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**The true prophecies or prognostications of Michael Nostradamus,
Physician to Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. Kings of France, and one
of the best astronomers that ever were**

Nostradamus

London, 1672

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Century III.

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THE
 PROPHECIES
 OF
 Michael Nostradamus.

CENTURY III.

I.

French.



Pres Combat & Bataille Navale,
 Le grand Neptune a son plus haut beffroy,
 Rouge adversaire de peur de viendra passe,
 Mettant le grand Ocean en effroy.

English.

*After the fight and Sea Battle,
 The great Neptune in his highest Steeple,
 The red adversary shall wax pale for fear,
 Putting the great Ocean in a fright.*

ANNOT.

I find no mystical sence in this, unless by the red adversary he should understand the Pope, because clothed in Scarlet. Therefore I leave the explication to the judgement of every particular Reader.

French.

FRENCH.

Le Divin Verbe donra a la substance,
Compris Ciel, Terre, or occult au lait mystique,
Corps, Ame, Esprit, ayant toute puissance,
Tant sous ses pieds comme au Siege Celique.

English.

*The Divine Word shall give to the substance,
Heaven and Earth, and Gold hid in the mystical milk,
Body, Soul, Spirit, having all power,
As well under his feet, as in the Heavenly Seat.*

ANNOT.

I desire the judicious Reader, and chiefly if he be given to the Hermetick Philosophy, to take a special notice of this Stanza, for in it is contained the secret of the Elixir or Philosophers Stone, more clearly and plainly then in the *Tabula Smaragdina* of *Hermes*, which to make appearent, we shall expound it Verse by Verse.

The Divine Word shall give to the substance; by the Divine word you must not understand the second person of the Trinity, but a Doctor in Divinity or a Theologian, called in Greek *Θεολογος* or Divine word, who shall be an *Adeptus*, a Disciple of *Hermes*, and one that shall attain to the secret of the Philosophers stone.

That man shall give to the substance, that is, to Gold; *Heaven and Earth, and gold hid in the mystical Milk.* Heaven and Earth, that is all the Celestial and Terrestrial qualities, lurking in the Gold, which is hid in the mystical milk, that is in the *Azoth*, or *Mercury* of the Philosophers.

Body, Soul, Spirit, having all Power, that is, the three principles, of which the Philosophers say their stone is compounded, *viz. Body, Soul, and Spirit.*

Having all Power, that is, having the power to transmute all Metals into its kind; as also having all the powers from above and below, as *Hermes* saith, *Pater ejus est Sol, Mater vero Luna, & Terra nutrix ejus.*

Which is confirmed by the last Verse, *As well under his feet, as in the Heavenly Seat.*

III.

FRENCH.

Mars & Mercure, & Largent joint ensemble,
Vers le Midy extreme siccit e,
Au fond d'Asie on dira Terre tremble,
Corinthe, Ephese lors en perplexite.

English.

*Mars and Mercury, and Silver joyned together,
Towards the South a great drought,
In the bottome of Asia shall be an Earth-quake,
Corinth and Ephesus shall then be in perplexity.*

ANNOT.

After the Author hath in the foregoing Stanza expressed the mystery of the Philosophers stone, he seemeth to give here a receipt, though Sophistical, for the relief of the Inquisitors, and as it were a *Viaticum*, for them to subsist till they can attain to the perfection, as *Basilins*, *Valentinus* hath done since to his disciples.

He saith then, that with *Mars*, that is, Iron, *Mercury* and Silver joyned together, some thing may be done, if you beware of a *drought in the South*; that is, in the middle of the operation; and this is concerning the two first Verses. Those that shall desire to be better and further informed, may come to me, and they shall have all the satisfaction I can afford them.

The two last Verses have no relation to the first two, and foretel onely a great *Earth-quake in Asia*, by which, those two Towns, *Corinth* and *Ephesus*, shall be in great perplexity.

I V.

French.

Quand seront proches le defaut des Lunaires,
De l'un a l'autre ne distant grandement,
Froid, siccité, dangers vers les frontieres,
Mesme ou l'Oracle a pris commencement.

English.

When the want of the Luminaries shall be near,
Not being far distant one from another,
Cold, drought, danger towards the Frontiers,
Even where the Oracle had his beginning.

ANNOT.

The word *near*, sheweth that the two Eclipses, one of the Sun and the other of the Moon, shall be near one another.

The Ephemerides of *John Stadius*, teach us, that in the year 1556 in the Month of *November*, these two Eclipses did meet. That of the Sun upon the first of *November*, at 17 hours (as the Astrologers reckon) and 53 Minutes. That of the Moon at 12 hours and 43 Scruples; and thus the two last Verses are plain.

Concerning the other two: *Belleforest* teacheth us two things; the first, that the same year was extraordinary dry, in so much that from *April* to *October* it did not rain, but only upon the Eve of *St. John* the Baptist, and that the Vintage was made in *August*, the Wine proving excellent. The second is, that in the Month of *December* began a horrid Frost, which lasted a great while. Thus there was *Cold and drought*.

Concerning the dangers towards the Frontiers, *Belleforest* saith, that towards *Pickardy* the *Spaniard* began to break the truce, making inrodes about *Abbeville*, *St. Spirit* of *Rue*, *la Chapele*, *Rozoy*, *Thierasse*, and *Aubenton*.

When complaints were made of it, they alledged their necessity and want of Victuals; which did oblige the Lord Admiral to permit the Souldiers retaliations; and in this manner, *there was danger towards the Frontiers*.

As for the Town where the Oracle (that is, our Author) had his beginning or birth, whether it be that of *St. Remy* or *Salon de Craux*. The dangers that were there, proceeded from the Civil Wars between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics.

V.

French.

Pres le de defaut des deux grands luminaires,
 Qui surviendra entre l'Avril & Mars,
 O quel cherté! mais deux grands debonnairez,
 Par Terre & Mer secourront toutes parts.

English.

Near the Eclipses of the two great Luminaries,
 Which shall happen between April and March,
 O what a dearth! but two great ones bountiful,
 By Land and Sea shall succour them on all sides.

ANNOT.

There shall happen two great Eclipses between March and April, one of the Sun, and the other of the Moon; then shall be a great dearth, but the afflicted shall be relieved by the two powerful Princes of a good Nature.

VI.

French.

Dans Temple clos le foudre y entrera.
 Des Citadins dedans leur fort grevez,
 Chevaux, Bœufs, Hommes, l'Onde mur touchera,
 Par faim, soif, soubz les plus foibles armez.

English.

Into a close Church the lightning shall fall,
 The Citizens shall be distressed in their Fort,
 Horses, Oxen, Men, the Water shall touch the Wall,
 By hunger, thirst, down shall come the worst provided.

ANNOT.

This is plain.

VII.

French.

Les fugitifs, feu du Ciel sur les Piques,
 Conflit prochain des Corbeaux sesbatans,
 De Terre on crie, aide, secours Celiques,
 Quand pres des murs feront les combatans.

English.

The runaways, fire of Heaven upon the Pikes,
 A fight near hand, the Ravens sporting,
 They cry from the Land, succours O Heavenly powers!
 When near the walls shall be the fighting men.

The true Prophecies

ANNOT.

The first Verse signifieth, that there shall be some *Fugitives*, upon whose *Pikes* the *Lightning* shall fall.

The second, that when a multitude of *Ravens* shall be sporting, a great fight shall be near hand.

The third, that there shall be a great exclamation and prayers, when the *Souldiers* shall come near the wall to give an assault.

VIII.

French.

Les *Cimbres* joints avecques leurs voisins,
Depopuler viendront presque l'*Espagne*,
Gens ramassez, *Guienne* & *Limosins*,
Seront en ligue & leur feront *Compagne*.

English.

The *Cimbres* joyned with their neighbours,
Shall come to depopulate almost all *Spain*,
People gathered from *Guienna* and *Limosin*,
Shall be in league with them, and keep them *Company*.

ANNOT.

The *Cimbres* and *Tentons* were a Northern people, viz: the *Swedes* and *Danes*, who came once out of their Countrey to sack *Rome*, and were overcome by *Marius*, near the Town of *Orenge*, in a place where his *Triumphal Arch* is seen to this day: The rest is easie.

IX.

French.

Bourdeaux, *Rouan* & *la Rochelle* joints,
Tiendront autour la grand Mer *Occeane*,
Anglois Bretons, & les *Flamans* conjoints,
Les chasseront jusque aupres de *Rouane*.

English.

Bourdeaux, *Rouan*, and *Rochel* joyned together,
Will range about upon the great *Ocean*,
English Brittans, and *Flemings* joyned together,
Shall drive them away as far as *Rouane*.

ANNOT.

By mentioning *Bourdeaux*, *Rouan*, and *Rochel*, the Author understandeth the whole *Naval forces of France*, which (he saith) shall be defeated, by the *English*, *Brittains*, and *Hollanders*, and pursued as far as *Rouane*, which is a Town at the head of the River *Loire*, from whence it runneth down for the space of 500 Miles to *Nantes*, and a while after dischargeth it self into the *Ocean*:

French.

X.

French.

De sang & faim plus grand calamité,
Sept fois sapreste a la Marine plage,
Monech de faim, lieu pris, captivité,
Le grand mené, *Croc*, enfermé en cage.

English.

*Of blood and famine, what a great calamity!
Seven times is ready to come upon the Sea Coast,
Monech by hunger, the place taken, captivity,
The great one carried away, Croc, shut up in a Cage;*

ANNOT.

Monech or *Monaco* is a Town and Principality belonging to the Family of the *Grimaldi* of *Genoa*, and is seated by the Sea side, between *Provence* and *Genoa*; that place is threatned here with many afflictions, as is plain in this Stanza.

XI.

French.

Les Armées battre au Ciel longue saison,
L'Arbre au milieu de la Cité tombé,
Vermine, Rogne, Glaive en face tison,
Lors le Monarque d'Adrie succombé.

English.

*Armies shall fight in the Air a great while,
The Tree shall fall in the middle of the City,
Vermin, Scabs, Sword, fire-brand in the face,
When the Monarck of Adria shall fall.*

ANNOT.

The three first Verses contain several prodigies, that shall happen before the death of the Duke of *Venice*, or rather (because he is no Monarck) before the fall of that Monarchy or Common-wealth.

XII.

French.

Par la tumeur du Heb. Po. Tag. Tibre de Rome,
Et par lestang Lemane & Aretin,
Les deux grands chefs, & Citez de Garonne,
Prins, Morts, Noiez. Partir humain butin.

English.

*By the swelling of Heb. Po. Tag. Tiber of Rome,
And by the Lake Lemane and Aretin,
The two great Heads, and Cities of Garonne,
Taken, Dead, Drowned. The human booty shall be divided.*

ANNOT.

ANNOT.

Heb. is the River *Hebrus* in *Thracia*, *Po*, is the great River of *Italy*, *Tag.* is *Tagus* the River of *Lisbonne*; the rest is plain.

XIII.

French.

