

# **Badische Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe**

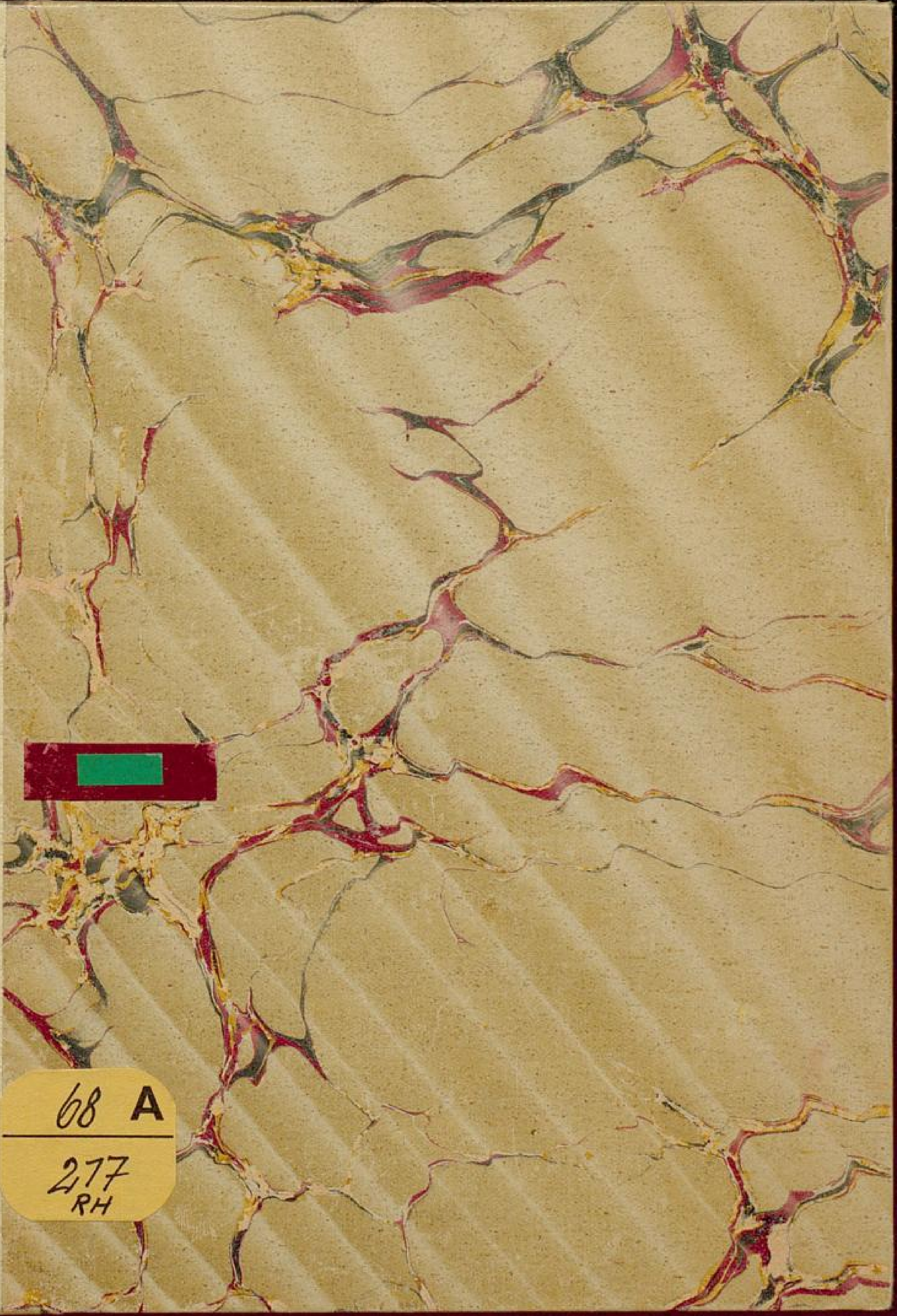
**Digitale Sammlung der Badischen Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe**

**Gravamina sacri Romani Imperii principum ac procerum**

**[S.l., Mainz], 1523**

Vorderdeckel

[urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-114121](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-114121)



Red label with a green square.

68 A  
277  
RH



68 A 217 RH

98. **GRAVAMINA SACRI ROMANI IMPERII PRINCIPVM AC Procerum, contra Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, ceterosque praelatos ecclesiasticos...** in Comitijs Nurmbergae. Anno &c.xxij. habitis, per seculares principes Oratori Romani Pontificis exhibita & oblata. Small 4to. 20 leaves (last blank). *With fine woodcut on title.* Boards. *Schöffler*  
No place, nor printer's name (*Strassburg?*, 1523). [Mainz: ~~(Schöffler?)~~ ~~F. Schöffler~~]

The famous *Grievances of the German Nation against the Roman Curia and Clergy* was presented at the Nuremberg Diet (1522-23) to the papal nuncio Francesco Chieregati. He was sent to Nuremberg by Pope Adrian VI with instructions to demand – among other things – the delivery of Luther into the hands of the Roman Curia. When the nuncio met the Diet and presented the papal requests, he was practically answered that Germany had grievances against Rome, and that they would need to be set right ere the Curia could expect to get its behests fulfilled. The fencing at the Diet over the Gravamina did not change the minds of either the pope or the German princes, but the practical result was that the progress of the Lutheran movement was not checked.

The Nuremberg *Gravamina*, of which another version was previously prepared for the Diet of Worms, is an **outstanding document for the history of the Reformation**. Its complaints against the Roman Curia are astonishingly close to those of Luther, and it clearly shows how determinedly hostile to Rome the German people at that time was.

The *Gravamina Germanicae nationis* had existed in various forms since the Middle-Ages and at some times served the German emperors as a weapon in their struggle with the papacy. The version drafted for the Council of Basle became famous too by Cardinal Aeneas Sylvius' (later Pope Pius II) various letters written on this subject. (Gebhardt, *Die Gravamina der Deutschen Nation*, Breslau 1895).

This is probably the **original Latin edition and of utmost rarity!** Schottenloher records only a German edition (no. 27 953 b), unsigned too but printed by J. Schott in Strassburg (Schmidt II, 83; Weller 2356).

Mainz, den 6.12.1967.