

The "Prophecies" of Saint Malachy

-- (This article is presented as a matter of record and interest only, and *NOT* as fact) --

The most famous and best known prophecies about the popes are those attributed to St. Malachy, a medieval Irish priest and Kabbalist. In 1139 he went to Rome to give an account of the affairs of his diocese to the pope, Innocent II, who promised him two palliums for the metropolitan Sees of Armagh and Cashel. While at Rome, he received (according to the Abbot Cucherat) the strange vision of the future wherein was unfolded before his mind the long list of illustrious pontiffs who were to rule the Church until the end of time. The same author tells us that St. Malachy gave his manuscript to Innocent II to console him in the midst of his tribulations, and that the document remained unknown in the Roman Archives until its discovery in 1590 (Cucherat, "Proph. de la succession des papes", ch. xv). They were first published by Arnold de Wyon, and ever since there has been much discussion as to whether they are genuine predictions of St. Malachy or forgeries. The silence of 400 years on the part of so many learned authors who had written about the popes, and the silence of St. Bernard especially, who wrote the "Life of St. Malachy", is a strong argument against their authenticity, but it is not conclusive if we adopt Cucherat's theory that they were hidden in the Archives during those 400 years.

These short prophetic announcements, in number 112, indicate some noticeable trait of all future popes from Celestine II, who was elected in the year 1130, until the end of the world. They are enunciated under mystical titles. Those who have undertaken to interpret and explain these symbolical prophecies have succeeded in discovering some trait, allusion, point, or similitude in their application to the individual popes, either as to their country, their name, their coat of arms or insignia, their birth-place, their talent or learning, the title of their cardinalate, the dignities which they held etc. For example, the prophecy concerning Urban VIII is *Lilium et Rosa* (the lily and the rose); he was a native of Florence and on the arms of Florence figured a *fleur-de-lis*; he had three bees emblazoned on his escutcheon, and the bees gather honey from the lilies and roses. Again, the name accords often with some remarkable and rare circumstance in the pope's career; thus *Peregrinus apostolicus* (pilgrim pope), which designates Pius VI, appears to be verified by his journey when pope into Germany, by his long career as pope, and by his expatriation from Rome at the end of his pontificate. Those who have lived and followed the course of events in an intelligent manner during the pontificates of Pius IX, Leo XIII, and Pius X cannot fail to be impressed with the titles given to each by the prophecies of St. Malachy and their wonderful appropriateness: *Crux de Cruce* (Cross from a Cross) Pius IX; *Lumen in caelo* (Light in the Sky) Leo XIII; *Ignis ardens* (Burning Fire) Pius X. There is something more than coincidence in the designations given to these three popes so many hundred years before their time. We need not have recourse either to the family names, armorial bearings or cardinalatial titles, to see the fitness of their designations as given in the prophecies. The afflictions and crosses of Pius IX were more than fell to the lot of his predecessors; and the more aggravating of these crosses were brought on by the House of Savoy whose emblem was a cross. Leo XIII was a veritable luminary of the papacy. The present pope is truly a burning fire of zeal for the restoration of all things to Christ.

The last of these prophecies concerns the end of the world and is as follows: "In the final persecution of the Holy Roman Church there will reign Peter the Roman, who will feed his flock amid many tribulations, after which the seven-hilled city will be destroyed and the dreadful Judge will judge the people. The End." It has been noticed concerning *Petrus Romanus*, who according to St. Malachy's list is to be the last pope, that the prophecy does not say that no popes will intervene between him and his predecessor designated *Gloria olivoe*. It merely says that he is to be the last, so that we may suppose as many popes as we please before "Peter the Roman". Cornelius a Lapide refers to this prophecy in his

commentary "On the Gospel of St. John" (C. xvi) and "On the Apocalypse" (cc. xvii-xx), and he endeavours to calculate according to it the remaining years of time (Catholic Encyclopedia, 1913).

