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PROPHECIES ABOUT THE KINGS OF CASTILE, ETC., ASCRIBED TO S. MALACHY

A GREAT many persons have heard of "S. Malachy's prophecies" about the Popes, but perhaps very few know that prophecies regarding the Kings of Castile, Leon, Aragon, the Princes of Catalonia, and the Counts of Barcelona, are also attributed to him. The authenticity of the celebrated prediction about the successors of S. Peter is not quite certain, but the arguments adduced in its support possess at least sufficient probability to attract the notice of critics and historians ever since their publication by Arnold Wion. The question has been discussed for more than three centuries. A distinguished French scholar, who has consulted almost every one of the numerous works on the subject and who has carefully examined the reasons on both sides, holds that S. Malachy wrote these prophecies. Apart, however, from the question of authorship which to some persons is a secondary one, there is that of their intrinsic worth or their nature. Are they prophecies? This can be tested by comparing with them the series of the Popes since the date of their publication, A.D. 1595. To many scholars it seems that their antiquity, together with their correctness, fully establishes their claim to be regarded as a revelation of the future.

These remarks are equally applicable to the announcement about Kings in Spain. Even though it has lain in comparative oblivion until the present day, there is some reason to believe that it is the composition of the canonized Archbishop of Armagh. Those to whom we are indebted for the document say that it was written by S. Malachy. And persons that know the history of those ancient kingdoms and principalities in Spain, observe that what is said about their rulers is perfectly accurate. Such accuracy, however, has no value in the present investigation, unless the description is known to be anterior to the persons and events described. As regards the latter half of Philip IV's reign and the reign of Carlos II, we ourselves can test the accuracy of the alleged prophecy, for we know that the MS. containing it emerged from the obscurity of a cloister before the middle of Philip's reign. This part of the prophecy, near its end, bears the test.

The original may have perished, but two transcripts are extant. Both at present are in Madrid: one (of a part) in the Biblioteca Nacional (Departamento de los Manuscritos, Cc. 52, 9401, folios 83, 84. N.B. *In the Catalogue, S. Malachy is erroneously called an Abbot, but not in the MS.*), and the other in the Academia de la Historia (Papeles de los Jesuitas, vol. 143, no. 12). The Biblioteca Nacional possesses also a commentary on the document (same department, l. 98) by a Don Luis Alderete y Soto, the only one apparently that ever wrote about these prophecies. It and the transcripts appear to be of the seventeenth century. Alderete disapproves of the ascription to S. Malachy, and thinks that what he holds to be a prophecy is older than the saint by a hundred years. Two of his arguments are inconclusive, but the third, on the supposition that the opening lines are prophetic, is, as regards these lines, unanswerable. The question of authorship, as regards the remainder of the composition remains the same, however, if these lines may lawfully be separated. He speaks thus:—

Lo primero que se ofrece de averiguar es de quien sea esta profecía, porque comunmente se dice ser de San Malachias y que su principio tuvo en el monasterio de Poblet de Catalunia. Esto no puede ser por muchas razones. La primera porque San Malachias es muy deudoso aver sido monje Cisterciense. Lo segundo, porque aunque aya sido de aquella sagrada religion, como es mas cierto y parece lo quiso decir San Bernardo que escribió su vida, pero este santo no estuvo en Cataluña donde dicen se a allado esta profecía. Y la razon mas principal de todas, porque San Malachias que fué Ibero o Irlandés, obispo Connorens, Arcobispo de Ardmaca murió en el monasterio Claravallense año de 1148, a dos de Noviembre como lo dice el Cardinal Baronio a 3 de Noviembre de su Martirologio, y esta Profecía es de mas de cien años ante, como se vera en su progreso. Tan poco esta profecía es de propheta Sicaro Presbytero, porque este fué en tiempo de San Malachias el cual dijo el S. Obispo en Evora viniendo de Escocia, como dice Surio, tomo 6. fol. 105.

The passage in Surius to which Alderete refers is taken from S. Bernard's life of S. Malachy. "Cumque egressus de Scotia, pervenisset Eboracum, sacerdos quidam Sycarus nomine, intuitus eum agnovit" (ed. Coloniae, 1575; p. 99). Sycarus had a revelation about S. Malachy, but it does not appear either necessary or relevant

to introduce him into a discussion about the authorship of this prophecy.

In both the transcripts above-mentioned, short prefatory notes are found. They will be given here for the satisfaction of the reader. They are the only sources of information about the prophecy known to the present writer; for if there be anything additional in the essay or commentary of Alderete who presumably had one or other of the transcripts before him, it has escaped his notice. When he combines their statements and adds some particulars, all he has to say is said.

In 1639 the Conde de Guerault who at the time was Governor of Catalonia received from the Cistercian monks of Poblet what they averred to be a prophecy of S. Malachy. The MS. had been deposited in the archives of that monastery by its founder, Saint Sanctius the Abbot of Fonfroide.—(Thus far the Madrid MSS.)

