The Paso de Valladolid (Paso of Valladolid), 1440

Damen, M.

DOI
10.2307/jj.13083358.11
Publication date
2025
Document Version
Final published version
Published in
Pas d'armes and Late Medieval Chivalry: A Casebook

Mario Damen

Source 3

The *Paso de Valladolid* (*Paso* of Valladolid), 1440

This source consists of a translation of a narrative account of this event.

Author: Fernán Pérez de Guzmán

Language: Medieval Castilian

Edition used: Lorenzo Galindez de Carvajal, ed., *Crónica del señor rey Don Juan II compilado por Fernando Pérez de Guzmán* (Valencia: Monfort, 1779), pp. 411–12 (= FPG)

Select bibliography:

Barber, Richard, and Juliet Barker, *Tournaments: Jousts, Chivalry and Pageants in the Middle Ages* (New York: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1989), p. 101

Fernández de Córdova, Álvaro, 'L'impact de la Bourgogne sur la cour castillane des Trastamare', in *La cour de Bourgogne et l'Europe: le rayonnement et les limites d'un modèle culturel; actes du colloque international tenu à Paris les 9, 10 et 11 octobre 2007*, ed. by Werner Paravicini, Torsten Hiltmann and Frank Viltart (Ostfildern: Jan Thorbecke Verlag, 2013), pp. 593–630 (pp. 607–8)

Nadot, Sébastien, *Le Spectacle des joutes: Sport et courtoisie à la fin du Moyen Âge* (Rennes: Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2012), pp. 131, 245, 275, 335

Riquer, Martín de, *Vida caballeresca en la España del siglo XV* (Madrid: Gráficas Marina, 1965), pp. 54–6

Torre y Franco-Romero, Lucas de, 'Mosén Diego de Valera. Su vida y sus obras', *Boletín de la Real Academia de Historia*, 64 (1914), 50–83 (pp. 71–6)

Introduction

This *paso de armas* took place in the third week of September 1440 in Valladolid. Ruy Díaz de Mendoza, *mayordomo* (equivalent to the French *maître d'hôtel*) of King Juan II of Castile organised the event, which was staged to mark the occasion of the marriage of Enrique, the eldest son and heir of the Castilian king, to Blanca II, the eldest surviving daughter of King Juan II the Great of Aragon, king of Navarre. The relatively short account of this *paso*, written by the chronicler Fernán Pérez de Guzmán (see below), does not reveal many details. For example, the exact date of the event can be deduced only from the fact that it probably took place between 15 September, the day of the wedding, and 21 September, the day that Pedro Manrique, the *adelantado* (governor) of the kingdom of León, died, which is specifically mentioned by the chronicler after the description of the *paso*.[1] Secondly, the

[1] FPG, p. 412; DBE, lemma 'Pedro Manrique'.

precise location is unclear. Valladolid was an important administrative and ceremonial centre for the kings of Castile, and the event was probably held either on the Plaza Mayor, the main town square where the *Paso de la Fuerte Ventura* had previously taken place in 1428,[2] or on the Plaza de San Pablo, where the royal palace, the venue of the wedding, was located.[3] Finally, no information is given that corresponds to the conventional elements of a *pas d'armes*, namely the chapters of arms, the material form of the *paso* (the passage, such as a bridge or a gate, as in other Castilian *pasos*), the fictional scenario or any specially built ephemeral architecture.[4]

Nevertheless, the chronicler does elaborate on the level of violence that occurred during the *paso* and which led to at least two deaths and two serious casualties among the combatants. This was sufficient reason for the king to end the event early, even though the *entrepreneur** Díaz de Mendoza had declared that it would last for forty days. The high number of victims could have been caused by the only rule mentioned in the account: that is, that competitors should run courses on horseback until they had broken four lances with sharpened tips. By contrast, in Burgundian *pas d'armes* of the 1440s, a set number of courses with lances was usually stipulated, such as twelve in the *Pas de l'Arbre Charlemagne* (Marsannay-la-Côte, 1443), or even twenty-five in the *Pas de la Fontaine des Pleurs* (1449–50), but not the number of lances that had to be broken.[5] Whilst this rule may have encouraged the competitors to take more risks than normal during the combats, another factor that may have contributed to the high number of casualties was the tense atmosphere at the Castilian court caused by the factional strife between supporters of the infantes of Aragon and those of King Juan II.[6]

