Bartolomeo Platina: Lives of the Popes
Paul II
An Intermediate Reader of Renaissance Latin
Latin Text with Running Vocabulary and Commentary

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Introduction

1. The need for a student edition of Platina’s Paul II

Renaissance Latin has become a burgeoning field. The historical importance and literary quality of Renaissance Latin (or Neo-Latin, as it is also called) is more apparent than ever. As the field has grown, its scholarly resources have grown as well. The I Tatti series has been publishing facing Latin/English editions (similar to Loebs), and many scholars have been making critical editions of the texts that have never been edited. Four major handbooks have appeared in the last four years: Brill’s Encyclopaedia of the Neo-Latin World, the Oxford Handbook of Neo-Latin, the Geschichte der neulateinischen Literatur, and the Guide to Neo-Latin Literature. Pedagogical resources have not kept pace.

There is an almost shocking lack of tools for intermediate Latinists and those who teach them. The bilingual I Tatti volumes represent a big step forward in making Renaissance Latin texts available, but they lack grammatical and lexical explanations. Moreover, many teachers (and students) find it counter-productive to be looking constantly at a translation as they try to read the Latin. As for texts geared specifically toward intermediate readers of Latin, they can be counted on one hand.1 Given the abundance and variety of Latin works from the Renaissance, these few (excellent) editions seem a small party. Many students would enjoy reading Latin from the Renaissance, and many teachers would enjoy bringing it into the classroom. Such Latinists form the primary audience for this text. There may also be some scholars and students of the Renaissance who have only a basic level of Latin, and it is hoped that they too might find it to be of some use.

For the Latinist interested in expanding her base of knowledge to include humanism and the Renaissance, there are few better texts than Platina’s Life of Paul II. The Paul II is part of Platina’s larger Lives of the Popes, which was a kind of “national history” (to abuse the term) for the Renaissance Papacy.2 Platina’s Paul

1 A few notable examples: the Bryn Mawr Latin Commentaries series has editions of Petrarch’s Selected Letters (2002, ed. C. Kallendorf) and Erasmus’s Praise of Folly (1991, ed. J. Collins); Bolchazy-Carducci has a Latin of New Spain reader (2016, ed. R. Williams) and the Introduction to Latin Prose Composition, from Antiquity to the Renaissance (2004, ed. Minkova and Tunberg) and Sophron has The Neo-Latin Reader (2016, M. Riley).

2 Anthony D’Elia is producing a version of the Lives of the Popes (in three volumes) for I Tatti (see bibliography), whose completion we eagerly await. We felt that an intermediate reader, with grammatical aids and without a translation, would still have its own value.
Bartolomeo Platina

Introduces readers to key institutions like the Papal Curia and the Roman Academy. The text is animated by the controversies stemming from the rediscovery of classical literature. These controversies involve such issues as homoeroticism, republicanism, and disputes about the immortality of the soul.

In Platina’s telling, the defining controversy of Paul’s pontificate was his conflict with the humanists of Rome. Paul imprisoned and tortured the members of the Roman Academy, accusing them of treason and heresy. The humanists were eventually freed, and among them was Platina himself, Paul’s future biographer. A remarkable aspect of Platina’s Paul II is that the author himself is a character in the story. Indeed, the biographer’s conflicts with his subject frame the narrative. The story begins with Paul’s dismissal of Platina and the other abbreviatores (many of them humanists) from the Papal Curia; the climax of the Life is the confrontation between the biographer and his subject over the meaning and value of humanism, and over its compatibility with Christianity.

2. Bartolomeo Platina and his clash with Paul II

Bartolomeo Sacchi (1421-1481) took the name “Platina” from his hometown of Piadena. He spent four years as a mercenary, serving under the condottieri Francesco Sforza and Niccolò Piccinino. Platina subsequently studied and taught in Mantua at the school that Vittorino da Feltre had started a generation earlier. There he developed a relationship with the ruling Gonzaga family, whose members would act as his patrons throughout his life. Platina next went to Florence in order to improve his Greek by studying under John Argyropoulos. In 1462 he came to Rome where he bought a position as an abbreviator.

It was Platina’s work as an abbreviator that first brought him into conflict with Paul II. The abbreviators worked in the chancery (Cancellaria Apostolica), where they had a role in the drafting of papal bulls (litterae apostolicae). The practice of buying and selling (non-spiritual) positions had been steadily becoming more prevalent in the Papal Curia, as it had in secular courts as well. Platina had been hired by Pope Pius II (born Enea Silvio Piccolomini), who was himself a humanist and who, in taking the name Pius, became Pius Aeneas (Enea). Paul II (Pietro Barbo), who succeeded Pius II in 1464, dismissed the abbreviators whom Pius had hired. They would be reimbursed what they had paid for the office, but they

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3 This treatment owes much to Bauer (2006: 1-88), who provides a thorough study of Platina’s life and works, and to D’Elia (2009), who focuses more specifically on Platina’s clash with Paul II.

4 Condottieri were mercenary generals, many of whom were feudal lords in their own right.

5 For a more thorough background on the Papal Curia and the positions taken by humanists, see D’Amico 1983: 19-37.
were stripped of their jobs. Platina was furious. He tried to bring Paul to trial and, failing that, threatened to call a Church council. The Council of Constance (1414-1418) had deposed three popes, ending the Western Schism, which some saw as a precedent for the superiority of councils over popes (a position called “conciliarism”). Paul responded by imprisoning Platina in Castel Sant’Angelo, though Platina was released four months later through the intercession of Cardinal Francesco Gonzaga, who had been his student in Mantua.

Platina’s second, and more serious, clash with Paul came four years later. This clash was bound up with his involvement in the Roman Academy. Platina was one of the leading members of the Roman Academy, which was an informal group of men who shared an interest in ancient Rome, its language, and its material remains. The Academy had been started by Pomponio Leto, who had come to Rome to study under Lorenzo Valla. Valla was the humanist who had used his philological skill to expose the Donation of Constantine as a forgery. Leto himself later became a professor at the University of Rome. Another major figure in the Roman Academy was Filippo Buonaccorsi, also known as Callimachus. Academy members met in Leto’s home to discuss ancient literature and philosophy, as well as their own literary compositions.

Not all observers would have seen the activities of this Academy as unobjectionable. Among the poems composed, several expressed homoerotic desire, and Pomponio Leto was later arrested for sodomy in Venice. Leto also encouraged members to take on ancient Roman names, which some critics argued was a rejection of Christianity on the grounds that it was a rejection of the names of saints. Certain members of the Academy had been known to voice anti-clerical sentiments—especially Callimachus, and especially when he had been drinking.

Humanism itself, it should be stressed, was not anti-Christian in nature. Indeed, it was a thoroughly Christian phenomenon. Petrarch, who was among the earliest and most famous humanists, was a monk who took seriously his identity as a Christian. Moreover, the Papal Curia had employed many of the most prominent humanists, like Leonardo Bruni, Poggio Bracciolini, and Lorenzo Valla—all of whom served as apostolic secretaries. Humanism was a reawakening of interest in ancient Rome, especially its language and literature. A central preoccupation of humanism was the recovery of Classical Latin, which had been lost over the course of the Middle Ages. Indeed, the very idea that there is such a thing as “Classical Latin” is a notion that we owe to humanism.

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6 Platina narrates these events in chapters 12-18 of his Paul II.

7 Leto’s birth name was Giulio Sanseverino, and he himself took the name Julius Pomponius Laetus, although he is commonly referred to by the Italianized version of that name: (Giulio) Pomponio Leto. Platina recounts the accusation that using ancient names was a rejection of Christianity in chapters 56 and 66 of Paul II.
A passion for Latin was not incompatible with Christianity, yet humanists also showed a pronounced enthusiasm for other aspects of Ancient Rome, some of which were contrary to the values of fifteenth-century Christianity. Aside from the different sexual *mores* and the traditional Roman religion(s), there was also the matter of philosophy. The rediscovery of Lucretius, who presented a compelling and alluring case for ignoring the gods, was especially problematic. In addition, there was the republicanism of ancient authors. The works of Livy, Sallust, and Cicero all celebrated Rome as a republic. These sentiments would have been unwelcome to the theocratic monarchy of the Papal Curia.

In 1468, Paul received word that the members of the Roman Academy had formed a conspiracy with his enemies and were plotting his violent overthrow. It was said that they had conspired with Luca Tozzoli, an exile living in Naples, who was at that very moment hiding outside the city with armed men. Callimachus fled, and Pomponio Leto was already on trial in Venice, though he was later extradited. Platina was immediately arrested, along with other members of the Roman Academy.

Rumors of a conspiracy were not to be dismissed lightly. Paul’s uncle, Pope Eugenius IV, had to flee Rome after an uprising in 1434 and was not able to return for almost ten years. The year 1452 saw another revolt against papal rule, this time with one rebel, Stefano Porcari, explicitly articulating his motivation as a desire to return to the republican values and government of Antiquity. In 1460, just four years before Paul’s pontificate, a group of young Romans under a man named Tiburzio took control of the city while Pope Pius II was out of town.

Conspirators often relied on help from outside powers who would benefit from the pope’s downfall. In the rebellion of 1434, Francesco Sforza of Milan briefly aided the rebels, as did the *condottieri* Niccolò Fortebraccio and Niccolò Piccinino. The young rebel Tiburzio was aided by Niccolò Piccinino’s son Jacopo. Pope Paul had uneasy relationships with Naples, Venice, and France. In addition, Sultan Mehmet II had taken Constantinople in 1453, and there was a constant fear that he would go farther into Europe.

In the event, the accusation of conspiracy became less convincing when a crucial tenet proved unfounded: the exiled Luca Tozzoli had never left Naples, and he was certainly not lurking outside Rome with armed men. It may be the case that the conspiracy was real, as many scholars believe. After all, Platina certainly was not above colluding with outside powers against the pope—he had called for a council when Paul had dismissed him from his job. On the other hand, it may also be the case that the humanists’ treason had not extended beyond some complaints over drinks.² Paul, in any case, ultimately dropped the accusation of

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² For the narration of Platina’s arrest and his defense against the charge of conspiracy, see chapters 45-54.
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treason. He did not, however, release the humanists; instead, he charged them with heresy.

Platina claims that Paul charged Academy members with heresy only to keep himself from looking foolish. The reports of conspiracy had stirred a panic in the city, and the Academy members had been tortured as part of the investigation. Paul risked looking both cruel and easily frightened. Despite Platina's protestations, the humanists did have some unconventional beliefs. In Platina's telling, Paul charged them with being followers of Plato, whom (Platina points out) many Christian thinkers had found acceptable. One suspects that the charge might rather have been following Epicurus. Ultimately, Paul relented on the charge of heresy as well.

3. The Lives of the Popes

After Paul's death in 1471, Platina enjoyed more favor with his successor, Sixtus IV. It was to Sixtus that Platina dedicated his Lives of the Popes, which he wrote in the years from 1472 to 1474. The authority that Jesus bestowed on the apostle Peter (Matthew 16:18-19) was the ideological cornerstone for the papacy, since the popes saw themselves as Peter's successors. Platina takes an even more expansive view of papal succession, beginning his Lives of the Popes not with Peter but with Jesus himself.

The Lives took their inspiration most obviously from Suetonius's Lives of the Caesars, and the choice of genre was not a coincidence. When Leonardo Bruni, the humanist from the republic of Florence, had written the History of the Florentine People, he followed the model of Livy, who had recounted the history and growth of the Roman republic. Platina, instead, followed Suetonius's succession of imperial leaders, even going so far as to refer to Jesus as “the emperor of the Christians” (Vita Christi 13).

Platina's Lives was not the first collection of papal biographies. The Liber Pontificalis, which was written intermittently over hundreds of years, contained brief sketches of the popes up to Martin V (r. 1417-1431). Platina's preface to his Lives suggests that the decision to take on the project was partly due to the unpleasant (to a humanist’s eyes) Medieval Latin in which the Liber Pontificalis was written. But Platina did not merely revise the language of the Liber Pontificalis, he wrote an entirely new work, different in scope and drawing on a range of ancient and contemporary sources.

In the first print edition, from 1479, the last Life treated was that of Paul II, to which we now turn.

9 Platina narrates the accusations of heresy and defends himself in chapters 55-67.
4. Structure and content of *Paul II*

Platina’s *Paul II* is a remarkable piece of literature. It is a biography in which the main conflict in the story takes place between the protagonist and the author himself. (And Platina is nothing if not antagonistic.) Sometimes Platina’s hostility comes out in his unflattering portrayal of Paul, whom he portrays as manipulative (ch. 6-9), greedy (80), vain (71-72), and above all ignorant (2, 61-62, 65, 86). At other times, Platina becomes an actual character in the story (*Platyna*), who confronts the pope at crucial points. In one instance the two merge, and it is unclear whether the long defense against the charge of heresy (ch. 60-61) is supposed to represent the words of *Platyna* the character to Pope Paul, or the words of Platina the author to his readers.

The *Paul II* can be divided into five main sections. The first (ch. 1-11) deals with the early career of Paul II (then Pietro Barbo), and in particular his rivalry with Alovius Patavinus. The second section (ch. 12-18) narrates Paul’s dismissal of the abbreviators and Platina’s response. The third section (ch. 19-41) treats a variety of events in Paul’s pontificate, from navigating external wars to mediating internal feuds. Section four (ch. 42-70) recounts Paul’s reaction to the alleged conspiracy. Finally (ch. 71-88), Platina sums up by commenting on Paul’s appearance and habits.

Since we assume that most readers will not already be intimately familiar with the story, we provide a detailed breakdown of the chapters:

**Outline of Platina’s *Paul II***

I. Early Career of Pietro Barbo (*Paul II*)

1. Born in Venice, Pietro Barbo planned to become a merchant, until his uncle was elected pope
2. Pietro Barbo abandons his plan to be a merchant in order to prepare for an ecclesiastical career
3. Pietro quickly rises in the Church hierarchy with the help of his brother, Paolo, and of his uncle, Pope Eugene IV
4. Pietro becomes a cardinal and a rival of Alovius Patavinus
5. Pietro and Alovius have a bitter feud
6. When Eugene IV dies, Pietro Barbo uses charm and manipulation to insinuate himself into the good graces of the new pope, Nicholas V
7. Pietro uses the same tactics on the next pope, Callistus III, and convinces him to send Alovisius away to fight the Turks

8. Pietro helps his friends and takes special care of the sick, but perhaps with ulterior motives

9. Pietro’s charm makes him popular in Rome and in the Papal Curia

10. Pietro also has success outside of Rome, although it makes him an enemy of Count Everso

11. When Callistus III dies, Pietro finds his ambitions thwarted by the new pope, Pius II

II. Paul’s First Clash with Platina and the Humanists

12. When Pius II dies, Pietro gets elected pope, becoming Paul II; he quickly disbands the College of Abbreviators

13. Platina and the Abbreviators try to take Paul to trial, provoking his anger

14. The Abbreviators try to change Paul’s mind, but can no longer gain an audience

15. Platina, infuriated, writes a letter decrying the injustice of the dismissal and calling for a Church Council to overrule Paul’s decision

16. Paul jails Platina for treason, on charges of libel and summoning a council; Platina counters that libel is anonymous, whereas Palatina signed his name on the letter

17. Platina counters the second accusation by pointing out the authority of the ancient Ecumenical Councils

18. Platina’s pleas are unsuccessful, but he is ultimately freed through the help of his patron, Cardinal Francesco Gonzaga

III. The Pontificate of Paul II: Domestic and Foreign Affairs

19. Paul involves himself with the canons of the Lateran, provoking some ill will

20. Paul calls for a crusade against the Turks, but the various Christian powers are fighting amongst themselves

21. Paul is troubled by heresy in Bohemia, but is hindered from acting because of the Turkish situation and a succession crisis in Hungary
Bartolomeo Platina

22. Paul mediates a feud between the Caffarelli and Albertini in Rome

23. Alovisius Patavinus dies, leaving his estate to two nephews

24. Paul voids the will of Alovisius Patavinus, redistributing his estate more fairly

25. Paul generously hosts Frederick, son of King Ferdinand of Naples, and gives him a golden rose

26. Paul calls on Ferdinand, King of Naples, to help him fight the sons of Count Everso

27. The sons of Count Everso had long been defying the pope’s authority

28. The sons of Count Everso are defeated; one escapes but the other is captured

29. A dispute over tribute arises between Paul and King Ferdinand of Naples

30. King Ferdinand invites Jacopo Piccinino to Naples, where he is jailed and murdered

31. Some believed the pope privy to the murder, but the idea is rejected since the pope had much to gain from Piccinino

32. Paul and Ferdinand settle their differences

33. Francesco Sforza dies; he was Duke of Milan, and had taken possession of Genoa

34. Paul resolves to maintain order in Italy and moves to assure a smooth succession in Milan

35. Galeazzo Sforza, son of Francesco, returns from France and takes control of Milan, with his mother’s help

36. Paul considers aiding the Knights of Rhodes

37. Paul punishes several local heretics

38. Paul creates several new cardinals

39. The Battle of Molinella: Florentine exiles try to return with the help of Venice and the commander Bartolomeo Colleoni; Florence fights back with the help of Naples and the commander Galeazzo Sforza
40. Amid complex military and political maneuvering, Paul brokers a peace

41. Galeazzo Sforza does not want the Duke of Savoy to be included in the peace; the King of France ultimately settles things

IV. Paul versus Platina and the Humanists: A Possible Plot Leads to Charges of Conspiracy and Heresy

42. Paul and his vice-chamberlain, Vianesio Albergati, put on a lavish Carnival celebration in Rome

43. Paul is warned of a conspiracy between Callimachus (of the Roman Academy) and Luca Tozzoli (an exile in Naples); panic sets in

44. In the ensuing panic, many are arrested and jailed; some individuals opportunistically take advantage of the situation

45. Platina is arrested and brought before Paul

46. Platina denies that Callimachus was contriving a conspiracy

47. Paul calls for Platina to be tortured and imprisons him in Castel Sant’Angelo

48. Paul learns that Luca Tozzoli never left Naples

49. Vianesio tortures many humanists

50. Vianesio tortures Platina

51. Vianesio questions Platina about Callimachus’s alleged conspiracy, about why Pomponio Leto called him ‘Holiest Father,’ and about whether he had written to any princes to call a council

52. Platina denies all charges: he did not like Callimachus, he cannot speak for Pomponio Leto, and he sent no letters

53. Platina is asked about his dealings with Sigismondo Malatesta; the questioning ends, but Platina is promised more torment

54. Back in his cell, Platina is cared for by Angelo and Marcello del Bufalo, who had been jailed for a murder relating to a feud

55. Paul’s doctor tells Platina that he will be freed soon; instead, Paul charges him with heresy
Bartolomeo Platina

56. Pomponio Leto is extradited from Venice and faces questions about his use of ancient (pre-Christian) names

57. Lucillus is also charged, based on his authorship of a letter with homoerotic content

58. Vianesio again tortures the humanists

59. Paul lavishly hosts the Holy Roman Emperor; Platina watches from his cell

60. After the Emperor departs, Paul accuses Platina and the humanists of debating the immortality of the soul and of being Platonists

61. Platina defends himself on various grounds

62. Paul accuses Platina of an excessive love of pagan Antiquity, which Platina says is hypocritical, since Paul loved ancient artworks

63. Two bishops and two monks come to try Platina; Leonardo of Perugia speaks against him and Francesco of Assisi for him

64. Paul then excludes Francesco in an attempt to influence the proceedings

65. The Roman Academy is mentioned and receives criticism

66. Paul attempts to mock Pomponio Leto about his name; Pomponio responds with a joke that Paul fails to get

67. Paul accuses Platina of many things, including ingratitude, which Platina reflects on sarcastically

68. After a year of imprisonment, Platina is granted freedom of movement in Paul’s house, then the grounds of the Vatican, then all of Rome

69. Paul eventually allows Platina to leave Rome and go to the Baths to heal his arm, wounded from the torture; Platina returns afterwards, regaining Paul’s trust

70. Two years later, Paul dies

V. A Reflection on Paul’s Life

71. Paul was a large man, and took special care of his appearance

72. Paul favored extravagant dress and liked to be seen
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73. Paul also favored extravagant dress for the cardinals; some believed this splendor did not serve Christianity

74. Paul had even promised summer palaces for all the cardinals, although he did not actually provide them

75. Paul attempted to increase papal glory through influence and arms. The first example of the former is his mediation of a dispute between the Duke of Burgundy and the People of Liège

76. The second example of an attempt to increase papal power through influence: Paul deposed the Hussite King of Bohemia; he unsuccessfully tried to replace him with Mathias Corvinus

77. First example of an attempt to increase papal power through arms: Paul unsuccessfully besieged Tolfa before buying its loyalty

78. Second example of an attempt to increase papal power through arms: Paul besieged Rimini but failed to take it due to his stinginess in paying soldiers and his indecisiveness

79. Paul had a hesitant nature, which he himself valued but which ultimately proved harmful

80. Paul was aggressive in collecting money, and his actions sometimes verged on simony

81. Paul used his money liberally, caring for those in need and assuring necessary supplies for Rome

82. Paul also used his money for building projects and popular entertainments

83. Paul was nocturnal and difficult to deal with

84. Paul had peculiar tastes in food, which might have contributed to his death

85. Paul was considered to be just and merciful

86. Paul discouraged humanistic education, favoring only practical literacy

87. Paul could be unkind to those asking favors, but he ultimately delivered more than he had promised

88. Paul kept his underlings in check, which was appreciated by the Romans and the court
5. Editorial principles I: The constitution of the text

We will be following the text of the editio princeps (that is, the first print edition), which was published in Venice in 1479. This approach might seem strange to an audience of classicists, and so we provide a few words of explanation.

Classical texts are usually published as critical editions that draw from multiple manuscripts. Since no autographs survive, editors make a composite text from bits and pieces of various manuscripts in an attempt to reconstruct what the author might have written. For texts from the Renaissance, however, we often have an autograph (sometimes more than one), or an editio princeps supervised by the author. It is possible to create a single composite text, but there is some question as to the purpose and benefits of doing so. Approaches to textual criticism are hotly debated in the Neo-Latin world, but one method would be to choose a single text and note how the others differ. Such an approach recognizes each iteration as its own coherent whole.

Platina’s Lives of the Popes is especially unsuited to a composite critical edition. There are three manuscripts that bear corrections in Platina’s hand, as well as an editio princeps that he himself oversaw; these four sources are not different witnesses to any single, original text, but instead show different versions that Platina composed over the course of his lifetime. In the following paragraphs, we outline the manuscript and print history of the Lives of the Popes, as well as the decisions that we made in establishing the text of the present edition.

Ludwig Pastor, the famous scholar of the papacy, discovered one of the manuscripts with Platina’s autograph corrections in 1888. This manuscript, which is housed at the Vatican Library (Vat. Lat. 2044, referred to as V), was the dedication copy that Platina gave to Pope Sixtus IV. Pastor reports (1890) that Platina’s changes to the text were concentrated in the Life of Paul II. Pastor observed that in these changes Platina generally walked back or lightened his criticisms of Paul, although Platina did occasionally sharpen criticisms of other figures.

Another manuscript bearing Platina’s autograph corrections can be found in Rome’s Angelica Library (ms. 222, referred to as A). These corrections are nearly the same as those found in V. When Giacinto Gaida made his critical edition of the Lives of the Popes for the Rerum Italicarum Scriptores series, he made use of three sources: V, A, and the editio princeps (referred to as E).10

Not long ago, there was a spectacular discovery in the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence: the manuscript on which E was based (Conv. soppr.

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10 Gaida (pp. lxxxv-c) describes V, A, and E, as well as later print editions and translations.
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C.4.797, referred to as F). F also bears autograph corrections by Platina, and its main text evidently has an earlier version of the Life than the others, since it contains a number of comments (marked for deletion) missing from the other manuscripts and left out of the editio princeps. Like the other marginal corrections, these changes involved a number of hostile comments that Platina had apparently decided went a step too far.

These manuscripts, and their corrections, were not all made at the same time. It is clear that the main text of F was written first, that some marginal corrections and revisions were made to F before the main texts of V and A were copied, that further marginal corrections and revisions were then made to all three manuscripts, and that F was then used to make the editio princeps (E).

This reader is not the place to offer a critical edition, but a new one would be welcome. Obviously, it would be good to have a text that accounts for the readings of the Florence manuscript. Beyond that, there are some serious problems with Gaida’s critical edition. His edition is excellent in many respects, but there is a fundamental flaw in that his method of choosing between variants was simply to take the reading of any two of his sources over the third. (Again, these sources are V, A, and E.) This method obscures the stages of change, which are distinct and important. A second problem is the presence of errors in the apparatus criticus. Any work of scholarship will have errors, but Gaida’s apparatus criticus has enough to warrant a new look at the manuscripts.

We had no plans to make a new critical edition, but we thought that rather than printing Gaida’s mixed version of the text, we would follow one single exemplar as a coherent whole. The manuscripts show a clear editorial progression, of which the editio princeps is the final product. The editio princeps, while conveniently digitized, also had the virtue of being the version of the text that Platina decided to have widely distributed. The added and deleted comments in the manuscripts were too interesting to pass up, so we occasionally included these in our commentary, although we did not aim to be comprehensive.

11 The manuscript was discovered by Piero Scapecchi (1999).
12 Gaida explains his method at pp. xcvi-c of his edition.
13 We note many of these errors below in our corrections to the editio princeps text, notes 15-20. In addition to those noted below, the following are a few more examples: in ch. 5, Gaida (p. 366) gives iuratur as the reading of A, when the manuscript actually reads inuratur; in ch. 9, Gaida (p. 367) gives non sine urbanitate as the reading of both V and A, although A in fact reads cum urbanitate; in ch. 64, Gaida (p. 389) gives surdaster as the reading of A, when it appears to be surdafer just like V. In ch. 63, Gaida (p. 388) notes that the sentence about Leonardo of Perugia is marked for expunction in V, and that the expunction is missing in A and E. In fact, the sentence exists and has no marks for expunction in A, but is entirely left out of E. Finally, in ch. 79, Gaida gives perposterus as the reading of E, though it is actually praeposterus.
The *editio princeps* lacks chapter divisions, which we have added. The *editio princeps* also lacks printed page numbers, although hand-written folio numbers can be faintly seen on the copy digitized by Google. For folio numbers, the side of a page that a reader first encounters is numbered and referred to as the “recto”; after turning that page, the number is not usually re-written, but the page is referred as the “verso” of that number. So (e.g.) the first page of Platina’s *Paul II* is on the recto of folio 231 (that is, on 231r), and the second page is then 231v. We have added the folio numbers in curly brackets for those who would like to make use of the digitized *editio princeps*. We have added Gaida’s page numbers in square brackets, in order to make it easier to make use of his historical notes.

We corrected several mistakes in the text of the *editio princeps*. Most of these were simple printing errors caused by a letter being left out or confused for a similar letter, and they produce a reading that is obviously wrong. There are also some words that, while not obvious printer’s errors, do seem to be mistakes rather than revisions. In twelve of these cases we followed the reading of the manuscripts. These include: *immiti* for an *editio princeps* reading of *inimici* (ch. 14), *ullo suo dispendio* for *ullo dispendio* (ch. 19), *vir quidem ditissimus* for *vir ditissimus quidem* (ch. 23), *fore for foret* (ch. 31), *diceret eum* for *diceret* (ch. 41), *tantum tumultus* for *tantum tumultum* (ch. 60), *iunsta* for *iunsta* (ch. 65), *negocium* for *negocii* (ch. 78), *procurante* for *procurantem* (ch. 78), *fatigatus* for *fugatus* (ch. 79), *id sibi* for *ut sibi* (ch. 79), and *nepote* for *nepotes* (ch. 82).

In five places we took corrections from the important early editions of Eu-charius Cervicorn (1540) and Onofrio Panvinio (1562): *mentis opinione* for a reading of *mente opinionis* in the *editio princeps* and the manuscripts (ch. 37), *incitarent* for a reading of *incitaret* (ch. 56), *confesso* for *confosso* (ch. 58).

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14 E.g. *ia* for *iam* (ch. 2) and *tevocas* for *revocas* (ch. 13); the most common such error is the result of putting in letters <u> and <n> upside-down, yielding such readings as *prodennte* for *prodeunte* (ch. 25) and *iucohata* for *incohata* (ch. 77). There are a dozen total of these printer’s errors, which did not seem worth listing, with the exception of *iunsta* for *inusta* (see n. 15.)

15 The reading *iunsta* in E must be a typographical error for *inusta*, which is the reading of F and V. This difficult reading gave rise to several mistaken corrections. Manuscript A gives this word as *iniusta*, and the editions of Cervicorn (p. 305) and Panvinio (f. 256r) read *iusta*. Gaida (p. 389) mistakenly reports *iusta* as the reading of A and V, and *iniuncta* as the reading of E.

16 The reading *mentis opinione* is found in Cervicorn (p. 301) and Panvinio (f. 253r). In this case, Gaida (p. 378) mistakenly ascribed the reading *mentis opinione* to V.

17 The reading *incitarent* is found in Cervicorn (p. 304) and Panvinio (f. 255r).

18 The reading *confesso* is found in Cervicorn (p. 304) and Panvinio (f. 255v).
Life of Paul II

Macedonianos for Macedonios (ch. 61),⁹ and contemnebatque for contemnebat (ch. 66).²⁰ We also corrected nisi to non nisi (ch. 79) on the basis of sense.

6. Editorial principles II: Orthography²¹

We have largely preserved spelling conventions of the editio princeps rather than standardizing everything to Classical Latin.²² Unusual spellings can be an obstacle for the intermediate reader, but the on-page running glossary should keep any confusion to a minimum. Moreover, these spelling conventions allow access to a defining feature of Renaissance Latin: the attempt (not always successful) to recover the Latinity of ancient Rome. Some non-Classical spellings are the result of changes that had happened over the course of the Middle Ages. Others are the result of hyper-correction as humanist scholars tried to restore Classical orthography. In this section, we briefly outline a few of the most commonly encountered differences between the spelling of words found in this edition and the spelling of Latin as most students will have learned it.

A. Variability between –ti and –ci

The hard <t> in Classical Latin was palatalized in any sequence of <ti> followed by another vowel, i.e. negotium, resulting in a “ts” sound similar to the “zz” in “pizza” (so negotium was pronounced as neg-oats-ee-um). The <c> of Classical Latin had also been palatalized before <i> and <e>, with the result that <ti> and <ci> could be interchangeable, and so Platina often writes things like negocium (CL negotium) and precium (CL pretium).

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⁹ The reading Macedonianos is found in Panvinio (f. 256r), while Cervicorn (p. 304) reads macedonios, as do V, A, and E. Gaida (p. 388) mistakenly attributes the reading Macedonianos to V.

²⁰ The reading contemnebatque is found in Cervicorn (p. 305) and Panvinio (f. 256r). Gaida (p. 389) mistakenly suggests that only A had a reading of contemnebat, which was in fact shared by V and E. As we now know from F, Palatina had originally added more to the sentence.

²¹ On the orthography of Renaissance Latin more generally, see “Orthography of Neo-Latin” (Minkova) in Brill’s Encyclopaedia of the Neo-Latin World.

²² We did alter Platina’s punctuation and capitalization, since these seemed likely to present a major obstacle to intermediate readers. Platina is not entirely consistent in his approach to spelling, but we did not attempt to standardize it. We did expand most abbreviations and ligatures.
B. Diphthongs

In post-Classical Latin, the diphthongs <ae> (“y” in “sky”) and <oe> (“oy” in “boy”) changed in their pronunciation to the point where they became indistinguishable from the long vowel <e> (“ay” in “bay”). Humanist scholars like Platina, as part of the process of rediscovering Classical Latin, attempted to undo these changes and determine the original Latin pronunciation. Sometimes, they missed places that should have diphthongs, like when Platina wrote Ecclesie instead of Ecclesiae as the dative singular (ch. 26). Other times, they made hypercorrections, substituting an <ae> or <oe> for an <e>. Renaissance authors, for instance, tended to write the word ceterus (“the other”) as caeterus because they believed it came from the Greek καὶ ἕτερος (kai heteros). We have chosen to preserve these false diphthongs, but we express them with the symbol <ę>, known as e caudata, “e with a tail” (so, cęterus). It should be noted though, that the editio princeps used the e caudata to indicate all instances, both proper and erroneous, of the diphthong <ae>.

C. Confusion between double and single consonants

Classical Latin distinguished between a single consonant and doubled consonants, i.e. the “k” sound in ecce was longer than the similar sound in locum. In post-Classical Latin, changes in pronunciation led to some spelling confusion among the humanists, and so we see in the editio princeps the word legitima as legittima, and the name Callistus as Calistus.

D. Confusion between <u> and <o>, <i> and <e>

In unstressed syllables, <o> and <e> ceased to be distinguished from <u> and <i>, respectively—a process that was already beginning in the Classical period. In the editio princeps, we find such words as adolescens (CL adulescens) and scrineum (CL scrinium).

