



Figure 1 Ayrshire, land of the New Jerusalem

HOLY JERUSALEM, HOLY GRAIL Shaun McDowell Linton

Relics from Jerusalem

The Masonic authors Lomas and Knight used the researches of J.S.M. Ward and Matrovic to help reconstruct what they called the lost or damaged higher degrees of Freemasonry which the Duke of Sussex (c.1820) who having been recently initiated into the higher degrees found offensive to him and thus had them neutered. Although touted as Christian in character, these degrees had a strong Templar theme about them and they pointed straight to Kilwinning, not only as the source of Freemasonry but to something special hidden there. Thanks to these two Masonic writers, we can get a better insight into these higher degrees. Of particular interest in this document is the twentieth degree of Scottish Rite Freemasonry called the '*Grand Master*' which discusses the building of a fourth or spiritual Temple to be erected by the *remnants of the Priesthood of Jerusalem* who survived the first Jewish revolt against the Romans circa AD 68-70. We are told in these higher or historical degrees as they are sometimes styled, those who did managed to escape the mass slaughter occurring in Jerusalem at this time, split themselves into a number of lodges throughout Europe. In describing these reconstructed degrees, the writers go on to say one group came *specifically* to Scotland and established a Lodge at Kilwinning.

I was ecstatic to find Kilwinning specifically mentioned in these rituals and so it would seem from these reconstructed rituals that a group of Priests came from Jerusalem to Ayrshire around AD 70 and built a church at what is now called Kilwinning. These Priests most likely brought with them relics and objects salvaged from Herod's Temple for the express purpose of building a new Spiritual Temple, in essence a New Jerusalem. According to masonic legend when the Knights Templar were cast out by the Catholic Church (1307-14) they sought sanctuary here and deposited the remaining relics which they had uncovered at Jerusalem during the early years of the Holy Crusades.

A Star over Kilwinning

In the 20th Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite the 'Grand Master' is described as a white-bearded man clothed in white and reminds one of St Winnian, the White haired and/or holy one of Kilwinning. These rituals spoke of building a Fourth Temple, a New Jerusalem based loosely on the Book of Revelation. This book is known for its esoteric content and contained within it is 'the sacred Canon of measure' so dutifully expounded by John Mitchell's book *City of Revelation* [115]. St John of Revelation and St John the Baptist are the patron saints of Freemasonry and also the respective saints of the crusading Orders, the Knights Templar and the Knights of St John. Was this degree hinting at Kilwinning as the place of this new temple via the mental picture of the of the 'Grand Master' garbed in white and sporting a white beard in the same way one would imagine St Winnian to look like? This would only ring true if one were to find a 'New Jerusalem' built at Kilwinning and this is exactly what I discovered. Engrailed within the landscape, hidden yet in plain sight was a sacred Vesica from which one can draw a hexagon and pentagon and over on which lies a larger Star of David centred over Eglinton Estate. This larger Star controls the overall geometry and the geometry proved to be exactly the same as that which I had discovered at Jerusalem, yet oriented differently and smaller in scale by the factor of $\sqrt{12}$.



Figure 2 A perfect 60° triangle

Taking a pair of compasses, I placed one end on Kilwinning Abbey and the other on the centre of Benslie Wood. Using this arc as my guide, I then scribed a circle centred on Kilwinning Abbey and found that it intersected with a mound known locally as Salmon Hill. This procedure was repeated but this time with the compass point on Benslie Wood and again the circle drawn intersected on Salmon Hill. Next, I measured the distances between these three points; the results came back in each case as 3.5 kilometres. This was encouraging; I then measured the angles using software developed by NASA and my own GPS readings, which were then compared with Google Earth and other Earth Browsers. The angle measured for each point was 60° (fig 2).

I had found a perfect equilateral triangle; and from this, one can produce the sacred Vesica or Vesica Pisces, a favourite geometry of the early Christian and Rosicrucian sects. The next step was to draw two circles with a radius of half the distance from Kilwinning Abbey to Benslie Wood (half distance 1749.75 metres) and centred at the midpoints A and B (fig 3), thereby creating a Vesica Pisces . Lying midway between these two points is Eglinton Castle, which shows its position is intentional.

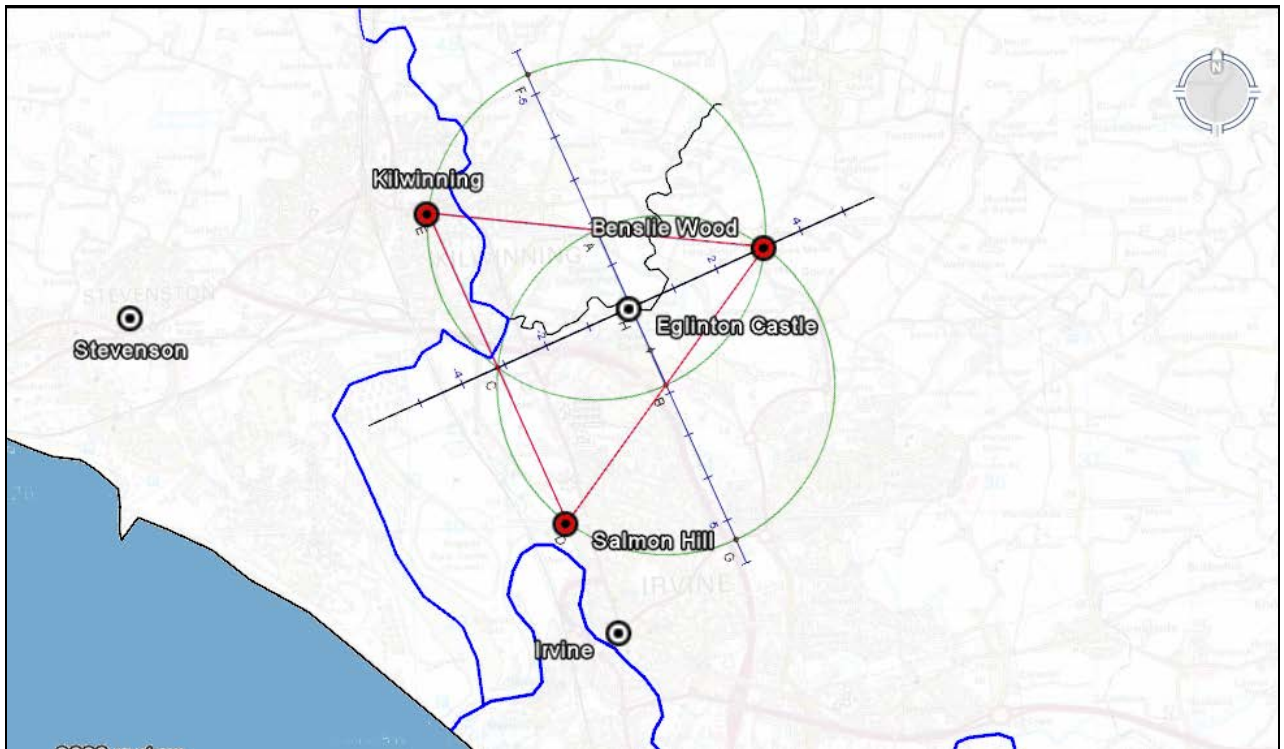


Figure 3 the sacred Vesica

The present castle built in 1796 sits on the site of another castle going back to the mid-16th century and this earlier castle may have been built on top of an older castle. I suspect this site goes back much further in time and it would be great to see some archeological research conducted here. So far, I have identified at least four other sites within Eglinton Estate and several outside it that require proper scientific research.

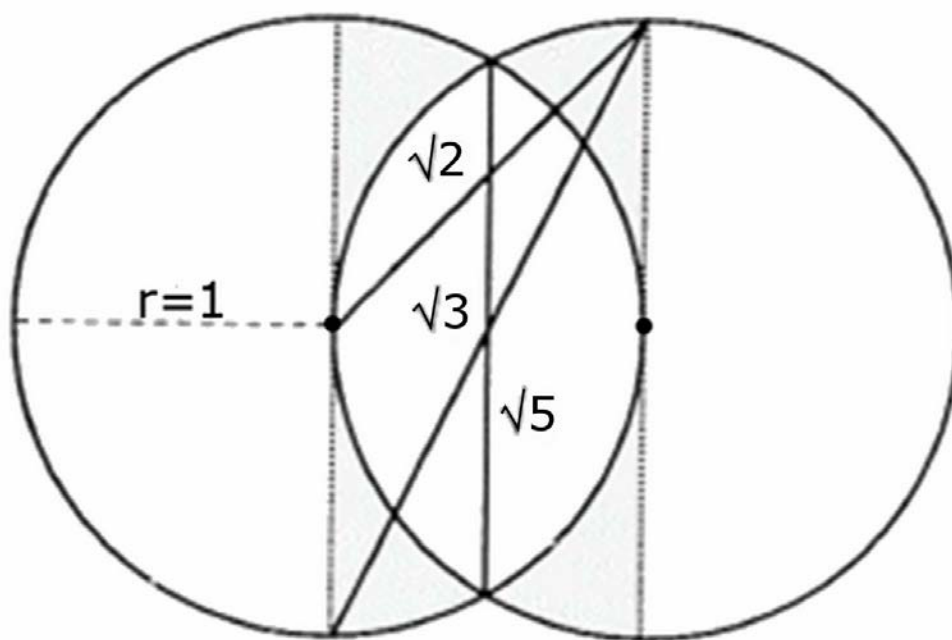


Figure 4 the sacred Vesica

From the geometry of the Vesica Pisces or sacred Vesica you can also create ‘the Vessel of the Fish’, a simple geometrical shape created from the area of two interpenetrating circles where the radius of each circle touches the adjacent circles circumference. This simple yet elegant shape inspired the Master Masons to incorporate its design into the Cathedrals built during the middle ages. Contained within it are the proportions of the square roots of two, three and five (fig 4).

Salmon of Knowledge

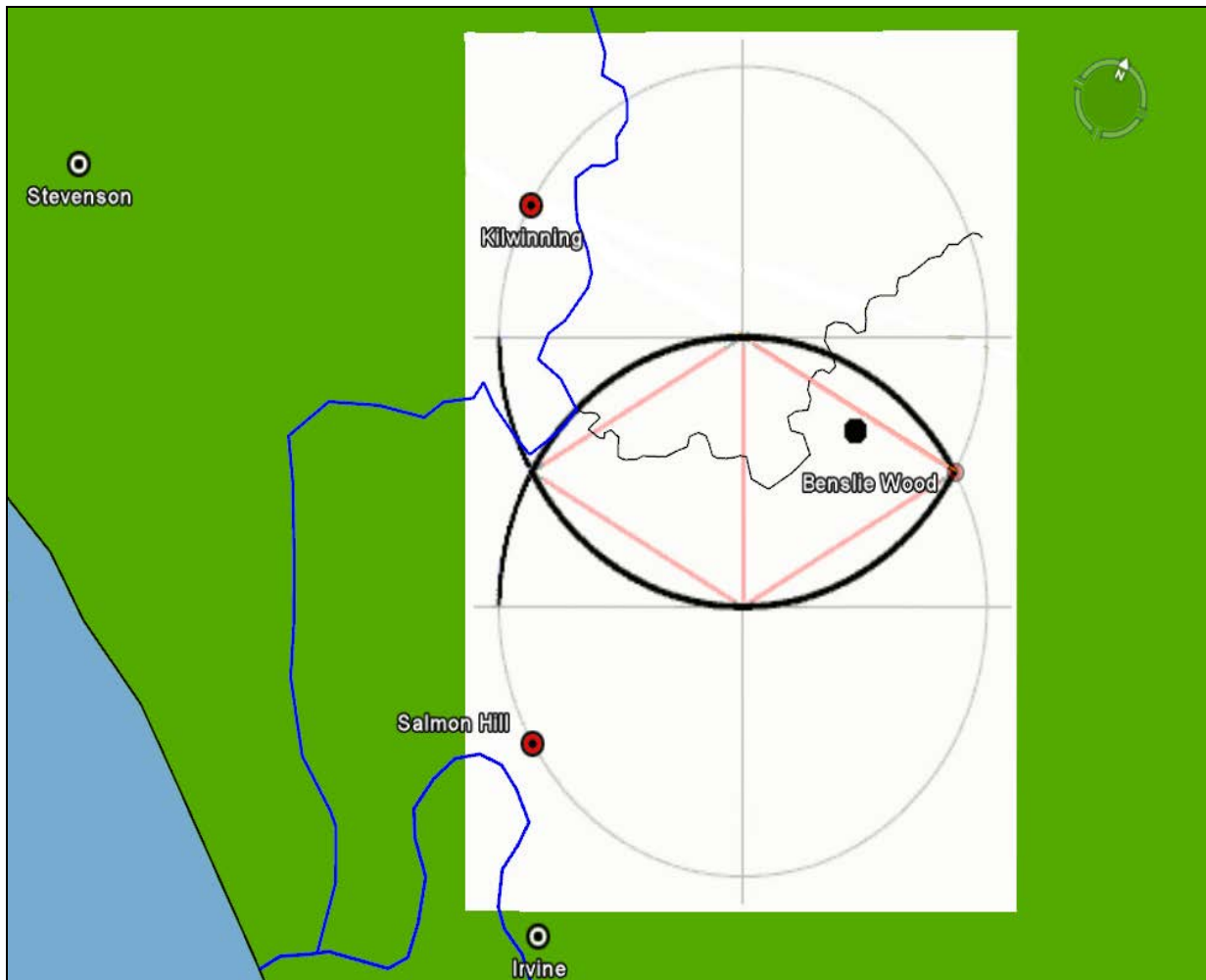


Figure 5 the Fish or Salmon of Knowledge

In figure 5, the width of the ‘Fish’ is 1749.5 meters and its length is simply this number multiplied by the $\sqrt{3}$, or 3030 meters. The area for each of these circles is 2376 acres and the main axis is set to 65.7° from north. It was at this point that I realized the ‘fish’ I had discovered engrailed on the landscape of the Kilwinning-Irvine valley jogged a memory of the ancient Celtic legend of Finn and the Cauldron of Knowledge. Very briefly, the story of Finn as told in the Celtic myth is that he was the son of Cumhal or Camulos (Camelot?), an Irish king of the Tutha de Danann. As a child, he was under the apprenticeship of a magician with the same name and who was fishing for the salmon of knowledge in a pool, at the source of the river Boyne (Boann). Eventually he caught the salmon and while it was being cooked, the young Finn burnt his thumb when he touched it and on sucking it to ease the pain, he became possessed of all its knowledge. In this Celtic legend Finn later meets Grainne and has plans to marry her but she decided to elope with Diarmait.

Egerton Sykes, in his dictionary of non-classical mythology thinks that Grainne has the same meaning as Grannos, either way she was the priestess guardian of mineral springs. I mention this because even today you can see a large boulder protruding from the river Irvine (fig 7) near to the present shopping mall, which is set across the river. Oral tradition going back hundreds of years, called it in the local tongue, ‘the Granny’ stone which implies the name Grannos. The name Finn equates to the Welsh name Gwyn, as in the mythological figure Gwyn son of Nudd and to the continental Roman/ British Celtic god Vindos.

