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Oration “Advenisse te citius” of Pope Pius II (December 1459). Edited and translated by Michael v. Cotta-Schönberg. 6th version. (Orations of Enea Silvio Piccolomini / Pope Pius II; 53)

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Michael Cotta-Schønberg. Oration “Advenisse te citius” of Pope Pius II (December 1459). Edited and translated by Michael v. Cotta-Schönberg. 6th version. (Orations of Enea Silvio Piccolomini / Pope Pius II; 53). 2019. hal-01185360

HAL Id: hal-01185360

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Submitted on 5 Nov 2019

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(Orations of Enea Silvio Piccolomini / Pope Pius II; 53)

Oration “*Advenisse te citius*” of Pope Pius II (December 1459). Edited and translated by Michael v. Cotta-Schönberg

6th version

2019

Abstract

In December 1459, when the business of the Congress of Mantua was almost concluded, Margrave Albrecht Achilles of Brandenburg finally arrived. He was Pope Pius II's favourite German prince. Albrecht was received and highly praised by the pope in a public audience. There is no doubt that Albrecht's appearance at the Congress of Mantova was a great comfort to the pope, and it possible that Albrecht would have accepted command of a Christian army, had one been formed.

Keywords

Enea Silvio Piccolomini; Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini; Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini; Pope Pius II; Papa Pio II; Renaissance orations; Renaissance oratory; Renaissance rhetorics; 15th century; 1459; Crusades against the Turks; Wars against the Turks; Congress of Mantua; Albrecht of Brandenburg; Albrecht Achilles of Brandenburg; Albrecht III Achilles von Brandenburg

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Foreword

In 2007, I undertook a project of publishing the Latin texts with English translations of the orations of Enea Silvio Piccolomini / Pope Pius II. Altogether 80¹ orations (including papal responses to ambassadorial addresses) are extant today, though more may still be held, unrecognized, in libraries and archives.

At a later stage the project was expanded to include ambassadors' orations to the pope, of which about 40 are presently known.

I do not, actually, plan to publish further versions of the present volume, but I do reserve the option in case I – during my future studies - come across other manuscripts containing interesting versions of the oration or if important new research data on the subject matter are published, making it appropriate to modify or expand the present text. It will therefore always be useful to check if a later version than the one the reader may have previously found via the Internet is available.

I shall much appreciate to be notified by readers who discover errors and problems in the text and translation or unrecognized quotations.

12 September 2019

MCS

¹ 81 orations, if the "*Cum animadverto*" is counted as a Piccolomini-oration, see oration "*Quam laetus*" [18], Appendix

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II. TEXT AND TRANSLATION

Appendix: Oration “*Non ulla*” of Hertnidt vom Stein to Pope Pius II (6 January 1460, Mantua)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Context¹

In late December 1459, when the business of the Congress of Mantua was almost concluded, Margrave Albrecht Achilles of Brandenburg finally arrived in Mantua. He was no stranger to the princely court of Mantua since his niece, Barbara, was the spouse of Margrave Ludovico Gonzaga. Albrecht was Pope Pius II's favourite German prince and one whom he thought might be an excellent commander of a joint European army against the Turks.²

In his *Commentarii*, Pius wrote briefly about him and his visit, adding:

When he came to Mantua, the Cardinal of San Pietro³ left the ranks⁴ and went out to meet him. The pope received him at a public audience and showered him with praise for his prompt and generous promises of support against the Turks. He also presented him with a thousand ducats and two horses from Puglia. As part of the festivities for Epiphany, he awarded him the sword which was traditionally granted to the most worthy secular prince present at Christmas, as well as a cap adorned with pearls.^{5 6}

Voigt wrote:

Der letzte, der nach Mantua kam, war der Liebling des Papstes unter den deutschen Fürsten, das Haupt und das Schwert der kaiserlichen Partei, Markgraf Albrecht von Brandenburg. ... Im öffentlichem Consistorium versprach Albrecht mit grossherzigem Feuer seine Hülfe im Kampfe gegen die Ungläubigen, der Mann nach dem Herze des Papstes, wie er dastand, straff und fest an Gestalt, das kühne Antlitz von der Sonne gebrannt und von Narben eher geziert als gestellt. Gerade auf diesen Fürsten hatte Pius immer ein merkwürdiges Vertrauen gesetzt ...⁷

There is no doubt, that Albrecht's appearance at the Congress of Mantua was a great comfort to the pope, and it possible that Albrecht would have accepted command of a German crusade army had one been formed, but it was not, neither in Mantua nor later.

