

Celtic Guide

Volume 1, Issue 3 - March 2012

INSIDE

- St. Patrick, the man and his land
- St. Patrick's Church, DC style
- St. Patrick's Parade, NYC style
- The Celtic Cross - according to the world's expert!

NEXT MONTH:

National Tartan Day
"the Scottish Issue"



From the Editor

Top o' the mornin' to ya! . . . a phrase that I found is not so much Irish as Hollywood . . . but still a nice sentiment.

In this issue of Celtic Guide we take the occasion of the almost equally "American" celebration of St. Patrick's Day as a chance to tell about the man and about a church and parade established in his honor.

In the case of our featured church, the Celtic Guide visited St. Patrick's Church, on a January 2012 trip to Washington, DC. This beautiful church has played a significant role in the history of that city, and certainly it is a story worth telling.

As for the parade article, we were sent a couple of nice e-mails from Scott Prestopino, Office Manager, and Hilary Beirne, Executive Secretary, for the New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade. This parade is the granddaddy of them all and this year it is dedicated specifically to American veterans.

We are also pleased to announce several new guest authors.

Kristin Olsen tells a tale of the venerated Irish saint, St. Patrick, and the land he lived in. Olsen has written many Celtic-oriented articles and, as owner of a Celtic imports web site, she has contacts across the Celtic world.

We were very thrilled, in the February issue of the Guide, to have the world's expert on the *Iditarod*. This month we have Crichton Miller, the world's expert on the Celtic Cross, providing us with a very interesting perspective not only on this famous Celtic symbol but also on the way in which utilitarian, or if you will, mundane objects, words and ideas sometimes become embroiled in ceremony, secretive protection or mystery until the original purpose or meaning is all but obliterated.

Mr. Miller's theories may seem, at first, to be controversial, but because he has so deeply studied this subject he presents an almost endless supply of proof. He holds two patents on his modern version of this instrument and has demonstrated it twice at Cambridge University, by invitation.

In April, we'll be celebrating National Tartan Day with a Scottish issue, including an article from the popular Scottish "romance" author, Victoria Roberts. Also, we hope to have an article by another guest author, an American who studied for ten years in Scotland and went on to teach the Gaelic language in Nova Scotia for the next ten years. Kristen Olsen will be returning too.

Opinions expressed by guest writers may not always be those of the Celtic Guide and yet we appreciate all of these contributions and urge anyone who wishes to submit a Celtic-based article to do so. We are proud of where we have gotten in such a short time and sincerely thank our guest authors and all those who have submitted ideas and information.

Jim McQuiston, Editor & Publisher

write to Jim McQuiston at celticguide@gmail.com

St. Patrick's Ireland

By Kristin Olsen

Most early Celtic history was recorded verbally – not written down. This leaves the Emerald Isle of the ancients open to any revelation that our hearts, minds and souls see fit to gaze upon.

As we look to the magic and mysticism of the Celtic lands, we discover that part of the magic we are drawn to may be only a modern interpretation of what the ancient Celtic culture might have been. This is a portrait painted by modern writers and is based largely on supposition because of the lack of written records.

Let's take a stroll through the realm of Religion and Spirituality. Celtic spirituality has many faces. The Celts of old were obviously what would be termed a Pagan culture. They were pre-Christian and therefore there was really nothing else to be but what we now call Pagan. So did they worship multiple deities or did they simply pay homage and respect to the things of the earth that they could see, and the things of the spiritual realm that they could not see? Did they name gods and goddesses and ascribe a power or an attribute to these beings? Or did they simply thank the Universe for the trees, land, streams, birds, animals and other things they needed and used in their everyday lives? Is it possible they were spiritual without being religious?

This imagined Celtic spirituality gives rise to many different religious philosophies that are in current use today. In reality, we can never truly know what was in their minds and hearts because they did not leave us a written record to preserve these early days.

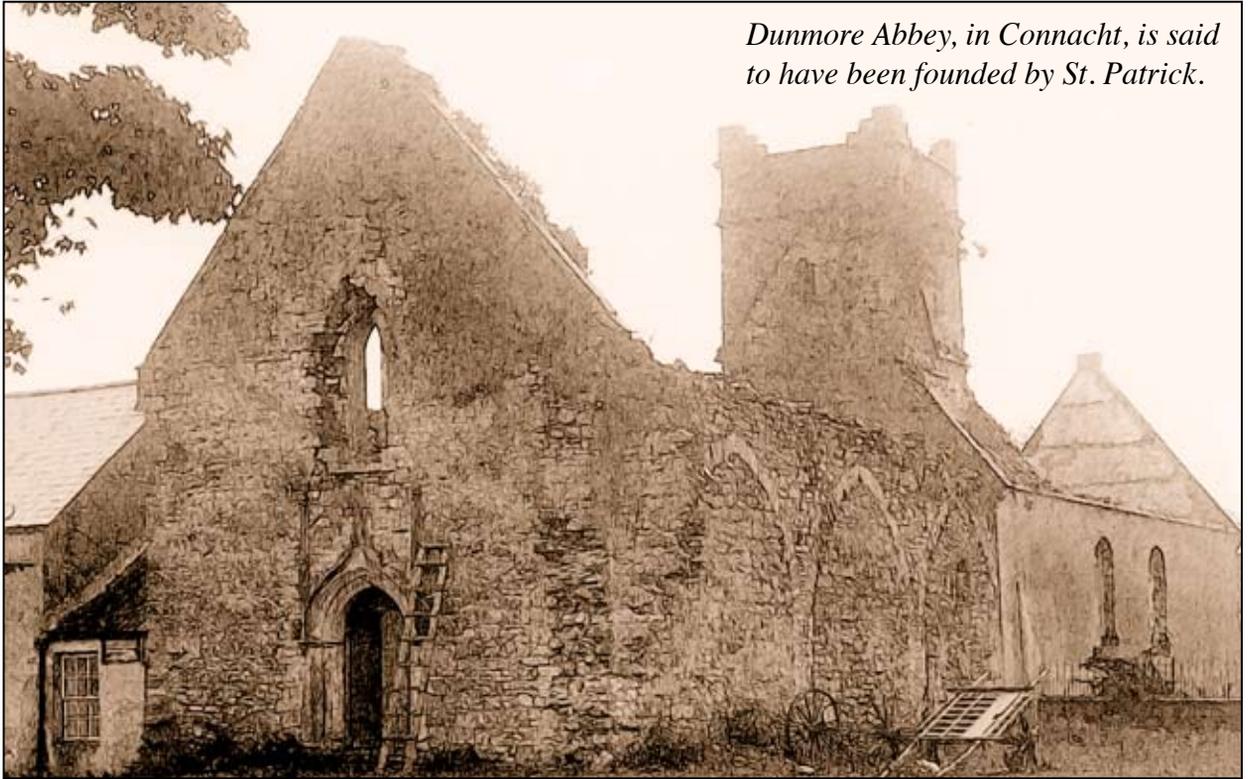
Ireland is steeped with tradition. When one studies Ireland's spirituality, St. Patrick is always discussed. St. Patrick really helped lead Ireland into modern Christianity by "driving out the snakes." It is a fascinating correlation because it is believed that snakes are not indigenous to the island of Ireland. Most scholars agree that snakes symbolize paganism, which St. Patrick is credited with banishing from Ireland. Snakes, as symbols

