

Chapter 20

The Last Bullfighter

Up until now, the western alliance has been fighting a delaying action against the invading Islamic horde. They have not been able to hold them off, and probing attacks have been common along the southern shores of France and Spain.

Monaco fights off numerous attacks before finally falling.

Century 3 Quatrain 10 – Loss of Monaco

*Greater calamity of blood and famine,
Seven times it approaches the marine shore:
Monaco from hunger, place captured, captivity,
The great one led crunching in a metaled cage.*



No real explanation needed here as the quatrain is very plain. Seven times it will be attacked before it finally falls. We are not told how much time elapses during the seven attempts, it could be one after another, or it may be years.

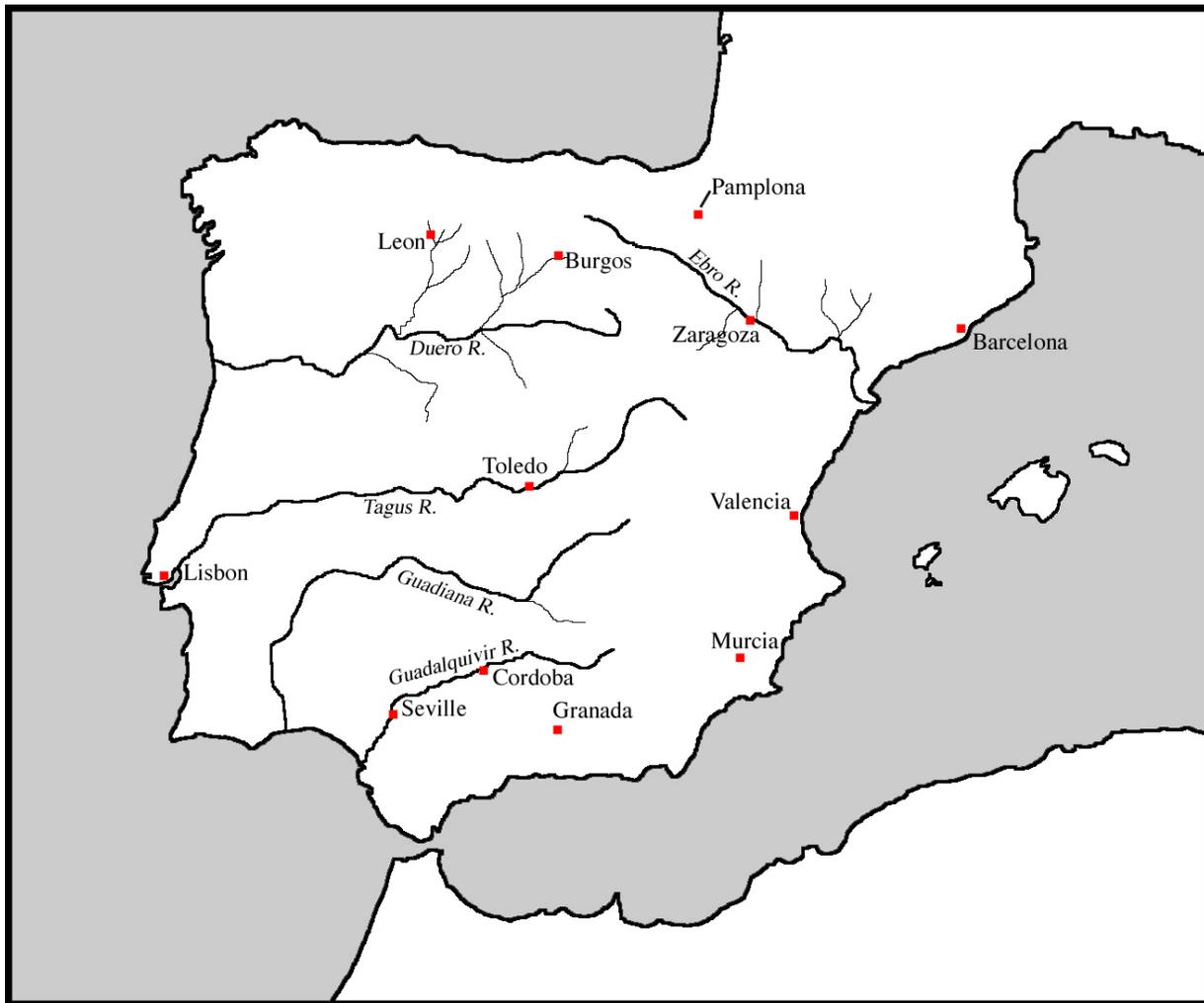
The “great one” is the king of Monaco, who is currently Prince Albert II of the house of Grimaldi. France has the defensive responsibility for the State of Monaco, but it is otherwise an independent country.

It is interesting that the Islamic group ISIS has such a fascination with cages, burning people in them, drowning people in them, even crushing them under heavy equipment, as this appears to be the fate of the king of Monaco.

Century 3 Quatrain 20

20
*Through the regions of the great river Guadalquivir
Deep in Iberia to the Kingdom of Grenada
Crosses beaten back by the Mahometan peoples
One of Cordova will betray his country*

Here we need to take a good look at a map of Spain.



