

Doetterl, Gerard
Pedigree of
ADU 7973



PEDIGREE OF
OUR FAITH

Jesus Founded It —

God Blesses It —

He Offers It

To *You*



Pedigree of OUR FAITH

Compiled by Rev. Gerard Doetler, with Ecclesiastical Approbation

First Century:

"Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven."
—Christ.

"You are fellow citizens with the saints—built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone."
—St. Paul, year 62.

"The Apostles have preached to us the Gospel, from the Lord Jesus Christ: Jesus Christ from God. Christ, therefore, was sent by God, and the Apostles by Christ. While preaching in country places and cities they appointed their first fruits—bishops and deacons. So also our Apostles knew, through the Lord Jesus Christ, that contention

List of the Popes of the Roman Catholic Church, founded by Jesus Christ in the year A. D. 33, and contemporary historical events in each era.

St. Peter of Bethsaida in Galilee, Prince of the Apostles, who received from Jesus Christ the Supreme Pontifical Power to be transmitted to his successors; resided first at Antioch, then at Rome where he was martyred in the year A.D. 67. His successors are as follows:	St. Sixtus I, M.	125
St. Linus, M.	St. Telesphorus, M.	136
St. Anacletus or Cletus, M. ...	St. Hyginus, M.	140
St. Clement I, M.	St. Pius I, M.	155
St. Evaristus, M.	St. Anicetus, M.	166
St. Alexander I, M.	St. Soterus, M.	175
	St. Eleuterius, M.	189
	St. Victor I, M.	199
	St. Zephyrinus, M.	217
	St. Callistus I, M.	222
	St. Urban I, M.	230
	St. Pontian, M.	235
	St. Anterus, M.	236

The Rise and Spread of Christianity; Destruction of Jerusalem A.D. 70; Destruction of Pompeii A.D. 79; Beginning of Rome's Decline

would arise on account of the episcopal dignity. For this reason, having a perfect knowledge, they appointed the aforesaid (bishops and deacons) and then gave a rule for future succession, so that when these should die, other approved men might take over their ministry and office."

—*St. Clement, fourth pope, year 90 to 99.*

"May you all follow the bishop even as Jesus Christ follows the Father. Where the bishop appears, there let the multitude be also; even as where Christ is, there is the Catholic Church." —*St. Ignatius, third bishop of Antioch, martyred in year 101.*

Second Century:

"When the blessed Apostles (Peter and Paul) had established and organized the Church (at Rome) they entrusted the office of governing the Church to Linus. The latter is mentioned by Paul in his letters to Timothy. He (Linus) was succeeded by Anacletus, and after him as the third from the Apostles, Clement received the episcopal authority. He had seen the Apostles himself, and had conversed with them, and even now he retained a most vivid recollection of their preaching and tradition. He was not the only one in this regard, for at that time many still survived who had been taught by the Apostles.

St. Fabian, M.	250	St. Sylvester I	335
St. Cornelius, M.	253	St. Mark	336
St. Lucius I, M.	254	St. Julius I	352
St. Stephen I, M.	257	Liberius	366
St. Sixtus II, M.	258	St. Damasus I	384
St. Dionysius	268	St. Siricius	399
St. Felix I, M.	274	St. Anastasius I	401
St. Eutychian, M.	283	St. Innocent I	417
St. Caius, M.	296	St. Zozimus	418
St. Marcellinus, M.	304	St. Boniface I	422
St. Marcellus I, M.	309	St. Celestine I	432
St. Eusebius, M.	309	St. Sixtus III	440
St. Melchiades, M.	314	St. Leo I (the Great)	461

Conversion of the Roman Emperor Constantine; Decline of Paganism; St. Patrick arrives in Ireland; Foundation of Venice A.D. 452

"Polycarp not only was taught by the Apostles and spoke with many who had seen our Lord, but by the Apostles he was also made bishop of the Church of Smyrna in Asia. We ourselves have seen him, in our youth—for this was a long life of perseverance, and he departed this life after a most glorious and noble martyrdom. He consistently taught these things which he had learnt from the Apostles and which he in turn handed down to the Church, and indeed they alone are true. All the churches in Asia and the successors of Polycarp down to the present time bear witness thereto.

