

## Chapter 23

### Encircled



Once again, please note that earlier France was described as being at war on the “five sides”, meaning that all fronts will be active at the same time. All of the events in the chapters referring to France will be happening simultaneously. For clarity’s sake, we are describing the fronts in a circular manner, from west to east, counterclockwise.

We have noted the western and southern fronts in the last two chapters, now we examine the southern and eastern fronts.

Century 7 Quatrain 19

19

*The fort at Nice will not engage in combat,  
it will be overcome by shining metal.*

*This deed will be debated for a long time,  
strange and fearful for the citizens.*

Nice, as can be seen, is on the coast of the Mediterranean near Monaco. We read earlier about the capture of Monaco and the king being put into a “golden cage”. This quatrain likely happens around the same time.

This quatrain states that Nice will not fight, it will be defeated by the mysterious “shining metal”.

Closer inspection is needed here. The French words are “rutilant metal”. Rutilant contains the meanings “glowing”, “glittering”, “reddish”, and “ruddy”. <sup>[1]</sup>

It will be an unusual thing as indicated in the last line, it will be “strange and fearful”, and the “deed” will be “debated for a long time”. Whatever this is, it is highly unusual and cause of much debate.

Similar things that have been “debated a long time” would be the bombing of Hiroshima, the assassination of JFK, and the landing on the moon. This event will have similar standing among these.

A “glowing” metal would presumably be a radioactive one, like Plutonium or Uranium. One can envision a scene like that in the movie “The Stand”, where a warhead is dragged on a sled into town. The lack of reliable or precise delivery systems may make this a possibility, with manually placed warheads detonated with high explosives. Here it would appear that the threat of detonating a warhead could cause a city to surrender.

Of course it may not be this at all, at this point we just do not have enough information.

### Century 3 Quatrain 82

82  
*Frejus, Antibes, towns around Nice,  
They will be thoroughly devastated by sea and by land:  
The locusts by land and by sea the wind propitious,  
Captured, dead, bound, pillaged without law of war.*

We just discussed the capture of Nice, and this devastation may take place just before or after the fall of Nice, but certainly around the same time. Note the “sea and land” elements, both naval and ground forces will be involved. The “locusts” in line three represent the Islamic horde (again by land and sea), and the “propitious” wind meaning they will benefit from “good fortune”, winning engagements and driving back the infidels. The last line hints at the Geneva Conventions and the “Law of War”, which will be nonexistent in this battle even though this was all four hundred years in the future, before there was such thing as a “Law of War”.

## Century 1 Quatrain 29

29

*When the fish that travels over both land and sea  
is cast up on to the shore by a great wave,  
its shape foreign, smooth and frightful.  
From the sea the enemies soon reach the walls.*

This quatrain is inserted here as it most likely refers to attacks along the Mediterranean shore, but is not limited to one particular area. The interesting part is what this “fish” could be.

Before we get into it, let’s look at the translation Paulus made.

*“When the fish terrestrial and aquatic,  
Through strong wave to the beach will be put,  
Its form strange, soft, and horrible,  
Through the sea to the walls, very quickly the enemies.” <sup>[2]</sup>*

Paulus goes on to describe various landing craft of World War Two as the most likely explanation of the “fish”, but I think that explanation falls very short.

This “fish” has several defining attributes -

- It travels ‘over’ the sea
- It also travels ‘over’ land
- It is ‘strange’ in appearance
- It is ‘soft’ somehow
- It is “smooth’ somehow
- It beaches on a ‘strong wave’
- It is described as ‘horrible’
- Its shape is described as ‘foreign’ (we would say it was ‘alien looking’ today)

This cannot be a better description of what our Marine Corps calls an “LCAC”, or “Landing Craft Air Cushioned”. Every attribute given in the texts describes it perfectly. Videos of this craft when it comes ashore are accompanied by a large wave generated by the air wash in front of the vehicle. It is ‘soft’ and ‘smooth’

where the skirts are designed to hold the air cushion. It is most certainly rather alien looking.



*A Japanese Navy LCAC on exercise*



*Another Japanese Navy LCAC on the beach*

All the major players have these LCAC's, so these will not be difficult to obtain. China has one of the largest in the world, and the US has produced 91 so far, and is

still building more. Six of those were sold to the Japanese Navy. It would be expected that these would also appear in the NATO fleet assets.

In addition this could also be the “gift” given to the Islamic Navy mentioned in Century 3 Quatrain 90. It is apparent from the context that the “enemies” must be aboard these ships, and they are attacking the cities along the coast.

We saw in the war for Spain and the Italian campaign that many of these coastal cities in France had been repeatedly raided and attacked, some will be attacked and retaken several times.

