

# THE PROPHECY

OF

## ST. MALACHY

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### The Prophecy of St Malachy

The following information was compiled from *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, 1913 edition):

The most famous and best known prophecies about the popes are those attributed to St. Malachy. In 1139 he went to Rome to give an account of the affairs of his diocese to the pope, Innocent II, who promised him two palliums [Picture Below - A circular band about two inches wide, worn about the neck, and having two hanging pendants] for the metropolitan Sees of Armagh and Cashel. While at Rome, he received



(according to the Abbé Cucherat) the strange vision of the future wherein was unfolded before his mind the long list of illustrious pontiffs who were to rule the Church until the end of time. The same author tells us that St. Malachy gave his manuscript to Innocent II to console him in the midst of his tribulations, and that the document remained unknown in the Roman Archives until its discovery in 1590

(Cucherat, "Proph. de la succession des papes", ch. xv). They were first published by Arnold de Wyon, and ever since there has been much discussion as to whether they are genuine predictions of St. Malachy or forgeries. The silence of 400 years on the part of so many learned authors who had written about the popes, and the silence of St. Bernard especially, who wrote the "Life of St. Malachy",

is a strong argument against their authenticity, but it is not conclusive if we adopt Cucherat's theory that they were hidden in the Archives during those 400 years.

These short prophetic announcements (mottos), in number 112, indicate some noticeable trait of all future popes from Celestine II, who was elected in the year 1130, until the end of the world. They are enunciated under mystical titles. Those who have undertaken to interpret and explain these symbolical prophecies have succeeded in discovering some trait, allusion, point, or similitude in their application to the individual popes, either as to their country, their name, their coat of arms or insignia, their birth-place, their talent or learning, the title of their cardinalate, the dignities which they held etc. For example, the prophecy concerning Urban VIII is *Lilium et Rosa*

(the lily and the rose); he was a native of Florence and on the arms of Florence figured a *fleur-de-lis*; he had three bees emblazoned on his escutcheon, and the bees gather honey from the lilies and roses. Again, the name accords often with some remarkable and rare circumstance in the pope's career; thus *Peregrinus apostolicus* (pilgrim pope), which designates Pius VI, appears to be verified by his journey when pope into Germany, by his long career as pope, and by his expatriation from Rome at the end of his pontificate. Those who have lived and followed the course of events in an intelligent manner during the pontificates of Pius IX, Leo XIII, and Pius X cannot fail to be impressed with the titles given to each by the prophecies of St. Malachy and their wonderful appropriateness: *Crux de Cruce*

(Cross from a Cross) Pius IX; *Lumen in cælo*

(Light in the Sky) Leo XIII; *Ignis ardens*

(Burning Fire) Pius X. There is something more than coincidence in the designations given to these three popes so many hundred years before their time. We need not have recourse either to the family names, armorial bearings or cardinalatial titles, to see the fitness of their designations as given in the prophecies. The afflictions and crosses of Pius IX were more than fell to the lot of his predecessors; and the more aggravating of these crosses were brought on by the House of Savoy whose emblem was a cross. Leo XIII was a veritable luminary of the papacy. The present pope is truly a burning fire of zeal for the restoration of all things to Christ.

### The Last Prophecy

The last of these prophecies concerns the end of the world and is as follows:

*In persecutione extrema S.R.E. sedebit Petrus Romanus, qui pascet oves in multis tribulationibus: quibus transactis civitas septicollis diruetur, & Judex tremêdus judicabit populum suum. Finis.*

(In extreme persecution, the seat of the Holy Roman Church will be occupied by Peter the Roman, who will feed the sheep through many tribulations, at the term of which the city of seven hills will be destroyed, and the formidable Judge will judge his people. The End.)

It has been noticed concerning *Petrus Romanus*, who according to St. Malachy's list is to be the last pope, that the prophecy does not say that no popes will intervene between him and his predecessor designated *Gloria olivæ*. It merely says that he is to be the last, so that we may suppose as many popes as we please before "Peter the Roman". Cornelius a Lapide refers to this prophecy in his commentary "On the Gospel of St. John" (C. xvi) and "On the Apocalypse" (cc. xvii-xx), and he endeavours to calculate according to it the remaining years of time.

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### Note

Note: The Pope numbers, from various sources, do not always accord with the official counting of the Vatican (as below) - Pope Benedict XVI is the 265th Pope according to the official counting of the Vatican.