Fonfroide, "Fontis frigidi," which still exists, is situated in a valley about twelve miles from Narbonne. Sanctius who became its first Cistercian abbot in 1134 is not venerated as a Saint in the calendar of the Order, though the Biblioteca MS. honours him with the title. Fonfroide was the mother house of Poblet, according to Janauschek (*Originum Cisterciensium*, tom. I. p. 86). Poblet, which lies between Lerida and Tarragona, is about seven miles from the latter city. Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona, bestowed the site on Sanctius the Abbot of "Fontis frigidi" or Fuen fria as the Spaniards call it, by two charters dated, respectively, 1149, 1150. The Cistercians settled at first in a place called Laderta, and moved into their new abbey in 1153. Sanctius was its first abbot—(See Janauschek). Poblet is said to derive its name from an ancient hermit, Saint Poblet, and was a place of pilgrimage, but it became still more celebrated when the Cistercians made it their home. For a long period afterwards it was the burial place of the Kings of Aragon. Antecedently speaking, there is nothing improbable in the statement that Saint Malachy who was so much attached to the Cistercians and who breathed his last at Citeaux in 1148 should have uttered a prophecy about the Kings of Aragon, etc., and that monks of the Order when about to settle in Poblet should have taken a MS. of the prophecy with them.

We may now see what the Madrid transcripts contain :—

The preface of the Biblioteca Nacional MS. is the following :—

S. Malachiae de Regibus Hispaniarum, cujus hic extant verba ante proemium, quae ventura sunt annuntiabo vobis, recondita

fuit in archivo Monasterii de Poblet a S. Sanctio Abbate fontis frigidi, qui simul cum duodecim sanctis Patribus venit Cathaloniam ubi in praedicto Monasterio prima ordinis S. Bernardi fundamenta jecerunt.

The text, to which have been added short notes in Spanish, begins thus :—

Reges Aragonum & comites Barchinonum

Et scindens pallium fratri succesit. (D. Martin)

pullum coronat morte praeveniens (su hijo D. Martin de Sicilia)

senex orbatus solus quiescit.

A marginal note explains that the MS. does not contain all the prophecies, but only those of one section. “No se ponen todas sino solas las que comienzan con este título.” We may observe, however, that elsewhere (X. 246) in the same department there is a MS. entitled, “Profecias sobre los Reyes de Castilla y Leon.” On the other hand, though the Archivo Historico-Nacional contains documents taken from the now suppressed monastery of Poblet there is not among them one that throws any light on our subject. We turn, therefore, to the Academia de la Historia MS. It contains these two prefatory notes, written on the margin :—

Hae prophetiae scil. de tempore S. Malachiae reconditae sunt in Archivio Monasterii de Poblet et anno 1639 fuerunt emissae exmo. Comiti de Gueralt locum tenenti suae Majestatis in Chatalonia, a quoque haec copia fuit desumpta.

(In another hand) Este es un Papel Singular: diomele por cossa muy cierta el General de S. Benito el año de 1640. Y ha se tenido por muy authentico. Hallóse en el convento de Poblet de a orden de S. Bernardo en Catalunia el año de 1639.

We shall give first the text of this MS. which so far as known contains all the prophecies. But before doing so, it may be well to observe that immediately after S. Malachy's introductory words, someone has inserted what both the MSS. call a “prooemium” It is obviously a paraphrase of the hymn for the common of many martyrs. Some parts of it are illegible in the Academia MS., but as it is comparatively unimportant, this circumstance causes little regret.

At the end of lines in the prophecies, names of kings and other rulers written in Spanish will be noticed. They are proposed identifications, added by some unknown annotator.

QUAE VENTURA SUNT ANNUNTIABO VOBIS.

Prooemium.

Quae vox, quae poterit lingua retexere
mira gestorum, gestaque fortia,
quae prisci Principes contra Barbaros
pro Christi gloria gesserunt fortia ?

Hi furias atque ferocia
calcarunt hominum Dei auxilio
pugnandes acriter proprio cruore :
rubri nam fluido sanguine laureis
ditantes bene fulgidis

Hi metuendi Mauris
toto in orbe Christo Tyrannis
ast et Francigenas domans civiliter
Plebs Mahumeti cogitans fugere

Huc
hoste repulso Hesperiam
Hi illustrissimi Deoque coruscant
Laude dignissimi omni ex parte
producunt ex alieno Gothorum sanguine
exemplum Regum, morumque clarum
inter almiferas tenent catervas

quae Deus contulit coronata praemia.

