

= External cardinal =

In the category of the members of the College of Cardinals in the central Middle Ages ( 11th to 13th century ) , an external cardinal ( as opposed to a " curial cardinal " ) was a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church who did not reside in the Roman Curia , because of simultaneously being a bishop of the episcopal see other than suburbicarian , or abbot of an abbey situated outside Rome . In the wider sense , it may also concern cardinals who were appointed to the external episcopal sees and resigned their memberships in the College of Cardinals with this appointment . As well , it can concern cardinals who were generally curial cardinals , but for some time exercised the posts of administrators or prelates of the external churches .

Today , the great majority of the cardinals are archbishops of the main metropolitan dioceses of the world and reside in their countries . Apart from the exclusive right of the election of the new pope , their dignity is purely honorific . However , originally the College of Cardinals was simply a college of the clergy of the City of Rome , constituted of the bishops of the seven dioceses ( called suburbicarian sees ) bordering the diocese of Rome ( cardinal @-@ bishops ) , priests of the parochial churches of Rome ( cardinal @-@ priests ) and deacons heading the ecclesiastical regions of the city of Rome ( cardinal @-@ deacons ) . Unlike today , the cardinals had real jurisdiction over the dioceses , parochial churches ( called tituli ) or deaconries to which they were attached . The phenomenon of the external cardinalate in the late Middle Ages constituted the first exception to the rule , that cardinals ? members of the clergy of the diocese of Rome ? cannot serve simultaneously in another , external church , which is now common practice .

= = History = =

= = = Origins and development = = =

The College of Cardinals originated from the college of the main clergy of the city of Rome . The title of cardinal initially concerned only the priests of the 28 parochial churches of the Eternal City ( tituli ) , who were required to assist the pope in the liturgical service in the four Basilicas of Rome ( Vatican Basilica , Liberian Basilica , Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls and San Lorenzo fuori le Mura ) . Later ( probably in the 8th century ) the term was extended to the bishops of the seven dioceses bordering the diocese of Rome : Ostia , Porto , Albano , Palestrina , Silva Candida ( 1079 replaced by Segni ) , Gaii @-@ Lavicum ( whose name later changed to Tusculum , and later to Frascati ) and Velletri ( after 1060 replaced by Sabina ) . These bishops ( cardinal @-@ bishops ) performed the liturgical service in the Lateran Basilica . Finally , the deacons serving in the papal household or heading the ecclesiastical regions of the city ( and later attached to the churches called deaconries ) , also became the cardinals ( cardinal @-@ deacons ) .

The cardinals of the Holy Roman Church up to the 11th century had strictly liturgical duties and generally took no part in the government of the Church . Cardinal bishops were equal to the other bishops , even if celebrating the rite of consecration of the new pope gave them considerable prestige , while the dignity of the cardinal priest or deacon was considered lower than that of a bishop . The liturgical service in the five patriarchal basilicas of Rome , as well as day pastoral duties in constant presence of the cardinals at Rome .

This situation started to gradually change with the ascension of Pope Leo IX ( 1049 ? 1054 ) and the beginning of the Reform Papacy . This pope , in order to reform the corrupted Roman clergy , appointed several new cardinals from the monastic centers outside Rome , such as Monte Cassino , Remiremont and Cluny . These new cardinals became his close advisors . Leo ? s successors continued this trend and Nicholas II in 1059 gave the cardinals the exclusive right to elect a new pope . At the end of the 11th century the body formed a single College of Cardinals , which became the main body of the papal government ? they served as experts or judges in the legal causes ( auditors ) , countersigned the solemn papal privileges , acted as governors of the cities or provinces of the Papal States or were sent by the popes on important diplomatic missions . The cardinals

became the most important members of the Roman Curia , and as such were still required to reside in the papal court , unless they were dispatched for a legatine mission in the name of the pope .