"If there should be disagreement on some slight question, would it not be proper to go back to the oldest churches in which the Apostles lived, and from them take for the question at issue what is certain and clear?"

—*St. Irenaeus, bishop of Lyons, martyred 202.*

Third Century:

"But if any heretics dare to intrude on the apostolic age, that thus they may seem to have been handed down from the Apostles, we are able to say: Let them, then, make known the origin of their churches; let them unroll the series of their bishops, so coming down by succession from the beginning, that their first bishop had for his authority

St. Hilary	468	Pelagius I	561
St. Simplicius	483	John III	574
St. Felix III or II	492	Benedict I	579
St. Gelasius I	496	Pelagius II	590
Anastasius II	498	St. Gregory I (the Great)	604
St. Symmacus	514	Sabinianus	606
St. Hormisdas	523	Boniface III	607
St. John I	526	St. Boniface IV	615
St. Felix IV or III	530	St. Deusdeditus or	
Boniface II	532	Adeodatus I	618
John II	535	Boniface V	625
St. Agapitus	536	Honorius I	638
St. Silverius, M.	537	Severinus	640
Vigilius	555	John IV	642

The Kingdom of the Franks becomes Christian; The English conquest of Britain; St. Augustine spreads Christianity in England

and for his predecessor some one of the Apostles, or of the apostolic men, so he were one that continued steadfast with the Apostles. For in this manner do the apostolic churches indicate their origins; as the church of Smyrna shows that Polycarp was placed there by John; as that of the Romans adduces Clement, ordained by Peter; similarly, of course, the other churches show those, whom, having been appointed by the Apostles to the episcopate, they have as transmitters of the apostolic seed.

—*Tertullian, priest of Carthage, died about 240.*

“Or is perhaps the dignity of the Catholic Church, and the faithful and uncorrupted majesty of the people within her, and even the priestly authority and power, to be set aside to such an extent that men who are set without the Church may tell us they wish to judge a prelate of the Church?”

—*St. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, martyred in 258.*

Fourth Century:

“Guard the Faith, and that Faith alone, which is now delivered to thee by the Church, confirmed as it is by all the scriptures.” —*St. Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, died 386.*

Theodore I	649	Sisinnius	708
St. Martin I, M.	655	Constantine	715
St. Eugene I	657	St. Gregory II	731
St. Vitalian	672	St. Gregory III	741
Adeodatus II	676	St. Zachary	752
Donus I	678	Stephen II	752
St. Agathonus	681	Stephen III	757
St. Leo II	683	St. Paul I	767
St. Benedict II	685	Stephen IV	772
John V	686	Adrian I	795
Coron	687	St. Leo III	816
St. Sergius I	701	Stephen V	817
John VI	705	St. Paschal I	824
John VII	707	Eugene II	827

The Saracens conquer Egypt; Mohametans in Spain; Founding of the Carlovingian Dynasty; Days of the Emperor Charlemagne

"Those who had separated themselves from the Church no longer had within themselves the grace of the Holy Ghost; for when the line of succession was broken, communication likewise ceased."

—*St. Basil, bishop of Caesarea, died 379.*

"The Church founded by Christ and confirmed by the Apostles is one for all. The mad error of various forms of irreligion has severed itself from her."

—*St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, died 368.*

Fifth Century:

"Come to us, brothers, come! That you may be engrafted on the true vine. You yourselves cannot but perceive what the Catholic Church is, and what it is to be cut off from the stem. Let them come before it be too late; before they lose the little Catholic sap that yet remains to them, and become dry wood fit only for the fire. Come then to us, brothers, if you will, and be engrafted on the vine. It grieves us to see you lying as you are, lopped off from the tree. Reckon, then, one by one, the pontiffs who have sat from his time downwards on Peter's very seat, and mark the regular succession in that order of Fathers. That seat is the rock, which the proud gates of hell overcome not."

