

Irish Radiocarbon Ages of Knowth, Carrowmore and Newgrange

KNOWTH, BOYNE VALLEY

	Uncalibrated	Calibrated	Halley's Comet/ ¹ Cross Jup/Ven ²
Knowth 1, U B 00358 (disputed)	6835 +/- 110 BP	(CalBC: 5753 ± 100)	5728(?)³ BC/Oct 29-30
Knowth 1, U B 00357	4745 +/- 165 BP	(CalBC: 3475 ± 208)	3474(?) BC/Nov 29
Knowth 1, GrN 12358	4490 +/- 60 BP	(CalBC: 3196 ± 113)	3173(?) BC/Apr 23-24
Knowth 1, GrN 12827	4465 +/- 40 BP	(CalBC: 3183 ± 115)	3173(?) BC/Apr 23-24
Knowth 1, GrN 12357	4405 +/- 35 BP	(CalBC: 3023 ± 65)	3023(?) BC/(cross invisible)
Knowth 9, GrN (prov.)	4415 +/- 50 BP	(CalBC: 3109 ± 141)	3099 BC/ (cross on august 12 3098 BC)
Knowth 2, B M 00785	4158 +/- 126 BP	(CalBC: 2725 ± 153)	2722 BC/Apr 18
Knowth 16, B M 01078	4399 +/- 67 BP	(CalBC: 3104 ± 146)	3099 BC/ (cross on august 12 3098 BC)

CARROWMORE, CO. SLIGO

Carrowmore Site 4, Lu - 1840.	5750 +/- 85 BP	(CalBC: 4603 ± 94)	4601/Nov 11-12-13
Carrowmore Site 4, Lu - 1750.	4320 +/- 75 BP	(CalBC: 2985 ± 90)	3023(?)/2948(?) exact halfway
Carrowmore Site 7, Lu - 1441.	5240 +/- 80 BP	(CalBC: 4097 ± 106)	4074(?)/Mar 2
Carrowmore Site 27, Lu - 1698.	5040 +/- 60 BP	(CalBC: 3843 ± 81)	3850(?)/Jan 8-9
Carrowmore Site 27, Lu - 1808.	5000 +/- 65 BP	(CalBC: 3814 ± 93)	3850(?)/Jan 8-9
Carrowmore Site 27, Lu - 1818.	4940 +/- 85 BP	(CalBC: 3773 ± 106)	3774/Jul 20

Copyright BP dates George Eogan, 'Knowth and passage-tombs of Ireland, Thames & Hudson, London 1986, Appendix. Copyright CalBC dates+Halley's Comet/Cross Jup./Ven.: Ing. G.J. de Jong/2011

NEWGRANGE, BOYNE VALLEY⁴

Newgrange 1, GrN - 5462-C ⁵	4425 +/- 45 BP	(CalBC: 3120 ± 139)	3099 BC/ (cross on august 12 3098 BC)
Newgrange 1, GrN - 5463 ⁶	4415 +/- 40 BP	(CalBC: 3095 ± 126)	3099 BC/ (cross on august 12 3098 BC)
Newgrange 1, GrN - 6342	3885 +/- 35 BP	(CalBC: 2378 ± 62)	2347 BC Jul 21/Dec 15-16
Newgrange 1, GrN - 6343	3990 +/- 40 BP	(CalBC: 2522 ± 41)	2497 BC Nov 1/Mar 7-11
Newgrange 1, GrN - 6344	4050 +/- 40 BP	(CalBC: 2589 ± 74)	2572 BC Jun 25/Nov 15-18
Newgrange 1, GrN - 9057	4480 +/- 60 BP	(CalBC: 3183 ± 121)	3173(?) BC/Apr 23-24
Newgrange 1, UB - 361	4535 +/- 105 BP	(CalBC: 3240 ± 164)	3249(?) BC/Dec 22
Newgrange 1, UB - 360	2250 +/- 45 BP	(CalBC: 3051 ± 67)	3023(?) BC/(cross invisible)
Newgrange 1, UB - 2392	3985 +/- 55 BP	(CalBC: 2502 ± 70)	2497 BC Nov1/Mar 7-11
Newgrange 1, UB - 2393	4535 +/- 45 BP	(CalBC: 3239 ± 98)	3249 BC/Dec 22
Newgrange 1, UB - 2394	3875 +/- 60 BP	(CalBC: 79 ± 108)	87 BC Jul 10/May 11-14

Copyright BP dates C O'Kelly, 'Newgrange, Archaeology, Art & Legend,' Thames & Hudson, London, 1982, Appendix H. Copyright CalBC dates+Halley's Comet/Cross Jup./Ven.: Ing. G.J. de Jong/2011

Red: Difference between the calibrated C14 date and the year of the return of Halley's Comet is less than 5 years.

