also supervised the royal estates in the town and collected their revenues¹⁶⁵².

Although not all of these duties can be traced until the end of the fifteenth century, Georgios Bustron's chronicle confirms quite clearly that most of the viscount's tasks were still the same at the eve of the Venetian takeover. Bustron reports that Queen Caterina Cornaro sent orders to the viscount Guillaume de Ras to execute various arrests¹⁶⁵³. His predecessor Nicholas Morabit also received orders from the queen, confiscating property and imposing curfews. In one instance, Morabit issued a proclamation concerning Nicosia's prostitutes, who were to assemble at the camel yard and leave the city¹⁶⁵⁴. He was the queen's direct representative. Bustron makes the population of Nicosia say explicitly: »My lord, we have you as our viscount and we are obliged to render every honour towards you, just as towards the person of our lady (i. e. the queen)¹⁶⁵⁵«.

As the head of the *court des bourgeois*, the viscount was indeed responsible for legal transactions such as testaments. In 1391, Jean de Brie made his testament in the presence of the viscount of Nicosia. He bequeathed a couple of houses to Nicosia cathedral¹⁶⁵⁶. The viscount still confirmed testaments in 1468: he signed Giaca Audeth's testament on 1 November 1468. Giaca's notary payed 5 besants to the viscount's court, *segondo la usanza de Cypro*¹⁶⁵⁷. Despite the turbulent times, the viscount's court was still working as usual¹⁶⁵⁸.

In contrast to former centuries¹⁶⁵⁹, the viscounts of the fifteenth century were usually among the important statesmen of their time. They often kept their office over a long period¹⁶⁶⁰. Moreover, viscounts often appear as members of the Haute Court in every-day issues or even as witnesses of state treaties, testifying to their influence¹⁶⁶¹. Some viscounts were official royal counsellors and belonged to the most important statesmen of their time¹⁶⁶².

The viscount's high prestige had consequences: men were eager to acquire this post. Georgios Bustron tells the story of Hector de Chivides, who asked James to convince his father King John II to appoint him as viscount. James indeed arranged this, but when de Chivides later took Charlotte's side, he was bitterly disappointed and had the viscount murdered¹⁶⁶³. Then again, when Caterina Cornaro replaced Guillaume de Ras with Nicholas Morabit in 1473, she had to pay an indemnity of 100 besants a year to Guillaume, because he had ceded the office to his rival¹⁶⁶⁴. Generally, the viscount was one of the most important officers in the fifteenth century.

A1.2.2 The Auditeur

Similar to the viscount, the *auditeur* was not a traditional crown office, but men with considerable power occupied it. It is unclear whether they derived their power from the office or rather attained the office as confirmation of their influence. According to Jean Richard, the *auditeur* had his own jurisdiction at the beginning of the fourteenth century, probably for non-contentious cases. However, in the second half of the fourteenth century, the *auditeur* Thomas de Montolive appears only as a procurator who initiates actions in the Haute Court. Richard maintains that he is not found acting outside the Haute Court, and Edbury cautions that it is impossible to say if Thomas acted as *auditeur*, or just as a senior member of the Court¹⁶⁶⁵. In 1372, it was the *auditeur* who officially claimed the kingdom for Peter II from his uncle John¹⁶⁶⁶. The *auditeur* therefore could have had a procuratorial role in these years. Unfortunately, the *auditeur's* duties

1651 Lamberto di Sambuceto, Atti (Balard) no. 13; cf. Nader, Courts 139.

1652 Assizes (Coureas) 29-30; cf. Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire I 134.

1653 Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 152-154. 158-160.

1654 Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 172. 176. 178. 182. 186. 194-198. 200. 204-206. 238. 242. 256. 258. 270.

1655 Boustronios, Narrative (Coureas) § 264; cf. Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 290-292; Αφεντή, έχομε σέν διά βισκούνητς μας και είμεστεν κρατούμενοι να σου πολομούμεν πάσα τιμήν, ωσγοιόν το κορμίν της κυράς μας.

1656 Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 398-400.

1657 Richard, Une famille 129; cf. Livre des remembrances (Richard) xxii, and n. 61.

1658 Richard in Livre des remembrances (Richard) xxii, also opines that the viscount retained the fonctions assigned to him earlier.

1659 Cf. Edbury, Feudal Nobility of Cyprus 336, who shows that the viscounts did not play a crucial role for Cypriot political history until the late fourteenth century.

1660 Jean de Nevilles e.g. had perhaps been appointed viscount already under Peter I, but certainly held the office from 1372 and probably until his death in 1390 (Bustron, Historia [Mas Latrie] 277; Machairas, Exëgësis [Dawkins] § 398; Coureas, Latin Church II 378). Perrin Pelestrin is attested as viscount in 1432, and changed office only in 1448 (Documents chypriotes [Richard] 151-152; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 15-16, n. 1). Giacomo Urri was vis-

count from at least 1448 until his assassination in 1458 (Documents chypriotes [Richard] 151-152; Bustron, Diëgësis [Kechagioglou] 4-12. 16-18. 34; Grivaud, Petite chronique 334). – Only in times of political unrest, such as the later 1420s, the office changed hands at small intervals. In 1425, Domenico de la Palu was viscount, while in 1427 Pierre Laze was newly appointed. In 1432, Perrin Pelestrin already occupied the office (Machairas, Exëgësis [Dawkins] § 659; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir III 225; Documents chypriotes [Richard] 140-141). Similarly short office periods can be observed during the turbulent civil wars in the 1460s and 1470s (see e.g. Bustron, Diëgësis [Kechagioglou] 26. 40. 76-78; Richard, Une famille 129; Documents nouveaux [Mas Latrie] 494-495).

1661 See e.g. Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 421. 436.

1662 This is true for Giacomo Urri, Perrin Pelestrin, and Nicholas Morabit, see Documents chypriotes (Richard) 140. 152; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 16; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 152-154. 158-160; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 155. 214 (Ap. 1).

1663 Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 40. 58. 110-112.

1664 See Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 494-495.

1665 Richard, Revolution 121-122; Edbury, Feudal Nobility of Cyprus 329-330.

1666 Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) § 320.

remain unclear in the fifteenth century. However, most of the known *auditeurs* played a significant role in politics and usually belonged to the inner power élite¹⁶⁶⁷.

One *auditeur* in particular was extremely powerful, but he only occupied this office until he attained even greater influence: Jacques de Fleury is mentioned as *auditeur* of Cyprus for the first time in 1432¹⁶⁶⁸. He was to become the most important statesman of the following years¹⁶⁶⁹. When his career really took off, he left the office of *auditeur* in order to become King John II's chief counsellor¹⁶⁷⁰. The office of *auditeur* nevertheless must have had great significance, since influential men were invested with it.

A1.2.3 The Admiral

Louis de Mas Latrie stated in his short analysis of the Cypriot state offices that although the admiral was not one of the traditional crown offices, he must have been one of the most important ministers of the crown, because Cyprus was a maritime kingdom¹⁶⁷¹. According to Peter Edbury, this was the case until well into the fourteenth century. In the period of Peter I's important raids on the Anatolian and Syrian coasts, the chronicles often mention the admiral commanding Cypriot fleets¹⁶⁷². However, from the reign of Peter II on we never find admirals executing tasks at sea. Perhaps the Cypriot fleet declined in those years¹⁶⁷³. Nevertheless, admirals still seem to have been important officers until the end of Lusignan times. They often sat in the Haute Court during important sessions and witnessed treaties¹⁶⁷⁴. Admiral Pierre de Caffran went on important embassies to Genoa in 1387 and 1390. Admiral Pierre Le Jeune even presided over the Haute Court in 1420¹⁶⁷⁵.

From the end of Janus' reign onwards, this office was always given to foreigners from the Iberian peninsula. The first to receive it was Carceran Suarez, who had come to Cyprus from Castile in 1426 and saved Janus' life at the battle of Chirokitia. According to Pero Tafur, King Janus gave him the office of admiral and the hand of his bastard daughter in return¹⁶⁷⁶. Carceran is the only admiral seen to command ships at sea in 1438, although indeed they seem to have been his own ships¹⁶⁷⁷. Bernardo Riosec, who was Carceran Suarez' nephew according to Georgios Bustron, probably took over this office from him around the year 1458¹⁶⁷⁸. Just as Suarez, Riosec and his Catalan successor¹⁶⁷⁹ may have brought their own ships into the bargain, and thus countered the need for a Cypriot fleet. The fact that they are not seen at sea seems to be an unhappy lacuna in the sources: surely, the office would not have been awarded to experienced Catalan seamen so regularly if it had lost its function.