PROFETIA REGUM CASTELLAE ET LEGIONIS

Post sancti obitum illiusque primi
qui quintum vigessimum septimum (?) obtinuit
in trecentesimo viginti tres minus
exurget filius : sed frater minat.
juvenis casus male dormivit

D. Sancho. 2

Regnat post frater sextus in ordine.
 Cuncta composita filiam procreat
 et quamvis foemina regnare cupit.
 Sed intrat filius qui bene imperat
 acquirit, multos Mauros expugnat,
 in sua obitu Regna dividet.
 Sed venit tertius ; castrum ingreditur
 desideratus, solum obtinuit.
 Secundus frater Leonem dirigit
 Bonus octavus Castellam tenet
 Decimus autem in castro erit
 inopinata heu ! morte corrueat
 Tertius autem divisa congreget,
 dividi autem minime offert.
 Ex duobus 4^s pacificus erit
 in anno 4 ipse quiescet
 Modestus 4 ! ipse dimidiet
 Bellator fortis erit undecimus
 per quadraginta fortia facit.
 Sed semen ejus cruore plenus
 qui . . . digluteret . . . os ejus
 Sed ejus filius vomitu reddet
 mutuo Pater, et erit tertius.
 Venit 2^{us}, et senex dirimit
 Constructor Regni 4^{us} adveniet
 et mundo claram relinquet puellam
 atamen nuptam ipse videbit.

D. Alonso. 6
 Da. Urraca
 D. Alonso. 7. Empera-
 dor
 D. Sancho 3 de Castilla
 el deseado.
 D. Fernando de Leon.
 D. Alonso 8 el bueno.
 D. Henrique. 10.
 D. Fernando 3 de Cas-
 tilla y Leon.
 D. Sancho 4.
 D. Fernando 4
 D. Alonso II. Con-
 quistador.
 D. Pedro el cruel
 D. Henrique (?)
 D. Juan. 2.
 D. Henrique 4.
 D. Isabel Catolica

REGES ARAGONUM ET PRINCIPES CHATALONIAE.

De comite Princeps post sui nonos
 et Post duodenos de Aragonia
 post centum quatuor in anum veniunt.
 Pace compositis Cruce cum axis (?)
 expulsis Mauris Gloria vincet (?)
 sed septuagenarius in pace erit.
 Relinquet mundo, nam fatigabit,
 qui cuncta lustrat (?), oppida captet
 aetate juvenis, animo canus,
 Intrat magnanimus, gladio corrueat
 post parta multa manu crudeli

D. Berenger 4. Principe
 de Aragon, començando
 de D Petronila.
 D. Alonso de Aragonia
 y Chatalonia
 D. Pedro 2, muerto in
 Montfort.

infaustus fortis omnes pavescunt.
 Frater Joanes vexiliarius Petri
 transiet mare, et bene se gessit
 Floris fasciculum arcu posedit
 et Moros teneros gladio conteret
 calcabit Saram Agaram comprehendet.
 Franciae flagellum ei successit
 Aquilas rapiet simul cum dracone
 Castus et largus 2^s venit
 cingulum pauperis praecinget se
 Alter. 2^s et fratri successit
 Gubernat provide, et palos dimitet (?)
 2^s natus 4^s advenit
 Justus et pius senex quiescet.
 Paxilus (?), fortis si Deus roboret
 ingenio pugnat : corpore parvulus.
 Venator I aspectu decorus
 subito corruet quadragenarius.

D. Jaime I.
 conquista de Mallorca
 Valencia
 Murcia

D. Pedro 3 Ca Franceses

D. Alonso el casto
fraile de S. Francisco.

D. Jaime 2.

D. Alonso 4.

D. Pedro 4.

D. Juan el hermoso
murió de repente.

REGES ARAGONUM ET COMITES BARCELONAE.

Et scindens palium fratri succedit
 pulum coronat, mortem prevenit
 Senex orbatu solus quiescet.
 Arbor abolitus(?), truncus truncatus
 surgit nobilior, et dominatur,
 accidit, dormit, palos(?) dimitet.
 Exit magnanimus, Aquilas jungit,
 transiens venit de gente in gentem.
 de suo Regnum ad populum alterum
 ampliat Regna, sed ibi quiescet.
 Post duodenos exurget frater
 rumores minat, sed omnia superat
 Morte preventus 2^s regnat.
 jungitur castro et er. . . .
 sub jugo in unum duo
 Et grana mala cum suo semine
 et radicabit non durat
 et mundum novum manifestabit
 post colum Cortex. . . .
 In quinquaginta bis minus anno

D. Martin, y su hijo
 Rey de Sicilia.
 Acabase la casa de
 Aragon
 D. Fernando electo el 2.

D. Alonso el 5 murió en Napoles.

D. Juan el 2.

D. Fernando 2. el Cha-
 tólico juntase Ara-
 gon con Castilla por
 D. Isabel.

Granada.

las Indias

Colon y Cortes

Carlos 5. Emperador

veniet Aquila, Castrum, et Leo
 Axes et capita sub se manebunt,
 rugiet leo, omnes pavescunt ;
 juxta Pavonem Galum comprehendet
 Saxum cum Petro subjectum habebit