E. Confusion between <i> and <y>

The letter <y> originally entered the Roman alphabet to transcribe words that used the Greek upsilon <υ>, which was pronounced like the German <ü>. The sound soon merged with the sound of the letter <i>, and the two are largely interchangeable in Medieval Latin. Renaissance scholars were still working out the proper usage of <y>, and in the editio princeps one occasionally sees spellings like hyems (CL hiems).

F. Assimilation of nasals to the following consonant

Throughout all periods of Latin, nasal sounds sometimes assimilated to their following consonant, so in + pensa might be written impensa, with the nasal sound assimilating to the following labial consonant. It was also possible for a labial nasal to assimilate to a following dental consonant,
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so eum + -dem is usually written eundem. In the orthography of the editio princeps, this process applies more widely, and includes both dental and palatal consonants, so one finds aliquandiu (CL aliquamdiu) and quamquam (CL quamquam).

We have not attempted to reproduce the abbreviations from the editio princeps, which would likely prove a substantial obstacle to the intermediate reader. Yet since these abbreviations would have been a major element of the contemporary reading experience, we do provide a small sample from the editio princeps (figure 1) along with brief explanations. Abbreviations originally arose in manuscripts, which had to be laboriously copied by hand and took countless hours of painstaking work. Generally, these abbreviations were employed to save time and space by shortening words in an understandable way. Even after the invention of the printing press, abbreviations were still used to save on space. The first few sentences of Platina’s Life of Paul II, shown here in figure 1, exhibit many of these abbreviations.

![Figure 1](digitized by Google)

- A bar over a vowel replaces a following (or sometimes preceding) <n> or <m>, seen here for example in Secu(n)dus in the first line and a(m)icis in the seventh
- A raised <9> symbol at the end of a word replaces an <-us> ending, cf. Petr(us) in the first line
- A barbell shape over a vowel replaces a following <r>, cf. adho(r)ta(n) tib(us) and ba(r)bo in line seven
- A bar over a mid-word consonant can replace any number of letters in common words, cf. p(at)ria in the first line or l(ac)r(im)is in the eighth
- A curl added to the top of the letter <t> represents an <-ur> or <-er> ending, cf. p(re)sbyt(er) in the second line and creat(ur) in the third
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A curl added near the top of the letter ⟨l⟩ replaces an ⟨-is⟩ ending, cf. cardi(n)al(is) in the second line

A ⟨3⟩ symbol appearing at the end of a word usually replaces a final ⟨-m⟩, cf. ia(m) in the fifth line

A small ⟨3⟩ symbol after the letter ⟨q⟩ replaces the letters ⟨-ue⟩, cf. itaq(ue) in the seventh line

A ⟨q⟩ with a bar on top stands for ⟨q(uod⟩, cf. line four

The ⟨&⟩, which was originally a ligature of ⟨et⟩, is used frequently, cf. line five

An ⟨e⟩ with a bar above it ⟨⟨ê⟩⟩ stands for ⟨est⟩, cf. line five

An double ⟨e⟩ with a bar over the second ⟨⟨eê⟩⟩ stands for ⟨esse⟩, cf. line seven

An ⟨n⟩ with a bar above it stands for ⟨non⟩, cf. line five

A ⟨p⟩ with a tail proceeding down and backwards from the loop stands in for ⟨pro⟩, cf. ⟨i(m)p(ro)bat(ur)⟩ in line five

A ⟨p⟩ with a bar across the descender stands in for ⟨per⟩, cf. ⟨op(er)⟩ a⟨m)⟩ in line eight

A ⟨p⟩ with a bar above it stands in for ⟨pre or praer⟩, cf. ⟨p(re)sbyt(er)⟩ in the second line and ⟨p(rae)ceptore⟩ in the eighth

7. Grammatical and Stylistic Notes on Platina and Renaissance Latin

Perhaps the defining feature of humanism was the quest to restore Latin as it existed in the age of Cicero. A humanist like Platina, then, would be dismayed to see his own Latin treated as a discrete phenomenon with rules different from Classical Latin. The gradual progress and ultimate triumph of humanism can be seen in the Latin of the humanists themselves, which came closer and closer to the Classical standard with every generation. Petrarch wrote in a Latin that was largely still medieval, although it had some classicizing features. A hundred years after his death, Platina wrote in a Latin that very closely approximates

23 On the differences between Medieval Latin and Renaissance Latin, see “From Medieval Latin to Neo-Latin” (Pade) in Brill’s Encyclopaedia of the Neo-Latin World.

24 On this quest see “Neo-Latin: Character and Development” (Ramminger) in Brill’s Encyclopaedia of the Neo-Latin World.
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what one would find in Cicero. Yet there are differences, and we sketch out a few of the most pronounced ones here:

A. Ablative of Extent of Time

Because the ablative can denote time within which, it sometimes overlaps with the concept of duration. When the fired abbreviators sat vigil persistently outside of Paul’s door, Platina describes the situation with these words (ch. 14): Hac autem diligentia viginti continuis noctibus usi sumus, “We employed this diligence for twenty straight nights.” Even Classical writers such as Cicero and Livy had occasionally used this construction, but it is encountered very commonly in Platina’s Paul II.

B. Ad + Accusative Replacing the Dative

One feature of later Latin is that many uses of the cases (especially the genitive and dative) came to be expressed with prepositions. The humanists did much to restore the case usage of Classical Latin, but Platina still frequently uses ad + acc. instead of the dative. Platina depicts Pomponio Leto (ch. 56), for instance, as replying to his interrogators with a sharp Quid ad vos? (“What’s it to you?”) where we would normally expect a dative of reference: Quid vobis?

C. Dum + Imperfect Subjunctive for “While/When”

When dum takes the subjunctive, it normally means “until” or “provided that.” The word dum means “while” when it begins a clause with a verb in the indicative (usually in the present). However, dum and cum came to blend together in a number of usages. In particular, the circumstantial use of cum + imperf. subjunctive (“while/when”) influenced the use of dum, so that one also encounters dum + imperf. subjunctive to mean “while/when.” Platina describes his torture in Castel Sant’Angelo as follows (ch. 51): dum penderem miser … rogabat (“While I was hanging miserably … he was asking”). This usage begins in the Classical period, but increases dramatically in the Middle Ages.

D. Pluperfect Passive as Perfect Passive Participle + Pluperfect of sum

In Classical Latin, the pluperfect passive was normally formed by combining the perfect passive participle with a form of sum in the imperfect, e.g. Laudatus eram (“I had been praised”). Already in the Classical period, authors sometimes formed the pluperfect passive as if it were a combination of the passive participle (laudatus) and the pluperfect (fueram): Laudatus fueram (“I had been praised”). Platina regularly uses this construction.
E. Homo, Hominis as a Third Person Pronoun

Platina very often uses a form of homo, hominis where one would expect is, eius. So, for example, when Pope Paul first hears that there is a plot against him, Platina describes his vice-chamberlain’s action as follows (ch. 44): Augebat hominis timorem Vianesius (“Vianesio was stoking his fear”). It would not be unreasonable to translate this as “Vianesio was stoking the man’s fear,” but the sense is more generally that of a third person pronoun than a reference to a “person” or “man.”

F. Classical Words with Non-Classical Meanings

There are a number of words that had gained new meanings after the Classical era. The word dux, for instance, could mean “duke” as well as “leader.” In these cases, our glossary includes both the Classical and the post-Classical meanings, e.g. “dux, ducis m.: leader; duke.”

8. A note on the running glossary and commentary

The running glossary provides translations for all the words in the text, excepting the ones students are most likely to know already, like mater and video (these can be found in the Common Vocabulary List in the back). We do continue to gloss words that occur frequently in the text, so one still finds (e.g.) pontifex, -ficus in the final chapters. Our assumption is that not all students will be reading the work from cover to cover. Given the limited space for Renaissance Latin in the typical curriculum, one might well only be able to read a few chapters.

We gloss words as they appear in the text; in cases where the form is post-Classical, we provide the Classical orthography in parentheses: “negocium, -i (CL negotium).”25 We gloss all words (no matter how common) when they differ in meaning or orthography from Classical Latin.

The commentary provides grammatical and historical assistance. Given that many classicists will have a limited familiarity with fifteenth-century Italian politics, there are more historical notes than one might expect in an intermediate reader. In making these notes we have had constant recourse to D’Elia 2009, Bauer 2006, D’Amico 1983, Pastor 1902, and the notes in Gaida’s critical edition. The grammatical help in our commentary will usually consist of parsing a potentially confusing form (e.g. manus as gen. sing.) or identifying a syntactic usage (e.g. “rel. clause of characteristic”). We generally do not gloss phrases, except those that are especially difficult, on the grounds that excessive glossing (much like working with a translation) can be counter-productive.

25 It should be noted that Platina is not consistent in his spelling choices, using, e.g., sometimes negotium and others negotium.
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V = Vaticanus Latinus 2044 in the Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana (Rome)

A = codex 222 in the Bibliotheca Angelica (Rome)

E = editio princeps. 1479. Excellentissimi historici Platinae in vitas summorum pontificum ad Sixtum III. pontificem maximum praeclarum opus. Venice: Johannes de Colonia Agripinensi and Johannes Manthen.


I Tatti Latin/English edition (so far only the first volume of three has been published):

Bartolomeo Platina

Articles announcing the discovery of new codices:


English translation:


Two contemporary (Latin) biographies Paul II:


Historical background on Platina, Paul II, and Rome in the Renaissance:


xxx
Life of Paul II

Latin in the Renaissance:

New handbooks on Neo-Latin:


Dictionaries: given the attempts of humanists to write in a Classical idiom, the Oxford Latin Dictionary and Lewis and Short work well for most words.

For words that have changed more substantially, one of the best dictionaries is free online (though in German): Johann Ramminger’s Neulateinische Wortliste: www.neulatein.de

Another good dictionary is:

Figure 2: Map of Italy, c. 1450 (credit: E. Hayes)
Timeline of Events

1417 Pietro Barbo, the future Pope Paul II, is born in Venice
1421 Bartolomeo Platina is born as Bartolomeo Sacchi of Piadena
1431 Pietro Barbo’s uncle, Gabriele Condulmaro, is elected pope as Eugene IV
1434 An uprising in Rome forces Eugene IV to flee to Florence, where he stays until 1443
1440s Platina serves as a soldier under Francesco Sforza and Niccolò Piccinino
1440-1451 Pietro Barbo is Bishop of Cervia and Archdeacon of Bologna
1447 Eugene IV dies; Tommaso Parentucelli succeeds him as Pope Nicholas V
1449-1453 Platina studies in Mantua at the school started by Vittorino da Feltre
1451 Pietro Barbo named Bishop of Vicenza and Cardinal Priest of San Marco
1452 Stefano Porcari tries unsuccessfully to overthrow the pope and return Rome to a republic
1453-1456 Platina tutors the sons of Ludovico Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua: namely (future Cardinal) Francesco Gonzaga and his brother, (future Marquis) Federico
1455 Nicholas V dies; Alfonso Borgia succeeds him as Pope Callistus III
1457 Platina goes to Florence to study Greek with John Argyropoulos
Bartolomeo Platina

1458  Callistus III dies; Enea Silvio Piccolomini succeeds him as Pope Pius II

1459  Pietro Barbo made Bishop of Padua

1460  Tiburzio and the Roman youth revolt against Pius II, briefly hold city

1462  Platina travels to Rome with Cardinal Francesco Gonzaga

1464, Mar.  Platina becomes an Abbreviator in the Papal Chancery

1464, Aug.  Pius II dies; Pietro Barbo succeeds him as Pope Paul II

1464, Oct.  Paul II dissolves the College of Abbreviators; Platina protests, threatens a council, and is arrested and imprisoned in Castel Sant’Angelo

1465, Jan.  Platina is released from Castel Sant’Angelo

1465  Jacopo Piccinino dies in the custody of King Ferdinand of Naples

1466  Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, dies

1467  Battle of Molinella

1468, Feb.  Paul II arrests Platina and other members of the Roman Academy

1469, Summer  Platina is released from prison

1471, July  Paul II dies; Francesco della Rovere succeeds him as Pope Sixtus IV

1472-1474  Platina writes the Lives of the Popes, dedicates it to Sixtus IV

1475  Sixtus IV makes Platina the first head of his new Vatican Library

1481, Sept.  Platina dies
## Abbreviations

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Bartolomeo Platina

Life of Paul II
Paulus II

Born in Venice, Pietro Barbo planned to become a merchant, until his uncle was elected pope

1 Paulus Secundus, Petrus Barbo antea vocatus, patria Venetus, patre Nicolao, matre Polyxena, Sancti Marci presbyter cardinalis, pridie Calendas Septembris pontifex creatur [364] MCCCCLXIII. Is enim Eugenii Pontificis ex sorore nepos, adolescens adhuc iturus

Petru Barbo: Pietro Barbo (Barbo is indeclinable)

patria: abl. of respect

patre Nicolao, matre Polyxena: abls. of origin in asyndeton; Niccolò Barbo was a Venetian nobleman; Polyxena Condulmaro, his wife, was the sister of Pope Eugene IV

Sancti Marci: St. Mark’s in Rome was dedicated to St. Mark the Evangelist and built in 336 by Pope Mark. Pietro Barbo served as cardinal priest of the church from 1451-1464. See figure 3 (p. 72)

presbyter cardinalis: a cardinal who directed one of the titular basilicas in Rome

pridie Calendas Septembris: Calendas is regularly acc. after pridie; “the day before the Kalends of September,” or August 31

MCCCCLXIII: 1464

Eugenii Pontificis: Pope Eugene IV (r. 1431-1447), born Gabriele Condulmaro, Pietro Barbo’s uncle

ex sorore: abl. of origin “from his sister (i.e on his mother’s side),” referring to Polyxena

iturus: fut. act. participle of eo “to go”
Bartolomeo Platina

in mercaturam erat, quae apud Venetos in precio est, et a Solone
non improbatur; et iam scrineum et arma in triremes detulerat,
cum ei nunciatum est Gabrielem Condelmerium avunculum suum
pontificem creatum esse.

_Pietro Barbo abandons his plan to be a merchant in order to prepare for an ecclesiastical career_

2 Substitit itaque adhortantibus amicis et fratre Paulo Barbo
maiore natu ac litteris, licet iam adultus esset, operam dedit,
praecętore usus Iacobo Ricionio, qui [365] diligentiam hominis ea in re* laudare consueverat. Habuit et alios praecęptores, nec tamen ob aetatem admodum profecit; quos omnes praeter Ricionem, dum pontifex esset, dignitate et facultatibus honestiores reddidit, ostendens per eos non stetisse quominus doctior evaderet.

\textbf{praecętore: }appositive with \textit{Iacobō Ricionio}

\textit{Iacobō Ricionio:} one of Pietro Barbo’s tutors; the last name is 2\textsuperscript{nd} declension (or indecl.) here and 3\textsuperscript{rd} declension in the next sentence.

\textit{ea: }agreeing with \textit{re}

\textit{in re*: }Platina originally wrote and then later crossed out before printing: \textit{… in re, \textit{etsi rude ingenium esset} (“although his intellect was coarse”)}

\textit{quos: }connecting rel., “and all these” referring to the \textit{praecęptores}

\textit{dum … esset: }\textit{dum} + imperf. subjunctive, “while he was pontifex” (see Introduction 7.C)

\textbf{dignitate … facultatibus: }abl. of respect

\textbf{honestiores: }compar. of \textit{honestus}; predicate acc. after \textit{quos}, “whom he rendered more distinguished”

\textbf{stetisse: }impers. inf. in ind. statement introduced by \textit{ostendens}

\textbf{quominus … evaderet: }prevention clause, “showing that it did not stand on account of them that he did not turn out more learned”

\textbf{doctior: }nom. sing. masc.; compar. of \textit{doctus}
3 Paulus autem Barbo magni animi ac prudentiae vir, cognita fratri natura, quae potius quietem quam negociam appetebat, Eugenium rogat (nam Florentiam videndi hominis causa venerat) ut Petrum ad se vocet, initiatumque sacris in aliquo dignitatis gradu collocet. Vocatus itaque Petrus, archidiaconatum Bononiensem {231v} ac non ita multo post episcopatum Cerviae commendatione

Paulus … Barbo: Paolo Barbo (Barbo is indeclinable), Pietro’s older brother
animi … prudentiae: genitives of description
cognita … natura: abl. abs.
potius … quam: “rather … than”
Florentiam: acc. of place to which; Florence was a powerful republic in Tuscany.
Eugene’s papal court was long located in Florence because of civil unrest in Rome
videndi … causa: causa + gen. gerundive to express purpose “for the sake of the man to be seen (i.e. to see the man)”
ut … vocet … collocet: ind. command dependent on rogat
Petrum: Pietro Barbo
initiatumque: agrees with Petrum, “and when he had been initiated”
commendatione: abl. of means
adeptus, protonotarius ab avunculo creatur, ex his potissimum qui emolumentorum particeps sunt.

Pietro becomes a cardinal and a rival of Alovisius Patavinus

4 His autem facultatibus aliquot annis vitam ducens, tandem [366] una cum Alovisio Patavino medico, quem postea patriarcham et camerarium appellarunt, cardinalis ab Eugenio creatur, instantibus quibusdam Eugenii familiaribus, ut haberent quem Alovisii

### Word List

- **adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum**: obtain; come into
- **aliquot (indecl.)**: some, several
- **annus, -i m.**: year
- **appello, -are, -avi, -atus**: call; address
- **avunculus, -i m.**: maternal uncle
- **camerarius, -i m.**: chamberlain
- **cardinalis, -is m.**: cardinal
- **creo, -are, -avi, -atus**: create; elect, appoint
- **emolumentum, -i n.**: profit; benefit
- **facultas, -tatis f.**: capability; means, resources
  - (pl.)
- **familiaris, -is m./f.**: friend; household member
- **insto, -are, institi, -i**: urge; press hard
- **medicus, -i m.**: doctor
- **particeps, -cipis m./f.**: sharer, partaker
- **patriarcha, -ae m.**: patriarch (ecclesiastical office)
- **postea (adv.)**: afterwards
- **potissimum (adv.)**: especially
- **protonotarius, -i m.**: protonotary
- **quidam, quaedam, quoddam**: a certain one/thing
- **tandem (adv.)**: finally; after some time
- **una (adv.)**: at the same time, together
- **vita, -ae f.**: life, career

**protonotarius**: a chief clerk, one of twelve directly serving under the vice-chancellor, the cardinal in charge of the Cancellaria Apostolica (“chancery”), the Curia’s general administrative department

**ex his**: assume officiis

**emolumentorum**: obj. gen.

**His ... facultatibus**: abl. of means

**aliquot annis**: abl. of extent of time (post-Classical, see Introduction 7.A)

**Alovisio Patavinus**: Alovisius of Padua, also called Ludovico Trevisan, cardinal priest of San Lorenzo in Rome, patriarch and Cardinal of Aquileia, a military leader, and rival of Pietro Barbo

**quem postea**: refers to Alovisius

**camerarium**: “Chamberlain,” the title of the cardinal in charge of the Camera Apostolica, which administered papal revenues and properties

**appellarunt**: syncopated from appella(ve)runt

**Eugenio**: Pope Eugene IV (r. 1431–47)

**instantibus ... familiaribus**: abl. abs.

**ut haberent quem Alovisii**
potentiae interdum obiicerent; inter quos postea tanta simultas fuit, ut nusquam maiore odio certatum sit, his etiam discordias alentibus, qui seditionibus ali et augeri consueverant. Dolebat enim Petrus primum locum sibi apud Eugenium subripi, cum nepos esset, cumque etiam patricius Venetus.

*Pietro and Alovius have a bitter feud*

5 Hanc ob rem inimicitias non vulgares exercuit cum Francisco Condelmerio vicecancellario ex amita Eugenii nato; quo deinceps
mortuo, totum se in patriarcham vertit, licet saepius intercedentibus amicis in gratiam rediissent simulato animo. Hanc ob rem sub diversis pontificibus ita inter se mutuis odiis certarunt, ut alter alteri non pepercerit, sive facultates sive dignitatem inspicias. Iactata et inter eos varia probra sunt, quae consulto praetereo, ne maledicis fidem praestitisse videar.
Mortuo autem Eugenio, cum in eius locum Nicolaus Quintus suffectus esset, tantum apud hominem gratia et blanditiis valuit ut et primum ipse locum e natione sua apud eum tenuerit, fratre Nicolai hominem adiuvante, et ita Nicolaum animaverit ut camerarii dignitatem Alovisio diminueret.

Erat enim Petrus Barbo natura blandus, arte humanus*, ubi opus erat. Praeterea vero eo indignitatis plerunque deveniebat, cum

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adiuvo, -are, adiuvī, adiutus: help
animo, -are, -āvi, -ātus: animate, rouse
ars, artīs f.: skill; craft
blanditia, -ae f.: flattery
blandus, -a, -um: charming, pleasant
camerarius, -i m.: chamberlain
devenio, -ire, devenī, devenuntus: descend to
dignitas, -tatis f.: rank, status
diminuo, -ere, -ui, -utus: lessen, diminish
e (adv.): there, to such a point
gratia, -ae f.: grace; charm
humanus, -a, -um: refined; kind
indignitas, -tatis f.: vileness, baseness
locus, -i m.: position; rank
natio, -onis f.: nation, people
opus, operis n.: work; need
plerunque (CL plerunque) (adv.): generally, very often
praeterea (adv.): in addition
primus, -a, -um: first
sufficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus: put in place, vote in
tantum (adv.): so greatly
teneo, -ere, tenui, tentus: hold, possess
ubi (adv.): when
valeo, -ere, -ui, -itus: prevail (upon)
vero (adv.): truly, in fact

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Mortuo ... Eugenio: abl. abs.; Pope Eugene IV (r. 1431-1447)
cum ... suffectus esset: circumstantial cum clause
Nicolaus Quintus: Pope Nicholas V (r. 1447-1455), born Tommaso Parentucelli; a major patron of humanism, he established a library at the Vatican and encouraged scholars to work there
ut ... tenuerit ... animaverit: result clause, perf. subjunctives
e natione sua: “out of his countrymen”
fratre ... adiuvante: abl. abs.
unt ... diminueret: result clause
camerarii: Chamberlain, the cardinal in charge of the Camera Apostolica, which handled financial matters
Alovisio: dat. of disadvantage; Alovisius of Padua, rival of Pietro Barbo
natura: abl. of respect
humanus*: Platina originally wrote but later crossed out before printing: ... humanus, simulator ac dissimulator (“a pretender and a dissembler”)
eo indignitatis: “to such a degree of indignity”
cum ... posset: circumstantial cum clause
pręcando, rogando, obtestando quod vellet consequi non posset, ut ad faciendam fidelem precibus lachrymas adderet. Hanc ob rem Pius pontifex hominem “Mariam pientissimam” appellare interdum per iocum solebat.

Pietro uses the same tactics on the next pope, Callistus III, and convinces him to send Alovius away to fight the Turks

7 His quoque artibus [367] apud Calistum usus, eo perpulit hominem ut Alovius cum triremibus in Thurcos mitteret, ostendens hominis amplitudinem huic tantae rei maxime convenire,
cum alias et exercitus ductasset et ditionem Ecclesiae ab hostibus constanter tutatus fuisset. Hac demum molestia liberatus Petrus, Calistum deinceps ita in sententiam suam semper traxit ut donec vixerit nullius magis quam huius consilio sit usus. Facile praeterea quicquid volebat a pontifice impetrabat, sua vel amicorum causa.

_Pietro helps his friends and takes special care of the sick, but perhaps with ulterior motives_

8 Erat enim propensior in amicos; et quos in clientelam susceperat quibuscumque rebus poterat iuvabat, ac constantissime tuebatur, cum apud unum quenque magistratum, tum vel maxime apud

| alias (adv.): at another time | molestia, -ae f.: trouble |
|clientela, -ae f.: clientship | nullus, -a, -um: no one, not any |
|consilium, -i n.: advice, counsel | pontifex, -ficis m.: pontiff, pope |
|constantier (adv.): constantly, loyally | praeterea (adv.): thereafter |
|deinceps (adv.) thereafter | propensus, -a, -um: well disposed, favorable |
|demum (adv.): finally | quique, quaeque, quodque (CL acc. quemque): each |
|ditio, -onis (CL dicio) f.: power, authority | quisquis, quicquid: whoever, whatever |
|donec (conj.): as long as | sententia, -ae f.: opinion, thought |
|ducto, -are, -avi, -atus: lead (repeatedly) | suscipio, -cipere, -cepi (CL sucepi), -ceptus: accept, take up |
|Ecclesia, -ae f.: the Church | traho, -ere, traxi, tractus: draw (on) |
|exercitus, -us m.: army | tueor, -eri, tutus sum: protect, watch (over) |
|facile (adv.): easily | tutor, -ari, -atus sum: guard, defend |
|hostis, -is m./f.: enemy | utor, uti, usus sum: use, make use of (+ abl.) |
|impetro, -are, -avi, -atus: obtain | vivo, -ere, vixi, victus: live |
|iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutus: help, assist | volo, velle, volui, -: wish, want |

| magnatissimo, -us m.: magistrate | cum … ductasset … fuisset: causal cum clause; dacta(vi)set the syncopated form |
|Hac … molestia: abl. of separation, referring to Pietro Barbo’s rival Alovisius | ut … sit usus: result clause, subject is Callistus |
|vixerit: subjunctive by attraction, “so long as he lived” | nullius: gen. sing., “the advice of no one more than this man” |
|sua … causa: sua agrees with causa, “for his own sake or that of his friends” | propensior: compar. of propensus |
|quibuscumque rebus poterat: “by means of whatever things he was able” | cum … tum: “not only … but also” |
pontificem. Tantae praeterea humanitatis fuit* ut in aegritudinibus curiales ipsos, qui aliquo in precio erant, inviseret, et quibusdam remediis adhibitis eos ad valitudinem adhortaretur. Semper enim domi habebat unguenta Venetiis avecta: oleum, tyriacam, et cętera id genus, quae ad curandum valitudinem faciunt. Ex his aliquod ad aegrotos mittebat. Curabat item ut uni sibi magis quam alteri aegrotantium testamenta committerentur, quae postea ex arbitrio

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**Tantae … humanitis:** gen. of description  
**fuit***: Platina originally added and later crossed out before printing: … *fuit sive illa vera fuerit sive ficta* (“whether it might have been true or fabricated”)  
**ut … inviseret … adhortaretur:** result clause  
**aliquo in precio:** “of some worth”  
**quibusdam remediis adhibitis:** abl. of means  
**domi:** locative  
**Venetiis:** abl. of place from which; in the manuscripts, Platina added the words *Venetiis avecta* in the margin  
**oleum, tyriacam, et cętera:** appositives to *unguenta avecta*  
**id genus:** idiom, “of that sort”  
**ad curandum valitudinem:** *ad + acc. gerundive expressing purpose, “for health to be taken care of (i.e. to take care of health)”  
**Curabat item ut:** Platina originally wrote, then crossed out, *subornatis servis* (“having bribed the servants”)  
**ut … committerentur:** noun clause, obj. of *curabat*  
**ex arbitrio suo:** “in accordance with his judgement”
suoi parteibatur: et si quid inerat quod ad rem suam pertineret, facto tamen sub hasta precio, id sibi pecunia vindicabat.

Pietro’s charm makes him popular in Rome and in the Papal Curia

9 Romanorum vero quorundam amicitia delectatus est, quos saepe in convivium adhibebat, tum ad iocum, tum ad risum: quem et Priabisius suus et Franciscus Malacaro salibus, mimis, dicterius, scommatibus 232R frequenter non sine urbanitate excitation. His quidem artibus effecerat ut tum civibus Romanis tum aulicis ipsis carus esse putaretur.

adhibeo, -ere, -ui, -itus: invite
aliquis, aliquid: someone, something
amicitia, -ae f.: friendship
ars, artis f.: craft, trick
aulicus, -i m.: courtier
carus, -a, -um: dear, beloved
civis, -is m/f.: citizen
convivium, -i n.: banquet, dinner party
dector, -ari, -atus sum: be delighted, take pleasure
dicterium, -i n.: witticism
efficio, -ere, effeci, effectus: bring about
excito, -are, -avi, -atus: stir up, excite
frequenter (adv.): frequently
hasta, -ae f.: spear
insula, -esse, -fui, -futurus: be there; be in

si quid: “if anything” (after si, nisi, num and ne, “ali” takes a holiday)
quod … pertineret: rel. clause of characteristic
facto … precio: abl. abs., “when the value had been determined”
sub hasta: a spear was placed in the ground to mark the location of a public auction
amicitia: abl. with delectatus est
tum … tum: “now … now”
quem: connecting rel., referring to Pietro Barbo
Priabisius … Franciscus Malacaro: identities not certain
salibus, mimis, dicteris, scommatibus: abls. of means
non sine urbanitate: in the manuscripts, Platina added this phrase in the margin (and in A it appears in the slightly different form cum urbanitate)

His … artibus: abl. of means
ut … putaretur: noun clause, obj. of effecerat
tum … tum: “both … and,” followed by dats. of reference
carus esse: ind. statement introduced by putaretur; carus nom. agreeing with the subject
Pietro also has success outside of Rome, although it makes him an enemy of Count Everso.

10 Praeterea autem ne domi tantum posse videretur, foris etiam auctoritatem sibi comparare annixus est. Nam et in Hernicos, quam nunc Campaniam Romanam vocant, profectus est ad populos quosdam sédandos, qui [368] de finibus contendebant; et litem componere inter comitem Aversae et Neapolionem Ursinum conatus, paulum abfuit quin turpiter captus in vincula coniiceretur; adeo in

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**absum, -esse, -fui, -futurus**: be away  
**adeo (adv.)**: to such a degree  
**annitor, anniti, annixus sum**: strive, try  
**auctoritas, -tatis f.**: power, authority  
**capio, -ere, cepi, captus**: take hold, capture  
**comes, comitis m.**: companion; count  
**comparo, -are, -avi, -atus**: provide, procure  
**compono, -ponere, -posui, -positus**: settle  
**coniicio, -iicere, -ieci, -iectus**: throw  
**conor, -ari, -atus sum**: attempt, try  
**contendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tentus**: contend, dispute  
**domus, -i f.**: house, home  
**finis, -is m./f.**: limit, boundary  
**foris (adv.)**: abroad  
**Hernicus, -a, um**: Hernician, a people in Latium  
**lis, litis f.**: lawsuit, quarrel  
**nunc (adv.)**: now  
**paulum (adv.)**: by a little; barely  
**populus, -i m.**: people  
**praeterea (adv.)**: in addition  
**profiscor, -ficisci, -fectus sum**: set out; proceed  
**quidam, quaedam, quoddam**: certain one/thing  
**quin**: so that not, that not  
**sędo, -are, -avi, -atus (CL sedo)**: settle; pacify  
**tantum (adv.)**: only  
**turpiter (adv.)**: disgracefully  
**vinculum, -i n.**: chain  
**voco, -are, -avi, -atus**: to call, name
Bartolomeo Platina

eum comes Aversus ob quandam verborum licentiam male animatus erat. Re itaque infecta abiens, homini semper adversatus est.

When Callistus III dies, Pietro finds his ambitions thwarted by the new pope, Pius II

11 Mortuo deinde Calisto, in eiusque locum Pio suffecto, cum permutare episcopatum Vincetinum in Patavinum instando acerbe nimium rogandoque anniteretur, et Pii pontificis et Venetorum iram adeo incurrit ut et Paulum fratrem senatorio munere amoverint

| abeo, -ire, -ivi(ii), -itus | depart, go away
| acerbe (adv.): stridently, harshly
| adeo (adv.): to such an extent
| adversor, -ari, -atus sum | be against, oppose
| (+ dat.)
| amoveo, -ere, amovi, amotus | remove
| animo, -are, -avi, -atus | rouse, animate
| annitor, anniti, annixus sum | strive, try
| comes, comitis m.: companion; count
| deinde (adv.): then
| episcopatus, -us m.: bishopric, bishop's office
| incurro, -ere, incucurri, incursus | meet
| (with); incur
| infectus, -a, -um | unfinished, incomplete
| insto, -are, institi, -: pursue; insist
| ira, -ae f.: anger; resentment
| licentia, -ae f.: freedom
| locus, -i m.: rank, position
| male (adv.): badly, terribly
| munus, muneris n.: office
| nimium (adv.): too, very
| Patavínus, -a, -um: Paduan, of Padua
| permuto, -are, -avi, -atus: exchange (for); swap
| pontifex, -ficus m.: pontiff, pope
| quidam, quaedm, quoddam (CL quamdam): certain
| senatorius, -a, -um: of a senator, senatorial
| sufficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus: put in place, vote in
| Venetus, -a, -um m.: Venetian
| verbum, -i n.: word
| Vi(n)cetinus, -a, -um: of Vicenza (a town near Venice)

quandam verborum licentiam: “a certain freedom of words,” that is, Pietro Barbo was free with his speech, angering Everso

Re ... infecta: abl. abs.

