

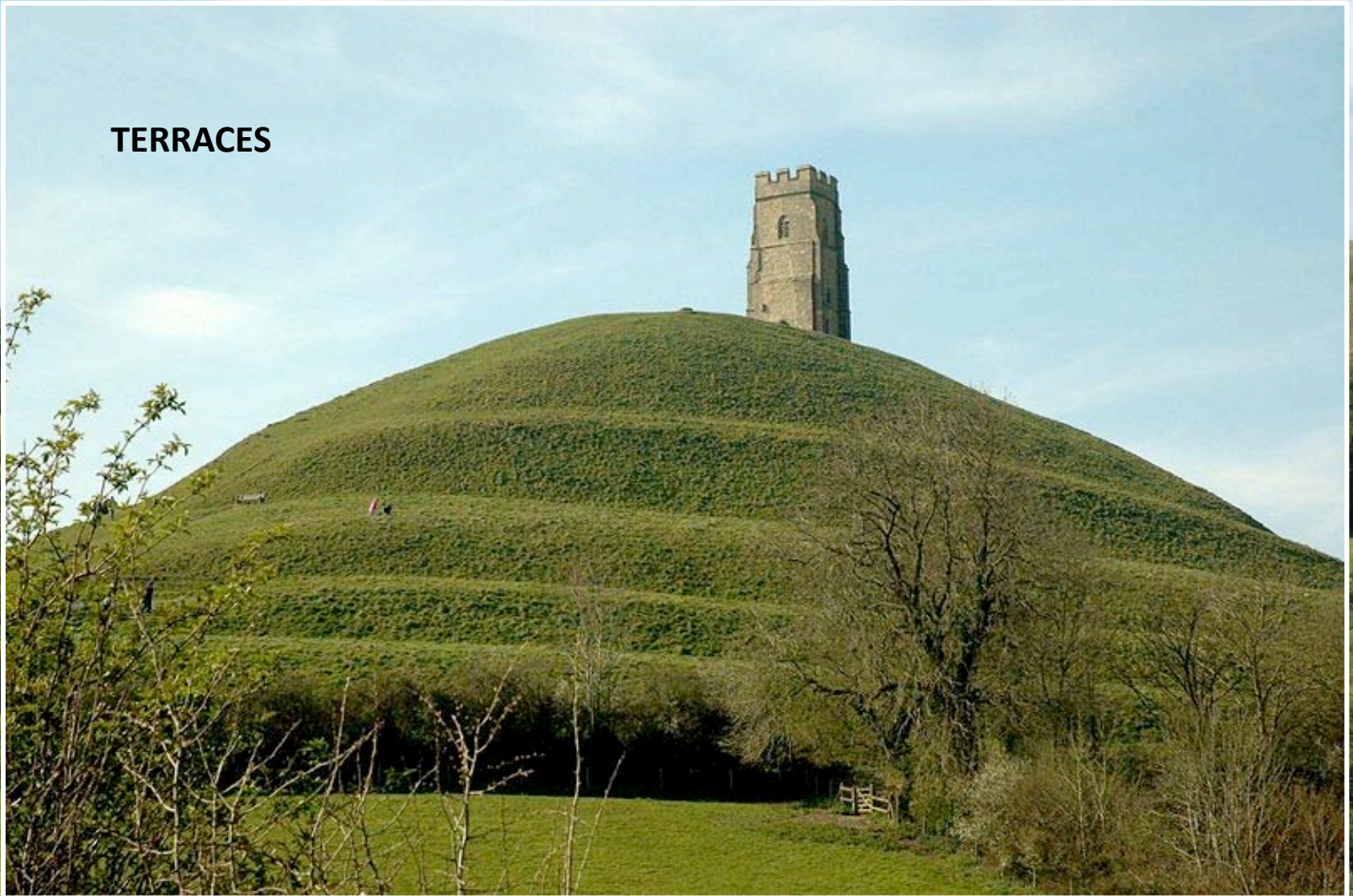


GLASTONBURY ABBEY, SOMERSET, ENGLAND





TERRACES



JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA




CHALICE WELL









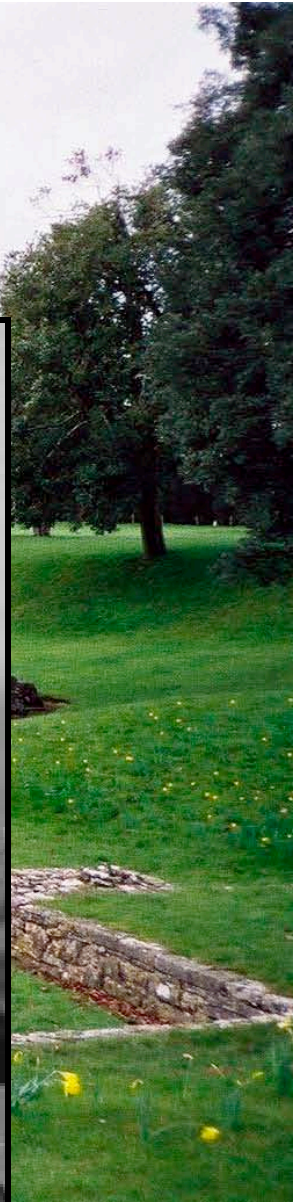
SITE OF KING ARTHUR'S TOMB.
IN THE YEAR 1191 THE BODIES OF
KING ARTHUR AND HIS QUEEN WERE
SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THE
SOUTH SIDE OF THE LADY CHAPEL.
ON 19TH APRIL 1278 THEIR REMAINS WERE
REMOVED IN THE PRESENCE OF
KING EDWARD I AND QUEEN ELEANOR
TO A BLACK MARBLE TOMB ON THIS SITE.
THIS TOMB SURVIVED UNTIL THE
DISSOLUTION OF THE ABBEY IN 1539



