

tine chapel and a number of other civic improvements in Rome. He was interested in education and monastic reform but he lacked money as is often the case. In 1476 he gave a bull allowing indulgences for souls in purgatory. He did speak for the correction of some inquisitional practices but his indulgence bull became the background for the sale of indulgences in Luther's day that would so inflame the reformer and German Saxony.

#### Innocent VIII, 1484-1492

A renaissance pope who was responsible for much financial intrigue and the enriching of the institutions of the Vatican. The papal need for money for renaissance projects is clearly seen at this time.

#### Alexander VI, 1492-1503

Of the Medici family (by marriage), he was a man of unscrupulous character although possessed of some capabilities in administration and business. Paternally he is of the "Borgia" line and the persecutor of Savonarola. His excesses in nepotism and family intrigue set the stage for a good deal of reactionism in his successor. He drew the "line of demarcation" that divided Spain and Portugal, but seems to have had no spiritual reason for being an officer of the church in any capacity, let alone pope.

#### Julius II, 1503-1513

A strict and militant pope, he was not reluctant to rule with the sword. He had few friends and it is he whom someone (Erasmus?) villified with the "Julius Excluded from Heaven" bit. In morals he was an improvement over Alexander and was famed for exploits with the "Swiss Guard", the professional corps of guardsmen serving the papacy from the Swiss cantons.

#### Leo X, 1513-1521

A renaissance pope interested in art and the embellishment of Rome, he seems not to have had a good grip on the religious situation and his need for funds blinded him to much else. He eventually condemned Luther and called for help in putting down his movement. He seems to have been a moral man in personal areas but hardly a spiritual or trained ecclesiastic. His ability to misread a situation has