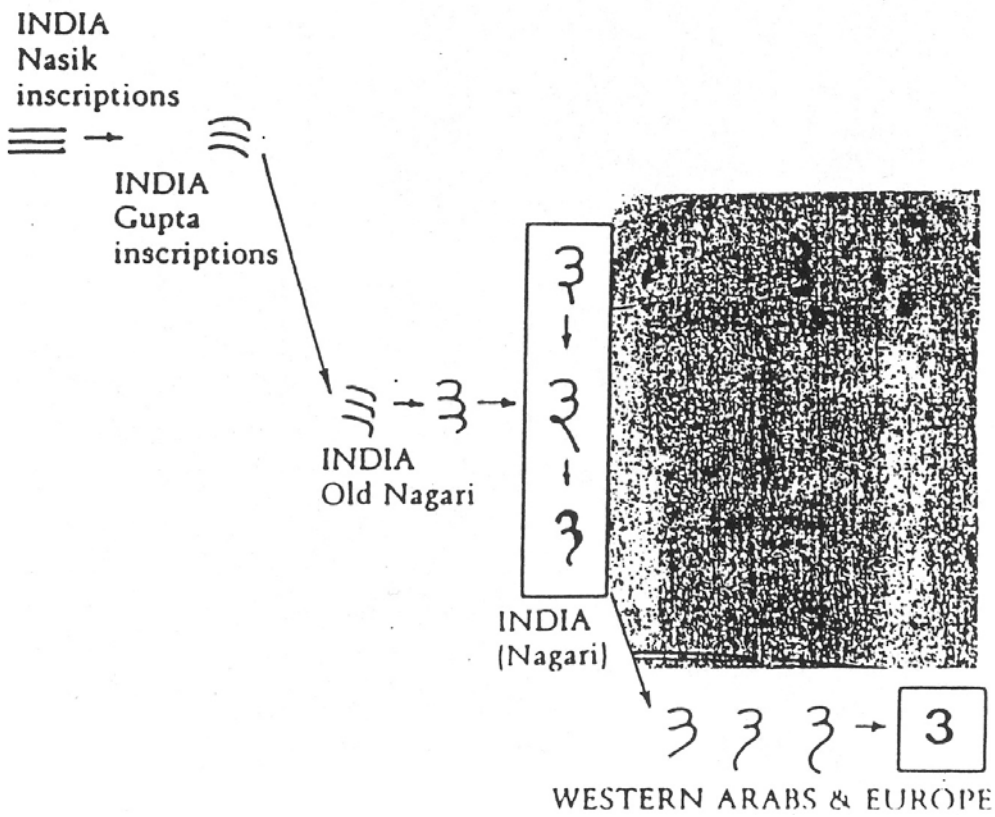
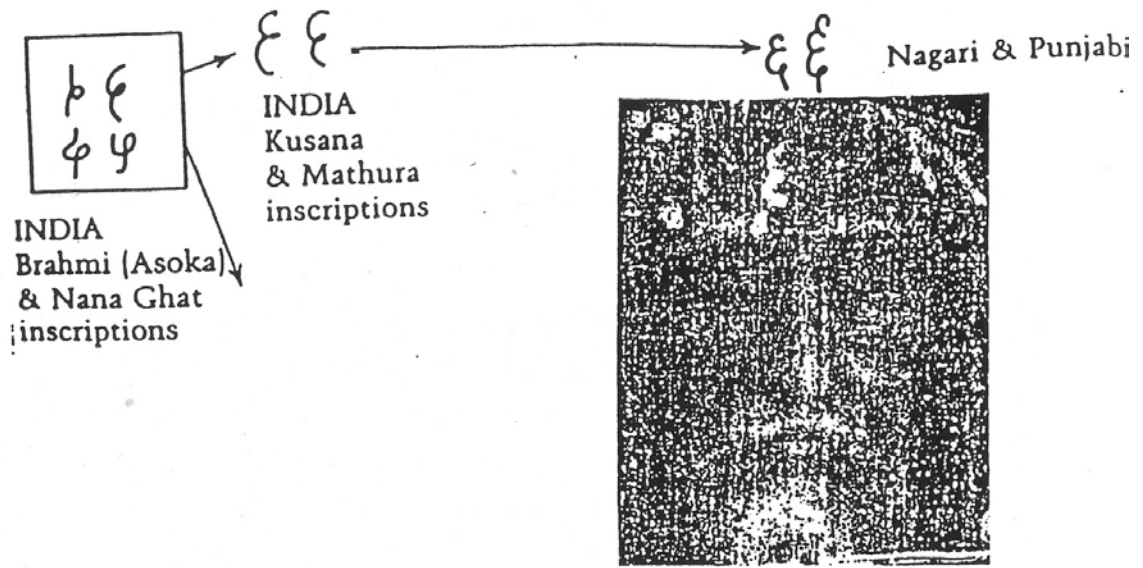


You really should notice that what you think of as a blood stain over the right eye on the shroud is really the number six written in Old Nagari script from Claudia-

Philo Judaeus 30 B.C. AD. 30 who's name in Greek means Beloved Native Son, points out in his book, an account of the World's Creation given by Moses, that man became a living soul on day 6. 6 on the shroud therefore means soul.

Philo must have been in the tomb at the time Josephus of Arimathea was because he says 3 means body. First the 3 was put over the left eye on the body and then it absorbed into the shroud as the shroud was laid on top of it. Like type printing in reverse that becomes the 6.  
it

David T Runia in his book, Philo in Early Christian Literature points out Roberts C.H. Buried Books in antiquity says "beyond reasonable doubt the earliest bound book extant" about the copy of Philo found in 1889 in Loptos Egypt. This book, written about 3 and 6 (body and soul, bound by, "scraps from the Gospel of John." Read it and compare it with the numbers on the shroud -



The numbers 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 total  
1, 3, 6, 10 etc. - Jesus says, "one thirty,  
one sixty, and one a hundred."  
It is the Christmas tree.



The Concise Family seder by Rabbi  
Alfred J. Kolatch says that during  
the Passover Seder table is set with  
a linen table cloth (shroud)  
atop this is placed a matza  
holder with three compartments (3)  
atop this is placed a seder tray  
with six (6) circular indentations.

If you follow this letter you  
are compelled to admit there is  
something historically significant  
about 1, 3, 6, 10. If you  
understand 3 and 6 as numbers  
many interesting hypotheses come  
to mind.

Please print my letter in your letter  
to the editor column.

Thank You -

Norman A. Bradley  
1008 W. Ridge St. Apt 12  
Marquette MI 49855-3951