

# 'THE SCYTHIAN–SARMATIAN WEDDING' AND THE EPITHALAMION OF MICHAEL VERANCIUS (1539)\*

*György Palotás*

UDK: 821.163.42.09 Vrančić, M.  
Original scientific paper

György Palotás  
Department for Classical Philology  
and Neo-Latin Studies  
University of Szeged  
gyurr86@gmail.com

On 2 March 1539 the Hungarian king János Szapolyai (1487–1540) married Princess Isabella Jagiełło of Poland (1519–1559). A number of wedding poems (*epithalamia*) were written for this event, by poets such as Stanislaus Glandinus, Stanislaus Kleryka, Sebastianus Marschevius, Venceslaus Schamotuliensis, etc. The Croatian (and Hungarian) humanist Michael Verancius also wrote an epithalamion for the occasion. In the first part of the paper a brief historical overview of the royal wedding in Cracow and in Buda is given, followed by a brief description of the genre of epithalamion. Since Verancius' poem has come down to us in two versions, printed and manuscript, the second part of the paper examines and compares these two versions. At the end of the paper a critical edition of the poem is published.

**Key words:** Michael Verancius, János Szapolyai, wedding poem (epithalamion), rhetoric, generic composition

## 1. Historical background

Since 1537, it had been frequently suggested by the Szapolyai faction that it would be advisable to contract a marital union between the royal house of Hungary and one of the other European dynasties. Thus a plan was devised for

---

\* This research was supported by the European Union and the State of Hungary, co-financed by the European Social Fund in the framework of TÁMOP-4.2.4.A/ 2-11/1-2012-0001 'National Excellence Programme'.

King John to marry Isabella Jagiełło.<sup>1</sup> Wolfgang de Bethlen<sup>2</sup> and Nicolas Isthvanfi<sup>3</sup> reported that the king of Hungary accepted the proposed marriage after he had been convinced of it by lengthy persuasion inspired by his counsellors (e.g. chancellor Stephanus de Werbócz).<sup>4</sup> Wolfgang de Bethlen stated that Stephanus Brodericus, the Bishop of Vác, and Stephanus de Werbócz led the delegation for the proposal. The illustrious delegation may have set off from Buda after New Year's Day, and they arrived in Cracow on 15 January 1539.<sup>5</sup> The marriage settlement was concluded on 29 January.<sup>6</sup> A symbolic wedding was organised in the Cracovian palace's throne room on 31 January 1539, and a wedding party also took place.<sup>7</sup> Following this, the Hungarian mounted combatants presented – in their ancient manner – a magnificent melee and a jousting tournament in the spacious castle yard.<sup>8</sup> Isabella departed for Hungary on 2 February, accompanied by Petrus de Perenius, Stephanus Drugeth de Homonna, and Stephanus Brodericus.<sup>9</sup> The leader of the

<sup>1</sup> Endre Veress, *Izabella királyné (1519–1559)*, Magyar Történelmi Társulat, Budapest, 1901, 25; Pál Szontágh, »Fejedelemszonyok – asszonyfejedelmek. Izabella Kazimira, Mária Krisztierna és Brandenburgi Katalin uralkodása az erdélyi fejedelemségben«, *Confessio*, 25 (2001), 2, 106–107.

<sup>2</sup> Wolfgang de Bethlen, *Historia de rebus Transsylvanicis*, editio secunda, t. I, Typis Martini Hochmeister, Cibinii, 1782, 274–275: *Quamquam vero partim aetatis flexu, nempe annum iam agens 52. partim quod adversa valetudine saepius tentaretur, abhorreret a nuptiis, precibus tamen procerum Pannoniae coelibatum abrumpere suadentium ad inendum coniugium urgebatur: quo delicatissima sobole ex illustri connubio suscepta, ceu preciosissima sanguinis gemma, tum regnum Pannoniae novo splendore augetur, tum domus Szapolaianae orbitate illius iamiam extinguendae (cum et frater eius in Mohácsiana clade sine haerede occubuerit) antiquum nobilitate nomen renovaret, [...] Itaque eo inductus est, ut post tot exantlatos labores et diversos inconstantis fortunae toleratos casus, parta quiete, Sigismundi primi Poloniae regis filiam in matrimonium expeteret.*

<sup>3</sup> This can be read in his historical work: Nicolas Isthvanfi, *Historiarum de rebus Ungaricis libri XXXIV*, liber XIII, Coloniae Agrippinae, 1622, 223: *consilia suorum et potissimum Stephani Verbecii, cui multum tribuebat, sequutus, caelibatum abrumpere decrevit, et animum ad nuptias ducendamque coniugem applicuit.*

<sup>4</sup> Teréz Orbóri, »Principissa. Fejedelmi feleségek Erdélyben«, *Rubicon*, 4 (2008), 72. Paolo Giovio da Como (1483–1552) also emphasized this. Paolo Giovio da Como, *Delle istorie del suo tempo* (tomo secondo), appresso Giovan Maria Bonelli, in Venetia, 1560, II, 531.

<sup>5</sup> E. Veress, *op. cit.* (1), 29; P. Szontágh, *op. cit.* (1), 106; T. Orbóri, *op. cit.* (4), 72.

<sup>6</sup> *Libri Legationum* vol. VI, fol. 67v–72v; for the manuscript, see BCzart. sign. 56, fol. 475–484.

<sup>7</sup> E. Veress, *op. cit.* (1), 31; W. Bethlen, *op. cit.* (2), 276–283.

<sup>8</sup> A Transylvanian chronicler noted this event, see »Album Oltardianum«, *Deutsche Fundgruben zur Geschichte Siebenbürgens*, ed. Jenő Trauschelfs, Kronstadt, 1860, 16.

<sup>9</sup> N. Isthvanfi, *op. cit.* (3), 223: *Qui cum in proximo esset, Ioannes ad deducendam sponsam legatos misit, eundem Brodericum ac Petrum Perenium et Stephanum Homon-*

Polish soldiers was Petrus Opaliński and the head of the delegation was Stanislaus Tarło, the Bishop of Przemyśl. They arrived at Csepel Island from the direction of Kassa (Slovakian *Košice*) on 19 February. King John I received the Polish princess personally. From there, they travelled to Buda. The wedding and the coronation took place in Székesfehérvár on 2 March 1539.<sup>10</sup> Pál Váradi, the Archbishop of Esztergom, presided at the coronation ceremony and marriage celebration. The official wedding party was held in Buda on 3 March. There Antonius Verancius (1504–1573), the Provost of Óbuda and royal secretary, gave his acquaintances the epithalamion written by his younger brother, Michael Verancius (1513/14?–1571).<sup>11</sup> Although many poets wrote *epithalamia* for the wedding of John and Isabella, only Michael Verancius reports to us on the journey of the delegation and the ceremony in Poland in more detail.<sup>12</sup>

## 2. The genre of the epithalamion

Humanist literature flourished in Poland between 1470 and 1543. Many works were composed in accordance with the rules of ancient literary genres and were in various ways influenced by the classical heritage.<sup>13</sup> Several ancient and medieval poetic examples<sup>14</sup> as well as a number of rhetorical treatises<sup>15</sup> were available for the

---

*naium cognomine Drugetum, iique eam e Polonia Cassoviam, atque illinc Budam magnifico apparatu et luxu deduxerunt, Budaeque tridui quiete sumpta, Albam contenderunt, qua in urbe Ioannes eorum adventum expectabat; eo consilio, ut una cum nuptiis coronatio quoque novae nuptae simul perageretur.*

<sup>10</sup> E. Veress, *op. cit.* (1), 44–50; P. Szontágh, *op. cit.* (1), 106; T. Orbán, *op. cit.* (4), 72.