Par Foudre en Arche Or & Argent fondu,
De deux Captifs l'un l'autre mangera,
De la Cité le plus grand estendu,
Quand submergée la Classe nagera.

English.

By Lightning shall gold and silver be melted in the Arch,
Of two Prisoners one shall eat up the other,
The greatest of the City shall be laid down,
When the Navy that was drowned shall swim.

ANNOT.

The words and the sense are plain.

XIV.

French.

Par le Rameau du vaillant personnage,
De France infirme, par le Pere infelice,
Honeurs, Richesses, travail en son viel Age,
Pour avoir creu le conseil d'homme nice.

English.

By the Bow of the valliant men,
Of weak France, by the unfortunate Father,
Honours, Riches, labour in his old age,
For having believed the council of a nice man.

ANNOT.

Every body may understand this as well as I do.

XV.

French.

Cœur, vigueur, gloire, le Regne changera,
De tous points contre, ayant son adversaire,
Lors France enfance par mort subjuguera,
Un grand Regent sera lors plus contraire.

English.

Heart, vigour, and glory shall change the Kingdom
In all points, having an adversary against it,
Then shall France overcome Childhood by death,
A great Regent shall then be more adversary to it.

ANNOT.

ANNOT.

The two first Verses seem to have foretold of the late Tyrant *Cromwel*.
The two last Verses may be applied to *France*, when the Infant of *Spain* *Don Balthazar* died, &c.

XVI.

French.

Un Prince *Anglois* Mars a son cœur du Ciel,
Voudra poursuivre sa fortune prospere,
Des deux duelles l'un percera le fiel,
Hay de luy, bien aymé de sa Mere.

English.

An English Prince Mars hath his heart from Heaven,
Will follow his prosperous fortune,
Of two Duels one shall pierce the gall,
Being hated of him, and beloved of his Mother.

ANNOT.

By this Stanza is promised to *England* a Martial Prince, who shall have his heart from Heaven, and with all endeavours follow his prosperous fortune, which is a remarkable and commendable part in a man.

By the last two Verses, it seemeth that this Prince shall have a Son, who shall fight two duels, for one of which his Father shall be angry and hate him, but his Mother shall love him for it.

XVII.

French.

Mont *Aventine* brusler nuit sera veu,
Le Ciel obscur tout a un coup en *Flandres*,
Quand le Monarque chassera son Neveu,
Lors gens d'Eglise commettront les esclandres.

English.

Mount *Aventine* shall be seen to burn in the night,
The Heaven shall be darkned upon a sudden in *Flanders*,
When the Monarch shall expel his Neveu,
Then Churchmen shall commit scandals.

ANNOT.

Mount-*Aventine* is one of the seven Mountains in *Rome*. The rest is plain.

XVIII.

French

Après la pluye de lait assez languette,
En plusieurs lieux de *Rheims* le Ciel touché,
O quel conflit de sang pres deux sapreste,
Pere & Fils Rois, noseront approché.

English.

The true Prophecies

English.

*After a pretty long rain of Milk,
In many places of Rhemes the lightning shall fall,
O what a bloody fight is making ready near them,
Father and Son, both Kings, shall not dare to come near.*

ANNOT.

Rhemes is a City in France. The rest is easie.

XIX.

French.

*En Lucques sang & lait viendra pleuvoir,
Un peu devant changement de Preteur,
Grand Peste & Guerre, Faim & soif fera voir,
Loin ou mourra leur Prince Recteur.*

English.

*In Luca it shall rain Blood and Milk,
A little before the change of the Magistrate,
A great Plague, War, Hunger and Thirst shall be seen,
A great way off, where their Prince Ruler shall die.*

ANNOT.

Luca at present is a strong Town, and a little Common-wealth by it it self in Italy, governed by their own Magistrate: That Town is threatned here to see those prodigies mentioned, a little before the change of their Government, besides a great Plague and dearth, as also the death of their chief Magistrate, who shall die far off that Countrey.

As for the raining Milk and Blood, they are Prodigies that have appeared often before, and therefore not incredible, as those that are Versed in History may justify: and although the reasons may be drawn from natural causes, yet would they be too tedious if I should insert them here.

XX.

French.

*Par les Contrées du grand flevue Betique,
Loin d'Ibere, au Royaume de Grenade,
Croix repoussées par gens Mahometiques,
Un de Cordube trahira a la fin Contrade.*

English.

*Through the Countreys of the great River Betis,
Far from Iberia, in the Kingdom of Granada,
Crosses beaten back by Mahometan people,
One of Corduba shall at last betray the Countrey.*

ANNOT.

The great River, called in Latine Betis, and in Spanish Guadalquivir, is the River of Sevilla, the most famous Town in Spain for Trade. This River runneth through most of the Spanish Dominions, and dischargeth it self into the Ocean about the mouth

mouth of the Straights, over against *Barbary*, upon which Coast of *Spain* lyeth the Kingdom of *Granada*, the chief City of which is *Corduba*, in *Spanish* *Cordua*. This Kingdom was of time almost immemorial, occupied and inhabited by the *Moors*, till they were expelled and driven back into *Barbary*, by *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, King and Queen of *Castilia*. The rest is easie.

XXI.

French.

Au Crustamin pres Mer Adriatique.
Apparoistra un horrible poisson,
De face humaine & de corps aquatique,
Qui se prendra dehors de l'Hamecon.

English.

In the Crustamin near the Adriatick Sea,
An horrid Fish shall appear,
Having a mans face, and a fishes body,
Which shall be taken without a hook.

ANNOT.

I suppose this *Crustamin* to be some place so called, near the *Adriatick* Sea.

As for Fishes with an humane face, we have several examples of them. *Ambrosius Paracelsus* relateth divers, and in his works hath inserted the Pictures of them.

1. When *Mena* was Governour of *Egypt*, and walked by the *Nilus* side, he saw a Sea-man rising out of the River, having an humane shape as far as the Navel, and with a grave look and fair hairs, intermixed with white ones, bony Breast, and distinct Arms, the rest of the body was like a Fish. Three days after in the Morning appeared another Sea-monster like a woman: those two Monsters appeared so long, that every body had time to consider them.

2. *Rondeletius* saith, that in our age was taken a Fish in the Sea of *Norway*, which every body presently called a Monk, because of the resemblance.

3. In the year 1531. was seen a Sea-monster, covered with Scales, which for the resemblance was called a Bishop, *Rondeletius* and *Gesnerus* have the Picture of it.

4. In the year 1523. was seen in *Rome* a Fish about the bigness of a Child of five years old, that had humane shape to the Navel, except the ears: So that all those things related of *Tritons*, *Nereides* and *Sirens* seem not altogether fabulous, and we may conclude with *Pliny*. *Vera est vulgi opinio, quicquid nascatur in parte natura ulla, & in Mari esse, praterque multa qua nusquam alibi*, lib. 9. cap. 2.

XXII.

French.

Six jours lassaut devant Cité donné,
Livrée sera forte & aspre Bataille,
Trois la rendront, & a eux pardonné,
Le reste a feu & sang trauche taille.

English.

Six days shall the assault be given to the City,
A great and fierce Battle shall be fought,
Three shall surrender it, and be pardoned,
The rest shall be put to fire and Sword, cut and slasht.

ANNOT.

Some famous City must be here understood, which the Author hath not named. The same shall be assaulted for six days continually, and in conclusion shall be surrendered

dred or betrayed by three men, who shall be pardoned, and all the rest put to Fire and Sword. Most men that have knowledge in History, interpret this of the City of *Magdebourg* in *Germany*, that was destroyed with Fire and Sword by the Earl of *Tilly*, General for the Emperour against *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Swedeland*. For the like devastation and cruelty was never heard of in *Europe*.

XXIII.

French.

Si France passe outre Mer *Liguistique*,
Tu te verras en Isles & Mers enclos,
Mahomet contraire plus Mer l' *Adriatique*,
Chevaux & Asnes tu rongeras les os.

English.

If France goeth beyond the *Ligustick Sea*,
Thou shalt see thy self inclosed with Islands and Seas.
Mahomet, against thee besides the *Adriatick Sea*,
Of Horses and Asses thou shalt gnaw the bones.

ANNOT.

This is concerning the miseries which the *French* were to suffer in the Island of *Corfica*, till the peace was concluded in the year 1559. The Author directeth his speech to the *French Fleet* that went to *Corfica* in the year 1555.

He saith in the first Verse, *If France goeth beyond the Ligustick Sea*; that is, if thou goest to *Corfica*, which is beyond the *Ligustick Sea* towards *Africa*. *Thou shalt see thy self enclosed with Islands and Seas*, that is, thou shalt be constrained to keep within those two Towns which thou hast there, without going out either by Land or Sea; not by Sea for want of Ships, nor by Land the Garrisons being weak, because the King had then so much business that he could not suffice all.

Moreover the Author addeth that *Mahomet shall be contrary*; not that he was an Enemy to *France*, but because he was then Master of the *Adriatick Sea*; so that the *Venetians*, which were then friends to the *French*, could not succour them.

And thus the news of the peace being brought, the *French* did eat their Horses and Asses, and there was never a peace so well come as to the *French* that were in *Corfica*.

XXIV.

French.

De l'Entreprise grande confusion,
Perte de gens Thresor innumerable,
Tu ny doibs faire encore tension,
France a mon dire fais que sois recordable.

English.

From the undertaking great confusion,
Loss of people and innumerable Treasury,
Thou oughtest not yet to tend that way,
France endeavour to remember my saying.

ANNOT.

This is annexed and hath relation to the precedent, therefore needeth no other interpretation.

XXV.

French.

Qui au Royaume *Navarrois* parviendra,
Quand la *Sicile* & *Naples* seront joints,
Bigorre & *Landes* par *Foix* lors on tiendra,
D'Un qui d' *Espagne* sera par trop conjoint.

English.

English.

He that shall obtain the Kingdom of Navarre,
When Sicily and Naples shall be joynd,
Bigorre and Landes then by Foix shall beheld
Of one who shall too much be joynd to Spain.

ANNOT.

Bigorre is a Town in Gascony, the Landes is a desert Countrey about Bourdeaux wherein nothing groweth but Pine-Trees, Foix is a Country of Gascony, called the County of Foix. The rest is easie.

XXVI.

French.

Des Rois & Princes dresseront simulachres,
Augures, creux eslevez aruspices :
Corne victime dorée, & d'Azur & de Nacte,
Intrepretez seront les extispisces.

English.

Some Kings and Princes shall set up Idols,
Divinations, and hollow raised Divinators,
Victim with gilded Horns, and set with Azur and Mother of Pearl
The looking into the Entrals shall be interpreted.

ANNOT.

I can find nothing in this but a description of the Heathens sacrifices in ancient times, where they brought the Victim; that is, the beast that was to be sacrificed, trimmed in a gallant manner, having the Horns gilded, and set with Azure and Mother of Pearl, and after the Entrals were taken out, by the inspection of them they practised their Soothsaying. This inspection of Entrals was called by the Latines *Extispicium*, from the word *Extis* which signifieth Entrals, and *specio* which signifieth to look.