of evil, are prevalent throughout Judeo-Christian mythology; the most notable story is that of the snake in the Garden of Eden as a tempter of Eve. Why are snakes actually not indigenous to Ireland? The answer is simple. There are no snakes in Ireland because they can't get there, since Ireland is completely surrounded by water.

St. Patrick was most likely born around 373 A.D. in the British Isles, some say near the modern city of Dumbarton in Scotland. His real name was Maewyn Succat. He took the name of Patrick, or Patricius, meaning "well-born" in Latin, after he became a priest. At one point in St. Patrick's life he was sold into slavery, apparently while in Wales, and was taken to the island of Ireland. There he was re-sold to yet another slaveholder. He served his master as a shepherd. He was a Christian and had a lot of time alone on the slopes to think about religion, and God, and escaping Ireland. One lucky day he did just that. He eventually returned to Ireland to bring God to the Pagan people of this glorious land. St. Patrick died in his beloved Ireland on March 17th, sometime between 460 and 493 A.D. The Annals of Ulster report under the year 493 – "Patrick, arch-apostle, archbishop and apostle of the Irish, rested . . . in the 120th year of his age, in the 60th year after he had come to Ireland to baptise the Irish."



The stone pictured above is said to be the final resting place of St. Patrick, and is located at Downpatrick, Northern Ireland.



Dunmore Abbey, in Connacht, is said to have been founded by St. Patrick.

The Irish have been able to successfully integrate some of the ideas and philosophies from the ancient times into their modern Christian religious philosophies. A grand example of this is St. Patrick's use of the shamrock to teach the pagan Irish about the Trinity. He explained the "Father, Son and Holy Spirit" to these converts utilizing this native clover of Ireland. The three petals represent the tree parts of one God – for the shamrock is both one petal and three petals.

Using the imagery provided by the shamrock, St. Patrick was able to show a very visual society the possibility of one God in three. He used this example as well as others such as the goddess Bridget and Tir na nÓg to convert the island to Christianity, and particular to Catholicism.

The shamrock was also a sacred plant of the Druids because its leaves formed a triad. Three was a magical and spiritual number to the ancients because it represented: past, present, and future; and sky, earth, and underworld.

The explanation of the shamrock should have made perfect sense to them, as they saw the number three as an integral part of their physical and magical world.

Another great example is when St. Patrick introduced the idea of heaven to the early Celts. They had tales steeped in tradition about Tír na nÓg (the Celtic underworld or land of youth).

Time stood still in Tír na nÓg, and it was considered a pleasant place and all wanted to visit this realm. It is said to be an island to the far west of Ireland. One never grew old or suffered illness, flower blooms never died in this land. There was no sorrow or pain, love was eternal, no wars or famine scarred this land.

Can you picture St. Patrick sitting on the Hill of Tara surrounded by the early Irish, teaching them of Heaven and comparing it to Tír na nÓg?

He would simply have to hold up a shamrock and the rest is history. How easy it must have been for them to accept this concept.

There are dozens of other examples, but we will leave those for later discussions.

Celtic Magic is something that is everywhere; it is a gift from the Almighty (whatever that may be in your particular religious or spiritual path). For me the magic comes from my ancestors, their lands and beliefs. Visit me at –

<http://www.celticattic.com>

St. Patrick's Church of Washington, D.C.



Not a towering Gothic cathedral, this St. Patrick's Church, located in downtown Washington, DC, follows the community cut-stone church styles of Ireland and Scotland. It is beautiful inside and out and has served as a home parish for many famous and not-so-famous Irish families and other Catholic families. It is located just down the road from the National Mall.

Unknown to many folks, Washington, DC, was not our nation's first capital. From 1790 until 1800 the great "planned city" was under construction . . . construction carried on, in part, by many Irish immigrants. George Washington was serving as the first president of the United States at the President's House in Philadelphia, PA, only one block from Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed. Meanwhile, back in the City of Washington Irish workers found themselves

in need of two types of establishments, pubs for Saturday night, and a church for Sunday morning. All of those original pubs are long gone, but still standing proudly, right smack in the middle of town is the cut-stone covered St. Patrick's Church.

This parish, founded in 1794 to service the Irish building the White House and Capitol building, was first led by Irish Dominican, Father Anthony Caffry, who had been appointed by Bishop John Carroll.

Father Caffry addressed a board of commissioners for Washington, DC, on April 14, 1794, saying, “The increasing congregation of this city are at a great loss for a place of worship - St. Patrick’s Church would make the town exceedingly pleasing and familiar to a great number of my countrymen and persuasion.”

It didn’t hurt that one of the three commissioners happened to be the brother of Bishop Carroll, and the request was granted for a parcel of land not far from the White House - two choice lots at a reduced price.

By December of 1794, Caffry had to once again petition the board to defer the first payment on the land because his followers – “being tradesmen and labourers, struggling under difficult incident to new settlers” – could not make the payment.

The simple frame-built original church has been refurbished through the years to the beautiful stone structure seen today.

The very first American to ever be ordained as a priest in the United States was named pastor in 1804. He was Father William Matthews and he served for the next 50 years.

Through the years, many notables, including several U.S. Presidents, have attended events on the church grounds. Speaker John McCormick and Congressman Tip O’Neill were regulars for Sunday Mass, and both the famous and not-so-famous have found refuge in her walls through the years.

There were even some unwelcome visitors in the form of English soldiers who had burned the White House and other parts of Washington,

in 1814, but stopped by long enough to attend Sunday Mass.

