

Nikolai Wandruszka: Un viaggio nel passato europeo – gli antenati del Marchese Antonio Amorini Bolognini (1767-1845) e sua moglie, la Contessa Marianna Ranuzzi (1771-1848)

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de PENAFIEL (KASTILIEN VI) und de la CERDA (KASTILIEN VII)

XVIII.218081

de Penafiel Juana Manuel, * 1339, + Salamanca 27.3.1381; oo 27.7.1350 don Enrique **de Trastámara**, illegitimate son of don Alfonso XI "el Justo" King of Castile and his mistress doña Leonor **de Guzmán** Señora de Medina Sidonia. She succeeded her niece in 1361 as Señora de Villena, Escalona y Peñafiel. Señora de Lara y Vizcaya 1370.

XIX.436162

de Penafiel Juan Manuel "el Scritor", * Escalona 5.5.1282, + Córdoba 13.6.1348, # Peñafiel, monastery of San Pablo; oo (a) (contract Perpignan 21.11.1299, Requena 01.1300) Isabel de Mallorca, daughter of don Jaime (II) King of Mallorca [Aragón] and his wife Esclarmonde de Foix, oo (b) Játiva 2.4.1312 Constanza de Aragón, daughter of don Jaime (II) King of Aragon and his second wife Blanche di Sicilia [Anjou] (*Valencia 1.4.1300, +Castillo de Garci-Múñoz 19.8.1327); oo (c) Lerma 1.1329 doña Blanca **de la Cerda** Señora de Lara y Vizcaya, daughter of don Fernando [II] de la Cerda Señor de Palenzuela and his wife doña Juana Núñez **de Lara** "la Palomilla" ([1311]-1347).

Daten aus FMG: He succeeded his father in 1283 as Señor de Villena, Escalona, Elche, Peñafiel, Cartagena, Lorca, Castillo del Garci-Múñoz, Alcocer, Salmerón, Valdeolivas, Cuéllar y Almenara. The *Chronicon Domini Joannis Emmanuelis* records that *Rex Dns Fernandus* gave Alarcón to *Dno. Joanni* in exchange for Elche in Feb 1298. The *Chronicon Domini Joannis Emmanuelis* records that *Rex Fernandus* gave "Aymesta" to *Dno Joanni* in 5.1304, and restored his control over Alarcón in 2.1306. The *Chronicon Domini Joannis Emmanuelis* records that *Dns Joannes* began the siege of *Pennam-fidelem* in 7.1307. Mayordomo Mayor of King Fernando IV of Castile. Mayordomo Mayor of Kings Fernando IV and Alfonso XI of Castile 25.3.1311-1.3.1314. The *Chronicon Domini Joannis Emmanuelis* records that *Dns Joannes filius Infantis Dni Emmanuelis et Dns Joannes filius Infantis Dni Joannis* renounced their tutorship over King Alfonso XI in 8.1325. He led several periods of rebellion against King Alfonso XI, notably after the latter's repudiation of his daughter Constanza in 1327. Adelantado Mayor on the border with Andalucía, and in the Kingdom of Murcia. He was an author of note, his works included *El Conde Lucanor* and *El Libro de los Estados*.

Daten nach WIKIPEDIA: His father died in 1284, and Juan was educated at the court of his cousin, Sancho (IV), with whom his abilities made him a favourite. With the death of his mother in 1292, Juan Manuel became duke of Penafiel. Juan Manuel was trained in arts such as equestrianism, hunting, and fencing, and in addition learned Latin, history, law, and theology. At the age of twelve, he fought to

