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| **Triarchy of Negroponte** |
| Venetian map of Negroponte (Chalkis) |
| Depiction of the city of Negroponte (Chalkis) by the Venetian cartographer Giacomo Franco (1597) |
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| Triarchy of NegroponteNigropont |
| 1204–1470 |
| Negroponte and the other Greek and Latin states of southern Greece, ca. 1210Negroponte and the other Greek and Latin states of southern Greece, ca. 1210 |
| Status | Protectorate of the Republic of Venice (1209-1390)Colony of the Republic of Venice (1390-1470) |
| Capital | Chalkis |
| Common languages | Venetian officially,Greek popularly |
| Religion | Roman Catholic officially,Greek Orthodox |
| Historical era | Middle Ages |
|  |
| • Principality established | 1204 |
| • Ottoman Conquest | 1470 |
| Area |
| • Total | 3,660 km2 (1,410 sq mi) |
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| Preceded by | Succeeded by |
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| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/70/Simple_Labarum.svg/20px-Simple_Labarum.svg.png | Byzantine Empire |

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| Ottoman Empire | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/03/Fictitious_Ottoman_flag_2.svg/20px-Fictitious_Ottoman_flag_2.svg.png |

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| **List of rulers of Negroponte** |
| Note: The sequence of rulers during the 13th century, as well as the familial relations between them, are not very clear, as information about Euboea's internal history is scarce to non-existent, especially for the period 1216–1255. According to the rules of succession laid down on the island's division into thirds and sixths in 1216, on the death of a hexarch, he was succeeded in his domain by his fellow hexarch within their third, and not by the former's heirs.  |
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| Barony of Karystos | ***Karystos*****Southern Triarchy** | ***Chalkis*****Central Triarchy** | ***Oreos*****Northern Triarchy** |
|  | Jacques d'Avesnes (1204–1205) |
| Ravano dalle Carceri (1205-1208) | Giberto da Verona I(1205-1208) | Pecoraro da Mercanuovo (1205-1209) |
| Ravano dalle Carceri (1208-1209) |
| Ravano dalle Carceri (1209-1216) |
| Felicia dalle Carceri(1216-1278),[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTERodd1907-6)with Othon de Cicon(1216-1264) orOthon de Cicon(1250[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTELongnon197377-8)-1264)with his wife Agnese GhisiGuy de Cicon (1264-1278), under his mother's regency, *Agnese Ghisi* (1266-1269).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTELoenertz197536-10) He was made prisoner in 1278.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTESetton1976418,_426-11) | Berta dalle Carceri(1216-1240),]daughter of Ravano. | Isabella dalle Carceri(1216-1220), widow of Ravano. | Guglielmo da Verona I(1216-1220), son of Giberto I, recovered his father's triarchy. | [Alberto da Verona](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Alberto_da_Verona&action=edit&redlink=1)(1216-1220), son of Giberto I, recovered his father's triarchy. | Marino dalle Carceri I(1216-1247) nephew of Ravano. | Rizzardo dalle Carceri(1216-1220), nephew of Ravano. |  |
| Berta dalle Carceri(1220-1236/1240])and/orMarino dalle Carceri I(1220/1236-1247) | Guglielmo da Verona I(1220-1256) | Marino dalle Carceri I(1220-1236[[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTERodd1907-6)/1247orCarintana dalle Carceri (1220]/1236[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTERodd1907-6)/1247-1255) |  |
| Carintana dalle Carceri(1240-1255) Vice-hexarch: **Michele Morosini** | Narzotto dalle Carceri(1247-1255), son of Marino. | Narzotto dalle Carceri (1247-1256)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTERodd1907-6) |  |