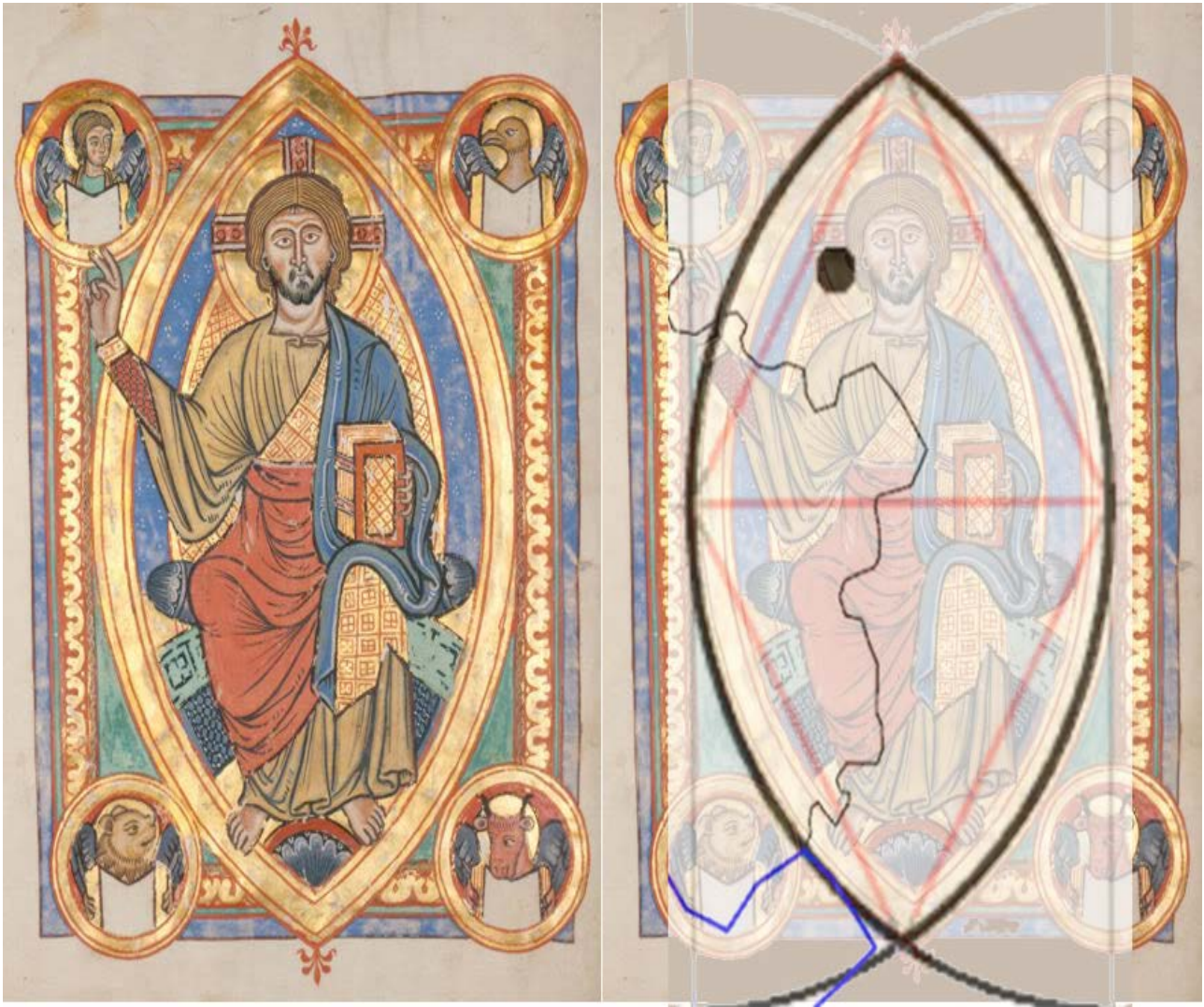


Figure 6 Jesus in a Vesica or Hesus in a fish?

This now takes us back to the name of the area as given by Ptolemy for this region, Vindogara or as I have stated (see my book) Vindobara (→Findbarr) meaning ‘the white haired’ one. Summing up these parts, we have

- St Finnian of Kilwinning-Finn
- The ‘Granny’ stone in the river Irvine-Grannos
- A ‘fish’ engrailed in the landscape between Kilwinning and Irvine
- Salmon Hill, a reference to the Salmon (of knowledge)
- Ptolemy’s name for this area, Vindogara-implying the god Vindos/White
- Both towns Kilwinning (Gaelic: Cill Fhinnean) and Irvine (Irwyn) contain the element Gwyn/Finn



Figure 7 the Granny Stone in the River Irvine

While looking into the name of Irvine in ancient documents, one of its many versions of spelling was written down as Irwyn, and this form is in much the same way as Irdavid, the city of David, the King who is said to have taken Jerusalem around 1000 BC. It contains within it, the Welsh element of the name Gwyn and thus equates to the Irish Finn. Hence Irvine/Irwyn could mean city of Finn. It is most likely this legend of Finn is now the source of the name we have today-Kilwinning. Going back to the source (excuse the Pun) of this Irish legend we now see why the monks said that Finnian 'landed on these shores from Ireland' or as I would say, 'he had swam all the way from the river Boyne to the bay of Irvine and named this area after himself, the apprentice had now become the master'. Fitting is it not, that the Mother Lodge of Freemasonry should also be found here. In addition, all of this is to be found on ancient land called Cunningham, which I take to mean 'Home of Knowledge'. Canawan (Old Saxon) - Knowing, Knowledge. Ham (Old Saxon) - Home or House. Why then, would the Saxons who overran this area in the mid 600's have called this area Cunningham, unless it already had the reputation as the 'Home (of the Salmon) of Knowledge'?

This also reminds one of the ancient Celtic legends involving a magical cauldron and the Greal, the liquor which it distilled. The Christian Grail legend of Robert Boron, the second poet of the medieval period to write about the Grail specifically talks of a fish and a rich fisher King who was guardian or keeper of the Holy Grail. In Robert's *Joseph of Arimathea* the first of a trilogy, he describes the company attending the 'Table of the Grail' and of Joseph's visitation by Jesus who gives him instructions to construct a new table, in remembrance of the table of the Last Supper. Yet this new table was not constructed in the typical style of a square or rectangle but was round, a key point to remember. Following the instruction given by Jesus, Joseph sends Bron to catch a single fish and which Joseph prepares himself. Joseph then places the dish containing the fish, at the center of the table next to the Grail.

The Fisher King appears in the first of the Grail poems, Chrétien de Troyes' *Perceval* (circa 1180) but its roots lie in Celtic mythology. He in fact may derive directly from the figure of 'Bran the Blessed' as mentioned in the Welsh tales of the Mabinogion which tells of Bran being in possession of a cauldron that could resurrect the dead. This links the Fisher Kings to the Grail/Cauldron and to the role played by Joseph of Arimathea.

The Fisher King's next development occurs in Robert de Boron's *Joseph d'Arimathe* (circa 1200) and is the first work to connect the Grail with Jesus. Here, the rich Fisher is called Bron, said to be the brother-in-law of Joseph of Arimathea. Joseph founds a religious community and eventually travels to Britain, where he entrusts the Grail to Bron. It is Bron who catches the fish eaten at the Grail table and finds the line of Grail keepers that eventually includes Perceval.

Could this be an allusion to Joseph asking Bran (→he was ruler of the Silures and an Arch Druid c.50 AD) to secure the area containing a 'fish' allowing Joseph to construct his new 'round table', the ring of Celtic churches where he would place the Grail at its center? Bran/Bran was the first Fisher King and also the king of the Britons in Welsh mythology so perhaps now historians should review the extant histories of Ayrshire with regard to what has just been revealed. Hector Boece and others may not be too far out when they link Caractacus, the son of Bran (British - Caradoc) with Carrick, the middle portion of Ayrshire.

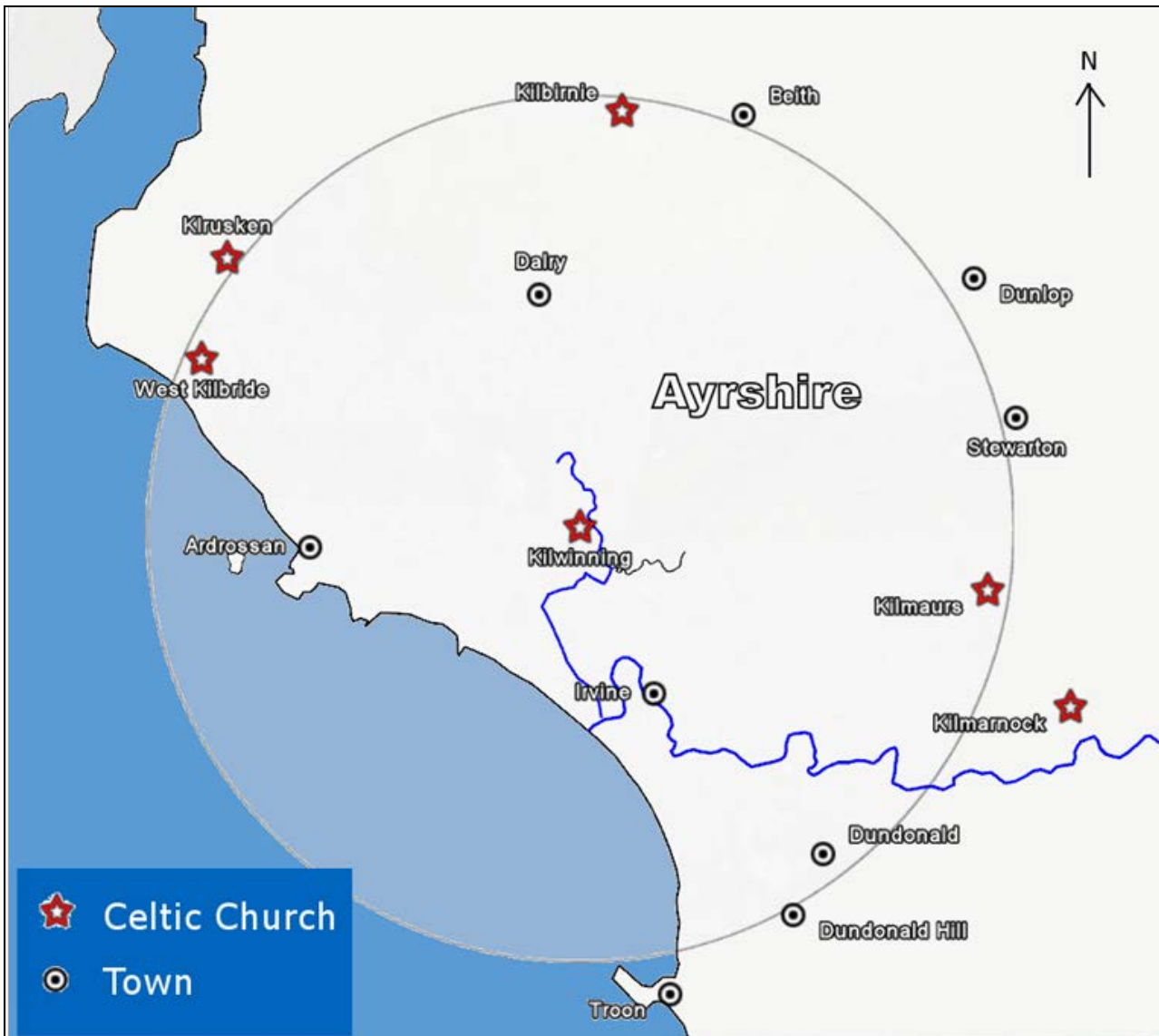


Figure 8 the towns & churches surrounding Kilwinning

A ring of towns and Celtic churches surrounds Kilwinning almost as if to protect the Mother Church (and its 'Holy' treasures, the Grail?). Was this the original centre of the ancient Kingdom of the Britons (Strathclyde) with its towns set up in the hills guarding the valley passes? Could this ring of churches therefore be the source of the Arthurian tale of King Arthur's 'Round Table' and perhaps set up by someone called Joseph? The historical Arthur (late 6th century) was none other than the son King Aiden (of Dalriada, the kingdom to the North West of Strathclyde) and his mother was Queen Ygern, the High Queen of Strathclyde whom on the death of her husband the Dux of Carlisle was married to King Aiden.

On his 16th birthday Arthur attained the title Sovereign Guletic (commander) from his father. It was his duty to protect this area against the encroaching angles of Bernicia. As Commander, he fought 12 battles between the Roman walls, two of which touch the very perimeter of the towns and churches surrounding Kilwinning (the battle in the Woods of Beit[h], and the battle at Troon near the foot of Dundonald hill). At this time c. 579 the Royal family moved further north to the old defences of the Antonine wall near to what is now called Govan/Glasgow. This afforded better protection and was backed up the closer support of King Aiden's men of Argyll (Dalriada). Interestingly, Glasgow is said to have been founded by a Saint Kentigern and may in fact be none other than the High Queen Ygern or Kentigern[a] (Kent='High Ruler').

History should have recorded the name as Kentigerna but alas, it is another case of usurped, corrupted and deliberately hidden history of the people of this area, a common theme running throughout the 2000 years of its history. Kentigern's legend of a 'ring' found within a 'fish' would make better sense with regard to Kilwinning as I will show the reader shortly. A further point, in all of its 2000 year history there is not one recorded battle taking place *within* this circle of towns and churches, a hallowed if not special place indeed.



Figure 9 The Kingdoms between the Roman Walls c.600

Sacred Geometry around Kilwinning

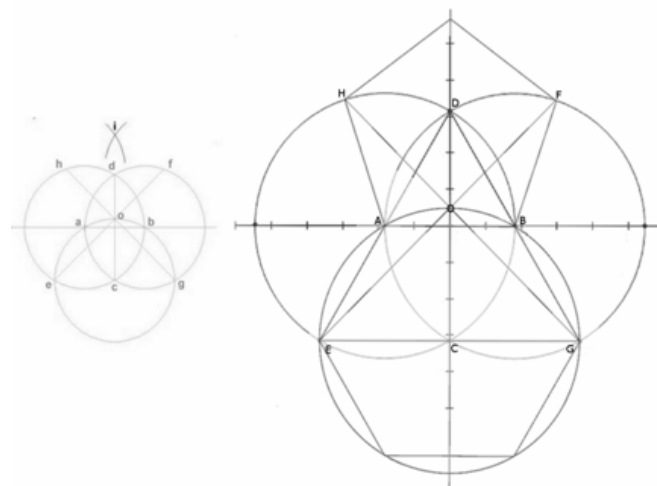


Figure 10 Hexagon & Pentagon from the sacred Vesica-Durer's method

Back to the geometry lesson, the next part was to draw in the pentagon and hexagon shapes which can be done using only a pencil and a straight edge based on a method developed by Albrecht Dürer (1471 –1528). There are other methods, some very ancient but we will stick to this one (fig 12). One problem with Durer’s method is the angles of the pentagon formed are not strictly accurate but this can be overcome by creating a ‘Star of David’ based on our original 3 points; Kilwinning, Salmon Hill and Benslie Wood (fig 13).

