

## TIMELINE OF JUANELO TURRIANO'S LIFE AND HIS ARTIFICE AT TOLEDO

ca 1500	Juanelo is born at Cremona, Italy around 1500.
1539-1534	He is listed as "magister" in the construction records for Cremona Cathedral, which mention his work on two clocks, one on the bell tower and the other on the doors to a christening font
1530	He marries Antonia de Segiella at Cremona.
ca 1531	His daughter Barbara Medea is born.
1536	According to a contemporary document, he undertakes to teach clock making to an apprentice for two years.
ca 1539	He moves to Milan.
1541-1556	Juanelo's son dies in this period (exact year unknown).
1545	He travels to the imperial court at Worms where he is introduced to Charles V.
1547	Charles V, then at Ulm, commissions the Planetarium from him.
1550	He is elected head of Milan's ironsmith guild.  He travels to the court at Augsburg to show Emperor Charles V the astronomic clock commissioned some years earlier. Contemporary records document his return to Milan to finish the clock.
1551	He returns to the imperial court.
1552	Emperor Charles V grants him a yearly pension of 100 gold escudos.
ca 1552-1553	He works on the clock known as <i>Cristalino</i> .
1554	He travels to Brussels with Jacome da Trezzo.
1555	After a brief stay in Milan, in late 1555 he is called back to Brussels where he journeys in early 1556.
1556	Early in the year he moves to Brussels. On 8 August he sails with the emperor from the Netherlands to the Iberian Peninsula, where he arrives on 26 September.  He accompanies Charles V in his retirement to Yuste Monastery in the latter years of the emperor's life.
1558	Charles V dies, Juanelo leaves Yuste and enters Philip II's service with a yearly salary of 200 ducats.
1560	Juanelo's bust is sculpted (approximate date).
1561	A report on the Colmenar irrigation canal is commissioned from Juanelo.

1562	<p>Juanelo awards Juan Moreno a letter of acknowledgement of perpetual equitable interest over land in Madrid.</p> <p>Under royal charter, Juanelo Turriano is awarded 400 ducats yearly, contingent upon his residing at the court and making clocks and other objects incumbent upon his profession, as requested.</p> <p>Philip II moves his court permanently from Toledo to Madrid.</p>
1563	<p>The pope summons Juanelo to his presence for 'a certain thing he wants to make and as a pastime'.</p> <p>Bartolomé de Astudillo issues a receipt and acquittance for the value of the party wall between his house and Juanelo Turriano's.</p> <p>He moves to Toledo after working as an engineer in Philip II's court.</p>
1565	<p>Juanelo concludes the first agreement with the City of Toledo to build an artifice to supply the city with water from the River Tagus.</p>
1567-1568	<p>Pius V, Guglielmo Gonzaga and the Republic of Venice award him three letters patent.</p>
1569	<p>The artifice is concluded, raising a greater flow of water from the river (around Alcántara Bridge) to the city's fortress than stipulated in the agreement.</p> <p>The king appoints him chief administrator of Ocaña Prison.</p> <p>Juan de Austria visits the artifice at Toledo.</p>
1575	<p>The agreement to build a second artifice is concluded.</p>
1579	<p>Juanelo participates in the Gregorian calendar reform. His handwritten report is custodied by the Vatican Library.</p>
1580	<p>Juanelo issues a report on Tibi Dam at Alicante.</p>
1581	<p>The second artifice is commissioned.</p>
1585	<p>Juanelo Turriano makes his will on 11 June and dies at Toledo 2 days later. He is buried there, in Carmen Convent.</p>