The Prophecies

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

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| | (1198-1216) | | (signed Count) Hist.: descendant of the noble Signy, later called Segni family |
| 179 | Honorius III (1216-1227) | 16 | <i>Canonicus de latere</i> |
| 180 | Gregory IX (1227-1241) | 17 | <i>Avis Ostiensis</i> (Bird of Ostia) Hist.: before his election he was Cardinal of Ostia |
| 181 | Celestine IV (1241) | 18 | <i>Leo Sabinus</i> |
| 182 | Innocent IV (1243-1254) | 19 | <i>Comes Laurentius</i> |
| 183 | Alexander IV (1254-1261) | 20 | <i>Signum Ostiense</i> |
| 184 | Urban IV (1261-1264) | 21 | <i>Hierusalem Campaniae</i> (Jerusalem of Champagne) Hist.: native of Troyes, Champagne, later patriarch of Jerusalem |
| 185 | Clement IV (1265-1268) | 22 | <i>Draca depressus</i> |
| 186 | Gregory X (1271-1276) | 23 | <i>Anguinus vir</i> |
| 187 | Innocent V (1276) | 24 | <i>Concionatur Gallus</i> |
| 188 | Adrian V (1276) | 25 | <i>Bonus Comes</i> |
| 189 | John XXI (1276-1277) | 26 | <i>Piscator Tuscus</i> |
| 190 | Nicholas III (1277-1280) | 27 | <i>Rosa composita</i> |
| 191 | Martin IV (1281-1285) | 28 | <i>Ex teloneo liliacei Martini</i> |
| 192 | Honorius IV (1285-1287) | 29 | <i>Ex rosa leonina</i> |
| 193 | Nicholas IV (1288-1292) | 30 | <i>Picus inter escas</i> |
| 194 | Nicholas IV (1288-1292) | 31 | <i>Ex eremo celsus</i> (elevated from a hermit) Hist.: prior to his election he was a hermit in the monastery of Pouilles |
| 195 | Boniface VIII (1294-1303) | 32 | <i>Ex undarum benedictione</i> |

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| 196 | Benedict XI (1303-1304) | 33 | <i>Concionator patereus</i> |
| 197 | Clement V (1305-1314) | 34 | <i>De fessis Aquitanicis</i> (ribbon of Aquitaine) Hist.: was archbishop of Bordeaux in Aquitaine |
| 198 | John XXII (1316-1334) | 35 | <i>De sutore osseo</i> (of the cobbler of Osseo) Hist.: Family name Ossa, son of a shoe-maker |
| Antipope | Nicholas V (1328-1330) | 36 | <i>Corvus schismaticus</i> (the schismatic crow) Note the reference to the schism, the only antipope at this period |
| 199 | Benedict XII (1334-1342) | 37 | <i>Frigidus Abbas</i> (cold friar) Hist.: he was a priest in the monastery of Frontfroid (coldfront) |
| 200 | Clement VI (1342-1352) | 38 | <i>De rosa Attrebatensi</i> |
| 201 | Innocent VI (1352-1362) | 39 | <i>De montibus Pammachii</i> |
| 202 | Urban V (1362-1370) | 40 | <i>Gallus Vice-comes</i> |
| 203 | Gregory XI (1370-1378) | 41 | <i>Novus de Virgine forti</i> (novel of the virgin fort) Hist.: count of Beaufort, later Cardinal of Ste-Marie La Neuve |
| Antipope | Clement VII (1378-1394) | 42 | <i>De cruce Apostilica</i> |
| Antipope | Benedict XIII (1394-1423) | 43 | <i>Luna Cosmedina</i> |
| Antipope | Clement VIII (1423-1429) | 44 | <i>Schisma Barcinonicum</i> |
| 204 | Urban VI (1378-1389) | 45 | <i>De Inferno praegnanti</i> |
| 205 | Boniface IX (1389-1404) | 46 | <i>Cubus de mixtione</i> |
| 206 | Innocent VII (1404-1406) | 47 | <i>De meliore sydere</i> |
| 207 | Gregory XII (1406-1415) | 48 | <i>Nauta de ponte nigro</i> |
| Antipope | Alexander V (1409-1410) | 49 | <i>Flagellum Solis</i> |
| Antipope | John XXIII | 50 | <i>Cervus Sirenae</i> |