Almost simultaneously to the development of the College of Cardinals as a body of papal advisors , the popes started to elevate to the cardinalate some " external " abbots . After such appointments , they continued to reside in their abbeys and did not become members of the Papal curia . On the other hands , the elections of the cardinals to the posts of abbots of external monasteries were also ratified by the popes . The main goal of such appointments was probably to strengthen the ties between some important monastic centers with the Roman Church . The first known instances of such appointments concerned the abbey of Montecassino , one of the main centers supporting reform of the Church . In 1057 cardinal @-@ deacon Frederick de Lorraine ( the future pope Stephen X ) was elected abbot of Montecassino ; Pope Victor II confirmed his election and simultaneously named him cardinal @-@ priest of S. Crisogono . His successor as abbot of Montecassino , Desiderio , was also quickly promoted to the cardinalate , but continued to act also as abbot . From 1057 until 1259 / 62 at least eight abbots of Montecassino were simultaneously members of the College of Cardinals . Also some other Italian ( e.g. Subiaco , Farfa , Vallombrosa , S. Sophia in Benevento ) and French abbeys ( St. Victor at Marseille ) were for some time ruled by the cardinal @-@ abbots .

During the Investiture Controversy , both the legitimate Popes as well as Antipope Clement III developed another , not entirely new , practice . They appointed their cardinals to the important Episcopal sees in Italy in order to assure their government by their own trusted collaborators . Antipope Clement III named cardinals Hugo Candidus and Roberto of S. Marco bishops of Fermo and Faenza respectively . Popes Victor III and Urban II appointed their cardinals to the episcopal sees of Brescia ( Herimanus ) and Reggio @-@ Emilia ( Bonussenior ) . The practice was continued by successive popes , who named their cardinals particularly to the recently reestablished Latin archiepiscopal sees in southern Italy ( Siponto , Brindisi , Salerno , Benevento ) . Also , three successive archbishops of Pisa : Uberto Rossi Lanfranchi ( 1133 ? 1137 / 38 ) , Balduino ( 1138 ? 1145 ) and Villano Caetani ( 1146 ? 1175 ) were initially the cardinals .

Up to the pontificate of Pope Alexander III ( 1159 ? 1181 ) , all the cardinals who were appointed to the external episcopal sees , resigned their membership in the College of Cardinals after receiving episcopal consecration , which clearly shows that the episcopate was considered a higher dignity than that of cardinal @-@ priest or deacon . On the other hand , the bishops were never appointed cardinals . Certainly , the episcopate and cardinalate were considered incompatible dignities . However , during Alexander ? s pontificate a change is apparent ; although there were still the cases of the cardinals leaving the College of Cardinals after assuming episcopal office ( Lombardo of Benevento , Rainaldo of Gaeta ) , there also appeared members of the College who were simultaneously cardinals and bishops . Perhaps Alexander III followed here an example of his rival , Antipope Victor IV , who in 1162 appointed Aicardo Cornazzano bishop of Parma and cardinal @-@ priest . The first such instance in the legitimate obedience was Conrad of Wittelsbach , who was appointed cardinal @-@ priest of S. Marcello in December 1165 and subsequently promoted to the suburbicarian see of Sabina , but continued to act also as archbishop of Mainz . Archbishop of Reims Guillaume aux Blanches Mains was named cardinal priest of S. Sabina in 1179 , but retained archdiocese of Reims ; similarly bishops Giovanni of Toscanella , Ruffino of Rimini and Gerardo of Novara , elevated to the cardinalate in 1189 , 1190 and 1211 respectively . On the other hand , when cardinal @-@ priest Uberto Crivelli was elected and consecrated archbishop of Milan in 1185 , he retained his cardinalate and his Roman titulus ( S. Lorenzo in Damaso ) . The posts of cardinal and bishop were no longer considered incompatible with each other . Moreover , the rank of cardinal @-@ priest or cardinal @-@ deacon became equal to that of bishop . However , it seems that the elected , but not yet consecrated , bishops who were appointed cardinals were generally obliged to resign their sees .