XXVII.

French.

Prince Libique puissant en Occident,
Francois d'Arabe viendra tant enflammer,
Scavant aux Lettres sera condescendent,
La Langue Arabe en Francois translater.

English.

A Libian Prince being powerful in the West,
The French shall love so much the Arabian Language,
That he being a Learned man shall condescend,
To have the Arabian tongue translated into French,

ANNOT.

This Prophecy is *de Futuro*, and is concerning a Libian Prince (now Libia is a Kingdom of Africa) who shall be a powerful man in the West, and being a lover of learning, shall condescend to have the Arabian Language translated into French, because the French at that time shall be much in love with it.

XXVIII.

French.

De Terre foible & pauvre parentale,
Par boue & paix parviendra a l'Empire,
Long temps regner une jeune femelle,
Qu'oneques en Regne nen survint un si pire.

Q 2

English.

The true Prophecies

English:

*One weak in Lands and of poor Kindred,
By thrusting, and peace shall attain to the Empire,
Long time shall Reign a young woman,
Such as in a Reign was never a worse.*

ANNOT.

The words are so plain, that every body may interpret them.

XXIX.

French.

*Les deux Neveux en divers lieux nourris,
Navale pugne, Terre peres tombez,
Viendront si haut eslevez aguerris,
Venger l'Injure ennemis succombez.*

English.

*The two Nephews brought up in divers places,
A Sea fight, fathers fallen to the Earth,
They shall come highly educated, and expert in Arms,
To avenge the injury, their enemies shall fall down under them.*

ANNOT.

This is concerning two Nephews, who shall be educated in divers places, and grow expert in Arms, their Fathers shall be killed, but those Nephews shall come, and having fought at Sea, shall revenge the injury done to them, overcoming their enemies.

XXX.

French.

*Celuy qu'en luitte & fer au fait Bellique,
Aura porte plus grand que luy le prix,
De nuit au lit six luy feront la pique,
Nud sans harnois subit fera surprins.*

English.

*He who in Wrestling and Martial affairs,
Had carried the prize before his better,
By night Six shall abuse him in his bed,
Being naked, and without harness, he shall suddenly be surpris'd.*

ANNOT.

Many attribute this to the Earl of Montgomery in France, who having run a tilt against Henry II. unfortunately killed him, for which, and for being of the Protestant party, he was afterwards beheaded, though quarter had been given him.

French.

XXXI.

French.

Aux champs de Mede, d'Arabe, & d'Armenie,
Deux grands Copies trois fois s'assembleront,
Pres du Rivage d'Araxes in mesgnie,
Du grand Soliman en Terre tomberont,

English.

In the fields of Media, Arabia, and Armenia,
Two great Armies shall meet thrice,
Near the Shore of Araxes, the people
Of great Solyman shall fall down.

ANNOT.

This signifieth no more, but the loss of three famous Battles on the *Turks* side, against the *Persians*.

The first that I find after the coming out of these Prophecies, is the Battle of *Sancazan*, seven miles from *Tauris*, and hard by the River *Araxes*, where 20000 *Turks* were slain, without any considerable loss of the *Persians*; this was in the time of *Amurath* the III. Emperour of the *Turks*, and son to *Selymus* the second. The other two Battles I could not make good, because I want the supplement of the *Turkish* History, as also because they have not yet happened.

XXXII.

French.

Le grand sepulchre du peuple Aquitanique,
S'aprochera aupres de la Toscane,
Quand Mars sera pres du coin Germanique,
Et au terroir de la gent Mantuane.

English.

The great grave of the Aquitanick people,
Shall come near Tuscany,
When Mars shall be in the German corner,
And in the Territory of the Mantuan people.

ANNOT.

The Lord of *Thou* saith in his History, that the Cardinal *Caraffa* got by the King of *France's* permission, out of *Corfica*, several Troops of *Gascons*, and brought some with them, to the number of about 2000 which were quartered about *Rome*. Many of them were among the Troops of the Duke of *Guise*, being allured thither by the reputation of their Countreyman Captain *Mouluc*.

The Author foretelleth, that they shall find their Graves near *Tuscany*, because the Territory of *Rome* joyneth to that Province.

Then in the 3 and 4 Verse he specifieth the time by two marks; one is, when Mars shall be near the German corner; the other, when he shall be in the Territory of the Mantuan people, and the War was then in that Territory, for the Duke of *Ferrara* to shew he would not stand still, sent his son *Alphonso d'Este* to make incursions there, and to take some places.

Moreover the War was then near the German corner, which is *Lorraine*, when
Henry

Henry II. besieged *Thionville* in the year 1558. *Paradin* sheweth, that *Mars* was in the *German* corner two years before, sith about the end of the year 1555; the Duke of *Nevers* by an extraordinary endeavour in the middle of the Winter, did relieve *Mariembourg*; and the following years the *French* Garrisons kept the fields to avoid surprises. And in the year 1557. when the Duke of *Guise* fought in *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy* brought his Army against *Mariembourg*; so it proved true that *Mars*, viz. the War was in the *German* corner; for that Town is in the borders of *Germany*, and was in that corner till the taking of *Thionville*.

XXXIII.

French.

En la Cité ou le loup entrera,
 Bien pres de la les ennemis feront,
 Copie estrange grand pais gastera,
 Aux Monts des *Alpes* les amis passeront.

English.

In the City wherein the Wolf shall go,
 near that place the enemies shall be,
 An Army of strangers shall spoil a great Countrey,
 The friends shall go over the Mountains of the *Alpes*.

ANNOT.

The two last Verses make me think that this Prophecie was fulfilled in the time of *Henry II.* King of *France*, because the *French* being then friends to the Pope, went over the *Alpes* to serve him.

This Stanza might also be applyed to *Lewis 13.* who caused his Army to go beyond the *Alpes*, but that word *Friends* is more convenient to the time of *Henry II.* because the *French* went then over the *Alpes* in quality of friends to serve the Pope.

According to this conjecture, the *wolf* which signifieth the *Spaniard*, came anno 1556. into many Towns, which the Duke of *Alba* took, as we have said in another place, and because among those Towns *Neptune* was one of the most considerable, being seated by the Sea side near *Rome*: I believe that by this word *City* he meaneth that Town which belonged to the *Colonese*.

And to say truth, the *French* were then very near it, to endeavour the relief of it.

Afterwards came the Duke of *Guise's* Army, whis is named by the Anthon, an Army of strangers, because the *French* and *Germans* are strangers to *Italy*. This Army shall spoil a great Countrey; for in that year it went through all *Italy*, and where an Army passeth, nothing but ruine can be expected.

XXXIV.

French.

Quand le defaut du Soleil lors sera,
 Sur le plein jour le Monstre fera veu,
 Tout autrement on l'Interpretera,
 Cherté na garde, nul ny aura pourveu.

English.

English.

*When the Ecclipse of the Sun shall be
At noon day, the Monster shall be seen,
It shall be interpreted otherways,
Then for a dearth, because no body hath provided against it.*

ANNOT.

The sense of this is, that when the Sun shall be Eclipsed at noon, a Monster shall be born, which shall presage a dearth, though no body will believe it, because they were unprovided against it.

XXXV.

French.

*Du plus profond de l'Occident d'Europe,
De pauvre gens un jeune enfant naistra,
Qui par sa langue seduira grande troupe,
Son bruit au Regne d'Orient plus croistra.*

English.

*Out of the deepest part of the West of Europe,
From poor people a young child shall be born,
Who with his tongue shall seduce many people,
His fame shall increase in the Eastern Kingdom.*

ANNOT.

This needeth no explication.

XXXVI.

French.

*Ensevely non mort Apoplectique,
Sera trouvé avoir les mains mangees,
Quand la Cité damnera l'Heretique,
Qu'avoit leur Loix ce leur sembloit changees.*

English.

*One buried, not dead, but Apoplectical,
Shall be found to have eaten up his hands,
When the City shall blame the heretical man,
Who as they thought had changed their Laws.*

ANNOT.

Many persons (according to Histories being only in a fit of Apoplexy) have been buried for dead, and being afterwards taken out of the ground, have been found to have eaten up their hands, as I my self have seen one digged out of Saint Bartholomews Church-yard, about the time that the City of London began to be weary of Cromwells devices and Tyranny, yet I would not here definitively assert, he was the man here pointed at by the Title and Epithete of Heretical man, unless it were in the point of government.

French.

The true Prophecies

XXXVII.

French.

Avant l'assault l'Oraison prononcée,
 Milan prins l'Aigle, par embusche deceus,
 Muraille antique par Canons enfoncée,
 Par feu & sang a mercy peu receus.

English.

Before the assault the Prayer shall be said,
 An Eagle shall take a Kite, they shall be deceived by an Embuscado.
 The ancient wall shall be beaten down with Canons,
 By fire and blood, few shall have quarter.

ANNOT.

The sense of this is easie.

XXXVIII.

French.

La gent Gauloise & Nation estrange,
 Outre les Monts, morts pris & profligez,
 Au mois contraire & proche de vendange,
 Par les Seigneurs en accord redigez.

English.

The French Nation, and another Nation,
 Being over the Mountains, shall die, and be taken,
 In a month contrary to them, and near the vintage,
 By the Lords agreed together.

ANNOT.

Two kind of Nations were led into *Italy* by the Duke of *Cuisse* to succour the Pope, viz. *French* and *Germans*, meaning by the *Germans* all those that use the *German* Tongue, as *Switzers*, &c.

The Author saith, these two Nations were led beyond the Mountains, because they went beyond the *Apennine Alps*, to come down into the Champion Countrey of *Italy*, where some of them died by the Sword, others by famine and sickness; others lost their liberty, being made prisoners of War, others were exposed to the inconveniences that attend a ruined Army: He addeth, that these accidents shall befall them in a Month near the *Vintage*, that Month is *September*: He calleth it *Contrary*, because the Grapes being ripe, the starved Souldiers did eat abundance of them, and so fell into a bloody flux. The *Pope's* Tenants made use of this *Stratagem* to ruine that Army.

The *Spaniard* had his revenge the year following; for the Duke of *Guisse* having missed his design, and being kept before *Civitella*, and incensed that the *Pope* did not keep his word with him, he resolved to go back again into *France*, and so the *Pope* did by the means of the Common-wealth of *Venice*, and of the Duke of *Florence*, it was concluded and signed with the 23 of *September*.

This is the Authors meaning in the 4 Verse, that all the misfortune which befell the *French*, was by reason of that peace; for the *Pope* disbanded his Troops, consisting most of *French* and *Switzers*, the greatest part of whom fell into the hands of their

their enemies, and of the Countrey people, others died of sickness: It is true, that the Duke of *Guise* brought his own Army back without much loss, but the Author speaketh here of the *Gascons* and *Switzers*, that were in the *Pope's* service, under the command of Marshal *Strozzy*, *Mouluc*, Cardinal *Caraffa*, and others.

The time of this peace agreeth with the Prophecie; for it was concluded on the 23 of *September*, which is a Month near the *Vintage*.

XXXIX.

