

Jost of Silenen

Jost von Silenen (* between 1435 and 1445 in Küssnacht ; † December 1498 in France) was married by Louis XI. promoted Bishop of Grenoble and Sitten .

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life

Jost von Silenen grew up in Küssnacht Castle . Until the conversion of the Benedictine monastery in Lucerne (St. Leodegar im Hof) into a canon's monastery in 1455, he had the benefices of the builders , the first benefices have been documented since he was 13 years old. From 1459 Jost von Silenen studied at the University of Pavia . By 1469 he was in Rome with the French Cardinal Guillaume d'Estouteville . From 1468 he was canon in the Leodegar monastery in Schönenwerd , then provost of the monastery in Beromünster until 1482 . Jost's brother Albin von Silenen was a captain of the LucerneTroops in the battles of Murten and Nancy . Albin's son and thus Jost's nephew was Kaspar von Silenen .

Politics

As ambassador of the Confederation , he was several times at the court of King Louis XI. , among other things as companion of Niklaus von Diesbach . On behalf of Louis, he worked on the conclusion of the *Eternal Direction* between the Old Confederacy and Sigismund von Habsburg in 1474. For his contribution to the negotiations on the dissolution of the House of Burgundy after the defeat of Charles the Bold in 1477, he was appointed Bishop of Grenoble by Louis . In 1482 Sixtus IV confirmed his election as bishop of Sion by the cathedral chapter . A splendor given by Ludwigmitra is preserved in the Sion Diocesan Museum, a pompous breviary , which was written in 1493 and richly illuminated by the master of the breviary of Jost von Silenen , is kept in the Swiss National Museum in Zurich . His campaigns in the Val d'Ossola failed, finally the Confederates were defeated by the Duchy of Milan



Coat of arms of Jost von Silenen in the parish church Leukerbad he founded . Painted relief: rising lion with the episcopal insignia sword, miter and crosier.



Commemorative plaque for Jost von Silenen, his brother Albin and Albin's son Kaspar in Schlossergasse Lucerne .

at the Battle of Crevola , which led to a peace in 1495. Without power and reputation and under pressure from Georg Supersaxo , Jost von Silenen withdrew to Lyon and was deposed as bishop by the Pope in 1497; most recently he was titular bishop of *Hierapolis* . Attempts to recapture him failed.

cast

The "Renaissance prince" is considered "artistic". ^[1] He promoted the thermal baths of Leukerbad and the silver mines of Bruson (Bagnes).

Literature

- Peter Schmid: *Silenen, Jost von*. In: *Biographical-Bibliographical Church Lexicon* (BBKL). Volume 3, Bautz, Herzberg 1992, [ISBN 3-88309-035-2](#) , cols. 722–725.
- Alois Lütolf : *Jost von Silenen, provost of Beromünster, bishop of Grenoble and Sitten* . In: History Friend 15 (1859) [doi:10.5169/seals-111282](#)
- Georg von Wyss : *von Silinen, Jost* . In: *General German Biography* (ADB). Volume 14, Duncker & Humblot, Leipzig 1881, pp. 572-576.
- Philipp Kalbermatter: *Silenen, Jost von*. (<https://hls-dhs-dss.ch/de/articles/012798>)In: *Historical Lexicon of Switzerland* .



Reliquary of Jost von Silenen from the Gothic church in Küssnacht, built around 1489.

Itemizations

1. Philipp Kalbermatter: *Silenen, Jost von*. (<https://hls-dhs-dss.ch/de/articles/012798>)In: *Historical Lexicon of Switzerland* .

predecessor	Government office	successor
Siboud Alleman	<u>Bishop of Grenoble</u> 1482–1484	Laurent Alleman I
Walther II. Supersaxo from the Fluhe	<u>Bishop of Sitten</u> 1482–1496	Nicholas Schiner

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