

Landscape Geometry

The solution to the Shepherdess code is

**BERGERE PAS DE TENTATION QUE POUSSIN TENIERS GARDENT LA CLEF PAX DCLXXXI PAR
LA CROIX ET CE CHEVAL DE DIEU J ACHEVE CE DAEMON DE GARDIEN A MIDI POMMES BLEUES**

All in French then it suddenly shifts to Latin then back to French again: This occurs at:

PAX DCLXXXI

Normally translated as

PEACE 681 by the cross

What does that mean? OK DCLXXXI probably has to be in Roman Numerals but PAX doesn't.

The French for peace is PAIX not PAX, the author is drawing attention to this.

However using Gematria we find that the word PAX is also 681 (coincidence right?)

Remember the tombstone where ET IN ARCADIA EGO is Latin written using the Greek alphabet so let's do it again PAX is therefore \square A X

$$\square = 80$$

$$A = 1$$

$$X = 600$$

So PAX 681 is - 681 681

A Rood is an Anglo-Saxon word for a Cross, it is also the measurement equivalent to the imperial measurement called a Pole.

So if you take a square 681 Rood by 681 Rood and draw a circle around it so that the circumference touches each corner.

The diameter of the circle is Three Statute Miles

or One League.

(with a 0.6% error)

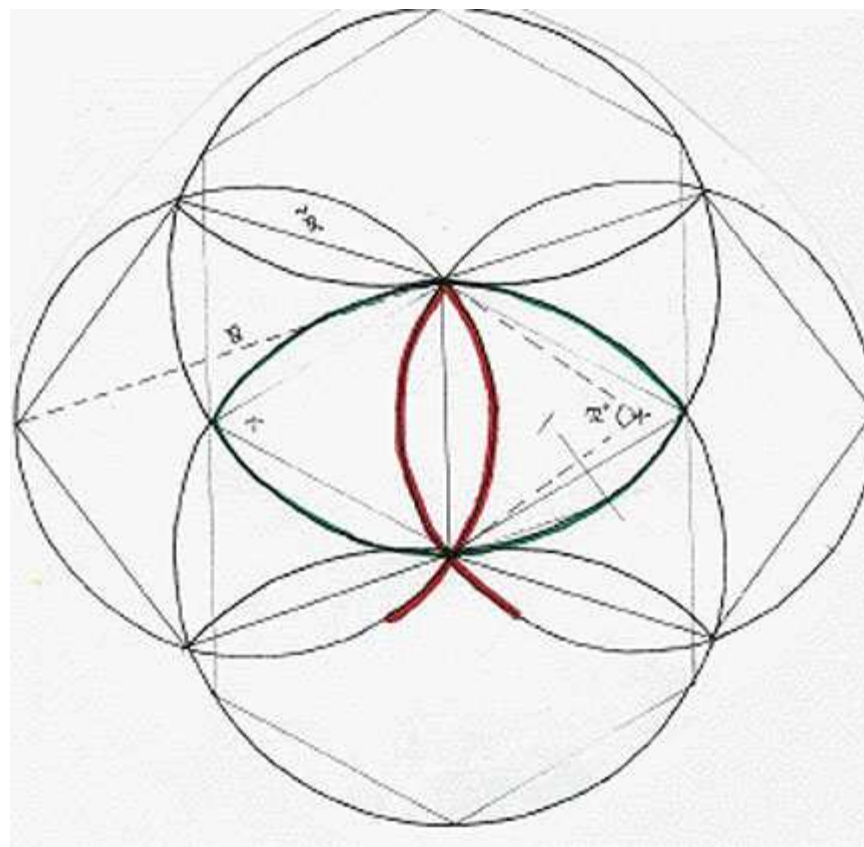
Another coincidence?

If you think the answer is yes then you are too stupid to understand the rest of this page. Don't bother reading it.

