

A GLASTONBURY EPIPHANY

In 1512 a little Chapel dedicated to St. Patrick was built beside Glastonbury Abbey to serve some Womens' Almshouses. Between 2009 and 2010 this Chapel underwent renovations with new stained glass and frescoes painted by local artists, which contain subtle clues linking Glastonbury with both Lincoln, Stratford-upon-Avon and the Epiphany window at Langley Chapel.



*Above: East window and fresco of St. Patrick with Irish Wolfhound on North wall.
Below: West wall depicting the "Exorcism of Mary Magdalene" with St. Brigit to the right*





Above: Fresco of St David, St Fagan, St. Deruvian, St Dunstan & Abbot Richard Whiting on the South Wall.

The Crowned “M”

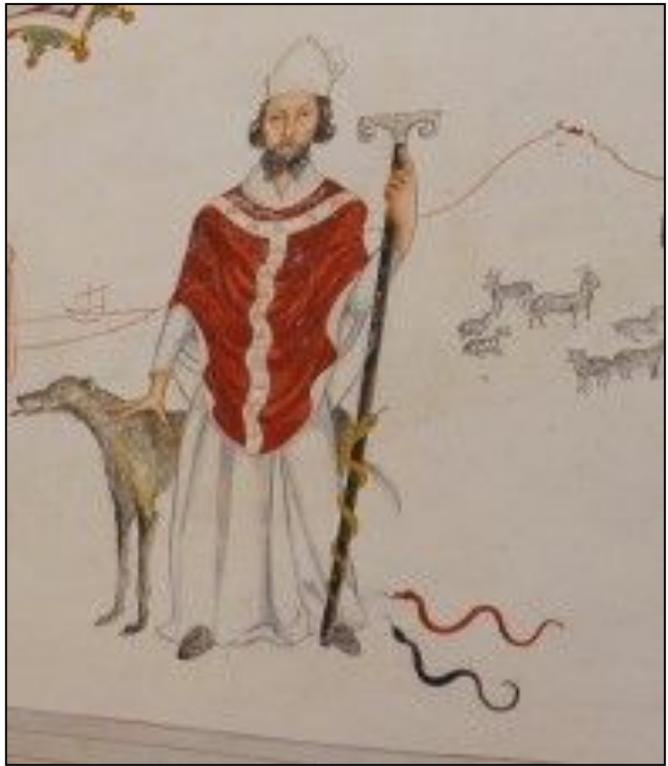
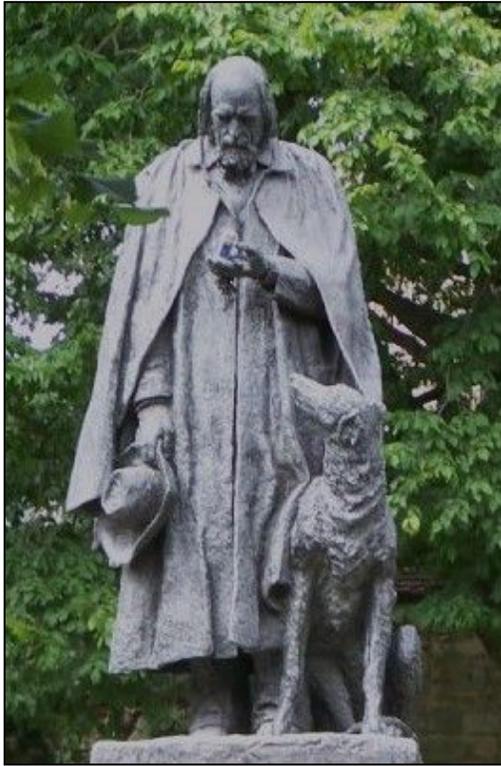
On the East wall around the altar in St. Patrick’s Chapel we find the same crowned “M” that we find in the Langley Epiphany window. In the Langley window the crowned M is depicted right in the centre of the collection of panels that appear to be a map of Lincoln showing the location of Dan Green’s Marker Tomb.



St. Patrick and his Wolfhound

On the North wall of St Patrick's Chapel we find a fresco of St. Patrick along with an Irish Wolfhound dog which bears more than a passing resemblance to the statue of Tennyson and his dog behind Lincoln Cathedral. St Patrick's face even looks remarkably like the Tennyson statue with its beard, side hair and a cap resembling the bald head.

Behind St. Patrick is a hill with water and a ship at its base. This could equally represent Glastonbury Tor or the steep hill upon which Lincoln Cathedral is situated with Brayford Pool at its base. If Lincoln is viewed from the direction of Glastonbury (SW) then Brayford Pool would indeed be seen to the left of Cathedral Hill.



St. Patrick is said to have banished all the serpents from Ireland and is therefore often depicted with serpents under his feet. Serpents are often likened to dragons and in this respect St. Patrick can join the trio of dragon slaying saints - St Michael, St George and St Margaret.

St. George and his heavenly counterpart St. Michael are associated with the west window in Shakespeare's Church which Dan Green mentions in the "Avon Calling!" chapter of "Activation Point Earth" (page 98). St George also appears to be the kneeling King in the Langley Epiphany window. St. Margaret's is the location of Dan Green's Marker Tomb in Lincoln and the code name that was once used to for Mary Magdalene.

The Exorcism of Mary Magdalene

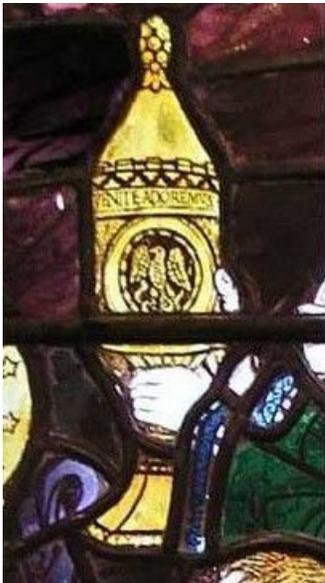
On the west wall of St. Patrick's Chapel is a large fresco depicting "The Exorcism of Mary Magdalene".