<sup>11</sup> E. Veress, *op. cit.* (1), 53. Endre Veress reproduced the front page of this rare printed booklet in facsimile.

<sup>12</sup> Noémi Petnéki, »Brodarics István alakja a lengyel forráskiadványokban«, *Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények*, 110 (2006), 1–2, 195.

<sup>13</sup> For the *epithalamia* written in Poland in the sixteenth century, see, for example, Michał Bergman, *Polsko-łacińskie epithalamjum*, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wrocław, 1928, 185–205; Maria Cytowska, »Nowe uwagi o humanistycznym epithalamium«, *Meander*, 15 (1960), 535–547; Mieczysław Brożek, *Szesnastowieczne epithalamia Łacińskie w Polsce*, Księgarnia Akademicka, Kraków, 1999.

<sup>14</sup> For ancient Greek authors, see Hom. *Il.* 18.491–496; 24.57–62; Sapph. *frag.* 104–117; Theocr. *Id.* 18; Anacreon, Stesichorus, Pindar, etc.; for the Romans, see Catull. *c.* 61; 62; 64; Stat. *Silv.* 1.2; Aus. *Cento nuptialis*; Sidonius Apollinaris, *Epithalamium Ruricio et Iberiae dictum* and Claudian. *Epithalamium dictum Honorio Augusto et Mariae*, etc. This genre also appeared in Early Christian and early medieval literature; see Dracontius, *Epithalamium in fratribus dictum*; Ennodius, *Epithalamium dictum Maximo V.S.*; Venantius Fortunatus, *De domno Sigibercro rege et Brunichilde regina*, etc. These poetic models were followed by modern authors such as Julius Caesar Scaliger, Jacopo Sannazaro, and Edmund Spenser, etc.

<sup>15</sup> Primarily the rhetorical works of the members of the younger generation of sophists, such as pseudo-Dionysius, Menander Rhetor, Chorikios of Gaza and, in particular, Himerios. See ps.-Dionysius, *Techne rhētorikē*, 2; *Methodos gameliōn*, 4; *Methodos epithalamioi*;

early modern authors who wanted to imitate the genre of the wedding poem (gr. ἐπιθαλάμιον, lat. *epithalamium*).<sup>16</sup> At the same time, the epithalamion reflected the current wedding customs and a definite occasion for which it was written.<sup>17</sup> The genre evolved from the ludicrous rural songs connected with the Greek and Roman wedding ceremonies. The word ἐπιθαλάμιον was first used in Alexandrian Hellenistic poetry. Later the epithalamion lost its lyric quality and became a species of rhetorical panegyric.<sup>18</sup> The Roman model of the wedding poem was widespread in Neo-Latin and vernacular poetry in the period of Renaissance and Baroque.<sup>19</sup> Such occasional poems multiplied in the conditions of the aristocratic patronage in the early modern period.<sup>20</sup> It is therefore no wonder that several poets presented their wedding poems to the royal court in the Cracovian palace's throne room on 31 January 1539. The poems of Stanislaus Glandinus (Aichler, 1519/1520–1585),<sup>21</sup> Stanislaus Kleryka (Gašiorek, 1504–1562),<sup>22</sup> Sebastianus Marschevius (Marszewski, ?–1545),<sup>23</sup> Venceslaus Schamotuliensis (Szamotulski, c. 1520–c.

---

Men. Rh., *Peri epideiktikōn*, tract. 2, 13; *Peri epithalamiou*, 14. and *Peri kateunastikou*; Himerios' wedding speech, the *Oratio*, 1, and Chor. *Orationes nuptiales*, 5–6. Cf. Arthur L. Wheeler, »Tradition in the Epithalamium«, *The American Journal of Philology*, 51 (1930), 205–223; Sabine Hornsman, *Das Epithalamium in der Lateinischen Literatur der Spätantike*, K. G. Saur Verlag GmbH, München–Leipzig, 2004, 14–18.

<sup>16</sup> The *epithalamium* (Latin form of Greek ἐπιθαλάμιον from ἐπί 'upon' and θάλαμος 'nuptial chamber'), or *hymenaios* is a specific poem written for the bride on the way to her marital chamber; see Emmet A. Robbins, »Hymenaios«, *Der Neue Pauly*, eds. Hubert Cancik, Helmuth Schneider, vol. 5, J. B. Metzler, Stuttgart–Weimar, 1998, 784–787; M. Bergman, *op. cit.* (13), 1–8; M. Brožek, *op. cit.* (13), 11–17; S. Hornsman, *op. cit.* (15), 14–18.

<sup>17</sup> A. Wheeler, *op. cit.* (15), 206.

<sup>18</sup> E. Faye Wilson, »Pastoral and Epithalamion in Latin Literature«, *Speculum*, 23 (1948), 35; A. Wheeler, *op. cit.* (15), 210.

<sup>19</sup> See, for instance W. Leonard Grant, »New Forms of Neo-Latin Pastoral«, *Studies in the Renaissance*, 4 (1957), 71–100; Anthony F. Della, »Marriage, Sexual Pleasure, and Learned Brides in the Wedding Orations of Fifteenth-Century Italy«, *Renaissance Quarterly*, 55 (2002), 379–433; F. Wilson, *op. cit.* (18), 35–57.

<sup>20</sup> Cf. Thomas Deveny, »Poets and Patrons: Literary Adulation in the Epithalamium of the Spanish Golden Age«, *South Atlantic Review*, 53 (1988), 21–37.

<sup>21</sup> Stanislaus Glandinus, *Epithalamium Isabellae, florentissimae filiae serenissimi regis Poloniae Sigismundi, ad serenissimum maritum Ioannem Hungariae regem proficiscentis*, Hieronymus Vietor, Kraków, 1539. – Karol Estreicher, [Bibliografia Polska] *Polnische Bibliographie*, t. XII, Kraków, 1891–1908, p. 79. Dedication to the Samuel Maciejowski (1499–1550), Bishop of Chełm. Today this wedding poem can be found in Cracow, see BCzart. sign. 250/II.

<sup>22</sup> Stanislaus Kleryka, *Na weselie królowny Izabelle*, przez Jeronimá Wietora lata, Kraków, 1539. – K. Estreicher, *op. cit.* (21), t. XIX, p. 296. Today it is kept in Cracow, see BCzart. sign. 850/II.