—*St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo, Africa, died 430.*

Valentine	827	Romanus	897
Gregory IV	844	Theodore II	897
Sergius II	847	John IX	900
St. Leo IV	855	Benedict IV	903
Benedict III	858	Leo V	903
St. Nicholas I (the Great)	867	Sergius III	911
Adrian II	872	Anastasius III	913
John VIII	882	Landus	914
Marinus I	884	John X	928
St. Adrian III	885	Leo VI	928
Stephen VI	891	Stephen VIII	931
Formosus	896	John XI	935
Boniface VI	896	Leo VII	939
Stephen VII	897	Stephen IX	942

Decay of the Frankish Empire; Division into Modern France, Germany, and Italy; Days of King Alfred the Great

Sixth Century:

After the first five hundred years, it would be a ridiculous task to trace the Catholicity and unity of the Church, for, by this time the Catholic Church was already the major influence on thought in the whole civilized world. She had produced her libraries and schools, she had called great Councils, meetings of her bishops, to protect her unity of Faith, to keep discipline, to "minister to the flock of Christ."

Her far-spread strength in the Faith, from this period, is all too clearly seen from the larger-scale "preaching to the nations": St. Patrick brought the Gospel to Ireland in the fifth century; St. Palladius is the apostle to Scotland in the fifth century; France, long ago partly Catholic, receives St. Remigius in this century; St. Boniface (baptized Winfrid) is the apostle to Germany and Bavaria early in the eighth century. SS. Cyril and Methodius bring the Gospel to Slavonia, Russia, Poland and Moravia, in the ninth century.

St. Olave, King of Norway, brought missionaries to his people in the eleventh century.

SS. Ulfrid and Eskill brought the Catholic Faith to Sweden in the eleventh century.

Marinus II	946	Sergius IV	1012
Agapitus II	955	Benedict VIII	1024
John XII	964	John XIX	1032
Leo VIII	965	Benedict IX	1044
Benedict V	966	Sylvester III	1045
John XIII	972	Benedict IX	1045
Benedict VI	974	Gregory VI	1046
Benedict VII	983	Clement II	1047
John XIV	984	Benedict IX	1048
John XV	996	Damasus II	1048
Gregory V	999	St. Leo IX	1054
Sylvester II	1003	Victor II	1057
John XVII	1003	Stephen X	1058
John XVIII	1009	Nicholas II	1061

Conversion of Vladimir the Great; Introduction of Christianity into Russia; Mohametans invade India

*What more
could be said?*

*Jesus Christ
"I will build
... and then I will return"*

A.D. 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100

CHRIST

A.D. 33

ONE
(MISS)

HOLY CATHOLIC
(UNIVERSAL)

Christ came to bring His message to every nation. He established His Church upon this rock. He established His message through each nation. Therefore, His Church is found in every century. Only the Roman Catholic Church is the acid test of logic. *Your Own*

Photius

Face the **FACTS**

History reveals that Christ established ONE Church. "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church."—NOT CHURCHES (Matt. 16, 18). Christ promised to be with THAT Church (HIS Church) until the end of time. "I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." (Matt. 28). "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. 16, 18) Consequently, that Church MUST BE in the world today. BUT, the ONLY church in existence today that can trace its being and origin back to Christ IS the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. THEREFORE, it must be the Church of Christ.

Who founded YOUR church? Was it CHRIST, or some MERE CENTURIES too late?

A.D. 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100

THE VERDICT OF TIME AND CATHOLICS — For 1900 years the Catholic Church has been teaching exactly the same identical truths. Those truths have successfully stood the test of time. They have been accepted by the greatest intellects the world has produced, and they have consequently the quality of stability and permanency that are an antecedent proof of their credibility, because error and falsehood cannot endure.