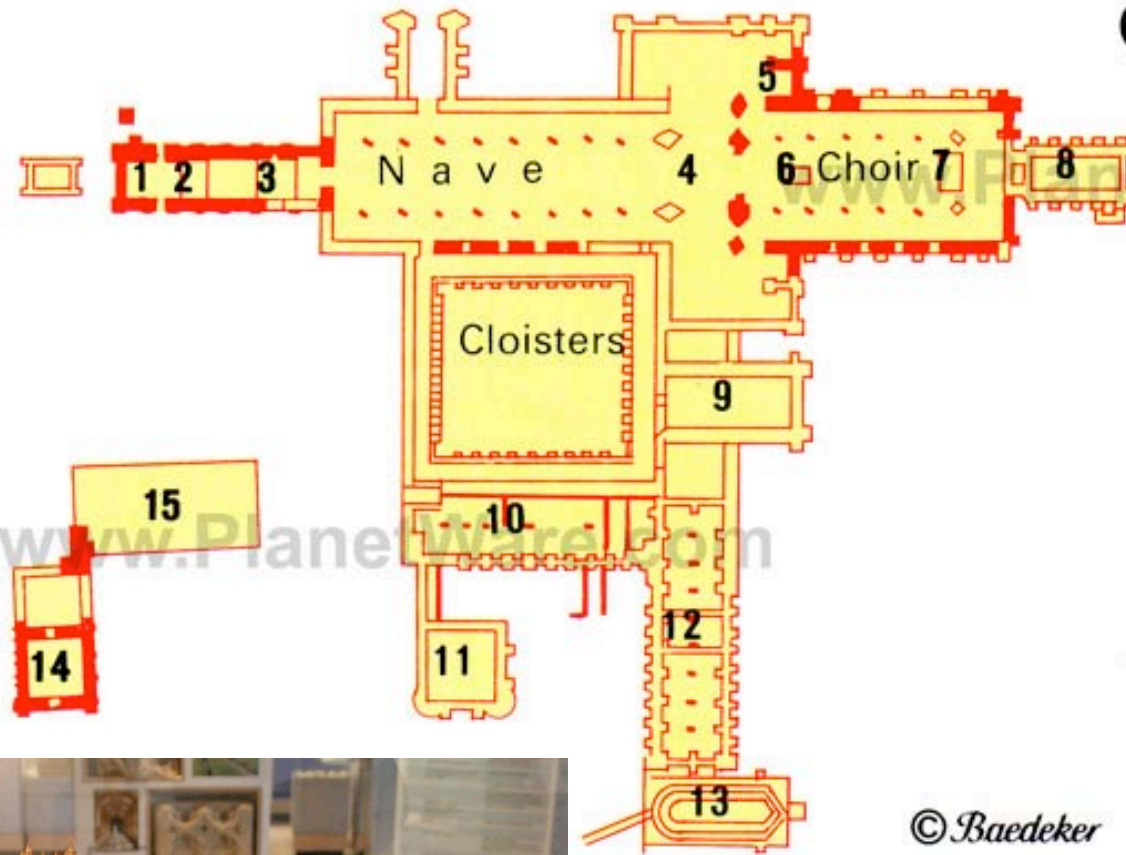
GLASTONBURY ABBEY RECONSTRUCTED

A. HENDERSON F.S.A. 1935

FREDERICK BLIGH BOND



Glastonbury Abbey



**NAVE
 CLOISTER
 REFECTORY**



AUTOMATIC WRITING



ofer hronrade hýran fcolde,
gomban gýldan.



HÆT PE LARDE
 na in geaƿi dagum. þeod cynnigal
 þrym se þrumon huda æþelingas elles
 fære medon. of seýld scepnig sceapen
 þreacum monegū mægþum meodo seclþ
 of teah esode eorl syddan ariest þe
 fæa sceapen funden he þæs trofne seba
 þeox undeƿi polenum þeod myndum þalu
 oð þ him æghpyle þara ymb sittendia
 ofe hron. iade hyran scolde zomban
 syl dan þæs god cynnig. ðam ærþra þæs
 æt e cenned zæong in geardum þone god
 sende folce to trofne fýron ðærfe on
 gear þhe ær þuigon alde. lange
 hpile him þæs lif fæa puldri. þealde
 þeold arie þe gear. þe þe þe þe
 blæd þide spianig. seýda. seýda. seýda
 landum in. seýda. seýda. seýda. seýda
 seýda. seýda. seýda. seýda. seýda. seýda.



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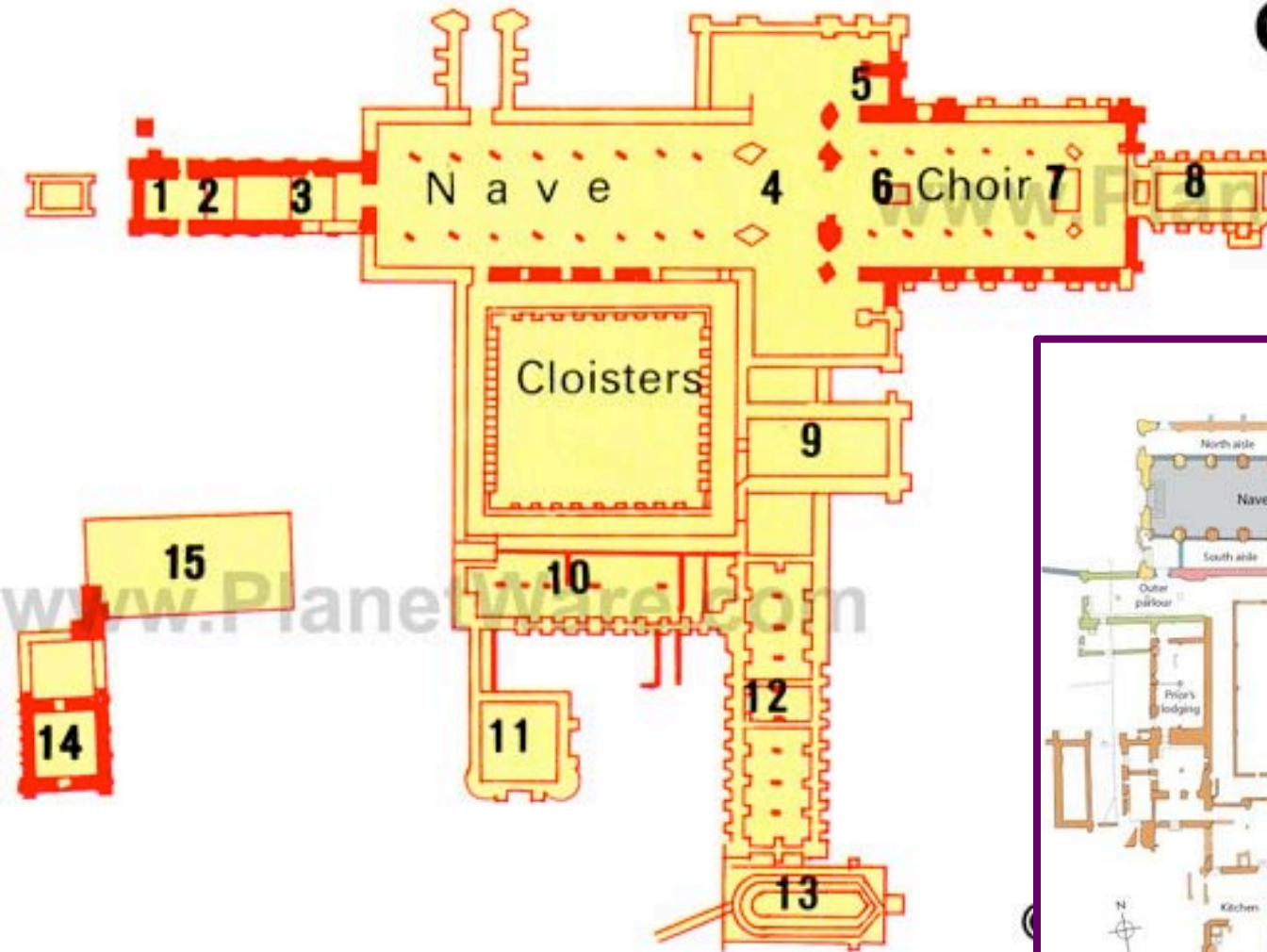
Imagery Date: May 31, 2006