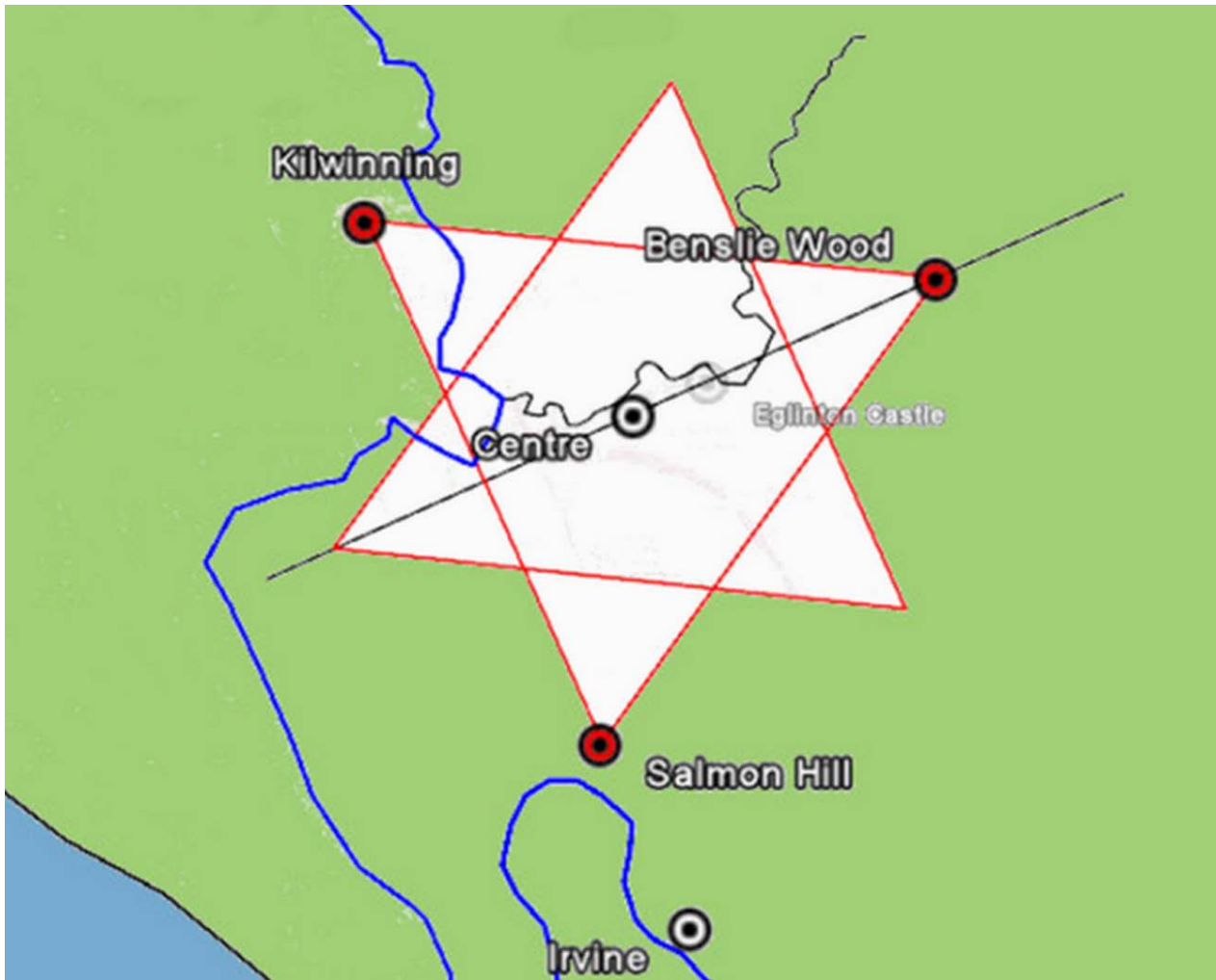


Figure 11 Star of David over Eglinton Estate

Now that we have created our Star of David it is just a matter of adding it to the Vesica Pisces to create the overall Grail geometry (fig 15).

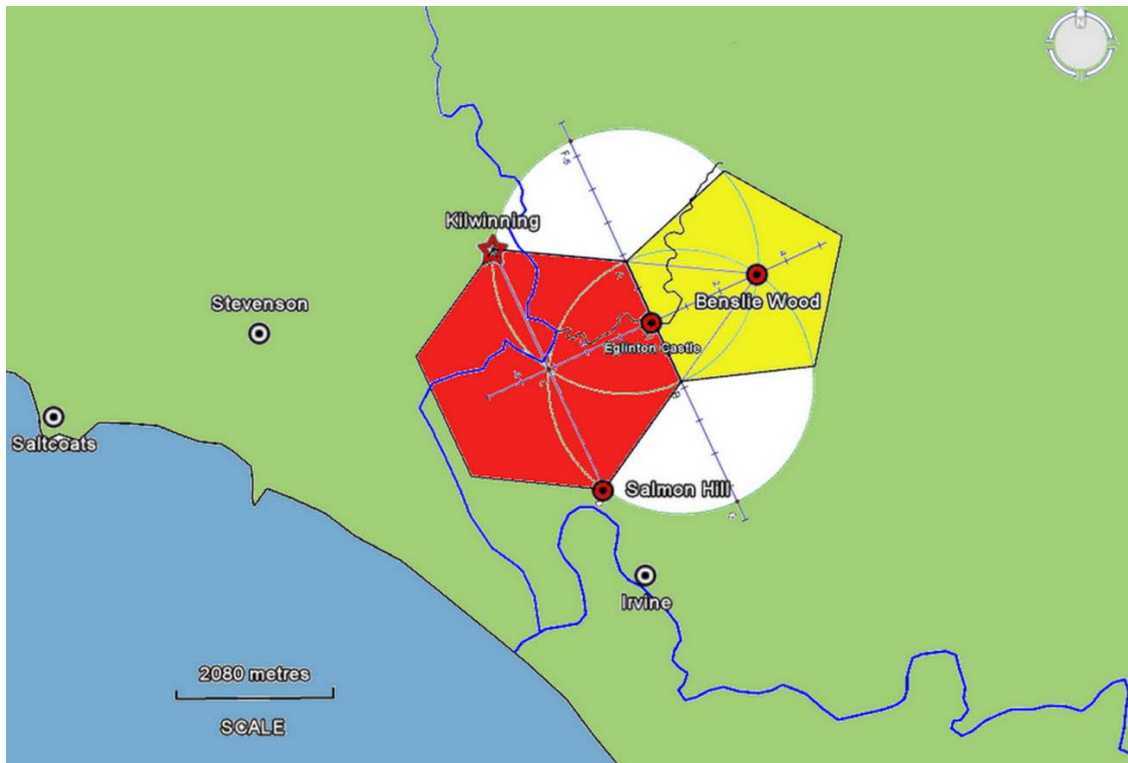


Figure 12 the sacred Vesica with Hexagon and Pentagon drawn in



Figure 13 the complete geometry

My next step was to compare the Star created from the three sites Kilwinning Abbey, Salmon hill and Benslie Wood with that of the Star of David found within the geometry of Benslie Wood. I soon discovered these stars were locked in the ratio of 12:1 and shared the same azimuth (65.7° clockwise from north). The geometry within Benslie Wood proved to be a replica of the larger star over Eglinton.