French.

Les sept en trois Mois en concorde,
Pour subjurer les *Alpes Apeninnes*,
Mais la tempeste & *Ligure* couïarde,
Les proffigent en subites ruines.

English.

The seven shall agree together within three Months,
To conquer the *Apennine Alps*,
But the tempest, and coward *Genoese*,
Shall sink them into sudden ruines.

ANNOT.

There shall be seven persons, who shall be three Months in making an agreement to go beyond the *Apennines*, but they shall be hindred by a tempest, and by the cowardliness of the *Genoeses*.

XL.

French.

Le grand Theatre se viendra redresser,
Les dez jettez & les rets ia tendus,
Trop le premier en glaz viendra lasser,
Par arc prostrais de long temps ia fendus.

English.

The great Theatre shall be raised up again,
The Dice being cast, and the nest spread,
The first shall too much in *Glas*.
Beaten down by Bows, who long before were split.

ANNOT.

This must be put among *Insolubilia de Allaco*.

XLI.

French.

Boffu sera esseu par le Conseil,
Plus hideux Monstre en Terre napperceu,
Le coup volant luy crevera un œil,
Le traistre au Roy pour fidele receu.

The true Prophecies

English.

*Crook-back shall be chosen by the Council,
A more hideous Monster I never saw upon Earth.
The flying blow shall put out one of his eyes,
The Traitor to the King, shall be admitted as faithful.*

ANNOT.

This needs no explication.

XLII.

French.

*L'Enfant naistra a deux dents en la gorge,
Purres en Tuscie par pluie tomberont,
peu d'ans apres ne fera Bled ny Orge,
pour saouler ceux qui de faim failleront.*

English.

*A Child shall be born with two Teeth in his mouth,
It shall rain stones in Tuscany,
A few years after there shall be neither Wheat nor Barley
To feed those that shall faint for hunger.*

ANNOT.

Those two Prodigies mentioned in the two first Verses, do preface a great Famine that shall ensue a few years after.

XLIII.

French.

*Gens d'alentour du Tar, Lot, & Garonne,
Gardez les Monts Apennins de passer,
Vostre tombeou pres de Rome & d'Ancone,
Le noir poil cresp fera Trophée dresser.*

English.

*People that live about the Tar, Lot, and Garonne,
Take heed to go over the Apennine Mountains,
Your Grave is near Rome and Ancona,
The black frised hair shall dress a Trophy of you.*

ANNOT.

The *Tar*, the *Lot*, and the *Garone*, are three Rivers of *Gascony*, the Inhabitants of which are forewarned not to go over the *Apennine Mountains*, or else they shall meet with their Graves near *Rome* and *Ancona*. This hath relation to the 38 Stanza, and to the interpretation thereof, therefore *vide*.

French.

XLIV.

French.

Quand l'Animal a l'Homme domestique,
Après grands peines & fauts viendra parler,
Le foudre a vierge sera si malefique,
De Terre prinse & suspendue enl' Air.

English.

When the Beast familiar to Mankind,
After great labour, and leaping shall come to speak,
The Lightning shall be so hurtful to a Virgin,
That she shall be taken from the Earth, and suspended in the Air.

ANNOT.

It is a Dog that shall come howling and leaping to his Mistresses friends; because she was killed and suspended in the Air by the Lightning.

XLV.

French.

Les cinq estranges entrez dedans le Temple,
Leur sang viendra la Terre prophaner,
Aux Thoulousain sera bien dur exemple,
D'un qui viendra ses loix exterminer.

English.

The five strangers having come into the Church,
The blood shall prophane the ground,
It shall be a hard example to those of Thoulouse,
Concerning one that came to break their Laws.

ANNOT.

I suppose these five strangers to be five Commissioners, for the altering something in the Government of Thoulouse, who shall be all killed in a Church, and the ground prophaned by their blood, according to the Romish opinion.

XLVI.

French.

Le Ciel (de Plancus la Circ) nous presage,
Par clerics insignes & par estoiles fixes,
Que de son change subit saproche lage,
Ne pour son bien, ne pour ses malefices.

English.

The Heaven foretelleth concerning the City of Plancus,
By famous Clerks, and fixed Stars,
That the time of her sudden change is near hand,
Neither because of her goodness, or wickedness.

ANNOT.

The City of *Plancus* is *Lion*, because he was the Founder of it. That City is threatned here of a sudden change, caused neither by her goodness or wickedness, but by a certain position and aspect of the fixed Stars, which makes it fatal.

XLVII.

French.

Le vieux Monarque dechassé de son Regne,
Aux Orientz son secours ira querre,
Pour peur des Croix ploiera son Enseigne,
En *Mitylene* ira par Mer & par Terre.

English.

The old Monarch being expelled, out of his Kingdom,
Shall go into the East to get succours,
For fear of the Crosses he shall fold up his Colours,
He shall go into *Mitylene* by Sea and Land.

ANNOT.

Mitylene is an Island of the *Archipelago*, belonging to the Turk.

XLVIII.

French.

Sept cens Captifs attachez rudement,
Pour la moitié meurtrir, donné le sort,
Le proche espoir viendra si promptement,
Mais non si tost qu'une quinziesme mort.

English.

Seven hundred prisoners shall be tied together,
To murder half of them, the lot being cast,
The next hope shall come quickly,
And not so quickly, but fifteen shall be dead before.

ANNOT.

By the next hope, he meaneth the reprieve. The rest is clear.

XLIX.

French.

Regne *Gaulois* tu seras bien changé,
En lieu estrange est translaté l'Empire,
En autre mœurs & Lois seras rangé,
Ronan & *Chartres* te feront bien du pire.

English.

English.

French Kingdom thou shalt be much changed,
The Empire is translated in another place,
Thou shalt be put into other manners and Laws,
Rouan and Chartres shall do the worse they can to thee.

ANNOT.

Rouan is the chief City of the Province of Normandie, and Chartres the chief City of that of Beausse.

L.

French

La Republique de la grande Cité,
A grand rigueur ne voudra consentir,
Roy sortir hors par Trompette Cité,
L'Eschelle au Mur la Cité repentir.

English.

The Common-wealth of the great City,
With great harshness shall not consent,
That the King should go out being summoned by a Trumpet,
The Ladder shall be put to the Wall, and the City repent.

ANNOT.

It is hard to know what he meaneth by the great City wherein there is a Common-wealth, whether it be Venice, Genoa, Geneva, Luca, or some of the Cities of Switzerland; but it seemeth that a King shall take shelter in it, who shall be summoned by a Trumpet to come out, but the City will not suffer it, for which the said City shall be scaled, and repent.

L I.

French.

Paris conjure un grand meurtre commettre,
Blois le fera fortir en plein effet,
Ceux d'Orleans voudront leur Chef remettre,
Angers, Troyes, Langres, leur feront un mes fait.

English.

Paris conspireth to commit a great murder,
Blois will cause it to come to pass,
Those of Orleans will set up their head again,
Angers, Troyes, Langres will do them a mischief.

ANNOT.

The Prophecy contained in the two first Verses came to pass in the time of Henry the III. King of France, when the Parisians did rebel against him, and made Barricades in the streets, thinking to have taken him, who was compelled to run away for his life, and fly to Chartres. This rebellion was raised and fomented by Henry of Lorraine Duke of Guise, whom the King afterwards caused to be murdered, with his

his brother the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, at the Convention of the three Estates kept at *Blois*.

Orleans, Angers, Troyes, Langres, are remarkable Cities in *France*.

LII.

French.

En la Campagne sera si longue pluye,
Et en l' Apoville si grande siccité,
Coq verra l' Aigle l' aïsse mal accomplie,
Par Lion mise sera en extremité.

English.

In Campania shall be so long a rain,
And in Apulia so great a drought,
The Cock shall see the Eagle with his wing disordered,
And by the Lion brought to extremity.

ANNOT.

Campania, and *Apulia* are two Provinces of the Kingdom of *Naples*.
The last two Verses of the Prophecy came to pass about the years 1630 and 1631.
when *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Swedeland*, called here the Lion, brought the Empire (signified by the Eagle) to extremity; the King of *France* signified by the Cock, looking upon, and underhand assisting him.

LIII.

French.

Quand le plus grand emportera le prix,
De Nuremberg, d' Ausbourg, & ceux de Basle
Par Agripine Chef de Frankfort repris,
Traverseront par Flandres jusqu'en Gale.

English.

When the great one shall carry the prize,
Of Nuremberg, Ausbourg, and Basil,
By Agrippina the Chief of Frankfort shall be taken,
They shall go through Flanders as far as France.

ANNOT.

Nuremberg, Ausbourg, and Basil are Cities of *Germany*.
By *Agrippina* is understood the City of *Cologne*, called in Latine *Colonia Agrippina*, from the Founderess of it *Agrippina*, Mother of the Emperour *Nero*, or from *M. Agrippa* favourite of *Augustus Caesar*.

LIV.

French.

L'un des plus grands fuira aux Espagnes,
Qu'en longue playe apres viendra seigner,
Passant Copies par les hautes Montagnes,
Devastant tout, & puis apres regner.

English?

English.

*One of the greatest shall run away into Spain,
That shall cause a wound to bleed long,
Leading Armies over the high Mountains,
Destroying all, and afterwards shall Raign.*

ANNO T.

This is so plain, that it needeth no interpretation.

L V.

French.

*En l'an qu'un œil en France Regnera,
La Cour fera en un bien fascheux trouble,
Le grand de Blois son amy tuera,
Le Regne mis en mal & doubte double.*

English.

*In the year that one eye shall Reign in France,
The Court shall be in a very hard trouble,
The great one of Blois shall kill his friend,
The Kingdom shall be in an ill case, and double doubt.*

ANNO T.

The meaning of the first Verse is, when a King having but one eye shall Reign in France.

Blois is a City in France upon the River Loire.

LVI.

French.

*Montauban, Nismes, Avignon & Besier,
Peste, Tonnerre & Gresse a fin de Mars,
De Paris Pont, de Lion Mur, Montpellier,
Depuis six cens & sept vingt, trois parts,*

English.

*Montauban, Nismes, Avignon and Besier,
Plague, Lightning and Hail at the end of March,
The Bridge of Paris, the Wall of Lion, and Montpellier, shall fall,
From six hundred and seven score, three parts.*

ANNO T.

Montauban is a Town in Gascany, Nismes and Besiers are Towns in Languedoc; Avignon is a Town in France belonging to the Pope, which shall suffer these damages by Lightning at the end of March.

French.

LVII.

French.

Sept fois changer verrez gens *Britannique*,
Teints en sang en deux cens nonante an,
France non point par appuy *Germanique*,
Aries double son Pope *Bastarnan*.

English.

Seven times you shall see the English to change,
Died in blood, in two hundred ninety year,
Not France, by the German support,
Aries doubleth his *Bastarnan* Pole.

ANNOT.

The two first Verses concern *England*; the third *France*; the fourth marketh the time by the motion of the Sign of *Aries*, which shall be favourable to *France*.

