

The Measure of the Cosmos

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From the very first, man sought to subject his surroundings to measurements, to bring it within his grasp in a sense like when a landscape painter attempts to recreate his vision on paper. Man's first units of measure were based on the proportions of his body, which offered a comfortable resolution for a nomad who tried to understand what he saw.

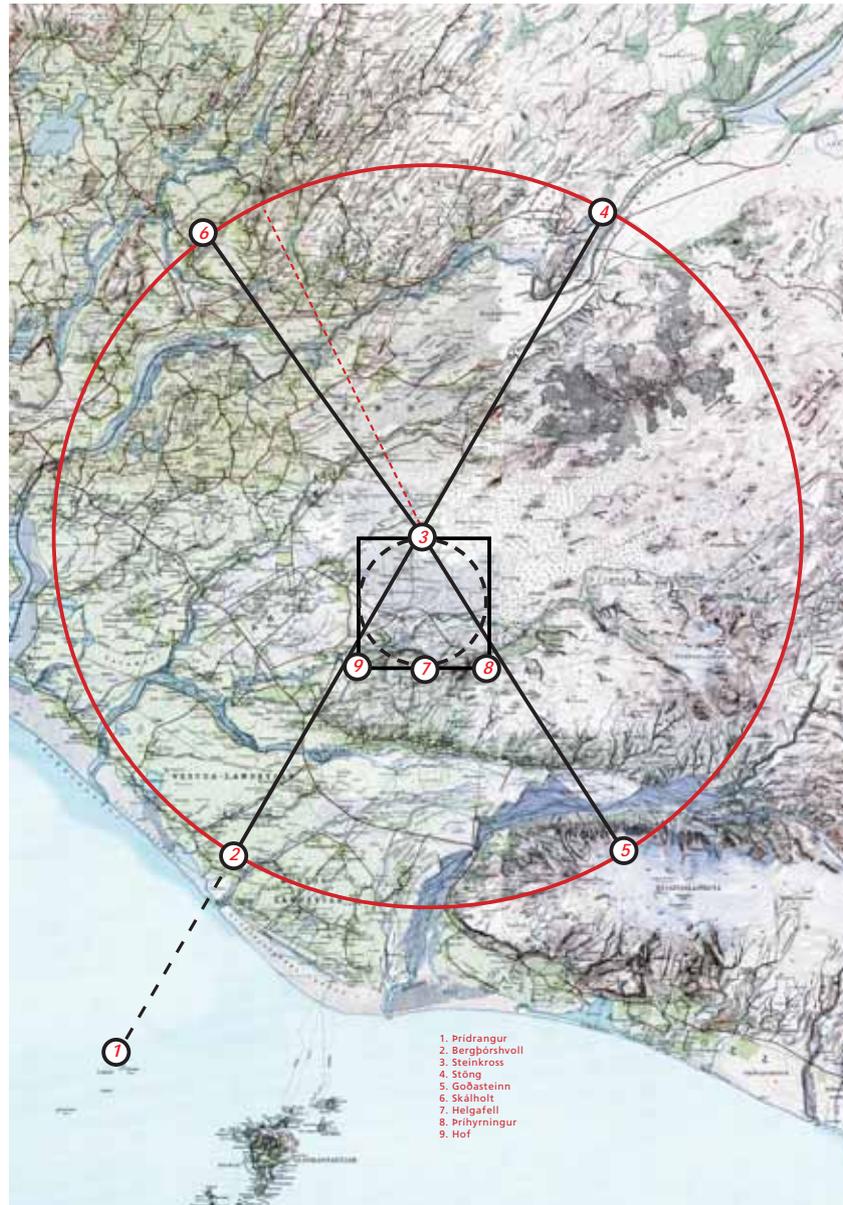
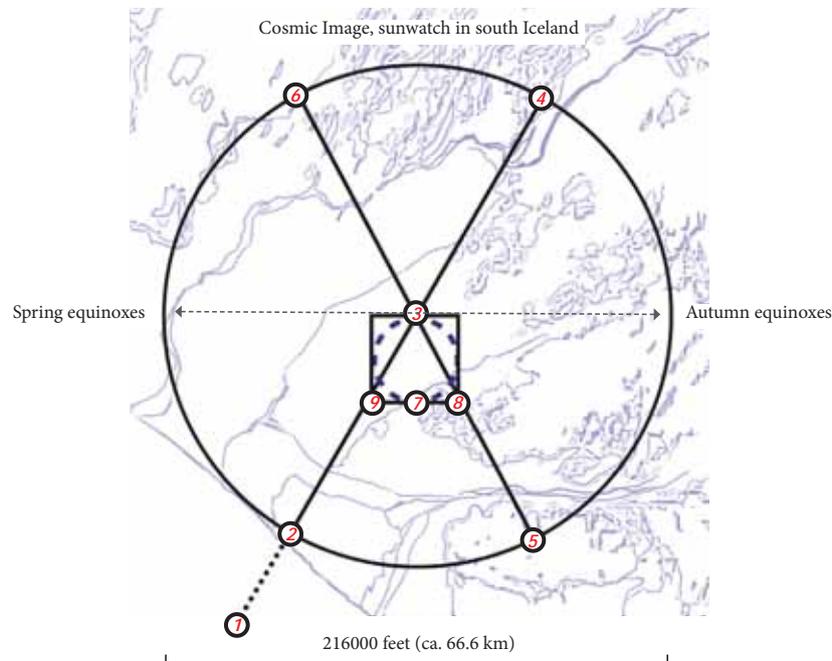