51°08'45.68" N 2°42'54.23" W elev 78 ft

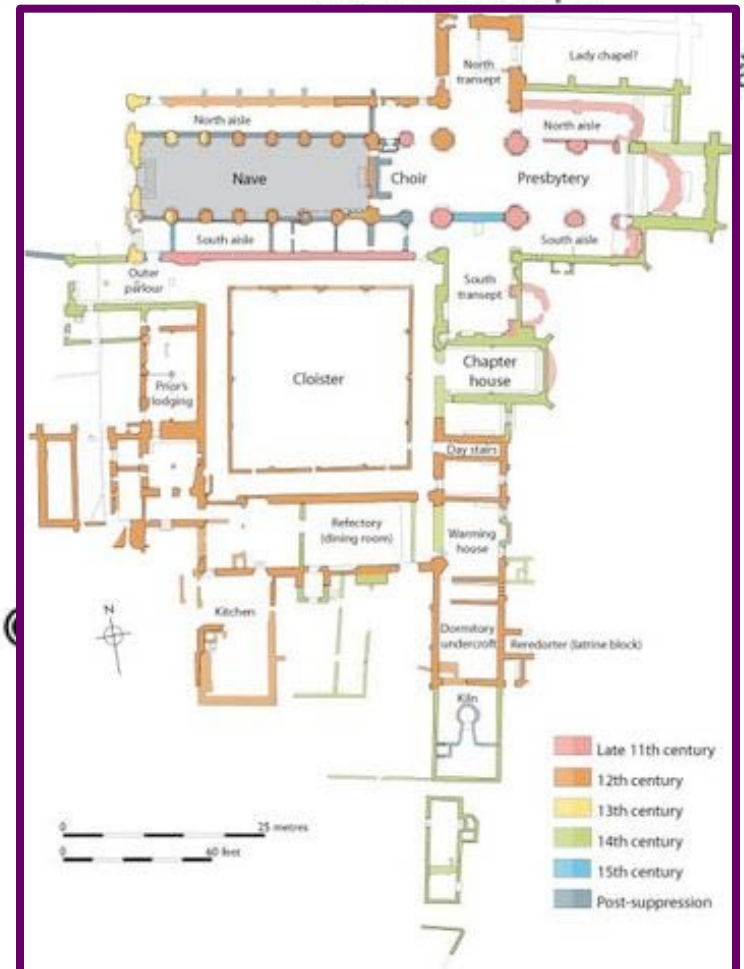
Eye alt 680 ft



Glastonbury Abbey



- 1 St Dunstan's Chapel
- 2 Lady Chapel
- 3 Galilee Chapel





LADY CHAPEL



GEMATRIA

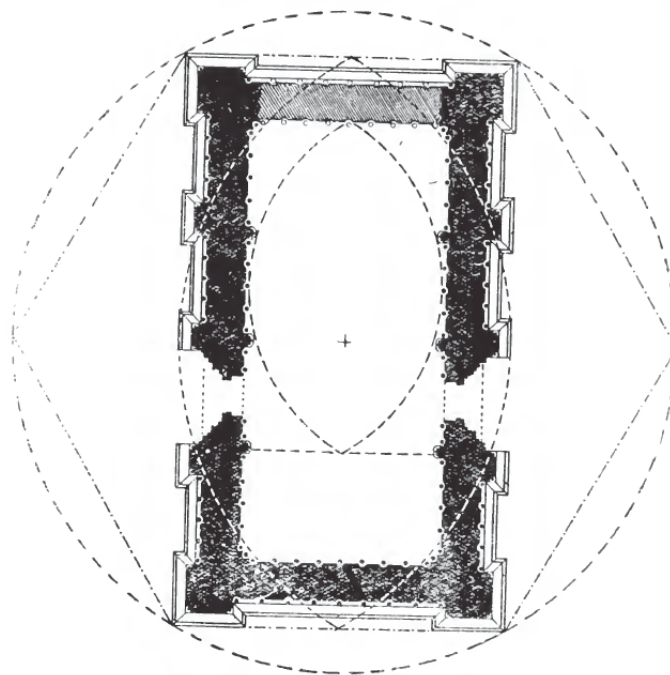
The Numbers of Infinity

“The Mary Chapel in the old Glastonbury Abby, confirm that catholic priests were well aware of the real meaning of Jesus Chris: the measure of the Chapel is 2368 square feet (gematria of Jesus Christ) and the rhombus contained in it has the area of exactly 1184 square feet. This chapel was also built in the year 1184:”

