



The Numerology and Symbology of the Alabaster Chalice referred to as The Templar Chalice

There are four cartouche roundels to the North, South, East and West of the Chalice. A sacred object produced from one solid piece of crystalline Alabaster potentially of Middle Eastern origin and Romanesque in design.

The Romanesque period is from 1000 CE to the start of the 13th Century and the first Gothic age. This coincides with the rise of the Knights Templar.

During the Christian Mass a Chalice is 'elevated' (lifted) at the point in the service where the wine becomes the Blood of Christ; therefore in the case the Templar Chalice the main cartouche to the South reveals the largest of the four Templar Crosses to the Priest reminding the cup bearer that the contents are representative of the Blood of Christ which as part of the mystery of the Holy Trinity is in fact, in deed and in worship the One True God. Therefore the main cross, though enclosed in a circle is not surrounded by any other markings and is thus representative of the 'living' God having dominion over the entire world. Consider that at this time the official view is that the world is flat and circular. It is also a commission to the bearer to take the Gospel of Christ out into the world.

The other three aspects of the Templar Chalice depict Templar Crosses to the North, East and West within a banded cartouche redolent of the rays of the sun.

On each aspect, there are 18 individual geometric triangles which form the rays in a circle around the Cross.

Chai is a Hebrew word that is very prominent in Jewish culture and heritage. To this day the word Chai is worn as a talisman around the neck alongside the Star or Sheild of David. It is a mystical word of power.

The origins of the word Chai are formed out of two letters Chet and Yod taken together the meaning of this word is 'Living' in the context of 'to give life'.

According to the system of Gematria, which is an Assyro-Babylonian system of mystical Numerology adopted by the Jews when they were taken into slavery by the Babylonians, the true numeric value of the word Chai is the number 18.

The actual word Gematria is derived from the Greek lexicon (geometria) and is of course the root word of our modern term 'Geometry.' Adapted by the Jews to express a numerical system and used in hermetic studies and within the Kabbala. In the context of the Chalice a three sided geometric shape representative of the suns rays and amounting to the total of 18 represents the Hebrew word 'Chai'.

In terms of the symbology of the Templar Chalice the meaning is therefore plain to read if you understand its religious and symbolic context.

According to the legend Christ was born on the 25th December, the winter solstice. This is the same date that ancient Rome celebrated the god Sol Invictus, who had been known in the ancient world as the god Helios, better known as Apollo. The god of the Sun. Within a short period of time from the death and resurrection of Jesus the Christ, he became associated in the early Church with Sol Invictus, the God who brought 'light' to the world and



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made it new every day. This is why in very early iconography Jesus is represented with the rays of the sun emanating like a Crown from his head.

Christ is celebrated to this day as The Light of the World a patronymic shared with Sol Invictus/Helios/Apollo.

The Jews however also celebrated David in the same way. David to the early church was a Proto-Christ. A sort of early indicator of what was to come.

The physical marks on the Chalice therefore represent both The Sun, The Light of the World, and crucially, depicted in the hermetic tradition with 18 geometric rays, the word 'Living' ... or 'to give life to' ...

Reading the Chalice in plain English.

'This is the Light of the World, who gives Eternal life, God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. One God world without end.'

In its historical context:

The word Chai and the 18 point symbol of life was in use from the start of the 1st Century CE. It was a word known by and used by Jesus of Nazareth. 18 is a very spiritual number in Judaism and many Jews give gifts of money in multiples of 18 as a result and this is referred to as 'giving chai'. There are three sets of 18 geometric shapes on the chalice. The number three also being a sacred number as it will divide the number 18. The origins of the Word Chai date back further however to a time when Aramaic was the common language of Israel, the language Christ spoke.

The Romanesque period begins in 1000AD and co-insides with the rise of the Knight Templar.

The Templars were formed by Hugues de Payens in 1120 under an agreement with King Baldwin 11 and Warmund the Patriarch of Jerusalem. They had the patronage of St Bernard of Clairvaux and rose to become the wealthiest of all the closed religious orders in a short space of time with the headquarters on Temple Mount.

Circles were therefore very important to the Knights Templar who adopted the captured, circular building known to this day as the Al Aqsa Mosque believing this to be part of the sacred Temple Complex of the Jews.

Templar Precepts all over Europe were circular in design as a result and of the few remaining Templar artefacts in existence the circular symbol features very prominently.

The mystery of the Chalice:

As yet there is no viable scientific explanation as to why the contents of the Chalice having been Carbon Dated to 50,000 years, (the extreme to which a carbon date can be given,) can be scientifically possible. The date of the



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contents does not date the chalice.

The assumption is that the Chalice dates from the Romanesque Period, as this neatly supports the date of the Templar markings. That is was in the hands of the Templars is not under question and its provenance from the last Templar stronghold in Europe The Convento da Ordem de Christo in Portugal is testament to this.

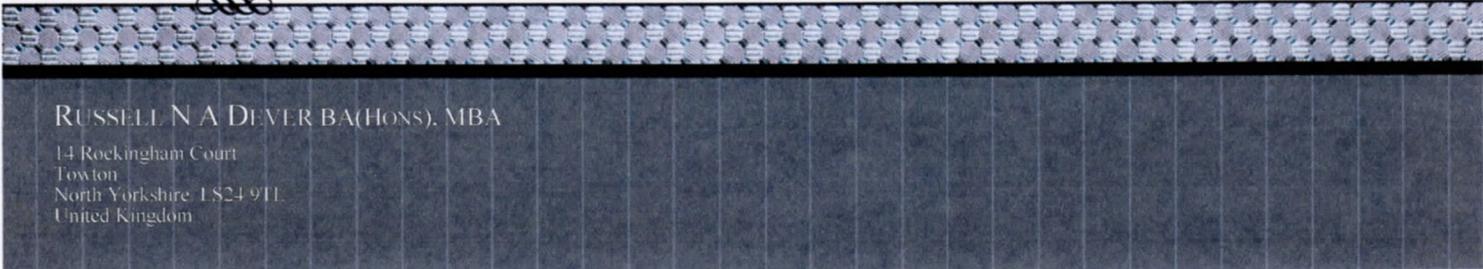
The question therefore remains as to the underlying meaning of the Mystical depiction of Assyro-Babylonian Numerology. The cyphers of which suggest that this is 'The Cup of Life.'

On one level this is metaphorically true of every Chalice used in the Christian Mass however, what if the dates of the motifs differ from the date of the chalice? What if the Chalice is not of Romanesque design but is indeed of actual Roman origin, rediscovered by the Templars, recognized as the Cup of Life and inscribed with a mystical cypher that could be read and understood by adherents to hermetic traditions. Does this explain why the physical contents of an undoubtedly ancient and holy object are transmuted with a radio carbon date that goes way beyond the time of Christ, the age of Heroes and the rise of Arcadia?

The question therefore is this.

Is this THE CUP?

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