<sup>23</sup> Sebastianus Marschevius, *Epithalamion in nuptiis serenissimi domini Iohannis regis Hungariae etc. et serenissimae virginis Isabellae filiae divi Sigismundi primi*,

1560),<sup>24</sup> an unknown author,<sup>25</sup> and Michael Verancius were most likely recited at that time.<sup>26</sup> Besides this, the congratulatory epistle of Jacobus Ferdinandus Bariensis (1539?–1543?) is also known.<sup>27</sup>

### 3. The relation of the two variant readings of Verancius' poem<sup>28</sup>

The *epithalamion* of Michael Verancius has come down to us in two different forms: as a printed edition and as a manuscript. The library of Biblioteka Czartoryska, Teka Naruszewicza (BCzart) in Cracow has the printed version. For this paper I consulted it from copies in the archive of microfilms of Biblioteka Narodowa (BN) in Warsaw. The title on the frontispiece of the Cracovian printed version of Verancius' work is *Epithalamion Serenissimi Ioannis Hungariae regis et Isabellae reginae per Michaelem Wrantium Dalmatam M D XXXIX*. The crowned coat of arms of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bohemia adorns the frontispiece (**Fig. 1**). According to the colophon, the book was produced by Hieronymus Viator's press in Cracow in 1539. Its size is 4° and it comprises six folios (the font is Renaissance

---

*invicti regis Poloniae*, Kraków, 1539. – K. E s t r e i c h e r, *op. cit.* (21), t. XXII, p. 191. For printed work, see BCzart. *sign.* 314/I.

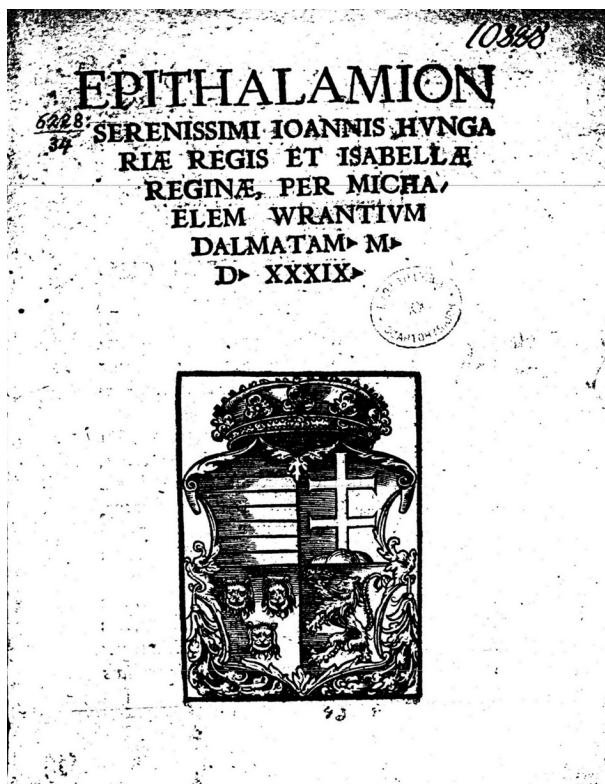
<sup>24</sup> Venceslaus S c h a m o t u l i e n s i s, *In nuptiis regis Ioannis et Isabellae*, in officina Ungleriana, Cracoviae, 26 January 1539. Today the work is lost (but perhaps it lurks in some library). – K. E s t r e i c h e r, *op. cit.* (21), t. XXX, p. 202. Veress also refers to the title of this poem, see E. V e r e s s, *op. cit.* (1), 36.

<sup>25</sup> [I z a b e l l a], *Pieśń o małżeństwie królowny Izabelli*, Hieronymus Viator, Kraków, on 25 December 1539, see K. E s t r e i c h e r, *op. cit.* (21), t. XVIII, p. 704.

<sup>26</sup> Previously, a similar poetic competition had been announced on the occasion of the wedding of Sigismund I and Borbála Szapolyai in Cracow on 8 February 1512. Besides the best Polish poets of the age (e.g. Joannes Dantiscus, Paulus Ioannes de Crosno, Andreas Cricius), foreigners (Laurentius Corvinus, Georgius Logus, Eobanus Hessus) took part in this competition where the poets competed with each other with their Latin *epithalamia*. Their wedding poems appeared in print in Cracow during February 1512. See Éva G y u l a i, »Carmina in arma Zapolyana. Címerversek Szapolyai Borbála lengyel királyné (1512) és Szapolyai János Zsigmond választott király (1567) címeréről«, *Publicationes Universitatis Miskolcensis. Sectio Philosophica*, szerk. Enikő Csukovits, Miskolc 2004, 63. For the texts of these works, see M. B r o Ź e k, *op. cit.* (13), 60–141.

<sup>27</sup> Jacobus Ferdinandus B a r i e n s i s, *De foelici connubio serenissimi Ungariae regis Ioannis et serenissimae Isabellae [...] epistola*, Mathias Scharffenberg, Kraków, 1539. – K. E s t r e i c h e r, *op. cit.* (21), t. XII, p. 373–374; see BKór. *sign.* Cim. Qu. 2379.

<sup>28</sup> For the text analysis of Verancius' wedding poem (intertextual connections, narrative structure, etc), as well as its references to the Graeco-Roman literary tradition and its place in the humanist literature, see György P a l o t á s, »Az 1539-es krakkói 'nászdalverseny'«, *Corollarium*, t. 1, főszerk. Ibolya Tar, Szeged, 2013, 6–19.



**Fig. 1.** The frontispiece of the printed edition of Verancius' poem (BCzart. sign. XVI. 260/II)

Antiqua) with 187 hexameters.<sup>29</sup> The poem is preceded by a prose dedication of Antonius Verancius to bishop Stanislaus Tarło (thirty-five lines) (**Fig. 2**).

The manuscript version is found in a collection of Latin poems entitled *Praeludia Michaleis [!] Verantii*, which is kept in the National Széchényi Library (OSZK) in Budapest.<sup>30</sup> Besides the epithalamion – here entitled *Ioannis Hungariae regis nuptiae* (**Fig. 3**) – the volume contains several unpublished works of Michael Verancius; none of them were written by his hand. The epithalamion comprises six folios and consists of 216 hexameters; it doesn't have the dedicatory epistle of Antonius Verancius. In 1830, the codex belonged to the personal library of Miklós Jankovich.

<sup>29</sup> Károly Szabó, Árpád Hellebrandt, *Magyar szerzőktől külföldön 1480–1711. megjelent nem magyar nyelvű nyomtatványok*, t. 1, Budapest, 1896, 100; *Acta Historica res gestas Poloniae illustrantia*, t. IV, Kraków, 1879, p. 36; K. E. Streicher, *op. cit.* (21), t. XXXIII, p. 352.

<sup>30</sup> OSZK sign. Quart. Lat. 776, folio 1r–6v, in sixteenth century.