### Century 1 Quatrain 28

28

*Tobruk will fear the barbarian fleet for a time,  
then much later the Western fleet.  
Cattle, people, possessions, all will be quite lost.  
What a deadly combat in Taurus and Libra.*

“Tobruk” here is a modern construction. The literal French states “La tour de Boucq” which means “the tower of Boucq”. There is such a tower, a few in fact, in the town of Bouc , near Marseilles, on the French Mediterranean coast.



Note that line two implies that it will be a long span of time before it has to fear the “Western fleet”, telling us that these events are simultaneous with the final capture of Italy and the Spanish campaign. The last line is either an astrological date or the names of countries involved, or both (most likely). “Taurus” represents the spring, more specifically April, and “Libra” representing “October” or the fall season. In addition, countries had their own astrological mascots in Mundane astrology, so this

may refer to Iran's influence in the Arab Spring. We know that Libra represents the United States since Libra is pictured holding the Scales of Justice. Nostradamus also calls the Mahdi the "Great Camel", and this may tie in to the Taurus insight as a close representation of a camel in the zodiac.

#### Century 1 Quatrain 71

71

*The marine tower will be captured and retaken three times  
by Spaniards, Barbarians and Ligurians.  
Marseilles and Aix, Ales by men of Pisa,  
devastation, fire, sword, pillage at Avignon by the Turinese.*

Here is another quatrain about the "tower" being a contested objective. Marseilles, Aix, and Ales are all cities on the southern coast and are taken near the end of the Italian and Spanish campaigns by conscripted fighters from the conquered territories, (the Spaniards and the Ligurians, as well as the men of Pisa). We note again that Avignon is attacked by conscripts from the area of Turin in northern Italy. This attack is due to the relocation of the Pope to this area shortly before. By this time it is likely that the Pope has been evacuated once again, probably further north to one of the cities on the "48<sup>th</sup> degree" as we saw discussed earlier.

#### Century 1 Quatrain 72

72

*The inhabitants of Marseilles completely changed,  
fleeing and pursued as far as Lyons.  
Narbonne, Toulouse angered by Bordeaux;  
the killed and captive are almost one million.*

This is one of many examples where it appears the quatrains have been transcribed in the original order as we still see reference to Marseilles. It appears those that escape Marseilles flee north to Lyon. Narbonne and Toulouse are on the far side of the southern shore of France, nearer to Spain. Apparently they are angered in that Bordeaux does not assist in fighting of the invading army. The "killed and captive" are most likely French citizens who did not manage to escape to Lyon.



### Century 3 Quatrain 99

99

*In the grassy fields of Alleins and Verneques  
Of the Luberon range near the Durance,  
The conflict will be very sharp for both armies,  
Mesopotamia will fail in France.*

The Luberon Range is just north of Alleins, and Verneques is just east. A fierce battle will be fought here, with the end result being that “Mesopotamia” will fail. Mesopotamia, meaning the “land between two rivers” likely refers to Avignon, as it sits on the confluence of the Durance and Rhone rivers. Avignon, or more literally the Pope, continues to be the target of the Islamic armies. Wherever the Pope goes, the armies will follow. Since the Pope has apparently fled north, we can expect the Islamic armies to follow.