But to the rest of you Rennes le Chateau Church and Rennes les Bains Church are exactly 3 miles or One League apart

A league is a traditional unit of distance derived from an ancient Celtic unit and adopted by the Romans as the leuga, the league became a common unit of measurement throughout Western Europe although distances varied slightly. Most scholars say that it represents the distance the average person can walk in an hour. In France this unit is the lieue and is different from an English League in length. A Rood is an archaic word for the now unused 'Pole' measurement and is in fact the Anglo Saxon word for a 'cross'. Remembering Henri Boudet's suggestion that some of the words use in the Languedoc are of Celtic and Northern European origin;

If the circle above forms part of a Vesica Pisces any adjoining circle will dissect the diagonal line at one and a half miles (the radius) or one Domesday League. A Domesday League is 2640 yards. 2640^2 is 6969600 yards. 6969600 yards divided by the number of yards in a mile (1760) is 3960 miles. The mean radius of the earth is 3959 miles.



Careful observation of the above figure will reveal that the two vertical circles forming the Vesica Piscis are of different diameter to the ones that are arranged horizontal and yet they are geometrically related. The two vertical Vesica Piscis circles have hexagons in them where the two horizontal Vesica Piscis circles have pentagons in them. The sides of these polygons are equal in length.

The Vesica Piscis has been the subject of mystical speculation at several periods of history, perhaps first among the [Pythagoreans](#), who considered it a holy figure. The mathematical ratio of its width (measured to the endpoints of the "body", not including the "tail") to its height was reportedly believed by them to be 265:153. This ratio, equal to 1.73203, was thought of as a holy number, called *the measure of the fish*. The geometric ratio of these dimensions is actually the square root of 3, or 1.73205... (since if you draw straight lines connecting the centres of the two circles with each other, and with the two points where the circles intersect, then you get two equilateral triangles joined along an edge, as shown in light red in the diagram). The ratio 265:153 is an approximation to the square root of 3, with the property that no better approximation can be obtained with smaller whole numbers. The number 153 appears in the Gospel of John (21:11) as the exact number of fish Jesus caused [to be caught in a miraculous catch of fish](#), which is thought by some to be a coded reference to [Pythagorean beliefs](#). [Ichthys](#) a symbol used by early Christians, more popularly known as the fish symbol is created by the almond shape shown in red above.

One league is the distance between Rennes le Chateau and Rennes les Bains and also the distance from La Tour Magdala to the Chateau at Arques is Two Leagues (or four Domesday Leagues).



A book will be out shortly that will explain why The Shepherdess of Nicolas Poussin and the non-temptation of St Anthony of David Teniers the younger hold the key and the rest of the puzzle that was NOT first composed by Philippe de Chèrisey but by persons unknown.

[See the Vesica Piscis in the Rennes le Chateau landscape described by Henry Lincoln.](#)

Who like me finds it disturbing that qualified Engineers and lecturers Bill Putnam and John Edwin Wood don't know that the GPS zero meridian is 102 metres to the east of the meridian used in the French IGN map? So their so-called errors tabulated in their book *The Treasure of Rennes-le-Chateau A MYSTERY SOLVED* are totally and utterly irrelevant.

THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO BE ENGINEERS AND THEY DIDN'T KNOW THIS?

The detractors of this mystery insist that Landscape Geometry around Rennes le Chateau is a myth. Below is an example of their best argument with my rebuttal following.

