



## ***Popes – Our Relationships***



## INTRODUCTION

Our relationship to Popes is mainly from this link <http://humphrysfamilytree.com/famous.descents.html>, although many others have been used to complement that information. As can be expected there is no information that any Pope would be a direct ancestor to us, they all are distant cousins.

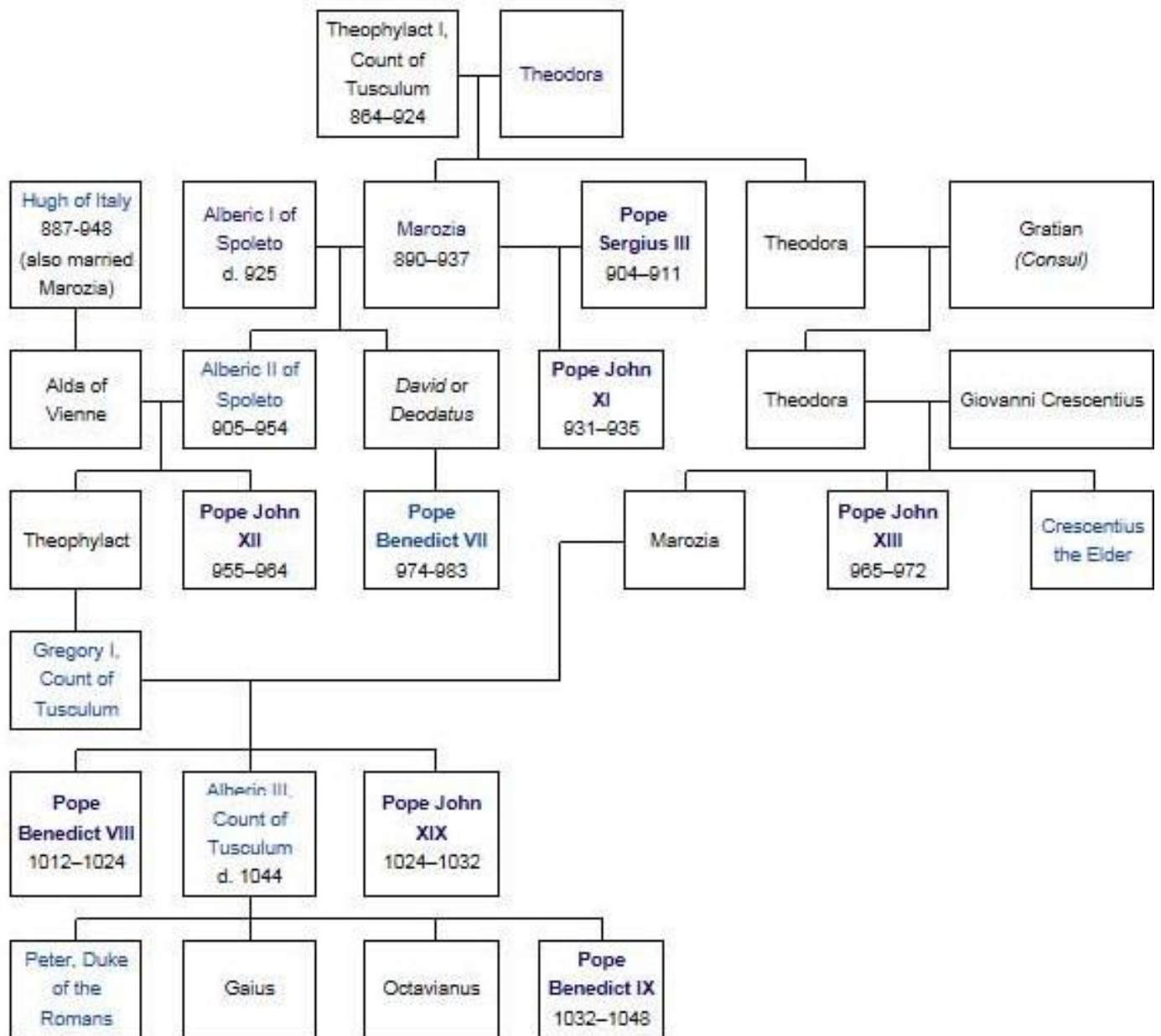
This is the story beginning with the *"influence of two sister [prostitutes](#), Marozia and Theodora, which is founded on their wealth and beauty, their political and amorous intrigues: the most strenuous of their lovers were rewarded with the Roman [tiara](#), and their reign may have suggested to darker ages the fable of a [female pope](#). The [bastard](#) son, the grandson, the great grandson, and two great great grandsons of Marozia — a rare genealogy — were seated in the [Chair of St. Peter](#)."* [Pope John XIII](#) was her nephew, the offspring of her younger sister Theodora. From this description, the term "[pornocracy](#)" has become associated with the effective rule in Rome of Theodora and her daughter Marozia through male surrogates. Marozia became the [concubine](#) of Pope Sergius III when she was 15 and later took other lovers and husbands.

We are not related to them but Marozia became a wife of Hugh I, King of Italy, my 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin 32 times removed. The chart on the next page shows the relationships from them to several Popes. The common ancestors of us and these and other Popes are shown in the Appendix in the end of this book.

I have listed them chronologically below and included some Wikipedia and our relationship information about them.

Popes	Birth	Reign -	Relationship
John XI	910	931	Step-son to 2nd cousin 32 times removed
John XII	937	964	4th cousin 30 times removed
John XIII		965	4th cousin 30 times removed
Benedict VII	867	974	5th cousin 29 times removed
Gregory V	972	996	31st great-grand-uncle
Benedict VIII	980	1012	22nd cousin 6 times removed
John XIX		1024	5th cousin 29 times removed
Benedict IX	1012	1032	6th cousin 23 times removed
Leo IX	1002	1049	3rd cousin 29 times removed
Stephen IX	1020	1057	Half 1st cousin 30 times removed
Urban II	1035	1088	6th cousin 30 times removed
Calixtus II	1052	1119	2nd cousin 27 times removed
Innocent VIII	1432	1484	Father-in-law to 14th cousin 14 times removed
Leo X	1475	1513	14th cousin 14 times removed
Paul III	1468	1534	15th cousin 13 times removed
Paul IV	1476	1555	12th cousin 15 times removed
Leo XI	1535	1605	16th cousin 12 times removed
Benedict XIII	1649	1724	22nd cousin 6 times removed

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# Theodora (senatrix)

**Theodora** (circa 870 – 916) was a [senatrix](#) and *serenissima vestatrix* of [Rome](#), mother of [Marozia](#), alleged concubine to [Pope Sergius III](#).

Theodora was a grandmother of [Pope John XI](#), a son of Marozia and—according to [Liutprand of Cremona](#) and the *Liber Pontificalis*—[Pope Sergius III](#). A third contemporary source, however—the annalist [Flodoard](#) (c. 894-966)—says John XI was brother of Count [Alberic II of Spoleto](#), the latter being the offspring of Marozia and her husband Count [Alberic I of Spoleto](#). Hence John too was probably the son of Marozia and Alberic I.

Theodora was characterized by the aforementioned Liutprand as a "*shameless whore ... [who] exercised power on the Roman citizenry like a man.*" Liutprand, a bishop of Cremona, was described by the *Catholic Encyclopedia* as frequently being unfair to his adversaries and could be partial in his judgments.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marozia>

# Marozia

*Engraving depicting the wedding of Marozia and Hugh of Italy, from, Historia de Roma.*



**Marozia**, born **Maria** and also known as **Mariuccia** or **Mariozza** (c. 890 – 26 June c. 936), was a Roman noblewoman who was the alleged mistress of [Pope Sergius III](#) and was given the unprecedented titles *senatrix* ("senatoress") and *patricia* of [Rome](#) by [Pope John X](#).

[Edward Gibbon](#) wrote of her that the "*influence of two sister [prostitutes](#), Marozia and Theodora was founded on their wealth and beauty, their political and amorous intrigues: the most strenuous of their lovers were rewarded with the Roman [tiara](#), and their reign may have suggested to darker ages the fable of a [female pope](#). The [bastard](#) son, the grandson, the great grandson, and two great great grandsons of Marozia — a rare genealogy — were seated in the [Chair of St. Peter](#).*" [Pope John XIII](#) was her nephew, the offspring of her younger sister Theodora. From this description, the term "[pornocracy](#)" has become associated with the effective rule in Rome of Theodora and her daughter Marozia through male surrogates.

At the age of fifteen, Marozia became the mistress of Theophylact's cousin Pope Sergius III, whom she knew when he was bishop of [Portus](#). The two had a son, John (the later [Pope John XI](#)).

When her husband died in 929, Marozia negotiated a marriage with his half-brother [Hugh of Arles](#), who had been elected [King of Italy](#). Hugh was already married, but had that marriage annulled so that Hugh and Marozia could be wed. Alberic II, Marozia's son, led the opposition to the rule of Marozia and Hugh. After deposing them in 932, at the very wedding ceremonies, Alberic II imprisoned his mother until her death. Hugh escaped the city.

Marozia died in prison sometime between 932 and 937, most probably on 26 June 936

Alberic II was in his turn father of Octavian, who became [Pope John XII](#) in 955. Popes [Benedict VIII](#), [John XIX](#), [Benedict IX](#), and [antipope Benedict X](#) of the [House of Tusculani](#) were also Marozia's descendants.

# Pope Sergius III

**Pope Sergius III** (c. 860 – 14 April 911) was a [pope](#) of the [Catholic Church](#) from 29 January 904 to 14 April 911, during a period of [feudal](#) violence and disorder in central Italy, when the [Papacy](#) was a pawn of warring aristocratic factions. Because Sergius III had reputedly ordered the murder of his two immediate predecessors, [Leo V](#) and [Christopher](#), and was the only pope to have allegedly fathered an illegitimate son who later became pope ([John XI](#)), his pontificate has been described as "dismal and disgraceful". He is the first Pope to be depicted wearing the [papal tiara](#).



Sergius was the son of Benedictus, and traditionally was believed descended from a noble Roman family, although it has been speculated that he was in fact related to the family of [Theophylact, Count of Tusculum](#). He was [ordained](#) as a [sub-deacon](#) by [Pope Marinus I](#), followed by his being raised to the [deaconate](#) by [Pope Stephen V](#).

With the death of Theodore in 898, Sergius, with a small following of Roman nobility led by his father Benedictus, attempted to have himself elected [pope](#), contrary to the wishes of the emperor Lambert, who was also [duke of Spoleto](#). Although Sergius was actually elected, a rival candidate, [Pope John IX](#) (898–900), was also elected. With Lambert's support, John was successfully installed as pope, and one of his first acts was to convene a [synod](#) which [excommunicated](#) Sergius and his followers. Sergius was then forcibly exiled by Lambert, fleeing to his [see](#) at Caere, where he placed himself under the protection of [Adalbert II, Margrave of Tuscany](#)

Sergius III owed his rise to the power of his new patron Theophylact, and all real power now devolved onto Theophylact, and Sergius essentially became his puppet. Perhaps the first clear sign of this shift in power was the fate of Sergius' two predecessors, [Pope Leo V](#) and the [Antipope](#) Christopher. According to the pro-Formosan [Eugenius Vulgarius](#), Sergius ordered both men to be strangled in prison sometime in early 904.

## ***Alleged affair with Marozia***

Sergius' ties with the family of Theophylact were made even closer, at least according to rumour, by Sergius' supposed affair with Theophylact's daughter, [Marozia](#). This relationship was promoted by Marozia's mother, [Theodora](#), and the result of this affair was a male child who in time became [Pope John XI](#) (931–935).<sup>[32]</sup> The only source of this affair is the chronicler [Liutprand of Cremona](#), writing some 50 years after the events of Sergius' pontificate.

Much of Sergius' pontificate has been maligned throughout history, principally through the reporting of his character and the state of Rome at the time by [Liutprand of Cremona](#). His recounting of the period was remarkable for the rise of what 19th century papal historians saw as a "[pornocracy](#)", or "rule of the harlots", a reversal of the natural order as they saw it. This "pornocracy" was an age with women in power: [Theodora](#), whom Liutprand characterized as a "shameless whore... [who] exercised power on the Roman citizenry like a man" and her daughter [Marozia](#), the mother of [Pope John XI](#) and reputed to be the mistress of Sergius III, largely upon a remark by Liutprand.

[Caesar Baronius](#), writing in the 16th century, and basing himself on Liutprand, was particularly scathing, describing Sergius as:

*"a wretch, worthy of the rope and of fire... flames could not have caused this execrable monster to suffer the punishments which he merited. It is impossible to believe that such a pope was a lawful one."*

# Pope John XI

**Pope John XI** (910? – December 935) was a [Pope](#) from March 931 (at the age of 20) to December 935.



The parentage of John XI is still a matter of dispute. According to [Liutprand of Cremona](#) (*Antapodosis*, ii. c. 48) and the "[Liber Pontificalis](#)," he was the natural son of [Pope Sergius III](#) (904–911), ("Johannes, natione Romanus ex patre Sergio papa," "[Liber Pont.](#)" ed. [Duchesne](#), II, 243). [Ferdinand Gregorovius](#), [Ernst Dümmler](#), Thomas Greenwood (*Cathedra Petri: A Political History of the great Latin Patriarchate*), [Philip Schaff](#), and Rudolf Baxmann agree with Liutprand that [Pope Sergius III](#) fathered Pope John XI by [Marozia](#). If that is true, John XI would be the only known illegitimate son of a Pope to have become Pope himself. ([Silverius](#) was the legitimate son of [Pope Hormisdas](#)).

His mother was the Roman ruler at the time, resulting in his appointment to the [Papacy](#). Marozia was thus allegedly able to exert complete control over the Pope.

At the [overthrow](#) of Marozia around 932, John XI reportedly became subject to the control of [Alberic II](#), his younger brother. The only control left to the Pope was the exercise of his purely spiritual duties. All other jurisdiction was exercised through Alberic II. This was not only the case in secular, but also in ecclesiastical affairs.

It was at the insistence of Alberic II that the [pallium](#) was given to [Theophylactus](#), [Patriarch of Constantinople](#) (935), and also to [Artold](#), [Archbishop of Reims](#) (933). It was John XI who sat in the Chair of Peter during what some traditional Catholic sources consider its deepest humiliation, but it was also he who granted many privileges to the Congregation of [Cluny](#), which was later on a [powerful agent](#) of Church reform.

# Pope John XII

**Pope John XII** (c. 930/937 – 14 May 964), born **Octavianus**, was [Pope](#) of the [Catholic Church](#) from 16 December 955 to 14 May 964. Related to the [Counts of Tusculum](#) and a member of the powerful Roman family of [Theophylact](#) which had dominated papal politics for over half a century, he was both the secular and spiritual ruler of Rome. His pontificate became infamous for the alleged depravity and worldliness with which he conducted it.



John XII was the son of [Alberic II](#), [Patrician](#) and self-styled prince of Rome. His mother is believed to have been Alda of Vienne the daughter of [Hugh of Italy](#).

In around 960, John personally led an attack against the [Lombard](#) duchies of [Beneventum](#) and [Capua](#), presumably to reclaim parts of the [papal states](#) which had been lost to them. Confronted by the sight of John marching at the head of an army of men from [Tusculum](#) and [Spoleto](#), the dukes of Beneventum and Capua appealed for help from [Gisulf I of Salerno](#), who came to their aid. John retreated north and entered into negotiations with Gisulf at [Terracina](#). A treaty was secured between the two parties.

In order to protect himself against political intrigues in [Rome](#) and the power of Berengar II, in 960 John sent papal legates to the [King of Germany Otto I](#), asking for his aid. John then proceeded to crown Otto as [Roman Emperor](#), the first in the west since the death of [Berengar I of Italy](#) almost 40 years before. In return, John and the rest of the Roman nobility swore an oath over the buried remains of [Saint Peter](#) to be faithful to Otto, and not to provide aid to Berengar II or his son [Adalbert](#).

Otto left Rome on February 14 962 in order to bring Berengar II to heel. Before leaving he suggested that John, "who passed his whole life in vanity and adultery", give up his worldly and sensual lifestyle.

His ambassadors were captured by Otto I, who sent a deputation to Rome to discover what was happening behind his back. John in the meantime sent his own envoys to Otto, including the future [Pope Leo VIII](#), who tried to reassure the emperor that John was seeking to reform the papal court. However, in 963, Otto next learned that Adalbert had been allowed to enter Rome for discussions with John. Otto returned to Rome, besieging it in the summer of 963. He found a city divided; supporters of the emperor who had reported Adalbert's arrival in Rome had dug themselves in at Joannispolis, a fortified section of Rome centred on the [Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls](#). John and his supporters meanwhile retained the old [Leonine City](#). At first John prepared to defend the city; appearing in armour, he managed to drive Otto's forces across the [Tiber River](#).

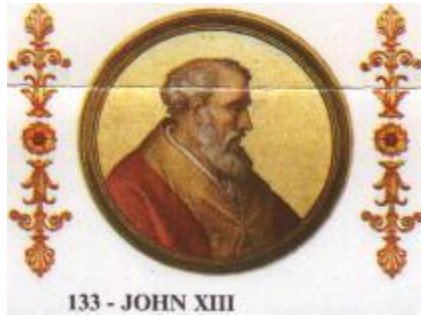
An attempt at a revolt in support of John was mounted by the inhabitants of Rome even before Otto I left the city, but was put down with a large loss of life. However, upon the emperor's departure, John XII returned at the head of a large company of friends and retainers, causing Leo VIII flee to the emperor for safety. After mutilating some of his enemies, he again was the effective ruler of Rome. Sending Otgar, [Bishop of Speyer](#) to the emperor, he attempted to come to some accommodation with Otto, but before anything could come of it, John XII died on 14 May 965.

