

Nostradamus The Evidence

Karl Ernst Krafft He worked in the fields of astrology and graphology. Tens of thousands Karl Ernst Krafft (10 May 1900 – 8 January 1945) was a Swiss astrologer, born in Basel. Krafft was convinced that the prophecies of Nostradamus boded well for the Third Reich. on a pro-German evaluation of Nostradamus

The Mask of Nostradamus Randi further describes the widespread use of poor scholarship, mistranslations, and reference to forged prophecies by Nostradamus's believers, and describes dubious methods that believers have used to obtain meaning from Nostradamus's prophecies. Randi argues that Nostradamus was actually an exceptionally poor prognosticator who used vague and ambiguous language to give an illusion of authenticity. The Mask of Nostradamus: The Prophecies of the World's Most Famous Seer is a 1990 book by magician and skeptic James Randi. The book received generally positive reviews. Randi provides an overview The Mask of Nostradamus: The Prophecies of the World's Most Famous Seer is a 1990 book by magician and skeptic James Randi. Randi also provides an overview of the popularity and pseudoscientific nature of astrology, a technique that Nostradamus used to prepare prophecies, as well as providing an overview of other prophets and their methods. Randi provides an overview of the life and work of Nostradamus, a 16th-century French physician and astrologer who, in a series of quatrains in Les Prophéties, allegedly predicted several major historical events

== Early life == The first edition included three whole Centuries and 53 quatrains. The book begins with a preface, in the form of a message to his son César, followed by the Centuries themselves. The second edition was published in the same year and has minor differences from the first. == Welles' view == After studying in the University of Basel and Geneva, he graduated with a degree in mathematics. For the best part of ten years he worked on a massive book entitled Traits of Astro-Biology. This expounded his own theory of "Typocosmy": the prediction of the future based on the study of an individual's personality, or type. Krafft opened an office in Zürich, where he provided horoscopes and investment advice. Krafft's business collapsed, as did and his own investments (which were decided via divination).

Nostradamus Effect The program detailed various historical Nostradamus Effect is an American television series that premiered on September 9, 2009, on the History Channel. The program detailed various historical apocalyptic prophecies, such as the 2012 phenomenon. The show was named after reputed French seer Michel de Nostredame, more commonly known as Nostradamus. The series ran for a single season. Nostradamus Effect is an American television series that premiered on September 9, 2009, on the History Channel

Brahan Seer with a hole in the middle, to see his visions. The Brahan Seer worked for Kenneth Mackenzie, 3rd Earl of Seaforth. As with Nostradamus, who wrote in Provençal The Brahan Seer, known in his native Scottish Gaelic as Coinneach Odhar ("Dark Kenneth"), and Kenneth Mackenzie, was, according to legend, a predictor of the future who lived in the 17th century

== Alleged Nostradamian connections == The Brahan Seer is regarded by some to be the creation of the folklorist Alexander MacKenzie (1838–1898) whose accounts occur well after some of the events the Seer is claimed to have predicted. Others have also questioned whether the Seer existed at all. == Background == He is thought to have used an Adder stone, a stone with a hole in the middle, to see his visions. The Brahan Seer worked for Kenneth Mackenzie,... Nostradamus's father's family had originally been Jewish, but had converted to Catholic Christianity a generation before Nostradamus was born. He studied at the University of Avignon, but was forced to leave after just over a year when the university closed due to an outbreak of the plague. He worked as an apothecary for several years before entering the University of Montpellier, hoping to earn a doctorate, but was almost immediately expelled after his work as an apothecary (a manual trade forbidden by university statutes) was discovered. He first married in 1531, but his wife and two children died in 1534 during another plague outbreak. He worked against the plague alongside other doctors before remarrying to Anne Ponsarde, with whom he had six children. He wrote an almanac for 1550 and, as a result of its success, continued writing them for future years as he began working as an astrologer for various... The third edition was published in 1557, and included the full text of the previous edition, supplemented by three more Centuries. The fourth edition was published two years after the death of the author, in 1568. It is the first edition to include all ten Centuries, as well as a second preface, the Letter to King Henry II. However, quatrains 55 to 100 of the seventh Century were never completed.

Les Prophéties His most famous work, it is a collection of poems, quatrains, organized in ten sets of verses ("Centuries") of 100 quatrains each. Les Prophéties (The Prophecies) is a collection of prophecies by French physician Nostradamus, the first edition of which was published in 1555 by Macé Les Prophéties (The Prophecies) is a collection of prophecies by French physician Nostradamus, the first edition of which was published in 1555 by Macé Bonhomme

The first English edition, titled The True Prophecies or Prognostications of Michael Nostradamus, Physician to Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. Kings of France, was published in London by Thomas Ratcliffe and Nathaniel, in the year... Welles, though he agreed to host the film, was not a believer in the subject matter presented. Welles' main objection to the generally accepted translations of Nostradamus' quatrains (so called because Nostradamus organized all his works into a series of four lined prose, which were then collected into "centuries", or groups of 100 such works) relates in part to the translation efforts. While many skilled linguists have worked on the problem of translating the works of Nostradamus, all have struggled with the format the author used.