Marke Pawson

THE LORETTO CHAPEL

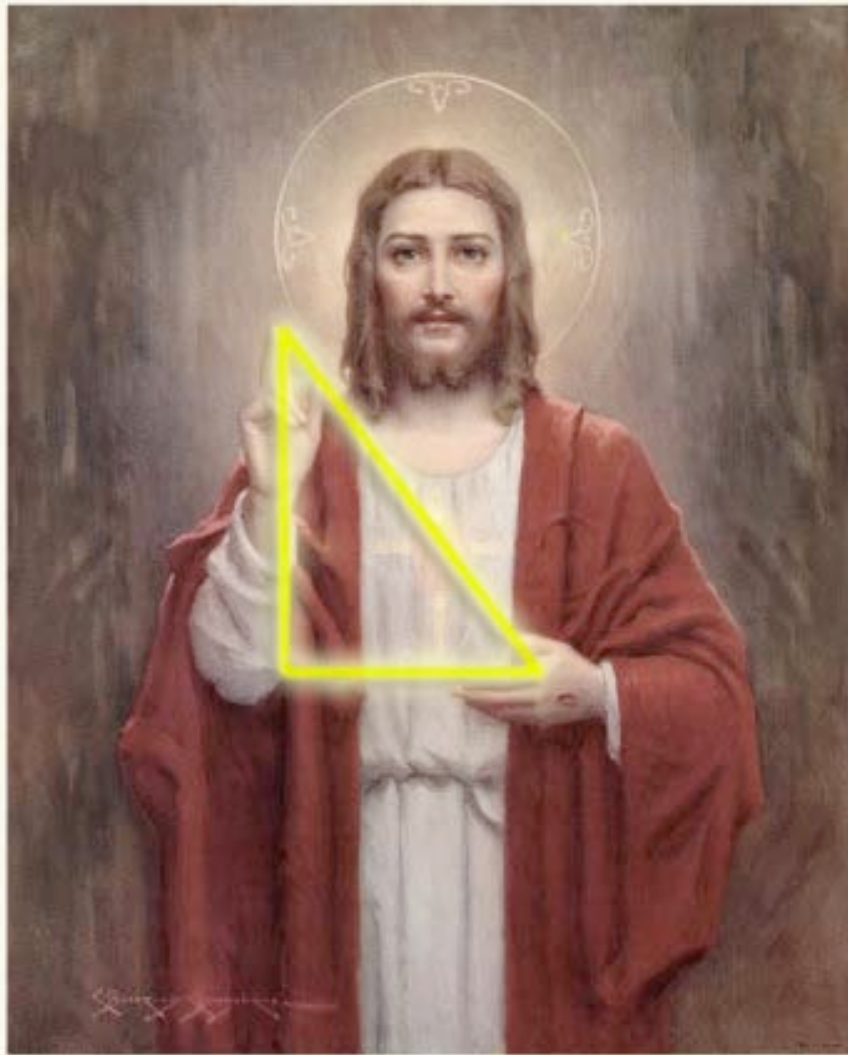
Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society, vol. lxii., 1916, pp. xxxviii-xl)



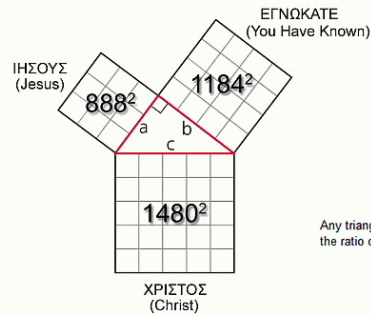
— INDICATE EXISTING WALLS
- - - FORMER EAST WALL

FIG. 14.—GLASTONBURY ABBEY: PLAN OF THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY, BUILT A.D. 1184, ON THE SITE OF THE CHURCH OF JOSEPH OF ARIMATHÆA.

The plan lies in a hexagon. Its measures are based upon the standard British foot of 12 inches. The breadth between the faces of the central buttresses is 37 feet, in harmony with the general scheme of measures found in the Abbey. The length of the vesica is approximately 64 feet, and its points touch the outer faces of the end walls. External to this is another vesica embracing the plinth-course (see plan). The interior shows a third, marking three-quarters of its length. Each vesica contains a rhombus of two equilateral triangles. Their measures are symbolic and explanatory of the sacred geometry of which the "Gematria" of the Greek scriptures is illustrative. Thus, the solid rectangular area of this building is 37 by 64, or 2,368 square feet, by Gematria the equivalent of IHCOYOC XPICTOC (Jesus Christ) or $\text{O 'APIOC TON 'APIOC}$ (The Holy One of Holy Ones). The rhombus contained has the area 1,184 square feet, very possibly designed to record the date (A.D. 1184) of the erection of the Chapel. It will be noted that William of Malmesbury alludes to the "sacred enigma" believed to be concealed in the triangular and other figures on the floor of the Chapel.



Christ Christ of Jesus



$$\text{ΙΗΣΟΥΣ}^2 + \text{ΕΓΝΩΚΑΤΕ}^2 = \text{ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ}^2$$

$$\text{Jesus}^2 + \text{You Have Known}^2 = \text{Christ}^2$$

Pythagoras' Theorem

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$888^2 + 1184^2 = 1480^2$$

Any triangle whose sides are in the ratio 3:4:5 is a right triangle. Such triangles that have their sides in the ratio of whole numbers are called Pythagorean Triples.

888, 1184, 1480 is also a sacred "Pythagorean triple", and has some special properties:

The side of the triangles proportions are those of the 3-4-5 Pythagorean triple

$$a:b:c = 3:4:5 = 888:1184:1480$$

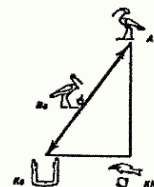
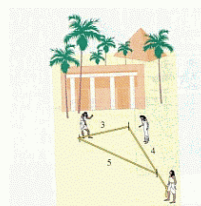
In the 3-4-5 right triangle, the height b is half of the others sides sum:

$$b = (a + c) / 2 = (5 + 3) / 2 = 8 / 2 = 4$$

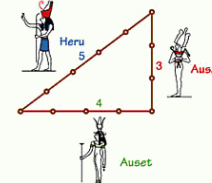
the same is true for the Jesus Christ Triangle, and this was used to shorten calculations:

$$b = (a + c) / 2 = (888 + 1480) / 2 = 2368 / 2 = 1184$$

Because it is a right triangle one angle is obviously 90°. The other two are approximately 36.86° and 53.13°.



The "Forty-seventh Problem" was among the Ancient Egyptians the symbol of Osiris, Isis and Horus.



The Mystical Symbolism of the Pythagorean Triangle

According to Plutarch (46 - 120 C.E.), the Egyptians attributed the sides of the triangle in this fashion:

The vertical line was of 3 units and attributed to Osiris.

The horizontal line was of 4 units and attributed to Isis.

And the hypotenuse was, of course, 5 units and attributed to Horus, the son of Osiris and Isis.

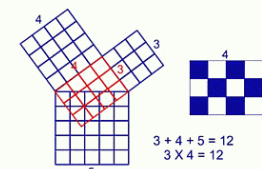


Figure 4 - Extending the squares having sides with lengths of 3 and 4, results in a rectangle, known as an oblong square, having sides of 3 and 4. This proportion is exactly that which is specified for the dimensions of the Lodge Room.

