

Earth/matriX

SCIENCE IN ANCIENT ARTWORK

SCIENCE TODAY

P.O. Box 231126

Harahan, LA 70183-1126

www.earthmatrix.com

Extract 66 Earth/matriX: Science in Ancient Artwork ©29 September 2000

Patterns of Symmetry among the Planets: Mercury/Sun as Astronomical Unit

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Let us continue with considerations regarding the astronomical unit (AU) being employed as of the Mercury/Sun relation, instead of the commonly accepted Earth/Sun relation. We have already pointed out that, from the perspective of the ancient reckoning system, it is far better to employ the astronomical unit as of the distance between Mercury and the Sun, which is 36,000,000 miles mean average distance, than the 93,000,000 miles for the Earth/Sun distance. One obvious reason concerns the fact that the ancient reckoning system is also a 360c day-count. Another obvious reason is that the number of degrees in a circle concerns precisely 360 degrees as well.

There are other patterns of symmetry that result from employed the planet Mercury as unit one on the scale of measurement for different aspects of the planets, rather than employing the planet Earth as unit one. First of all, the fact that Mercury forms the first planet nearest the Sun within the solar system establishes a better conceptual scale. Earth represents either the third or sixth planet of the solar system, depending on which direction one takes the view. Having the unit one within the set of planets makes it difficult, if not impossible, to discern lines and patterns of

progression and symmetry because of that. Furthermore, the commonly shown break on such a scale lies between Jupiter and Saturn. On the other hand, there is hardly any account given for the break between Mars and Jupiter regarding the Belt of Asteroids (Minor Planets).

Mercury	.39	
Venus	.72	
Earth	1.0	
Mars	1.52	
Jupiter	5.2	
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		[Commonly shown break]
Saturn	9.54	
Uranus	19.18	
Neptune	30.06	
Pluto	39.52	

The scalar measurement of certain aspects and characteristics of the planets requires a material line or time line. By maintaining the first planet (or the ninth planet) as the commencement of the scalar line allows for better comparisons among the planets, as we shall observe below.

Let us offer the numbers as of the system of measurement utilizing the planet Mercury as the unit one (1.0):

Mercury	1.0
Venus	1.84
Earth	2.56
Mars	3.89
Jupiter	13.33
Saturn	24.46
Uranus	49.17
Neptune	77.07
Pluto	101.33

In this essay, we shall treat only a few of the more common characteristics of the planets and produce numerical renderings of the corresponding data, as of a visualization based on Mercury acting as the unit one. The following chart thus reveals distinct patterns of symmetry.

Mercury	1.0	
Venus	1.84	
Earth	2.56	
Mars	3.89	
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		[Belt of asteroids]
Jupiter	13.33	
Saturn	24.46	
Uranus	49.17	
Neptune	77.07	
Pluto	101.33	

Two distinct progressions appear within the pattern:

- a) 1.0 to 3.89
- b) 13.33 to 101.33

And, these two patterns reflect, in fact, the inner and the outer planets respectively. The overall pattern reflects a 1 : 100-like scale.

Patterns of Symmetry among the Planets

The first natural progression determined by the planets concerns the distance of each from the Sun.

The Distance of the Planets from the Sun

Mercury	36,000,000 miles	57,900,000 kilometers
Venus	67,200,000	108,200,000
Earth	92,957,000	149,600,000
Mars	141,500,000	227,900,000
Jupiter	483,300,000	778,300,000

Saturn	886,100,000	1,429,000,000
Uranus	1,783,000,000	2,875,000,000
Neptune	2,793,000,000	4,504,000,000
Pluto	3,667,000,000	5,900,000,000

The previous progression is broken by the Belt of Asteroids, also known as, Minor Planets, which lie between Mars and Jupiter. This also accounts for the apparent break in distance between these two planets. Also, this natural division is referred to as the difference between the inner planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars), and the outer planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto, although some scientists dispute whether Pluto is in fact a full-blown planet, or possibly an asteroid).

