you really should notice that
what you think of as a blood stain
over the right eye or the shroud
is really the number six written
in Old Nagari script from India.

Philo Judaeus 30 B.C. d. 30 A.D.
whose name in Greek means Beloved.
Notwithstanding points out in his book,
An Account of the World's Creator &
by Moses that may become a
living soul or day & e.
& on the
shroud therefore and can soul.

Philo must have been in the touch
at the time Joasaph or Primas
was because he says 3 means
body. First the 3 was put over
the left eye on the body and then
it dissolved into the shroud as
the shroud was exposed on top
of it. Like type printing in
reverse that becomes the &.

David J. Sturic in his book, Philo in
Early Christian Literature points out:
Roberto C.H. Buried Books in antiquity says
"beyond reasonable doubt, the earliest
bound book extant," about the
version of Philo found in 1894 in
Coalbroke Egypt. This book written
about 3 and & (body and soul) bound
by "scrapes from the Gospel of John."
Read it and compare it with the
numbers on the shroud.


The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 total 10. Jesus says "one thirty, one sixty, and one a hundred." Is it the Christmas tree?

The ancient family seder by Rabbi Alfred I. Rotbush says that during the Passover seder table is set with a linen tablecloth (shroud). Atop this is placed a matzah holder with three compartments. Atop this is placed a seder tray with six (6) circular indentations.

If your following this letter you are compelled to admit there is something historically significant about 1, 2, 3, 4, 10. If you understand I and 2 as number many interesting hypotheses come to mind.

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

Thank you.

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