

Chapter 24

The Murder of Paris

Now we turn our attention to the northern front, keeping in mind that attacks on all sides are occurring at once. The Mahdi has unleashed all of his reserves to accomplish the total extinction of Europe, and all that remains is a tiny strip of land, no larger than Portugal, filled with refugees from all over Europe.

Century 2 Quatrain 50

50

*When those of Hainault, of Ghent and of Brussels
Will see the siege laid before Langres:
Behind their flanks there will be cruel wars,
The ancient wound will do worse than enemies.*



Langres is between Lyon and Metz. The attack here will come from Germany and will consist of troops from the Italian campaign. The defenders will be refugees from Belgium and the Netherlands to the north. The "cruel wars" behind their flanks will be the sack of Lyon and the concurrent attacks on Metz.

Nostradamus states this will be a siege, probably a troop massing prior to an attack, since the Islamic troops will be occupied in the surrounding areas. These conditions will trigger the event of line four, the "ancient wound" which will do to France "worse than its enemies".

What ancient wound this could be is subject to debate, but most likely concerns itself with the reputation that has now been attached to the French fighting forces. Here are some possible examples:

"Another problem was the drastic differences between French and American attitudes toward, and treatment of British POWs. For the French, the current conflict was but the latest in a long series of conventional wars against a traditional enemy ... The officers of the French and English armies shared a comparable social background a cosmopolitan culture, and the same professional values. Consequently, the French socialized with, entertained, and even loaned funds to their unfortunate brothers in arms from Cornwallis' forces."

Scott - "From Yorktown to Valmy" 1998 ^[1]

"The inglorious performance of French arms in the wars of the mid 18th century - particularly in the disastrous Seven Years' war - sent shockwaves through French society. Nowhere was the humiliation of defeat felt more sharply than in the army. There, the perception of military decline prompted reformers to enact a series of professionalizing measures which transformed the French army." ^[1]

[1750-1820] "In the beginning the new French armies, composed of demoralized regulars and untrained volunteers, refused to face the disciplined Austrian troops and were more dangerous to their own officers than to the enemy." ^[1]

"In the summer of 1790, the army was rocked by a wave of troop mutinies that shattered the officers' authority and set in motion a series of events that would ultimately destroy the National Assembly's carefully constructed military constitution. Ironically, it was the officers themselves who had given the first examples of insubordination in mid-1788 during the royal government's attempt to dissolve the *parliaments*. ... In the spring of 1790, insubordination returned to the army with a vengeance. This new burst of disturbances was characterized by increasingly direct confrontations between soldiers and officers. Most incidents were provoked by disputes over pay which, the soldiers claimed, had been illegally withheld from them."

(*Blaufarb - "The French Army 1750-1820" pp 75-77*) ^[1]

"At Waterloo a French officer deserted to the Allies and informed about Napoleon's plans. The soldiers doubted the loyalty and competence of many senior officers. They resented officers being promoted merely for going over to the Emperor while they received nothing for doing the same. Six officers of the 1st Cuirassiers who had been rewarded in this way were greeted with groans

and shouts on parade. The 12th Dragoons petitioned the Emperor requesting, '... the dismissal of our colonel, whose ardour in the cause of Your Majesty is by no means equal to our own.' "(Adkin - "The Waterloo Companion" p 78) ^[1]

I didn't mention the Maginot Line or De Gaulle or the Blitzkrieg takeover by Germany either.

So the "ancient wound" is many things that have haunted the French military for hundreds of years. The amazing thing in the quatrain is that Nostradamus calls it an "ancient wound" when none of this had happened yet, and France had the best military in the world.

Taking all this into consideration, it would seem that the fighters in Langres probably abandon the town rather than fight, much like the Iraqi military melted away before the ISIS assaults.

Century 10 Quatrain 7

7

*The great conflict that they are preparing for Nancy,
The Macedonian will say I subjugate all:
The British Isle in anxiety over wine and salt,
"Hem. mi." Philip two Metz will not hold for long.*

"They" here refers to the Islamic State, and the "Macedonian" is probably the "Black Bristle Beard" or the "Black Turban" we have seen earlier. Much like the former rulers of Assyria, he is proud of his accomplishments in conquering "everything".

