Title: Conversations
Subtitle: 666 AD Pope made more of a mess of things
Second Subtitle: Re: 666 AD Pope made more of a mess of things

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Reign After the death of Pope Eugene I on 2 or 3 June, 657, Vitalian was elected his s
was consecrated and enthroned on 30 July.[1] Unlike Eugene, Vitalian
tried to restore the connection with Constantinople by making friendly ad
Emperor Constans (641-668) and to prepare the way for the settlement of the Monothelite
controversy. He sent letters (synodica) announcing his elevation to the e
Peter of Constantinople, who was inclined to Monothelitism. The emperor
the Roman Church and sent to Rome a codex of the Gospels in a cover of gold
with precious stones as a gift.[2] The new Patriarch Peter also replied, although h
was somewhat noncommittal as to Monothelitism, a belief he defended. In
impression of being in accord with the pope, whose letter to Peter had ex
Thus ecclesiastical intercourse between Rome and Constantinople was re
reserve over the dogmatic question of Monothelitism remained. Vitalian's
diptychs of the Byzantine Church only name of a pope so entered between the r
Honorius (d. 638) and the Sixth Ecumenical Council (680/81).[3] The inclusion of Vitalian's name
on the dyptichs was seen as some as being too conciliatory towards here
unfounded.[4] Vitalian showed reciprocity toward Constans, when the latter ca
spending twelve days there during a campaign against the Lombards.[5] Just the pope and
members of the Roman clergy, met the emperor at the sixth milestane an
Peter's, where the emperor offered gifts. The following Sunday, Constans
offered a pallium wrought with gold, and was presented by the pope. The Mass
emperor dined with the pope on the following Saturday, attended Mass ag
Peter's, and after Mass took leave of the pope. On his departure Constan
bronze artworks, including the bronze tiles from the roof of the Pantheon, which had been dedicated
to Christian worship.[5] Constans then sailed to Sicily, where he suppressed the population, and was assa
at Syracuse in 668. Vitalian supported Constantine IV against his usurper and thus
helped him attain the throne. As Constantine had no desire to maintain t
(typus) of his father, Pope Vitalian made use of this inclination to take a
Monothelitism and to win the emperor over to orthodoxy. In this latter at
succeed. The Monothelite patriarch Theodore of Constantinople removed
diptychs. It was not until the Sixth Ecumenical Council (681) that Monoth
Vitalian's name was replaced on the diptychs.[6] In the Byzantine Church.
England Pope Vitalian was successful in improving relations with Anglo-Saxon England, w
and British clergies were divided regarding various ecclesiastical custom
Streaneshalch, King Oswy of Northumbria had adopted Roman practices regarding the kee
Easter, and the shape of the tonsure. Together with King Egbert of Kent he sent Wighard
to Rome, to be consecrated there after the death of Archbishop Deusdedi
Wighard died at Rome of the plague.[7] Vitalian wrote to King Oswy promising to send a
bishop to England as soon as possible. Hadrian, abbot of a Neopolitan al
considered himself unworthy to be bishop. At his recommendation a highl
Theodore of Tarsus, who ultimately took Orders and was chosen as Archbishop of

Canterbury and consecrated on 26 March, 668. Accompanied by Abbot Hadria
England, where he was recognized as the head of the Church of England.[8] [edit] The Church
archiepiscopal See of Ravenna reported directly to Rome. Archbishop Maurus of Rav
sought end this dependence, and thus made himself Pope Vitalian called up
him to justify his theological views, he refused to obey and declared him
The pope excommunicated him, but Maurus did not submit, and even went so far a
excommunicate the Emperor.[9] Emperor Constans II sided with the archbishop and issu
removing the Archbishop of Ravenna from the patriarchal jurisdiction of
former should receive from the emperor. The successor of Maurus, Repara
fact consecrated, in 671. It was not until the reign of Pope Leo II (682-8
the See of Ravenna was suppressed: Emperor Constantine IV repealed th
confirmed the ancient rights of the Roman See.[10] [edit] The See of Ravenna.
Eastern Church
Vitalian enforced his authority as supreme judge in the Eastern
of Lappa, had been deposed by a synod under the presidency of the Metr
appealed to the pope, and was imprisoned by Paulus for so doing. He esc
to Rome, where Vitalian held a synod in December, 667, to investigate th
John guiltless. He then wrote to Paulus demanding the restoration of Joh
return of the monasteries which had been unjustly taken from him. At the
directed the metropolitan to remove two deacons who had married after c[11] [edit]
Other
The introduction of church organs is traditionally believed to date from the tim
Vitalian's pontificate.
Vitalian was considered a firm ruler of the Church, one who p
He died January 27, 672. Venerated as a saint, his feast is kept on that[12]