Mortuo ... Calisto: abl. abs.; Pope Callistus III (r. 1455-1458)
Pio suffecto: abl. abs.; Pope Pius II (r. 1458-1464), born Enea Silvio Piccolomini
in Patavinum: Platina originally wrote, then crossed out, melioris proventus causa (“for the sake of greater profit”)

cum ... anniteretur: causal cum clause

instando, rogandoque: gerunds, abls. of means

et ... et: “both ... and,” coordinating Pius and the Venetians, not anniteretur and incurrit

incurrit: main verb

ut ... amoverint ... interdixerint: result clause

Paulum fratrem: Pietro's older brother, Paolo Barbo

senatorio munere: abl. of separation
Life of Paul II

et ei interdixerint quominus aliorum beneficiorum proventibus potiretur, nisi sententiam mutaret. Hanc ob rem indignatus homo, ulciscendi tempus observans, interim acerbe nimium in eos invehebatur per quos stetisset quominus voto potiretur.

*When Pius II dies, Pietro gets elected pope, becoming Paul II; he quickly disbands the College of Abbreviators*

12 Mortuo autem Pio, in eius locum ipse suffectus, statim ubi magistratum iniit, sive quod ita pollicitus erat, sive quod Pii decreta

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ei: dat. with a compound verb, *interdixerint*
quominus … *potiretur*: prevention clause, “(they forbid) that he obtain the incomes of other benefices”
ulciscendi: gerund, obj. gen.; “for avenging”
stetisset: subjunctive of alleged reason
quominus … *potiretur*: prevention clause dependent on *per quos stetisset*, “that he not have a vote”

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*Mortuo … Pio*: abl. abs.; Pope Pius II (r. 1458-1464)
ipse: Pietro Barbo, now Pope Paul II; he also considered the names Formosus (rejected as too immodest) and Mark (too Venetian)
quod … pollicitus erat … quod … *oderat*: *quod* causal clauses, “because he had promised … because he hated;” the former is an insinuation that Paul had gotten the support of Rodrigo Borgia, the vice-chancellor, by promising to disband the abbreviators, which would give Borgia more control over the chancery
et acta oderat, abbreviatores omnes, quos Pius in ordinem redegerat, tanquam inutiles et indoctos, ut ipse dicebat, exauctoravit. Eos enim bonis et dignitate indicta causa spoliavit: quos etiam propter eruditionem et doctrinam ex toto orbe terrarum conquisitos, magnis polllicitationibus et praemiis vocare ad se debuerat. Erat quidem illud collegium refertum bonis ac doctis viris. Inerant divini atque humani iuris viri peritissimi. Inerant poetae et oratores plerique, qui

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**abbreviatores**: abbreviators worked in the chancery drafting papal bulls; Platina himself was among the abbreviators who lost their positions

**bonis et dignitate**: abls. of separation

**indicta causa**: abl. abs. with concessive sense

**quos**: antecedent is *eos* at the beginning of the sentence

**orbe terrarum**: “the whole world”

**magnis polllicitationibus et praemiis**: abls. of means

**Erat ... refertum**: perf. pass., subject is *illud collegium*

**peritissimi**: superl. of *peritus*

**poetae et oratores**: these words are often used to describe humanists
Life of Paul II

certe non minus ornamenti ipsi curiae afferebant, quam ab eadem acciperent, quos omnes Paulus tanquam inquilinos et advenas possessione pepulit, licet emptoribus cautum esset litteris apostolicis, cautum etiam fisci pontificii auctoritate ne qui bona fide emissent e possessione honesta ac legitima deiicerentur.

Platina and the Abbreviators try to take Paul to trial, provoking his anger

[369] 13 Tentarunt tamen ii, ad quos res ipsa pertinebat, hominem e sententia dimovere. Atque ego certe, qui horum de numero

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accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptus: receive
advena, -ae m./f.: foreigner
affero, afferre, attuli, allatus: bring to
apostolicus, -a, -um: apostolic
auctoritas, -tatis f. decree, order; authority
caveo, -ere, cavi, cautos: beware; stipulate
certe (adv.): surely, certainly
curia, -ae f.: papal court
deicio, -ere, deici, deiectus: drive/throw out
dimoveo, -ere, dimovi, dimotus (CL demoveo): move (away)
emo, -ere, emi, emptus: buy; gain, acquire, obtain
emptor, -oris m.: buyer, purchaser
fides, fidei f.: faith, credit
ficus, -i m.: treasury

honestus, -a, -um: honest
inquilinus, -i m.: traveler; lodger
legitimus, -a, -um: lawful; legitimate
licet: although (+ subjunctive)
litterae, -arum f.: a letter (epistle)
numerus, -i m.: number, rank
ornamentum, -i n.: ornament; distinction
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsus: drive out
pertineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentus: concerns, pertain to
pontificius, -a, -um: pontifical
possessio, -onis f.: possession, property
sententia, -ae f.: opinion; decision
tanquam (CL tamquam): as, just as, just as if
tento, -are, -avi, -atus: attempt, try

minus ornamenti: minus is compar. of parvus (in neut. sing. acc.); ornamenti partitive gen., “less (of) distinction”
quam … acciperent: compar. clause set up by non minus, “than they might receive”
possessione: abl. of separation
emptoribus: dat. of reference, the abbreviators had purchased their office
cautum esset … cautum (esset): 3rd person pass. subjunctive with licet
litteris apostolicis: abl. of means; an apostolic letter is a papal bull
ne … deiicerentur: neg. ind. command
qui … emissent: rel. clause of characteristic with an elided antecedent ii serving as the subject of deiicerentur, “those who had bought with good faith”
possessione: abl. of separation modified by honesta and legitima
Tentarunt: syncopated from tenta(ve)runt
ii: the dismissed abbreviators
e sententia: abl. of separation, “from his decision”
egeo: Platina intrudes into the narrative for the first time
horum: partitive gen.

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Rogando: abl. gerund, exact sense unclear since main verb is lacking
Ut ... committeretur: ind. command dependent on rogando
Rotae auditores: the Rota was a judicial body in the Curia; auditores here is the predicate of quos, “whom they call the auditors”
Tum: this cuts off the previous sentence, which lacks a main verb, creating an anacolouthon that gives a sense of Paul interrupting Platina
Ac si: “as if”
Ac si ... nescires: protasis of a pres. contrafactual cond. with an elided apodosis
omnia iura ... collocata esse: ind. statement
loco: abl. of separation
cedant ... eant: jussive subjunctives
nihil: adverbial, “in no way”
mihique: dat. of reference with licet
pro arbitrio animi: “by the judgment of my mind”
rescindere et approbare: subject infinitives of licet
Life of Paul II

The Abbreviators try to change Paul’s mind, but can no longer gain an audience

14 Hac vero tam immiti sententia accepta, ut lapidem immobilem volveremus, {232v} obversabamur et frustra quidem die ac noctu in foribus aulae, vilissimum etiam quenque servum rogantes ut nobis alloqui pontificem liceret. Reiiciebamur non sine contumelia tanquam aqua et igni interdicti ac prophanis. Hac autem diligentia viginti continuos noctibus usi sumus; nil enim fere nisi noctu agebat.
Platina, infuriated, writes a letter decrying the injustice of the dismissal and calling for a Church Council to overrule Paul’s decision.

15 Ego vero tanta ignominia excitus, quod mihi ac sociis meis coram non licebat, id agere per litteras institui. Scripsi itaque epistolam his ferme verbis: “Si tibi licuit indicta causa spoliare nos emptione nostra iusta ac legittima, debet et nobis licere conqueri illatam iniuriam iniustamque ignominiam. Reiecti a te, ac tam insigni contumelia affecti, dilabemur passim ad reges, ad principes,
**Life of Paul II**

eosque adhortabimur ut tibi concilium indicant, in quo potissimum rationem reddere cogaris, cur nos legitima possessione spoliaveris.”

Paul jails Platina for treason, on charges of libel and summoning a council; Platina counters that libel is anonymous, whereas Platina signed his name on the letter

16 Lectis litteris, Platynam [370] reum maiestatis accersit, in carcerem trahit, compedibus revincit, mittit Theodorum Tarvisinum episcopum, qui questionem habeat. Is statim me reum facit, quod et libellos famosos in Paulum sparsissem, et concilii mentionem ut ... indicant, in quo potissimum rationem reddere cogaris, cur nos legitima possessione spoliaveris.”

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Bartolomeo Platina

fecissem. Primum crimen ita confutavi: eos quidem dici libellos famosos, in quibus scribentis nomen reticetur, at meum nomen in calce litterarum extare; non igitur libelli famosi sunt.

Platina counters the second accusation by pointing out the authority of the ancient Ecumenical Councils

17 Quod vero de concilio mentionem fecerim, me non adeo grave crimen id putasse, cum in synodis a sanctis patribus stabilita sint fundamenta orthodoxae fidei, prius sparsim iacta a Salvatore nostro

libellos famosos: a reference to the letter quoted above (ch. 15), criticizing Paul for disbanding the Abbreviators

cTurkey: a Church Council might remove (or attempt to remove) a pope, meaning that the call for a council could be interpreted as a threat to overthrow Paul

eos ... dici, meum ... extare: ind. statements recounting Platina's defense

quibus: eos ... libellos is the antecedent

scribentis: possessive gen. dependent on nomen

meum nomen: Platina originally tried to circulate the letter anonymously, which undercuts his (already somewhat specious) argument

Quod ... fecerim: noun clause, “the fact that I made mention of a council”

me ... putasse: ind. statement still giving Platina's rebuttal, more easily understood in the following order: me non putasse id (esse) adeo grave crimen

id: referring to the above noun clause Quod ... fecerim

putasse: syncopated from puta(vi)sse

cum ... stabilita sint: causal cum clause, subject is fundamenta

sanctis patribus: the early Church fathers who had set out the principles of Christianity in the ecumenical councils

iacta agrees with fundamenta

Salvatore ... discipulis: Jesus and the apostles
Life of Paul II

eiusque discipulis, ut maiores cum minoribus aequo iure viverent, ne cuiquam fieret iniuria. Unde etiam apud Romanos instituta est censura, qua, et qui privati et qui in magistratu fuerunt, rationem habiti magistratus et vitae ante actae reddere cogebantur.

Platina’s pleas are unsuccessful, but he is ultimately freed through the help of his patron, Cardinal Francesco Gonzaga

18 Cum vero his rationibus nihil profecissem, revinctus compedibus, et quidem gravissimis, media hyeme sine foco celsa in turri ac

---

**aequus, -a, -um**: fair, equal  
**ago, -ere, egi, actus**: conduct, spend (time)  
**celsius, -a, -um**: high  
**censura, -ae f.**: office of censor, censorship  
**cogo, -ere, coegi, coactus**: force, compel  
**compes, -edes f.**: chains (pl.)  
**discipulus, -i m.**: disciple, student  
**fio, fieri, factus sum**: happen; take place  
**focus, -i**: hearth  
**gravis, -e**: heavy, serious  
**hyems, hyemis (CL biems) f.**: winter  
**inuria, -ae f.**: injustice, wrong  
**instituo, -ere, -ui, -itus**: establish, found  
**ius, iuris n.**: law; legal system  
**magistratus, -i us m.**: magistracy, civil office  
**medius, -a, -um**: middle  
**privatus, -i m.**: private citizen  
**proficio, -ere, profeci, profectus**: accomplish; make progress  
**quisquam, quidquam**: anyone, anything  
**ratio, -onis f.**: an account, reasoning; rational argument  
**reviso, -ire, revinxi, revinctus**: return; render  
**reviso, -ire, revinxi, revinctus**: bind fast, fasten  
**sine**: without (+ abl.)  
**turris, -is f.**: tower  
**unde (adv.)**: from where, whence  
**vero**: but, however  
**vivo, -ere, vixi, victus**: live

**ut ... viverent**: purpose clause  
**maiores ... minoribus**: compar. of magnus and parvus, used substantively, “the greater men with the lesser men”  
**aequof iure**: abl. of manner, “under equal law (i.e. equally)”  
**ne ... iniuria**: neg. purpose clause  
**censura**: office in ancient Rome responsible for the census and the morals of public figures  
**qua**: abl. of means  
**et qui ... et qui**: antecedent is an assumed *ii*, subject of *cogebantur*  
**rationem**: acc. obj. of *reddere*  
**habiti magistratus et vitae ... actae**: coordinated genitives, dependent on *rationem*  
**cum ... profecissem**: causal *cum* clause  
**gravissimis**: agrees with *compedibus*  
**media hyeme**: abl. of time when, “in the middle of winter”

admoneo, -ere, -ui, -itus: warn
aegre (adv.): painfully, with difficulty
affero, affere, attuli, allatus: offer; produce
aliqui, -quae, -quod: some
arbitror, -ari, -atus sum: believe; judge
carcer, -eris m.: prison
cardinalis, -is m.: cardinal
coherceo, -ere, -ui, -itus (CL coerceo): enclose, confine
commoror, -ari, -atus sum: abide; remain
discedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessus: depart
expono, -ere, -ui, -itus: set out; expose
fatigatus, -a, -um: weary
incommodum, -i n.: misfortune
inde (adv.): from there
India, -ae f.: India
inquam, -a, -ae, -ae: say
interim (adv.): meanwhile

libero, -are, -avi, -atus: free
mandatum, -i n.: order
Mantuanus, -a, -um: of Mantua
medela, -ae f.: cure, remedy
mensis, -is m.: month
molestia, -ae f.: trouble, hardship
pes, pedis m.: foot
prex, precis f.: prayer, request
proficiscor, -fiscisci, -fectus sum: depart, set off
quattuor: four
retrahō, -ere, retraxi, reactus: draw back, bring back
sto, -are, steti, status: stand
tandem (adv.): finally
triennium, -i n.: three years
ventus, -i m.: wind
vero: but, however

exposita: agrees with turri
coherceor, liberat, admonet, retrahet: historical pres.
mensibus quattuor: abl. of extent of time (post-Classical, see Introduction 7.A)
Francisci … Mantuani: Francesco Gonzaga, Cardinal of Mantua, Platina’s patron
precibus: abl. of means
molestia: abl. of separation with liberat or cause with aegre pedibus stantem
ne … discedam: ind. command
inquit: subject is Paul (who refers to himself in third person)
proficiscere: = proficisceris, fut. indic. with alternate 2nd sing. ending ‘-re’
Triennio: abl. of extent of time (post-Classical, see Introduction 7.A)
hominem … allaturum (esse): ind. statement
meis incommodis: dat. of reference
Life of Paul II

Paul involves himself with the canons of the Lateran, provoking some ill will

19 Coronatus Paulus de more, memor a Calisto [371] quondam pulsos esse e Sancto Iohanne Laterano canonicos regulares, quos eodem in loco Eugenius pontifex ante collocaverat, eosdem revocavit, ut seorsum a canonicis saecularibus divina officia celebrarent. Praeterea vero canonicorum saecularium eo in loco nomen aboliturus, si quis moriebatur, in demortui locum neminem sufficiebat;

debore: “according to custom”

Calisto: Pope Callistus III (r. 1455-1458), who expelled the canons regular from the Basilica of St. John Lateran

pulsos esse ... canonicos regulares: ind. statement introduced by memor

Sancto Iohanne Laterano: St. John Lateran, one of the four major basilicas in Rome

canonicos regulares: “canons regular,” clerics who lived under a monastic rule (regula) and had renounced their property; antecedent of quos
eodem in loco: St. John Lateran

Eugenius: Pope Eugene IV (r. 1431-1447), maternal uncle of Paul II

revocavit: subject is Paulus

ut ... celebrarent: purpose clause

canonicis saecularibus: “canons secular,” clerics who had not renounced their property

aboliturus: Pope Paul is the subject of aboliturus

quis: aliquis (after si, nisi, num and ne, “ali” takes a holiday)
indemortui locum: “in the place of the deceased”
aut si quod {233r} beneficium vacabat, coactos se canonicatibus illis abdicare ad alias ecclesiās transferebat ut tandem beneficia illa, in unum corpus redacta, canonicis regularibus satisfacerent sine ullo suo dispendio, cum eos tum pascre ob inopiam oporteret. Hanc autem ob rem Paulus multum a se alienavit civium animos, quod dicerent illa beneficia, a maioribus suis instituta, pulsis civibus, inquilinis dari. Neque hoc contentus Paulus, seorsum canonicos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abdico, -are, -avi, -atus</td>
<td>resign</td>
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<tr>
<td>alieno, -are, -avi, -atus</td>
<td>alienate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animus, -i m.:</td>
<td>mind; feelings</td>
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<tr>
<td>beneficium, -i n.:</td>
<td>benefit; benefice, fiefdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>given by the pope</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>canonicatus, -us m.:</td>
<td>office of canon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canonicus, -i m.:</td>
<td>canon; clergyman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civis, -is m./f.:</td>
<td>citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cogo, -ere, coegi, coactus:</td>
<td>force, compel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>content, satisfied (+ abl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corpus, corporis n.:</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dispendium, -i n.:</td>
<td>expense, loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia, -ae f.:</td>
<td>church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inopia, -ae f.:</td>
<td>poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquilinus, -i m.:</td>
<td>foreigner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instituo, -ere, -ui, -utus:</td>
<td>set up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maiores, maiorum m.:</td>
<td>ancestors (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multum (adv.):</td>
<td>greatly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oportet, -ere, -uit, - (impers.)</td>
<td>it is necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasco,-ere, pavi, pastus:</td>
<td>feed; maintain, support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pello,-ere, pepuli, pulsus:</td>
<td>drive out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redigo, -ere, redegi, redactus:</td>
<td>reduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regularis, -e:</td>
<td>regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satisfacio, -facere, -feci, -factus:</td>
<td>satisfy (+ dat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seorsum (adv.):</td>
<td>separately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sine:</td>
<td>without (+ abl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tandem (adv.):</td>
<td>eventually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus:</td>
<td>transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ullus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaco, -ere, -avi, -atus:</td>
<td>be vacant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**quod:** aliquod (after si, nisi, num and ne, “ali” takes a holiday)

**se ... abdicare:** ind. statement introduced by coactos; se is the reflexive acc. obj. of abdicare, “having been compelled to resign (themselves)”

**ut ... satisfacerent:** purpose clause

**cum ... oporteret:** causal cum clause

**eos:** acc. obj. of pascre; it was necessary to feed them because they had given up their property

**Hanc autem ob rem:** “but on account of this thing,” Paul’s preference for the canons regular

**quod dicerent:** clause of alleged reason

**beneficia ... dari:** ind. statement

**a maioribus suis:** abl. of personal agent

**instituta:** participle agreeing with beneficia

**pulsis civibus:** abl. abs.
Life of Paul II

quosdam allocutus, eos minis etiam adhibitis abdicare se illis canonicatibus impellebat. Nonnulli tamen eius minas contemnentes, tempus vindicandae libertatis expectabant, quod postea eo mortuo eluxit.

Paul calls for a crusade against the Turks, but the various Christian powers are fighting amongst themselves

20 At vero cum nunciatum esset, Thurcos, capta iam fere tota Epiro, in Illyricum iter parare, oratores statim ad reges et principes

---

**abdi**co, -are, -avi, -atus: resign  
adhibeo, -ere, -ui, -itus: use, employ  
alloquor, alloqui, allocutus sum: speak to  
canonica**tus**, -us m.: office of canon  
capi**o**, -ere, cepi, captus: capture, seize  
contemn**o**, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptus: despise, disdain  
eluce**o**, -ere, eluxi, -i: be manifest; happen  
Epirus, -i f.: Epirus  
expecto, -are, -avi, -atus: await, expect  
fere (adv.): almost  
i**a**m (adv.): now, already  
Illyricum, -i n.: Illyricum  
impell**o**, -ere, impuli, impulsus: persuade; urge on  
iter, itineris n.: path; march  
libertas, -tatis f.: freedom  
minae, -arum f.: threats  
nonnullus, -a, -um: some, several  
nuncio, -are, -avi, -atus (CL nuntio): announce  
orator, -oris m.: speaker; ambassador  
paro, -are, -avi, -atus: prepare  
poe**t**ea (adv.): afterwards  
princeps, -cipis m.: leader; prince  
quidam, quaedam, quoddam: a certain one  
statim (adv.): immediately  
tempus, -oris n.: time; condition, right time  
Thur**c**us, -a, -um: Turkish  
totus, -a, -um: whole, all  
vero: but, however  
vindic**o**, -are, -avi, -atus: vindicate; win back

---

minis … adhibitis: abl. of means  
abdicare: obj. inf. of impellebat; eos is the subject acc. of abdicare and se its obj.; “(he was compelling them) to resign (themselves)”  
illis canonica**tibus**: abl. of separation  
vindicandae libertatis: gerundive phrase, “of liberty to be won back (i.e. of winning back liberty)”  
quod: antecedent is tempus  
eo mortu**o**: abl. abs.  
cum nunciatum esset: circumstantial cum clause, impers. construction, “when it had been announced”  
Thurcos: substantive adj., “the Turks”  
capta … tota Epiro: Epirus, a state on the Adriatic Sea, today located between Greece and Albania; note that it is fem. and agrees with capta and tota  
Illyricum: Illyricum, a Roman province up the Adriatic shoreline from Epirus, today located roughly in Croatia  
parare: ind. statement introduced by nunciatum esset; subject acc. is Thurcos and obj. is iter
misit, eos oratum, ut compositis rebus suis de bello Thurcis inferendo ad propulsandam iniuriam cogitarent. Qua de re nil certe actum est, cum inter sese gravissimis bellis decertarent: hinc Germani, hinc Anglici, nunc veterem regem, interdum vero novum expetentes. Hinc Hispani, hinc Galli principes veriti regis potentiam, qui regio nomini

---

gago, -ere, egi, actus: do
Anglicus, -a, -um: English
certe (adv.): certainly
cogito, -are, -avi, -atus: think; consider
compono, -ere, -posui, -positum: bring together, put in order
decerto, -are, -avi, -atus: fight it out
expeto, -ere, expeti, expetitus: ask for; desire; seek after
Gallus, -a, -um: Gallic, French
Germanus, -a, -um: German
gravis, -e: serious; grave
hinc (adv.): from here
Hispanus, -a, -um: Spanish

infero, inferre, intuli, illatus: bring in; inflict
inuria, -ae f.: injustice, wrong, injury
interdum (adv.): sometimes
nil n. (indecl.): nothing
novus, -a, -um: new
oro, -are, -avi, -atus: advise; beseech, entreat
potentia, -ae f.: power
princeps, -cipis m.: leader; prince
propulso, -are, -avi, -atus: drive back
regius, -a, -um: royal
vereor, -eri, -itus sum: fear
vero (adv.): truly, in fact
vetus, veteris: old

eos: the reges et principes
oratum: acc. supine expressing purpose
ut ... cogitarent: ind. command
de bello Thurcis inferendo: de + abl. gerundive phrase, “about the war that must be waged on the Turks (i.e. about waging war on the Turks)”
ad propulsandam iniuriam: ad + acc. gerundive expressing purpose, “for the purpose of injustice to be driven back (i.e. to drive back injustice)”
Qua de re: referring to the Turkish march north up the Adriatic
cum ... decertarent: causal cum clause
gravissimis bellis: abl. of means
Germani ... Anglici: substantive adjs., “the Germans ... the English”
Hispani ... Galli: each agrees with principes
veriti: nom. pl. masc.
regis: the Spanish and French each feared the power of their own king; antecedent of qui
Life of Paul II

omnes obtemperare volebat iactabatque se brevi facturum, ut eos poeniteret, qui secus fecissent.

Paul is troubled by heresy in Bohemia, but is hindered from acting because of the Turkish situation and a succession crisis in Hungary

21 Praeterea vero Paulum urgebant regis Boemiae perfidia, qui se paulatim a toto corpore Christiani nominis subtrahebat. In hunc itaque mittere Ungariae [372] regem cum exercitu instituerat, si ei per bellum in Thurcos suscepsum licuisset, sique rem inter regem

---

**Boemia, -ae f.:** Bohemia  
**brevi (adv.):** briefly; soon  
**Christianus, -a, -um: Christian**  
**corpus, corporis n.:** body  
**exercitus, -us m.:** army  
**iacto, -are, -avi, -atus:** throw out; boast  
**instituo, -ere, -ui, -utus:** decide  
**licet, -ere, -uit, -itus est (impers.):** it is permitted, allowed  
**obtempero, -are, -avi, -atus:** obey (+ dat.)  
**paulatim (adv.):** little by little, gradually  
**per: through; in the midst of (+ acc.)**  
**perfidia, -ae f.:** faithlessness; heresy  
**poenitet, -ere, -uit, - (CL paenitet):** cause to regret; make sorry  
**praeterea (adv.):** in addition  
**secus (adv.):** otherwise  
**subtraho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractus:*** withdraw  
**suscipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptus (CL susceptus):*** take up, begin  
**Thurcus, -a, -um:** Turkish  
**totus, -a, um:** whole, entire  
**Ungaria, -ae f.:** Hungary  
**urgeo, -ere, ursi, -:*** vex, burden  
**vero:** but, however  
**volo, velle, volui, -:** wish, want

**obtemperare:** obj. inf. of *volebant;* subject acc. is *omnes*  
**iactabatque ... fecissent:** “he was bragging that he would soon bring it about that they regret it, those who had done otherwise”  
**se ... facturum:** ind. statement introduced by *iactabatque*  
**ut eos poeniteret:** impers. verb, subjunctive in noun clause, obj. of *facturum,* “that it cause them to regret (i.e. that they regret it)”  
**qui ... fecissent:** rel. clause of characteristic  
**Boemiae:** a region in what is now the Czech Republic  
**qui:** antecedent is *regis Boemiae*  
**a toto corpore Christiani nominis:** “from the entire body of the Christian name (i.e. from the whole Christian Church)”  
**In hunc:** “against this man (the King of Bohemia)”  
**instituerat si ... licuisset ... potuissent:** past contrafactual cond.; apodosis can sometimes be indic. for vividness  
**bellum ... suscepsum:** “the war having been undertaken (i.e. the undertaking of war)”
et imperatorem componere potuisset. Nam mortuo Ladislao rege Ungariae eius nepote, qui hèrede carebat, imperator ipse regnum illud, quod Matthias Vaiovadae filius occupaverat, sibi deberi praedicabat.

Paul mediates a feud between the Caffarelli and Albertini in Rome

Differendam itaque rem Paulus in aliud tempus censens, ad componendas quasdam simulataes civium Romanorum inter se

---

cereo, -ere, -ui, -itus: be without, lack (+ abl.)
censo, -ere, censui, census: judge; assess
civis, -is m./f.: citizen
compono, -ponere, -posui, -positus: make up; settle; put in order
debo, -ere, -ui, -itus: owe
differo, differre, distuli, dilatus: postpone, delay

hères, héredis (CL heres) m./f.: heir/heiress
imperator, -oris m.: general; emperor
nepos, -otis m./f.: nephew/niece
occupo, -are, -avi, -atus: capture, occupy
praedico, -are, -avi, -atus: proclaim, declare
regnum, -i n.: kingdom
simultas, -tatis f.: enmity
tempus, temporis n.: time
Ungaria, -ae f.: Hungary

---
mortuo Ladislao rege ... nepote: abl. abs.
Ladislao: Ladislaus V, King of Hungary, 1440-1457; he was involved in a prolonged civil war, royal murders, and a power struggle that resulted in his poisoning in Prague in 1457
rege ... eius nepote: rege and nepote agree with Ladislao; eius refers forward to the imperator
qui: antecedent is Ladislao
imperator: Frederick III the Peaceful, Holy Roman Emperor, r. 1452-1493. After Ladislaus’ death, he claimed Hungary for himself
regnum illud ... deberi: ind. statement introduced by praedicabat
quod: antecedent is regnum illud
Matthias Vaiovadae: Matthias Corvinus (1443-1490), son of the Voivode (Slavic title for a principal commander of military force); he was elected King of Hungary by the Diet of Hungary in 1457-1458 to avoid civil war
Differendam (esse) ... rem: pass. periphrastic in ind. statement, “that the thing ought to be delayed”
ad componendas quasdam simulataes: ad + acc. gerundive expressing purpose, “in order for certain enmities to be settled (i.e. to settle certain enmities)”
dissidentium animum adiēcit. Orta nanque rixa erat inter Iacobum Ioannis Alberini filium et Foelicem nepotem Antonii Capharelli: hanc ob rem accitis ad se patribus familias, eos aliquandiu renitentes, ad concordiam datis vadibus compulit. Verum non ita multo post Iacobus Alberini filius, nusquam laturus iniuriam patri illatam, Antonium Capharellum interficere conatus, confossum

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**Latin Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accio, -ire, -ivi, -itus</td>
<td>send for, summon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>adicio, -ere, adiēci (CL adiecti), adiectus</td>
<td>throw; apply one thing to another</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>aliquandiu (CL aliquandiu)</td>
<td>for some time</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>animus, -i m.:</td>
<td>mind</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>compello, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus</td>
<td>force, compel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>concordia, -ae f.:</td>
<td>harmony, peace</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>confodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossus</td>
<td>stab, wound</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>conor, -ari, -atus sum</td>
<td>attempt, try</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dissideo, -ere, dissedi, - :</td>
<td>disagree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familia, -ae f.:</td>
<td>household; family</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fero, ferre, tuli, latus</td>
<td>endure, bear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infero, inferre, intuli, illatus</td>
<td>inflict</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>iniuria, -ae f.:</td>
<td>injury; insult</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>interficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus</td>
<td>kill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multo (adv.):</td>
<td>much; long (before/after)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanque (CL namque):</td>
<td>for indeed, for truly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nepos, -otis m./f.:</td>
<td>nephew, niece</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nusquam (adv.):</td>
<td>on no occasion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orior, -iri, ortus sum</td>
<td>arise, emerge, crop up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renitor, reniti, renisus sum</td>
<td>struggle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rixa, -ae f.:</td>
<td>violent quarrel, feud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vas, vadis m.:</td>
<td>surety, (financial) guarantee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verum:</td>
<td>but yet, however</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Greek and Latin Words**

- dissidentium: pres. act. participle agreeing with civium Romanorum
- animum adiēcit: “he applied his mind (i.e. he turned his attention to)”
- rixa: the feud arose out of a rivalry over the love “of a certain courtesan” (cuiusdam meretricis) according to Gaspar of Verona (De Gesti Pauli II p. 9 Zippel)
- Iacobum Ioannis Alberini filium: Giacomo Alberini, son of the rich Roman merchant Giovanni Alberini
- Foelicem: Felice Caffarelli, nephew of Antonio Caffarelli, a consistorial advocate
- patribus familias: familias is an archaic gen., frozen in the form pater familias, “head of household”
- datis vadibus: abl. of means; Paul asks for a surety, which would then be taken away if the violence were to continue
- Iacobus Alberini filius: Giacomo, son of Giovanni Alberini
- laturus: fut. act. participle of fero
- iniuriam patri illatam: his father Giovanni had just been attacked by Felice’s brother Lorenzo
- Antonium Capharellum: Antonio Caffarelli
- confossum: agrees with Antonium Capharellum
aliquot gravibus vulneribus, tanquam mortuuum reliquit. Hanc ob rem indignatus Paulus, quod contra atque Alberinus iuraverat filius egisset, eversis eorum aedibus, redactisque in fiscum omnibus bonis, eos ab urbe exules demum facit. Hos tamen postea suo iussu ad urbem redeuntes in gratiam recepit, restitutis rebus omnibus, paceque inter dissidentes composita, cum tamen ambo aliquandiu in carcere stetissent.
Anno vero MCCCCLXV Alovisius Patavinus pontificis camerarius, et tituli Sancti Laurentii in Damaso presbyter cardinalis, vir quidem ditissimus, et in rebus agendis sagax, sed ultimo suae vitae tempore parum prudens; quippe qui ex testamento maxima ex parte heredes reliquerat duos frateres cognomento Scarampos, alioquin bonus et liberalis ingenii, sed nequaquam tantis fortunis et
Bartolomeo Platina

proventibus Ecclesiae partis dignos. (Quid homines suspicarentur scimus.)