A1.2.4 The Turcopolier

Machairas mentions the *turcopolier* as one of the offices introduced in Cyprus¹⁶⁸⁰. Jean Richard, who dedicated an article to the turcoples, confirms that there was no *turcopolier* in the kingdom of Jerusalem. The *turcoples*, whom the *turcopolier* must have commanded, were originally troops of light cavalry and archers recruited probably among Oriental Christians and Muslims who had converted to Christianity¹⁶⁸¹.

Some of the most powerful men on Cyprus held this office, although we do not know their exact duties other than commanding the troop of *turcoples* in Cyprus. Peter Edbury has shown how the *turcopoliers* played important roles as military commanders, sometimes of mercenaries as

1667 E. g. Jean Gorap, who was one of the twelve regents of the kingdom after Peter II's death and later took part in important Haute Court meetings (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire II* 372. 420; III 764-766; Machairas, *Exègèsis* [Dawkins] §§ 280. 599. 620; cf. Rey, *Familles de Ducange* 666). We don't know much about Jean's successors, but Arnaud de Soissons at least sat in the Haute Court on 16 August 1395 (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire II* 428). Simon de Morphou seems to have been *auditeur* in the first years of the fifteenth century (Machairas, *Exègèsis* [Dawkins] § 642). For the next known *auditeur*, Jacques de Fleury, see above. In 1439, the office passed to Janus de Montolive (Sperone [ed.], *Real Grandeza* 165). The last *auditeur* of Cyprus before the Venetian takeover (from 1458 on) was the powerful Venetian Andrea Cornaro (Loredan, *Historie* (Giblet) 702). Andrea became an important follower to James II and played a crucial role after James II's death, embodying Venetian influence (Bustron, *Diègèsis* [Kechagioglou] 86. 150. 180-194). However, this was mostly due to the fact that he was Queen Caterina's uncle.

1668 For his career, see Ganchou, *Rébellion* 105-107; *Documents chypriotes* (Richard) 128-130.

1669 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire II* 526; III 18; Otten, *Féodalité* 71, and n. 15; *Documents chypriotes* (Richard) doc. II.

1670 He is mentioned for the first time as the *conte del Zaffo et civitan di nostra secreta corte* in July 1439, see MCC, PDC 2669.2 fol. 40'.

1671 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire I* 133.

1672 Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 319-321. The admiral Jean de Sur e. g. was sent as captain to Antalya in 1362 and went on a raid against Anamur in 1363, although he does not seem to have led the latter (Machairas, *Exègèsis* [Dawkins] §§ 127. 132. 143). When Jean was absent in the West in 1366, Jean Monstri commanded fleets under Peter I, perhaps as stand-in admiral (Machairas, *Exègèsis* [Dawkins] §§ 180. 190). Peter de Sur, Jean's son, is also recorded as admiral in 1372 by Machairas, *Exègèsis* (Dawkins) § 341. Cf. Coureas, *Admirals* 121-125.

1673 Coureas, *Admirals* 128, states that Cyprus did not have a regular fleet any more.

1674 See e.g. Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire II* 495: the admiral Jean Babin sat in the Haute Court in 1410. The admiral Pierre Le Jeune was part of the Haute Court in 1414 (Sperone [ed.], *Real Grandeza* 142). Thus, he was admiral already at this point and not only from 1415 on, as Coureas, *Admirals* 129, states. Pierre de Caffran was part of the Haute Court in 1389 (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire II* 417). The admiral and royal counsellor Muzio di Constanzo witnessed decisions as part of the Haute Court under James II (*Livre des remembrances* [Richard] nos 159-165. 182).

1675 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire II* 413. 420; *Remembrances de la haute court* (Violet) 3 (612). Sometime before 1414, Jean de Brunswick must also have held the office, as his tombstone specifies him as *tres noble amirail dou royaume de Chipre*, see Imhaus, *Lacrimae Cypriae* no. 658.

1676 Tafur, *Cyprus* (Nepaulsingh) 12-13. 26-28. Carceran's office is confirmed by a document from 1432 (*Documents chypriotes* [Richard] doc. I).

1677 Bliznjuk, *Genuesen* no. 51; Hill, *History II* 490-491 and n. 7; Bustron, *Diègèsis* (Kechagioglou) 10; *Documents chypriotes* (Richard) doc. VIII.

1678 Bustron, *Diègèsis* (Kechagioglou) 14. 36. 50. 58. 62. 86. Coureas, *Admirals* 130, thinks he is a Cypriot from the Rubeus family, which according to him is known from a funerary inscription from the fourteenth/fifteenth centuries. But the inscription in question records a Rubeus Pesarus, rather suggesting a member of the Venetian Pesaro family, see Imhaus, *Lacrimae Cypriae* no. 454. Also, we do not know of any Lusignan family member who married a person with this name. And Bernardo is actually called Riosec in the list of Charlotte's followers in 1467 (Rudt de Collenberg, *Études de prosopographie* no. 209). This name form indeed sounds Spanish, so that I think he might have come to Cyprus from Sevilla.

1679 Riosec's successor in 1468 was the Catalan Muzio di Constanzo (*Livre des remembrances* [Richard] nos 160-165). Interestingly, Juan Perez Fabriguez was *capitaneo trirremium regie majestatis* (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire III* 320) or *capitaneo delle nostre galie* (MS Marciana It VII 2581 [12473]) in the same period. It is unclear how this office related to the admiral.

1680 Machairas, *Exègèsis* (Dawkins) § 88.

1681 Richard, *Turcoples* 261-264. Cf. Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire I* 133-134.

well as the *turcopolés*, in the second half of the fourteenth century¹⁶⁸². The holders of the office played differing roles in Cypriot politics: Jacques de Nores, *turcopolier* under Peter I and Peter II, was part of the power élite and took part in Peter I's campaigns. He was influential, but by no means the first man in the kingdom. His successor Thibault Belfaradge was powerful, albeit only for a short time before he was hanged for murder. Jean de Brie, *turcopolier* from at least 1378 until 1397, in contrast, was the most powerful man in Cyprus after the king and became head regent after Peter II's death¹⁶⁸³. Later office holders, such as Francois Camardas in 1404 and Perrin Pelestrin between 1448 and 1463, were again members of the power élite, although they seem to have been more marginal¹⁶⁸⁴. The office of *turcopolier* was therefore probably important but, similar to the marshal, its exact standing depended on its holder's personality. Since no sources describe the *turcopolier's* responsibilities, it is impossible to say how the *turcopolier* interacted with the constable or the marshal, though the responsibility for the mercenaries might have passed over to him from the latter offices¹⁶⁸⁵.

A1.2.5 The Bailli de la secrète and the Pourveours du royaume

The *bailli de la secrète*¹⁶⁸⁶ was also an office created in the kingdom of Cyprus. The *bailli* was the head of the kingdom's financial administration, institutionalized in the *secrète*. This institution had its name, and to some extent its structure, from its Byzantine predecessor, the *sêkrêtikon*¹⁶⁸⁷. In the fifteenth century, it was responsible for all financial matters of the royal domain, as well as for matters of enfeoffment, sales of estates and the lease of royal incomes. It controlled the evaluation of estates and the accounts of the royal *baillis*, but it also registered manumissions of *paroikoi*. The *secrète* seems to have worked like a council comprised of various secretaries, with the *bailli de la secrète* at its head¹⁶⁸⁸. We receive glimpses of the *bailli's* work at the end of the fourteenth century: the *bailli de la secrète* Thomas de Montolive registered

Jean de Brie's testament together with the secretaries of the *secrète* in 1383¹⁶⁸⁹. The *bailli* Thomas Mahe in turn received the order to search for the documents concerning Marie de Bourbon's dowry in the *secrète's* archive in 1395¹⁶⁹⁰.

As Richard has mentioned, the office was occupied exclusively by members of the old nobility until the end of the fourteenth century¹⁶⁹¹. Moreover, the *bailli* Thomas de Montolive bore the title of marshal of Jerusalem at the same time. Both facts testify to the importance of the office¹⁶⁹². Some *baillis* also took part in Haute Court sessions and state decisions¹⁶⁹³.