¹ CO, III, 45 (Meserve, II, pp. 190-193); Picotti, pp. 292-293; Voigt, IV, pp. 104-105

² Pastor, II, p. 68

³ The German Cardinal Nikolaus von Kues

⁴ "extra ordinem": instead of "left the ranks", I should prefer the translation "as an extraordinary gesture" / MCS

⁵ CO, III, 45 (Meserve, II, pp. 190-193). Rainaldus, ad ann. 1459, nr. 73

⁶ The visit is not mentioned by Pius' contemporary biographers, Campano and Platina, see Zimolo

⁷ Voigt, IV, pp. 104-105

The pope received Albrecht in a public meeting (*publico auditorio*), where the Dean of Bamberg, Hertnidt vom Stein, gave the oration “*Non ullam*”¹ on Albrecht’s behalf, and the pope replied with the oration “*Advenisse te citius*”. Later, on the Feast of Epiphany, the pope gave the margrave the papal sword, traditionally bestowed at Christmas on a secular prince. This may indicate that Albrecht arrived after Christmas day, otherwise the sword would traditionally have been granted to him on that day. That the public reception and the bestowal of the papal sword were separate events, is shown by the wording in the *Commentarii: Pontifex in auditorio publico eum excepit laudavitque magnificis verbis*² ... *In festo vero Epiphaniae ... ense ... et pilleum ... inter solemnia dedit.*

2. Themes

In the oration the pope expressed his great satisfaction at the margrave’s arrival.

He claimed that the margrave’s energy and leadership skills were such that he could personally ensure that there would be peace in Germany, allowing the promised German army to be gathered.

He complimented him on his military skills, acquired and demonstrated in many wars.

But such wars, against other Christians – the pope said – necessarily brought guilt for the crimes of war, slaughtering of innocents, rape of women, burning of monasteries etc.

All these sins would be expiated if the Margrave joined the crusade.

3. Date, place, audience and format

The oration was probably delivered in the last week of 1459.

¹ Bibl. Apostolica Vaticana / Ottobon. Lat. 905, ff. 52r-53r

² Oration “*Advenisse te citius*” [53]

According to the Ottobon. Lat. 905, f. 52r, the oration on behalf of Albrecht was delivered by Hertnidt vom Stein after the solemn mass on the Feast of Epiphany, 6 January 1460, i.e. in connection with the bestowal of the papal sword. But since the pope's own description of the events in the *Commentarii* (see above) clearly distinguishes between the reception of the margrave in a consistory where he praised him, evidently in response to an ambassadorial address on behalf of the margrave, either this dating is erroneous, or the pope's memory may have faltered. For the purpose of the present edition, the date of late December is retained, and the date of Hertnidt's oration in the Ottobon. 951 is considered to be erroneous.

The audience consisted of the cardinals, ambassadors, and members of the papal court present in Mantua and other participants in the congress.

The format was a papal oration from the throne, in reply to an address made on behalf of the margrave (*Probamus, quae tuo nomine dicta sunt*, sect. 1)

4. Text¹

The oration is included in a special Collection of Responses of Pope Pius II (1460)² largely consisting of responses to addresses by ambassadors, presently known to be extant in five manuscripts:

4.1. Manuscripts³

- **Lucca / Biblioteca Capitolare Feliniana**
544, ff. 182v-183v (**G**) *
- **Archivio Segreto Vaticano**
Arm. XXXII 1, ff. 69r-71r (**J**) *
- **Roma / Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana**

¹ Concerning the textual transmission of Pius II's orations, see *Collected orations of Pope Pius*, vol. 1, ch. 5

² See *Collected Orations of Pope Pius II*, vol. 1, sect. 5.1.2.

³ Manuscripts for which an orthographical profile is given in *Collected orations of Pope Pius II*, vol. 11, are marked with an asterisk

Barb. lat. 1499, ff. 84r-86r
Barb. lat. 1602, ff. 106r-108v
Chis. J.VII.251, ff. 181v-182r **(H)** *

The Chisianus is the eldest of the five and identical with or very close to the oration as actually delivered by Pius.

