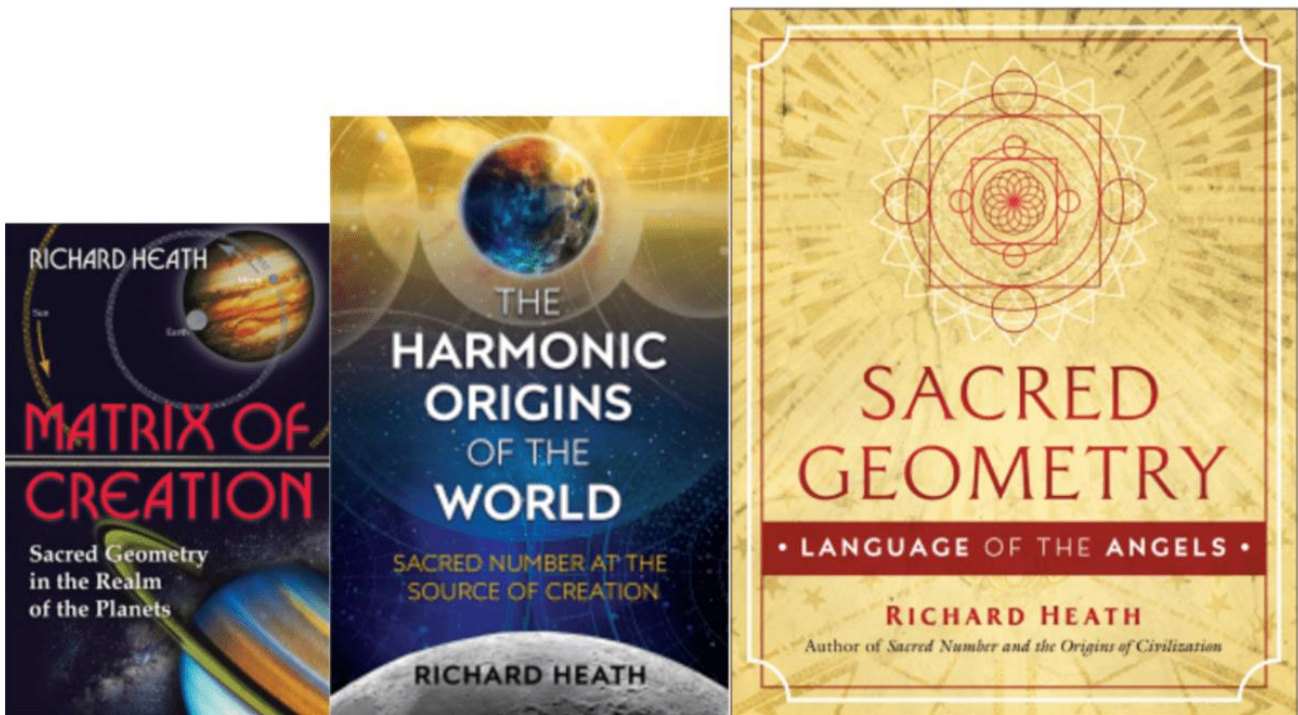
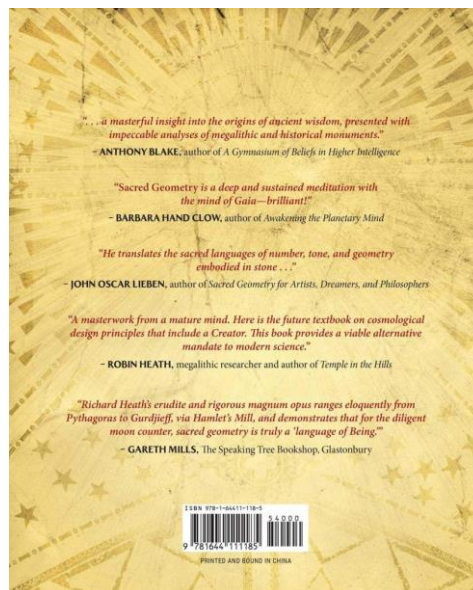


Sacred Geometry: Language of the Angels by Richard Heath



Examining the angelic science of number, Richard Heath reveals how the development of human consciousness was no accident. The beauty and elegance we see in sacred geometry and in structures built according to those proportions are the language of the angels still speaking to us.