Exsurgens sapiens, lilium luget
 Lunam conclitat(?) in negro ponte
 Quinquena vulnera sibi appropriat
 Nigrescunt lilia sanguine plena
 Idem(?) rubiginat, sed resipiscunt
 sexagenarius et plus succumbit
 Noster cantarius, et pulum relinquet
 de solio regnans dormiens dimicat
 perdita Regno reliquias Lunae
 cognitus sui dimidiavit
 Quartus cruciferus bene se gessit
 Aquilam juvenis, Germaniam praemit :
 Gallus occumbit moerore(?) plenus ¹
 cunctis compositis in pace quiescet.
 Sed filius suus(?) charo lumine suscitet
 nec ipse pius pius plus cantet ?
 Anglum, Germanum amore plectit
 et satis senex ipse quiescet.
 Ardens ut facula 6^s ingreditur
 post multa gesta in unum veniunt
 Castrum, Leo, Galus, et Aquila,
 et virginem veterem ipsi tenebunt,
 et postea lunam in mari mergent.
 Et Nardus(?) furit, cui successit
 si . . minus fide, Regno, et sceptro
 sua dominia in ortu augebit
 dum fidem servat, ei saeviescunt(?)
 bella, quae gessit ex desiderio.
 occumbit felix sexagenarius.
 Cano(?) latrabit trabeam rubeam
 septimum sceptrum cum pugione
 qui res mirabiles ipse videbit

La prisión del Rey
 Francisco en Pavia.
 El Duque de Saxonia,
 y el Papa
 Philippo 2., el sabio.
 La armada nabal.
 Las quinas de Portugal

La muerte de Philippo 2
 Phelipe 3.

Expulsión de Moriscos.
 murió de mediana edad
 Philippus 4.

Muerte del Rey de
 Francia
 El principe hijo de
 Philipe 4.

Otro Rey despues 6.

Otro Rey 7.

Otro Rey 8.

Señales ante del juicio.

¹ Murió el Rey de Francia Luys 13 de quien aqui abla 14 de Mayo de 1643.

Nec flos, nec corvus, vulpes, et Aquila,
 dracones jubulant, nec crucem deferent
 Enricus(?) actor diadema auget Otro Rey 9.
 praestat labori pro fide Petri :
 et dum resurget, qui eum premit Antechristo
 et regnat, et coluber, ut ipse regnat,
 en finis tandem, cum Deus judicet.

Deus super omnia, sed haec legitime deprompta sunt ab antiquo.

As has been explained above, in the Academia MS. parts of this third prophecy could not be read with certainty and other parts continued to be illegible. It has, therefore, been considered advisable to give in addition the text of the Biblioteca MS. The two manuscripts presumably contain the same text, word for word. Some details are found only in the commentary of the Biblioteca MS.

REGES ARAGONUM ET COMITES BARCELONAE.

Et scindens pallium fratri succedit	D. Martin
pullum coronat, morte praeveniens	Su hijo D. Martin de Sicilia
Senex orbatus solus quiescet.	
Arbor avulsa, truncus truncatur	Acavó la casa de Aragon
surgit novior, et dominatur,	D. Fernando primero elegido.
occisus dormit, pullus dimitit.	
Exiit magnanimus, Aquilas jungit,	D. Alfonso 5º de Napoles pasó
transiens de gente in gentem,	a Sicilia y murió.
de suo Regno ad populum alterum	
ampliat Regna, sed ibi quiescit.	
Post duodenos exurget frater,	D. Juan el segundo
rumores minat, sed omnia superat,	
Morte preventus, secundus regnat,	D. Fernando el Catholico. Juntase
jungitur castro et erunt duo	Castilla y Aragon. y Dº
sub jugo bovis in unum duo.	Isavel que tenia en sus Armas
Et grana mala cum suo semine	un Jugo.
Eradicavit ferro non durus,	Conquista de Granada
et mundum novum manifestavit	Colon. Cortes de Indias
post colum Cortex	
In quinquaginta bis minus uno(?),	
(<i>unum</i> ?)	

Veniet Aquila, Castrum, et Leo, Axes et capita sub se manebunt, rugiet leo, omnes pavebunt ; justa Pavonem Gallum apprehendet Saxum cum Petra subjectum habebit. Exurgat sapiens, lilium luget, Lunam conclipsat in Nigroponte Quinquena vulnera sibi appropriat	Carlos 5 Emperador. Prision del Rey de Francia Del Duque de Saxonia y el Papa Philipo 2° el Savio Batalla naval Union de Portugal cuyas armas son 5 llagas
Nigrescunt lilia sanguine plena, Dei judicio gladio corruebat, sed resipiscunt septuagenarius et plus ocumbit Noster canterius pullum relinquet sacrati sanguinis salsugo erit de solio regnat dormiens dimicat perdit a Regno reliquias Lunae cognitus suis dimidiavit Quartus cruciferus bone(?) se gessit aquilam juvenis, Germanum premit : Gallus ocumbit moerore plenus cunctus compositis in pace quiescet. Sed filius quintus quantum claro lu- mine suscitetur	Muerte de los reyes de Francia Se reconcilian con la Iglesia. Muerte de Philipo 2° Philipo 3° Expulsion de los Moriscos Murió de 40 años Philipo 4° que tenia una cruz en el paladar. Muerte del rey Luis de Francia el hijo de Philipo 4°
nec ipse pius pium plus cantet Anglum, Germanum amore plectet, satis senex ipse quiescet Ardens ut facula sextus ingreditur post multa gesta in unum venient Castrum, Leo, Gallus, et Aquila, et virginem veterem ipsi tenebunt, et postea lunam in mare demergent Et erit Nardus, cui succedit si non minus fide, Regno, et sceptro sua dominia in ortu augebit dum fidem servat, ei eveniunt bella quae gessit ex desiderio decumbet felix sexagenarius Carolus strabit Tratiam rubram septimum sceptrum cum pugione qui res mirabiles ipse videvit Nec flos, nec corvus, vulpes, nec Aquila	

dracones sibilant, ne cruce deferent
 Henricus laboribus pro fide Petri :
 de Dan exurget, qui eum premit
 pugnat ut coluber, ut ipse regnet,
 en finis tandem, cum Deus judicet.

