

Prophecy of the Popes *

I originally posted this list on November 11, 2012, to my <https://allfaith.com/prophecy/Malachy.html> . I am adding this PDF as an appendix to that updated piece.

The Prophecy of the Popes (Latin: *Prophetia Sancti Malachiae Archiepiscopi, de Summis Pontificibus*, "Prophecy of Saint-Archbishop Malachy, concerning the Supreme Pontiffs") is a series of 112 short, cryptic phrases in Latin which purport to predict popes (along with a few antipopes) of the Catholic Church, beginning with Celestine II. It was first published in 1595 by Benedictine monk Arnold Wion, who attributed the prophecy to Saint Malachy, a 12th-century Archbishop of Armagh.

Pre-publication popes and antipopes (1143–1590)

The text on the silver rows below reproduces the original text (including punctuation and orthography) of the 1595 *Lignum Vitae*, which consisted of three parallel columns for the popes before 1590. The first column contained the motto, the second the name of the pope or antipope to whom it was attached (with occasional errors), the third an explanation of the motto, and the fourth a depiction of each pope's coat-of-arms. There are some indications that both the mottos and explanations were the work of a single 16th-century person.^[22] The original list was unnumbered.

Pre-publication popes and antipopes (1143–1590)

Motto no.	Motto (translation)	Regnal name (reign)	Name	Explanation provided in <i>Lignum Vitae</i>	Coat of arms
	Ex castro Tiberis.	Cœlestinus. ij.		Typhernas.	
1.	From a castle of the Tiber	Celestine II (1143–1144)	Guido di Castello	<i>An inhabitant of Tifernum.</i> Celestine II was born in Città di Castello (formerly called Tifernum-Tiberinum), on the banks of the Tiber . ^[23]	
	Inimicus expulſus.	Lucius. ij.		De familia Caccianemica.	
2.	Enemy expelled	Lucius II (1144–1145)	Gherardo Caccianemici dall'Orso	<i>Of the Caccianemici family.</i> According to Wion, this motto refers to Lucius II's family name, Caccianemici; in Italian, "Cacciare" means "to drive out" and "nemici" means "enemies." ^{[23][24]} While he has been traditionally viewed as being part of this family, it is	

doubtful whether he actually was; moreover, even if he actually belonged to that family, the attribution of the surname "Caccianemici" is certainly anachronistic.^[25]

	Ex magnitudine mōtis.	Eugenius. iij.		Patria Ethrufcus oppido Montis magni.
3.	From the great mountain	Eugene III (1145–1153)	Bernardo Pignatelli	<i>Tuscan by nation, from the town of Montemagno.</i> According to Wion, the motto refers to Eugene III's birthplace, "Montemagno," a village near Pisa . ^{[26][24]} But according to other sources he was born in Pisa into a modest family. ^{[27][28][29]}
	Abbas Suburranus.	Anastafius. iiij.		De familia Suburra.
4.	Abbot from Subbura	Anastasius IV (1153–1154)	Corrado Demetri della Suburra	<i>From the Suburra family.</i> ^{[26][24]} He was traditionally referred to as abbot of the canon regulars of St. Ruf in Avignon, but modern scholars have established that he actually belonged to the secular clergy. ^[30]
	De rure albo.	Adrianus. iiij.		Vilis natus in oppido Sancti Albani.
5.	From the white countryside	Adrian IV (1154–1159)	Nicholas Breakspear	<i>Humbly born in the town of St. Albans.</i> Most likely a reference to Adrian IV's birthplace near St Albans, Hertfordshire . ^{[31][32]}
	Ex tetro carcere.	Victor. iiij.		Fuit Cardinalis S. Nicolai in carcere Tulliano.
6.	Out of a loathsome prison.	Victor IV , antipope (1159–1164)	Ottaviano dei Crescenzi Ottaviani di Monticelli	<i>He was a cardinal of St. Nicholas in the Tullian prison.</i> Victor IV may have held the title San Nicola in Carcere . ^{[31][33]}
	Via Transtiberina.	Callistus. iij. [sic]		Guido Cremenfis Cardinalis S. Mariæ Transtiberim.

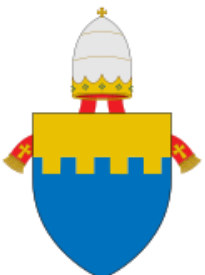
7.	Road across the Tiber.	<u>Callixtus III</u> , antipope (1168–1178)	Giovanni di Struma	<i>Guido of Crema, Cardinal of St. Mary across the Tiber.</i> Wion reverses the names and order of Antipopes Callixtus III (John of Struma) and Paschal III (Guido of Crema). Paschal, not Callixtus, was born Guido of Crema and held the title of <u>Santa Maria in Trastevere</u> , to which the motto applies. ^{[34][35]}
De Pannonia Thufciæ.		Pafchalis. iij. [sic]		Antipapa. Hungarus natione, Episcopus Card. Tusculanus.
8.	From Tusculan Hungary.	<u>Paschal III</u> , antipope (1164–1168)	Guido di Crema	<i>Antipope. A Hungarian by birth, Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum.</i> As noted above, this motto applies not to Paschal III, but to Callixtus III, who allegedly was Hungarian. ^{[34][35]} However, Callixtus was Cardinal Bishop of Albano, not of <u>Tusculum</u> . ^[36]
Ex anferre cuftode.		Alexander. iij.		De familia Paparona.
9.	From the guardian goose	<u>Alexander III</u> (1159–1181)	Rolando Bandinelli	<i>Of the Paparoni family.</i> Alexander III may have been from the Bandinelli family, which was afterwards known as the Paparona family, which featured a goose on its coat of arms. There is debate whether Alexander III was in fact of that family. ^{[37][38]}
Lux in oftio.		Lucius. iij.		Lucenfis Card. Oftienfis.
10.	A light in the door	<u>Lucius III</u> (1181–1185)	Ubaldo Allucingoli	<i>A <u>Luccan</u> Cardinal of <u>Ostia</u>.</i> The motto is a wordplay on "Lucius" or "Lucca" and "Ostia." ^{[39][38]}
Sus in cribro.		Vrbanus. iij.		Mediolanenfis, familia cribella, quæ Suem pro armis gerit.
11.	Pig in a sieve	<u>Urban III</u> (1185–1187)	Umberto Crivelli	<i>A Milanese, of the Cribella (Crivelli) family, which bears a pig for arms.</i>

