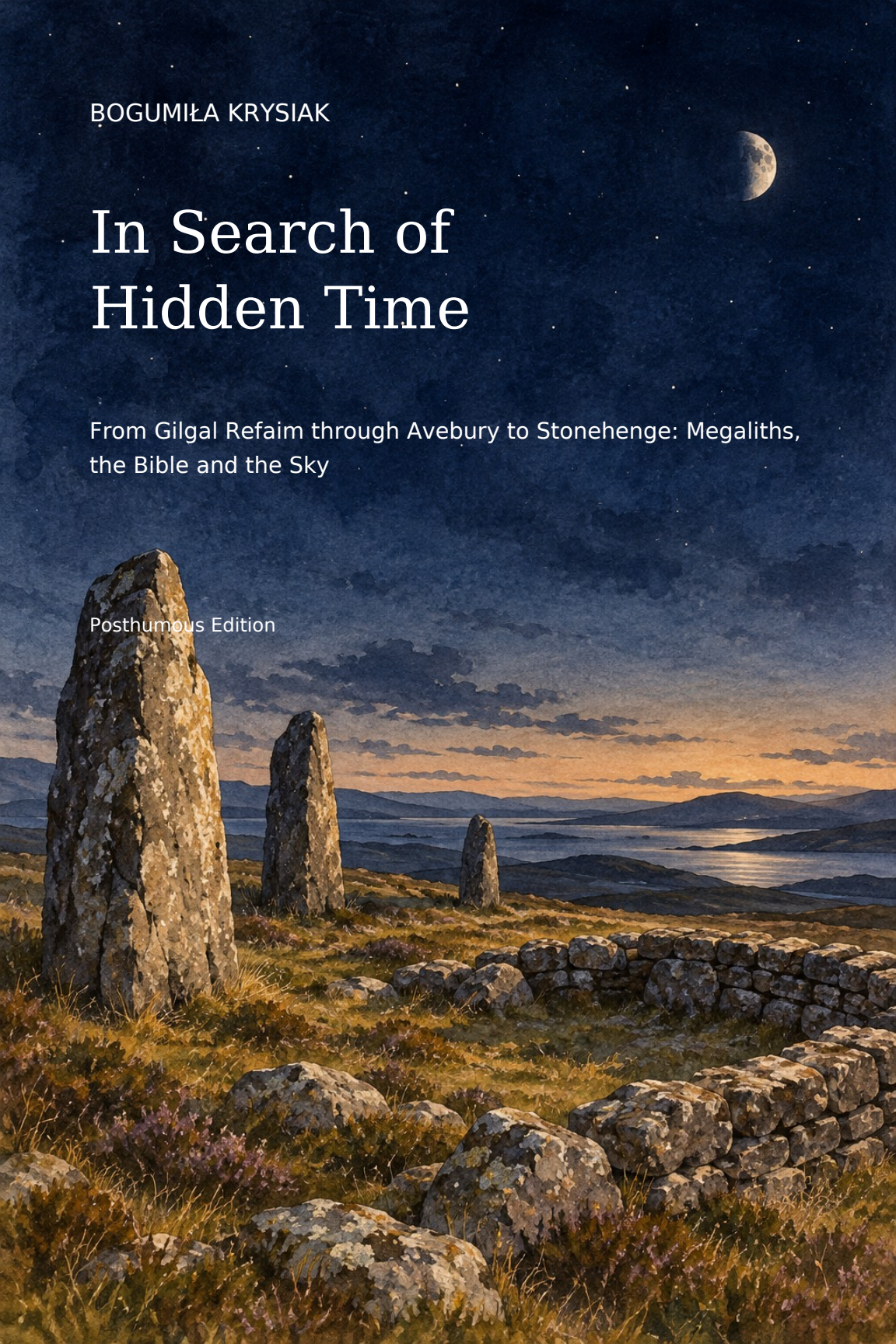


BOGUMIŁA KRYSIK

In Search of Hidden Time

From Gilgal Refaim through Avebury to Stonehenge: Megaliths,
the Bible and the Sky

Posthumous Edition



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This book was prepared after Bogumiła Krysiak's death from the notes, calculations and materials she left behind. The material has been organised and supplemented with explanations to make this inquiry accessible to readers.