It is noteworthy that Plutarch studied in the Academy at Athens and was a priest at Apollo's temple at Delphi for 20 years.

In the myth of Osiris and Isis, Osiris is killed which makes Horus the Son of a Widow and links him with Hiram, a biblical figure considered the founder of Freemasonry.



“The making of the King Arthur Essence
with stained glass window reflected in the
water”



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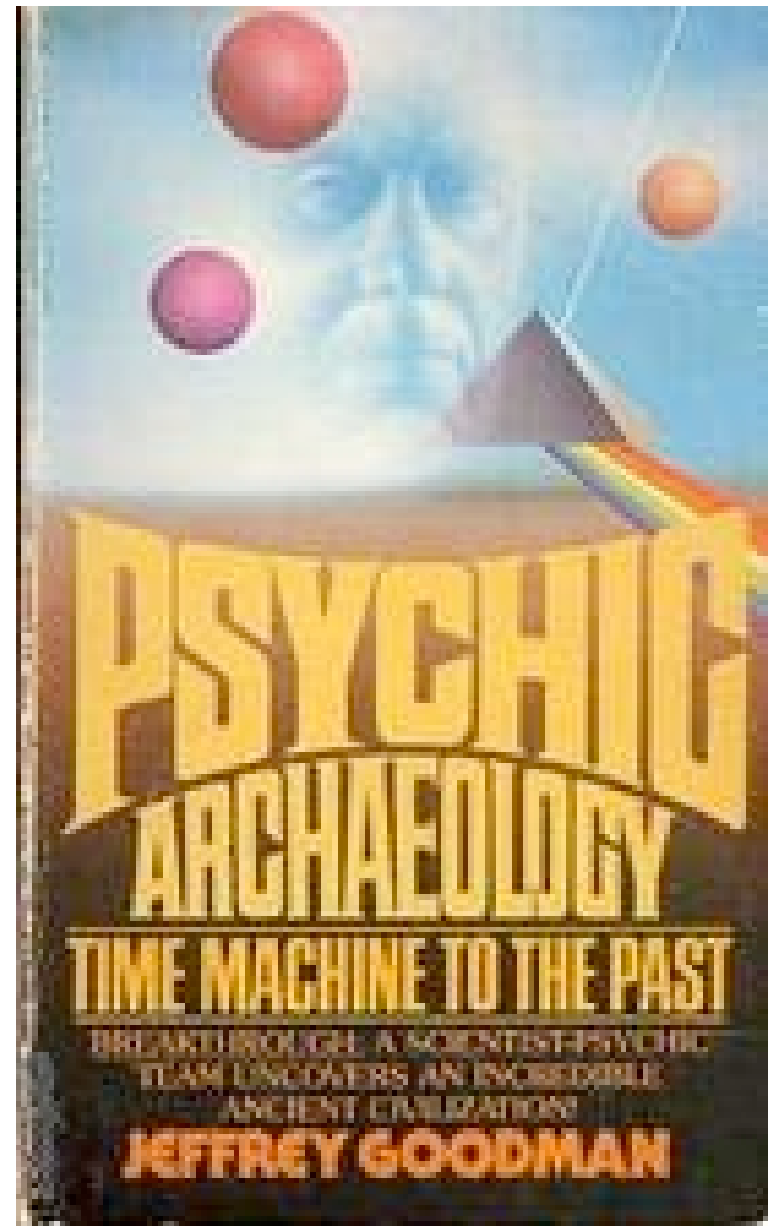
"This fascinating book reveals the frontiers on the frontiers of knowledge. Schwartz should appeal to the broadly experienced..."
—William T. DeBorja, *San Francisco Chronicle*

The Secret Vaults of Time

PSYCHIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE QUEST FOR HUMAN BEGINNINGS



STEPHAN A. SCHWARTZ



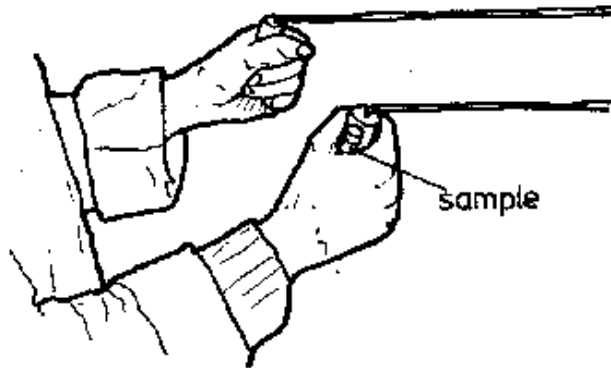
To find some object, such as a pipe or cable, you need to rest your mind on that object as well as on your position and the position of the rods. So either:

a) carry a sample of the pipe or cable with you; or

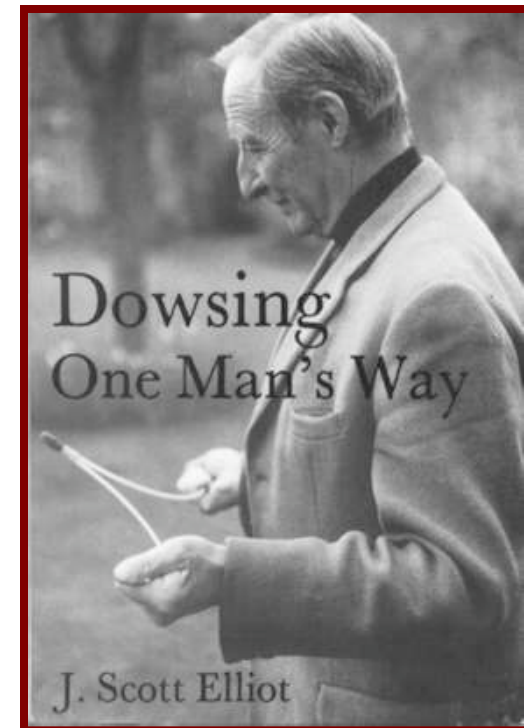
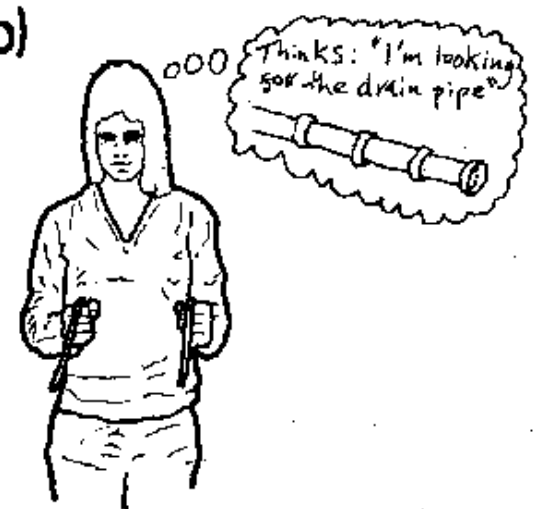
b) state in your mind what it is that you're looking for.

