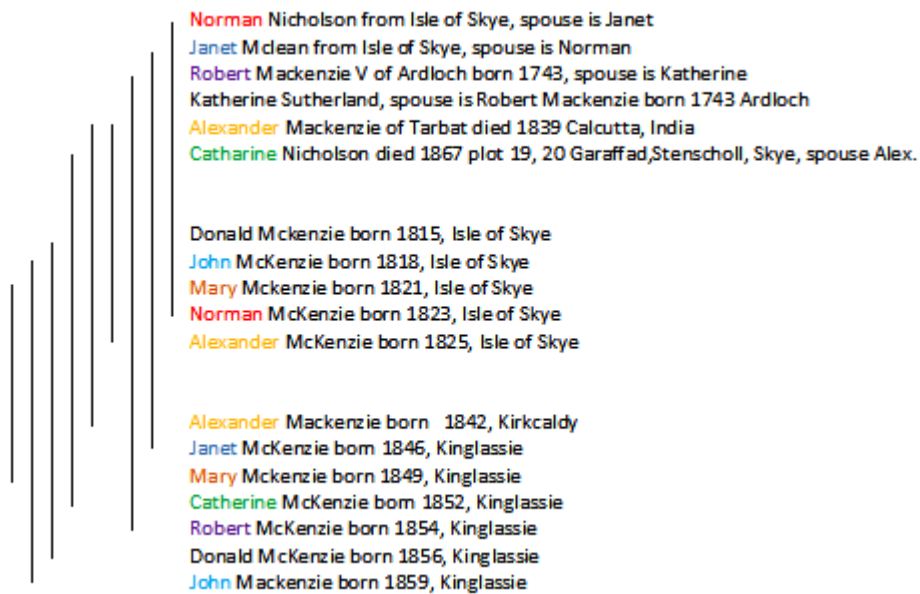


Christian names born 'Isle of Skye' paired with same Christian names born 'Kinglassie', Fife, Scotland, United Kingdom.



Andrew Foster born 1868, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland, UK
Thomas Henderson Foster born 1903, Kirkcaldy
Jane Sheila Foster born 1934, Kirkcaldy
Paul Kay born 1957
Alan Thomas Kay born 1959
Eric John Jay

Names in Skye and pair them with same names from Kinglassie duplicates
and the result is same three numbers in combination... 235

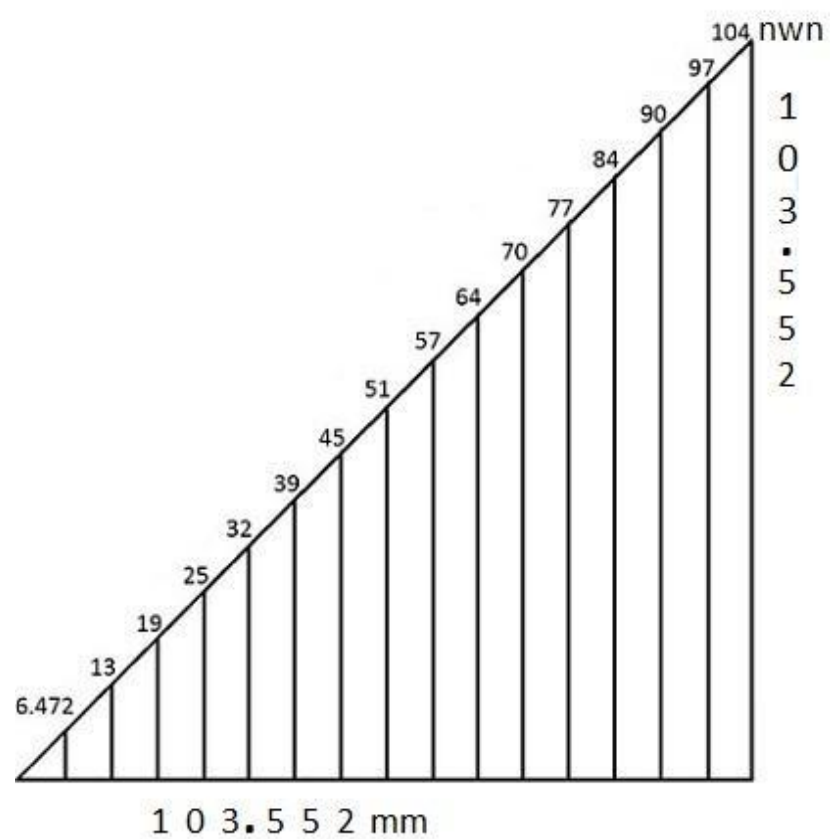
Norman - Norman = 57mm (7x57=399mm) + (25mm) = 424mm
Alexander - Alexander = 57mm (424) + (64) = 488mm
Janet - Janet = 57mm
Katharine - Katharine = 57mm
Catharine
Robert - Robert = 57mm
Donald - Donald = 57mm