Urban III's family name "Crivelli" means "a sieve" in Italian; his arms included a sieve and two pigs.^{[39][40]}

	Enfis Laurentii.	Gregorius. viij.	Card. S. Laurentii in Lucina, cuius insignia enfes falcati.
12.	The sword of Lawrence	Gregory VIII (1187) Alberto de Morra	<i>Cardinal of St. Lawrence in Lucina, of whom the arms were curved swords.</i> Gregory VIII was Cardinal of St. Lawrence and his arms featured crossed swords. ^{[41][40]}
	De Schola exiet. ^[b]	Clemens. iij.	Romanus, domo Scholari.
13.	He will come from school	Clement III (1187–1191) Paolo Scolari	<i>A Roman, of the house of Scolari.</i> The motto is a play on words on Clement III's surname. ^{[41][42]}
	De rure bouenfi.	Cœlestinus. iij.	Familia Bouenfi.
14.	From cattle country	Celestine III (1191–1198) Giacinto Bobone Orsini	<i>Bovensis family.</i> The reference to cattle is a wordplay on Celestine III's surname, Bobone. ^[43]
	Comes Signatus.	Innocentius. iij.	Familia Comitum Signiæ.
15.	Designated count	Innocent III (1198–1216) Lotario dei Conti di Segni	<i>Family of the Counts of Signia (Segni)</i> The motto is a direct reference to Innocent III's family name. ^{[44][43]}
	Canonicus de latere.	Honorius. iij.	Familia Sabella, Canonicus S. Ioannis Lateranensis.



16.	Canon from the side	<u>Honorius III</u> (1216–1227)	Cencio Savelli	<i>Savelli family, canon of St. John Lateran</i> The claim in Wion that Honorius III was a canon of <u>St. John Lateran</u> is contested by some historians.^{[41][42]}	
Auis Oftienfis.		Gregorius. ix.		Familia Comitum Signiæ Episcopus Card. Oftienfis.	
17.	Bird of Ostia	<u>Gregory IX</u> (1227–1241)	Ugolino dei Conti di Segni	<i>Family of the Counts of Segni, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia.</i> Before his election to the papacy, Ugolino dei Conti was the Cardinal <u>Bishop of Ostia</u>, and his coat of arms depict an eagle.^[45]	
Leo Sabinus.		Cœlestinus iiij.		Mediolanensis, cuius insignia Leo, Episcopus Card. Sabinus.	
18.	Sabine Lion	<u>Celestine IV</u> (1241)	Goffredo Castiglioni	<i>A Milanese, whose arms were a lion, Cardinal Bishop of Sabina.</i> Celestine IV was <u>Cardinal Bishop of Sabina</u> and his armorial bearing had a lion in it.^[46]	
Comes Laurentius.		Innocentius iiij.		domo flisca, Comes Lauaniæ, Cardinalis S. Laurentii in Lucina.	
19.	Count of Lawrence	<u>Innocent IV</u> (1243–1254)	Sinibaldo Fieschi	<i>Of the house of Flisca (Fieschi), Count of Lavagna, Cardinal of St. Lawrence in Lucina.</i> The motto, as explained in Wion, is a reference to Innocent IV's father, the Count of Lavagna, and his title Cardinal of St. Lawrence in Lucina.^[46]	
Signum Oftienfe.		Alexander iiij.		De comitibus Signiæ, Episcopus Card. Oftienfis.	

20.	Sign of Ostia	Alexander IV (1254–1261)	Rinaldo dei Conti di Segni	<i>Of the counts of Segni, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia.</i> The motto refers to Alexander IV's being Cardinal Bishop of Ostia and a family member of the Counts of Segni (Conti di Segni).^[46]	
Hierufalem Campanię.		Vrbanus iiiii.		Gallus, Trecenſis in Campania, Patriarcha Hierufalem.	
21.	Jerusalem of Champagne	Urban IV (1261–1264)	Jacques Pantaléon	<i>A Frenchman, of Trecae (Troyes) in Champagne, Patriarch of Jerusalem.</i> The motto refers to Urban IV's birthplace of Troyes, Champagne, and title Patriarch of Jerusalem.^[47]	
Draco depreſſus.		Clemens iiiii.		cuius inſignia Aquila vnguibus Draconem tenens.	
22.	Dragon pressed down	Clement VIII (1265–1268)	Gui Foucois	<i>Whose badge is an eagle holding a dragon in his talons.</i> According to some sources, Clement IV's coat of arms depicted an eagle clawing a dragon. Other sources indicate that it was instead six fleurs-de-lis.^[48]	
Anguinus uir.		Gregorius. x.		Mediolanenſis, Familia vicecomitum, quæ anguē pro inſigni gerit.	
23.	Snaky man	Gregory X (1271–1276)	Teobaldo Visconti	<i>A Milanese, of the family of Viscounts (Visconti), which bears a snake for arms.</i> The coat of arms of the Visconti of Milan had a large serpent devouring a male child feet first; sources conflict as to whether Gregory X used this for his papal arms.^[49]	
Concionator Gallus.		Innocentius. v.		Gallus, ordinis Prædicatorum.	

24. French Preacher [Innocent V](#) (1276) Pierre de Tarentaise

A Frenchman, of the Order of Preachers.

Innocent V was born in what is now south-eastern France and was a member of the order of Preachers.^[50]



Bonus Comes.	Adrianus. v.	Ottobonus familia Flisca ex comitibus Lauaniae.
--------------	--------------	---

25. Good Count [Adrian V](#) (1276) Ottobuono Fieschi

Ottobono, of the Fieschi family, from the counts of Lavagna.