Fig. 2



INTRODUCTION

Introducing the sunwatch, or the cosmologie (Cosmic Image), of the Icelandic settlers, its ideological “cousin” in Somerset, England and its alleged roots in Egypt.

A Cosmic Image was construed by 9 markers and paced from 1 to 9. A summary of how the Egyptian Cosmic Image was paced from 1 to 9, is on p. 6 - 11.

Is it possible to probe the meaning of myth and symbol and to connect those to specific geodetic measure of a prehistoric Cosmology marked on land according to the paths of the stars, the moon and the sun?

There are many indications to suggest that such is the case. Through the centuries, nations staked claim to their land through measurements based on a legacy of ancient tales and religious ideas. These served to connect man to his land, to the motions of the stars, and to higher powers.

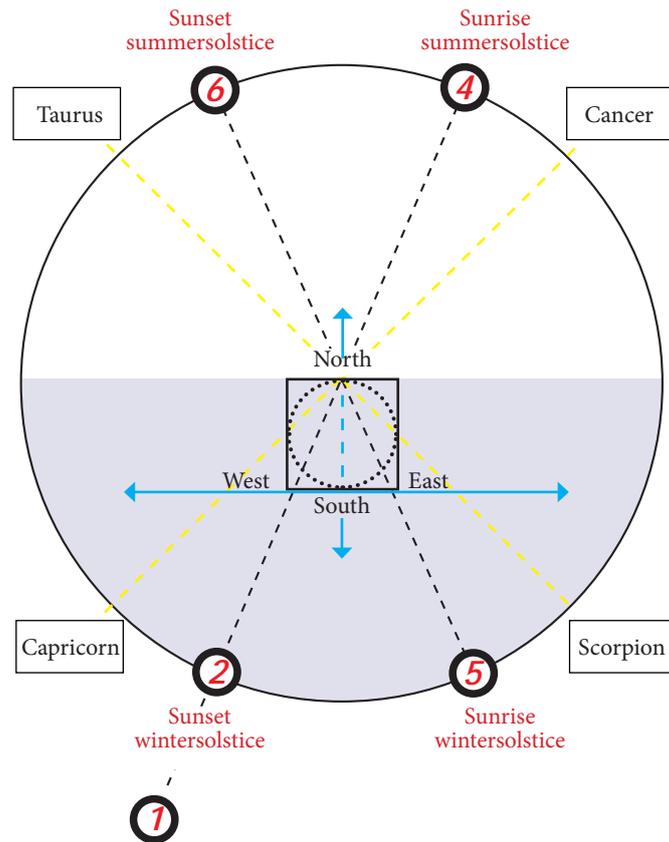
Due to certain political and natural circumstances around the time Iceland was settled, stories of Nordic kings and gods were written in Iceland in the Icelandic language. Deciphering their philosophy and numbers brings to light a defined ritual landscape, I call a Cosmic Image, whereby Man built himself a Cosmology through measurements in Time and Space, – thereby bringing into being an image of creation, what I call a Cosmic Image.)

