

265 Popes From the Vatican's Official List

[Original List of Popes from the Catholic Encyclopedia.](#)

[Total number of years reigned of the seven lines of post-1798 Popes](#)

Seven Papal names used since 1798 in seven colors.

The List of Popes

<u>Pope Number</u>	<u>Pope Name (and dates of reign)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	St. Peter (32-67)	Since the days of the <u>Reformation</u> , Protestantism taught the Beast of Revelation 13 and 17 was the political power of the Vatican or Papacy. Protestantism taught the women riding the beast with seven heads in Revelation 17 was the Mother church or Catholicism. Revelation 17 mentions <u>three phases</u> of the Beast or political power of the Papacy: <u>1. "Was"</u> <u>2. "Is Not"</u> <u>3. "Yet Is"</u>
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	

Note that though the Catholic Church claims Peter was the first pope, there is no historical proof that Peter was ever in Rome, let alone be their first pope.

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
(217-222)

Callistus I was the first pope to use the title **Pontifex Maximus** publicly. In a document issued during his papacy, he used the title **Pontifex Maximus** to refer to himself as the "**Bishop of Bishops**" while the Roman Emperor still used the term Pontifex Maximus. The Church was now starting use the title while taking on the role of combining church and state. This title passed down through all emperors from the time of Julius Caesar, who took it over from the Babylonian priests' descendants in 63 B.C. This made him head priest of the pagan Babylonian Religion while remaining head of the Christian Church in Rome. Almost everyone has heard the pope called Pontiff, which is a variation of the title Pontifex Maximus.

17 St. Urban I
(222-230)

18 St. Pontain
(230-235)

19 St. Anterus
(235-236)

20 St. Fabian (236-
250)

21 St. Cornelius
(251-253)

- 22 **St. Lucius I**
(253-254)
- 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**
(311-314)
- 33 **St. Sylvester I**
(314-335)
- 34 **St. Marcus**
(336)
- 35 **St. Julius I**
(337-352)
- 36 **Liberius (352-**
366)
- 37 **St. Damasus I**
(366-383)
- 38 **St. Siricius**
(384-399)
- 39 **St. Anastasius I**
(399-401)

- 40 St. Innocent I
(401-417)
- 41 St. Zosimus
(417-418)
- 42 St. Boniface I
(418-422)
- 43 St. Celestine I
(422-432)
- 44 St. Sixtus III
(432-440)
- 45 St. Leo I (the
Great) (440-461)
- 46 St. Hilarius
(461-468)
- 47 St. Simplicius
(468-483)
- 48 St. Felix III (II)
(483-492)
- 49 St. Gelasius I
(492-496)
- 50 Anastasius II
(496-498)
- 51 St. Symmachus
(498-514)
- 52 St. Hormisdas
(514-523)
- 53 St. John I (523-
526)
- 54 St. Felix IV (III)
(526-530)
- 55 Boniface II
(530-532)
- 56 John II (533-
535)
- 57 St. Agapetus I
(535-536)
-- also called
Agapitus I

58 St. Silverius
(536-537)

59 Vigilius (537-
555)

The **First Phase** of the Papacy started in 538 A.D. when Justinian, to favor the pope, destroyed the influence of the Arians in Rome and was able to implement a decree which made the pope head bishop over all Christian bishops AND giving the pope power to prosecute heresy. This allowed the Catholic Church to combine with the nations for the purpose of persecution of the people of God. Three of the Arian tribes refused to acknowledge the authority of the pope (the other three didn't care and eventually converted to Catholicism).

In 538 A.D. Justinian destroyed the influence of the Ostrogoths (Arians) in Rome. Justinian issued the decree that the Pope in Rome was the sole authority in scripture and had power over the people of God, which gave him power over the nations as well. Then 1260 years later Napoleon attempted to conquer Europe. Because he was running out of war money, Napoleon sent General Berthier into Rome and captured Pius VI, ending the Papacy's political rule in Europe. Napoleon decreed that the Roman Catholic Church was not to elect another pope. The world thought that was the end of the Papacy. Thus, the first phase of the Beast "**was**" from 538 A.D. to 1798 A.D.