Hic explicit Prophetia S. Malachiae Archiepiscopi.

It will be noticed that doubtful decipherings of the Academia MS. are indicated here by a note of interrogation and illegible words by dots. The spelling has not been altered: thus "pulum" and "palium," characteristically Spanish forms of "pullum" and "pallium," are retained.

The first observation regarding the part which refers to the Kings of Castile and Leon is the obvious one (made by Aldarete), that if its beginning be a prediction it must have been uttered by someone that lived long before the birth of S. Malachy in 1095, for Ferdinand I to whom it alludes reigned from 1037 to 1065, when Sancho II (the first king identified in the margin) succeeded him in Castile. However, it may be answered that the first lines are an introduction to the prophecy. The point is one which the present writer acknowledges himself unable to elucidate. The same obscurity exists in regard of the second part, entitled, "Reges Aragonum et Principes Chataloniae," but not in regard to the third, "Reges Aragonum et Comites Barcelonae," which is, by the way, the only one contained in the Biblioteca Nacional MS.

As regards the identifications which are added on the margins of the MSS., "Don Martin," for instance—they are sufficient for readers that know the history of Spain by heart, but for others the following additional notes may be of some use.

I. KINGS OF CASTILE AND LEON.

The reign of Ferdinand or Fernando I "the Great" (1037-65) was marked by a succession of victories and conquests. By his will the kingdom was divided between his sons; the eldest, Sancho II, received Castile; Alphonsus or Alonso, Leon and Asturias; Garcia, Galicia.

Don Sancho II—"Sancho the strong" (1065-72). He expelled Alonso and Garcia, and thus united the three kingdoms. The renowned Cid was general of his army. Sancho himself was assassinated at Zamora.

Don Alonso VI (1065-1109). He returned from exile on the death of Sancho, imprisoned Garcia for life, and obtained the three kingdoms. He was called "the light and the shield of Spain." In 1085 Alonso took Toledo from the Moors, and Valencia in 1094 by the sword of the Cid.

Urraca (1109-1126). Daughter of Alonso VI, and wife of Raymond of Burgundy, was soon left a widow. In order to strengthen his own position Alfonso I of Aragon married her. He assumed the title of emperor, but she determined to rule alone in Castile and Leon.

Alfonso VII (1126-57). Son of Urraca and Raymond of Burgundy, acknowledged as King of Galicia during his mother's lifetime, crowned as Emperor at Leon in 1135. At first victorious against the Moors, he suffered some reverses before the end of his reign. Alfonso divided his kingdom, giving Castile to his elder son, Sancho, and Leon to the other, Fernando.

Sancho III (1157-58). He was surnamed "el deseado," "the beloved." Reigned only in Castile. It will be observed, that "castrum" is "Castile."

Fernando II (1157-88). Reigned only in Leon.

Alfonso VIII (1158-1214). Son of Sancho III, reigned only in Castile. He came of age in 1166, and put an end to his uncle's interference. Married Leonora, the daughter of Henry II of England. Alfonso, a great warrior, often victorious, suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Moors at Alarcos in 1195, but in 1212 he almost annihilated them at Navas de Tolosa. Before 1214 he had founded the University of Palencia.

N.B.—Alfonso IX (1188-1230), son of Fernando II, reigned only in Leon. He is not mentioned in the prophecy, but on account of the chronology must get a passing notice here. He is called the Ninth, though not really such, solely because he was junior to his cousin, Alfonso the Eighth of Castile. The numeration of the monarchs of these petty States, sometimes united sometimes divided, is rather intricate. Thus, for instance, the last-mentioned monarch, who was one of the best that ever ruled over a part of Spain, is commonly called Alfonso the Eighth, and sometimes the Ninth, whereas in reality he was the Third, of Castile.

Henrique X (1214-17). Henry I, correctly speaking, the young son of Alfonso VIII. His sister, Berenguela, acted as Regent. He was accidentally killed by the fall of a tile from a roof.