4.2. Editions

The oration was published by Mansi twice:

- Mansi, Giovanni: *Ad concilia Veneto-Labbeana Supplementum. Sanctorum conciliorum et decretorum collectio nova: seu collectionis conciliorum Supplementum*. 6 vols. Luca: ex typographia Josephi salani, & Vincentii Junctinii, 1748-1752 // V, coll. 303-304
[Based on the ms. in Lucca, G]
- Pius II: *Orationes politicae et ecclesiasticae*. Ed. Giovanni Domenico Mansi. 3 vols. Lucca: Benedini, 1755-1759 // II, pp. 190-192
[Based on the ms. in Lucca, G]

4.3 Present edition

For principles of edition (incl. orthography) and translation, see *Collected Orations of Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini / Pope Pius II*, vol. 1, ch. 9-10.

Text:

The present edition is based on the manuscripts from Lucca, the Archivio Segreto Vaticano and the Chisianus, with the Chisianus as the lead manuscript.

Pagination:

Pagination is from the lead manuscript.

5. Sources¹

In this oration, three direct or indirect quotations have been identified: one from the Bible, one from a classical source (Homer), and one from a medieval source (Innocent III).

6. Bibliography

Annales ecclesiastici ab anno MCXCVIII ubi Card. Baronius desinit. Auct. Odoricus Raynaldus. Tom. XVIII-XIX. Roma: Varesius, 1659-1663²

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Pius II: *Commentarii rerum memorabilium quae suis temporibus contigerunt.* [1464]

- Pius II: *Commentarii rerum memorabilium quae suis temporibus contigerunt.* Ed. A van Heck. II vols. Città del Vaticano: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1984 (Studi e testi; 312-313)
- Pius II: *Commentaries.* Ed. M. Meserve and M. Simonetta. Vols. 1 ff. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2003 ff.

¹ On Piccolomini's use of sources in general, see *Collected orations of Enea Silvio Piccolomini / Pope Pius II*, ch. 8.

² References to the *Annales* are usually given in this form: (e.g.) **Rainaldus, ad ann. 1459, nr. 67** (without reference to a specific edition). In the bibliographies of the individual orations, the first edition is usually listed, but the Theiner edition is actually the preferred one since it is the easiest available on the web

Pius II: *Orationes*. [1436-1464]

- Pius II: *Orationes politicae et ecclesiasticae*. Ed. Giovanni Domenico Mansi. 3 vols. Lucca: Benedini, 1755-1759
- *Collected Orations of Pope Pius II*. Edited and translated by Michael v. Cotta-Schönberg. 12 vols. Copenhagen, 2019-2020

Voigt, Georg: *Enea Silvio de' Piccolomini als Papst Pius der Zweite und sein Zeitalter*. 3 vols. Berlin, 1856-63

Zimolo, Giulio C. (ed.): *Le vite di Pio II di Giovanni Antonio Campano e Bartolomeo Platina*. Bologna, 1964. (Rerum Italicarum Scriptores; t. III, p. II)

7. Sigla and abbreviations

G = Lucca / Biblioteca Capitolare Feliniana / 544

H = Roma / Biblioteca Apostolic Vaticana / Chis. J.VII.251

J = Roma / Archivio Segreto Vaticano / Arm. XXXII 1

Abbreviations

CO = Pius II: *Commentarii rerum memorabilium quae suis temporibus contigerunt*. [1464]

HA = Eneas Silvius Piccolomini: *Historia Austriasis*. Teil 1: Einleitung von Martin Wagendorfer. 1. Redaktion ed. von Julia Knödler. Teil 2: 2./3, ed. Martin Wagendorfer. 2 vols. Hannover, 2009. (Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum. Nova Series; 24)

HB = Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini: *Historia Bohemica*. Herausg. J. Hejnic & H. Rothe. 2 vols. Köln, 2005. (Bausteine zur slavischen Philologie und Kulturgeschichte. Neue Folge. Reihe B; 20)

MA = Pius II: *Orationes politicae et ecclesiasticae*. Ed. Giovanni Domenico Mansi. 3 vols. Lucca: Benedini, 1755-1759

MPL = Migne, Jacques-Paul: *Patrologia latina*. 217 vols. 1841-1865

RTA = Deutsche Reichstagsakten

WO = *Der Briefwechsel des Eneas Silvius Piccolomini*. Hrsg. von Rudolf Wolkan. 3 vols. Wien, 1909-1918

Decretum = *Decretum magistri Gratiani*. Ed. Lipsiensis secunda. Eds. A.L. Richter & A. Friedberg. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1879

Epistolarium = Enee Silvii Piccolominei *Epistolarium Seculare*. Ed. A. van Heck. Città del Vaticano, 2007