I base my work on the work of an Icelandic scholar Mr. Einar Pálsson who argued that the Icelandic Saga literature was rooted in Celtic, German and Mediterranean mythology and that it was imbued with Pythagorean/Platonic ideas about numbers and proportions as the organizing principles of the cosmos. ¹

Einar argued that the Icelandic pagan society was conceived as a mirror image of the heavens where 36 goðar represent the heavenly circle that constituted a king in a mythological sense and was associated with a ritual landscape.

“Such ritual landscape had specific dimensions. Because it was a mirror image of the heavenly order and acted as a time reckoning system, its most natural geometry was a circle, symbolic of the horizon and the zodiac.”

Fig. 3



The circle had spokes defined by solstice lines and the cardinal directions. Its dimensions were standardised and measured, conforming to a progression of numbers that harmonized distance and time. The diameter of the circle was 216,000 feet (around 66 km). Prominent features like hills, rocks and river mouths aligning with the spokes, were used as landmarks to fix the wheel-shaped cosmogram to the landscape. This geodetic system, Pálsson read from Icelandic skin books, I have found on estuaries, flatlands in many places of the world (see fig. 7).

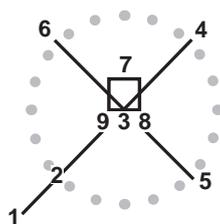
A Cosmic Image was like an almanac, or a face of a clock, placed flat on the land with north as “12”. It was aligned to a fore-sight ², a Tripple rock, located outside the south west sector of the land that was to be settled (demarcated as: 1.) its location was dominated by sunset at Wintersolstice.

It was a nordic version of the Kingdom of the Corn God. Its myths are related to primitive man’s food procurement.

Its roots, are found in the Corn God kingdoms of Norway, Ireland, England, Denmark, and Sweden.

The brighter part of year commanded the northern half of it, markers 6 and 4. The darker, colder, period of year dominated its southern half. Main markers of the summer part of it were places where Sun and summer were revered, or they stood for symbols of that nature. While main markers of the winter, or colder part of it; markers 2 and 5, were places where there was required mental or physical strength: A strong man, a muscular hero, or wisdom, knowledge of the ways of the World, or turning of the Universe: Thus on markers 5 and 2, are often found places or symbols of knowledge or wisdom objectified by monasteries or myths of the residency of a wise man.

Fig. 4



Marker 2, The Primeval hill

The land itself was measured from the “Primeval hill,” the place of sunset at winter solstice. It was aligned to the Tripple rock, (1) and connected to summersolstice sunrise (marker: 4) - through the center (3).

The center was a sacred place. From there, sunrise and sunset at winter and summer solstice were established and thereby the almanac. It was a place from where a consensus of orientation and counting TIME of a settlers new home was made. A place of worship – and a place of “rest” - a burrial place, a Cross road.

Marker 5; sunrise at wintersolstice.

Marker 5 was also east from the Primeval hill, thus standing for spring and autumn equinoxes, perhaps emphasizing the symbolic meaning of a “bastion of wisdom” like Stonehenge³ from where a second line was similarly measured to a point associated with the marker of sunset at summersolstice (5 to 6).

These two 216000 feet axes (2 - 4, and 5 - 6) crossed at the center of the area that was to be settled (3).

Solstise lines were for observatory purposes. On the other hand, pacing the center was for orientation and to know the cardinal directions of the compass:

The cardinal directions were paced: 36500 feet (2 x 18250), 6 minutes of the circumference of earth, straight south from the center to marker 7. It was a measure of a proportion commensurate with the area contoured by the horizon. (A proportional distance still in use by rescue teams when they search for a man on the open sea: Thus a flat surface of earth is divided into 6 by 6 minute areas in accordance to where the line of sight of a 6 foot man standing, touches the curve of earth.)³

From marker 7, was paced 18250 feet east to marker 8, and 18250 feet west to marker 9, thereby an orientation was established north, south, east, west. The ninth marker completed the Cosmic Image, establishing a perfect orientation and harmony between the size of man and the world. The demarkated area of the center was a sacred area balancing man and the horizon. An area which was at once a circle and a square, the cube of which seems to have symbolized Earth: A measured proportion which gave essential unity to the size of the Earth and that of Man.

Thus basic unity was established between the size of Earth, its distance from the Sun, and a one day’s journey for man through the proportions of the Cosmic Image.⁴

COMPARING EUROPEAN STONEAGE STRUCTURES WITH THE ICELANDIC SETTLERS’ SUNWATCH

The powerful structures of Stonehenge, Avebury and Glastonbury have loomed over the English landscape for over 5000 years, their purpose still remains one of the great mysteries of the world.