Fernando III, "el Santo" (1217-57). Son of Alfonso IX of Leon

and of his cousin, Berenguela or Berengaria of Castile. The marriage was declared invalid, but the offspring made legitimate by Innocent III. On the death of Henry I of Castile, Berenguela was acknowledged its sovereign, but she soon sent to Leon for her son Fernando, then eighteen years of age, who was crowned in Valladolid. On the death of his father in 1230, he inherited Leon, and a law was passed making Castile and Leon one kingdom for ever. Then began his long series of victories over the Moors (*los Almohades*). Xeres, Cordova, Murcia, Seville, Cadiz, and other places were taken. Fernando also founded the University of Salamanca. He was not only a brave king and an accomplished scholar, but a model of virtue. As his first cousin, Louis of France, Fernando is a canonized saint. (Alfonso X, "The learned" (1252-84), the eldest son of Fernando, if not the wisest, certainly the most learned Spaniard of his age, according to the interpretation, is ignored in this prophecy. We have here another instance of the somewhat confusing nomenclature of the kings. Alfonso el Sabio (*the wise*), a famous legislator but a weak ruler, was IV of Castile and X of Leon, but he is reckoned as Alfonso X of Spain, and on this account, e.g. the present king's father was styled Alfonso XIII.)

Sancho IV, "the brave and great" (1284-95). The present writer does not see a reason for the interpretation here. Sancho, the victor of Jaen (1274), was in 1276 by the Cortes declared successor to his father Alfonso X, to the exclusion of the sons of his deceased elder brother, Fernando de la Cerda (1274). Sancho IV was anything but peaceful, he has been called a royal brigand and during his reign everything was in disorder. The one great event in this period of strife was the taking by Alonso de Guzman of Tarifa and the keeping it at the cost of his son's life.

Fernando IV (1295-1312). Son of Sancho IV. The young king's interests were nobly defended by the same Alonso de Guzman, "el Bueno," against the Moors and against domestic enemies until his own death in 1309, the year in which he took Gibraltar. Fernando IV was kept on the throne by the firmness of his mother, the regent Doña Maria. When he came to the throne he showed his unfitness to govern, and after an act of treachery he died suddenly as he lay sleeping on a September afternoon.

Alfonso XI, "the Conqueror" (1312-50). Son of Fernando IV. He got rid of rebels, took Algeciras in 1344, and favoured literature. He is often styled "del Rio Salado" from the great victory he gained over invaders from Africa.

Pedro I, "the cruel" (1350-1369). Son of Alfonso XI. A Spanish counterpart in lust and barbarity to Henry VIII of England. Assassinations, etc., common. Pedro was deposed, but with the help of the Black Prince, he defeated his own brother, Henrique de Trastamara, at Najera in 1367 and regained the throne.

Henrique II (1369-79). Henrique de Trastamara, illegitimate son of Alfonso XI. He murdered Pedro, and afterwards successfully resisted the pretensions of John of Gaunt to the crown of Castile.

(John I (1379-90). He is passed over in the prophecy. A just ruler, who, however, sided with the anti-pope, Clement VII. This Don Juan united Biscay to Castile. He waged war until 1387 against John of Lancaster and until 1389 against Fernandez of Portugal. Juan's fleet sailed up the Thames and burned the shipping almost within sight of London. in 1380. John of Gaunt's expedition in 1386 was a notable failure.)

D. Henrique—Henry III, "the sickly" (1390-1406), son of John I and husband of Catherine of Lancaster, is almost passed over in the prophecy, "Et erit tertius" is all that is said about him. He had a prosperous reign and was on good terms with Tamerlane.

D. Juan II (1406-54). Son of Henry III. A weak ruler, but in his reign the Moors were defeated at Sierra Elvira (1431).

D. Henrique IV (1454-74), "the weakling." A spendthrift and an idler. Probably "Destructor" is the correct reading here, for in no sense was he a "Constructor." Solemnly declared at Avila in 1465 to have forfeited the throne. The legitimacy of the daughter of his second wife was not acknowledged, and the vacant throne was offered first to his half brother, Alfonso, on whose death in 1469 it was offered to his own sister, Isabella, who was in every respect far superior to him. By Isabella's marriage in 1469 with Ferdinand of Aragon, and by her succeeding on Henrique's death in 1474 to Castile, the two kingdoms were finally united.

II. KINGS OF ARAGON AND PRINCES OF CATALONIA.

Ramon Berenguer IV (1131-62). To begin with Petronilla. She was the daughter of Agnes of Aquitaine and the secularized monk, Ramiro, who for a time ruled over Aragon. He betrothed her to Ramon Berenguer, Count of Barcelona, and returned to

VOL. V—3

his cloister in 1137. Their marriage was solemnized in 1150 and Ramon became King of Aragon. By the capture of Tortosa in 1148, of Lerida and Fraga in 1149, he was able to drive the Moors out of Catalonia.

Alfonso II (1162-96). Son of Ramon Berenguer. A warlike king. In 1167 he recovered Provence, over which he placed his brother, Pedro. He also beat Sancho of Navarre who had invaded Aragon in 1172, while Alfonso was engaged fighting against the Moors. At length in 1179, owing to the good offices of Henry II of England an end was put to the long war between Aragon and Navarre.

Pedro II (1196-1213). He sided with his brother-in-law, Raymond of Toulouse against Innocent III. Fought at Navas de Tolosa with Alfonso VIII of Castile against the Moors. Slain at Muret, fighting against Simon de Montfort.