Rainaldus = *Annales ecclesiastici ab anno MCXCVIII ubi Card. Baronius desinit*. Auct. Odoricus Raynaldus. Tom. XVIII-XIX. Roma: Varesius, 1659-1663

Reject = *Reject Aeneas, accept Pius : Selected letters of Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini (Pope Pius II)*. Intr. and transl. by T.M. Izbicki *et al.* Washington, D.C., 2006

II. TEXT AND TRANSLATION

Ad Albertum marchionem Brandenburgensem

[1] {181v} Advenisse te citius, dilectissime fili, et optavisse quidem, et rebus gerendis nostro iudicio non parum conduxisset. Sed curasti¹, ne bellum civile inter Alemannos exoriretur: non minus reipublicae profuisti, quam si hic affuisses. Venisti tamen modo et omnes difficultates superasti. Nulla te potuerunt impedire impedimenta, quominus nostro desiderio² satisfaceres. Neque fluminibus, neque montibus retineri vera caritas³ potest. Et praesentia tua et verbis tuis mirum in modum nos recreas. Probamus, quae tuo nomine dicta sunt, et consilia tua non aliter quam viri prudentis et qui multa viderit et probaverit, amplectenda esse ducimus, de quibus tecum seorsum agemus.

[2] Verum quia natio germanica, ex qua tu ortus es, incluta et potens, in⁴ expeditionem contra Turcos obeundam duo et XL⁵ millia pugnatorum Christianae religioni pollicita est, ut hoc fiat, quod promissum est, duo necessaria esse videmus: unum, ut pax proximo anno Norimbergae⁶ composita stabilis sit, {182r} et nihil novi discidii⁷ suboriri sinatur, neque enim aliter educi exercitus posset. Alterum, ut ad cogendas copias ingens studium et diligentia solers adhibeatur. Utrumque in te situm est. Si voles, pacata erunt omnia, nec deerit validus contra Turcos exercitus, ubi tua solertia incubuerit. Novimus studium et diligentiam tuam: omnia fiunt quamvis difficillima, ubi tu⁸ animum intenderis. Age igitur, erige mentem, et his te rebus accinge, quae te possunt beatum et immortalem reddere. Multa hactenus bella gessisti: in Franconia, quae tibi patria est, in Misna, in Saxonia, in Bohemia, in Slesia, in Polonia, in Hungaria, in Austria, in Bavaria, in Svevia: nulla regio in Germania est tui non plena sudoris. A teneris, ut ajunt, unguiculis, versatus in armis adeo clarum gessisti militem et deinde ducem, ut non ab re Theutonicum te Achillem quidam nominaverunt. Tulisti saepe optima ex hoste spolia. Saepe vallum, saepe murum primus hostilem ascendisti. Erexisti pluribus in locis victoriarum trophaea, et ex manubiis⁹ hostium tua templa ditasti. Si cujuspian nostri temporis viri victura est fama, tua profecto victura est. Injuriam enim scriptores tuo nomini fecerint, nisi te priscis aequaverint, quos Graecia et quos Roma miratur¹⁰, belli ducibus.

¹ sed curasti : securitati J

² nostro desiderio : desiderio nostro G

³ retineri vera caritas : vera caritas retineri G

⁴ omit. J

⁵ XLta G

⁶ proximo anno Norimbergae : Norimbergae proximo anno G

⁷ dissidii G, J

⁸ cum G

⁹ manibus G

¹⁰ mirantur J

To Margrave Albrecht of Brandenburg

[1] Beloved son, We had really hoped that you would arrive earlier, and We believe that it would have greatly facilitated the matter at hand. But since you were endeavoring to prevent a civil war in Germany, you have benefited the [Christian] Commonwealth as much as if you had been present here. But now you have arrived and surmounted all difficulties. No barriers could prevent you from fulfilling Our wish. True charity cannot be held back by rivers or mountains. Your presence and your words are a tremendous comfort to Us. We approve of what was said in your name, and We wholeheartedly accept your advice as being from a wise man who has seen and experienced much,¹ and We shall discuss it separately with you.