The Guadalquivir River is the northern boundary of the “kingdom of Granada”, and “Cordova” is present day Cordoba, so we are seeing a push into southern Spain, most probably from directly across the Mediterranean, which would be Morocco.

“Crosses” are Christians, and they will be “beaten back” by the people of “Mahometan”, or Islamic people. The Spanish will have to fall back towards Zaragoza in a sweeping northward arc. The area in between is a large plain, with the Cordillera mountains near Toledo running west to east, blocking any retreat in that direction.

The “one of Cordova” who will “betray his country” must be someone in a position to neutralize the effect of the Spanish army on the invaders, so he must be either a political figure, or a military commander.

Cordova was the center of the Muslim Umayyad Caliphate around 1000 AD, so this area is particularly significant.

Century 3 Quatrain 64

64

*The chief of Persia will occupy great Olchades,
The trireme fleet against the Mahometan people
From Parthia, and Media: and the Cyclades pillaged:
Long rest at the great Ionian port.*

We hadn't heard much from the Blue Turban lately, but here he is, occupying "great Olchades", which is Cuenca, Guadalajara, and Valencia. As can be seen, this is a progression north and east from the last quatrain, as Valencia is halfway to Zaragoza, and along the coast.

Skipping to line three to maintain continuity, we see that the army of the Madhi has just come from Parthia & Media (locations in Iran), and pillaging the Cyclades, (the Greek islands being attacked at the end of Phase One).

Line two is an Allied counterattack, but we are given no other information. What can be deduced is that it involved large ships (triremes) in a 'fleet'.

It is possible that this could be the NATO fleet that was destroyed in the Mediterranean in Chapter 15, because the "Ionian" port mentioned in the last line can mean any port in the sea between the east coast of Italy and the Greek Islands. That the Islamic fleet needs a "long rest" may be due to repairs needed and resupply after the battle. Another possible reason for the "long rest" is that the Madhi had negotiated a "truce" after detonating a nuclear device underwater in Greece.

This quatrain covers the early part of Phase One, so this invasion of Spain occurs early in the war, simultaneously with the attacks on Greece.

6:88

88

*A great realm will be left desolated,
Near the Ebro an assembly will be formed:
The Pyrenees mountains will console him,
When in May lands will be trembling.*

Zaragoza is directly on the Ebro river and near here an "assembly" will be made, probably of what is left of the Spanish Army after being pushed north into the mountains.

The Pyrenees Mountains run east to west across the neck of Spain here on the border with France, about sixty miles north of Zaragoza. This will provide a sanctuary for the army as they can retreat across the mountains into France if need be.

Line one indicates that most of Spain will be overrun at this point. The last line gives the season, in May.

"Lands will be trembling" is not necessarily indicative of an earthquake, this could simply mean people in many lands will be trembling in fear for what they see happening.

Century 3 Quatrain 62

62

*Near the Douro by the closed Tyrian sea,
He will come to pierce the great Pyrenees mountains.
One hand shorter his opening glosses,
He will lead his traces to Carcassone.*

The Douro River (Duero) is in northwestern Spain. The Tyrian sea is around Tyre, where the Tyrian Dye was manufactured. This is nowhere near the mouth of the Duero.

Paulhus thinks this represents the Bay of Biscay [1] but I can find no reasoning to associate the two other than the fact that the Duero River empties into the Bay of Biscay.

“He will come to pierce” the Pyrenees mountains sounds much like an earlier quatrain describing the Madhi we saw in chapter 16, “He will pierce through Alania and Armenia”.

Carcassone is on the Gironde River in France, about fifty miles from the Spanish border.

The key to the events lie in the last two lines. Nostradamus is describing a boxing stance, where one hand is “feinting” a strike, meanwhile the other hand actually strikes. It is a classic deception move, (the ‘gloss’), and he is indicating that the Mahdi will pretend a strike north (towards the Bay of Biscay), but will actually punch through the Pyrenees and into Carcassone.

This appears to be a strike at the fleeing Spanish (and now French) troops as they have been following this track into the mountains.

Support for this comes in the next quatrain as well.

Century 4 Quatrain 94

94

*Two great brothers will be chased out of Spain,
The elder conquered under the Pyrenees mountains
The sea to redden, Rhone, bloody Lake Geneva from Germany,
Narbonne, Beziers contaminated by Agde.*

We talked about the two great brothers in Chapter 15. If they are English army commanders, then the English are defending Spain as well as France and the remains of the Spanish forces. We have just seen the push of the Islamic army up through the underbelly of Spain, trapping the defenders in the Pyrenees Mountains. Here we see how successful the Madhis deceptive maneuvering was. The older of the two brothers dies while fighting in the mountains, the younger brother apparently escapes.

An approximate timeframe is given in the last few lines. Geneva has been attacked, and the southern portions of France are suffering from a plague brought in at Agde. We will pause for a moment to look closer at this “plague”.

Century 8 Quatrain 21

21

*Three foists will enter the port of Agde
carrying the infection and pestilence, not the faith.*

*Passing the bridge they will carry off a million,
the bridge is broken by the resistance of a third.*

The “Port of Agde” is on the southern coast of France, and here we are told that “three foists”, or fast attack craft, will enter it.