Paul voids the will of Alovisius Patavinus, redistributing his estate more fairly

24 Has autem facultates Paulus, ei licet testandi facultatem ultro permisisset, sibi vindicavit. Scarampos cepit, et 373 tam diu honesto tamen loco retinuit, quoad quae Florentiam delata fuerant ad se deferrentur. Fugientes Scarampi, dum hac de re ageretur, capti
Life of Paul II

in carcerem coniiciuntur. Verum, cum bona patriarchae Florentia Romam delata fuissent, Scarampos cum bona parte incolumes dimittens, in reliquos patriarchae familiares maiore benignitate usus est quam ipse testator instituisset. Atque hoc modo bona hominis tanta diligentia parta, maiore retenta - cum magna opum iactatione

cum ... delata fuissent: circumstantial *cum* clause

*bona patriarchae*: the goods of Alovisius Patavinus (Ludovico Trevisan), which he had left to the Scarampi brothers

*Florentia*: abl. of place from which

*Romam*: acc. of place to which

*Scarampos*: relatives of Alovisius Patavinus

*bona parte*: abl. of accompaniment

*patriarchae*: possessive gen. of *reliquos ... familiares*, still referring to Alovisius Patavinus

*maiore*: compar. of *magnus*, abl. sing. f. with *benignitate*

*quam*: compar., “than”

*hoc modo*: abl. of manner

*bona hominis*: referring to the estate or goods of Alovisius Patavinus

*tanta diligentia*: abl. of means

*parta ... retenta*: participles agreeing with *bona*

*maiores*: compar. of *magnus*, abl. sing. f. with an implied *diligentia*, abl. of manner

*cum magna ... iactatione*: abl. of manner
ac si annos Matusalem victurus esset - ab eo sunt partim possessa, partim destributa, quocum diutiuius simultatibus, odiis, maledicentia certaverat, cum maluisset ad Thurcos ipsos quam ad Paulum bona sua recidere. Sed neque hoc contenta Divina Providentia voluit quoque eius corpus iam sepultum in praedam dari. Ab ipsis enim,

---

**annus,** -i m.: year  
**certo,** -are, -avi, -atus: dispute; fight  
**contentus,** -a, -um: content, satisfied (+ abl.)  
**corpus,** corporis n.: body; corpse  
**destribuo,** -ere, -ui, -utus (CL distribuo): distribute  
**dium** (adv.): (for) a long time  
**divinus,** -a, -um: divine  
**iam** (adv.): now, already  
**maledicentia,** -ae f.: slander  
**malo,** malle, malui, -i: want more, prefer  
**odium,** -i n.: hatred  

**partim** (adv.): partly  
**possideo,** -sidere, -sedi, -sessus: seize; hold possession of  
**praeda,** -ae f.: booty; prey  
**providentia,** -ae f.: providence  
**recido,** -ere, recidi, recasus: go to; fall back, happen upon  
**sepeliio,** -ire, sepelivi, sepultus: bury, inter  
**simultas,** -tatis f.: grudge; enmity  
**Thurci,** -orum m.: the Turks  
**vinco,** -ere, vici, victus: to conquer  
**volo,** velle, volui, -i: wish, want

**ac si... vicitrus esset:** *ac si* “as if”; protasis of a pres. contrafactual cond. with an elided apodosis  
**annis Matusalem:** *here vinco* takes a double acc., “beat Methuselah his years”  
(Methuselah was said to have lived to 969 years)  
**ab eo:** referring to Paul  
**possessa (sunt)... destributa (sunt):** subject is *bona hominis*  
**quocum:** abl. of accompaniment, “with whom,” antecedent is *eo*  
**diutiuius:** compar. of *dium*  
**simultatibus,** odiis, maledicentia: abls. of means  
**certaverat... maluisset:** Alovius Patavinus is subject  
**cum maluisset:** concessive *cum* clause  
**ad Thurcos ipsos... ad Paulam:** Platina says that Alovius Patavinus would prefer that his wealth “go to the Turks themselves rather than to Paul”  
**quam:** compar., “than”  
**recidere:** obj. inf. of *maluisset; bona sua* is subject acc. of the inf.  
**hoc:** abl. with *contenta*, neuter “thing” referring to Paul taking charge of Alovius’ goods  
**Divina Providentia:** nom.; “Divine Providence”  
**corpus... dari:** *dari* is obj. inf. of *voloit, corpus* is subject acc. of *dari*  
**sepultum:** perf. pass. participle agreeing with *corpus*  
**in praedam:** idiom, “for the sake of plunder”  
**ipsis:** antecedent of *quibus*, refers to the canons of San Lorenzo in Damaso and a member of the cardinal’s household
Life of Paul II

quibus ipse beneficia Sancti Laurentii in Damaso dederat, noctu aperto sepulchro, annulo et vestibus spoliatus est. In hos autem Paulus, re cognita, graviter animadvertit.

Paul generously hosts Frederick, son of King Ferdinand of Naples, and gives him a golden rose

25 Eodem fere tempore Foedericus adolescens egregius Ferdinandi filius, Mediolanum iturus ad ducendam Francisci Sfortiae

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**adolescens, -entis** (CL adolescens) m./f.: young adult
**animadverto, -vertere, -verti, -versus**: notice; punish (with in + acc.)
**annulus, -i m.:** ring
**aperio, -ire, aperui, apertus:** uncover, open
**beneficium, -i n.:** benefit; benefice
**cognosco, -noscere, -novi, -nitus:** learn
**egregius, -a, -um** (CL egregius): distinguished

**beneficia:** “benefices,” the rights to income from an ecclesiastical property, in this case San Lorenzo

**Sancti Laurentii:** San Lorenzo in Damaso in central Rome

**aperto sepulchro:** abl. abs.
**re cognita:** abl. abs.

**Eodem ... tempore:** abl. of time when

**Foedericus:** Frederick IV of Naples (1452-1504), son of the Ferdinand I of Naples (1423-1494), from the House of Trastámara

**Ferdinandi:** Ferdinand I of Naples (1423-1494), son of Alfonso V of Aragon; he used support from the pope and from his allies in Milan to put down a rebellion led by the Orsini and the French John of Anjou in Naples from 1459-1465

**Mediolanum:** acc. of place to which

**itus:** fut. act. participle, “about to go”

**ad ducendam ... filiam:** ad + acc. gerundive to express purpose, “in order for the daughter to be led (i.e. to lead the daughter)”

**Francisci Sfortiae:** Francesco I Sforza (1401-1466), a condottiero (mercenary leader) and the Duke of Milan, was a military and political power-broker who balanced a complicated web of allies and enemies from Genoa to Naples
Bartolomeo Platina

fi liam, fratris uxorem, in regnum, Romam veniens, prodeunte obviam honorato quoque et Rhodorico vicecancellario, perbenigne a Paulo suscipitur, ac Rosa donatur, quam pontifices quotannis donare alicui ex principibus Christianis consuevere.

aliquis, alicui: someone, something
Christianus, -a, -um: Christian
consuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetus: be accustomed; tend
dono, -are, -avi, -atus: give; present with (+ abl.)
honoratus, -a, -um: honored; noble
obviam (adv.): on the way to meet
perbenigne (adv.): very kindly
pontifex, -ficis m.: pontiff, pope
princeps, -cipis m.: leader; prince
prodeo, -ire, -ivi(ii), -itus: go out
quotannis (adv.): every year, yearly
regnum, -i n.: kingdom (here Naples)
Roma, -ae f.: Rome
rosa, -ae f.: rose
suscipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptus: receive
uxor, -oris f.: wife
vicecancellarius, -i m.: vice-chancellor

filiam: Ippolita Maria Sforza (1446-1484), first wife of Alfonso II, Duke of Calabria
fratris: Alfonso II of Naples (1448-1495), Duke of Calabria in 1465; he was a patron of Renaissance arts
uxorem: in apposition with filiam
in regnum: Frederick's purpose for going to Milan is to fetch Francesco Sforza's daughter, his brother's wife, and take her to Naples ("the kingdom")
Romam: acc. of place to which
honorato: substantive adj., "the nobility"
Rhodorico: Rodrigo Borgia (1431-1503), later Pope Alexander VI (r. 1492-1503)
vicecancellario: the vice-chancellor was in charge of the chancery (Cancellaria Apostolica)
a Paulo: abl. of personal agent with suscipitur
Rosa: abl. with donatur, the Golden Rose, presented annually by the pope as a token of reverence from the Church
quam: rel. pronoun, antecedent is Rosa
alicui: dat. of ind. obj.
consuevere: alternative form of consueverunt
Life of Paul II

Paul calls on Ferdinand, King of Naples, to help him fight the sons of Count Everso

26 Interim vero cum Ferdinando in animo esset, eos bello persequi, et potissimium in regno suo existentes, qui, dum a Gallis premeretur, a se defecerant, misissetque copias quasdam ea mente, ut ducem Soranum adoriretur, pontifex, divertere id bellum cupidens, archiepiscopum Mediolanensem eo propere misit oratum

adorior, -iri, adortus sum: attack
animus, -i m.: mind
archiepiscopus, -i m.: archbishop
copia, -ae f.: abundance; troops (pl.)
cupio, -ere, -ivi, -itus: wish
deficio, -ere, defeci, defectus: defect
diverto, -ere, diverti, diversus: divert; derail
dux, ducis m.: leader; duke
eo (adv.): there, to that place
existo, -ere, existiti, existitus: exist
Gallus, -a, -um: Gallic interim (adv.): meanwhile
Mediolanensis, -e: Milanese
mens, mentis f.: mind; intention
oro, -are, -avi, -atum: ask, beg
persequor, -sequi, -secutus sum: pursue; attack; take vengeance on
pontifex, -ficis m.: pontiff, pope
potissimum (adv.): especially
premo, -ere, pressi, pressus: pursue; harass
propere (adv.): quickly
quidam, quaedam, quoddam: certain, some
regnum, -i n.: kingdom (here “of Naples”)
Soranus, -a, -um: of Sora
vero: but, however
cum ... esset ... misissetque: causal cum clause
Ferdinando in animo esset: Ferdinando is dat. of the possessor, he “had it in mind”;
King Ferdinand of Naples (1423-1494)
eos ... existentes ... defecerant: the town of Sora had abandoned Ferdinand when he had counted on it in his wars with John of Anjou and the French; he considered them traitors
eos ... persequi: ind. statement introduced by in animo esset
bello: abl. of means
dum ... premeretur: dum + imperf. subjunctive “while” (see Introduction 7.C)
Gallis: substantive adj., “by the French.” Ferdinand had to defend his kingdom from a claim from the French, led by John of Anjou from 1459-1464
a se defecerant: ind. refl., “they had defected from him(self)”
ea mente: abl. of manner, “with this intent”
ut ... adoriretur: noun clause in apposition to ea mente, “with this intent (namely) to attack the Duke of Sora”
ducem Soranum: Pier Paolo Guantelmo; the Duchy of Sora, located between Rome and Naples, was a fief to the Kingdom of Naples before 1463, when Pope Pius II made Sora a papal fief
archiepiscopum Mediolanensem: Stefano Nardini (d. 1484), a cardinal, also Archbishop of Milan; he served as nuncio to multiple popes
oratum: acc. supine expressing purpose
The sons of Count Everso had long been defying the pope’s authority

27 Nam eo fere tempore Aversae comes moritur, quo Paulus pontifex creatur; corpusque eius, Romam delatum, in Basilica Sanctae

Animus, -i m.: mind
Obtempero, -are, -avi, -atus: obey (+ dat.)

Pheudum, -i (or feudum) n.: fief; feudal allegiance
Quemadmodum (adv.): in as much as

Ratio, -onis f.: reason; rule
Roma, -ae f.: Rome

Tempus, -oris n.: time
Teneo, -ERE, tenui, tentus: hold, keep
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatus: lift; take away

Ut ... mitteret: ind. command; Ferdinand is subject of tenebatur and mitteret
Copias illas: referring to the copias quasdam with which Ferdinand had intended to fight his betrayers

Ratione pheudi: abl. of means, “by reason of his feudal allegiance”
Ad se: ind. refl., “to him (the pope)”

Quod diceret: clause of alleged reason; Paul is subject of diceret
Sibi in animo (id) esse: ind. statement introduced by diceret; implied id refers to tollere e medio

Sibi: dat. of possession
Comitis Aversae: Count Everso degli Anguillara (d. 1464) was a feudal lord who owned great estates in northern Latium; he had disobeyed papal authority since the early 1450s in pursuit of various mercenary activities and backed a rebellion in 1460

Filios: acc. obj. of tollere; Deifobo and Francesco, sons of Count Everso

Ecclesia: dat. sing. (CL Ecclesiae, see Introduction 6.B)
E medio: idiom, “from their midst”

Co ... tempore: abl. of time when, antecedent of quo; date is 1464

Aversae comes: Count Everso, whom Platina seemingly mistakenly calls “the Count of Aversa”

Romam: acc. of place to which
delatum: agrees with corpus

Basilica Sanctae Mariae Maioris: Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore, one of the four major Basilicas in Rome
Life of Paul II

Mariae Maioris sepęlitur. Rex itaque, acerrimus Deiphoebi hostis, quippe qui ab eo superiore bello insidiis, veneno, et armis petitus fuerat, copiarum suarum praefectis mandat ut primo quoque tempore proficiscantur, quo pontifex ire iussisset. Antea enim Deiphoebum et Franciscum ad se vocatos monuerat ut et iter tutum a latronibus servarent, ne Romam aliunde venientes in ipsis prope urbis Romae portis spoliarentur; utque Securanciae praefecti

acer, acris, acre: sharp, vehement
aliunde (adv.): from elsewhere
antea (adv.): before
arma, -orum n.: arms
copia, -ae f.: abundance; troops (pl.)
hostis, -is m./f.: enemy
insidiae, -arum f.: plot; treachery; ambush
iter, itineris n.: road
iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussus: order
latro, -onis m.: thief
mando, -are, -avi, -atus: commission; order, command
moneo, -ere, -ui, -itus: warn, advise
peto, -ere, -ivi, -itus: attack
pontifex, -ificis m.: pontiff, pope
porta, -ae f.: door, gate
praefectus, -i m.: commander; prefect
primus, -a, -um: first
profiscor, proficisci, profectus sum: depart, set out
prope (adv.): near; close by
quippe: of course, naturally
quisque, quaque, quodque: each
quo (adv.): to where
Roma, -ae f.: Rome
sepelio (CL sepelio), -ire, sepelivi, sepultum: bury
servo, -are, -avi, -atus: guard, preserve
spolio, -are, -avi, -atus: rob
superus, -a, -um: above; previous
tempus, temporis n.: time; opportunity
tutus, -a, -um: safe
venenum, -i n.: poison
voco, -are, -avi, -atus: call; summon

Rex: King Ferdinand I of Naples (1423-1494)
Deiphoebi: Deifobo, son of Count Everso
quippe qui: “since he”
ab eo: referring to Deifobo
superiore bello: abl. of time within which, “during the previous war”
petitus fuerat: pluperf. pass. (CL petitus erat, see Introduction 7.D)
ut … proficiscantur: ind. command
primo quoque tempore: abl. of time when, “at each (of their) first opportunity”
Deiphoebum et Franciscum: sons of Count Everso
vocatos: agreeing with Deiphoebum et Franciscum
ut … servarent: ind. command
latronibus: abl. of separation
ne … spoliarentur: neg. purpose clause
Romam: acc. of place to which
utque … redderent: ind. command, dependent on monuerat; ut + que coordinates with the et above
Bartolomeo Platina

Vici quondam filio Caprarolam, quod oppidum est, redderent, cum omnia fere ipsis praefecti bona possiderent. Utrunque vero non modo facere recusarunt, verum etiam minas addidere, iactantes saepius se comitis Aversae filios esse, nec laisseruntibus parcituros.

The sons of Count Everso are defeated; one escapes but the other is captured

28 Tum vero Paulus clanculum paratis rebus omnibus ad bellum necessariis, supervenientibus etiam regii copiis, quintodecimo die

addo, -ere, addidi, additus: add
bona, -orum n.: goods, possessions; wealth
(Caprarola, -ae f.: Caprarola, a town in Lazio, north of Rome clanculum: (adv.) secretly comes, comitis m.: companion; Count copia, -ae f.: abundance; troops (pl.) dies, diei m./f.: day fere (adv.): nearly iacto, -are, -avi, -atus: boast lacesso, -ere, -ivi, -itus: provoke minae, -arum f.: threats modo (adv.): only necessarius, -a, -um: necessary oppidum, -i n.: town parco, -ere, peperci, parcutis (CL parsum): spare, forgive (+ dat.) paro, -are, -avi, -atus: prepare possideo, -sidere, -sedi, -sessus: possess, occupy praefectus, -i m.: commander; prefect quintodecimus, -a, -um: fifteenth quondam (adv.): formerly, one time recuso, -are, -avi, -atus: refuse reddo, -ere, reddidi, reditus: return; restore regius, -a, -um: royal supervenio, -venire, -veni, -ventus: come upon, arrive uterque, utraque, utrunque (CL utrumque): each of two, both vero: but, however verum: but Vicus, -i m.: Vico Equense, a town just south of Naples

Securanciae praefecti Vici ... filio: “Securanza the son of the former (quondam) prefect of Vico Equense” quod: Caprarola is antecedent, quod is neuter “which (thing)” cum ... possiderent: causal cum clause; the fiefs at Caprarola, a site north of Rome, belonged to the Prefect of Vico’s fiefdom and had been taken by Deifobo and Francesco Utrunque: “either thing”; namely, keeping the road safe and returning Caprarola recusarunt: syncopated from recusa(ve)runt addidere: alt. form of addiderunt saepius: compar. of saepe se ... esse ... parcituros: ind. statement introduced by iactantes paratis rebus omnibus ... necessariis: abl. abs. ad bellum: “for war,” in CL dat. bello (see Introduction 7.B) supervenientibus ... regii copiis: abl. abs.; regii here, “belonging to the Kingdom of Naples” quintodecimo die: abl. of time when
Life of Paul II

posteaquam incohatum est, bello eos incautos et nil tale opinantes oppressit, redactis in potestatem Ecclesiae novem castellis: quorum de numero aliqua ita munita natura et arte erant, ut vix opera hominum expugnari posse crederentur. Deiphoebus autem veritus ne captus ad regem mitteretur, salutem sibi fuga quaesivit. Capitur autem Franciscus frater cum filio, et quinquennio in arce Hadriani retentus, demum creato Sixto liberatur.

| incohatum est: bellum is implied subject |
| bello: dat. with incautos; or perhaps abl. of means |
| eos: Count Everso's sons, Deifobo and Francesco |
| redactis ... castellis: abl. abs.; antecedent to quorum |
| natura et arte: abl. of means |
| ut ... crederentur: result clause |
| opera: abl. of means |
| hominum: subjective gen. |
| ne ... mitteretur: fear clause, “that having been captured, he would be sent” |
| fuga: abl. of means |
| quinquennio: abl. of extent of time (post- Classical, see Introduction 7.A) |
| arce Hadriani: the mausoleum of Emperor Hadrian (r. 117-138 AD), converted to a papal citadel and now called Castel Sant’Angelo, see fig. 4 (p. 83) |
| creato Sixto: abl. abs., “when Sixtus was elected.” Pope Sixtus IV (1414-1484) succeeded Paul in 1471. He created the Vatican Library, made Platina the director, and was the dedicatee of Platina's Lives of the Popes |
A dispute over tribute arises between Paul and King Ferdinand of Naples

29 Hinc postea inter Paulum et regem [375] ipsum ortae graves inimicitiae sunt, cum Ferdinandus hoc tanto merito peteret superiorum annorum tributum, quod Ecclesiae pendebat, sibi relaxari et, quod deinceps soluturus esset, diminui, cum regnum Siciliae patruus suus possideret, cuius ipse una cum regno Neapolitano vectigal penderet. Inspicienda dicens et sua merita et considerandum quid

annus, -i m.: year
considero, -are, -avi, -atus: consider
deinceps (adv.): thereafter
diminuo, -ere, -ui, -utus: diminish
Ecclesia, -ae f.: the Church
gravis, -e: heavy; serious
hinc (adv.): from here
inimicitia, -ae f.: enmity, hostility
inspicio, -ere, inspexi, inspectus: examine, consider
meritum, -i n.: merit, service
Neapolitanus, -a, -um: Neapolitan; of Naples
orior, -iri, ortus sum: arise
patruus, -i m.: (paternal) uncle
pendo, -ere, pependi, pensus: weigh out; pay
peto, -ere, -ivi, -itus: ask (for)
possideo, -sidere, -sedi, -sessus: seize; possess
postea (adv.): afterwards
regnum, -i n.: kingdom
relaxo, -are, -avi, -atus: lighten, alleviate
Sicilia, -ae f.: Sicily
solvo, -ere, solvi, solutus: loosen; pay off
superior, -is: previous
tributum, -i n.: tax, tribute
una (adv.): together
vectigal, -alis n.: tax, tribute

cum ... peteret: causal cum clause
Ferdinandus: Ferdinand I of Naples (1423-1494)
hoc tanto merito: abl. of cause, the merito refers to his aid against the sons of Count Everso (ch. 26-28)
tributum ... relaxari et ... diminui: ind. statement introduced by peteret
quod ... pendebat: antecedent is tributum
quod ... soluturus esset: subjunctive because the rel. clause is within ind. statement
cum ... possideret: causal cum clause
cuius: antecedent is regnum Siciliae
Inspicienda (esse) ... sua merita: pass. periphrastic in ind. statement, “that his own services must be considered”
considerandum (esse): pass. periphrastic in ind. statement, “and that it must be considered”
quid posset ... accidere: ind. question, “what could happen on the contrary” with considerandum
posset in contrarium accidere, cum diceret se continuo acies quasdam in armis habere, non magis sua quam pontificis Romani gratia, ut in bello contra Aversanos paulo ante noverat. Commemorabat vicissim Paulus merita Ecclesiae erga Ferdinandum; atque hoc modo altercationibus in longum res ipsa semper protracta est, cum uterque repetendi ius suum tempus quaueret.

accido, -ere, accidi, - : happen, occur
acies, aciei f. : edge, battle line
altercatio, -onis f. : contention, debate
arma, -orum n. : arms
commemoro, -are, -avi, -atus : recall, relate
continuo (adv.) : immediately, continuously
contra : against (+ acc.)
contrarium, -i n. : opposite
Ecclesia, -ae f. : the Church
erga : towards (+ acc.)
ius, iuris n. : right
longus, -a, -um : long
magis (adv.) : to greater extent, more
meritum, -i n. : merit, service
modus, -i m. : manner, way
nosco, -ere, novi, notus : learn, find out
paulo (adv.) : by a little
pontifex, -fis m. : pontiff, pope
protraho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractus : drag forward, prolong
quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaeitus : search for, seek
quidam, quaedam, quoddam : certain
repto, -ere, -ivi, -itus : regain, get back
tempus, -oris n. : time; opportunity, chance
uterque, utraque, utrumque : each (of two)
vicissim (adv.) : in turn

cum diceret : causal cum clause
se ... habere : ind. statement
non magis sua quam pontificis Romani gratia : gratia goes first with sua, then the gen., "not more for his own sake than that of the Roman pontiff"
ut ... noverat : "as he had found out"
Aversanos : referring to Deifobo and Francesco Everso, sons of Count Everso
hoc modo : abl. of manner, "in this way"
altercationibus : abl. of cause
in longum : substantive adj., "for a long time"
cum ... quaereret : causal cum clause
repetendi : gen. gerund; dependent on tempus, acc. obj. is ius suum, "the opportunity of regaining his own right"
King Ferdinand invites Jacopo Piccinino to Naples, where he is jailed and murdered

30 Moliri res novas rex interim cavebat Iacobi Picennini, qui Sulmonem in Marsis et alia opida tenebat, potentiam veritus; quem posteue Franciscus Sfortia socer ad regem misit data fide se quotiens libuisset incolumem rediturum. Verum aliter Iacobo quam putarat accidit. Captus enim Neapoli a Ferdinando cum filio, et in carcerem coniectus, non ita multo post vita privatur, figmento adhibito quod

Moliri: obj. inf. of cavebat
res novas: idiom, “a new political situation,” acc. obj. of Moliri
Iacobi Picennini: possessive gen. with potentiam. Jacopo Piccinino was an Italian noble and condottiero, son of Niccolò Piccinino. He supported the French John of Anjou in the wars for Naples from 1459-1464 from his territory in Abruzzo
qui ... tenebat: rel. clause, antecedent is Iacobi Picennini
veritus: agrees with rex
Franciscus Sfortia: Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan. Francesco was the founder of the Sforza dynasty in Milan and its surrounding territories. After spending most of the 1440s and 1450s fighting Niccolò Piccinino and his son Jacopo, Sforza married his daughter Drusiana to Jacopo and made an alliance
se ... rediturum (esse): ind. statement introduced by data fide
aliter ... quam: “differently than”
putarat: syncopated from puta(te)rat
Neapoli: locative
multo: abl. of degree of difference
vita: abl. of separation
figmento adhibito: abl. abs. with concessive sense
quod ... fregisset: clause of alleged reason
in carcere ipso decidens crus fregisset, dum redeuntes ab Ischia (quam Aenarium antiqui vocabant) triremes regis de Gallis victrices studiosius quam cautius per fenestram inspicit.

Some believed the pope privy to the murder, but the idea is rejected since the pope had much to gain from Piccinino

31 Sunt qui arbitrantur hominem adhuc vivere; quod ego nullo modo credo, cum nullus esset in Italia aptior, si auctoritatem hominis in militia respicis, ad evertendum Ferdinandi regis imperium.
Substiterat in via hac re cognita, Senis nanque erat, ducis Mediolani filia {234v} Neapolim ad maritum itura, ut fidem faceret nulla patris sui [376] culpa Ferdinandum in Iacobi Picennini necem conspirasse. Quid autem ea de re suspicati sint homines, optime novimus. Fuere etiam qui dicerent id prius a Paulo pontifice scitum fore, cum illis...
Life of Paul II

diebus archiepiscopus Mediolanensis a pontifice ad regem et a rege ad pontificem frequenter commeaverit, cunque Paulus ipse dixerit, audita hominis captivitate, appellationum iudicem e medio sublatum esse. Sed verum est illud Virgilianum: “Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae.” Nullius enim magis quam Iacobi Picennini opera reprimere Ferdinandi contumaciam Paulus potuisset, si tum in vita

---

appellatio, -onis f.: appeal (to higher authority)
archiepiscopus, -i m.: archbishop
audio, -ire, -ivi, -itus: hear, listen
captivitas, -tatis f.: captivity
commeo, -are, -avi, -atus: go (to), travel,
contumacia, -ae f.: obstinacy
cunque (CL cumque) (adv.): and since (cum + -que)
dies, diei m./f.: day
fatum, -i n.: fate, destiny
frequentem (adv.): often, frequently
futurus, -a, -um: future
iudex, iudicis m.: judge

magis (adv.): more
Mediolanensis, -e: Milanese, of Milan
medius, -a, -um: middle, midst
mens, mentis f.: mind
nescius, -a, -um: unaware, ignorant
nullus, -a, -um: no one; none
opera, -ae f.: work, aid, service
reprimo, -ere, repressi, repressus: repress, check
sors, sortis f.: lot, fate
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatus: remove
verus, -a, -um: true
Virgilianus, -a, -um: Virgilian, of Virgil

archiepiscopus Mediolanensis: Stefano Nardini, Archbishop of Milan. Paul II had made Nardini Papal Nuncio to the Kingdom of Naples, and so some suspected him of informing the pope of the plot on Jacopo’s life
cunque ... dixerit: causal cum clause
audita ... captivitate: abl. abs.
iudicem ... sublatum esse: ind. statement introduced by dixerit
e medio: idiom, “from their midst”
illud Virgilianum: “that (saying) of Virgil”
Nescia ... futurae: Virgil Aeneid 10.501; the poet laments the limited knowledge of men, as Turnus boasts over the body of Pallas
Nullius: gen. of nullus, parallel to Iacobi Picennini
magis quam: “more than”
opera: abl. of means
potuisset, si ... fuisse: past contrafactual cond., “he would have been able ... if he had been ...”

51
Bartolomeo Platina

fuisset quando inter eos de solvendo tributo contentio est orta ac bellum prope certum.

Paul and Ferdinand settle their differences

32 Nam celebratis nurus ac filii nuptiis hac una re et Iacobi morte stabilito regno, Ferdinandus cum pontifice instat ut et tributum ei diminuatetur et quaedam oppida, quae de regno possidebat Ecclesia, ei reddentur. Misit eo Paulus Bartholomeum Roverellam
Life of Paul II

legatum, tituli Sancti Clementis presbyterum cardinalem, qui regis mentem aliqua ex parte lenivit.

Francesco Sforza dies; he was Duke of Milan, and had taken possession of Genoa

33 Verebatur tum, credo, uterque ne solis ac lunae ectlipses, quae tunc fuere cum maxima hominum admiratione, regnorum mutationem portenderent. Moritur tamen (ne corpora caelestia frustra pati existimes) sequenti anno Franciscus Sfortia Insubriae et Lyguriae dux. Nam Genuae dominatum biennio ante adeptus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum</td>
<td>gain, overtake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admiratio, -onis f.</td>
<td>astonishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliqui, -qua, -quod</td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annus, -i m.</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biennium, -i n.</td>
<td>two years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caelestis, -e</td>
<td>heavenly, celestial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardinalis, -is m.</td>
<td>cardinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corpus, -oris n.</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominatus, -us m.</td>
<td>rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dux, ducis m.</td>
<td>leader, duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ectlipsis, -is (CL. eclipsis) f.</td>
<td>eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>existimo, -are, -avi, -atus</td>
<td>think, suppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frustra (adv.)</td>
<td>in vain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genua, -ae f.</td>
<td>Genoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insubria, -ae f.</td>
<td>Insubria, the region surrounding Milan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legatus, -i m.</td>
<td>envoy, ambassador</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lenio, -ire, -ivi, -itus</td>
<td>calm, placate, appease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luna, -ae f.</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyguria, -ae f.</td>
<td>Liguria, the region surrounding Genoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mens, mentis f.</td>
<td>mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutatio, -onis f.</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pars, partis f.</td>
<td>part; portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patior, pati, passus sum</td>
<td>suffer, submit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tentus</td>
<td>predict, foretell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presbyter, -i m.</td>
<td>priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regnum, -i n.</td>
<td>kingdom; royal power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctus, -i m.</td>
<td>saint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequens, -entis</td>
<td>following, next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sol, solis m.</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titulus, -i m.</td>
<td>title; here “titular church”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uterque, utraque, utrumque</td>
<td>each (of two)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vereor, -eri, -itus sum</td>
<td>fear, dread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legatum**, appositive, “as an envoy”

Sancti Clementis: San Clemente, a titular church

Presbyterum cardinalem: a rank of cardinal

Aliqua ex parte: idiom, “to some degree”

Uterque: subject of Verebatur, refers to Paul and Ferdinand

Ne ... portenderent: fear clause dependent on Verebatur

Fuere: alt. form of fuerunt; here with sense of “existed” or “happened”

Ne ... existimes: neg. purpose clause

Sequenti anno: abl. of time when; 1466

Franciscus Sforza: Francesco Sforza of Milan, powerful condottiero

Genuae ... fuerat: Genoa had been under the control of the Milanese Francesco Sforza since 1464, after he had aided the Genoese in their rebellion against the French and had installed a puppet ruler

Biennio: abl. of degree of difference, take with ante
fuerat, dedentibus sese civibus, diutino bello, partim intestino et gravi partim externo, agitatis. Gallorum enim dominatum (quem sponte petierant) reiicientes, ad sex millia Gallici [377] nominis ante oculos Renati regis interfecere, qui cum triremibus aliquot bene armatis aderat recuperandae urbis causa, quae iam a Gallis defecerat.
Life of Paul II

Paul resolves to maintain order in Italy and moves to assure a smooth succession in Milan

34 Mortuo itaque Francisco Sfortia Mediolanensium Duce, cardinales statim Paulus ad se vocat, quid esset agendum consulit. Censuere omnes mittendas esse litteras et nuncios ad principes Italiae, ad populos, qui eos adhortarentur nil novi moliri sed pacem ante initam servare, maxime vero tam iniquo tempore, quo a Thurco

---

**adhortor, -ari, -atus sum**: encourage, rally

**ago, -ere, egi, actus**: act, do

**ante (adv.)**: earlier

**cardinalis, -is m.**: cardinal

**censeo, -ere, censui, census**: decide, determine

**consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultus**: consult, deliberate, consider

**dux, ducis m.**: leader; duke

**ineo, -ire, -ivi(ii), -itus**: enter, establish

**iniquus, -a, -um**: uneven, hostile

**Italia, -ae f.**: Italy

**litterae, -arum f.**: letter (epistle)

**maxime (adv.)**: especially, most

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Mortuo … Francisco Sfortia … Duce: abl. abs.; Francesco Sforza (1401-1466)

Mediolanensis: substantive adj., “of the Milanese”

vocat … consulit: asyndeton

quid esset agendum: pass. periphrastic in ind. question dependent on consulit, “what ought to be done”

Censuere: alternate form of censuerunt

omnes: the cardinals; subject of censuere

mittendas esse: mittendas modifies both litteras and nuncios, but takes its gender from the closer word; phrase is pass. periphrastic in ind. statement “that letters … ought to be sent”

qui eos adhortarentur: rel. clause of purpose, “in order to urge them”

novi: partitive gen., nothing “(of) new”

moliri sed … servare: obj. infinitives of adhortarentur

iniquo tempore: abl. of time when, antecedent to quo, an abl. of time within which a Thurco … hoste: the Ottomans conquered Constantinople in 1453. The sacking of a city many Christians thought unconquerable signaled the end of the Byzantine Empire and sent shockwaves through the Christian world. The Popes who reigned in the years following, including Paul II, would be preoccupied with planning to retake Constantinople from the Turks
communi Christianorum hoste vexaremur. Praeterea vero episcopum Conchensem Mediolanum mittit oratum populum illum ut nil antiquius fide putaret quam Galeatio Francisci filio praestiterat.

