

1. Thridrangur/ Lachish

In ancient time Lachish was an important city in Judah, second only to Jerusalem. Lachish, was a fortress protecting the approaches to Jerusalem, it was the TRIPPLEROCK, the Fore-Sight, that ruled the very location of the Hebrew settlement in the Holy Land. The siege and capture of Lachish is unique in history of the Holy Land, mentioned in the Old Testament and in the Annals of the Assyrian king, Sennacherib. The event is depicted on the walls of Sennacherib's palace at Nineveh where Lachish is prominently associated with the number 3 in many ways.

2. The Primeval Hill, Bergthorshvoll / Bayt Jibrin

The early inhabitants of Bayt Jibrin are believed to have been the Canaanites. The Romans conquered the town after the First Jewish-Roman War then it became a Roman colony and a major administrative center under the name of Eleutheropolis ("city of the free"). After that it was conquered by Muslims, the Crusaders, the Mamluks and the Ottoman Turks.

In 200, when Septimius Severus, changed its name to Eleutheropolis, he refounded the city, marking its founding day January 1, 200 as is depicted on its coins and inscriptions. It soon became one of the most important of Roman cities in Palestine. It became a central point from which distances of other towns were measured -and apparently Time as well. That is what Primeval Hills are destined to do.

3. Steinkross / Har HaMenuchot, "Mount of Rest".

The sacred center, the largest cemetery in Jerusalem, with commanding views over the surrounding area. On the adjacent hill, Gibeah, are ancient remnants of a fortress of which the oldest level reflects the Gibeah of Judg 19-20. of Saul who built its first fortress. the first fort was quadrangular, it had at least one rectangular corner-tower at its southwest angle.

4. Stong / Gilgal

Gilgal is measured from Lachish, through Har HaMenuchot, exactly 216000 feet. The Hebrew Bible mentions a place in close vicinity of Jericho, called Gilgal which means circle of standing stones, and refers to the stone circle that is believed to have been there, perhaps of similar age as Avebury. The Book of Joshua states that the Israelites first camped at Gilgal after having crossed the Jordan River. There, Joshua ordered the Israelites to take twelve stones from the river, one for each tribe, and place them there in memory of their old home. Joshua then orders the Israelites who had been born during the exodus to be circumcised.

The circumcision, and the 12 stones seems to be a matter of some controversy. The circumcision explained how the location was regarded as religiously important without mentioning the presence of a religious monument (the stone circle) which was condemned by some scribes as being religiously wrong at the time.

Adjacent to Gilgal are the villages, Tomer, which draws its name from a tree common in the area. And Al-Fasayil or Phasaelis. Its ancient name is derived from a tower that Herod the Great built in the Jordan Valley north of Jericho in dedication to his elder brother Phasael. That is to be expected for the Gilgal area is the place for erecting staves or towers to

symbolize the highest elevation of the sun as in other CIs; Stonehenge, Avebury, Stonehenge, (H)Ermenonville, Marathon etc.

Gilgal is a symbolic location given to the place of rest of both physical and spiritual Israel, to those who fought with the Lord upon his return. After slaying all of sinful humanity in the last battle, God's remaining children return to Gilgal for rest in the eternal Light. As mentioned in Joshua's text, the myth of Gilgal is analogous to the mighty sacred and natural number 144000 of the twelve tribes of Israel. In the area of Gilgal, Tomer and Phasaelis, the sun was worshiped with consummate skill for this place was the symbol of highest light just like in other Cosmic Images of the World.

5. Godasteinn / The Dead Sea

Realm of cold and darkness in the Cosmic Image. The symbolic advent to Death on the Wheel of Time, The Dead Sea.

6. Skalholt / Lod

Opposite the Dead Sea on the Cosmic Image, at a distance of 216000 feet is the city of Lod, the symbolic advent to mightiest light. Pottery finds date the city's initial settlement to 5600–5250 BCE. The earliest written record is in a list of towns in Canaan drawn up by the Egyptian pharaoh Thutmose III in 1465 BCE. From the 5th century BCE until the Roman conquest, the city was a well-known centre of Jewish scholars and mentioned several times in the Bible as one of the cities whose inhabitants returned to after the Babylonian captivity.

Nearby town, Bareket, was initially named Kfar Halutzim (Pioneers' Village) and then Tirat Yehuda Bet (after nearby Tirat Yehuda), before adopting its current name. Like Nofekh and Ahlama (the former name of Beit Arif), the name relates to one of the 12 stones in the Hoshen, the sacred breastplate worn by a Jewish high priest.

7. Helgafell / Church of the Nativity

One of the oldest continuously operating churches in the world, built over the cave that tradition marks as the birthplace of Jesus of Nazareth, considered sacred by followers of both Christianity and Islam.

8. Thrihyrningur / Wadi alAris

According to the symbolism of Cosmic Image this spot, 18250 feet east of the Church of the Nativity, holds any or all of these symbols; Fire, Gold, Tedron and a New Day.

9. Hof / Nahalin

A Palestinian village located 18250 feet west of the Church of the Nativity. The oldest remains found in the village date back to the Iron Age. Other remains date from the post-Babylonian Exile Period, and the Middle Ages. The symbolic place of Law and Order in the CI. The word nahaleen is Arabic for those who collect honey from bees. Honey bees are the makers of exquisite natural hexagons.