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| | (1410-1415) | | |
| 208 | Martin V (1417-1431) | 51 | <i>Corona veli aurei</i> |
| 209 | Eugene IV (1431-1447) | 52 | <i>Lupa caelestina</i> |
| Antipope | Felix V (1439-1449) | 53 | <i>Amator crucis</i> |
| 210 | Nicholas V (1447-1455) | 54 | <i>De modicitate lunae</i> |
| 211 | Callistus III (1455-1458) Jew* | 55 | <i>Bos pascens</i> (grazing ox) Hist.: Alphonse Borgia's arms sported a golden grazing ox |
| 212 | Pius II (1458-1464) | 56 | <i>De capra et Albergo</i> |
| 213 | Paul II (1464-1471) | 57 | <i>De cervo et Leone</i> |
| 214 | Sixtus IV (1471-1484) | 58 | <i>Piscator Minorita</i> |
| 215 | Innocent VIII (1484-1492) | 59 | <i>Praecursor Siciliae</i> |
| 216 | Alexander VI (1492-1503) Jew* | 60 | <i>Bos Albanus in portu</i> |
| 217 | Pius III (1503) Jew* | 61 | <i>De parvo homine</i> |
| 218 | Julius II (1503-1513) | 62 | <i>Fructus jovis juvabit</i> |
| 219 | Leo X (1513-1521) Jew* | 63 | <i>De craticula Politiana</i> |
| 220 | Adrian VI (1522-1523) | 64 | <i>Leo Florentius</i> |
| 221 | Clement VII (1523-1534) Jew* (cousin of Leo X) | 65 | <i>Flos pilaei aegri</i> |
| 222 | Paul III (1534-1549) Jew* | 66 | <i>Hiacynthus medicorum</i> |
| 223 | Julius III (1550-1555) | 67 | <i>De corona Montana</i> |

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| 224 | Marcellus II (1555) | 68 | <i>Frumentum floccidum</i> |
| 225 | Paul IV (1555-1559) | 69 | <i>De fide Petri</i> |
| 226 | Pius IV (1559-1565) | 70 | <i>Aesculapii pharmacum</i> |
| 227 | St. Pius V (1566-1572) Jew* | 71 | <i>Angelus nemorosus</i> |
| 228 | Gregory XIII (1572-1585) Jew* | 72 | <u><i>Medium corpus pilarum</i></u> |
| 229 | Sixtus V (1585-1590) | 73 | <i>Axis in medietate signi</i> |
| 230 | Urban VII (1590) | 74 | <i>De rore caeli</i> |
| 231 | Gregory XIV (1590-1591) | 75 | <i>De antiquitate Urbis</i> |
| 232 | Innocent IX (1591) | 76 | <i>Pia civitas in bello</i> |
| 233 | Clement VIII (1592-1605) | 77 | <i>Crux Romulea</i> |
| 234 | Leo XI (1605) | 78 | <i>Undosus Vir</i> |
| 235 | Paul V (1605-1621) | 79 | <i>Gens perversa</i> |
| 236 | Gregory XV (1621-1623) | 80 | <i>In tribulatione pacis</i> |
| 237 | Urban VIII (1623-1644) | 81 | <i>Lilium et rosa</i> |
| 238 | Innocent X (1644-1655) | 82 | <i>Jucunditas crucis</i> |
| 239 | Alexander VII (1655-1667) | 83 | <i>Montium custos</i> |
| 240 | Clement IX (1667-1669) | 84 | <i>Sydus Olorum</i> (constellation of swans)Hist.: upon his election, he was apparently the occupant of the Chamber of Swans in the Vatican. |
| 241 | Clement X (1670-1676) | 85 | <i>De flumine magno</i> |
| 242 | Innocent XI (1676-1689) | 86 | <i>Bellua insatiabilis</i> |

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| 243 | Alexander VIII (1689-1691) | 87 | <i>Poenitentia gloriosa</i> |
| 244 | Innocent XII (1691-1700) | 88 | <i>Rastrum in porta</i> |
| 245 | Clement XI (1700-1721) | 89 | <i>Flores circumdati</i> |
| 246 | Innocent XIII (1721-1724) | 90 | <i>De bona Religione</i> |
| 247 | Benedict XIII (1724-1730) | 91 | <i>Miles in bello</i> |
| 248 | Clement XII (1730-1740) | 92 | <i>Columna excelsa</i> |
| 249 | Benedict XIV (1740-1758) | 93 | <i>Animal rurale</i> |
| 250 | Clement XIII (1758-1769) | 94 | <i>Rosa Umbriae</i> |
| 251 | Clement XIV (1769-1774) | 95 | <i>Ursus velox</i> |
| 252 | Pius VI (1775-1799) | 96 | <i>Peregrinus Apostolicus</i> |
| 253 | Pius VII (1800-1823) | 97 | <i>Aquila rapax</i> |
| 254 | Leo XII (1823-1829) | 98 | <i>Canis et coluber</i> |
| 255 | Pius VIII (1829-1830) | 99 | <i>Vir religiosus</i> |
| 256 | Gregory XVI (1831-1846) | 100 | <i>De balneis hetruriae</i> (bath of Etruria) Hist.: prior to his election he was member of an order founded by Saint Romuald, at Balneo, in Etruria, present day Tuscany. |
| 257 | Pius IX (1846-1878) | 101 | <i>Crux de cruce</i> |
| 258 | Leo XIII (1878-1903) | 102 | <i>Lumen in caelo</i> |
| 259 | St. Pius X (1903-1914) | 103 | <i>Ignis ardent</i> (ardent fire) |
| 260 | Benedict XV (1914-1922) | 104 | <i>Religio depopulata</i> |
| 261 | Pius XI (1922-1939) | 105 | <i>Fides intrepida</i> |