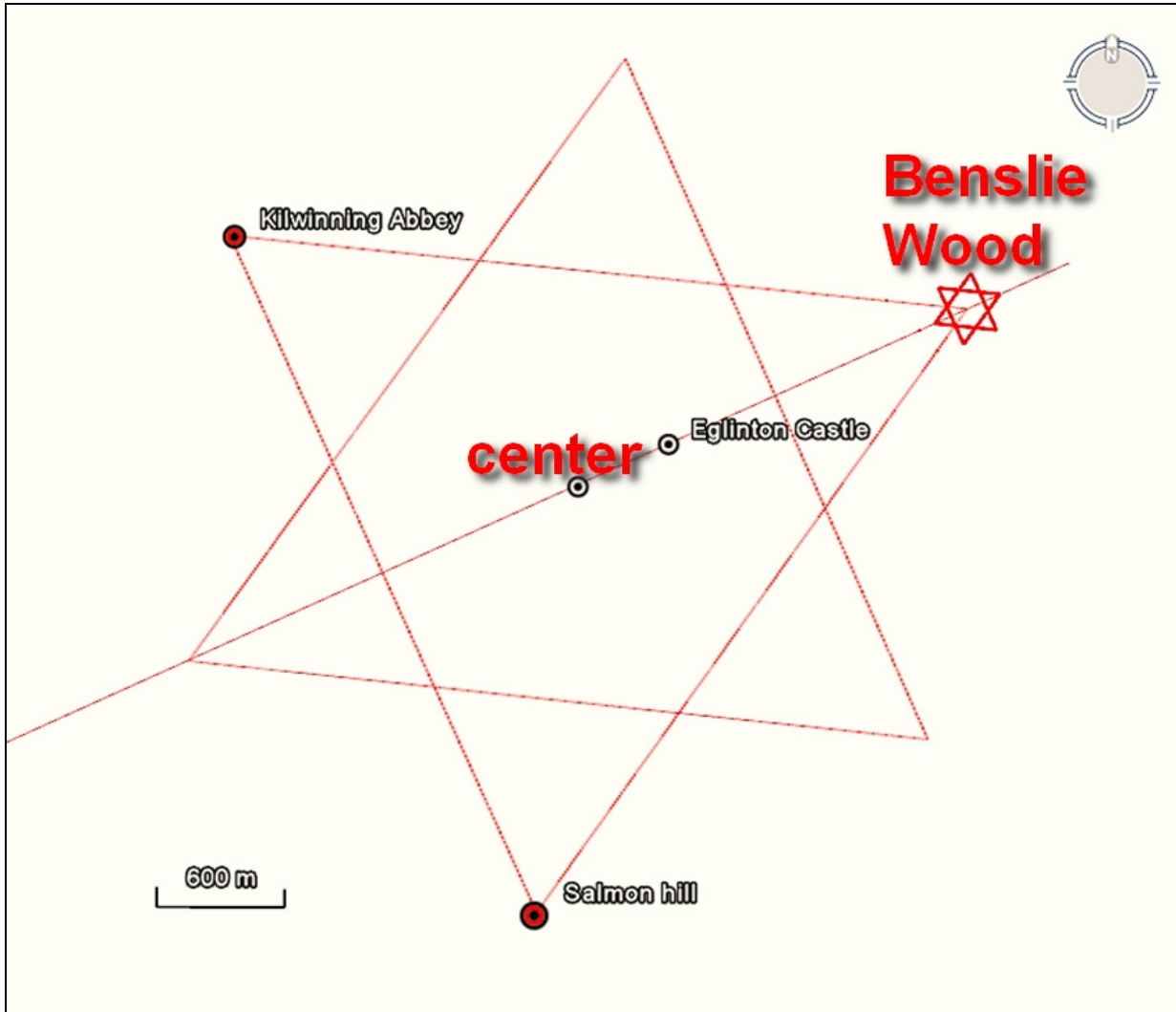


Figure 14 Benslie Wood compared with larger star over Eglinton



Figure 15 relative positions of Kilwinning, Eglinton Castle and Benslie Wood

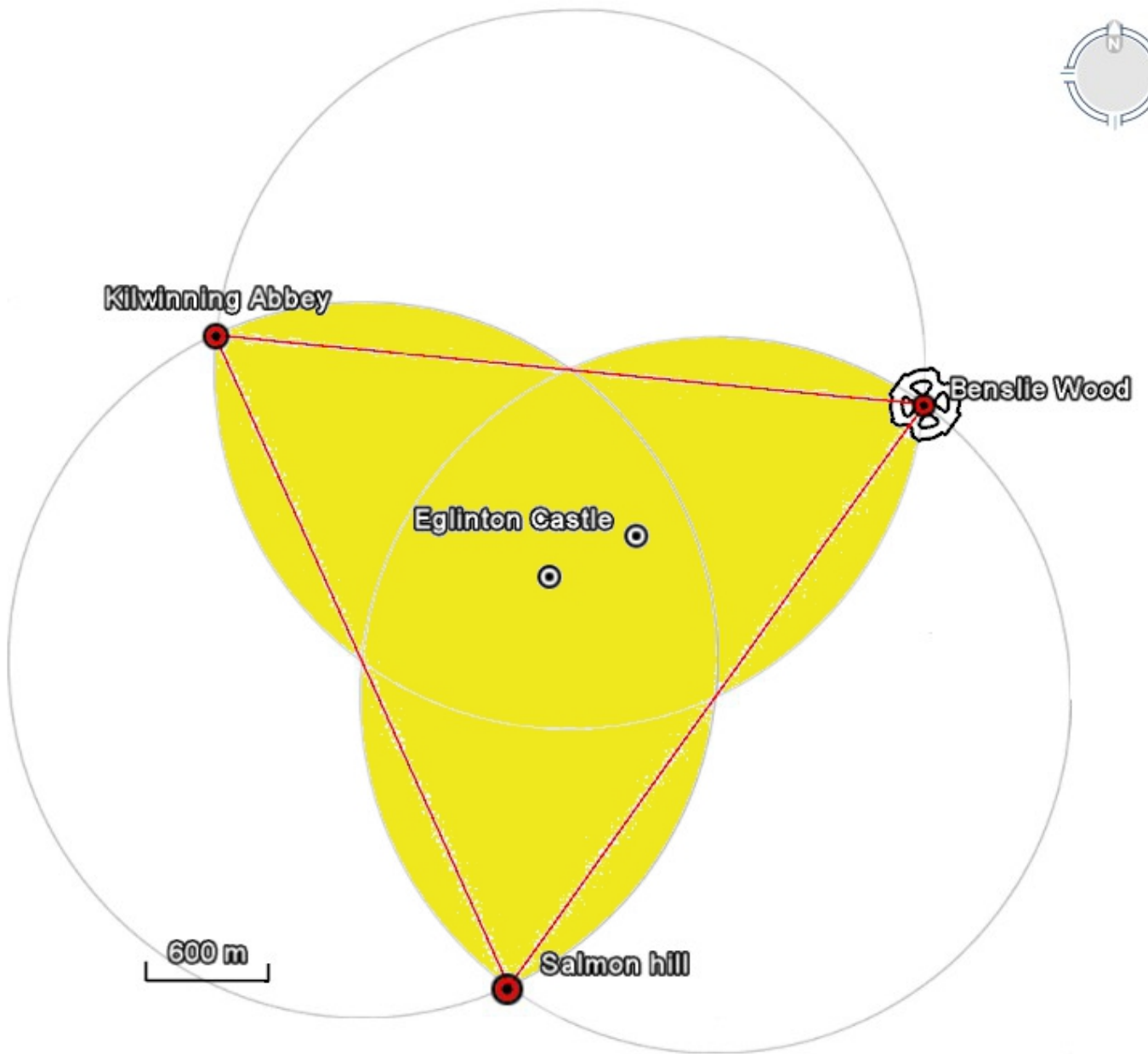


Figure 18 Triple Vesica

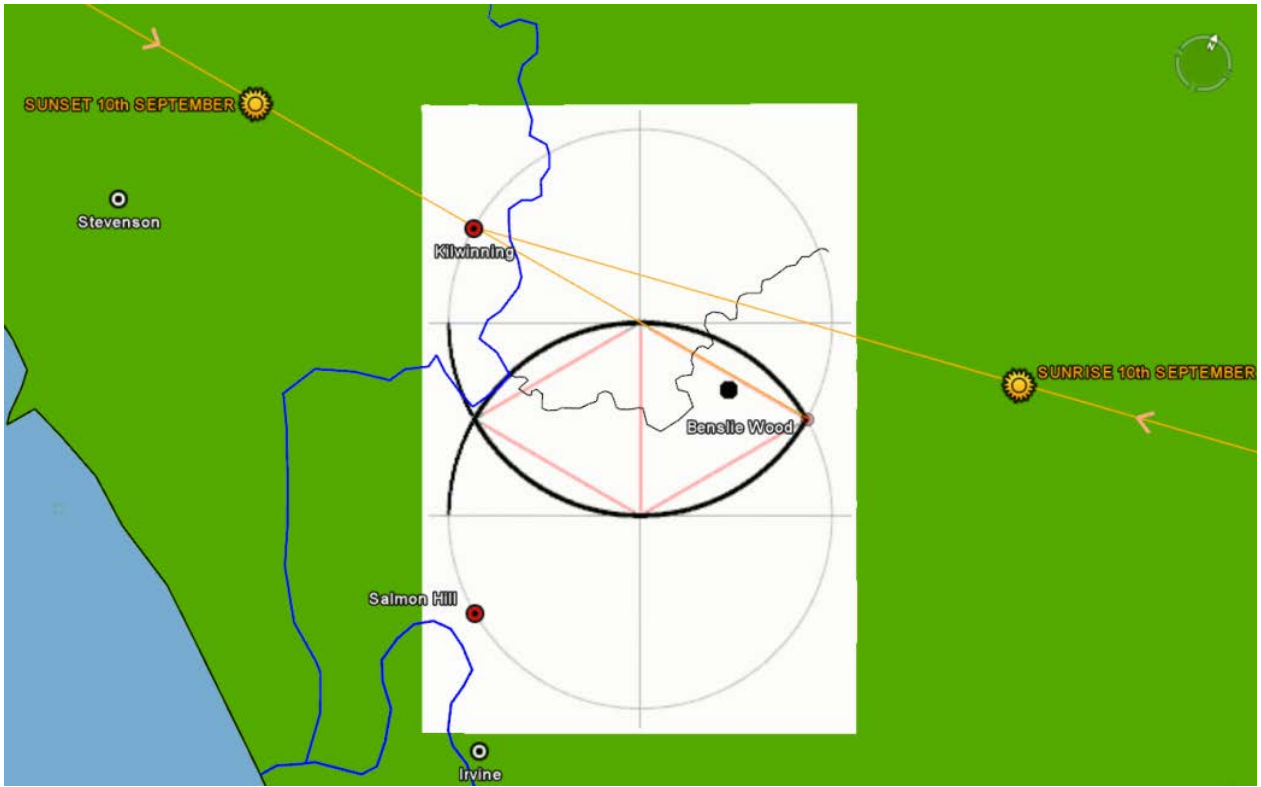
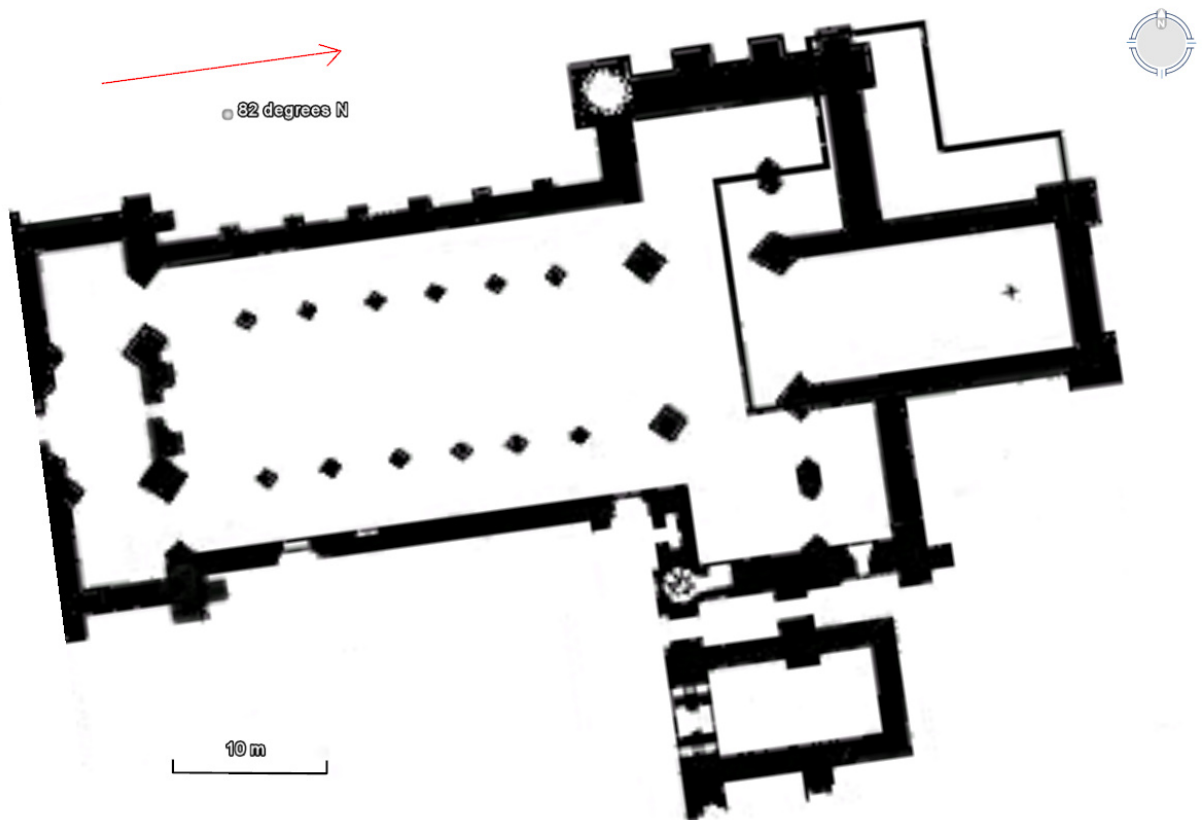


Figure 16 the fish aligned with St Finnian's day

In figure 19 'Finn' the fish aligns with St Finnian's day, the 10th of September. This date was encoded in the laying out of Kilwinning abbey.



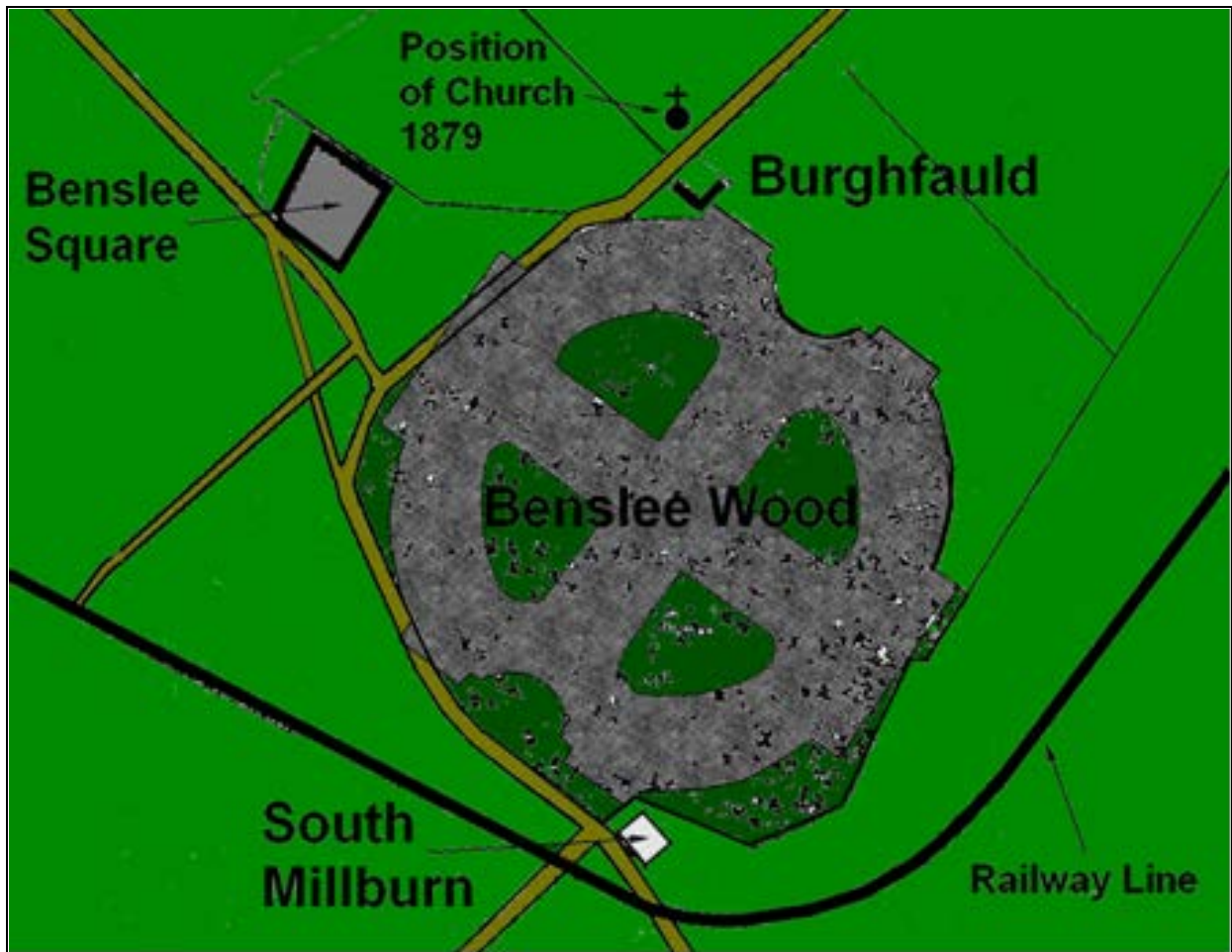


Figure 20 Benslee Wood, the site of an ancient chapel within the center.

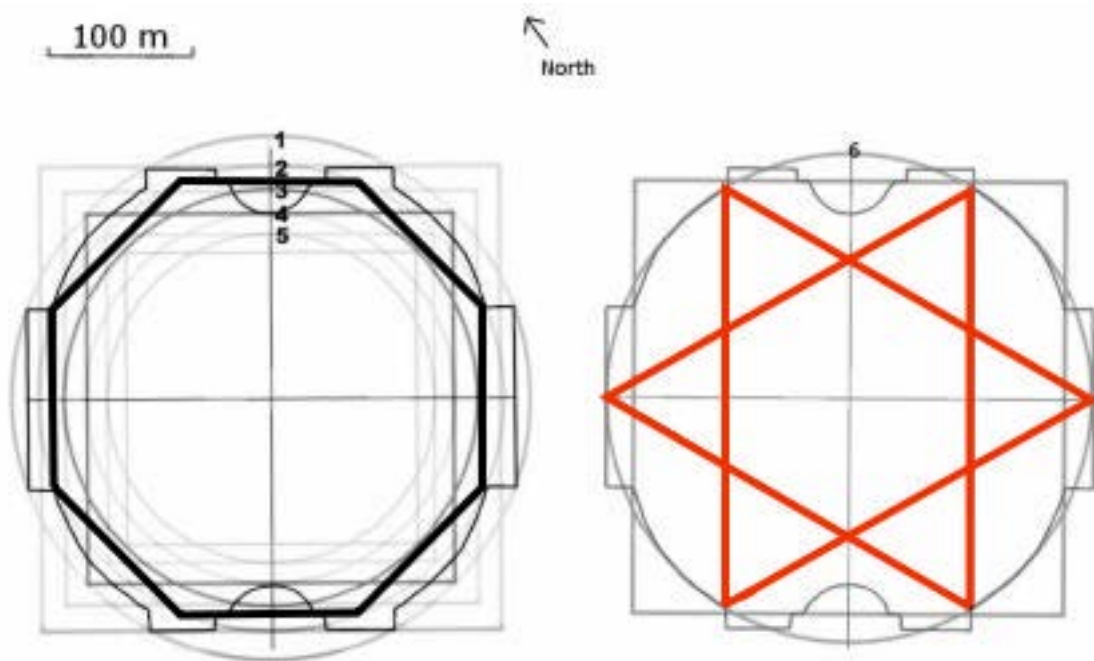


Figure 21 the octagon and Star of David within the geometry of Benslee Wood

This was all very interesting but was there anything else that could be gleaned from the geometry, anything that could further link this area of Scotland with the New Jerusalem? I then decided to look at the areas of these stars in the hope of some further revelation and what I did find was both interesting and illuminating.

The area of the circle circumscribing the Star of David over Eglinton Estate worked out to be 3168 acres, whilst that of the Star itself was 1746 acres and the area for Benslie Wood is 22 acres, and thus the area 'Star' is just over 12 acres or 144th of the larger Star of David. I recognized these numbers immediately from my studies on gematria.

Holy Numbers

Using Greek gematria, (> geometry) the number 3168 represented the phrase 'Lord Jesus Christ'.

Lord=800

Jesus=888

Christ=1480

The more I looked into the geometry of this area, the more it was starting to reveal some very interesting 'holy' numbers, for example 12, 144, 1746, 2376 and 3168. These numbers are all found in the book of Revelation, a book originally written in Greek. I'll leave it to the experts of gematria among you, to see what you can come up with regarding the different areas within this geometry. In figure 22, the area of the circle which circumscribes the larger Star of David represents the Son of the Sun, Lord Jesus Christ a total of 3168 acres. The Star itself represents the 'number of fusion' or 666(solar) +1080(lunar) a total of 1746 acres. The Sun and the Moon are the two most common and probably the most important symbols of Freemasonry. Within this is the great secret of Freemasonry and of the Holy Grail.