REVERENDISSIMO DOMINO STA:  
nislao Tarlōni Episcopo Premislēn, Cons. Sacræ  
Regiæ Maiestatis Poloniæ &c. domino suo  
obseruantissimo. Ant. Wrancius Transsil/  
uanien. & veteris Budæ Prepositus Re/  
gni Hungariæ Secretarius natus

MICHAEL FRATER MEVS CHA/  
rissimus, quum scripsisset hoc de Serenissimo Io/  
anne Rege, & Isabella Regina Augustissima nupti/  
ale carmen, veritus forsante non satis pro dignita/  
te tantorum Principum, neq; pro magnitudine tan/  
tæ celebritatis cecinisse, suppressere statuerat. Ego  
& si (q; aliena curem) impudentiæ accusabor, vtpo/  
te ad id officij non requisitus, pati tamen nunquam  
possum, vt ñ, quorum opera Principum meorum,  
aut res gestæ, aut memoria posteritati, quamuis etiã  
exili voce cõmendantur, in lucem non referentur,  
præsertim vero, ne hic frater meus hac indigna in/  
genuo viro verecundia aspergeretur, quum & fortu/  
na audaces iuuat, & ipsi etiam Dñi falsa pauperum  
mola ac rusticorum lacte, tum colli, tum augeri sese  
existimãt. Clam igitur ipsum carmen sustuli, tibiq;  
in signum meæ assidue obseruantia, qui & integri/  
tate & eloquentia, eruditioneq; singulari præditus

260/II

Fig. 2. Dedication of Antonius Verancius to Stanislaus Tarlo  
in the printed edition (BCzart. sign. XVI. 260/II)

**C** Ioannis Hungarie Regi, Nuptie.

**C**u iam securus reru, regniq; potiri,  
**F**actaq; Ioannae, no tradita sceptru teneret  
**P**rimu: viduas etiamnu compare spectans  
**R**egalis thalamus, placido sic unummar' fatum.  
 Si cuncta belloru struxit, insanaq; manus  
**P**relia semper agam: spemq; resolvere semper  
**C**ogor mente acies: alio me flectere curas,  
**N**ec potius lazaru iocis: nec potere finem  
**T**ot et desudatis quidamq; laboribus illum.  
**A**ut si regnoru, nisi ferro et sanguine males  
**S**tare requit: saltem gravibus felicis rebus  
**M**iscere, et quantum licet, vel cogere fata  
**I**n melius, letiq; animi pedumq; dicere.  
**T**alia non tristi secu, du mente voluit  
**M**agnanimus princeps: sensit iam saucia dudu  
**I**gne cupidines, quiddam promittere blandu  
**P**ectora: et ex uno trahit suspiria corde  
**Q**ualia vel castam possent fletisse diuina.  
**E**xo alacris, primos praecepi imber undiq; adesse

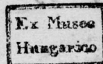


Fig. 3. Manuscript of Michael Verancius' poem (not his autograph)  
 (OSZK sign. Quart. Lat. 776, fol. 1r)



A number of differences can be noticed between the two variants of the poem. They can be explained by several reasons. It seems obvious that Michael Verancius attended the events in Cracow and the poetic competition there.<sup>31</sup> While the printed version was published in Cracow at the beginning of 1539, the manuscript is undated. It probably postdates the printed version, which can be concluded from the differences in the content of the two variants. After Verancius got acquainted with the poems of his fellow-poets, he made some alterations and interpolations in his own text. He most likely read the poem of Marschevius<sup>32</sup> about the tournament, which inspired him to extend his own description of it between lines 109 and 127. Reading the works of other poets, he inserted seven bucolic lines (30–36) which describe the howling winds and the continual variation of years. Verancius surely travelled to Hungary with the delegation of Isabella; this is confirmed by the interpolation containing the precise geographical indication (*gelidi sinuosa volumina Popruth*) in line 70, as well as by the description of crossing the Danube and the magnificent welcome in Buda (lines 190–196). Thus the main differences in the two versions consist of interpolations and supplements. Those extending to the whole lines are the following: omissions from the manuscript (133–134 and 151–152), interpolations in the manuscript (1–4, 10, 30–33, 35–36, 70, 173, 190–196), and more detailed descriptions in the manuscript (109–118, 120–127, 144–147). In some cases only a word was changed (quite often by using a synonym) or the sentence structure was altered, for example in lines 11, 20, 66, 68, 174, 205–206 and 213–214, etc.

#### 4. Principles of this edition

The basic text for this edition of Michael Verantius' epithalamion is the manuscript copy from OSZK. The differences between the two versions are given in the footnotes. In the publication of Verantius' text the conventions of classical Latin orthography have been adopted and the punctuation has been modernised. All abbreviations have been resolved without indication. The footnotes are exclusively philological in nature, except for the proper names.

---

<sup>31</sup> Antonius Verancius wrote a letter to Michael in Buda on 18 February 1539. His brother's place of residence is not mentioned in this letter, but he emphasizes that he would like to inform Michael of the events in Hungary and Transylvania during his absence. See *Monumenta Hungariae Historica Scriptores* seria II, t. IX; Antal V e r a n c i c s, *Összes munkái*, t. VI, eds. László Szalay, Gusztáv Wenzel, Pest, 1860, nr. I. (hereafter MHHS): *his de rebus ac tumultibus Hungariae et Transsylvaniae multa, donec tu in Italiam et in Gallias excurris, memoraverim*.

<sup>32</sup> Sebastianus M a r s c h e v i u s, *De ludis equestribus, quos exhibuerunt Hungari in nuptiis Serenissimae Virginis Isabella etc.*, Hieronymus Vietor, in Cracow on 28 January 1539. – K. E s t r e i c h e r, *op. cit.* (21), t. XXII, p. 191. For the singular copy, see BKórn. sign. Cim. 2205.

## 5. The Texts

### 5.1. Dedicatory letter of Antonius Verancius to Stanislaus Tarło, Bishop of Przemyśl

Cracow, at the beginning of 1539<sup>33</sup>

Printed version: BN E. XXXIII. 352, (mf. 2207) from the BCzart. *sign.* XVI. 260/II.

*Antonius Verancius recommends the work of his brother to bishop Stanislaus Tarło. Michael intended to narrate the wedding of King John I and Isabella Jagiełło in accordance with their dignity. As a patron of literature, Antonius supports the poets so that the stories of John's reign do not fall into the obscurity of oblivion. Fortuna favours the bold, hence he sends his brother's wedding poem in private to Tarło so that he might give an opinion on it with his singular honesty, eloquence and erudition.*

Reverendissimo domino Stanislao Tarłoni,<sup>34</sup> episcopo Premisliensi, consiliario Sacrae Regiae Maiestatis Poloniae etc., domino suo observantissimo, Antonius Wrancius, Transsilvaniensis et veteris Budae praepositus, regni Hungariae secretarius natus.

Michael, frater meus carissimus, cum scripsisset hoc de Serenissimo Ioanne rege et Isabella regina Augustissima nuptiale carmen, veritus forsan se non satis pro dignitate tantorum principum neque pro magnitudine tantae celebritatis cecinisse, suppressere statuerat. Ego etsi (quod aliena curem) impudentiae accusabor, utpote ad id officii non requisitus, pati tamen numquam possum ut ii, quorum opera principum meorum aut res gestae aut memoria posteritati quamvis etiam exili voce commendantur, in lucem non referantur,<sup>35</sup> praesertim vero ne hic frater meus hac indigna ingenuo viro verecundia aspergeretur, cum et fortuna audaces iuvat, et ipsi etiam dii salsa pauperum mola ac rusticorum lacte tum coli, tum augeri sese existimant. Clam igitur ipsum carmen sustuli tibi in signum meae assiduae

<sup>33</sup> Only the year is on the printed version. The dedication and the following wedding poem were most likely published – in a narrow sense – between 15 January (the Hungarian delegation's arrival in Cracow) and 2 February (Isabella's departure for Hungary).

