

= Conrad I of Salzburg =

Conrad I [of Abenberg] (German : Konrad von Abenberg , c . 1075 ? 9 April 1147) was Archbishop of Salzburg , Austria , in the first half of the 12th century .

Born into the Abenberg @-@ Frensdorf nobility , Conrad was raised for a clerical career at the court of Emperor Henry IV , where he was a member of the court chapel . He became a canon in Hildesheim . After escorting Emperor Henry V in July 1110 , Conrad sided with the Pope in the Investiture Controversy , which eventually led to his exile for several years . He returned to Salzburg in 1121 and played an important role in the major political events of the day , including the election of Lothair of Supplinburg as King of Germany in 1125 and the papal schism of 1130 in which he played a role in the recognition of Pope Innocent II by the king .

During the absence of Lothair of Supplinburg in Italy , Conrad was ordained as the archbishop of Salzburg on 4 June 1133 . As a prince @-@ bishop , he was influential in German politics and was an extremely energetic reformer who is often called " the second founder of the Church of Salzburg . " He presided over an assembly that supervised the affairs of the religious houses , maintained strong control over tithes , and was responsible for building Salzburg Cathedral and the cemetery in 1140 . Conrad also supervised the construction of numerous other monasteries and the castles of Hohensalzburg , Werfen , and Friesach .

= = Early life and work = =

Conrad of Abenberg came from the family of the Counts of Abenberg @-@ Frensdorf , and had many distinguished relatives in Germany . He was born around 1075 , son of Count Wolfram I von Abenberg . His mother was probably the daughter of Heinrich I , viscount of Regensburg . Conrad had two older brothers , Otto and Wolfram . He was raised for a clerical career at the court of the Emperor Henry IV , where he was a member of the court chapel . He became a canon in Hildesheim .

= = Archbishop of Salzburg = =

= = = Military and political endeavors = = =

Conrad seems to have been involved when Henry V revolted against his father in 1105 . This would explain his election as Archbishop of Salzburg at the Diet of Mainz on 7 January 1106 . At that time the anti @-@ Archbishop Berthold von Moosburg was installed in Salzburg . Conrad came to Salzburg accompanied by his brothers , the counts Otto and Wolfram , with an escort of 1 @,@ 000 soldiers . Some of these soldiers may well have been servitors , servile rather than free vassals . With this display of force , he was able to force Berthold to abdicate . Pope Paschal II consecrated him as bishop on 21 October 1106 and gave him the pallium .

In July 1110 , Conrad accompanied Emperor Henry V to Italy . Conrad brought a strong military escort on this visit . However , Conrad sided with the Pope in the Investiture Controversy . Due to further conflicts with imperial officials , Conrad had to flee in 1112 and was not able to return to Salzburg until 1121 . While in exile , he lived in Tuscany , Admont in Styria , and Saxony .

Conrad played an important role in the major political events of the day , including the election of Lothair of Supplinburg as King of Germany in 1125 , whom he supported during the fight against the Hohenstaufen usurpation . During the papal schism of 1130 he played a role in the recognition of Pope Innocent II by the king . After this , tensions rose between Conrad and Lothair due to diverging views on church politics . Lothair visited Italy in 1132 @-@ 33 , and was crowned emperor by Innocent II on 4 June 1133 . In his absence , Conrad was ordained an archbishop . This directly infringed on the emperor 's right , recently confirmed by the Pope , to invest a bishop with his regalia before he was ordained . It earned a stern rebuke from Lothair .

When Lothair died , Conrad initially resisted the election of the Hohenstaufen Conrad III and

supported Henry X , Duke of Bavaria instead . Conrad later came round to support the king .

= = = Reform and administration = = =

On his return from exile in 1121 or 1122 , Conrad found his diocese " very poor and greatly devastated . " Conrad worked with notables such as Hartmann von Brixen and Gerhoh von Reichersberg to reform the clergy in his archdiocese . In particular , he undertook a major reform of the cathedral clergy . Conrad presided over an assembly that supervised the affairs of the religious houses , including the cathedral , and used the canons to help administer his possessions . He maintained strong control over tithes , allocating them between the monasteries and parish priests to avoid disputes over their distribution . During his administration , clerics of servile origin steadily gained in status , now called ministerialis rather than servitor .

Conrad rebuilt and expanded Salzburg Cathedral and built the cathedral chapter house , and in 1140 he created the cathedral cemetery . He built hospitals for the poor of the city , and commenced construction of St. Peter 's monastery where his former residence stood , moving to a new archbishop 's residence nearer the cathedral . Conrad founded several monasteries and reformed others , a total of 17 in which the rule of the Augustinian Canons Regular prevailed . These included St. Zeno , Gurk , Reichersberg , Berchtesgaden , Baumburg , Gars am Inn , Au am Inn , Ranshofen , Höglwörth , Herrenchiemsee , Seckau and Suben . The archbishop supported the Benedictines .

During his exile , Duke Henry III of Eppenstein , brother of Ulrich I , patriarch of Aquileia (r . 1086 ? 1121) , had seized property belonging to the Salzburg diocese in Friuli and Carinthia . Conrad excommunicated him and sent a force of 1 @, @ 000 soldiers to Carinthia , forcing the duke to return the properties . Later , Conrad reached an agreement of " peace and friendship " (pax et amicitia) with the Patriarch Pellegrino I of Aquileia (r . 1130 ? 1161) whereby he agreed to pay tithes to Aquileia for those properties which the archdiocese held in the patriarchate . Conrad 's example was followed by pledges to pay their tithes from the others present when the agreement was reached .

Conrad completed construction of the castles of Hohensalzburg , Werfen , and Friesach , which Archbishop Gebhard had started to build in 1077 . In Styria , he reformed the military organization and administration of church properties , and built strong fortresses . For defense against Hungary , he built strongholds at Leibnitz (Seggau) and Pettau (Ptuj) , and Brestanica castle . He also expanded the Burg Deutschlandsberg castle at the center of the Salzburg possessions in western Styria . In 1131 , he made peace with King Béla II of Hungary , which was followed by a long period of stability in the border region .

Conrad died on 9 April 1147 in Lungau , Salzburg . An anonymous biography , known as the Vita Chuonradi archiepiscopi Salisburgensis , was composed in the 1170s . It portrays Conrad as a man of peace . His role in the royal elections of 1125 and 1138 place him among the leading German Prince @-@ bishops in the High Middle Ages . He earned the title of " second founder of the Salzburg church . "