Applying the Icelandic Cosmic Image on the Brue delta in Somerset, an entirely new source of information is found and we see the same mindset at work which implies firm

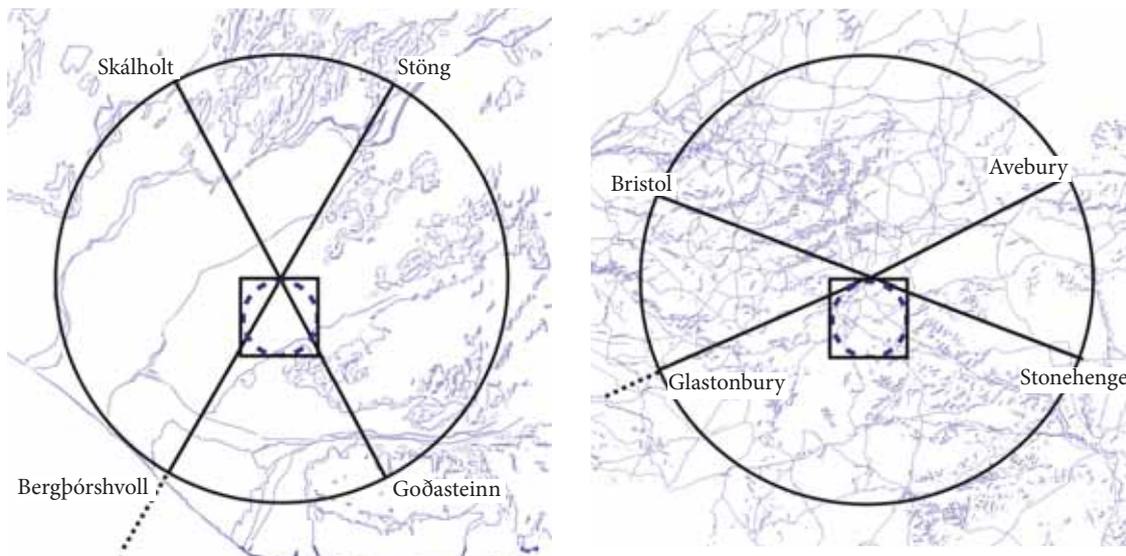


Fig. 5

Applying the Cosmic Image marked on the delta of south Iceland by the islands settlers on the Brue delta of the Somerset, we see the same mindset at work. The proportions of each Cosmic Image implies firm ties between religion, the State, time reckoning, law, physical terrain – and landscape within the starry firmament.

Somerset's Cosmic Image' sacred center is the stone circle, The Devil's Bed and Bolster, from where there are 108000 feet to Glastonbury, marking sunset winter solstice, – 108000 feet to Stonehenge, marking sunrise winter solstice, – 108000 feet to Avebury, marking sunrise summer solstice, – and 108000 feet to Bristol, marking sunset during summer solstice.

The intricate numerology of a Cosmic Image establishes ties between stone age hunters of Somerset and the Icelandic settlers 5-6000 years later.

ties between religion, the State, time reckoning, law, physical terrain – and the landscape within the starry firmament. The sunwatch on the Rangádelta in Iceland and the sunwatch on the Brue delta in Somerset are identical.

It is likely that this system of orientation was already thousands of years old when the first construction of Stonehenge was erected:

The center of the Cosmic Image in Somerset is the stone circle; Devil's Bed and Bolster, from where there are 108000 feet to Glastonbury, marking sunset winter solstice, – 108000 feet to Stonehenge, sunrise winter solstice, – 108000 feet to Avebury, sunrise summer solstice, – and 108000 feet to Bristol, sunset summer solstice. Thousands of years later the Icelandic settlers made an exact replica in Iceland:

The center of the Icelandic Cosmic Image is a place called Steinkross (The Devil's Bed and Bolster) from where there are 108000 feet to Bergþórshvoll (Glastonbury), sunset winter solstice, – 108000 feet to Goðasteinn (Stonehenge), sunrise winter solstice, – 108000 feet to Stöng (Avebury), sunrise summer solstice, – and 108000 feet to Skálholt (Bristol), marking sunset during summer solstice.⁵

The intricate numerology of a Cosmic Image establishes ties between 6000 year old Neolithic hunters of Somerset and the Icelandic settlers 5000 years later emphasizing the same background of every nation, the starry sky.