The [Fieschi family](#) were counts of Lavagna and a wordplay on "good" can be made with Adrian V's first name, Ottobuono.^[51]

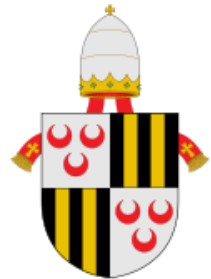


Piscator Thufcus.	Ioannes. xxi.	antea Ioannes Petrus Episcopus Card. Tufculanus.
-------------------	---------------	--

26. Tuscan Fisherman [John XXI](#) (1276–1277) Pedro Julião

Formerly John Peter, Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum.

John XXI had been the [Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum](#), and shared his first name with [Saint Peter](#), a fisherman.^[52]



Rofa compofita.	Nicolaus. iii.	Familia Vrfina, quæ rofam in infigni gerit, dictus compofitus.
-----------------	----------------	--

27. Composite Rose [Nicholas III](#) (1277–1280) Giovanni Gaetano Orsini

Of the Ursina (Orsini) family, which bears a rose on its arms, called 'composite'. Nicholas III bore a rose in his coat of arms.^[52]



Ex teloneo liliacei Martini.	Martinus. iiii.	cuius infignia lilia, canonicus, & thefaurarius S. Martini Turonen[is].
------------------------------	-----------------	---

28.	From the tollhouse of Martin of the lilies	Martin IV (1281–1285)	Simon de Brion	<i>Whose arms were lilies, canon and treasurer of St. Martin of Tours.</i> Martin IV was Canon and Treasurer at the Church of St. Martin in Tours, France. ^[53] Wion's assertion that his arms featured lilies is incorrect. ^[54]	
Ex rofa leonina.		Honorius. iiii.		Familia Sabella infignia rofa à leonibus gestata.	
29.	Out of the leonine rose	Honorius IV (1285–1287)	Giacomo Savelli	<i>Of the Sabella (Savelli) family, arms were a rose carried by lions.</i> Honorius IV's coat of arms was emblazoned with two lions supporting a rose. ^[55]	
Picus inter elcas.		Nicolaus. iiii.		Picenus patria Efculanus. ^[56]	
30.	Woodpecker between food	Nicholas IV (1288–1292)	Girolamo Masci	<i>A Picene by nation, of Asculum (Ascoli).</i> The motto is likely an obscure wordplay on Nicholas IV's birthplace in Ascoli, in Picenum. ^[55]	
Ex eremo cellus.		Cœlestinus. v.		Vocatus Petrus de morrone Eremita.	
31.	Raised out of the desert	Celestine V (1294)	Pietro Angelerio da Morrone	<i>Called Peter de Morrone, a hermit.</i> Prior to his election, Celestine V was a hermit (<i>eremita</i>, literally a dweller in the <i>eremus</i>, or desert). ^[57]	
Ex undarũ bñdictione.		Bonifacius. viii.		Vocatus prius Benedictus, Caetanus, cuius infignia undæ.	
32.	From the blessing of the waves	Boniface VIII (1294–1303)	Benedetto Caetani	<i>Previously called Benedict, of Gaeta, whose arms were waves.</i> Boniface VIII's coat of arms had a wave through it. Also a play on words, referring to	

the pope's Christian name,
"Benedetto".^[58]

	Concionator patereus. [sic]		Benedictus. xi.	qui uocabatur Frater Nicolaus, ordinis Prædicatorum.
				<i>Who was called Brother Nicholas, of the order of Preachers.</i> Benedict XI belonged to the Order of Preachers, and his namesake Saint Nicholas was from Patara , the capital of Lycia . O'Brien notes, "Everything leads us to suspect that the author and interpreter of the prophecy is one and the same person. The pretended interpreter who knew that Patara was the birthplace of St. Nicholas forgot that others may not be aware of the fact, and that therefore the explanation would be thrown away on them." ^[22]
33.	Preacher From Patara	Benedict XI (1303– 1304)	Niccolò Boccasini	
	De fellis aquitanicis.		Clemens V.	natione aquitanus, cuius insignia fellæ erant.
				<i>An Aquitanian by birth, whose arms were fesses.</i> Clement V was Bishop of St- Bertrand-de-Comminges in Aquitaine , and eventually became Archbishop of Bordeaux , also in Aquitaine. His coat of arms displays three horizontal bars, known in heraldry as fesses . ^[59]
34.	From the fesses of Aquitaine	Clement V (1305– 1314)	Raymond Bertrand de Got	
	De futuro offeo.		Ioannes XXII.	Gallus, familia Offa, Sutoris filius.
				<i>A Frenchman, of the Ossa family, son of a cobbler.</i> John XXII's family name was Duèze or D'Euse, the last of which might be back- translated into Latin as Ossa ("bones"), the name Wion gives. The popular legend
35.	From a bony cobbler	John XXII (1316– 1334)	Jacques Duèze	



that his father was a cobbler
is dubious.^[60]

Coruus schismaticus.		Nicolaus V.		qui uocabatur F. Petrus de corbario, contra Ioannem XXII. Antipapa Minorita.
36.	Schismatic crow	Nicholas V , antipope (1328–1330)	Pietro Rainalducci	<i>Who was called Brother Peter of Corbarium (Corvaro), the Minorite antipope opposing John XXII.</i> The motto is a play on words, referring to Pietro's birthplace in Corvaro.^[61]
Frigidus Abbas.		Benedictus XII.		Abbas Monaasterii fontis frigidi.
37.	Cold abbot	Benedict XII (1334–1342)	Jacques Fournier	<i>Abbot of the monastery of the cold spring.</i> Benedict XII was an abbot in the monastery of Fontfroide ("cold spring").^[62] 
De rofa Attrebatensī.		Clemens VI.		Episcopus Attrebatensis, cuius insignia Rosæ.
38.	From the rose of Arras	Clement VI (1342–1352)	Pierre Roger	<i>Bishop of Arras, whose arms were roses.</i> Clement VI was Bishop of Arras (in Latin, <i>Episcopus Attrebatensis</i>) and his armorial bearings were emblazoned with six roses.^[63] 
De mōtibus Pāmachii.		Innocentius VI.		Cardinalis SS. Ioannis & Pauli. T. Panmachii, cuius insignia sex montes erant.
39.	From the mountains of Pammachius	Innocent VI (1352–1362)	Étienne Aubert	<i>Cardinal of Saints John and Paul, Titulus of Pammachius, whose arms were six mountains.</i> Innocent VI was Cardinal Priest of Pammachius. Wion and Panvinio describe his arms as depicting six mountains, though other sources do not.^[64] 
Gallus Vicecomes.		Vrbanus V.		nuncius Apostolicus ad Vicecomites Mediolanenfes.