There has been no Vatican explanation why there is a discrepancy.

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### The Popes and Mottos from No 167, Pope Celestine II (1143-1144)

| Pope No. | Name (Reign)              | Motto No. | Motto (St. Malachy) (and explanation)   |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| 167      | Celestine II (1143-1144)  | 1         | <i>Ex castro Tyberis</i><br>(from a castle on the Tiber)<br>Hist.: Celestin II was born in Citta di Castello, Tuscany, on the shores of the Tiber                 |
| 168      | Lucius II (1144-1145)     | 2         | <i>Inimicus expulsus</i><br>(the enemy driven out)<br>Hist.:<br>his family name was Caccianemici, which combines "cacciare" (to drive out) and "nemici" (enemies) |
| 169      | Eugene III (1145-1153)    | 3         | <i>Ex magnitudine montis</i><br>(of the greatness of the mount)<br>Hist.: Born in the castle of Grammont (latin: mons magnus), his family name was Montemagno     |
| 170      | Anastasius IV (1153-1154) | 4         | <i>Abbas Suburranus</i><br>(the suburban Abbot)   |
| 171      | Adrian IV (1154-1159)     | 5         | <i>De rure albo</i><br>(field of Albe)<br>Hist.: Born in the town of Saint-Alban  |
| Antipope | Victor IV (1159-1164)     | 6         | <i>Ex tetra carcere</i>   |
| Antipope | Paschal III (1164-1168)   | 7         | <i>Via trans-Tyberina</i>   |
| Antipope | Calistus III (1168-1178)  | 8         | <i>De Pannonia Tusciæ</i>   |
| 172      | Alexander III (1159-1181) | 9         | <i>Ex ansere custode</i>  |
| 173      | Lucius III (1181-1185)    | 10        | <i>Lux in ostio</i>   |
| 174      | Urban III (1185-1187)     | 11        | <i>Sus in cribo</i>   |
| 175      | Gregory VIII (1187)       | 12        | <i>Ensis Laurentii</i>  |
| 176      | Clement III (1187-1191)   | 13        | <i>De schola exiet</i>  |
| 177      | Celestine III (1191-1198) | 14        | <i>De rure bovensi</i>  |
| 178      | Innocent III (1198-1216)  | 15        | <i>Comes signatus</i><br>(signed Count)<br>Hist.: descendant of the noble Signy, later called Segni family  |

| Pope No. | Name (Reign)              | Motto No. | Motto (St. Malachy) (and explanation)   |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| 179      | Honorius III (1216-1227)  | 16        | <i>Canonicus de latere</i>  |
| 180      | Gregory IX (1227-1241)    | 17        | <i>Avis Ostiensis</i><br>(Bird of Ostia)<br>Hist.: before his election he was Cardinal of Ostia                                 |
| 181      | Celestine IV (1241)       | 18        | <i>Leo Sabinus</i>  |
| 182      | Innocent IV (1243-1254)   | 19        | <i>Comes Laurentius</i>   |
| 183      | Alexander IV (1254-1261)  | 20        | <i>Signum Ostiense</i>  |
| 184      | Urban IV (1261-1264)      | 21        | <i>Hierusalem Campaniæ</i><br>(Jerusalem of Champagne)<br>Hist.: native of Troyes, Champagne, later patriarch of Jerusalem      |
| 185      | Clement IV (1265-1268)    | 22        | <i>Draca depressus</i>  |
| 186      | Gregory X (1271-1276)     | 23        | <i>Anguinus vir</i>   |
| 187      | Innocent V (1276)         | 24        | <i>Concionatur Gallus</i>   |
| 188      | Adrian V (1276)           | 25        | <i>Bonus Comes</i>  |
| 189      | John XXI (1276-1277)      | 26        | <i>Piscator Tuscus</i>  |
| 190      | Nicholas III (1277-1280)  | 27        | <i>Rosa composita</i>   |
| 191      | Martin IV (1281-1285)     | 28        | <i>Ex teloneo liliacei Martini</i>  |
| 192      | Honorius IV (1285-1287)   | 29        | <i>Ex rosa leonina</i>  |
| 193      | Nicholas IV (1288-1292)   | 30        | <i>Picus inter escas</i>  |
| 194      | Nicholas IV (1288-1292)   | 31        | <i>Ex eremo celsus</i><br>(elevated from a hermit)<br>Hist.: prior to his election he was a hermit in the monastery of Pouilles |
| 195      | Boniface VIII (1294-1303) | 32        | <i>Ex undarum benedictione</i>  |
| 196      | Benedict XI (1303-1304)   | 33        | <i>Concionator patereus</i>   |
| 197      | Clement V (1305-1314)     | 34        | <i>De fessis Aquitanicis</i><br>(ribbon of Aquitaine)<br>Hist.: was archbishop of Bordeaux in Aquitaine                         |