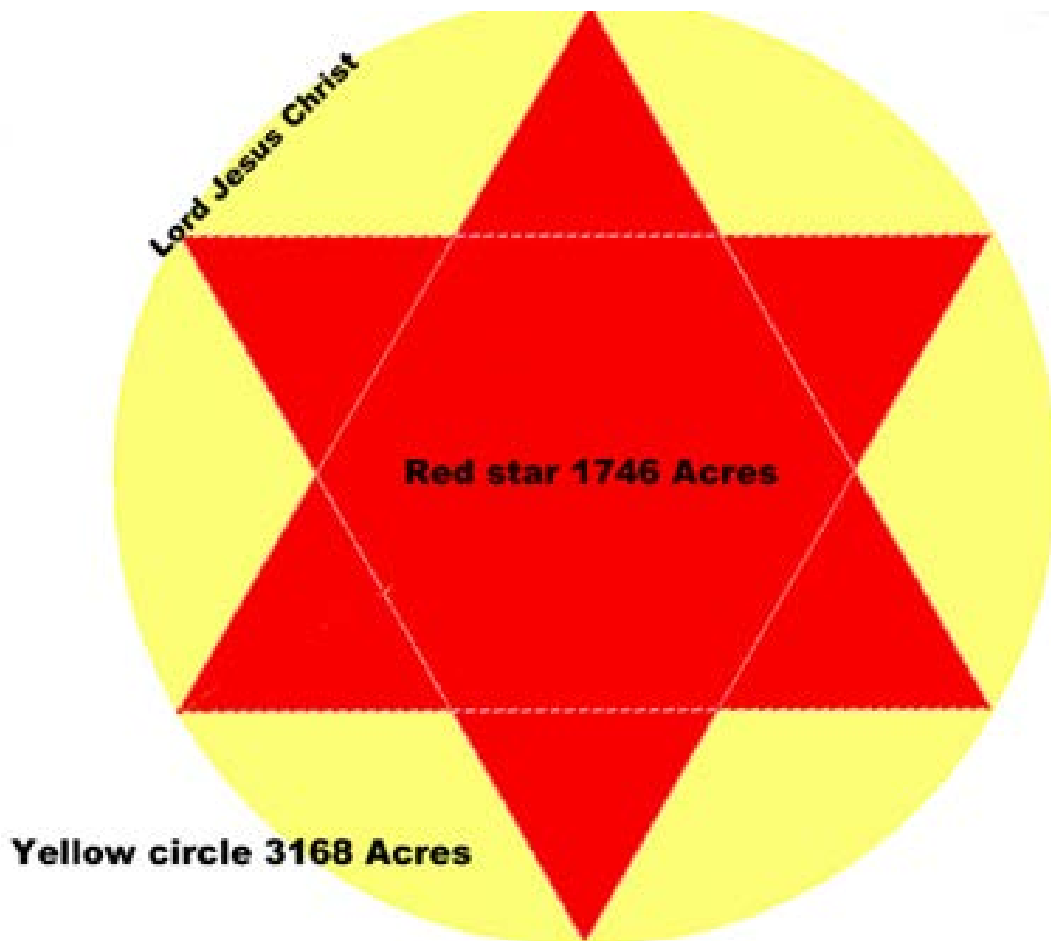


Figure 22 the Lord Jesus Christ circle

The above circle is now added to the sacred Vesica where the area of each circle is **2376** acres and represents two sets of 'the twelve Apostles of the Lamb' (Revelation 21.14) to create the overall geometry reproduced in fig 23.

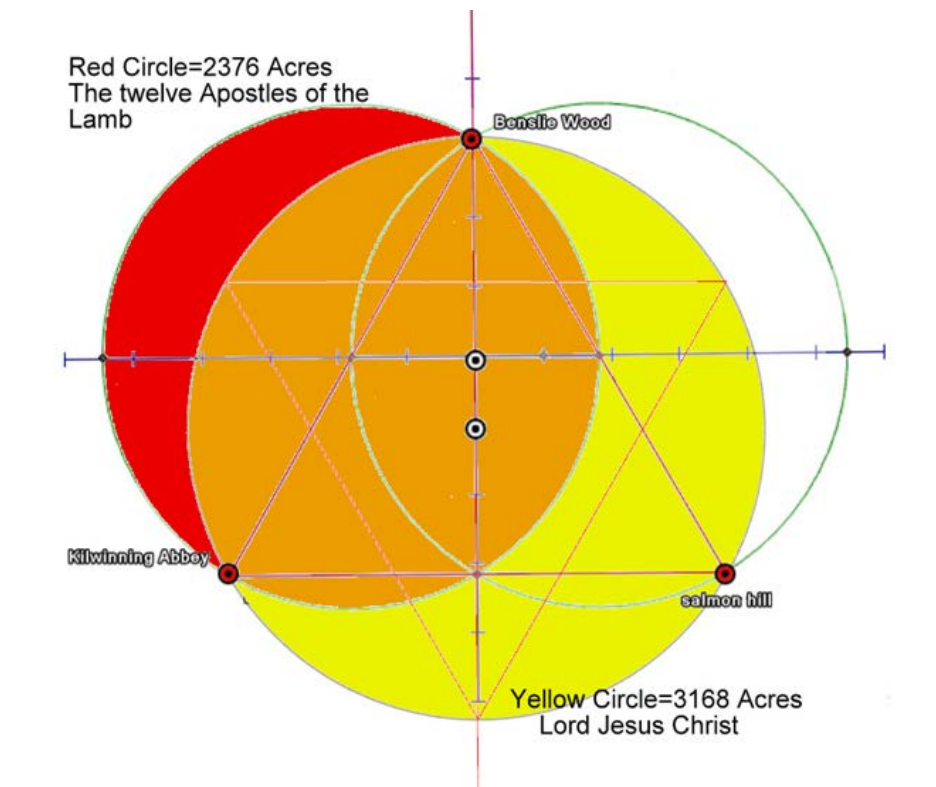


Fig 23 the complete geometry

The twelve apostles of the lamb=**2376**. Since there are two circles, this would then equate to 24 Apostles. However, we know from our early schooling and religious studies there were only 12 Apostle associated with Jesus, therefore is this geometry possibly referring to the **24 Elders**? Compare with Revelation 4:4, 10-11 and 5:8 & 14

Four: 4. *A round the throne were twenty-four thrones, and on the thrones I saw twenty-four elders sitting, clothed in white robes and they had crowns of gold on their heads.*

Four: 10. *The twenty-four elders fall down before Him who sit on the throne and worship Him who lives forever and ever and cast their crowns before the throne, saying:*

Four: 11. *You are worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power. For you created all things, and by your will they exist and were created.*

Five: 8. *Now when He had taken the scroll, the four living creatures and the twenty-four elders fell down before the Lamb, each having a harp, and golden bowls full of incense, which are the prayers of the saints.*

Five: 14. *Then the four living creatures said, "Amen!" and the twenty-four elders fell down and worshiped Him who Lives forever and ever.*

Perhaps another way to look at the geometry is to think of the two men who were 'crucified' on a cross, one to each side of Christ (fig 24). Did they steal some of Christ's Area? A clue maybe found using the science of gematria once you find out their names.

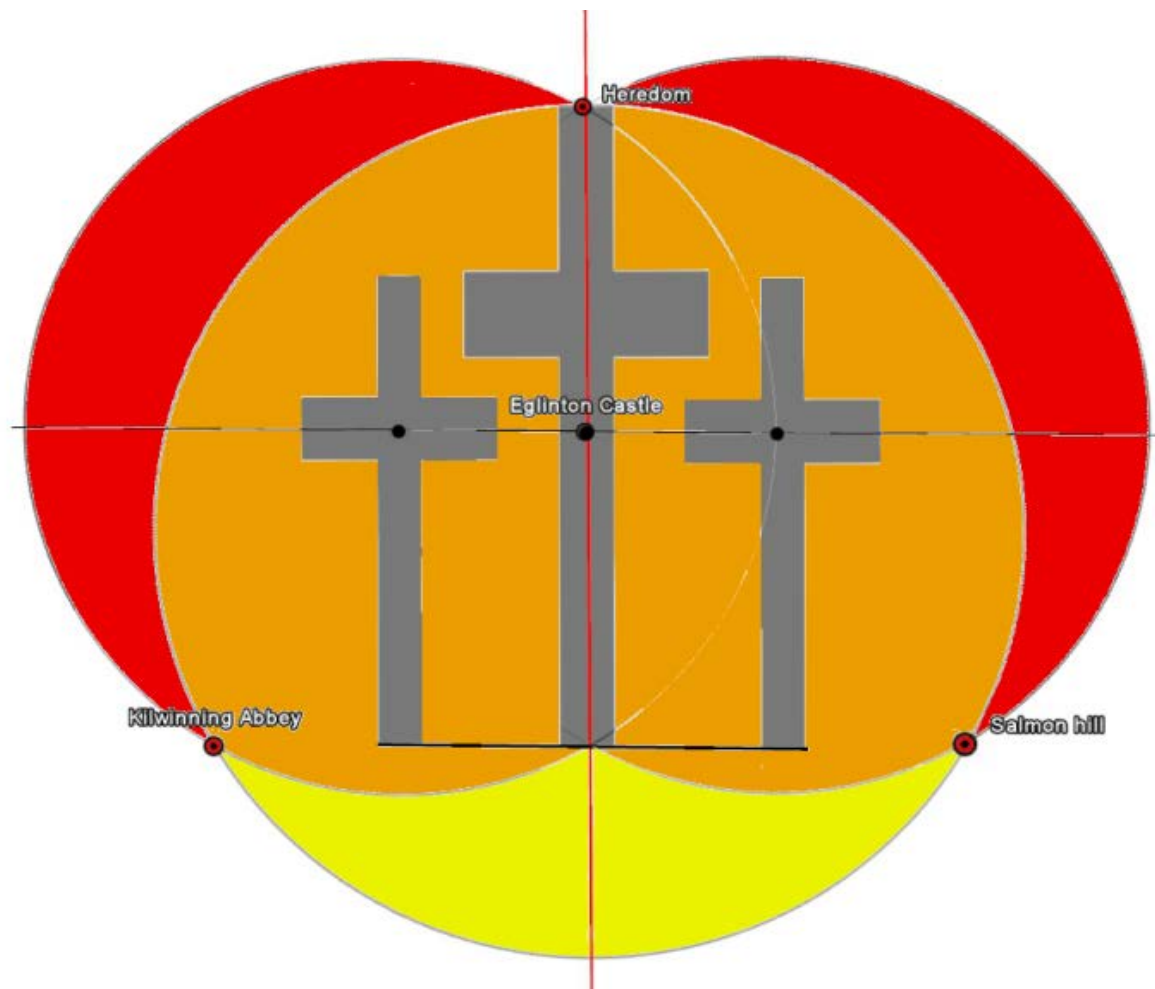


Figure 24 Christ on the cross and the two thieves

Returning back to the Grail legend of Robert Boron, we are presented with several objects,

- a round table
- a fish
- a dish for the fish
- the Holy Grail
- Several key characters, Jesus, Joseph and Bron (Bran).

I will now reveal to the reader in simple language and through the use of images, the story as portrayed in Boron's Grail story. After all, it is often said a picture is worth a thousand words.....