<sup>34</sup> Stanislaus Tarło (1480–1544) was the Bishop of Przemyśl between 1537 and 1544, and secretary of King Sigismund I, see *Hierarchia Catholica medii et recentioris aevi...*, ed. Conradus E u b e l, t. III, Monasterium, 1923, 279. He is a known humanist poet. He wrote a poem entitled *De bello Pruthenico* about the war of Albrecht Hohenzollern, see Przemysław P y t l a k I, *Tajemnice archiwum parafialnego w Końskowoli*, TODK Fara Końskowolska, Końskowola, 2009, 16. Antonius Verancius wrote several letters to him at the end of 1530s, when Tarło was head of the Polish delegation which accompanied Isabella to Hungary with Petrus Opaliński. Opaliński was castellan of Gnėzen and marshal of the younger Polish king. Cf. the letter of Antonius Verancius on 29 November 1539, see MHHS t. VI, nr. XXVII; E. V e r e s s, *op. cit.* (1), 39.

<sup>35</sup> referantur: referentur *BCzart*

observantiae, qui et integritate et eloquentia eruditioneque singulari praeditus es ac me tanta benevolentia prosequeris quantam equidem hactenus minime promeritus sim, dedico. Quod alioqui meo licet nomine nuncuparent, animo tamen utriusque Wrancii velim acceptum iri. Ceterum si in te colendo venerandoque tam repente nimis audax visus fortasse fuero, ingenio tuo candidissimo ac tuae erga omnes bonos humanitati imputabis, qui non solum ad amandum se facundia homines allicis, verum etiam praesentiae gratia devincis. Vale.

**5.2. [Michael Verancius:] *Ioannis Hungariae regis nuptiae***  
[sine loco], [at the beginning of 1539?]<sup>36</sup>

Manuscript: OSZK, Budapest, *sign.* Quart. Lat. 776, folio 1r–6v

Printed version: BN E. XXXIII. 352, (mf. 2207) from the BCzart. *sign.* XVI. 260/II

*After John was officially recognized in his kingdom, he starts thinking about the marriage. The time for peace has come after countless wars. Ferdinand I (Germanus) entered into an alliance with King John in order to be able to attack the common enemy, namely the Turks. Delegates go to Sigismund I the Old of Poland to ask for the hand of the Polish princess Isabella Jagiełło for the Hungarian king. Three Hungarian noblemen guide the prestigious delegation, followed by a numerous and rich cortege of young people. There is a feast and entertainment at the royal court in Cracow. A Hungarian chivalric contest and a tournament of knights are organized on the second day. Then the marriage settlement is concluded. The Polish king takes farewell of his beloved daughter with a heavy heart. He desires a long and lucky life for her. Isabella departs for Hungary. Crossing the Carpathians, she arrives in Buda. The Hungarian nobility welcomes her at the palace and wishes her all the best. They remind her of the former greatness of the Scythians whose ancestry dominated the whole of Asia a long time ago. Neither the Macedonians, nor the Romans were able to conquer them. Not a humble and weak, but a most brave and strong race will stem from the 'Sarmatian-Scythian league'. Their successors will have one goal: restraining the wild Turks and extending the country's borders.*

Cum iam securus rerum regnique potiti,  
factaque Ioannes,<sup>37</sup> non tradita scepra teneret,  
Pannoniae viduos etiam nunc compare spectans  
regales thalamos placido sic murmure fatur:<sup>38</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Neither the date, nor the place is marked in the manuscript version. The interpolation of the welcome in Buda (between lines 190–199) probably denotes the modification of the printed version after 19 February 1539.

<sup>37</sup> A diaeresis can be found over the character *o*. Similarly in lines 90 and 99.

<sup>38</sup> Cum iam ..... murmure fatur. *om.* BCzart

<p>‘Siccine bellorum strepitus insanaque Martis proelia<sup>39</sup> semper agam? Saevasque revolvere<sup>40</sup> semper cogar mente acies? Alio nec flectere<sup>41</sup> curas? Nec pectus laxare iocis? Nec ponere finem tot desudatis quandoque laboribus ullum? Aut si regnorum, nisi ferro et sanguine moles<sup>42</sup> stare nequit:<sup>43</sup> saltem gravibus felicia rebus miscere, et quantum liceat vel cogere fata in melius, laetisque animum pectusque<sup>44</sup> dicare.’<sup>45</sup></p> <p>Talia non tristi secum<sup>46</sup> dum mente volutat magnanimus<sup>47</sup> princeps, sensit iam saucia dudum igne Cupidinea quiddam promittere blandum pectora, et ex imo traxit suspiria corde,<sup>48</sup> qualia vel castam possent flexisse Dianam.<sup>49</sup> Ergo alacris primos procerum iubet undique adesse, iisque haustos gestit depromere pectoris ignes<sup>50</sup> atque ita: ‘Si quicquam saevi durive laboris invicti tulimus, testis mihi conscia mens est. Vester amor patriaeque simul sufferre peringens hortata est pietas. Vobis donasse labores haud piget, ac<sup>51</sup> nunc iam per<sup>52</sup> tot discrimina nostrum obiectasse caput laetor, pacemque per<sup>53</sup> arma obtinuisse<sup>54</sup> iuvat. Nec vos Germanus,<sup>55</sup> ut ante, asper in arma ciet, socias sed iungere vires,</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p> <p>25</p>
--	--

<sup>39</sup> proelia: praelia *BCzart*

<sup>40</sup> revolvere: reducirere *BCzart*

<sup>41</sup> flectere: vertere *BCzart*

<sup>42</sup> Aut si ... sanguine moles *om. BCzart*

<sup>43</sup> stare nequit: Incipiam? aut *BCzart*

<sup>44</sup> pectusque: mentemque *BCzart*

<sup>45</sup> dicare: dicarem *BCzart*

<sup>46</sup> non tristi secum: nuper Ioannes *BCzart*

<sup>47</sup> magnanimus: Pannoniae

<sup>48</sup> corde: sensim *BCzart*

<sup>49</sup> Qualia vel ... Dianam: Qualia vel Triviae possent inflectere mentem *BCzart*

<sup>50</sup> iisque haustos ... ignes: pectoris, ac teneras gestit depromere curas *BCzart*

<sup>51</sup> ac: et *BCzart*

<sup>52</sup> per: post *BCzart*

<sup>53</sup> per: post *BCzart*

<sup>54</sup> obtinuisse: invenisse *BCzart*

<sup>55</sup> Germanus: vicinus *BCzart*, viz. Ferdinand I (1503–1564) was Holy Roman Emperor from 1556, king of Bohemia and Hungary from 1526, and king of Croatia from 1527 until his death.