| Pope No. | Name (Reign)                 | Motto No. | Motto (St. Malachy) (and explanation)   |
|----------|------------------------------|-----------|---|
| 198      | John XXII<br>(1316-1334)     | 35        | <i>De sutore osseo</i><br>(of the cobbler of Osseo)<br>Hist.: Family name Ossa, son of a shoe-maker                           |
| Antipope | Nicholas V<br>(1328-1330)    | 36        | <i>Corvus schismaticus</i><br>(the schismatic crow)<br>Note the reference to the schism, the only antipope at this period     |
| 199      | Benedict XII<br>(1334-1342)  | 37        | <i>Frigidus Abbas</i><br>(cold friar)<br>Hist.: he was a priest in the monastery of Frontfroid (coldfront)                    |
| 200      | Clement VI<br>(1342-1352)    | 38        | <i>De rosa Attrebatensi</i>   |
| 201      | Innocent VI<br>(1352-1362)   | 39        | <i>De montibus Pammachii</i>  |
| 202      | Urban V<br>(1362-1370)       | 40        | <i>Gallus Vice-comes</i>  |
| 203      | Gregory XI<br>(1370-1378)    | 41        | <i>Novus de Virgine forti</i><br>(novel of the virgin fort)<br>Hist.: count of Beaufort, later Cardinal of Ste-Marie La Neuve |
| Antipope | Clement VII<br>(1378-1394)   | 42        | <i>De cruce Apostolica</i>  |
| Antipope | Benedict XIII<br>(1394-1423) | 43        | <i>Luna Cosmedina</i>   |
| Antipope | Clement VIII<br>(1423-1429)  | 44        | <i>Schisma Barcinonicum</i>   |
| 204      | Urban VI<br>(1378-1389)      | 45        | <i>De Inferno pregnani</i><br>(From the hell of Pregnani)<br>Hist.: He was a town called Inferno in the region of Pregnani.   |
| 205      | Boniface IX<br>(1389-1404)   | 46        | <i>Cubus de mixtione</i>  |
| 206      | Innocent VII<br>(1404-1406)  | 47        | <i>De meliore sydere</i>  |
| 207      | Gregory XII<br>(1406-1415)   | 48        | <i>Nauta de ponte nigro</i>   |
| Antipope | Alexander V<br>(1409-1410)   | 49        | <i>Flagellum Solis</i>  |
| Antipope | John XXIII<br>(1410-1415)    | 50        | <i>Cervus Sirenæ</i>  |
| 208      | Martin V<br>(1417-1431)      | 51        | <i>Corona veli aurei</i>  |
| 209      | Eugene IV<br>(1431-1447)     | 52        | <i>Lupa cælestina</i>   |
| Antipope | Felix V<br>(1439-1449)       | 53        | <i>Amator crucis</i>  |