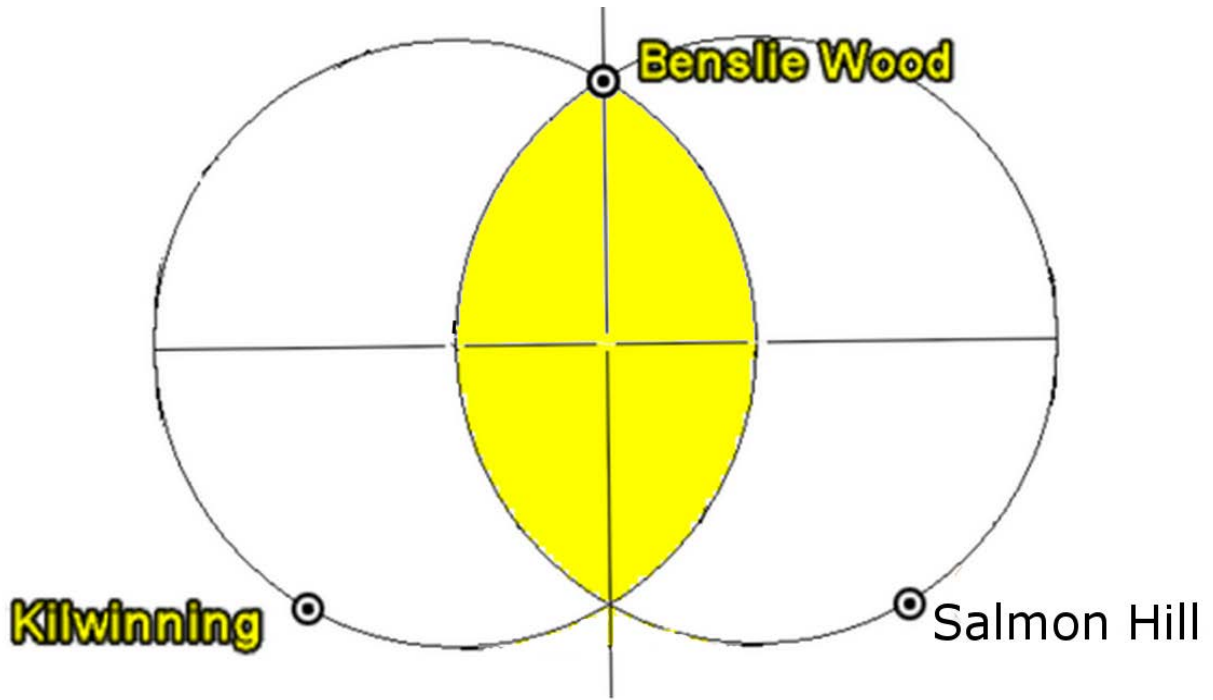


Figure 17 the sacred Vesica

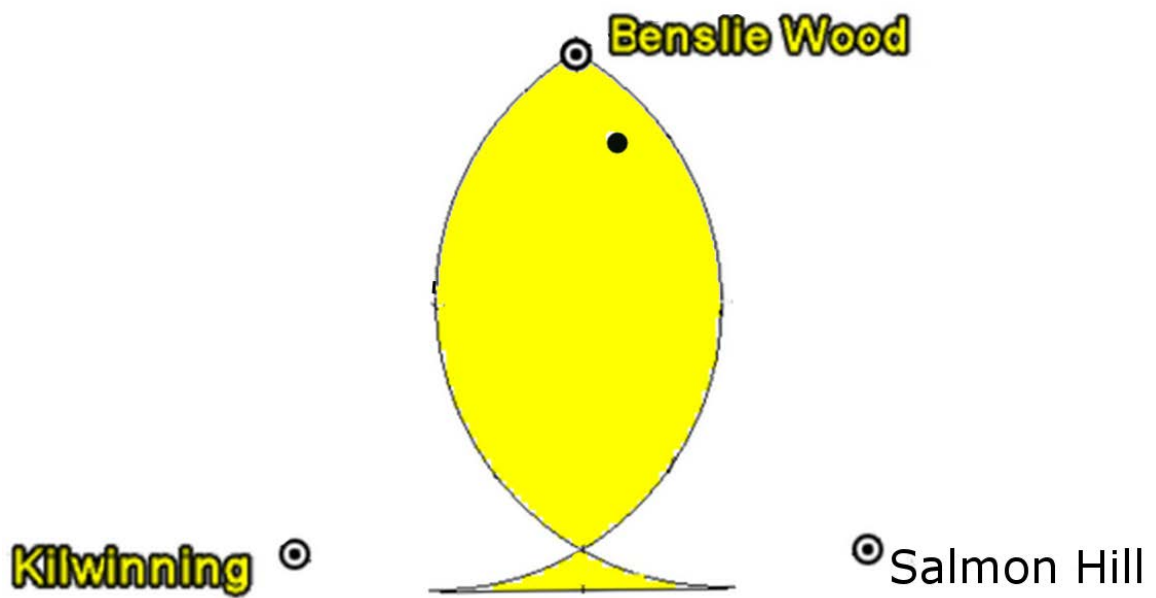


Figure 26 the Fish revealed

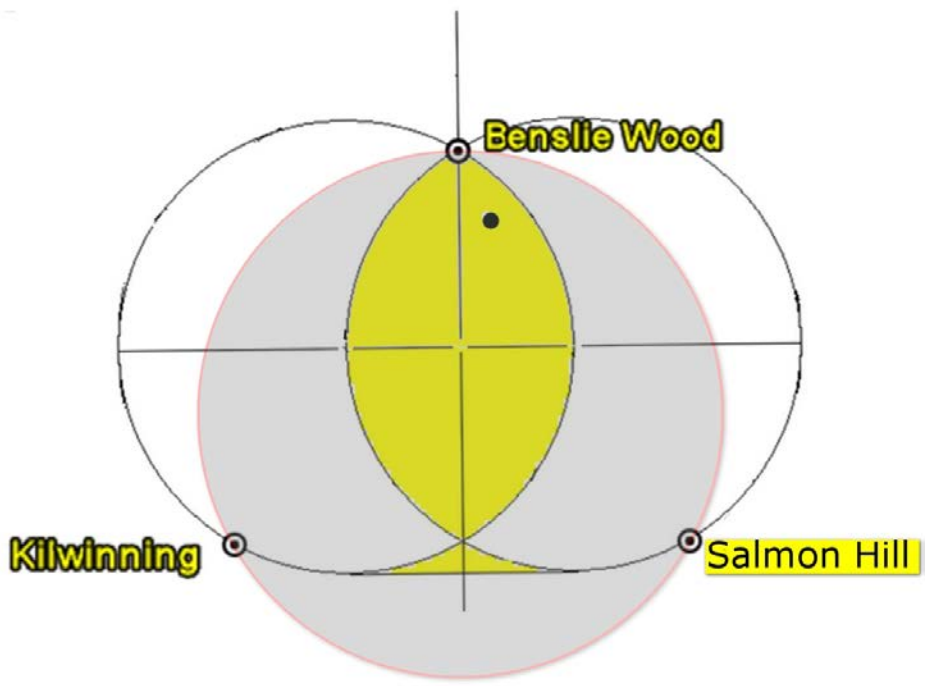


Figure 27 the Jesus circle added to the Vesica Pisces

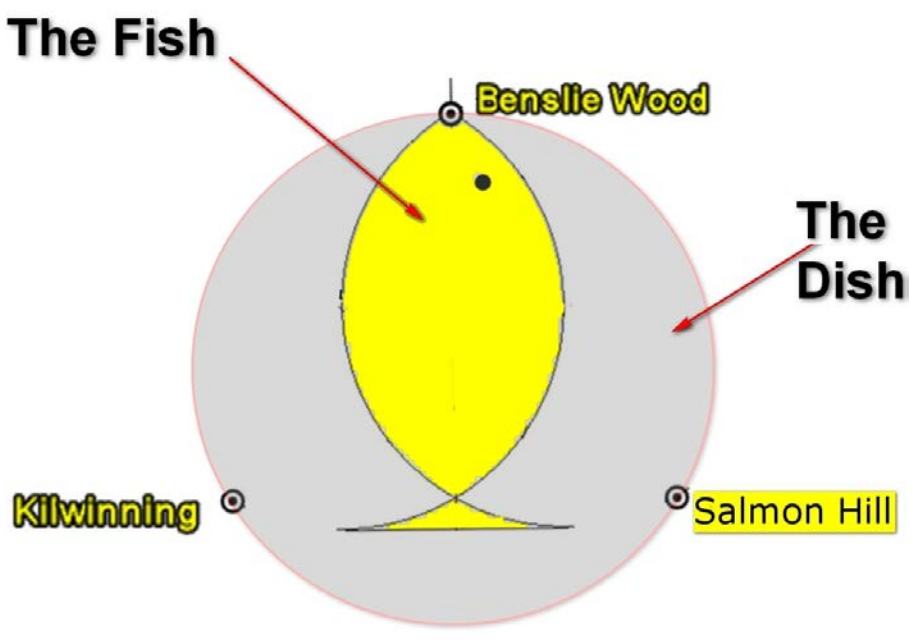


Figure 28 the Dish with the Fish

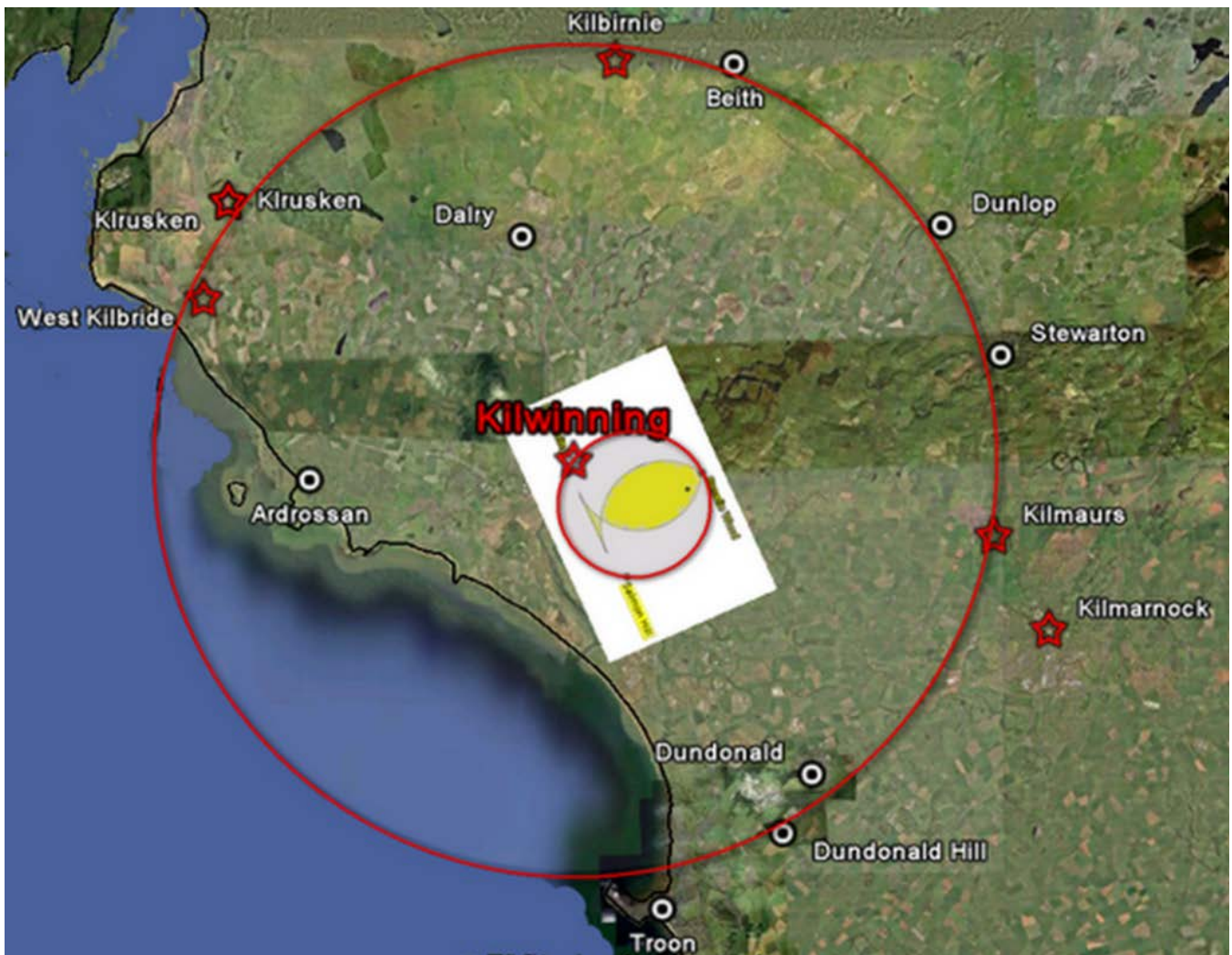


Figure 29 the picture that tells it all

Above, we see the round table (the ring of Churches and Towns surrounding Kilwinning), the dish with the fish which was placed at the center of the table (the periphery of the 'dish' goes through Kilwinning, *the center point*) next to the Grail. And where is the grail? It's located at the mouth of the fish, Benslie Wood or as I show in my book *Mount Heredom*, the Holy House of Freemasonry. This site originally had a chapel at its center.

*Is this then the Mother Church of Christianity?
Set up by Priests from Jerusalem nearly 2000 years ago?
Only archeology can determine this.*

Thus according to medieval tradition, Joseph was the one who brought the 'Grail' to Britain and Robert Boron specifically mentions Scotland. In the grail legend of *Estoire de Saint Graal*, it says that Joseph lies buried 'at the Abbey of Glais' in the vales of Avaron (not Avallon) in the west of Britain whilst the slightly later grail legend *Grand Sanct Graal* says he is buried in the

Abbey of the Cross in Scotland

Despite attempts by various authors the Abbey of Glais is not Glastonbury but may in fact be the Abbey of the Church (Gaelic-Eglais, French-Eglise, that is, the *original* Church of Christianity which was built in the Kilwinning-Irvine area by the priests who fled Jerusalem c.70 (Segdoune or Sagtoun-the alternative name of Kilwinning-the Priests or Saints town), on the ancient estate of Eglinton (Eg-Ilan-ton/Eglais-ton=church town) in Ayrshire, and which lies within in the vales of Irvine (or Arvon, one of the many spelling variations of the name Irvine and which was corrupted to Avaron in this Grail legend).

Those that look into the historical Arthur, Queen Ygerna of Strathclyde and of Saint Kentigern(a) will now understand the legend for in the above picture we can also see the 'Fish with the Ring' in its mouth! And one additional point, even the angle at which the fish lies on the dish has purpose with relation to Jerusalem.

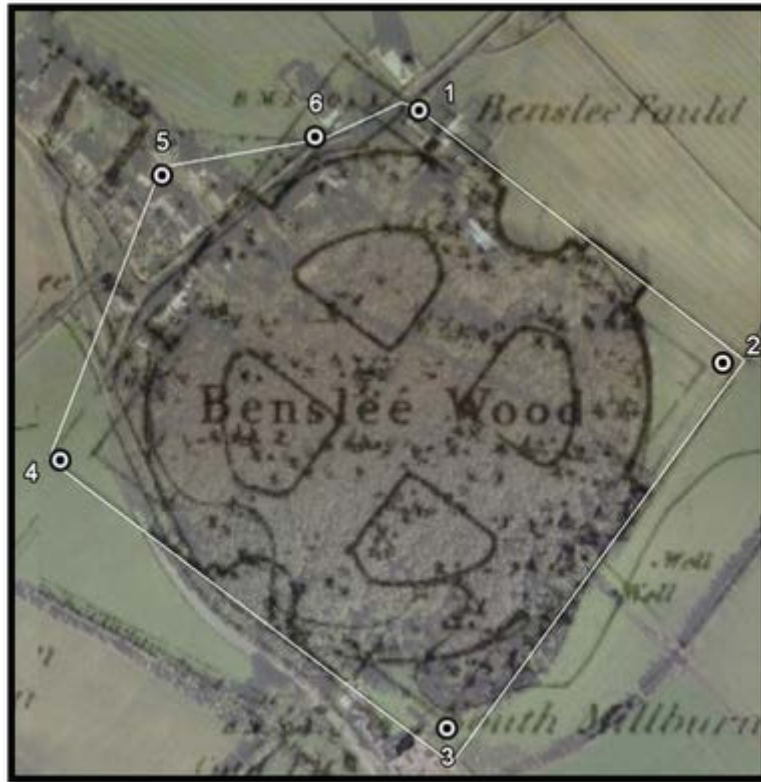


Fig 30 Is this the site of the Abbey of the Cross?

By now you may be asking yourself, how do I know this area is the New Jerusalem? Simple, I found the same geometry at Jerusalem. I soon discovered the center of my Grail geometry was fixed to the site known as Rachel's Tomb.

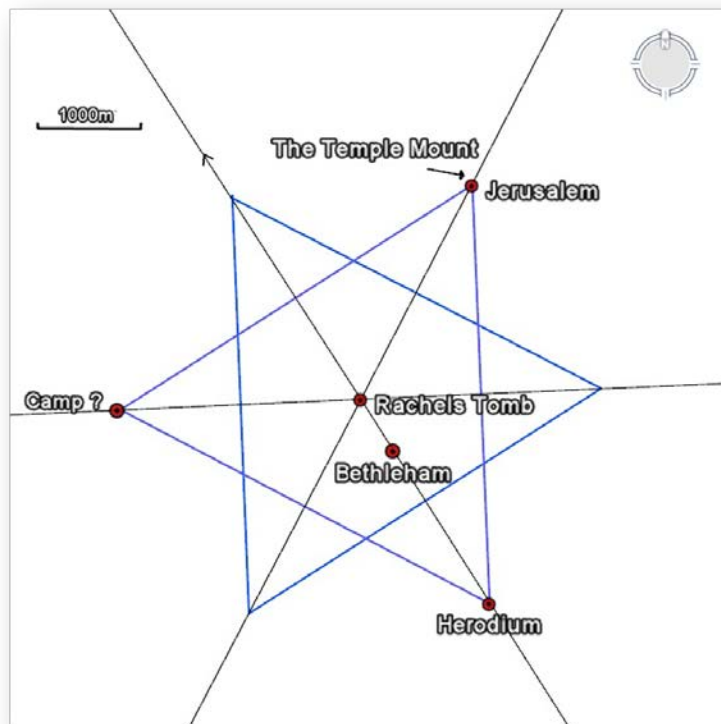


Figure 31 Star of David centered on Rachel's tomb

The rest followed into place. The radius of the circle encompassing this 'Star' is 7024 meters, a little more than $\sqrt{12}$ of the Kilwinning Star. Starting at Rachel's Tomb and following the main axis we pass through Bethlehem and on to Herodium, the azimuth of this axis is 147.7° from north.

