

= Papal election , 1130 =

The papal election of February 14 , 1130 was convoked after the death of Pope Honorius II and resulted in a double election . Part of the cardinals , led by Cardinal @-@ Chancellor Aymeric de la Chatre , elected Gregorio Papareschi as Pope Innocent II , but the rest of them refused to recognize him and elected Cardinal Pietro Pierleoni , who took the name of Anacletus II . Although Anacletus had the support of the majority of the cardinals , the Catholic Church considers Innocent II as the legitimate Pope , and Anacletus II as Antipope .

The double election was a result of the growing tensions inside the College of Cardinals concerning the policy of the Holy See towards the Holy Roman Empire , initiated by the Concordat of Worms (1122) , which ended the investiture controversy . Several , particularly older , cardinals considered the compromise achieved in Worms as desertion of the principles of the Gregorian Reform , and inclined to accept it only as a tactical move . They supported the traditional alliance of the Papacy with the Normans in southern Italy . Some of them were connected to old monastic centers in Southern Italy such as Montecassino . One of their leaders was Cardinal Pierleoni , representative of one of the most powerful families of Rome .

The opposite faction was headed by Aymeric de la Chatre , who was named cardinal and chancellor of the Holy See shortly after signing the Concordat of Worms and was one of the main architects of the new policy . He and his adherents looked at the compromise as a good solution both for the Church and the Emperor , and did not trust the Norman vassals of the Holy See , who expressed some expansionist tendencies . It seems that at least some major representatives of this faction had strong connections to the " new spirituality " , meaning the new religious orders such as regular canons . Besides , they were allied with the Roman family of Frangipani , opponents of the Pierleoni family .

In the last weeks of the lifetime of Pope Honorius II the cardinals , fearing the possible schism , made an agreement that the new pope would be elected by the commission of eight of them , including two cardinal @-@ bishops , three cardinal @-@ priests and three cardinal @-@ deacons .

= = Cardinals = =

The College of Cardinals had probably 43 (or 42) members in February 1130 . It seems that no more than 37 (36) were present at Rome on the death of Honorius II :

Probably six cardinals were absent from Rome :

= = Preparations for the election = =

Both parties of the College of Cardinals were of almost an equal size . The party of Aymeric had 19 members , while that of his opponents 24 , but the party of the Chancellor was certainly better organized .

One of the undeniable aspects of that division is that the Anacletans were mainly older cardinals , veterans of the investiture controversy , created either by Paschalis II or early in the pontificate of Callixtus II , while Innocentine cardinals with few exceptions were created after Concordat of Worms (1122) , which established peace with the Emperor . Out of nineteen cardinals created before 1122 , only five supported the Chancellor , while out of twenty four appointed from that time onwards as many as fourteen . The other possible reasons for such radical tensions in the College (e.g. national divisions , connections to different spiritual centres) are widely discussed by historians without final conclusion .

In the elected committee the party of Aymeric had 5 members out 8 . This was due to the way of their election ? each of the three cardinalatial orders had to elect their own representatives . Although adherents of Aymeric were in the minority in the whole College , they had a majority among cardinal @-@ bishops and cardinal @-@ deacons , while their opponents were mainly cardinal @-@ priests . Therefore , the faction of the Chancellor acquired a majority in the electoral

body

The following cardinals were elected to the committee (the opponents of Aymeric are denoted with ?) :

Cardinal @-@ Bishops (two adherents of Aymeric)

Guillaume , Bishop of Palestrina

Corrado della Suburra , Bishop of Sabina

Cardinal @-@ Priests (two opponents and one adherent of Aymeric)

Pietro Pierleoni , O.S.B.Cluny , Priest of S. Maria in Trastevere ?

Pietro Pisano , Priest of S. Susanna ?

Pietro Ruffino , Priest of SS . Silvestro e Martino

Cardinal @-@ Deacons (two adherents and one opponent of Aymeric)

Gregorio Papareschi , C.R.L. , Deacon of S. Angelo in Pescheria

Aymeric de la Chatre , C.R.S.M.R. , Deacon of S. Maria Nuova and Chancellor of the Holy See

Gionata , Deacon of SS . Cosma e Damiano ?

= = Death of Honorius II and the election of Innocent II = =

Honorius II died in the night 13 / 14 February 1130 in the Roman monastery of S. Gregorio , after a long illness . Cardinal Aymeric arranged a hasty burial there and immediately called the members of the committee to the monastery to proceed for the election of a new pope . But Cardinals Pierleoni and Gionata , realising that the commission certainly would elect a supporter of the Chancellor , withdrew from it hoping that a lack of quorum would prevent it from functioning . But Aymeric ignored this fact and the commission assembled with six members only . Despite the protests of Cardinal Pietro Pisano , who was a distinguished canonist , the committee elected one of its members , Cardinal Gregorio Papareschi of S. Angelo , who accepted the election and took the name Innocent II . He was enthroned in the Lateran Basilica early in the morning on February 14 . His election was almost immediately recognized by six other cardinals : two bishops (Giovanni of Ostia and Mathieu of Albano) and four priests (Joselmo of S. Cecilia , Petrus of S. Anastasia and Giovanni of S. Crisogono ; the identity of the fourth one is uncertain , but most probably it was Gerardo of S. Croce) . In a short time they were joined also by the next eight cardinals .