[2] The glorious and mighty German nation, from which you come, has promised 42.000 soldiers to the expedition for the Christian religion against the Turks. We consider two things to be necessary for the fulfilment of this promise: the first is the stability of the Peace of Nürnberg from last year, and that a new conflict be not allowed to break out. Otherwise an army cannot be mobilized. The second is that great energy and careful diligence be shown in gathering the troops. Both depend on you. If you will, all will be at peace. And if you show diligence, a strong army against the Turks will not be lacking. We know your energy and your diligence: if you apply your mind, all – and even the most difficult – things will happen [as you wish]. Therefore, act, apply yourself to this task, and avail yourself of those things that can make you happy and immortal. Until now you have conducted many wars: in Franconia, your fatherland; in Meissen, in Saxony, in Bohemia, in Silesia, in Poland, in Hungary, in Austria, in Bavaria and in Swabia. There is no region in Germany where you have not sweated and toiled. You have been at war ever since your tender years², first as a splendid soldier, later as a commander. It is not without reason that some have called you the German Achilles.³ Often you took spoils from the enemy. Often you were the first climb up the rampart and the enemy's walls. Many are the places where you have raised memorials of victory, and you have enriched your temples with the spoils from your enemies. If there is anybody today whose fame will last, it is certainly you. An author would insult your name if he did not compare it to the generals of Antiquity, admired by Greece and Rome.

¹ Cf. Homer: *Odyssey*, 1.1

² "unguiculis"

³ Indeed, Pius himself was the first to call him so

[3] Verum quamvis te justa secutum bella putemus, inter Christianos tamen hactenus proeliatu es, quod difficile sine peccato fieri potest. Saepe innocens sanguis {182v} effunditur, interveniunt puellarum et nuptarum raptus. Dum superbit impius, incenditur pauper, diripiuntur ecclesiae, monasteria incenduntur, divina et humana miscentur. Apud victorem raro moderatio magis quam libido vindictae potest. Multa urgent conscientiam tuam, non dubitamus: non potuisti non laedere multos.

[4] At haec expiare Turconico bello facile poteris. *Pugnasti pro mundo hactenus; pugna nunc pro Christo. Pugnasti pro corpore; pugna nunc pro anima. Pugnasti pro fragili et caduca gloria; pugna nunc pro immortalis et aeterna laude.* Exerce te in hoc¹ bello, in quo possis omnes veteris culpa maculas expurgare, et te gratum creatori tuo reddere. {183v} Age, amplectere volenti animo hanc expeditionem, in qua si te armatum esse senserimus, magnam victoriae fiduciam capiemus. Nam te alterum in proelio David futurum speramus, de quo canebant, quia *Saul mille et David X millia stravisset hostium.* Tua persona pro magno nobis erit exercitu, et in te alterum Judam Macchabaeum, aut alterum Samsonem esse censebimus. Confortare igitur et esto robustus, et cum redieris ad fratres tuos, Germaniae proceres, stude, ut sedatis domesticis contentionibus, si quae pullulant, exercitus, qui promissus est, in Germania conflatur, et in hostes ducatur. Reliqua dominus deus pro sua misericordia felicia esse praestabit. Amen.

¹ in hoc : hoc in J

[3] We believe that the wars you have conducted were just, but still you have been fighting Christians which easily leads to sin. Often the blood of innocents is shed, and girls and married women are raped. While the wicked glory, the poor are burnt, churches are robbed, monasteries set on fire, and the divine is getting mixed up with the human. For victors the thirst for revenge is more important than moderation. So, We do not doubt that many things must be burdening your conscience: you could not avoid harming many.

[4] But all these [sins] you may easily expiate through the Turkish war. *Until now you have been fighting for the world: now fight for Christ. You have been fighting for the body: now fight for the soul. You have been fighting for a fragile and vain glory: now fight for immortal and eternal honour.*¹ Exert yourself in this war in which you may wash away all the stains of old guilt and make yourself pleasing to your Lord. Do act, and do generously accept this crusade. If We see you armed for it, We shall have great hopes for victory. For We hope that you will be another David in battle, about whom they sang that *Saul slew his thousands, and David his ten thousands.*² Your person will count as much as a great army. We shall consider you to be another Judas Machabee or another Samson. So, be brave and strong, and when you return to your brothers, the German nobles, please endeavour to settle internal conflicts, if any are still festering, and to gather the promised army in Germany and lead it against the enemies. In his mercy, the Lord God will make all else go well. Amen.