40.	French viscount	<u>Urban V</u> (1362–1370)	Guillaume de Grimoard	<i>Apostolic nuncio to the Viscounts of Milan.</i> Urban V was French. ^[65] Wion indicates he was Apostolic <u>Nuncio</u> to the <u>Viscounts of Milan</u> . ^[66]	
Nouus de uirgine forti.		Gregorius XI.		qui uocabatur Petrus Belfortis, Cardinalis S. Mariæ nouæ.	
41.	New man from the strong virgin	<u>Gregory IX</u> (1370–1378)	Pierre Roger de Beaufort	<i>Who was called Peter Belfortis (Beaufort), Cardinal of New St. Mary's.</i> The motto refers to Gregory XI's surname and his title Cardinal of Santa Maria Nuova. ^[67]	
Decruce Apostolica. [sic]		Clemens VII.		qui fuit Presbyter Cardinalis SS. XII. Apostolorū cuius insignia Crux.	
42.	From the apostolic cross	<u>Clement VII</u> , antipope (1378–1394)	Robert de Genève	<i>Who was Cardinal Priest of the Twelve Holy Apostles, whose arms were a cross.</i> Clement VII's coat of arms showed a cross and he held the title <u>Cardinal Priest of the Twelve Holy Apostles</u> . ^[68]	
Luna Cosmedina.		Benedictus XIII.		antea Petrus de Luna, Diaconus Cardinalis S. Mariæ in Cosmedin.	
43.	Cosmedine moon.	<u>Benedict XIII</u> , antipope (1394–1423)	Pedro Martínez de Luna y Pérez de Gotor	<i>Formerly Peter de Luna, Cardinal Deacon of St. Mary in Cosmedin.</i> The motto refers to Benedict XIII's surname and title. ^[69]	
Schisma Barchinoniū.		Clemens VIII.		Antipapa, qui fuit Canonicus Barchinonenfis.	
44.	Schism of the Barcelonas	<u>Clement VIII</u> , antipope (1423–1429)	Gil Sánchez Muñoz y Carbón	<i>Antipope, who was a canon of Barcelona.</i> ^[69]	
De inferno prægñati.		Vrbanus VI.		Neapolitanus Pregnanus, natus in loco quæ dicitur Infernus.	

45.	From a pregnant hell.	Urban VI (1378–1389)	Bartolomeo Prignano	<i>The Neapolitan Prignano, born in a place which is called Inferno.</i> Urban VI's family name was Prignano or Prignani, and he was native to a place called Inferno near Naples.^[70]	
Cubus de mixtione.		Bonifacius. IX.		familia tomacella à Genua Liguriaë orta, cuius infignia Cubi.	
46.	Square of mixture	Boniface IX (1389–1404)	Pietro Cybo Tomacelli	<i>Of the Tomacelli family, born in Genoa in Liguria, whose arms were cubes.</i> Boniface IX's coat of arms includes a bend checky – a wide stripe with a checkerboard pattern.^[71]	
De meliore fydere.		Innocentius. VII.		uocatus Cosmatus de melioratis Sulmonenfis, cuius infignia fydu.	
47.	From a better star	Innocent VII (1404–1406)	Cosimo Gentile Migliorati	<i>Called Cosmato dei Migliorati of Sulmo, whose arms were a star.</i> The motto is a play on words, "better" (<i>melior</i>) referring to Innocent VII's last name, Migliorati (<i>Meliorati</i>). There is a shooting star on his coat of arms.^[71]	
Nauta de Ponte nigro.		Gregorius XII.		Venetus, commendatarius ecclesiæ Nigropontis.	
48.	Sailor from a black bridge	Gregory XII (1406–1415)	Angelo Correr	<i>A Venetian, commendatary of the church of Negroponte.</i> Gregory XII was born in Venice (hence mariner) and was <i>commendatary</i> of <i>Chalkis</i>, then called Negropont.^[72]	
Flagellum folis.		Alexander. V.		Græcus Archiepiscopus Mediolanenfis, infignia Sol.	

49. Whip of the sun
[Alexander V](#), antipope (1409–1410)
Pétros Philárgēs

A Greek, Archbishop of Milan, whose arms were a sun.

Alexander V's coat of arms featured a sun, the wavy rays may explain the reference to a whip.^[73]



Ceruus Sirenæ.	Ioannes XXIII.	Diaconus Cardinalis S. Eustachii, qui cum ceruo depingitur, Bononiæ legatus, Neapolitanus.
----------------	----------------	--

50. Stag of the siren
[John XXIII](#), antipope (1410–1415)
Baldassarre Cossa

Cardinal Deacon of St. Eustace, who is depicted with a stag; legate of Bologna, a Neapolitan.

John XXIII was a cardinal with the title of [St. Eustachius](#), whose emblem is a stag, and was originally from Naples, which has the emblem of the [siren](#).^[73]



Corona ueli aurei.	Martinus V.	familia colonna, Diaconus Cardinalis S. Georgii ad uelum aureum.
--------------------	-------------	--

51. Crown of the golden curtain
[Martin V](#) (1417–1431)
Oddone Colonna

Of the Colonna family, Cardinal Deacon of St. George at the golden curtain. The motto is a reference to Martin V's family name and cardinal title of [San Giorgio in Velabro](#).^[74]



Lupa Cœlestina,	Eugenius. IIII.	Venetus, canonicus antea regularis Cœlestinus, & Episcopus Senēsis.
-----------------	-----------------	---

52. Heavenly she-wolf
[Eugene IV](#) (1431–1447)
Gabriele Condulmer

A Venetian, formerly a regular Celestine canon, and Bishop of Siena.