"I built a pillar over against the city gate and I flayed all the chiefs who had revolted and I covered the pillar with their skins. Some I impaled upon the pillar on stakes and others I bound to stakes round the pillar. I cut the limbs off the officers who had rebelled. Many captives I burned with fire and many I took as living captives. From some I cut off their noses, their ears, and their fingers, of many I put out their eyes. I made one pillar of the living and another of heads and I bound their heads to tree trunks round about the city. Their young men and maidens I consumed with fire. The rest of their warriors I consumed with thirst in the desert of the Euphrates."

...Ashurnasirpal II, 880 BC ^[2]

Of importance to note of course, Assyria encompassed what is present day Iran and Iraq. This is another reason why Nostradamus refers to them as "Persians" and "blues".

The city of Nancy is just south of Metz, and on a line between Lyon and Metz. It is the next natural progression point for an invading army rolling northward up the banks of the Rhone River, and is near the northern border of France and Germany. Since the Mahdi has an operations headquarters set up in Mainz, Germany, Nancy would be a prime target and subject to a well-planned coordinated attack.

I can make little sense over the third line and why the British Isles would be in a state of anxiety over “wine and salt”, except that both wine and salt are considered luxuries and symbols of economic power.

I think here they could also imply staples as well, since there will be no global imports in existence any longer, wine of course being an export of France, salt being a metaphor for money,^[3] (as in being “worth your salt”). Our word “salary” is derived from “salaria”, a Latin word meaning salt, since Roman legions were paid in a salt allowance.

“Hem.” And “Mi.” were briefly mentioned when we talked about the “Players” in the section on the two Philips. These are Latin abbreviations for “hemisphere” and “middle”, the translation most people use is “in between”, so the last line should read “In between two Philips, Metz will not hold out for long”.

If one of the “Philips” is the “Macedonian”, then we are being given a clue to his name. The other Philip could be an Allied commander, or even another Islamic commander (between two Philips).



Century 4 Quatrain 8

8

*The great city by prompt and sudden assault
Surprised at night, guards interrupted:
The guards and watches of Saint-Quentin
Slaughtered, guards and the portals broken.*

Here we are back at the northern front, this time west of Metz. St. Quentin is slightly north of Paris on the Somme River. This quatrain is very direct, a sudden night assault takes the city. The attack will most likely originate from Belgium directly above.



Century 9 Quatrain 88

88

*Calais, Arras, help to Therouanne,
Peace and semblance the spy will simulate:
The soldiery of Savoy to descend by Roanne,
People who would end the rout deterred.*

Here we are given a fairly good description of the northern front battle lines. From the Atlantic at Calais a line can be drawn to Metz, then south through Langres and Lyon, becoming the eastern front.