According to [Liudprand of Cremona](#), John died whilst enjoying an adulterous sexual encounter outside Rome, either as the result of [apoplexy](#), or at the hands of an outraged husband.



## Pope John XIII

**Pope John XIII** of the [Crescenzi](#) family (died 6 September 972) served as [Pope](#) from 1 October 965 until his death.



Born in [Rome](#), he spent his career in the papal court. He was the brother of Crescenzo II, *patricius romanorum*, and Stefania, lady of [Palestrina](#).

After a period as bishop of [Narni](#), he was elected Pope John XIII five months after the death of [Pope Leo VIII](#) as a compromise candidate with the agreement of [Emperor Otto I](#) (936–973). John XIII's behaviour and foreign backing made him disliked in [Rome](#). There was a revolt that resulted in his temporary banishment in December 965, but he returned to Rome in November 966.

After John XIII's restoration, he worked with the Emperor on ecclesiastical improvements, including the creation of the [Archbishopric of Magdeburg](#).

On Christmas 967, John XIII crowned Otto I's son [Otto II](#) as co-Emperor. Otto II afterwards married the niece of the [Byzantine Emperor John I Tzimisces](#), princess [Theophanu](#), as part of the ongoing attempt to reconcile Eastern and Western Churches. John XIII created new Latin archbishoprics in [southern Italy](#), thus reducing the influence of the [Byzantine Empire](#) and [Eastern Orthodox Church](#) there.

## Pope Benedict VII

**Pope Benedict VII** (died 10 July 983) was born in [Rome](#), the son of David or Deodatus (brother of [Alberic II of Spoleto](#)). Before his election to the papacy, he had previously served as [Bishop of Sutri](#). He belonged to the [noble](#) family of the [Counts of Tusculum](#). He was elected by the Roman clergy and people in October 974 under the influence of Sicco, imperial envoy of Emperor [Otto II](#). He governed [Rome](#) quietly for nearly nine years, a somewhat rare thing in those days. Benedict VII's date of birth is not known with certainty, but it is known that he was related to Prince [Alberic II](#) and connected to the [Crescenti family](#). He succeeded to the papacy as a compromise candidate to replace [antipope Boniface VII](#) (974, 984–985). Boniface VII was [excommunicated](#) and unsuccessfully attempted to retake the papacy.



Benedict VII promoted [monasticism](#) and ecclesiastical reform along with Emperor [Otto II](#). He also consecrated the priest James, who had been sent to him by the people of [Carthage](#) "to help the wretched province of Africa." Benedict VII visited the city of [Orvieto](#) with his nephew Filippo Alberici, who later settled there and became Consul of the city state in 1016. The Alberici family live there to this day. In March 981, Benedict presided over a [synod](#) in St Peter's that prohibited [simony](#). In September 981, he convened a [Lateran Synod](#).



# Pope Gregory V

**Pope Gregory V**, né **Bruno of Carinthia** (c. 972 – 18 February 999) was [Pope](#) from 3 May 996 to 18 February 999, a son of the [Salian Otto I, Duke of Carinthia](#), who was a grandson of the Emperor [Otto I the Great](#). Gregory V succeeded [Pope John XV](#) when only twenty-four years of age. He was the chaplain of his cousin Emperor [Otto III](#), who presented him as candidate.



Gregory V was the first German Pope. Sometimes [Pope Boniface II](#) (530–532) is considered the first German Pope, although he was in fact an [Ostrogoth](#).

Politically, Gregory V acted consistently as the Emperor's representative in Rome and granted many exceptional privileges to monasteries within the [Holy Roman Empire](#). One of his first acts was to crown Otto III Emperor on 21 May 996. Together, they held a synod a few days after the coronation in which [Arnulf, Archbishop of Reims](#), was ordered to be restored to his [See of Reims](#), and Gerbert of Aurillac, the future [Pope Sylvester II](#), was condemned as an intruder. [Robert II of France](#), who had been insisting on his right to appoint bishops, was ultimately forced to back down, and ultimately also to put aside his wife Bertha, by the rigorous enforcement of a sentence of excommunication on the kingdom.

Until the conclusion of the council of [Pavia](#) in 997, Gregory V had a rival in the person of the [antipope John XVI](#) (997–998), whom [Crescentius II](#) and the nobles of Rome had chosen against the will of the youthful Emperor Otto III, Gregory's cousin. The revolt of Crescentius II was decisively suppressed by the Emperor, who marched upon Rome. John XVI fled, and Crescentius II shut himself up in the [Castel Sant'Angelo](#). The Emperor's troops pursued the antipope, captured him, cut off his nose and ears, cut out his tongue, blinded him, and publicly degraded him before Otto III and Gregory V. He was sent to the monastery of [Fulda](#) in Germany, where he lived until 1013. The Castel Sant'Angelo was besieged, and when it was taken in 998, Crescentius II was hanged upon its walls.

Gregory V died suddenly, not without suspicion of foul play, on 18 February 999. He is buried in [St. Peter's Basilica](#) near [Pope Pelagius I](#). His successor was Gerbert, who took the name [Silvester II](#).

# Pope Benedict VIII

**Pope Benedict VIII** (born ca. 980, died 9 April 1024), born **Theophylactus**, was [Pope](#) from 1012 to 1024. He was of the noble family of the [counts of Tusculum](#) (son of Gregory, Count of Tusculum, and brother of future [Pope John XIX](#)), descended from [Theophylact, Count of Tusculum](#), just as was his predecessor [Pope Benedict VI](#) (973–974).



Benedict VIII was opposed by an [antipope](#), [Gregory VI](#), who compelled him to flee [Rome](#). He was restored by [Henry II of Germany](#), whom he crowned [Emperor](#) on 14 February 1014. He remained on good terms with Henry for his entire pontificate. In Benedict VIII's pontificate the [Saracens](#) renewed their attacks on the southern coasts of [Italy](#). They also burned [Pavia](#) and effected a settlement in [Sardinia](#). The [Normans](#) also then began to settle in [Italy](#). The Pope promoted peace in Italy by allying himself with the [Normans](#), orchestrating the [defeat of the Saracens in Sardinia](#) and subjugating the [Crescentii](#).

In 1020, Benedict VIII travelled to Germany to confer with Henry II about the renewed [Byzantine](#) menace in the [Mezzogiorno](#). Arriving at [Bamberg](#) at Eastertide, he consecrated the new cathedral there, obtained a charter from Henry II confirming the donations of [Charlemagne](#) and [Otto the Great](#), and visited the monastery of [Fulda](#).

He convinced the Emperor to lead an expedition into the south of Italy and subordinate his vassals who had defected to Greek authority.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope\\_John\\_XIX](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_John_XIX)

# Pope John XIX

**Pope John XIX** (died October 1032), born **Romanus** in [Rome](#), was [Pope](#) from 1024 to 1032.



He succeeded his brother [Pope Benedict VIII](#), both members of the powerful house of [Tusculum](#). He played a role in the process leading to the [Schism of 1054](#) by rejecting a proposal by [Patriarch Eustathius of Constantinople](#) to recognise that Patriarchate's sphere of interest in the east. Against the grain of ecclesiastical history, John XIX agreed, upon being paid a large bribe, to grant the title of [ecumenical](#) bishop to the [Patriarch of Constantinople](#). However, this proposal excited general indignation throughout the Church, compelling him almost immediately to withdraw from the agreement.

On the death of the Emperor [Henry II](#) in 1024, he gave his support to Emperor [Conrad II](#), who along with his consort was crowned with great pomp at [St. Peter's Basilica](#) on [Easter](#) of 1027.

In 1025 he sent the crown to [Poland](#) and blessed the coronation of the Polish king [Bolesław Chrobry](#).

He was said to have been killed by a mob of angry peasants, but there is no evidence to support this. After John XIX's death, his nephew [Pope Benedict IX](#) was found as a successor, although he was still young; according to some sources, he was only 12, but he was more likely to have been about 18 or 20.

# Pope Benedict IX

Pope Benedict IX (c. 1012 – c. 1056), born in [Rome](#) as Theophylactus of Tusculum, was [Pope](#) on three occasions between 1032 and 1048. Aged approximately 20 at his first election, he is one of the youngest popes in history. He is the only man to have been Pope on more than one occasion, the only man ever to have sold the papacy, and the first verifiable person to have resigned the papacy.



Benedict was born the son of [Alberic III, Count of Tusculum](#), and was a nephew of [Pope Benedict VIII](#) and [Pope John XIX](#). His father obtained the Papal chair for him, granting it to his son in October 1032.

He reportedly led an extremely dissolute life and allegedly had few qualifications for the papacy other than connections with a socially powerful family. [St. Peter Damian](#) is alleged to have described him as "feasting on immorality"; the anti-papal historian [Ferdinand Gregorovius](#) wrote that in Benedict, "a demon from hell in the disguise of a priest... occupied the chair of Peter and profaned the sacred mysteries of religion by his insolent courses." The *Catholic Encyclopedia* calls him "a disgrace to the Chair of Peter." The first pope said to have been primarily

homosexual, he was said to have held orgies in the Lateran palace.

He was also accused by Bishop Benno of Piacenza of "many vile adulteries and murders". [Pope Victor III](#), in his third book of Dialogues, referred to "his rapes, murders and other unspeakable acts. His life as a pope was so vile, so foul, so execrable, that I shudder to think of it."



In September 1044 the opposition forced him out of the city again and elected John, Bishop of Sabina, as [Pope Sylvester III](#). Benedict IX's forces returned in April 1045 and expelled his rival.

Later in 1045, in order to rid the Church of the scandalous Benedict, his godfather, the pious priest John Gratian, persuaded Benedict to resign the papacy for a sum of money, thus allowing Gratian to become [Pope Gregory VI](#). Some also say that Benedict wanted to marry.

Benedict IX soon regretted his resignation and returned to Rome, taking the city and remaining on the throne until July 1046, although Gregory VI continued to be recognized as the true pope. At the time, Sylvester III also reasserted his claim.

German King [Henry III](#) intervened, and at the [Council of Sutri](#) in December 1046, Benedict IX and Sylvester III were declared deposed while Gregory VI was encouraged to resign because the arrangement he had entered into with Benedict was considered simoniacal; that is, to have been paid for.

Benedict IX had not attended the council and did not accept his deposition. When Clement II died in October 1047, Benedict seized the [Lateran Palace](#) in November, but was driven away by German troops in July 1048.

Benedict is usually recognized as having had three terms as pope:

- the first lasting from his election to his expulsion in favour of Sylvester III (October 1032 – September 1044)
- the second from his return to his selling the papacy to Gregory VI (April – May 1045)
- the third from his return after the death of Clement II to the advent of Damasus II (November 1047 – July 1048)



# Pope Leo IX

**Pope Saint Leo IX** (21 June 1002 – 19 April 1054), born **Bruno of Egisheim-Dagsburg**, was [Pope](#) from 12 February 1049 to his death. He was a German aristocrat and a powerful secular ruler of central Italy while holding the papacy. He is regarded as a [saint](#) by the [Roman Catholic Church](#), his [feast day](#) celebrated on 19 April. Leo IX is widely considered the most historically significant [German](#) Pope of the [Middle Ages](#). His citing of the [Donation of Constantine](#) in a letter to the [Patriarch of Constantinople](#) brought about the [Great Schism](#) between the Catholic and Orthodox churches.

*Leo IX portrayed in a contemporary manuscript.*



He was born to Count Hugh and Heilwig and was a native of [Eguisheim](#), Upper [Alsace](#) (present day [France](#)). His family was of noble rank, and his father, Count Hugh, was a cousin of Emperor [Conrad II](#) (1024–1039). He was educated at [Toul](#), where he successively became [canon](#) and, in 1026, [bishop](#). In the latter capacity he rendered important political services to his relative Conrad II, and afterwards to Emperor [Henry III](#). He became widely known as an earnest and reforming ecclesiastic by the zeal he showed in spreading the rule of the [order of Cluny](#).

On the death of [Pope Damasus II](#) in 1048, Bruno was selected as his successor by an assembly at [Worms](#) in December. Both the Emperor and the Roman delegates concurred. However, Bruno apparently favored a [canonical](#) election and stipulated as a condition of his acceptance that he should first proceed to Rome and be freely elected by the voice of the clergy and people of Rome. Setting out shortly after Christmas, he met with abbot [Hugh of Cluny](#) at [Besançon](#), where he was joined by the young monk Hildebrand, who afterwards became [Pope Gregory VII](#); arriving in pilgrim garb at Rome in the following February, he was received with much cordiality, and at his consecration assumed the name Leo IX.

Leo IX favored traditional morality in his reformation of the Catholic Church. One of his first public acts was to hold the well-known [Easter](#) synod of 1049, at which celibacy of the clergy (down to the rank of [subdeacon](#)) was required anew. Also, the Easter synod was where the Pope at least succeeded in making clear his own convictions against every kind of [simony](#). The greater part of the year that followed was occupied in one of those progresses through Italy, Germany and France which form a marked feature in Leo IX's pontificate. After presiding over a synod at [Pavia](#), he joined Henry III in Saxony and accompanied him to [Cologne](#) and [Aachen](#). He also summoned a meeting of the higher clergy in [Reims](#) in which several important reforming decrees were passed. At [Mainz](#) he held a council at which the Italian and French as well as the German clergy were represented, and ambassadors of the Greek emperor were present. Here too, simony and the marriage of the clergy were the principal matters dealt with.

After his return to Rome he held another [Easter](#) synod on 29 April 1050. It was occupied largely with the controversy about the teachings of [Berengar of Tours](#). In the same year he presided over provincial synods at [Salerno](#), [Siponto](#) and [Vercelli](#), and in September revisited his native Germany, returning to Rome in time for a third Easter synod, at which the question of the [reordination](#) of those who had been ordained by simonists was considered.

In 1052 he joined the Emperor at [Pressburg](#) and vainly sought to secure the submission of the [Hungarians](#). At [Regensburg](#), [Bamberg](#) and [Worms](#), the papal presence was celebrated with various ecclesiastical solemnities.

*Commemorative shield on the wall of the Castle of Eguisheim, Alsace, birthplace of Pope Leo IX.*



In constant fear of attack from the [Normans](#) in the south of Italy, the [Byzantines](#) turned in desperation to the Normans own spiritual chief, Pope Leo IX and, according to [William of Apulia](#), begged him "to liberate Italy that now lacks its freedom and to force that wicked people, who are pressing Apulia under their yoke, to leave." After a fourth Easter synod in 1053, Leo IX set out against the [Normans](#) in the south with an army of Italians and [Swabian mercenaries](#). "As fervent Christians the Normans were reluctant to fight their spiritual leader and tried to sue for peace but the Swabians mocked them – battle was inevitable." Leo IX led the army himself but his forces suffered total defeat at the [Battle of Civitate](#) on 15

June 1053. Nonetheless, on going out from the city to meet the victorious enemy he was received with every token of submission, pleas for forgiveness and oaths of fidelity and homage. From June 1053 to March 1054 the Pope was nevertheless held hostage at [Benevento](#), in honourable captivity, until he acknowledged the Normans conquests in [Calabria](#) and [Apulia](#). He did not long survive his return to Rome, where he died on 19 April 1054.

Leo IX sent a letter to [Michael Cærularius](#), [Patriarch of Constantinople](#), in 1054, that cited a large portion of the [Donation of Constantine](#), believing it genuine. The official status of this letter is acknowledged in the 1913 *Catholic Encyclopedia*, Volume 5, entry on Donation of Constantine, [page 120](#):

"The first pope who used it in an official act and relied upon it, was Leo IX; in a letter of 1054 to Michael Cærularius, Patriarch of Constantinople, he cites the "Donatio" to show that the Holy See possessed both an earthly and a heavenly imperium, the royal priesthood."

Leo IX assured the Patriarch that the donation was completely genuine, not a fable, so only the apostolic successor to Peter possessed that primacy and was the rightful head of all the Church. The Patriarch rejected the claims of papal primacy, and subsequently the One Church was split in two in the Great [East–West Schism](#) of 1054.



# Pope Stephen IX

**Pope Stephen IX** (c. 1020 – 29 March 1058) was [Pope](#) from 3 August 1057 to 29 March 1058.

His baptismal name was **Frederick of Lorraine**, and he was a younger brother of [Godfrey III, Duke of Lower Lorraine](#), who, as Margrave of [Tuscany](#) (by his marriage to [Beatrice of Bar](#), widow of [Boniface III of Tuscany](#)), played a prominent part in the politics of the period.



Frederick, who had been raised to the [cardinalate](#) by [Pope Leo IX](#), for some time discharged the function of [papal legate](#) at [Constantinople](#). He was with Leo IX in his expedition against the [Normans](#) and at one time had to take refuge from Emperor [Henry II](#) in [Monte Cassino](#). Five days after the death of [Pope Victor II](#) (who had made him cardinal-priest and abbot of Monte Cassino) he was chosen to succeed him as Pope Stephen IX.