¹ Innocentius III: *Registrum*, 11: 230 (MPL 215: 1545): *Pugnastis fortassis hactenus pro gloria transitoria, pugnate iam pro gloria sempiterna. Pugnastis pro corpore, pugnate pro anima. Pugnastis pro mundo, pugnate pro Deo*

² 1. Kings, 18, 7

Appendix: Oration “*Non ullah*” of Hertnidt vom Stein¹ to Pope Pius II (6 January 1460, Mantua)

¹ Herdnidt vom Stein (c. 1427 -1491): Chancellor of Margrave Albrecht Achilles of Brandenburg, and later Dean at the Cathedral of Bamberg. See Thumser. Various latinized forms of his name are documented in contemporary sources, Hertnidus (Thumser, p. 7), Hartungus (Thumser, p. 10), H[e]rtinidus (Thumser, p. 15), Herthnidus (Thumser, p. 18), Hernildus (Thumser, p. 20), Hertindum (Longolius, p. 93)

Appendix: Oration “*Non ullah*” of Hertnidt vom Stein¹ to Pope Pius II (December 1459, Mantua)

According to Matthias Thumser, Hertnidt vom Stein arrived at the Papal Court, then residing in Siena, probably in the beginning of March 1459, to present Margrave Albrecht Achilles’ declaration of obedience to the new pope. Afterwards, he stayed with the court and followed the pope to Mantua.² He left Mantua before September 1459. Thumser does not mention him as a companion to Albrecht Achilles von Brandenburg, when this prince came to Mantua towards the end of December 1459: *Nur kurze Zeit darauf und wahrscheinlich entgegen den Instruktionen seines Herrn verliess er Mantua und die Kurie und machte sich auf den Weg nach Bamberg ... So musste der Fürstenkongress im September desselben Jahres seine Beratungen ohne ihn aufnehmen. ... Obwohl Markgraf Albrecht um die Jahreswende doch noch persönlich nach Mantua kam un auch er feierlich seine Mitwirkung beim Kreuzzug gegen die Türken beteuerte, blieben Taten letztlich aus.*³

That Hertnidt vom Stein actually accompanied Albrecht Achilles on his journey to Mantua has been confirmed by Thumser in a personal communication of 30 June 2019.⁴

Among the other orations of Hertnidt vom Stein are his *De rectoralis dignitatis acceptatione et pro ipse honoris gratiarum actione* (Thumser, p. 19), and an oration to Emperor Friedrich III in the matter of the succession conflict in Stettin (Thumser, p. 193).

¹ Hertnidt vom Stein (c. 1427 -1491): Chancellor of Margrave Albrecht Achilles of Brandenburg, and later Dean at the Cathedral of Bamberg. See Thumser. Various latinized forms of his name are documented in contemporary sources, Hertnidus (Thumser, p. 7), Hartungus (Thumser, p. 10), H[e]rtinidus (Thumser, p. 15), Herthnidus (Thumser, p. 18), Hernildus (Thumser, p. 20), Hertindum (Longolius, p. 93)

² Thumser, pp. 36 ff.

³ Thumser, pp. 41-42

⁴ *Man muss sich den zeitlichen Ablauf nun wohl folgendermaßen vorstellen: Hertnidt brach nach dem 23. Juli 1459 von Mantua nach Bamberg auf, sicherte sich dort seine päpstliche Provision und erhielt am 16. August Kanonikat und Dekanat. Das war eine flotte Reise, erscheint aber durchaus möglich. Einige Monate später kehrte er, nun zusammen mit dem Markgrafen, nach Mantua zurück und hielt dort die Rede. Die Annahme, dass er zwischendurch in Bamberg war, stützt seine Bezeichnung als Dekan in der Überschrift zur Rede.*

Manuscript

- Roma / Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana
Ottob. 905, ff. 52r-53r

Literature

Longolius, Paul Daniel: *Sichere Nachrichten von Brandenburgculmbach ...* Achter Theil. 1759

Thumser, Matthias: *Hertnidt vom Stein (ca. 1427-1491). Bamberger Domdekan und markgräflich-brandenburgischer Rat. Karriere zwischen Kirche und Fürstendienst.* Neustadt, 1989. (Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft für fränkische Geschichte. Reihe IX; 38)

Oratio habita per venerabilem et eximium doctorem dominum Hertardum de Lapide, decanum Parmbergensem, praesente illustri domino Alberto, Marchione Brandiburgensi, nomine et vice dignationis suae in ecclesia cathedrali in die epiphaniae immediate post missam celebratam per reverendum dominum cardinalem Rothomagensem