The cover and the illustrations of Avebury and Stonehenge were generated using AI. The aerial photograph of Gilgal Refaim is credited in its caption.

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Dedication

To our mum, Bogumiła Krysiak.
From her four loving daughters and their families.

A Daughter's Foreword

Mum dreamed of a book in Polish and English. She did not live to see it published. I share these pages with readers to fulfil her dream and preserve the work to which she gave her time.

Bogumiła Krysiak is the author of this book. To me, she is above all my mum. She raised her children on her own, looked after us day by day and cared for her own mother for many years. She was hardworking, cheerful and attentive to other people's needs. I remember her care for those close to her and her willingness to help.

She was interested in the Bible, history, archaeology, astronomy and ancient units of measurement. She read, compared and calculated. She looked for connections between distant places, ancient accounts and the movements of celestial bodies. A telescope given to her by one of her daughters deepened her fascination with the stars and the Moon. She wrote of her wonder at Jehovah's creation. Faith was an important part of her life and her search.

The notes she left allow me to return to the questions that occupied her. I hope readers will come to know her way of thinking, her curiosity and the patience with which she sought meaning in texts and numbers.

I offer this book with love and gratitude. Behind every page is someone dear to me and a dream she did not live to fulfil. Mum, this book is for you.

Noemi Krysiak-Wolańska

1 Stone Circles and the Sky

Stone circles draw attention to the sky. Some sites have been interpreted as places for observing the Sun and the Moon and marking significant times of the year. That cycle may have mattered for agriculture and religious observances. The suggestion that circles could predict eclipses goes further: it would require more than observing a single event, since recurring patterns would have to be recognised. Each circle's purpose therefore needs to be considered separately. [2, 3]

Avebury and Stonehenge are among the best-known examples. Far from them, in the Golan Heights, stands Gilgal Refaim, also known as Rujm el-Hiri. Here begins a path from a stone monument to questions about measurement, time and the Bible.

A stone monument can preserve both the trace of an ancient community and its interest in the sky. The purpose of a particular place, however, depends on more than its shape: its dating, finds and the positions of individual features also matter. A circle may have served ceremonies, observations or several purposes at different times.

Could the proportions of ancient monuments preserve knowledge of cycles of time? This is the central question of the inquiry. The dimensions of circles are compared with the length of the year, ancient units of measurement and biblical chronology. Recurring results suggest the possibility of an underlying order. Moving from numerical resemblance to knowledge of the past, however, also requires evidence that the builders used the measures and rules in question.

Three questions help guide the inquiry: is the arithmetic correct, do the numbers describe the relevant quantities, and does the relationship have historical support? A correct result answers the first. The other two lead back to the site, the unit and the source.

2 Gilgal Refaim



Gilgal Refaim, aerial view looking east. Photograph: Y. Shmidov and A. Wiegmann; Birkenfeld et al. (2026), Fig. 1. CC BY 4.0. [1]

From ground level, the massive stone walls are readily visible, but the whole monument is harder to take in. An aerial view reveals the circles and the sections that connect them. Scale matters here: a single wall shows how the structure was built, while the complete layout raises questions about its plan and proportions.

Gilgal Refaim is a substantial megalithic structure in the Golan Heights. This area is known from the Bible as the land of Bashan, where King Og lived.

The Flood chronology adopted here leads to questioning a construction date of 3000–2700 BCE. This is a religious argument. Archaeological dating relies on material evidence. A 2026 study places Gilgal within a regional tradition of circles; its age and function remain debated. [1]

The dimensions of the circles

The calculations begin with dimensions recorded in the notes: 475.2 feet along the east-west axis and 500 feet along the north-south axis. Wall thickness is given as 10.5–10.8 feet. The record does not identify a measurement source or explain how the ends of the axes were chosen. The figures can nevertheless be converted unambiguously using the modern international foot: 1 ft = 0.3048 m. [4]

Feature	Length in feet	Conversion to metres
East-west axis	475.2	144.84096
North-south axis	500	152.4
Wall thickness	10.5–10.8	3.2004–3.29184
NE opening	95	28.956
SE opening	85.05	25.92324

The same description gives a surviving wall height of about two metres in places and openings on the north-eastern and south-eastern sides, approximately 29 and 26 metres wide. NE and SE in the table denote those directions. These are figures from the description, rather than a new field survey.