However, if we can believe Machairas, the exclusivity of the office for members of the old nobility came to an end before 1400. Machairas mentions that the Syrian Nicholas Billy was (Gr.) *prachtoras* and therefore *bailli de la secrète* in 1374¹⁶⁹⁴. An Oriental Christian could hold this post even at this early date, if indeed Machairas' account is true. Thomas de Montolive is the next known office holder, illustrating that both men of the old nobility and Oriental Christians could hold the office in this period. With Jacques Salah, again an Oriental Christian held the office in 1432. Machairas designates the latter explicitly as burgess¹⁶⁹⁵. Jacques' relative Philippe Salah succeeded him in the 1440s. Philippe had been a simple secretary in the *secrète* for many years before rising to the head of the institution. As such, he took part in Haute Court decisions, just as his predecessors had done¹⁶⁹⁶. The office therefore seems to have been held predominantly by Oriental Christians in the fifteenth century. It was one of the significant careers open to the new aristocracy within the Lusignan administration.

The office was still crucial in the 1450s¹⁶⁹⁷. However, ten years later, this had changed: under James II, Philippe Seba was *bailli de la secrète*¹⁶⁹⁸, but he was no longer the head of this institution. Instead, the *bailli* had been superseded by the so-called *pourveours du royaume*. The office which had provided such grand possibilities for social mobility until a decade earlier had now lost its importance.

1682 Edbury, Feudal Nobility of Cyprus 323-324.

1683 For Jacques de Nores, see Machairas, Exègèsis (Dawkins) §§ 129. 147. 607; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 771; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 292. For Thibault Belfaradge, see Bullarium Cyprium III (Schabel et al.) no. v-200; Otten, Féodalité 91; Machairas, Exègèsis (Dawkins) §§ 556-575; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 339-346. For Jean de Brie, see Machairas, Exègèsis (Dawkins) §§ 563. 599. 610. 620; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 372. 396-398. 412. 420. 428. 436; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 346. 350. 352. Cf. Edbury, Feudal Nobility of Cyprus 324.

1684 For Francois Camardas, see Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 467. 495. For Perrin Pelestrin, see Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 380. Cf. Rey, Familles de Ducange 692.

1685 Edbury, Feudal Nobility of Cyprus 325.

1686 This is the French designation for the office, see Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 175. 187-191. 193. 204-212. 216-234; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 396. 423. A Latin source from 1454 mentions the *pretor nostre secreta regalis* (Documents nouveaux [Mas Latrie] 380). The Italian short chronicle writes *practora della secreta* (Grivaud, Petite chronique 333). The usual Greek designation seems to have been *prachtoras*, which was the old Byzantine name of the office (Griechische Briefe [Beihammer] 109; Livre des remembrances [Richard] xii). However, Machairas also uses *empalēs tou sygkritou*, see Machairas, Exègèsis (Dawkins) § 704.

1687 See Griechische Briefe (Beihammer) 104-117.

1688 The competences of the *secrète* are especially visible from the Livre des remembrances (Livre des remembrances [Richard] ix-xvii and passim in the documents). Cf. Griechische Briefe (Beihammer) 105; Edbury, Feudal Nobility of Cyprus 328.

1689 Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 396.

1690 Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 423-425.

1691 Livre des remembrances (Richard) xii. Cf. Edbury, Feudal Nobility of Cyprus 327.

1692 Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 396.

1693 E. g. Reinier Scolar, one of the twelve regents after Peter II's death, in 1390 (Mas Latrie [ed.], Histoire II 420).

1694 Machairas, Exègèsis (Dawkins) § 563.

1695 Machairas, Exègèsis (Dawkins) § 704. Ibid. § 693 (cf. Bustron, Historia [Mas Latrie] 368) relates how the Mamluks appointed another Oriental Christian, Eustache Goul, as *prachtoras* when they occupied Nicosia in 1426.

1696 Documents chypriotes (Richard) 139-157; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 380.

1697 See e. g. Documents chypriotes (Richard) docs X, XI, XII.

1698 Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 175. 187-191. 193. 204-212. 216-234.

The *pourveour du royaume* accordingly merits some discussion. The history of this office is very patchy before the 1460s. Like the chamberlain, the (Fr.) *pourveour*/(Lat.) *provisor*/(It.) *proveditore* was concerned with financial administration. Antonio de Bergamo was *regni nostri Cipri provisor* in 1390, only three years before his death, at which time he was the *camerarius*. It is not clear whether the two offices had any connection, or whether Antonio occupied both of them because he was an expert for finances. Mas Latrie maintained that both offices were one and the same. Although he does not explain this assumption, he seems to have believed this because Antonio de Bergamo was designated with both terms shortly before his death¹⁶⁹⁹. Unfortunately, we do not hear anything about the *pourveour* for many decades, so that at the end of the fourteenth century the exact duties of this office remain unclear. The next piece of information comes from James II's reign.

The *pourveour* and the *camerarius* were certainly not the same office under James II, since the *Livre des remembrances* from 1468/1469 reveals a whole team of *pourveours* working in the *secrète*, while the *camerarius* does not feature in the book at all. Two if not more *pourveours du royaume de Chypre* played leading roles in the *secrète* under James II. Numerous transactions in the *Livre* feature the *pourveours* working together with the *bailli de la secrète*¹⁷⁰⁰. The head of the office was now the *principal pourveour du royaume*, in 1468 Sasson de Nores¹⁷⁰¹. It is clear from the documents that the *pourveours* had taken over the decision making in this institution. They ordered the secretaries to examine estate revenues, confirmed exchanges of serfs, and examined the validity of several claims to Venetian citizenship by Cypriot subjects¹⁷⁰². *Pourveours* are thus very scarce until the reign of James II, and indeed we cannot be sure which role they played before his reign. Men with this designation, however, had taken over the role of the *bailli de la secrète* by the late 1460s.

A1.2.6 The Maître de l'hotel

In Cyprus, the seneschal was substituted as head of the king's household by the *maître de l'hotel* or *bailli de la court*¹⁷⁰³. Jean Gorap bears the title *embalès tès aulès* in Machairas which Bustron translates as *balio della corte del re*¹⁷⁰⁴. Piero Podocataro is called *balio de nostra corte* in the Italian translation of a French Haute Court document and *bailivius curiae Serenissimi Regis* in the Latin ratification of the peace treaty with Genoa in 1441¹⁷⁰⁵. *Magister hospicii* was also an alternative term in Latin¹⁷⁰⁶.

The *maître de l'hotel* was responsible for all matters connected with the royal household, which included the king's chamber, the kitchens, and stables¹⁷⁰⁷. We do not hear about his exact duties very often. Machairas' famous story about Peter I's treatment of his *maître de l'hotel* Jean Gorap, however, gives us a glimpse of his tasks. One day at the beginning of the year 1369, Peter allegedly complained that the oil for his asparagus was missing on the table and had Jean Gorap imprisoned for having forgotten it. According to Machairas, this was the final incident which led to Peter's assassination¹⁷⁰⁸.

The *maître de l'hotel* was a creature of the court, fully integrated into the workings of the royal household. The office seems to have been a spring board for further careers: the Oriental Christian Jean Gorap held it before he became *auditeur*¹⁷⁰⁹. Piero Podocataro became *maître de l'hotel* after having worked as a secretary for many years¹⁷¹⁰. He later became an important statesman under Charlotte and James II. The office offered possibilities to rise in the hierarchy to members of new or less important aristocratic families in particular¹⁷¹¹. Some of these men served as members of the Haute Court while they held this office, and therefore belonged to the decision makers¹⁷¹². Piero Podocataro and Jean Gorap, however, only moved into the highest circles and the Haute Court *after* they had held this office, which had obviously been their stepping stone to success¹⁷¹³.

1699 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* III 904, II 421.

1700 *Livre des remembrances* (Richard) e. g. nos 87. 159-165. 174-176. 223-226. 229-234.

1701 *Livre des remembrances* (Richard) xiii.

1702 See above n. 156.

1703 See e. g. Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* II 526; III 18; *Documents chypriotes* (Richard) docs II, X.

1704 Machairas, *Exégèsis* (Dawkins) § 280; Bustron, *Historia* (Mas Latrie) 275.

1705 MCC, PDc 2669.2 fol. 28^r; Sperone (ed.), *Real Grandezza* 169.

1706 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* III 16; Bustron, *Historia* (Mas Latrie) 415.

