

A symbol of concentric circles and 33 rays
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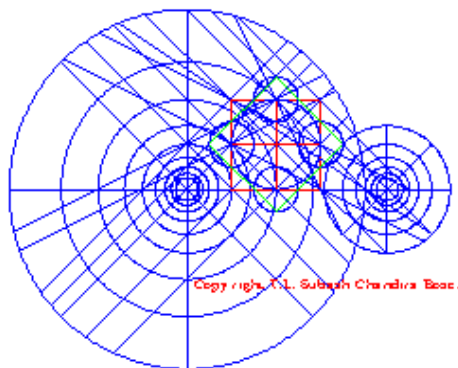
A key to unlock The mystery on a Geometrical Nazca Marking.

T.L. Subash Chandira Bose and Jack Andrews.



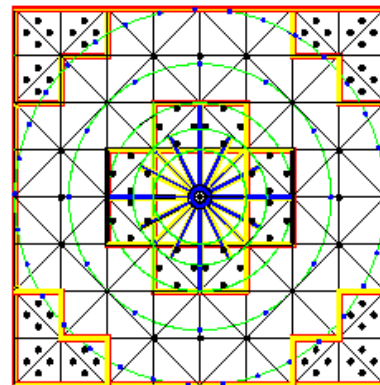
Thanks to Ms. June Choate And Ancient Skies.

The Nazca Marking



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The GGF



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**How the followings are related to the Geometrical Nazca Marking (GGF)?
 What is the significance?
 Where the knowledge has come from?**

**The ancient geometrical method of demarcation of cardinal, Ordinal directions and its
 sub direction,**

Formation of the Plus "+" mark and sixteen rays,

**Forming a square, marking the four sub directions, doubling the area of the squares,
turning the square into circles, dividing the square from 4 to 1024 squares,**

The sixty-four squares, maximum nine circles,

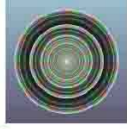
**The thirty-two plus one= thirty-three dots and forty-eight plus thirty-three dots =
Eighty-one dots,**

The hidden square (green- turned forty-five degree),

And many more.

In

<http://www.geocities.com/tlscbose/Pazankasu.html>.



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A key to unlock The mystery on a Geometrical Nazca Marking.

Part-1

T.L. Subash Chandira Bose and Jack Andrews.

We are submitting this article to the world as a memory of those who spent their lifetime in the study and research on the mysterious Nazca markings with the prayer to the God "Let their soul rest in peace".

Introduction: The mysterious Nazca markings might have observed by Mr. Duncan Masson, Ms. Maria Reiche, Mr. Gerald Hawkins, and Mr. Antony Aveni and also by the Native American Indians. It appears to be Ms. June Choate would have noticed a particular nazca marking during 1983 at Pampa, and her article was published in Ancient Skies Volume 15, Number 1, March–April 1988 in page number 4. Our sincere thanks to Ancient Skies for publishing her article with photograph and the same taken for reference with many thanks. We also wrote a letter to Ms. June Choate and a copy to the Founder of AAS; both the letters returned as undelivered due to change of address. We hope this article will reach to their correct destinations.

The entire world will always remember Mr. Erich Von Daniken, the man who brought light to this world with his wonderful findings. Only the researchers alone can realize the pain and strain in the field of research, hence the name of Erich Von Daniken has to be written on a golden plate. In the book "Arrival of Gods – Revealing the alien landing sites of Nazca" -Erich von Daniken only titled this marling as a *gigantic geometrical formation* or GGF. From the year 2001 we had a detailed discussion about this marking through e-mail with Madam Kathy Doore. She was kind enough to send two Ariel photographs; which we are unable to publish in this article because the written permission not yet provided from the concern. Hence please refer the book "Arrival of Gods – Revealing the alien landing sites of Nazca" -Erich von Daniken.

As preliminary information, it was communicated to Madam Kathy Doore; as "This marking appears to be a sacred geometry and it could be possibly a Yantra", with all the detailed study and various diagrams including our research and study on a sacred symbol found in Tamil Nadu. Also Before publishing this article it was sent to her for information and for advice, and on "Wednesday, January 15, 2003" she sent e-mail message as **"Congratulations, and very good work on your Nazca Mysteries article and research"**. We accept her blessings with many Thanks. We are surprised to view a web site (.....) With some of our diagrams shown as reference and also one diagram with the copyright of the particular web site. The copyrighted diagram was the out come of fourteen long years of study and research work on this Nazca Marking by one of the authors (T.L. Subash Chandira Bose) of this article.

Dear sisters and brothers, we invite you to join us with full privilege as one of the real participants in the study and research work on this geometrical Nazca Marking. Please come forward with helping hands with your advice and additional information if any. The key symbol found in Tamil Nadu, India and which unlocked the mystery on this marking; is also going to unlock another mysterious group of symbols found in South America. It also confirming to us that, " We are from the One and shall return to the One".

"The links between the above ancient Nazca marking found in Peru, and many Ancient manuscripts of India is an eye opening to the world to realize that the people of our earth are interconnected and We are all of one human family. It is our hope that these discoveries of ancient symbols, places, ruins, and language similarities of ancient times between India and the north American continent, Will continue to bring us all together in peace and we will see the wonderful connectedness of us all along with the cultural diversity that makes us all unique. We will continue to search out and bring public, As yet undiscovered sites that will push forward this goal." "Our sincere thanks to all our friends who provided many evidences and encouragements in this research and study."- **Jack Andrews and T.L.Subash Chandira Bose**



Thanks to Ms. June Choate and Ancient Skies.