| Pope No. | Name (Reign)              | Motto No. | Motto (St. Malachy) (and explanation)   |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| 210      | Nicholas V (1447-1455)    | 54        | <i>De modicitate lunæ</i>   |
| 211      | Callistus III (1455-1458) | 55        | <i>Bos pascens</i><br>(grazing ox)<br>Hist.: Alphonse Borgia's arms sported a golden grazing ox |
| 212      | Pius II (1458-1464)       | 56        | <i>De capra et Albergo</i>  |
| 213      | Paul II (1464-1471)       | 57        | <i>De cervo et Leone</i>  |
| 214      | Sixtus IV (1471-1484)     | 58        | <i>Piscator Minorita</i>  |
| 215      | Innocent VIII (1484-1492) | 59        | <i>Præcursor Siciliae</i>   |
| 216      | Alexander VI (1492-1503)  | 60        | <i>Bos Albanus in portu</i>   |
| 217      | Pius III (1503)           | 61        | <i>De parvo homine</i>  |
| 218      | Julius II (1503-1513)     | 62        | <i>Fructus jovis juvabit</i>  |
| 219      | Leo X (1513-1521)         | 63        | <i>De craticula Politiana</i>   |
| 220      | Adrian VI (1522-1523)     | 64        | <i>Leo Florentius</i>   |
| 221      | Clement VII (1523-1534)   | 65        | <i>Flos pilæi ægri</i>  |
| 222      | Paul III (1534-1549)      | 66        | <i>Hiacynthus medicorum</i>   |
| 223      | Julius III (1550-1555)    | 67        | <i>De corona Montana</i>  |
| 224      | Marcellus II (1555)       | 68        | <i>Frumentum floccidum</i>  |
| 225      | Paul IV (1555-1559)       | 69        | <i>De fide Petri</i>  |
| 226      | Pius IV (1559-1565)       | 70        | <i>Æsculapii pharmacum</i>  |
| 227      | St. Pius V (1566-1572)    | 71        | <i>Angelus nemorosus</i>  |
| 228      | Gregory XIII (1572-1585)  | 72        | <i>Medium corpus pilarum</i>  |
| 229      | Sixtus V (1585-1590)      | 73        | <i>Axis in medietate signi</i>  |
| 230      | Urban VII (1590)          | 74        | <i>De rore cæli</i>   |
| 231      | Gregory XIV (1590-1591)   | 75        | <i>De antiquitate Urbis</i>   |

| Pope No. | Name (Reign)               | Motto No. | Motto (St. Malachy) (and explanation)   |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------|---|
| 232      | Innocent IX (1591)         | 76        | <i>Pia civitas in bello</i>   |
| 233      | Clement VIII (1592-1605)   | 77        | <i>Crux Romulea</i>   |
| 234      | Leo XI (1605)              | 78        | <i>Undosus Vir</i>  |
| 235      | Paul V (1605-1621)         | 79        | <i>Gens perversa</i>  |
| 236      | Gregory XV (1621-1623)     | 80        | <i>In tribulatione pacis</i>  |
| 237      | Urban VIII (1623-1644)     | 81        | <i>Lilium et rosa</i>   |
| 238      | Innocent X (1644-1655)     | 82        | <i>Jucunditas crucis</i>  |
| 239      | Alexander VII (1655-1667)  | 83        | <i>Montium custos</i>   |
| 240      | Clement IX (1667-1669)     | 84        | <i>Sydus Olorum</i><br>(constellation of swans)<br>Hist.: upon his election, he was apparently the occupant of the Chamber of Swans in the Vatican. |
| 241      | Clement X (1670-1676)      | 85        | <i>De flumine magno</i>   |
| 242      | Innocent XI (1676-1689)    | 86        | <i>Bellua insatiabilis</i>  |
| 243      | Alexander VIII (1689-1691) | 87        | <i>Pœnitentia gloriosa</i>  |
| 244      | Innocent XII (1691-1700)   | 88        | <i>Rastrum in porta</i>   |
| 245      | Clement XI (1700-1721)     | 89        | <i>Flores circumdati</i>  |
| 246      | Innocent XIII (1721-1724)  | 90        | <i>De bona Religione</i>  |
| 247      | Benedict XIII (1724-1730)  | 91        | <i>Miles in bello</i>   |
| 248      | Clement XII (1730-1740)    | 92        | <i>Columna excelsa</i>  |
| 249      | Benedict XIV (1740-1758)   | 93        | <i>Animal rurale</i>  |
| 250      | Clement XIII (1758-1769)   | 94        | <i>Rosa Umbriæ</i>  |
| 251      | Clement XIV (1769-1774)    | 95        | <i>Ursus velox</i>  |