*Galeazzo Sforza, son of Francesco, returns from France and takes control of Milan with his mother’s help*

35 Aberat tum Galeatius iussu patris in Galliam cum exercitu missus, dum rex Alovisius cum principibus regni dicto suo hau̇d

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**Latin Words**

- **absum, abesse, afui, afuturus**: be away, be absent
- **antiquus, -a, -um**: old, time-honored
- **Christianus, -a, -um**: Christian
- **communis, -e**: common
- **Conchensis, -e**: of Cuenca, a town in Spain
- **dictum, -i n.**: word; command
- **episcopus, -i m.**: bishop
- **exercitus, -us m.**: army
- **fides, fidei f.**: loyalty; pledge of protection
- **Gallia, -ae f.**: Gaul, France
- **haud (adv.)**: not at all
- **hostis, -is m./f.**: enemy
- **iussus, -us m.**: order
- **Mediolanum, -i n.**: Milan
- **nil n. (indecl.)**: nothing
- **oro, -are, -avi, -atus**: beg
- **populus, -i m.**: people, populace
- **praesto, -are, -stiti, -stitus**: supply; vouch for; maintain
- **praeterea (adv.)**: in addition
- **princeps, principis m.**: leader; prince
- **regnum, -i n.**: kingdom
- **vero (adv.)**: in fact
- **vexo, -are, -avi, -atus**: harass

**Greek Words**

- **communi**: agrees with *Thurco … hoste*
- **vexaremur**: subjunctive in a rel. clause in ind. statement
- **episcopum Conchense**: Giacopo Antonio Venier, Bishop of Cuenca and Papal Nuncio to Francesco Sforza in Milan starting in 1460
- **Mediolanum**: acc. of place to which
- **oratum**: acc. supine expressing purpose
- **ut ... putaret**: purpose clause
- **antiquius**: neut. acc. sing., compar. of *antiquus*
- **fide**: abl. of comparison
- **quam**: antecedent is *fide*
- **Galeatio Francisci filio**: Galeazzo Sforza, son of Francesco Sforza; dat. of ind. obj.
- **Galeatus**: Galeazzo Sforza was in France aiding King Louis XI against King Charles I of Burgundy
- **iussu**: abl. of cause, “at the command”
- **Alovisius**: Louis XI, King of France (r. 1461-1483)
- **cum principibus**: abl. of accompaniment, here translated “against”
- **dicto suo**: dat. with the compound verb *obtemperantibus*
- **haud quaquam**: idiom, “not at all”
Life of Paul II

quaquam obtemperantibus bellum gerit. Ex foedere enim dum Genuam in pheudum accipit, praesidia regi Franciscus subministra-
bat. Requirebat et hoc affinitas inter eos contracta, cum Galeatius regiae ac ducis Sabaudiae sororem in uxorem {235r} accępisset.
Qui cognita patris morte, relictō bello, quod regio nomine contra
Burgundiae ducem incohaverat, Lugduno abiens, ac cum paucis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abeo, -ire, -ivi(i), -itus</td>
<td>depart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accipio, -ere, accepī (CL accepĭ), acceptus</td>
<td>take, receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affinitas, -tatis f.</td>
<td>relation by marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cognosco, -noscere, -novi, -nitus</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contra</td>
<td>against (+ acc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contraho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractus</td>
<td>contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dux, ducis m.</td>
<td>leader; duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foedus, foederis n.</td>
<td>treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genua, -ae f.</td>
<td>Genoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gero, -ere, gessi, gestus</td>
<td>bear, carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incoho, -are, -avi, -atus</td>
<td>begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lugdunum, -i n.</td>
<td>Lyon, a town in France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mors, mortis f.</td>
<td>death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtempero, -are, -avi, -atus</td>
<td>obey (+ dat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paucus, -a, -um</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pheudum, -i (or feudum) n.</td>
<td>fiefdom; feudal allegiance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praesidium, -i n.</td>
<td>assistance; auxiliary forces (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regius, -a, -um</td>
<td>of a king, royal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relinquo, -ere, reliqui, requisitum</td>
<td>leave behind, abandon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requiro, -ere, requisivi, requisitus</td>
<td>require</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabaudia, -ae f.</td>
<td>Savoy, a territory in the Western Alps in today's Rhone-Alpes region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subministro, -are, -avi, -atus</td>
<td>supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uxor, -oris f.</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

obtemperantibus: agrees with principibus
bellum gerit: “wages war”
ex foedere: here, “by the treaty”
regi: dat. of advantage, “for the benefit of the king”
Franciscus: Francesco Sforza (1401-1466)
Requirebat: subject is affinitas
hoc: acc. obj. of Requirebat, referring to Galeazzo’s intervention in France
cum ... accepisset: causal cum clause
ducis Sabaudiae sororem: Bona of Savoy, member of the noble Italian House of Savoy and second wife to Galeazzo Sforza
in uxorem: “in wedlock”
cognita ... morte: abl. abs.
relictō bello: abl. abs.
quod: acc. obj. of incohaverat; antecedent is bello
regio nomine: abl. of attendant circumstance, “under the king’s name”
Burgundiae ducem: Philip III of Burgundy (r. 1419-1467), which was located in the Low Countries and Switzerland
Lugduno: abl. of place from which
cum paucis: substantive adj. “with a few people”
permutata veste in patriam rediens, ditione paterna auxilio matris, quae populos in fide continuerat, sine ulla contentione potitur.

Paul considers aiding the Knights of Rhodes

36 Paulus vero compositis hoc modo Italiae rebus, cum intellegere militiam Rhodiorum Militum ob inopiam ad nihilum redigi, eorum magistrum ac primates religionis ad se vocat corrigendi erroris

permutata veste: abl. abs.
ditione paterna: abl. with potitur
auxilio: abl. of means
populos: CL would use sing.
compositis ... rebus: abl. abs., “when the affairs of Italy had been settled,” referring to Paul’s actions in the papal states (ch. 26-28), his struggles with Naples (ch. 29-32), and the succession in Milan (ch. 33-35)
hoc modo: abl. of manner
cum intellegere: circumstantial cum clause
militiam ... redigi: ind. statement introduced by intellegere
Rhodiorum Militum: the Knights of Rhodes, a group of Knights Hospitallers who lived on the island of Rhodes under the threat of an Ottoman invasion from Sultan Mehmet II
Militum: gen. pl. with militiam
corrigendi ... causa: causa + gen. gerundive indicates purpose, “for the sake of their error to be corrected (i.e. to correct their error)”
Life of Paul II

causa, qui post frequentes conventus ad S. Petrum habitos tedio
animi et senio conquestus moritur, sepeliturque in basilica Sancti Petri
non longe a sacello Sancti Andreae; in cuius locum Carolus Ursinus
suffectus, Rhodum ad tuendam insulam propere mittitur.

Paul punishes several local heretics

37 Interim vero cum Paulo nunciatum [378] esset, in Poli,
oppido in Equicolis posito, multos haereticos inesse, dominum loci

post frequentes conventus ... habitos: “after numerous meetings held”
ad: here, “near”
Sanctum Petrum: the Basilica of St. Peter, in Rome
Sancti Andrae: St. Andrew, gen.
Carolus Ursinus: Carlo Orsini, a member of the Orsini family, which was powerful
in Rome
Rhodum: acc. of place to which
ad tuendam: ad + acc. gerundive expressing purpose, “for the island to be protected
(i.e. to protect the island)”
cum ... nunciatum esset: circumstantial cum clause
nunciatum esset: imper., “it was announced”
oppido: appositive to Poli
haereticos: Fraticelli, who believed that popes and prelates were illegitimate unless
they followed the poverty of Jesus
inessse: ind. statement introduced by nunciatum esset
cum viris octo et foeminis sex comprehensos, et ad se perductos, cognito hominum errore, ignominia notavit, et quidem gravissima, eos potissimum qui pertinaciores fuere. Nam mitius cum his est actum qui errorem confessi veniam petiere. Erant enim eius sectae quam a perversa mentis opinione esse dicimus, quod dicerent nullum verum Christi vicarium esse eorum qui post Petrum fuere, nisi qui paupertatem Christi imitati sunt.

ago, -ere, egi, actum: do, handle
Christus, -i m.: Christ
cognosco, -noscere, -novi, -nitus: recognize, learn
comprehendo, -hendere, -hendi, -hensus: seize, arrest
confiteor, -fiteri, -fessus sum: confess, admit
error, -oris m.: wandering, error
foemina, -ae (CL femina) f.: woman
gravis, -e: heavy, painful, serious
ignominia, -ae f.: disgrace, dishonor
imitor, -ari, -atus sum: imitate, copy, follow
mens, mentis f.: mind
mite (adv.): mildly
noto, -are, -avi, -atus: brand
nullus, -a, -um: no, no one
octo (indecl.): eight
opinio, -onis f.: belief, opinion
paupertas, -tatis f.: poverty, need
perduco, -ere, -duxi, -ductus: lead
pertinax, -acis: tenacious, stubborn
perversus, -a, -um: askew, perverse
peto, -ere, -ivi(ii), -itus: seek, ask (for)
potissimum (adv.): chiefly, principally, especially
secta, -ae f.: party, sect
sex (indecl.): six
venia, -ae f.: favor, pardon
verus, -a, -um: true, real, genuine
vicarius, -i m.: vicar

comprehensos ... perductos: these participles modify dominum and so technically should be sing., but the pl. is used because of the accompanying 8 men and 6 women
hominum: = eorum (see Introduction 7.E)
pertinaciores: compar. of pertinax
fuere: alt. form of fuerunt
mitius: compar. adv.
est actum: impers., “it was handled”
errorem confessi: confiteor (deponent) takes the acc., confessi is in apposition to qui
petiere: alt. form of petierunt
eius sectae: gen. of description
quam: antecedent is sectae
quod dicerent: causal quod clause of alleged reason, “on the grounds that they say”
nullum ... esse: ind. statement
Christi vicarium: The Vicar of Christ, one of the titles of the pope
post Petrum: Peter the apostle, the first pope (according to Catholic tradition)
fuere: alt. form of fuerunt
Life of Paul II

Paul creates several new cardinals

38 Aucto deinde cardinalium numero, ad X enim eodem tempore creavit, quorum de numero ii fuere: Franciscus Savonensis ordinis Minorum generalis, M. Barbo praesul Vicentinus, cuius opera et consilio magnis in rebus semper est usus, Oliverius archiepiscopus Neapolitanus, A. episcopus Aquilanus, Theodorus Monferratus: reliqui partim Galli partim Ungari et Angli sunt habiti.

Angli, -orum m.: English
Aquilanus, -a, -um: of Aquila, in central Italy
archiepiscopus, -i m.: archbishop
auego, -ere, auxi, auctus: increase
cardinalis, -is m.: cardinal
consilium, -i n.: consultation, advice, counsel
creo, -are, -avi, -atus: create; appoint
deinde (adv.): then, afterward
episcopus, -i m.: bishop
Galli, -orum m.: French
generalis, -is m.: general (here, meaning leader)
idem, eadem, idem: same
Monferratus, -a, -um: of Monferrato, in the Piedmont region of northern Italy
Neapolitanus, -a, -um: Neapolitan, of Naples
numerus, -i m.: number
opera, -ae f.: work, aid
ordo, ordinis m.: order (of monks)
partim (adv.): partly
praesul, praesulis m./f.: prelate
reliquus, -a, -um: rest of, remaining
Savonensis, -e: of Savona, a town near Genoa
tempus, -oris n.: time
Ungari, -orum m.: Hungarian
utor, uti, usus sum: use, enjoy; (+ abl.)
Vicentinus, -a, -um: of Vicenza, a town in Northern Italy

Aucto ... numero: abl. abs.
ad X: ad + numeral expresses approximation, “around ten”; obj. of creavit
eodem tempore: abl. of time when; late 1467 and 1468
fuere: alt. form of fuerant
Franciscus Savonensis: Francesco della Rovere, General of the Franciscan Order; he succeeded Paul II as Sixtus IV (r. 1471-1484); Platina dedicated his Lives of the Popes to him
ordinis Minorum: of the “order of the Lesser ones,” i.e. the Franciscan Order, a group of monks known for living in poverty
M. Barbo: Marco Barbo (a relative of Paul II), a humanist famous for his sizable library
praesul Vicentinus ... est usus: in the manuscripts, Platina added this phrase in the margin
magnis: here, “important”
est usus: subject is Paul
Oliverius ... Neapolitanus: Oliviero Carafa, the Archbishop of Naples
A(micus) ... Aquilanus: Amico Agnifi li, Bishop of Aquila, tutor of Pope Paul II
Theodorus Monferratus: Teodoro di Monferrato
reliqui: namely, Jean de la Balue, Bishop of Angers and close counselor of Louis XI of France; Stephan Varda, Archbishop of Kalocsa; Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury
Senatu itaque in hunc modum aucto ad componendam Italiae pacem totus convertitur. Nam [379] cum Florentini quidam, a factione Petri Medices civili discordia pulsi (ut Detesalvus Neronius, et Angelus Accioiolus, ac Nicolaus Sudorinus), Bartholemeum Bergomatem concitassent, qui magnam vim equitum ac peditum habebat, ut in Hetruriam cum exercitu movens se ac extorres omnes...
Life of Paul II

in patriam reduceret; adiuvantibus etiam Venetis, occulte tamen, primo quidem impetu posse et velle subvertere totam Italiam visus est. Verum cum in Flamminea Galeacium ducem Mediolanensem obvium habuisset cum regis ac Florentini populi copiis, habenas inhibuit, et cunctando potius quam pugnando vincere annixus est. Pugnatum est tamen semel, atque acriter comitis Urbinatis auspiciis

acriter (adv.): sharply; fiercely
adiuvo, -are, adiuvi, adiutus: help, aid
annitor, anniti, annixus sum: strive
auspicium, -i n.: auspices (pl.)
comes, comitis m.: companion; count
copia, -ae f.: abundance; troops (pl.)
cuncto, -are, -avi, -atus: delay
dux, ducis m.: leader; duke
Flamminea, -ae (CL Flaminia) f.: the region around the Via Flaminia, near Rimini in northern Italy
habena, -ae f.: reins (pl.)
impetus, -us m.: attack, assault
inhibeo, -ere, -ui, -itus: restrain, hold back
Italia, -ae f.: Italy
Mediolanensis, -e: Milanese, of Milan
obvius, -a, -um: in the way
occulte (adv.): secretly
patria, -ae f.: native land
populus, -i m.: people, state
potius (adv.): rather
primus, -a, -um: first
pugno, -are, -avi, -atus: fight
reduco, -ere, reduxi, reductus: lead back; restore
semel: at one time, once and for all
subverto, -vertere, -verti, -versus: overturn, overthrow
totus, -a, -um: whole, all
Urbinas, -atis: of Urbino
Venetus, -a, -um: Venetian
verum (adv.): but; however
vinco, -ere, vici, victus: conquer, win
volo, velle, volui, -: want; be willing

adiuvantibus ... Venetis: abl. abs. with causal sense
posse et velle: complementary infinitives with visus est
subvertere: complementary inf. with posse et velle
visus est: subject is Bartolomeo Colleoni; video in passive is “he seemed”
cum ... habuisset: causal cum clause, subject is Bartholomeo Colleoni
Galeacium: Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan; on the spelling see Introduction 6.A
ducem: appositive to Galeacium
cum regis ac Florentini populi copiis: abl. of accompaniment, “with the troops of the King (of Naples) and of the Florentine people”
inhibuit: the main verb of the sentence; subject is Bartholomeo Colleoni
cunctando ... pugnando: gerunds; ablatives of means, “by delaying ... by fighting”
potius quam: “rather than”
Pugnatum est: impers., “it was fought” or “there was a fight”; refers to the Battle of Molinella
comitis Urbinatis: Federico da Montefeltro, Count of Urbino. He was a highly successful condottiero who oversaw the construction of a great library in Urbino
auspicii: abl. of attendant circumstance, “under the auspices” (i.e. the count of Urbino was in charge)
Bartolomeo Platina

in agro Bononiensi ad Ricardinam (id ei loco nomen est) dum casttrametatur. Quo quidem tempore de Bergomate actum certe erat, si tum Galeacius affuisset, qui Florentiam compenendae rei bellicae causa profectus paulo ante fuerat. Ferunt, qui tanto proelio interfuere, nusquam aetate nostra maiore contentione \(235\)v certatum esse, nec prēlium antea fuisse in quo plures desiderati fuerint.

---

**aetas, -tatis f.**: lifetime, age

**ager, agri m.**: field, country

**ago, -ere, egi, actus**: drive, urge, conduct, act

**assum, adesse, affui, affuturus**: be present, be in attendance

**bellicus, -a, -um**: of war, military

**Bononiensis, -e**: Bolognese, of Bologna

**castrametor, -ari, -atus sum**: encamp

**certe (adv.)**: surely, certainly, without doubt

**certo, -are, -avi, -atus**: fight

**compendo, -pendere, -pensi, -pensus**: weigh, settle

**contentio, -onis f.**: intensity

**desidero, -are, -avi, -atus**: desire; lose

**fero, ferre, tuli, latus**: bring; tell

**Florentia, -ae f.**: Florence

**intersum, -esse, -fui, -futurus**: be present, take part in

**locus, -i m.**: position; place

**nusquam (adv.)**: nowhere, on no occasion

**paulo (adv.)**: by a little, a little

**proelium, -i n.**: battle

**proficiscor, -ficisci, -fectus sum**: depart, set out

**prēlium, -i (CL proelium) n.**: battle

**tempus, -oris n.**: time

---

**agro Bononiensi**: “the territory of Bologna”

**ad Ricardinam**: “near Riccardina,” a village in Northern Italy

**ei loco**: dat. of the possessor

**Quo … tempore**: abl. of time when with quo acting as a connective rel., “and at this time”

**Bergomate**: Bartolomeo Colleoni

**actum … erat**: “it would have been done (i.e. he would have died)”; the apodosis of the past contrafactual cond. is indic. to vividly present a fact

**Galeacius**: Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan

**Florentiam**: acc. of place to which

**compenendae rei bellicae causa**: causa + gen. gerundive expressing purpose, “for the sake of a military matter to be settled (i.e. to settle a military matter)”

**profectus … fuerat**: pluperf. (CL profectus erat, see Introduction 7.D)

**qui**: antecedent is assumed ii, subject of ferunt

**interfuere**: alt. form of interfuerunt

**nusquam … certatum esse … fuisse**: ind. statement introduced by ferunt

**aetate nostra**: abl. of time within which

**maiore contentione**: abl. of manner

**certatum esse**: impers., “there was a fight”

**quo … desiderati fuerint**: rel. clause in ind. statement

**plures**: compar. of multus, substantive
Tum autem Veneti sibi potius quam homini caventes, cohortibus aliquot et turmis ei in auxilium missis, pacem enixius quaerere, eius conficiendae arbitrium omne in pontificem deferentes. Qui rei suae quoque admodum timens si victoria ad regem et ducem recideret, ut pax [380] conficeretur instabat. Erat enim opinio quorundam

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admodum</td>
<td>greatly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliquot</td>
<td>a few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arbitrium</td>
<td>judgment, decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auxilium</td>
<td>help, assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caveo</td>
<td>beware, take precautions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cohors</td>
<td>cohort, armed force</td>
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<tr>
<td>conficio</td>
<td>complete, accomplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defero</td>
<td>defer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dux, ducis</td>
<td>leader, duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enixe</td>
<td>earnestly, with strenuous efforts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insto</td>
<td>urge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opinio</td>
<td>belief, idea, opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pontifex</td>
<td>pontiff, pope</td>
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<tr>
<td>potius</td>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quaero</td>
<td>seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quidam, quaedam, quoddam</td>
<td>a certain one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recido</td>
<td>fall back, go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeo</td>
<td>fear, be afraid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turma</td>
<td>troop, squadron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venetus</td>
<td>Venetian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>victoria</td>
<td>victory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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potius quam: “rather than”

homiini: Bartolomeo Colleoni

cohortibus ... turmis ... missis: abl. abs. with concessive sense

in auxilium: acc. denoting purpose, “for help”

enixius: compar. adv.

quaerere: historical inf., “began to seek”

eius conficiendae: gen. gerundive phrase, “of this (peace) to be accomplished (i.e. of accomplishing this peace)”

in pontificem: in + acc., “to the pope”

Qui: connecting rel., “And he” (i.e. the pope)

rei suae: “his own situation,” dat. of reference with timens

timens si ... recideret: imperf. subjunctive used for fut. more vivid conditionals in (implied) ind. statement in secondary sequence, “fearing (what would happen) if victory would go to ...”

regem et ducem: King Ferdinand of Naples and Duke Galeazzo Sforza of Milan

ut ... conficeretur: ind. command dependent on instabat
hominum non vulgarium, Bartholemeum connivente pontifice Padum traięcisse, quo mutato Florentinorum statu inferre bellum Ferdinando regi commodius posset, cui ita infensus erat, ut accire contra eum novos quoque in Italian hostes cогitaverit. Vocatis itaque ad se omnium principum legatis, pacem his rationibus composuit: ut utraque pars quae bello cęperat redderet, utque Bartholemeus copias suas in Cisalpinam Galliam reduceret, servareturque pax

**accio, -ire, -ivi, -itus**: invite  
**capio, -ere, cepi (CL cepi), captus**: seize, occupy  
**cogito, -are, -avi, -atus**: consider; devise how, plot to  
**commodo (adv.)**: conveniently  
**compono, -ponere, -posui, -positus**: arrange  
**conniveo, -ere, -ivi, -i**: blink; turn a blind eye  
**contra**: against (+ acc.)  
**copia, -ae f.**: abundance; troops (pl.)  
**Florentinus, -a, -um**: Florentine, of Florence  
**hostis, -is m./f.:** enemy  
**infensus, -a, -um**: hostile  
**inferre, inferre, intuli, illatus**: bring in; inflict  
**Italia, -ae f.**: Italy  
**legatus, -i m.: envoy, ambassador**  
**muto, -are, -avi, -atus**: move, change, exchange  
**novus, -a, -um**: new  
**Padus, -i m.:** Po river  
**pars, partis f.:** party  
**pontifex, -ficis m.: pontiff, pope**  
**princeps, principis m.:** leader; prince  
**ratio, -onis f.**: reasoning, plan  
**reddo, -ere, redudi, reductus**: lead back, bring back  
**servo, -are, -avi, -atus**: protect, keep, preserve  
**status, -us m.**: situation, condition  
**traicio, -ere, traięci (CL traięci), traiectus**: transfer, cross  
**uterque, utraque, utrumque**: each, either  
**voco, -are, -avi, -atus**: to call  
**vulgaris, -e**: common

**Bartolomeo Platina**

**Bartolomeo Colleoni**: ind. statement introduced by *opinio*

**connivente pontifice**: abl. abs. Platina originally wrote that Bartolomeo crossed the Po with Paul “egging him on” (*adhortante*), which he later softened to “turning a blind eye” (*connivente*)

**quo ... possit**: rel. clause of purpose, “in order that he be able ...”

**mutato ... statu**: abl. abs.

**Ferdinando regi**: dat. of ind. obj. with *inferre*; King Ferdinand I of Naples

**commodius**: compar. adv.

**ut ... cогitaverit**: result clause

**Vocatis itaque ad se omnium principum legatis, pacem his rationibus composuit**: Bartholemeus: Bartolomeo Colleoni

**Cisalpinam Galliam**: Cisalpine Gaul (Northern Italy above the Po river)
illa, quae antea inter Franciscum Sfortiam et Venetos apud Laudam Pompeianam composita fuerat.

Galeazzo Sforza does not want the Duke of Savoy to be included in the peace; the King of France ultimately settles things

41 In una re tantum addubitatum est, excludereturne a pace Italiae Sabaudiae dux, vel Philippus frater, qui eo anno Venetorum stipendiis militaverat, provinciam Galeacii bello vexerat. Petebant Veneti ut inter foederatos is quoque censeretur. Negabat id fieri

---

addubito, -are, -avi, -atus: doubt, be uncertain
annus, -i m.: year
antea (adv.): before, in the past
censeo, -ere, censui, census: judge, count
compono, -ponere, -posui, -positus: place together, arrange
dux, ducis m.: leader; duke
excludo, -ere, exclusi, exclusus: shut out, exclude
fio, feri, factus sum: happen
foederatus, -a, -um: allied
Italia, -ae f.: Italy

milito, -are, -avi, -atus: serve as soldier
nego, -are, -avi, -atus: refuse, say ... not
peto, -ere, -ivi, -itus: fall upon; desire, ask (for)
provincia, -ae f.: province
Sabaudia, -ae f.: Savoy, region in northwest Italy
stipendium, -i n.: pay, (military) wages
tantum (adv.): only
unus, -a, -um: one
veho, -ere, vexi, vectus: bear, drag
Venetus, -a, -um: Venetian

pax illa: “that famous peace,” the Peace of Lodi (1454), an agreement signed between Milan, Venice, and Florence that solidified the balance of power in Northern Italy and ushered in years of relative peace

Franciscum Sfortiam: Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan
Laudam Pompeianam: Lodi, a town in Lombardy
composita fuerat: pluperf. (CL composita erat, see Introduction 7.D)
addubitatam est: impers., “it was doubted” or “there was doubt”
excludereturne: -ne introduces ind. question “whether he be excluded...”
Sabaudiae dux ... Philippus frater: Louis I, Duke of Savoy from 1440-1465, and his brother, Philip
eo anno: abl. of time within which
stipendiis: abl. of attendant circumstance, “under the wages”
Galeacii: Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan
bello: abl. of means
ut ... censeretur: ind. command
is: the Duke of Savoy (and his brother, Philip)
id: that Savoy be included among those allied. Also subject acc. of posse in ind. statement
possē Galeacius, cum diceret eum se nunquam pro amico et socio habiturum, quem rex Franciae hostem haberet. Verum tantum valuit Paulus blanditiis et pollicitacionibus ut legatum Galeacii contra principis sui decretum in sententiam sui ipsius traxerit. Hanc ob rem iratus Galeacius et Laurentium Pisauriensem legatum suum exilio mulctavit et Sabaudienses ita bello vexavit, ut eos pacem exposcere coegerit; quae quidem ex arbitrio regis Franciae postea composita...
Life of Paul II

est, intervenientibus et reginae et uxoris Galeacii precibus, quae
ducis Sabaudiae sorores sunt.

Paul and his vice-chamberlain, Vianesio Albergati, put on a lavish Carnival cele-
bration in Rome

42 Compositis autem hoc modo rebus, Paulus ad ocium con-
versus, populo Romano ad imitationem veterum, ludos quam mag-
nificentissimos et epulum lautissimum instituit, procurante eam rem
Vianesio Bononiensi pontificis vicecamerario. Ludi autem erant

---

| compono, -ponere, -posui, -positus: | modus, -i m.: manner, way |
| convertor, -verti, -versum: | oecium, -i (CL otium) n.: leisure, peace, rest |
| dux, ducis m.: leader; duke | pontifex, -ficus m.: pontiff, pope |
| epulum, -i n.: feast; public banquet | populus, -i m.: people |
| imitatio, -onis f.: imitation | prex, precis f.: prayer, request |
| instituo, -ere, -ui, -utus: set up | procuro, -are, -avi, -atus: manage; attend to |
| intervenio, -venire, -veni, -ventus: intervene | Sabaudia, -ae f.: Savoy, region in northwest Italy |
| laetus, -a, -um: sumptuous, luxurious | uxor, -oris f.: wife |
| ludus, -i m.: game | vetus, veteris: ancient |
| magnificus, -a, -um: splendid, magnificent | vicecamerarius, -i m.: vice-chamberlain |

reginae: Charlotte of Savoy, wife of Louis XI of France, sister to Louis I, Duke of
Savoy

uxoris Galaecii: Bona of Savoy, wife of Galeazzo Sforza, sister of Louis I, Duke of
Savoy

intervenientibus ... precibus: abl. abs. with causal sense, “because of the intervening
prayers of the queen and of Galeazzo’s wife”

Compositis ... rebus: abl. abs.

hoc modo: abl. of manner

populo Romano: dat. of advantage

ad imitationem: ad + acc. often replaces the dat. of CL (see Introduction 7.B); here a
dat. of purpose, “as an imitation”

veterum: substantive, “the ancients”

quam magnificentissimos et ... lautissimum: “as magnificent and ... sumptuous as
possible”

procurante ... Vianesio Bononiensi: abl. abs.

Vianesio Bononiensi: Vianesio Albergati of Bologna, Paul II’s vice-chamberlain, a
post which at that time included administration of the city of Rome
pallia octo, quae cursu certantibus in Carnisprivio proponebantur singulis diebus. Currebant senes, adoloscentes, iuvenes, Iudei, ac seorsum pastillis primo quidem pleni quo tardiores in cursu essent. Currebant et equi, equae, asini, bubali tanta cum omnium voluptate, ut omnes prae risu pedibus stare vix possent. Cursus autem et
stadium erat ab Arcu Domiciani usque ad aedes Sancti Marci, unde pontifex ipse solidam voluptatem percipiæbat. Hac etiam in pueros coeno oblitos post cursum munificentia usus, ut singulis carlenum (nummi argentei id genus est) condonaret.

Paul is warned of a conspiracy between Callimachus (of the Roman Academy) and Luca Tozzoli (an exile in Naples); panic sets in

43 Sed ecce in tam publica omnium laeticia subitus terror Paulum occupat. Nunciatur ei quosdam adolescents duce Calimacho

Arcu Domiciani: the Arch of Domitian; Platina is probably referring to the Arco di Portogallo on the Corso, destroyed in the 17th century

aedes Sancti Marci: Palazzo San Marco (now called Palazzo Venezia), the palace Paul built for himself, see fig. 3 (p. 72)
in: here, “towards”
coeno: abl. of means
ut ... condonaret: result clause
singulis: dat. of ind. obj. with condonaret
nummi argentei: partitive gen. dependent on genus
Nunciatur: impers.
duce Calimacho: abl. abs.

Calimacho: Filippo Buonaccorsi, also known as Callimachus (1437-1496), a humanist and member of the Roman Academy
In 1455 Pietro Barbo built the *aedes Sancti Marci* to adjoin the church of San Marco, where he was cardinal priest (see ch. 1). The façade of church is made up of the double rows of three arches at left. While cardinal, Barbo made further improvements, creating the imposing structure whose tower and battlements dominate the square below. In 1564, Pope Pius IV gave the Palazzo San Marco to the Republic of Venice for use as its embassy, after which it became known as the Palazzo “of” Venezia. From 1929 until 1943, the building served as the headquarters for the Fascist Party, and some of Mussolini’s most famous speeches were delivered from a balcony on the second floor (center right).
in eum conspirasse, cui praetimore vix respiranti nescioquo fato novus etiam terror additur. Advolat enim quidam cognomento Philosophus, homo facinorosus et exul, qui vitam primo et reditum in patriam deprecatus, nunciat, ac falso quidem, Lucam Totium, Romanum civem Neapoli exulantem, cum multis exulibus in nemoribus Veliternis, a se visum ac paulo post affuturum.

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**addo**, -ere, addidi, additus: add
**adsum**, adesse, affui, affuturus: be present
**advolo**, -are, -avi, -atus: rush forth
**civis**, -is m./f.: citizen
**cognomentum**, -i n.: surname
**conspiro**, -are, -avi, -atus: plot
**deprecor**, -ari, -atus sum: pray, beg (for)
**exulo**, -are, -avi, -atus: live in exile
**facinorosus**, -a, -um: wicked, criminal
**falso** (adv.): falsely
**fatum**, -i n.: fate
**Neapolis**, -is f.: Naples
**nemus**, nemorinis n.: wood
**nescioquis**, nescioquid: some

**novus**, -a, -um: new
**nuncio**, -are, -avi, -atus (CL nuntio): announce; report
**patria**, -ae f.: homeland
**paulo** (adv.): by a little
**praedeprecor**, -ari, -atus sum: pray, beg (for)
**exul**, -ulis m./f.: exile
**exulo**, -are, -avi, -atus: live in exile

in eum: here, “against him”
conspirasse: syncopated from conspera(vi)sse, inf. in ind. statement introduced by nunciatur
cui: dat. of ind. obj. with additur
respiranti: agrees with cui
cognomento: abl. of respect
Philosophus: a Roman named Andreas but known as “Philosophus”
homo ... exul: appositives with Philosophus
Lucam Totium: Luca Tozzoli, an exile in league with the Orsini, a powerful Roman family opposed to Paul
Neapoli: locative
visum (esse): perf. pass. inf. of video in ind. statement introduced by nunciat; acc.
subject is Lucam Totium
affuturum (esse): fut. inf. in ind. statement introduced by nunciat
Timere Paulus ac magis trepidare tum coepit, veritus ne domi et foris opprimeretur.