Observations: A detailed study was made on the above picture and the other two Ariel photographs, and we observed it is a unique geometrical drawing.

There are two groups of concentric circles at the extreme left and right hand side of the marking. There are few lines clearly visible and also it appears there many hidden lines, which are projected from left and right to form the squares at a center.

There is also one more square turned forty-five degree, its one of its sides falls on the line from the right side group of circles at angle forty-five degree.

Only one square is divided into number of parts and **its one side (bottom) is superimposed with line joining the center of the two groups of concentric circles at left and right.** There are many lines running parallel to the diagonals of the same square; the points of its intersections are joined with horizontal and vertical lines, which divide the square into many parts most possibly into sixty-four parts.

Some of the divided parts are highlighted with double lines and the outer lines of the square are also highlighted with double lines. The highlighted parts are only three at each corners of the square and also twelve parts at the middle.

There are dots, possibly four in each part. There are circles inscribed in the square marked with dots. Also there are sixteen lines (rays) projected from the center.

While viewing through the magnifying glass we observed that, at both ends there are more than two or three concentric circles. **In addition there are traces many symbols and signs in and around the marking.**

Ancient Geometry: The Mysterious Geometrical Nazca marking could be possibly was drawn based on a secret geometrical method that was well known in ancient times and we might have lost the complete records. We referred many ancient manuscripts and its related books of ancient geometry. We hardly find any diagrams but much information is given in a coded form.

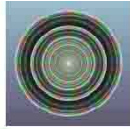
For example; there is an interesting verse in the same AV -cosmic creation; "One is the wheel, twelve are the bands, three are the hubs- who understands it? Therein are fixed three hundred and sixty pins, and pegs that are firmly fixed".

Similar verse found in RV. 1.164.11: "The Twelve spoked wheel of the true (sun) revolves round the heaven and never (tends) to decay: seven hundred and twenty children in pair. Agni, abide in it".

And also in AV. X. 8.4: "One is the Wheel (chakra), the pradhis are twelve in number, the naves (nabhyani) are three, what man hath understood it? Three hundred spokes (sanku) have thereupon been hammered, and sixty pin (khila) set firmly in their places".

We referred the ancient texts only to find the clue to solve the mystery on Nazca marking but we landed into another open challenge. With the above verses we realized that, the ancient geometries may the prime source to decipher this marking. We request the readers to permit us to refer many ancient manuscripts of ancient India, not with the intension to show the importance to the particular country.

(Part – 2 shall continue.)



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Part-2

T.L. Subash Chandira Bose and Jack Andrews.

With the modern technology of CAD design we begin our study by drawing in our home PC (computer).

"Orientation"(Marking the Cardinal and Ordinal Directions)

Chapter 6 – Orientation, Maya Mata describes the ancient geometrical method to find out the directions.

6.1-2a: Now I give the method of determining the cardinal points with the help of gnomon. (One should proceed) at sunrise during a month when the solar path is towards the north during a bright fortnight when sunrise is beautiful, when there are no spots in the solar disc and when the sun is in the asterism of the appropriate fortnight.

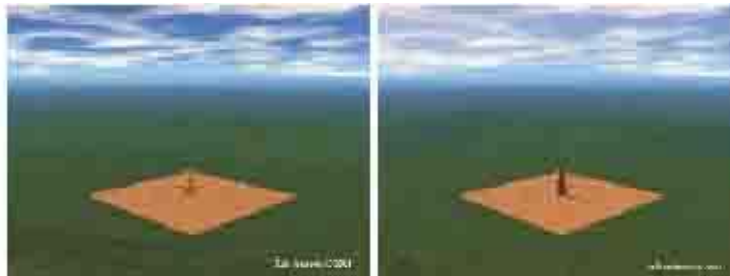
6.2b- 3a: First of all a piece of ground in the middle of the chosen site should be leveled by the water method; this must be square one square pole in the center of which the gnomon should be set.

6.3b- 5: Herewith the dimensions of the gnomon (Sanku): the largest kind is one cubit long, its diameter at its top is one digit and five at the bottom, it is perfectly circular and without irregularities; one of medium size (has a length of) eighteen digits and a small one a length of twelve or nine digits, their diameter at the top and bottom being (in all case) proportionate to their length.

6.6- 7a: The materials prescribed for the making the gnomon are as follows: Ivory, sandalwood, wood of khadira, kadara, sami, saka or tinduka or other hard wood; its tip should be perfectly circular.

6.7b- 8a: When the gnomon has been made it is set up in the chosen place at sunrise, then a circle is drawn of which the gnomon is the center and which the diameter is double the length of the gnomon.

6.8b-11a: The line which join the two points where the shadow (of gnomon) has touched the circle in morning (A) and in the evening (B), gives the east - west direction. The line which passes through the space between these two points and (which is like that which) connects the head and tail of a carp, is the north - south axis; the sage should draw these two lines, Then the circles which have their centers at the east and west points should be drawn.



Apacchaya

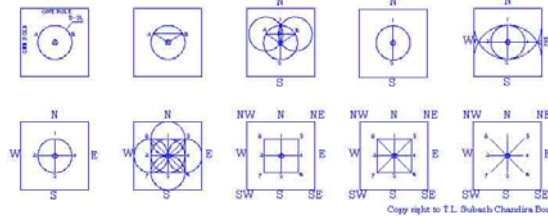
6.11b- 13: (When the sun) is in Taurus or Virgo there is apaccya; when it is in Aries, Gemini, Leo or Libra the (east-west axis) must be put back two digits; when it is in Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces it must be adjusted by four digits, when it is in Sagittarius or Aquarius (it must be adjusted) by six digits and when it is in Capricorn by eight digits. The east-west line is to be fixed after it has been moved to the right or to left of the shadow.