Paradoxically, the *Paso de Valladolid* should be viewed against the backdrop of the reconciliation of King Juan II with the infantes of Aragon after the treaties of Toledo of September 1436 and that of Castronuño of November 1439. One of the consequences of these treaties was the union of the royal houses of Castile and Navarre through the marriage of Enrique and Blanca II, as mentioned above. This wedding took place in the presence of the kings and their respective wives, María of Aragon, sister of Juan II the Great, and Blanca I of Navarre, as well as many high-ranking nobles from Castile and Navarre.[7] Unlike the *Paso de la Fuerte Ventura*, in which both kings participated in Valladolid alongside the organiser, Enrique of Aragon, no members of the royal families of the Iberian kingdoms were involved in the actual *Paso de Valladolid*, other than in their

[2] See Source 2.

[3] On this same square, Jacques de Lalaing, a knight from Hainaut who was the future *entrepreneur* of the *Pas de la Fontaine des Pleurs* (Chalon-sur-Saône, 1449–50), would fight a bout in February 1448 against Diego de Gúzman, a Castilian nobleman who had been given permission by Juan II, king of Castile, to touch an *emprise* that Lalaing was wearing during his travels around Europe. On this episode recounted in Lalaing's biography, see CL, pp. 157–8; see also Source 7.

[4] For a more detailed discussion of the characteristics of a *pas d'armes*, see the Introduction and Essay 1. For the material form that the 'passage' could take in other Castilian *pasos*, see Sources 2 (*Paso de la Fuerte Ventura*), 8 (*Paso de El Pardo*) and 10 (*Paso de Jaén*).

[5] See Sources 4 and 7, respectively.

[6] For further details on these rivalries at the Castilian court, see Source 2 and Essay 1.

[7] DBE, lemmata 'Blanca II de Navarra' and 'Enrique IV'. The rapprochement of Juan II with the infantes of Aragon coincided with the (second) exile of Álvaro de Luna, the king of Castile's favourite, from the court in 1440. DBE, lemma 'Álvaro de Luna'. On this figure, see also Source 2, p. 59.

role as spectators. Nor is there any overlap between the participants at these two events, apart from one person: the *entrepreneur*, Ruy Díaz de Mendoza. Díaz de Mendoza was certainly one of the king's favourites, having fought several military campaigns for him in the 1430s, and being one of the three tutors of the crown prince Enrique from 1436.[8] The king thus entrusted his courtier with the organisation of this particular event, which may have been intended to serve as an example of chivalric behaviour for his son.

Whereas these two Castilian *pasos* held in Valladolid at different dates seem to be unrelated, there is, however, a link between the second one, under discussion here, and the first *pas d'armes* that would be staged three years later in July/August 1443 in the Burgundian lands, this being the *Pas de l'Arbre Charlemagne*. Immediately after describing the *Paso de Valladolid*, Pérez de Guzmán mentions the arrival at the court of King Juan II of Castile of the Burgundian herald, Châteaubelin, who had come to announce the chapters of arms pertaining to this chivalric event organised by Pierre de Bauffremont, lord of Charny.[9] These chapters of arms, which the herald was allowed to read out loud at court, were probably translated from French into Castilian. Although they have not survived, a copy of the Catalan version of them has been preserved, meaning that Châteaubelin or another herald also visited the Aragonese court around the same time.[10] As these chapters were issued only on 8 March 1442, Châteaubelin must have arrived in Valladolid after that date, which suggests that the chronicler inserted this information at this particular point in his account precisely in order to make the connection between the *Paso de Valladolid* and its Burgundian counterpart.[11]

As mentioned above, the narrative account of this *paso* comes from a chronicle on the reign of King Juan II of Castile written by Fernán Pérez de Guzmán (*c.*1378–1460). There is some debate about the authorship of this chronicle as Álvar García de Santa María, the royal chronicler appointed in 1406, started working on it but stopped in 1434.[12] It was then taken up by another royal chronicler, Pedro Carrillo de Huete.[13] In the 1450s, Pérez de Guzmán compiled, edited and completed a manuscript covering the entire reign of Juan II. This manuscript of Pérez de Guzmán, which is no longer extant, was for years kept in the private chambers of Isabella I of Castile (1451–1504), the eldest

[8] DBE, lemma 'Ruy Díaz de Mendoza y Arrellano'.

[9] See Source 4; and OdLM, vol. 1, pp. 283–7, 290–324, 324–35. For a short poem on this event by an unknown author, see CPM.