| Pope No. | Name (Reign)               | Motto No. | Motto (St. Malachy) (and explanation)  |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------|--|
| 252      | Pius VI<br>(1775-1799)     | 96        | <i>Peregrinus Apostolicus</i>  |
| 253      | Pius VII<br>(1800-1823)    | 97        | <i>Aquila rapax</i>  |
| 254      | Leo XII<br>(1823-1829)     | 98        | <i>Canis et coluber</i>  |
| 255      | Pius VIII<br>(1829-1830)   | 99        | <i>Vir religiosus</i>  |
| 256      | Gregory XVI<br>(1831-1846) | 100       | <i>De balneis hetruriæ</i><br>(bath of Etruria)<br>Hist.: prior to his election he was member of an order founded by Saint Romuald, at Balneo, in Etruria, present day Tuscany.  |
| 257      | Pius IX<br>(1846-1878)     | 101       | <i>Crux de cruce</i><br>(Cross of Crosses)<br>Hist.: Pius XI was the last Pope to reign over the Papal States (the middle third of what is today Italy). He ended up being a prisoner of the Vatican, never venturing outside Vatican City. A much heavier burden than his predecessors.   |
| 258      | Leo XIII<br>(1878-1903)    | 102       | <i>Lumen in cælo</i><br>(Light in the Heavens)<br>Hist.: Leo XIII wrote encyclicals on Catholic social teaching that were still being digested 100 years later. He added considerably to theology.   |
| 259      | St. Pius X<br>(1903-1914)  | 103       | <i>Ignis ardens</i><br>(ardent fire)<br>Hist.: The Pope had great personal piety and achieved a number of important reforms in the devotional and liturgical life of priests and laypeople.  |
| 260      | Benedict XV<br>(1914-1922) | 104       | <i>Religio depopulata</i><br>(Religion laid waste)<br>Hist.: This Pope reigned during the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia which store the establishment of Communism.   |
| 261      | Pius XI<br>(1922-1939)     | 105       | <i>Fides intrepida</i><br>(Intrepid faith)<br>Hist.: This Pope stood up to Fascist and Communist forces lining up against him in the lead up to World War II.  |
| 262      | Pius XII<br>(1939-1958)    | 106       | <i>Pastor angelicus</i><br>(Angelic Shepherd)<br>Hist.: This Pope was very mystical, and is believed to have received visions. People would kneel when they received telephone calls from him. His encyclicals add enormously to the understanding of Catholic beliefs (even if they are now overlooked because of focus on the Second Vatican Council, which occurred so soon after his reign). |
| 263      | John XXIII<br>(1958-1963)  | 107       | <i>Pastor et Nauta</i><br>(pastor and marine)<br>Hist.: prior to his election he was patriarch of Venice, a marine city, home of the gondolas  |



| Pope No. | Name (Reign)                 | Motto No. | Motto (St. Malachy) (and explanation)  |
|----------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 264      | Paul VI (1963-1978)          | 108       | <i>Flos florum</i><br>(flower of flowers)<br>Hist.: his arms displayed three lilies.   |
| 265      | John Paul I (1978)           | 109       | <i>De medietate Lunæ</i><br>(of the half of the moon)<br>Hist.: Albino Luciani, born in Canale d'Agordo, diocese of Belluno, (beautiful moon) Elected pope on August 26, his reign lasted about a month, from half a moon to the next half...  |
| 266      | John Paul II (1978-2005)     | 110       | <i>De labore Solis</i><br>(of the eclipse of the sun, or from the labour of the sun)<br>Hist.: Karol Wojtyla was born on May 18, 1920 during a solar eclipse. He also comes from behind the former Iron Curtain the East, where the Sun rises).<br>He might also be seen to be the fruit of the intercession of the Woman Clothed with the Sun labouring in Revelation 12 (because of his devotion to the Virgin Mary). His Funeral occurred on 8 April, 2005 when there was a solar eclipse visible in the Americas.  |
| 267      | Benedict XVI (2005-2013)     | 111       | <i>Gloria olivæ</i><br>The Benedictine order traditionally said this Pope would come from their order, since a branch of the Benedictine order is called the Olivetans. St Benedict is said to have prophesied that before the end of the world, a member of his order would be Pope and would triumphantly lead the Church in its fight against evil. While the Holy Father chose the name "Benedict", this does not seem enough to fulfil the prophecy. Nor is it clear how Benedict XVI (a Bavarian) is "Glory of the Olives". Since he is said to have remarked in the Conclave after saying he would take the name Benedict that it was partly to honour Benedict XV, a pope of peace and reconciliation, perhaps Benedict XVI will be a peacemaker in the Church or in the World, and thus carry the olive branch. |
| 268      | Francis (The Humble) (2013-) | 112       | This should, according to the prophecy, be Peter the Roman. Born in Argentina, Pope Francis is the first Latin American to lead the Roman Catholic Church, as well as the first Jesuit.  |
| 268      | [Peter the Roman] [2013- ?]  |           | <i>In persecutione extrema S.R.E. sedebit Petrus Romanus, qui pascet oves in multis tribulationibus: quibus transactis civitas septicollis diruetur, &amp; Judex tremêdus judicabit populum suum. Finis.</i><br>(In extreme persecution, the seat of the Holy Roman Church will be occupied by Peter the Roman, who will feed the sheep through many tribulations, at the term of which the city of seven hills will be destroyed, and the formidable Judge will judge his people. The End.)   |