Apacchaya – Contd.

6.27: (The east=west line) should be established with adjustments of the following numbers of digits for each ten day period of each month: (Aries) two, one, zero, (Taurus) zero, one, two, (Gemini) two, three, four, (Cancer) four, three, two, (Leo) two, one, zero, (Virgo) zero, one, two, (Libra) two, three, four, (Scorpio) four, five, six, (Sagittarius) six, seven, eight, (Capricorn) eight, seven, six, (Aquarius) six, five, four, (Pisces) four, three, two.

6-28: When the course of the sun has been taken into consideration in relation to the constellations, the indicated adjustment should be made, when necessary; the correction once made, the line is drawn from the stake and the ground can be prepared.

Orientation - Ancient method of marking the "Cardinal and ordinal Directions"



With refer to "Mayamata: Chapter-6", an ancient method of marking Cardinal direction and four cardinal (lines) four directions N-S and then E-W were marked. On the basis of ancient geometry "Bodhayana Sulpasutra: 1.22-23" a square was drawn and four ordinals directions (NE, SE, SW and NW) are marked.

Plus + (cross) mark or "KA"

In the above diagrams of marking the cardinal directions; the E, W, N and S directions forms a symbol of a Plus + (cross) mark.

When we studied various ancient manuscripts and we are surprised to know that "KA" is the first number. "The One" in ancient number system and also represents unity. Since it is part of all numbers it represents the ideal symbol of deity. It is the origin, the elementary.

Interestingly we find in Mayamata, Diagrams - Chapter: 7. 57, the word "Ka" represents "The Supreme". In the ancient Puranas we find many names for Sun (Surya) one among those name is "Arka" (Ar + Ka) –"The Radiant One". We also find the word "KA or CA" in Inca (In + ca).

The ancient numerical system were initially originated in India, and during the third Tamil Sangam period and also in post Indus (Brahmi) numerals; the number "one" was symbolized as a plus (cross) + mark. We have found many ancient inscriptions in Tamil Nadu, in which the Tamil Letter "KA" was used for, number "one". The plus (cross) + mark or "KA" will further discussed in part 3.

	A	B	C
1		+	+
2		==	L
3		≡	L 3
4		≡≡	4
5		≡≡≡	5
6		≡≡≡≡	6
7		≡≡≡≡≡	7
8		≡≡≡≡≡≡	8
9		≡≡≡≡≡≡≡	9
10		≡≡≡≡≡≡≡≡	10

A: Pre Second Tamil Sangam Period or early Indus Numerals. B: Pre-Third Tamil Sangam Period or mature Indus Numerals. C: Third Tamil Sangam or post Indus (Brahmi) numerals.
Thanks to: "Indus Scripts Among Dravidian Speakers"- Dr. R. Mathivanan.

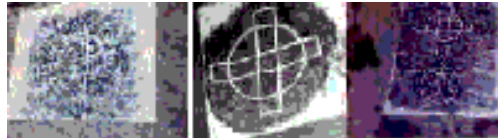
NUMERALS IN ANCIENT TAMIL SCRIPTS										
	200	300	400	800	1000	1100	1200	1500	1800	2000
	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.
1	—	~	\	÷	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
3	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
4	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
5	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
6	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
7	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
8	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
9	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
10	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡

Thanks to: S.Ganesan and R.Jayaraman –Jr. Epigrapher, Department of Archeology, Tamil Nadu, India.

For additional information regarding ancient numerals please visit the web site:
<http://www.geocities.com/rmlyra/hindi.html> <http://www.geocities.com/rmlyra/Numbers.html>.



Above Left: A marking of the Plus + mark with in the square, which also represents four directions.
 Above right: The symbol at right with eight directions. Below: The symbols showing the Plus + mark (cross) found in Tamil Nadu, India.



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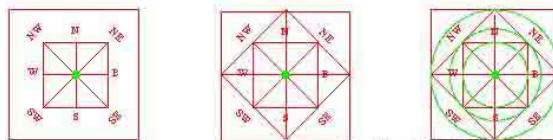
Interested persons to use these pictures for reference with the exact location of the symbols in Tamil Nadu are requested to get the written permission from :lschbose@eth.net

Doubling the area of Square: The famous "Pythagorean theorem, which states that the square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides."

The above "Pythagorean theorem" is applicable to a right angled triangle but we find in Bodhayana Sulpasutra: 1.46-47(theorem of rectangle) the steps by set, we can go up to the square with area =na², which is also indicated in Katayana Sulpasutra.II.8-9.

The first area of the square is doubled and three circles are also drawn {refer the below diagram squares (red) and the circles (Green)}.

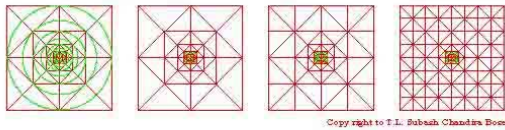
Ancient geometry of doubling the area of square



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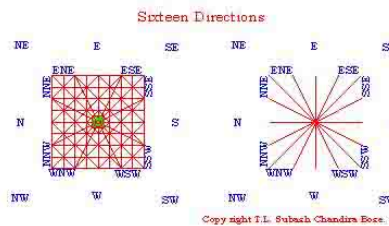
The area of square further doubled and nine circle all drawn as shown in the below diagrams. The square was divided into sixteen parts (squares) and finally into sixty-four parts (squares).