He enforced the policies of the [Gregorian Reform](#) as to clerical [celibacy](#), was planning for the expulsion of the Normans from Italy and the elevation of his brother to the imperial throne, when he was seized by a severe illness, from which he only partially and temporarily recovered. Stephen IX died at [Florence](#) on 29 March 1058 and is considered by the current-day Roman Catholic Church to have been succeeded by [Pope Nicholas II](#), though others consider his successor to be [Pope Benedict X](#), officially regarded as an [antipope](#).



# Pope Urban II

**Urban II** (ca. 1042 – 29 July 1099), born **Otho de Lagery** (or **Eudes**), was [pope](#) from 12 March 1088 until his death on 29 July 1099. He is best known for initiating the [First Crusade](#) (1096–1099) and setting up the modern-day [Roman Curia](#) in the manner of a royal court to help run the Church.



[Pope Gregory VII](#) named him [cardinal-bishop of Ostia](#) ca. 1080. He was one of the most prominent and active supporters of the [Gregorian reforms](#), especially as [legate](#) in Germany in 1084 and was among the few whom Gregory VII nominated as [possible successors to be pope](#). Desiderius, abbot of [Monte Cassino](#) was first chosen pope as [Victor III](#) when Gregory VII died in 1085, but after Victor's short reign, Otho was [elected](#) Pope Urban II by acclamation (March 1088) at a small meeting of cardinals and

Urban II's movement took its first public shape at the [Council of Piacenza](#), where, in March 1095, Urban II received an ambassador from the [Byzantine Emperor Alexios I Komnenos](#) asking for help against Muslim (Seljuk) Turks who had taken over most of formerly Byzantine [Anatolia](#). A great council met, attended by numerous Italian, Burgundian, and French [bishops](#) in such vast numbers it had to be held in the open air outside the city of [Clermont](#). At the [Council of Clermont](#) held in November of the same year, Urban II's sermon proved highly effective, as he summoned the attending nobility and the people to wrest the [Holy Land](#) and the eastern churches generally from the control of the [Seljuk Turks](#).

It is Urban II's own letters, rather than the paraphrased versions of his speech at Clermont, that reveal his actual thinking about crusading. Nevertheless, the versions of the speech have had a great influence on popular conceptions and misconceptions about the Crusades, so it is worth comparing the five composed speeches to Urban's actual words. Fulcher of Chartres has Urban say this:

*I, or rather the Lord, beseech you as Christ's heralds to publish this everywhere and to perse all people of whatever rank, foot-soldiers and knights, poor and rich, to carry aid promptly to those Christians and to destroy that vile race from the lands of our friends. I say this to those who are present, it is meant also for those who are absent. Moreover, Christ commands it.*



The chronicler Robert the Monk put this into the mouth of Urban II:

*... this land which you inhabit, shut in on all sides by the seas and surrounded by the mountain peaks, is too narrow for your large population; nor does it abound in wealth; and it furnishes scarcely food enough for its cultivators. Hence it is that you murder one another, that you wage war, and that frequently you perish by mutual wounds. Let therefore hatred depart from among you, let your quarrels end, let wars cease, and let all dissensions and controversies slumber. Enter upon the road to the [Holy Sepulchre](#); wrest that land from the wicked race, and subject it to yourselves ... God has conferred upon you above all nations great glory in arms. Accordingly undertake this journey for the remission of your sins, with the assurance of the imperishable glory of the [Kingdom of Heaven](#).*

*Pope Urban II preaches the First Crusade at the Council of Clermont.*

# Pope Callixtus II

**Pope Blessed Calixtus II** (or **Calistus II**) (died 13 December 1124), born **Guy de Burgundy**, the fourth son of [William I, Count of Burgundy](#), was elected [Pope](#) on 1 February 1119 after the death of [Pope Gelasius II](#). His pontificate was shaped by the [Investiture Controversy](#), which he was able to settle through the [Concordat of Worms](#) (in 1122).

Guy was a member of the highest aristocracy in Europe. The fourth son of one of the wealthiest rulers in Europe, his family was part of a network of noble alliances. He was a cousin of [Arduin of Ivrea](#), the King of Italy. One sister, Gisela, was married to [Humbert II, Count of Savoy](#), and then to [Renier I of Montferrat](#); another sister, Maud, was the wife of [Eudes I of Burgundy](#). His brother [Raymond](#) was married to [Urraca](#), the heiress of [León](#); they became the parents of King [Alfonso VII of León](#).



Guy first appears in contemporary records when he became the [Archbishop of Vienne](#) in 1088. He held strong pro-Papal views about the Investiture Controversy. As [archbishop](#), he was appointed [papal legate](#) to France by [Pope Paschal II](#) during the time that Paschal was induced under pressure from [Holy Roman Emperor Henry V](#) to issue the *Privilegium* of 1111, by which he yielded much of the papal prerogatives that had been so forcefully claimed by [Pope Gregory VII](#) in the [Gregorian Reforms](#). Guy, with relatives both in Burgundy and the [Franche-Comté](#) (that is, within the Emperor's jurisdiction and bordering it) led the pro-Papal opposition at the synod called at the Lateran in 1112. On his return to France, he immediately convened an assembly of French and Burgundian bishops at Vienne, where the imperial claim to a traditional [lay investiture](#) of the clergy was denounced as [heretical](#) and a sentence of [excommunication](#) was now pronounced against Henry V on the grounds that he had extorted the *Privilegium* from Paschal II by means of violence.

During the violent confrontations between Henry V and Paschal II's successor, [Pope Gelasius II](#), the Pope was forced to flee from Rome, first to [Gaeta](#), where he was crowned, then to the [Abbey of Cluny](#), where he died on 29 January 1119. Within four days Guy was [elected Pope](#) and was crowned at Vienne as Calixtus II. At the outset, it appeared that the new Pope was willing to negotiate with Henry V, who received the papal embassy at [Strasbourg](#), and withdrew his support from the antipope he had proclaimed at Rome. It was agreed that pope and emperor should meet at the Château de Mousson, near [Rheims](#), and in October the new Pope opened the council at Rheims attended by [Louis VI of France](#) with most of the barons of France and more than four hundred bishops and abbots. Henry V arrived for his personal conference at Mousson — not alone, as had been anticipated, but with an army of over thirty thousand men. Calixtus II, fearing that force was likely to be used to extract prejudicial concessions, remained at Rheims. There, Calixtus II busied himself ineffectively with attempting a reconciliation between the brothers [Henry I of England](#) and [Robert II, Duke of Normandy](#), and the council dealt with disciplinary regulations and decrees against lay investiture, [simony](#), and clerical concubines. Since there was no compromise coming from Henry V, it was determined on 30 October 1119 that the Emperor and his antipope should be solemnly excommunicated.

Returning to Italy, where [antipope Gregory VIII](#) was supported in Rome by imperial forces and Italian allies of the emperor, Calixtus II managed to gain the upper hand amid clear demonstrations of popular support. The Imperial candidate was obliged to flee to the fortress of [Sutri](#), where he was taken prisoner through the intervention of Norman support from the [Kingdom of Naples](#). He was transferred from prison to prison and died at a stronghold near [Salerno](#). The imperial allies in Rome soon disbanded.

# Pope Innocent VIII

**Pope Innocent VIII** (1432 – 25 July 1492), born **Giovanni Battista Cybo** (or **Cibo**), was [Pope](#) from 1484 until his death in 1492.



Giovanni Battista Cybo (or Cibo) was born in [Genoa](#) of [Greek](#) ancestry, the son of Arano Cybo or Cibo (c. 1375-c. 1455) and his wife Teodorina de Mari (c. 1380-). In Rome he became a priest in the retinue of cardinal Calandnini, half-brother to [Pope Nicholas V](#) (1447–55). The influence of his friends procured for him, from [Pope Paul II](#) (1464–71), the [bishopric of Savona](#), and [Pope Julius II](#), he was made [cardinal](#) by [Pope Sixtus IV](#), whom he succeeded on 29 August 1484 as Pope Innocent VIII.

During what is known as the [Little Ice Age](#), Innocent VIII, in his [papal bull](#) *Summis desiderantes* (5 December 1484) instigated severe measures against [magicians](#) and [witches](#) in [Germany](#). The grip of freezing weather, failing of crops, rising crime, and mass starvation was blamed on witches. He issued the bull to [inquisitors](#) to systemize the persecution of witches.

"It has recently come to our ears, not without great pain to us, that in some parts of upper Germany, [...] Mainz, Koin, Trier, Salzburg, and Bremen, many persons of both sexes, heedless of their own salvation and forsaking the catholic faith, give themselves over to devils male and female, and by their incantations, charms, and conjurings, and by other abominable superstitions and sortileges, offences, crimes, and misdeeds, ruin and cause to perish the offspring of women, the foal of animals, the products of the earth, the grapes of vines, and the fruits of trees, as well as men and women, cattle and flocks and herds and animals of every kind, vineyards also and orchards, meadows, pastures, harvests, grains and other fruits of the earth; that they afflict and torture with dire pains and anguish, both internal and external, these men, women, cattle, flocks, herds, and animals, and hinder men from begetting [...]"

Kramer and Sprenger would later write the polemic *Malleus Maleficarum* in 1486, which stated that witchcraft was to blame for bad weather. These remarks are included in Part 2, , which is entitled: "How they Raise and Stir up Hailstorms and Tempests, and Cause Lightning to Blast both Men and Beasts":

"Therefore it is reasonable to conclude that, just as easily as they raise hailstorms, so can they cause lightning and storms at sea; and so no doubt at all remains on these points."

Minnich (2005) notes that the position of Renaissance popes towards slavery, a common institution in contemporary cultures, varied. Minnich states that those who allowed the slave trade did so in the hope of gaining converts to Christianity. In the case of Innocent he permitted trade with [Barbary](#) merchants in which foodstuffs would be given in exchange for slaves who could then be converted to Christianity.

King Ferdinand of Aragon gave Innocent 100 [Moorish](#) slaves who shared them out with favoured Cardinals. The slaves of Innocent were called "moro", meaning "dark-skinned man", in contrast to negro slaves who were called "moro nero".

"Thence also many Guineamen and other negroes, taken by force, and some by barter of unprohibited articles, or by other lawful contract of purchase, have been sent to the said kingdoms. A large number of these have been converted to the Catholic faith, and it is hoped, by the help of divine mercy, that if such progress be continued with them, either those peoples will be converted to the faith or at least the souls of many of them will be gained for Christ." Nicholas V, Romanus Pontifex, 1455 AD.



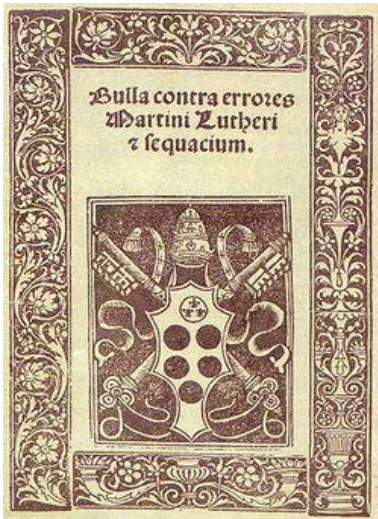
# Pope Leo X



**Pope Leo X** (11 December 1475 – 1 December 1521), born **Giovanni di Lorenzo de' Medici**, was the [Pope](#) from 1513 to his death in 1521. He was the last non-priest (he was a [cardinal-deacon](#), which at the time did not require priestly ordination) to be elected Pope. He is known for granting [indulgences](#) for those who donated to reconstruct [St. Peter's Basilica](#) and his challenging of [Martin Luther's 95 Theses](#). He was the second son of [Lorenzo de' Medici](#), the most famous ruler of the [Florentine Republic](#), and [Clarice Orsini](#). His cousin, Giulio di Giuliano de' Medici, would later succeed him as [Pope Clement VII](#) (1523–34).

Leo was disturbed throughout his pontificate by schism, especially the [Reformation](#) sparked by [Martin Luther](#).

*Bulla Contra errores Martini Lutheri* of 1521.



In response to concerns about misconduct from some servants of the church, in 1517 [Martin Luther](#) read his [Ninety-Five Theses](#) on the topic of indulgences in the church courtyard at [Wittenberg](#). Students took the theses, translated them from Latin to German, and through the [printing press](#) they spread throughout Europe. Within two weeks, the theses had spread throughout Germany, and after two months they had spread throughout Europe. Leo failed to fully comprehend the importance of the movement, and in February 1518 he directed the vicar-general of the [Augustinians](#) to impose silence on his [monks](#).

On 24 May, Luther sent an explanation of his theses to the pope; on 7 August he was summoned to appear at Rome. An arrangement was effected, however, whereby that summons was cancelled, and Luther went instead to [Augsburg](#) in October 1518 to meet the papal legate, [Cardinal Cajetan](#); but neither the arguments of the cardinal, nor Leo's dogmatic papal bull of 9

November requiring all Christians to believe in the pope's power to grant indulgences, moved Luther to retract. A year of fruitless negotiations followed, during which the controversy took popular root across the German States.

A further papal bull of 15 June 1520, [Exsurge Domine](#) or *Arise, O Lord*, condemned forty-one propositions extracted from Luther's teachings, and was taken to Germany by Eck in his capacity as apostolic [nuncio](#). Leo followed by formally excommunicating Luther by the bull [Decet Romanum Pontificem](#) or *It Pleases the Roman Pontiff*, on 3 January 1521. In a brief the Pope also directed [Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor](#) to take energetic measures against heresy.

It was also under Leo that [Lutheranism spread into Scandinavia](#). The pope had repeatedly used the rich northern benefices to reward members of the Roman curia, and towards the close of the year 1516 he sent the impolitic Arcimboldi as papal nuncio to [Denmark](#) to collect money for St Peter's. This led to the [Reformation in Denmark-Norway and Holstein](#). King [Christian II](#) took advantage of the growing dissatisfaction of the native clergy toward the papal government, and of Arcimboldi's interference in the Swedish revolt, to expel the nuncio and summon Lutheran theologians to [Copenhagen](#) in 1520. Christian approved a plan by which a formal state church should be established in Denmark, all appeals to Rome should be abolished, and the king and diet should have final jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes.

# Pope Paul III

**Pope Paul III** (29 February 1468 – 10 November 1549), born **Alessandro Farnese**, was [Pope](#) of the [Roman Catholic Church](#) from 1534 to his death in 1549. He came to the papal throne in an era following the [sack of Rome in 1527](#) and rife with uncertainties in the Catholic Church following the [Protestant Reformation](#).

Born in 1468 at [Canino](#)., Alessandro Farnese was the oldest son of Pier Luigi I Farnese, Signore di [Montalto](#) (1435–1487) and his wife Giovanna Caetani, a member of the [Caetani](#) family which had also produced [Pope Boniface VIII](#). The [Farnese family](#) had prospered over the centuries but it was Alessandro's ascendancy to the papacy and his dedication to furthering family interests which saw the vastly significant increase in the family's wealth and power.



One of various popes to have fathered children before his election, he had four illegitimate offspring. By Silvia Ruffini, he fathered [Pier Luigi Farnese](#), whom he created [Duke of Parma](#); others included [Ranuccio Farnese](#) and [Costanza Farnese](#). His first action, on 18 December 1534, was to appoint his grandsons as cardinals. At the time, [Alessandro Farnese](#) and [Guido Ascanio Sforza](#) were aged fourteen and sixteen years respectively. His later appointments as cardinal included [Gasparo Contarini](#), [Jacopo Sadoletto](#), [Reginald Pole](#), and Giovanni Pietro Carafa, who became [Pope Paul IV](#).

One of the most significant artistic works of his reign was the depiction of the [Last Judgement](#) by [Michelangelo](#) in the [Sistine Chapel](#) of the [Vatican Palace](#). Although the work was commission by Paul's predecessor, it was finished in 1541.

In Germany the campaign began in the west, where Protestant movements had been at work in the archbishopric of [Cologne](#) since 1542. The Reformation was not a complete success there, because the city council and the majority of the chapter opposed it; whereas on 16 April 1546, [Hermann of Wied](#) was [excommunicated](#), his rank forfeited, and he was, in February, 1547, compelled by the Emperor to abdicate.

In the meantime open warfare had begun against the Evangelical princes, estates, and cities allied in the [Schmalkaldic League](#) (see [Philip of Hesse](#)). By the close of 1546, Charles V succeeded in subjugating South Germany, while the victory at the [Battle of Mühlberg](#), on 24 April 1547, established his imperial sovereignty everywhere in Germany and delivered into his hands the two leaders of the league.

But while north of the Alps, in virtue of his preparations for the [Augsburg Interim](#) and its enforcement, the Emperor was widely instrumental in recovering Germany to Roman Catholicism, the Pope now held aloof from him because Charles V himself had stood aloof in the matter of endowing Pier Luigi with Parma and Piacenza, and the situation came to a total rupture when the imperial vice-regent, [Ferrante Gonzaga](#), proceeded forcibly to expel Pier Luigi.

The Pope's son was assassinated, 1547, at [Piacenza](#), and Paul III believed that this had not come to pass without the emperor's foreknowledge.

Paul III proved unable to suppress the [Protestant Reformation](#), although it was during his pontificate that the foundation was laid for the [Counter-Reformation](#). He decreed the second and final [excommunication](#) of [King Henry VIII of England](#) in December 1538.