We shall leave the two first Verses to be interpreted by the *English* Nation, which is most concerned in it, and come to the last two, which concern *France*.

The third Verse saith that *France* shall not change as *England*, by reason of the help it shall have from *Germany*, which hath been made good already for these hundred years, notwithstanding the Wars between *Henry II.* and the *Spaniard*; the Conspiracy of the Protestant party against *Francis the II.* at *Amboise*; the civil Wars under *Charles the IX.* the League under *Henry III.* and *Henry IV.* the *Forrain* Wars under *Lewis XIII.* and *Lewis XIV.* now Reigning.

The Authors meaning by these words, *but France not*, is, you shall not see *France* change seven times in two hundred ninety years, as the *Brittish* nation, and then he giveth the reason of it, *by German help*, that is to say, that *France* shall have help from *Germany*.

The fourth Verse saith, that during those two hundred ninety years, *Aries doubleth his Bastarnan Pole*, to understand this, we must suppose first that the Sign of *Aries* ruleth over *France*, *Palestine*, *Bastarnia*, &c.

Secondly, we must learn from *Ptolomy* and other Geographers, that *Bastarnia* containeth the people that are towards *Sarmatia* or *Poland*, which were called by the Ancients, the people of *Admone*, *Sidane*, *Roxolane*, and by others *Pencins*, from the Island *Peuce*, which is in *Istria*.

Thirdly, we must suppose, that the Sign of *Aries* hath two Poles, the first is that of the *Æquinoctial* Line, and the second, that of the *Eccliptick*, because the Sign of *Aries* beginneth just in the Line of the *Equator*, and afterwards stretcheth towards the North. Now it is so that the place where its extension endeth in the *Eccliptical* Line of the Sun, is called by the Author the *Bastarnan Pole*.

It is a *Pole* sith in the constellations of Heaven, we call *Poles*, the two ends or extremities of them, and in the constellations of the *Zodiack*, we call the first Pole that which is next to the *Equator*, and the second Pole that which stretcheth towards the North, or towards the South in the *Eccliptical* Line.

In this sense, the first Pole of the Sign of *Aries*, is that which hath its first degree in the *Equator*; the second is, that which stretcheth towards the North in the *Eccliptick*, and this last Pole is called *Bastarnan*, because it is *Vertical* to *Bastarnia*, as the *Astrologers* set down their *Climates*, *Kingdoms*, *Provinces* and *Towns* under the twelve Signs.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, We must suppose that this word *to double*, may signifie three things:
 1. In Sea-mens tearms; it signifieth to go beyond some place, as to double the Cape of *bona speranza*, which is called in *Italian*, *Tramontare*; that is, to go beyond.
 2. It signifieth to do twice the same thing, as *Jacob* did double his service for *Rachel*, &c. 3. In matter of traveling; it signifieth to go twice as far as is requisite.

To double, in this place cannot be understood in the first sense; because the constellations never stretch out of their compasses, though the Stars of which they are compounded, have their peculiar motions.

To understand this, we must know that the Stars of the Firmament have their peculiar motions from West to East, upon the Pole of the Eccliptick, and that they go that way a matter of one Degree, in the space of about 100 years, and consequently the Stars do retrograde every year in the Eccliptick from West to East 52 Seconds. *Ptolomeus* holdeth this opinion, but other renowned Astrologers give them more: For my part I am of *Tychobrahe's* opinion, who allowed them one Degree of retrogradation in 70 years and 7 Months, and consequently 51 Seconds every year.

According to this Doctrine the Star that is in the Horn of *Aries*, was observed by *Tymocharis* in 2d Degree; 150 years after, *Hipparchus* observed it in the first; 265 years after, *Ptolomeus* saw it in the 6 Degree; 740 years after, *Albathagnius* observed it in the 18 Degree; 304 years after, *Alphonsus* King of *Spain*, found it in the 6 Degree; 265 years after, *Copernicus* did observe it to be in the 27 Degree and two Minutes; 61 years after, *Tychobrahe* saw it in the 27 Degree, and above 37 Minutes; so that in the space of 61 years it had gone 35 Minutes.

By this Doctrine we see that the whole constellations do not go beyond their Poles, though the Stars that Compound them change their Poles every year of 51 Seconds.

To double, then here cannot be taken in the first sense, nor in the third sense, for the first reason, it must then be in the second sense; and thus *Aries* doubleth his *Bastarnan* Pole; that is, *Aries* maketh twice his Pole, which answereth to *Bastarnia*.

If you ask how it cometh to pass that *Aries* doubleth this Pole, and in what place of Heaven we set this *Bastarnan* Pole. I answer to the first, that *Aries* doubleth his Pole, when one of those 13 Stars cometh to that point, which is a Northern or Western Pole to that sign in the Eccliptick. As to the second: I answer, that the place ought to be its last Degree, viz. the end of the 30 Degree.

Why? (will you say) did the Author mark that difference of the Sign of *Aries*, rather than that of *Taurus*, or of another?

I answer, that it was in favour of *France*; because *Aries* doth govern in *France*, and if it hath been favourable to it, when it came first to the *Bastarnan* Pole, it will be so too when it doubleth the same Pole, seeing that it will have the same position and Aspect. Now we see, that in the space of these 100 years, *France* was not overcome, much less shall it be hereafter, seeing that the Stars do promise its exaltation for a long continuance.

If I were a great Astrologer, I should observe exactly by this that within the space of 290 years. *Aries* shall double his Cape *Bastarnan*, and consequently *Aries* should come to that Pole just in the year 1845, which is according to that we have said.

The true Prophecies

LVIII.

French.

Aupres du Rhin des Montagnes Noriques,
Naistra un grand de gens trop tard venu,
Qui defendra Sarmates & Pannoniques,
Qu'on ne scaura quil fera devenu.

English.

Near the Rhine, out of the Norick Mountains,
Shall be born a great one, though too late come,
Who shall defend the Polonians and Hungarians,
So that it shall not be known what is become of him.

ANNOT.

This is plain.

LIX.

French.

Barbare Empire par le tiers usurpé,
La plus grand part de son sang mettre amort,
Par mort senicle par luy quart frappé,
Pour peur que sang par le sang ne soit mort.

English.

A Barbarian Empire shall be usurped by a third person,
Who shall put to death the greatest part of his Kindred,
By death of old age, the fourth shall be stricken by him,
For fear that blood should not die by blood.

ANNOT.

The two first Verses are plain, I acknowledge my Ignorance in the last two.

LX.

French.

Par toute Asia grande proscription,
Mesme en Mysie, Lydie, & Pamphilie,
Sang versera par dissolution,
D'un jeune noir remply de felonie.

English.

Through all Asia shall be a great proscription,
Yea in Mysia, Lydia, and Pamphilia,
Blood shall be spilled by the debauchness
Of a young black man, full of felony.

ANNOT.

Mysia, Lydia, and Pamphilia, are Countreys of Asia.

French.

LXII.

French.

La grande bande & secte Crucigere,
Se dressera en Mesopotanie,
Du proche Fleuve compagnie legere,
Qui telle Loy tiendra pour ennemie.

English.

The great troop and sect wearing a Cross,
Shall rise up in Mesopotamia,
Near the next River shall be a light company,
Which shall hold that law for enemy.

ANNOT.

It is an Army of Christians (be like Armenians) that shall rise in Mesopotamia against whom shall an Army of Turkish Horseman come, who did live by the next River.

LXIII.

French.

Proche del Duero par Mer Cyrene close,
Viendra percer les grands Monts Pyrenees,
La main plus courte & sa percée glose
A Carcasonne conduira ses menées.

English.

Near the Duero closed by the Cyrenian Sea,
Shall come to pierce the great Pyrenean Mountains,
The shorter hand and his pierced glose,
Shall in Carcasonne lead his plot.

ANNOT.

The Cyrenian Sea, is that Sea which is by the Province of Cyrene. The Pyrenean Mountains part Spain from France. Carcasonne is a Town in France near unto Spain. The rest passeth my understanding.

LXIV.

French.

Romain pouvoir sera du tout a bas,
Son grand Voisin imiter les vestiges,
Occultes haines civiles, & debats,
Retarderont aux bouffons leur folies.

English.

The Roman power shall be quite put down,
His great Neighbour shall follow his steps,
Secret and civil hatreds and quarrels,
Shall stop the Buffons folly.

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ANNOT.

ANNOT.

The first Verse signifieth, that the *Pope's* Authority shall be put down.

The second, that his great neighbour, that is the Empire shall follow his steps; that is, be put down too. The two last Verses are plain.

LXIV.

French.

Le Chef de Perse remplira grand Olchade,
Classe trireme contre gent Mahometique,
De Parthe & Mede & piller les Cyclades,
Repos long temps au grand Port Jonique.

English.

The Head of Persia shall fill a great Olchade,
A Fleet of Gallies against the Mahometan Nation,
From Parthia and Media they shall come to plunder the Cyclades;
A long rest shall be on the Jonique Port.

ANNOT.

I could not find what he meaneth by *Olchade*. The second Verse is plain.

Parthia and *Media* are two Kingdoms depending from that of *Persia*. The Islands of *Cyclades* are in the *Aegean Sea*, and are so called because they are like a Garment about the City of *Delos*, for *κυκλας* in Greek signifieth a round garment of a woman. The *Jonique* Sea is that Sea in *Grecia*, which is about *Athens* and *Corinth*, &c.

LXV.

French.

Quand le Sepulchre du grand Romain trouvé,
Le jour apres sera esleu Pontife,
Du Senat gueres il ne sera prouvé,
Empoisonné, son sang au Sacre Scyphe.

English.

When the Sepulcher of the great Roman shall be found,
The next day after a Pope shall be elected,
Who shall not be much approved by the Senate,
Poisoned, his blood in the Sacred Scyphe.

ANNOT.

This seemeth to foretel the finding out of the Sepulcher of some famous *Roman*, and that the next day after a *Pope* shall be Elected, who being not well approved of by the Conclave, shall be poisoned in the Chalice, which is the Communion Cup that the Roman Catholicks use at *Mass*, signified here by the Latine word *Scyphus*.

LXVI.

French.

Le grand Baillif d'Orleans mis a mort.
Sera par un de sang vindicatif,
De mort merite ne mourra, ne par sort,
Des pieds & mains mal, le faisoit captif.

English.

English.

The great Bailif of Orleans shall be put to death,
By one of a revengeful blood,
He shall not die of a deserved death, nor by chance,
But the disease of being tied hand and foot, hath made him prisoner.

ANNOT.

The Bailif of Orleans is a great Officer, for he is there Lord Chief Justice, and of all the precincts. It seemeth that this man shall be put to death, by one of a revengeful blood, not that he had deserved it, or come to it by chance, but because he shall be tied hand and foot, and die in prison.

LXVII.

French.

Une nouvelle Secte de Philosophes,
Mespisant mort, or, honneurs & richesses,
Des Monts Germaines seront fort limitrophes,
A les ensuivre auront appuy & presses,

English.