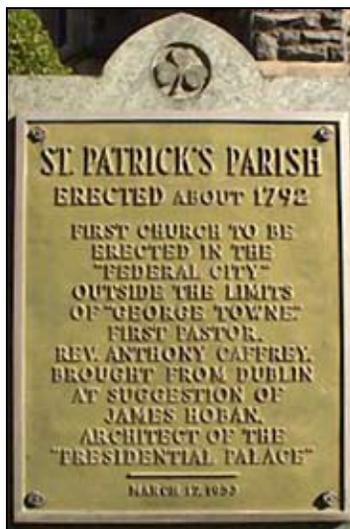
The Civil War managed to swell the ranks of Washington’s Irish Catholic community resulting in a further expansion of the church. And by 1947, the Archdiocese of Washington was formed and the Archbishop, Patrick O’Boyle, took residence at the church rectory.

As would be expected, the parish continues to be a hub of activity with numerous church and community related events throughout the year. The church web site is at -

<http://www.saintpatrickdc.org/>



A drawing of the magnificent interior of St. Patrick’s Church.



A marker outside the church says it is the first church to be erected in the “Federal City” outside of the limits of George Towne.”

The plaque lists the first pastor’s name as Caffrey, though many other church documents spell it as Caffry.

If I Can Make It There ... NY, NY

by Jim McQuiston

It is said that the New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade is not only the oldest and largest of its kind, but also the largest regularly-held parade in the world. Seems old St. Pat finally made it!

The history of celebrating his day (actually the day he passed away, not the day he was born) seems to go back at least to the 9th Century in Europe, where Irish ex-Pats (yes, pun intended) found a need to celebrate their homeland hero.

In America, it was Presbyterian Scotch-Irish families in Boston that celebrated at what appears to be the first event in honor of this saint, back in 1737. This may, at first, seem odd, since today St. Patrick is much more associated with the Catholic Church. But truly the Irish, or would-be Irish, no matter their faith or lack of it, have never had a problem celebrating this special man.

Back in 1737, the Scotch-Irish were often referred to as "Irish" nearly everywhere they settled. Most had families who had lived in Ireland for at least a few generations and ancestry that likely dated back to Ireland centuries earlier.

Many Scotch-Irish were "encouraged" to leave Boston by its Puritan inhabitants, though some did stay. These were later joined by "native" Irish families leaving their mother country due to the Potato Famine and other rigors of life. Today, Boston enjoys a thriving Irish community with a St. Patrick's Day celebration, including a grand parade.

There does not seem to be specific evidence of a Boston

parade back in 1737, but it is known that in 1762 a group of Irish soldiers stationed in New York City did, in fact, participate in a small parade in honor of St. Patrick.

From there, the parade grew until it celebrated its 250th year of marching while "wearin' the green," just last year.

In fact, a substantial coffee table book on that milestone parade, along with further information on the parade, itself, is available online at - <http://nycstpatricksparade.org>.

The year 1762 was during a time when the wearing of green was a sign of Irish pride and was actually banned in Ireland. The parade participants reveled in the freedom to speak Irish (Gaelic), to wear the green, to sing Irish songs and to play the pipes to Irish tunes.



The spectacular New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade has a couple million spectators lining the streets each year.

For the first few years of its existence, the parade was organized by military units. After the War of 1812, the Irish fraternal and beneficial societies took over the duties of hosting and sponsoring the event. Originally, the Irish societies joined together at their respective meeting places and moved in a procession toward Old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Lower Manhattan, on Mott & Prince Streets, where the Archbishop of New York would address the crowd before revelers dispersed to celebrate.

In the mid-1800's, the individual societies merged under a single grand marshal and the size of the parade grew sharply. This was when the Ancient Order of Hibernians became the official sponsor of the parade.

To this day, the NYC St. Patrick's Day Parade remains true to its roots as a traditional marchers' parade by not allowing floats, automobiles and other commercial aspects to participate. Every year, the parade committee hosts 150,000-250,000 marchers in front of approximately two million spectators lining Fifth Avenue. The Parade is also televised for four hours on New York's WNBC Channel 4 to over half a million households and was web-streamed for the first time in 2008.

For 2012, Mr. Francis Comerford, the President of the NBC Commercial Operations is serving as Grand Marshall for the 251st NYC parade. This year's event will be dedicated to all American veterans from every branch of the service and every war or conflict.

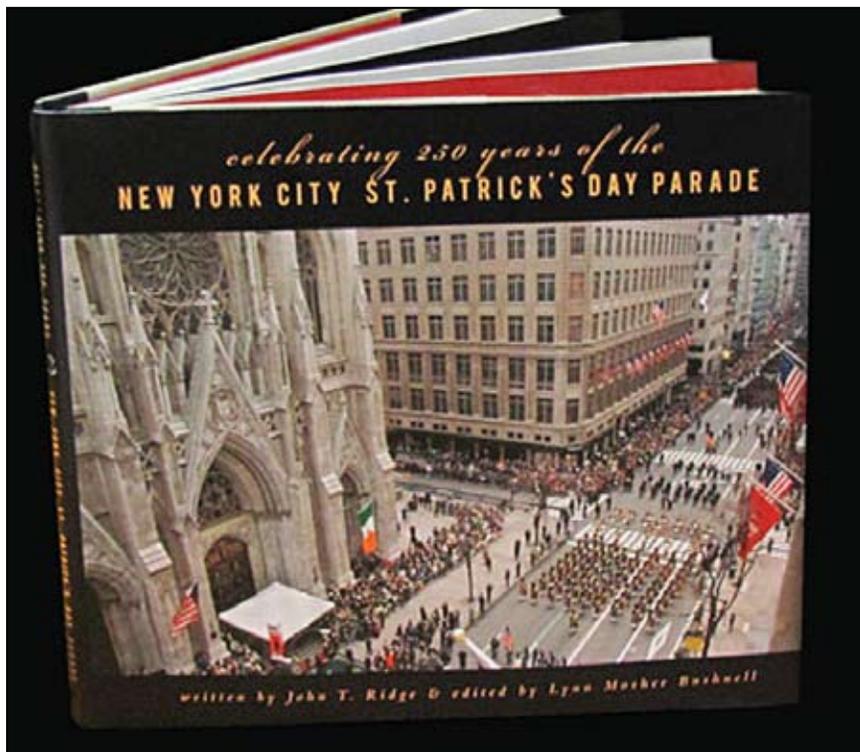
The NYC parade kicks off at 11 am, March 17th. That is the day St. Patrick passed away, back in the

year 461. It is remarkable that the life of this man has resulted in so many celebrations and parades across the world.