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## Appendix - List of All Popes

The following list of Popes was compiled from various editions of The Catholic Encyclopedia:

Note:

The Pope Numbers do not correspond with the St Malachy numbers

1. St. Peter (32-67)
2. St. Linus (67-76)
3. St. Anacletus (Cletus) (76-88)
4. St. Clement I (88-97)
5. St. Evaristus (97-105)
6. St. Alexander I (105-115)
7. St. Sixtus I (115-125) Also called Xystus I
8. St. Telesphorus (125-136)
9. St. Hyginus (136-140)
10. St. Pius I (140-155)
11. St. Anicetus (155-166)
12. St. Soter (166-175)
13. St. Eleutherius (175-189)
14. St. Victor I (189-199)
15. St. Zephyrinus (199-217)
16. St. Callistus I (217-22) Callistus and the following three popes were opposed by St. Hippolytus, antipope (217-236)
17. St. Urban I (222-30)
18. St. Pontian (230-35)
19. St. Anterus (235-36)
20. St. Fabian (236-50)
21. St. Cornelius (251-53) Opposed by Novatian, antipope (251)
22. St. Lucius I (253-54)
23. St. Stephen I (254-257)
24. St. Sixtus II (257-258)
25. St. Dionysius (260-268)
26. St. Felix I (269-274)
27. St. Eutychian (275-283)
28. St. Caius (283-296) Also called Gaius
29. St. Marcellinus (296-304)
30. St. Marcellus I (308-309)
31. St. Eusebius (309 or 310)
32. St. Miltiades (311-14)
33. St. Sylvester I (314-35)
34. St. Marcus (336)
35. St. Julius I (337-52)
36. Liberius (352-66) Opposed by Felix II, antipope (355-365)
37. St. Damasus I (366-83) Opposed by Ursicinus, antipope (366-367)
38. St. Siricius (384-99)
39. St. Anastasius I (399-401)
40. St. Innocent I (401-17)
41. St. Zosimus (417-18)
42. St. Boniface I (418-22) Opposed by Eulalius, antipope (418-419)
43. St. Celestine I (422-32)
44. St. Sixtus III (432-40)
45. St. Leo I (the Great) (440-61)
46. St. Hilarius (461-68)
47. St. Simplicius (468-83)
48. St. Felix III (II) (483-92)
49. St. Gelasius I (492-96)
50. Anastasius II (496-98)

51. St. Symmachus (498-514) Opposed by Laurentius, antipope (498-501)
52. St. Hormisdas (514-23)
53. St. John I (523-26)
54. St. Felix IV (III) (526-30)
55. Boniface II (530-32) Opposed by Dioscorus, antipope (530)
56. John II (533-35)
57. St. Agapetus I (535-36) Also called Agapitus I
58. St. Silverius (536-37)
59. Vigilius (537-55)
60. Pelagius I (556-61)
61. John III (561-74)
62. Benedict I (575-79)
63. Pelagius II (579-90)
64. St. Gregory I (the Great) (590-604)
65. Sabinian (604-606)
66. Boniface III (607)
67. St. Boniface IV (608-15)
68. St. Deusdedit (Adeodatus I) (615-18)
69. Boniface V (619-25)
70. Honorius I (625-38)
71. Severinus (640)
72. John IV (640-42)
73. Theodore I (642-49)
74. St. Martin I (649-55)
75. St. Eugene I (655-57)
76. St. Vitalian (657-72)
77. Adeodatus (II) (672-76)
78. Donus (676-78)
79. St. Agatho (678-81)
80. St. Leo II (682-83)
81. St. Benedict II (684-85)
82. John V (685-86)
83. Conon (686-87)
84. St. Sergius I (687-701) Opposed by Theodore and Paschal, antipopes (687)
85. John VI (701-05)
86. John VII (705-07)
87. Sisinnius (708)
88. Constantine (708-15)
89. St. Gregory II (715-31)
90. St. Gregory III (731-41)
91. St. Zachary (741-52)
92. Stephen II (752) Because he died before being consecrated, many authoritative lists omit him
93. Stephen III (752-57)
94. St. Paul I (757-67)
95. Stephen IV (767-72) Opposed by Constantine II (767) and Philip (768), antipopes (767)
96. Adrian I (772-95)
97. St. Leo III (795-816)
98. Stephen V (816-17)
99. St. Paschal I (817-24)
100. Eugene II (824-27)
101. Valentine (827)
102. Gregory IV (827-44)
103. Sergius II (844-47) Opposed by John, antipope (855)
104. St. Leo IV (847-55)
105. Benedict III (855-58) Opposed by Anastasius, antipope (855)
106. St. Nicholas I (the Great) (858-67)
107. Adrian II (867-72)
108. John VIII (872-82)
109. Marinus I (882-84)
110. St. Adrian III (884-85)