Eugene IV belonged to the order of the Celestines and was the Bishop of [Siena](#), which bears a she-wolf on its arms.^[75]



Amator Crucis.	Felix. V.	qui uocabatur Amadæus Dux Sabaudiaë, infignia Crux.
----------------	-----------	---

53.	Lover of the cross	Felix V , antipope (1439– 1449)	Amedeo di Savoia	<i>Who was called Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, arms were a cross.</i> The motto is a reference to Felix V's given name, Amadeus, and arms, which featured the cross of Savoy.^[75]	
De modicitate Lunæ.		Nicolaus V.		Lunenſis de Sarzana, humilibus parentibus natus.	
54.	From the meanness of Luna	Nicholas V (1447– 1455)	Tommaso Parentucelli	<i>A Lunese of Sarzana, born to humble parents.</i> Nicholas V was born in the diocese of Luni, the ancient name of which was Luna.^[76]	
Bos pascens.		Callixtus. III.		Hiſpanus, cuius inſignia Bos pascens.	
55.	Pasturing ox	Callixtus III (1455– 1458)	Alfonso de Borja	<i>A Spaniard, whose arms were a pasturing ox.</i> Callixtus III was born in Spain and his coat of arms featured an ox.^[76]	
De Capra & Albergo.		Pius. II.		Senenſis, qui fuit à Secretis Cardinalibus Capranico & Albergato.	
56.	From a nanny-goat and an inn	Pius II (1458– 1464)	Enea Silvio Bartolomeo Piccolomini	<i>A Sienese, who was secretary to Cardinals Capranicus and Albergatus.</i> Pius II was secretary to Cardinal Domenico Capranica and Cardinal Albergatti before he was elected Pope.^[77]	
De Ceruo & Leone.		Paulus. II.		Venetus, qui fuit Commendatarius eccleſiæ Ceruienſis, & Cardinalis tituli S. Marci.	
57.	From a stag and lion	Paul II (1464– 1471)	Pietro Barbo	<i>A Venetian, who was commendatary of the church of Cervia, and Cardinal of the title of St. Mark.</i> The motto refers to his Bishopric of Cervia (punning on cervus, "a stag") and his cardinal title of St. Mark	

				(symbolized by a winged lion). ^[77]	
	Piscator minorita.	Sixtus. III.		Piscatoris filius, Franciscanus.	
58.	Minorite fisherman	Sixtus IV (1471–1484)	Francesco della Rovere	<i>Son of a fisherman, Franciscan.</i> Sixtus IV was born the son of a fisherman and a member of the Franciscans, also known as "Minorites" (founded in 1209, after Malachy's death).^[78]	
	Præcurfor Siciliæ.	Innocentius VIII.		qui uocabatur Ioānes Baptista, & uixit in curia Alfonſi regis Siciliæ.	
59.	Precursor of Sicily	Innocent VIII (1484–1492)	Giovanni Battista Cybo	<i>Who was called John Baptist, and lived in the court of Alfonso, king of Sicily.</i> Innocent VIII was from Sicily. "Precursor" may be explained as an allusion to his birth name, after John the Baptist, the precursor of Jesus.^[79]	
	Bos Albanus in portu.	Alexander VI.		Episcopus Cardinalis Albanus & Portuenſis, cuius inſignia Bos.	
60.	Bull of Alba in the harbor	Alexander VI (1492–1503)	Roderic Llançol i de Borja	<i>Cardinal Bishop of Albano and Porto, whose arms were a bull.</i> In 1456, he was made a Cardinal and he held the titles of Cardinal Bishop of Albano and Porto, and his arms featured an ox.^[79]	
	De paruo homine.	Pius. III.		Senenſis, familia piccolominea.	
61.	From a small man	Pius III (1503)	Francesco Todeschini-Piccolomini	<i>A Sienese, of the Piccolomini family.</i> Pius III's family name was Piccolomini, from <i>piccolo</i> "small" and <i>uomo</i> "man".^[80]	
	Fructus Iouis iuuabit.	Iulius. II.		Ligur, eius inſignia Quercus, Iouis arbor.	

62.	The fruit of Jupiter will help	<u>Julius II</u> (1503–1513)	Giuliano Della Rovere	<i>A Genoese, his arms were an oak, Jupiter's tree.</i> Julius II's arms was an oak tree, the <u>sacred tree</u> of the Roman god <u>Jupiter</u>.^[80]	
De craticula Politiana.		Leo. X.		filius Laurentii medicei, & scholaris Angeli Politiani. <i>Son of Lorenzo de' Medici, and student of Angelo Poliziano.</i> Leo X's educator and mentor was <u>Angelo Poliziano</u>. The "gridiron" in the motto evidently refers to <u>Saint Lawrence</u>, who was martyred on a gridiron. This is a rather elliptical allusion to <u>Lorenzo the Magnificent</u>, who was Giovanni's father.^[81]	
63.	From a Politian gridiron	<u>Leo X</u> (1513–1521)	Giovanni di Lorenzo de' Medici		
Leo Florentius.		Adrian. VI.		Florētii filius, eius infignia Leo. <i>Son of Florentius, his arms were a lion.</i> Adrian VI's coat of arms had two lions on it, and his name is sometimes given as Adrian Florens, or other variants, from his father's first name Florens (<i>Florentius</i>).^[82]	
64.	Florentian lion	<u>Adrian VI</u> (1522–1523)	Adriaan Floriszoon Boeyens		
Flos pilei ægri.		Clemens. VII.		Florentinus de domo medicea, eius infignia pila, & lilia. <i>A Florentine of the Medicean house, his arms were pill-balls and lilies.</i> The coat of arms of the <u>House of Medici</u> was emblazoned with six medical balls. One of these balls, the largest of the six, was emblazoned with the Florentine lily.^[84]	
65.	Flower of the sick man's pill ^[83]	<u>Clement VII</u> (1523–1534)	Giulio di Giulano de' Medici		
Hiacinthus medicorū.		Paulus. III.		Farnesius, qui lilia pro infignibus gefat, & Card. fuit SS. Cofme, & Damiani.	