Ancient geometry of doubling the area of square



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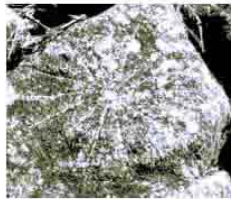
Sixteen Directions or rays: In the book "Hidden Treasure of Vastu Shilpa Shastra and Indian Traditions" - Derebail Muralidhar Rao, Page 23.) We find: It is a common knowledge that the direction where the sun rises is known as East - Poorva or Puurab, where it sets as west-Paschima, the North- Uttara and South-Dakshina. The corners where two directions meet obviously are more significant since it combines the forces emanating from both the directions. Northeast corner is called as Eeshanya, Southeast corner as Agneya, Southwest corner as Nairuthrya and Northwest corner as Vaayavys. The every corner has been further divided into two sides each such as:



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- North –East 1. East North East - Eastern side of North-East.
 2. North East - Northern side of North- East.
 South-East 1. East South East - Eastern side of South –East.
 2. South East- Southern side of South-East.
 South-West 1. South West- Southern side of South=west.
 2. West South West – Western side of South West.
 North-west 1. West North West - Western side of North West.
 2. North North West – Northern side of North-west.

Interestingly we observe in the diagrams of orientation of cardinals directions, only a circle "One", circle with divided into with North and South cardinal line, which divide the circle into "Two", with four cardinal directions (E, W, N and S) divide the circle/square in to four and with eight directions divide the square into eight triangles. With the above sixteen directions, form a square with sixteen parts.

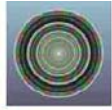


Thanks to Madam Kathy Doore, © Labyrinthina.com.

1,2, 4, 8 and 16 directions, It is amazing to know the "MU" symbol found in Peru have sixteen rays. Also we have observed there are sixteen rays in the center of the Geometrical Nazca Marking or GGF.

"The Surprise is the beginning of understanding the Mystery ".

(Part – 3 shall continue.)



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The mystery on a Geometrical Nazca Marking.

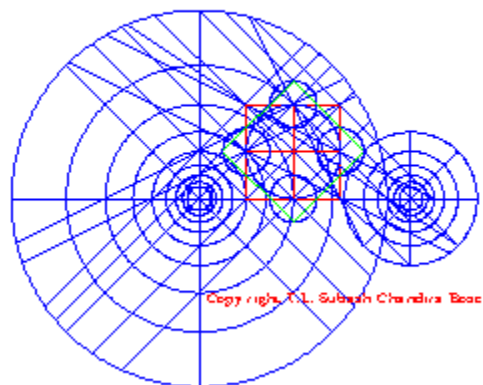
Part-3



Thanks to Ms. June Choate and Ancient Skies.

Nazca Marking: The nine circles on left end, six circles on right end are marked at distance, so that the outer circle of left side shall inter sect the third circle of right side at a horizontal line. Many lines are projected (joining various intersection points) as shown, nine points for the square (red). Also the four points for another square (Green) are located with projected lines and four circles (which diameter equal to the third circle) and two squares red and green were marked. The base of the red square falls on the line joining the centers of the two groups of circles from left to right hand side. It will be very lengthy description to high light the each and every lines in the diagram, hence we request the readers to permit us to proceed further.

The Nazca Marking



If the diameter of the first circle is one, the diameter of circles shall be: 1, 1.414213562, 2, 2.828427125, 4, 5.656854249, 8, 11.3137085 and 16. The area of the circles will also doubled accordingly. We shall discuss more in our future articles.

Vastu-Pada-Vinyasa or Vastu- Pursha- Nandala (Site Planning)

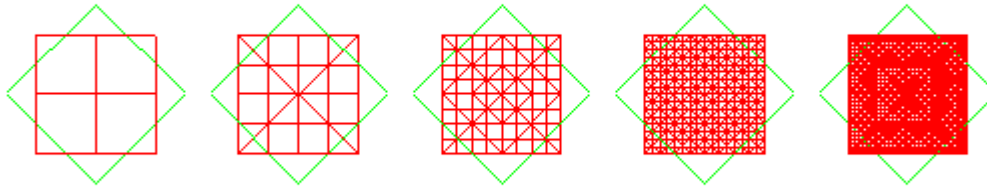
We have already discussed about the formation of sixteen rays based on "Vastu Shilpa Shastra", in the same Shilpa shastra we shall find the Vastu –Pada-Vinyasa or Vastu- Pursha- Nandala (Site Planning) which consists of a square with sixty-four squares or eighty-one squares.

In Mayamata Chapter 7 "Diagrams" There are thirty-two diagrams from one square (Sakala) up one thousand twenty four squares (32 x32) (Indra-Kanta).

In the below diagram we shall observe how the square can be divided into 4, 16, 64 and 1024 small squares which are Pecaka (Peca + Ka), Mahapitha, Munduka, Triyuta and Indra-Kanta respectively.

The hidden square (green) plays a important role in the Nazca marking. If the intersection points green and red squares joined together, the square (red) gets divided into 16 parts (small squares). The diagonal lines further divide the square into 64, 256 and 1024 parts (small squares)

4, 16, 64, 256 and 1024 squares



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In general practice a diagram of a square with sixty-four or ninety-one squares, which are Munduka and Paramasayin diagrams respectively. In this study of Nazca marking the Munduka diagram was selected and the square was divided into sixty-four parts.

There are various diagrams showing the location of the forty-five gods in the Vastu-Purusa- Mandalam (site planning). But we are going to discuss the diagram related to the Nazca Marking.