name combinations, triples.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|---|------|-----|---|------|------|-----|------|---|------|---|------|-----|---|------|---|-----|
| n | a | j | k | c | r | d | j | m | c | r | d | j | | | | | | | |
| (14) | + | (1) | + | (10) | (3) | + | (18) | + | (4) | (14) | + | (1) | + | (10) | (3) | + | (18) | + | (4) |
| = 25 | | | | = 25 | | | | = 25 | | | | = 25 | | | | | | | |

John - John = 57mm
Mary - Mary = 25mm
Norman
Alex
Janet
Mary
Catherine
Robert
Donald
John

(32) + (06) + (01) + (51) + (51) + (06) + (06) + (06) + (06) = 165



$$(165) + (70) = 235$$

| | | |
|-----------|------|--------|
| Mary | 32mm | Mary |
| Alex | 06mm | Alex |
| Alex | | Alex |
| Mary | | Mary |
| Kathy | 01mm | Kathy |
| Catherine | 51mm | Cathy |
| Robert | 51mm | Robert |
| Janet | 06mm | Janet |
| Janet | | Janet |
| John | 06mm | John |
| John | | John |
| Norman | 06mm | Norman |
| Norman | | Norman |
| Catherine | | Cathy |
| Robert | | Robert |
| Donald | 06mm | Donald |
| Donald | | Donald |

$$(06)+(13)+(13)+(19)+(25)+(32)+(57)+(70) = 235$$

another combination of the paired duplicate names, Skye + Kinglassie and the result is same three numbers in combination... 235

| | | |
|-----------|------|-----------|
| Mary | 32mm | Mary |
| Alexander | 06mm | Alexander |
| Alexander | | Alexander |
| Mary | | Mary |
| Katharine | 01mm | Katharine |
| Catherine | 51mm | Catherine |
| Robert | 51m | Robert |
| Janet | 06m | Janet |
| Janet | | Janet |
| John | 06mm | John |
| John | | John |
| Norman | 06mm | Norman |
| Norman | | Norman |
| Catherine | | Catherine |
| Robert | | Robert |
| Donald | 06mm | Donald |
| Donald | | Donald |

and the result is same three numbers in combination... 532

17 names

Norman 64mm Norman
Alexander 45mm Alexander
Janet 45mm Janet
Katharine
Catherine 51mm Catherine
Robert 51mm Robert
Mary 32mm Mary
John 45mm John
Donald 45mm Donald
Alexander
Janet
Norman
Mary Mary
Catherine
Robert
John
Donald

total above: (384) + (84) + (64) = 532

same three numbers repeating... 2 5 3

(57) + (57) + (57) + (57) + (25) = 253

(57) + (57) + (57) + (64) = 235

(57) + (57) + (57) + (57) + (97) = 325

(57) + (64) + (77) + (39) + (51) + (64) = 352

(57) + (57) + (57) + (57) + (64) + (64) + (77) + (39) + (51) = 523

(57)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(19)+(25)+(32)+(70)+(06)+(70)+(25) = 532

paired... Norman. Alex. Janet. Cathy. Robert. Donald. John. Mary.