Publisher Pages

DESCRIPTION

Reveals how the number science found in ancient sacred monuments reflects wisdom transmitted from the angelic orders

- Explains how the angels transmitted megalithic science to early humans to further our conscious development
- Decodes the angelic science hidden in a wide range of monuments, including Carnac in Brittany, the Great Pyramid in Egypt, early Christian pavements, the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, Stonehenge in England, and the Kaaba in Mecca
- Explores how the number science behind ancient monuments gave rise to religions and spiritual practices

The angelic mind is founded on a deep understanding of number and the patterns they produce. These patterns provided a constructive framework for all manifested life on Earth. The beauty and elegance we see in sacred geometry and in structures built according to those proportions are the language of the angels still speaking to us.

Examining the angelic science of number first manifested on Earth in the Stone Age, Richard Heath reveals how the resulting development of human consciousness was no accident: just as the angels helped create the Earth's environment, humans were then evolved to make the planet self-aware. To develop human minds, the angels transmitted their own wisdom to humanity through a numerical astronomy that counted planetary and lunar time periods. Heath explores how this early humanity developed an expert understanding of sacred number through astronomical geometries, leading to the unified range of measures employed in their observatories and later in cosmological monuments such as the Giza Pyramids and Stonehenge. The ancient Near East transformed megalithic science into our own mathematics of notational arithmetic and trigonometry, further developing the human mind within the early civilizations.

Heath decodes the angelic science hidden within a wide range of monuments and sites, including Carnac in Brittany, the Great Pyramid in Egypt, Teotihuacan in Mexico, early Christian pavements, the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, and the Kaaba in Mecca. Exploring the techniques used to design these monuments, he explains how the number science behind them gave rise to ancient religions and spiritual practices. He also explores the importance of lunar astronomy, first in defining a world suitable for life and then in providing a subject accessible to pre-arithmetic humans, for whom the Moon was a constant companion.

CANTERBURY'S COSMIC CONUNDRUM

This mosaic pavement (figure 7.21) was given to the Cathedral by the Pope of Rome, who had works and materials from the many ancient buildings in storage. These were stored in Ostia near Rome "until required for a suitably deserving project": "The Canterbury pavement, like the pink marble used in the arcade surrounding the Becket shrine would have enjoyed such a history" but then how old is it? Colin Joseph Dudley, a British geometer, provided a likely answer based upon the ancient availability of the rare gem-like stones of Red and Green Porphyry, their rounded not flush setting and the metal framework on which the gemstones were set, like jewellery. The Westminster Cosmati Pavement, of a century later, like all medieval pavements, has flush decorative stones, few or none of which being porphyry because new green porphyry became unavailable from its only source in Egypt well before 79 BCE and red porphyry from before Emperor Justinian, who built the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople. As these stones became rarer, other stones were used instead, such as olive-green serpentine or red marble.



*Dudley, *Canterbury Cathedral, the Geometry*, 2010

FIGURE 7.21. Mosaic Pavement Before the Shrine of THOS A. BECKET, in the CATHEDRAL CHURCH at CANTERBURY. Drawn, Restored & Engraved by Wm Fowler, Winterton, Lincolnshire. Pat: 1807

This large pavement may therefore have come from the early centuries BCE, when both green and red porphyries were available from their respective quarries. The metal frame upon which it was built, using a 3mm brass strip, made it portable – possibly when being moved from its original setting but more likely as a technique for its accurate construction in the first place.

The Models Within

The pavement's unique geometrical form, of four large roundels symmetrically punctuating each side of a square diamond, are a subtle form of the model of equal area, between the square of 12.8 feet (figure 6.25) linking the extremities of the roundels and the circle which would touch the eight junctions of the four roundels with the diamond also of 12.8 feet.

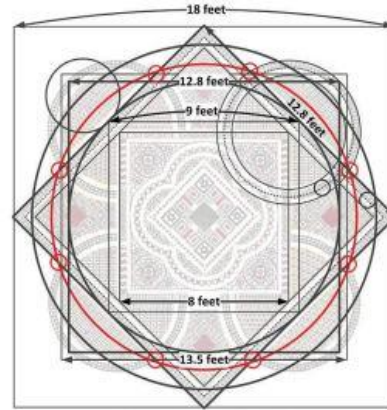


FIGURE 7.22. The metrology within the Canterbury Pavement, conforming to the equal perimeter model but with innovations.

For more information about this book, please see “books by Richard Heath” at sacred.numbersciences.org