The calculations use values of 144 m, 145 m and 145.8 m. Each produces different proportions. A later description also gives 520 feet, or 158.496 m. These values cannot be treated as equivalent expressions of the same diameter. Each comparison depends on whether it concerns a particular axis, the outer edge of a wall or another feature of the monument.

The full result, 144.84096 m, comes from multiplying 475.2 by 0.3048; it does not state the accuracy of the site measurement. Approximately 144.84 m is sufficient in a description. The extra decimal places allow the calculation to be reproduced.

3 From the Cubit to the Year

The dimensions of a monument lead to a search for recurring proportions. Three short calculations provide a starting point. In each, the choice of dividend and divisor matters as much as the result:

$$460.8 \div 144 = 3.2$$

$$466.56 \div 145.8 = 3.2$$

$$466.56 \div 144 = 3.24$$

The first two quotients are both 3.2, but they do not independently confirm the same relationship. Moving from 144 to 145.8 and from 460.8 to 466.56 applies the same factor, 1.0125: both numbers increase by 1.25 per cent. Multiplying the dividend and divisor by the same number leaves their quotient unchanged.

$$144 \times 1.0125 = 145.8$$

$$460.8 \times 1.0125 = 466.56$$

The third quotient, 3.24, results from changing only one number. Each value is correct for its own inputs. The historical meaning of the comparison remains open because neither the source nor the unit of 460.8 and 466.56 has been established. They cannot be described as lengths, circumferences or intervals of time without further support.

Ancient units of length

The cubit is an ancient unit of length, but its value depends on the system of measurement. The term “The Elbow Theory” appears in History of Metrology discussions alongside schemes associated with David Kenworthy and the name “rodz”. Later posts also name Bogumiła Krysiak in full. The notes also refer to David Kenworthy and Hugh Franklin in connection with a model of Giza. [21, 23]

Investigating proportions also raises questions about building practice. In her study of mathematics and architecture in ancient

Egypt, Corinna Rossi considers geometry within the monuments' cultural and historical setting. From that perspective, a number forms part of a wider body of evidence: how a design could have been planned and built matters too. [24]

The modern international foot provides a fixed reference for conversion: multiply a length in feet by 0.3048 to obtain metres. To convert in the other direction, divide by 0.3048. This is a rule for converting modern units, rather than a determination of the length of every ancient foot. [4]

The year and the day

A year can be defined in several ways. A Julian year is exactly 365.25 days by definition. The tropical year follows the recurring cycle of the seasons and is approximately 365.2422 days long; its length is not identical in every epoch. The difference is small over a single year but matters in long calculations of time. [5, 6]

$$252,000 \div 466.56 \div 1.5 \times 1.0125 \approx 364.583333$$

If the result is read as a number of days, it falls about 0.659 day, or almost 16 hours, short of 365.2422. The value 364.583333 therefore does not match the stated approximation of the tropical year. Assigning the unit "day" to the result also requires an explanation of the input units; resemblance to a number near 365 does not establish that unit.

Another recurring value is 31,557,600. In seconds, it corresponds to a Julian year. Taking one day as 86,400 seconds gives:

$$365.25 \times 86,400 \text{ s} = 31,557,600 \text{ s}$$

The phrase "day, year, degree" brings the calendar and geometry together. A day and a year are intervals of time; a degree is a unit of angle. Moving between them needs a rule, such as specifying which rotation corresponds to a given interval. Without that rule, the connection is an interpretation of numbers rather than a conversion of units.

Day of the year

The results 224 and 225 invite another comparison: ordinal days of the year. In a non-leap year of the Gregorian calendar, they correspond to 12 and 13 August when 1 January is day one. In a leap year, the same numbers mean 11 and 12 August. No ancient calendar has been identified that would link these numbers to the monument.

$$(466.56 \div 145.8) \times 70 = 224$$

$$(466.56 \div 144) \times 70 \div 1.008 = 225$$

Both calculations use a factor of 70; the second also divides by 1.008. These operations give the stated results, but their role in an ancient system of measurement has not been established. The factor 1.008 is exactly 126/125. That describes it arithmetically; explaining why it applies requires separate evidence.