(84) + (77) + (70) + (64) + (57) = 352

(06) + (13) + (13) + (19) + (25) + (32) + (57) + (70) = 235

(19)+(25)+(32)+(57)+(70)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(06) = 437...437 is a number part of the '70 weeks' of Daniels prophesy

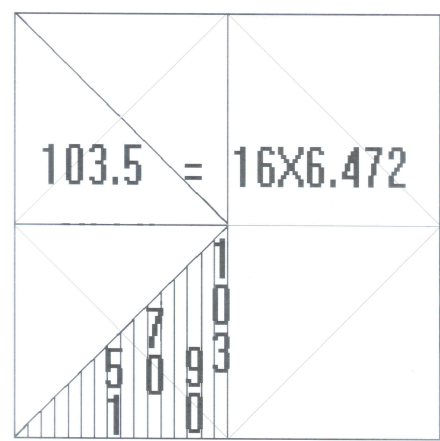
33 is a number sum association with 'Gabriels Prophecy' to Daniel and calculation of crucifixion also 437 bc is the 33 year

14 & 19 combined 1419/437 = 3.25

437 is a point in Daniels Prophecy and between 486bc and 437 bc = 49 years or 7 weeks of Daniels Prophecy

255 is that number added together from the office in the Court of Session, Edinburgh which is the below Drysdale office 1DR

490 is the Daniels Prophecy number of 70 weeks and $490 - 255 = 235$
 $437 - 255 = 182$ and $235 - 182 = 53$
 $33 \times \pi = 103.686/1.618 = 64.08$



pairing the duplicate names at about type writer setting/spacing

this is approximate to the phi number $1.618 \times 4 = 6.472\text{mm}$
 $16 \times 6.472 = 103.552$
square root of $5 + 1$ divided by 2
and $5 = 2.23606798 + 1 = 3.23606$ divided by 2
 $= 1.618$ this is a phi number
also written as: ($n^2 = n + 1$ or $1/n = n - 1$)

an approximate calculation doubling name numbers

$1.616 = 3.236$
 $3.236 = 6.472$
 $6.472 = 12.944$
 $12.944 = 25.888$
 $25.888 = 51.776$

$51.776 = 103.552$ same number as $16 \times 6.472 = 103.552$

the limits between the names can be lines, taking the first point space as 6.472 6.5 NWN.

starting at:

1 - 02 = 6.472mm

1 - 03 = 13
1 - 04 = 19
1 - 05 = 25
1 - 06 = 32
1 - 07 = 39
1 - 08 = 45
1 - 09 = 51
1 - 10 = 57
1 - 11 = 64
1 - 12 = 70
1 - 13 = 77
1 - 14 = 84
1 - 15 = 90
1 - 16 = 97

1 - 17 = 104 $16 \times 6.472 = 103.552\text{mm}$

A deed in the Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh reference RD 13 /149/657 bearing date 26/11/1802, therein written WB office, recorded 31 July 1809

another deed recorded Scottish Record Office reference RD 3 331 831 registered 09 December 1809, recorded 30 July 1809, written 26 September 1809 and witnessed 30 November 1809

counting days between the dates as follows.

26/11/1809 - 26/09/1809 = 325 days exclusive

325 divided by 5 = 65 days.