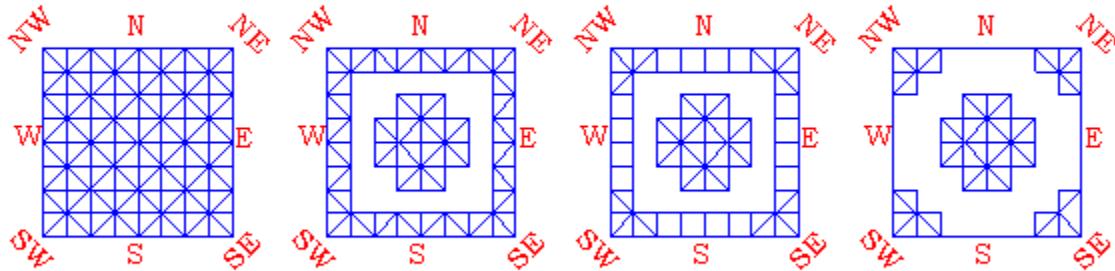
In Mayamata: chapter 7-43-48&57 it is described the various locations of the forty-five divinities (immortals) in which the centermost four squares (Brahmasthanam) is to be allocated to the supreme, followed by four divinities facing the supreme in each of four directions (E, S, W & N), six are on each corners (6x4=24) of sub directions (NE, SE, SW and NW) and sixteen (4x4=16) on the periphery of the outer most squares (refer diagram bottom left).

In the Nazca marking we find four squares at the center (Brahmasthanam) followed by two squares for one in the direction of East, South, West and North. The balance forty is distributed in the periphery of the square. Six at each corner (4x6=24) and four at each cardinal direction (4x4=16). Interestingly the four at the each cardinal direction are hidden in the Nazca Marking or purposely not shown.

In the book "Hidden Treasure of Vastu Shilpa Shastra and Indian Traditions" - Derebail Muralidhar Rao, Page 23.) It is also mentioned the importance of each directions in which the East (Poorva or Puurab) and North (Uttra) direction should not be blocked. Since it is the source of the East- male and the North- Female issue. In case of Nazca Marking the other two directions such as west and south also was not blocked.

We also find in the above-referred book the West (Paschima) is the source of Name, Fame and Prosperity. The South (Dakshina) is the source of Wealth, Crops and happiness.

The Vastu-Purusa-Mandalam and the Nazca Marking



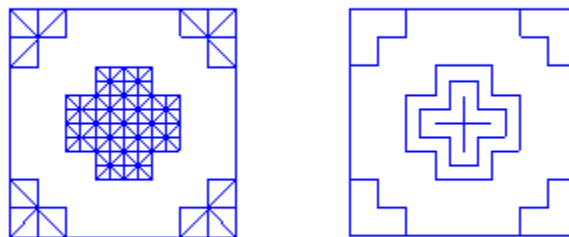
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A Mutharaiyar chief Kamban Arriyan brother of Alambakkathu Visaya Nallulan built a swastika shaped during eighth century A.D. It is located at Thiruvallaarai, Tiruchirapalli District, Tamil Nadu, and India. In which all the four directions are not blocked and also the steps in all four directions are projecting out side the well.



The Cross: We have observed that with the ancient methods of ancient geometry of marking cardinal four directions form the plus + mark ("KA") the cross. Let us observe how the shape of the + mark get changes in the Nazca marking.

The three crosses one over the other.



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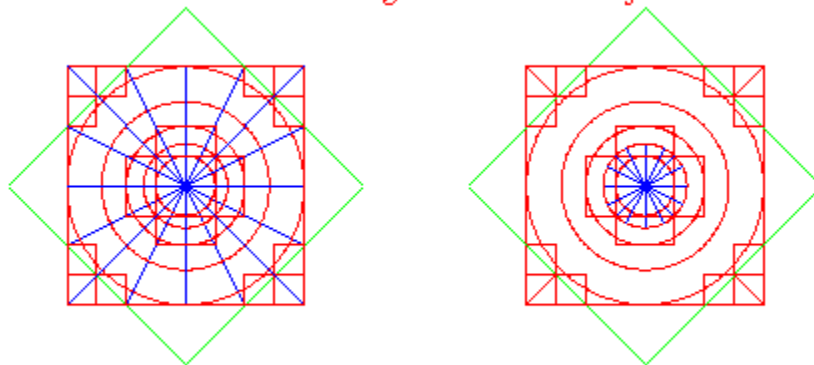
The cross with in square form divides a square into four parts, which is indicated as Pecaka (Peca + Ka) In Mayamata, Chapter7.43-47a: There are four squares for Brahma In the center of the sixty-four square diagram and in Chapter7.57: "KA" (occupies) four squares. The one of the names of the Sun is Arka, and Peruvian name is Inca or Ica.

According to Sri Jaganatha Swamiji. *Ka* the first consonant means the creation, *crea* which is marked by + symbol which denotes the unification of male and female energy or *Siva* and *sakti* or truth and illusion.

Surprisingly the East and North direction are male and female energy and it were not blocked also the opposite directions such as west and South also not blocked in the Nazca Marking.

The "MU" symbol: The four cardinal directions, the four ordinals and their intermediate divisions radiate from the pivotal point at the center form the symbol of "MU" with sixteen rays.

Nazca Marking and Sixteen rays



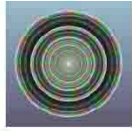
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The Sixteen rays and Plus "+" mark: We have already discussed about the plus mark and sixteen directions. As a matter of interest let us observe a 16 rays marking on a stone in Peru, a stone slab found in Bolivia, a rock art in Cuba and a clay seal found during the excavation at Harrapa site. These wonderful finding a stone slab a single + (cross), in clay seal and three concentric crosses on a rock surface are exactly identical to the Nazca marking.