# Pope Paul IV

**Pope Paul IV**, (28 June 1476 – 18 August 1559), né **Giovanni Pietro Carafa**, was [Pope](#) from 23 May 1555 until his death. He was instrumental in setting-up the [Roman Inquisition](#), and was opposed to any dialogue with the emerging [Protestant](#) party in Europe. His anti-Spanish outlook coloured his papacy, and confronted the Papal States with serious military defeat. The appointment of Carlo Carafa as [Cardinal Nephew](#) damaged the papacy further when Paul was forced to remove him from office following a scandal.

Giovanni Pietro Carafa was born in [Capriglia Irpina](#), near [Avellino](#), into a prominent noble family of [Naples](#). His father Giovanni Antonio Carafa died in [West Flanders](#) in 1516 and his mother Vittoria Camponeschi was the daughter of Pietro Lalle Camponeschi, 5th Conte di [Montorio](#), a [Neapolitan](#) nobleman, and wife [Dona](#) Maria de Noronha, a [Portuguese](#) noblewoman of the House of [Pereira Senhores dos Lagares de El-Rei](#) and [Senhores de Paiva, Baltar e Cabeceiras de Basto](#). His title in the [Prophecy of St. Malachy](#) is "Of the Faith of Peter."



The [Regensburg Colloquy](#) in 1541 failed to achieve any measure of reconciliation between Catholics and Protestants in Europe, but instead saw a number of prominent Italians defect to the Protestant camp. In response, Carafa was able to persuade Pope Paul III to set up a [Roman Inquisition](#), modelled on the [Spanish Inquisition](#) with himself as one of the Inquisitors-General. The [Papal Bull](#) was promulgated in 1542 and Carafa vowed, "Even if my own father were a heretic, I would gather the wood to burn him".

Among his first acts as Pope was to cut off [Michelangelo](#)'s pension, and he ordered the nudes of *The Last Judgment* in the [Sistine Chapel](#) be painted more modestly (a request that Michelangelo ignored). The strengthening of the Inquisition continued under Paul IV, and few could consider themselves safe by virtue of position in his drive to reform the Church; even cardinals he disliked could be imprisoned.

In 1555 he issued a [canon](#) (papal law), *Cum Nimis Absurdum*, by which the [Roman Ghetto](#) was created. Jews were then forced to live in seclusion in a specified area of the [rione Sant'Angelo](#), locked in at night, and he decreed that Jews should wear a distinctive sign, yellow hats for men and veils or shawls for women. Jewish ghettos existed in Europe for the next 315 years.

*"As it is completely absurd and improper in the utmost that the Jews, who through their own fault were condemned by God to eternal servitude, can under the pretext that pious Christians must accept them and sustain their habitation, are so ungrateful to Christians, as, instead of thanks for gracious treatment, they return contumely, and among themselves, instead of the slavery, which they deserve..."*

— Paul IV, *Cum nimis absurdum*, 1555

Having developed the [Inquisition](#) brought him the rancor of Roman people who, after his death, decapitated his statue in [Campidoglio](#) and dedicated to him the following [pasquinata](#):

*Carafa hated by the devil and the sky  
is buried here with his rotting corpse,  
Erebus has taken the spirit;  
he hated peace on earth, our faith he contested.  
he ruined the church and the people, men and sky offended;  
treacherous friend, suppliant with the army which was fatal to him.  
You want to know more? Pope was him and that is enough.*



# Pope Leo IX

**Pope Saint Leo IX** (21 June 1002 – 19 April 1054), born **Bruno of Egisheim-Dagsburg**, was [Pope](#) from 12 February 1049 to his death. He was a German aristocrat and a powerful secular ruler of central Italy while holding the papacy. He is regarded as a [saint](#) by the [Roman Catholic Church](#), his [feast day](#) celebrated on 19 April. Leo IX is widely considered the most historically significant [German](#) Pope of the [Middle Ages](#). His citing of the [Donation of Constantine](#) in a letter to the [Patriarch of Constantinople](#) brought about the [Great Schism](#) between the Catholic and Orthodox churches.

*Leo IX portrayed in a contemporary manuscript*



He was born to Count Hugh and Heilwig and was a native of [Eguisheim](#), Upper [Alsace](#) (present day [France](#)). His family was of noble rank, and his father, Count Hugh, was a cousin of Emperor [Conrad II](#) (1024–1039). He was educated at [Toul](#), where he successively became [canon](#) and, in 1026, [bishop](#). In the latter capacity he rendered important political services to his relative Conrad II, and afterwards to Emperor [Henry III](#). He became widely known as an earnest and reforming ecclesiastic by the zeal he showed in spreading the rule of the [order of Cluny](#).

On the death of [Pope Damasus II](#) in 1048, Bruno was selected as his successor by an assembly at [Worms](#) in December. Both the Emperor and the Roman delegates concurred. However, Bruno apparently favored a [canonical](#) election and stipulated as a condition of his acceptance that he should first proceed to Rome and be freely elected by the voice of the clergy and people of Rome. Setting out shortly after Christmas, he met with abbot [Hugh of Cluny](#) at [Besançon](#), where he was joined by the young monk Hildebrand, who afterwards became [Pope Gregory VII](#); arriving in pilgrim garb at Rome in the following February, he was received with much cordiality, and at his consecration assumed the name Leo IX.

Leo IX favored traditional morality in his reformation of the Catholic Church. One of his first public acts was to hold the well-known [Easter](#) synod of 1049, at which celibacy of the clergy (down to the rank of [subdeacon](#)) was required anew. In constant fear of attack from the [Normans](#) in the south of Italy, the [Byzantines](#) turned in desperation to the Normans own spiritual chief, Pope Leo IX and, according to [William of Apulia](#), begged him "to liberate Italy that now lacks its freedom and to force that wicked people, who are pressing Apulia under their yoke, to leave." After a fourth Easter synod in 1053, Leo IX set out against the [Normans](#) in the south with an army of Italians and [Swabian mercenaries](#). "As fervent Christians the Normans were reluctant to fight their spiritual leader and tried to sue for peace but the Swabians mocked them – battle was inevitable."



Leo IX led the army himself but his forces suffered total defeat at the [Battle of Civitate](#) on 15 June 1053. Nonetheless, on going out from the city to meet the victorious enemy he was received with every token of submission, pleas for forgiveness and oaths of fidelity and homage. From June 1053 to March 1054 the Pope was nevertheless held hostage at [Benevento](#), in honourable captivity, until he acknowledged the Normans conquests in [Calabria](#) and [Apulia](#). He did not long survive his return to Rome, where he died on 19 April 1054.

# Pope Benedict XIII

**Pope Benedict XIII** (2 February 1650 – 21 February 1730), born **Pietro Francesco Orsini**, later [Friar Vincenzo Maria Orsini](#), was [pope](#) from 1724 until his death.

He was born in [Gravina in Puglia](#) to Ferdinando III Orsini, duke of Gravina, and Giovanna Frangipani della Tolfa, from [Toritto](#). He was a member of the [Orsini](#) of Rome, the third and last member of that family to become Pope. He entered the [Dominican Order](#) and received the name Vincenzo Maria. He was named Cardinal-Priest of [San Sisto](#) on 22 February 1672 (allegedly, against his will); later he was [bishop of Manfredonia](#), [bishop of Cesena](#) and then [archbishop of Benevento](#).



He endeavoured to put a stop to the decadent lifestyles of the [Italian](#) priesthood and of the [cardinalate](#). He also abolished the [lottery](#) in Rome. A man fond above all of asceticism and religious celebrations, according to Cardinal Lambertini (later [Pope Benedict XIV](#)) he "did not have any idea about how to rule". The government was effectively held in his lieu by Cardinal [Niccolò Coscia](#), who had been Benedict's secretary when he was archbishop of Benevento, and who committed a long series of financial abuses at his own advantage, causing the ruin of the Papal treasure. According to [Montesquieu](#), "All the money of Rome go to Benevento... as the Beneventani direct [Benedict's] weakness".

Pope Benedict XIII repealed the world wide smoking ban set by Pope [Urban VIII](#).

Benedict died in 1730 and was buried in a tomb in [Santa Maria sopra Minerva](#) completed by [Pietro Bracci](#) and others. Coscia fled from the city in the circumstance, being excommunicated under the new Pope Clement XII.



The comment to Benedict's death by [Pasquino](#), the popular satirist of Rome, was:

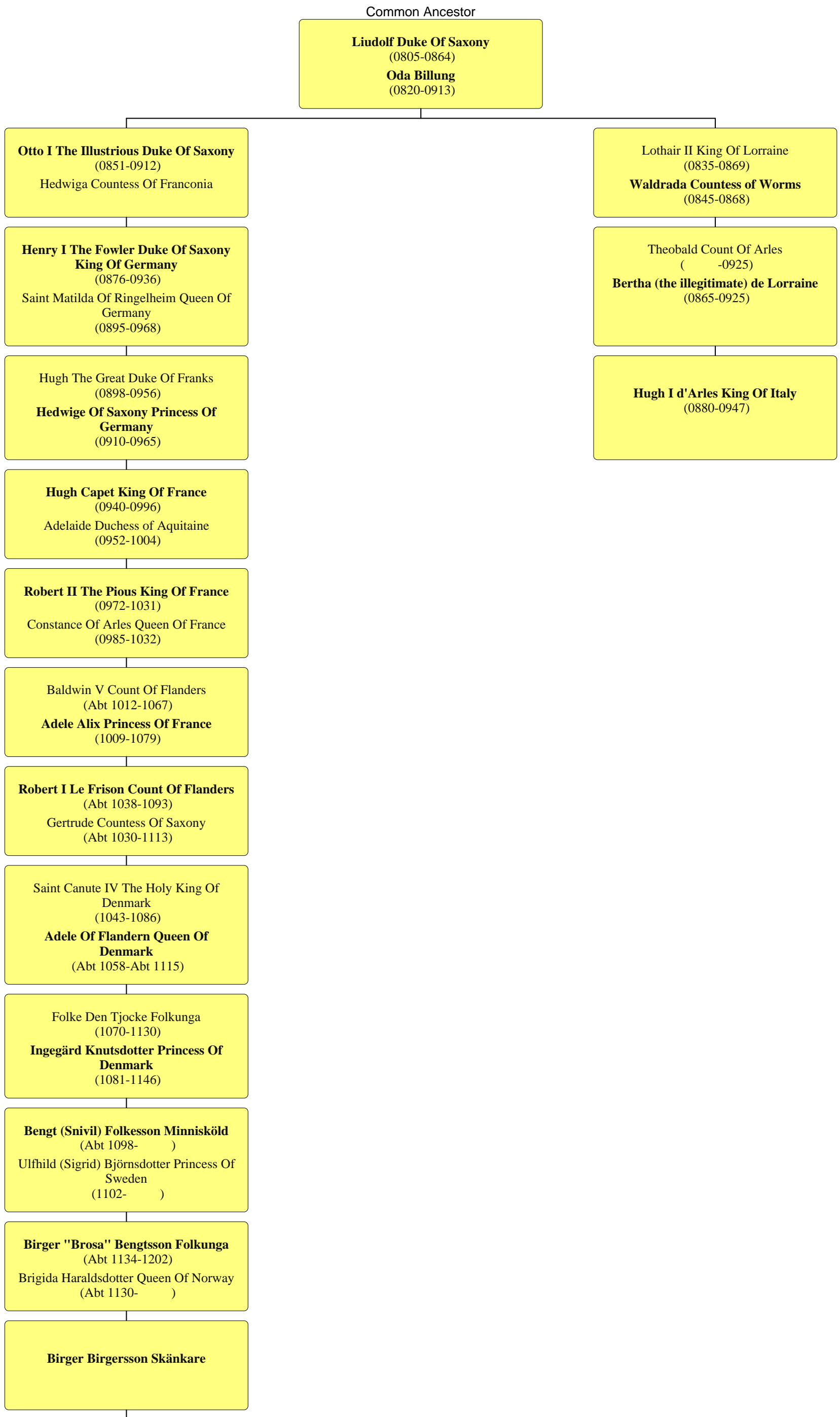
*"This tomb encloses  
the bones of a little friar:  
more than a saint's lover  
a protector of brigands"*

**Saint Mary above Minerva** is one of the major [churches](#) of the [Roman Catholic Order of Preachers](#), better known as the [Dominicans](#). The church's name derives from the fact that the first Christian church structure on the site was built directly over the ruins or foundations of a temple dedicated to the Egyptian goddess [Isis](#), which had been erroneously ascribed to the Greco-Roman goddess [Minerva](#).

*The Carafa Chapel, with late 15th-century frescoes (1488–1493) by Filippino Lippi, was commissioned by Cardinal Oliviero Carafa in honour of Saint Thomas Aquinas. There are two Marian scenes, the Annunciation and the ; over the altar is*

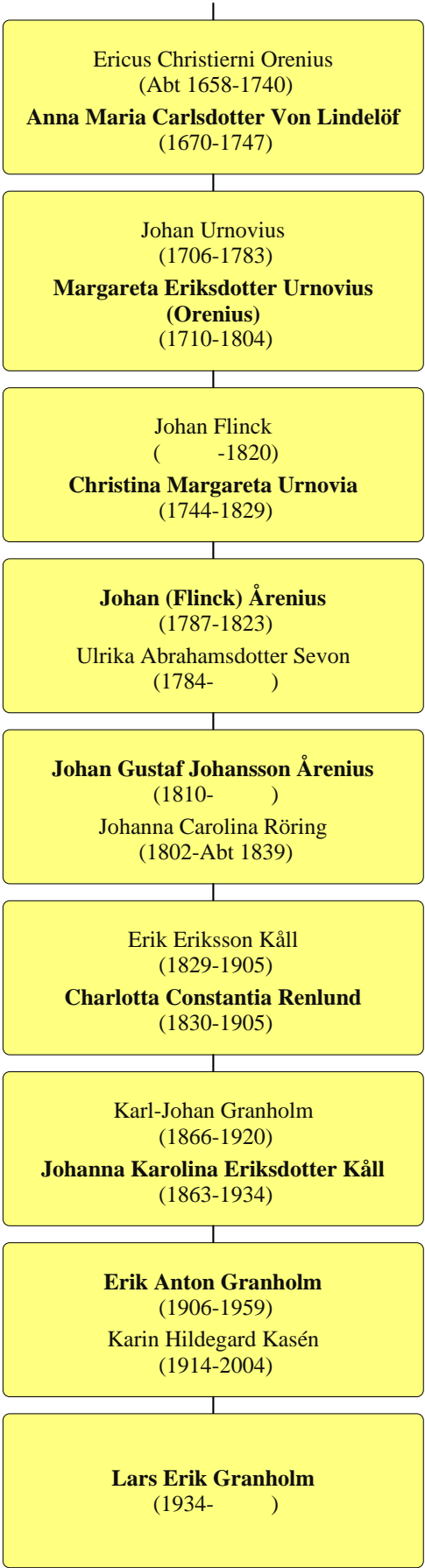
*his St Thomas presenting Cardinal Carafa to the Blessed Virgin, and on the right-hand wall his Glory of St Thomas. It was inaugurated in 1493, and is also known as the Chapel of St [Thomas Aquinas](#). The relics of St Thomas Aquinas were kept in this chapel until 1511, when they were moved to Naples.*