The Republic of Ireland embraced his day with the establishment of "St. Patrick's Day" as an official national holiday, back in 1903. By the mid 1990s an official St. Patrick's Festival committee was established with the first actual festival being held in 1996. By 2006, the event had grown to a five-day affair.

This day is celebrated by Irish (and non-Irish) all around the world. Other substantial St. Patrick's Day celebrations are held in Pittsburgh, Savannah, Chicago, Philadelphia and even in Dublin, Ohio.

Rivers run green, friends carry incoherent friends home on their backs, Guinness, Harp, Killians, and a handful of other famous Irish beer-brewers make a small fortune, and the Wearin' o' the Green enjoys a revival, year after year. Thank God for small favors!



This 250th commemorative book of the New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade tells the story of the world's largest and oldest continuous such parade, and perhaps the largest parade of any type in the entire world.

If You Can't Make It There ...

If you can't make it to the 251st New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade, you can still be a part of it in several ways.

Scott Prestopino, the Office Manager for the NYC St. Patrick's Day Parade sent in a notice about a commemorative pin being made available for the 2012 parade.

The pin is beautifully crafted and features the parade seal, indicating the parade year.

These pins are of a limited edition and are expected to become collector's items in the years to come, especially since this year's parade is the first of the next quarter millennium, being the 251st parade of its kind for New York City.

Pins can be ordered at - NYCStPatricksParade.org

Scott also informs us that the NYC parade is now on Facebook and if you "Like" the page you will get all the latest news and updates, instantly.

Any donations to the parade are tax deductible and it is possible to make a simple, one-time \$10.00 donation by texting the word "Irish" to the number 27722.

The parade will be televised live on WNBC TV, and will also be live web streamed. The previous parade can be seen at -

www.earthcam.com/events/stpats/201.

New York City's St. Patrick's Day parade is the world's largest, with 150,000-250,000 marchers and over two million spectators.

The 2002 Parade in New York City (the first St. Patrick's Day following 9/11) was the largest Parade to date with an estimated



This is an enlarged photo of this year's New York City St. Patrick's Day commemorative pin, expected to be a collector's item in the years to come.

300,000 marchers and three million spectators lining Fifth Avenue. This was the first time in history that the President of Ireland reviewed the parade.

The first St. Patrick's Day celebration in NYC was held at the Crown and Thistle Tavern, near Wall Street, in 1756. The first parade for the holiday was held on lower Broadway, it is believe, by a group of Irish military units recruited to serve with the British Army.

These men were so happy with the freedom they found in America, particularly to wear the color green, which was outlawed by the very country they were fighting for, and to speak their native language, also outlawed by the Brits, that they marched in honor of St. Patrick and their new found freedom.

Stick, Stones and the Zodiac

by CRICHTON E M MILLER
<http://www.crichtonmiller.com>



Ref: 2166838295

BREAKING THE SEALS

One 'fictions' history on the basis of a political reality that makes it true, one 'fictions' a politics not yet in existence on the basis of a historical truth.

~ Michel Foucault

Modernity, as far as History is concerned, was a result of the Enlightenment when rational and linear thought lines took precedent over belief and over a cyclical perception of time leading to Science as we know it. This method of thinking was overturned by Michele Foucault, who was influenced by Nietzsche in the last century, when preferring to classify his thought as a critical history of Modernity rooted in Kant, leading to the current Post-Modernist Historical view.

History could be seen as an art form, since it relies on an image created by a historian who could not possibly be expected to report events accurately even were he to witness such events in person.

It could be said that Post-Modernist History was the result of Foucault's difficulties in conforming to society when he was young due to the conflict of his sexuality with the strict religious environment, which led him to consider suicide while at University, yet eventually influenced his life's work when he decided that instead of changing himself to fit the world, he would try to change the world to fit to him.

Foucault states his intent in the opening quote when he "fictions" a politics not yet in existence where one of the side effects eventually led to "gay" politics as well as being used as a major reference for Women's Liberation.

Foucault was a magician who cast a spell that was fundamental in changing society, politics and science.

Religious leaders and rulers also cast a similar psychological spell long ago and particularly with a focus on time measurement, since all religion is fundamentally about Time.

Measuring time and distance was a power only available to a few and only passed through the family of rulers or through mystery schools to suitable initiates, while the general masses were seen, at the time, as filled with disease and avarice, lacking either personal responsibility or intelligence.

The teaching is clear in the words of the King James Bible when the advice is not to cast your pearls (Wisdom) before swine and extant in the saying that the Meek shall inherit the earth.

The etymology of the word Meek is the Old English word Meuk, meaning muck, mucus, mud and slime.

Clearly, the common man, who was considered profane, was not allowed to know Priestly knowledge about Time, or their belief



that God's work was the creative combination of the Sun's energy in the moment, and/or that the Creation was measurable from Time immemorial.

They hid the secrets well by distorting the words, meanings and images, eventually creating a psychological block that would become endemic as it passed through generations spread by teachers, priests, parents and peer groups infecting and numbing the system like the poison of a serpent.

Yet it was their fear of Judgment Day that placed the clues in full view and maintained them for millennia.

Moses placed a brazen Serpent in the desert for those suffering from the poison of snakes, because the antidote to the serpents bite is in the venom and the cure of the poison of subterfuge starts with words.

WORDS

Words are important and we learn them by rote when we are young, rarely considering them and just accepting the meaning our parents, teachers and peers place on them, yet words have precise meanings that are only available to those that make the effort to research them.

Who amongst the readers know that New Year's Day was not at the end of December several hundred years ago but on the Spring Equinox in March?

Yet the word Dec-ember tells us that quite clearly and it also tells us that it was the French who changed it, because Dec means the number 10 in French and therefore it is the 10th month, not the 12th.

Similarly, the word Meter devised by the French to represent a unit of measurement comes from the word Mater meaning Mother. Therefore the meter is a device to measure Mother Earth.

In this work we are going to show how our ancestors measured Heaven leaving the evidence clearly in full view for the discerning seeker.

Here are some more words that we may use in no particular order:

- Sunday means day of the sun.
- Monday means day of the moon
- Rod descends from a reed which is segmented and means Ruler
- Rood means cross in Scotland (Holyrood House, for example)
- Ruler means Measurer.
- Temple means place of measuring Time
- Church means ruler of the circle or temple
- Horizon means Belt or Circle of Time
- Heaven means the sky above
- World means Epoch or civilisation of Man
- Sign means constellation
- Zodiac means wheel of creatures

Source: Webster's College Dictionary

In the word rod we can see how mistranslation occurs when we read the statement "Spare the rod and spoil the child". The misguided thought it an excuse to beat children, whereas it inspired Chaucer to write the *Treatise to the Astrolabe* so that his son would understand the effect of personal creative or destructive actions in the future. Chaucer taught his son to Rule.