The sixteen rays "MU" symbol (Kathy Doore © Labyrinthina.com), a stone slab with a cross, three concentric crosses along with three concentric circles found at Peru, The stone slab with cross at Bolivia and Three concentric crosses one above the other found at Cuba. Error! Bookmark not defined.. A faience button seal (three concentric crosses) with geometric motif (H2000-4491/9999-34) was found on the surface of Mound AB at Harappa by one of the workmen.

Was there any links between Harappa of ancient India in East And
Cuba, Bolivia and Peru in West?
(Part-4 shall continue)



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A symbol of concentric circles and 33 rays
 -Created by Charles R Henry. This is our
 symbol as sign of honoring a friend.

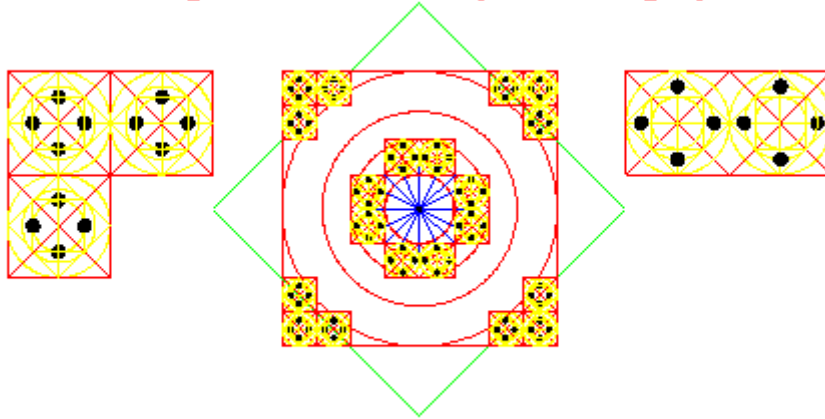
A key to unlock The mystery on a Geometrical Nazca Marking.

Part-4

T.L. Subash Chandira Bose and Jack Andrews.

The formation of 48 dots in the outer (12) squares and 32 dots in the inner (8) squares. Including the dots at the center it will be 33 at the middle and 81 in the whole diagram.

Nazca Marking with Sixteen rays and Eighty-one dots



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When we had a close observation at the twelve squares located at the center, there is a single dot at the center of four squares allotted for Brahman (Supreme) and 32 dots the remaining eight squares. Therefore there are 33 dots at the middle of the Nazca Marking.

Thirty- two dots: In other cases the kingdom is laid out in the likeness of Indira's heaven on the Mt. Meru; where Indira, the prototypic king, sits within his centrally located palace surrounded by the retinue of 32 gods, each assigned a point on a circle divided into 32 segments. (See M I. 253. A detailed description of Indira's Heaven is given in Coedes and Archaimbault , 1973, summarized in Wales, 1977,pp.54f) (The Symbolism of the Stupa – Adrin Snodgrass page 74-75). The guiding concept is a 32 fold divisions of space around a center: the four cardinal directions, the four ordinals and their intermediate divisions and subdivisions radiate from the pivotal point. The classical Indian expression of this division is the Lotus with 32 petals opening out from a central pericarp. In the Brahmanic formulations Indra is surrounded by regents of the four directions (Lokapala) and 28 zodiacal "houses", represents the phases of the moon, so that the celestial mandala combined spatial and temporal elements. Buddhist texts differ from this, relocating the regents of four Directions to the slopes of meru and compassing Indra with 32 Gods. (Mus,1935,p.299. n.1.)

Thirty- Three dots: We would to like refer the followings from "The Symbolism of the Stupa" – Adrin Snodgrass page 74-75). "The Meru-Palace was not located at the geometrical center of the city but was slightly displaced to the east, the direction of the rising sun; and recalling the symbolism of the dawn and imagery of the sun at daybreak as the cosmic pillar or the palace supported on a single pillar (ekattambha pasada) Above the audience hall rose a seven tiered Meru tower, beneath which stood the lion throne, adorned with representation of the thirty-three gods of Indira's Heaven". (Weina- Geldren, 1930, p.50; 1956,p.4; Audoyer, 1949,p. 142; Wales, 1977. pp.138f.; Sarkisyanz,1965,pp.84f.; Shorto, 1963,pp.588f). It is to be emphasized that the one side (bottom) of the marking is superimposed with line joining the center of the two groups of concentric circles at left and right.

Mayamata: Chapter- 7.49: It should be known that the spirit of the building (Vastupurusa) has six bones, single heart, four vulnerable points, and four vessels, and that he lies upon the ground, his head move towards the east.

Chapter- 7.45-54, It is that the divinity named Arya is head that Savindra is his right arm Savindra his right hand, that Apa and Apavasta are his left arm and (left) hand, that Vivasvant is his right side and Mahidhara his left, that in the middle of the trunk is Brahma, that his testicles are Mitra, that his right foot (and leg) are Indra and Indraraja and his left foot and (and leg) are Rudra and Rudrajaya. His rests with his face to the ground; his six bones, orientated to the east and north, are in the middle of the (central) parts of the site. In the center of the site are found the vulnerable points and the heart which is Brahma and it is from there that the Veins start. Thus the spirit is described. Chapter- 7.55-56, It is known that it is He, who. In every human dwelling, is responsible for good and for bad fortune, that is why the wise must avoid tormenting His Limbs with the "limbs" of the house for, if not, sorrows innumerable will fall upon the limbs of the owner of the house. Thus the sage must always spare the body of the spirit (in the course of construction).