4 The Slow Movement of the Sky

The direction of Earth's rotational axis changes slowly. This movement is called precession. NASA gives an approximate period of 25,771.5 years for a full cycle. The figure describes an astronomical phenomenon approximately; it is not an exact constant that remains unchanged through every epoch. [7]

The numerical model introduces a cycle of 25,920. Tracing the route to it means starting earlier, with 9,504, 1,728 and the difference of 192:

$$0.96 \times 0.99 \times 10,000 = 9,504$$

$$9,504 \div 175 \div (22/7) \times 100 = 1,728$$

$$1,728 - 1,536 = 192$$

$$9,504 \div 192 = 49.5$$

The second line uses the exact fraction 22/7 in place of the decimal approximation 3.142857142857143 recorded in the notes. This makes the equality with 1,728 exact. The arithmetic origins of 192 and 49.5 can therefore be traced: they result from earlier operations. That does not yet establish the origins of 0.96, 0.99, 10,000, 175 and 1,536, or their meaning as measurements.

The next step puts 49.5 into the following calculation:

$$(49.5 \div 0.972222222222) \div 3.142857142857143 \\ \times 1600 \approx 25,920$$

Here, 0.972222222222 approximates 35/36, while 3.142857142857143 approximates 22/7. Using those fractions without rounding gives exactly 25,920. The subsequent calculations yield:

$$25,920 \div 192 = 135$$

$$135 \times 1.1 = 148.5$$

$$25,920 - 148.5 = 25,771.5$$

The final result matches the approximation for precession cited by NASA. This is a numerical agreement. The use of 1,600, 1,536

and the factor 1.1 still needs explanation, along with any units assigned to them. Until their origins are established, the calculation remains a hypothesis linking measurement and time rather than a reconstruction of documented knowledge held by the builders.

The circle and pi

Calculations involving a circle require a distinction between π and its approximations. The value of π is about 3.14159265. The fraction $22/7$ gives 3.142857..., a close but different value. That difference affects a calculation's result.

$$1536 \div (22/7) \times 1.1 = 537.6$$

The value 537.6 is exact here when $22/7$ is used. Replacing the fraction with π would produce a different result. This defines the adopted model precisely before it is compared with the monument's actual dimensions.

Questions about Rujm el-Hiri and the sky also appear in archaeoastronomical research, including the 1998 paper by Anthony Aveni and Yonathan Mizrahi. Such research brings the site's geometry into discussions of ancient observations. Each proposed connection nevertheless needs its own supporting evidence. [2]

The difference between 25,920 and 25,771.5 is 148.5, or $11/1920$ of the first number: approximately 0.573 per cent. The model reproduces that difference through division and multiplication. Astronomically, the remaining question is whether the chosen numbers can be linked to an observation or a specified period independently of the expected result.

5 Og, King of Bashan

East of the River Jordan and the Sea of Galilee lies an area associated in the Bible with Manasseh's territory and the kingdom of Bashan. In the biblical account, Og, king of Bashan, is the last of the Rephaim. Deuteronomy 3:11 describes his iron bed or bier, measuring nine cubits long and four cubits wide.

Josephus relates that Og went to help Sihon but found him already dead. He then fought the Israelites and was defeated. This is the later account in Antiquities of the Jews IV.5.3. The biblical description of the battle appears in Deuteronomy 3:1–3. The dimensions of the iron bed attracted attention as an indication of its owner's great size. [8, 9]

Translations do not always describe the object in the same way. The English New World Translation uses "bier", a frame on which a body or coffin is laid. Hence the wording "bed or bier". In either case, the dimensions cited are nine by four cubits. [8]

Nine by four cubits

Take a cubit of one and a half feet, as in the conversion considered here. Defining the foot as the modern international foot gives 0.4572 m per cubit. On that assumption, the dimensions are:

$$9 \times 0.4572 \text{ m} = 4.1148 \text{ m}$$

$$4 \times 0.4572 \text{ m} = 1.8288 \text{ m}$$

The results correspond to a length of 13½ feet and a width of 6 feet. They describe the object's dimensions under the adopted cubit length. They do not measure a person's height or establish that this particular cubit was used in the account.

6 Avebury



Avebury. AI-generated artistic impression.

