

Chapter 1 : Asterix and the Soothsayer - Asterix - The official website

Asterix and the Soothsayer (French: Le Devin, "The Divine") is the nineteenth volume of the Asterix comic book series, by René Goscinny (stories) and Albert Uderzo (illustrations).

Their worries are ended when Prolix, who claims to be a traveling soothsayer, arrives and predicts that the storm will pass and that a fight will soon break out after reading the entrails of a fish - predictions which both come true. After the storm passes, the soothsayer takes up shop in the forest, making prophecies in exchange for goods. In fact, he has been taken by a Roman patrol from the camp of Compendium, the centurion at which, Arteriosclerosus, tells Prolix they are under orders to arrest all Gaul soothsayers. This gives the commander an idea. Prolix returns to the village and claims that they are now cursed, and their village will soon emit a foul stench that will turn all that breathe it a noxious hue. Fearing the curse, the Gauls apart from Asterix and Obelix flee the village to a nearby island. Prolix returns to Compendium and reports that the Gauls have left. While the Romans take the village, Asterix and Obelix wander the forest and run into the returning Getafix. Shortly after the Roman commander sends a messenger to report all of Gaul has been pacified, a foul stench erupts over the village, turning all who breathe it a noxious hue. Fearing pestilence, the Romans retreat. Cacofonix, who had snuck back into the village to retrieve his lyre, also smells it and returns to the villagers to report the prediction had come true. Asterix, Obelix, and Getafix meet up with the other villagers and explain that the source of the stench was a potion that Getafix had brewed, not any divine punishment. The Gauls return home sinking a pirate ship that had anchored for the night between the island and the village on the way ; however, despite everything, a lot of the village wives still believe Prolix is a real soothsayer because he told them things they wanted to hear. Asterix suggests that they prove otherwise by giving Prolix a surprise. So Getafix brews up an extra-large batch of potion and invites the women to join the men in raiding the Roman camps. Both these troubles are repelled by an unexpected horde of Gauls trashing the camp. They return from their expedition to find some Roman officials there to investigate the report of the village being taken in the village. Vitalstatistix has them roughed up and tossed out. As Arteriosclerosus prepares to have the soothsayer locked up, the officials that Vitalstatistix had beaten up arrive and punish the centurion for falsely reporting the capture of the village by demoting him to common legionnaire. Outraged by the failures of his soothsayer, Arteriosclerosus orders his adjutant to arrest him, only to be told 1: Since the centurion is no longer an officer, he has no business giving orders to actual officers. As the now former centurion is set to sweeping the barracks, Prolix is ordered out of the camp. He vows to give up soothsaying, but Taranis remains sceptical The Gauls return home triumphant and have a celebratory feast. When Arteriosclerosus gets demoted, the Optio ignores his attempt at convincing him Prolix is a soothsayer because he is under him now. Obelix will break your nose. When Prolix accidentally correctly predicts that a pair of dice will add up to VII, he explains that if he really were a soothsayer but wanted to prove himself a fake, he would have known the dice would add up to VII and would have predicted a roll of VIII instead. His report to Arteriosclerosus after first arresting Prolix illustrates this perfectly: On the page discussing soothsayers and their unreliability, an augurer is telling Julius Caesar that as long as Brutus is near him, he has nothing to fear Brutus is even playing with a knife. Of course, we all know how accurate that was Alternatively, the prophecy may be exactly correct. The scene of Prolix "reading" the fish is drawn to resemble the painting The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp by Dutch artist Rembrandt van Rijn, with the fish taking the place of the cadaver in the original painting. Despite claiming to despise easy puns, Getafix calls the cauldron of stinking potion "the pollution to all our problems". In the end, Prolix gets away, without a scratch. He tries to backpedal, claiming to be a charlatan Fortunately, he is able to fast talk his way out of this predicament After spending all the comic trying to lock Prolix, the Optio simply tells him to get lost. Asterix even lampshades it by pointing out that fights break out every time people discuss the fish. Unhygienix hits Fulliautomatix with a fish, and another fight breaks out. Subverted, since most of what the seer predicts is either blatantly obvious or what he believes his audience wants to hear. When the Optio is reminded of where he used to live due to the hideous odor now floating over the village, Prolix innocently asks if he used to live near a tannery as Prolix did , which causes the optio to try to arrest him for

being a real seer. Prolix tries to prove that he is a fake by making a prediction on the outcome of a dice roll. He predicts a combined roll of VII, and believes that as he always loses at gambling, he should be safe in making an inaccurate prediction. Of course, it was not a good choice, because seven is the most common result of rolling two six-sided dice and not knowing that may explain why he always loses at gambling. Even worse in the animated adaptation where he predicts the coin toss would be neither heads nor tails, and the coin gets stuck in an amphora on the edge side. After being thrown out of the Roman camp, Prolix declares an end to his days as a soothsayer, and says that if he is lying, may Taranis strike him with a thunderbolt. Cue the sudden storm