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| 262 | Pius XII (1939-1958) Jew** | 106 | <i>Pastor angelicus</i> |
| 263 | John XXIII (1958-1963) Jew***** | 107 | <i>Pastor et Nauta</i> (pastor and marine) Hist.: prior to his election he was patriarch of Venice, a marine city, home of the gondolas. Occultist Angelo Roncalli chose the same name and number as Antipope John XXIII (1410-1415) for his papacy in 1958. |
| 264 | Paul VI (1963-1978) Jew*** | 108 | <i>Flos florum</i> (flower of flowers) Hist.: his arms displayed three lilies. |
| 265 | John Paul I (1978) | 109 | <i>De medietate Lunae</i> (from the midst of the moon) Hist.: Albino Luciani, born in Canale d'Ogardo, diocese of Belluno, (beautiful moon) Elected pope on August 26, his reign lasted about a month, from half a moon to the next half... |
| 266 | John Paul II (1978-2005) Jew**** | 110 | <i>De labore Solis</i> (of the eclipse of the sun, or from the labour of the sun) Karol Wojtyla was born on May 18, 1920 during a solar eclipse. There will also be a solar eclipse on April 8, 2005, the day of his funeral . The eclipse did occur . |
| 267 | Benedict XVI (2005-) | 111 | <i>Gloria olivae</i> Benedict means "Blessed by God." Prior to his elevation to the Purple, Joseph Alois Ratzinger was Prefect of the Holy Office of the Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith (previously known as The Roman and Universal Inquisition). As a staunch defender of the Church his immediate persona is one of hard line orthodoxy. He is an opponent of homosexuality, same-sex marriage, euthanasia, and abortion. He would appear well-qualified to be pope of the cloven hoof (Revelation 17:10-11; 13:3-10 and I Thessalonians 5:3). |
| 268 | ??? | | In persecutione extrema S.R.E. sedebit <i>Petrus Romanus</i> , qui pascet oves in multis tribulationibus: quibus transactis ciuitas septicolis diruetur, & Iudex tremêdus iudicabit populum suum. Finis. (In extreme persecution, the seat of the Holy Roman Church will be occupied by Peter the Roman, who will feed the sheep through many tribulations, at the term of which the city of seven hills will be destroyed, and the formidable Judge will judge his people. The End.) According to the prophecy of Daniel 9:27 and Revelation 13 and 17:10-18, the last pontiff will be the Devil-incarnate, and |

he will break Rome's covenant with the Jewish bankers. It seems Malachy made only 111 predictions so that John Paul II's successor, "*Gloria Olivae*" should be the final pope. It appears the Benedictines devised pope 112 to dissociate their order from the "*Beast*".

Partial List of "Jewish" Popes

Jew * Das Papsttum, Breitkopf & Haertel 1904. Pope Leo X was a Medici (i.e. Khazar Black Nobility) and Clement VII was his cousin.

Jew ** Khazar Black Nobility whose father was a banker brought to Rome in Rothschild employ.

Jew *** Paul VI, Montini, was Jew according to the Blue Book of prominent families in Italy.

Jew **** Mother was a Jew, maiden name "Katz" Polonised as "Kaczorowska".

Jew ***** whose family had been accepted into the annals of Roman nobility more than a century before his birth. (The Broken Cross - The Hidden Hand in the Vatican by Piers Compton, p. 51).

Despite the fact there was no such office or word as "pope" until about the fourth century and that Peter was neither Roman Catholic nor pope, commencing with Peter, the first ten popes were "Jews" of some description (Philip I by William Thomas Walsh, Shead & Ward London, 1938).

Some "Jewish" popes previous to Malachy's prophecy include, Zephyrin (199-217), Siricus (384-399), Hormidas (514-523), and Analdet II (1130-1138). (Gert Haendler: Kirchengeschichte, Evangelische Verlagsanstalt Berlin, 1980).