Christ Established Only One Church
 "I will build my Church" - NOT CHURCHES (Matt. 16, 18.)
 "There shall be one fold and one shepherd" (John 10, 16)

1000 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC

CATHOLICS

salvation to all men in
 established His Church to
 through every century into
 fore, His Church must be
 ury teaching all nations.
 tholic Church meets this
 ur Own Judgment Will Tell You

Peter, and
 (Matt. 16, 18) He
 e. "Behold
 (Matt. 28, 20)
 nsequently,
 n existence
 ROMAN
 Christ.
 HERE MAN

Robert Browne

Martin Luther

John Knox

Henry VIII

William Booth

John Smith

John Wesley

Mary B. Eddy

Joseph Smith

George Fox

William Miller

Fox Family

Eastern Orthodox *

Congregationalists

Lutherans *

Presbyterians *

Episcopalians

Salvation Army

Baptists *

Methodists *

Christian Scientists

Mormons

Quakers

Adventists

Spiritualists

1000 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900

* SPLIT INTO DISSIDENT GROUPS

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH has been the pioneer of Church unity. She looks, with dismay and regret at the multiplicity of Christian denominations, and invites them all into that unity for which Christ came into this world, suffered and died I Cor. 1, 10: "Now I beseech you, brethren, through the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no division among you, but that ye be perfected together in the same mind and in the same judgment." GOD SPEED THE DAY!

φ NORTH

φ NOTIS

φ OCCC

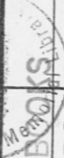
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So we could recite at length till we have told of the Church in North and South America, and come to the present great apostolate in China, in India, Africa, and "the uttermost parts of the earth."

The magnificent unity, charity, zeal and beneficence, as well as the mightily growing strength and popularity, of the Catholic Church, is clear too from her standing amongst the instructors of the world. Think of her teaching or school record:

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES BEFORE REFORMATION—77

The great universities of Oxford and Bologna, Cambridge and Paris, Salamanca and Prague, were founded by our apostolic Catholic Church.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES SINCE THE REFORMATION—39

"Ever since the day the Church received from Christ the commission to 'teach all nations,' she has devoted herself to that work. Even when she had to exist under ground, because of the wars waged to exterminate her, she taught school in the catacombs. In the second century she con-

Alexander II	1073	Alexander III	1181
St. Gregory VII	1085	Lucius III	1185
B. Victor III	1087	Urban III	1187
B. Urban II	1099	Gregory VIII	1187
Paschal II	1118	Clement III	1191
Gelasius II	1119	Celestine III	1198
Callistus II	1124	Innocent III	1216
Honorius II	1130	Honorius III	1227
Innocent II	1143	Gregory IX	1241
Celestine II	1144	Celestine IV	1241
Lucius II	1145	Innocent IV	1254
B. Eugene III	1153	Alexander IV	1261
Anastasius IV	1154	Urban IV	1264
Adrian IV	1159	Clement IV	1268

Decline of the Byzantine Empire; Founding of the Mongol Empire of Genghis Khan; Signing of the Magna Charta

ducted the great schools of Edessa and Alexandria. And when a little later the Hun and Goth destroyed all her institutions by pillage and fire, and planted a barbarous people in Europe, amid difficulties which today would seem insuperable, she undertook to civilize, Christianize, and educate these hordes. Every monastery had men employed in copying and translating the Bible, the classic productions of Greece and Rome, and every work of antiquity which our higher schools use today." (*—The Fairest Argument, Our Sunday Visitor, Huntington, Ind.*)

◀ *The builders of new creeds saw that they thereby had brought harm:*

Consider "Luther's Works," ed. Walch, vol. xiv, page 1914:

"Since our doctrines have been preached, the world has grown steadily worse, always more godless and shameless, etc."

Calvin: "It is of great importance that the divisions which subsist among us should not be known to future ages; for nothing can be more ridiculous than that we, who have been compelled to make a separation from the whole world, should have agreed so ill among ourselves from the very beginning of the Reformation." (Epis. 141.)

And Melancthon: "The Elbe, with all its waters, could not furnish tears enough to weep over the miseries of the distracted Reformation."

