

= Papal conclave , 1769 =

A papal conclave which lasted from 15 February to 19 May 1769 was convoked after the death of Pope Clement XIII . It elected as his successor Cardinal Lorenzo Ganganelli , who took the name Clement XIV .

= = Death of Clement XIII = =

Clement XIII died suddenly on 2 February 1769 , a day before the date of the consistory that he had convoked to examine the demands for the general suppression of the Society of Jesus . The various courts under the House of Bourbon and the Kingdom of Portugal ( under the House of Braganza ) had exerted strong pressure on the Holy See to suppress this order through almost the whole of his pontificate . In 1759 Jesuits were expelled from Portugal , in 1762 from the Kingdom of France , in 1767 from Spain and in 1768 from the Kingdom of Naples , the Kingdom of Sicily and the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza . Clement XIII strongly defended the Society ( e.g. in the bull *Apostolicum pascendi* in 1765 ) , but without success . In January 1769 France and Naples seized the papal territories around Avignon , Benevento and Pontecorvo to force the pope to issue a decree for the suppression of the order . The sudden death of 75 @-@ year @-@ old Clement XIII left this difficult decision to his successor .

= = List of participants = =

Forty six out of fifty seven cardinals participated in the conclave :

Carlo Alberto Guidobono Cavalchini ( created cardinal on September 9 , 1743 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Bishop of Ostia e Velletri ; Dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals ; pro @-@ Datary of His Holiness ; prefect of the S.C. of Ceremonies ; prefect of the S.C. of Bishops and Regulars

Federico Marcello Lante ( September 9 , 1743 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Bishop of Porto e Santa Rufina ; Sub @-@ dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals ; prefect of the S.C. of the Good Government ; governor of Balneario

Gian Francesco Albani ( April 10 , 1747 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Bishop of Sabina ; Cardinal @-@ protector of Poland

Henry Benedict Stuart ( July 3 , 1747 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Bishop of Frascati ; commendatario of S. Lorenzo in Damaso ; Vice @-@ Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church ; archpriest of the patriarchal Vatican Basilica

Fabrizio Serbelloni ( November 26 , 1753 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Bishop of Albano

Giovanni Francesco Stoppani ( November 26 , 1753 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Bishop of Palestrina

Giuseppe Pozzobonelli ( September 9 , 1743 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Maria sopra Minerva ; archbishop of Milan

Carlo Vittorio Amedeo delle Lanze ( April 10 , 1747 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Prassede ; titular archbishop of Nicosia

Vincenzo Malvezzi ( November 26 , 1753 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of SS . Marcellino e Pietro ; archbishop of Bologna

Antonio Sersale ( April 22 , 1754 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Pudenziana ; archbishop of Naples

Francisco de Solís Folch de Cardona ( April 5 , 1756 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of [ no title assigned ] ; archbishop of Seville ; Cardinal @-@ protector of Spain

Paul d 'Albert de Luynes ( April 5 , 1756 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Tommaso in Parione ; archbishop of Sens

Carlo Rezzonico ( September 11 , 1758 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Clemente ; Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church

Antonio Maria Priuli ( October 2 , 1758 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Marco ; bishop of Padua

Fernando Maria de Rossi ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Cecilia ; prefect of the S.C. of the Tridentine Council ; Latin Patriarch of Constantinople

Girolamo Spinola ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Balbina ; legate in Ferrara

Giuseppe Maria Castelli ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Alessio ; prefect of the S.C. for the Propagation of Faith

Gaetano Fantuzzi ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Pietro in Vincoli ; prefect of the S.C. of the Ecclesiastical Immunities

Pietro Girolamo Guglielmi ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of SS . Trinita al Monte Pincio ; Camerlengo of the Sacred College of Cardinals

Pietro Paolo de Conti ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Stefano al Monte Celio

Lorenzo Ganganelli , O.F.M.Conv. ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of SS . XII Apostoli

Marcantonio Colonna ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Maria della Pace ; Vicar General of Rome ; prefect of the S.C. of the Residence of the Bishops ; archpriest of the patriarchal Liberian Basilica

Buenaventura de Córdoba Espínola de la Cerda ( November 23 , 1761 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest [ no title assigned ] ; patriarch of the West Indies ; vicar general of the Spanish army and fleet

Giovanni Molino ( November 23 , 1761 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest [ no title assigned ] ; bishop of Brescia

Simone Buonaccorsi ( July 18 , 1763 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Giovanni a Porta Latina

Giovanni Ottavio Bufalini ( July 21 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Maria degli Angeli ; archbishop of Ancona

Giovanni Carlo Boschi ( July 21 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of SS . Giovanni e Paolo ; Grand penitentiary ; prefect of the Congregation for the correction of the books of the Oriental Church