communemque vocat detrudere finibus <sup>56</sup> hostem.	
Quis velit aeternis semper se involvere bellis, et curis tenuare brevis solacia vitae?	30
Sed neque perpetuum Boreas sibi vindicat annum, et Zephiro quandoque vices Euroque relinquit. <sup>57</sup>	
Quod superest igitur, quod non labor abstulit aevi, <sup>58</sup> id sibi iam tandem suavis ferat omne voluptas, nec sinat incassum fugientes currere soles. <sup>59</sup>	35
Sumite gaudentes <sup>60</sup> animos! Fortuna secundis servatos voluit <sup>61</sup> mala tot, tot vincere casus. Dulce est, si patriae defensae viximus aegre: vivere iam liceat nobis, iam solvere curas.	40
En <sup>62</sup> ego regales taedas, regalia iungam connubia, ac populos iubeo gaudere per omnem Hungariam, et mecum laetis incumbere rebus! Vos <sup>63</sup> mihi Sarmatici praecelsa palatia regni atque arces caelo aequatas, quas Istula <sup>64</sup> flavo, divorum sedes miratus, flumine lambit, quaerite, ubi magni natarum maxima regis Sismundi <sup>65</sup> servat thalamos Isabella pudicos. Illa quidem dudum nobis <sup>66</sup> sua gaudia servat, illa dabit sobolem vobis per <sup>67</sup> secula, reges magnanimos, illam sceptris adiungere nostris <sup>68</sup> munus erit vestrum celebrique inducere pompa! Ut merita est regis coniunx, generosaque <sup>69</sup> regis progenies veniet fatis Isabella secundis, nec regnis invita volet succedere nostris. <sup>70</sup>	45
	50
	55

<sup>56</sup> detrudere finibus: vexare umoribus *BCzart*

<sup>57</sup> Quis velit ... Euroque relinquit. *om. BCzart*

<sup>58</sup> Quod superest ... aevi: At nunc quod superest fugitivi cernitis aevi. *BCzart*

<sup>59</sup> id sibi ... currere soles. *om. BCzart*

<sup>60</sup> gaudentes: iam laetos *BCzart*

<sup>61</sup> voluit: velint *BCzart*

<sup>62</sup> en: ecce *BCzart*

<sup>63</sup> vos: nunc *BCzart*

<sup>64</sup> The proper noun Istula refers to the river Vistula in Poland.

<sup>65</sup> Sigismund I of Poland (1467–1548) of the Jagiellon dynasty reigned as king of Poland and also as the Grand Duke of Lithuania from 1506 until 1548.

<sup>66</sup> dudum nobis: nobis olim *BCzart*

<sup>67</sup> per: post *BCzart*

<sup>68</sup> Illam sceptris adiungere nostris: Illam nostris adiungere sceptris *BCzart*

<sup>69</sup> generosaque: formosaque *BCzart*

<sup>70</sup> nostris: avorum *BCzart*



At<sup>71</sup> proceres faustas dudum componere taedas  
 exoptant laudantque novos in principe amores,  
 iamque sibi tali vincolo subsidere bella,  
 et pacem et fessis promittunt foedera regnis.<sup>72</sup>  
 Protinus ex omni numero, qui principis aulae  
 prima tenent, tres regna viri<sup>73</sup> petiere Polona.  
 Illos agminibus comitum stipata iuventus  
 nobilis Hungariae volucres insidere<sup>74</sup> docta  
 quadrupedes cursuque breves<sup>75</sup> convertere gyros  
 subsequitur. Rutilans ardescit purpura<sup>76</sup> et albo  
 instratae incedunt acies fulvoque metallo.<sup>77</sup>  
 Tandem Pannonios<sup>78</sup> emensi passibus agros,  
 nubiferas superant Alpes pinusque virentes<sup>79</sup>  
 frigoribus mediis viduataque vitibus arva  
 Sarmatiae et gelidi sinuosa volumina Popruth.<sup>80</sup>  
 Iamque propinquabant, ubi pulchra Cracovia turrets  
 explicat, et mediis circumdata clauditur undis,  
 cum subito e speculis conspexit regia pubes  
 Pannonios iuvenes campis se effundere totis.  
 Fit clamor, laeti plaudunt, et nuntius aulam  
 pervolat, atque acies atque exoptata<sup>81</sup> videri  
 agmina, quae regis<sup>82</sup> veniant abducere natam,<sup>83</sup>  
 ii<sup>84</sup> tristes, hilares alii variataque miscent  
 gaudia maestitiamque simul vanumque dolorem.  
 Sed postquam placidas implevit nuntius aures  
 reginae, viditque procos Isabella propinquos,

<sup>71</sup> at: iam *BCzart*

<sup>72</sup> regnis: regni *BCzart*

<sup>73</sup> Viz. Petrus de Perenius (1502–1548), Stephanus Brodericus (c. 1480–1539), and Stephanus de Werbócz (1458/1460–1541)

<sup>74</sup> insidere: conscendere *BCzart*

<sup>75</sup> breves: levi *BCzart*

<sup>76</sup> purpura: purpur *BCzart*

<sup>77</sup> instratae incedunt ... metallo: Spendescunt [!] acies passim, fulvoque metallo *BCzart*

<sup>78</sup> Pannonios: Pannonicos *BCzart*

<sup>79</sup> nubiferas superant ... virentes: Per gelidas superant alpes pinctaque vicina *BCzart*

<sup>80</sup> Sarmatiae et ... Popruth *om. BCzart*. The Popruth is the River Poprad in Southern Poland.

<sup>81</sup> exoptata: expectata *BCzart*

<sup>82</sup> regis: divam *BCzart*

<sup>83</sup> natam: nostram *BCzart*

<sup>84</sup> Ii: Hi *BCzart*

virgineo primum castus pudor ore cucurrit,  
 purpureusque simul niveos color imbuit<sup>85</sup> artus.  
 Verum ubi cui<sup>86</sup> regno, quali regina marito  
 iungitur expendit, lacrimis immota parentum 85  
 et studiis immota piis optata videre  
 tempora taedarum gaudet castamque<sup>87</sup> sub alto  
 pectore laetitiam simulat. Si quando per aures  
 sponsi nomen iit, tacito succenditur igni.  
 Nomen Ioannis repetitque libensque revolvit 90  
 saepius, inque illo sensus persaepe morantur.  
 Iamque lares patrios, queis<sup>88</sup> pulchra adoleverat aetas,  
 posthabet agnotae tantum de nomine Budae.  
 Non oculos retinet properantibus Istula lymphis,  
 Danubium<sup>89</sup> cunctis praefert labentibus undis, 95  
 Danubium sulcare<sup>90</sup> cupit. Iamque horrida bellis  
 Pannonia est segura magis, nil Sarmata mitis,  
 nil patris fratrisve<sup>91</sup> movent tutissima regna:  
 omnia Ioanni postponit diva marito.  
 Ne patriam, ne, virgo, lares contemne paternos; 100  
 felix, quae tales producit patria nymphas,  
 quaeque dedit nobis totus quod concinat orbis  
 mireturque deas arctoo nascier orbe.  
 Nec<sup>92</sup> minus illa tamen felix, quae talia dona  
 accipit, et laetis fruitur cumulata<sup>93</sup> diebus. 105

Quid memorem structas epulas, quo regia luxu  
 tecta fremunt? Genio indulgent et pocula vertunt:  
 exhausti nihil est, poscenti nulla negantur  
 laetitiae fomenta, viros vix sustinet aula.  
 Illa dies epulis levibusque dicata choreis, 110  
 postera ludorum est et duro tradita Marti.  
 Hic iuvenum formosa cohors gentisque Polonae  
 atque aulae decus eximium fulgentibus armis  
 sublimis volitans hastae certamina poscit.