66.	Hyacinth of the physicians	<u>Paul III</u> (1534–1549)	Alessandro Farnese	<i>Farnese, who bore lilies for arms, and was Cardinal of Saints Cosmas and Damian.</i> According to some sources, Paul III's coat of arms were charged with hyacinths, and he was cardinal of Saints <u>Cosmas and Damian</u>, both doctors.^[85] The saints were reputedly <u>twin brothers</u>, and are jointly regarded as the patrons of physicians, surgeons, and pharmacists. They are sometimes represented with medical emblems.	
De corona montana.		Iulius. III.		antea uocatus Ioannes Maria de monte.	
67.	From the mountainous crown	<u>Julius III</u> (1550–1555)	Giovanni Maria Ciocchi del Monte	<i>Formerly called Giovanni Maria of the Mountain (de Monte)</i> His coat of arms showed mountains and laurel crowns (chaplets).^[86]	
Frumentum flocidum. [sic]		Marcellus. II.		cuius insignia ceruus & frumētum, ideo flocidum, quod paucō tempore uixit in papatu.	
68.	Trifling grain	<u>Marcellus II</u> (1555)	Marcello Cervini degli Spannochi	<i>Whose arms were a stag and grain; 'trifling,' because he lived only a short time as pope.</i> His coat of arms showed a stag and ears of wheat.^[86]	
De fide Petri.		Paulus. IIII.		antea uocatus Ioannes Petrus Caraffa.	
69.	From Peter's faith	<u>Paul IV</u> (1555–1559)	Gian Pietro Carafa	<i>Formerly called John Peter Caraffa.</i> Paul IV is said to have used his second Christian name Pietro.^[87]	
Eſculapii pharmacum.		Pius. IIII.		antea dictus Io. Angelus Medices.	

70.	Aesculapius' medicine	<u>Pius IV</u> (1559–1565)	Giovanni Angelo Medici	<i>Formerly called Giovanni Angelo Medici.</i> The motto is likely a simple allusion to Pius IV's family name.^[88]	
Angelus nemorofus.		Pius. V.	Michael uocatus, natus in oppido Boschi. <i>Called Michael, born in the town of Bosco.</i> Pius V was born in Bosco, <u>Piedmont</u>; the placename means <i>grove</i>. His religious name was 'Michele,' and Michele relates to the <u>archangel Michael</u>.^[89] O'Brien notes here that many of the prophecies contain plays on Italian words, which are not made explicit in the explanations provided in the <i>Lignum Vitae</i>.^[89]		
71.	Angel of the grove	<u>Pius V</u> (1566–1572)	Antonio Ghislieri		
Medium corpus pilarū.		Gregorius. XIII.	cuius insignia medius Draco, Cardinalis creatus à Pio. IIII. qui pila in armis gestabat. <i>Whose arms were a half-dragon; a cardinal created by Pius IV, who bore balls in his arms.</i>		
72.	Half body of the balls	<u>Gregory XIII</u> (1572–1585)	Ugo Boncompagni	The "balls" in the motto refer to Pope Pius IV, who had made Gregory a cardinal. Pope Gregory had a dragon on his coat of arms with half a body.^[90]	
Axis in medietate figni.		Sixtus. V.	qui axem in medio Leonis in armis gestat.		
73.	Axle in the midst of a sign.	<u>Sixtus V</u> (1585–1590)	Felice Peretti di Montalto	<i>Who bears in his arms an axle in the middle of a lion.</i> This is a rather straightforward description of Sixtus V's coat of arms.^[91]	
De rore cœli.		Vrbanus. VII.	qui fuit Archiepiscopus Rossanensis in Calabria, ubi māna colligitur.		

74. From the dew of the sky
- [Urban VII](#) (1590)
- Giovanni Battista Castagna

Who was Archbishop of Rossano in Calabria, where manna is collected. He had been Archbishop of [Rossano](#) in [Calabria](#) where sap called "[the dew of heaven](#)" is gathered from trees.^[92]



Post-publication popes (1590–present)

For this group of popes, the published text only provides names for the first three popes, who reigned between the appearance of the text c. 1590, and its publication in 1595. It provides no explanations.

Post-publication popes (1590–present)					
Motto no.	Motto (translation)	Regnal name (reign)	Name	Interpretations and criticisms	Coat of arms
Ex antiquitate Urbis.		Gregorius. XIV.			
75.	Of the antiquity of the city / From the old city	<u>Gregory XIV</u> (1590–1591)	Niccolò Sfondrati	This may have been intended by the author of the prophecies to suggest that Cardinal <u>Girolamo Simoncelli</u> was destined to succeed Urban VII. Simoncelli was from <u>Orvieto</u>, which in Latin is <i>Urbs vetus</i>, old city. Simoncelli was not elected pope, however, Niccolò Sfondrati was, who took the name Gregory XIV. Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to explain it by noting that Gregory XIV's father was a senator of the ancient city of Milan, and the word "senator" is derived from the Latin <i>senex</i>, meaning old man,	

or that Milan is the "old city" in question, having been founded c. 400 BCE.^[93]

	Pia ciuitas in bello.	Innocentius. IX.		
76.	Pious citizens in war	Innocent IX (1591)	Giovanni Antonio Facchinetti	Proponents of the prophecies have suggested different interpretations to relate this motto to Innocent IX, including references to his birthplace of Bologna or title of Patriarch of Jerusalem.^[94] 
	Crux Romulea.	Clemens. VIII.		
77.	Cross of Romulus	Clement VIII (1592–1605)	Ippolito Aldobrandini	Proponents of the prophecies have suggested different interpretations to relate this motto to Clement VIII, including linking it to the embattled bend on his arms or the war between Catholic Ireland and Protestant England during his papacy.^[95] 
	Vndofus uir.			
78.	Wavy man	Leo XI (1605)	Alessandro Ottaviano de' Medici	This may have been intended by the author of the prophecies to suggest to his audience a possible heraldic design, but it does not correspond to Leo XI's Medici arms. Proponents of the prophecies have suggested different interpretations to relate this motto to this pope, including relating it to his short reign "passing like a wave."^[96] 