111. Stephen VI (885-91)
112. Formosus (891-96)
113. Boniface VI (896)
114. Stephen VII (896-97)
115. Romanus (897)
116. Theodore II (897)
117. John IX (898-900)
118. Benedict IV (900-03)
119. Leo V (903) Opposed by Christopher, antipope (903-904)
120. Sergius III (904-11)
121. Anastasius III (911-13)
122. Lando (913-14)
123. John X (914-28)
124. Leo VI (928)
125. Stephen VIII (929-31)
126. John XI (931-35)
127. Leo VII (936-39)
128. Stephen IX (939-42)
129. Marinus II (942-46)
130. Agapetus II (946-55)
131. John XII (955-63)
132. Leo VIII (963-64)
133. Benedict V (964)
134. John XIII (965-72)
135. Benedict VI (973-74)
136. Benedict VII (974-83) Benedict and John XIV were opposed by Boniface VII, antipope (974; 984-985)
137. John XIV (983-84)
138. John XV (985-96)
139. Gregory V (996-99) Opposed by John XVI, antipope (997-998)
140. Sylvester II (999-1003)
141. John XVII (1003)
142. John XVIII (1003-09)
143. Sergius IV (1009-12)
144. Benedict VIII (1012-24) Opposed by Gregory, antipope (1012)
145. John XIX (1024-32)
146. Benedict IX (1032-45) He appears on this list three separate times, because he was twice deposed and restored
147. Sylvester III (1045) Considered by some to be an antipope
148. Benedict IX (1045)
149. Gregory VI (1045-46)
150. Clement II (1046-47)
151. Benedict IX (1047-48)
152. Damasus II (1048)
153. St. Leo IX (1049-54)
154. Victor II (1055-57)
155. Stephen X (1057-58)
156. Nicholas II (1058-61) Opposed by Benedict X, antipope (1058)
157. Alexander II (1061-73) Opposed by Honorius II, antipope (1061-1072)
158. St. Gregory VII (1073-85) Gregory and the following three popes were opposed by Guibert ("Clement III"), antipope (1080-1100)
159. Blessed Victor III (1086-87)
160. Blessed Urban II (1088-99)
161. Paschal II (1099-1118) Opposed by Theodoric (1100), Aleric (1102) and Maginulf ("Sylvester IV", 1105-1111), antipopes (1100)
162. Gelasius II (1118-19) Opposed by Burdin ("Gregory VIII"), antipope (1118)
163. Callistus II (1119-24)
164. Honorius II (1124-30) Opposed by Celestine II, antipope (1124)
165. Innocent II (1130-43) Opposed by Anacletus II (1130-1138) and Gregory Conti ("Victor IV") (1138), antipopes (1138)