[1] {52r} Non ullam, pontifex alme, huic principi meo negligentiam assignabis, si, ut summo opere exoptabat, tuam tam cito haud adierit sanctitatem. Non profecto Arpinati¹ illa explicari posset lingua, quanto desiderio quantaque gratia ac diligentia videre te et coram alloqui concupierit, cum praesertim se eum profiteatur, qui pro innata tibi humanitate et singulari virtute magis tibi quam sibimetipsi debere soleat. Nonnullorum enim, qui potius bello quam pace gaudent, impedimento detentus ab itinere hucusque ad te revocatus defecit. Suam tamen in te mirificam oboedientiam, devotionem et affectum singularem demonstrare cupiens, gubernandae² patriae causa postposita, uxoriae affectionis zelo semoto³ ac cunctis suis, quae permaxima sunt, negotiis posthabitis, bello nunc paene fulminantem patriam deserere et tuae sacratissimae beatitudinis pedes promptus petere non dubitavit.

[2] Ignosces igitur, alme pontifex, potissimum mihi, qui ista oratoria arte omnino nudus in medio adire haud dubitaverim. Non enim temeraria honoris ambitio aut major gloria quaedam⁴ ad hoc me compulit, sed potius huius principis mei de me siquidem bene meriti officiorum magnitudo, cum equidem pro singularibus virtutibus suis et animi magnitudine obnoxium me etiam atque etiam profiteor. Porrecta igitur fronte accipies, accipies – inquam – barbaram hanc potius orationem quam luculentam. Non enim ex iisdem orta est locis, ubi tenuiori – ut ajunt – Minerva, sed potius pinguiori homines erudiri solent. Me enim abunde satis dixisse puto, sed oratorio isto dicendi genere derelicto huius principis mei tantum denudavero tibi voluntatem, cum igitur, clementissime pontifex, qualem vides, offero.

[3] Cujus animi magnitudo, corporis vires {52v} in rebus agendis, consilium in capiendis, administratio in gerendis, perseverantia ac labor haud umquam in eo, quod exoptaveras, tuae defuerint sanctitati. Non enim, ut nonnulli facere consueverunt, verborum prolixione homines sibi conciliare solet, sed quod semel dixerit, id regere vehementer exoptat.

¹ I.e. Cicero, who was born in Arpinum

² gubernande cod.

³ scemoto cod.

⁴ quendam cod.

[4] Primus igitur tibi, alme pontifex, immensas suo nomine et ago et habeo gratias, qui pro tua singulari in eum pietate postquam negotiorum, quorum te gratia in hanc urbem recipere et Christiani nominis principes accersiri voluisti, salubrem deliberationem fecisti, ut ipsum iter jam agentem intellexisti, in hos dies operiri eum dignatus es. Verum etsi non tanti se meriti aut dignitatis esse cognoscat, adauctae tamen affectionis et paternae tuae in eum pietatis officia, quibus eum adhuc te in minoribus existente fovebas, mirum in modum jucundum reddidere. Exhortantur etiam eum et sibi animum adjungent accumulatissime tibi attributae virtutes non tibi solum, sed apostolicae sedi et universae Christianae religioni plurimum congratulari te hac nostra tempestate in summi apostolatus apicem deductum esse, cum Christianae fidei necessitati magna virtute, ingenti animo, plurimo labore succurrendum sit atque prae ceteris in utramque partem exercitatus et tam pii operis percupidus omnium iudicio comprobatus haberis.

[5] Non sane latet principem hunc meum, quanto consiliorum pondere, quanta animi magnitudine, quanta prudentia ac fortitudine, cum te Germani tenerent regiones, reipublicae et Romani praesulatus auctoritatis ferventissimum amatorem, eruditissimum expertissimumque advocatum et procuratorem exhibueris. Hac consilia principum, hic regum conventus, hic urbium concursus ac potentatum et nobilium plebeorumque exercitus aderant, quibus omnibus operae et sollicitudines tuae non deerant, propter quod primus in aula Caesareae majestatis veneraberis.

[6] Fuit nonnumquam et hic princeps¹ majus consiliorum tuorum particeps. Saepenumero audivit te cum summa animi admiratione inflexibiles Germanorum animos singulari eloquentia exorantem in tuam sententiam duxisse. Et ut ex reliquis unum, quorum tamen princeps ipse plurima saepe solet ex innumeris virtutibus tuis recensere, commemorem quam divino eloquio in Francfordensi contione cum de expeditione contra inimicos Christi provide ageretur, eorum principum et legatorum, qui aderant, animos in commiserationem commoveras, ut neminem ipsorum hic audiveris, qui non se adiutorem hujus profectus sanctae adversus Christianae gentis turbatores profiterentur. Multa denique commemorare solet, quae tua prudentia consilio, auctoritate, cura, gratia et sollicitudine in catholicae fidei utilitatem ac sedis tuae auctoritatem et conservandam et augendam ingenii tui subtilitate persuadendi acumen obtinueris, dicendi faciendique sollertia fueris consecutus.