Gens peruerfa.					
79.	Wicked race	<u>Paul V</u> (1605–1621)	Camillo Borghese	Proponents of the prophecies have suggested it is a reference to the dragon and the eagle on Paul V's arms. ^[97]	
In tribulatione pacis.					
80.	In the trouble of peace	<u>Gregory XV</u> (1621–1623)	Alessandro Ludovisi	The lack of plausible explanations for this motto leads O'Brien to comment, "The prophet, up to 1590, did not deal in generalities". ^[98]	
Lilium et rofa.					
81.	Lily and rose	<u>Urban VIII</u> (1623–1644)	Maffeo Barberini	This motto again may have been intended to suggest a heraldic device, but not one that matches Urban VIII's arms. Proponents of the prophecies have alternatively suggested that it is a reference to the bees that do occur on his arms, to the fleur-de-lis of his native Florence, or to his dealings in France (the lily) and England (the rose). ^[99]	
Iucunditas crucis.					
82.	Delight of the cross	<u>Innocent X</u> (1644–1655)	Giovanni Battista Pamphili	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Innocent X by noting that he was raised to the pontificate around the time of the <u>Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross</u> . ^[100]	
Montium cultos.					

83. Guard of the mountains
- [Alexander VII](#) (1655–1667) Fabio Chigi

Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Alexander VII by noting that his papal arms include six hills, though this was not an uncommon device, and this explanation would not account for the "guard" portion of the motto.^[101]



Sydus olorum.

84. Star of the swans
- [Clement IX](#) (1667–1669) Giulio Rospigliosi

This again may have been intended to be taken as an allusion to heraldry; O'Brien notes that there is an Italian family with arms featuring a swan with stars, but it had no relation to Clement IX. Proponents of the prophecies have claimed he had a room called the "chamber of swans" during the conclave.^[102]



De flumine magno.

85. From a great river
- [Clement X](#) (1670–1676) Emilio Bonaventura Altieri

Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Clement X by claiming that the [Tiber](#) overflowed its banks at his birth or as an obscure reference to his family name.^[103]



Bellua infatiabilis.

86. Insatiable beast
- [Innocent XI](#) (1676–1689) Benedetto Odescalchi

Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to the lion on Innocent XI's arms.^[104]



Pœnitentia gloriofa.				
87.	Glorious penitence	<u>Alexander VIII</u> (1689–1691)	Pietro Vito Ottoboni	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Alexander VIII by interpreting it as a reference to the submission of the <u>Gallican bishops</u>.^[105] O'Brien notes, "There are glorious repentances during every pontificate."^[106] 
Rastrum in porta.				
88.	Rake in the door ^[c]	<u>Innocent XII</u> (1691–1700)	Antonio Pignatelli	Some sources discussing the prophecy give Innocent XII's family name as "Pignatelli del Rastello," which would provide a clear way for proponents to connect this motto to this pope (<i>rastello</i> or <i>rastrello</i> is Italian for rake).^[107] Others, however, give the pope's family name as simply "Pignatelli," and indicate that it is difficult to find a satisfactory explanation to associate the pope with the motto.^[108] 
Flores circumdati.				
89.	Surrounded flowers	<u>Clement XI</u> (1700–1721)	Giovanni Francesco Albani	A medal of Clement XI was created with the motto "<i>Flores circumdati</i>," drawn from his description in the prophecies, which were widely circulated at that time.^[109] 
De bona religione.				

90.	From good religion	<u>Innocent XIII</u> (1721–1724)	Michelangelo dei Conti	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Innocent XIII by interpreting it as a reference to the fact several popes had come from his family. ^[110]	
Miles in bello.					
91.	Soldier in war	<u>Benedict XIII</u> (1724–1730)	Pierfrancesco Orsini	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to particular wars that occurred during Benedict XIII's pontificate or a figurative war against decadence in favour of austerity. ^[111]	
Columna excelsa.					
92.	Lofty column	<u>Clement XII</u> (1730–1740)	Lorenzo Corsini	This may have been intended by the author of the prophecies as a reference to a pope of the Colonna family; a similar motto was used to describe Martin V, who was pope before the publication of the prophecies. Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Clement XII as an allusion to a statue erected in his memory or the use of two columns from the <u>Pantheon of Agrippa</u> in the chapel he built. ^[112]	
Animal rurale.					

93. Country animal [Benedict XIV](#) (1740–1758) Prospero Lorenzo Lambertini

This may have been intended as a reference to armorial bearings, but it does not match Benedict XIV's arms. Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to this pope as a description of his "plodding ox" diligence.^[113]



Rofa Vmbriæ.

94. Rose of Umbria [Clement XIII](#) (1758–1769) Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico

Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Clement XIII as a reference to his elevation to sainthood of several Franciscans, to which order the motto can refer.^[114]



Vrfus uelox.

95. Swift bear (later misprinted as *Cursus velox Swift Course* or *Visus velox Swift Glance*) [Clement XIV](#) (1769–1774) Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli

Proponents of the prophecies have struggled to provide a satisfactory explanation of this motto; some authors claim without evidence that the Ganganelli arms featured a running bear, but this is dubious.^[115]



Peregrin⁹ apostolic⁹.^[d]

96. Apostolic pilgrim [Pius VI](#) (1775–1799) Giovanni Angelo Onofrio Melchiorre Natale Antonio Braschi

Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Pius VI by suggesting it as a reference to his long reign.^[116]



Aquila rapax.

97.	Rapacious eagle	<u>Pius VII</u> (1800–1823)	Barnaba Niccolò Maria Luigi Chiaramonti	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Pius VII by suggesting it as a reference to the eagle on the arms of <u>Napoleon</u> , whose reign as <u>Emperor of the French</u> took place during Pius's pontificate. ^[116]	
Canis & coluber.					
98.	Dog and adder	<u>Leo XII</u> (1823–1829)	Annibale Francesco Clemente Melchiorre Girolamo Nicola della Genga	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Leo XII by suggesting the dog and snake are allusions to his qualities of vigilance and prudence, respectively. ^[117]	
Vir religiosus.					
99.	Religious man	<u>Pius VIII</u> (1829–1830)	Francesco Saverio Maria Felice Castiglioni	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Pius VIII by suggesting it as a reference to his papal name or the fact that he was not the first pope from his family. ^[118]	
De balneis Ethruriæ.					
100.	From the baths of Etruria	<u>Gregory XVI</u> (1831–1846)	Bartolomeo Alberto Cappellari	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Gregory XVI by suggesting it as a reference to his membership in the <u>Camaldolese Order</u> , which was founded in the thirteenth century in a locality called <u>Balneum</u> (Bath) in	