In ATHARVEDA: About Skambha or Cosmic Creation; in which of his limbs does penance dwell? In which of his limbs is right deposited? In which part him abide the vow? In which on his limb is truth established? From which of his limbs does the fire come forth? From which of his limbs issues and blows the wind? From which limb does the moon take the measuring rod when he measures the form of great Skambha? In which of his limbs does the earth reside? In what limb is atmosphere situated? In which of his limbs is space set? In which of his limb is set what is beyond space? Desiring what does Agni flame up high?

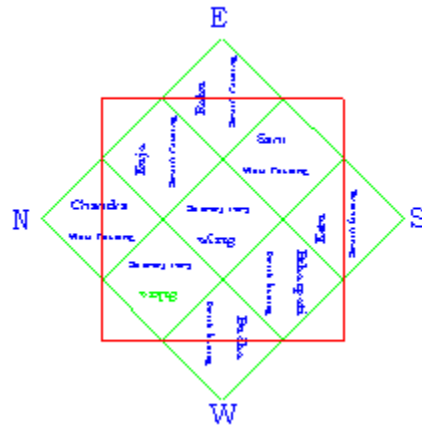
In whose limb all the Gods, thirty and three in number are set together? Tell me of that Skambha, who may be he?.....In whom the Gods, knowing Brahman, worship the supreme Brahman, he who knows the Gods eye to eye is verify a seer a knower. Great are the Gods who were born out of non-being, that one limb of Skambha men call non-being beyond. When the Skhamba, generating forth, evolved the Ancient One, he who knows this limb also knows by that knowledge the Ancient One. It was he in whose limbs the thirty-three Gods shared severally the portions among themselves. So verify the knowers of Brahman also know the thirty-three Gods. People know the golden-embryo as the supreme, in expressible. Yet it was the Skhamba in the beginning who poured forth that gold on the world. In the skhamba are contained the worlds. In him penance and law are established, you I know. O Skhamba, eye to eye, as wholly set in Indra. In Indra the world are, in Indra is penance, in Indra is law. You O Indra, I know eye-to-eye as wholly established in the Skhamba.

According to Shree. Jaganatha swamiji "The number 33 which actually represent the divine and celestial energies or devas (*Mupathu Mukkodi devar- thirty three crores divinities*)".

The Eighty- One dots: The forty-eight dots in the outer squares and thirty-three dots in the inner squares therefore there are eighty-one dots in the nazca marking. The eighty-one dots represents cells in Graha-Yantra in which the numerals one to nine are distributed such a way so that the additions (vertical, horizontal and diagonal) of these number will remain as eighty-one.

According to Shree. Jaganatha Swamji " The number 81 means the creation of universe as 8 is the letter JA and KA is the letter one which forms the letter JAKA- the universe.

The Hidden square: The hidden square (green), which was observed, turned to 45 degree in the nazca marking play major role. If the intersection points green and red squares joined together, the square (green) gets divided into 9 parts (small squares). According to "Mayamata"-Chapter 7: Diagrams, the square with 9 parts is called "Pitha" diagram, which consists of nine squares that the four Vedas are at the four cardinal points and the Water, Fire, Ether and Wind (at intermediate points of which) the first is the northeast; in the center is earth. A square cannot be divided into 3 equal squares but it can be divided into 9 (3x3) and 81 (9x9) also 6561 (81x81). In mayamata the maximum number was restricted to 1024. Hence the hidden square has to be divided only up to 81 small squares as a maximum. We have already observed the number 81 forms the letter "JAKA" – universe.



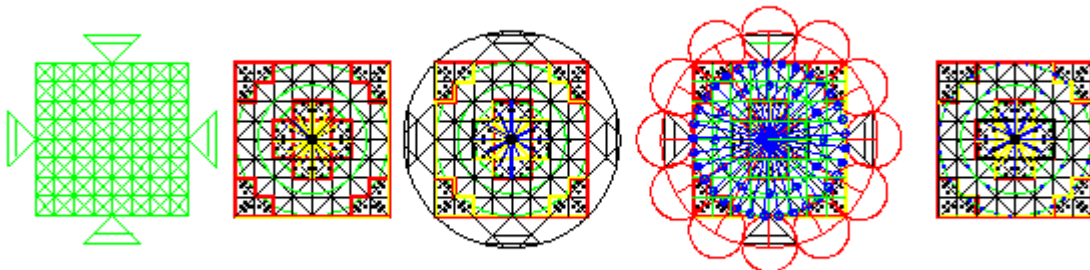
The discovery of nine plants and also the ancient practice of Nava-graha worship (nine plants) originated in ancient India. The hidden squares with 9 small squares are the location of the nine plants of our solar system, which is part of the universe. It is to be emphasized that the birth and death are prefixed by the almighty. The individual horoscope is arrived with a complicated mathematical calculation based on the location of nine plants in the cosmos according to date and time of birth. The "Time" is the seed for the universe.

The Square and Circle: The square and circle symbolically represents the heaven and the earth. The Satapatha Brahmana XII.4.1.31: The square hearth is the Heaven world and round hearth is the world of earth. (Mandala- Square, Chakra-Circle). AV. cosmic creation: "The Skhamba upholds both heaven and earth.



The Key Symbol: The "Key" symbols (above) in the form geometrical drawing, found mostly in sacred locations such as temple and its annexure in Tamil Nadu India.

The Key Symbol and Nazca Markings with 12 and 33 dots



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The key symbol found Tamil Nadu, India and the geometrical nazca marking compared and super imposed in the above diagrams. The geometrical method of division of 33 (66 twins for clarity purpose only 33 dots were shown) parts of outer circle and division 12 parts in second from outer circle also indicated.

When look at the geometrical nazca marking, the amazing fact that, there are four circles (excluding the center most) and twelve divisions. What a surprise! We got the result for the open challenge given Ancient Indian Vedas in the key symbol and in the geometrical nazca marking.