repel the attack of the Moors from Granada to Murcia. In 1304 he was entrusted by the queen mother, Doña Maria de Molina, to conduct political negotiations with James (II) of Aragon on behalf of her son, Ferdinand (IV), then under age. The diplomacy was successful and Ferdinand's marriage to James II's daughter, Constantina, added to Juan Manuel's prestige. Juan Manuel had constant confrontations with his king. At the time, the throne of Castile was occupied by two monarchs, Ferdinand IV and Alfonso (XI). Juan Manuel's loyalty was with Alfonso, to whom Juan Manuel gave the hand of his daughter Constanza. The wedding was postponed several times, until finally Alfonso XI jailed Constanza in the Castle of Toro for unclear reasons. This incident angered Juan Manuel, who decided to turn against Alfonso. He declared war on Alfonso, beginning a long confrontation. On the death of his wife Constantina in 1327, Don Juan Manuel strengthened his position by marrying Doña Blanca de la Cerda y Lara; he secured the support of Juan Nunez *alférez* of Castile, by arranging a marriage between him and ex-queen Constanza, to the infante of that kingdom, and he entered into alliance with Muhammad (IV) Sultan of Granada. This formidable coalition compelled Alfonso XI to sue for terms, which he accepted in 1328 without any serious intention of complying with them; but he was compelled to release Doña Constanza. War speedily broke out anew, and lasted till 1331 when Alfonso invited Juan Manuel and Juan Nuñez to a banquet at Villahumbrales with the intention, it was believed, of assassinating them; the plot failed, and Don Juan Manuel joined forces with Peter (IV) of Aragon. He was besieged by Alfonso at Garci-Nuñez, whence he escaped on 30 July 1336, fled into exile, and kept the rebellion alive till 1338. Finally, the Pope brought about reconciliation between Juan Manuel and Alfonso XI. This reconciliation was not complete until 1340, when Juan Manuel and Alfonso allied against the Muslims in the Battle of Rio Salado, taking the city of Algeciras. After these events, Juan Manuel left political life and retired to Murcia, where he spent his last years focused on literature. Proud of his works, he decided to compile them all in a single volume. This compilation was destroyed in a fire, with no known copy preserved. Juan Manuel died at Peñafiel in 1348, the age of sixty-six.

Throughout his life, he wrote approximately thirteen books, of which only eight are preserved today. These works are predominantly didactic. Following the path of his uncle, Alfonso (X) of Castile, Juan Manuel wrote in Castilian, a peculiarity in times when Latin was the official language for educated writing. He wrote in the vernacular to facilitate access to literature for a greater number of Castilian readers. While his writings were directed largely to a literate class, it was nonetheless his assumption that they would be read aloud, as was common during the Middle Ages. He is ever conscious of propriety, and speaks carefully, both because of his elevated rank, and in case women or children should hear what he has written. His works reflect his character, ambitions, and beliefs, so that in many ways they are a mirror of his time and circumstances. Juan Manuel's work is marked by a great preoccupation both with the practical and the spiritual life, and is directed not only to the nobility, but also to lower estates, since much of his work speaks not only of the duties of lords, but of their vassals as well. While his work is often classified under the general Medieval rubric of „the education of princes" it also begins to approach the Machiavellism which is more characteristic of the Renaissance, by virtue of its dedication to the astute art of governing. Of Juan Manuel's surviving writings:

- *Crónica abreviada*, 'Abbreviated Chronicle' was compiled between 1319 and 1325.
- The *Libro de la caza*, 'Book of the Hunt' was written between 1320 and 1329; and during this period of nine years the *Crónica de España*, 'Chronicle of

Spain', the *Crónica complida*, 'Complete Chronicle', and the *Tratado sobre las armas*, 'Treatise about the Weapons' were produced.

- The *Libro del cavallero et del escudero*, 'Book of the Knight and the Squire' was finished before the end of 1326. It is striking for its curious and varied erudition of the turbulent prince who weaves his personal experiences with historical or legendary incidents, with reminiscences of Aesop and Phaedrus, with the *Disciplina clericalis*, with *Kalilah and Dimnah*, with various Oriental traditions, and with the material of anecdotic literature which he embodies in the *Libro de Patronio*, best known by the title of *El Conde Lucanor*.
- The first book of the *Libro de los estados*, 'Book of the States' was finished on 22 May 1330, while the second was begun five days later.
- The first book of *El Conde Lucanor* was written in 1328, the second in 1330, and the fourth is dated 12 June 1335.
- The devout *Treatise on the Virgin*, dedicated to the prior of the monastery at Peñafiel, to which Don Juan Manuel bequeathed his manuscripts, is of uncertain date, but it seems probable that the *Libro de los frailes predicadores*, 'Book of the Preaching Friars' is slightly later than the *Libro de los estados*; that the *Libro de los castigos*, 'Book of the Punishments' (left unfinished, and therefore known by the alternative title of *Libro infinido*, 'Unfinished Book') was written not later than 1333, and that the treatise *De las maneras de amor*, 'About the Ways of Love' was composed between 1334 and 1337:

Among his lost works, the *Libro de los sabios*, 'Book of the Wise Men', a treatise called '*Engaños de guerra*, 'Deceptions of War' and the *Libro de cantares*, 'Book of Songs', a collection of verses, were composed between 1320 and 1327; but they have disappeared together with the *Libro de la caballería*, 'Book of the Chivalry' (written during the winter of 1326), and the *Reglas cómo se debe trovar*, 'Rules How to Make Poetry', a metrical treatise assigned to 1328–1334.