**Hugh I d'Arles King Of Italy is the 2nd cousin 32 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm**

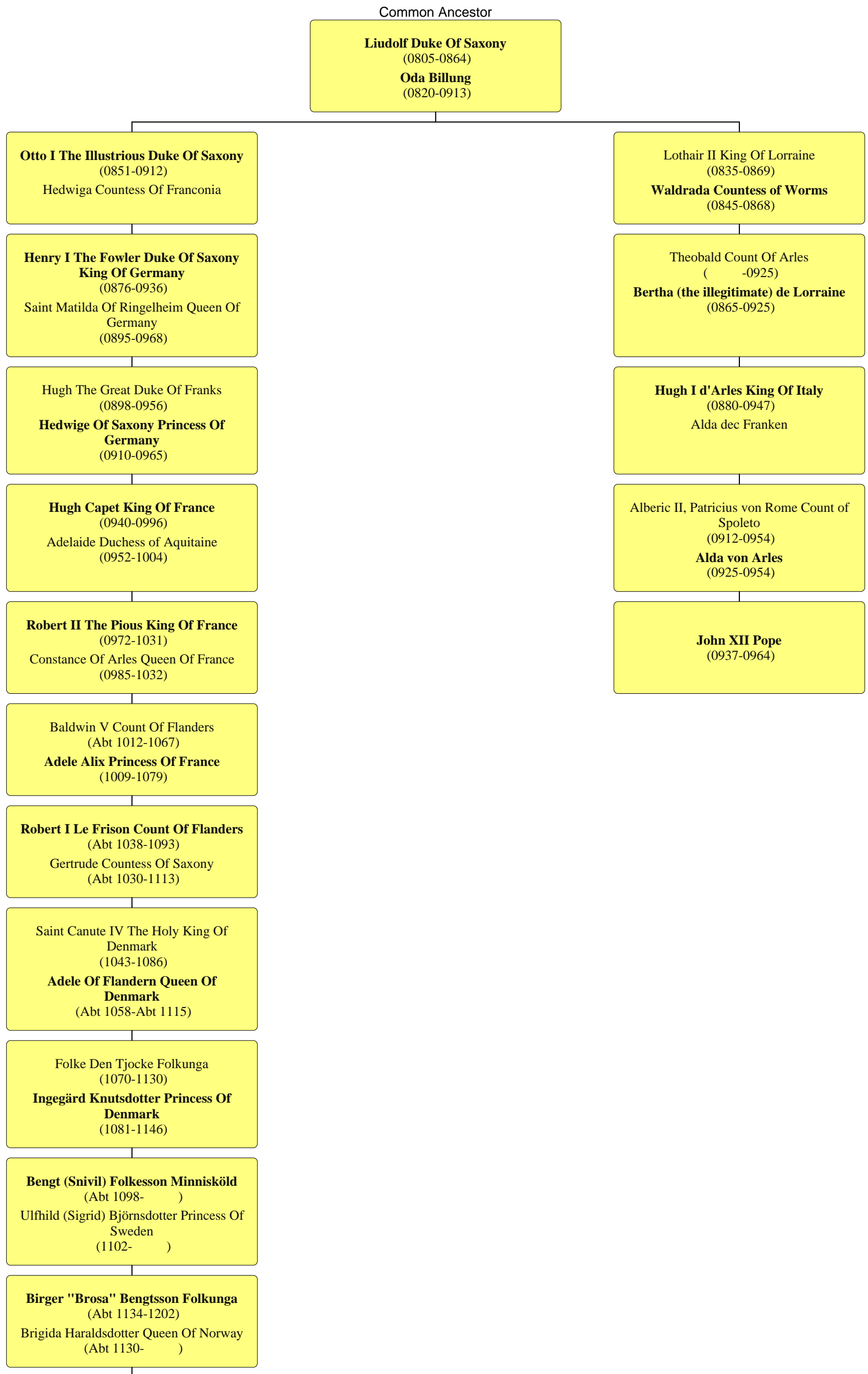








**John XII Pope is the 4th cousin 30 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm**

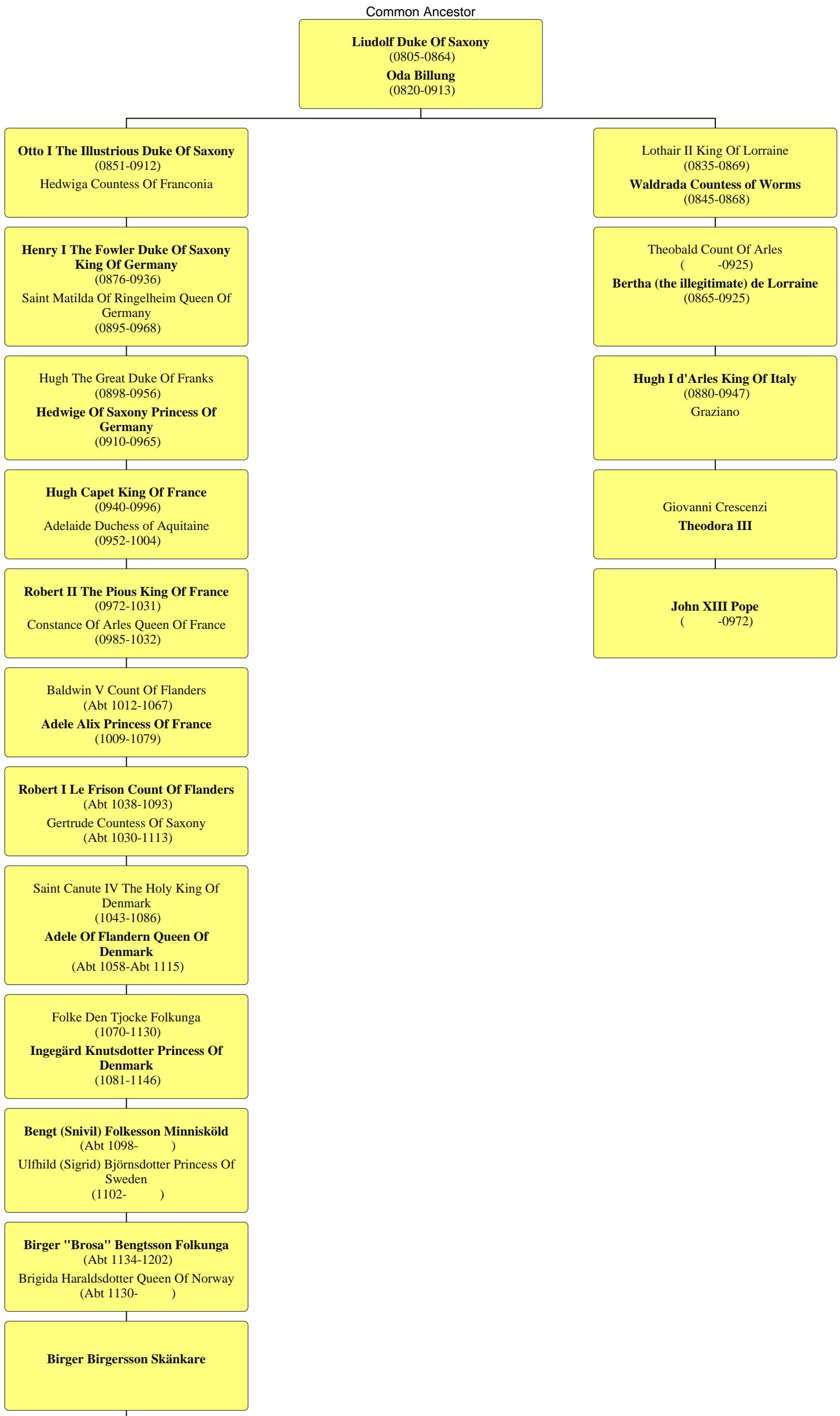






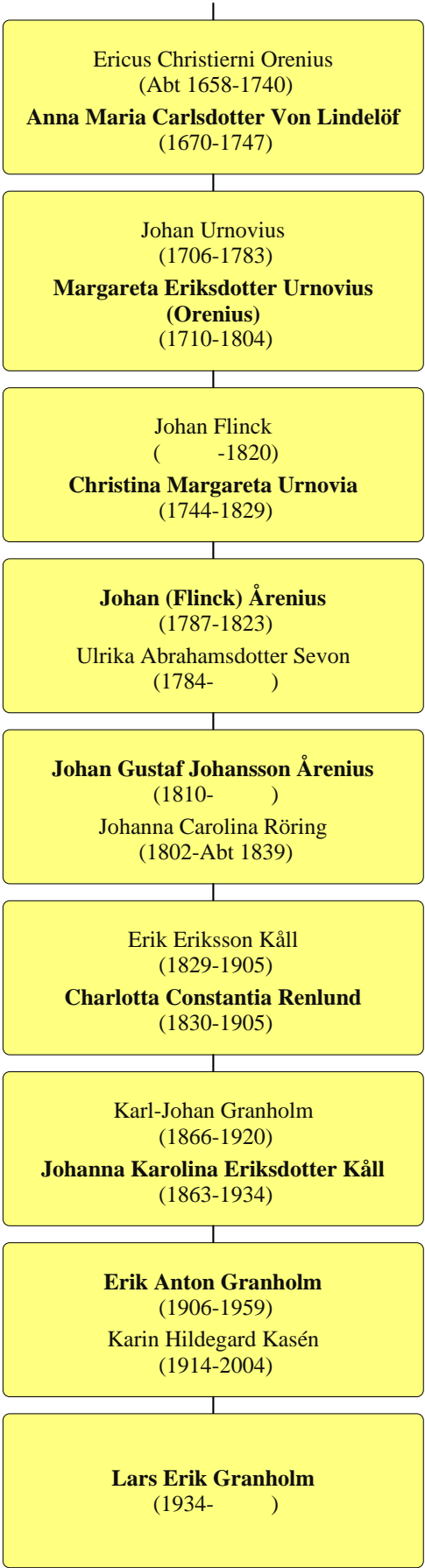


## John XIII Pope is the 4th cousin 30 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm

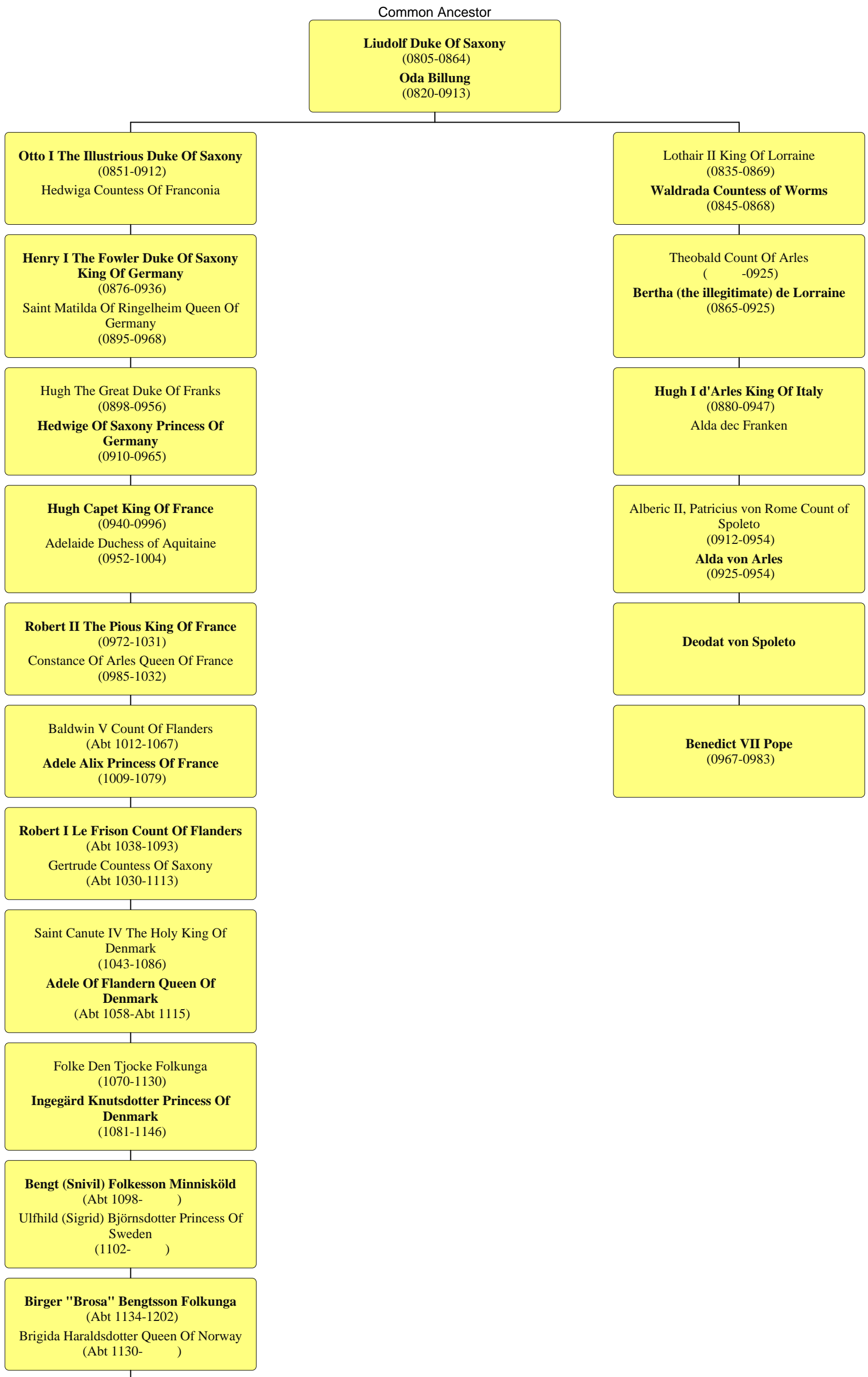








**Benedict VII Pope is the 5th cousin 29 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm**







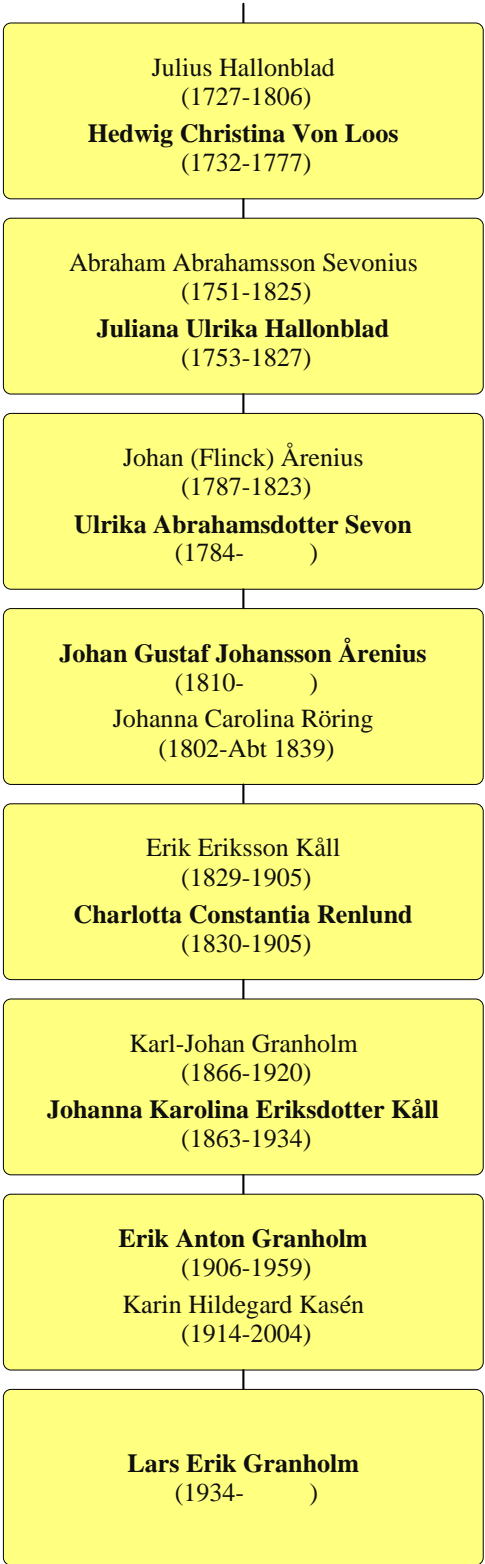


**Gregory V Pope is the 31st Great-Granduncle of Lars Erik Granholm**









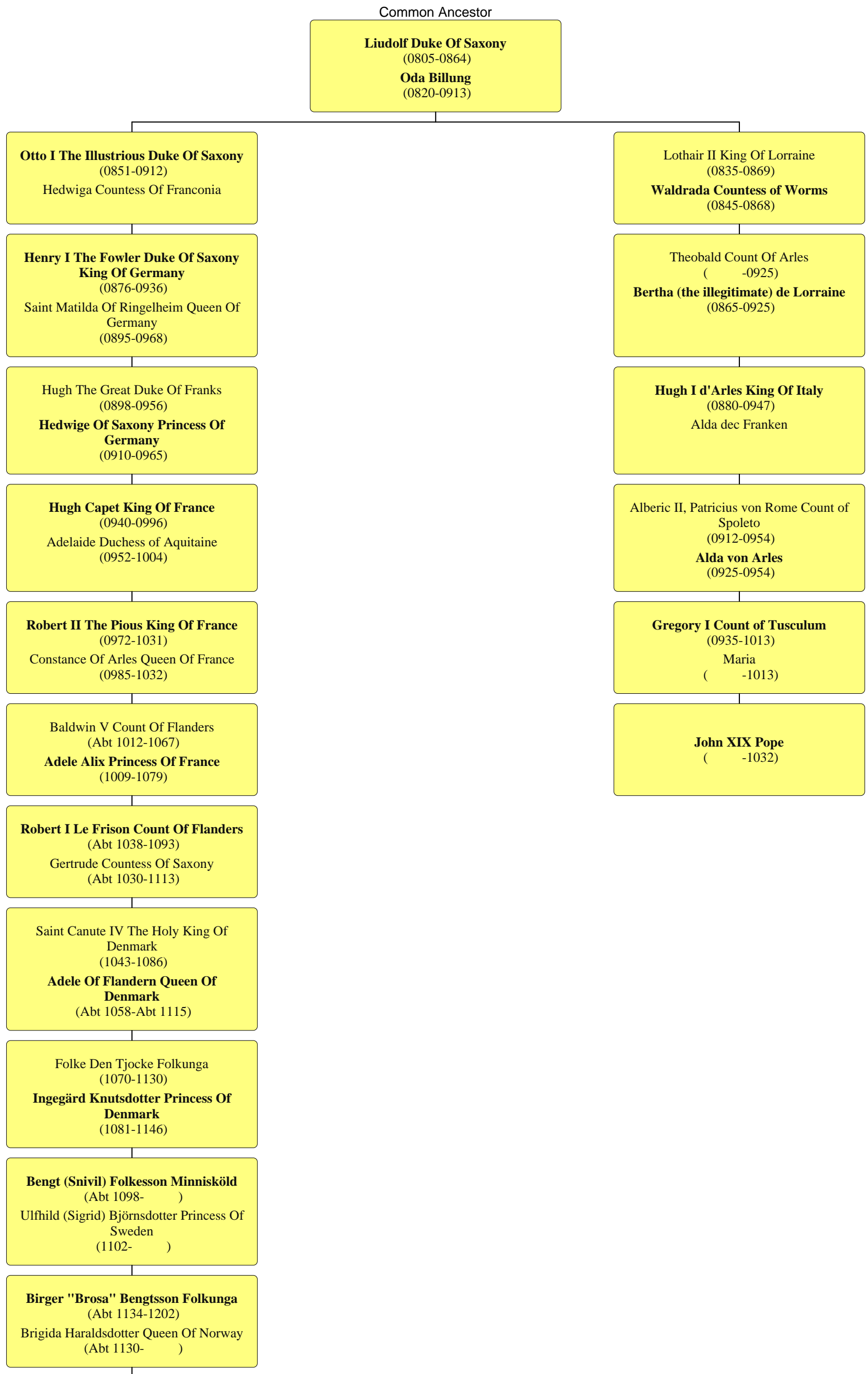








**John XIX Pope is the 5th cousin 29 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm**



**Birger Birgersson Skänkare**

Peter Israelsson Finsta  
(1240-1280)  
**NN Birgersdotter Sjenkare**  
(1245-1269)