“Open challenge of the Vedic verses”

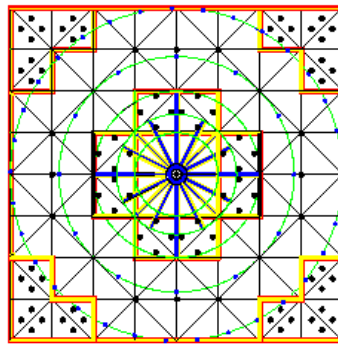
The Vedic Verses: AV -cosmic creation; One is the wheel, twelve are the bands, three are the hubs- who understands it? Therein are fixed three hundred and sixty pins, and pegs that are firmly fixed. RV. 1.164.11: The Twelve spoked wheel of the true (sun) revolves round the heaven and never (tends) to decay: seven hundred and twenty children in pair. Agni, abide in it. AV. X. 8.4: One is the Wheel (chakra), the pradhis are twelve in number, the naves (nabhyani) are three, what man hath understood it? Three hundred spokes (sanku) have thereupon been hammered, and sixty pin (khila) set firmly in their places.

One is the wheel, three are the hubs therefore there four circles, and twelve are spokes – 12 divisions!

Did we understand it?

What about three hundred and sixty pins and Seven hundred and twenty children in pair? – It will be continued in next article please.

The GGF



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Conclusion: we are concluding that the nazca marking is a geometrical symbol. Which was drawn based on ancient geometry such as ancient ritual method of marking cardinal, ordinal and its sub directions, doubling the area of squares/circles, Vastu –Purusa- Sastra (site planning), Vastu - Silpa - Sastra etc., etc. The Vastu-Purusa-Mandala and the Vastu-silpa-sastra are related to ancient temple architecture.

There are 33 limbs in the spinal cord of human being; these 33 limbs or knots are symbolically represented as a flag post in south Indian temple architecture. Hence a pole or pillar supposes to be erected at the center of the nazca marking. We force to repeat the below once again because that the one side (bottom) of the marking is superimposed with line joining the center of the two groups of concentric circles at left and right. We would like refer the followings from “The Symbolism of the Stupa” – Adrin Snodgrass page 74-75).“The Meru-Palace was not located at the geometrical center of the city but was slightly displaced to the east, the direction of the rising sun; and recalling the symbolism of the dawn and imagery of the sun at daybreak as the cosmic pillar or the palace supported on a single pillar (ekattambha pasada) Above the audience hall rose a seven tiered Meru tower, beneath which stood the lion throne, adorned with representation of the thirty-three gods of Indira’s Heaven”.

The cosmos has 3 existences: such as SARA (movable), STIRA (immovable) and UPAYA (neutral), which symbolically represented as 108. Which is the product of 12 x 9, where 12 indicates the rasis (signs) and 9 indicate nine planets. There are 27 Nakshathiras (stars), which is the product of 9 x3, where 3 indicate the existences. Hence it very closely related to astrology and numerology. The entire cosmos consist of all the stars (Nakshathiras), the immovable, the movable and the neutral. The maximum numbers of 81 dots in the nazca marking; 8-JA and 1-KA, the combination JAKA – The Universe or Cosmos.

The sacred concentric crosses are three (3) - The number three is the holiest of all numbers, it is still a part of our unconscious thinking. This is shown as the triangle, the habitual use of threes in listing things, even the classic cosmic technique of repeating something 3 times, with the 3rd repetition altered slightly to make the emphasis. In religions, the highest deities are in threes: Babylon had Anu, Bel and Ena; Greco-Roman Jupiter, Juno and Minerva, and the Christian Holy Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Spirit. India the Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva are denoted with the letters A, U, and M respectively.

The nazca marking is a Yantra. If it is a Yantra there must a Mantra. The seed or root Mantra, the first sound of cosmic creation with pure vibration, the shabda –brahama in which the supreme himself can be found. This pure sound vibration if manifested as the "OM" mantra. "OM, AUM, UM, HUM, AMAN and AMEN" (all one and the same) is combination of three letters A, U, and M. **The cosmic sound, the seed or root mantra "OM" abides in the center of the Nazca marking. With out vibration nothing can exist in this universe, that is the reason the seed or root mantra, the first sound of cosmic creation with pure vibration the "OM, AUM, UM, HUM, AMAN and AMEN" is common to all the religion in this mother earth. We Are from the "One and return to that One". " One without a second" which in Sanskrit "Ekam eva advitiam"**



A sacred symbol OM was found near Sedona, Arizona by Jack Andrew
<http://www.gci-net.com/users/v/vrartist/>

The entire marking as whole closely related the sacred Vedic verse in Book of "Atharvana Veda" – Cosmic creation. The "Atharvana Veda" was born in ancient India describe more about the day-to-day life and welfare of human beings. This sacred knowledge might have reached all over the world possibly earlier to 2000 B.C., knowing the importance of the sacred knowledge of cosmic creation, the GGF or Geometrical Nazca Marking must the contribution of our Great Grand Fathers of native Indians of America, who had the traditional practice of Sun worship. "The Sun: He is an energetic powerful person of bilious nature. He represents courage, will power, muscular strength and authority. He has domain over rules. He has a preference for open places, Hills and forests, metropolitan cities and famous places of worship"- The Incredible India (p.167-168). The native Indians of America would have selected the location near "Pampa" in Andes hills.

N.B. If some one who visited the particular site and taken the linear measurement of the Nazca marking; also kind enough to come forward to give a feed back, we assure you we will unfold many more mystery on this GGF in near future.

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