XX.872324

de Castilla y Leon Manuel, Carrión de los Condes, * 1234, + Peñafiel 25.12.1283, # Uclés, Santiago convent; oo (a) (Calatayud 1260) Constanza de Aragon, daughter of don Jaime I "el Conquistador" King of Aragon and his second wife Violanta of Hungary ([1240]-1270, bur Uclés). The *Crónica de San Juan de la Peña* names "*la primera...Violant...la otra Costancia...et Isabel...la quarta...Maria*" as the four daughters of King Jaime and his second wife, stating that Constanza married *Don Manuel hermano del...Alfonso rey de Castiella*. Under the testament of *Jacobus...Rex Aragoniæ, Majoricarum et Valenciæ, Comes Barchinonæ et Urgelli, et Dominus Montispessulani*, dated 26 Aug 1272, the king made bequests to *...filios Infantis Domnæ Constantiæ quondam filiæ nostræ et Infantis domini Emanuelis fratris...Regis Castellæ, nepotes nostros*; oo (b) (1274) as her second husband, Beatrice **de Savoie**, widow of Pierre "le Bouvier" de Salins, Seigneur de Châtelbelin [Bourgogne-Comté], daughter of Amedee IV Comte de Savoie and his second wife Cécile **des Baux** ([1245]-Escalona 11.1290 or 23.2.1292). The testament of *Conte Amedeo di Savoia* dated 19.9.1252 names *...la Principessa Beatrice sua figlia minore*. The testament of *Beatrice Vedova del Re Berengario Conte di Provenza* dated 14.1.1264 makes bequests *...a Contesson...più ad Eleonora altra sua figlia...* and orders *Contesson figlia del fu Conte Amedeo, non si maritasse...* to fulfil religious bequests. The following reference shows that Beatrix was known as "Contesson". *Contessa Beatrice detta Contesson figlia del fu Conte Amedeo di Savoia e della Contessa Cecilia* renounced her rights of succession with the consent of her mother and *Pietro*

Boverio di Lei Marito in favour of *Conte Filippo di Savoia di Lei Patruo* by contract dated 21.10.1268. *Pietro Bovero figlio del Conte Gioanni di Borgogna e Signore di Salins* donated property to *Beatrice figlia del Conte Amedeo di Savoia sua future Sposa* by contract dated *la Festa di S. Luca* 1269. The primary source which confirms her second marriage has not yet been identified. The *Chronicon Domini Joannis Emmanuelis* records the marriage in 1275 of *Infans Dns Emmanuel cum Comitissa* in the same month as the death of his son Alfonso. The *Chronicon Domini Joannis Emmanuelis* records the death in Nov 1290 of *Comitissa, mater Dni Joannis, in Escalona*.

The *Anales Toledanos* name *Dñi Emanuelis fratris Regis* when recording the death of his son. Señor de Elche y Villena 1248. Señor de Escalona, Santa Olalla, Peñafiel, Agreda, Roa y Cuéllar. Señor de Chinchilla, Aspe y Beas 1282. Alferez mayor of his brother Alfonso X King of Castile 9.9.1258 to 6.6.1275, and mayordomo mayor 26.4.1278-13.7.1282. Adelantado mayor of the Kingdom of Murcia. In 1282, he sided with his nephew the future King Sancho IV against his brother King Alfonso X. The *Chronicon Domini Joannis Emmanuelis* records the death in 12.1283 of *Infans Dns Emmanuel in Penna-fideli* [FMG]. the name Manuel was given to him to commemorate his maternal grandmother's roots in Imperial Byzantium. He was granted the Seigneury of Villena in 1252, created for him to govern that lordship as "apanage" (a medieval micro-state that would return to the central crown if the minor lineage ends with no successor). This lordship would grow by receiving the cities around the Vinalopó River (Elda valley, Aspe, Crevillente, Elche). He also received the Adelantamiento of the Kingdom of Murcia. Manuel travelled to Italy in 1259 as part of the embassy sent by his father to Pope Alexander (IV). Later, when his brother became king Alfonso (X) the wise, served him as Alferez and Majordomo of the king.