B. Gregory X	1276	Clement VI	1352
B. Innocent V	1276	Innocent VI	1362
Adrian V	1276	B. Urban V	1370
John XXI	1277	Gregory XI	1378
Nicholas III	1280	Urban VI	1389
Martin IV	1285	Boniface IX	1404
Honorius IV	1287	Innocent VII	1406
Nicholas IV	1292	Gregory XII	1415
St. Celestine V	1296	Martin V	1431
Boniface VIII	1303	Eugene IV	1447
B. Benedict XI	1304	Nicholas V	1455
Clement V	1314	Callistus III	1458
John XXII	1334	Pius II	1464
Benedict XII	1342	Paul II	1471

Beginning of England's House of Commons; Discovery of the African Coast; Origin and Development of Printing

"Rome maintained civil education until the fifth century, but with the barbaric invasion learning died. Alongside the schools of the Roman Empire there grew up Christian schools teaching the things of their religion; but the intellectual life was different. Institutions of learning began and prospered especially in connection with the monasteries of Southern Gaul (France). By the end of the sixth century there were no longer any civil schools; church schools alone existed, which were called Cathedral or Episcopal (Catholic Bishops') schools; there were a large number of them. In the sixth and seventh centuries there were three classes of schools, all named for their connection with the Church, which was conducting the educational affairs of the world, namely, the parochial, the cathedral, and the cloistral schools. They taught the seven sciences or liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, dialectics, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music, along with religion.

"Religion and learning flourished in Ireland, for these monasteries were both religious institutions and seminaries of learning in which sacred and profane studies were pursued with success."

—(From Rev. Dr. M. D. Jeffries, in
"The Baptist Courier, October, 1916).

Sixtus IV	1484	St. Pius V	1572
Innocent VIII	1492	Gregory XIII	1585
Alexander VI	1503	Sixtus V	1590
Pius III	1503	Urban VII	1590
Julius II	1513	Gregory XIV	1591
Leo X	1521	Innocent IX	1591
Adrian VI	1523	Clement VIII	1605
Clement VII	1534	Leo XI	1605
Paul III	1549	Paul V	1621
Julius III	1555	Gregory XV	1623
Marcellus II	1555	Urban VIII	1644
Paul IV	1559	Innocent X	1655
Pius IV	1565		

Columbus discovers America in 1492; Painting of the Papal Sistine Chapel by Michael Angelo; Defeat of the Spanish Armada

- Ireland had seven universities in the sixth century.
- England had more grammar schools before the "Reformation" than at any time since.
- Germany had 40,000 elementary schools before Luther was born.
- Scotland, in the thirteenth century, had a Catholic school in every town.
- Italy, same century, had 12,000 in the parish schools of Florence alone.
- Gladstone, English statesman, jurist and scholar, though not a Catholic, views the grand procession of apostolic truth through the ages, and says: "The Catholic Church has marched for more than fifteen hundred years at the head of human civilization; and has harnessed to her chariot, as the horses of a triumphal car, the chief intellectual and material forces of the world!"

*The little Galilean mustard seed has grown!
Sweet Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Kingdom come!*

Alexander VII	1667	Clement XIV	1774
Clement IX	1669	Pius VI	1799
Clement X	1676	Pius VII	1823
Innocent XI	1689	Leo XII	1829
Alexander VIII	1691	Pius VIII	1830
Innocent XII	1700	Gregory XVI	1846
Clement XI	1721	Pius IX	1878
Innocent XIII	1724	Leo XIII	1903
Benedict XIII	1730	Pius X	1914
Clement XII	1740	Benedict XV	1922
Benedict XIV	1758	Pius XI	1939
Clement XIII	1769	Pius XII	

The Boston Tea Party; Signing of the Declaration of Independence; Rise of Communism, Nazism, and Fascism.

A Non-Catholic Testimony

"A few days ago a friend asked me what I thought would be the effect of this war on the Catholic Church, the largest and most world-wide exponent of Christianity in this war-of-all-faiths. I was able to respond with assurance that of all the institutions now existing, the Catholic Church seemed to me to have the best chance of survival.