Figure 1. Portuguese Mariners Quadrant (Quarter of a Circle) showing sighting pin holes and plumb line.

Ruler means those who measure and what they measured was time and distance using the natural motions of the stars, planets, the sun and moon for thousands of years in temples. The instruments they used were first called rods from a segmented reed, designed to observe signs.

In Scotland the word rood means a cross giving power over Time, to Celtic and Gallic peoples, long before Christianity.

It was a Gaul, Constantine the Great, who brought Church and Crown together in an attempt to control the masses through religion and fear while keeping the power secret.

The new Holy Roman Empire absorbed and used ancient techniques and instruments dating back beyond the Neolithic to the Palaeolithic era, when sea-faring hunter/gatherers navigated by the stars in the same way as the Inuit did until quite recently, using skin covered boats to travel with the season as family or clan groups, hauling the boats ashore and turning them upside down to form a shelter.

Examples of the instruments of measurement inherited by Rulers are the Royal Crown Jewels and the Sceptre Crown and Orb, while the images of Astrology are displayed openly in churches and cathedrals all over the world.

The Popes regalia quite clearly displays a fish in deference to the 2,160-year-long Age of Pisces, just as the Pharaohs worshipped Amen as the creative Age of Aries, commencing with the building of the pyramids at Cairo.

Such is the confusion over the meaning of words in modern times that even scientists and even some atheists refer to the planet Earth using the word World when arguing about how long it has been in existence, while some fundamentalists argue that the planet has been in existence for only 6,000 years, also using the word World to describe the planet.

World means society of Man or epoch and there is no doubt that there are approximately three eras represented in Astrological time, beginning with the Age of Taurus through to our current Age of Pisces which are closely linked to the Hebrew date of the Creation as 3,170 BC.

But the confusion of the word World creates rhetoric and conflict between opposing forces that are emotionally driven by fear of retribution on one hand or the finality of death on the other.

There is often a disconnect between science and religion where neither truly understands the other and yet both send the same message in different languages, one modern and the other more ancient.

The church and the priests were the keepers and measurers of Time using astrology at night.

So what is and was so important about Time?

Time is change resulting from dynamic interaction between order and chaos that can be measured and it is, in many cases, predictable.

THE ARROW OF TIME

Why does modern science consider that Time travels in one direction?

The answer is simple; it is perceived through entropy discovered through the invention of the steam engine allowing the rational observation that time does not go backward.

If we were to build a stone structure and bind it with mortar, we could say that it would last longer than a dry and formless pile of sand subject to the wind, and therefore its entropy is less; consequently entropy is the deterioration of an object into a chaotic state over time. This law applies to all structures, when not maintained.

Ancient people knew this aspect of time well, as entropy also applies to societies; those who practised the maintenance well lasted longest as with the Egyptian and Chinese civilisations.

Civilisations with strong traditions last longer than secular societies.

In our hearts, in Western civilisation, we know that our social fabric is at risk but unlike other lost civilisations, will we learn before it's too late?

Science uses the Arrow of Time to explain the deterioration of the Universe and determine the future beginning with the Big Bang and progressing on to a pre-determined negative conclusion.

Does traditional Religion agree?

Traditional religions saw that there was a war between two forces, one that was designed to destroy and the other that was designed to create, which they called Good and Evil, and they observed that, although deterioration was inevitable, Life had overcome the problem by placing a seed of information into the future to re-generate into a new form.

Humanities secret weapon against entropy was its children, each carrying the genetic information of its parent into the future to flourish thus continuing the species. Humanity, as does all Consciousness, then becomes immortal in the face of the forces of chaos.

Our ancestors did not see Time as linear but rather as cyclical and that the changes repeated with variations over time.

The Egyptians created the word Nature from their word for natural spirits which was Neteru and they saw those spirits as distinct but inextricably linked to the All in what was described as Duality.

Our ancient ancestors would not have considered that the giraffe was an animal separated from nature, for their logic would be that it was indivisible from the rest of the flora and fauna and that it was designed to have a purpose serving the whole by pruning the Acacia.

Where it is true that Darwinism has been eclipsed by Modern Evolutionary Synthesis it is Darwinism as part of Modernistic rationality that causes modern Man to think in linear form so that Governments talk of continual growth and History considers Time to be a linear process which results in a destructive mind-set that flies in the face of the obvious natural cycles that can be clearly observed in a small English garden.

Our ancestors thought in cycles and to be fair, those modern measurers who keep their knowledge a secret from the new generations that are so often exploited, speculate on cycles when investing in property prices, stocks and shares, futures, currencies and hedge funds.

Our ancestors thought in cycles by observing the stars in their clockwork motion through the night sky.

The answer to all the questions about how our ancestors kept Time is in the Bible under Genesis, verses 14 to 17.

And God said, Let there be “lights in the firmament of the heavens to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons and for days, and years”

The key is the word “Signs” and its association with stars, why? Because it means that the Old Testament is insisting that Humanity kept time using Astrology and Astronomy.

Astro-logic simply means star mathematics.

Ruler means measurer, just like the ruler that most children learned to use at school.

Martin Luther, responsible for beginning the Protestant movement, removed the seals on some of the well-kept ancient secrets of the Roman Catholic Church, allowing his friend Copernicus, an astronomer known for dabbling in astrology during the Renaissance, to uncover a Helios centred solar system thus creating modern astronomy with his famous work, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*.

Around the Western schism which split off the Roman Catholic Church leading to the Reformation, clock makers had transposed the natural mechanics of the Astrological system of Time-keeping to mechanical clocks such as Wells Cathedral, Padua near Milan, and Chartres in France as well as many others.

These clocks, although unreliable by up to 15 minutes per day and requiring re-calibration using sundial and astrological observation, show the direct transformation from Astrology to the technology we know and rely on today.



Figure 2. Chartres 24 hour clock with the hour hand pointing at the sun, circa 1520 AD.

In the 24 hour clocks of the 14th to 16th Century AD, we can clearly see that they are earth centred and track the sun as they pass through the signs of the zodiac.



Figure 3. The Notre Dame Chartres zodiac on the North Transept. circa 1194-1225 AD.