The Scarlet Saint is shown with six spurts of blood emitting from her abdomen, each terminating with a dragon grasping the figure of a small child in its mouth.

Is this an allusion to the murder of a pregnant Mary Magdalene? She certainly could be pregnant under those full robes. Do the children spurting from her belly represent the unborn child that was sacrificed with her.



The Christian Bible tells us that Mary Magdalene had seven devils removed from her, yet we only see six here. The inference has to be that one still remains inside her - her unborn child.



The jar at Mary Magdalene's feet is very similar in shape to the one being held up in the centre of the Langley Epiphany window scene.

St. Brigit / Bride

To the right of the exorcism scene we find a fresco of St. Brigit, just as we find St. Bride to the right of St. Margaret in Shakespeare's Church. This time she holds her characteristic bowl of fire and is pictured with a horned bull.

Usually the bull is associated with the constellation **Taurus**. However if we look at its horns we can see that each one contains an **arc**. We could therefore take this to be a reference to the star **Arcturus** in the constellation Bootes, which is often associated with King Arthur, as is Glastonbury.

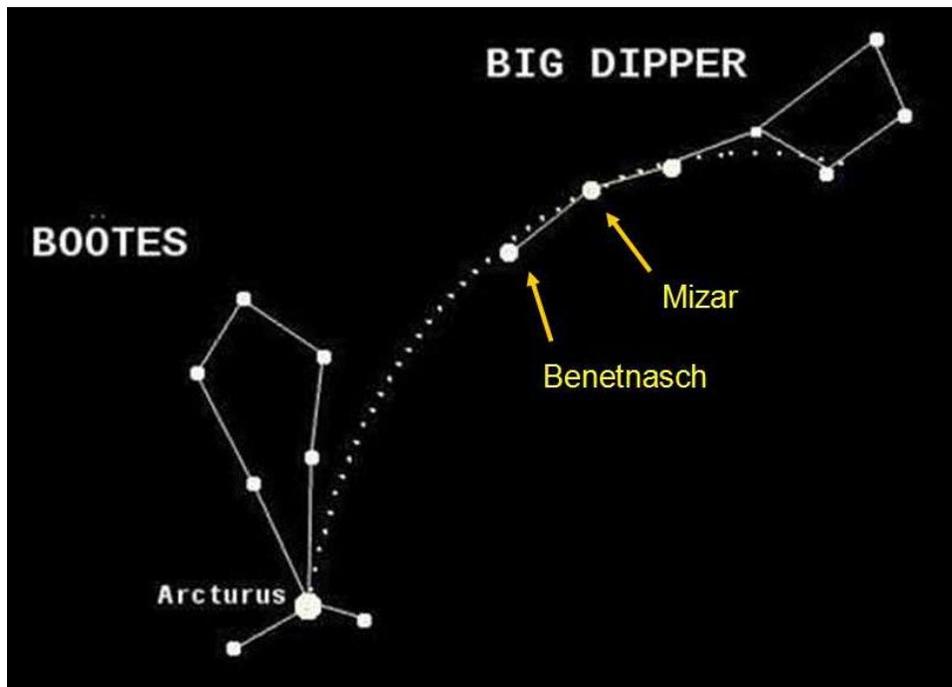
On page 163 of "The Murder of Mary Magdalene, Synchronicity and the Scarlet Saint" Dan Green tells us that the mathematician Greg Rigby who authored "On Earth as it is in Heaven" has calculated that the star **Lincoln** Cathedral represents on the ground is none other than **Arcturus**.



Ark to Arcturus

In “The Templars and the Ark of the Covenant” Graham Phillips cleverly identified the crowned “B” and the crowned “M” tiles surrounding the star in the Langley Epiphany window as referring to the two tail stars of the Big Dipper or Plough constellation, known as **Benetnasch** and **Mizar**. This led Graham to discover a place called **Chapel Green** where he and his fellow questers discovered a stone tablet with strange inscriptions originating from the Holy Land that Graham felt may have been one of the ten commandment stones brought to England in the Ark of the Covenant by the Knights Templar and hidden at Temple Heredwyke in Warwickshire.

The Plough, or Big Dipper, which forms part of the constellation Ursa Major, is often used as a marker to point to the constellation Arcturus. The idiom “**Arc to Arcturus**” is used by amateur astronomers to show that if you follow the arc of the Big Dipper you will find the star Arcturus in the constellation Bootes.



Could the idiom “Arc to Arcturus” also be a clue pointing to a treasure, perhaps even the Ark of the Covenant itself, having been removed to Lincoln at some time?

It is interesting that these stars which led Graham to “**Chapel Green**” in Warwickshire could also be leading to “**Cathedral Green**” or “**Minster Green**” in Lincolnshire.



If we examine the window panel depicting St. Margaret in Shakespeare's Church, which contains clues pointing to Lincoln, and align it with a map showing Glastonbury, Stratford and Lincoln (above), we see the Saint is holding an spear or arrow with its arrow-head pointing NE, the direction of Lincoln from Glastonbury and the direction of Temple Bruer from Temple Herdwyke.

At the bottom of the arrow is a purse of treasure. The arrow head itself points to the SM shield with the "M" in and crown above it is exactly the same font as that we find in the Langley Epiphany window and in St. Patrick's Chapel.

We now appears to have a map with an arrow showing that a treasure was moved along the Fosse Way to Lincoln.