Jaime I, "the Conqueror" (1213-76). He was the most famous of this line of kings. It is interesting to read that in his youth he wore the cowl, presumably as an "oblatus," in Poblet, the very monastery where these prophecies were preserved. He defeated the Moors in thirty engagements and conquered three kingdoms, so he may well be called "el Conquistador." Perhaps he is here designated "vexiliarius Petri," because Gregory IX in 1238 offered him the dignity of Protector of Rome. James was present (for a short time) at the Council of Lyons. He founded almost two thousand churches, some being built by himself, others being mosques he had taken from the Moors. While a brave warrior, James was licentious and on this account was reproved by Popes.

Pedro III, "the great" (1276-85). In his reign the power of Aragon increased. By his marriage in 1262 with Constantia, the daughter of Manfred of Sicily, Pedro was subsequently drawn into war against Charles of Anjou. Soon after the Sicilian Vespers he was crowned King of Sicily at Palermo in September, 1282. However, Pope Martin IV excommunicated Pedro, and in 1283 deposed him in Aragon. The rest of his life was spent in fighting against Charles of Valois and Philip the Bold.

Alfonso III (1285-91). Eldest son of Pedro III whom he succeeded in his Spanish dominions. He is known as "the open handed," "el Magnifico." In 1285 he recovered the Balearic Islands. Alfonso granted the "privilege of union," or recognized the right of his subjects in certain cases to make war on him. In 1291 at the Congress of Taragona he submitted to the Pope, and was

acknowledged King of Aragon and the Balearic Islands, but his brother, James, had to give up his claims to Sicily. In 1287 he was betrothed to the daughter of Edward I of England, but he died unmarried. Of him Wadding ("Annales," V. p. 298) says: "Erga minorum sodalitiū summe erat propensus, quod et demonstravit, dum corpus ad divi Francisci aedem in veste Minoritica voluit sepeliri." And Hueber adds that it was in the Franciscan church of Larida, Alphonsus was buried ("Menologium," p. 219).

Jaime II (1291-1327). Second son of Pedro III to whom he succeeded in Sicily. He was crowned there in 1286, but was excommunicated a few months afterwards by Honorius IV. Soon after his accession to Aragon (1291), he resigned Sicily to his brother, Fadrique (Frederic) who founded the line of Aragonese kings of the island. James was invested with Sardinia and Corsica; he took the first in 1324, the second in 1326.

Alfonso IV, "the good" (1327-36). During his reign he waged war with the Genoese about the possession of Corsica and Sardinia. His short reign was embittered by domestic quarrels.

Pedro IV, "the ceremonious"—so called from his excessive enforcement of court etiquette (1336-87). From 1347 to 1386 he had trouble in Sardinia. He finally annexed the Balearic Islands to Aragon by driving his kinsman James out of Mallorca, he also abrogated the "privilege of union," and in 1380 he declared his second son, Martin, King of Naples. Pedro was a dissembler, and met with many misfortunes.

Juan I (1387-95). Patron of Catalan poetry, excessively fond of pleasure, and enamoured of splendour. In spite of his love of ease, he had, however, often to put down the Sardinians and to assist his brother, Martin, in Sicily. In the fourteenth century Aragon was the land of constitutional administration, of expeditions, conquests, etc. During the same period Castile was the land of faction, intrigue, and civil war.

III. KINGS OF ARAGON AND COUNTS OF BARCELONA.

Martin I, "el humano" (1395-1410). He succeeded his brother on the throne of Aragon. (*N.B.*—The words "scindens pallium" used to indicate him contain an allusion to the act of his patron saint.) He imprudently favoured the pretensions of his kinsman by marriage, Peter de Luna, Cardinal of Aragon, and anti-

pope Benedict XIII. In order to punish the king, Boniface IX conferred Sardinia and Sicily on an Italian. However, his son, Prince Martin, was able to maintain himself in Sicily and to undertake an expedition to Sardinia. But though victorious, he died of fever there, July 24, 1409. With Martin the dynasty of the Counts of Barcelona ended.

Fernando II, "the just" (1412-16). As Martin I left neither son nor brother, the crown of Aragon passed after two years of strife to his nephew Fernando, the brother of Henry III of Castile, and for a time Regent of that kingdom. On Martin's death several claimants to the crown of Aragon arose, among whom six were worthy of consideration. A court was appointed to decide. It consisted of nine judges, the most esteemed and influential of them being S. Vincent Ferrer. Owing chiefly to him, six out of the nine votes were given in favour of Fernando of Castile. The only trouble that Fernando could not remove was that of the Great Schism, owing to the obstinacy of Benedict XIII. He had one been of the best Regents of Castile, and he was one of the best kings of Aragon, fully deserving the title of "el justo."

Alfonso V of Aragon, and I of Sicily and Sardinia, "the magnanimous" (1416-58), Son of Fernando, el justo. He is said to have been called the magnanimous, on account of his refusal to trace the authors of a conspiracy. He is also known as the wise. In 1420 he was adopted as prospective heir by Queen Joanna of Naples, but was disinherited three years afterwards. Alfonso, however, took Naples in 1442, and thus became king of the two Sicilies in 1443. His rule in Italy was better than his rule in Aragon. He left Naples to his natural son Fernando.