Chapter 2 : Editions of Asterix and the Soothsayer by René Goscinny

The false soothsayer falls into the hands of the Romans and is promised his freedom if he can get the Gauls to leave the village. He actually manages to do this, and only Asterix and a reluctant Obelix stay.

All these Gauls are crazy! I Really, Really Liked This One As much as I enjoy the trips to other countries and the endless bounty of fresh wordplay and historical references they provide, I love the stories set in the Village. I love the cast of colorful characters with strong personalities I love to see them squabble and make up. A good all-village brawl after a fish slapped to the face is the source of endless humor. It more or less entirely takes place in the village and its immediate forested surroundings. I just like how small it all feels. We even learn that Toutatis is the god of the tribe, which until now I had just kind of figured out for myself. The Roman have their Jupiter. At the same rate, you can easily read into this book lessons on modern life, too: In the movie, they all move out of the village and into the mansions, but in the book, they stay in the village and enjoy the tourism revenue. Beware the Soothsayer In this story, a Soothsayer names Prolix arrives at the village and quickly earns the attention of everyone in the village – except Asterix. The rest are easily taken in by his positive outlook for their futures, as well as his increasing demands for food, drink, and bedding. Asterix finds himself at odds with the entire village, including Obelix. The villagers are so excited to hear what he has to say that they lead him directly into it. But when one or two coincidences or inevitabilities come true, the village falls more into his grasp even though the proof of his powers is the weakest. You can see how this makes so much more sense than believing a Soothsayer. So Prolix recants his powers, but the leader of the Roman camp wants to believe his positive predictions of gaining Caesar status, so Prolix has to play both sides of his own act. Prolix falls prey to all of them. Every little thing Prolix says proves one side or the other right. No wonder why he agrees to help the Romans trick the Gauls into leaving their village! Prolix is so obvious in his ploys that you almost want to root for him to fool more people. You want to see how far he can go and what he can get away with. His mental torture at the hands of the Romans, in particular, is hilarious and squirm-worthy, all at the same time. I was almost sorry to see him go at the end of the tale, though things wound up even worse for the odious Roman leader who tried to use him. They started off on a bad footing. They lost the element of surprise. Their line of ships was out of formation. It was a bit of a hot mess. But, as per Roman custom, before starting any kind of attack, they did what any smart military organization would do: They consulted the sacred chickens. The test was to lay out some grain in front of the chickens. If they ate the grain, it was a sign that the gods approved the battle. The chickens did not eat the grain. The Carthaginians routed the Romans, and sank almost all their ships. The leader in charge of the battle survived. He returned to Rome, where he was convicted and sent into exile not for losing the battle and all those ships and troops, but for the sacrilege of throwing the chicken overboard. A Numbers Game When Prolix arrives at the Roman camp, they test him to see if he can truly predict the future. Voluptuous Arteriosclerosis brings out a pair of dice, with numbers in Roman numerals, of course, instead of pips. The most common roll of any pair of six-sided dice is 7. These Romans are crazy! In this book, we get a parenthetical. I love this page, which is an explanation of the kinds of charlatans Prolix exemplifies. Or, as the opening caption box says, A parenthesis which is necessary for a brief explanation of soothsayers, oracles, prophets, augurs, haruspices and other interpreters of the Sibylline books! You can see a picture of it at Getty Images. It does not include the story of The Battle of Drepana, sadly. The entire page is background material, outside of the scope of the main story. It deserves a special mention for that. Best Name in the Book Bulbus Crocus makes me laugh. I picture him, just from the name alone, as being a guy with a viciously large nose, for some reason. No villager would be sneaking into the woods to feed Prolix for the good news of his predictions. How did Goscinny ditch him? We know that can be dangerous. Too much stuff happens, with far too much traveling. Yes, but do try to pick up the edition of the book in this case. Every page of the edition has issues. This is the worst reprinting yet. That said, I love this book. I love the simplicity and the smallness of the story. I love every moment of the Soothsayer caught in the Roman camp and completely unable to use logic to squirm his way out of it.