In the ensuing panic, many are arrested and jailed; some individuals opportunistically take advantage of the situation

44 Capiuntur permulti in urbe, tum ex aulicis, tum ex Romanis. Augebat hominis timorem Vianesius. Augebant [382] et alii eius familiares, qui ex tanta perturbatione aditum ad maiorem dignitatem et uberiorem fortunam sibi quaerabant. Irrumpebant quisvis

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{aditus, -\textit{us}} & \textit{m.}: access; opportunity \\
\textit{augeo, -\textit{ere, auxi, auctus}} & \textit{increase} \\
\textit{aulicus, -\textit{i}} & \textit{m.}: courtier \\
\textit{capio, -\textit{ere, cepi, captus}} & \textit{seize; arrest} \\
\textit{coepio, -\textit{ere, coepi, coepus}} & \textit{begin} \\
\textit{dignitas, -\textit{tatis}} & \textit{f.}: honor; rank \\
\textit{domus, -\textit{i}} & \textit{f.}: home, household \\
\textit{familiaris, -\textit{is}} & \textit{m./f.}: member of household \\
\textit{foris} & \textit{(adv.)}: out of doors \\
\textit{fortuna, -\textit{ae}} & \textit{f.}: fortune; circumstances \\
\textit{irrumpo, -\textit{ere, irrupi, irruptus}} & \textit{invade; break in} \\
\textit{magis} & \textit{(adv.)}: more \\
\textit{opprimo, -\textit{primere, -pressi, -pressus}} & \textit{overwhelm; seize; catch by surprise} \\
\textit{permultus, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}} & \textit{very much; very many (pl.)} \\
\textit{perturbatio, -\textit{onis}} & \textit{f.}: disturbance; commotion \\
\textit{quaero, -\textit{ere, quaesivi, quaeusitus}} & \textit{seek, strive for} \\
\textit{quivis, quaecvis, quodvis} & \textit{whoever, whatever; anyone} \\
\textit{timeo, -\textit{ere, -ui, -}} & \textit{fear; be afraid} \\
\textit{timor, -\textit{oris}} & \textit{m.}: fear; dread \\
\textit{trepidio, -\textit{are, -avi, -atus}} & \textit{tremble} \\
\textit{uber, uberi} & \textit{f.}: rich, abundant \\
\textit{urbs, urbis} & \textit{f.}: city \\
\textit{vereor, -\textit{eri, -itus sum}} & \textit{fear; dread} \\
\end{tabular}

\textbf{ne ... opprimeretur}: fear clause
\textbf{domi}: locative; \textit{domi et foris} is “both at home and abroad”; that is, by Callimachus and the young men in Rome, and by Luca Tozzoli with foreign backers
\textbf{tum ... tum}: “both ... and”
\textbf{Romanis}: i.e. the non-curial citizens of Rome
\textbf{Augebat hominis timorem Vianesius}: in the manuscripts, Platina had removed this sentence, but then he added it back in before printing
\textbf{Vianesius}: Vianesio Albergati of Bologna, vice-chamberlain to Paul II
\textbf{maiorem}: compar. of \textit{magnus}
\textbf{uberiorem}: compar. of \textit{uber}
\textbf{sibi}: reflexive, dat. of advantage
\textbf{cuiusvis}: gen. sing., “of anyone at all”
Life of Paul II

domum sine discrimine. Trahebant in carcerem* quos suspectos coniurationis habuissent*.

Platina is arrested and brought before Paul

45 Et ne ego tanta calamitate aliquando, domum ubi habitabam, multis satellitibus noctu circundant, fractis foribus ac fenestris, vi irrumpunt, Demetrium Lucensem familiarem meum comprehendunt; a quo ubi scivere me apud cardinalem Mantuanum

carcerem* ... habuissent*: Platina originally wrote and then later crossed out before printing: carcerem non quos ... habuissent, sed quos aut ipsi oderant ob aliquam simulatatem, aut divellere a complexu coniugum explendae libidinis suae causa cupidiebant ("they dragged into jail not those suspected of conspiracy, but those whom they themselves either hated because of some rivalry, or desired to tear away from the embrace of their spouses for the sake of satisfying their own pleasure.")
Platina denies that Callimachus was contriving a conspiracy

46 Qui ubi me vidit: “Ita,” inquit, “duce Calimacho in nos coniurabas?” Tum ego fraetus innocentia mea, ita constanti animo respondi ut nullum conscientie signum in me deprehendi posset. Instabat ille discinctus et pallidus, et nisi verum faterer, nunc tormenta mihi, nunc mortem proponebat. Tum ego cum viderem

me ... cenare: ind. statement introduced by scivere
hominis: = eius (see Introduction 7.E), referring to cardinalem Mantuanum
duce Calimacho: abl. abs.; Callimachus, a member of the Roman Academy accused of leading the conspiracy (ch. 43)
constanti animo: abl. of manner
ut ... posset: result clause
conscientie: gen. sing. (CL conscientiae, see Introduction 6.B)
deprehendi: pass. inf., complementary with posset
 nisi ... faterer: fut. more vivid cond., expressed in imperf. subj. in virtual ind. statement in secondary sequence, “unless I would confess”
cum viderem: circumstantial cum clause
omnia armis et tumultu circunsonare, veritus ne quid gravius ob formidinem et iram in nos consuleretur, rationes attuli quam ob rem crederem Calimachum nil alicuid tale unquam molitum, nedum meditatum fuisse, quod consilio, lingua, manu, solicitudine, opibus, copiis, clientelis, armis, pecuniis, oculis postremo careret. Caeculus enim erat, et P. Lentulo somniculosior, ac L. Crasso ob
Bartolomeo Platina


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adeps, adipis m./f.:</th>
<th>libero, -are, -avi, -atus:</th>
<th>liberate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>audeo, -ere, ausus sum:</td>
<td>lingua, -ae f.:</td>
<td>tongue; speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>manus, -us f.:</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civis, -is m./f.:</td>
<td>omitto, -ere, omisi, omissus:</td>
<td>omit; disregard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comes, comitis m./f.:</td>
<td>opera, -ae f.:</td>
<td>work, service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus:</td>
<td>patria, -ae f.:</td>
<td>homeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delectus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>pontificatus, -us m.:</td>
<td>pontificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>praesul, -is m./f.:</td>
<td>prelate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desumo, -ere, desumpsi, desumptus:</td>
<td>promptus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>ready, quick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forte (adv.):</td>
<td>tardus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuga, -ae f.:</td>
<td>utor, uti, usus sum:</td>
<td>use, enjoy (+ abl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interemo, -emere, -emi, -emptus:</td>
<td>volo, velle, volui, -:</td>
<td>wish, want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

quod: introducing a substantive clause, “the fact that”

nec ... nec: neither ... nor

qui ... liberaret, qui ... desumeret: rel. clauses of characteristic

poterat: “capable of”

Quid auderet: deliberative, “what would he have dared?”

Eratne ... Habebatne: -ne attached to first word of a sentence to indicate a question

lingua et manu: abls. of respect; referring to speech and action

ad tantam rem conficiendam: ad + acc. gerundive expressing purpose, “in order for such a thing to be accomplished (i.e. to accomplish such a thing)”

quorum ... uteretur: rel. clause of characteristic

vellent ... esse: potential subjunctive followed by ind. statement, “they would wish that Glaucus and Petreius be another set of Gabinii and Statilii”

Glaucum: Lucio Condulmaro, member of the Roman Academy and friend of Callimachus; he took the ancient name “Glaucus”

Petreium: Pietro Marso, member of the Roman Academy

comites: appositive with Glaucum et Petreium

Gabinios ac Statilios: P. Gabinius Capito and Statilius, two of the Catilinarian conspirators (Sall. Cat. 17)
Paul calls for Platina to be tortured and imprisons him in Castel Sant’Angelo

47 Tum Paulus ad Vianesium conversus: “Hic,” inquit (me torvis oculis aspiciens), “tormento cogendus est verum fateri; nam coniurandi artem optime novit.” *Utinam consideratius mecum egisset Paulus*; non enim me statim tormento subiecisset. Nam cum verum coniectura quaeritur nec de facto constat, in coniuratione potissimum, et quae ante susceptum negotium et post sint gesta,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vianesium: Vianesio Albergati of Bologna, vice-chamberlain to Paul II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hic … cogendus est: pass. periphrastic, “He must be forced”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tormento: dat. of agent with pass. periphrastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coniurandi: gen. gerund, “of conspiring”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optime: superl. of bene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novit: “has learned,” therefore, “knows”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Utinam … egisset Paulus</em>: optative subjunctive, “If only … Paul had acted”; Platina originally wrote a different phrase, which he crossed out before printing: <em>Utinam Paulus aliquando rhetoricam didicisset</em> (“If only Paul had at some point learned rhetoric”); the implication is that Paul did not understand Platina’s references to the Catilinarian conspiracy and his puns highlighting Callimachus’s harmlessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consideratius: compar. of considerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subiectus: potential subjuncive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cum … quaeritur … constat: temporal cum clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coniectura: abl. of origin, “from conjecture”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constat: impers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quae … sint gesta: ind. question “what things were done before the business was taken up, and after”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bartolomeo Platina

quaeritur. Consideratur vita coniurantis; considerantur mores, ambitio, cupiditas tum facultatum tum honorum, et si quid antea dictum, scriptum, aut factum sit, quod eo tendat. Horum {236v} nihil consideravit Paulus; in carcerem nos coniicit.

Paul learns that Luca Tozzoli never left Naples

[383] 48 Verum cum admoneretur ab his qui bene sentiebant, quibusque exploratum erat, Lucam Totium nusquam pedem Neapoli
movisse, ne tantum tumultum cum suo discrimine concitaret, revocat edictum tertio die quo proemia illis proponebat, qui Lucam reum maiestatis, vel vivum vel mortuum, in potestatem suam redęgissent; non tamen Quadratos fratres, quos ob eam suspicionem cepet et torserat, dimisit. Subesse aliquam latentem causam videri volebat, ne levitatis argueretur.

alia, -qua, -quod: some
arguo, -ere, -ui, -utus: prove, accuse (+ gen.)
capio, -ere, cepi (CL cepi), captus: seize; arrest
concito, -are, -avi, -atus: stir up; cause
dies, diei m./f.: day
dimitto, -ere, dimǐsi, dimissus: send away, release
discrimen, -minis n.: crisis, danger
edictum, -i n.: proclamation; edict
latens, latentis: hidden; secret
levitas, -tatis f.: levity; fickleness
maiestas, -tatis f.: greatness; high treason
mortuus, -a, -um: dead
moveo, -ere, movi, motus: move
potestas, -tatis f.: power
proemium, -i (CL praemium) n.: prize; reward
propono, -ponere, -posui, -positus: propose
redigo, -ere, redęgi (CL redęgi), redactus: drive back; render
reus, -a, -um m.: guilty, accused
revoco, -are, -avi, -atus: call back
subsum, -esse, -fui, -: be underneath
susicio, -onis f.: suspicion
tertius -a -um: third
torquvo, -ere, torsī, tortus: torture
tumultus, -us m.: commotion; disturbance
vivus, -a, -um: alive
volo, velle, volui, -: wish, want

ne ... concitaret: neg. purpose clause
cum suo discrimine: “with his own danger (i.e. with danger to himself)”
revocat: subject is Paulus from the previous sentence
tertio die: abl. of time when
quo: “from (that day) on which”
illis: dat. of ind. obj. with proponebat
qui ... redęgissent: rel. clause of characteristic, “who would have rendered”; antecedent is illis
Quadratos fratres: other members of the Roman Academy
videri: pass. inf. in ind. statement, “seem”
ne ... argueretur: neg. purpose clause
Liberatus hoc metu Paulus ad nos statim animum adiicit. Mittit in arcem Hadriani Vianesium cum Iohanne Francisco, Clugiensi Sanga, et satellite, qui nos quovis genere tormentorum adigat ea etiam fateri quae nusquam sciebamus. Torquentur prima et sequenti die multi, quorum pars magna praedolor in ipsis cruciatibus concidit. Bovem Phalaridis sepulchrum Hadriani tum

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adigo, -ere, adegi, adactus: force  
adicio, -ere, adieci, adiectus: add; apply  
aminus, -i m.: mind  
arx, arcis f.: citadel; stronghold  
bos, bovis m./f.: bull  
Clugiensis, -e: of Chiozza  
concido, -cidere, -cidi, - : fall down, collapse; faint  
cruciatius, -us m.: torture device  
dies, diei m./f.: day  
dolor, -oris m.: pain, suffering  
fateor, -eri, fassus sum: admit, confess (+ acc.)  
genus, -eris n.: kind, sort  
libero, -are, -avi, -atus: free; liberate  
metus, -us m.: fear, anxiety  
nusquam (adv.): on no occasion  
pars, partis f.: part  
prae: because of (+ abl.)  
primus, -a, -um: first  
quivis, quaevis, quodvis: any, whatever  
satelles, -itis m./f.: attendant  
scio, -ire, -ivi, -itus: know  
sepulchrum, -i n.: grave, tomb  
sequens, sequentis: following; next  
statim (adv.): immediately  
tormentum, -i n.: torture  
torquo, -ere, torsi, tortus: torture  

hoc metu: abl. of separation  
arcem Hadriani: the Mausoleum of Hadrian, now called the Castel Sant’Angelo, see fig. 4 (p. 83)  
Hadriani: Hadrian, Roman Emperor (r. 117-138 CE)  
Vianesium: Vianesio Albergati of Bologna, vice-chamberlain to Pope Paul II  
Iohanne Francisco, Clugiensi Sanga: Giovanni Francesco and Sanga of Chiozzo, Vianesio’s assistants  
qui ... adigat: rel. clause of purpose dependent on mitit  
fateri: inf. obj. of adigat; acc. subj. is nos and acc. obj. is ea  
prima et sequenti die: abl. of time when  
multi: subject of torquentur, substantive  
quorum: partitive gen.  
Bovem Phalaridis: a bronze bull in which the tyrant Phalaris roasted people alive (esse) sepulchrum Hadriani: Castel Sant’Angelo, the fortress built onto Hadrian’s Mausoleum
The structure that Platina calls the *arx Hadriani* (ch. 28 and 49), the *sepul-chrum Hadriani* (ch. 49), and the *molei Hadriani* (ch. 59) was originally built as a mausoleum for the emperor Hadrian (r. 117-138) and his descendants. Only the lower portion of the drum-shaped structure dates back to this early time. The mausoleum was subsequently built into a fortress for the popes, who used it both for defense and for incarceration. (Before Paul II imprisoned the humanists there, he also used it to jail Francesco, son of Count Everso (ch. 28).) The name Castel Sant’Angelo goes back to a tradition about the Archangel Michael appearing above the structure and sheathing his sword at the end of a plague. This photo is taken from the bridge on which Platina observed Paul II standing with the Holy Roman Emperor in ch. 59.
putasses, adeo resonabat fornix ille concavus vocibus miserorum adolescentum. Torquebatur Lucidus homo omnium innocentissimus. Torquebatur Marsus, Demetrius, Augustinus, Campanus optimus adolescens et unicum saeculi nostri decus, si ingenium et litteraturam inspicis; quibus cruciatibus et dolore animi mortuum postea crediderim.
Life of Paul II

Vianesio tortures Platina

50 Fessi tortores non tamen satiati. Nam ad viginti fere eo biduo questioni subięcerant; me quoque ad poenam vocant. Accingunt se operi carnifices; parantur tormenta; spolior, laceror, trudor tan- quam crassator et latro. Sedet Vianesius tanquam alter Minos stratis tapetibus, ac si in nuptiis esset, vel potius in coena Atrei et Tantali.

satiati (sunt): perf. pass.
ad viginti: ad + a number expresses approximation, “about twenty (humanists)”; direct obj. of subięcerant
eo biduo: abl. of time within which
subięcerant: to subject something (direct obj. here ad viginti rather than an acc.) to something (here dat. questioni)
ad poenam: ad + acc. expressing purpose, “for punishment”
carnifices: subject of Accingunt
Vianesius: Vianesio Albergati of Bologna, vice-chamberlain to Pope Paul II
Minos: mythical king of Crete, judge of the dead in the underworld
ac si ... esset: ac si “as if”; pres. contrafactual cond. clause of comparison
Atrei: Atreus, mythical ruler of Mycenae, grandson of Tantalus, murdered his neph- ews and fed them to their father
Tantali: Tantalus, mythical ruler of Mycenae who tried to feed his son Pelops to the gods
Bartolomeo Platina

Homo, inquam, sacris initiatus, et quem sacri canones vetant de laicis questionem habere: ne si mors subsequatur, quod in tormentis interdum accidere solet, irregularis (ut eorum verbo utar) et impius habeatur.

Vianesio questions Platina about Callimachus’s alleged conspiracy, about why Pomponio Leto called him ‘Holiest Father,’ and about whether he had written to any princes to call a council.

51 Neque hoc quidem contentus, dum penderem miser in ipsis cruciatibus, [384] monilia Sangae Clugiensis attrectans, hominem rogabat a qua puella donum amoris habuisset. De amoribus locutus,
Life of Paul II

ad me conversus instabat ut seriem coniurationis, vel fabulae potius a Calimacho conficiatae explicarem, diceremque quid causae esset, cur Pomponius, qui tum Venetiis erat, ad me scribens, patrem sanctissimum in suis litteris appellaret: “Te,” inquit, “pontificem creaverant coniurati omnes?” Flagitat item, dederimne litteras Pomponio ad imperatorem, aut ad aliquem Christianum principem suscitandi scismatis aut concilii causa?

Calimacho: Callimachus, a member of the Roman Academy who was accused of leading the conspiracy

ut ... explicarem, diceremque: ind. command

quid ... esset: ind. question

causae: partitive gen., “what of a reason (i.e. what reason)”

cur ... appellaret: ind. question

Pomponius: Pomponio Leto, humanist and founder of the Roman Academy

Venetiis: locative

patrem sanctissimum: a term reserved for the pope

dederimne: subjunctive in ind. question, -ne (enclitic) attached to first word of a sentence to indicate a question, “whether I gave”

suscitandi scismatis ... causa: causa + gen. gerundive expressing purpose, “for the sake of a schism to be stirred up (i.e. to stir up a schism)”
Bartolomeo Platina

*Platina denies all charges: he did not even like Callimachus, he cannot speak for Pomponio Leto, and he sent no letters*

52 Respondeo me nunquam consiliorum Calimachi participem fuisse, quippe cum inter nos simultas esset haud parva. Nescire item cur Pomponius me patrem sanctissimum appellaret, sciturum ab eo; nam paulo post vinctum {237r} affuturum dicebat. De pontificatu vero non esse cur soliciiti essent, quod vita privata semper contentus

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**Latin Words:**
- adsum, adesse, affui, affuturus: be present; arrive
- appello, -are, -avi, -atus: call
- consilium, -i n.: plan
- contentus, -a, -um: content, satisfied (+ abl.)
- cur (adv.): why
- haud (adv.): not at all, no
- item (adv.): likewise
- nescio, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to not know
- nunquam (adv.): never
- particeps, -cipis m./f.: sharer, partaker
- paulo (adv.): a little
- pontificatus, -us m.: pontificate, the office of pontifex
- privatus, -a, -um: private; not in public office
- quippe (adv.): indeed, as you see
- respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsus: respond
- sanctus, -a, -um: sacred, holy
- scio, -ire, -ivi, -itus: know
- simultas, -tatis f.: enmity; hatred
- soliciiti, -a, -um (CL soliciitus): concerned, anxious
- vero (adv.): in fact, truly
- vincio, -ire, vinxi, vinctus: bind

**English Words:**
- me ... fuisse: ind. statement
- Calimachi: Callimachus, a member of the Roman Academy accused of leading the conspiracy
- cum ... esset: causal cum clause
- Nescire: ind. statement introduced by respondeo
- cur ... appellaret: ind. question
- Pomponius: Pomponio Leto, founder of the Roman Academy
- sciturum (esse) ab eo: “he (Vianesio) would know this from him (Pomponius)”
- affuturum (esse) dicebat: “he (Vianesio) was saying that he (Pomponius) would be present”
- De pontificatu ... esse: ind. statement introduced by respondeo, “That truly concerning the pontificate there was no (reason) why”
- cur ... essent: ind. question “why they should be concerned (with me)”
- quod ... fuissem: subordinate clause within ind. statement, “because I had always been”
Life of Paul II

fuisset. Ad imperatorem vero me nunquam litteras misisse, nec Pomponii opera ea in re usum esse, id etiam ab eo sciturum.

Platina is asked about his dealings with Sigismondo Malatesta; the questioning ends, but more torment is promised

53 Tandem vero delinitus aliquantulum tot meis cruciatibus, non tamen satiatus, deponi me iubet, vesperi maiores subiturum. Deferor in cubiculum semimortuus; nec ita multo post revocor a questoribus bene potis et pransis, aderat et Laurentius archiepiscopus Spalatrensis...
Bartolomeo Platina


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ago, -ere, egi, actu s: do, act; deal
arma, -orum n.: arms
cado, -ere, cecid i, casus: fall; occur
colloquium, -i n.: conversation
cruciatus, -us m.: torture
dies, diei m./f.: day
fateor, -eri, fassus sum: admit, confess
ingenium, -i n.: nature; talent
inquam, -a, -um: say
interim (adv.): in the meantime
litterae, -arum f.: literature
loquer, loqui, locutus sum: speak
meditor, -ari, -atus sum: consider, think
minor, -ari, -atus sum: threaten
peto, -ere, -ivi, -itus: seek
praestans, praestantis: excellent
propono, -ponere, -posui, -positus: propose
redeo, -ire, -ivi(ii), -itus: return
sequens, sequentis: next
Spalat(r)ensis, -e: of Split, in modern Croatia
ubi (adv.): where; when
verum, -i n.: truth
vetus, veteris: ancient; the ancients (pl.)

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quid … fuerit: ind. question
quid … colloquii: partitive gen., “what (of) conversation”
mahi: dat. of the possessor, “I had”

Sigismundo Malatesta: Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta (1417-1468), Prince of Rimini, powerful condottiero, patron of the arts, and sometimes enemy of Paul II.

Vianesio suspected Malatesta’s involvement in the alleged conspiracy

tum … tum …: “both … and”
deque: de with the enclitic -que
in … colloquia cadere: “fall into people’s conversations (i.e. happen in people’s conversations)”

Minari … proponere: historic inf., “began to threaten and to propose”
maiores: compar. of magnus, agrees with cruciatus
nisi … faterer: fut. more vivid cond., expressed in imperf. subjunctive in virtual ind. statement in secondary sequence, “unless I would confess”

Rediturum (esse): inf. in implicit ind. statement (Vianesio still speaking)
die sequenti: abl. of time when
meditarer: potential subj. with implied command, “I might consider”
ubi essem: ind. question
quibuscum … agendum: subjunctive pass. periphrastic in ind. question “with whom it had to be dealt by me (i.e. with whom I had to deal)”

mihi: dat. of agent with pass. periphrastic
Life of Paul II

Back in his cell, Platina is cared for by Angelo and Marcello del Bufalo, who had been jailed for a murder relating to a feud

54 Reducor iterum ad cubile ubi tantus me repente dolor invasit, ut vitam cum morte cuperem commutare; recrudescentibus doloribus ob refrigerata membra, quassa vehementer ac laesa. Recreabat me tamen [385] non parum Angeli Bufali Romani equitis humanitas, quem anno ante Paulus in carcerem coniicerat, ob interfec tum a Marcello filio Franciscum Cappocium. Id enim factum Angeli suasu

---

**Latin Text**

Back in his cell, Platina is cared for by Angelo and Marcello del Bufalo, who had been jailed for a murder relating to a feud

54 I returned to my cell again when suddenly I was overwhelmed with such pain that I wished to exchange life for death. The pain increased on me; I shook violently and was wounded. Yet, much to my comfort, the kindliness of Angelo del Bufalo, knighted by Paul II in 1464, accused of being an accomplice of his son Marcello in the murder of Francesco Cappocio, who had been killed by Marcello’s son, was not in small measure. How Platina had originally written a relative clause adding that Francesco “had committed adultery with his (Marcellus’s) wife” (qui eius uxori stuprum intulit); the phrase can still be read in A, but Platina later crossed it out very heavily in V and F

Marcello filio: Marcello del Bufalo, son of Angelo, was accused of murdering Francesco Cappocio because Francesco had slept with Marcello’s wife and then mocked him with gestures variis atque diversis (according to Gaspar of Verona De Gestis Pauli II p. 45 Zippel)

Franciscum Cappocium: Francesco Cappocio, a noble Roman murdered by Marcello del Bufalo

factum (esse): perf. pass. inf. in ind. statement introduced by dicebat
Bartolomeo Platina

Paulus dicebat. Angelus itaque ac Franciscus nepos, quibuscum in eodem cubiculo divertebam, quominus doloribus et inedia morerer, suis manibus et medelas et cibum mihi afferebant.

Paul’s doctor tells Platina that he will be freed soon; instead, Paul charges him with heresy.

55 Post biduum vero Christophorus Veronensis Pauli medicus ad me veniens, “Bono,” inquit, “animo te esse iubet Paulus ac de se bene sperare, brevique liberum futurum.” Sciscitor quando id fore speraret.

Respondet homo liber audientibus omnibus qui tum aderant, non
ita cito fieri posse, ne levitatis et scaevitiae argueretur pontifex, quod illos, quos tanto tumultu concitato cepisset ac torsisset, statim veluti innoxios dimitteret. Neque hoc quidem contentus Paulus, quos paulo ante coniurationis et maiestatis accersierat, eosdem mutata sententia ob divulgatam fabulam haeresos accusat.

Pomponio Leto is extradited from Venice and faces questions about his use of ancient (pre-Christian) names

56 Trahitur ad urbem Pomponius [386] Venetiis captus; per totam Italiam, tanquam alter Iugurtha, ductur in iudicium

| accerto, -ere, -ivi(iii), -itus | summon; accuse |
| accuso, -are, -avi, -atus | accuse, charge (+ gen.) |
| arguo, -ere, -ui, -utus | accuse (+ gen.) |
| capio, -ere, cepi (CL cepit), captus | arrest, capture |
| cito (adv.): quickly |
| concito, -are, -avi, -atus | stir up, rouse |
| coniurationis, -onis f.: conspiracy, plot |
| contentus, -a, -um: content, satisfied (+ abl.) |
| dimitto, -ere, dimisi, dimissus | discharge; release |
| divulgo, -are, -avi, -atus | disseminate; gossip |
| fabula, -ae f.: story |
| fio, fieri, factus sum | happen |
| haeresis, haeresos f.: heresy |
| innoxius, -a, -um: harmless |
| Italia, -ae f.: Italy |
| iudicium, -i n.: trial |
| levitas, -tatis f.: levity; fickleness |
| maiestas, -tatis f.: treason |
| muto, -are, -avi, -atus | change |
| paulo (adv.): a little |
| per: through (+ acc.) |
| pontifex, -ificis m.: pontiff, pope |
| scaevitia, -ae (CL scaevitia) f.: violence; cruelty |
| sententia, -ae f.: opinion |
| statim (adv.): immediately |
| tanquam (CL tamquam): just as |
| torqueo, -ere, torsi, tortus | torture |
| totus, -a, -um: whole, all |
| traho, -ere, traxi, tractus | drag |
| tumultus, -us m.: commotion, uproar |
| veluti (adv.): just as, as if |
| Venetiae, -arum f.: Venice |

ne ... argueretur: neg. purpose clause
quod ... dimitteret: clause of reported reason, “on the grounds that he immediately released”
quos ... cepisset ... torsisset: subjunctive by attraction in subordinate clause
coniurationis et maiestatis: gen. of the charge, “(on a charge) of conspiracy and treason”
haeresos: alt. form of gen.
Pomponius: Pomponio Leto (1428-1498), founder of the Roman Academy
Venetiis: locative, construe closely with captus
captus: Leto had already been arrested on charges of sodomy
Iugurtha: King of Numidia, who fought a war with Rome and was captured and executed, as recounted by Sallust; as above (ch. 46), the Sallustian reference suggests an incongruity in members of the Academy being treated like Rome’s greatest enemies
ductur: asyndeton with Trahitur
Bartolomeo Platina

Pomponius, vir simplicis ingenii, neque coniurationis neque alicuuis sceleris conscius. Rogatus cur nomina adoscentibus immutaret, ut homo liber erat, “Quid ad vos,” inquit, “et Paulum si mihi Foeniculi nomen indet, modo id sine dolo et fraude fiat?” Amore nanque vetustatis antiquorum {237v} praecclara nomina repetebat, quasi quaedam calcharia, quae nostram iuventutem aemulatione ad virtutem incitarent.

dolos, -i m.: trick
indo, -ere, indidi, inditus: put on; give to
ingenium, -i n.: nature; character
inquam, -a, -um: say
juventus, -tutis f.: youth
liber, libera, liberum: free; frank
modo (adv.): provided that (+ subjunctive)
nanque (CL namque): for in fact
praecclarius, -a, -um: very clear; famous
quasi (adv.): just as if
quidam, quaedam, quoddam: certain; a kind of
repeto, -ere, -ivi, -itus: return to; recall
scelus, sceleris n.: crime
simplex, -plicis: simple
sine: without (+ abl.)
vetustas, -tatis f.: antiquity
virtus, -tutis f.: strength; virtue

simplicis ingenii: gen. of description with vir
conscius: appositive to Pomponius and vir, modified by coniurationis and sceleris
cur … immutaret: ind. question
ut … erat: ut as causal conjunction, “since he was …”
Quid ad vos (est): “what is it to you?” (CL quid vobis est), see Introduction 7.B
modo … fiat: proviso clause, “as long as it … happens”
Amore: abl. of cause
antiquorum: substantive, “the ancients,” take with praecclara nomina
quaedam calcharia: quaedam (essent) calcharia, pres. contrafactual, “as if they were a kind of spur”
qua … incitarent: subjunctive in a rel. clause of purpose, “in order that they might inspire”
Life of Paul II

57 Trahitur et Lucillus ad urbem tanquam reus maiestatis, qui in Sabinis tetricam illam vitam ducebat, quod ad Campanum scribens, quae litterae postea deprehensae sunt, Heliogabali cuiusdam amores reprehendebat, ita occulte tamen ut nisi a conscio dignosci res ipsa non posset.
Vianesius again tortures the humanists

58 Vianesius autem diligens pastor ad nos cum tormentis [387] saepius rediens, torto etiam Petreio, Calimachi comite, in fuga compręhenso ac nihil confesso, quod diceret ebriosam illam Calimachi collocutionem nullius momenti existimandam fuisse, omnia oculis collustrans, ne refractis parietibus tanquam Daedali ex alta arce volaremus, carcerem subterraneum meditatur, ac fabris statim locat;

 ALTUS, -a, -um: high, lofty
 ARX, ARCIS f.: citadel, stronghold
 CARcer, -eris m.: prison
 COLLOCUTIO, -onis f.: conversation
 COLLUSTRO, -are, -avi, -atus: look over, survey
 COMES, COMITIS m./f.: companion
 COMPREHENSO, -prehendere, -prehendi, -prehensus (CL comprensus): catch; arrest
 CONFITEOR, -fiteri, -fessus sum: confess, admit
 DILIGENS, diligentis: diligent
 EBRIOSUS, -a, -um: drunken
 EXISTIMO, -are, -avi, -atus: value, judge
 FABER, FABI m.: craftsman
 FUGA, -ae f.: flight, escape
 LOCIO, -are, -avi, -atus: arrange, contract (for)
 MEDITOR, -ari, -atus sum: devise, plan
 MOMENTUM, -i n.: importance
 NULLUS, -a, -um: no, none
 OCULUS, -i m.: eye
 PARIES, -etis, -etum m.: wall
 PASTOR, -oris m.: shepherd, pastor
 REDEO, -ire, -ivi(ii), -itus: return, go back
 REFRINGO, -ere, refregi, refractus: break open
 SAEPIUS (compar. adv.): quite often
 STATIM (adv.): at once, immediately
 SUBTERRANEUS, -a, -um: subterranean
 TANQUAM (CL tamquam): as, just as, just as if
 TORMENTUM, -i n.: torture device, torment
 TORQUEO, -ere, torri, tortus: twist, torture
 Volo, -are, -avi, -atus: fly

Vianesius: Vianesio Albergati of Bologna, Paul II’s vice-chamberlain

diligens pastor: in the manuscripts, this sarcastic comment was taken out, then restored

torto … Petreio: abl. abs.; Pietro Marso, member of the Roman Academy

Calimachi: Callimachus (1437-1496), member of the Roman Academy, was accused of leading the alleged conspiracy

comprehenso ac … confesso: circumstantial abl. abs. with Petreio, “after being caught in flight and having confessed nothing”

quod diceret: clause of alleged reason

nullius momenti: gen. of indefinite value

existimandam: pass. periphrastic, “must be valued”

collustrans: agrees with Vianesius; in asyndeton with rediens

ne … volaremus: neg. purpose clause dependent on meditatur

Daedali: Daedalus, the mythical figure who escapes from prison on Crete with his son Icarus by flying with wings that he built
Life of Paul II

eoque coniicit Franciscum Anguillaram, Gattalusium, Franciscum Alvianum, Iacobum Ptolemaeum quadriennio ante molestia carceris maceratos. De libertate nostra interim nullum verbum fiebat.

