

Daily Parish Communication

May 30, 2023

Good Morning!

1. Today's Readings: [Tuesday of the Eighth Week in Ordinary Time | USCCB](#)

2. The RE Corner with Jan Heithaus: We continue with our next 2 popes, Callistus II and Honorius II. Callistus was finally able to bring a resolution to the controversy of investiture (whether the imperial or the papal power was to be supreme in the Church). Honorius's papacy began in controversy and his death opened the door to schism.

3. Quotes of the Day: More insights regarding the Holy Spirit

~"But it is God who establishes us with you in Christ and has anointed us, by putting his seal on us and giving us his Spirit in our hearts as a first installment." *St. Paul*

~"Keep to the ancient way and custom of the Church, established and confirmed by so many Saints under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. And live a new life. Pray, and get others to pray, that God not abandon His Church, but reform it as He pleases, and as He sees best for us, and more to His honor and glory." *St. Angela Merici*

~"He pours light into our minds, arouses our desire and gives us strength... As the soul is the life of the body, so the Holy Spirit is the life of our souls." *St. Peter Damian*

St. Joseph, Pray for Us!

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Popes of the early 1100s, part 2

163. Callistus II (1119-24)

Pope Callixtus II was born Guy, or Guido, of Burgundy around 1065. Related to many royal families of western Europe, his father was the eminent Count William I of Burgundy.

At a young age, in 1088, Guido became the archbishop of Vienne. The complicated lay investiture problem was already in the political forefront. Guido was very pro-papal in his views. As an archbishop, he attended the Lateran Synod the same year. Pope Pascal, who had come under the violent influence of the emperor, Henry V, presented the "Privilegium" at the synod. This gave Henry privileges to nominate and invest bishops and abbots on his own.

Guido, at this point the papal legate to France, went to France and led a violent opposition to Pascal's publication. The French and Burgundian prelates had a meeting at Vienne. They denounced lay investiture as heretical. They pronounced sentences of excommunication on Henry V on the grounds that he had extorted the "Privilegium" from Pope Pascal through violent means. Pascal was called a simpleton. Then the prelates sent their decrees to Pascal with a request for a confirmation. It was received on 20 October that year. Pascal was not pleased with Guido's zeal but made him a cardinal soon after.

Pascal died in January 1118. His successor died 29 January the following year. Guy was elected pope at Cluny Abbey 9 February 1119, being voted in by only a handful of cardinals. It looked like Guido and Henry were willing to negotiate with each other. Henry withdrew his support for the anti-pope who was in Rome. The papal ambassadors agreed to have a private meeting between the two at Mousson, near Rheims, when the pope planned on having a council in October.

The Council at Rheims was attended by royalty and clergy. Henry showed up at Mousson with 30,000 troops. Fearful of what that could mean, Guido remained in town, ineffectively negotiating between Henry I of England and Robert II of Normandy, fighting brothers. The Council dealt with disciplinary regulations like simony and clerical concubines. Henry was not willing to compromise. So, he was excommunicated from the whole Church, along with his anti-pope Gregory VIII, on 30 October 1119.

Guido returned to Rome in the late fall. Henry's anti-pope was still sitting at the Lateran, supported by Henry's imperial forces and Italian allies, like the Frangipani family. However, Callixtus had the popular support. Pro-Callixtus rioting broke out and Gregory had to flee to the fortress of Sutri. Eventually, the Norman papal supporters from Sicily captured him.

Pope Callixtus II accomplished some very important work in his five years on the throne. Once he was in control of Rome, he wrote the papal bull, "Sicut Judaeis" (1120). This became the official position of the papacy towards Jews. It forbade Christians from forcing Jews to convert, be harmed, have property taken, disturb festivals or interfere with cemeteries. This has been reaffirmed by many popes.

The Concordat of Worms (1122) finally ended the lay investiture controversy. Henry finally abandoned the claim to investiture with ring and crozier but was granted freedom of election to episcopal sees. The pope, in turn, accepted that a bishop could receive investiture with the scepter and would allow elections in the presence of the emperor or his representatives.

The first Lateran Council, on 18 March 1123, confirmed the Concordat and several disciplinary decrees. Indulgences granted to crusaders were renewed. The jurisdictions of bishops were more clearly defined.

Pope Callixtus' last years reestablished papal control over the Compagna (central Italy). It established primacy of the See of Vienne over the See of Arles. The church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin was rebuilt.