166. Celestine II (1143-44)
167. Lucius II (1144-45)
168. Blessed Eugene III (1145-53)
169. Anastasius IV (1153-54)
170. Adrian IV (1154-59)
171. Alexander III (1159-81) Opposed by Octavius ("Victor IV") (1159-1164), Pascal III (1165-1168), Callistus III (1168-1177) and Innocent III (1178-1180), antipopes
172. Lucius III (1181-85)
173. Urban III (1185-87)
174. Gregory VIII (1187)
175. Clement III (1187-91)
176. Celestine III (1191-98)
177. Innocent III (1198-1216)
178. Honorius III (1216-27)
179. Gregory IX (1227-41)
180. Celestine IV (1241)
181. Innocent IV (1243-54)
182. Alexander IV (1254-61)
183. Urban IV (1261-64)
184. Clement IV (1265-68)
185. Blessed Gregory X (1271-76)
186. Blessed Innocent V (1276)
187. Adrian V (1276)
188. John XXI (1276-77)
189. Nicholas III (1277-80)
190. Martin IV (1281-85)
191. Honorius IV (1285-87)
192. Nicholas IV (1288-92)
193. St. Celestine V (1294)
194. Boniface VIII (1294-1303)
195. Blessed Benedict XI (1303-04)
196. Clement V (1305-14)
197. John XXII (1316-34) Opposed by Nicholas V, antipope (1328-1330)
198. Benedict XII (1334-42)
199. Clement VI (1342-52)
200. Innocent VI (1352-62)
201. Blessed Urban V (1362-70)
202. Gregory XI (1370-78)
203. Urban VI (1378-89) Opposed by Robert of Geneva ("Clement VII"), antipope (1378-1394)
204. Boniface IX (1389-1404) Opposed by Robert of Geneva ("Clement VII") (1378-1394), Pedro de Luna ("Benedict XIII") (1394-1417) and Baldassare Cossa ("John XXIII") (1400-1415), antipopes
205. Innocent VII (1404-06) Opposed by Pedro de Luna ("Benedict XIII") (1394-1417) and Baldassare Cossa ("John XXIII") (1400-1415), antipopes
206. Gregory XII (1406-15) Opposed by Pedro de Luna ("Benedict XIII") (1394-1417), Baldassare Cossa ("John XXIII") (1400-1415), and Pietro Philarghi ("Alexander V") (1409-1410), antipopes
207. Martin V (1417-31)
208. Eugene IV (1431-47) Opposed by Amadeus of Savoy ("Felix V"), antipope (1439-1449)
209. Nicholas V (1447-55)
210. Callistus III (1455-58)
211. Pius II (1458-64)
212. Paul II (1464-71)
213. Sixtus IV (1471-84)
214. Innocent VIII (1484-92)
215. Alexander VI (1492-1503)
216. Pius III (1503)
217. Julius II (1503-13)
218. Leo X (1513-21)
219. Adrian VI (1522-23)
220. Clement VII (1523-34)
221. Paul III (1534-49)

222. Julius III (1550-55)
223. Marcellus II (1555)
224. Paul IV (1555-59)
225. Pius IV (1559-65)
226. St. Pius V (1566-72)
227. Gregory XIII (1572-85)
228. Sixtus V (1585-90)
229. Urban VII (1590)
230. Gregory XIV (1590-91)
231. Innocent IX (1591)
232. Clement VIII (1592-1605)
233. Leo XI (1605)
234. Paul V (1605-21)
235. Gregory XV (1621-23)
236. Urban VIII (1623-44)
237. Innocent X (1644-55)
238. Alexander VII (1655-67)
239. Clement IX (1667-69)
240. Clement X (1670-76)
241. Blessed Innocent XI (1676-89)
242. Alexander VIII (1689-91)
243. Innocent XII (1691-1700)
244. Clement XI (1700-21)
245. Innocent XIII (1721-24)
246. Benedict XIII (1724-30)
247. Clement XII (1730-40)
248. Benedict XIV (1740-58)
249. Clement XIII (1758-69)
250. Clement XIV (1769-74)
251. Pius VI (1775-99)
252. Pius VII (1800-23)
253. Leo XII (1823-29)
254. Pius VIII (1829-30)
255. Gregory XVI (1831-46)
256. Blessed Pius IX (1846-78)
257. Leo XIII (1878-1903)
258. St. Pius X (1903-14)
259. Benedict XV (1914-22)
260. Pius XI (1922-39)
261. Pius XII (1939-58)
262. Blessed John XXIII (1958-63)
263. Paul VI (1963-78)
264. John Paul I (1978)
265. John Paul II (1978-2005)
266. Benedict XVI (2005 - 2013)
267. Francis I (2013 - )

End

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