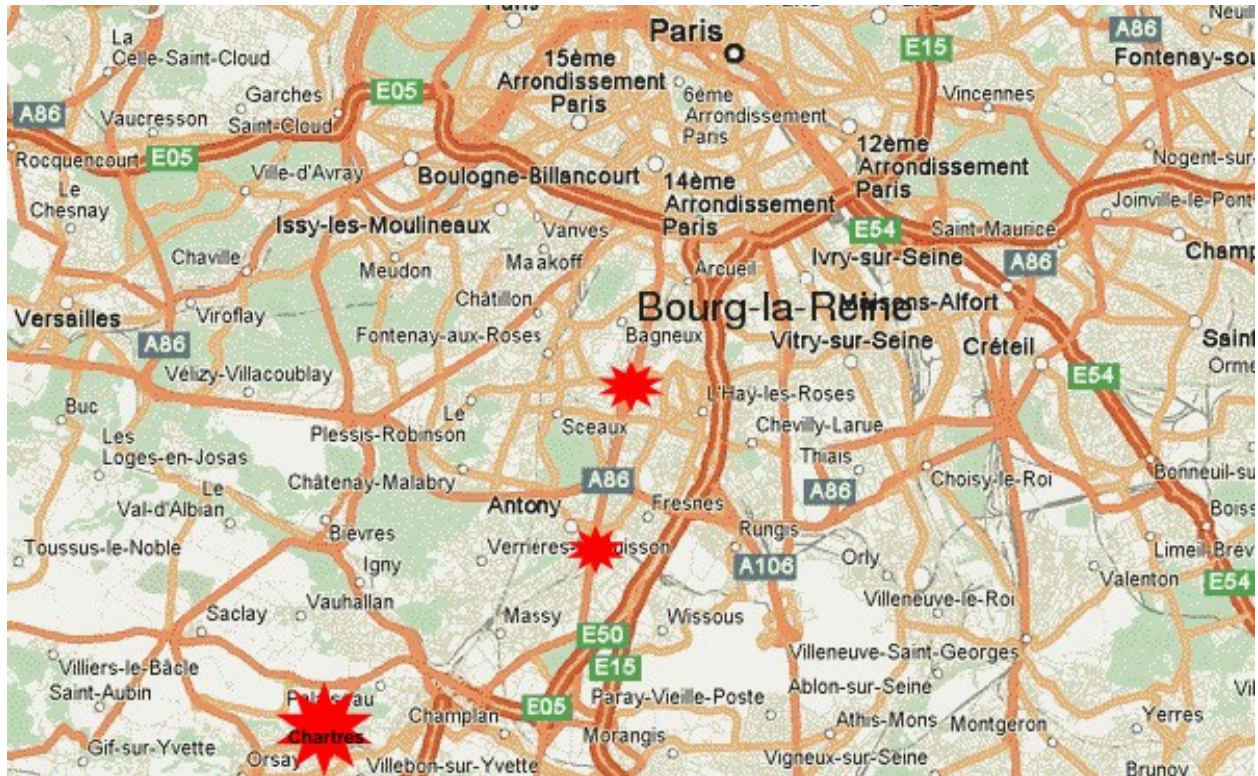
A spy will be sent disguised as a diplomat on a cease-fire mission, but the mission will be a cover (“simulated”), the real mission is to observe the Allied defenses. The results are found in the rest of the lines of the quatrain. The military at Savoy will take a (unplanned) route to Roanne, just northwest of Lyon. This continues with the eastern front line, pushing further westward each time. The “people who would (could) end the rout” are Allied troops prevented from intercepting this army due to the actions of the “spy”.

There is another quatrain that may go with this one.

Century 9 Quatrain 86

86

*From Bourg-la-Reine they will come straight to Chartres,
And near Pont d'Antony they will pause:
Seven crafty as Martens for peace,
Paris closed by an army they will enter.*



This quatrain is about a number of towns around Paris being attacked, and the push is from the northern town Bourg La Reine to Chartres, Paris itself being avoided, probably because it is “closed by an army”, which would be Allied troops. Near the bridge at Antony they will pause, and line three will take effect.

Who or what the “seven for peace” are is unknown, but implied is a stealth mission to enter Paris which apparently is successful.

This could be related to the “spy” mission in the previous quatrain, since the spy comes for “peace” also, so the mission may contain more than one “spy”, probably an entire delegation whose mission it is to observe the defensive works around Paris.



Century 4 Quatrain 19

19

*Before Rouen the siege laid by the Insubrians,
By land and sea the passages shut up:
By Hainaut and Flanders, by Ghent and those of Liege
Through cloaked gifts they will ravage the shores.*

Rouen is halfway between Paris and the Atlantic, practically due west. Here we see it surrounded by Islamic troops and conscripts from the north Italian campaign (the “Insubrians”). The second line states this will be a joint land and sea operation, and that Rouen will be cut off from receiving troops or supplies. The last two lines dwell on the naval part of the campaign, as these troops are conscripts from the taking of Belgium and the Netherlands to the north. “They will ravage the shores” tells us this will be a naval invasion launching from the conquered ports north of France and hitting the beaches along the Atlantic front. The most interesting part of this quatrain is the mention of “cloaked gifts” in conjunction with “the shores”. We spoke about a “gift” given to the Islamic navy in the last few chapters. Here I add one more possibility. France itself does not possess the LCAC hovercraft, but they do have something similar called an LCAT, which is a combination catamaran and hovercraft that is deployed from a Mistral class supply ship. ^[4]

With the conquering of all the Atlantic ports as well as all of the Mediterranean ports, it is highly likely the Islamic navy will acquire some very sophisticated naval weaponry. Their only problem will be finding personnel capable of operating them. In the end, these highly trained personnel could actually be the “gift”, since without them these weapons would be useless.