60 Pelagius I (556-
561)

61 *John III (561-
574)*

62 *Benedict I (575-
579)*

63 Pelagius II (579-
590)

64 *St. Gregory I
(the Great)
(590-604)*

65 Sabinian (604-
606)

66 Boniface III
(607)

67 St. Boniface IV

- (608-615)
- 68 St. Deusdedit
(Adeodatus I)
(615-618)
- 69 Boniface V
(619-625)
- 70 Honorius I (625-
638)
- 71 Severinus (640)
- 72 *John IV (640-
642)*
- 73 Theodore I
(642-649)
- 74 St. Martin I
(649-655)
- 75 St. Eugene I
(655-657)
- 76 St. Vitalian
(657-672)
- 77 Adeodatus (II)
(672-676)
- 78 Donus (676-
678)
- 79 St. Agatho (678-
681)
- 80 *St. Leo II (682-
683)*
- 81 *St. Benedict II
(684-685)*
- 82 *John V (685-
686)*
- 83 Conon (686-
687)
- 84 St. Sergius I
(687-701)
- 85 *John VI (701-
705)*

86 [John VII \(705-707\)](#)

87 Sisinnius (708)

88 Constantine
(708-715)

89 [St. Gregory II
\(715-731\)](#)

90 [St. Gregory III
\(731-741\)](#)

91 St. Zachary
(741-752)
Stephen II (752)

The Vatican omits Stephen II from the official list because Stephen died before he could be consecrated. As a result, he is not counted in the Vatican's sequential order of Popes, though his name and number is counted by the Vatican for the sequence of popes named Stephen.

92 Stephen III
(752-757)

93 [St. Paul I \(757-767\)](#)

94 Stephen IV
(767-772)

95 Adrian I (772-795)

96 [St. Leo III \(795-816\)](#)

97 Stephen V (816-817)

98 St. Paschal I
(817-824)

99 Eugene II (824-827)

100 Valentine (827)

101 [Gregory IV
\(827-844\)](#)

102 Sergius II (844-847)

103 [St. Leo IV \(847-855\)](#)

- 104 ***Benedict III***
(855-858)
- 105 **St. Nicholas I**
(the Great)
(858-867)
- 106 **Adrian II (867-**
872)
- 107 ***John VIII (872-***
882)
- 108 **Marinus I (882-**
884)
- 109 **St. Adrian III**
(884-885)
- 110 **Stephen VI**
(885-891)
- 111 **Formosus (891-**
896)
- 112 **Boniface VI**
(896)
- 113 **Stephen VII**
(896-897)
- 114 **Romanus (897)**
- 115 **Theodore II**
(897)
- 116 ***John IX (898-***
900)
- 117 **Benedict IV**
(900-903)
- 118 ***Leo V (903)***
- 119 **Sergius III (904-**
911)
- 120 **Anastasius III**
(911-913)
- 121 **Lando (913-**
914)
- 122 ***John X (914-***
928)

- 123 [Leo VI \(928\)](#)
- 124 Stephen VIII
(929-931)
- 125 [John XI \(931-935\)](#)
- 126 [Leo VII \(936-939\)](#)
- 127 Stephen IX
(939-942)
- 128 Marinus II (942-946)
- 129 Agapetus II
(946-955)
- 130 [John XII \(955-963\)](#)
- 131 [Leo VIII \(963-964\)](#)
- 132 [Benedict V \(964\)](#)
- 133 [John XIII \(965-972\)](#)
- 134 [Benedict VI \(973-974\)](#)
- 135 [Benedict VII \(974-983\)](#)
- 136 [John XIV \(983-984\)](#)
- 137 [John XV \(985-996\)](#)
- 138 [Gregory V \(996-999\)](#)
- 139 Sylvester II
(999-1003)
- 140 [John XVII \(1003\)](#)
- 141 [John XVIII \(1003-1009\)](#)

- 142 **Sergius IV**
(1009-1012)
- 143 **Benedict VIII**
(1012-1024)
- 144 **John XIX (1024-**
1032)
- 145 **Benedict IX**
(1032-1045)
- 146 **Sylvester III**
(1045)
- 147 **Benedict IX**
(1045)
- 148 **Gregory VI**
(1045-1046)
- 149 **Clement II**
(1046-1047)
- 150 **Benedict IX**
(1047-1048)
- 151 **Damasus II**
(1048)
- 152 **St. Leo IX**
(1049-1054)
- 153 **Victor II (1055-**
- 154 **Stephen X**
(1057-1058)
- 155 **Nicholas II**
(1058-1061)
- 156 **Alexander II**
(1061-1073)
- 157 **St. Gregory VII**
(1073-1085)
- 158 **Blessed Victor**
III (1086-1087)
- 159 **Blessed Urban**
II (1088-1099)
- 160 **Paschal II**

Notice the three Popes named **Benedict IX**. They are the same person elected three times as pope. He counts as one Pope. Also notice the Papacy skipped **Benedict X**, so the count is **fifteen individual Benedicts with the election of Benedict XVI**.