Paul lavishly hosts the Holy Roman Emperor; Platina watches from his cell

59 Erat tum imperator in urbe; voti enim gratia venerat cum magno comitatu, quem Paulus magna cum impensa honorificissimé suscepit, expensis decem et octo millibus nummum aureorum. Ambos ex mole Hadriani sub eodem pallio a Laterano redeuntes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ambì, -ae, -a:</td>
<td>both</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>aureus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>golden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comitātus, -us m.:</td>
<td>company, retinue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coniicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus:</td>
<td>throw (together)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eo (adv.):</td>
<td>there</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expendo, -ere, expendi, expensus:</td>
<td>pay, pay out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fìo, fieri, factus sum:</td>
<td>happen, occur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honorificus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>honorable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idem, eadem, idem:</td>
<td>the same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impensa, -ae f.:</td>
<td>expense, cost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperator, -oris m.:</td>
<td>general; emperor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>interim (adv.):</td>
<td>meanwhile</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>libertas, -tatis f.:</td>
<td>freedom, liberty</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>macero, -are, -avi, -atus:</td>
<td>make soft, wear down</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mille, millia:</td>
<td>thousand (CL abl. milibus)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>moles, molis f.:</td>
<td>mass, large structure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>molestia, -ae f.:</td>
<td>trouble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nullus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>no, not any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nummum, -i m.:</td>
<td>coin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallium, -i n.:</td>
<td>coverlet, canopy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadriennium, -i n.:</td>
<td>period of four years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redeo, -ire, -ivi(ii), -itus:</td>
<td>return, go back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suscipio, -cipere, -cepí (CL suscepi), -ceptus:</td>
<td>undertake, receive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>verbum, -i n.:</td>
<td>word</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>votum, -i n.:</td>
<td>vow, pledge</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

eoque: eo (“there”) + -que (“and”)
quadrinennio: abl. of degree of difference; take with ante
maceratos: agrees with Franciscum and the others listed
imperator: Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor (r. 1452-1493)
voti ... gratia: “for the sake of a vow”
magna ... impensa: abl. of manner
honoriﬁcentissime: superlative adv.
expensis ... millibus: abl. abs.
decem et octo millibus: 18,000
nummum aureorum: nummum syncopated from numm(or)um, appositional gen., “18,000 (of) gold coins”
mole Hadriani: Castel Sant’Angelo, the fortress built onto the ruins of the mausoleum of Hadrian, see ﬁg. 4 (p. 83)
Hadriani: Hadrian, Roman Emperor (r. 117-138 CE)
Laterano: St. John Lateran Basilica in Rome
comitante honorato quoque, inspexi. Substituit Paulus in ponte, donec imperator equites aliquot crearet.

After the Emperor departs, Paul accuses Platina and the humanists of debating the immortality of the soul and of being Platonists.

60 Abeunte deinde [388] imperatore, cum iam metu omni liberatus esset (nam et equitum et peditum suorum magnam partem in urbem vocaverat, veritus ne quid tumultus a populo Romano excitaretur, presente imperatore) decimo mense post captivitatem nostram in arcem veniens, ne tantum tumultus frustra concitasse
videretur, multa nobis obiicit, sed illud potissimum, quod de immor-talitate animorum disputaremus, teneremusque opinionem Platonis, quam divus Augustinus Christianae religioni simillimam esse censet. “Merito,” inquit Aurelius, “Cicero deum inter philosophos Platonem vocat, qui certe cunctos ingenio et sapientia superavit”; hunc mihi delegi, quocum disputarem, qui et de ultimo hominis fine et de

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Latin Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>animus, -i m.</td>
<td>soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustinus, -i m.</td>
<td>Augustine (Augustinus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurelius, -i m.</td>
<td>Augustine (Aurelius Augustinus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>censeo, -ere, censui, census</td>
<td>think, judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certe (adv.)</td>
<td>surely, certainly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christianus, -a, -um</td>
<td>Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cicero, -onis m.</td>
<td>Cicero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cunctus, -a, -um</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deligo, -ere, delegi, delectus</td>
<td>choose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deus, -i m.</td>
<td>god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disputo, -are, -avi, -atus</td>
<td>debate, argue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divus, -a, -um</td>
<td>divine, blessed, saint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finis, -is m.</td>
<td>end, goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immortalitas, -tatis f.</td>
<td>immortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingenium, -i n.</td>
<td>nature, talent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquam, -a, -e, -e</td>
<td>say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merito (adv.)</td>
<td>deservedly, rightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obiicio, -ere, obici, objectus</td>
<td>throw before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opinio, -onis f.</td>
<td>belief, idea, opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>philosophus, -i m.</td>
<td>philosopher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platonis, -onis m.</td>
<td>Plato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potissimum (adv.)</td>
<td>especially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religio, -onis f.</td>
<td>religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapientia, -ae f.</td>
<td>wisdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similis, -e</td>
<td>similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supero, -are, -avi, -atus</td>
<td>overcome, surpass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teneo, -ere, tenui, tentus</td>
<td>hold, support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ultimus -a -um</td>
<td>ultimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voco, -are, -avi, -atus</td>
<td>call</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**quod ... disputarem, teneremusque**: *quod* noun clause, “the fact that (so he says)”; clause of alleged reason

**Platonis**: Plato, the Greek philosopher (c. 429-347 BCE); Augustine was a Neoplatonist

**Augustinus**: *Aurelius Augustinus*, Augustine (354-430 CE), Bishop of Hippo and Christian philosopher, wrote the *Confessions* and *City of God*

**Christianae religioni**: dat. with *simillimam*

**simillimam**: acc. sing. superlative of *similis*; predicate of *quam*, “which ... (he) judges to be most similar”

**censet**: note switch to indic.

**Cicero**: Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106-43 BCE, Roman orator and statesman

**quocum disputarem**: rel. clause of purpose, “in order to debate with him”

**qui**: subj. of *philosophatur*; antecedent is Plato

**Platina defends himself on various grounds**

61 Quod quidem omnibus philosophis et theologi nostrorum temporum obiici potest, qui et animos et Deum et omnes intelligentias separatas, disputandi ac veri inveniendi causa, in dubium plerunque vocant. Praeterea vero haeretici sunt, ut ait Augustinus, qui quod prave sapiunt pertinaciter defendunt. “Sanam disciplinam
nunquam aspernati sumus, quod facere consueverunt (ut ait Leo) erroris magistri, qui seorsum ab Ecclesia sentientes, haereticis merito (Hieronymo teste) sunt appellati. Rationem vitae meae, posteaquam sapere per etatem coepi usque ad hec tempora, reddere vobis possum. Nullum mihi facinus impingi potest, non furtem, non latrocinium, non sacrilegium, non depeculatus, non parricidium, non rapina, non simonia. Vixi ut Christianum decebat, confessionem
et communionem, in anno semel praesertim, intermisi nunquam. Nil ex ore meo excidit, quod contra symbolum esset, aut haeresim saperet. Non sum imitatus Simoniacos, Carpocratianos, Ophitas, Severianos, Alogios, Paulinos, Manicheos, Macedonianos aliamve haereticorum sectam.”

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**annus**, -i *m.*: year

**communio**, -onis *f.*: communion

**contra**: against (+ acc.)

**excido**, -ere, excitendi, - : fall out

**haeresis**, -is *f.*: heresy

**haereticus**, -i *m.*: heretic

**imitto**, -ari, -atus sum: imitate; follow

**intemitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missus: interrupt; omit

---

**communionem**: Eucharist taken during Mass

**in anno semel praesertim**: “at least once a year”

**quod ... esset ... saperet**: rel. clause of characteristic

**quod**: antecedent is **nunquam**

**Simoniacos** ... **Macedonianos**: acc. objects of **sum imitatus**, a chronological and somewhat recherché list of heresies from the early Church (none later than the fourth century)

**Simoniacos**: followers of Simon Magus, who were associated with a number of unorthodox beliefs, most famously selling spiritual gifts, whence the term ‘simony’ for selling Church offices

**Carpocratianos**: Carpocratian, an early form of Gnostic Christianity accused of avowing a kind of sexually transgressive sacrality

**Ophitas**: Ophyte, an early Christian sect that venerated the serpent from the Garden of Eden

**Severianos**: Severian, an early form of ascetic Gnostic Christianity

**Alogios**: Alogian, member of an early Christian sect which denied the legitimacy of the Gospel of John

**Paulinos**: Paulians, an early group who believed that God existed in one person (monarchianism) rather than three

**Manicheos**: Manichaean, follower of the religion founded by the Persian prophet Mani (216-276 CE)

**Macedonianos**: an early sect of Christianity with unorthodox beliefs about the Holy Spirit
Praeterea vero Paulus crimini nobis dabat, quod nimium
pentilitatis amatores essemus, cum nemo eo huius rei studiosior
isset, quippe qui et statuas veterum, undique ex tota urbe conquis-
itas, in suas illas aedes, quas sub Capitolio extruebat, congereret,
avecto etiam ex sancta Agnete beatae Constantiae sepulchro, frustra
reclamantibus monachis loci, qui postea mortuo Paulo sepulchrum illud porphyreticum a Sixto Pontifice repetiere. Praeterea vero numismata prope infinita ex auro, argento, aereve, sua imagine signata, sine ullo senatusconsulto in fundamentis aedificiorum suorum more veterum collocabat, veters* potius hac in re quam Petrum, Anacletum, et Linum imitatus*.

**aedificium, -i n.**: building
**aes, aeris n.**: bronze
**argentum, -i n.**: silver
**aurum, -i n.**: gold
**collocabo, -are, -avi, -atus**: place; establish
**fundamentum, -i n.**: foundation
**imago, -ginis f.**: likeness, image
**inmito, -are, -avi, -atus**: imitate
**infinitus, -a, -um**: endless, infinite
**locus, -i m.**: place, location
**monachus, -i m.**: monk
**mos, moris m.**: custom
**numisma, -atis n.**: coin
**pontifex, -ificis m.**: pontiff, pope
**porphyreticus, -a, -um**: made of porphyry (scarlet stone)

**postea (adv.)**: afterwards
**potius (adv.)**: more so (than)
**praeterea (adv.)**: moreover, besides
**prope (adv.)**: near, nearly, almost
**reclamo, -are, -avi, -atus**: cry out in protest
**repeto, -ere, -ivi, -itus**: get back; ask for something back
**senatusconsultum, -i n.**: decree of the Senate
**sepulchrum, -i n.**: grave, tomb
**signo, -are, -avi, -atus**: mark, stamp
**sine**: without (+ abl.)
**ullus, -a, -um**: any
**vero (adv.)**: truly, in fact
**vetus, veteris m.**: old; (substantively) the ancients

**qui postea**: antecedent is monachis

**Sixto Pontifice**: Pope Sixtus IV (r. 1471-1484), Francesco della Rovere, who succeeded Paul II and to whom Platina dedicated the Lives of the Popes

**repetiere**: alt. form of repetierunt

**signa**: neut. pl. acc. agreeing with numismata

**more**: abl. of respect, “in accordance with the custom”

**veteres* ... imitatus***: Platina originally wrote, but then crossed out before printing, collocabat, Tiberium potius hac in re quam Petrum et Claudium quam Anacletum et Neronem quam Linum imitatus (“in this matter imitating Tiberius rather than Peter, Claudius rather than Anacletus, and Nero rather than Linus”)

**potius ... quam**: “more than”

**Petrum, Anacletum, et Linum**: Peter, Anacletus, and Linus were the first three popes. Platina criticizes Paul for imitating the early emperors of Rome rather than the early popes
Life of Paul II

Two bishops and two monks come to try Platina; Leonardo of Perugia speaks against him and Francesco of Assisi for him

63 Cum vero nostra de re inter Palatinos episcopos et duos fratres esset aliquando disceptatum, quorum alter erat ordinis Francisci, alter Dominici, venerunt fere omnes in hanc sententiam, nihil esse in nobis, quod haeresim saperet*. [389]

Paul then excludes Francesco in an attempt to influence the proceedings

64 Verum cum Paulus in arcem venisset, excludereturque de industria Franciscus patronus noster veritatis assertor, quo liberius

---

**Cum ... esset ... disceptatum**: circumstantial *cum* clause

**Palatinos episcopos**: a kind of bishop with special rights and privileges

**alter ... alter**: “one ... the other”

**ordinis Francisci**: gen. of description, “of the order of Francis” (i.e. Franciscan)

**Dominici (ordinis)**: gen. of description, “of the order of Dominic,” (i.e. Dominican)

**nihil esse**: ind. statement introduced by *venerunt in sententiam*, “that there was nothing in us which ...”

**quod ... saperet**: rel. clause of characteristic. Platina originally wrote, then crossed out the sentence *Solus Leonarius Perusinus ordinis Praedicatorum Paulo rem gratam facturus, quod ab eo episcopatum vel locum generalis ordinis sui expebrobat, impugnare nos ausus est: cuius argumenta omnia Franciscus Assisis ordinis Minorum confutavit et infregit* (“Only Leonardo of Perugia of the Dominican order, trying to please Paul, because he was seeking from him a bishopric or the position of General of his Order, dared to impugn us: all of whose arguments Francesco from Assisi of the Order of Friars Minor refuted and shattered”)"
Leonardo loqui liceret*, eadem dicit quae pridie. Rogati sententiam, qui tum aderant et si ad nutum pontificis aliqua ex parte loquebantur, nostram tamen causam leviorem faciebant, ac pontificem mitiorem reddere conabantur. Solus autem inter omnes Laelius Valle, Romanus civis et advocatus concistorialis, nostram causam libere tutatus est. Confutat omnia quae a Leonardo dicta erant, queque partim affirmaverat alter advocatus, Andreas Sanctae Crucis*.
Life of Paul II

The Roman Academy is mentioned and receives criticism

65 Fit autem inter dicendum de Academia mentio. Inclamat tum M. Barbus, Sancti Marci cardinalis, nos non academicos esse sed foedatores Academiae. Quid turpitudinis autem a nobis in Academiam prodierit, certe non video, cum nec fures, nec latrones, nec incendiarii, nec decoctores essemus. Veteres academicos sequemur, novos contemnentes, qui in rebus ipsis nil certi ponebant. Paulus tamen* haereticos eos pronunciavit qui nomen

Academia, -ae f.: the Academy, Plato's school
academicus, -a, -um: academic, a follower of Platonic philosophy
cardinalis, -is m.: cardinal
certe (adv.): certainly
certus, -a, -um: certain
contemnere, -temnes, -temps, -temptus: disdain
decoctor, -oris m.: defaulting debtor
fio, feri, factus sum: happen, come about
foedator, -is m.: befouler, defiler
fur, furis m./f.: thief
haereticus, -i m.: heretic
incendiarius, -i m.: arsonist
inclamare, -are, -avi, -atus: cry out
inter: among, amidst (+ acc.)
latro, -onis m.: bandit
mentio, -onis f.: mention
nil (indecl.): nothing
novus, -a, -um: new
pono, -ere, posui, positus: propose, posit
prodeo, -ire, -ivi(ii), -itus: go out
pronuncio, -are, -avi, -atus (CL pronuntio): declare
sequor, sequi, secutus sum: follow
turpitudine, -dinis f.: ugliness, shame
vetus, veteris: old

inter dicendum: gerund, “amidst the speaking”
M. Barbus ... cardinalis: Marco Barbo, Paul II’s relative, cardinal priest of St. Mark’s Basilica in Rome, a patron of humanists and owner of a large library
sed (nos esse) foedatores Academiae: Academiae is obj. gen.
Quid turpitudinis: partitive gen., “What (of) shame”
Quid ... prodierit: ind. question dependent on video
cum ... essemus: causative cum clause
Veteres academicos: the “Old Academy,” Plato and his fourth-century BCE successors
novos contemnentes: the “New Academy” embraced skepticism, which could be criticized from a Christian perspective as a lack of faith
qui ... ponebant: causal rel. clause
nil certi: partitive gen. with implied esse, “that there was nothing (of) certain”
tamen*: Platina originally wrote, but then crossed out before printing, a sarcastic comment: tamen tantae doctrinae erat (Paul “was nevertheless of such great learning”)
haereticos: predicate, “declares those men to be heretics”
qui ... commemorarent: rel. clause of characteristic; antecedent of qui is eos
Bartolomeo Platina

Academiae vel serio vel ioco deinceps commemorarent. Inusta est haec ignominia Platoni; ipse se tueatur.

Paul attempts to mock Pomponio Leto about his name; Pomponio responds with a joke that Paul fails to get

66 Volebat Paulus rebus in omnibus videri acutus et doctus*; volebat item videri facetus; deridebat fere omnes contemnebatque. Interrogat tum Pomponium, hominem irritens: quod ei a teneris annis nomen imposuerant parentes? Respondet Pomponius se

---

**Academiae**, -ae f.: the Academy  
**acutus**, -a, -um: sharp, wise  
**annus**, -i m.: year; age  
**commemoro**, -are, -avi, -atus: mention  
**contemno**, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptus: disdain  
**deinceps** (adv.): in order, thereafter  
**derideo**, -ere, derisi, derisus: mock, deride  
**doctus**, -a, -um: learned  
**faceri**, -a, -um: witty  
**fere** (adv.): almost  
**ignominia**, -ae f.: disgrace; punishment  
**impono**, -ere, imposui, impositus: impose, assign  
**interrogo**, -are, -avi, -atus: ask  

**inuro**, -ere, inussi, inustus: burn onto, brand  
**iocons**, -i m.: joke  
**iocus**, -i: joke  
**irrideo**, -ere, irrisi, irrisus: ridicule  
**item** (adv.): likewise  
**parens**, -entis m./f.: parent  
**Plato**, -onis m.: Plato  
**respondeo**, -ere, respondi, responsus: answer  
**serius**, -a, -um: serious  
**teneor**, -enare, tenerum: tender, young  
**tueri**, -eri, tutus sum: look after, examine, defend  
**volo**, velle, volui, -e: wish, want

**vel** … **vel**: either … or  
**vel serio, vel ioco**: abls. of manner; **serio** is used substantively, “in a serious comment”  
**tueatur**: jussive subj.; more sarcasm  
**videri**: compl. inf. with **volebat**, “to seem”  
**doctus**: Platina originally wrote but then crossed out **doctus, cum re vera natura et arte parum profecisset** (“although in actual fact by nature and skill he had little success”)  
**contemnebatque**: Platina originally wrote **contemnebat ac si ipse nil in se haberet quod reprehendi posset** (“as if he had nothing in himself which could be criticized”)  

**Pomponium**: Pomponio Leto, founder of the Roman Academy  
**hominem**: acc. obj. of irritens, appositive of Pomponium  
**irridens**: describes Paul, the implied subj. of interrogat  
**quod** … **imposuerant parentes**: ind. question that retains the indicative to emphasize its non-hypothetical character, “he asked … what name his parents had (actually) given to him …”  
**a teneris annis**: abl. place from which with sense of time, “from his tender years”
Binomyum fuisse. Confusus novitate rei Paulus* substitit amplius de nomine quaerere.

Paul accuses Platina of many things, including ingratitude, which Platina reflects on sarcastically.

67 Ad me autem conversus, [390] in omnem contumeliam prorupit; omitto quod mihi coniurationem, haeresim, maiestatis crimen obiiceret, quae omnia iam purgata erant; obiiciebat etiam ingratitudinem, quod in me licet ingratum officiossum fuisse. Si spoliare homines emptione sua incognita causa, si carcere, si tormentis,
si ignominia, si calumnia afficere beneficium est, certe erga me beneficus et liberalis dici potest Paulus, et ego ingratus, qui tanto-rum maleficiorum immemor ab urbe non discesserim suis mandatis obtemperans, suis pollicitationibus totiens frustratus.

*After a year of imprisonment, Platina is granted freedom of movement in Paul’s house, then the grounds of the Vatican, then all of Rome*

68 Abiit inde minabundus, et ob iram, quam tum conceperat, nos usque ad integrum annum retinuit. Ita eum credo iurasse, quando nos cepit et in carcerem coniecit; noluit periurus videri.

certe … Paulus: Platina’s sarcasm is becoming more pronounced
dici: pres. pass. inf.
qui … discesserim: causal rel. clause
suis mandatis … suis pollicitationibus: referring to Paul
Abiit … conceperat … retinuit: Paul is the subj.
Ita: “thus”; i.e. that he would keep them jailed for a year
eum … iurasse: ind. statement introduced by *credo*; *iurasse* syncopated from *iura(vi)sse*
videri: complementary pass. inf., “to seem”
Life of Paul II

Dimissos tandem in aedibus suis viginti diebus ita nos retinet, ut efferre pedem domo non liceret. Vagari deinde per Vaticanum sinit. Fatigatus postremo cardinalium precibus, liberos tandem nos facit.

Paul eventually allows Platina to leave Rome and go to the Baths to heal his arm, wounded from the torture; Platina returns afterwards, regaining Paul’s trust.

69 Vocor non ita multo post litteris a Lodovico Gonzaga principe Mantuano ad balnea Petriolana valitudinis causa, quam in
cercere dextro humero debilitatus contraxeram. Eo ut proficiscerer, primo vetuit Paulus, quod diceret se brevi rei meae bene consulturum. Eo tamen ac redeo, spondente reeditum meum Bessarione cardinali Niceno, viro praestantis ingenii et singularis litteratae. Fidem meam commendat Paulus, ac crebro iactat optimam eius erga me voluntatem. Post discessum Borsii Estensis, quem ad urbem [391] cum magni equitatu venientem magnificentissime et laute

\begin{multicols}{2}
\textbf{bene (adv.):} well  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{humerus, -i m.:} upper arm  \\
\textbf{brevi (adv.):} in a short time  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{iacto, -are, -avi, -atus:} boast (of)  \\
\textbf{carcer, -eris m.:} prison  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{ingenium, -i n.:} talent  \\
\textbf{cardinalis, -is m.:} cardinal  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{litteratura, -ae f.:} erudition  \\
\textbf{commendo, -are, -avi, -atus:} commend  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{magnifice (adv.):} splendidly  \\
\textbf{consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultus:} make plans  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Nicenus, -a, -um:} Nicene, of Nicaea  \\
\textbf{in the interest of (+ dat.)}  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{praestans, praestantis:} outstanding  \\
\textbf{contraho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractus:} contract; diminish  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{primo (adv.):} at first  \\
\textbf{crebro (adv.):} often  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{proficiscor, -ficisci, -fectus sum:} depart  \\
\textbf{debilitatus, -a, -um:} maimed  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{redeo, -ire, -ivi(ii), -itus:} return  \\
\textbf{dexter, -tra, -trum:} right  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{reditus, -us m.:} return  \\
\textbf{discessus, -us m.:} departure  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{singularis, -e:} singular  \\
\textbf{eo (adv.):} there, to that place  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{spondeo, -ere, spopondi, sponsus:} promise  \\
\textbf{equitatus, -us m.:} cavalry  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{veto, -are, -ui, -itus:} forbid  \\
\textbf{erga:} towards, for (+ acc.)  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{voluntas, -tatis f.:} goodwill  \\
\textbf{fides, fidei f.:} faith, loyalty
\end{multicols}

dextro humero: abl. of respect; the wounded arm would have been the result of the \textit{strappado} method of tortune: being hung by the arms after they have been tied behind the back, and then being dropped  

\textbf{debilitatus:} agrees with 1\textsuperscript{st} person subject  

\textbf{ut proficiscerer:} ind. command  

\textbf{quod diceret:} clause of alleged reason  

\textbf{se ... consulturum (esse):} ind. statement introduced by \textit{diceret}, “that he would make plans shortly for my benefit”  

\textbf{spondente ... Bessarione:} abl. abs.  

\textbf{Bessarione cardinali Niceno:} Basilios Bessarion (1403-1472), Cardinal of Nicaea, a longtime friend and supporter of Platina and the humanists  

\textbf{viro ... litteratae:} \textit{viro} in apposition to \textit{Bessarione; praestantis ingenii and singularis litteratae} gen. of description  

\textbf{iactat ... voluntatem:} \textit{iactat} conveys disdain of Paul’s actions, as Paul has clearly not demonstrated “his best kindness”  

\textbf{Borsii Estensis:} Borso D’Este (1413-1471), made Duke of Ferrara in 1471 by Paul II
susceperat, ducemque Ferrariae creaverat, me brevi visurum quo in me animo esset. Idque etiam oratoribus tum Venetorum, tum ducis Mediolanensis, qui me ei commendaverant, saepe pollicitus fuerat.

Two years later, Paul dies

70 Biennio hac spe ductus vel frustratus potius, ire Bononiam institueram cum Cardinali Mantuano eiusdem civitatis legato. Quominus id facerem vetat Paulus; dicitque (ita erat urbanus et facetus) me satis sapere, et facultatibus potius quam litteratura
indigere. Sed ecce, dum expecto ut mei tandem tot calamitatibus tot malis circumventi misereatur, pontifex ipse apoplexia moritur secunda hora noctis, solus in cubiculo nemine vidente, cum eo die laetus etiam concistorium habuisset, pontificatus sui anno sexto, mense decimo, quinto Calendas Augusti, MCCCCLXXI.

annus, -i m.: year
apoplexia, -ae f.: apoplexy
Augustus, -i m.: August
calamitas, -tatís f.: calamity
Calendae, -arum f.: Kalends, 1st of month
circumvenio, -venire, -veni, -ventus: surround; assail
concistorium, -i (CL consistorium) n.: consistory
cubiculum, -i n.: chamber
decimus, -a, -um: tenth
dies, diei m./f.: day
dece: behold
expecto, -are, -avi, -atus: expect, wait
hora, -ae f.: hour
indigeo, -ere, -ui, - : lack (+ abl.)
laetus, -a, -um: happy, healthy
malum, -i n.: evil; misfortune
mensis, -is m.: month
misereor, -eri, -itus sum: have pity on (+ gen.)
nemo, neminis m./f.: no one
nox, noctis f.: night
pontifex, -fícis m.: pontiff, pope
pontificatus, -ús m.: pontificate, time as pope
quintus, -a, -um: fifth
secundus, -a, -um: second
sextus, -a, -um: sixth
solus, -a, -um: alone
tandem (adv.): finally
tot (indecl.): so many

**dum**: temporal indicating simultaneous action, “while”
**ut ... misereatur**: noun clause, obj. of *expecto*, “await that he have pity on me ...”
**tot calamitatis tot malis**: abls. of means
**circumventi**: agrees with *mei*
**secunda hora**: abl. of time when
**nemine vidente**: abl. abs. temporal
**cum ... habuisset**: concessive *cum* clause
**concistorium**: consistory, the assembly of the cardinals
**pontificatus**: gen. sing. masc.
**anno sexto, mense decimo, quinto**: abl. of time when
**quinto (die ante) Calendas Augusti**: *die ante* (as usual) is left out of this common formula; CL would use adj. *Augustas* (acc.) rather than noun *Augusti* (gen.); date is July 28, 1471
Paul was a large man, and took special care of his appearance.

71 Fuit autem in homine, quantum ad corpus pertinet, maiestas pontifice digna. Erat enim magni ac vasti corporis, adeo ut dum ad rem divinam proficisceretur, solus emineret. Circa [392] cultum corporis, etsi morosus non erat, nequaquam tamen negligens habebatur. Fuere etiam qui dicerent eum, dum in publicum proderet, faciem sibi fucis concinare.

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**Life of Paul II**

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**adeo** (adv.): to such a degree

**circa**: concerning (+ acc.)

**concino**, -are, -avi, -atus (CL concinno): put in order; prepare

**corpus**, -oris n.: body

**cultus**, -us m.: care

**dignus**, -a, -um: worthy of (+ abl.)

**divinus**, -a, -um: divine

**emineo**, -ere, -ui, -: stand out

**etsi**: although

**facies, faciei** f.: face

**fucus**, -i m.: dye; (as cosmetic) rouge

**maiestas**, -tatis f.: majesty; greatness

**morosus**, -a, -um: fastidious

---

**negligo**, -ligere, -lxi, -lctus (CL neglego): to disregard; to be negligent

**nequaquam** (adv.): by no means

**pertineo**, -tinere, -tinui, -tensus: relate to; pertain to

**pontifex**, -fics m.: pontiff, pope

**prodeo**, -ire, -ivi(iii), -itus: to go out

**proficiscor**, -fiscisci, -fectus sum: proceed; commence

**publicus**, -a, -um: public

**quantum** (adv.): so much as; as

**solus**, -a, -um: only; alone

**vastus**, -a, -um: vast, huge
Paul favored extravagant dress and liked to be seen

72 De apparatu pontificio non est cur ambigas maiores ab hoc uno superatos, regno praesertim, sive mitram velis appellare, in quam multas opes contulit, coemptis undique ac magnis preciis adamantibus, saphyris, smaragdis, chrysolitis, hyaspidibus, unionibus, et quicquid gemmarum in precio est, quibus ornatus tanquam alter Aron, in publicum forma humana augustiore prodibat. Inspicium ab omnibus volebat et admirari. Hanc ob rem nonnunquam

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adamas, -mantis m.:</td>
<td>diamond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admiror, -ari, -atus sum:</td>
<td>admire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambigo, -ere, -e:</td>
<td>in doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apparatus, -us m.:</td>
<td>accoutrements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appello, -are, -avi, -atus:</td>
<td>call; name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augustus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>majestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrysolitus, -i m.:</td>
<td>topaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coemo, -ere, coemi, coemptus:</td>
<td>buy up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus:</td>
<td>bring together; devote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cur (adv.):</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forma, -ae f.:</td>
<td>form, appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gemma, -ae f.:</td>
<td>gem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyaspis, hyaspidis (CL. iaspis) m.:</td>
<td>jasper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspicio, -ere, inspexi, inspectus:</td>
<td>look at, observe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maiores, -orum m.:</td>
<td>ancestors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitra, -ae f.:</td>
<td>mitre, headdress for a Church official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonnunquam (adv.):</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ops, opis f.:</td>
<td>power; wealth (pl.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ornatus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>adorned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pontificius, -a, -um:</td>
<td>pontifical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praesertim (adv.):</td>
<td>especially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precium, -i (CL. pretium) n.:</td>
<td>price; worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prodeo, -ire, -ivi(ii), -itus:</td>
<td>to go out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publicus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quisquis, quicquid:</td>
<td>whoever, whatever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regnum, -i n.:</td>
<td>kingdom; papal tiara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saphyrus, -i m.:</td>
<td>sapphire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sive:</td>
<td>or if</td>
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<tr>
<td>smaragdus, -i m.:</td>
<td>emerald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supero, -are, -avi, -atus:</td>
<td>overcome; surpass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanquam (CL. tanquam):</td>
<td>just as if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undique (adv.):</td>
<td>from everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unio, -onis m.:</td>
<td>pearl</td>
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<tr>
<td>volo, velle, volui, -:</td>
<td>want, wish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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non est cur: “there is no (reason) why”

ambigas: pres. subjunctive in ind. question

maiores ... superatos (esse): ind. statement introduced by ambigas

regno: abl. of respect

quicquid gemmarum: partitive gen., “whatever (of) gems”

in precio: “in value,” so highly regarded

alter Aron: Aaron, brother of Moses, was the first high priest. Josephus described him as having an elaborate headdress (Ant. III.vii.6)

in publicum: substantive, go out “in public”

forma ... augustiore: abl. of description; augustiore is compar. adj.

humana: abl. of comparison “with an appearance more venerable than human”

Inspici: pres. pass. inf.

admirari: a deponent verb, but here with a true pass. sense
peregrinos in urbe retinuit, intermissa ostendendi sudarii consuetudine, quo a pluribus eodem tempore cerneretur.