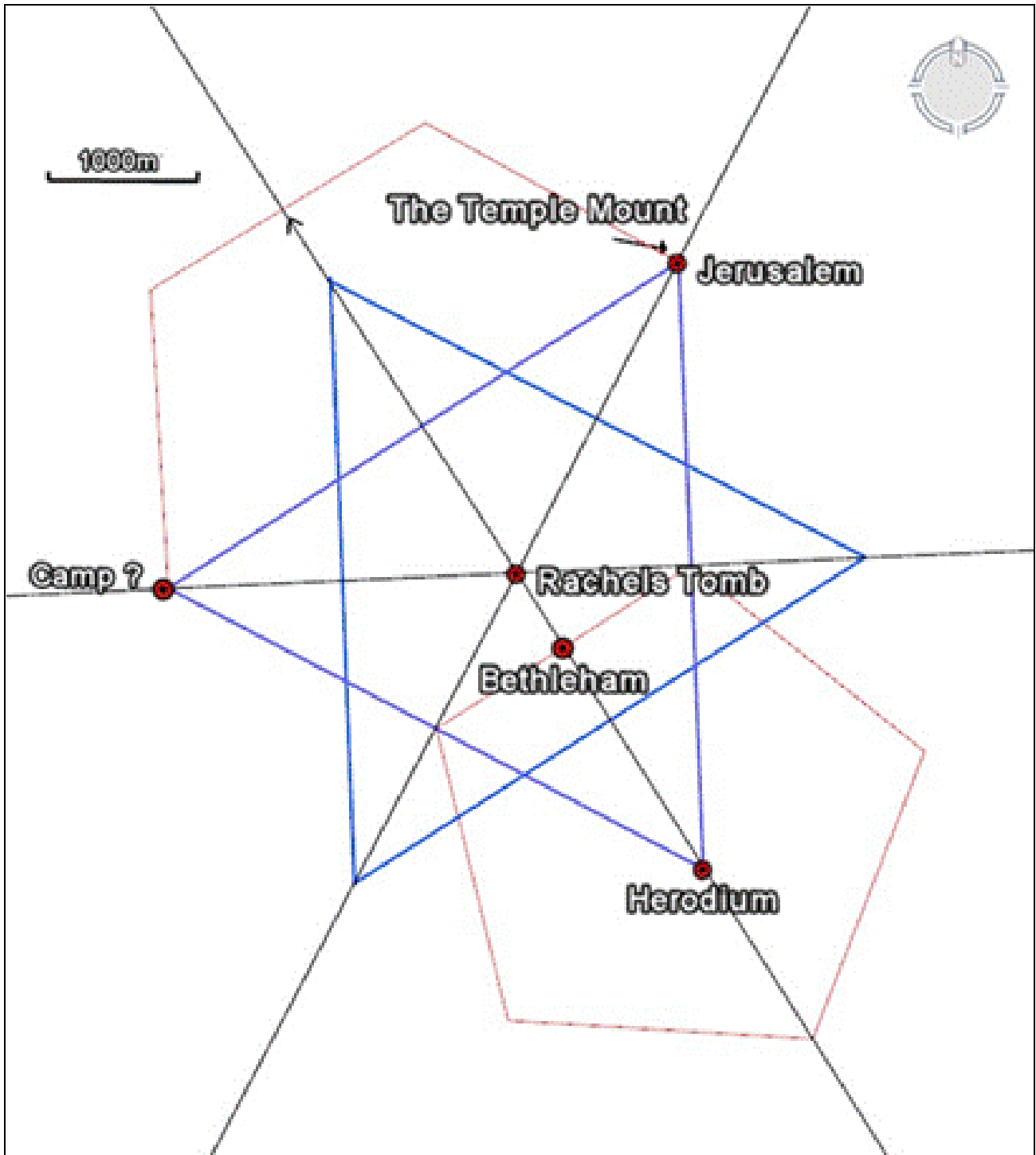


Figure 32 the grail geometry around Jerusalem

According to my model of the grail geometry, Eglinton Castle now equates with Bethlehem and Benslie Wood (Heredom) equates to Herodium, thus leaving Kilwinning equivalent to the position of Jerusalem. This therefore shows to me that the Kilwinning-Irvine area is the site of the *New Jerusalem*, set up by the Priests who fled Jerusalem in c. AD 70 as explained in the higher degrees of Freemasonry, and of which Kilwinning is the

MOTHER LODGE

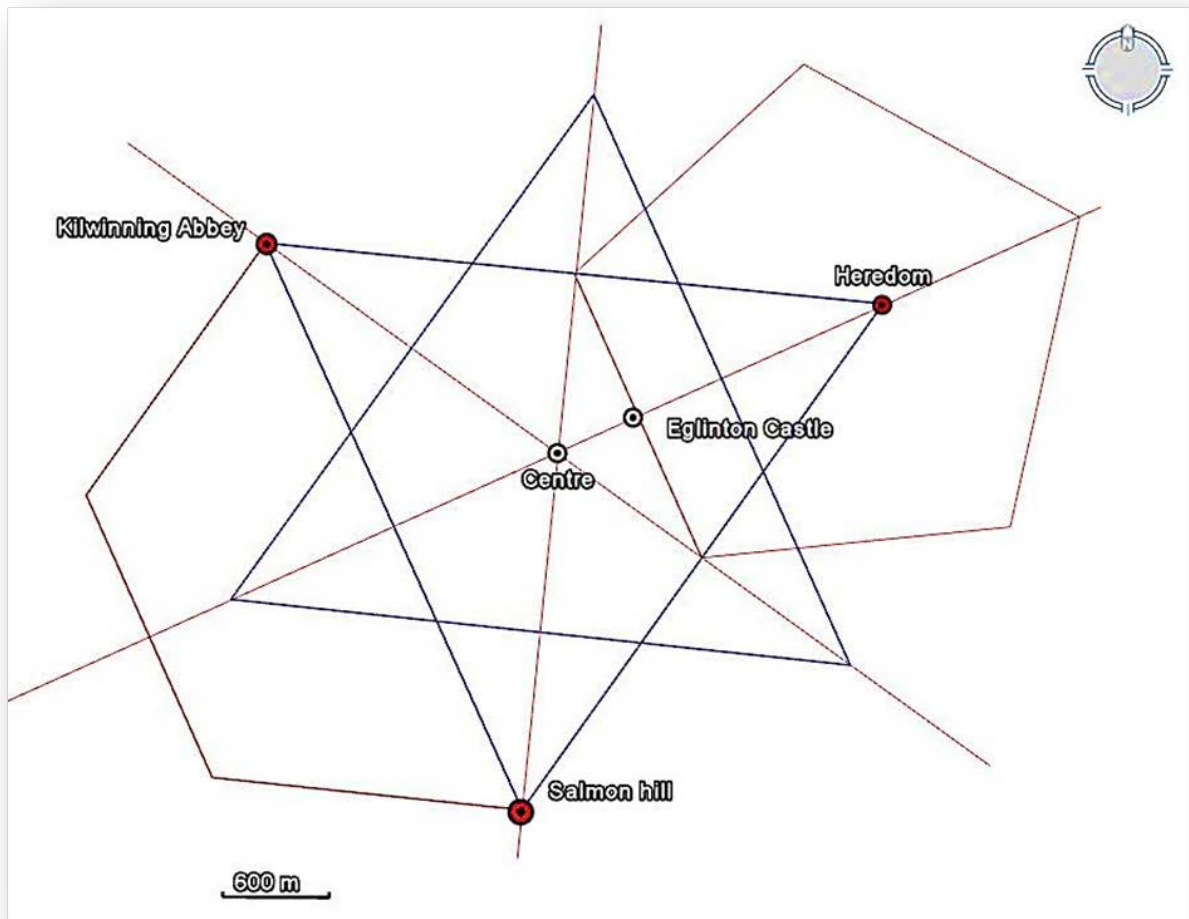


Figure 33 the Kilwinning grail geometry

It was by chance (or design) that I found the final piece of the puzzle which would unlock the door to the mysteries of the Holy Grail in France, 2009. Having planned a summer expedition that year, to do research into the area of Rennes-le-Chateau for the express purpose of uncovering the mystery of the sacred geometry this area is famed for, and to see if my model of the Holy Grail geometry could exist at the ground level alas, like all good plans it never quite happened the way intended. Instead, I ended up in the Dordogne region and it was here that I found the final 'key' that unlocked my researches regarding the Holy Grail. I had come across the beautiful medieval town/fortress of Domme, situated high on a hill overlooking the Dordogne valley. The town of Domme still retains part of its original fortified walls and gateways and its ramparts are extremely thick with three of the original gates still in place. The 'Porte des Tours' is perhaps the most impressive of the gates leading into this town, with its huge twin round towers. This medieval fortress once served as a prison for the Knights Templar, whom King Philip IV charged under false pretenses by declaring them outlaws & heretics. These towers were converted into prisons for approximately 100 members of the Templar Order who were caught in the trap set for them on that now infamous day, Friday the 13th of October, 1307.

The Graffiti of the Templars

As I walked through the Porte des Tours I could not believe my eyes when I came across the little known Templar graffiti etched into the walls by these prisoners. A common theme of the graffiti was 'Christ on the cross with the two thieves'. At the time of the Templar trials, the Order consisted of more than 10,000 knights, squires and brethren, all of whom were solely responsible to their Grand Master Jacques DeMoley.



Figure 34 Christ on the cross with the two thieves



Figure 35 Christ on the Cross with the two thieves

The local guidebook from the museum claimed these Templar's were denied food and water for several weeks while awaiting the 'Kings Pleasure'. It is little wonder then, that these Templar prisoners resigned themselves to scratching on the walls, almost as if writing their last confessions to God, for it must have seemed to them, their end was in sight. Not surprisingly, most of the graffiti is religious in nature and very Christian like. The most common theme was 'Christ on the cross with the two thieves' (fig 34, 35) but there was much more, symbols of the Sun, the Moon, pentagons and octagons, and yet all of these are common symbols found in Freemasonry.

However, nothing could prepare me for the moment when I laid eyes on a section of graffiti known as the 'Gaal de Domme'. Next to it, was a strange design claimed by some to be a representation of the Jewish seven branched candelabra called the menorah, yet others defined it as a symbol of a fish and the 'Tree of Life'. It was a 'jaw dropping moment' for me as I knew immediately its meaning, I had seen it somewhere else, somewhere closer to home.

'It was encoded in the geometry at Kilwinning'

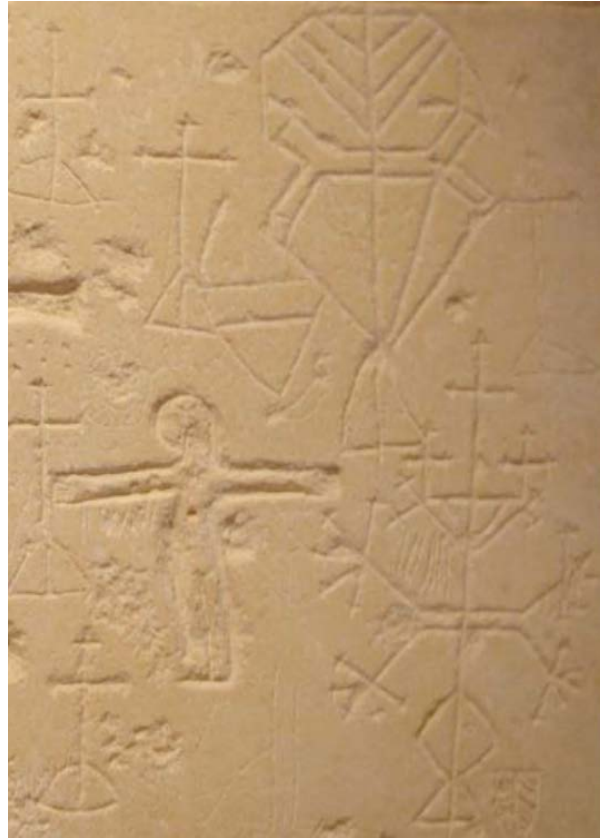


Figure 18 the graffiti that unlocked the secret of the Holy Grail

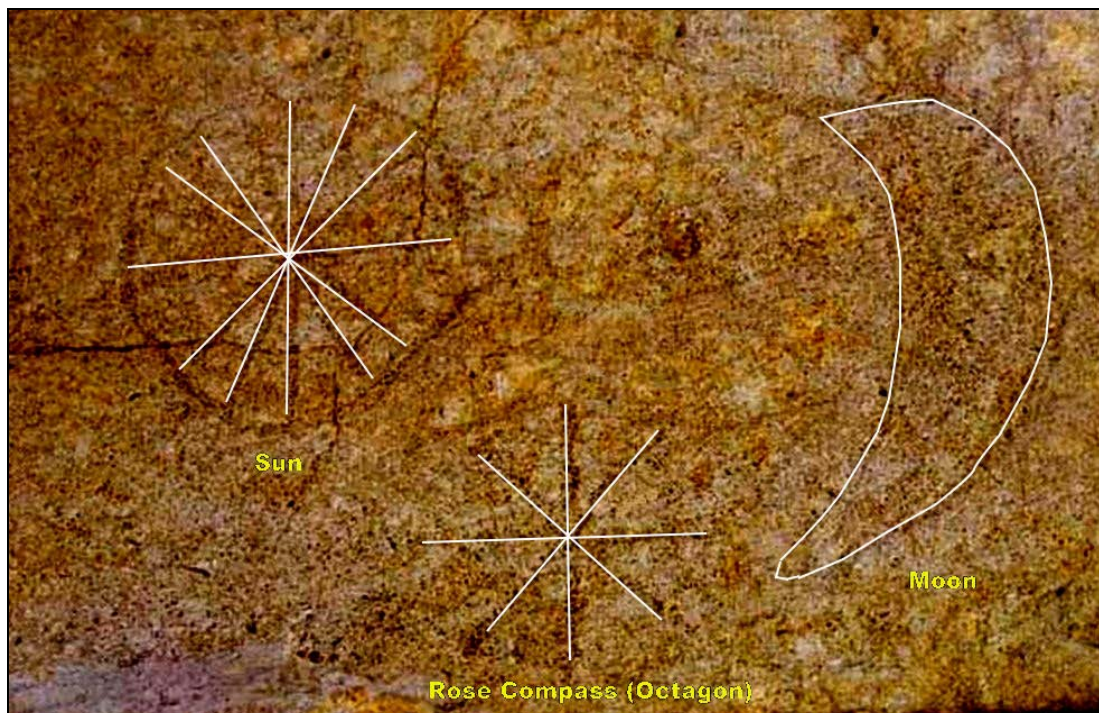


Figure 37 Sun, Moon and Rose Compass

In figure 37 we see symbols of the Sun, Moon and what appears to be a drawing of solstice sunrise and sunset lines set at 45 degrees forming an octagon, the octagon is of course one of the favorite motifs used by the Templar Order and all these are important symbols in Freemasonry. Domme is on the latitude of 45° north so it could never form sunrise or sunset lines of 45 degrees as indicated on the drawing; however this effect occurs at the latitude of *Kilwinning* (55.654° North 4.7° West).



