

The family Piscicelli



<http://www.nobili-napoletani.it/Piscicelli.htm>

<http://www.genmarenostrum.com/pagine-lettere/letterac/capece/CAPECE%20PISCICELLI%20e%20PISCICELLI.htm>

(*) Archival entries from Studio Araldico, Consulenza Legale Nobiliare

Translated by Lisa Carbone

The D'Aprano family derives from the family Piscicelli who enjoyed great nobility in Naples in the Seat of Capuana and who after the abolition of the seats (1800), was recorded in the Libro d'Oro della Nobilita' (Golden Book of Nobility) in Naples.

The D'Aprano coat of arms is red with a band of silver decorated with a blue star, accompanied at the top by a crown of gold.

The the family Piscicelli was the illustrious patrician family of Naples Chair of Capuana, part of the coterie of Capeci. Known since Norman times, the family Piscicelli was related to the Capece Zurlo (formerly Piscicelli) and Capece Aprano, families with whom the coats of arms were shared, as well as a likely common origin. Piscicelli initially bore the surname, which then became Piscicelli Capece. The members of this family had a family tomb in the church of Santa Restituta in Naples.

From the Piscicelli family derived the family Asprano who lived in the neighborhood of the site in the Seat of Capuana. The founder of the family Asprano was Marino Piscicelli, called Aprano (d. 1323).

Dante Alighieri, wanted to name some of the noblest families in Italy and wrote: "... and this is an issue, the other is, they might say dè Sannazzari of Pavia, and the dè Piscicelli of Naples, and which are each, and the other noble in their countries ... "

The first we meet in the literature is LEODORO Piscicelli, General of the Cavalry of the Emperor Basilio the Great in the year 977.

LEONE and CESARIO Piscicelli, at the time of King Ruggero the Norman, displayed their military valour fighting the Saracens.

RICARDO Piscicelli was advisor and captain of the army of King Guglielmo II the Good.

NICCOLO ' Piscicelli was Archbishop of Salerno in 1182.

GIACOMO Piscicelli was butler to the Imperial Palace of Enrico VI, Duke of Swabia.

In 1272, three knights and barons all named GIOVANNI Piscicelli followed King Carlo I of Anjou in the enterprise in Romania.

FILLIPO and ARRIGO Piscicelli were among the barons who served in tribute to King Robert of Anjou (1277 – 1343) during his coronation ceremony. (*)

BARTOLOMEO Piscicelli was the valet to King Robert of Anjou and was his ambassador to Tuscany and Lombardy. He was instrumental in the peace treaty between the King and the Republic of Venice. (*)

ALBERICO Piscicelli was advisor and valet to King Carlo I of Anjou. He was appointed Baron of Grotteria and was given the gift of the lands of Mossuto and of Cinquefrondi.

PIETRO Piscicelli was Mayor of Naples and Vicar General of the State of Fillippo the Prince of Taranto and the son of King Carlo I. Pietro was nominated by King Carlo II to be the supreme justice of all students of Naples.

TOMASSO Piscicelli (d. 1334), was Lord of Millolo, Monte Sasso and Asprano, for having valiantly fought in the war of Sicily under the banner of Roberto, the Duke of Calabria and son of King Carlo II. In 1304 Tomasso was appointed Vicar General of Salerno. Later he followed King Roberto II of Anjou to Provence and finally was appointed Viceroy and captain of the

province of Abruzzo Citra.

CAMILLA Piscicelli was an illustrious woman, written about in letters.

BERARDO Piscicelli (d. 1395, buried in the church of Santa Restituta in Naples), Patrizio Napolitano of the Seat of Capuana, was a faithful adherent of King Charles III of Sicily and later, butler to the home of Queen Margherita.

GIACOMO Patrizio Napoletano Piscicelli, Lord of Sant'Angelo, was traditionally considered the tutor of Ladislao and Giovanna II, kings of Sicily.

TOMASSO Piscicelli was commander of 100 horsemen, elected bodyguard of Queen Giovanna I of Naples. During this period all representatives of the House Piscicelli were appointed to the Order of the Knights.

GIULIANO Piscicelli, a faithful and brave captain was given the gift of an annual income of 20 ounces of gold from King Carlo III of Durazzo from the collection of the Terra di Gragnano in 1382.