- The horns of a bull are almost certain metaphor of Halley's Comet. Its real astronomical nature, a comet, was probably unknown. The manifestation of this natural event was seen as a sign from heaven; a soul of a king which should be honoured.
- Exact time (dates) of perihelion passages of Halley's Comet from 2647 BC until 1986 AD have been published by Joseph L. Brady in 1982 in a publication of the British Astronomical Society. I have found a correlation between the date's of perihelion passage between 2647 BC and 393 BC and the position of Jupiter repeating the same background of stars. I used this correlation to obtain even earlier years of perihelion passages using a Leo-Jupiter relation that might also have been used in the past to predict the next years of apparition of our brightest comet. Besides this correlation I discovered that there is an other significant astronomical event that might have been used to fix the year of the return of the comet: a celestial cross of the orbits of Venus and Jupiter visible at sunrise and/or sunset. Both planets are so close to each other that they look like two bright eyes; one a bit smaller (Jupiter) than the other (Venus). The *direction* (*azimuth*) of this cross might be involved in the direction of megalithical monuments/heritage and points in that case to a year of Halley's Comet apparition. The cross usually occurs within the timeframe of a few days.
- The questionmark indicates that there might be a deviation of +1 or -1 year for the perihelion passage of HC.
- Newgrange seems to be altered on the return and perihelion passage (brightest visibility) of Halley's Comet around december 21 (the wintersolstice) 3099 BC. Directions of a Dolmen (D13) in the Netherlands point to the date of december 19 3099 BC.
- This sample gives a date for the construction site of Newgrange according late Prof. O. Kelly. In my opinion we have to look carefully at the other dates for instance sacrifices might have been made anytime between its construction or alteration dates.
- This sample gives a date for the construction site of Newgrange according late Prof. O. Kelly

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE CROSS

Cross-symbols can be found almost in every ancient culture on this planet but it there is no consensus about its meaning. Looking at ancient art we will discover that the cross is somehow related to 'heaven's eyes'. I discovered that the orbits of Venus and Jupiter visually seem to cross every now and then, best visible at sunset or sunrise. They look like metaphorical raising eyes in the morning or evening. This event happens about every year and at first sight if might look not significant.

However, the raising eyes and especially the exact day of the cross, when both planets are in closest conjunction or in occultation, or reach a position above each other, can be used to pinpoint the azimuth of the event in the year of it's occurrence. Because the azimuth position of the cross moves along the horizon on every event it is possible to fix time.

Now the event itself is not interesting enough to fix time but it is in relation with a Halley's Comet. Halley's Comet is a relatively fast moving astronomical object that shows up about every average 75/76 years. It can be seen by naked eye for a period of a few days up to several months and it's often impressive apparition can hardly been missed by ancient skywatchers. It seems to me they might have incorporated the principle and azimuth of the cross in ancient megalithic sites referring to the year in which they viewed Halley's Comet in the vicinity of the sun. In some occasions the cross and the beardstar, a synonym for a comet, could be seen on the same time in the vicinity of the sun probably making up the avatar of a bearded king with two shining eyes.

By using modern astronomical software and the known years of return of Halley's Comet we might be able, by looking at the mainaxe of the megalithical 'cross-sites', to recover their time of construction. (G.J. de Jong)



354. ENGLAND. Baetylus (sacred stone in which a god is presumed to live) of hard chalk. Folkton tumulus, Yorkshire. British Museum.



Image 2: Image of Jesus Christ inside the shape of a comet (Photo is from Edessa/copyright Robert Charroux). The painting is from the crossbow of the maingate of Kykkos Monastery in Cyprus showing the comet (beardstar) at nighttime and in daytime.

Image 1: Two eyes making up the god's face and a cross. The eyes are most probably the position of Venus and Jupiter in the year of Halley's Comet apparition. (Object dated: 2500-2000 BC)

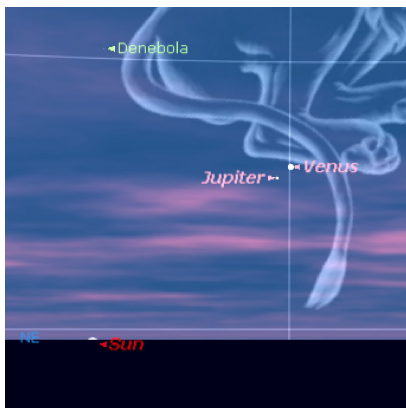


Image 3: Situation on August 11 3098 BC

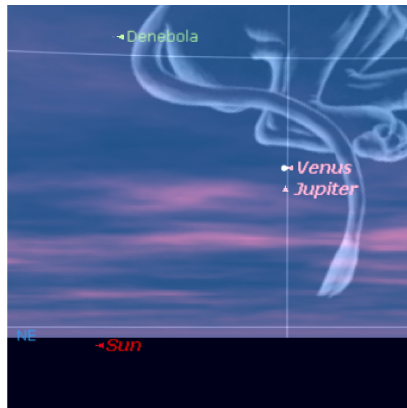


Image 4: Situation on August 12 3098 BC (The Cross) on azimuth 60°

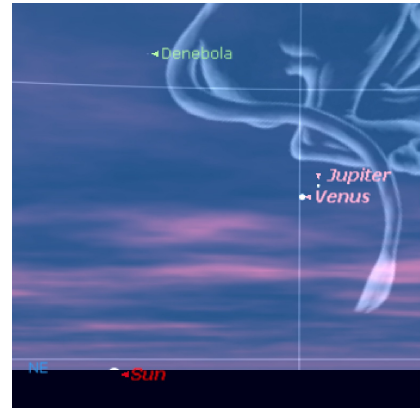


Image 5: Situation on August 13 3098 BC



Afbeelding 3: Ireland. Land of Crosses. Tara.