65 days + 57 days = 122 days

4 days left in September + 31 days in October + 30 days in November = 65 days

30/07/1809 - 30/11/1809 = 122 days

31/07/1809 - 26/09/1809 = 57 days

22 days remaining December - 31/07/1809 = 235 days

4 days left in September - 09/12/1809 = 74 days

31/03/1809 - 30/06/1809 = 122 days

31/07/1809 - 30/10/1809 = 122 days

1 day for October - 29/02/1809 = 122 days

Unextracted Processess of the Court of Session Edinburgh

1660s-1912: converting old process reference numbers

note the process reference number at the right hand side of the index card. this needs to be converted to a modern reference, but how you convert the old number depends on the series in which the process is located about half the old numbers are converted in one easy step, the other half require two steps to be taken. note: some of the old process numbers have the office name much abbreviated.

1 SK is 1 Skene; 1 DR would be 1 Drysdale, and so on: any abbreviations should be quite clear.

example

The old process number we find is 1 Innes Durie a2/1. to convert, either use the "toblerone"

above the index drawers or the list shown below:
old series new series convert both halves of old number? yes/no

1 Innes Durie becomes CS 234. you retain everything else. so, the process call number is CS 234/a2/1.

example

| Old series | New series | Convert both halves of old number? Yes/No |
|-----------------|------------|--|
| 1 Adams Dal | CS228 | No |
| 1 Adams Mack | CS229 | No |
| 1 Currie Dal | CS230 | No |
| 1 Currie Mack | CS231 | No |
| 1 Drysdale | CS232 1DRM | No WBP Pen mark A.L.Ramage & John Pringle year 1808-17 |
| 1 Inglis | CS233 | No |
| 1 Innes Durie | CS234 | No |
| 1 Innes Mack | CS235 | No |
| 1 MacNeill | CS236 | No |
| 1 Potts | CS237 | No |
| 1 Sheild | CS238 | No |
| 1 Skene | CS239 | No |
| First Division | CS240 | No |
| Second Division | CS241 | Yes |
| 2 Currie | CS242 | Yes |
| 2 Drysdale | CS243 | Yes |
| 2 Inglis | CS244 | Yes |
| 2 Innes | CS245 | Yes |
| 2 MacNeill | CS246 | Yes |
| 2 Potts | CS247 | Yes |
| 2 Sheild | CS248 | Yes |
| 2 Skene | CS249 | Yes |
| 2 Adams | CS250 | Yes |

Here, although it may seem very strange, you enter as the process call number CS 239/processes not previously entered in any index/2/56. in other words, you only drop the old office reference. As can be seen from the above examples, converting the old reference numbers is quite easy; but processes from about the mid-19th century have reference numbers which require a little more work to convert, note that, if the process number commences "2...", or is a second division process, then you convert both halves of the old number; if it commences "1...", or is a first division process, then you need only convert the first half of the number.

example

Using the conversion table, you convert 2 currie in the usual way to CS 242. but you must now convert the other half of the old number as well. look on the open shelves for the index covering CS 242 only. the processes are arranged alphabetically in the volume, and there are 3 tabs marking the place of each letter in the volume. in the old number, 1/4 means bundle 1 item 4. find that entry. on the right hand side of the page, you will find running numbers beside each process. it is the relevant number that becomes the second half of the process call number. so, 2 Currie f1/4 converts to CS 242/591.

| | | | |
|--------|-----|----------|---------------------------|
| donald | = d | | |
| alex | = a | | <u>d</u> |
| robert | = r | <u>r</u> | = <u>d</u> rysda <u>e</u> |
| kathy | = k | | <u>m</u> |
| cathy | = c | <u>n</u> | |
| janet | = j | <u>i</u> | |
| john | = j | | |
| norman | = n | | |

$n+r+a+j+k+c+d+j+m=84-52 = 32$
 $r+n = 32$
 $c+k+j+a = 25$
 $k+c+r = 32$
 $a+c+j+k+c+d = 32$
 $r+a+d=23+a+r+j=29=52+a = 53$
 $m+k+a = 25$
 $m+j = 23$
 $j+j+c = 23$
 $j+k+d = 25$
 $r+m+a = 32$
 $m+a+j+k+r = 53$
 $j+m = 23$
 $n+c+r = 35$