An Analysis of Henry Lincoln's Pentacle of Mountains

by David A. Williams

Website

<http://www.sheepoid.com>

An Analysis of Henry Lincoln's Pentacle of Mountains

Conclusion

If you appropriately construct the five lines between the five locations specified by Henry Lincoln on page 185 of *Key To The Sacred Pattern*, then a relatively good approximation to a regular pentagram will result (whether or not you use map or GPS coordinates). To borrow one of Lincoln's expressions, the Pentacle of Mountains is indeed "*demonstrable and provable*". But then, so are many of the 174 other pentagrams found on the Quillan map (I say '*many*' rather than '*all*' because a proportion of those 174 pentagrams are bound to be invalid for a number of reasons). There are probably **thousands** of '*complete*' pentagrams in that part of France due to the topography of the area. If Lincoln's pentacle had been constructed from only churches (which are far less numerous than peaks), then I feel certain that its occurrence would be justly deemed as at least *statistically significant*. As far as I am aware, there are no complete regular pentagrams constructed entirely from churches on the Quillan map. There are only 62 churches on the map, as opposed to over 300 hundred 'peaks' (including hilltops, mountaintops, promontories, etc.) It has also been demonstrated that pentagonal geometry can occur on maps of randomly positioned points which are scattered over an area with dimensions similar to that represented by the Quillan map. On page 122 of *Key To The Sacred Pattern*, after describing the Pentacle of Mountains as a "*phenomenon*", which can "*only be of an unbelievable rarity*", Lincoln asks the reader:

How often can one expect to find natural topographical features so placed as to form a complex and regular geometric pattern?

If this analysis has achieved anything at all, then I hope that it will at least have answered that question.

Some of Lincoln's claims relating to his Pentacle of Mountains have failed to stack when subjected to close scrutiny. His '*key measure*' hypothesis is doubtful, and the multiple occurrences of the separation distance (**2 miles, 1618 yards**) between some of the churches on the Quillan map are most likely to be coincidental. At least one of the *grotto alignments* has been revealed as invalid, with errors large enough to seriously call into question Lincoln's suggestion of the grotto being of artificial origin, and intentionally placed to conform geometrically with the whole of the Pentacle of Mountains. Pentagrams with a *peak situated near their geometric centre* are not surprising configurations - contrary to what Lincoln seems to believe. Quillan Map Pentagrams 1 and 4 also exhibit a peak in relatively close proximity to their geometric centres.

Lincoln, in his writings, has often referred to the supposed incredible accuracy or precision of his pentacle. In *The Templars' Secret Island*, in a chapter entitled 'UNITS OF MEASURE', he (presumably) wrote this:

But, of course, these mountain peaks are natural landscape features. They were not placed in meaningful relationships by human builders. Nor, as we have said, were we aware of the absolute precision which was later to present itself. There was no necessity to disallow a minor inaccuracy. Nevertheless, the mountains presented so nearly accurate a measure that this was an aspect of the matter which clearly would demand further investigation.

--- (*The Templars' Secret Island*, page 70)

The Pentacle of Mountains has internal pentagonal chords differing in length by up to 250 metres, and enclosing pentagonal chords differing in length by up to 300 metres, angular errors of over 2.5 degrees, and point-to-circle distances of up to 60 metres. Therefore, I think that the overall geometry is too *imprecise* to draw any conclusions about which unit of measurement the alleged "*designers*" might have employed in the alleged design and construction of the peripheral landscape geometries detailed in *The Holy Place*.

In due course, I intend to explore other suitable 1:25000-scale maps for both pentagonal geometry and hexagonal geometry, and, at least as far as pentagrams are concerned, I expect to find copious quantities of them. Some of them will be comparable to the Pentacle of Mountains in terms of linear and angular errors, and some, I strongly suspect, will be far superior approximations to a perfect regular pentagram than Lincoln's pentacle. If a number of technical issues can be resolved, and if I have the time, I may undertake a more formal statistics-based analysis of the Pentacle of Mountains. The evidence so far implies that a pentagram of comparable size and quality to the Pentacle of Mountains has a high probability of occurring by random chance in a mountainous landscape similar to that which surrounds Rennes-le-Château.