[7] Jure igitur cum universa Christianorum plebe gaudendum sibi esse arbitratur eum pontificem, cunctorum moderatorem in terris et coadjutorem Dei creatum esse, qui priusquam dignitatem fuerit consecutus, eam prae cunctis tuebatur. Et veluti bonus imperator exercitus non nisi virtute bellandi expertus {53r} et ex multis laudabiliter consecutis victoriis comprobatus² diligitur, sic te quoque, qui inter tantos vitae fluctuosas undique procellas et sirenarum cantus naufragae paene

¹ Albrecht von Brandenburg

² comprobatis cod.

naviculae Petri succurrebas ejusque nonnumquam gubernatori ferens auxilium, temone appenso in solidum, adjutabas producere portum, non injuria uti vigilem et expertum nauclerum in summum gubernatorem delectum hac in parte salubriter Romanae sedi consultum esse vehementer exultat, quod ad hujus tuae profectionis in hanc urbem desideratam utilitas ...¹ testatur.

[8] Praeclara haec sunt et infinita, quae de ingenti virtutum tuarum ac meritorum acervo enervari possent, quae subticenda mihi potius esse censeo, quam ex multis pauca in modum referre, ne tenuiter referendo odiosus me potius reddam quam attentum. Hoc jure me dixisse velim pro singularissimis virtutibus tuis et mira in omnes pietate.

[9] Se² satis atque satis obnoxium tibi profiteri, testis enim mihi potest esse tota Germania, quanto labore, industria ac diligentia insudaveris³. Ac compositis quamplurimis Germaniae partium dissidiis ipsa quieta esset et tibi, ut te exoptare cognoscebat catholico more oboedientiam reddere non denegaret.

[10] Testes mihi praeterea esse possunt oratores tui, quos cum bellorum furor insonaret et *quadripedante putrem sonitu quateret ungula campum*⁴ nostris in regionibus esse voluisti, qui luce clarius cernere poterant non absque gravi jactura sua cum paci consultasse, cum si bellum illud prosecutus fuisset⁵, se victore palmam in manibus habere cognoscent. Videbat enim bellum illud, quod tum imminebat, tuae deliberationi impedimento fore. Quare tamquam oboediens filius paci manum imposuit furentemque bello Alamaniam totam quiescere cooperatus est.

[11] Testis est mihi – quod quidem potissimum arbitror – praesentia sua. Non enim tot aut frigora aut venti aut pluviae aut nives aut tot bellorum discrimina eum tenuere quin, ut toto affectabat animo, te peteret.

[12] Veram itaque, alme pontifex, morem, qui magis commendari tibi quam laudari voluit. Accipe igitur principem ipsum ex innata bonitate et commendandum in sedem tuam et devotionem et operibus fidelem et multa virtute approbatum, qui postquam a tua sanctitate accersitus ad hanc urbem extitit, etsi parum utilitatis praesentia sua afferre cognosceret ad eam rem, quam se consequi arbitratur. Voluit tamen⁶ inter ea impedimenta et varia pericula quibus hactenus

¹ one word illegible

² Albrecht von Brandenburg

³ insudaverit cod.

⁴ Vergilius: *Aeneis*, 8.596

⁵ Albrecht von Brandenburg

⁶ tantum cod.

detentus fuit, ut tua potuit clementia jamdudum novisse partimque ab eo semotis¹ arbitris intelliget tibi morem gererere, etsi in eam deliberationem incidit, quam salubriter conclusam intelligit, tametsi nihil consultatio sua praeter divina illa ingenia, quae ex tua diligentia ad eam rem et exquisita et audita sunt, afferre posset. Nam quod suae fuerit sententiae, novit sanctitas tua, ipsum in Franckfordensi conventu², cum simul imperiales collegae fuere, edidisse juxta³ facultatem suam offerre se ad tam sanctam expeditionem praesto esse. Et futuris non deerit diebus legatis tuis in Nurembergensi dieta secundum facultatem personae et dominorum suorum et cooperari et efficere, quod tibi placitum et Christianae religioni utile videbitur.

¹ scemotis cod.

² continue cod.

³ tantum *add.* cod