Chapter 3 : Asterix v "Asterix and the Soothsayer" - Pipeline Comics

Prolix, who claims to be a soothsayer, prophesies that when the storm is over the weather will improve. And it does! Now the credulous villagers believe every word he says, but Asterix has his suspicions of the smooth-talking Prolix.

Asterix and the Soothsayer French: It was originally serialized in Pilote issues in But then, a man enters the hut in a burst of lightning - it is a soothsayer , who promptly proceeds to see the future for our superstitious Gauls. He predicts that "when the storm is over, the weather will improve. Partly out of superstition and partly out of personal ambition, she convinces the soothsayer known also by the name "Prolix" to remain in official hiding near the village, where she and the other villagers may question him at will. The only two whom she will not permit into the forest are Asterix and Obelix. Obelix in particular has a grudge against the soothsayer, who has threatened to kill Dogmatix in order to examine his guts for predictions of the future. When Obelix finally thwarts Impedimenta and enters the forest, he finds Prolix there and chases him up a tree. Obelix returns to the village and almost instantly falls for Mrs. Prolix meanwhile is arrested by a strictly rule-abiding Roman Optio a senior officer. Back in the forest Impedimenta and Asterix have within moments of each other discovered the absence of the soothsayer, causing consternation among the villagers who were told by the soothsayer that the gods would put a curse on them if anything untowards happened to him. Geriatrix not mentioned by name , Asterix finds himself standing alone. Prolix returns at that moment, claiming dramatically that soon the air in the village will become polluted by a divine curse. Terrified, most of the villagers leave their home, to wait on a nearby island for the curse to run its course, as if it were a quarantined virus. Asterix, Obelix, and Dogmatix stay behind. The Romans soon arrive to investigate the village, while the Gauls hide in the local undergrowth. Unknown to either, Getafix has completed his conference which seems to be a facsimile of a twentieth-century scientific conference and returned. Hearing of the situation, he concocts a witty plan by which to drive out the Romans and teach the villagers a lesson. Using a number of unidentified ingredients in his cauldron, the Druid literally raises such a stink that even the powerful Obelix is affected. The fumes spread to the village, expelling the Romans, Prolix, and Cacofonix the Bard who had sneaked back to find his lyre. He sends word to Caesar that all of Gaul is now conquered "All? To pass the time, therefore, he has the soothsayer tell him exaggerated stories of the luxuries emperors enjoy. Meanwhile, Getafix joins the other villagers on the island to explain the Truth. Here we see a reference to the priestly role of the Druid, when Vitalstatistix begs Getafix to "appease the anger of the Gods, which has fallen upon our poor village. Inspired by this, the villagers go home, while the Romans deal with their own problems. Though upright and law-enforcing, he is not intellectual and finds himself thoroughly perplexed by the simplest of contradictions. Even his inferior officers regard him as an "idiot". In the village, trouble is still present. Asterix has an idea; they might give the soothsayer a surprise, to prove that his predictions are not genuine. The surprise is quite simple: The plan is successful: This convinces Impedimenta who beats the Centurion and the soothsayer with a rolling pin, causing her husband Vitalstatistix to look on her with an almost patronizing pride. They beat him and his escort up. The envoy, Bulbus Crocus, goes to the camp and faces the Centurion: Prolix, who has been taking a lot of yelling from the now-ex Centurion over being a fraud, leaves the camp swearing to give up soothsaying at the risk of having the sky fall on his head, whereupon Rain-God, Taranis , sends down a thunderstorm. The Gaulish village, however, is soon at peace, enjoying themselves for the present and not worrying about the future - with the exception of Cacofonix, who still dreams about being a famous singer. Cultural references Again, with a more adult-theme which started with Asterix and the Roman Agent , the story revolves around the superstitions of the people at the time Gauls and Romans alike and of today, and parodies the general gullibility of humanity. The story includes page 9 an illustration of the Roman and Gaulish pantheon of gods. In that illustration, Uderzo includes a drawing of his own country home. Nicolaes Tulp Adaptations Edit An animated film bearing the title Asterix and the Big Fight was released in , however although it contains elements from that album, it is actually more an adaptation of this book. Part of the plot was also used in the first live action Asterix film, Asterix and Obelix vs Caesar.

