The Planetary Grid

The “Vile Vortices” – Taken from Ivan Sanderson's 1972 article in Saga magazine, ***"The Twelve ‘Devil’s Graveyards’ from Around the World,"*** that plotted ship and plane disappearances worldwide, focus attention on 12 specific areas numbered 1 through 12 and defined by large triangles on the Planetary Grid in the previous pages. These areas encompass the approximate area in which the disappearances took place. [*Arctic & Antarctic – see Hollow Earth Theory & Admiral Byrd*])

Could the earth possibly be acting as a gigantic crystal that resonates at 7 Hz with harmonic focal points at these specific equidistant points?

One of the best summaries can be found in the ***"Anti–Gravity and the World Grid"*** as compiled by David Childress.

The Bermuda Triangle & Japan's Devil's Sea are considered anomalies where unexplained phenomena occurs on a frequent basis – such as the disappearance of ships and planes, compasses and altimeters failing regularly, and radio communications become very difficult.

Why is it then that there are ancient Megaliths placed at specific equidistant points, such as Mohenjo–Daro, Cairo, Peru, Easter Island, Zimbabwe, and Borneo, just to name a few? And why is it that the Positive Energy Vortices are situated where they are, such as in the Himalayas, Sedona (AZ), & the Incan cultural centers?

If the Earth is mapped out as an icosahedron (or in a duo–decahedron) Grid, they all become equidistant geometric points (Vortices) of intersecting (Ley) lines. Please note though, that Vortices also appear to originate from deep beneath the Earth's Crust, which could be caused by underground water or mineral deposits that are focused, and may vary slightly, from the ‘dead’ center point of these areas, and manifest over a multiple number of surface areas.

Click on any of the vortex triangles on the previous map to read more about those vortices..

The Planetary Grid System shown in this article was inspired by an original article by Christopher Bird, entitled "The Planetary Grid," published in New Age Journal #5, May 1975, pp. 36-41. The hexakis icosahedron grid, coordinate calculations, and point classification system are the original research of Bethe Hagens and William S. Becker.

Clicking Here or on the previous grid-map pages will allow you to download a full scale image of the Planetary Grid for closer examination. This map is provided free of charge and may not be marketed in any way, shape, or manner.

1	31.7	N	31.2	E	On the Egyptian continental shelf, in the Mediterranean Sea, at approximately the midpoint between the two outlets of the Nile at Masabb Rashid and Masabb Dumyat
2	52.6	N	31.2	E	On the Sozh River east of Gomel, at the boundary junction of three Soviet republics - Ukraine, Bellorussia, and Russia
3	58.3	N	67.2	E	In the marshy lowlands just west of Tobolsk
4	52.6	N	103	E	In the lowlands north of the southern tip of lake Bayal, at the edge of highlands
5	58.3	N	139	E	In the highlands along the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk
6	52.6	N	175	E	Slightly east of Attu at the western tip of the Aleutian Islands
7	58.3	N	149	W	Edge of continental shelf in the Gulf of Alaska
8	52.6	N	113	W	Buffalo, Alberta, at the edge of highlands in lowlands
9	58.3	N	76.8	W	Just east of Port Harrison on Hudson's Bay
10	52.6	N	40.8	W	Gibbs Fracture Zone
11	58.3	N	4.8	W	Loch More on the west coast of Scotland
12	26.6	N	67.2	E	On the edge of the Kirthar Range bordering the Indus River Valley, directly north of Karachi
13	31.7	N	103	E	At the east edge of the Himalayas in Szechuan Province, just West of the Jiuding Shan summit
14	26.6	N	139	E	At the intersection of Kydshu Palau Ridge, the West Mariana Ridge, and the Iwo Jima Ridge
15	31.7	N	175	E	At the intersection of Hess Plateau, the Hawaiian Ridge, and the Emperor Seamounts
16	26.6	N	149	W	North East of Hawaii, midway between the Murau Fracture Zone and the Molokai Fracture Zone
17	31.7	N	113	W	Cerro Cubabi, a highpoint just south of the US/Mexico border near Sonotia and lava fields
18	26.6	N	76.8	W	Edge of continental shelf near Great Abaco Island in the Bahamas
19	31.7	N	40.8	W	Atlantis Fracture Zone
20	26.6	N	4.8	W	In El Eglab, a highland peninsula at the edge of the Sahara Desert sand dunes
21	10.8	N	31.2	E	Sudan Highlands, at the edge of White Nile marsh fields
22	0		49.2	E	Somali Abyssal Plain
23	10.8	S	67.2	E	Vema Trench (in the Indian Ozean) at the intersection of the Mascarene Ridge, the Carlsberg Ridge and Maldive Ridge into the Mid-Indian Ridge
24	0		85.2	E	Ceylon Abyssal Plain
25	10.8	N	103	E	Kompong Som, a natural bay on the southern coast of Cambodia southwest of Phnom Penh
26	0		121	E	At the midpoint of Teluk, Tomini, a bay in the northern area of Sulawesi
27	10.8	S	139	E	Midpoint of the mouth of the Gulf of Carpentaria
28	0		157	E	Center of Solomon Plateau
29	10.8	N	175	E	Midpoint of abyssal plain between Marshall Islands, Mid Pacific Mountains and the Magellan Plateau
30	0		167	W	Nova Canton Trough
31	10.8	S	149	W	Society Islands
32	0		131	W	Galapagos Fracture Zone
33	10.8	N	113	W	East end of the Clipperton Fracture Zone
34	0		94.8	W	Junction of the Cocos Ridge and the Carnegie Ridge, just west of the Galapagos Islands
35	10.8	S	76.8	W	Lake Punrrun in Peruvian coastal highlands
36	0		58.8	W	State of Amazonas, at tip of minor watershed highlands
37	10.8	N	40.8	W	Vema Fracture Zone
38	0		22.8	W	Romanche Fracture Zone
39	10.8	S	4.8	W	Edge of Mid-Atlantic Ridge in Angola Basin just southeast of Ascension Fracture Zone
40	0		13.2	E	Gabon highlands, at the intersection of three borders
41	26.6	S	31.2	E	L'uyengo on the Usutu River in Swaziland
42	31.7	S	67.2	E	Intersection of the Mid-Indian Ridge with the Southwest Indian Ridge
43	26.6	S	103	E	Tip of the Wallabi Plateau
44	31.7	S	139	E	In a lowland area just east of St. Mary Peak (highest point in the area)
45	26.6	S	175	E	At the edge of the Hebrides Trench, just south-west of the Fiji Islands
46	31.7	S	149	W	Undifferentiated South Pacific Ocean
47	26.6	S	113	W	Easter Island Fracture Zone
48	31.7	S	76.8	W	Nazca Plate
49	26.6	S	40.8	W	In deep ocean, at edge of continental shelf, southeast of Rio de Janeiro
50	31.7	S	4.8	W	Walvis Ridge
51	58.3	S	31.2	E	Enderby Abyssal Plain
52	52.6	S	67.2	E	Kerguelen Plateau
53	58.3	S	103	E	Ozean floor, midway between Kerguelen Abyssal Plain and Wilkes Abyssal Plain
54	52.6	S	139	E	Kangaroo Fracture Zone
55	58.3	S	175	E	Edge of Scott Fracture Zone
56	52.6	S	149	W	Udintsev Fracture Zone
57	58.3	S	113	W	Eltanin Fracture Zone
58	52.6	S	76.8	W	South American tip, at the edge of the Haeckel Deep
59	58.3	S	40.8	W	South Sandwich Fracture Zone
60	52.6	S	4.8	W	Boivet Fracture Zone
61	North Pole				
62	South Pole				

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