Further development occurred in the pontificate of Clement III ( 1187 ? 1191 ) . Cardinals elected to the external sees renounced their titular churches but without resigning their membership in the College of Cardinals . They used the title *cardinalis Sanctae Romanae Ecclesiae* in addition to the episcopal title , without indicating their cardinalitial order or titular church . The first such case was

that of Adelardo Cattaneo , cardinal @-@ priest of S. Marcello from 1185 and bishop of Verona 1188 ? 1214 . That he resigned the church of San Marcello appears not only from his titlature in the documents , but also from the fact that during his lifetime a new cardinal @-@ priest of this title ( Fidanzio ) was appointed . The case of Adelardo was followed by the cardinal @-@ archbishops Guy Paré of Reims ( 1204 ) , Uberto Pirovano of Milan ( 1207 ) and Stephen Langton of Canterbury ( 1207 ) under Pope Innocent III . At the end of 12th century ca . 15 % of the members of the College of Cardinals were " external " cardinals .

= = = End of the medieval " external " cardinalate = = =

Despite the cases mentioned above , the pontificate of Innocent III marks also the beginning of the end of the " external " cardinalate . Stephen Langton was the last cardinal allowed by the Pope to become a diocesan bishop of the external see . From that time the popes constantly rejected all such postulations made by the cathedral chapters , indicating that the presence of the cardinals in the papal curia is indispensable . On the other hand , bishops appointed to the College of Cardinals were obliged to resign their sees ( although it must be remarked that until the end of the 13th century they were appointed always to the rank of cardinal @-@ bishop ) . It is still possible to find a few cases of the cardinals who exercised the posts of administrators of the episcopal sees , but only for a short time , often as part of their legatine duties . The last instance of external cardinal *sensu stricto* was abbot Riccardo of Montecassino ( 1252 ? 1259 / 62 ) . Generally already in the pontificate of Gregory IX ( 1227 ? 1241 ) , the College of Cardinals became an exclusively curial body , without any " external " element , and remained such until the Great Western Schism ( 1378 ? 1417 ) . However , during this time the rank of cardinal became also the highest in the Catholic Church , inferior only to the Pope .

The phenomenon of the " external " cardinalate was revived during the Great Western Schism , but in another form and for other reasons . Popes from the rival obediences gave the cardinalial dignities to the churchmen serving European monarchs ( Crown @-@ cardinals ) without calling them to the Roman Curia , in order to assure the support of the monarchs . These cardinals continued to reside in their countries . Additionally , the curial cardinals in 13th century started to cumulate a great number of the benefices , from the time of the Schism including also the episcopal sees . After the Council of Trent ( 1545 ? 1563 ) , the cardinals occupying external bishoprics were generally obliged to reside in them . Today , the majority of the cardinals are simultaneously diocesan archbishops or bishops , and they have no real jurisdiction over their titular churches at Rome .

= = Titlature and engagement in the papal government = =

There was no consistency to the titlature used by the " external " cardinals in the official documents issued by the popes , secular rulers or by themselves . Cardinal @-@ abbots subscribed or were called sometimes only as cardinals , sometimes only as abbots , and sometimes using both titles . Abbot Mainardo of Pomposa subscribed papal bulls only as cardinal @-@ bishop of Silva Candida . Desiderius of Montecassino subscribed papal bulls as abbot and cardinal or only as cardinal , while the papal privileges for the abbey Montecassino call him either cardinal and abbot or only abbot . Abbot Richard of St.-Victor used the forms ? cardinal and abbot ? or only abbot . Leonato of S. Clemente in Casauria in the private documents subscribed as cardinal and abbot but the papal privileges issued for him call him only abbot without indicating his cardinalate .

Cardinals who simultaneously were also bishops usually appear in the documents with both titles : cardinalial and episcopal . The only exceptions are archbishop Uberto Crivelli of Milan , who subscribed papal bulls only as cardinal , and Ruggiero of Benevento , who generally was styled only as archbishop , while his cardinalate was mentioned very infrequently .