[10] For the Catalan version, see Martín de Riquer, *Lletres de batalla: cartells de deseiximents i capítols de passos d'armes*, Els nostres clàssics, 3 vols (Barcelona: Barcino, 1963–68), vol. 3, pp. 5–18, and *idem*, *Vida caballeresca en la España del siglo XV* (Madrid: Gráficas Marina, 1965), p. 54. No Catalan or Aragonese knights actually competed in the *Pas de l'Arbre Charlemagne*, however.

[11] See Lucas de Torre y Franco-Romero, 'Mosén Diego de Valera. Su vida y sus obras', *Boletín de la Real Academia de Historia*, 64 (1914), 50–83 (p. 74); and Álvaro Fernández de Córdova Miralles, 'L'impact de la Bourgogne et la cour castillane des Trastamare', in *La cour de Bourgogne et l'Europe. Le rayonnement et les limites d'un modèle culturel; actes du colloque international tenu à Paris les 9, 10 et 11 octobre 2007*, ed. by Werner Paravicini, Torsten Hiltmann and Franck Viltart (Ostfildern: Jan Thorbecke Verlag, 2013), pp. 593–630 (p. 609), who both propose 1442 as the date of the herald's arrival at the Castilian court. See also Sébastien Nadot, *Le Spectacle des joutes: Sport et courtoisie à la fin du Moyen Âge* (Rennes: Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2012), p. 157.

[12] DBE, lemma 'Álvar García de Santa María'. See also Source 2.

[13] DBE, lemma 'Álvaro de Luna'.

daughter of Juan II and Isabel of Portugal. It formed the basis of the first printed edition of 1517, which was dedicated to the new king of Castile, Charles V (1500–58).[14]

Guzmán came from a noble family of Toledo, being the son of Pedro Suárez de Guzmán and Elvira de Ayala. At a young age he had already inherited his father's lordship of Batres, 45 km to the north of Toledo, when his father died at the siege of Lisbon in 1384. He was introduced at the Castilian court in the 1390s by his uncle, the chancellor Pero López de Ayala, whom he accompanied on several diplomatic missions. It was in the last years of the fourteenth century that he wrote his first poems as compiled in the *Cancionero de Baena*. Although in the early 1420s he defended the cause of the infantes of Aragon, he passed over to the side of King Juan II in 1425 and even participated in a military expedition against Aragon in 1429. In the 1430s, he became more alienated from the court and retired to his residence in Batres. Whereas in the 1430s and 1440s he mainly wrote poetry, in the 1450s he dedicated himself to the writing of biographies, the two most important ones being those of King Juan II and Álvaro de Luna, composed around 1455 when both of these men had already died.[15]

In the translation that follows, page numbers in parentheses have been inserted for ease of reference to Galindez de Carvajal's edition.

Translation

(411) **Chapter 16**
On the *paso* held by Ruy Díaz de Mendoza[16] in Valladolid at the wedding[17] of the prince Don Enrique[18] and Doña Blanca,[19] and on those who were killed and injured during this *paso*

During the wedding of the prince Don Enrique and the princess Doña Blanca, Ruy Díaz de Mendoza accomplished a singular feat of arms in the following manner: he held a *paso* in this town of Valladolid[20] for forty days[21] with nineteen knights and nobles of his

---

[14] FPG, p. 20. For this edition, see Lorenzo Galindez de Carvajal, ed., *Crónica del serenísimo rey don Juan el segundo* (Logroño: Arnaldo Guillén de Brocar, 1517).

[15] DBE, lemma 'Fernán Pérez de Guzmán'.

[16] Ruy Díaz de Mendoza (d. 1477), succeeded his father, Juan Hurtado de Mendoza, in 1426 as *mayordomo* of King Juan II of Castile. In 1428, he participated in the *Paso de la Fuerte Ventura* (see Source 2). He received the title of count of Castrojeriz in 1476. DBE, lemma 'Ruy Díaz de Mendoza y Arrellano'.

[17] This wedding took place on 15 September 1440 in the palace of San Pablo in Valladolid, as is mentioned in the preceding chapter of the chronicle. FPG, p. 410.

[18] Enrique IV of Castile (1425–74) was, at that time, the only son of King Juan II and María of Aragon.

[19] Blanca II of Navarre (1424–64) was the daughter of Juan II of Aragon and Blanca I of Navarre, both of whom were present at her marriage to Enrique IV of Castile (see above, n. 18). Their marriage was eventually annulled in 1453 on the grounds that it had not been 'consummated'. José-Luis Martín, *Enrique IV de Castilla: Rey de Navarra, Príncipe de Cataluña* (Hondarribia: Nerea, 2003), pp. 33–5.