For the first time in years, a pope died in peace. Pope Callixtus died 13 December 1124.

Source: catholic365.com

164. Honorius II (1124-30)

Pope Honorius II was born as Lamberto Scannabecchi on 9 February 1060. His family was from a small commune in north central Italy, 19 miles from Bologna. His environment was a humble farming community.

At a young age, Lamberto became the archdeacon of Bologna, an administrative role, a step below the bishop. He soon came to the attention of Pope Urban II (d

1099), who appointed him cardinal priest of an unknown church, possibly S Prassede. Pope Pascal II (d 1118) made him a Canon of the Lateran, a group of priests and laymen who live the preferred monastic-like lifestyle. Lamberto then became cardinal bishop of Ostia in 1117. He accompanied Pope Gelasius II into exile and was with the Pope when he died in 1119.

Lamberto and Cardinal Cono of Palestrina conducted the election of the new Pope according to canon law. Guy de Bourgogne was crowned Pope Callixtus II. As a papal legate, he worked closely with the Pope, assisting in negotiations with Henry V, trying to eliminate lay investiture. Eventually, Lamberto mandated an assembly at Mainz on 8 September 1022. He concluded with the Concordat of Worms and the Pactum Calixtinum, an agreement to not give the kings and emperors carte blanche to pick the bishops.

The pontificates of Urban II and Pascal II saw growth of Italian clerics among the cardinals, strengthening the Roman influence. Callixtus promoted mainly French or Burgundian cardinals. He died 13 December 1124. The Italians saw the northerners as innovators and wanted to resist them. The northerners wanted another northern cardinal. Roman families took sides. The Frangipanis supported the northerners, the Pierleoni supported Saxo de Anagni.

At the election on 16 December, the cardinals unanimously voted for Theobaldo Boccapecci, backed by the Pierleoni. At the beginning of the consecration service, an armed party of Frangipani supporters invaded the chapel, attacked and hurt the new pope, who had just taken the name Celestine II. They acclaimed Lamberto to be Pope. Celestine, not yet consecrated, offered to resign, but the Pierleoni were against it. Lamberto was consecrated during the melee, taking the name Honorius II.

Rome was split. Cardinal Aymeric and the Frangipani tried to bribe the city prefect and the Pierleoni. Anyone supporting Celestine left him. Honorius was left. He felt the election was invalid. So, he resigned and was immediately re-elected and consecrated on 21 December.

Unfortunately, Honorius II was a creature of Cardinal Aymeric and the Frangipani family. Petty wars wasted his time and energy.

Between 1125-1128, his papal forces battled the Norman robber barons of southern Italy, eventually moving the arrested antipope Gregory VIII from Monte Cassino to Fumone.

In the same years, Honorius argued with the abbot of Monte Cassino, who he accused of being self-serving. Abbot Odensio, who saw the Pope as a mere peasant, was deposed. Honorius claimed that the new abbot was not canonically elected and he demanded the provost, Seniorectus, be abbot.

The on-again, off-again relationship between popes and the southern Italian Normans rose its head again. Roger II of Sicily wanted Apulia and Calabria. Honorius used Cardinal Aymeric and Cencio II Frangipani as negotiators. The interesting point is that Cencio was the man who beat and imprisoned Pope Pascal II. The negotiation finally gave Roger II the duchy of Apulia on 22 August 1128. However, there was still fighting at Benevento at Honorius' death.

At Cluny, Abbot Pons took possession of the abbey after returning from the Levant. He melted down the treasures of the abbey, paid his followers and terrorized the monks and surrounding villages. Honorius ordered Pons to Rome, deposed him and imprisoned him at Frangipani's castle.

King Louis of France attempted to control the reformers, Stephen, bishop of Paris, and Henri Sanglier, archbishop of Sens. Louis wanted his own version of lay investiture. Honorius tried to intervene with little success, at first.

In England, he had to deal with questions of jurisdiction between Scotland, York and Canterbury.

Honorius tried to send instructions to try to stabilize the kingdom of Jerusalem, but to little avail.

Early in 1130, Honorius got sick. Cardinal Aymeric and Frangipani moved him to a monastery while they planned what to do. Members of the Pierleoni broke in to force the election of their choice. He was still alive. When he did die, he was buried quickly. Mainstream cardinals elected Gregorio Papereschi as Pope Innocent II. The Pierleoni elected Pietro Pierleoni who took the name Anacletus II.

A new schism began.

Source: catholic365.com