The Distance of the Belt of Asteroids in the Solar System

Mercury	36,000,000 miles
Venus	67,200,000
Earth	92,957,000
Mars	141,500,000

Belt of Asteroids

ca. 203,600,000 to 305,500,000 miles

Jupiter	483,300,000
Saturn	886,100,000
Uranus	1,783,000,000
Neptune	2,793,000,000
Pluto	3,667,000,000

Now, let us observe where the Belt of Asteroids would be with regard to the numerical scale, were to employ the distance Mercury/Sun (36,000,000 miles) as the astronomical unit:

Mercury	1.0
Venus	1.846153846
Earth	2.564102564
Mars	3.8974358
Belt of Asteroids	[range: 6.494442067 to 7.122625216]

Jupiter	13.333
Saturn	24.46153846
Uranus	49.17948718
Neptune	77.076923
Pluto	101.333

Now, let us take an average of distance in miles for the first main eight asteroids:

Ceres	257.0 (millions of miles)
Pallas	257.4
Juno	247.8
Uesta	219.3
Astroea	239.3
Hebe	225.2
Iris	221.5
Flora	<u>204.4</u>

1871.9 Total *[1872c, maya long count period]*

1871.9 / 8 = **2339.875** mean average distance of eight asteroids
1169.9375

These numbers immediately bring to mind those of the ancient reckoning system, in relation to the maya long count number, **1366560**. The square root of 1366560 is:

1168.999572

One must note that, $2339.9875 / 36c = 6.499652778$, which calls to mind the Sothic number: **1649.457812**, where by 6.49457812×36 would yield: **233.8048123**. As we have mentioned often, we could be witnessing various computations of adjustments of measurements, or variations in identifying key factors, factors which we have been unable to discern yet. For example, $233.8048123 / 2 = 1169.024062$, when squared produces the number:

136661.7257

If we add two other asteroids and their distances to the previous list of asteroids and their mean average distances, the following obtains:

Metis 221.7 millions of miles
 Hygeia 292.6
 514.3 Total

1871.9 + 514.3 = **2386.2**
 1193.1

$1193.1^2 = 1423497.61$

This number reminds us of the maya historically significant number, **1404000**.

The average distance for the eight asteroids, **233.9875** could be feasibly rounded off to **234,000,000** miles, whose doubling would produce the maya long count period number/fractal:

234c
 468c
 936c
1872c [maya long-count period, 1872000]

Theoretically, then, if Mars were 141.75c, the Belt of Asteroids 234c, and Jupiter were 486c, one would have three ancient counts in succession:

<u>Nineveh</u>	<u>Maya</u>	<u>Meso-American/China</u>
141.75c	234c	486c
283.5	468	972
567	936	1944
1134	1872	3888
2268		7776
<i>(Mars)</i>	<i>(Asteroid Belt)</i>	<i>Jupiter)</i>

And, we must remember that Mercury begins it all with the kemi and maya long count number:

<u>Maya/Kemi</u>	<u>Various/Constant</u>
36c	672c
72	1344
144	2688
288	
576	
1152	
2304	
(Mercury)	(Venus)

The **36c** assists us in viewing the entire solar system as scalar system based on the particular 36c count and related numbers. Consider the fact that the relation Mercury/Pluto entails this particular count:

Mercury **36,000,000** miles : Pluto **3,667,000,000** miles

And, we should not forget that the measurements are always referring to mean average distances. Given the difficulty in measurement, and the constant updating of these measurements due to better technological instruments, one can almost say that the solar system's planets represent a scale of **100**: $3667 / 36 = 101.8611111$. We find it interesting that the Belt of Asteroids occupies the position that corresponds to **seven (ca.7)** on the scale; keeping in mind the concept of the sacred seven of antiquity.

It were as though all of the numbers, and all of the relationships were pointing to the Belt of Asteroids. This author has obtained the feeling, upon reviewing these numbers and fractal expressions, that possibly the historical record may be speaking about such things as **Atlantis**. It is a daring idea, but the thought crossed our minds. There may have existed another planet within the asteroid belt of our solar system, far too long ago for the historical record of Earth to account for its existence. But, possibly all of the references, in myth and in history, may be pointing towards that particular part of our solar system. It is an initial thought, but a most interesting one we find. We cannot find Atlantis on Earth, because Atlantis was in the sky.

Beyond the possibilities of linking the use of Mercury/Sun as an astronomical unit, there are many other patterns of symmetry regarding the features of the planets. The astronomical unit based upon the distance Mercury/Sun (36,000,000 miles), reveals an internal pattern of symmetry and progression within the solar system's planets, as may be viewed in the following chart.