[20] On its location, see above, p. 65.

[21] It is not clear how many days the *paso* actually lasted, as the event was stopped by the king. The duration of forty days may have biblical connotations and other *pas d'armes*, such as the *Pas de l'Arbre Charlemagne*, are also said to have been this length (see Source 4, p. 72).

household [being pitted] against all knights and noblemen, both from Castile and from abroad, who wanted to accept this challenge. Against each one who came, the said Ruy Díaz, or anyone from his company, had to run as many courses in the lists in jousting harness* as were necessary until he had broken four lances with sharpened tips. Many knights and noblemen presented themselves at these combats but it was not possible for all of them to take part as the king called a halt to them because they were so dangerous that a knight from Toro,[22] called Pedro Portocarrero,[23] died after being wounded in the face by a nobleman named Lope de Lazcano,[24] one of the defenders of the *paso*. Another nobleman, called Juan de Salazar,[25] a household officer of Gómez Carrillo de Acuña,[26] was so badly hurt in the right arm by Rodrigo de Ulloa,[27] that he died three days after their fight. Likewise Diego de Sandoval,[28] a nephew of the count of Castro,[29] was very dangerously injured when he was struck on the bevor* by Juan de Zornoza,[30] thus causing him to fall slowly from the saddle, although it was Our Lord's wish that he miraculously survive this encounter. Don Enrique,[31] brother of the admiral,[32] was hurt in the left arm and broke a shinbone; yet, despite this, he bravely carried on fighting to the end of his bout without attending to his wounds. This was the reason why so many who had presented themselves as challengers could not complete their feats of arms.

---

[22] This town is situated some 65 km to the west of Valladolid.

[23] It is not clear who this is. He is not to be confused with his namesake, Pedro Portocarrero (d. 1429), lord of Moguer, who was a brother-in-law of Álvaro de Luna. FPG, p. 176; LP, p. 104.

[24] Juan López de Lazcano belonged to a noble dynasty from Gipuzkoa in the Basque Country.

[25] No information is available about him.

[26] Gómez Carrillo de Acuña (d. 1446), who came from an illegitimate line of the royal house of Castile, was married to María of Castile; he was an ally of Álvaro de Luna and held high-ranking offices in the households of both Juan II and Enrique IV when he was crown prince. DBE, lemma 'Gómez Carrillo de Acuña'.

[27] [Rodrigo de Olloa]. It is not clear who his parents were, but in the description of the *Paso Honroso* (1434) it is mentioned that he was a nephew of Pero Yañez (aka Periañez) de Ulloa, first notary of King Juan II, and that he belonged to the household of Ruy Díaz de Mendoza. Furthermore, before his participation in the *Paso Honroso* he asked to be dubbed a knight by its *entrepreneur*, Suero de Quiñones. After this was done, he ran seven courses against Lope de Aller, one of Quiñones' fellow defenders, in which they broke three lances. LPH, pp. 23–4. He should not be confused with his namesake Rodrigo de Ulloa (d. 1496), son of Pero, who was a diplomat and financial administrator in the service of Isabella I of Castile. DBE, lemma 'Rodrigo de Ulloa'.

[28] No information is available about him, but he may have been related to Álvaro de Sandoval, who died at the *Paso de la Fuerte Ventura* (see Source 2, p. 62). Pérez de Guzmán (FPG, p. 250) also remarks that Álvaro was the nephew of the count of Castro.

[29] This title was held from 1426 by Diego Gómez de Sandoval y Rojas, a fervent supporter of the Infante Enrique (which caused him to lose both his titles and lordships in Castile after 1429); he was also governor of Castile from 1411. DBE, lemma 'Diego Sandoval y Rojas'.

[30] No information is available about him, but his surname refers to a family from Biscay in the Basque Country.

[31] Enrique Enríquez (d. 1480), son of Alfonso, was a great-grandson of King Alfonso XI of Castile. DBE, lemma 'Enrique de Mendoza'.

[32] Fadrique Enríquez (1390–1473), son of Alfonso, was a great-grandson of King Alfonso XI of Castile; he was admiral of Castile from 1429, succeeding his father in this office. Together with Beatriz of Portugal, he was a godparent at the wedding of Enrique and Blanca II of Navarre. Esteban Ortega Gato, 'Los Enríquez, almirantes de Castilla', *Publicaciones de la Institución Tello Téllez de Meneses*, 70 (1999), 23–65; FPG, p. 410.