The Cosmic Images have in common that they are in same size (+ - 3%) and they were paced on extensive flatlands, usually the choice land of deltas.

Egypt

Assuming the origin of a Cosmic Image may be found on deltas of the mighty rivers

Fig. 6

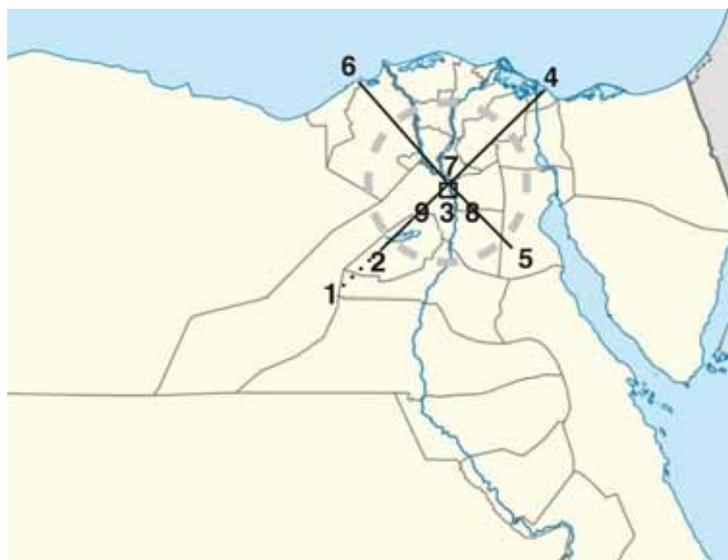
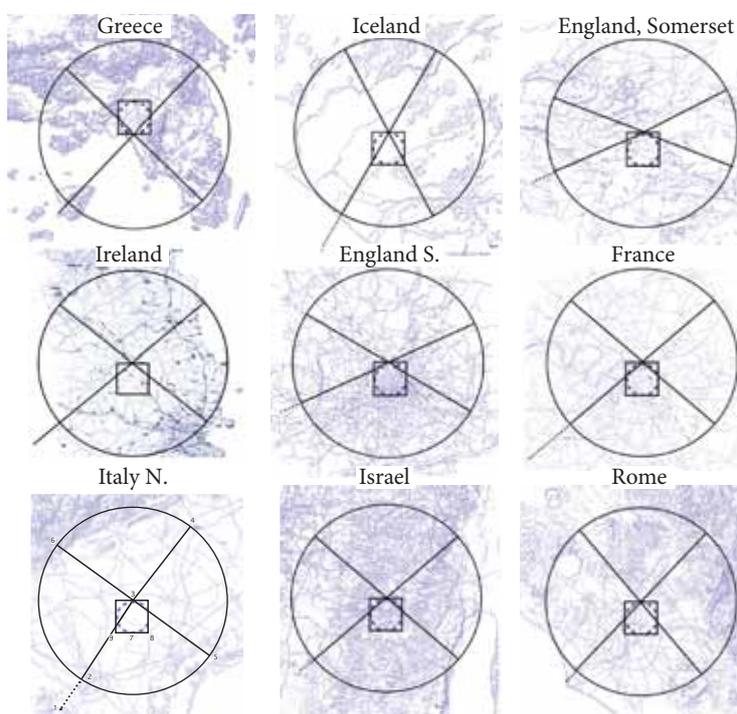


Fig. 7



Figs. Fig 6 and 7.

Additional Cosmic Images are being researched in: west Iceland, Roman, London, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, St. Peters, Rome, south France and Egypt

of India, Indo-Europe and the Nile valley, we jump over 11 identical Cosmic Images in Europe, and go to The Nile delta of Egypt.

The south border of Egypt lies parallel with the northern edge of the Tropical belt, known as the Tropic of Cancer, the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth where the Sun may appear directly overhead at its culmination. (This event occurs once per year, at the time of the June solstice (when the Northern Hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun to its maximum extent). The tropic of Cancer marked the first of northern latitudes where the path of the sun started to matter to farmers. (Its Southern Hemisphere counterpart, is the Tropic of Capricorn.)