↓	Mercury	1.0
	Venus	1.84
	Earth	2.56
↓	Mars	3.89
↓	Jupiter	13.33
	Saturn	24.46
	Uranus	49.17
	Neptune	77.07
↓	Pluto	101.33

The previous patterns follows that discerned in the sidereal period of the planets:

Sidereal Period:

Mercury	88	days	1.0
Venus	224.7	"	2.55
Earth	365.3	" [ca. 365.256]	4.15
Mars	687	"	7.80
Jupiter	4347.07	"	49.39
Saturn	10776.35	"	122.45
Uranus	30685.2	"	348.69
Neptune	60201.44	"	684.10
Pluto	90484.81	"	1028.23

In this particular case, were we to employ Pluto as the unit one, then the percentages would reveal significant relationships:

Sidereal Period:

			(1st column / 88 days)	(2nd column/ 1028.23)
Mercury	88	days	1.0	↑ .000972
Venus	224.7	"	2.55	↑ .0024
Earth	365.3	" [ca. 365.256]	4.15	↑ .0040
Mars	687	"	7.80	↑ .0075
<hr/>				
Jupiter	4347.07	"	49.39	↑ .048
Saturn	10776.35	"	122.45	↑ .119
Uranus	30685.2	"	348.69	↑ .339
Neptune	60201.44	"	684.10	↑ .665
Pluto	90484.81	"	1028.23	↑ 1.0

Upon viewing such figures, one is tempted to visualize a taboo placed upon the Neptune figure of 665, which reminds us of the Biblical reference to **666**, whereby one might imagine a natural limit being the reference to the solar system. In other words, anything beyond Neptune is off-limits; outside the solar system.

An inverse pattern relates to the Mean Orbital Velocity of the Planets.

Mean Orbital Velocity of the Planets [miles per second]

Mercury	29.8	↑	1.0	100%
Venus	21.8		.731543624	ca.75%
Earth	18.5		.620805369	
Mars	15.0		.503355705	ca.50%
<i>Belt of Asteroids</i>				
Jupiter	8.1		.271812081	ca.25%
Saturn	6.0		.201342282	
Uranus	4.2		.140939597	
Neptune	3.4		.11409396	
Pluto	2.9		.097315436	

Note how the midpoint of the system of velocity reaches around 50% near the break at the belt of asteroids. By maintaining the planet Mercury as the unit one for all of these analyses, such patterns of symmetry become available in chart form. On the conventional charts listed in books on

astronomy, these patterns are seldom if ever illustrated. Also, note the scalar spacing of the different velocities from one end of the system to the other, again, very close to a 1:100 ratio, suggesting a natural limit to the system.

Mercury **2.98** : Pluto **2.9**

$$2.98 / 2.9 = 1.027586207$$

Let us view a few other patterns, as of the use of Mercury as the unit one for the solar system.

Diameter in Miles (Equatorial measurement):

Mercury	3033	↓	1.0
Venus	7523	↓	2.48038246
Earth	7926	↑	2.613254204
Mars	4218	↑	1.390702275

[Belt of asteroids]

Jupiter	88378	↑	29.13880646
Saturn	74145	↑	24.44609298
Uranus	32190	↑	10.6132542
Neptune	30760	↑	10.14177382
Pluto	1800	↑	.59347181

Mass: Mercury = 1

Mercury	↓	1.0
Venus	↓	14.8181
Earth	↑	18.1818
Mars	↑	1.94545

[Belt of asteroids]

Jupiter	↑	5781.81818
Saturn	↑	1727.2727
Uranus	↑	265.454545
Neptune	↑	312.727272
Pluto	↑	--

Volume: Mercury = 1

Mercury	↓	1.0	
Venus	↓	15.37142	
Earth	↑	17.857142	
Mars	↑	2.678571	
<hr/>			
Jupiter	↑	2339.28571	[Belt of asteroids]
Saturn	↑	13285.71429	
Uranus	↑	1196.42857	
Neptune	↑	1017.85714	
Pluto		--	

Surface Gravity: Mercury = 1

Mercury	↓	1.0	
Venus	↓	2.3684210	
Earth	↑	2.63157894	
Mars	↑	1.0	
<hr/>			
Jupiter	↑	6.9473684	[Belt of asteroids]
Saturn	⋮	3.052631579	
Uranus	⋮	3.07894736	
Neptune	⋮	3.1578947	
Pluto	⋮	.26315789	