Ludovico Calini ( September 26 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Anastasia ; prefect of the S.C. of the Indulgences and Sacred Relics

Antonio Colonna Branciforte ( September 26 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Maria in Via

Lazzaro Opizio Pallavicino ( September 26 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of SS . Nereo ed Achilleo ; legate in Bologna

Vitaliano Borromeo ( September 26 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Maria in Aracoeli ; legate in Romagna

Pietro Pamphili ( September 26 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Maria in Trastevere

Urbano Paracciani Rutili ( September 26 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Callisto ; archbishop of Fermo

Filippo Maria Pirelli ( September 26 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Crisogono

Alessandro Albani ( July 16 , 1721 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Maria in Via Lata ; commendatario of S. Maria in Cosmedin ; Protodeacon of the Sacred College of Cardinals ; Librarian of the Holy Roman Church ; Cardinal @-@ protector of Austria and the Kingdom of Sardinia

Neri Maria Corsini ( August 14 , 1730 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Eustachio ; archpriest of the patriarchal Lateran Basilica ; secretary of the Supreme S.C. of the Roman and Universal Inquisition ; prefect of the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature of Justice ; Cardinal @-@ protector of Portugal

Domenico Orsini d 'Aragona ( September 9 , 1743 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Maria ad Martyres ; Cardinal @-@ protector of the Kingdom of Naples

Flavio Il Chigi ( November 26 , 1753 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Maria in Portico ; prefect of the S.C. of Rites

Luigi Maria Torregiani ( November 26 , 1753 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Agata in Suburra ; Cardinal Secretary of State

François @-@ Joachim de Pierre de Bernis ( October 2 , 1758 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon [ no deaconry assigned ] ; Cardinal @-@ protector of the Kingdom of France ; archbishop of Albi

Giovanni Costanzio Caracciolo ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Cesareo in Palatio ; prefect of the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature of Grace

Nicola Perelli ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Giorgio in Velabro

Andrea Corsini ( September 24 , 1759 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Angelo in Pescheria

Andrea Negroni ( July 18 , 1763 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of SS . Vito e Modesto ; secretary of the

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Saverio Canale ( September 26 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of S. Maria della Scala ; commendatory abbot of Subiaco

Benedetto Veterani ( September 26 , 1766 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Deacon of SS . Cosma e Damiano ; prefect of the S.C. of Index

Twenty nine electors were created by Clement XIII , while fifteen by Pope Benedict XIV . Alessandro Albani received the red hat from Innocent XIII , and Neri Maria Corsini from Clement XII .

= = = Absentees = = =

Giacomo Oddi ( September 9 , 1743 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Lorenzo in Lucina ; Protopriest of the Sacred College of Cardinals ; archbishop of Viterbo e Tuscanella

Carlo Francesco Durini ( November 26 , 1753 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of SS . IV Coronati ; archbishop of Pavia

Luis Fernández de Córdoba ( December 18 , 1754 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest [ no title assigned ] ; archbishop of Toledo

Etienne @-@ René Potier de Gesvres ( April 5 , 1756 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Agnese fuori le mura ; bishop of Beauvais

Franz Konrad Casimir von Rodt ( April 5 , 1756 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Maria del Popolo ; bishop of Constance

Francisco de Saldanha da Gama ( April 5 , 1756 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest [ no title assigned ] ; patriarch of Lisbon

Christoph Anton von Migazzi von Waal und Sonnenturn ( November 23 , 1761 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest [ no title assigned ] ; archbishop of Vienna ; administrator of the see of Vác

Antoine Clairiard de Choiseul de Beaupré ( November 23 , 1761 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest [ no title assigned ] ; archbishop of Besançon

Jean @-@ François @-@ Joseph de Rochechouart ( November 23 , 1761 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest of S. Eusebio ; bishop of Laon

Franz Christoph Freiherr von Hutten zu Stolzenfels ( November 23 , 1761 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest [ no title assigned ] ; bishop of Speyer

Louis @-@ César @-@ Constantine de Rohan @-@ Guéménée ( November 23 , 1761 ) ? Cardinal @-@ Priest [ no title assigned ] ; bishop of Strasbourg