1707 *Livre des remembrances* (Richard) xviii. Cf. Edbury, *Feudal Nobility of Cyprus* 332.

1708 Machairas, *Exégèsis* (Dawkins) § 279.

1709 Mas Latrie (ed.), *Histoire* II 372. Jacques de Fleury was *maître de l'hotel* in 1432 (Mas Latrie [ed.], *Histoire* III 18) and even held the office together with

that of *auditeur* in 1436 (*Documents chypriotes* [Richard] 141). In both cases the offices of *maître de l'hotel* and *auditeur* were held by the same person. Regarding the tasks assigned to both offices, this seems to be a coincidence rather than a hint to a connection of both offices.

1710 Sperone (ed.), *Real Grandezza* 169; MCC, PDc2669.2 29^r.

1711 The Oriental Christian Thomas Barech held it in 1382 (Machairas, *Exégèsis* [Dawkins] § 607), Jean de Crolissa, a member of a new noble family, in the 1440s (*Documents nouveaux* [Mas Latrie] 380; *Documents chypriotes* [Richard] 154-155).

1712 Jean de Crolissa e. g. sat in the Haute Court (*Documents chypriotes* [Richard] 141. 154-155). Thomas Barech even belonged to the regency council after Peter II's death (Machairas, *Exégèsis* [Dawkins] § 599).

1713 A certain Friar Marco Pasturana was *maître de l'hotel* in 1468, but he was not involved in politics at all (*Livre des remembrances* [Richard] no. 66).

Appendix II: Tables

Table 1: The Nobility

Family	Sources
Amar	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 73; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 83, n. 13.
Antiaume	Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 4; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 563. 612; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 330-331; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 100.
D'Antioche	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 599. 620-621; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 350; Ibelin, <i>Livres des assises</i> 733-734; <i>Livre des remembrances</i> (Richard) no. 149 and n. 7; Rey, <i>Familles de Ducange</i> 510-512; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 82.
Babin	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 372. 375. 391. 411-413. 619. 685 (and n. 2); Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire II</i> 399. 428-429. 467. 478. 495; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire III</i> 22; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> nos 16. 17; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Royaume I</i> 685; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 295. 299. 308. 351-352. 424; Ibelin, <i>Livre des assises</i> 733-734; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 88; Blizn'uk, <i>Gumanitarnyj fond</i> 128; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 26; Kaoulla, <i>Quest for a Royal Bride</i> 9-10; Kouroupakis, <i>Hë Kypros kai to megalò schisma</i> ap. α-113, pp. 188-189, α-132, p. 217 (Clemens VII).
Baume, de la	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire II</i> 428. 467; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire III</i> 86. 125; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 599. 610. 620. 629. 643; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 75; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 350. 352; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Royaume I</i> 684; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> nos 13. 29; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 84; Dal Campo, <i>Viaggio</i> 212; Kaoulla, <i>Quest for a Royal Bride</i> 9-10; Kouroupakis, <i>Hë Kypros kai to megalò schisma</i> ap. α-112, pp. 187-188 (Clemens VII).
Beduin	Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 260; Ibelin, <i>Livre des assises</i> 733-734; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 301. 305. 563; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 279; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 83. 85. 88. 90. 91.
Beves	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 74.
Blanchegarde, de la	<i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 81. 85. 90. 100. 142.
Bon	Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> no. 209; Bustron, <i>Diëgësis</i> (Kechagioglou) 86; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 423; Ibelin, <i>Livre des assises</i> 733-734; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire II</i> 435; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 73; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 134. 150. 221-222. 542. 548. 553. 563; <i>Livre des remembrances</i> (Richard) no. 166; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 91.
Boussat (both families)	Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> no. 209; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 153. 155; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire II</i> 400; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 612; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 351. 387. 435; Brayer et al., <i>Vaticanus Latinus</i> 4789, 66-68. 70-73.
Brie	Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 9; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 563. 599. 610. 620; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire II</i> 372. 396-398. 412. 420. 428. 436; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 346. 350. 352; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 85.
Buffle, le	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 73-74; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 84.
Caffran	Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> no. 61; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire II</i> 413. 416-418. 420. 521. 526; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire III</i> 16-19; Otten, <i>Féodalité</i> 71; Iorga, <i>Notes et extraits IV/II</i> 374; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 30. 84. 88. 139-142; Blizn'uk, <i>Gumanitarnyj fond</i> passim; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 388. 619. 620. 640; Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 569; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 352; Rey, <i>Familles de Ducange</i> 534; Tselikas, <i>Diathëkë</i> 268.
Camardas	<i>Livre des remembrances</i> (Richard) no. 182, n. 1; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire II</i> 467; ASVen, <i>Cancellaria inferiore</i> . <i>Notai b.</i> 56/3; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 329; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> 74.
Candoufle	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 73; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 542.
Chappes	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 73; <i>Documents nouveaux</i> (Mas Latrie) 416; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire II</i> 525; Hill, <i>History II</i> 86, and n. 4; Hill, <i>History III</i> 499. 524. 549. 671-672. 674; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Dispenses</i> 28. 34-35. 41-42. 50. 60, nos 19. 21-22. 32. 41. 61. 62. 64. 68; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> nos 186. 209; <i>Livre des remembrances</i> (Richard) nos 149 and n. 2. 164 n. 3. 170 and n. 1; <i>Cartulary of the Cathedral</i> (Courreas/Schabel) no. 40; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 362; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 387. 422-423. 438.
Chivides	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 74; <i>Documents nouveaux</i> (Mas Latrie) 392-3; Bustron, <i>Diëgësis</i> (Kechagioglou) 36. 40-42; Grivaud, <i>Petite chronique</i> 326; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 380-381. 385-386. 397. 402.
Colée	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 73-74; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 285. 317-318. 361. 362; <i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 91. 100.
Coste	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves I</i> 75; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire I</i> 139; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 529 and n. 3. 542. 657. 686; Rey, <i>Familles de Ducange</i> 212; <i>Livre des remembrances</i> (Richard) nos 150. 204, n. 1. 230; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 366. 409. 420; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Dispenses</i> 66, n. 44; Pauli (ed.), <i>Codice diplomatico</i> 71. 89.
Crolissa	<i>Documents chypriotes</i> (Richard) 154-155 and n. 4; <i>Assises de la Cour des Bourgeois</i> (Beugnot) 376-377; <i>Documents nouveaux</i> (Mas Latrie) 380; <i>Livre des remembrances</i> (Richard) no. 166; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> no. 109; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 326. 563; Tselikas, <i>Diathëkë</i> 268.
Dampierre	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 400.
Fardin	Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> nos 6. 64; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 301; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 279; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Royaume I</i> 675. 680.
Finie	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 563.