Century 6 Quatrain 43

43

For a long time will she remain uninhabited,

*Around where the Seine and the Marne she comes to water:
Tried by the Thames and warriors,
The guards deceived in trusting in the repulse.*

Here we see the results of the previous quatrains. “She” refers to Paris, as Paris is at the junction of the Marne and Seine Rivers. Whatever is done to Paris makes the city uninhabitable for a “long time”. This would be no ordinary destruction, as refugees would move into a bombed out city almost immediately.

Line three is a difficult translation. The ancient French literally reads “De La Tamise et martiaux tentee”

While many interpret this to mean the Thames River, this makes no sense at all. The English that are assisting the French would not be “trying” Paris either. Paulus refers to a town on the eastern border of France named “La Tamise” ^[5], but again, there is no logical reasoning why this should be so. What I found was that there is a hotel in the heart of Paris called “La Tamise” ^[6]. This hotel would naturally be a place to house the “warriors” who are defending the city, as would any other hotels in the area. In this case the “tried” would be in the sense of “trying”, not “pressured”.

The last line gives the simple overview. The “guards”, meaning the stationed troops guarding the city, believed themselves capable of “repulsing” any attack on the city. The fact that they were not capable, and the city was then “a long time uninhabited” speaks volumes for an unusual method of destruction along the lines of the “shining metal” we saw threatening the city of Nice.

Century 3 Quatrain 93

93
*In Avignon the chief of the whole empire
Will make a stop on the way to desolated Paris:
Tricast will hold the anger of Hannibal:
Lyons will be poorly consoled for the change.*

In this last quatrain about Paris, we see the city mentioned directly, along with Avignon, which prior to this was called “Mesopotamia”. The “chief of the whole empire” is the future King Henry V, commander of the French resistance forces. His “empire” must look rather pathetic at the moment, being only a small portion of what was formerly France, and occupied by an “infinity” of English to whom he has granted away French land.

This “chief” stops in Avignon, presumably after it has been retaken from the Muslims, and is on his way to see “desolated Paris”.

“Tricast” here is translated by most as “Troy”, meaning the French town of “Troyes”, about 90 miles southeast of Paris, which would place it on the path from Avignon to Paris. If that is the meaning here, then the line makes sense. Another less likely option would be that Nostradamus is calling the “three temporal kings” we saw earlier a “Tricast”, and their combined forces would be resisting Hannibal’s attacks.

Another item I found was most interesting. There is a nuclear facility in southern France, near Avignon, called the “Tricastin Nuclear Power Plant” [7]

“Hannibal” we have seen earlier, a formidable Islamic commander who was instrumental in the Italian campaign, appears to be either menacing Troyes, or possibly sabotaging this nuclear plant. Whatever happens, it does not help Lyon, as we see in the last line.



Century 1 Quatrain 20

20

*The cities of Tours, Orleans, Blois, Angers, Reims and Nantes
are troubled by sudden change.
Tents will be pitched by (people) of foreign tongues;
rivers, darts at Rennes, shaking of land and sea.*

Here we are given a quick overview after the destruction of Paris. Orleans lies almost directly on the forty-eighth latitude, reminiscent of the “chasing out of the Holy Spirit” in the letter to King Henry II.

The northern front is a fairly straight line from the Atlantic coast to Troyes, then turning northward to Reims, and then east to Metz. Everything north of this line has been overrun. Everything east of the Loire River has been sacked, this includes Lyon, Langres, and Geneva.