Paul also favored extravagant dress for the cardinals; some believed this splendor did not serve Christianity

73 Praeterea vero ne solus differre a cęteris videretur, publico decreto mandavit proposita poena ne quispiam bireta coccinea (ita appellant capitis tegmen) praeter cardinales ferret; quibus etiam

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**Life of Paul II**

appello, -are, -avi, -atus: call; name
bi(r)retum, -i n.: biretta; a small, square Catholic clergy hat
caput, capitis n.: head
cardinalis, -is m.: cardinal
cerno, -ere, crevi,cretus: discern; see
coccineus, -a, -um: scarlet
consuetudo, -dinis f.: custom
cęterus, -a, -um (CL ceterus): the other; the rest
decretum, -i n.: decree
differo, differre, distuli, -dilatus: differ
fero, ferre, tuli, latus: bring; wear
idem, eadem, idem: the same
intermitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus: interrupt
mando, -are, -avi, -atus: order
ostendeo, -ere, ostendi, -: show; display
peregrinus, -i m.: pilgrim
poena, -ae f.: penalty
praeter: except (+ acc.)
praeterea (adv.): besides; in addition
propono, -ponere, -posui, -positus: propose
publicus, -a, -um: public
quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam: anybody, anything
retineo, -ere, retinui, retentus: hold back; delay
solus, -a, -um: alone
sudarium, -i n.: handkerchief; here Veronica’s Veil
tegmen, -minis n.: covering
temrus, temporis n.: time
vero (adv.): truly; in fact

intermissa ... consuetudine: abl. abs.
ostendendi sudarii: gerundive, “of the cloth to be displayed (i.e. of displaying the cloth),” Veronica’s Veil was displayed once each year; Paul delayed the display to gather a crowd
quo ... cerneretur: rel. clause of purpose, “in order that (by this) he might be seen”
pluribus: compar. adj. of multus; here substantive, “more (people)”
eodem tempore: abl. of time when
ne ... videretur: neg. purpose clause, “so that he alone not seem”
proposita poena: abl. abs.
ne ... ferret: ind. command dependent on mandavit
quibus: connecting rel. referring to the cardinals, “and to them”
primo pontificatus sui anno pannum eiusdem coloris dono dedit, quo equos vel mulas sternerent dum equitant. Voluit praeterea in decretum referre, ut galeri cardinalium ex serico coccineo fieren; sed id quominus decernetur vetuere illi, qui bene sentientes, diminuendam esse Ecclesiae pompam non augendam cum detrimento Christianae religionis praedicabant.
Paul had even promised summer palaces for all the cardinals, although he did not actually provide them

74 Ante pontificatum vero praedicare solebat, si sors unquam ei contigisset, singulis cardinalibus singula castella se donaturum, quo vitandi aestus urbani causa secedere percommode possent. Sed pontificatum adeptus, nil minus cogitavit.*

si ... contigisset: protasis of a fut. more vivid cond. in ind. statement; after a main verb in secondary sequence, the fut. perf. indic. protasis becomes a pluperf. subjunctive.

sors: “the fate (of becoming pope)”

se donaturum (esse): apodosis of a cond. in ind. statement; the fut. inf. replaces what would be a fut. indic.

quo ... possent: rel. clause of purpose, “in order that they might withdraw there”

vitandi aestus urbani causa: gerundive phrase, “for the sake of the urban heat to be avoided (i.e. for avoiding the urban heat)”

pontificatum adeptus: Platina implicitly suggests both that Paul bribed the cardinals to get elected, and that he did not even hold up his part of the bargain

cogitavit*: Platina originally wrote, but then crossed out before printing: Utinam non eos interdum sprevisset quos blanditiis in sententiam sui pellexerat (“If only he had not sometimes scorned those whom he should have coaxed to his side with enticements”)
Paul attempted to increase papal glory through influence and arms. The first example of the former is his mediation of a dispute between the Duke of Burgundy and the people of Liège.

75 Pontificatus tamen maiestatem tum auctoritate tum armis augere conatus est. Nam Tricaricensem episcopum in Gallias misit, qui, cognita Leodiensium et ducis Burgundiae contentione, eos ad concordiam revocaret, sublato interdicto, quo Leodienses notati erant,
ob pulsum iniuriam episcopum suum. Verum, dum Tricaricensis haec quam accurate agit, ut id ad solum pontificem pertinere ostenderet, a Leodiensibus cum eorum episcopo capitur. Hanc ob rem dux [393] Burgundiae inita pace cum Lodovico, Franciae rege (tum enim bellum inter se gerebant), adiuvante ipso rege, Leodienses gravissimis caedibus persecutus, eorum urbem tandem evertit et captos episcopos liberavit.
The second example of an attempt to increase papal power through influence: Paul deposed the Hussite King of Bohemia; he unsuccessfully tried to replace him with Matthias Corvinus.

76 Preterea vero [239v] Paulus, cognita regis Boemiae perfidia, in hominem Laurentio Roverella episcopo Ferrariensi legato ita Ungaros et Germanos concitavit, ut brevi et stirpem Georgii funditus sustulerit, et nomen haereticorum fuerit deleturus, ni Poloni, id regnum ad se pertinere dicentes, Matthiam Ungariae regem tenuissent bello lacessitum, quominus regnum Boemiae potiretur.

---

**Boemia, -ae f.:** Bohemia  
**brevi** (*adv.)*: in a short time  
**cognosco, -noscere, -novi, -nitus:** know; learn  
**concito, -are, -avi, -atus:** rouse  
**deleo, -ere, -evi, -etus:** destroy  
**episcopus, -i m.:** bishop  
**Ferrariensis, -e:** of Ferrara, a city in northern Italy  
**funditus** (*adv.)*: utterly, completely  
**Germani, -orum m.:** the Germans  
**haereticus, -i m.:** heretic  
**lacesso, -ere, -ivi, -itus:** provoke; harass  
**legatus, -i m.:** envoy  
**ni** (*adv.)*: if … not  
**perfidia, -ae f.:** faithlessness; heresy  
**pertino, -tinere, -tinui, -tentus:** concerns, pertains to  
**Poloni, -orum m.:** the Poles  
**potior, -iri, -itus sum:** obtain; become master of  
**preterea** (*CL praeterea*) (*adv.)*: in addition  
**quominus:** that not, from  
**regnum, -i n.:** kingdom  
**stirps, stirpis f.:** stock; stem; family  
**teneo, -ere, tenui, tentus:** hold, keep  
**tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatus:** lift; remove  
**Ungari, -orum m.:** the Hungarians  
**Ungaria, -ae f.:** Hungary  
**vero** (*adv.)*: in fact

**regis Boemiae:** George of Podebrady, King of Bohemia (r. 1457-1471)  
**perfidia:** George was a Hussite  
**in hominem:** that is, against King George  
**Laurentio … legato:** abl. abs.  
**Laurentio Roverella episcopo Ferrariensi:** Lorenzo Roverella, Bishop of Ferrara 1460-1474  
**stirpem Georgii funditus sustulerit:** result clause; the expression suggests weeding, pulling out the whole stock from the root  
**fuerit deleturus:** perf. subjunctive (with fut. pple.) in result clause  
**ni … tenuissent:** protasis of past contrafactual cond.  
**Poloni … dicentes:** George had named as his successor the King of Poland’s son; thus the Poles fought to keep Corvinus from taking Bohemia  
**id regnum:** that is, Bohemia  
**Matthiam Ungariae:** Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary (r. 1458-1490)  
**quominus … potiretur:** prevention clause dependent on *tenuissent*
Life of Paul II

First example of an attempt to increase papal power through arms: Paul unsuccessfully besieged Tolfa before buying its loyalty

77 Duo tamen bella et quidem parva in Italia suscipit, quae, nulla re prius repetita bello sed insidiis primo incohata, postea deseruit*. Cum igitur Tolphae veteris dominos insidiis primo, mox armis (cum id non cessisset), duce Vianesio aggressus esset, obsideretque locum et oppugnaret, supervenientibus regiis copiis, quae a bello,

---

aggregior, aggregi, aggressus sum (CL aggressum): approach; attack
arma, -orum n.: arms
cedo, -ere, cessi, cessus: yield
copia, -ae f.: abundance; troops (pl.)
desero, -ere, deserui, desertus: abandon
dominus, -i m.: lord
duo, -ae, -o: two
dux, ducis m.: leader
igitur: therefore
incoho, -are, -avi, -atus: begin
insidia, -arum f.: ambush; plot
Italia, -ae f.: Italy
locus, -i m.: place
mox (adv.): soon, next
nullus, -a, -um: no; none
obsideo, -ere, obsedi, obsessus: besiege
oppugno, -are, -avi, -atus: attack
postea (adv.): afterwards
primo (adv.): at first, in the first place
prius (adv.): previously, first
regius, -a, -um: royal
repeto, -ere, -ivi, -itus: demand back
supervenio, -venire, -veni, -ventus: arrive
suscipio, -cipere, -cepi (CL suscepi), -ceptus: undertake
Tolpha, -ae f.: Tolfa, a town in central Italy
vetus, veteris: old

quae ... deseruit: that is, Paul could walk away from the wars without losing face because he was not openly demanding the return of something, but rather secretly pursuing his ends
nulla re ... repetita ... incohata: abl. abs.
bello: abl. of means
insidiis: abl. of means
deseruit*: Platina originally wrote and then later crossed out before printing: ... turpiter deseruit, parvi siquidem animi erat, licet ambitione vasti haberetur; praeterea etiam avaritia laborabat. Quae homines a rebus gerendis, et quidem magnis, retrahunt (“which he shamefully deserted since he was a man of little spirit, although he was thought to be of great spirit because of his ambition; moreover, he also suffered because of his greed. Such things keep men back from accomplishing things, and in particular great things”)

Cum ... aggressus esset, obsideretque ... et oppugnaret: circumstantial cum clause
id: the town of Tolfa, important because of its alum mines
duce Vianesio: abl. abs.; Vianesio Albergati of Bologna, Paul’s vice-chamberlain;
Platina originally added suo cum grege lenonum (“with his flock of pimps”)
regiis copiis: royal; that is, from the kingdom of Naples
quae a bello: antecedent of quae is copiis; this clause, interrupted by another rel. clause, lacks a verb; Platina presumably meant to add something like reveniebant

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Bartolomeo Platina

quod in Flamminea contra Bartholemeum Bergomatem gestum esse diximus, quo in exercitu Ursini militabant, repente effusa fuga obsidionem deserit, cum amplius sexaginta millibus passuum hostes abessent. Atque ita Tolpham post longam contentionem, qua etiam Ursinos sibi inimicos ac prope hostes fecerat, decem et septem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absum, abesse, afui, afuturus</td>
<td>be away, distant</td>
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<tr>
<td>amplius (adv.): greater; more</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentio, -onis f.: struggle</td>
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<tr>
<td>contra: against (+ acc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>decem (indecl.): ten</td>
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<tr>
<td>deseruo, -ere, deserui, desertus: abandon</td>
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<tr>
<td>effusus, -a, -um: disorderly</td>
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<tr>
<td>exercitus, -us m.: army</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flamminea, -ae (CL. Flaminia) f.: the region around the Via Flaminia, near Rimini in northern Italy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fuga, -ae f.: flight</td>
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<tr>
<td>gero, -ere, gessi, gestus: bear; serve as soldier (+ bellum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hostis, -is m./f.: enemy (of the state)</td>
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<tr>
<td>inimicus, -a, -um: hostile to</td>
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<tr>
<td>longus, -a, -um: long</td>
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<tr>
<td>milito, -are, -avi, -atus: serve as soldier</td>
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<td>mille, millia n.: thousand (CL abl. millibus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>obsidio, -onis f.: siege; blockade</td>
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<tr>
<td>passus, -us m.: step</td>
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<tr>
<td>prope (adv.): nearly</td>
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<td>repente (adv.): suddenly</td>
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<td>septem (indecl.): seven</td>
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<tr>
<td>sexaginta (indecl.): sixty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolpha, -ae f.: Tolfa, a fortress in central Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ursini, -orum m.: the Orsini, an aristocratic Roman family</td>
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quet ...

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quod ... diximus: ch. 39-40; the Neapolitan forces, along with Milan, were helping Florence fight off Bartolomeo Colleoni and the Venetians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholemeum Bergomatem: Bartolomeo Colleoni, an Italian condottiero who changed sides multiple times and fought for both the Sforza and the Venetians. Ultimately, he was appointed captain-general of the Republic of Venice for life in 1455</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>effusa fuga: abl. of means, “in a disorderly flight”</td>
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<tr>
<td>deserit: main verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>cum ... abessent: concessive cum clause</td>
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<tr>
<td>sexaginta millibus: abl. of comparison, more “than sixty thousand” (of) steps; i.e. sixty miles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolpham: acc. obj. of emit; Paul ultimately bought Tolfa in 1469</td>
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<tr>
<td>qua: abl. of means; antecedent is contentionem</td>
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<tr>
<td>sibi: dat. with inimicos</td>
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<tr>
<td>decem et septem millibus: abl. of price, 17,000</td>
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millibus nummum auri emit, familiae Ursinae potentiam veritus, quae dominis loci affinitate coniuncta erat.

Second example of an attempt to increase papal power through arms: Paul besieged Rimini but failed to take it due to his stinginess in paying soldiers and his indecisiveness.

78 Hisdem quoque [394] artibus Robertum Malatestam Sigismundi mortui filium aggressus, cum etiam dolo suburbium Ariminense cepisset, urbemque aliquandiu oppugnasset, Laurentio Spalatrensi archiepiscopo tantum negocium procurante, superveniente
postea Foederico comite Urbinati cum regio ac Florentini populi exercitu, et obsidionem relinquere coactus est, et fuso turpiter ac fugato eius exercitu, pacem turpi et tarditiae rerum et tarditate ingenii, rem ipsam quae momento temporis colligitur, in bello potissimum, in longum ducit.

**Foederico comite Urbinati:** Federico da Montefeltro (1422-1482), condottiero and a major patron of humanists

**cum regio ... exercitu:** “with the royal army and that of the Florentine people”; the royal army is that of Naples

**fuso ... fugato ... exercitu:** abl. abs.

**potiundi Arimini:** gerundive phrase “of Rimini to be seized (i.e. of seizing Rimini)”

**amissam esse:** ind. statement; acc. subj. is *opportunitatem*

**dum ... dunque:** *dum* here with a circumstantial sense verging on causal

**ignoratione ... et tarditate:** abls. of cause

**momento:** abl. of time when

**in longum ducit:** “to prolong”; acc. obj. of *ducit* is *rem ipsam*
Life of Paul II

Paul had a hesitant nature, which he himself valued but which ultimately proved harmful

79 Natura enim in rebus agendis ita praeposterus Paulus erat, ut <non> nisi fatigatus, rem quantumvis claram et apertam incoharet, aut incohatam perficeret*. Quanquam ipse iactare solebat id sibi in multis usui fuisse, cum in pluribus, si verum fateri volumus, sibi ac Romanae Ecclesiae id admodum nociisset.

Paul was aggressive in collecting money, and his actions sometimes verged on simony

80 In colligendis autem pecuniis ita diligens fuit, ut fere semper beneficia et episcopatus his committeret, qui officium aliquod [395]

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admodum (adv.): certainly
ago, -ere, egi, actus: do
aliqui, -qua, -quod: some
apertus, -a, -um: open; obvious
beneficium, -i n.: favor; benefice (fief)
clarus, -a, -um: clear
colligo, -ere, collegi, collectus: collect
committo, -mittere, -misi, -missus: entrust
diligens, -entis: diligent
Ecclesia, -ae f.: Church
episcopatus, -us m.: bishopric
fateor, -eri, fassus sum: admit
fatigo, -are, -avi, -atus: weary; harass
feres (adv.): almost
iacto, -are, -avi, -atus: boast
incoho, -are, -avi, -atus: begin
noco, -ere, -ui, -itus: harm (+ dat.)
officium, -i n.: duty; office
perficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus: complete
plus, pluris: more
praeposterus, -a, -um: backwards; absurd
quanquam (CL quamquam): although
quantumvis (adv.): to as great a degree as you like
usus, -us m.: use; advantage
verum, -i n.: truth
volo, velle, volui, -: wish; be willing

Natura: abl. of cause “by nature”
perficeret*: Platina originally wrote and then later crossed out before printing: perficeret, quod erat parvi animi signum et consilii non multi (“this was a sign that he was a man of small mind and not much sense”)
id: referring to his hesitant nature
in multis ... in pluribus: “in many things ... in more things”
usui: dat. of purpose, “of use”
cum ... nociisset: concessive cum clause
In colligendis ... pecuniis: gerundive phrase, “in money to be collected (i.e. in collecting money)”
ut ... committeret: result clause
episcopatus: acc. pl.
qui ... haberent: rel. clause of characteristic; antecedent is his
venale haberent, unde elici munus posset. Omnia enim officia suo tempore venalia erant, quam ob rem factum est, ut qui episcopatum aut beneficium vellet, officium aliquod emeret, quo lenocinio quod vellet consequeretur, superatis competitoribus omnibus, doctrina et probitate vitae quovis magistratu et honore dignis. Preterea vero cum episcopatus vacaret, quo plures annatae eodem tempore solverentur, digniores, ut ipse praedicabat, ad uberiores episcopatus movens,
Life of Paul II

Paul used his money liberally, caring for those in need and assuring necessary supplies for Rome


Redimendarum ... pensionum: gerundive phrase, “of pensions to be redeemed (i.e. of redeeming pensions);” Platina used this sentence to replace the following: ... colligebat. Neque hoc contentus, seorsum etiam ab his quos pecuniosos intellexerat aliquid emungebat in usus cruciatae, ut ipse dicebat (“And not content with this, he would separately also fleece away from those he understood to be rich something for use on the crusade, as he himself used to say”)

ad liberalitatem: “for generosity”; Platina originally added et largitionem (“and bribery”)

maxime: superl. adv. of magnus; here with sense of “especially”

Curavit ... venderentur: This entire phrase is lacking in V; Platina added it in the margin of A and F, where it replaced the phrase Et in se aliquid principum auctoritate molientes pecunia strangulabat (“and he would smother with money those plotting against him by authority of princes”)

ut ... venderentur: substantive ut clause, obj. of Curavit

Romae: locative, or possibly gen. with annona

vilius: compar. adv. of vilitas
Bartolomeo Platina

Paul also used his money for building projects and popular entertainments

82 Aedificavit etiam splendide ac magnifice tum apud Sanctum Marcum, tum vero in Vaticano. Quod ad munificentiam pertinet, venationem quoque miro apparatu edidit duci Ferrariensi in campo Merulae. Huic autem praefuit eis ex sorore nepos S. Luciae cardinalis, quem una cum Baptista Zeno altero nepote cardinales ante creaverat.

Paul was nocturnal and difficult to deal with

83 Adire hominem die dormientem ac noctu vigilantem, [397] attrectantem gemmas et margaritas, difficile erat, nec nisi post

| adeo, -ire, -ivi(i), -itus: approach; have an audience with | Merula, -ae f.: Merlo, a field near Magliana |
| aedificio, -are, -avi, -atus: build | mirus, -a, -um: wonderful |
| apparatus, -us m.: preparation; splendor | munificentia, -ae f.: munificence |
| attracto, -are, -avi, -atus: touch; grope | nepos, -otis m./f.: nephew |
| campus, -i m.: field | noctu (adv.): at night |
| cardinalis, -is m.: cardinal | pertineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tensus: concerns, pertains to |
| creo, -are, -avi, -atus: create; appoint | praesum, -esse, -fui, -futurus: be in charge (+ dat.) |
| dies, diei m./f.: day | sanctus, -i m.: saint |
| difficilis, -e: difficult | splendid (adv.): splendidly |
| dormio, -ire, -ivi, -itus: sleep | una (adv.): together |
| dux, ducis m.: leader; duke | Vaticanus, -i m.: the Vatican |
| edo, -ere, edidi, editus: produce; sponsor | venatio, -onis f.: a hunt |
| Ferrariensis, -e: of Ferrara | vero (adv.): truly |
| gemma, -ae f.: gem | vigilo, -are, -avi, -atus: remain awake |

| magnifice (adv.): magnificently | tum … tum: “not only … but also” |

Sanctum Marcum: a church near modern Piazza Venezia; also the name of Paul’s palace adjoining this church, now called Palazzo Venezia (see fig. 3, p. 72)

Vaticano: Vatican hill, the site of St. Peter’s basilica

Quod … pertinet: “(A thing) which … pertains,” a noun clause in apposition to the following clause

duci Ferrariensi: Borso D’Este, whom Paul made Duke of Ferrara in 1471

Huic: the hunt

nepos: Giovanni Michiel (1446-1503)

S. Luciae: Santa Lucia in Septisolio, a church near the Septizodium

Baptista Zeno: Giovanni Battista Zeno (d. 1501)

ante: they were made cardinals in 1468; the hunt was in 1471

Adire: subject of difficile erat

die: abl. of time within which

e pec nisi: “nor (was it possible) except”
multas vigilias: quodsi tibi patuissent fores, audire hominem non audiri ab homine necesse erat, adeo copiosus in dicendo habebatur. Morosus erat et difficilis, tum domesticis, tum externis; et saepe quod promiserat mutata sententia invertebat. Volebat videri astutus rebus in omnibus; hanc ob rem perplexe nimium interdum loquebatur. Quare amicitias principum ac populorum non diu servavit, quod variarum partium haberetur.

**adeo (adv.):** so; to such a degree  
**amicitia, -ae f.:** friendship  
**astutus, -a, -um:** expert  
**audio, -ire, -ivi, -itus:** hear; listen to  
**copiosus, -a, -um:** abundant  
**difficilis, -e:** difficult  
**diu (adv.):** for a long time  
**domesticus, -i m.:** household member  
**externus, -a, -um:** external; those outside  
**foris, -is f.:** door  
**interdum (adv.):** sometimes  
**inverto, -ere, inerti, inversus:** reverse  
**loquor, loqui, locutus sum:** speak  
**morosus, -a, -um:** hard to please  
**muto, -are, -avi, -atus:** change  

**necesse (undeclined):** necessary  
**nimium (adv.):** excessively  
**pars, partis f.:** part; faction  
**pateo, -ere, -ui, -i:** be open  
**perplexus, -a, -um:** cryptic  
**populus, -i m.:** people, nation  
**princeps, principis m.:** leader; prince  
**promitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus:** promise  
**quare (adv.):** for this reason  
**quodsi:** but if, and if  
**sententia, -ae f.:** opinion  
**servo, -are, -avi, -atus:** keep, preserve  
**varius, -a, -um:** various  
**vigilia, -ae f.:** vigil, time awake at night  
**volo, velle, volui:** want, wish  

**quodsi … patuissent … erat:** past contrafactual; apodosis often indic. in expressions of necessity  
**audire … non audiri:** Paul would do all the talking  
**dicendo:** abl. gerund  
**tum … tum:** “both … and”  
**quod promiserat:** antecedent is assumed *id, acc. obj. of invertebat*  
**videri:** “seem”; complementary inf. with *Volebat*  
**quod … haberetur:** clause of alleged reason, “on the grounds that he was considered to be (a member) of various factions”  
**variarum partium:** gen. of description
Paul had peculiar tastes in food, which might have contributed to his death


sibi: dat. with apponi
apponi: pass. inf.
peiora quaeque: “each (of the) worst things”
nisi: the negation is taken closely with apposita fuissent
quae: antecedent is an assumed ea (n. pl.), subject of apposita fuissent
ex sententia: according to his wish
Peponum … succidiae: a series of obj. genitives dependent on esu
esu: abl. of means
ortam (esse) … apoplexiam: ind. statement
crediderim: potential subjunctive, the perf. is pres. time but completed aspect
qua: abl. of means; antecedent is apoplexiam
eo die: abl. of time when
quo sequenti nocte: two abls. of time when; same day “on which he died on the following night”
Paul was considered to be just and merciful

85 Iustus tamen est habitus et clemens*. Plérusque autem latrones poena carceris ad sanitatem redigere conatus est: fures, parricidas, perfidos, periuros.

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carcer, -eris m.: prison

clemens, clementis: merciful

conor, -ari, -atus sum: attempt

fur, furis m./f.: thief

iustus, -a, -um: just, fair

latro, -onis m.: brigand

parricida, -ae m./f.: murderer of near relative

perfidus, -a, -um: treacherous; heretic

periurus, -a, -um: perjurer, liar

plérusque, -aquae, -aunque (CL plerusque):

the majority, most

poena, -ae f.: penalty

redigo, -ere, redegi, redactus: drive back; return

sanitas, -tatis f.: sanity; reason

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* est habitus: “he was considered to be”

clemens*: Platina originally wrote and then later crossed out a different ending for the chapter: *clemens, si non est genus iniustitiae homines ob levem etiam causam in vinculis macerare. Nam cum addubitatum esset maiorne morte habenda esset poena diuturni carceris, parem esse censuere sacri canones. Cum, inquiunt, ultimo supplicio clericus capitali crimine convictus tradi non possit, perpetuo carceri adiudicandus est, quem duximus morti simillimum esse. He was merciful, nevertheless, to brigands, thieves, parricides, heretics, and perjurers, whom he would send into jail as if into a workhouse. They, afterwards, released like starving lions from a cage, raged against every decent man.”

Plérusque … latrones: acc. obj. of redigere

poena carceris: abl. of means and appositional gen., “with the punishment of prison”; Paul chose not to use the death penalty
Paul discouraged humanistic education, favoring only practical literacy

86 Humanitatis autem studia ita oderat et contemnebat [398] ut eius studiosos uno nomine haereticos appellaret. Hanc ob rem Romanos adhortabatur ne filios diutius in studiis litterarum versari paterentur; satis esse si legere et scribere didicissent.

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adhorto, -ari, -atus sum: urge
appello, -are, -avi, -atus: call
contemno, -ere, contempti, contemptus: despise
disco, -ere, didici, -s: learn
diu (adv.): for a long time
haereticus, -i m.: heretic
humanitas, -tatis f.: culture, civilization
lego, -ere, legi, lectus: read
litterae, -arum f.: letters; literature
odi, odisse, -s, - : to hate
patior, pati, passus sum: allow
satis (adv.): enough
scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptus: write
studiosus, -a, -um: devoted to
studium, -i n.: eagerness; study
versor, -ari, -atus sum: spend time

Humanitatis … studia: the humanities; humanistic education; Platina had originally written that Paul hated Litteratos (“the educated”)

oderrat: pluperf. form but imperf. meaning
eius studiosos: obj. gen., “devoted to it”; the eius should be eorum, referring to studia, but Platina is treating the humanities as conceptually singular
haereticos: a reference to Platina’s own imprisonment, and esp. ch. 65 above
ne … paterentur: ind. command; verb is imperf. subjunctive
diutius: compar. adv.
satis esse: ind. statement with no explicit verb setting it up; rather, it is suggested that this conveys the substance of his exhortation
si … didicissent: subjunctive in a subordinate clause in ind. statement
Life of Paul II

Paul could be unkind to those asking favors, but he ultimately delivered more than he had promised.

87 Durus interdum et inexorabilis, si quid ab eo peteres, habebatur; neque hoc contentus, convicia et probra in te coniiciebat*; plura tamen praestabat quam vultu facturum prae se ferret.

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| coniicio, -iiicere, -iei, -iectus: throw/pile together | interdum (adv.): sometimes |
| contentus, -a, -um: content (+ abl.) | peto, -ere, -ivi, -itus: ask (for) |
| convicium, -i n.: noise; reprimand; abuse | prae: before, in front of (+ abl.) |
| durus, -a, -um: hard; harsh | praesto, -are, -avi, -atus: fulfill; carry out |
| fero, ferre, tuli, latus: bear; say | probrum, -i n.: disgrace; insult |
| inexorabilis, -e: inexorable | vultus, -us m.: face, expression |

si quid ... peteres: cond. is mixed, with hypothetical protasis and factual apodosis, “if you were asking for ... anything”; note quid (after si, nisi, num and ne, “ali” takes a holiday)

habebatur: “was considered (to be)”

coniiciebat*: Platina originally wrote and then later crossed out before printing: coniiciebat; simulatum antiquarum memor iniurias ulciscebat; plura (“Mindful of old rivalries, he would avenge any injuries”)

plura tamen ... se ferret: in the manuscripts, Platina added this phrase in the margins

plura: acc. pl. neut. compar. of multus, here substantively “more (things)”

quam: “than”

vultu: abl. of means

facturum: ind. statement introduced by ferret; he actually does more than his expression suggests that he would when one is in his presence
Paul kept his underlings in check, which was appreciated by the Romans and the court.

Uno tamen postremo laudari potest, quod domi monstra non aluerit, quodque domesticos suos et familiares in officio continuerit, ne ob fastum et insolentiam populo Romano et aulicis stomachum facerent.
Common Vocabulary
# Common Vocabulary

## A a

- **ab, a**: by, from (+ abl.)
- **ac**: and, and also
- **ad**: to, up to, towards (+ acc.), see also Introduction 7.B
- **alias, -a, -ud**: other, another
- **alter, -a, -um**: one (of two), another, other
- **ante**: (adv.) before, previously; before, in front of (+ acc.)
- **apud**: at, near, in the presence of, in the home of (+ acc.)
- **at**: but
- **aut**: or
- **autem**: however; moreover

## B b

- **bellum, -i n.**: a war, combat
- **bellus, -a, -um**: beautiful, excellent
- **bonus, -a, -um**: good

## C c

- **causa, -ae f.**: a cause, reason; for the sake of (+ gen.)
- **cum**: with (prep. + abl.); when (+ indic.); when, since, although (+ subjunctive)
- **credo, -ere, credidi, creditus**: believe

## D d

- **de**: down from, about, concerning (+ abl.)
- **dico, -ere, dixi, dicitus**: to say
- **domus, -i f.**: house, home
- **duco, -ere, duxi, ductus**: lead
- **dum**: while, until; see also Introduction 7.C

## E e

- **ego, mei, mihi, me**: I, me (personal); myself (reflexive)

## F f

- **facio, -ere, feci, factus**: to make, do
- **femina, -ae f.**: woman
- **filia, -ae f.**: daughter
- **filius, -i m.**: son
- **frater, fratris m.**: brother; monk

## H h

- **habeo, -ere, -ui, -itus**: to have, hold; to consider
- **hie, haece, hoc**: this; these (pl.)
- **homo, hominis m.**: a human being; man; see also Introduction 7.E

## I i

- **idem, eadem, idem**: the same
- **ille, -a, -ud**: that
- **in**: in, on, at (+ abl.); into, about (+ acc.)
- **inter**: between, among; during (+ acc.)
- **ipse, -a, -um**: himself, herself, itself
- **is, ea, id**: he, she, it
- **ita (adv.)**: thus, so
- **itaque**: therefore, and so
- **iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussus**: order, command

## M m

- **magnus, -a, -um**: large, great
- **mater, matris f.**: mother
- **meus, mea, meum**: my
- **mitto, -ere, misi, missus**: to send
- **morior, ori, mortuus sum**: to die
Common Vocabulary

N n
nam: for, indeed
natura, -ae f.: nature
ne: that not, lest (+ subjunctive)
nec (adv.): nor, and not
 nisi: if not, except, unless
nomen, nominis n.: name
non (adv.): not, by no means, no
noster, nostra, nostrum: our
nunc (adv.): now

O o
ob: on account of, against (+ acc.)
omnis, -e: each, every

P p
parvus, -a, -um: small, little
pater, patris m.: father
Paulus, -i m.: Paul
pax, pacis f.: peace; harmony
pecunia, -ae f.: money
possum, posse, potui, - : to be able, be possible
post: (adv.) behind, afterwards; after (+ acc.)
puto, -are, -avi, -atus: think, reckon

Q q
quam: how; than (comparative)
-que: and (enclitic)
qui, quae, quod: who, which, what
quidem (adv.): certainly, at least
quod: because, as far as
quoque (adv.): likewise, also, too

R r
regina, -ae f.: queen
res, rei f.: a thing, event, matter
rex, regis m.: king
rogo, -are, -avi, -atus: to ask

S s
saepe (adv.): often
sed: but, however
semper (adv.): always
si: if
sine: without (+ abl.)
soror, -oris f.: sister
sub: under (+ abl.)
sum, esse, fui, futurus: to be, exist
suus, sua, suum: his own, her own, its own

T t
tamen (adv.): yet, nevertheless, still
tantus, -a, -um: so much, so great
tum (adv.): then, next

U u
unus, -a, -um: one
urbs, urbis f.: city
ut: as, when (+ indic.); so that, with the result that, that (+ subj.)

V v
-ve: or (enclitic)
vel: or
venio, -ire, veni, ventus: come
vir, viri m.: man
vita, -ae f.: life; career
voco, -are, -avi, -atus: to call, name