**Birger Persson till Finsta**  
(1270-1327)  
Ingeborg Bengtsdotter Lejon (Folkunga)  
(1274-1314)

**Israel Birgersson Brahe**  
(1314-1351)  
Bengta Färla Karlsdotter

Karl Ulfsson Sparre Av Tofta  
( -1407)  
**Helena Israelsdotter**  
(1340-1410)

Knut Tordsson Bonde  
(Abt 1377-1413)  
**Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre Av  
Tofta**  
(1381-1429)

**Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King Of Sweden**  
(1409-1470)  
Unknown in Åbo

Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn  
**Karin Karlsdotter Bonde**  
(1441- )

Johan Henriksson Fleming till Tjusterby  
(1465-1517)  
**Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn**  
(1465-1500)

Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille  
(1489-1535)  
**Anna Johansdotter Fleming**  
( -1545)

Ludolf Boose  
(1465-1535)  
**Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman**  
(1465-1535)

**Johan Ludolfsson Boose**  
(Cir 1500-1596)  
Ingeborg Henriksdotter  
( -1596)

Bertil Von Nierhoft  
(1582-1651)  
**Kerstin Johansdotter Boose**  
(1576-1652)

Carl Henriksson Von Lindelöf  
(1605-1668)  
**Maria Bertilsdotter Von Nieröht**  
(1612-1682)



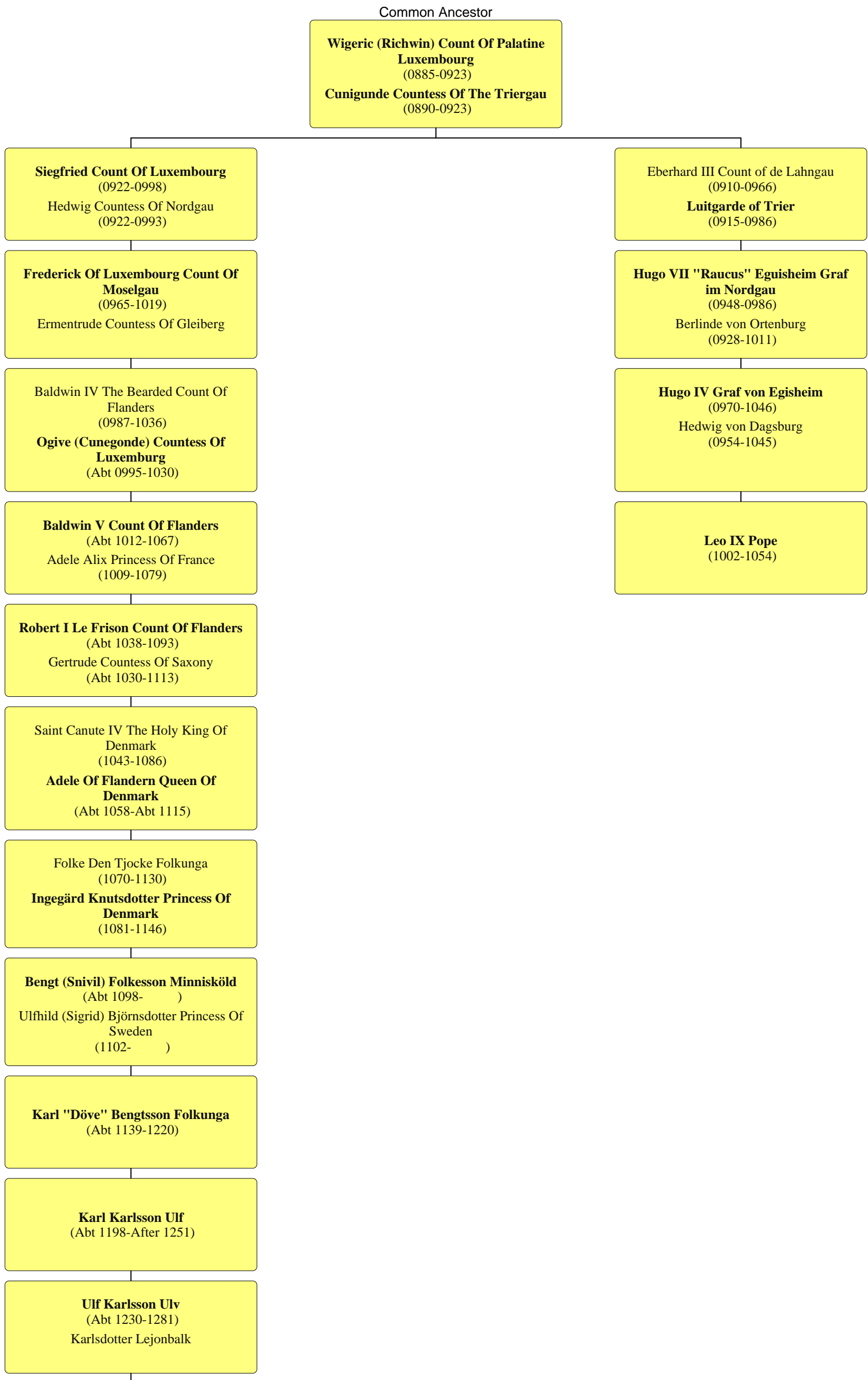








**Leo IX Pope is the 3rd cousin 29 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm**

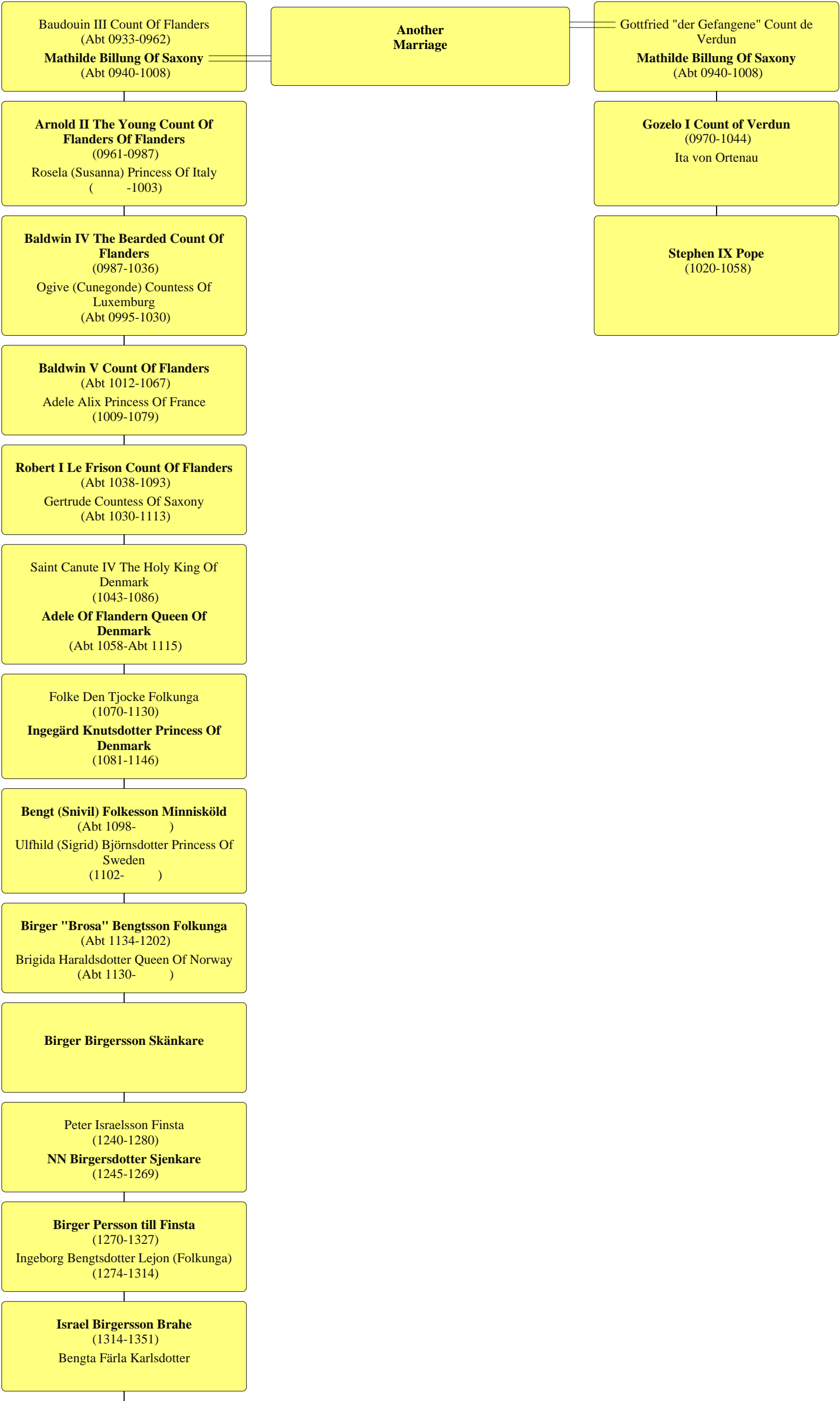








Stephen IX Pope is the Half 1st cousin 30 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm



Karl Ulfsson Sparre Av Tofta  
( -1407)  
**Helena Israelsdotter**  
(1340-1410)

Knut Tordsson Bonde  
(Abt 1377-1413)  
**Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre Av Tofta**  
(1381-1429)

**Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King Of Sweden**  
(1409-1470)  
Unknown in Åbo

Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn  
**Karin Karlsdotter Bonde**  
(1441- )

Johan Henriksson Fleming till Tjusterby  
(1465-1517)  
**Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn**  
(1465-1500)

Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille  
(1489-1535)  
**Anna Johansdotter Fleming**  
( -1545)

Ludolf Boose  
(1465-1535)  
**Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman**  
(1465-1535)

**Johan Ludolfsson Boose**  
(Cir 1500-1596)  
Ingeborg Henriksdotter  
( -1596)

Bertil Von Nieroht  
(1582-1651)  
**Kerstin Johansdotter Boose**  
(1576-1652)

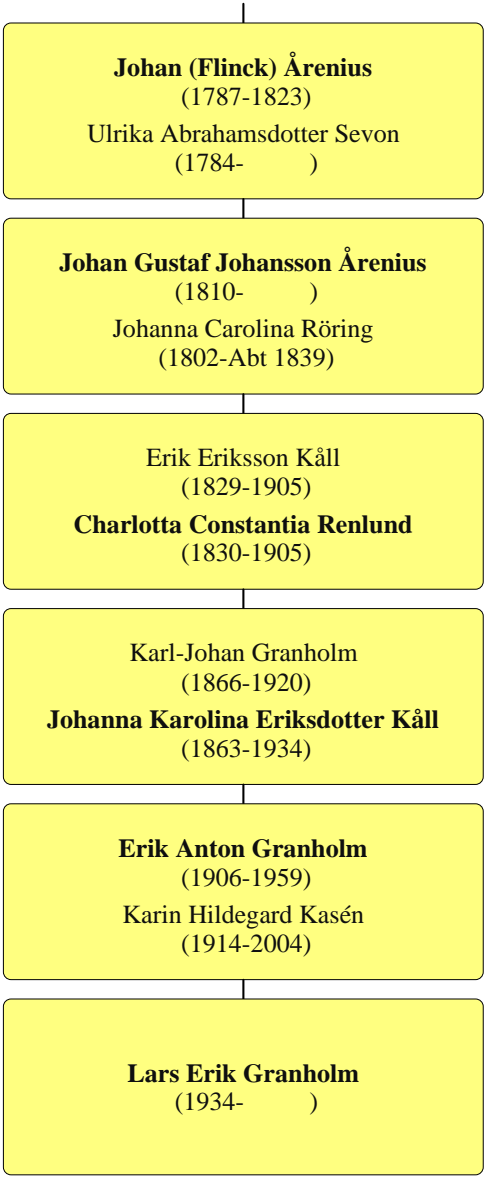
Carl Henriksson Von Lindelöf  
(1605-1668)  
**Maria Bertilsdotter Von Nieroht**  
(1612-1682)

**Carl Carlsson Von Lindelöf**  
(1635-1704)  
N.N. Laurisdotter Laurentz

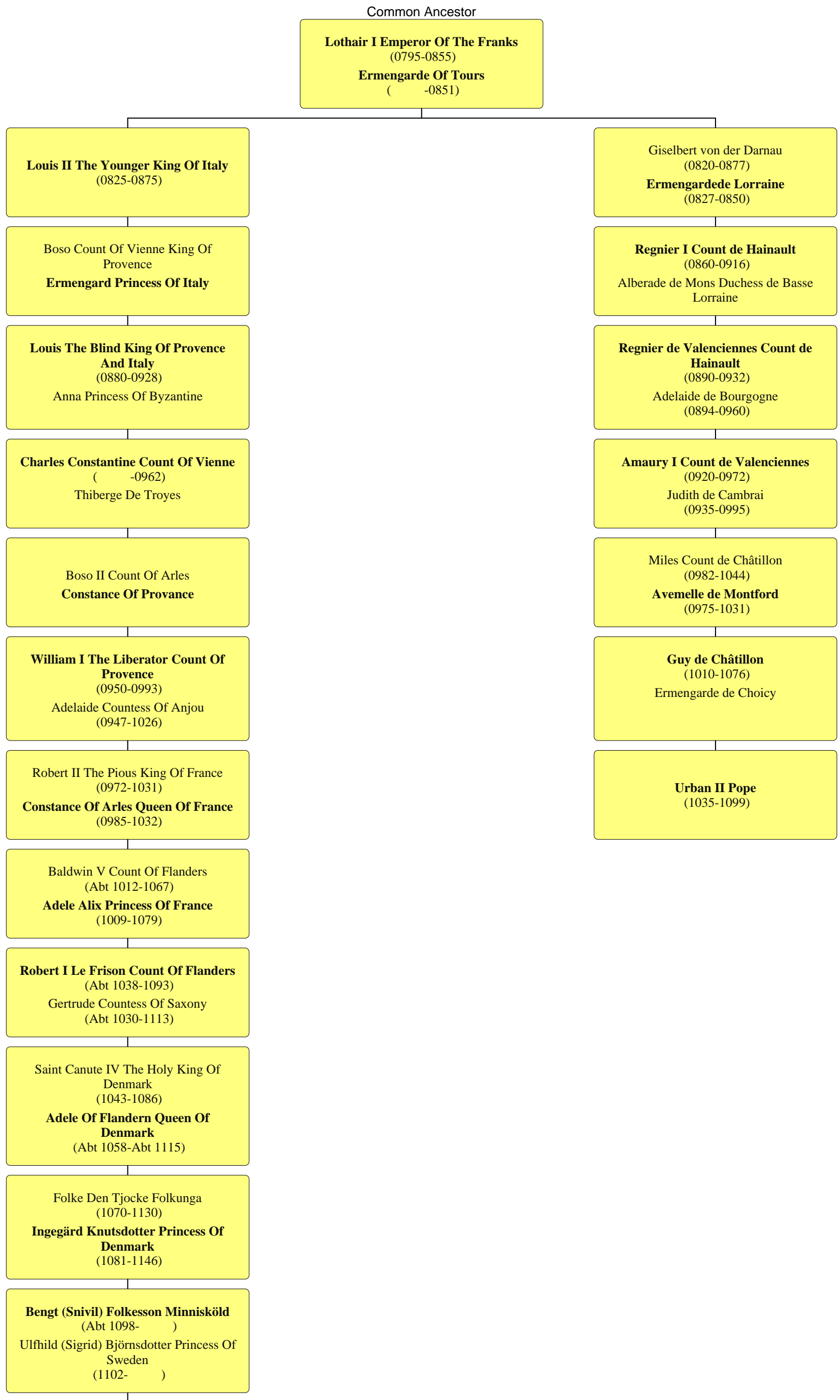
Ericus Christierni Orenius  
(Abt 1658-1740)  
**Anna Maria Carlsdotter Von Lindelöf**  
(1670-1747)

Johan Urnovius  
(1706-1783)  
**Margareta Eriksdotter Urnovius (Orenius)**  
(1710-1804)

Johan Flinck  
( -1820)  
**Christina Margareta Urnovia**  
(1744-1829)



## Urban II Pope is the 6th cousin 30 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm





**Birger "Brosa" Bengtsson Folkunga**  
(Abt 1134-1202)  
Brigida Haraldsdotter Queen Of Norway  
(Abt 1130- )

**Birger Birgersson Skänkare**

Peter Israelsson Finsta  
(1240-1280)  
**NN Birgersdotter Sjenkare**  
(1245-1269)