Chapter 4 : Slings & Arrows

Asterix and the Soothsayer was a very good way of introducing all the characters to me, and I laughed quite a bit at a few points. I just realised I haven't told goodreads that I have finished all the Tintin books- So I have to that!

Notably, Asterix and Obelix both started off quite crude and lumpy-looking but got more rounded, cuter features. Obelix also traded pointed helmet horns for small nubby ones, lost his body hair, and stopped carrying an axe. He also stopped wearing a shirt and replaced it with a leather apron. Take a look at the earliest appearance of Asterix and Obelix in Asterix the Gaul. Now pick your jaw up off the floor. Happened again with the movies "€" from Asterix Versus Caesar onwards, they were of much better animation quality, and it happened again with Asterix and the Vikings. A bit of it happens even within the very first book. Take a look at Caesar in the first page of Asterix the Gaul, then flip to his appearance in the last two pages. Notice some little differences? Rome tended to be treated as being the next town over from wherever Asterix and Obelix were, especially if it called for Julius Caesar to appear in the flesh, to let him hear about what was going on and show up to insert himself into things in a timely fashion. The authors deliberately took some liberties to make the series more entertaining for instance, they knew that not every Gaulish man had a name ending with "-ix", but Theme Naming is fun. Also, there appears to be no language barriers between the Celtic, Iberian, Lusitanian, Breton and Belgian tribes, the Greek and the Romans. Or even Persians and Indians. However, in one scene where Asterix is planning a bank robbery and makes a diagram of their plan of attack, he does it on a diptych wax tablet, which is what someone in his time period would actually have used for making notes that would have to be quickly disposed of later. It was extensively researched by the creators, who both visited museums to speak with expert historians and read primary sources, and then all of the research was ignored so they could do something they found funny instead. Brutus suddenly becomes the Big Bad of Asterix and Son after spending the entire series as a joke character. He goes further than any villain previous and burns the village down. Fortunately Caesar rebuilds it out of honor and gratitude. As Long as It Sounds Foreign: The Native American dialogue in Asterix Conquers America is a random assortment of North American place names that were taken from various Native American languages, resulting in quotes such as "Minnesota Manitoba. Averted in "Asterix in Britain". Obelix was captured by the Romans while he was drunk and asleep, and taken to the Londinium Tower. So, Asterix goes to the rescue. But when Obelix woke up, he was hungry and needed fresh air, so he broke the chain, took down the door, and smashed all the Romans on the way down. When Asterix got to the top, Obelix was not there, he was outside the tower, so they both go down and up to reunite. About all the Gauls including Dogmatix! The Britons sport mustaches Nigel Thornberry would be proud of. The only exceptions are the Helvetians who have moustaches and beards. The Corsicans, Egyptians and Romans are clean shaven. The Greeks are either fully bearded or clean shaven, but nothing in between. They can go toe to toe with Asterix and Obelix, even with the latter having drunk magic potion. The Belgians as well. The plot of Asterix in Belgium has the Gauls pissed off because of a rumor that Caesar thought the Belgians more badass than anyone else in Gaul. Because Destiny Says So: The Roman general understandably has a breakdown. So there you are! Things are going to be a bit different around here! This is a military camp! And I know someone who Officer in command of the detachment of the 1st legion, 3rd cohort, 2nd maniple, 1st century? Been There, Shaped History: Tea is brought to Great Britain thanks to some strange herbs that Getafix gave Asterix before leaving to Britain in "Asterix in Britain". In "Asterix in Spain" Asterix battles a bull with a red cape which accidentally fell in the arena, thus inventing bull fighting in Spain. Obelix seems to be at fault for some historically known accidents, like the missing nose on the Sphinx or the broken part of the grand Colosseum which did not exist in 50 BC. A big part of the humour. Or hurt his canine pet, Dogmatix. Julius Caesar can get touchy about blemishes on his glory, starting with the invincible village that resists his conquest. Since a lot of the Gauls will agree with you, and they fight rather chaotically, doing this almost guarantees the Big Ball of Violence. Lampshaded in Asterix and the Soothsayer, where the soothsayer was able to appear prescient by predicting a fight, and two happened minutes later over the freshness of the fish whose entrails he had been reading. Big Ball of Violence: Liable to get big indeed when the whole village gets