The big question is, on whose side are they on?



If they are Islamic craft, this sentence seems out of place, since at this time most of this area will have been overrun already. This could only be if this event takes place earlier in the war.

All we know for certain here is that the “plague” will have already occurred when the previous quatrain happens and the “two great brothers” are chased out of Spain and pursued all the way to Carcassonne.

There is a good chance these craft are not Islamic, but fleeing small craft from the invasion of Italy and the attack on Rome. The phrase in line two mentions that they are not carrying “the faith” but the “plague” instead. If the cardinals and church officials have to flee Rome, this appears to be a direct route to safety. While this plague may be literal (we saw in Italy where the smallpox was released), it can also be symbolic, and I believe this is what Nostradamus meant.

The fleeing officials have brought the “plague” (the Islamic horde) to France in the same way that they would bring a deadly disease. Notice he uses the word “pestilence”, which implies an insect infestation like locusts, another favorite symbol he uses for the Islamic army.

Line three mentions a bridge.

Since Agde is at the mouth of the Herault River, continuing inland only requires motoring up the river, passing “the bridge”.

I cannot help but sense that “bridge” means something more here, because a physical bridge must first be “passed” and then is “broken”. Doing this condemns a “million” people to death.

It is unlikely that an invading force would continue an assault where a million people are dying of a plague. This could be an obscure reference to the Pope who would actually be close by at this time, in the area of Avignon, northeast of Agde.

Supposedly, the Papal title “Pontifex” means “bridge-builder” [2].

This makes a bit more sense when we remember that these are church officials or priests who are bringing the ‘plague’, and this would be the logical overland route into Avignon, avoiding the seacoast which has been the subject of many raids.

I cannot make any sense out of the last line unless it applies as I have described it above.

Century 1 Quatrain 73

73

*France shall be accused of neglect by her five partners.
Tunis, Algiers stirred up by the Persians.
Leon, Seville and Barcelona having failed,
they will not have the fleet because of the Venetians.*

The five “partners” mentioned are cities which were depending upon French assistance to resist the invaders. They will accuse France of “neglect” in preventing the destruction visited on them. France once had colonial control of Tunis and Algiers, but here we see they have been “stirred up by the Persians”, who is Iran. This literally took place in 2011 and 2012 with the region experiencing what became known as the “Arab Spring”.

So this complaint of the “five partners” goes back long before this war to our own recent history. The cities in Spain will experience the same issues in the near future.

The “Venetians” are not well known by that name anymore, but the city referred to here is Venice. Once the seafaring capital of the Mediterranean, Venice is now a quaint tourist town. We saw in chapter 19 that Venice and the area at the top of Italy is attacked by the Black Turban, and the port of Venice can no longer be accessed by the Allies.

Century 8 Quatrain 51

51

*The Byzantine makes an oblation
after having taken back Cordoba.
A long rest on his road, the vines cut down,
at sea the passing prey captured by the Pillar.*

“The Byzantine” is a clear reference to the White Turban, the reincarnated-Muslim-Jesus character who is part of the “Duumvirate” ruling the new Islamic State.

Here we see him making an “oblation”, or offering to Allah, for providing him the victory in the conquering of Cordoba. This act implies that the rest of Spain is largely conquered at this point as well.

This is reinforced by the next line, “a long rest on his road”. One can only rest when something has been fully accomplished, not while in the middle of a battle. “The vines cut down” refer to grape vines, and by implication, wine or luxury. The phrase essentially means there is no more means of producing wealth for the conquered Spanish.

The last line ties a number of events together. It casually mentions that a “prey” will be “captured” passing the “Pillar”. The “Pillar” being the “Pillars of Hercules” at the entrance to the Mediterranean, also known as Gibraltar.

Century 3 Quatrain 78

78

*Captive of the Eastern seamen:
They will pass Gibraltar and Spain,
Present in Persia for the fearful new King.*

This was mentioned in Chapter 15, here is another translation:

*Chief of Scotland with six of Germany,
Through Oriental men of the sea captured,
They will traverse the Cape around Spain,
[they will be given as a] Present in Persia to the fearful new King.
[Bold is my contextual insertion]*

This appears to be the moment in time where the “Chief of Scotland” and the “six of Germany” are captured, shortly after the conquest of Spain.

4:94

*Two great brothers will be chased out of Spain,
The elder conquered under the Pyrenees mountains
The sea to redder, Rhone, bloody Lake Geneva from Germany,
Narbonne, Beziers contaminated by Agde.*

Century 5 Quatrain 59

59

*Too long a stay for the English chief at Nimes,
Towards Spain Redbeard to the rescue:
Many will die by war opened that day,
When a bearded star will fall in Artois.*

FOOTNOTES

[1]

[2] pontifex (n.)

“member of the supreme college of priests in ancient Rome, 1570s, from Latin pontifex "high priest, chief of the priests," probably from pont-, stem of pons "bridge" (see pons) + -fex, -ficus, root of facere "make" (see factitious). If so, the word originally meant "bridge-maker," or "path-maker."

<http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=pontifex>