Family	Sources
Fleury, de	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 120. 138. 185. 209; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) § 657; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 436. 526; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 18. 32; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 73; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 140-155; Folietta, Actes (Balard et al.) 515; Ganchou, Rébellion passim; MCC, PDC 2669.2 fol. 40 ^v ; Grivaud, Petite chronique 328; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 389. 396. 410.
Foucher	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 2; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 79. 82; Kouroupakis, Hē Kypros kai to megalō schisma ap. α-12, pp. 26-28 (Clemens VII).
Four	Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) § 563; Machairas, Exégésis (Konnarē/Pierēs) 380.
Gaurelle	Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae nos 144. 288; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 129. 280, and n. 4. 423. 542; Rudt de Collenberg, Graces papales 231; Rey, Familles de Ducange 511. 54. 608; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 75.
Giblet	Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 76; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 429. 467; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 16; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 209; Ibelin, Livre des assises 733-734; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 333. 392. 423; Bustron, Diégésis (Kechagioglou) 48. 50. 58. 62. 86. 158. 312-316; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 306. 332. 369. 397; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 35; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 83. 85. 89-91. 100.
Grenier	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 423; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 22; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 166. 178. 179; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 167. 312. 655. 658. 681; Rey, Familles de Ducange 274-275; Grivaud, Petite chronique 330-331; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 358. 364; 396. 415. 422. 433. 447. 452-453; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 28. 83. 89; Bustron Diégésis 86. 110. 150. 154. 166. 172. 184. 216. 218. 224. 234. 238. 248. 250. 252. 254. 272, 294. 308. 310. 318.
Grède, de la	Documents chypriotes (Richard) 148. 150; Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 166; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 640. 685.
Ibelin	Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 283. 289. 325. 423; Ibelin, Livre des assises 733-734; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 5. 16; Rudt de Collenberg, Royaume I 685; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 85. 89. 90; Kouroupakis, Hē Kypros kai to megalō schisma ap. α-26, p. 50, α-132, p. 217 (Clemens VII).
Jassoulin	Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 75.
Jeune, le	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 495. 499; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 572; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 55. 69; Remembrances de la haute court (Viollet) 3 (612); Sperone (ed.), Real Grandezza 142; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 148-150; Kouroupakis, Hē Kypros kai to megalō schisma ap. β-35-36, p. 447-448, β-67, p. 507, β-83, pp. 529-530 (John XXIII).
Langlais	Documents chypriotes (Richard) 81. 84. 93. 94. 106. 126. 127. 152. 153; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 187. 209; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 74; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves II 22-23; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 126; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae nos 18. 259; Richard, Diplomatie 77; Brayer et al., Vaticanus Latinus 4789, 73; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 386. 397.
Laze	Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 361. 434; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 61; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 74; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir III 225; Tselikas, Diathèkē 271; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 314. 422.
Lengo	Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) § 563.
Limnat	Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) § 542; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 73-74.
Mahe	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 423-425; Tselikas, Diathèkē 271; Grivaud, Petite chronique 331; Mansi, Sacrorum Consiliorum 376 C-D; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 209; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 79; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 401.
Malembeq	Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 75; Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 166 and n. 13; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 84.
Margat	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 16; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 24. 25. 111; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 411.
Milmars	Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae nos 260. 363; Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 166, n. 16; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 58. 119. 163. 167. 190. 333. 392. 500. 542. 548. 609. 620; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 306. 327. 338. 352. 355; Remembrances de la haute court (Viollet) 3 (612); Darrouzès, Notes pour servir III 245; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 73-74; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 61. 219; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 428. 467; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 88. 90; Kouroupakis, Hē Kypros kai to megalō schisma ap. β-7, pp. 419-420 (John XXIII).
Moine, le	Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 74; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) § 542.
Montgesard	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 436; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 73-74; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 82.
Montolive	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 22; Darrouzès, Obituaire 39; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 19. 97. 112. 115. 116. 121. 122. 126. 127. 130. 131. 135. 136. 142. 143. 153. 162. 170. 202. 203. 209; Mas Latrie, Nouvelles Preuves I 74; Rudt de Collenberg, Royaume I 685; Ibelin, Livre des assises 733-734; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 88; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 318. 320. 326. 360. 392. 599. 602-603. 605. 607. 610-611. 630. 685; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 281. 302. 306. 350-351. 354; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 166. 182. 195; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 396; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 100; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 380; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 28. 29. 82. 89. 91. 100. 145. 154; Grivaud, Petite chronique 326. 328; Tselikas, Diathèkē 268; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 306. 332. 350. 351. 376. 386. 387. 397. 421. 435.
Mora	Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) § 563.
Morphou/Plessie	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 19. 29; Ibelin, Livre des assises 733-734; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 285. 331. 349 and n. 1. 370. 391. 411-413. 599. 630. 642; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 277. 289. 292. 295. 304. 334. 350. 354. 358. 364; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 741; Mas Latrie Histoire II 417-418; Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves I 74; Rudt de Collenberg, Royaume I 685; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir I 99; Constantinidis/Browning, Dated Manuscripts 215; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir I 99; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 88-90; Kouroupakis, Hē Kypros kai to megalō schisma ap. β-29, pp. 270-272 (Benedict XIII).

Family	Sources
Moustazo	Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 166; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 26 and n. 1. 154 and n. 26. 225; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 372; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Royaume</i> II 147; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> III 392; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 419.
Nevaire	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 685; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> no. 204; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 74; Grivaud, <i>Petite chronique</i> 326; Kaoulla, <i>Quest for a Royal Bride</i> 9-10.
Nephin	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 74; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Royaume</i> I 682. 683; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> nos 10. 12. 26; Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 607; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 92. 94. 100. 105. 107. 108; Bullarium Cyprium III (Schabel et al.) w-330; Kouroupakis, <i>Hë Kypros kai to megalo schisma</i> ap. α-69, α-70, α-71, pp. 114-120 (Clemens VII), β-24, pp. 261-263, β-34, pp. 279-281 (Benedict XIII).
Nevilles	Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> nos 260. 283; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Graces papales</i> 234; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> no. 68; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 386. 398. 407. 435. 563. 599. 620. 685; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 398(?) 421; Coureas, <i>Latin Church</i> II 378; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 277. 302. 314. 345. 350. 352; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 85; Kouroupakis, <i>Hë Kypros kai to megalo schisma</i> ap. β-70-71, p. 511-512 (John XXIII).
Nores	Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> 110. 143. 181; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 73. 75; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> nos 29. 109. 122. 123. 143. 146. 147. 163. 171. 175. 194. 201. 209; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 129. 147. 349. 542. 607. 631. 658. 679. 681; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 292. 338. 344. 354. 358. 364. 397. 402. 421. 422. 426. 429. 430. 432; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 415; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 33 and n. 2. 49 and n. 1. 60. 69. 73 and n. 1. 87. 94. 95 and n. 1. 130. 146. 147. 155. 174-176. 178-184. 198. 208-212. 214. 216-221. 229. 232-234; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 158. 162. 521. 526; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> III 10-13. 16-21. 771; Otten, <i>Féodalité</i> 71; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Royaume</i> I 685; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 142. 154-155; Lusignan, <i>Description</i> fol. 82; Rey, <i>Familles de Ducange</i> 573. 575-576; Tselikas, <i>Diathèké passim</i> ; Kouroupakis, <i>Hë Kypros kai to megalo schisma</i> ap. β-29, pp. 270-272 (Benedict XIII).
Olive, de l'	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 74.
Parie	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 563.
Pelestrin	Lusignano, <i>Chorograffia</i> fol. 65; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 655; Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 114; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 357. 360. 377. 388. 389. 397; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 380; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> III 16; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 436. 533 n. 1; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 140-141. 151; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> no. 209.
Petit, le	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 75 and n. 1; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> nos 28. 67. 94; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 285. 342. 628; Ibelin, <i>Livre des assises</i> 733-734; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 291; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 373, n. 2; Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> nos 96. 481; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 82. 89. 99; Kouroupakis, <i>Hë Kypros kai to megalo schisma</i> ap. β-27, pp. 265-267, β-31, pp. 273-274 (Benedict XIII), β-58, pp. 480-483 (John XXIII).
Pi	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 563.
Picquigny	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 651. 674; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 356. 357. 362; Amadi, <i>Chronique</i> (Mas Latrie) 500; <i>The Chronicle of Amadi</i> (Coureas/Edbury) § 1047 and n. 2.
Poitiers	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 563.
Poret	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 74; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 563.
Prevost	Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> nos 75. 209; Remembrances de la haute court (Viолlet) 3 (612); Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> nos 25. 362; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 636. 646. 652. 653. 661. 677. 685; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 357. 359; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 495; Otten, <i>Féodalité</i> 92.
Reties	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 74.
Roze	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 563.
Scaface	Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> nos 2. 37; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 372; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Royaume</i> I 679; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 310; Kouroupakis, <i>Hë Kypros kai to megalo schisma</i> ap. α-12, pp. 26-28 (Clemens VII), β-42, pp. 300-302 (Benedict XIII).
Scandelion	Documents chypriotes (Richard) 82 and n. 11. 89-91; Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 238. 245. 280. 515.
Soissons	Jacoby, <i>Calophéros</i> 193; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 423. 428; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 73-75; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> no. 14; Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 26; Coureas, <i>Boustronios</i> § 150 and n. 286; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Royaume</i> I 684; Kouroupakis, <i>Hë Kypros kai to megalo schisma</i> ap. α-113, pp. 188-189 (Clemens VII).
Suar	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 563.
Sunda	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) § 563.
Tiberiade	Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> nos 129. 260. 267; Rey, <i>Familles de Ducange</i> 462; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 82 and n. 7; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> nos 30. 52; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 405. 412. 423. 428. 436. 456; Kouroupakis, <i>Hë Kypros kai to megalo schisma</i> ap. β-29, pp. 270-272 (Benedict XIII).
Verny	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 396. 405. 444. 680; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 364; Rudt de Collenberg, <i>Études de prosopographie</i> no. 96; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Histoire</i> II 399. 421; Bustron, <i>Diëgësis</i> (Kechagioglou) 126; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 415; Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 282; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 145. 173; Sperone (ed.), <i>Real Grandezza</i> 105.
Villiers	Machairas, <i>Exëgësis</i> (Dawkins) §§ 434. 563; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 81. 85. 89; Bustron, <i>Historia</i> (Mas Latrie) 314.
Visconte	Imhaus, <i>Lacrimae Cypriae</i> no. 1; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 139 and n. 2. 140-141. 155; Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 73-75
Yzaq	Mas Latrie (ed.), <i>Nouvelles preuves</i> I 74.