Figure 38 the medieval village of Domme

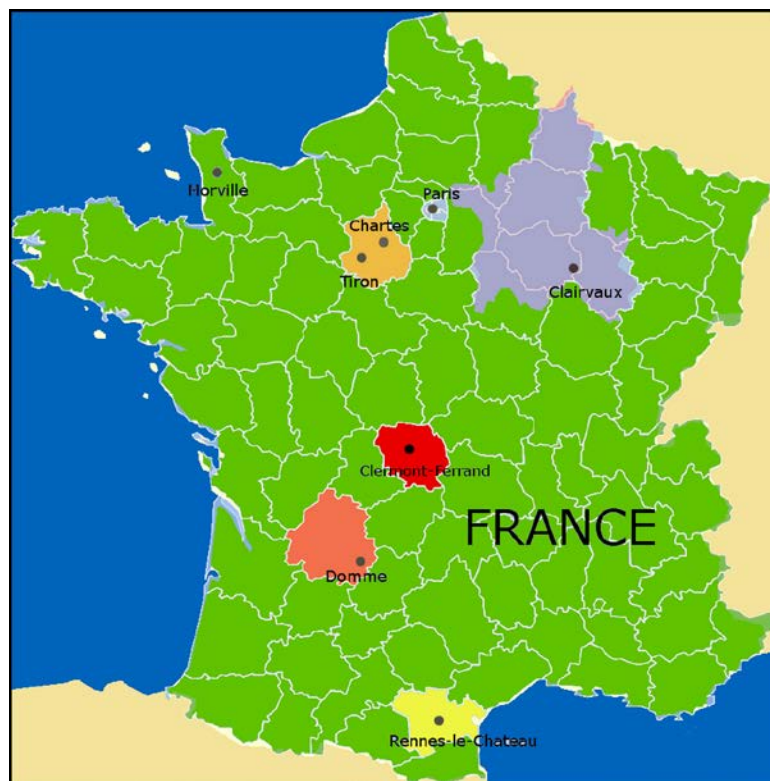


Figure 19 key Grail sites in France

The Fish and the Ark

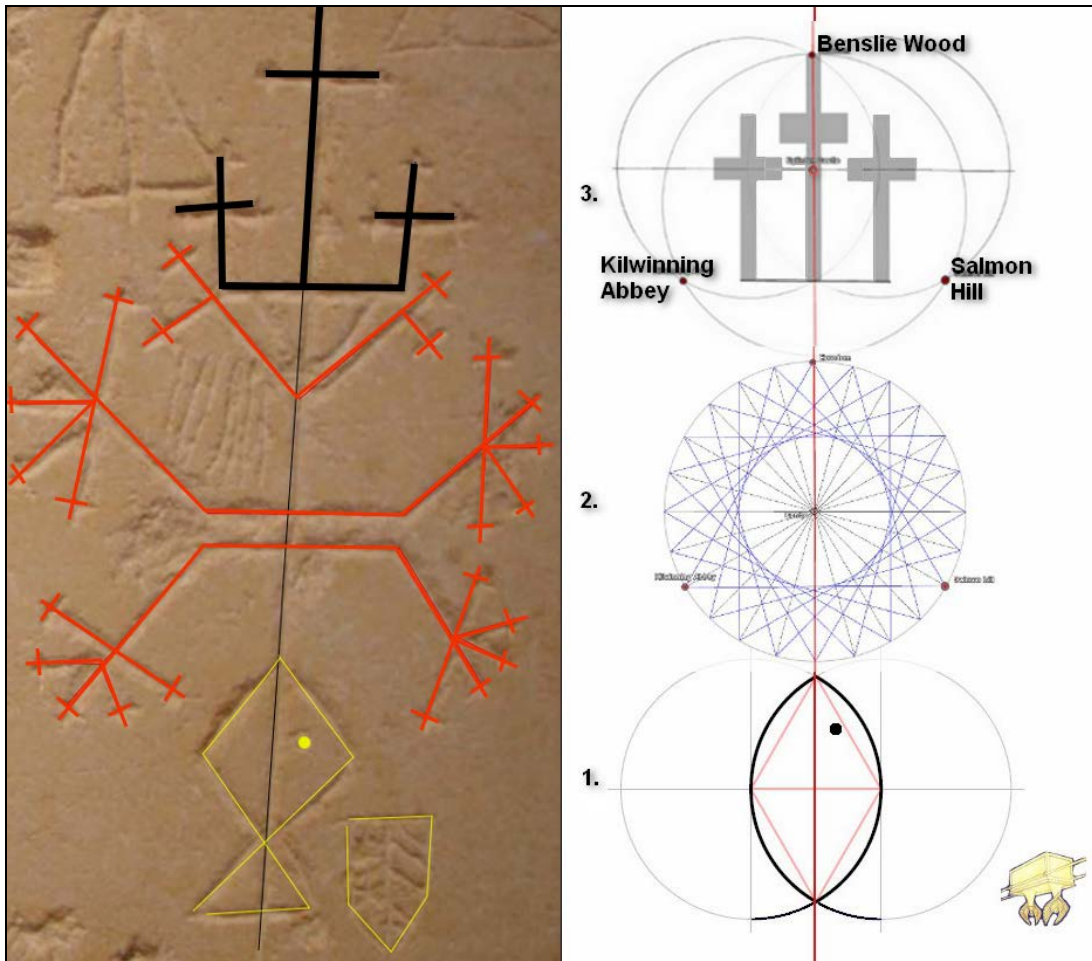


Figure 40 Finn the Fish, the 24 Elders and the Temple

Figure 40 (Left) shows the outline of what appears to be a tree and a fish scratched into the wall (to the bottom right of the Domme Grail) by a Templar prisoner. (Right) My interpretation of this graffiti is based solely on the geometry discovered at Kilwinning. At the bottom right of the drawing next to the fish, is a shield or as I prefer to think of it, an upside down chest implying the meaning hidden or buried. From the geometry found at Kilwinning we have...

1. The Fish or 'Salmon of Knowledge', Finn as found at Kilwinning, Scotland (St Finnian).
2. Twenty-four crosses representing the 24 Elders, equivalent to two times the twelve Apostles, 24 hours per day or 15 degrees of Earth movement per hour.
3. The geometry of 1 and 2 added together = three crosses representing Christ and the two thieves.

If my analysis of the graffiti is correct, it would show that the higher-ranking officers of the Knights Templar knew the secret and the location of the Holy Grail which is described exactly by Robert Boron's Grail story.



Figure 41 A Templar standing within the courtyard of Domme



Figure 42 the Porte des Tours where the Templars were kept



Figure 43 The Porte des Tours, Domme (June 20th, 2009)

The Author standing within the courtyard, the Porte des Tours is directly behind me. It was in here that over 100 Knights Templar was held after their arrest on 'Black Friday' the 13th October 1307.



Figure 44 the Graal de Domme

This strange object dubbed the 'Gaal de Domme' by researchers is due to its cup like shape (fig 44). However, I believe it is an instrument for calculating differences in latitude or longitude. The shape is octagonal and reminiscent of a rose compass. This depiction scratched into the wall of the Domme tower may be have been a prisoners attempt at making a technical drawing of the Grail giving the viewer a general outline of its shape. The chevrons pointing down imply measurement of angles. Further researches led me to believe it may in fact be a drawing of an ancient device not unlike that of a Tanawa (invented c.232) or Torquetum (c.1200) a device used to calculate latitude but more importantly, longitude. Could the knowledge of using the Sun, Moon and the seven 'Stars' (as defined in the first degree tracing board of Freemasonry) in conjunction with the Holy Grail and its geometry allow people to determine their location in terms of latitude **and** longitude?

Remember the two sets of the 'Apostles of the Lamb'; the Lamb is also the constellation of Aries and 2000 years ago, the vernal equinox (the point where the Sun crosses the celestial equator when moving from the south to the north) lay within Aries. I recommend reading *The Christ conspiracy: the greatest story ever sold* written by Acharya S but there are many others works worth considering, such as that of the Russian scientist Morozov *Revelation in Thunderstorm and Tempest* (2nd edition 1907, Moscow).

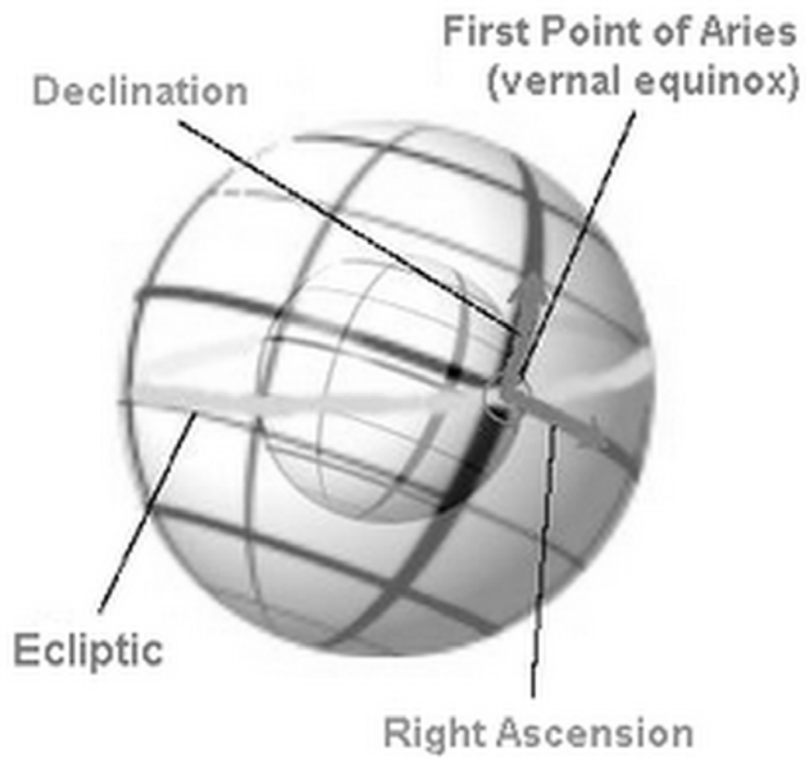


Figure 45 the point of Aries as defined by astronomy

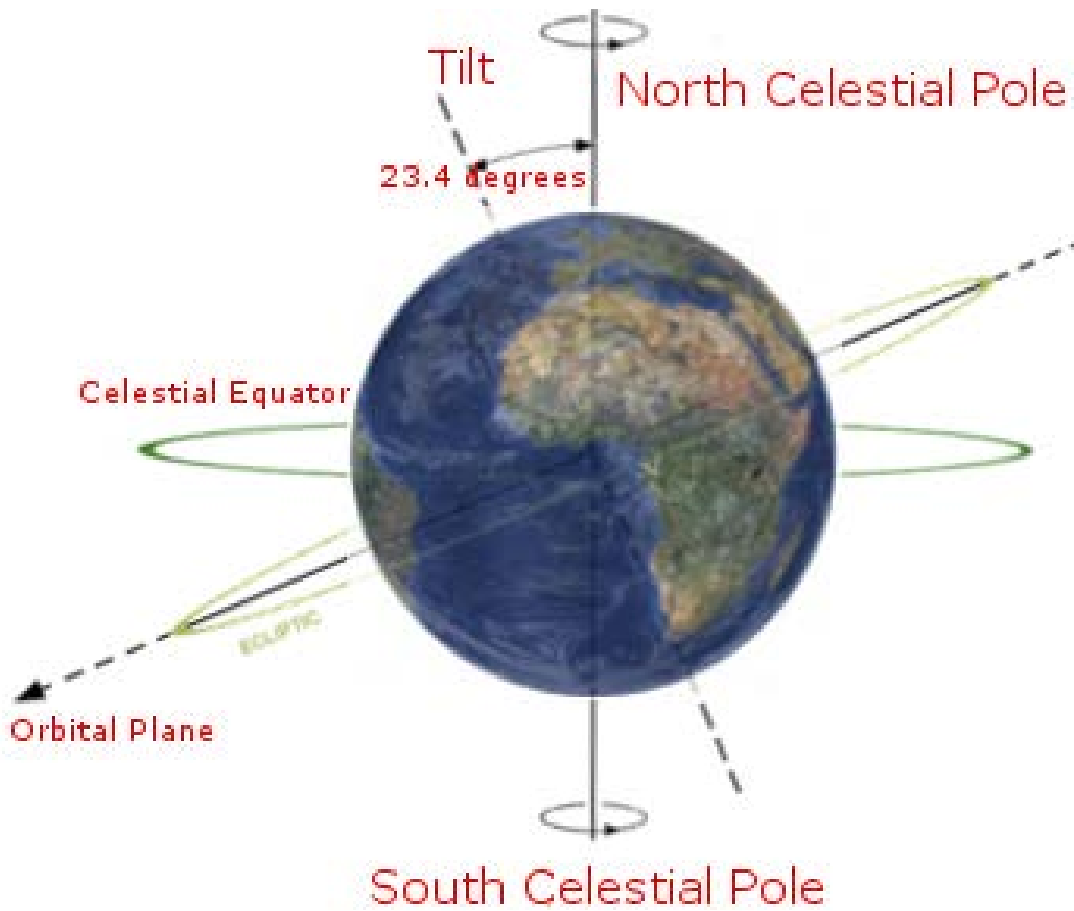


Figure 46 the Earths tilt

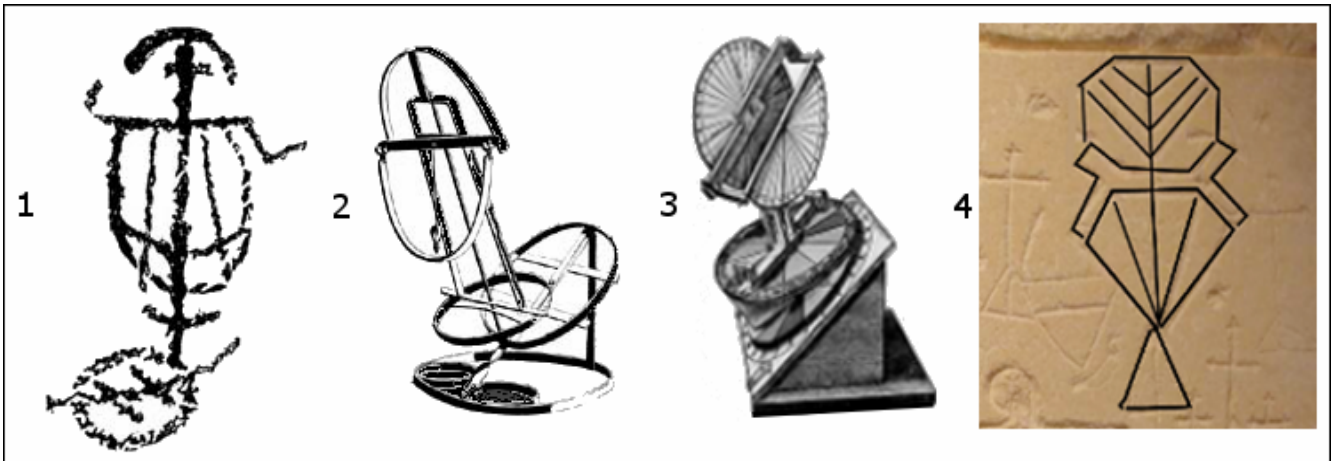


Figure 47 Comparison of the Domme Grail

1. Drawing discovered in a cave in Irian Jaya (New Guinea).
2. Its reconstruction.
3. A torquetum circa 1200.
4. The Graal de Domme drawn by a Templar 1307

Once you understanding how the torquetum device works you will then understand why this form of hexagonal/pentangle geometry was used. The secret is ultimately to be found in the mechanics of the Earths orbital and spin rates along with the motion of the Moon around the Earth. It is displayed openly in the first degree tracing board of Freemasonry.

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