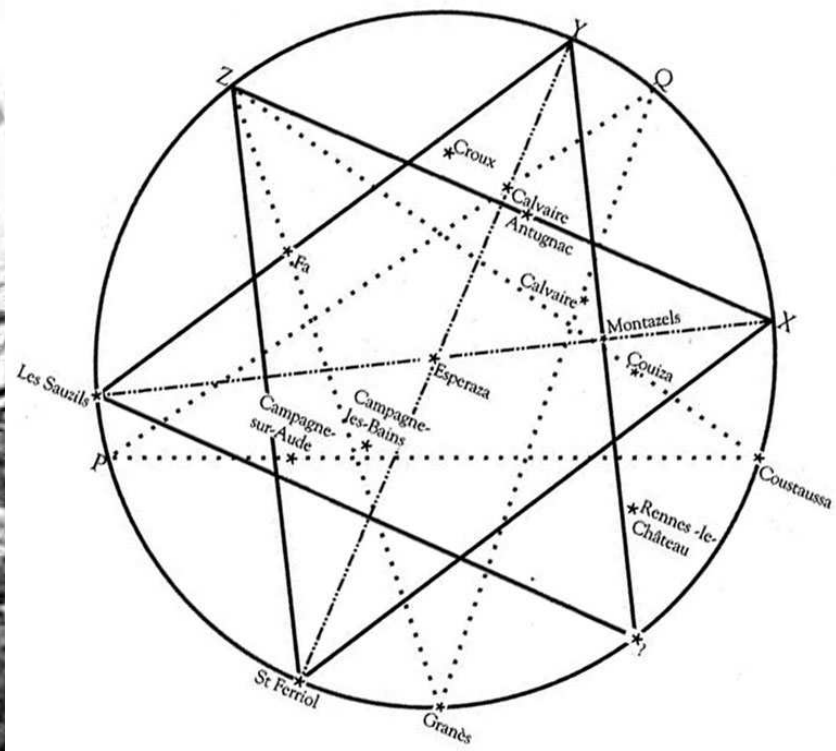
Rebuttal

I regard this analysis of David Williams to be a sober and well constructed analysis and although I have reservations about the conclusions I regard this as good science unlike the conclusions and style of Paul Smith.

1. Lincoln's pentacle of mountains is made up on three points position of a Templar Commanderie. These are Bezu, Blanchefort and Rennes le Chateau. Not by a random selection of Mountains. Whilst it is possibly true that other mountains will form a pentacle this particular set of mountains have been selected by the body of Knights normally associated with this story. Whilst it is possible to get a pattern out of anything it is less than possible if one is restricted to what one can use in this pattern.

Make a pattern out of similar pattern of churches in a similar number of churches in London over a 8 mile radius. All of the churches in the area are involved in the pattern in some way with no exceptions. So your London proof **MUST** include ALL of the churches with no exceptions and **MUST** be a justifiable figure i.e. Pentacle or Seal of Solomon.

2. GPS is not accurate in mountainous terrain. Due to it's line of sight nature its spatial inaccuracy and the US government's 'selective availability of signals programme'. (This is the US government's deliberate degrading of the signal accuracy to deny it use from forces hostile to the US.)
3. This particular Pentacle of mountains lines up with other features like the grotto at Arques and the Paris Meridian and the grid.
4. The inaccuracies may well be in the Quillan map. The position of Antugnac Church was found to be in error on the 1979 Quillan 25000 map and had to be revised.
5. Following the clues in the landscape led him the Great Camp north of Caustaussa. Lincoln would not have found these without the layout leading him to it.
6. The holes cut in the walls of the circular churches in Bornholm at seemingly random points of the compass and the similar ones in the walls of the Tour d'Alchemie in the ruined Chateau at Rennes serve what purpose?
7. The zero meridian for GPS is not the same as the meridian on the IGN maps. They are precisely 102 metres different. You cannot compare a map drawn using Lamberts Conical Projection with GPS and expect them to coincide. Only at latitudes of 60° and 20° will they coincide. Rennes le Chateau is close to halfway between the two.



Since I had this discussion with the author of Sheepoid, David Williams and offered him the challenge to reproduce this anywhere his website has disappeared. I'm not making any claims at this point but I am getting used to people running away from me when their theories are challenged. Is there nobody out there wants to put their theory to the test? If you think you can reproduce this using the same criteria that this meets then do so in public and under scrutiny otherwise stop making claims that you are not prepared to carry out.

[Here's the criteria you are required to meet.](#)

[Henry Lincoln's Landscape Geometry](#)