Egyptians were extremely concerned with determining boundaries and the exact shape of land surface, perhaps due to the erasure of all boundary lines between fields during annual inundation of the Nile.

All lines from the shores that form a semicircle around the Nile delta, point to its center,

the sacred burial grounds at Memphis and Saccara, Egypt's most distinctive cemetery and the ancient capital of united Egypt located right next to the most prominent compass needle in the area, the mighty Nile, the very artery of the land flowing from south to north making for an orientation begging for mapping the rest of the Universe.

1. Somewhere in the south west desert

The Nile delta accomodates a larger Cosmic Image than the normal 216000 feet system we are used to, as does the flatland of Skan, Denmark. With limitless space, their Cosmic Images seem to have been paced in over-size.

In Egypt, marker 1, is somewhere under the sand in the south west desert, in line with marker 2, Medinat Madi as seen from Memphis.

2. Medinat Madi

According to the principle of a Cosmic Image, The Primeval Hill of the Egyptian Cosmic Image lies presumably in the south west from the center with a 45° angle on latitudes. We look for a place of wisdom and learning.

In the context of a Cosmic Image, the ancient city and the temple complex Jabal Medinat Madi fits perfectly. Its proportional distance from the symbolic center, Memphis, may have a significant meaning for it is 97.2 km, that is 216000 Egyptian geographical cubits. There, in the Faium oasis seems to be the location of Egypt's "Bergþórshvoll or Glastonbury."

Excavations revealed a temple of the cobra-goddess Renenutet, the harvest deity from the reign of Amenemhat III. in the vicinity of the oldest city in Arica dated from 5200 BC. Its constitutional feature as a vital part of a Cosmic Image: Its geometric measure from Memphis, underlined with the discovery of the so-called, Fayum alphabet indicates that there was an accumulation of know-how, a gathering of knowledge, the authentic principle of a gathering of peoples which initialized a growth of a city.

3. Memphis

The ancient capital of united Egypt was Memphis on the left bank of the Nile. I was a burial ground contemporaneous with the Saqqara necropolis (9). The city of the dead was established to the west of the city of the living, which may have been the very concept of the Nile.

The Nile delta extended north from the sacred Center. The squared area adjacent to a Cosmic Image' center lay usually to the south of the demarkated center. In Egypt however this concept was turned 180° so that the squared area was north of the center, placing Memphis on its south side, and Heliopolis (7) on its north side. Heliopolis beeing the mythical birth place of Egypt, opposite Memphis. The conceptual meaning of the ideological center may have been turned upside down because of the Nile flowing from south to north between Egypt's zeniths, Sothis and the Pole star.

As mentioned above, the measure of the Cosmic Image of Egypt was in different proportions and by diferent units of measure than we are used to. The diameter of the center

Fig. 8

Center of a Cosmic Image

- Iceland**
- 3. Steinkross
 - 8. Prihyrningur (Triangle)
 - 7. Helgafell
 - 9. Hof
- Somerset**
- 3. Devil's Bed & Bolster
 - 8. Robin hood's Bower
 - 7. Heaven's Gate
 - 9. Bushes (?)
- Rome**
- 3. Settebagni
 - 8. Piazza di Cupis
 - 7. San Lorenzo fuori le Mura
 - 9. St Peter's Basilika