With a little practice you should be able to select any object you want, and to discriminate precisely between objects.

a)



b)



Jim Andrews

On Saturday 16th June the sun shone on a group of dowers gathered up on Mellor Hill-fort [Map 1]. Ann Hearle welcomed us to



in the back garden we saw another

Being naturally sceptical about dowsing, the archaeologist was unmoved by our failure to detect traces of

Meanwhile, Ann Hearle and Margaret Myrd were showing geophysicist Philip Day how useful downing methods are in places where electronic devices could not perform. When he tried, he was utterly astonished when the L-rods in his hands swung smartly together over the

outer wall foundations
assisted hall, which
detected beneath
2) with his magnor

Paul Meier and I were closing over the garden. C's modestly remarkable ancestor was Bob, who had built and lived in the hall and subterranean to the district. The past made the day.

Sue was by no further buildings.

news



Photo 7: Excavated Iron Age ditch in the Old Vicarage garden, showing the unusual curving terminal (right) in a gateway. John & Ann Healey with Lucy



Photo 2: The building ('B' in Map 2) below the dead-nettle bed. A further domed building ('C'), the Alsid Hall and the excavated gateway under



Photo 3: Flags in the north side of corridor and (clo) pambion.

Far right: Paul Craddock (left) and Peter Knight, author of *Ancient Stones of Dorset*, inside the Knowlton Church Henge. Right: the new stone is c1m long



Dowders tracking an "energy line" at a neolithic henge at Knowlton, Dorset have found a stone they believe may once have been standing. Thought to be about the same age as Avebury and Durrington Walls, Wiltshire (c2500-2000BC), the four smaller Knowlton henges have been little investigated.

Paul Craddock was directing a Bournemouth adult education dowsing course in May when a student exposed a rectangular slab around 1m by 40cm inside the Church Henge, the only one surviving as a substantial earthwork (named after a ruined Norman church at its centre). Craddock, also trained in



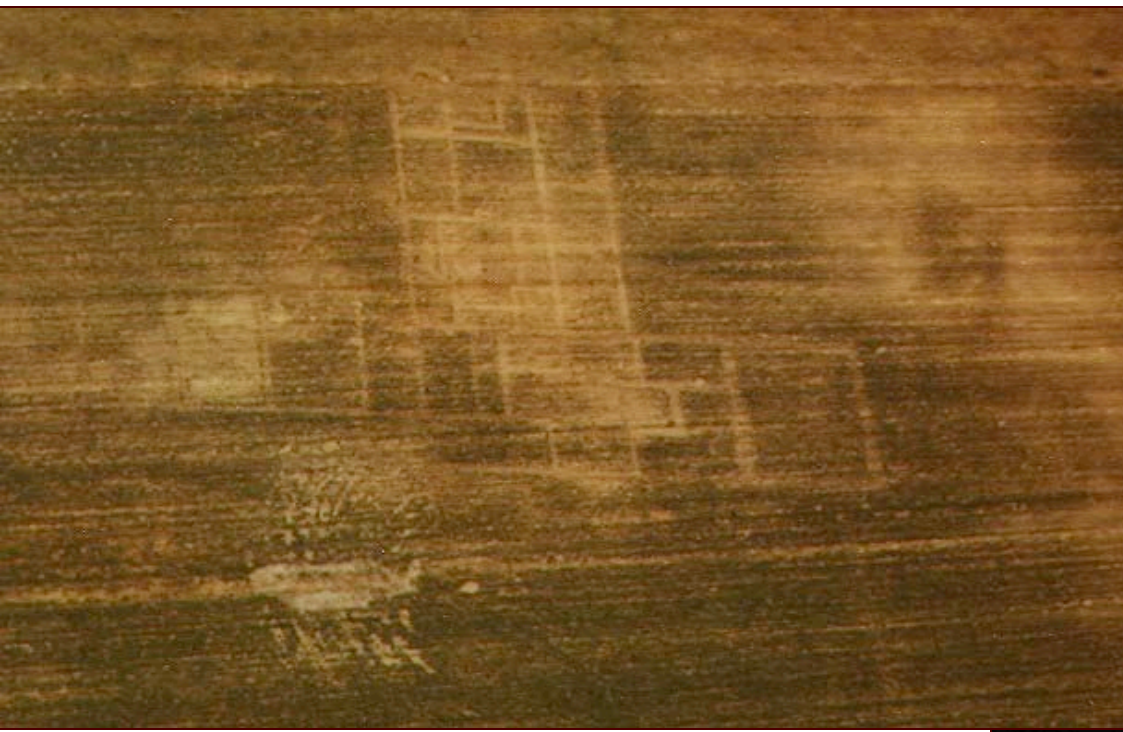
hypnotherapy, psychotherapy and handwriting analysis, says a second stone lies close by, and both may be part of a circle or avenue of further stones.

A technical officer from English Heritage noted that a little poorly established turf had been pulled back, and though they would be contacting the dowers, it was unlikely harm had been done. John Gale, school of conservation sciences, Bournemouth University, and director of research in the area, says the stone may have been dressed. It appears not to be local heathstone, but a foreign sarsen.

In 2000 archaeologists learnt from the farmer that two stones had been ploughed out from the larger Southern Henge, immediately to the south, some 30 years before. They were examined and thought to be heathstone. One (c.1m by 60cm) had pecked into it four concentric rings, one of only two cases of "megalithic art" of this type yet seen in southern Britain, the other found in a bronze age barrow near Dorchester in



The large sarsen circles at Avebury and Stonehenge are well known, but smaller arrangements of such stones may have been common in Wessex. Evidence that small megaliths once stood inside the henge at Mount Pleasant, near Dorchester, Dorset was found in excavations 1970-71.