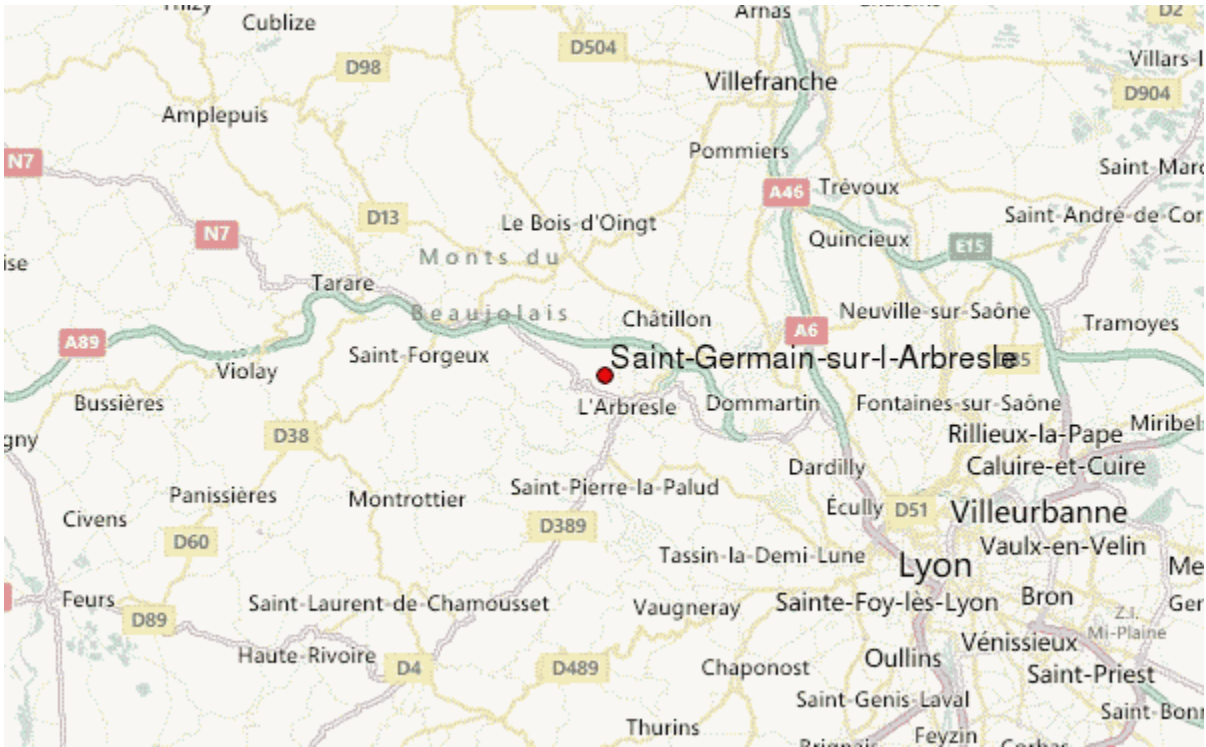
### Century 9 Quatrain 68

68

*The noble of Mount Aymar will be made obscure,  
The evil will come at the junction of the Saone and Rhone:  
Soldiers hidden in the woods on Lucy's day,  
Never was there so horrible a throne.*

There is no “Mount Aymar” in France, but “Montelimar” is in the area we have been describing. This may not be related, but it could be, since Montelimar is just south of Lyon. We have a river junction mentioned and “soldiers”, so a war is in the offing. Montelimar does sit at the Saone and Rhone rivers as well. Not much can be determined here except that the Islamic invaders have clearly continued the push northward towards Lyon. The cities below Montelimar have all been overrun and occupied.





## Century 9 Quatrain 69

69

*One the mountain of Saint-Bel and L'Arbresle  
 The proud one of Grenoble will be hidden:  
 Beyond Lyons and Vienne on them a very great hail,  
 Lobster on the land not a third thereof will remain.*

The “proud one of Grenoble” must be an Allied military leader, who will have concealed a force in the mountains around Saint-Bel and L’Arbresle. While there are many “saints” on the map, I cannot locate “Saint Bel”, but I do see “Miribel” over on the east side. The mountains behind L’Arbresle are called the “Monts du Beaujolais”. It seems the commander of the Allied forces sets up artillery on these mountains in anticipation of an attack on Lyon.

Vienne is just south of Lyon and directly on the river, as is Lyon. The location appears to be a well chosen one, as the “lobsters” lose two-thirds of their number. Why “lobsters”? We just saw how the southern coast was conquered, with “strange, horrible, and alien” craft resembling “fish” that could move on land and in the sea. Since these cities are in a line up the river, it is logical that attack craft would be a natural way to proceed with the invasion.

Notice the progression on the map. Port St. Louis is next to Marseille and Port Du Bouc (the marine tower). Proceeding up the river we encounter Avignon, Vienne, Lyon and Macon. This is precisely the order in which we read of attacks in this southeastern front.



### Century 9 Quatrain70

70

*Sharp weapons hidden in the torches.  
 In Lyons, the day of the Sacrament,  
 Those of Vienne will all be cut to pieces,  
 By the Latin Cantons Macon does not lie.*

This one is difficult to extract the exact meaning. The “sharp weapons” are obviously the same ones that “cut to pieces” everyone in Vienne. It may mean that the war at this point will be more of a terroristic one rather than an outright invasion at these front lines. This would account for the weapons being hidden in “torches”, our equivalent of ‘flashlights’. This appears to be in retaliation for the previous artillery attack that did so much damage to the massed troops of the Mahdi outside of Lyon.

### Century 12 Quatrain 24

24

*The great relief come from Guienne,  
 It will halt quite near Poitiers:  
 Lyons surrendered through Montluel and Vienne,  
 And tradesmen will be plundered everywhere.*

Again a quatrain referring to battles in the same area around Lyon, and the surrender of Lyon as the attack proceeds through Vienne.

So far, France can only count one successful offensive, although Lyon still fell afterwards. This is about to change.



#### Century 8 Quatrain 34

34

*After the victory of the Lion over the Lion,  
there will be great slaughter on the mountain of Jura;  
floods and dark-colored people of the seventh ( of a million ),  
Lyons, Ulm at the mausoleum death and the tomb.*

Two “Lions” meet on the battlefield. One is an Allied commander, probably the “Proud one of Grenoble” we saw earlier. The other is an Islamic commander, elsewhere called the “lion of the desert”. My opinion is that he will probably have the name “Osama” (lion) as well.