Escape velocity (miles/second): Mercury = 1

Mercury	2.6	↓	1.0	
Venus	6.4	↓	2.46	
Earth	6.94	↑	2.66	
Mars	3.2	↑	1.23	
<hr/>				
Jupiter	37.1	↑	14.26	[Belt of asteroids]
Saturn	22.0	↑	8.46	
Uranus	13.9	↑	5.0	
Neptune	15.1	↑	5.80	
Pluto	--			

Axial Rotation (Seconds): Mercury = 1

Mercury	5,067,360	1.0
Venus	21,009,024	4.14590554
Earth	86,164	.017003726
Mars	88,643	.017492935
<hr/>		
Jupiter	35,430	.006991806
Saturn	38,340	.00756607
Uranus	61,200	.012077295
Neptune	63,540	.012539074
Pluto	522,660	.103142465

Axial Rotation Ratios and Satellites of the Planets: Mercury = 1

		<u>Number of Satellites</u>
Mercury	1.0	
Venus	4.14590554	
<hr/>		
Earth	.01700	1
Mars	.01749	2
Jupiter	.00699	16
Saturn	.00756	17
Uranus	.01207	15
Neptune	.01253	2
Pluto	.10314	1

The previous delineation of the planets according to the method of maintaining Mercury as one, also would appear to have implications for the relationship to the number of satellites (moons) of the planets.

And, beyond that, in spite of the lack of symmetry within the inner and outer planets in some of the relationships previously examined, one should note the maintenance of the system's inner and outer limits in the relationship of Mercury and Pluto in the previous charts:

$$1.0 : .10314$$

Even though there are internal variations in the patterns, the inner and outer limits of the system appear to maintain their nearly 1 : 100 fractal relationship.

Observations

One should note the numbers that concern the "ecosphere", the corridor of life, as it were, which is the distance between the orbit of Venus and that of Mars. It is said that within this corridor lies the conditions of existence for our planet Earth. And, one would have to necessarily consider the patterns of symmetry relating to that corridor. But, one would also have to contemplate the fact that the inner planets are encompassed by the Belt of the Asteroids. One can only imagine how this particular part of the solar system might function as an incubator for the conditions of life on Earth.

The layout of the solar system reflects a symmetry that may be better discerned when the innermost planet, Mercury, is taken as the unit one in comparison to the other planets in the system. The measurement of distance between mercury and the Sun (36,000,000 miles) also serves as a guide-rule measurement for the astronomical unit. Once Mercury is assigned the unit one, and the other planets' data are made a function of that scale, patterns evolve that are otherwise indiscernible on the conventional scale that treats Earth as unit one (i.e., astronomical unit -AU).

The relationship of the numbers and fractals of the data relating to the solar system, is quite direct with the historically significant numbers of the ancient reckoning system. The historically significant numbers relate on many different levels. A single term relates to other terms in many different ways. One encounters one relationship in one place, and that same number appears related on another level in another place. For example, the belt of asteroids reflects an average mean distance that appears to be significant to a maya companion number (1366560) as we have seen in this extract. Yet, that same number appears relevant at so many other levels.

One wonders whether this simply a characteristic of numbers, or whether there is some underlying message enclosed within the numbers and their fractal expressions. If the historically significant numbers were only historically significant, that is, significant to the past, then one should not

find them so profusely scattered throughout nature and the nature of matter/energy itself.

The escape velocity of the Planet Earth is shown to be 6.94 miles/second. Yet, we find encoded in the ancient Sothic calendar a number that relates to 693c fractal. One suspects a possible relationship, but it is difficult, if not impossible to confirm such a relevancy between these terms. The belt of asteroids also appear to enshroud significant numbers relating to the ancient maya long-count period, 1872000c, and yet this is also difficult to accept. Nonetheless, the numbers and their fractal expressions appear, and in fact, are nearly predictable.

In other words, every time we undertake the study of a new subject-matter, we expect to find relationships in matter-energy that are relevant to the historically significant numbers. The element of surprise is always present, but there is a feeling of expecting to find the surprise. In fact, the relationships of **1.33 - 1.366** in nature, in many different forms, is beginning to be expected; very much expected. However, we did not expect to find the nearly **1 : 100** relationships that we have discerned in the inner and outer limits of the solar system, after having employed the planet Mercury as the unit one. Yet, now that we have observed this relationship, we are nor really surprised; we have come to expect such surprises.

And, that in a sense reveals a confirmation of the analytical method that we have been following in our studies of the math and geometry in ancient artwork.

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