<sup>85</sup> imbuit: occupat *BCzart*

<sup>86</sup> cui: quo *BCzart*

<sup>87</sup> castamque: puramque *BCzart*

<sup>88</sup> queis: quae is *BCzart*

<sup>89</sup> The proper noun Danubium means the Danube, see in line 96. Its other name is Istrum in line 190.

<sup>90</sup> sulcare: superare *BCzart*

<sup>91</sup> patris, fratrisve: frater, fratrique *BCzart*

<sup>92</sup> nec: non *BCzart*

<sup>93</sup> cumulata: tumulata *BCzart*

Inter quos sublimis equo, magna arma ferendo, Augustus princeps <sup>94</sup> galea processit aperta, formosus, viridi dignus regnare iuventa audacesque vocans iuvenes in bella coevos <sup>95</sup> conspiciuus campum metuenda circuit <sup>96</sup> hasta.	115
Hic quidam conferre pedem male robore fisus, atque ausus trifido Sismundi se opponere ferro, <sup>97</sup> everso deiectus equo, resupinus arenas sparsit, ut ingentem sonitum daret aula ruinae. <sup>98</sup> Invictum plausu populus regemque salutat Augustum. Gaudet victor, spectansque sororem	120
praemia digna petit. Verum illi concita vano corda metu pavitant. Post pulsum laeta timorem <sup>99</sup> demittit, sertum gemmis auroque decorum, victoremque suo designat munere fratrem.	125
Parte alia campis Scythico de more tremendus Pannon adest aliudque fremit, tela altera <sup>100</sup> vibrat, atque alias infert acies. Celer advolat, idem vix conspectus abit, pariter <sup>101</sup> fit multus <sup>102</sup> ubique. <sup>103</sup> Tantus amor pernicis <sup>104</sup> equi, non aereus umbo, non agiles artus armorum pondera tardant, <sup>105</sup>	130
loricaeve graves, <sup>106</sup> toto sed corpore nudi concurrunt hastis, clipeis a pectore tantum	135

<sup>94</sup> The only son of Sigismund I the Old. Sigismund II Augustus (1520–1572) was king of Poland from 1548 and Grand Duke of Lithuania.

<sup>95</sup> viros vix ... bella coevos: graves quin summere ludos / Gradivumque iocis addis, et ludere Martem / Bellonaque iubet, viridi Sismunde iuventa / integer, et solido consortas robore vires. / Hic magno subnixus equo magna arma ferens. *BCzart*

<sup>96</sup> circuit: circuis *BCzart*

<sup>97</sup> *Versus claudicat. Coniecerim*: ausus Sismundi trifido se opponere ferro,

<sup>98</sup> Prince Ilia (Elias) Ostrogski (1510–1539) fell from his horse and suffered internal injuries in the tournament of knights. He died a few months later, see N. P e t n e k i, *op. cit.* (12), 196.

<sup>99</sup> Hic quidam ... laeta timorem: Cunctantesque vocas iuvenes in bella eo quos / et gaudes victis, et praemia digna sororis / expectas. Ast illa metu iam libera vano *BCzart*

<sup>100</sup> altera: alia *BCzart*

<sup>101</sup> pariter: pariterque *BCzart*

<sup>102</sup> multus: tumultus *BCzart*

<sup>103</sup> *post* ubique *BCzart* Fatigatque graves armorum pondere turmas *add.*

<sup>104</sup> pernicis: fugacis *BCzart*

<sup>105</sup> armorum pondera tardant: defendit ferrea vestis *BCzart*

<sup>106</sup> loricaeve graves: ferreus aut carcer *BCzart*

protensi, gladiisque ruunt in vulnera<sup>107</sup> curvis.<sup>108</sup>  
 Ergo adsunt avidi<sup>109</sup> laudis, quos gloria tangit  
 et quos nobilitas dignos censebat<sup>110</sup> arena. 140  
 Nec mora; flammatis<sup>111</sup> passim<sup>112</sup> concurritur hastis,  
 horrendum fragor exoritur caelumque remugit.  
 Cum iuvenes sensim veros sentire calores  
 bellandi studio occipiunt ac pectore vanos  
 excutiunt ludos, infesti seria miscent<sup>113</sup> 145  
 proelia, nec vano spargentes sanguine terram  
 intrepidi puerile vocant sine sanguine bellum<sup>114</sup>  
 reginamque volunt iam tum vidisse cruoris  
 Pannonios numquam parcos. Certamine tali  
 horrescit populus. Mirantur fortia bello 150  
 pectora, quae ludis etiam per<sup>115</sup> vulnera gaudent.<sup>116</sup>  
 At regina suos consurgens iam vocat esse  
 Pannonios, laudat vires animosque viriles  
 et, compressa iras, victores<sup>117</sup> laeta coronat.  
 Iamque dies aderat, qua missis<sup>118</sup> vertere cursus<sup>119</sup> 155  
 in patriam, qua tempus erat mandata referre.  
 Conveniunt proceres longaevi ad limina regis  
 Sismundi, poscuntque moras nec nectere pergat<sup>120</sup>  
 ulterius, redeant tandem<sup>121</sup> cum coniuge pacta  
 principis, et gratos nolit<sup>122</sup> differre hymenaeos. 160  
 Ille licet pactam dederat firmataque starent  
 pacta fide, illacrimat tamen: et pia et ultima natae

<sup>107</sup> vulnera: bella *BCzart*

<sup>108</sup> curvis: recurvis *BCzart*

<sup>109</sup> avidi: iuvenes *BCzart*

<sup>110</sup> censebat: ea censet *BCzart*

<sup>111</sup> flammatis: flammati *BCzart*

<sup>112</sup> passim: coeunt *BCzart*

<sup>113</sup> bellandi studio ... miscent: bellandi studio occipiunt, et pectore ludos / excutiunt sensim vanos, iam seria miscent *BCzart*

<sup>114</sup> proelia, nec ... bellum: praelia, iam vero profundunt sanguine [!] vultus *BCzart*

<sup>115</sup> per: post *BCzart*

<sup>116</sup> post gaudent *BCzart* Quid patriae fecisset amor, cogitare relinquunt *add.*

<sup>117</sup> victores: victorem *BCzart*

<sup>118</sup> missis: nostris *BCzart*

<sup>119</sup> cursus: cursum *BCzart*

<sup>120</sup> pergat: velit *BCzart*

<sup>121</sup> tandem: iam *BCzart*

<sup>122</sup> et gratos nolit: optatos nec eat *BCzart*

cura senem tangit, veluti nec mittere posset, nec retinere velit. Tandem sic pauca profatur: <sup>123</sup>	
'I, felix, felixque tuo sociare marito,	165
nata, precor, thalamisque habitet concordia vestris. Ambobusque simul centum regnare per annos dent superi, tribuant <sup>124</sup> sobolem longosque nepotes. O mihi si totidem proferrent numina messes, <sup>125</sup> quod <sup>126</sup> satis esse queat <sup>127</sup> parvum vidisse nepotem	170
et matrem te, nata, <sup>128</sup> novam, tum claudere demum morte diem, et longae componere membra <sup>129</sup> quieti! Felici et longo functus non deprecor aevo. <sup>130</sup> Sic ait, ac fessis <sup>131</sup> circumdat colla lacertis maerentis natae, lacrimans vix <sup>132</sup> deinde resolvens	175
Et iam Pannoniam vulgarat fama per omnem non procul a regni dominam <sup>134</sup> iam finibus esse et superasse nives, quas vertice <sup>135</sup> Carpatus alto <sup>136</sup> excitat, atque suas vestigia ferre per urbes.	180
Exultant omnes, omnique ex parte feruntur. Nec pars ulla viget regni, non angulus ullus, quo non fit plausus, quo non venit obvia turba. Quin etiam longo procedunt ordine matres Hungariaeque nurus, <sup>137</sup> quas altis curribus ingens	185
turba puellarum sequitur. Formosa videri corpora, sed longe superat formosior omnes	