PISCICELLA Piscicelli the wife of Giovanni, Lord of Sicignano, had a love affair with King Ferrante I (Ferdinand) d'Aragona (1423 - 1494), which produced two illegitimate children: Alfonso of Aragon (Prince of Gallilee, Bishop of Chieti) and Caesar of Aragon, (Marquis of St. Agata.) She was given as a gift the lands of S. Angelo Limosano, Civitavecchia, all in the countryside of Molise.

GIOVANNI Piscicelli (d. 1471), the brother of Nicholas the Lord Archbishop of Salerno and Lord of Castel' Sant' Angelo and of Rocca Piemonte,, participated with great mastery in the battle of Sarno (1460) and was appointed Captain of People in Arms, married Vannella Acciapaccia.

The Piscicelli family were loyal to King Ferrante of Aragon during the Conspiracy of the Barons in 1485.

ALFONSO Piscicelli was the godson of Alfonso Duke of Calabria, the future King Alfonso II of Naples, was pageboy of King Ferdinand I of Naples and in 1512 he bought the estate of Luigi Zurlo.

SCIPIO Piscicelli, a valiant warrior, fought under the banner of Emperor Carlo

V of Hapsburg-Spain against the Turks; in 1535 he married Cicella Dentice.

ALFONSO Piscicelli, Lord of Frassineto, a man of great culture, academic of Sereni, bought the estate of Grottaglie, Lucito and Calcabottaccio, was in the service of Emperor Carlo V in the Duchy of Milan, was Knight of San Jago in 1587, had an annual pension of 200 ducats for merit of war.

GIOVANNI FRANCESCO Piscicelli, (d.1580), Baron of Luco dei Marsi and Calcabottaccio, married Adriana Muscettola in 1570.

GIOVANNI BATTISTA Piscicelli, in 1576 was servant of the King of Spain.

GIOVANNI VINCENZO Piscicelli was one of the founders of the Pio Monte della Misericordia in 1601, a church in the historic center of [Naples](#). It is famous for its art works, including [Caravaggio's *The seven works of mercy*](#).

[PORTIA](#) Piscicelli, named "POPA" (b. 1604) was a nun at the monastery of San Marcellino in Naples

[ADRIANA](#) Piscicelli, (b. 1606) was a nun at the monastery of San Marcellino in Naples

MARIA FELICE Piscicelli (born 1610 Naples) married Fabio Ricca the Duke of Apollosa, in Naples in 1627, from whom she inherited property and his title.

MARIO Piscicelli (born 1649), Duke of Apollosa from 1679, married Andreana Brancaccio in Naples in 1682.

The title of Duke of Apollosa passed to the House of Guindazzo for succession, as a result of a marriage celebrated in 1673 between MADDALENA Piscicelli (born Naples, 1645) Duchess of Apollosa and Tomasso Guindazzo, Duke of Recigliano.

BERARDINO Piscicelli, Baron of Luco dei Marsi restored the chapel of Santa Restituta Piscicelli in the Cathedral of Naples in 1651.

ANDREA GIUSEPPE Piscicelli (born Naples 1646) was awarded the title of Duke of Capracotta in 1674.

GIACOMO Piscicelli (born 1650), Duke of Capracotta, married Francesca Filangieri in Naples in 1695.

GIUSEPPE Piscicelli (born 1696), Duke of Capracotta, married Beatrice Sanfelice dei Signori di Acquavella in Naples in 1726.

GIACOMO Piscicelli (born 1727), Duke of Capracotta, married Anna Maria Capece Zurlo, daughter of Prince Giovanni Antonio and of Teresa di Capua of the Dukes of San Cipriano, in Naples in 1756.

The title of Duke of Capracotta passed to the House of Piromallo after the marriage between the Duchess Beatrice Piscicelli (born 1781) and James Piromallo in 1804.

The branch of Piscicelli who moved to Sessa Aurunca around the fifteenth century became extinct in 1726 after the marriage between Julia Capece Piscicelli, the last representative of the House, and Francesco de Vito.

The D'Aprano family descended from the family Piscicelli, and took its name from the Lord of Aprano. At the time of King Manfredi of the Kingdom of Naples, the D'Aprano family was aggregated with the family Capece. As nobility the D'Aprano family were in the Seat of Capuana in Naples, and obtained the titles of Baron of Aprano, Andretta, Ortona, Pietrapertosa, Rose, Sanmartino and Sanmarzaro.