Juan II of Aragon, Sardinia, and Sicily (1458-79). Brother of Alfonso V. By his first marriage with Blanche of Navarre in 1425 he claimed to be king there. She died in 1441, and when he styled his second wife Joanna, Queen of Navarre, Blanche's son, Charles, the Prince of Viana, took up arms against him. The sudden death of Charles in 1461 was suspected to be due to poisoning. Don Juan was ambitious and imprudent, and his whole reign was a disturbed one.

Fernando V, "the Catholic" (Fernando III of Aragon and Sicily, II. of Naples). Son of Don Juan II, in 1466 associated with his father in the government of Aragon and in 1468 made King of Sicily. In the following year he married Isabella of Castile, the sister of Henry IV, on whose death in 1474 they were acknow-

ledged as joint sovereigns of Castile by some, and by all in 1479. (*N.B.*—Here again “castro” is found, it indicates Castile, *Castellum*. The annotator of the Biblioteca Nacional MS. points out that the arms of Isabella contained a yoke, “jugo.”). Granada was taken from the Moors in 1492. In 1498 Columbus (*Colon*) discovered America, and in 1504 Cortes went to Haiti. In the last mentioned year Ferdinand became King of Naples, and Navarre was incorporated with Castile in 1515. He thus ruled over the four kingdoms into which till then Spain had been divided (Aragon, Castile, Navarre, Granada).

Carlos V (1516–56). As King of Spain, Charles I; as Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V. Son of Philip of Burgundy and of Joanna (*la loca*) the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. Leo X opposed his election to the imperial crown; and Clement VII tried to form a coalition against him, an indirect result of which policy was the awful sack of Rome by the troops under the command of the Constable de Bourbon. Charles V defeated and captured Francis I of France at Pavia in 1525, and beat John Frederic the Elector of Saxony at Mühlberg in 1547.

Philippo II (1556–98). Son of Charles V and of Isabella of Portugal. Philip governed wisely and always had the interests of the Church at heart, so far as he understood them, though it must be said that his absolutism in Sicily deprived the Church of freedom. The Spaniards called him “*el rey prudente*,” and heretics called him “*demonio meridiano*.” In 1559 he concluded with France the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis. His half-brother, Don Juan of Austria, defeated the Turks in 1571 at Lepanto. In 1580 Philip annexed Portugal which he claimed in right of his mother. This was the only conquest of his reign. *N.B.* the five “castles” on the royal standard of Portugal really symbolise The Five Wounds.

Philippo III (1598–1621). The final expulsion of the Moriscos took place in 1609. Affairs in Germany occupied a great deal of this king's attention. Spain was governed by the Duke of Lerma. In 1610 he became the Protector of the Holy League, though Maximilian I of Bavaria continued to be its real head. It was likely in 1609 that Philip would be elected Holy Roman Emperor, but in the interests of Spain, Zuniga, the Spanish ambassador in Vienna, opposed the project. However, till the end of his life Philip continued to send men and money to the assistance of the Austrian Habsburgs, and for a time Philip desired that his second son, Don Carlos, should be elected

Holy Roman Emperor. Another matter that occupied Philip's thoughts for some time before his death was the "Spanish Match" (between his daughter, Princess Mary and Prince Charles of England). Philip the Third's reign marks the beginning of Spain's decline.

Philip IV (1621-65). The misfortunes increase. In 1629 the king made a secret treaty with Rohan, the Huguenot leader in Languedoc, against Richelieu, who eventually overcame the Huguenots. And he left the reins of government in the hands of his ambitious and restless Prime Minister, Olivarez. The Spanish absolutism in matters ecclesiastical led to troubles with Urban VIII, though personally Philip IV was a sincere Catholic. The war with France was unsuccessful, there were losses in the Netherlands, Catalonia revolted, and Portugal threw off the yoke. The troubles may be said to have lasted till the Peace of the Pyrenees (1659), and the marriage of Philip's daughter, Maria Theresa, and Louis XIV in the following year. But Spain had lost her once proud position. The last words of Philip to his son were "God grant that your reign may be happier than mine!"

Carlos II (1665-1700). In 1677 Louis XIV invaded the Spanish Netherlands. The superiority among monarchs that Philip II had possessed now passed to the Most Christian King. Richelieu's work was continued by Mazarin. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was made in 1668, and that of Nymwegen in 1678. Then from 1688 to 1697 (peace of Ryswyck) there was war with France. Charles II was weak minded. Though twice married, he had no issue. He was the last of the Spanish Habsburgs, and his death was the signal for the expression of long pent up schemes and desires, the tocsin for the outbreak of the war of the Spanish Succession.

It will be noticed that here the annotations end. While certain events in the history of the Bourbon Kings of Spain might seem to be signified by the concluding part of this prophecy, no Henry has ascended the throne as yet.

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