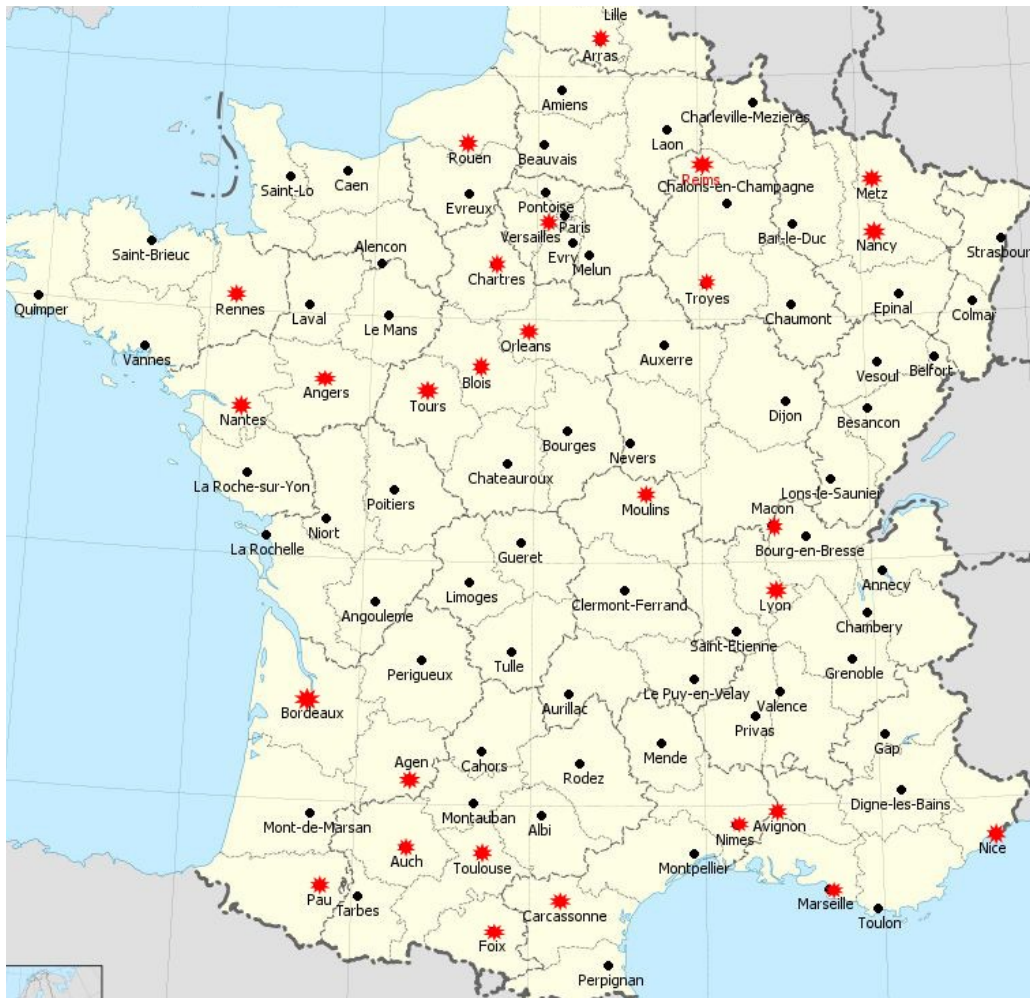
This happens very suddenly, “the cities are troubled....by sudden change”, as foreign armies are encamped throughout the area. The “rivers” are the new

defensive lines, as there is no time to create complex defensive positions natural barriers are all that is left.

The “darts” at Rennes are certainly rockets or missiles, causing the “shaking” of land and sea, probably due to a naval artillery barrage.

What strikes me about this is that we no longer have any updates from Nostradamus concerning the Pope. We know he fled to Avignon from Rome, and we know Avignon was attacked and the Pope must have moved again, but we are never told where he went, and we never hear a word about him again.

Keep this thought in mind as we will explore this in more detail in the next chapter.



Century 4 Quatrain 46

46

*The fact well defended by excellence,
Guard yourself Tours from your near ruin:
London and Nantes will make a defense through Reims
Not passing further in the time of the drizzle.*

Tours is just below Orleans, and is a logical target in the push south, Nantes was mentioned previously at the coast, and Reims is in the far north near Metz. Connecting the three gives a line very similar to the previously noted front, just a bit further south. This appears to be the farthest south the Islamic army pushes the French. Note on the map, many other cities have been attacked as well, and there remains only a small area centered on Limoges that remains out of enemy hands. In this small area, all the refugees of Europe will be packed.