involved in the fight. Taken to its ultimate extreme in *The Twelve Tasks of Asterix*. Obelix polishes off a three course feast whose first course consists of Obelix then goes on to eat the beast that he and Asterix have to confront in the next task, which is at least implied to be some mild form of Eldritch Abomination. Big Guy, Little Guy: A great many names. The Briton chief Mykingdomforanos is originally called Zebigbos. The original French versions are a delight to those who can read the language: This is done in ways which are not obvious or signposted in the translations. In the second live-action movie, Edifis and Artifis, both powered-up by the magic potion, get into an impromptu kung-fu fight , complete with this brief gem: In *Asterix and Cleopatra*, this is how the Egyptian architect Edifis builds his projects. Bizarre Taste in Food: All except the Briton, who sincerely loves the stuff. Fulliautomatix, with his muscular, broad-shouldered build most of the village men are drawn pudgy and a hammer he carries everywhere. However, no-one in the village seems to use the weapons he makes. And most of the other non-Roman cultures are various shades of fight-happy, with the legionnaires as the usual target. The one who really enjoys a fight is Obelix. He may seem just a big bully, but in his twisted, childish way he seems to genuinely appreciate the legionnaires he beats up. Also, in one particular issue, the Romans managed to get hold of a cauldron of magic potion. Obelix seemed more eager to fight than ever. No matter how many swords and axes are carried into battle, the Gauls will always knock out the Romans with their fists. The gladiatorial scenes, obviously, but also Rugby , as described in *Asterix in Britain*, is a very simple game: The use of weapons is prohibited, unless agreed in advance. Many fans got the impression that *Asterix and the Falling Sky* was going to be the last album since the cover is remarkably similar to that of *Asterix the Gaul*, mirror-reflected. The Golden Book appeared in Since then however, it has been confirmed that *Falling Sky* will indeed be the final full-length story by Uderzo, and that any future such stories will be produced by a new creative team. They celebrate this by shouting "Hurray! Near guaranteed to happen to Cacofonix at the end of every book starting with *Asterix and the Golden Sickle* the second book in the original French. With *Cacofonix*, this trope is usually subverted or averted if he does something good, or if the plot of the story bears greater precedence. In *Asterix and the Falling Sky*. *Asterix and the Roman Agent* is a special case of the series inverting and playing this trope straight. In the final banquet, although he is bound and gagged, he is still sitting at the banquet table rather than under his tree or next to his house. This album also reveals that *Cacofonix* is kept around because he is very useful in sending distress signals whenever the village is in danger and the Druid is not present. This may explain why the villagers are so protective of him. In short, *Cacofonix* is left unbound and ungagged on an average of once every four books. Happens to an entire garrison of troops in *Obelix and Co*. These troops had only just arrived from Rome and were high on morale. The subsequent thrashing by Obelix and *Dogmatix* left them in the exact same manner as the troops they relieved. Caesar did not take their battle report well. *Briefer Than They Think*: It has also been known to cause raining, and when he tried to defend himself by singing in a house, it started raining in the house. That said, the Gauls have used his voice as weapon at times, as well as bringing rain to a drought-stricken country. *Call That a Formation?* The Roman legions tend to have disciplined and realistic unless Uderzo has decided to make them form up in some silly shape as a joke formations, but the magic potion allows the Gauls to smash through them and then defeat the Romans in the chaotic melee that follows. Obelix gets drunk very easily, and loses his common sense with it. The French version is less conventional and more endearingly comical than the English translation: The Dutch version too has become a fairly well-known phrase outside the albums, due to it sounding rather less conventional and more endearingly comical. It goes "Rare jongens, die Romeinen! Generally, Pegleg will make some comment in Latin, the Baba puns on it, and the captain tells the other two to pipe down.

Chapter 5 : Asterix and the Soothsayer

Asterix and the Soothsayer by Rene Goscinny, Albert Uderzo, Albert Uderzo One dark and stormy night, a sinister visitor arrives in the little Gaulish village. Prolix, who claims to be a soothsayer, prophesies that when the storm is over the weather will improve.