A new Sect of Philosophers shall rise,
Despising Death, Gold, Honours and Riches,
They shall be near the Mountains of Germany,
They shall have abundance of others to support and follow them.

ANNOT.

This is properly said of the Anabaptists in Germany, in the time of John de Leyden, and now of the Quakers in England, and elsewhere.

LXVIII.

French.

Peuple sans Chef d'Espagne & d'Italie,
Morts, proffigez dedans le Cheronese,
Leur dict trahy par legere folie,
Le sang nager per tout a la traverse,

English.

A people of Spain and Italy without a Head,
Shall die, being overcome in the Cheronese,
Their saying shall be betrayed by a light folly,
The blood shall swim all over at random.

ANNOT.

Cheronese is a Land or ground unmanured; the rest is plain.

French.

LXIX.

French.

Grand exercite conduit par jouvenceau,
 Se viendra rendre aux mains des ennemis,
 Mais le vieillard nay au demy pourceau,
 Fera Chalon & Mascon estre amis.

English.

A great Army led by a young man,
 Shall yield it self in the hands of the enemies,
 But the old man born at the sign of the halfe-Hog,
 Shall cause Chalon and Mascon to be friends.

ANNOT.

The two first Verses are plain, as for the third Verse, I could not find who that Old man should be, that shall be born at the sign of the half-Hog. Chalon and Mascon are two Cities in France, the first in Champagne, the last in Burgundy.

LXX.

French.

La grand Bretagne comprise d'Angleterre,
 Viendra par eaux si haut a inondre,
 La Ligue nevve d'Aufone fera gerre,
 Que contre eux ils se viendront bander.

English.

Great Britany comprehended in England,
 Shall suffer so great an Inundation by Waters,
 The new League of Aufone shall make Wars,
 So that they shall stand against them.

ANNOT.

This Prophecie is divided in two parts. The first two Verses foretel a great Inundation, that was to happen in England.

The last two speak of a league and insurrection, that shall be at Bordeaux, which is here called Aufone, from a famous Latine Poet, named Ausonius, who was born in that City.

As to the first part, after much seeking and enquiry: I found the truth of it in a Latine book, called *Rerum in Gallia, Belgia, Hispania, Anglia, &c. gestarum anno 1607. Tomi septimi Liber secundus conscriptus a Nicolao Gotardo Artus Dantiscano*, where the History is related thus.

About the end of January 1607, the Sea broke out so violently in England, that after the breaking of Fences and Dikes, it caused very great damages to the Inhabitants. The greatest mischief was done in Somersetsshire, where the water did overflow, ten Leagues in length, and two in breadth, twelve foot high in the most eminent places. This sudden Innundation brought a fearful alarm to the Countrey people, some of them going to their Plough, were fained to run back to their houses, where they found their enemies at their doors, viz. Death and Water, who without distinction swept them away. In a little time, the Towns appeared like Islands, encompassed

on all sides, and presently after were swallowed up, so that the tops of the Trees were scarce seen. This new Flood covered so the Towns of *Hansfield*, in the same County, those of *Grantham*, *Kenbus*, *Kingston*, and *Briandon*, with several Farms built in the Champion Countrey, that none of the Buildings could be seen. If you add to this the devastation of the places, the quantity of Corn, Fruit, and Grasse that was lost, the misery shall be so great, as not to be expressed. During this fearful quarrel between the Water and the Land, an exceeding great number of people died of all Ages, and Sexes, it would avail them nothing to get into the upper Stories and Roofs of houses, nor upon the highest Trees; for the imperious Waters did so swell and rage, that the Foundations of the houses, and roots of the Trees were loosened, so that both fell to the Ground, or rather into the Water. The people seeing no way to escape, resolved to die patiently. No body could without great grief see the Oxen and Sheep drowning; for there was such a numerous quantity of them, that a far off one would have thought them to be Rocks in the Sea, but seeing them swimming, and hearing them bleating and bellowing, one would have thought them to be a storm and hissing of winds. A rich Farmer, and father of seven Children, being involved in the Flood, and much astonished at this accident, nevertheless thinking the danger less then it was, went about to save some of his best Goods; but seeing the Waters to increase, he forsook all, and went to save one of his Children, whom he loved best; but the Waters followed him so close, that all he could do, was to get upon the Roof of his house. Among the Children there was a little one sleeping in a Cradle, which being made of close boards, did swim upon the Waters about three Miles, and was taken up alive, and found. The Hay-cocks did swim like Ships upon the Waves, the Pigeons and Pigs were upon the Sheaves that the Water carried away. The Coneys being driven out of their holes, had leapt upon the backs of the swimming Sheep. A certain Shepheard being about to gather his Sheep into their Fold, was followed by the Flood, ran for his life, and climbed upon a high Tree, where seeing his Sheep bleating in the water, he began to tear his hair, to smite his breast, to lift up his hands and his eyes to Heaven, and when his Sheep had all perished, and himself endured an extream cold and hunger, he was at last taken up in a Boat that was sent to save the distressed.

But here we must talk of *Bristol*, which is one of the chiefeſt Cities in *England*, by reason of the Haven, which bringeth thither abundance of Merchants, from several Nations. The same day of that Inundation, the Sea breaking into a great Channel, did presently overflow the Countrey with such quickness and violence, that it covered the Valleys, and the smaller Hills, in so much that nothing but an utter ruine was expected; many whole houses were turned upside down, and carried away with the Flood. The Barns full of Corn, Hay, and Straw, were overthrown, and the Cattle carried away, besides abundance of people of all sorts. The Merchants of *London* and *Bristol*, and the rest of the Inhabitants, besides the loss of Provisions, suffered an inestimable one in their Commodities, which they had provided for the Fair, that was then near hand, the most part of them being carried away by the Flood, and the rest so spoiled, that the owners could not tell what to do with them: A Gentleman dwelling between *Barnstable* and *Bristol*, and two Leagues off from the Sea, being gone abroad in the Morning to oversee his grounds, did look towards the Sea, ran back again to his house, to bring this sad news to his Wife and Servants, while they were endeavouring to pack up the most precious of their Goods, the Water came about the house so fast, that they altered their resolution, and be thought themselves only to save their lives; the servants busied themselves about tying the Goods together, thinking the Water could not have carried them away: As for the Gentleman, he went with his Wife and Children to the top of the house, and got upon the rafters of the Roof. Although nothing appeared to them but
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the Image of death; nevertheless some hope and desire of escaping, made the Gentleman come down to save a little Trunk, wherein his papers of greatest concernment were. Being come down from the Rafter, he laid hold of the Trunk, and fastened it to a Manger; while he was busie about it, the Waves of the Sea did so beat against that house, that it fell down to the Ground. The Wife, Children, and Servants were swallowed up in the ruine. The Gentleman laid hold on a Rafter, and was carryed away with it above half a League further, to a Mountain, where he set his foot upon dry Ground, being half dead with fear and grief, and bewailing the loss of his Wife, Children, and Servants, he spied the little Trunk and the Manger, which he drew to Land, and that was all he saved, besides his Life.

Another Gentleman living thereabouts, and newly married, was resolved that day to go to the next Town, and make merry with some friends, whereupon he bid his man make his Horse ready, and himself went to put on his Boots; after he had put on one, and whilst he held the other in his hand, the Water came so fiercely into that house, that they compelled the half Booted Gentleman to run away for his life, in an upper Chamber, but he was followed so close by that merciless Element, that he was fained to get upon the top of the Roof, to save his life, and to ride upon the upper Rafter, but the house and Roof melting by the violence of the Waves, this new Knight was carryed by the violence of them towards the Town where he intended to make merry, and there was saved with much adoe.

It happened at the same time near *Markand*, in the Dutchy of *Norfolk*, that two Thieves, going about to steal some Cattle, while they were driving of them, perceived in the Morning the Justice of God following them; it was the Water, which having overtopped the Dikes, threatned the takers of being taken, and compelled them to save themselves with all speed. From their wickedness did arise a great good; for to the next Town they went, and bid the Sexton to Ring the Bell, and to cry Water, Water: The Inhabitants being for the most part asleep, did not know what to do in such an Alarm: Some climbed into the Church's Steeple; others thinking there were Thieves went about to fence and defend their houses; others hearing of a Flood, laughed at it, and said, that those who brought this News, deserved to be punished; but presently they altered their Languages, and their laughing was turned into a fearful mourning, every one flying to save himself, his Wife, and Children, and whatsoever they could pack up of their most precious Goods. Some thinking to have more wit than others, went about to divert the Current of the Water from their houses; but seeing there was no remedy, they went with their Wives and Children to the tops of their houses, in a lamentable fright.

But when the Water came to seize upon the houses, wherein there were some Playing, some Drinking, others already Drunken, a great part of them were drowned, others ran so a Hill near the Town, where they spent the rest of that night, and the day following with great lamentations.

The next day they saw their houses half under Water, and many people, who from the windows and Steeples cryed for help; others endeavoured to save themselves upon Boards and Rafters; the Horses tyed to the Manger were all suffocated. The Cattle in the fields, were by this time driven to the Mount called *Trubill*, and for all that, were not out of danger, for the Mountain was encompassed with Water to such a heighth and depth, that without Boats there was no access to it; chiefly because of the Thickets and Bushes. Thus so much Cattle was about to perish, had not some Shepherds brought Boats loaded with provisions for Men and Beasts, till the Waters retired again, and the Dikes were made good.

LXXI.

French.

Ceux dans les Isles de long temps assiegez,
Prendront vigueur force contre ennemis,
Ceux par dehors morts de faim profligez,
En plus grand faim que jamais seront mis.

English.

Those in the Islands that have been long besieged,
Shall take vigour and force against their enemies,
Those without shall die for hunger; being overcome,
They shall be put in greater famine then they were before.

ANNOT.

This Prophecy came to pass, when the Spaniards Besieged *Leyden* in *Holland*, for the Dutch broke the Dikes, whereby the water came upon them so fast, that they were more besieged and starved then those of the Town, and their Army wholly destroyed. Read Cardinal *Bentivoglios* his History of the *Low-Countreys*, as also *Strada*.

LXXII.

French.

Le bon Vieillard tout vif Ensevely,
Prez du grand Fleuve par faux soupcon,
Le nouveaux vieux de richesse ennobly,
Prins en chemin tout l'or de la Rancon.

English.

The good old man shall be buried alive,
Near the great River by a false suspicion,
The new old one made noble by his riches,
The gold of his ransom shall be taken in the way.

ANNOT.

This Prophecy is divided into two parts: the two first Verses are concerning an old man that shall be buried alive near a great River, upon a false suspicion.

The latter two are concerning a young man, who shall assume unto himself the name of a noble Family, and so make himself noble by his riches, but being afterward taken prisoner, the money that was sent for his Ransom, shall be taken in the way.

LXXIII.

French.

Quand dans le Regne parviendra le boiteux,
Competiteur aura proche Bastard,
Luy & le Regne viendront si fort rogneux,
Qu'ains quil guerisse son fait sera bien tard.

English.

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English.

The true Prophecies

English.