It doesn't seem possible that all of eastern and western Europe can fit into such a small area, but I think it speaks silently of the vast amount of death that will occur. There will not be many refugees. The old, the young, women and disabled will all be killed on contact. Only the fittest and strongest will survive, and only barely. Most will join the French and Allied military simply to stay alive a little while longer.

"London" appears not to be a town in France, so it must represent the English troops along with those from the battle for Nantes. The "time of the drizzle" must represent a wet season or an unusual natural event. This is most common in the summer months.^[8] It is hard to tell at this point whether the Allied forces are pushing the Islamic forces back, or are still fighting a delaying battle.

Fortunes definitely start to change however, as we see in the next quatrain.

Century 3 Quatrain 9

9

*Bordeaux, Rouen and La Rochelle joined
Will hold around the great Ocean sea,
English, Bretons and the Flemings allied
Will chase them as far as Roanne.*

Bordeaux is on the south bank of the Gironde, and Rouen is opposite Paris near the Atlantic. We saw earlier in 4:19 where Rouen was surrounded in a siege and cut off, apparently it manages to hold out until reinforcements arrive.

La Rochelle is where the "English fleet" enters, and it is most likely the presence of the large contingent of English troops (the 'infinity of English') that keeps this area clear.

These appear to be 'Sanctuary Cities' and full of refugees and military.

Troops from England and Belgium (Flemings) are part of the Allied forces, as indicated in line three.

This quatrain is primarily about a military success for the Allies that chases the Islamic army back to Roanne, just west of Lyon. This appears to be a thrust following the Garonne River east and using the river as a defensive boundary.



Century 8 Quatrain 10

10

*A great stench will come from Lausanne,
but they will not know its origin,
they will put out all people from distant places,
fire seen in the sky, a foreign nation defeated.*

Lausanne is located in Switzerland, on the north shore of Lake Geneva, and on a continuation of the previous Allied push to Roanne. If the Allies continued the push, they would have proceeded past Roanne to Lyon, and beyond Lyon to Geneva and Lausanne.

The Jura Mountains separates France and Switzerland along this north-south line, and it seems the rest of this quatrain is in Century 8 Quatrain 34 which we saw in a previous chapter.

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.*

A slaughter of a huge number of troops on the “mountain of Jura” would lead to a “great stench” drifting over Lausanne, only a few dozen miles to the west. The people of Lausanne will be unable to determine the cause of the odor, not knowing about the counterattack in the mountains.

Line three (of 8:10) says that “they will put out all people from distant places”. The Islamic army will certainly be made up of people from “distant places”. North Africa, the Middle East, Mongolia, even Macedonia and Turkey are “distant places” from Switzerland. The “fire in the sky” in the last line is not a natural event, but the

cause of the “stench”. Look at another quatrain we recently covered, 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.*

We determined this to be an Air Cavalry Unit with Forward Air Controllers and Spotters. Look at where the slaughter occurs, in the mountains, just like in both of the previous quatrains. In each quatrain there is also a line indicating a defeat of the Islamic enemy, “a foreign nation defeated”, “great slaughter on the mountain”, and “the great crescent is destroyed”.

Because of the importance of this action, all three of these are about the same event.

While a helicopter fleet could do this damage, there remains in the inventories something made especially for this. I didn't think of it until I reached the “fire seen in the sky” line, maybe because it has been so long since we used them.



"AC-47 gunship - one Gatling gun points out the cargo door, and one each points out of the two windows forward of the door" by U.S. Air Force - National Museum of the U.S. Air Force photo 050502-F-1234P-003. Licensed under Public Domain via Commons -

The AC-47 gunship, call sign “Spooky”, also known as a “Puff” after the magic dragon, is equipped with a huge array of Gatling guns and cannon. Each minigun is capable of spitting out 2,000 rounds per minute.

The list of countries that possess these aircraft is quite large, with 12 nations (including China) having some version of these. ^[9]

They were heavily used in night missions over Viet Nam in the 60’s and 70’s.



Only a handful of these machines would be necessary to cause the kind of devastation we read about here, and it would nicely explain the “fire seen in the sky” as well.