Few realise that the word Temple is taken from Latin meaning place of measuring Time, but even more obscure is the meaning of Church, where the etymology is descended from the Old English word Kirk, meaning Ruler of Circles which clearly means astrological time keeping.

No one knows who invented the first mechanical clock, but if one believes Darwin's theory of evolution, then it is obvious that there must have been a precedent to allow such accurate information and a method of measuring the motions to of minutes of arc.

There is such a precedent; it is called the Antikythera mechanism, dated 69BC, which is a small perfectly formed mechanical instrument with over 30 inter-meshing cogs which predicted planetary positions (Time) far into the future and was as complicated as the clocks to come 1400 years later.

The Antikythera Mechanism is unable to make the observational calculations necessary for its own creation, so the manufacturer relied on observers using astrology and instruments.

Everyone knows what a sign means in astrology, it is the images made by joining up the dots (stars) to form a familiar shape and then dubbed a constellation, of which in common

astrology, there are twelve around the Ecliptic Plane . These twelve Ecliptic Signs consist of a circle or a belt called the Zodiac with the sun conveniently placed in the middle. As planet earth revolves, each constellation passes by in the night sky at the same rate that the hour hand goes round on a clock, and the sun is seen moving through four quarters of distinct time from the fixed location of an observer.

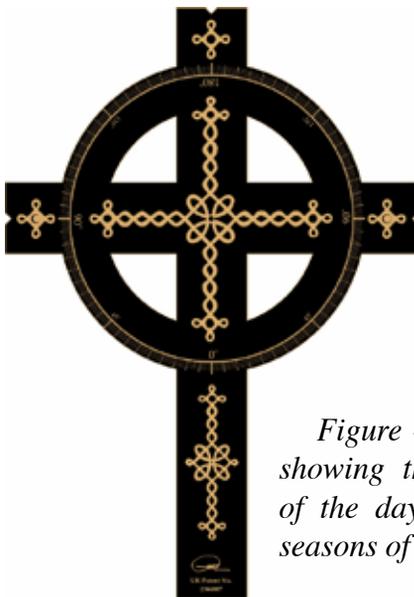


Figure 4. Celtic Cross showing the four stages of the day and the four seasons of the year.

Each day has 24 hours where each hour is subdivided by 60 into minutes of which there are 1440 between one sunrise and the next.

The circle of day and night was divided into four distinct parts beginning with morning, ending with night as well as the four seasons portrayed in the original Celtic Cross design in Figure 4 which gives us a clue as to how the stars were measured.

Ancient people knew which constellation or sign was occulted by the sun and invisible to the naked eye during daylight by observing its opposite sign the night before.

For example, if a person was said to have a sun sign or birth sign of Scorpio, then at noon it would be impossible to see Scorpio because it is behind the sun and so the observer would know that the sign must be the opposite of the one that was in the sky at midnight, which must be Taurus.

CALENDAR

As the earth orbits the sun, each sign travels across the sky from east to west at the approximate rate of a full constellation every 30 days; consequently each month correlates with a sign in which the sun is “housed” for roughly 1° or 60 arc minutes for each day, before moving into the next sign.

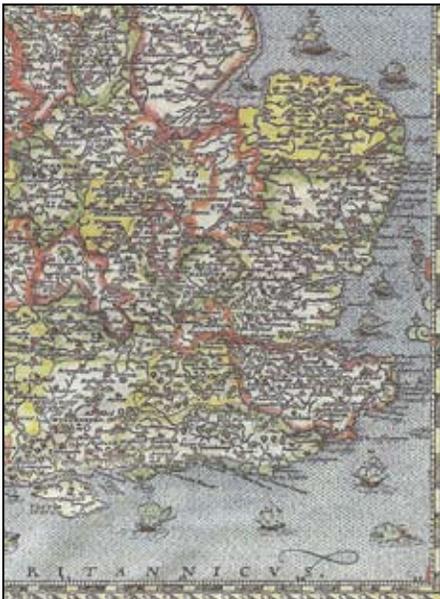
There is no need for the signs to be precise in length since they are only an aid to recognition with which to map the sky.

We can see this clearly in the Denderah Zodiac from Ptolemaic Egypt where the year was measured from the position of Orion also known as the Alpha and Omega attributed to the sayings of Christ.

TIME AND DISTANCE

Ancient observers divided degrees into minutes of arc for distance, and hours into minutes of time as related to the centre of the earth by using Astrology.

It is this knowledge that allowed Christendom to use Astrology and the different rates of orbit of the sun and moon to conquer the world using longitude long before Harrison’s Chronometer.



*Figure 5.
Saxton Map of England and Wales, from 1579.*

We can see that longitude was known in the Saxton map of England made around 200 years before Harrison (Figure 5) by the divisions of degrees on scale along the bottom, and that the map was made with the prime meridian running through Wells Cathedral and its 24 hour clock.

It is quite obvious that this newly released map, which has astounded scholars with an accuracy said to be akin to having been surveyed with modern GPS, would be a well-kept secret considering the threats that were posed to England by the Spanish during the reign of Elizabeth I.

The clue to the secret method of measurement is exponential and similar to the decoration on the foot of the map. Figure 6 shows an exponential scale designed to be bisected by a plumb line used in combination with Astrology and lunar observations.

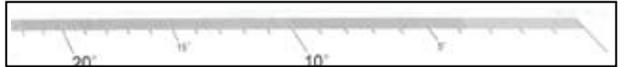
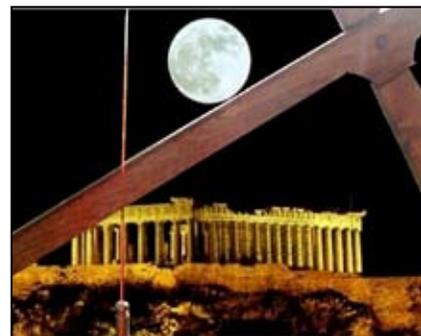


Figure 6

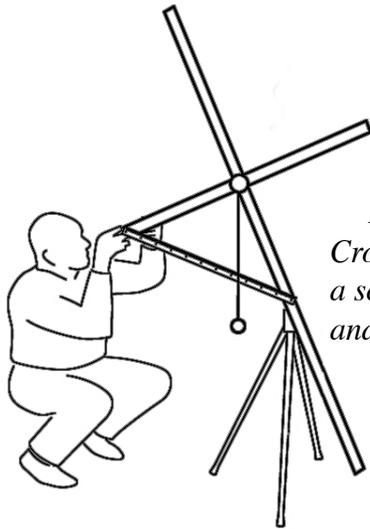
The moons retrograde motion against the zodiac of 0.5° per hour using an appropriate almanac and the angles measured against a bright star or the planet Venus would allow reasonably accurate longitude calculations two hundred years before Harrison’s Chronometer and the invention of a sextant.