Avebury lies in Wiltshire, England. It is a Neolithic ceremonial complex whose construction and alteration English Heritage dates to approximately 2850–2200 BCE. The sequence of all its features remains partly unresolved. Its stone circle is one element of a much larger space. [17]

The complex includes an earthen bank with a ditch on its inner side, a great stone circle and two smaller circles within it. The stones form part of a wider earthwork and archaeological landscape. [18]

Avebury's appearance today is the result of a long history. Some stones were destroyed, while others were later re-erected. The arrangement visible today therefore needs to be understood alongside those changes. [17]

Comparison with Gilgal requires a common measurement rule. A stone circle's diameter, the dimensions of a bank and the distances between stones describe different features. It also matters whether measurements reach the centres or the edges of stones. The circular shape invites questions about proportions; it does not establish shared units or a connection between communities.

7 Stonehenge



Stonehenge. AI-generated artistic impression.

Stonehenge in Wiltshire developed in stages. The first earthwork dates to about 3000 BCE, and the erection of the great sarsen stones to about 2500 BCE. [20]

The monument's main axis is related to midsummer sunrise and midwinter sunset. This relationship is supported by the site's layout and indicates the importance of the solar cycle. It does not, however, provide complete knowledge of the builders' beliefs, ceremonies or every observation they made. [3]

Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites share a UNESCO World Heritage inscription. It covers two archaeological landscapes, each with its own history and surviving evidence. [19]

The route from Gilgal through Avebury to Stonehenge connects questions about stone, measurement and the sky. At Stonehenge, the solstitial axis provides a concrete astronomical reference. Elsewhere, a similar question may lead to a different answer.

A solstice marks the seasonal extreme of the Sun's rising or setting position on the horizon. It links a monument's direction to the annual cycle and a phenomenon visible from a particular place. Orientation alone does not reconstruct an entire ancient calendar.

8 Traces of Time in Chronicles

Time leaves traces beyond the cycles of the sky. Royal inscriptions record campaigns and rulers' names, while biblical texts place events within a narrative. Comparing this evidence with a numerical model raises another question: when does a calculated result become a date? The answer depends on whether it can be linked to an independently identified event.

Royal inscriptions

The Rassam Cylinder, museum number 91026 in the British Museum, is associated with Ashurbanipal's annals. The Taylor Prism is a different object, associated with Sennacherib. Distinguishing these objects and rulers clarifies the inscriptions' historical context. [10, 11]

Standard historical chronology places Sennacherib's campaign against Judah in 701 BCE. The religious reference work cited here adopts 732 BCE. These are two different chronologies; the biblical verses themselves do not give either date in BCE notation. Both numbers also appear in the numerical model: [11, 12, 13]

$$(243 \times 244) \div 81 = 732$$

$$732 - 31 = 701$$

Both calculations are correct. To date an event, they would need an independent explanation for the choice of numbers and for the meaning of the difference of 31. A number of days and a number of years do not become equivalent merely because they share a numeral.

Crossing the boundary between eras

Conventional BCE and CE notation has no year zero. The year 1 BCE is followed by 1 CE. When calculating the interval between year numbers on opposite sides of that boundary, one is therefore subtracted from their sum:

$$756 + 36 - 1 = 791 \text{ years}$$

Astronomical year numbering works differently because it includes a year zero. In that system, the result of $36 - 792 = -756$ denotes 757 BCE rather than 756 BCE. Chronological reasoning needs to use one convention consistently.

Eclipses and regnal dates

The notes associate an “Assyrian solar eclipse” with 792 BCE. There is insufficient information to identify the event. NASA’s catalogue contains a separate entry: an eclipse on 15 June in astronomical year -762 , or 763 BCE. There is no basis for replacing one date with the other without further evidence. [14]

The same care is needed when relating the result of $756 - 132 = 624$ to Nebuchadnezzar II’s first regnal year. Subtraction alone does not establish a historical date. Standard chronology places his accession in 605 BCE and his first full regnal year in 604 BCE. [15, 16, 22]

The dates 4026 BCE and 36 CE, linked to Genesis and Daniel, belong to the religious interpretation adopted here. They are not explicitly stated in the cited verses. They retain their significance within that reading of the Bible, while comparison with historical dating requires both methods and their starting points to be made clear.