<sup>123</sup> According to Wolfgang de Bethlen, the Polish royal chancellor Samuel Maciejowski gave a congratulatory speech on the symbolic wedding on 31 January 1539, see W. B e t h l e n, *op. cit.* (2), 278–281; cf. E. V e r e s s, *op. cit.* (1), 34; T. O b o r n i, *op. cit.* (4), 72. Samuel Maciejowski (c. 1499–1550) was chancellor, Bishop of Chełm from 1539, Bishop of Płock from 1542 and finally Bishop of Cracow from 1546 until his death.

<sup>124</sup> tribuant: tribuat *BCzart*

<sup>125</sup> messes: menses *BCzart*

<sup>126</sup> quod: quot *BCzart*

<sup>127</sup> queat: queant *BCzart*

<sup>128</sup> nata: natam *BCzart*

<sup>129</sup> componere membra: membra committere *BCzart*

<sup>130</sup> Felici et ... aevo *om. BCzart*

<sup>131</sup> Sic ait, ac fessis: Non piget, ac tremulis *BCzart*

<sup>132</sup> Lacrimans vix: Lacrimas tum *BCzart*

<sup>133</sup> tremulos: longos *BCzart*

<sup>134</sup> regni dominam: nostris proceres *BCzart*

<sup>135</sup> quas vertice: dominam, quas *BCzart*

<sup>136</sup> alto: asper *BCzart*

<sup>137</sup> nurus: mirus *BCzart*



regina. Ac dubium est, formane an moribus esset admiranda magis, pariterque excellit utroque.	
Sed cum iam sparsum ratibus superaverat Istrum	190
admoratque pedem regalibus omine fausto liminibus, stantes miratur nubibus arces, inclusasque trabes arvo, pavimenta, fenestras multiplicesque domos amplisque palatia valvis, accedunt proceres felicia cuncta precantes,	195
et dominam flexi reverenti voce salutant. <sup>138</sup>	
‘Salve, Sarmatici proles dignissima regis, <sup>139</sup> Pannonici regina soli, felixque penates ingredere antiquos, quibus ingens <sup>140</sup> scepra tenebat Romani imperii quondam Sismundus <sup>141</sup> et acer <sup>142</sup>	200
Matthias, <sup>143</sup> toto qui gestis notus in orbe est, <sup>144</sup> et Ladislavus <sup>145</sup> patruus. Tibi debita regna, non aliena petis: gentilem sume coronam, et Maria <sup>146</sup> regnes felicior et Beatrice! <sup>147</sup>	
Nec te, diva, genus Scythicum moresque recentes	205
Hunnorum moveant, certe et tua Sarmata gens est, <sup>148</sup> quamvis ampla vigent etiam nunc regna Scytharum, ut fama est, Asiae semper dominantia magnae. Nec potuere armis infringi aut viribus ullis,	
nec Macedo quondam gentem tentare ferocem,	210
nec Romana queunt Scythicum dare bella triumphum.	

<sup>138</sup> Sed cum ... voce salutant *om. BCzart*

<sup>139</sup> Sarmatici proles dignissima regis: Sarmaticis merito praelata puellis *BCzart*

<sup>140</sup> antiquos, quibus ingens: antiquosque is magnus *BCzart*

<sup>141</sup> Sigismund of Luxemburg (1368–1437) was king of Hungary and Croatia from 1387, king of Bohemia from 1419, and Holy Roman Emperor from 1433 until his death.

<sup>142</sup> acer: ingens *BCzart*

<sup>143</sup> Matthias Corvinus (Hungarian Hunyadi Mátyás) (1443–1490), was king of Hungary and Croatia from 1458 until his death.

<sup>144</sup> gestis notus in orbe est: sparsit nomen in orbe *BCzart*

<sup>145</sup> Vladislaus II (1456–1516), also known as Ladislaus Jagiełło, was king of Bohemia from 1471 and king of Hungary and Croatia from 1490 until his death in 1516.

<sup>146</sup> Very likely Maria Anjou (1370–1395) who was queen of Hungary between 1382–1395. Sigismund of Luxemburg married her in 1385.

<sup>147</sup> Isabella, who was brought up in Wawel, was Italian (thanks to being brought up by her mother, Bona Sforza) rather than Polish. Thus she followed Beatrice's example (wife of Matthias Corvinus) when she was married to János Szapolyai and moved to Buda at the age of twenty. See Szabolcs Ö. Barlay, *Romon virág. Fejezetek a Mohács utáni reneszánszról*, Gondolat, Budapest, 1986, 57.

<sup>148</sup> Nec te ... gens est: Non te, quod Scythica duramur origine diva / commoveat quicquam, certe et tua Sarmata gens est. *BCzart*

Et te de Scythico prognatos sanguine reges  
 poscimus: iis dabitur saevos compescere Turcas,<sup>149</sup>  
 et patriae arctatos cupient<sup>150</sup> extendere fines.  
 Non humile aut molle dabit fugiensve laborum 215  
 Sarmaticum Scythicumque genus, sed fortia cuncta.’

*György Palotás*

»SKITSKO-SARMATSKO VJENČANJE« I EPITALAMIJ  
 MIHOVILA VRANČIĆA IZ 1539.

Ugarski kralj Ivan Zapolja (1487–1540) oženio je 2. ožujka 1539. poljsku princezu Izabelu Jagelović (1519–1559). U čast tog događaja napisano je više svadbenih pjesma (*epithalamia*), kojima su autori Stanislaus Glandinus, Stanislaus Kleryka, Sebastianus Marschevius, Venceslaus Schamotuliensis i dr. I hrvatski humanist Mihovil Vrančić (1513/14?–1571) ispjevao je za tu prigodu svoj epitalamij. U prvom dijelu rada daje se sažeti povijesni osvrt na kraljevsko vjenčanje u Krakovu i Budimu; nakon toga slijedi kratak generički opis epitalamija. Budući da je Vrančićeva pjesma sačuvana u dvije inačice, rukopisnoj i tiskanoj, u drugom se dijelu rada te dvije inačice analiziraju i uspoređuju. Na kraju se objavljuje kritičko izdanje pjesme.

**Ključne riječi:** Mihovil Vrančić, Ivan Zapolja, svadbena pjesma (epitalamij), retorika, žanrovsko pisanje

<sup>149</sup> iis dabitur saevos compescere Turcas.: ii noscent hostem detrudere regno *BCzart*

<sup>150</sup> arctatos cupient: cupient afflictatae *BCzart*