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| **Duchy of Athens** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Duchy of Athens**  Δουκᾶτον Ἀθηνῶν (Greek) *Ducat d'Atenes* (Catalan) | | | 1205–1458 | | | Arms of the Duchy under the de la Roche family of Athens  Arms of the Duchy under the de la Roche family | | | The Lordship of Athens and the other Greek and Latin states of southern Greece, c. 1210  The Lordship of Athens and the other Greek and Latin states of southern Greece, c. 1210 | | | **Status** | Vassal stateof various countries, de facto autonomous | | **Capital** | Athens, Thebes | | **Common languages** | French (until 1311) Catalan (1311–88) Greek (popularly and officially after 1388) | | **Religion** | Catholic Church (state religion) Greek Orthodoxy (popularly) | | **Government** | Feudal monarchy | | **Duke of Athens** |  | | **Historical era** | Middle Ages | |  | | | • Fourth Crusade | 1204 | | • Duchy established | 1205 | | • Aragonese conquest | 1311 | | • Acciaioli rule | 1388 | | • Tributary to Morea | 1444 | | • Ottoman conquest | 1458 | | **Currency** | Denier tournois | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Preceded by** | **Succeeded by** | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/d/d2/Blank.png | Byzantine Empire | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Ottoman Empire | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/d/d2/Blank.png | | | | | **Today part of** | Greece | |
| **Dukes of Athens** |
| **De la Roche family** |
| Of Burgundian origin, the dukes of the petty lordly family from La Roche renewed the ancient city of Plato and Aristotle as a courtly European capital of chivalry. The state they built around it was, throughout their tenure, the strongest and most peaceful of the Latin creations in Greece. |
| Otto (1205–1225) |
| Guy I (1225–1263) |
| John I (1263–1280) |
| William I (1280–1287) |
| Guy II (1287–1308) |
| **Briennist claimants** |
| The Athenian parliament elected the count of Brienne to succeed Guy, but his tenure was brief and he was killed in battle by the Catalans. His wife briefly had control of the city, too. The heirs of Brienne continued to claim the duchy, but were recognised only in Argos and Nauplia. |
| Walter V of Brienne (1308–1311) |
| Joanna of Châtillon (1311–1354) |
| Walter VI of Brienne (1311–1356) |
| Isabella of Brienne (1356–1360) |
| Sohier of Enghien (1356–1367) |
| Walter IV of Enghien (1367–1381) |
| Louis of Enghien (1381–1394) |
| **Aragonese domination** |
| The annexation of the duchy to first the Catalan Company and subsequently Aragon came after a disputed succession following the death of the last Burgundian duke. The Catalans recognised the king of Sicily as suzerain and this left the duchy often as an appanage in the hands of younger sons and under vicars general. |
| Roger Deslaur (1311–1312) |
| Manfred (1312–1317) |
| William II (1317–1338) |
| John II (1338–1348) |
| Frederick I (1348–1355) |
| Frederick II (1355–1377) |
| Maria (1377–1379) |
| Peter IV (1379–1387) |
| **Catalan vicars-general** |
| These were the vicars-general of the Crown of Sicily, and after 1379 of the Crown of Aragon. |
| Berenguer Estañol (1312–1316) |
| Alfonso Fadrique (1317 – ca. 1330) |
| Odo of Novelles, possibly appointed *pro tempore* to lead the war against Walter VI of Brienne in 1331 |
| Nicholas Lancia (ca. 1331–1335) |
| Raymond Bernardi (1354–1356) |
| Gonsalvo Ximénez of Arenós (1359) |
| [Matthew of Moncada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_of_Moncada) (1359–1361) |
| Peter de Pou (1361–1362) |
| Roger de Llúria (1362–1369/70), *de facto* and unrecognized until 1366 |
| Gonsalvo Ximénez of Arenós (1362–1363), uncertain |
| Matthew of Moncada (1363–1366), only *de jure* |
| Matthew of Peralta (1370–1374) |
| Louis Fadrique (1375–1382) |
| Philip Dalmau, Viscount of Rocaberti (1379–1386, *de facto* only during his stay in Greece 1381–1382) |
| Raymond de Vilanova (1382–1386), deputy of Philip Dalmau after his departure from Greece |
| Bernard of Cornellà (1386–1387), never actually went to Greece |
| Philip Dalmau, Viscount of Rocaberti (1387–1388) |
| Peter of Pau (1386–1388), deputy of Bernard of Cornellà and then of Philip Dalmau in Greece until the fall of Athens to Nerio Acciaioli[ |
| **Acciaioli family** |
| The Florentine Acciaioli (or Acciajuoli) governed the duchy from their removal of the Catalans, with the assistance of the Navarrese. While Nerio willed the city and duchy to Venice, it returned to the Florentines until the Turkish conquest. |
| Nerio I (1388–1394) |
| Antonio I (1394–1395) |
| *Venetian control* (1395–1402), under *podestàs*: |
| Albano Contarini (1395–1397) |
| Lorenzo Venier (1397–1399) |
| Ermoaldo Contarini (1399–1400) |
| Nicolo Vitturi (1400–1402) |
| Antonio I (1402–1435), restored |
| Nerio II (1435–1439) |
| Antonio II (1439–1441) |
| Nerio II (1441–1451), restored |
| Claire (1451–1454) |
| with Bartolomeo Contarini (1451–1454) |
| Francesco I (1451–1454) |
| Francesco II (1455–1458) |
| The Duchy, Dante Alighieri, and William Shakespeare |
| Italian poet Dante Alighieri (c. 1265-1321), in the *Inferno* segment of his *Divine Comedy*, meets, along with the Roman poet Virgil, the mythological Minotaur and, speaking with him, he mentions "the Duke of Athens" (Theseus). So does Shakespeare in his comedy *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. In Dante's *Divine Comedy* (especially in *Inferno*), there are many references to Pelasgian mythology, and the poet connects them to Late Middle Ages Balkans, such as with the Duke of Athens. |



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| **Compiler FLN** |