Conclusion

The search for hidden time begins with stone circles but reaches much further: to the cubit and the foot, the annual cycle, the slow movement of Earth's axis and the dates recorded in history. Its central hypothesis proposes a possible connection between the proportions of monuments, ancient units of measurement and the reckoning of time. The Bible is an important point of reference alongside descriptions of places and numerical investigations.

Several relationships can be followed exactly. The same proportional changes lead from 144 and 460.8 to 145.8 and 466.56. The sequence through 9,504, 1,728 and 192 explains the arithmetic origin of 49.5. The model then reaches 25,920 and, after subtracting 148.5, arrives at 25,771.5, matching the cited approximation for precession. These are real arithmetic relationships that can be checked independently of belief.

The historical question remains open. The units and sources of some inputs have not been established, nor has evidence that the builders performed these particular operations. Gilgal's different diameters cannot be treated as interchangeable. The tropical and Julian years differ, and subtraction does not establish a date through numerical resemblance alone. These distinctions define the hypothesis's limits and show what further evidence would be needed.

The value of the surviving notes also lies in how they ask questions. They bring an interest in distant fields together with patient comparisons of numbers and texts. Not every path reaches a settled answer. It can still be made clear: from inputs to calculation, from calculation to conclusion, and, where evidence is missing, to a question. In this form, Bogumiła Krysiak's inquiry remains open to further reading and examination.

Numbers and Their Origins

This table provides a reference for the principal numbers. Arithmetic provenance identifies the calculation that produces a number. Historical provenance requires a source linking it to a place, period and unit. The first can sometimes be reconstructed while the second remains unknown.

Number	Provenance and meaning
475.2 and 500 ft	Gilgal’s axial dimensions in the notes. Measurement source unknown. Converted using 1 ft = 0.3048 m.
144; 145; 145.8 m	Alternative dimensions used in comparisons. They are not one measurement or the conversion of 475.2 ft.
460.8; 466.56	Inputs to the ratios. $460.8 \times 1.0125 = 466.56$. Units and historical source unknown.
1.0125; 1.008	The factors 81/80 and 126/125. Their use in the model is known; the historical reason for choosing them remains open.
224 and 225	Results of the calculations in Chapter 3. They become day numbers only within a specified calendar and counting system.
31,557,600 s	$365.25 \times 86,400$ s: the length of a Julian year. This equality does not explain the earlier model’s units.

Numbers and Their Origins — continued

Number	Provenance and meaning
9,504	$0.96 \times 0.99 \times 10,000$. Arithmetic origin known; the source and units of the inputs remain unknown.
1,728; 1,536; 192	1,728 results from the calculation using 22/7. 1,536 is an input. Their difference gives 192; no unit is established.
49.5	$9,504 \div 192$. A result of earlier operations; the numeral alone does not establish a unit of length or time.
1,600; 1.1	Multipliers used in reaching 25,920 and 148.5. $1.1 = 11/10$. Their historical justification is unknown.
25,920	The result of the Chapter 4 model, compared with precession. Assigning the unit “year” requires interpretation.
25,771.5 years	NASA’s approximate period of precession. Reproduced in the model as $25,920 - 148.5$. [7]

About the Author

Bogumiła Krysiak was born in Łódź, Poland, on 13 October 1962. She was interested in the Bible, history, archaeology, astronomy and ancient units of measurement. She explored connections between these subjects, recording observations, comparisons and calculations. Faith was an important part of her life and writing. She dreamed of publishing her work in Polish and English. She published on the History of Metrology forum under the username "rodz.akitu".

A Short Glossary

stone circle

Stones arranged approximately in a circle.

megalith

A large stone used in a structure or monument.

cubit

An ancient length unit whose value requires a specified system.

axial precession

The slow change in the direction of Earth's rotational axis.

tropical year

A year associated with the recurring cycle of the seasons.

Julian year

A defined interval of 365.25 days.

BCE and CE

Conventional year numbering without a year zero.

hypothesis

A proposed explanation requiring investigation.

factor

A number used to multiply another quantity; its use needs a stated reason.

dimensionless quantity

A quantity with no unit, such as the ratio of two lengths expressed in the same unit.

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