= = Divisions in the College of Cardinals and the candidates to the papacy = =

The papal conclave in 1769 was almost completely dominated by the problem of the Society of Jesus . The Sacred College of Cardinals was divided into two blocs : pro @-@ Jesuits and anti @-@ Jesuits , but several cardinals were neutral . The pro @-@ Jesuit faction , called Zelanti , grouped Italian curial cardinals who opposed the secular influences on the Church . Their leaders were Gian Francesco and Alessandro Albani and cardinal @-@ nephew of the deceased pope Carlo Rezzonico . The anti @-@ Jesuit bloc ( called also " court faction " ) grouped crown @-@ cardinals of the Catholic Powers : France , Spain and Naples . Respectively ruled at the time by Louis XV of France , Charles III of Spain and Ferdinand III of Sicily / Ferdinand IV of Naples . In spite of the national divisions they worked together for the main goal ? suppression of the Society of Jesus . The Bourbon courts had decided to put the official leadership of this bloc in the hands of the French Cardinal de Bernis . He and his colleagues were instructed to block every pro @-@ Jesuit candidature , even with the official exclusion if necessary . Several cardinals , among them Lorenzo Ganganelli , did not belong to either faction .

The Spanish and Neapolitan governments had classified forty three Italian cardinals into five categories : " good " ( eleven cardinals ) , " indifferent " ( eight ) , " doubtful " ( three ) , " bad " ( fifteen ) and " very bad " ( six ) :

Cardinal Orsini , the official representative of the Neapolitan court , and all the foreigners , were not

classified because it was certain that none of them would be ever elected pope .

The French government was more fastidious than Spanish and Neapolitan . Only three cardinals were considered good candidates : Conti , Durini and Ganganelli

Out of these 43 cardinals only 27 or 28 were actually considered papabile , while the remaining 15 were excluded due to their age or health .

= = Conclave = =

The conclave began on February 15 , 1769 . Initially only 27 cardinals participated . Zelanti , taking advantage of the small number of the electors and the absence of the French and Spanish cardinals , tried to achieve a quick election of Cardinal Flavio Chigi . In one ballot he was only two votes short of being elected . The efforts of Zelanti met with strong protests from the ambassadors of France and Spain , but , fortunately for them , Cardinal Orsini , protector of the Kingdom of Naples and the only crown @-@ cardinal present in the early ballots , was able to join some neutral cardinals to block Chigi ' s candidature .

An unprecedented event was the visit of Joseph II , Holy Roman Emperor , who arrived incognito in Rome on March 6 and was allowed to enter the conclave . He stayed there two weeks , freely debating with the electors . Fortunately , he did not press them but only expressed the wish for the election of a pope who would be able to carry out his duties with the proper respect for the secular rulers .

Cardinal de Bernis entered the conclave at the end of March and took the leadership of the anti @-@ Jesuit faction from the hands of Cardinal Orsini , who could have blocked Zelanti ' s actions only with the great difficulties . Bernis immediately established a regular correspondence with French ambassador Marquis d 'Aubeterre , which was in violation of the fundamental law of the conclave . Ambassadors of France and Spain urged Bernis to insist that the election of the future pope be made to depend on his written engagement to suppress the Jesuits . Bernis refused , answering that demanding from the future pope a written or oral promise to destroy the Society of Jesus would be in violation of the canon law . In spite of this refusal , during the next few weeks Bernis consecutively rejected all candidates proposed by Zelanti as too devoted to the Jesuits . In this way twenty @-@ three out of twenty @-@ eight papabile were eliminated , among them strongly pro @-@ Jesuit Cardinal Fantuzzi , who at some point was very close to achieving election to the papal throne , as well as Cavalchini , Colonna , Stoppani , Pozzobonelli , Sersale , and several others .

The arrival of Spanish cardinals Solis and de la Cerda on April 27 strengthened the anti @-@ Jesuit party . They also violated the law of the conclave by establishing regular correspondence with Spanish ambassador Azpuru . The Spaniards had fewer scruples than Bernis and , supported by Cardinal Malvezzi , took the matter into their own hands . They paid attention to the only friar in the Sacred College , Cardinal Lorenzo Ganganelli , O.F.M.Conv. The attitude of Ganganelli towards the Jesuits was a great mystery ? he had been educated by the Jesuits and it was said that he received the red hat at the instance of Father Lorenzo Ricci , general of the Society of Jesus , but during the pontificate of Clement XIII he did not engage himself in the defence of the Order . Cardinal Solis began by sounding him out as to his willingness to give the promise required by the Bourbon princes as an indispensable condition for election . Ganganelli answered that " he recognized in the sovereign pontiff the right to extinguish , with good conscience , the Society of Jesus , provided he observed the canon law ; and that it was desirable that the pope should do everything in his power to satisfy the wishes of the Crowns " . It is not certain whether it was a written or only an oral promise , but this declaration fully satisfied the ambassadors .

In the same time Zelanti , also began to incline to give their support to Ganganelli , looking upon him as indifferent or even favourable to the Jesuits . It seems that the attitude of Zelanti was decided by the secret negotiations between their leaders Alessandro and Gian Francesco Albani and the Spanish cardinals . Cardinal de Bernis , the nominal leader of the court faction , probably did not play any role in the appointment of Ganganelli and only followed the instructions of Marquis d 'Aubeterre when all had been already known .