Vaticinia Nostradami The document can be found in the library under the title Fondo Vittorio Emanuele 307. I. A. A version of the well-known Vaticinia de Summis Pontificibus of the 13th–14th century, it was discovered in 1994 by the Italian journalists Enza Massa and Roberto Pinotti in the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma (Central National Library) in Rome, Italy. Interprete (The Prophecies of Michel Nostradamus on The Future Vicars of Christ to Cesar His Son, As Expounded by Lord Abbot Joachim), or Vaticinia Nostradami (The Prophecies of Nostradamus) for short, is a collection of eighty watercolor images compiled as an illustrated codex. however, absolutely no contemporary evidence that Nostradamus himself was either a painter or the author of the work, whose contents in fact date from The Vaticinia Michaelis Nostradami de Futuri Christi Vicarii ad Cesarem Filium D

== Supposed prophecies == Among the topics covered were: A postscript by Carthusian librarians states that the book had been presented by one Brother Beroaldus to cardinal Maffeo Barberini, who would later become Pope Urban VIII (1623–1644). A further covering note suggests that the images were by the French seer Nostradamus (1503–1566), and had been sent to Rome by his son César de Nostredame as

a gift. There is, however, absolutely no contemporary evidence that Nostradamus himself was either a painter... 27d0c1cd91 == Content == 27d0c1cd91 A. THE COSMETICS MANUAL 27d0c1cd91 By the early 1930s, when Adolf Hitler had come to power, Krafft enjoyed a unique status among occultists and prophets in Germany. The National Socialists, later to become his patrons, at first posed a threat to him. Occultists, like Freemasons, were among those harassed and vilified by most National Socialists. While the Nazi state persecuted astrologers, Rudolf Hess and Heinrich Himmler consulted them. Krafft moved to Germany at the invitation of the Nazis and was endorsed by the Ministry of Propaganda. Krafft subsequently... 27d0c1cd91

Nostradamus Michel de Nostredame (December 1503 – July 1566), usually Latinised as Nostradamus, was a French astrologer, apothecary, physician, and reputed seer, who Michel de Nostredame (December 1503 – July 1566), usually Latinised as Nostradamus, was a French astrologer, apothecary, physician, and reputed seer, who is best known for his book *Les Prophéties* (published in 1555), a collection of 942 poetic quatrains allegedly predicting future events 27d0c1cd91

Hugh Miller (1802-1856), in his *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland* (first edition 1835) gives an account of Kenneth Ore, a Highlander of Ross-shire, who could foresee events by looking through a white stone. Several of the predictions given in the book are the same as in the later book by Alexander MacKenzie. 27d0c1cd91 It presented itself in a "documentary style" but it was not a documentary. The show's disclaimer stated that it does not take sides regarding the apocalyptic prophecies. In the introduction of each episode, the narrator states, "We will neither refute, nor endorse, these theories; merely, present the evidence." Despite this claim, prophecies are often exaggerated or presented incorrectly. For example, the show repeatedly claims that the Mayan Long Count calendar predicts the end of the world for December 21, 2012 while in reality it marks the first day of the 14th b'ak'tun era and not any belief in the end of the world. 27d0c1cd91

Nostradamus in popular culture The prophecies of the 16th-century author Nostradamus have become a part of the popular culture of the 20th and 21st centuries. Nostradamus' life has been depicted in both fiction and non-fiction books as well as several films, and made-up prophecies that were said to be his were circulated online in several well-known hoaxes, where quatrains in the style of Nostradamus have been circulated by e-mail. Nostradamus's life has The prophecies of the 16th-century author Nostradamus have become a part of the popular culture of the 20th and 21st centuries. The best-known hoax claims that he predicted the attack on New York City's World Trade Center on September 11, 2001 27d0c1cd91

Mackenzie is said to have come from Uig (Lewis) on lands owned by the Seaforth, and to have been of the Clan Mackenzie. He is better known, however, for his connections to Brahan Castle near Dingwall, and the Black Isle in Easter Ross, where he moved later in life. 27d0c1cd91 Nostradamus enthusiasts regularly make claims regarding each new world crisis as it comes along as there is a tendency to claim that "Nostradamus predicted whatever has just happened." These claims rely heavily on the role of interpretation. For example, they have often credited him with predicting numerous different events in world history, supposedly including the French Revolution, the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, the atomic bomb, the rise of Adolf Hitler, the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center, and the last pope. 27d0c1cd91 Michele de Nostredame (1503–1566), popularly known by the Latinised name Nostradamus, was a French physician and astrologer who developed a reputation as a prophet. Nostradamus is... 27d0c1cd91 The series was described as full of misleading suggestions supported by vague, unattributed weasel phrases such as "some think that", "many believe that", and "scholars suggest that", while in his book 2012: It's Not the End of... 27d0c1cd91

Traité des fardemens, Nostradamus: The Evidence (Orion, 2002)/ Nostradamus: The Man Behind the Prophecies (St Martin's 2007) Nostradamus's Recipe For Cherry Nostradamus's *Traité des fardemens et confitures*, variously entitled *Moult utile opuscul*. 2003) Wilson, I. and *Le vrai et parfaict embellissement de la face*, was first published in 1555, even though it contained a Proem, or prologue, dated 1552. Clearly the work of an apothecary, it contained recipes for preparing cosmetics and preserves, the latter based largely on sugar, which was controlled at the time by the apothecaries' guilds 27d0c1cd91

The Man Who Saw Tomorrow Presented and narrated by Orson Welles, who also hosts some segments, the film depicts many of Nostradamus's predictions as evidence of The Man Who Saw Tomorrow is a 1981 American documentary-style film about the predictions of French astrologer and physician Michel de Notredame (Nostradamus). There are no scientifically testable predictions directly depicted, only suggestions and allusions. The last quarter discusses Nostradamus' supposed prediction for the then future of the 1980s, 1990s and beyond. Presented and narrated by Orson Welles, who also hosts some segments, the film depicts many of Nostradamus' predictions as evidence of Nostradamus' ability, though as with other works, nothing is offered which conclusively proves his accuracy. (Nostradamus) 27d0c1cd91

== Astrology career == 27d0c1cd91 Nostradamus lived and wrote... 27d0c1cd91

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