- (1099-1118)
- 161 **Gelasius II**
(1118-1119)
- 162 **Callistus II**
(1119-1124)
- 163 **Honorius II**
(1124-1130)
- 164 **Innocent II**
(1130-1143)
- 165 **Celestine II**
(1143-1144)
- 166 **Lucius II** (1144-
1145)
- 167 **Blessed**
Eugene III
(1145-1153)
- 168 **Anastasius IV**
(1153-1154)
- 169 **Adrian IV** (1154-
1159)
- 170 **Alexander III**
(1159-1181)
- 171 **Lucius III** (1181-
1185)
- 172 **Urban III** (1185-
1187)
- 173 **[Gregory VIII](#)**
[\(1187\)](#)
- 174 **Clement III**
(1187-1191)
- 175 **Celestine III**
(1191-1198)
- 176 **Innocent III**
(1198-1216)
- 177 **Honorius III**
(1216-1227)
- 178 **[Gregory IX](#)**

[\(1227-1241\)](#)

- 179 **Celestine IV**
(1241)
- 180 **Innocent IV**
(1243-1254)
- 181 **Alexander IV**
(1254-1261)
- 182 **Urban IV** (1261-
1264)
- 183 **Clement IV**
(1265-1268)
- 184 [Blessed](#)
[Gregory X](#)
[\(1271-1276\)](#)
- 185 **Blessed**
Innocent V
(1276)
- 186 **Adrian V** (1276)
- 187 [John XXI \(1276-](#)
[1277\)](#)
- 188 **Nicholas III**
(1277-1280)
- 189 **Martin IV** (1281-
1285)
- 190 **Honorius IV**
(1285-1287)
- 191 **Nicholas IV**
(1288-1292)
- 192 **St. Celestine V**
(1294)
- 193 **Boniface VIII**
(1294-1303)
- 194 [Blessed](#)
[Benedict XI](#)
[\(1303-1304\)](#)
- 195 **Clement V**
(1305-1314)

- 196 [*John XXII*](#)
[*\(1316-1334\)*](#)
- 197 [*Benedict XII*](#)
[*\(1334-1342\)*](#)
- 198 Clement VI
(1342-1352)
- 199 Innocent VI
(1352-1362)
- 200 Blessed Urban
V (1362-1370)
- 201 [*Gregory XI*](#)
[*\(1370-1378\)*](#)
- 202 Urban VI (1378-
1389)
- 203 Boniface IX
(1389-1404)
- 204 Innocent VII
(1406-1406)
- 205 [*Gregory XII*](#)
[*\(1406-1415\)*](#)
- 206 Martin V (1417-
1431)
- 207 Eugene IV
(1431-1447)
- 208 Nicholas V
(1447-1455)
- 209 Callistus III
(1455-1458)
- 210 [*Pius II \(1458-
1464\)*](#)
- 211 [*Paul II \(1464-
1471\)*](#)
- 212 Sixtus IV (1471-
1484)
- 213 Innocent VIII
(1484-1492)
- 214 Alexander VI

- (1492-1503)
- 215 [Pius III \(1503\)](#)
- 216 Julius II (1503-1513)
- 217 [Leo X \(1513-1521\)](#)
- 218 Adrian VI (1522-1523)
- 219 Clement VII (1523-1534)
- 220 [Paul III \(1534-1549\)](#)
- 221 Julius III (1550-1555)
- 222 Marcellus II (1555)
- 223 [Paul IV \(1555-1559\)](#)
- 224 [Pius IV \(1559-1565\)](#)
- 225 [St. Pius V \(1566-1572\)](#)
- 226 [Gregory XIII \(1572-1585\)](#)
- 227 Sixtus V (1585-1590)
- 228 Urban VII (1590)
- 229 [Gregory XIV \(1590-1591\)](#)
- 230 Innocent IX (1591)
- 231 Clement VIII (1592-1605)
- 232 [Leo XI \(1605\)](#)
- 233 [Paul V \(1605-1621\)](#)