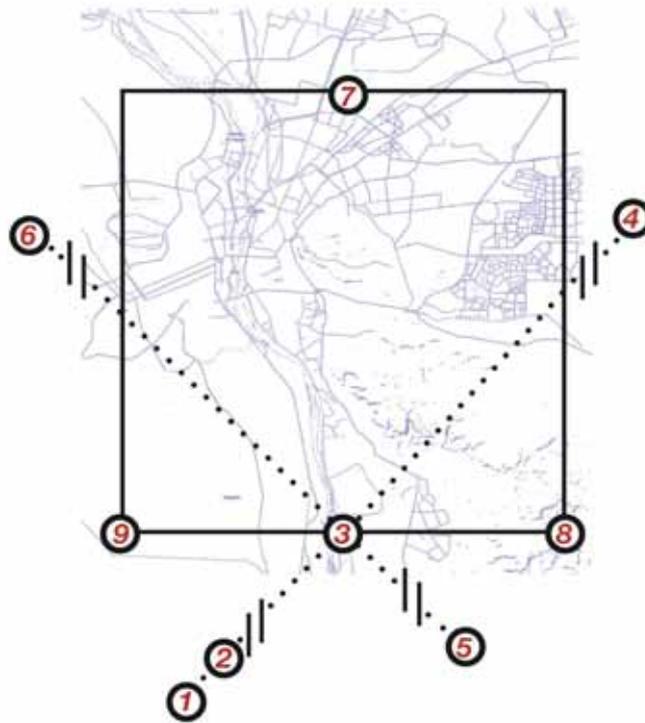


Fig. 8

The base of Egypt's Cube 216 with the prominent "Darkness - Brightness", axis aligned between The Monastery of St. Anthony and Alexandria, markers 5 and 6, passing through the Center, marker 3, and bisecting it north - south thus establishing the cardinal directions.

area was 60000 royal cubits, or 31.5 km, a distance commensurate with 15 minutes of Earth's circumference, not 6' by 6' as we are used to through out Europe. Between Memphis and Heliopolis are 15 minutes making the sacred Center area a 15 x 15 minute (31.5 x 31.5 km) square with hundreds of funeral monuments ranging from the entire Pharoic period lined up and down its west side. The carefully demarkated west side of this area remained an important complex for burials and cult ceremonies for more than 3000 years, well into Roman times, with Memphis and Saqqara as principal locations (1 minute of a degree at latitude 30° of the Giza plateau is around 1851.8 m).

4. Pelusium

Pelusium is 1000 Stadiums, or 400.000 Cubits northeast from Memphis (3), with a 45° ancle on latitudes.

The alternative name of this important city in the eastern extremes of Egypt's Nile Delta was Per-Amun, meaning House of Amun Re, god of gods.

In a four cornered World that was ruled by light and darkness, revolving correspondingly to sun watches of northern Europe with advent of light in the north west corner, highest light in the north east corner, the advent of darkness in the south east corner, and darkness in the south west corner, the House of Amun Re in the farthest north east reaches of the Nile delta seems to stand for the concept of ideal brightness, the deity representing the sun. Its geographical location and conceptual background, as perhaps that of Tanis, suggests their symbolic location stood for the same notion as found within Cosmic Images in Europe, marking sunrise at summersolstice.

5. The Monastery of Saint Anthony

Marker 5 is the relics upon which the Coptic Orthodox monastery of Saint Anthony was erected, located in the Der al Memum mountains in the Eastern Desert about 90 Stadi-

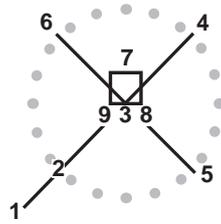


Fig. 9

ums, 162 km with a 47° angle on latitudes, southeast from Memphis.

The monastery was established by the followers of Saint Anthony and hailed to be the oldest monastery in the world and Saint Anthony is considered the precursor of monasticism.

Early monks hid in caves below the surface where they wrote early Christian teachings on papyrus scrolls.

In a four cornered world, as reconnoitered from Memphis, the convent of St Anthony was where there was the symbolic advent of darkness. Opposite, on the Cosmic Image, was the city of Alexandria, the symbolic advent of Light, suggesting the caves upon which Anthony's monastery was erected was pre Christian.

myth sais Anthony had many encounters with the devil who tried to persuade him to move his camp from the desert mountains but he never qualed.

Anthony never ventured out of his Convent except on the occasion when he went to Alexandria (6) through Memphis (3) his birthplace. Thus he only travelled along the axis between advent of Darkness (5) and advent of Brightness (6) on the Egyptian Cosmic Image. Why was his place in the desert connected to the devil?

In this sector of the Cosmic Image of Egypt, in the vicinity of Anthony's monastery were found the tattered remains of the original Gospel of Judas.

As mentioned earlier, it is according to the principle of a Cosmic Image that in this darker sector, at marker 5, it was essential to know how the world turns: To know THAT AFTER DARKNESS COMES BRIGHTNESS. It is within this principle that in this prominent enclave in Egypt, a Christian sect associated with knowledge, wrote the gospel of Judas.

St Anthony's monastery was located at the Egyptian "Goðasteinn", marker 5, of a Cosmic Image. The only salvation for a soul who resides in that sector, the point of "advent to Darkness", is knowledge. Knowing that the world turnes, knowing that after darkness comes light.