Latin, in Etruria
(Tuscany).^[119]

Crux de cruce.			
101.	Cross from cross	<u>Pius IX</u> (1846–1878)	Giovanni Maria Battista Pietro Pellegrino Isidoro Mastai-Ferretti Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Pius IX by interpreting it as a reference to his difficulties ("crosses") with the House of Savoy, whose emblem is a cross. O'Brien notes, "A forger would be very disposed to chance some reference to a cross on account of its necessary connection with all popes as well as the probability of its figuring, in some form or other, on the pope's arms."^[120] 
Lumen in cœlo.			
102.	Light in the sky	<u>Leo XIII</u> (1878–1903)	Gioacchino Vincenzo Raffaele Luigi Pecci Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Leo XIII by interpreting it as a reference to the star on his arms. O'Brien notes this coincidence would be much more remarkable if the prophecies had referred to <i>sydus</i> (<i>star</i>), as they did when describing this same device on pre-publication Pope Innocent VII's arms.^[121] 
Ignis ardens.			

103.	Burning fire	<u>Pius X</u> (1903–1914)	Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Pius X by interpreting it as a reference to his zeal. ^[122]	
Religio depopulata.					
104.	Religion destroyed	<u>Benedict XV</u> (1914–1922)	Giacomo Paolo Giovanni Batista della Chiesa	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Benedict XV by interpreting it as a reference to <u>World War I</u> and the <u>Russian Revolution</u> , which occurred during his pontificate. ^[123]	
Fides intrepida.					
105.	Intrepid faith	<u>Pius XI</u> (1922–1939)	Ambrogio Damiano Achille Ratti	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Pius XI by interpreting it as a reference to his faith and actions during his pontificate: in 1937, the Pope strongly condemned Nazism and Communism (Encyclicals: <u>Mit brennender Sorge</u> , <u>Divini Redemptoris</u>). The end of his pontificate was dominated by speaking out against Hitler and Mussolini and defending the Catholic Church from intrusions into Catholic life and education. ^[124]	
Pastor angelicus.					

106.	Angelic shepherd	<u>Pius XII</u> (1939–1958)	Eugenio Maria Giuseppe Giovanni Pacelli	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Pius XII by interpreting it as a reference to his <u>role during the Holocaust</u> . ^[125]	
Paſtor & nauta.					
107.	Shepherd and sailor	<u>John XXIII</u> (1958–1963)	Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link the "sailor" portion of this motto to John XXIII by interpreting it as a reference to his title <u>Patriarch of Venice</u> , a maritime city. ^[126]	
Flos florum.					
108.	Flower of flowers	<u>Paul VI</u> (1963–1978)	Giovanni Battista Enrico Antonio Maria Montini	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to Paul VI by interpreting it as a reference to the fleurs-de-lis on his arms. ^[127]	
De medietate lunæ.					
109.	Of the half moon ^{[128][129]}	<u>John Paul I</u> (1978)	Albino Luciani	Proponents of the prophecies have attempted to link this motto to John Paul I by referring to the light of the moon and interpreting his birth name as meaning "from the white light." ^[130]	
De labore solis.					
110.	From the labour of the sun / Of the eclipse of the sun ^{[18][131]}	<u>John Paul II</u> (1978–2005)	Karol Józef Wojtyła	Proponents of the prophecies find significance in the occurrence of solar eclipses (elsewhere in the world) on the dates	

of John Paul II's birth ([18 May 1920](#)) and [funeral \(8 April 2005\)](#).^{[2][16]} Other attempts to link the pope to the motto have been "more forced," included drawing a connection to [Copernicus](#) (who formulated a comprehensive [heliocentric](#) model of the Solar System), as both were [Polish](#) and lived in [Kraków](#) for parts of their lives.^[15]

Gloria oliuæ.		
111.	Glory of the olive Benedict XVI (Pope, 2005–2013; Joseph Alois Pope emeritus, 2013–2022)	Proponents of the prophecies generally try to draw a connection between Benedict and the Olivetan order to explain this motto: Benedict's choice of papal name is after Saint Benedict of Nursia, founder of the Benedictine Order, of which the Olivetans are one branch.^{[1][2]} Other explanations make reference to him as being a pope dedicated to peace and reconciliations of which the olive branch is the symbol.^[132] 
In pfecutione. extrema S.R.E. fedebit.		
	In the final persecution of the Holy Roman Church, there will sit.^[17]	In the <i>Lignum Vitae</i>, "<i>In persecutione. extrema S.R.E. sedebit.</i>" is on its own line and followed by a full stop. While generally read as part of the "Peter the Roman" prophecy, other interpreters view it as a separate, incomplete sentence explicitly referring to additional popes between "glory of the olive" and "Peter the Roman".^[1]
Petrus Romanus, qui pascet oues in multis tribulationibus: quibus tranfactis ciuitas septicollis diruetur, & Iudex tremēdus iudicabit populum suum.^[e] Finis.		

- Peter the Roman,
who will pasture
his sheep in many
tribulations, and
when these things
are finished, the
city of seven hills
[i.e. [Rome](#)] will
be destroyed, and
the dreadful judge
will judge his
people. The
End. ^[17]
112. Many analyses of the prophecy note that it is open to the interpretation that additional popes would come between the "glory of the olive" and Peter the Roman. ^[5]^[18] Popular speculation by proponents of the prophecy attach this prediction to Benedict XVI's successor. ^[1] After [Francis](#)'s election as pope, proponents in internet forums tried to link him to the prophecy. Theories include a connection with his namesake [Francis of Assisi](#), whose father was named Pietro (Peter), and that he is of Italian descent. ^[3]

For my thoughts, go to <https://allfaith.com/prophecy/Malachy.html>

- Chart and texts excerpted, Wiki source:
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prophecy_of_the_Popes#:~:text=Several%20historians%20have%20concluded%20that,no%20mention%20of%20the%20prophecy)