The Jura Mountains are in this same area east of Lyon. One of these commanders is victorious over the other, and this appears to be the Allied commander, as the “dark-colored” people would be the Islamic army made up of troops from North Africa and the Middle East, and as such they would be “dark-colored” compared to the French. The third line has several interpretations. Paulus calls it “seven million”<sup>[3]</sup>, others call it as one seventh of a million, still others think it to be a seventh of the entire Islamic Army’s “millions”.

Either way, it is a very large number, and reduces the Islamic army’s effectiveness dramatically.

“Ulm” implies a name or anagram of the Allied commander who apparently dies of wounds sustained in battle and is buried at “the mausoleum”.

At this point, the Garonne River represents what is left of the southern border of France, and the Rhone River is the defensive line on the east. The area along the southern coast between the rivers is occupied by Islamic forces to a depth of at least one hundred miles inland.

### Century 7 Quatrain 7

7  
*Upon the struggle of the great light horses,  
it will be claimed that the great crescent is destroyed.  
To kill by night, in the mountains,  
dressed in shepherds' clothing, red gulfs in the deep ditch.*

This is an important moment in the war. We will need to see the original French.

*Sur le combat des grans cheveux, legiers,  
On criera le grand croissant confond.  
De nuit tuer monts, habits de bergiers,  
Abismes rouges dans le fossé profond. <sup>[4]</sup>*

In particular, we need to understand “great light horses” and “shepherds clothing” to make some sense of this.

“Cheveux” is currently translated “hair”, “Cheval” being “horse”, but other than the association with a horse’s mane, I see no good connection. “Legiers” means “light, as in not heavy”.

So we have great, large, not heavy, horses or hair, “struggling in combat” on a mountainside, and “bergiers”, which we find as “...The French surname is an occupational name for a shepherd, from Old French bergier (Late Latin berbicarius, from berbex ‘ram’).. The German surname derives from the word "Berg", the word for "mountain" or "hill", and means a resident on a mountain or hill, or someone from a toponym Berg, derived from the same...” <sup>[5]</sup>

So “shepherd” in old French, but note the German! “Mountain” or “Hill” is the derivative of “Berg”.

Here is my best guess, somewhat supported by some of this, but admittedly some is speculative.

Since the combat takes place in the mountains, I see an aerial assault with a “light cavalry unit”, which today is a fleet of attack helicopters. It is precisely the type of operation the United States used in Afghanistan because the mountains seriously hinder mobility. The men dressed as “shepherds”, or “mountain folk” to use the German angle, are forward air controllers (FACS) or “mountain Rangers” who can call in strikes and observe results. It is fairly obvious that these “mountain men” do not have the numbers to mount an attack of this size themselves, but by utilizing air power they can do damage all out of proportion to their size.

The result will be a proclamation that “the great crescent is destroyed”, the crescent being the symbol of Islam and present on many flags. This may be a bit premature to announce, but this now makes for the third successful counterattack by the Allies, and will certainly give quite the morale boost to the fighters who have been on the run all this time.

## Century 11 Quatrain 97

97

*Through Villefranche, Macon in disorder,  
Soldiers will be hidden in the bundles:  
In the spring times to change for the King,  
In Chalon and Moulins all cut to pieces.*

This last quatrain implies a successful counterattack in this same area. Macon and Villefranche are north of Lyon, and Nostradamus says they will be in “disorder” due to soldiers “hidden in the bundles”. It seems an infiltration is in order and resistance fighters are keeping the Islamic invaders off balance. The time that this favorable change of events will occur is in the spring, and now we have reference to the French King who is leading the Allied armies. The ones “cut to pieces” in Chalon and Moulins are the invaders this time, probably a retribution act for the former “hacking up” of Vienne we saw earlier.

One thing becomes abundantly clear in this war.

There are no innocents.

The western world seems to have forgotten this lesson after World War Two, but in Asia and the Middle East it is well understood. We spend much time and energy on defining who is a combatant and who is not, when the obvious truth is that everyone is a combatant, there are just degrees of involvement.

Given our politically correct attitudes of today, we could not fight the last World War again and win.

We would not “indiscriminately” bomb factories. We would not target population centers or ports.

We would lose.

We will be taught this lesson again.

## FOOTNOTES

[1] <http://en.bab.la/dictionary/english-french/rutilant>

[2] Stefan Paulus, "Nostradamus 1999", pg. 193

[3] *ibid*, page 199

[4] 1840 Bareste edition, <http://yowusa.com/nostradamus/c7/>

[5] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berger>