= = The election of Anacletus II = =

The majority of the cardinals , however , did not recognize Innocent II under the influence of Pietro Pisano , who , as a distinguished canonist , declared that his election was invalid . On February 14 in the morning the opponents of Aymeric and his candidate assembled under the leadership of Pietro Pierleoni in the church of S. Marco to elect the new Pope . Initially , Cardinal Pierleoni proposed the election of the Dean of the College Pietro Senex of Porto , but he refused to accept the papal dignity . Then the cardinals unanimously elected Pierleoni himself , who took the name of Anacletus II .

It is not known how many cardinals elected Anacletus II . The decree proclaiming his election issued on the same day was subscribed by 14 cardinals :

Bishop Pietro Senex of Porto ,

Priests Gregorio de Ceccano of SS . Apostoli , Saxo of S. Stefano , Pietro of S. Marcello , Comes of S. Sabina , Gregorio of S. Balbina , Crescenzo of SS . Marcellino e Pietro , Lactifredo of S. Vitale , Pietro Pisano of S. Susanna , Matteo of S. Pietro in Vincoli and Enrico of S. Prisca ,

Deacons Gregorio of S. Eustachio , Gionata of SS . Cosma e Damiano and Angelo of S. Maria in Domnica .

It is not known whether the remaining five adherents of Pierleoni , who are believed to have been present at Rome , participated in the electoral proceedings . There is no doubt , however , that the lesser clergy of Rome was represented in the election . The electoral decree of Anacletus II bears the subscriptions of some of them , including Subdeacon Gregorio , primicerius scholae cantorum , who was appointed Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Maria in Aquiro the following February 21 , and

Rainiero , Archpriest of the Patriarchal Liberian Basilica .

= = Division of the College of Cardinals = =

The double election resulted with the open split of the College of Cardinals into two parties . Their compositions can be established in the following way :

Liber Pontificalis mentions the names of 16 cardinals who supported Innocent II from the very beginning . To them should be added two other cardinals (Guido of Tivoli and Rustico of S. Ciriaco) , whose attitude is attested by the fact that they subscribed the bulls of Innocent II .

The obedience of Anacletus II may be reconstructed basing on the letter addressed to king Lothair III of Germany by his cardinals soon after his coronation . This letter bears the subscriptions of 27 cardinals , including five created by Anacletus II on February 21 , a Friday of the ember week . To them should be added also cardinal Oderisio of S. Agata , who later subscribed the bulls issued by Anacletus II .

Therefore , at the beginning of the schism 18 cardinals belonged to the College of Innocent II , and 28 to the College of Anacletus II .

The Innocentine cardinals , who are not mentioned by Liber Pontificalis , and the Anacletan , who did not subscribe the letter to king Lothair , are denoted with ? .

Stefano Stornato joined the obedience of Innocent II no later than 1132 ; Lectorio of S. Vitale and Giovanni Dauferio did the same in 1133 , Pietro Pisano in 1137 , and Desiderio of S. Prassede shortly before the end of the schism in 1138 . It seems that ca . 1135 Comes of S. Sabina also abandoned Anacletus II .

= = The schism = =

Both popes were consecrated and crowned on the same day , February 23 . Innocent II received episcopal consecration from Cardinal Giovanni of Ostia in the church S. Maria Nuova , the titular deaconry of Chancellor Aymeric . Anacletus II was consecrated by Cardinal Pietro of Porto in the Vatican Basilica , which means that Anacletus took the advantage in the city from the very beginning . Almost all Roman aristocracy (with the significant exception of the Frangipani family) , the majority of the lesser clergy and the people of Rome recognized Anacletus II and at the end of May Innocent II had to flee to France . After his defection to France even the Frangipani submitted to Anacletus .

In France , however , Innocent II found a strong ally in the person of Bernard of Clairvaux . Under Bernard ' s influence , almost all European monarchs and episcopates recognized the exiled Innocent II . Anacletus II , although he controlled Rome and the Patrimony of St. Peter , received the support only of the Normans of southern Italy , Scotland , Aquitaine , some cities in northern Italy (incl . Milan) , and perhaps Outremer and probably also Poland .

Both elections were irregular , because they contradicted the rules established by the decree In Nomine Domini in 1059 , but both sides defended the legality of the respective pontificates . The adherents of Anacletus argued that he was elected by the majority of the cardinals , lower clergy and the people of Rome . The partisans of Innocent II answered that Innocent II was elected by majority of the cardinal @-@ bishops , who according to the decree In Nomine Domini had to play the preeminent role in the election . Their opponents answered with another version of the decree (false , but very popular at the time) , which stated that the pope was elected by " cardinals " (meaning cardinal @-@ priests and deacons) , while cardinal @-@ bishops could only express their approval or disapproval . Both parties used , by analogy , the Benedictine rule , which stated that in the case of a double election for abbot , the valid election was the one made by " the sounder part " (sanior pars) of the electors ? but there was no consensus which part of the College was " sounder " in this case .

Decisive for the verdict about the legality of both pontificates were not the legal arguments , but the attitude of the Catholic world , which had almost universally recognized Innocent II . His main supporters were Abbot Bernard of Clairvaux , Archbishop of Magdeburg Norbert of Xanten and King Lothair III of Germany . The few secular lords who had initially supported Anacletus gradually

abandoned his cause as lost ; only King Roger II of Sicily , who had received the crown from Anacletus in exchange for support , stood at his side to the very end . Although Anacletus II was able to retain the control of the city of Rome and the Patrimony of St. Peter until his death in January 1138 , his successor quickly made his submission to Innocent II , who is now regarded as true Pope .