*When the lame man shall attain to the Kingdom,
He shall have a Bastard for his near competitor,
He, and his Kingdom shall be so scabby,
That before he be cured it will be late.*

ANNOT.

The words and the sense are plain.

LXXIV.

French.

*Naples, Florence, Fayence & Imole,
Seront en termes de telle fascherie,
Que pour complaire, au malheureux de Nole,
Plaint d'avoir fait a son Chef moquerie.*

English.

*Naples, Florence, Fayenza, and Imola,
Shall be put into so much distress,
For being complaisant to the unhappy one of Nola,
Who was complained of for having mocked his Superiour.*

ANNOT.

Naples, Florence, Fayenza, Imola, and Nola are all Cities in Italy; the rest is plain.

LXXV.

French.

*Pau, Verone, Vicence, Saragouffe,
De Glaive atteints, Terroirs de sang humides,
Peste si grande viendra a la grand gouffe,
Proche secours & bien long les remedes,*

English.

*Pau, Verona Vicenza, Saragossa,
Shall be hit by the Sword, the Countrey shall be moist with blood,
So great a plague and so vehement shall come,
That though the succours be near, the remedy shall be far off.*

ANNOT.

By *Pau* here are understood the Towns that are seated upon that River.
Verona, Vicenza, are two Cities in *Italy*, belonging to the *Venetians*. *Saragossa* is a
City in *Sicily*.

LXXVI.

French

*En Germanie naistront diverses Sectes,
Saprochant fort de l'heureux Paganisme,
Le cœur captif & petites receptes,
Feront retour a payer le vray disme.*

English.

English.

In Germany shall divers Sects arise,
Coming very near the happy Paganism,
The heart captivated and small receivings,
Shall open the gate to pay the true Tithes.

ANNOT.

The first and second Verses have been verified sufficiently:
By the two last Verses, he meaneth that the heart of every one shall be in fear, so
that they shall come to an agreement, in which the true Tithes shall be paid, and every
one come to his own again.

LXXVII.

French.

Le tiers climat soubz Aries comprins,
L'An mil sept cens vingt sept en Octobre,
Le Roy de Perse par ceux d'Ægypte prins,
Conflict, mort, perte, a la Croix grand opprobre.

English.

The third Climat comprehended under Aries,
In the year 1700. the twenty seven of October,
The King of Persia shall be taken by those of Ægypt,
Battle, death, loss, a great shame to the Christians.

ANNOT.

Here be three notable things to be observed: one is the plain and punctual specification of the time, in which the Prophecy shall come to pass, viz. the 27. of October in the year 1700. The second is, that the King of Persia shall be taken by those of Ægypt. The third is, the shame and confusion that the Christians shall suffer for the same.

LXXVIII.

French.

Le Chef d'Escosse avec six d'Allemagne,
Par gents de mer Orientaux captif,
Traverseront le Calpre & Espagne,
Present en Perse au nouveau Roy craintif.

English.

The Chief of Scotland with six of Germany,
Shall be taken prisoners by Seamen of the East,
They shall go through the Calpre and Spain,
And shall be made a present in Persia to the new fearful King.

ANNOT.

By the Calpre is understood the Capzar promontory, which is at the mouth of the Straights, by and beyond which these Prisoners will be carried into Persia for a present to the King, who then shall be some fearful person.

LXXIX.

French.

Le grand criard sans honte audacieux,
Sera esleu Gouverneur le d'Armée,
La hardieffe de son contentieux,
Le pont rompu, Cité de peur palmée

English.

The great bawler proud without shame,
Shall be elected Governour of the Army,
The stoutness of his Competitor,
The Bridge being broken, the City shall faint for fear.

ANNOT.

Paradin saith, that in the year 1558. the Lord of *Bonnivet* being dead, the King of France did chuse *Francis of Vendosme, Vidame of Amiens*, to succeed the said *Bonnivet*, in the Office of Colonel of the French Foot. This *Vidame* is noted by all Historians, for a rash proud man, that had a good opinion of himself, and found fault with all the commands of the Marshal of *Brissac*, then General of the Army.

The King in consideration of his Birth, and that he was a good Souldier, gave him the place of the Lord *Bonnivet*, according to what the Author saith, *The great Bawler, &c. shall be elected Governour in the Army*. If you ask in what Army he was elected Governour? the third Verse answereth, *in the Army of his Competitor*, that is, the Marshal of *Brissac*, who did chide him severely for disobeying his commands, and was like once to have killed him.

The fourth Verse proved true at the taking of *Queiras*, where the Bridge, through which the succours came to relieve the Town, being broken, the Town grew so fearful, that it surrendred it self to the Marshal of *Brissac*.

LXXX.

French.

Erins, Antibe, villes auteur de Nice,
Seront vastées fort par Mer & par Terre,
Les Sauterelles Terre & Mer vent propice,
Prins, morts, troufflez, pillez, sans loy de guerre.

English.

Erins, Antibe, and the Towns about Nices,
Shall be destroyed by Sea and Land,
The Grasshoppers shall have the Land, the Sea, and Wind favourable,
They shall be taken, killed, thrust up, plundered, without Law of War.

ANNOT.

Erins and *Antibe* are Towns of *Provence*, bordering upon *Nice*, which is a Town of *Piemont*, all that Coast is threatned here to be ruined by the Grasshoppers, that is, the *Turks*, which fell out about the year 1558. for the King of France having called the *Turks* to his succours against *Charles V. Emperour*, they came and took *Nice* in the behalf of the French, where they committed unheard cruelties, as also upon all that Coast.

French.

LXXXI.

French.

L'Ordre fatal sempiternal par chaisne,
Viendra tourner par ordre consequent,
Du Port Phocen sera rompue la chaine,
La Cité prinse, l'ennemy quant & quant.

English.

The fatal and eternal order by chain,
Shall come to turn by consequent order,
Of Port Phocen the chain shall be broken,
The City taken, and the enemy presently after.

ANNOT.

This Prophecy regardeth onely the City of *Marseilles*, which is the most famous Port Town that the *French* have upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, and which was anciently a *Greek Colony*, peopled by the *Phocen Seas*. This City is threatned here to have the chain of her Port broken, and to be taken by her enemies, and the said enemies to be a little while after taken in it.

LXXXII.

French.

Du Regne Anglois le digne dechasse,
Le Conseiller par ire mis a feu,
Ses adherans iront si bas tracer,
Que le bastard sera demy receu.

English.

From the English Kingdom the worthy driven away,
The Councillor through anger shall be burnt,
His partners shall creep so low,
That the bastard shall be half received.

ANNOT.

This is one of those Prophecies that concern the *English Nation*, and which by its event, hath made this Book and the Author thereof famous, for nothing can be more plain to the meanest capacity, then the sense and words of these four Verses.

By the first, is meant the Kings most excellent Majesty *Charles II.* now Reigning, who being the true Heir to the Kingdom, and most worthy to rule, was driven out of the Kingdom by a rebellious rout of his Subjects.

The second Verse expresseth, the punishment inflicted upon the Councillors and Abettors of so hainous a crime, who were most of them hanged, drawn and quartered, their entrals burnt.

The third Verse, signifieth the low estate of the Abettors of that pernicious Council.

The fourth Verse, is understood that bastard Faction, which was like to supplant *Cromwel*, upon the division of the Army.

French.

The true Prophecies

LXXXIII.

French.

Les longs cheveux de la Gaule Celtique,
Accompagnez d'Estranges Nations,
Mettront captif l'Agent Aquitanique,
Pour succomber a leurs intentions.

English.

The long hairs of the Celtian France,
Joyned with forrain Nations,
Shall put in prison the Aquitanick Agent,
To make him yield to their intentions.

ANNOT.

The *Celtan France* is that part of *France* included between the River *Loire*, and that of *Seheld* in *Flanders*. they are called here the *long hairs*; because in antient time they used to wear long hairs.

LXXXIV.

French.

La grand Cite sera bien desolée,
Des habitans un seul n'y demoura,
Mur, Sexe, Temple, & Vierge violée,
Par Fer, Feu, Peste, Canon, peuple mourra.

English.

The great City shall be made very desolate.
Not one of the Inhabitants shall be left in it,
Wall, Sex, Church, and Virgin ravished,
By Sword, Fire, Plague, Canon, people shall die.

ANNOT.

This is concerning the Town of *St. Quentin*, which was taken by the *Spaniards* in the year 1557. upon the 27 of *August*, and 17 days after the *Battle of St. Laurence*; it was taken by assault, and all the *Inhabitants* put to the Sword.

LXXXV.

French.

La Cité prinse par tromperie fraude,
Par le moyen d'Un bean jeune attrapé,
Assaut donné, Raubine pres de Laude,
Luy & tous morts pour avoir bien trompé.

English.

The City shall be taken by cheat and deceit,
By the means of a fair young one caught in it,
Assault shall be given, Raubine near Laude,
He, and all shall die, for having deceived.

ANNOT.

ANNOT.

It is a City that shall be taken by the cheat and deceit of a young fair man, who himself shall be taken in his craft.

The difficulty lyeth in the third Verse, viz. what he meaneth by *Raubine* and *Laude*. I could find nothing by transposition of Letters: therefore I suppose the Author had a mind to reserve the exposition to himself, and to one that should be clearer sighted than I.

LXXXVI.

French.

Un chef d'Aufonne aux Espagnes ira,
Par Mer, fera arrest dedans Marseilles,
Avant sa mort un long temps languira,
Après sa mort on verra grand merveille.

English.

A chief man of Aufone shall go into Spain
By Sea, he shall stay at Marseilles,
He shall languish a great while before his death,
After his death great wonders shall be seen.

ANNOT.

Here is nothing obscure but the word *Aufone*, by which is meant the City of *Bourdeaux*, so named by the Author every where, for having brought forth that famous Latine Poet, and Counsul of Rome, *Ausonius*.

LXXXVII.

French.

Classe Gauloise naproche de Corsegne,
Moins de Sardaigne tu ten repentiras,
Tretous mourrez frustrez de laide Greigne,
Sang nagera, captif ne me croiras.

English.

French Fleet do not come near unto Corsica,
Much less to Sardinia, thou shalt repent of it,
All of you shall die frustrate of the help Greigne,
Blood shall swim, being Captive thou shalt not believe me.

ANNOT.

The Baron of *la Garde* coming from Rome, where he had carried the Cardinals of *Tournon* and *Lorrain*, received order to go into *Corsica*, to relieve with ammunition the two Towns, that the French kept still in possession in that Island, *Glasse* and *St. Boniface*, which after the general peace made at *Cambray*, anno 1559. were restored to the Common-wealth of *Genoa*, when he was coming near the Island, there arose such a storm, that they were constrained to go as near land as they could, viz. in *St. Florents*, till the storm was over.

At the same time, by reason of the said storm, eleven Ships loaded with six thousand *Spaniards*, going for *Italy*, took shelter in the same place, a good way off from the said Baron,

At the first, the *Spanish* Ships did not spie the *French* Galleys, but the Baron de la Garde discovered the *Spaniards*, and bid his Galleys to set upon them. Two of the *Spanish* Ships were taken, in which were 1200. or 1500. *Spaniards*, part of which were drowned, and the rest made slaves.