Table 2: The New Aristocracy

Family	Sources
Amarin	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 216.
Archidiaconi	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 158. 162; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 85.
Attar	Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 46. 154. 226. 228. 270-272; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 385. 420. 433. 449; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 527; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no 104.
Audeth	Bliznyuk, Educational Foundation no. 28; Richard, Une famille passim; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 82. 154; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 367. 401; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 596; Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) § 693.
Bazadelo	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 89.
Bezas	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 131. 139; Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond no. 26 ¹⁷¹⁴ .
Bibi	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 1. 31. 107. 112. 134. 162. 166. 186. 187. 190. 191. 193-195. 196. 199. 200. 202. 204. 207. 208. 211. 212. 214. 216-221. 223-225. 228-230. 232. 233; Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond no. 10; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 28; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 45; Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) § 375; Folieta, Actes (Balard et al.) no. 38; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 300. 354. 367.
Billy	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 65; Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) § 563; Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond nos 2. 3; Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 220; ASVen, Cancelleria inferiore. Notai b. 22/19; ASVen, Cancelleria inferiore. Notai b. 56/3; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 354. 367.
Boussat (both families)	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 209; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 153. 155; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 400; Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) § 612; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 351. 387. 435. 444; Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 94; Brayer et al., Vaticanus Latinus 4789, esp. 70-73; Tselikas, Diathëkë 270. 271; Balard, Hoi Genouates 291.
Bustron	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 78. 124. 126. 136. 230. 152. 163. 176. 205; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 139. 140; Grivaud, Ordine 533. 536; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 30 and n. 10; Rudt de Collenberg, Les premiers Podocataro 152; Balard, Hoi Genouates 291; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 382. 384. 385. 388. 389. 399. 407. 419. 426. 431.
Cadith	Richard, Une Famille 108-109. 114. 119-121. 123-129; Balard, Hoi Genouates 291; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 360. 395.
Capuri	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 190. 209; Richard, Une Famille 115; Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond no. 46.
Calergi	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 166; Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond no. 45; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 209. 227; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 448.
Capadoca	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 41; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 79. 81; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 132. 188; Sperone (ed.), Real Grandezza 142; Grivaud, Petite chronique 330; Kouroupakis, Hë Kypros kai to megalò schisma ap. β-5, p. 419 (John XXIII).
Cardus	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 74. 76. 77. 154; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 371; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 78.
Careri	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 87. 172. 179; Bliznyuk, Education Foundation nos 4-8; Tselikas, Diathëkë 268; Balard, Hoi Genouates 291; Folieta, Actes (Balard et al.) nos 119. 122. 123. 133; Kaoulla, Quest for a Royal Bride 9-10, §§ 566-657; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 401. 402. 415. 419; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 172. 197.
Cazoli	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 54.
Chalif	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 67; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 106. 296. 298.
Chimi	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 42. 43. 222; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 68. 110. 112. 140-148; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 76; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 525; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 402. 419. 426; Kouroupakis, Hë Kypros kai to megalò schisma ap. β-27-28, pp. 438-439 (John XXIII).
Cofiti	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 25.
Condostefano	Documents chypriotes (Richard) 12 and n. 2. 61. 88. 94. 99. 101. 102; Darrouzès, Manuscrits originaux 169; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir II 47-48; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 421. 424; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 501.
David	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 210.
De Coron	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 51. 60. 105; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 128-130; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 410. 422; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 202. 215. 224. 238.
De Jerusalem	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 147. 201.
De Livant	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 113; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 421.
De Ras	Machairas, Exëgësis § 184. 301; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 331; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 23. 78; Rudt de Collenberg, Graces papales 241; ASVen, Procuratori di San Marco, Misti, Misti. 132, loose leaf; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 22. 86. 154. 158. 160. 172. 182. 198. 212. 216. 218. 222. 226. 230. 232. 234. 236. 242. 250. 258. 260. 274. 294. 296. 300. 302. 319; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 145 and n. 1. 148-158. 163. 166-167. 170. 172-179. 181-183. 197, Ap. I; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 423. 494-495; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 124-125. 172. 396-397; Hill, History III 686, n. 1.

1714 The form of the surname used in the Padua list is Bizar. However, it seems that the Padua list and the papal registers speak of the same person, whose first name is Nicholas.

Family	Sources
De Tripoli	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 1.
De Vetes	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 141. 202.
Estive	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 86.
Filo	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 1. 51. 155.
Flatro	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 123. 205; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 114. 118. 182; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 70; MCC, PDc 2669.2 fol. 43 ^r ; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 368. 419; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 242.
Gabriel	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 127. 159.
Gazel	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 206; Grivaud, Petite chronique 325; Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) § 651; Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) § 651; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 356; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 6(?).
Giblet (syr.)	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 173. 174. 177. 178; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 422.
Gonem	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 113. 124. 155. 157. 195. 214; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 59. 105. 204. 225. 226; Folieta, Actes (Balard et al.) no. 20; Rudt de Collenberg, Les premiers Podocataro 152; Balard, Hoi Genouates 291; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 376. 388. 390. 393. 394. 400. 415. 418. 420. 424. 449; Mas Latrie Histoire III 97. 129. 172. 173. 187. 208. 253. 272. 276. 287. 306. 326; Kouroupakis, Hë Kypros kai to megalo schisma ap. β-46, pp. 459-460 (John XXIII).
Gorab	Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) §§ 279. 280. 290. 333. 395. 405. 407. 563. 599. 620; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 372. 416-418. 420; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 278-279. 307. 350. 352; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 158.
Lahana ¹⁷¹⁵	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 206.
Machairas	Broquière, Voyage d'Outremer (Schefer) 106-107; PLP nos 17516. 17517. 17519-17522; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 354; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 537. 542; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 3; Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) §§ 110. 456. 475. 495. 499. 566. 608. 612. 630. 631. 679. 697.
Margariti	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 205; Balard, Hoi Genouates 291.
Mate	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 216.
Melissino	Documents chypriotes (Richard) 23; Bliznjuk, Genuesen nos 84. 85; Rudt de Collenberg, Les premiers Podocataro 145.
Millias	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 1. 87; Tselikas, Diathëkë 269; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 172; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 434.
Mina	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 210; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 134.
Mistachiel	Boateriis, Atti no. 70; Jacoby, Venetians in Cyprus 74; Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) § 366; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 537. 543; Lutrell et al., Hospitaller Documents nos 237. 330; Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 6 n. 1; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 124-132. 140. 174. 282; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 296. 407. 409. 410. 421. 423. 426; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 456; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 439. 471. 522. 555. 610.
Nassar ¹⁷¹⁶	MCC, PDc 2669.2 fol. 43 ^r .
Orcomosiati	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 176; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir II 90.
Pardo	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 114. 100; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 386; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 85.
Peli	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 56.
Petropoulos	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 92. 104; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 45.
Placoto	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 1. 107.
Podocataro	Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond nos 15-20; Rudt de Collenberg, Les premiers Podocataro passim; Sperone (ed.), Real Grandezza 169; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 60-64. 72. 73, n. 2. 810; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 158; Folieta, Actes (Balard et al.) nos 124. 133. 134; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 72-78; MCC, PDc 2669.2 fols 28 ^v -31 ^r ; Bliznjuk, Genuesen nos 33. 34. 56. 60. 61. 68. 84-91. 93. 94; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 80; Tselikas, Diathëkë 268-269. 270; Balard, Hoi Genouates 291.
Rames	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 196 and n. 3; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 164. 209; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 16; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir II 89-90; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 420; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 614.
Romanus	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 1; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 423 (Romaniti); Documents chypriotes (Richard) 78. 83. 85. 86 (Romain, Romani); Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond no. 41; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 98. 101 (Romanus); Kouroupakis, Hë Kypros kai to megalo schisma ap. β-16, pp. 250-251 (Benedict XIII) (Romano).
Salah	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 144. 209; Rudt de Collenberg, Les premiers Podocataro 142; Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) §§ 640. 704; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 380; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 141-142. 145. 148. 150-153; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 1. 37. 195. 197. 199. 200. 217. 218. 227; Bustron, Diëgësis (Kechagioglou) 60; Grivaud, Petite chronique 333; Bustron Historia 388. 423. 426. 427. 432.