But then, a man enters the hut in a burst of lightning - it is a soothsayer, who promptly proceeds to see the future for our superstitious Gauls. But not all are impressed; Asterix alone dares question the qualities of this soothsayer, who is in fact a fraud. Partly out of superstition and partly out of personal ambition, she convinces the soothsayer known also by the name " Prolix " to remain in official hiding near the village, where she and the other villagers may question him at will. The only two whom she will not permit into the forest are Asterix and Obelix. Obelix in particular has a grudge against the soothsayer, who has threatened to kill Dogmatix in order to examine his guts for predictions of the future. When Obelix finally thwarts Impedimenta and enters the forest, he finds Prolix there and chases him up a tree. Obelix returns to the village and almost instantly falls for Mrs. Prolix meanwhile is arrested by a strictly rule-abiding Roman Optio a senior officer. Back in the forest Impedimenta and Asterix have within moments of each other discovered the absence of the soothsayer, causing consternation among the villagers who were told by the soothsayer that the gods would put a curse on them if anything untowards happened to him. Geriatrix not mentioned by name, Asterix finds himself standing alone. Prolix returns at that moment, claiming dramatically that soon the air in the village will become polluted by a divine curse. Terrified, most of the villagers leave their home, to wait on a nearby island for the curse to run its course, as if it were a quarantined virus. The Romans soon arrive to claim the village, while Asterix and Obelix hide in the local undergrowth. Getafix the druid suddenly returns from his conference which seems to be a facsimile of a twentieth-century scientific conference. Hearing of the situation, he concocts a witty plan by which to drive out the Romans and teach the villagers a lesson. Using a number of unidentified ingredients in his cauldron, the Druid literally raises such a stink that even the powerful Obelix is affected. The fumes spread to the village, expelling the Romans, Prolix, and Cacofonix the Bard who had sneaked back to find his lyre. He sends word to Caesar that all of Gaul is now conquered "All? To pass the time, therefore, he has the soothsayer tell him exaggerated stories of the luxuries emperors enjoy. Meanwhile, Getafix, Asterix and Obelix join the other villagers on the island. Here we see a reference to the priestly role of the Druid, when Vitalstatistix begs Getafix to "appease the anger of the Gods, which has fallen upon our poor village. Inspired by this, the villagers go home, while the Romans deal with their own problems. Though upright and law-enforcing, he is no intellectual and finds himself thoroughly perplexed by the simplest of contradictions. Even his inferior officers regard him as an "idiot". In the village, trouble is still present. Asterix has an idea: To this end the Gaulish men and women attack the Roman camp together and when the Centurion demands to know why Prolix did not warn him of this, the fraudulent soothsayer admits that he had no idea that they were coming. This convinces Impedimenta who beats the Centurion and the soothsayer with a rolling pin, causing her husband Vitalstatistix to look on her with an almost patronizing pride. They beat him and his escort up. The envoy, Bulbus Crocus, goes to the camp and faces the Centurion: Prolix, who has been taking a lot of yelling from the now-ex Centurion over being a fraud, leaves the camp swearing to give up soothsaying at the risk of having the sky fall on his head, whereupon Rain-God Taranis sends down a thunderstorm. The Gaulish village, however, is soon at peace, enjoying themselves for the present and not worrying about the future "€" with the exception of Cacofonix, who still dreams about being a famous singer. Notes[edit] With a more adult-theme which started with Asterix and the Roman Agent, the story revolves around the superstitions of the people at the time Gauls and Romans alike and of today, and parodies the general gullibility of humanity. The story includes page 9 an illustration of the Roman and Gaulish pantheon of gods. Film adaptation[edit] In, the book was adapted into the inaccurately-named Asterix and the Big Fight, which encompassed only a few plot elements from the book it was actually named after. Part of the plot was also used in the first live-action Asterix film, Asterix and Obelix vs Caesar. In other languages[edit].

Chapter 6 : Asterix and the Soothsayer | The Asterix Project | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Asterix and the Soothsayer (French: Le Devin) is the nineteenth volume of the Asterix comic book series, by René Goscinny (stories) and Albert Uderzo (illustrations). It was originally serialized in Pilote issues in

Chapter 7 : Asterix and the Soothsayer | Viewcomic reading comics online for free

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Chapter 8 : Asterix and the Soothsayer / Recap - TV Tropes

Asterix and the Soothsayer is a magnificent book and shows both Goscinny and Uderzo's mastery of character and character studies. See how the Soothsayer both looks.

Chapter 9 : Asterix - Operation Hinkelstein () - IMDb

After the storm passes, the soothsayer takes up shop in the forest, making prophecies in exchange for goods. Curious as to why people keep taking their fish/chickens/etc with them for walks in the woods, Obelix (who had argued with Prolix while he was in the village) goes into the woods and finds the soothsayer.