Any discrepancy between the predicted angular positions of the moon can be translated into distance on the earth’s surface.

The instrument descended from a sacred Temple instrument known to the world as the cross and can be seen in both (Figure 7) and (Figure 8).



*Figure 7.
The angular measurement of the moon at a Temple.*



*Figure 8.
Crossed sticks,
a scale measure
and a plumb line.*

So, ancient rulers and relatively modern ones could tell the time accurately and make predictions using Astrology combined with crossed sticks, a scale measure and a plumb line long before the invention of clocks and sextants; they had the technology to navigate the oceans and measure land using the moon with tables known as almanacs.

THE SERPENT & DRAGON

The greatest discovery and most secret of all is the Astrological Serpent. It was the power of Pharaohs, the Vikings, The Maya, the Chinese and the Hindu as well as many other ancient civilisations, all separated by time and oceans and all that used astrology. The Astrological Dragon is above the North Pole of the sun, named the Ecliptic Pole and the angle from the sun's pole to the centre of the Earth bisects our planet at latitude 66.6° . The modern Astronomical name for this constellation that shaped our knowledge of Time is Draconis.

*Figure 9. The
Constellation
Draconis in
the centre of a
Hemispharium
Borealis.*



Every night at midnight the head of Draconis has moved approximately 1° as the earth orbits the sun so that ancient observers could tell what date it was and, every hour, Draconis moves 15° allowing ancient observers to tell what time it was.

It was this knowledge that led to the story of Adam and Eve disobeying God through the temptation of the Serpent by partaking of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

Fruit does not mean apple, but produce.

The tree of the knowledge means a gathering of information through time in the same way that an automobile is the fruit of a tree of knowledge going back to the invention of the wheel and all the other components required to construct it.

The fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil means an understanding of the cyclical predictability of order and chaos.

In other words, understanding, measuring and using the knowledge of time to gain advantage over Nature.

It was the serpent constellation of Draconis and the Ecliptic pole in combination with the celestial pole that allowed Time to be kept and seasons predicted bringing about farming or Paganism.

You will observe in (Figure 9) that even modern astronomers still divide the night sky at the poles into four in the same manner as those ancient Celtic and Gallic sea faring people around 1400BC, long before Christianity as displayed in their Scandinavian petro-glyphs.

Precession of the Equinoxes causes the pole stars to shift and so Polaris was not the pole star before the 14 Century AD, which challenged earlier astronomers, astrologers and navigators such as the Greeks such as Hipparchus to advance their techniques in Geometry and Philosophy.

Thus, the last time there was a major technological breakthrough similar to the Reformation which led to The Age of Enlightenment was when there was another pole star which led to the building of the pyramids on

the Giza Plateau near modern Cairo in Egypt. That pole star was Alpha Draconis and the date was 2800BC.

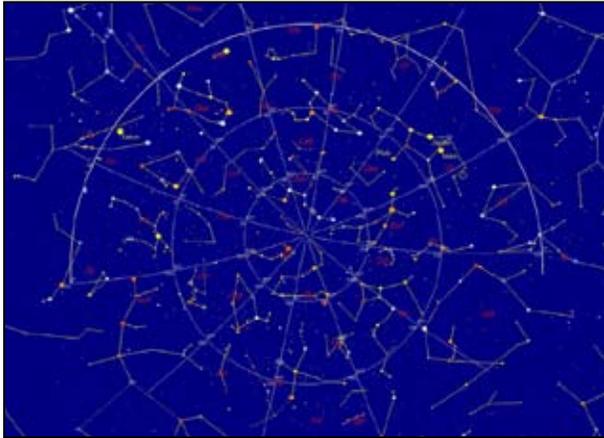


Figure 10. Celestial pole at midnight in January of 2798 BC, in Alpha Draconis.

Between the Celestial Pole star of Alpha Draconis 2800 BC and our modern pole star Polaris coming into view in the 14th Century AD, there were no pole stars at all in the Northern Hemisphere and therefore it was difficult to locate the Celestial Pole. Only an expert using geometry and knowledge of the Ecliptic Pole could find the Celestial Pole.

The reason that the Egyptians, Maya, Vikings and many others including the Chinese revered the Dragon or Serpent is because 2800 years BC the celestial pole and the ecliptic pole were both in the same constellation.

WORLD'S GREATEST TEMPLE

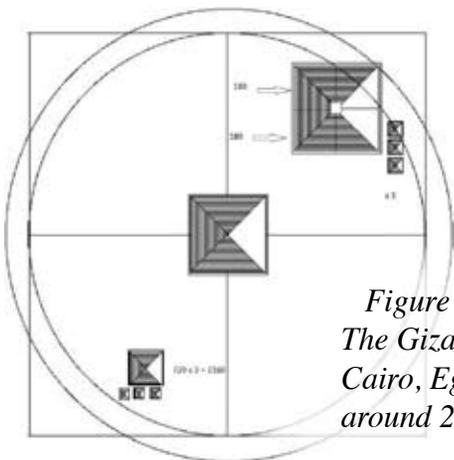


Figure 11. The Giza complex Cairo, Egypt dated around 2140 BC.

Editor's Note: The Great Pyramid of Khufu is the largest pyramid ever built. It is made of over 2.5 million stone blocks at approximately 2.5 tons each. Next in size is Kafre, and finally Menkaure. These pyramids encompass some significant astronomical mathematics.

Each face of the pyramid of Khufu incorporates two triangles of 180° which amounts to 360° . Khufu 360×4 faces = 1440 minutes in a day.

Kafre $180 \times 4 = 720$ arc minutes retrograde speed of the moon every 24 hours.

Menkaure $180 \times 4 = 720 \times 3 = 2160$ years = 1 astrological age.

3 satellites $\times 4$ faces = 12 months.

Menkaure 2160×3 satellites $\times 4$ faces = 25920 years for 1 rotation of luni solar precession – the principal component of the precession of the equinoxes due to the joint action of the moon and the sun.

The width of the moon and the sun is 30 arc minutes or 0.5° of which there are 720 in the full circumference of the Ecliptic Zodiac.