REMOTE SENSING

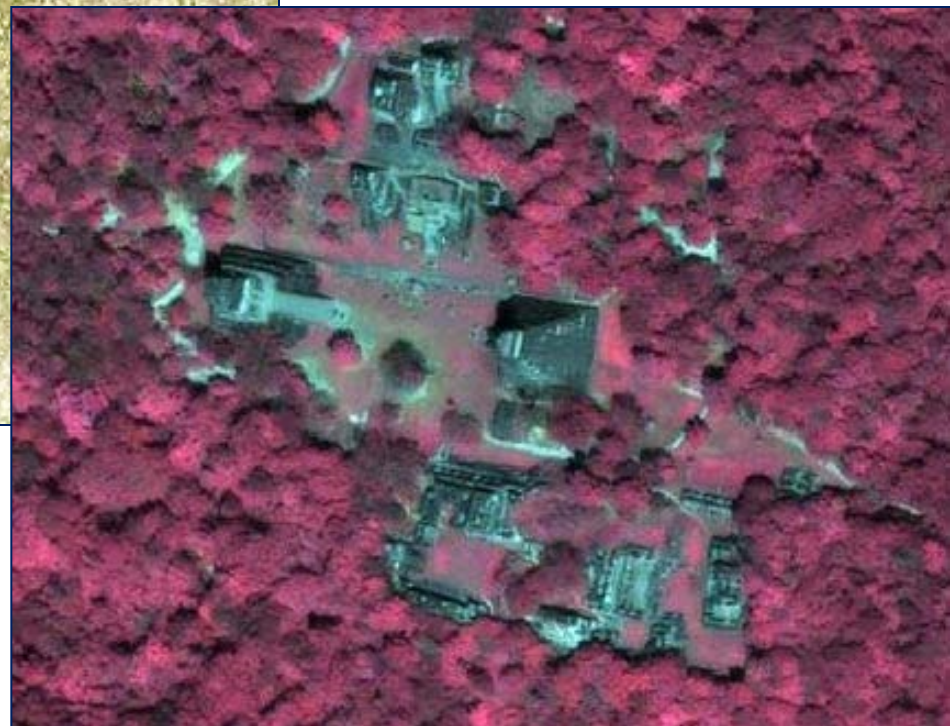
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY



BAKER: AERIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
PUEBLO SHE' RUIN
GALISTEO BASIN, NEW MEXICO
PHOTO © 1996 BY TOM BAKER