- 234 [Gregory XV](#)
[\(1621-1623\)](#)
- 235 Urban VIII
(1623-1644)
- 236 Innocent X
(1644-1655)
- 237 Alexander VII
(1655-1667)
- 238 Clement IX
(1667-1669)
- 239 Clement X
(1670-1676)
- 240 Blessed
Innocent XI
(1676-1689)
- 241 Alexander VIII
(1689-1691)
- 242 Innocent XII
(1691-1700)
- 243 Clement XI
(1700-1721)
- 244 Innocent XIII
(1721-1724)
- 245 [Benedict XIII](#)
[\(1724-1730\)](#)
- 246 Clement XII
(1730-1740)
- 247 [Benedict XIV](#)
[\(1740-1758\)](#)
- 248 Clement XIII
(1758-1769)
- 249 Clement XIV
(1769-1774)
- 250 [Pius VI \(1775-](#)
[1799\)](#)
- 251 [Pius VII \(1800-](#)
[1823\)](#)

General Berthier of France captures Pius VI in 1798. Pius VI died in France during August of 1799. Napoleon decreed that the Roman Catholic Church was not to elect another pope so the world thought the papacy was dead. After Pius VI's death in France, Napoleon relented

and permitted the Catholic Church to elect Pius VII in the spring of 1800.

The **Second Phase** of the Papacy began on February 15, 1798, when the decree of General Berthier was published in Rome, ending 1260 years of Papal power over the people of God during which the Papacy could legally prosecute for anything they called heresy.

252 [Leo XII \(1823-1829\)](#)

253 [Pius VIII \(1829-1830\)](#)

254 [Gregory XVI \(1831-1846\)](#)

255 [Blessed Pius IX \(1846-1878\)](#)

256 [Leo XIII \(1878-1903\)](#)

257 [St. Pius X \(1903-1914\)](#)

258 [Benedict XV \(1914-1922\)](#)

259 [Pius XI \(1922-1939\)](#)

260 [Pius XII \(1939-1958\)](#)

261 [Blessed John XXIII \(1958-1963\)](#)

Notice John XXIII. The Papacy skipped John XVI and John XX. You will not find either of these skipped popes in the official Vatican record; thus, there are only twenty-one Popes using the name of John.

262 [Paul VI \(1963-78\)](#)

263 [John Paul I \(1978\)](#)

264 [John Paul II \(1978-2005\)](#)

Revelation 17:8 mentions the Second phase of the Papacy. Here the Beast "**is not**" refers to the time just after 1798 when Napoleon stripped the Papacy of the power it had prior to 1798. Revelation speaks of the mystery saying the seven heads on the Papal Beast are seven mountains and are seven kings. Therefore, we

should look for seven Papal names after 1798 that is after the French General Berthier captured Pius VI. In addition, indeed, there have been seven Papal names used.

1. Pius
2. Leo
3. Gregory
4. Benedict
5. John
6. Paul
7. John Paul

265 *Benedict XVI*
(2005-)

Notice Revelation 17 speaks of a third time period, a "Yet is," and describes it as the coming out of the seven (he cannot have all 7 names, so must choose only one of them) and becomes the eighth and goes into perdition. Hence, he starts with one of the names of the seven and then changes his name to a new name and becomes the 8th king. At the same time, he will receive power to be the beast. The **Third Phase** starts when he changes his name.

The third time period mentioned for the beast is the "Yet Is" or the eighth.

The eighth makes war on Gods people and then goes into perdition.

Ten kings are mentioned as being given power for one hour (Greek a short time) with the Beast (this means at the same time) and making war on the lamb, those who are with the lamb are called faithful and chosen, meaning God's people. The lamb overcomes the Beast. God reveals the deception and the ten kings turn on the woman, eat her flesh, and burn her with fire. The punishment phase of judgment of God on the Great Whore begins when angels pour out the seven vials of Gods wrath, or the seven last plagues of Revelation 16.

The seven Papal names used since 1798

- 1. Twelve Pope's using the name Pius*
- 2. Thirteen Pope's using the name Leo*
- 3. Sixteen Pope's using the name Gregory*

4. Fifteen Pope's using the name Benedict

5. Twenty One Pope's using the name John

6. Six Pope's using the name Paul

7. Two Pope's using the name John Paul

Now count them up name by name:

1. Pius $1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12 = 78$

2. Leo $1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13 = 91$

3. Gregory $1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13+14+15+16 = 136$

4. Benedict $1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13+14 = 105$

5. John $1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13+14+15+16+17+18+19+20+21 = 231$

6. Paul $1+2+3+4+5+6 = 21$

7. John Paul $1+2 = 3$

$78 + 91 + 136 + 105 + 231 + 21 + 3 = 665$

as of John Paul II,

Meaning, the next pope will be a new papal name (which by definition has a count of 1), making a count of $1 + 665 = 666$ man

However, Benedict XVI causes the count to run over 666 and, in fact, as of the writing of this paragraph (April 29, 2005), the count total of the seven Papal names used since 1798 is 680. Benedict XVI adds 15 to the count because they skipped Benedict X, so he is not the sixteenth pope in the Benedict series, but actually is the fifteenth pope in that series.