Figure 12. Dixon Relics.

The Artefact that was used by the pyramid architect to incorporate these natural astrological numbers taken from the imperishable stars for future generations was found in 1872 by Waynman Dixon in the north shaft of the Queens chamber and sent to Piazzzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal in Scotland, in a cigar box.

Parts of it are in the British Museum and others are still in the shaft as last reported.



Figure 13. The Author, using a working Celtic cross or Wodens Wheel in 1998.

The Celtic Cross which was patented in 2000 and 2001 by the Author to prove its function is Mankind's oldest timepiece and a sacred Temple instrument for the initiated on which the Son of God and of Man is transfixed in the illusion of death, yet resurrected, like the sun on the winter solstice, after three days to cheat the forces of chaos and entropy of their prize.

Without understanding the use of Astrology

in the Bible it makes little rational sense which stops many people from reading it, since it does not fit with rational thinking and yet even the Gospel of Mark becomes clear and rational when it is included.

The spell is cast, the future shall see if a seed of change is sown and in the words of Michele Foucault, we have 'fictions' a politics not yet in existence on the basis of a historical truth.

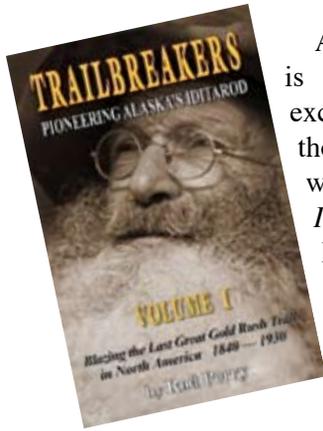


About The Author

The Celtic Guide is honored and very appreciative in having Crichton Miller as a contributing author. There is undoubtedly no other person alive, or perhaps who has ever lived, who has more deeply studied the history and purpose of the Celtic Cross.

In his writings, Crichton reveals how this ancient measuring device, which predates even the pyramids of Giza, was also used for maritime navigation. Like much of pre-Dark Age knowledge, its symbol was kept alive in the land of the Celt, in Ireland and Scotland, as grave markers, jewelry, and more.

Miller's work has been referenced in many places, online. These may be viewed at <http://www.celticguide.com/miller.pdf>



Alaska's Rod Perry is a storyteller par excellence. Of the thousands of articles written about the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, since its inception in 1973, Perry's two-part article in *Alaska Magazine* was the very first.

Sourdough, the motion picture that he conceived, wrote the original story for, filmed, co directed and co produced, is the most widely viewed feature ever filmed in Alaska.

Those who have read Volume I of *Trailbreaker* have given it rave reviews. *Trailbreakers* Volume II is also available and Volume I is currently being updated with new material and photos.

For more on Rod's books, movie, and blog visit his web site at -

<http://www.rodperry.com>

Ed and Star Jones are two of the most sought after historians on the region of Alaska and Yukon that borders the mighty Yukon River. And they know what they are talking about having lived on an island in the middle of the Yukon for 25 summers, having run a tour boat down the river, including through the treacherous Five Fingers Rapids, and having spent a few years mining for the yellow metal, themselves. Their book "All That Glitters" is available online at -



<http://www.amazon.com>

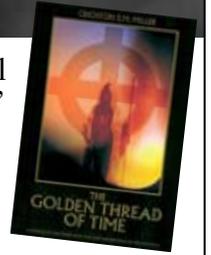
Victoria Roberts writes romantic Scottish historical novels about kilted heroes and warriors from the past. An avid lover of all things Scotland, she writes what she loves to read. Represented by the fabulous Jill Marsal of the Marsal Lyon Literary Agency, Victoria is a member of Romance Writers of America, Celtic Hearts Romance Writers and Western Pennsylvania Romance Writers.



<http://www.victoriarobertsauthor.com>



Christ said "seek and you will find." "The truth will set you free" is often used as an ideal to aspire to. But is illusion more comfortable for the Human condition?



This work shows that most ancient religions were born out of measurement, and therefore modern science is descended from that same tree of knowledge. Yet the gulf between has become widened by a lack of understanding of archaic words and symbols.

The Celtic inheritance of ancient practical seafaring skills and the revealing symbols may unlock a door to a hitherto unseen history.

Crichton E M Miller, is a Scottish sailor with an interest in ancient histories, philosophies and religion who has written of his discoveries so that others might tread the path behind the door that has remained firmly shut for a thousand years.

<http://www.crichtonmiller.com>



Kristin Olsen is the proprietor of the Celtic Attic web site, where you will find all types of Irish, Scottish and Viking imports. Kristin won't sell anything that she is not absolutely proud of. "I want happy customers, I want repeat customers, I want my customers to call me by my first name and have a smile part their lips when they think of Celtic Attic and the Pride of the Celts & the Vikings!

I love my heritage and I want to share it with all my visitors, whether they purchase something or not". Celtic Attic has tons of pages of Tips 'N Hints and History on the Celts so those just interested in information can feel right at home at the Celtic Attic.



<http://www.celticattic.com>

So, what's next?

We are very excited to have the guest writers who have already donated their wisdom and words to our cause. There are more in the wings, plus more stories that I have to tell.

April 6th is the celebration of National Tartan Day and so we are dedicating the April issue of Celtic Guide to that holiday and to the history that surrounds it, including Robert Bruce, Bannock Burn and the Declaration of Arbroath.

Kristin Olsen will be returning as a guest author along with Victoria Roberts, a well-known Scottish “Romance” author. We may even have a perspective from a Scottish writer to add to the list.

May Day heralds the beginning of the Celtic summer and so perhaps we'll look at some ancient Celtic beliefs and holidays for the May issue.

Looking further into the future, the July issue will focus on the Battle of Red Harlaw, which was not only the bloodiest battle ever fought on Scottish soil but also one of the most significant, involving warriors from many, well-known Scottish families.

In 2011, a commemoration was held on July 24th in honor of the 600th anniversary of all those who died on either side during this great struggle. Very few Scots families could not trace their lineage back to participants in this battle and so it is not only of significance to Scottish history but also to family histories.

As the year goes on, it is doubtful that there will ever be a lack of themes for our magazine. It appears we may not have a lack of guest writers, either.

Please keep in mind that all suggestions and contributions will be accepted as our goal is to be the story-telling center of the online Celtic world. We have no other motive than a good story, and a place to archive it.

Jim McQuiston

Editor & Publisher

The Celtic Guide

write to Jim McQuiston at celticguide@gmail.com