**Birger Persson till Finsta**  
(1270-1327)  
Ingeborg Bengtsdotter Lejon (Folkunga)  
(1274-1314)

**Israel Birgersson Brahe**  
(1314-1351)  
Bengta Färla Karlsdotter

Karl Ulfsson Sparre Av Tofta  
( -1407)  
**Helena Israelsdotter**  
(1340-1410)

Knut Tordsson Bonde  
(Abt 1377-1413)  
**Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre Av Tofta**  
(1381-1429)

**Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King Of Sweden**  
(1409-1470)  
Unknown in Åbo

Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn  
**Karin Karlsdotter Bonde**  
(1441- )

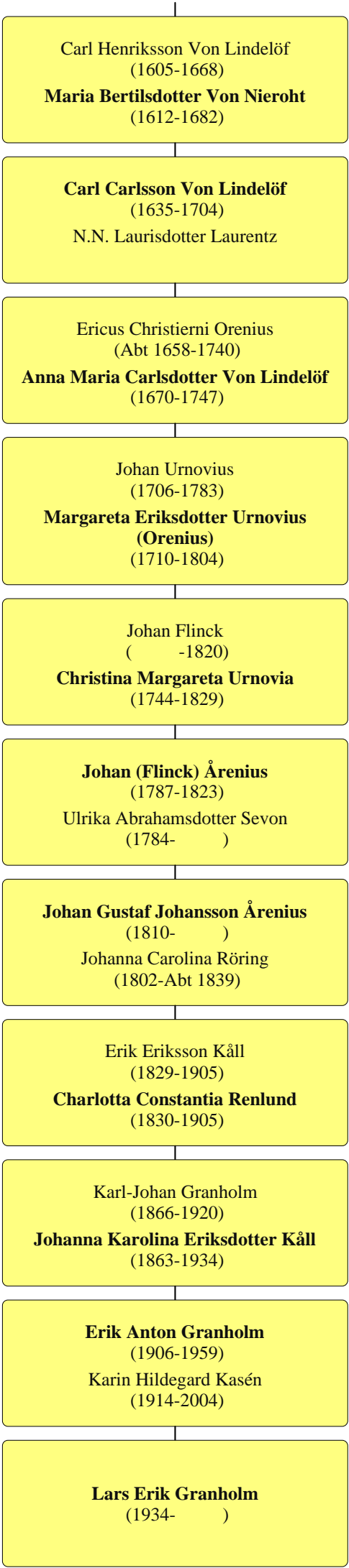
Johan Henriksson Fleming till Tjusterby  
(1465-1517)  
**Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn**  
(1465-1500)

Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille  
(1489-1535)  
**Anna Johansdotter Fleming**  
( -1545)

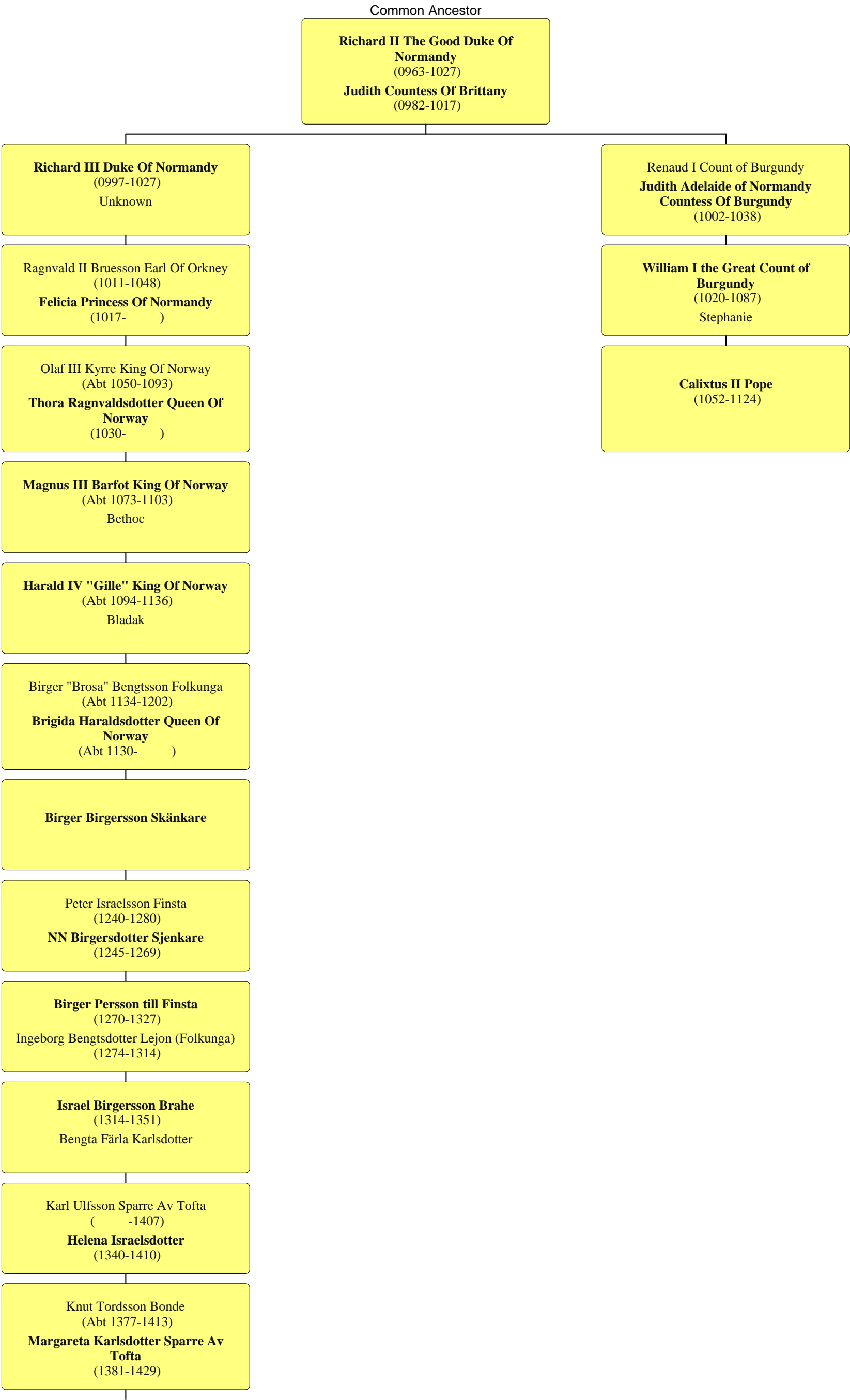
Ludolf Boose  
(1465-1535)  
**Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman**  
(1465-1535)

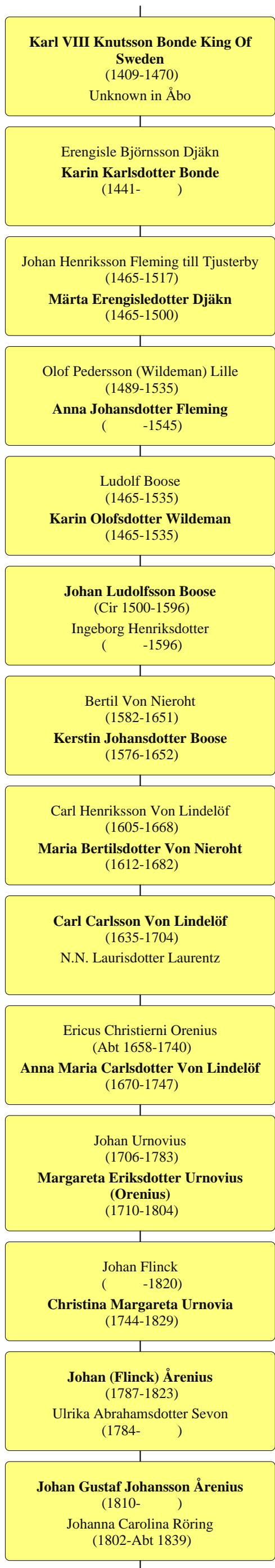
**Johan Ludolfsson Boose**  
(Cir 1500-1596)  
Ingeborg Henriksdotter  
( -1596)

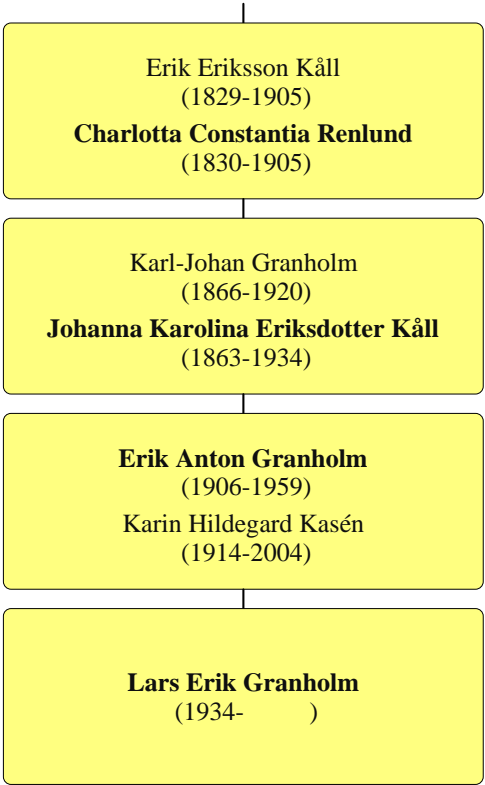
Bertil Von Nieroht  
(1582-1651)  
**Kerstin Johansdotter Boose**  
(1576-1652)



Calixtus II Pope is the 2nd cousin 27 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm



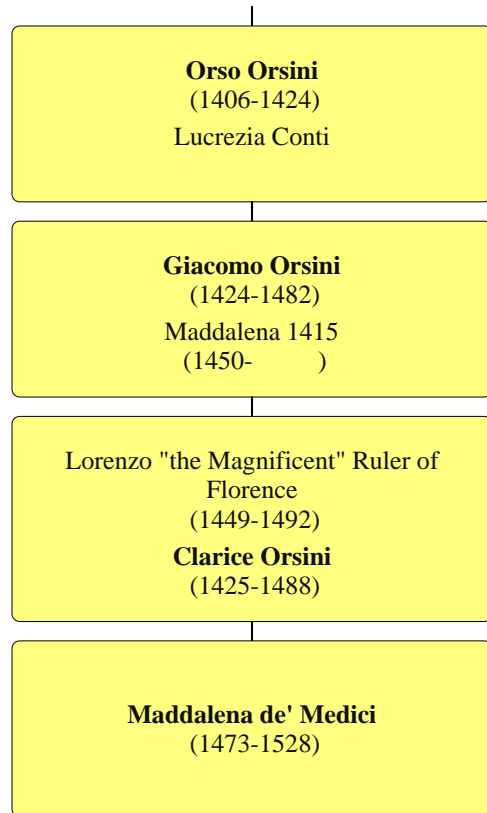
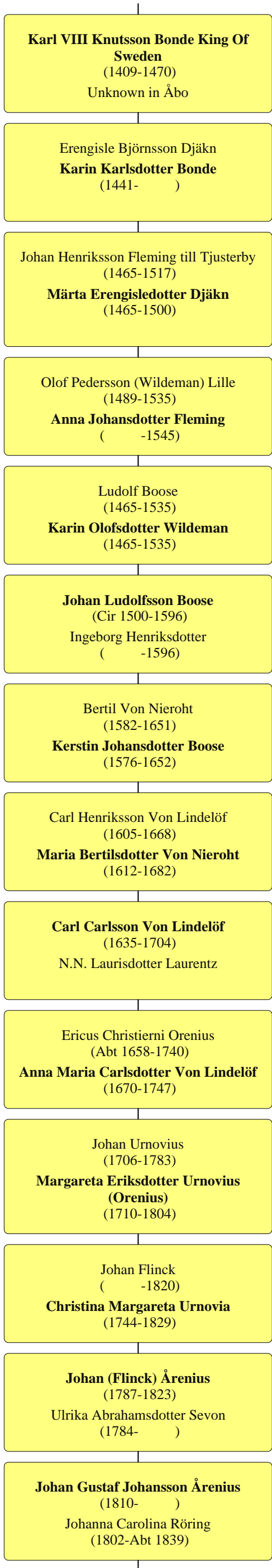


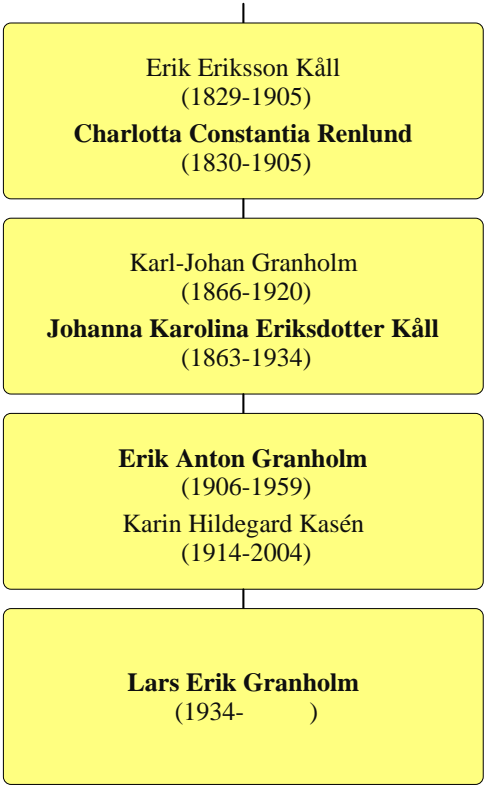




**Maddalena de' Medici is the 14th cousin 14 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm**

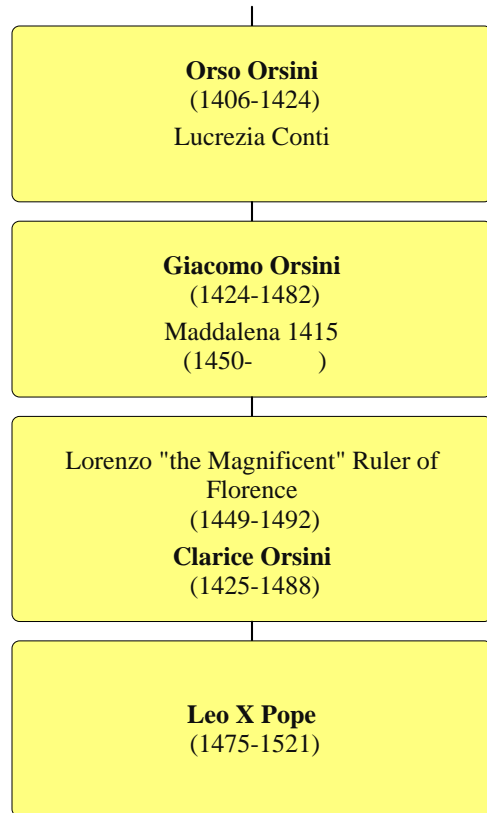
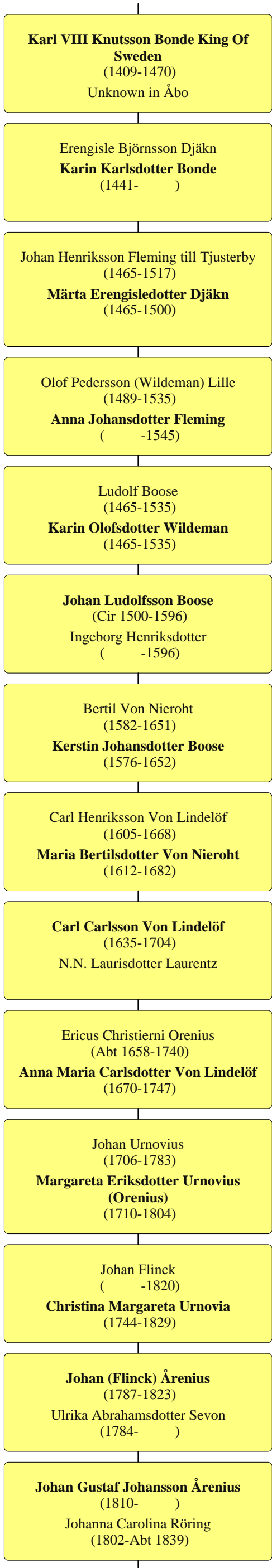