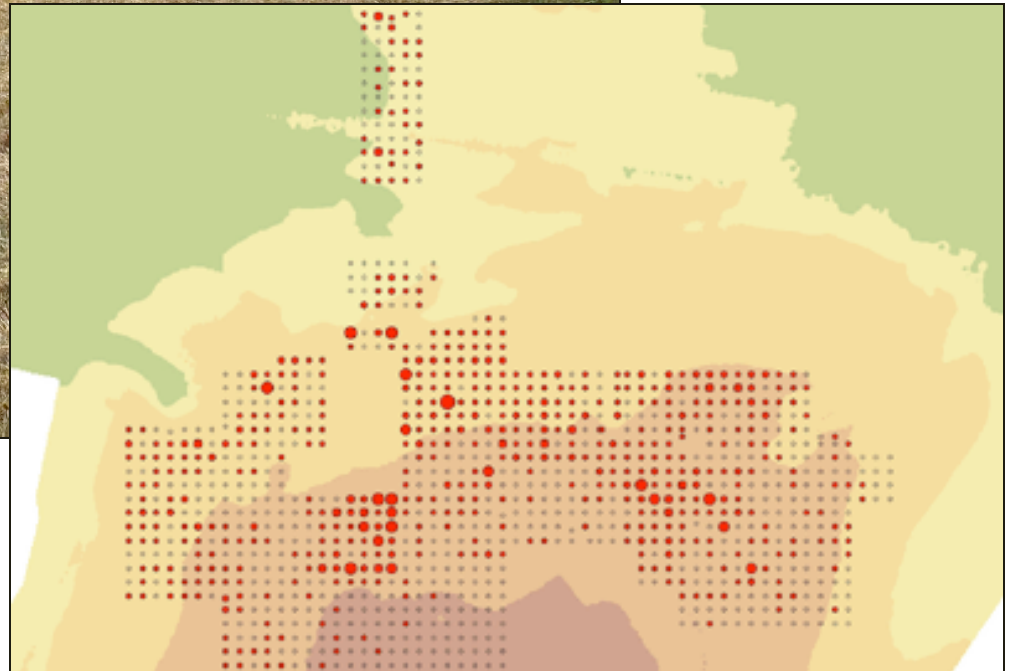
REMOTE SENSING

SATELLITE IMAGERY





SURVEY ARCHAEOLOGY



Ground Penetrating Radar

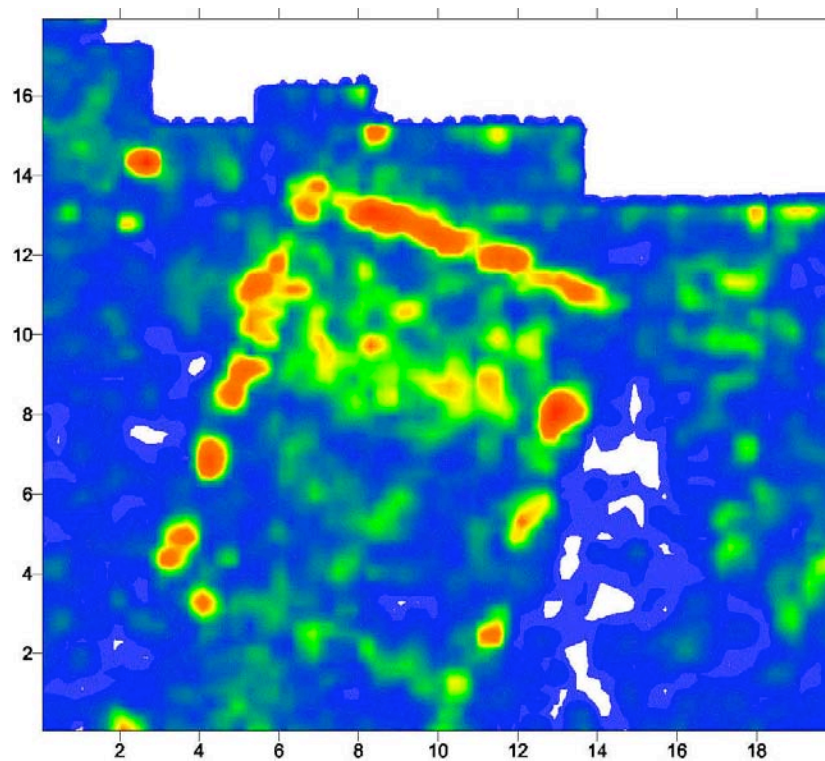
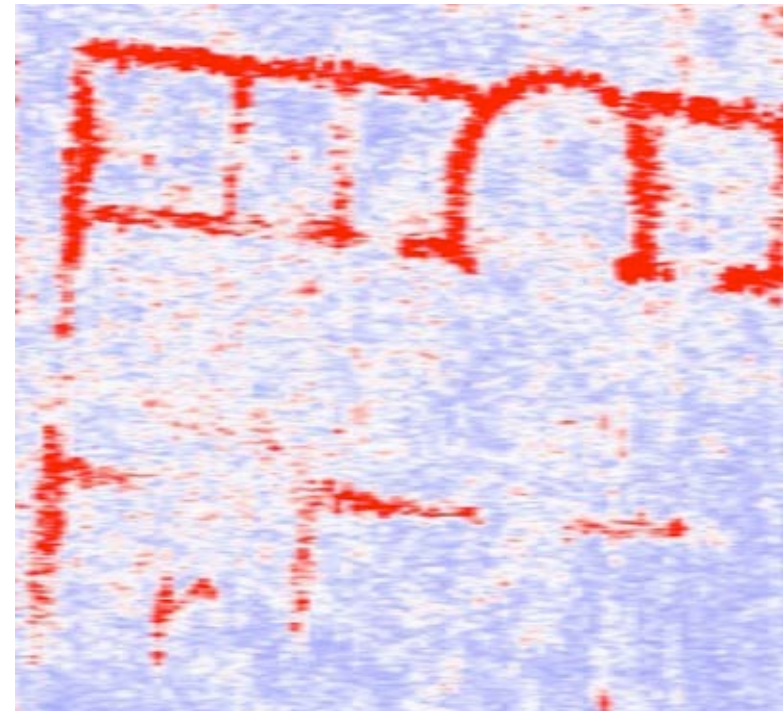
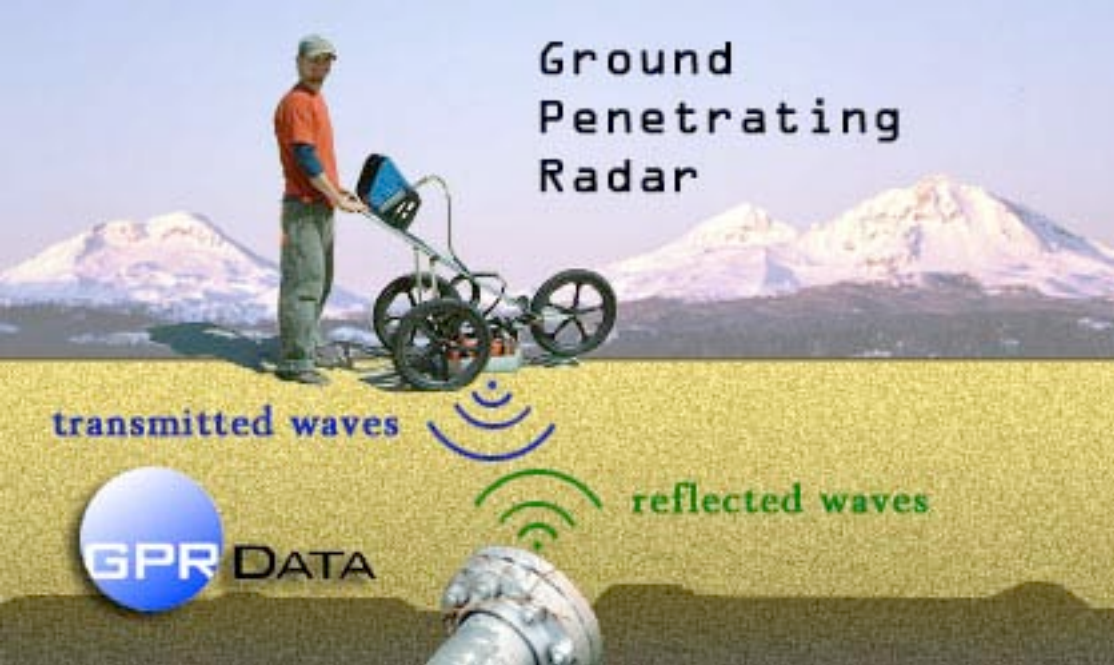
transmitted waves

reflected waves

GPR DATA

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

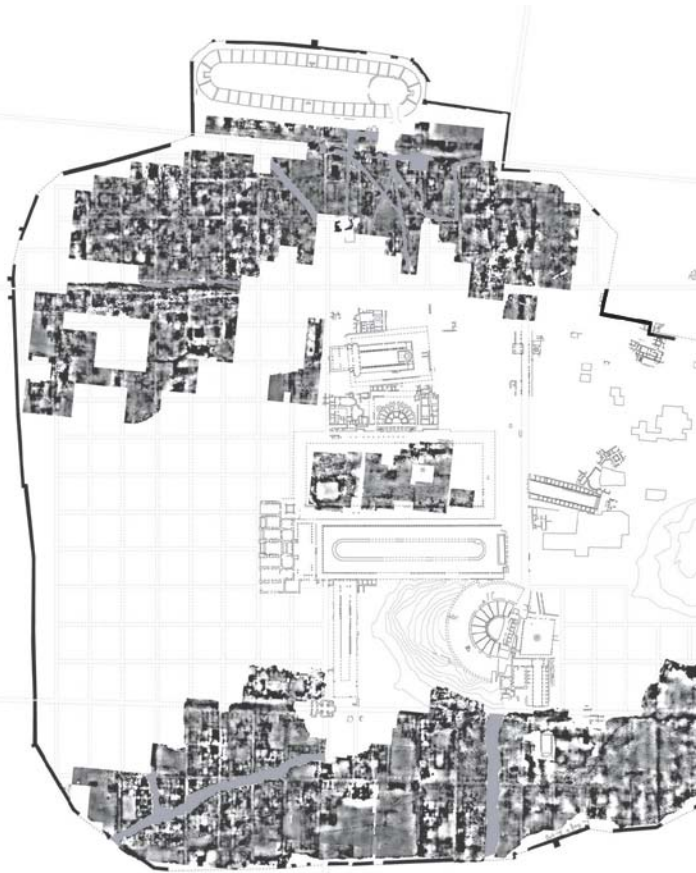




MAGNETOMETRY



RESISTIVITY



APHRODISIAS (TURKEY)



GROUND TRUTHING