The Baron chased the rest, but the storm so scattered them, that the nine escaped.

Before this encounter the *Genoese* Captain, *Andrew d'Orta*, took all the Island from the *French*, Anno 1553. and kept it ever since, by sending continual supplies. On the other side, the King of *France* sent supplies by the Lord of *Termes*, to those that were retired in the Island of *Glasse*.

One time among the rest, about the latter end of the year 1555. there was sent a notable supplie from the *French*, to which the Author speaketh now in these tearms.

French fleet do not come near unto Corfica, nor *Sardinia*, which is another Island near *Corfica*. The third Verse giveth the Reason of it; *ye shall die, being frustrated of the help Greigne*. *Greigne* is the *Provencal* Language, which was the Maternal one of our Author, signifieth a Galley: The sense therefore is this, you shall be frustrate of the help of the Galleys, that are under the command of the Baron de la Garde, who carryed unto you men, money, and ammunition; because he shall be then in pursute of the *Spanish* fleet, that were scattered by a storm.

In the mean time *Blood shall swim* in the fight of the Baron de la Garde, and thou, *poor Prisoner* in that Island, *Thou shalt not believe me*; those slaves were they, which went in the year 1555. And the Author saying, *Thou shalt not believe me*, sheweth, that being very famous in *Provence*, for his Prophecies, the General of the Army had asked him concerning the success of his Journey, and that he did warn him not to undertake it; but having an expresse command from the King, his Master, he would need go. Therefore he saith, *Poor prisoner thou shalt not believe me*. We find in this work many examples of those, who went to consult with the Author concerning the success of their undertakings, as did the Earl of *Sommerive*, before the besieging of *Bagnole*, to whom he answered, that he should leave the Trees loaded with a new kind of fruit, that is to say, of the Rebels, whom he caused to be hanged on Trees.

LXXXVIII:

French.

De *Barcelone* par Mer si grande Armée,
Toute *Marseille* de frayeur tremblera,
Isles saisies, de Mer aide fermeé,
Ton traditeur en Terre nagera.

English.

There shall come from *Barcelona* by Sea so great a fleet,
That *Marseilles* shall quake for fear,
The Islands shall be seized, the help by Sea shut up,
Thy Traitor shall swim to Land.

ANNOT.

Barcelona is a Town in *Spain*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; *Marseilles* is another in *France*, upon the same Sea. The rest is easie.

French.

LXXXIX.

French.

En ce temps la sera frustrée Cypre,
De son secours, de ceux de Mer *Ægée*,
Vieux trucidés mais par *Mesles & Lipre*,
Seduit leur Roy, Roine plus outragée.

English.

*At that time Cyprus shall be frustrated
Of its succours, of those of the Ægean Sea,
Old ones shall be killed, but by Mesles and Lipre,
Their King shall be seducted, and the Queen more wronged.*

ANNOT.

The two first Verses are plain, the two last have need of an *Oedipus*.

X C.

French.

Le grand Satyre & Tygre d'*Hircanie*,
Don présenté a ceux de l'*Océan*,
Un chef de Classe istra de *Carmanie*,
Qui prendra Terre au *Thyrrén Phocéan*.

English.

*The great Satyr and Tyger of Hircania,
Shall be a gift presented to those of the Ocean,
An Admiral of a fleet shall come out of Carmania,
Who shall Land in the Thyrrén Phocéan.*

ANNOT.

By the great Satyr and Tyger of *Hircania*, is meant, the King of *Persia*, who is also King of *Hircania*, abounding with *Tygers*.

That King of *Persia* shall be made a gift to those of the Ocean; that is, shall be either drowned in it, or do some wonderful things upon it.

Carmania is a Province in *Asia*, belonging to the *Turk*.

The *Thyrrén Phocéan* is the City of *Marseilles* in *France*, so called by the the Author in this Book; because it was a Colony of the *Phocenses* in *Greece*; it is also called *Thyrrén*, because it is seated upon the *Tyrrhenean Sea*, as *Virgil* saith,

Thyrrenum navigat Æquor.

XCI.

French.

L'Arbre qu'estoit par long temps mort seiché,
 Dans une nuit viendra a reverdir,
 Son Roy malade, Prince pied attaché,
 Craint d'ennemis fera Voiles bondir.

English.

*The Tree that had been long dead and withered,
 In one night shall grow green again,
 His King shall be sick, his Prince shall have his foot tied,
 Being feared by his enemies, he shall make his Sails to rebound.*

ANNOT.

The two first Verses are Metaphorical, and are to be understood of a considerable person, who having been for a long time despised and under a cloud, shall on a sudden rise again and be in repute. The two last Verses are intelligible enough.

XCII.

French.

Le monde proche du dernier periode,
 Saturn encor sera tard de retour,
 Translat Empire devers Nations brode,
 L'œil arraché a Narbon par Autour.

English.

*The world being near its last period,
 Saturn shall come yet late to his return,
 The Empire shall be translated into brode Nations,
 Narbon shall have her eye pickt out by a Hawk.*

ANNOT.

The meaning of the first and second Verses is, that the world shall be at an end, before *Saturn* hath performed his whole course, which (if I do not mistake) is thought by the Astronomers to be of 36000. years.

The third Verse signifieth, that before the end of the world, the Empire shall be translated or possessed by a black Nation, for *brode* in old French signifieth black, whence it cometh that to this day they call a handsom black woman, *une belle Brode*, that is a fair black woman.

Narbon is a famous City in *Languedoc*, and the seat of an Archbishop.

French.

XCIII.

French.

Dans Avignon tout le Chef de l'Empire,
Fera arrest, pour Paris desole,
Tricast tiendra l'Annibalique ire,
Lion par change fera mal consolé.

English.

In Avignon all the Chief of the Empire,
Shall stay, by reason of Paris being desolate,
Tricast shall stop the Annibalik anger,
Lion by change shall be ill comforted.

ANNOT.

The first and second Verse signifie, that the Pope once more shall keep his seat in Avignon, which is a Town in France belonging to the Pope, and where formerly they kept their See, for the space of above an hundred years. As for the word *Tricast*, there must be a foul error in the impresson or else; I must confes I understand it not. By the *Annibalik* anger, is meant those of *Barbary*, where *Annibal* was born. *Lion* is a famous Town in France, where is kept the greatest trading for Bills of Exchange.

XCIV.

French.

De cinq cens ans plus compte l'on tiendra,
Celuy qu'estoit l'ornement de son temps,
Puis a un coup grande clarté donra,
Que pour ce Siecle les rendra tres-contens.

English.

For five hundred years no account shall be made,
Of him who was the ornament of his time:
Then on a sudden he shall give so great a light,
That for that age he shall make them to be most contented.

ANNOT.

The words and the sense are plain.

XCV.

French.

Lu Loy Morique on verra defaillir,
Après un autre beaucoup plus seductive,
Boristhenes premier viendra faillir,
Par dons & langue une plus attractive;

V 2

English.

English.

We shall see the Morish Law to decline,
 After which, another more seducing shall arise,
 Boristhenes shall be the first that shall fall,
 By gifts and tongue that Law shall be most seducing.

ANNOT.

This foretelleth the declining of the *Mahometan* Religion, after which another Religion shall be set up worse then the *Mahometan*. The first decay of it shall begin in *Scythia*, a Kingdom belonging to the King of *Persia*, through which runneth the River *Boristhenes*.

XCVI.

French.

Chef de *Fossan* aura gorge coupée,
 Par le Ducteur du Limier & L'curier,
 Le fait patré par ceux du Mont *Tarpée*,
Saturne en *Leo* 13. de *February*.

English.

The Chief of *Fossan* shall have his throat cut,
 By the Leader of the Hunt and Greyhound,
 The fact committed by those of the *Tarpeian* Mountain,
 Saturn being in *Leo* the 13. of *February*.

ANNOT.

Fossan is a City in *Plemont*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, the Chief man of Governour of which is threatned here to have his throat cut by some Souldiers, either of *Rome*, or belonging to *Rome*, signified here by the *Tarpeian* Mountain, upon which the *Capitol* was built, and this fact to be committed by one that shall be a famous Huntsman; upon the 13 of *February*, *Saturn* being then in the Sign of *Leo*,

XCVII.

French.

Nouvelle Loy, Terre neuve occuper,
 Vers la *Syrie*, *Judee* & *Palestine*,
 Le grand Empire, *Barbare* corruer,
 Avant que *Phebe* son Siecle determine.

English.

A new Law shall occupy a new Countrey,
 Towards *Syria*, *Judea* and *Palestina*,
 The great Barbarian Empire shall fall down,
 Before *Phoebe* maketh an end of her course.

ANNOT.

The words and sense are plain.

French

XCVIII.

French.

Deux Royal Freres si fort guerroyeront,
Qu'entreux sera la guerre si mortelle,
Qu'un chacun places fortes occuperont,
De Regne & vie sera leur grand querelle.

English.

Two Royal Brothers shall War so much one against the other,
That the War between them shall be mortal,
Each of them shall seize upon strong places,
Their quarrel shall be concerning Kingdom and Life.

ANNOT.

This needeth no interpretation.

XCIX.

French.

Aux Champs Herbus d'Alein & du Varneigre,
Du Mont Lebron proche de la Durance,
Camps des deux parts conflict sera si aigre,
Mesopotamie defaillira en France.

English.

In the Meadow Fields of Alein and Varneigre,
Of the Mountain Lebron near the Durance,
Armies on both sides, the fight shall be so sharp,
That Mesopotamia shall be wanting in France.

ANNOT.

Alain and Vernaigre are two small Towns in France, seated by the Mountain Lebron, near the River called Durance, where the Author saith there shall be such a sharp fight, that Mesopotamia shall be wanting in France, to understand this you must know, that Mesopotamia is a Countrey between two Rivers from the Greek words *μεσος*, which signifieth middle, and *ποταμους* which signifieth a River, the meaning then of the Author is, that the Battle so sharp, the ground shall be wanting to bury the dead.

C.

French.

Entre Gaulois le dernier honoré,
D'homme ennemy sera victorieux,
Force & terreur en moment exploré,
D'Un coup de trait quand mourra l'envieux.

English.

English.

He that is the least honoured among the French,
Shall be Conqueror of the man that was his Enemy,
Strength and terrour shall in a moment be tried,
When the envious shall be killed with an Arrow.

ANNOT.

This is plain.

THE

ANNOT.

Atais and Fwartz are two small Towns situate betwixt the Mountain
near the River called Danaw, where the Author think there shall be
fight, that Atais shall be wanting in France, to understand this
know, that Atais is a County between two Rivers, the Clock
river, which flourisheth in the, and another which flourisheth in the
of the Author is, that the Paris is to stand, the ground shall be wanting to buy
land.

French.

Entre Carin le dernier honore
D'homme ennemy ses victorieux
Force se sent en moment explore
D'En coup de trait quand mourra l'envious

English