"It lived through the fall of the Roman Empire, and was the light in the darkness which followed that fall. It preached and fought the crusades. It survived the invasions of the Tartar hordes. It is full of age and wisdom. It endures the Christian civil war which Martin Luther kindled, and it has encountered many schisms on its long road from the days of Saint Peter to the Pope of today. There is in her a vitality which nothing has seriously menaced and a leadership made wise by the wisdom of long experience.

"What a long procession of kings and conquerors she has seen come and go! When she began her labors the world which Europe knew was in the basin of the Mediterranean. It was the Catholic, Columbus we call him, who discovered America before Protestantism was born. South of us today, Christianity is nearly all Catholic. In some of the South American countries it is the state religion.

"As a result of the war, political institutions have already tumbled and more will fall before it is finished, but the Christian religion and particularly its oldest exponent, the Catholic Church, is built on a firmer foundation than any political institution. The Catholic Church has lived long enough to see practically every nation of Europe a democracy and a monarchy, and she has seen some of them change more than once. She has seen democracies rise and fall and in turn supplant each other, and through it all she has carried the lamp by whose light Europe found its way out of dark ages.

"No matter what your faith or unfaith, of one thing you may be certain: whatever happens in this war it will not happen to the Catholic Church. It will be here when the storm of battle passes, just as surely as the mountain will remain when the storm-wrack which now hides its top is blown away."

—THOMAS LOMAX HUNTER, Non-Catholic Columnist for the
Richmond-Virginia, Times-Dispatch.

Face the **FACTS**

AM I RIGHT?

Four hundred years ago all English speaking people were Catholic. Many of the greatest minds of the age—scientists, philosophers, reformers, poets, critics, etc., have become convinced that the Catholic Church is the Living Representative of The Greatest Mind of all time, Jesus Christ, The Son of God. *Are They Right or Am I?*

AM I JUST?

As an American I do not deny, even to murderers, the hearing I refuse to the Catholic Church. I condemn her upon the evidence of her enemies only, and in doing so I forget that men once so condemned Jesus Christ Himself. *Is This Just?*

AM I PRUDENT?

Jesus founded a Church to teach all nations and to endure to the end of the world.

“Going therefore, teach ye all nations; baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world.” (Matt. 28:19-20)
To her teachers He said, “He that heareth you heareth Me and he that despiseth you despiseth Me.” (Luke 10:16)
“He that believeth not shall be condemned.” Mark 16:16)

History tells me that she is the only world-wide church that has preserved her identity, authority and worship from Apostolic times—that she is the only Church founded by the infallible Son of God.

Am I Prudent in Failing to Investigate Her Claims?
Saint James tells us that Faith without good works is dead. *What Have I Done to Merit a Happy Eternity?*

REV. JOSEPH B. WARD

THERE'S STILL TIME TO LAY THE CORNERSTONE

Every year in this country alone *Thousands* became Catholics of *Their Own Free Will and Desire*. Before the Catholic Church would admit them, each had to study *Facts*, had to know exactly what he was doing, had to be convinced that the one body which ever claimed to be God's mouth-piece was alone the Church which Christ founded for all mankind.

The Catholic Church is for all types of people; but among her converts is always well represented the very cream of intellectuality—scientists, educators, authors, professional men.

In Fact, a Catholic Church that teaches absurd superstitious, evil and unpatriotic things exists *Only* in the minds of the *Misinformed*.

To know more about the Catholic Church — its people, its beliefs and practices — should be of interest to every *Serious* and *Fair-Minded* person. *We Trust This Means You*.

Why not call a Catholic Rectory, or ask one of your friends to take you to a priest? You will find him well educated and very obliging. *You Will Not Be Committing Yourself In Any Way*. Your visit will be kept quiet, and in your own mind at least you will be certain that you have not sinned against the light.

If you prefer, you may investigate the Catholic faith by mail in the privacy of your home. A short, yet complete and interesting course of instruction, which can be fitted into the busiest life, is yours for the asking.

This involves no cost or obligation on your part. Simply drop a penny post card to the address below saying: "I am a non-Catholic. Please enroll me in your free instruction course, without cost or obligation."

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