Judas was wise like Óðinn, he knew the fate of Christ. Judas. It seems the mythical residence of Judas, like Óðinn, was at the ideological Goðasteinn of a Cosmic Image. Both knew the cosmic cycle of the Universe, – they could create a New World with their five-fold power. That seems to be why Anthony's place was connected to the devil in early Christianity.

6. Alexandria

Furthest northwest reaches of the Nile delta was where stood a lantern in dimensions far exceeding those of all edifices in the area. Its distance from Memphis (3) with a 46° angle on latitudes, is about 108 minutes of earths circumference, 203 km.

Alexandria's lantern was such a construction that today it is considered one of the world's seven wonders. With fire on top, it brings to mind man-made hills in northern Europe, where a fire was lit to herald the coming of summer. I propose the lantern was raised for worshiping of the Sun, its symbolic meaning pointed inwards to land to the

people of the Nile delta, not to seafarers on the Mediterranean sea. ⁶

This designated spot, the Wadi Natrun, (marker 6) in the vicinity of the city of Alexandria, stands for the world's descent into light, or summer. It is where the first Christian church outside the Holy Land was erected. Alexandria thereby sets the course in a ritual of many nations which acquired Christianity in her wake.

What importance this spot intailed within a sun watch of a Cosmic Image, is what man read into its tokens by the path of the sun, or the stars in the background of its rising or setting.

7. Heliopolis

In an intriguing play of dice, Heliopolis and Memphis switch places as the birth place, and the burial place of Egypt.

60000 Royal cubits (31,5 km) north from Memphis where Nile curved to the west, is Heliopolis, Egypt's most sacred ground, its birthplace and perhaps its holiest of holys. According to myth it is where descended from the sky the pyramid's initial concept, the form of a Pyramidon, known as the Ben Ben stone.

Pacing the land in a certain time frame and laying down alignements accordingly, may have manifested a symbolic "Creation" as a notion of Earth. In such a design, angles were extremely important. In Iceland the angle between winter solstice, sunset, and summer solstice, sunrise, was called "Stöng", Rod, or sceptre. In ancient Egypt an ornamental Aarons Rod, is well known, resemping a staff with budding leaves and a serpent twined around it (similar to the Wand of Hermes).

A pyramid was above all an idea. In hieroglyptic writing it is a symbol. In two dimensional art and relief carving, it is an icon, in sculpture and monumental architecture it is a beacon that can be seen from far off. Its shape may symbolise the rays of the Sun. In Heliopolis, oppside Memphis, within the principle of the Egyptian Cosmic Image, a Pyramidon may have represented the manifestation of the immaterial made material, or the divine versus the object.

8. (Unknown marker)

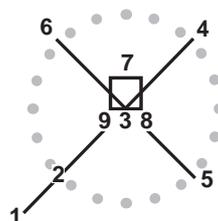


Fig. 9

9. Saqqara

Saqqara seems to be the ninth and last marker of the Egyptian Cosmic Image. With the oldest complete stone building complex known in history, the Djoser's step pyramid.

Remember the geometric area of a Cosmic Image center, the area of 6 x 6 Minutes in other Cosmic Images, is a 60000 x 60000 Royal Cubits, area in the Egyptian Cosmic Image, establishing it as The Cube 216 (0000, 60000 x 60000 x 60000), and sealed by Saqqara. It is the area between Memphis and Heliopolis, with the Nile as its east side,

and hundreds of funeral monuments on its west side, from Giza to Dahshur. Many such funeral monuments are aligned on a north-east to south-west diagonal, all point to, and converging at Heliopolis.

On the exact middle of the west side of Egypt's cube is the Giza plateau with the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx. With the famous Pyramids aligned so that they point to Heliopolis, with the askewed path to the special place of the Sphinx facing east, sitting on the exact center of the west side of the cube 216 and bisecting it north and south.

According to the measure and layout of Cosmic Images, and the importance placed on alignments suggests the Egyptians may have located their equivalent of a "Temple of Parliament" in the south west corner of its sacred center, that means on the 9th marker, now under the sand west of Memphis. Thus, hypothetically, the 9th marker of Egypt's Cosmic Image is located under the south-west corner of the Cube 216(0000). Its coordinates are: 3000 royal cubits, 15.75 km west of Memphis, and 3000 royal cubits, 15.75 km south of the Sphinx, placing this very important marker – the 9th one, – under the sand around 7 km west -north -west of Snefru's North (or Red) pyramid.

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