XXI. = d'Aragona XXIII.

Ferdinando (III) "el Santo" King of Castile and León and his first wife Elisabeth **von Hohenstaufen**

de la CERDA (KASTILIEN VII)

XIX.436162

de la Cerda Blanca, * [1311], +1347. The *Chronicon Domini Joannis Emmanuelis* records the marriage in Lerma 1.1329 of *Dns Joannes cum Dna Blanca, filia Dni Fernandi in Lerma*. d.i. Juan Manuel **de Penafiel** (s.o.)

XX.

de la Cerda de Castilla Fernando, * posthumously on or after 25.7.1275, + 1322 soon after 1.6.; oo (1308) as her second husband Juana Nunez **de Lara** "la Palomilla" (1286-1351), daughter and eventual heiress of don Juan (II) Núñez **de Lara** "el Gordo" Señor de Lara, Soberano de Vizcaya & his second wife doña Teresa **Díaz de Haro** Señora de Albarracín (*1286, +Palencia 12.6.1351). The mid-14th Century *Nobiliario* of don Pedro de Portugal Conde de Barcelós names *doña Juana de Lara* as wife of *don Fernan Guidella*.

After his birth, he and his brother were taken to Aragon by their grandmother Queen Violante, and brought up in the fortress of Játiva. They remained virtual prisoners of Pedro (III) King of Aragon there for 13 years until Alfonso III King of Aragon freed them in 1288. France and Castile agreed 13.7.1288 to give Infante don Fernando the Kingdom of Murcia, at the same time as proclaiming his older brother King of Castile and León, but this came to nothing. He left for France, but returned to Castile where he was given land. Señor de Lara 1315 by right of his wife. After supporting the regent doña María de Molina against the Infantes don Felipe and don Juan, he was made Mayordomo Mayor of Castile 14.4.1320.

XXI.

"él de la Cerda" de Castilla y León Ferdinando, * Valladolid 23.10.1255, +Ciudad Real 25.7.1275, # Las Huelgas de Burgos; oo Saint-Germain-en-Laye 28.9.1266, oo Burgos 30.11.1268 Blanche **de France**, daughter of Louis (IX) King of France and his wife Marguerite de **Provence** (*Jaffa 1253-Paris, + [17.6.1320/7 Jun 1322], # Paris, église des Cordeliers). The marriage contract between *Donum Fernandum primogenitum Domini...Alfonsi...Electi in Regem Romanorum necnon et Castellæ, Toleti, Legionis, Galesiæ, Sibil. Cordub. Murc. Grem. et Alguarb. Regis* and *Dominum Ludovicum...Regem Franciæ...dominam Blancham filiam suam* is dated 28.9.1266. The *Chronicon de Cardena* records the marriage *dia de Sant Andres* in 1269 of *Infant D. Ferrando con Doña Blanca fija del Rey de Francia*. She was imprisoned in Castile on the death of her husband, but returned to France in 1277 from where she attempted to have the rights of her son to the throne of Castile recognised. The testament of *Philippe...Roy de France* is dated 12.1285 and makes a bequest to *Blanche nostre suer*, and also names *la Reine Isabelle jadis nostre demme*.

The *Anales Toledanos* record the birth in 1256 of *Dñs Fernandus, filius Regis Alfonsi*. Mayordomo of his father King Alfonso (X) 21.11.1260, 19.12.1270-14.3.1272, and 6.6.1274. He died of a fever during a campaign against the King of Morocco who had invaded southern Spain. The *Chronicon Domini Joannis Emmanuelis* records the death in 1275 of *Infans Dns Fernandus in Villa-Regali*. The *Chronicon de Cardena* records the death in 1275 of "*Infant D. Ferrando...fijo del Rey D. Alfons*" and his burial "*en las Huelgas de Burgos*. The *Anales Toledanos* record the death *VIII Kal Aug* in 1275 of *Dominus Fernandus, filius Regis Castellæ* [FMG].

XXII.

Alfonso (X) "el Sabio" King of **Castile** oo Violante de **Aragón**
vgl. Aragon (Kastilien I), nr. XXII