Even more differentiated was the engagement of the " external " cardinals in the Church government and the papal policy , even if limited evidence does not fully highlight this question . Certainly some of them spent some time working in the papal curia , which is attested by their

subscriptions on the papal bulls . Among the signatories of the papal privileges appear abbots Desiderius of Montecassino , Mainardo of Pomposa , Giovanni of Subiaco , Richard of St.-Victor , Oderisio de Marsi of Montecassino , Bernardo degli Uberti of Vallombrosa , Amico of S. Vincenzo , Adenulf of Farfa , Benedetto of Torre Maggiore and Giovanni of S. Sophia , as well as the bishops Hugo Candidus , Konrad von Wittelsbach , Guillaume of Reims , Uberto Crivelli of Milan , Giovanni of Toscanella and Ruffino of Rimini . The last three seem to have been de facto curial cardinals , having spent at the papal court most of their time . On the other hand , cardinals like Pietro of S. Benedetto in Salerno , Rainaldo of Montecassino , Simone of Subiaco , Leonato of S. Clemente in Casauria , Ruggiero of Benevento , Roffredo of Montecassino or Riccardo of Montecassino seem to have never participated in the curial business . Also cardinals Adelardo Cattaneo of Verona , Guy Paré of Reims , Uberto Pirovano of Milan and Stephen Langton of Canterbury after their episcopal appointments are no longer attested in the papal curia .

Several " external " cardinals acted as papal legates or vicars , often in the region of their episcopal seat or abbey . Among them were :

Peter Igneus of S. Salvatore ? legate in Germany ( 1079 ) and France ( 1080 ) ,

Mainardo of Pomposa ? legate before Emperor Henry IV ( 1065 ) and in Milan ( 1067 )

Richard of St.-Victor ? legate in Spain for many years

Konrad von Wittelsbach ? legate in Germany from 1177

Guillaume of Reims ? legate in France from 1179

Ruffino of Rimini ? legate in Imola ( ca.1191 )

Gerardo de Sessio ? legate in Lombardy ( 1210 ? 11 )

Besides , some " external " cardinals participated in the papal elections : Desiderius of Montecassino and Richard of St.-Victor in 1086 , Oderisio de Marsi in 1088 , Enrico of Mazara and Amico of S. Vincenzo in 1118 , Simone Borelli in 1159 , Uberto Crivelli in 1185 , probably also Konrad von Wittelsbach in 1185 , Giovanni of Toscanella in 1191 and 1198 , and Ruffino of Rimini in 1191 .

Three " external " cardinals became popes : Frederick of Montecassino became Pope Stephen IX in 1057 , Desiderius of Montecassino became Pope Victor III in 1086 and Uberto Crivelli of Milan became Pope Urban III in 1185 .

= = Lists of the " external " cardinals = =

Note : The " external " cardinals have been divided into four subcategories , of whom only the first two concern the " external " cardinals sensu stricto . Some cardinals belonged to more than one subcategory . The disputed cases are listed separately at the end of the each subsection . Cardinals created by antipopes ( " pseudocardinals " ) are also included .

= = = Cardinal @-@ abbots = = =

The list is arranged chronologically by the date of appointment of the abbot to the cardinalate or of the cardinal to the abbacy .

= = = = Disputed cases = = = =

= = = Cardinals ? diocesan bishops ( 11 ? 13th century ) = = =

The list is arranged chronologically by the date of appointment of the bishop to the cardinalate or of the cardinal to the episcopate .

= = = = Disputed case = = = =

= = = Cardinals who renounced their cardinalate after appointments to the external bishoprics = = =

The list is arranged chronologically by the date of appointment of the cardinal to the external episcopal see and his renouncement of the cardinalate .

= = = = Disputed cases = = = =

= = = Cardinals who served as administrators or prelates of the external churches ( until 13th century ) = = =

= = Rejected episcopal elections of the cardinals in 13th century = =