= = = Results of the ballots = = =

The results of the ballots between April 27 and May 18 were following ( only the leading candidates are included ) :

April 27 ? Fantuzzi ? 10 ; Colonna ? 9 ; Pozzobonelli ? 6 ; Stoppani ? 5 ; Ganganelli ? 5  
April 28 ? Fantuzzi ? 9 ; Colonna ? 9 ; Pozzobonelli ? 7 ; Stoppani ? 6 ; Ganganelli ? 4  
April 29 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Fantuzzi ? 8 ; Stoppani ? 5 ; Pozzobonelli ? 4 ; Ganganelli ? 4  
April 30 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Fantuzzi ? 8 ; Stoppani ? 5 ; Pozzobonelli ? 4 ; Ganganelli ? 4  
May 1 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Fantuzzi ? 9 ; Stoppani ? 4 ; Pozzobonelli ? 4 ; Ganganelli ? 4  
May 2 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Fantuzzi ? 9 ; Stoppani ? 4 ; Pozzobonelli ? 4 ; Ganganelli ? 4  
May 3 ? Colonna ? 9 ; Fantuzzi ? 9 ; Stoppani ? 5 ; Pozzobonelli ? 4 ; Ganganelli ? 4  
May 4 ? Colonna ? 10 ; Fantuzzi ? 9 ; Stoppani ? 4 ; Ganganelli ? 4 ; Pozzobonelli ? 2  
May 5 ? Fantuzzi ? 10 ; Colonna ? 9 ; Stoppani ? 4 ; Ganganelli ? 4 ; Pozzobonelli ? 3  
May 6 ? Fantuzzi ? 11 ; Stoppani ? 7 ; Colonna ? 6 ; Ganganelli ? 4 ; Pozzobonelli ? 4  
May 7 ? Colonna ? 8 ; Fantuzzi ? 7 ; Stoppani ? 6 ; Ganganelli ? 4 ; Pozzobonelli ? 4  
May 8 ? Colonna ? 9 ; Stoppani ? 6 ; Fantuzzi ? 5 ; Ganganelli ? 4 ; Pozzobonelli ? 3  
May 9 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Stoppani ? 6 ; Fantuzzi ? 5 ; Pozzobonelli ? 4 ; Ganganelli ? 3  
May 10 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Stoppani ? 7 ; Pozzobonelli ? 5 ; Fantuzzi ? 4 ; Ganganelli ? 4  
May 11 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Pozzobonelli ? 6 ; Stoppani ? 5 ; Ganganelli ? 5 ; Fantuzzi ? 3  
May 12 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Pozzobonelli ? 6 ; Stoppani ? 6 ; Ganganelli ? 6 ; Fantuzzi ? 5  
May 13 ? Colonna ? 13 ; Stoppani ? 7 ; Pozzobonelli ? 6 ; Ganganelli ? 5 ; Fantuzzi ? 5  
May 14 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Ganganelli ? 10 ; Pozzobonelli ? 9 ; Stoppani ? 8 ; Fantuzzi ? 4  
May 15 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Stoppani ? 11 ; Ganganelli ? 10 ; Pozzobonelli ? 9 ; Fantuzzi ? 5  
May 16 ? Colonna ? 11 ; Ganganelli ? 10 ; Pozzobonelli ? 8 ; Stoppani ? 8 ; Fantuzzi ? 4  
May 17 ? Colonna ? 12 ; Pozzobonelli ? 12 ; Ganganelli ? 10 ; Stoppani ? 5 ; Fantuzzi ? 1  
May 18 ? Ganganelli ? 19 ; Colonna ? 13 ; Pozzobonelli ? 11 ; Stoppani ? 6 ; Fantuzzi ? 1

= = Election of Clement XIV = =

In the final ballot on May 19 , 1769 Cardinal Lorenzo Ganganelli was elected to the papacy receiving all votes except of his own , which he gave to Carlo Rezzonico , nephew of Clement XIII and one of the leaders of Zelanti . He took the name of Clement XIV , in honour of Clement XIII , who had elevated him to the cardinalate .

On May 28 the new pope was consecrated to the episcopate by Cardinal Federico Marcello Lante , bishop of Porto e Santa Rufina and sub @-@ dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals , assisted by Cardinals Gian Francesco Albani , bishop of Sabina and Henry Benedict Stuart , bishop of Frascati . On June 4 he was solemnly crowned by Cardinal Alessandro Albani , protodeacon of S. Maria in Via Lata