1715 This is a similar or even the same name as Sir Francis Lacha bore in the fourteenth century. However, Machairas, Exëgësis (Dawkins) § 96 reports the decline of this family in the 1370s. There is no mention of the family until 1468. I have therefore opted not to count the two as the same family.

1716 As there is only one mention of a member of this family, I have not included it into the graph. However, Roma Nassar was married to a Strambali and is therefore included into the analysis of the marriage alliances and this table.

Family	Sources
Satallie	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 195. 196.
Seba	Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond no. 40; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 182; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 175. 187. 191. 193. 194. 196. 204-212. 216-222. 224-229. 232-234; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 147; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) § 563; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 426. 427. 432.
Sgouropoulos	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 119.
Sincritico	Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond nos 11. 12; Otten, Investissements financiers 112; PLP 27016; Ganchou, Rébellion 128-129. 143. 148; Gudenus, Codex Diplomaticus (Gudenus) no. CXLI; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 209; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 1. 14. 115. 133 and n. 2. 156. 175. 195. 221. 231. 233; Richard, Psimolofo 129. 151; Darrouzès, Obituaire 40; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir III 238; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 644-645. 665; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 360. 402. 419. 424. 444; Darrouzès, Manuscrits originaux 186. 187; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 30; Constantinidis/Browning, Dated Manuscripts 239. 240; ASVen, Cancelleria inferiore. Notai b. 56/3; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 243. 272. 281. 499.
Soudain	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 495. 498-499. 521. 526; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 16. 18; Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 361; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 142. 151; Folieta, Actes (Balard et al.) nos 55. 72. 173. 177. 178. 181. 188. 190. 192. 193; Tselikas, Diathèkè 268. 271; Iorga Notes et extraits IV/I 321.
Soulouan	Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond nos 23-25; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 52. 71. 93. 104. 105. 108. 118. 132. 169. 207. 215; ASVen, Commemoriali, Commemoriali 9 fol. 38 ^v ; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 436, n. 3. 447; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) § 625; Rudt de Collenberg, Cardinaux 99 and n. 67; Kouroupakis, Hè Kypros kai to megalò schisma ap. β-24, pp. 433-434, β-78, pp. 523-524 (John XXIII).
Sozomenos	Luttrell et al., Hospitaller Documents no. 7; Machairas, Exégésis (Konnarè/Pierès) 420; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) §§ 620. 563 and n. 7; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 352; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 161. 195; Lusignan, Description fols 82 ^v -84 ^v .
Strambali	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 1. 22. 57. 196. 207. 220. 222; Rudt de Collenberg, Les premiers Podocataro 142; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 152; MCC, PDc 2669.2 44 ^r ; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 423. 449; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 187. 188. 234. 290. 296. 306. 499.
Tou Conomo	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 124.
Tou Yali	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 52.
Urri	Gardthausen/Vogel, Griechische Schreiber 348; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir II 89; Blizn'uk, Gumanitarnyj fond nos 29-33; Machairas, Exégésis (Dawkins) § 375; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie nos 46. 70. 153. 158. 192. 196. 199. 209. 224; Bustron, Diègésis (Kechagioglou) 10. 12. 16. 18. 20. 26. 28. 42. 44. 50. 184. 188. 274. 318; Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 30. 195; Darrouzès, Notes pour servir I. 89; Folieta, Actes (Balard et al.) nos 55. 172, X (p. 507); Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 291; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 526; Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 16-17; Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 380; Documents chypriotes (Richard) 152-153; Richard, Privilège 132; ASVen, Cancelleria inferiore. Notai b. 56/3; Tselikas, Diathèkè 271; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 375. 376. 386. 402. 438.
Zacharias ¹⁷¹⁷	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 197. 199. 200; Rudt de Collenberg, Les premiers Podocataro 142; Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 157.
Zebes	Livre des remembrances (Richard) nos 141. 160; Bustron, Historia (Mas Latrie) 419. 421.

1717 This family does not seem to be identical with the Genoese Zaccaria family from Chios, for which see Coureas, Economy 148. Paulinus Zacharias' Orthodox faith rather points to a Greek origin.

Table 3: Marriage Connections 1382-1472

Date	Couple	Source
ca. 1382	John of Lusignan – Jean de Morphou's daughter	Machairas, Exêgêsis (Dawkins) § 615.
1382	Hodrade de Provane – Jacqua de Ibelin	Rudt de Collenberg, Études des prosopographie no. 5; Kouroupakis, Hê Kypros kai to megalo schisma ap. α-26, p. 50 (Clemens VII).
ca. 1382	Barteleme Montolive – Margarita de Nores	Machairas, Exêgêsis (Dawkins) § 607.
before 1383	Jean de Brie – Phelippe de Verny	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 396-398.
1383	Janotus de Nores – Andriola de Campofregoso	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 771.
1387	Jean de la Baume – Maria Spinola	Kouroupakis, Hê Kypros kai to megalo schisma ap. α-112, pp. 187-188 (Clemens VII); Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 13.
1387	Pierre de Soissons – Louisa Babin	Kouroupakis, Hê Kypros kai to megalo schisma ap. α-113, pp. 188-189 (Clemens VII); Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 14.
1390	Lancelot Babin – Johanna de Ibelin	Kouroupakis, Hê Kypros kai to megalo schisma α-132, p. 217 (Clemens VII); Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 16.
1390	Hugh Babin – Margot de Nores	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 17.
1392	Philippe de Morphou – Echive de Montolive	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 19.
before 1393	Bertolina de Bergamo – Robert de Morphou	ASVen, Cancellaria inferiore. Notai b. 56/3.
before 1393 (tombstone)	N. Nevilles – Marie de Milmars	Imhaus, Lacrimae Cypriae no. 260.
before 1401	André de Tiberiade – Eleonore N. (widow of Bernard Cornaro)	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 456.
1407	Jean de Nores – Echive de Morphou (widow of Jacques de la Baume)	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 29; Kouroupakis, Hê Kypros kai to megalo schisma ap. β-29, pp. 270-272 (Benedict XIII).
1407	Raymundus Albi – Bella de Tiberiade	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 30; Kouroupakis, Hê Kypros kai to megalo schisma ap. β-29, pp. 270-272 (Benedict XIII).
before 1411	Marguerite Albi – Jean de Verny	Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves II 29.
1411	Nicholas de Tiberiade – Margarita de Sulivanis	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 52; Kouroupakis, Hê Kypros kai to megalo schisma ap. β-24, p. 433-434 (John XXIII).
1412	Jacominus de Caffran – Margarita de Milmars	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 61.
before 1420	Alice Prevost – Paul de Tiberiade	Remembrances de la haute court (Viollet) de Nicosie 3 (612).
late 1420s	Carceran Suarez – Cathérine of Lusignan	Tafur, Cyprus (Nepaulsingh) 12-13. 26-28.
before 1432	Guy of Lusignan – Isabelle Babin	Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 366-367.
before 1432	Badin de Nores – Maria de Crolissa	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 109.
before 1432	Jacques de Caffran – Isabeau Visconte	Documents chypriotes (Richard) 139.
July 1440	John II – Medea of Montferrat	Hill, History III 526.
before 1441	Jacques de Fleury – Boulogne Le Jeune	Documents chypriotes (Richard) 149.
February 1442	John II – Helena Palaiologina	Hill, History III 527.
before 1444	Isabella Salah – Piero di Constantinopoli	MCC, PDc 2669.2 fol. 28 ^v .
8 October 1444	Jacques de Fleury (widowed) – Zoi Catacouziny	Grivaud, Petite chronique 330.
before 1450	Philippe of Lusignan – Echive de Nores	Papadopoulos, Historia 4,1 genealogy table II.
before 1451	N. Cadith – N. Capuri	Richard, Une famille doc. V.
before 1452	Roma Nassar – Elia Strambali	MCC, PDc 2669.2 fol. 43 ^r .
before 1454	Maria Audeth – Cadith Cadith	Richard, Une famille doc. VII.
6.10.1454	Juan de Naves – Anna de Verny	Ganchou, Rébellion 131.
1455	Jean de Ras – Helen de Grenier	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 145, n. 1; Richard, Privilège 131.
before 1461	Phoebus of Lusignan – Isabelle de Fleury	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 185.
before 1461	Guido de Nores – Maria de Baillau	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 189.
before 1461	Vasco Egidio Moniz – Eleonore of Lusignan	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 185.
before 1468	Piero Podocataro – Agnes Salah	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 197.
before 1468	Pier Bousat – Perina Urri	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 195.
before 1468	Philippe Sincritico – Marie Bousat	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 195.
before 1468	Louis de Nores – Maria de Montolive(?)	Livre des remembrances (Richard) no. 182, n. 2.
before 1469	Philippe Mistachiel – Petrina de Milmars	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de prosopographie no. 219.
before 1471	Philippe Podocataro – Maria Calergi	Rudt de Collenberg, Études de Prosopographie no. 227.
before 1472	Maria Podocataro – Jean Babin	Rudt de Collenberg, Les premiers Podocataro 173.
before 1472	Muzio Constanzo – Anna de Verny	Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 415.
End of fifteenth c.	Nicholas Morabit – Louis de Nores' daughter	Rey, Familles de Ducange 686.
End of fifteenth c.	Onofrio de Requesens – Marie of Lusignan	Lusignan, Description fol. 203 ^r .
End of fifteenth c.	Hector de Chivides – Helvis of Lusignan	Lusignan, Description fol. 203 ^r .
before 1481	Piero de Rames – Marguerite Urri	Otten, Investissements financiers 121.