Does this mean the prophecy is wrong? No. How can that be when the count is over 666? The Bible tells us in the original Greek that the eighth comes out of the seven. He is not said to be a head or a mountain, and Greek experts say that the grammar precludes him being either a head or a mountain. Therefore, to be the eighth of a series, he must be the eighth king. The seven kings each have names that they are associated with, so the word "king" represents the names of these kings. The eighth king also has a name which the word "king" is associated with. The only logical conclusion then is that the eighth king will come out of the seven by starting out with a name from among the seven, and then changes names to a unique name never before used in Papal history. This name will reveal his true character in some way, for names are associated with character in the Bible. The count total of 680 will then work like this:

John Paul II adds 2 to the count total which then stands at 665.

Benedict XVI adds 15 to the count total which now equals 680.

Benedict XVI changes his papal name, so we subtract 15 from the count total.

The count total then stands at 665.

Benedict XVI's new name will be a new Papal name never before used in Papal history, this new name will add a count of 1 to the count total. Then $665 + 1 = 666$.

Or mathematically:

Papal Name	Count Added	Count Total
John Paul II	2	$663 + 2 = 665$
Benedict XVI	15	$665 + 15 = 680$
Subtract for removing Benedict XVI name	-15	$680 - 15 = 665$
Add 1 for a new Papal name	1	$665 + 1 = 666$

A name change has never happened in Papal history. Because the Bible predicts that the eighth king of Revelation 17 will start with a name from among the seven used after 1798, and then changes to a new name, it will break the rules and will be totally unprecedented in Papal history. It will be a terrible shock to everyone when they realize what this means - the 8th king is here! The end is coming.

Please note carefully what Revelation 13:18 says about the number 666:

Rev 13:18 - Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is Six hundred threescore and six.

The number 666 is the number of the beast itself and of a man. Therefore, logically, this means that it is the number of a man who is part of the beast, for the man must be part of the beast in order for it to be both the number of the beast and the number of a man. But some have objected to this understanding. Here is why.

In the original Greek text, the author is told that it is uncertain whether the translation is "a man" or "man's number". Consider that the beast is the combination of the Roman Church with other nations for the common purpose of persecuting the people of God. The Papacy dominated the nations in this area, though not necessarily in other areas of international relations. This means the leaders of the Papacy and the nations are those who constitute the beast, and does not include everyone else. That alone should clearly tell you that the translation "man's number" cannot be right because it is clear from the definition of the beast that it is a relatively small number of people who constitute the beast

itself when compared to world population (see [The Beast Formula](#) for a careful discussion of this issue). The term "man's number" is a generic term that clearly encompasses the entire world. However, those who make up the beast do not encompass the entire world population, though they will be followed by the entire world and worshipped by it. That makes it inconsistent to say that the interpretation is "man's number". The only interpretation that can make any sense is that it refers to "a man". This is the only interpretation that agrees with the definition of the beast given by the Bible and meets the conditions of Revelation 13:18. Thus, the number applies to a man of the beast. Since the Papacy is the dominant power in the beast, it is logical that it receives the number 666.

Each of the popes who are part of the count have a count number and a number that is the cumulative total of the count to his time, but only the final one receives the cumulative 666. The final pope has a count number of 1 and a cumulative total of 666. Therefore, **only one man receives the number 666** and that man is the eighth king. Note that Revelation 13:18 lines up in time with the eighth king of Revelation 17 and since the sea beast of Revelation 13 is the same as the scarlet beast of revelation 17, this means the 8th king, who is the beast, is the man who receives the number 666. This man in Revelation 13:18 is the man of the beast.

Something to notice is that the man who receives the number 666 is said in Revelation 17:11 to be the beast. Thus, when the man comes who has the new name, the beast will return at exactly the same time. This has to be because they are identified as being the same. One cannot be there without the other.