| Narzotto dalle Carceri(1255-1256)  | Grapello *dalle Carceri* (da Verona) (1220-1256/1247]).  |  |
| Guillaume II de Villehardouin (1256c.1260[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTERodd1907-6))Vice-triarch in Karystos: **Othon de Cicon** |  |
| Narzotto dalle Carceri(1260-1264), restored to his triarchy. | Guglielmo da Verona I(1260-1263), restored to his triarchy. | Grapello dalle Carceri (da Verona)(1260-1264), restored to his triarchy. |  |
| Marino dalle Carceri II (1264-1278), son of Narzotto, under regencyof his mother, **Felicia da Verona**.  | Guglielmo da Verona II(1263-1275)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTERodd1907-6) | Grapozzo *dalle Carceri*(da Verona)(1264-1278), nephew of Guglielmo II da Verona.Vice-hexarch: **Leone da Verona** | Gaetano *dalle Carceri*(da Verona)(1264-1278), nephew of Guglielmo II da Verona.Vice-hexarch: **Leone da Verona** |  |
| Giberto da Verona II (1275-1278)  |  |
| ***Occupation of the Nicaean Empire (1278-1285/96)***Vice-governor: **Licario** |
| Agnès de Cicon (1296-1317),[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triarchy_of_Negroponte#cite_note-FOOTNOTERodd1907-6)daughter of Guy, with Bonifacio da Verona, *(jure uxoris)* | Alicia dalle Carceri (1285-1313), daughter of Narzotto, withGiorgio Ghisi I (1299-1311, *jure uxoris*) | Beatrice da Verona(1285-1328),daughter of Giberto II, withJean de Noyers(1303-1326, *jure uxoris*)Vice-triarch: **Maria Navigajoso** | Maria dalle Carceri (da Verona) (1285-1323), daughter of Gaetano, with:Alberto Pallavicini (1285-1311, *jure uxoris*)Andrea Cornaro (1311-1323, *jure uxoris* ) |  |
| Marulla da Verona(1317-1326),daughter of the previous, with Alfonso Fadrique of Sicily(1317-1338, *jure uxoris*) | Bartolomeo Ghisi II (1313-1341),son of the previous. | Pietro dalle Carceri (12851323-1340),son of Grapozzo and Beatrice, recovered in 1323 his father's triarchyand united it to his mother's after her death in 1328. |  |
| Bonifacio Fadrique of Sicily(1338-1365), son of the previous. In 1365 he sold the barony to the Republic of Venice. | Giorgio Ghisi II (1341-1358) | Giovanni dalle Carceri(1340-1358), son of the previous, under regency of his mother, **Balzana Gozzadini**.  |  |
| *Part of the Republic of Venice* | Bartolomeo Ghisi III (1358-1384)Giorgio Ghisi III (1384-1390) | Niccolò dalle Carceri(1358-1383), son of the previous, under regency of his mother, **Fiorenza Sanudo**.  |  |
| Between 1370 and 1380, Venice gained even more influence over the island's government, to the point that, in this period, Venice redistributed the powers on the island, returning to it the original triachy form of government. Venice appointed new families for the Northern and Southern Triachies, where its ruling families had been extinguished, and kept the central triarchy to [Maria Sanudo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Sanudo), maternal half-sister of Niccolò dalle Carceri. |
| [Michele Giustiniani](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Michele_Giustiniani&action=edit&redlink=1), Andrea Giustiniani, and Giovanni Giustiniani(1390-1402)Antonio Giustiniani (1402-1406) | Maria Sanudo II (1383-1426), with Gaspare Sommaripa(1383-1402, *jure uxoris*) | Januli I d'Aulnay (1385–1394)Niccolò d'Aulnay (1394-c.1425)Januli II d'Aulnay (c.1425–1434)Goffredo d'Aulnay (1434–1446)Januli III d'Aulnay (1446–1470) |  |
| Niccolò II Zorzi(1406-1436)Niccolò III Zorzi(1436-1440)Jacopo Zorzi(1440-1447)Antonio Zorzi(1447-1470) | Crusino I Sommaripa(1426-1462)Domenico Sommaripa(1462-1466)Giovanni Sommaripa(1466-1468)Crusino II Sommaripa(1468-1470) |  |

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| **Compiler FLN** |