Whatever the casualty count, it must be incredibly high, as all three quatrains tell us about the defeat that follows. The way each line is worded implies that this action is the end, the final curtain of the invasion, and that from here on out, the Islamic army will be the one running.

Century 5 Quatrain 68

68

*In the Danube and of the Rhine will come to drink
The great Camel, not repenting it:
Those of the Rhone to tremble, and much more so those of the Loire,
and near the Alps the Cock will ruin him.*

Nostradamus adds an excellent summary here, very specific and straight to the point.

The Danube River runs from Germany through the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Serbia, Romania, and Bulgaria before exiting in the Black Sea. The Rhine is a large river in Germany. The “Great Camel” will come to drink at these rivers, which flow in his path across Europe. There is an obvious connection with the Mahdi as the

“Great Camel”, symbolizing all of the Middle East and the Islamic State. He will be completely unrepentant of the death and destruction he has caused.

The Rhone and Loire are major rivers in France, and behind those rivers France will take cover while the Islamic armies attempt to exterminate them. From the sound of it, the Loire River is the most unstable boundary, while the Rhone fares better.

The last line says that the “Great Camel” will be “ruined” near the Alps by the “Cock”. The Cock has been a symbol of France since the Middle Ages, possibly before. It is instructive to see what Wikipedia has to say about it as well, as it gives even greater insight into the nature of the war:

“... [the Cock] ... Its association with France dates back from the Middle Age and is due to the play on words in Latin between *Gallus*, meaning an inhabitant of Gaul, and *gallus*, meaning rooster, or cockerel. Its use, by the enemies of France, dates to this period, originally a [pun](#) to make fun of the French,^[4] **the association between the rooster and the Gauls/French was developed by the kings of France for the strong Christian symbol that the rooster represents** : prior to being arrested, Jesus predicted that Peter would deny him three times before the rooster crowed on the following morning. At the rooster's crowing, Peter remembered Jesus's words. Its crowing at the dawning of each new morning made it a symbol of the daily victory of light over darkness and the triumph of good over evil. **It is also an emblem of the Christian's attitude of watchfulness and readiness for the sudden return of Christ, the resurrection of the dead, and the final judgment of humankind.** That is why, during the Renaissance, the rooster became a symbol of France as a Catholic state and became a popular Christian image on weathervanes, also known as weathercocks...”
[10]

So the “Cock” is a Christian symbol, and it defeats the “great crescent”, the symbol of Islam. The nature of this religious war is woven throughout this prophecy on many, many levels, so the next time you see a weathervane, pay particular attention.

The Jura Mountains are, of course, “near” the Alps, being just west and north along the French border, and both the Alps and the Jura are closest near Lake Geneva, where Lausanne is located.

An excellent quatrain to finish this chapter on, but we are not quite finished yet. While the forces of the Mahdi and the Islamic army no longer threaten the existence of France, the rest of Europe is still a hostage, and the Mahdi can raise more troops given a little time.

France is not out of the woods yet.

FOOTNOTES

- [1] http://www.napolun.com/mirror/napoleonistyka.atspace.com/FRENCH_ARMY.htm
- [2] http://www.ancient.eu/Ashurnasirpal_II/
- [3] <http://encyclopedia-of-money.blogspot.com/2011/10/salt-currency.html>
- [4] http://www.defense-aerospace.com/article-view/feature/122120/l_cat%3A-france%E2%80%99s-landing-catamaran.html
- [5] Stefan Paulus, "Nostradamus, 1999" , page 206
- [6] http://www.tripadvisor.com/Hotel_Review-g187147-d595771-Reviews-s1-Hotel_La_Tamise-Paris_Ile_de_France.html
- [7] "The Tricastin region where the plant is located, is named after the ancient Ligurian tribe the *Tricastini*. Their capital *Augusta Tricastinorum* was mentioned by Pliny the Elder in his *Natural History* book III in 74 C.E."...
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tricastin_Nuclear_Power_Plant
- [8] <http://www.english.rfi.fr/visiting-france/20120711-frances-rainy-summer-will-it-last>
- [9] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas_AC-47_Spooky
- [10] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallic_rooster