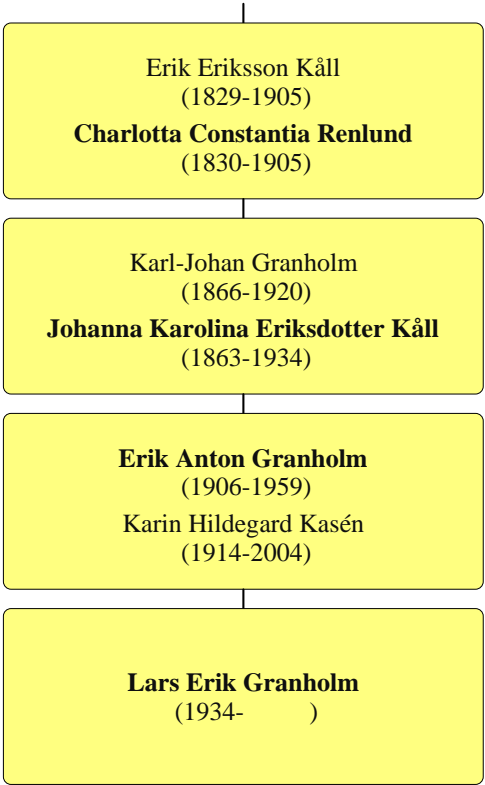


**Leo X Pope is the 14th cousin 14 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm**



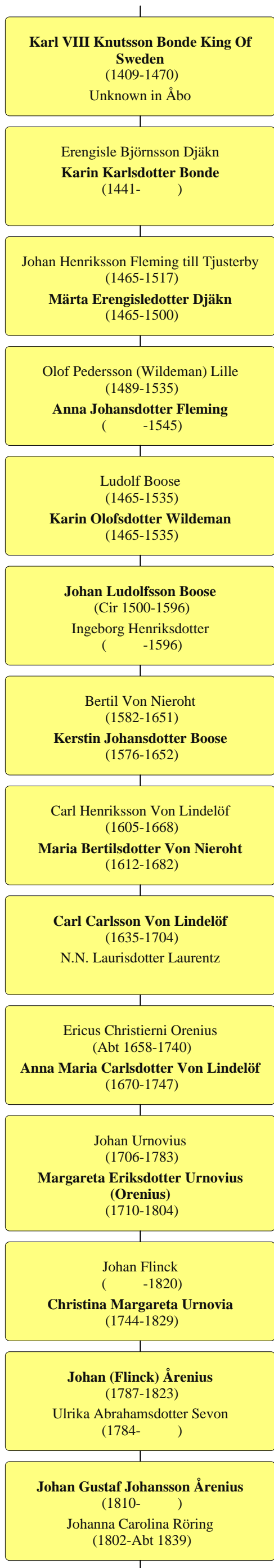


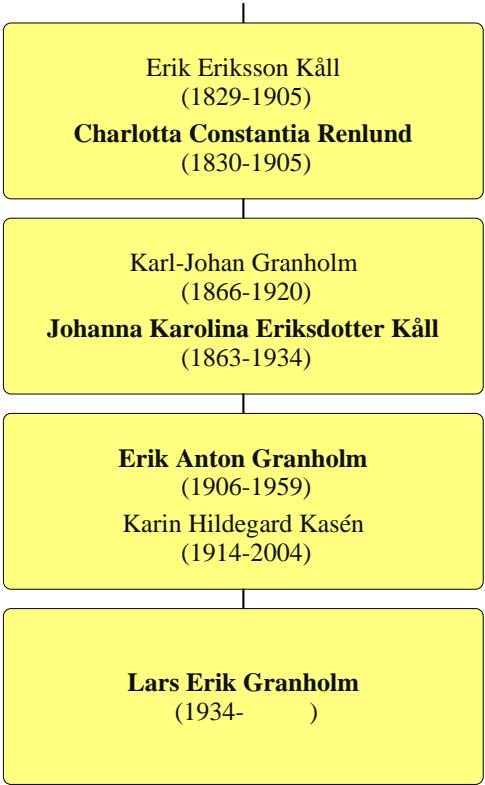




**Paul III Pope is the 15th cousin 13 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm**







## Paul IV Pope is the 12th cousin 15 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm





Claus von Ahlefeldt, til Søgård  
(1359-1404)  
Ida Harburgi Breide  
(1409-1465)

Benedict Clausen von Ahlefeldt  
(1458-1513)  
Eibe Pedersdotter Rantzau  
( -1522)

Frantz Benediktsen von Ahlefeldt  
(1492-1559)  
Catharina Ottosdotter Pogwisch  
( -1599)

Daniel Hennekesson Rantzau  
Dorothea Frantsdotter von Ahlefeldt  
(1530-1599)

Bertram Bertramsson Pogwisch  
(1572-1615)  
Magdalene Danielsdatter von Rantzau  
(1575-1634)

Volf Bertramsson Pogwisch  
(1605-1635)  
Dorothea Volfsdotter Pogwisch  
(1610-1687)

Frederik Ahlefeldt  
(1618-1664)  
Anne Catharine Volfsdotter Pogwisch  
(1633-1694)

Mathias Frederiksson Von Ahlefelt Of  
Holstein  
(1664-1730)  
Elisabeth Maria Schlöpke  
( -1695)

Cornelius Corneliusson Von Loos  
(1686-1738)  
Margaretha Elisabeth Von Ahlefelt  
(1693-1739)

Julius Hallonblad  
(1727-1806)  
Hedwig Christina Von Loos  
(1732-1777)

Abraham Abrahamsson Sevonius  
(1751-1825)  
Juliana Ulrika Hallonblad  
(1753-1827)

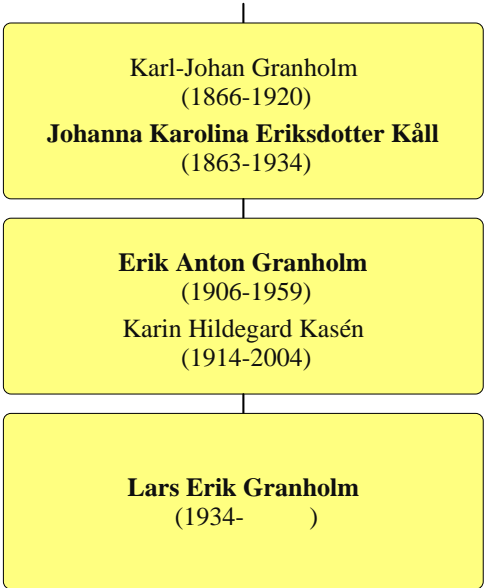
Johan (Flinck) Årenius  
(1787-1823)  
Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon  
(1784- )

Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius  
(1810- )  
Johanna Carolina Röring  
(1802-Abt 1839)

Erik Eriksson Kåll  
(1829-1905)  
Charlotta Constantia Renlund  
(1830-1905)

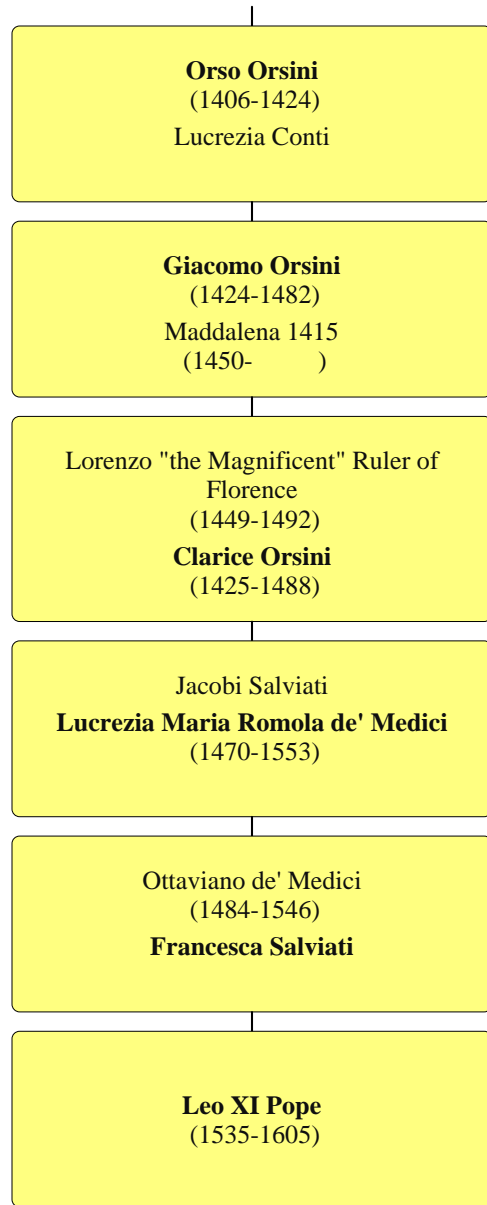
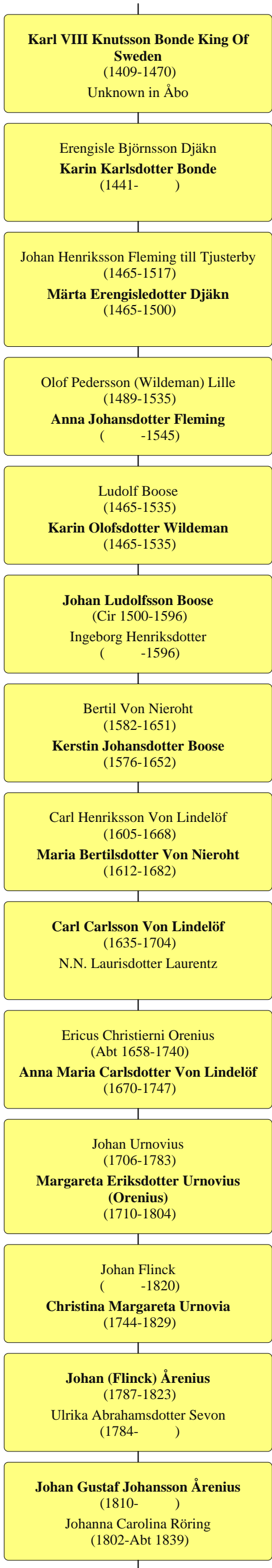
Giovanni Antonio Carafa  
( -1516)  
Vittoria Camponeschi

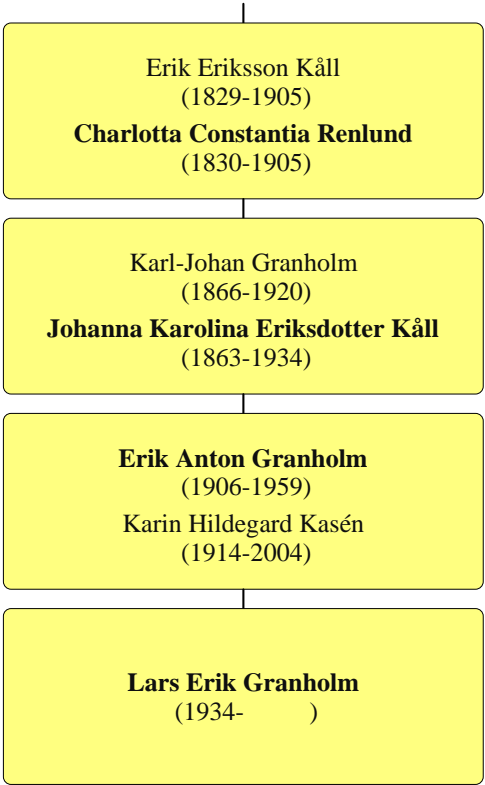
Paul IV Pope



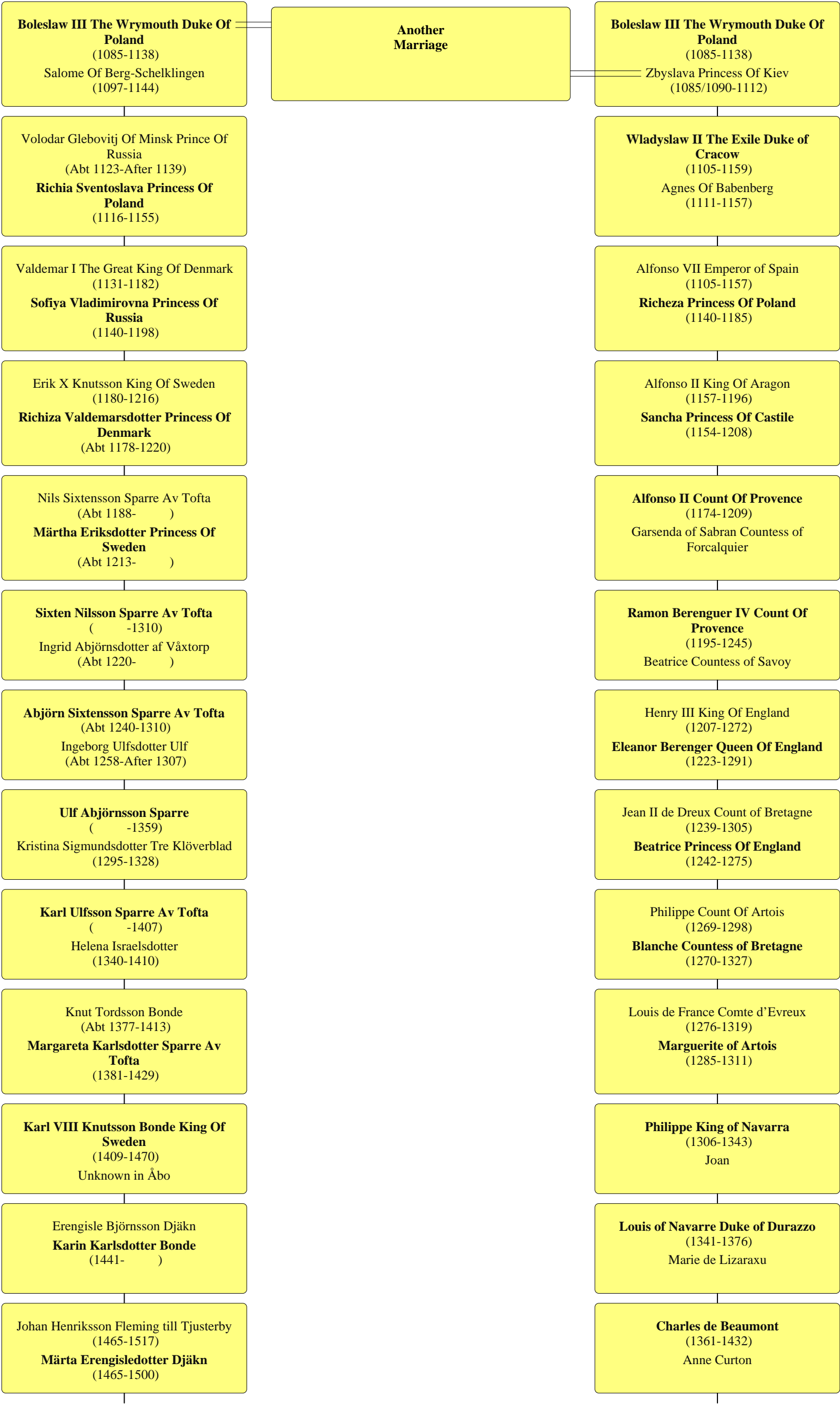
**Leo XI Pope is the 16th cousin 12 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm**



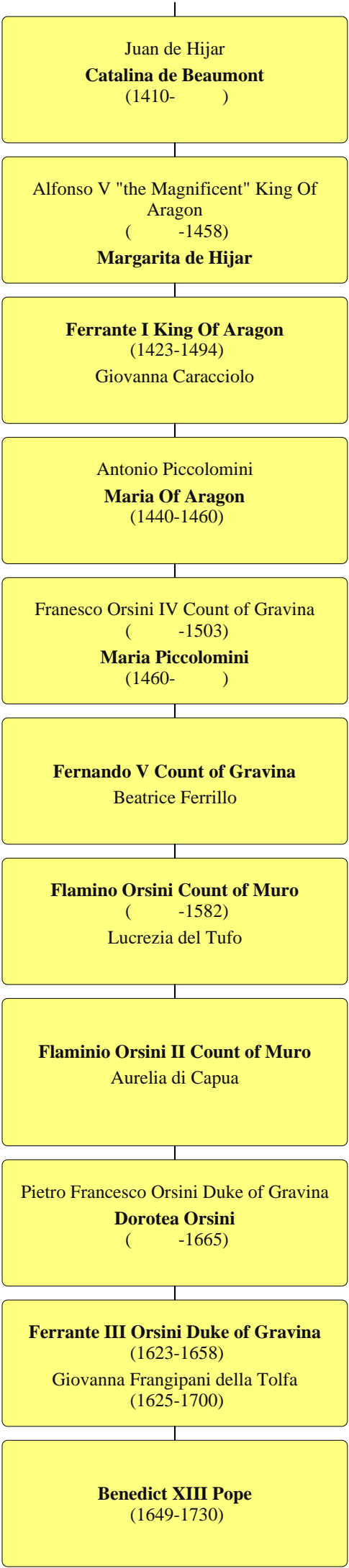
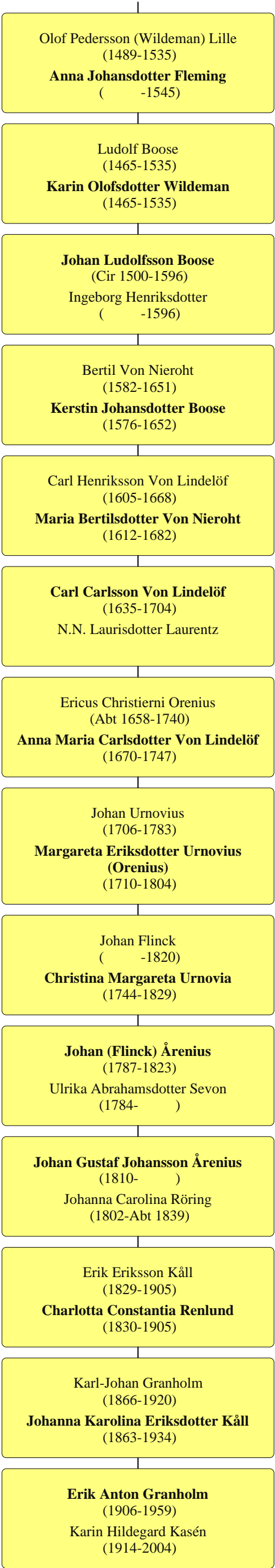




Benedict XIII Pope is the Half 22nd cousin 4 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm







Lars Erik Granholm  
(1934- )