Chapter 18
On how a herald of Duke Philippe of Burgundy[33] came to the king's court and, with his permission, published the chapters of certain [feats of] arms that my lord Pierre de Bauffremont, lord of Charny,[34] wanted to stage near the town of Dijon in Burgundy between two castles, one called Perrigny[35] and the other Marsannay[36]

At that time, a herald of Duke Philippe of Burgundy, named Châteaubelin,[37] came to the court of King Don Juan. In the great hall,[38] in the presence of the kings of Castile and Navarre, the prince Don Enrique and the Infante Don Enrique,[39] and all the other counts and knights of the king's household, he asked for permission from the king on behalf of my lord Pierre de Bauffremont, lord of Charny, to publish the chapters of certain [feats of] arms which the said lord of Charny planned to stage according to certain stipulations in the month of August of the coming year [14]41,[40] near a town called Dijon in Burgundy,[41] between two castles, one called Perrigny and the other Marsannay. The king granted [him permission to] read the said chapters out loud. After they had been read, there were many [men present] who declared their willingness to go and perform [at] the said [feat of] arms, but this is something that this historical account will only speak

---

[33] [Felipo de Borgoña]. That is, Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.

[34] [Pierres de Brefemonte, Señor de Charni]. Pierre de Bauffremont (*c.*1397–1472), lord of Charny, was made a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece when it was founded (1430); he was a chamberlain (1426/7, 1433–58) then councillor-chamberlain (1454) of Philip the Good and later a *chevalier d'honneur* of Margaret of York (1468). In August 1435, he had fought a feat of arms against the Castilian nobleman Juan de Merlo at the conclusion of the Congress of Arras, and was the *entrepreneur* of the *Pas de l'Arbre Charlemagne* (1443). COTO, pp. 45–7; PCB no. 321; Riquer, *Vida*, pp. 36–9. See also Source 4.

[35] [Parñi]. Perrigny-lès-Dijon, near Dijon. This castle was owned by Mathieu Regnault, receiver-general of the duchy of Burgundy, and it was the place where Bauffremont and his companions were lodged during this *pas*. OdLM, vol. 1, p. 294; PCB no. 4861.

[36] [Marcenay]. Marsannay-la-Côte, near Dijon. This castle was owned by the Benedictine abbey situated there. OdLM, vol. 1, p. 294.

[37] [Xateobelin]. Châteaubelin was a herald in the service of Philip the Good from 1442. In that year, he is mentioned as a member of Philip's retinue in Dijon on 30 April. PCB no. 1011. This means that he must have travelled to Valladolid probably after that date, as the chapters of arms of the *Arbre Charlemagne* were only published on 8 March 1442. See Source 4, p. 79. In 1449, this herald would also publicise the chapters of arms of Jean de Luxembourg's *Pas de la Belle Pèlerine* in Iberia. Riquer, *Vida*, p. 54.

[38] On the palace of San Pablo, see above, p. 65.

[39] Enrique of Aragon (1400–45), Infante of Aragon, *marqués* of Villena and count of Alburquerque, was the brother of King Alfonso V of Aragon and brother-in-law of King Juan II. He was the *entrepreneur* of the *Paso de la Fuerte Ventura* (see Source 2). DBE, lemma 'Enrique de Aragon'. He is not specifically mentioned in the context of the *Paso de Valladolid*. However, when all the wedding festivities were over, around mid-October 1440, he did organise his own feat of arms in Valladolid, a 'justa muy grande' (very grand joust) in royal harness*, in which six defenders, all members of his household, were pitted against twenty-five noble challengers. The event took place without any casualties and was witnessed by the royals of Castile and Navarre. FPG, p. 413.

[40] This date is problematic because the chapters of arms of the *Pas de l'Arbre Charlemagne* were only published on 8 March 1442. See also above, n. 37.