Table 4: Power Élite 1369-1397 – Documents for SNA

Document-ID	Date	Source	Content
1369.1	17.01.1369	Ibelin, Livre des assizes 733-734.	The Haute Court decides about the future of the Cypriot kingdom after Peter I's murder.
1369.2	November 1369	Ibelin, Livre des assizes 734. 736-737.	A commission convenes to decide which version of John of Ibelin's assizes should be official Cypriot law.
1372	15.05.1372	Mas Latrie (ed.), Nouvelles preuves II 7-8.	The republic of Pisa sends letters to various Cypriot statesmen on the occasion of Peter II's crowning.
1374.1	29.05.1374	Otten, Féodalité 90-91.	Fief issued to the Genoese Giacomo Grillo.
1374.2	02.06.1374	Otten, Féodalité 91-92.	Another Fief issued to the Genoese Giacomo Grillo.
1374.3	21.10.1374	Sperone (ed.), Real Grandezza 108.	A peace between Cyprus and Genoa is concluded.
1378	06.03.1378	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 372.	Ratification of a treaty against Genoa between Cyprus, Milan and Venice.
1382	1382	Machairas, Exégēsis (Dawkins) § 599.	List of twelve regents after Peter II's death.
1383	Summer	Actes de Famagouste (Balard et al.) 262-264. 294.	Mention of the negotiations between the Cypriots and the Genoese concerning James I's ascension to the throne in 1383 by the Genoese notary Bardi.
1389	02.10.1389	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 416-418.	Conclusion of a new treaty between Cyprus and Venice.
1390	12.11.1390	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 420-421.	Decision ratified by the Haute Court to send Pierre de Caffran as ambassador to Genoa.
1391	09.11.1391	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 423.	Ratification of the new treaty between Genoa and Cyprus negotiated by Pierre de Caffran.
1395	16.08.1395	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 428-429.	Jean of Lusignan appointed as King James I's procurator for foreign affairs in the presence of the Haute Court.
1397	18.10.1397	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 436 n. 3.	Ratification of a treaty between Venice and Cyprus.

Table 5: Power Élite 1427-1457 – Documents for SNA

Document-ID	Date	Source	Content
1427	25.08.1427	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 518-521.	King Janus installs his brother Hugh the cardinal as his procurator for foreign affairs, especially for negotiating with the pope.
1432.1	01.01.1432	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 15-16, n. 1.	Anne of Lusignan's engagement contract with Louis of Savoy concluded in Nicosia.
1432.2	01.01.1432	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire II 526, n. 2.	Notification of Anne of Lusignan's engagement sent to various statesmen in and outside Cyprus.
1432.3	08.07.1432	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 1-3.	King John II installs his uncle Hugh the cardinal as his procurator in foreign affairs and sends him to the council of Basle.
1432.4	14.06.1432	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. I.	Privilege for Isabeau Visconte.
1433	November 1433	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 17-18.	The Savoyan ambassadors' report to the duke of the negotiations led for the marriage between Anne of Lusignan and Louis of Savoy from September until November 1433.
1435	03.12.1435	MCC, PDc 2669.2 fols 29 ^v -31 ^r .	Fief Privilege for Piero Podocataro.
1436.1	27.08.1436	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. II.	Privilege for Jacques de Fleury.
1436.2	August 1436	Otten, Féodalité 71.	Genoese letter concerning certain Genoese citizens' possessions in Cyprus and King John II's debts to them.
1438	30.04.1438	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. III.	Privilege for Jacques de Fleury.
1439.1	18.07.1439	MCC, PDc 2669.2 fols 40 ^v -42 ^r .	Sale of the <i>casale</i> Silicu to Marco Corner.
1439.2	11.08.1439	Sperone (ed.), Real Grandezza 164-165.	Hugh of Lusignan again installed as John II's procurator.
1440.1	01.02.1440	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. IV.	Privilege for Jacques de Fleury.
1440.2	02.03.1440	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. V.	Privilege for Jacques de Fleury.
1441.1	03. and 04.04.1441	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. VI.	Privilege for Jacques de Fleury.
1441.2	08.04.1441	Sperone (ed.), Real Grandezza 150-166.	Treaty between Genoa and Cyprus, negotiated by Hugh of Lusignan.
1442.1	23.02.1442	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. VII.	Privilege for Jacques de Fleury.
1442.2	28.02.1442	Sperone (ed.), Real Grandezza 166-169.	Ratification of the treaty with Genoa from 08.04.1441.
1443	13 ¹⁷¹⁸ .04.1443	MCC, PDc 2669.2 fols 42 ^r -43 ^r .	Sale of the <i>prasteio</i> San Cherassi to Giorgio Urri.
1444	27.03.1444	MCC, PDc 2669.2 fols 28 ^v -29 ^v .	Sale of the <i>casale</i> Paralimni to Thomas Urri, Piero Podocataro and Isabella Salah by Helena Palaiologina.
1445	13.04.1445	MCC, PDc 2669.2 fols 31 ^r -32 ^v .	Confirmation of a fief privilege for Piero Podocataro.
1446	26.08.1446	Mas Latrie (ed.), Histoire III 31-32.	Agreement between King John II and the Hospitallers on the debts still owed to the latter by the Cypriot crown after King Janus' ransom.
1448	22.10.1448	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. VIII.	Privilege for Jacques de Fleury.
1449	22.12.1449	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. IX.	Sale of the royal tenth of his <i>casale</i> Dora to Jean Langlais.
1452.1	03.08.1452	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. X.	Sale of some <i>prasteia</i> to Odet Bouszat.
1452.2	08.08.1452	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. XI.	Confirmation of the above sale to Odet Bouszat.
1452.3	06.01.1452	Codex Diplomaticus (Gudenus) 309-310.	Appointment of Paulin Chappes as John II's ambassador to Western Europe in order to collect the proceeds from indulgences for Cyprus.
1452.4	26.10.1452	Folietta, Actes (Balard et al.) no. 28	Negotiations with the Genoese in Nicosia.
1454	15.01.1454	Documents nouveaux (Mas Latrie) 380.	Negotiations between the Venetian republic and Cyprus.
1455	07.12.1455	Richard, Privilège 131-133.	Fief privilege for Helen de Grenier.
1457	11.03.1457	Documents chypriotes (Richard) doc. XII.	Fief privilege for Odet Bouszat.

1718 The number of the day is a bit difficult to read. It could also be 18.

Appendix III: Map of Cyprus



(Map M. Ober, RGZM)