[41] That is, the duchy of Burgundy.

about later.[42] At that time, the king ordered my lord Diego de Valera,[43] his *doncel*,[44] to go on his behalf and visit the queen of Dacia,[45] his aunt and sister of the queen Doña Catalina,[46] the king of England[47] and the duke of Burgundy, and commanded that Asturias, his herald and marshal of arms,[48] go with him. My lord Diego humbly asked the king to give him permission to participate in the *pas* held by the lord of Charny and also to wear an *emprise** [denoting] certain [feats of] arms that he planned to carry out on his journey on his own initiative. The king graciously gave him leave to do so and provided him with a very large amount of supplies (412) for the duration of a year which is how long the said journey might take, as well as gifts of tailor-made clothes made of blue velour velvet lined with marten, and a very good horse. In this manner my lord Diego departed, made his way [to the *pas*] and there very honourably performed both the [feats of] arms of the *pas*[49] and those that he had requested; those [pertaining to] the *pas* were against Thibaut de Rougemont, lord of Ruffey and Molinot,[50] and those of his *emprise* were against Jacques de Challant, lord of Aymavilles.[51] When these [feats of] arms were finished, the duke [of Burgundy] sent him[52] twelve cups and two platters of fifty marks of silver[53] and he accomplished all

---

[42] In fact, the chronicle later only mentions the participation of Diego de Valera in the *Arbre Charlemagne* and not that of other Castilian noblemen who also took part in it, such as Pedro Vásquez de Saavedra. On this figure, see Essay 1; and Riquer, *Vida*, pp. 54–7.

[43] Diego de Valera (1412–*c.*1488), born in Cuenca, came into the service of King Juan II (1427) who appointed him as *doncel* (see below, n. 44) of the crown prince Enrique two years later. He was knighted at the siege of Huelma (1435). In 1437–38, he had already undertaken a diplomatic mission for the king to France and Bohemia. Valera was a prolific chronicler and author of various treatises, including one on the nature of 'true' nobility. DBE, lemma 'Diego de Valera'.

[44] This office at the Castilian court, at the rank of page, was initially held by young members of noble families who were not yet knighted. *Damoiseau* is the French equivalent of this Castilian title.

[45] Dacia refers here to Denmark, which, at that time, was part of the Kalmar union; up to 1439, it was ruled by Eric of Pomerania. He was married to Philippa of England, who was remotely related to King Juan II through his mother, Catalina. However, she had already died in 1430 and was buried in Linköping in Sweden. Torre y Franco-Romero, 'Mosén Diego', pp. 72–3.

[46] Catalina of Lancaster (1373–1418), the daughter of John of Gaunt and Constanza of Castile, was married to Enrique III of Castile; hence she was the mother of King Juan II.

[47] Henry VI (1421–71), king of England.

[48] No further information is available about this herald. In 1445, he received a gift of 12lb. from Philip the Good when he was in Ghent, probably at the time of the Chapter of the Golden Fleece that was celebrated in December in the town. ADN B 1988, fol. 196r.

[49] Valera arrived in Marsannay-la-Côte around 11 July 1443. OdLM, pp. 297, 305.

[50] [Tibaut de Rogemont, Señor de Rufi y de Molinot]. Thibaut de Rougemont (d. after 1473), squire, was lord of Rougemont and of Ruffey-sur-l'Ognon, Tilchâtel and Augey. HMF, vol. 7, p. 37, para. B; OdLM, vol. 1, p. 306. Although the Castilian chronicler also mentions Molinot here, this lordship was in fact owned by Pierre de Bauffremont, not Rougemont.

[51] [Jaques de Xalau, Señor de Amavila]. Jacques de Challant (d. 1459), lord of Aymavilles, Châtillon, Ussel, Verrès, Issogne and Greines, was a native of Savoy but held lands in the county of Burgundy (Franche-Comté); he was a member of the Savoyard Order of the Collar (1440) and a chamberlain of Duke Louis I of Savoy. He was also a challenger at the *Arbre Charlemagne*. OdLM, vol. 1, p. 320; François Capre, *Catalogue des chevaliers de l'Ordre du Collier de Savoye* (Turin: Barthélémy Zavatte, 1654), fols 70v–71r.

[52] That is, Diego de Valera.

[53] The silver mark in late medieval Castile consisted of eight ounces, weighing approximately 230 grams.

that the king had ordered him to do. Although the queen of Dacia, the king's aunt, had died on his arrival, he managed to go to a town called Lubic[54] where she was buried, [this being] a very notable place; from there my lord Diego returned to Castile.

[54] It is not clear which town this refers to: it may be Linköping in Sweden (see above, n. 45) but is more likely to be Lübeck, which was an important Hanseatic town whose name is closer phonetically to Lubic.

Thanks are due to Catherine Blunk and Rosalind Brown-Grant for their comments on an earlier version of this translation.