

LOST ISLAND FOUND:

THE RENDLESHAM FOREST INCIDENT

by

Dr. Christine Pellech

On 26th and 28th of December 1980 a number of sightings of unexplained lights were reported in Rendlesham Forest, Suffolk, England. These lights were evidently seen in connection with a UFO landing. The occurrences took place near RAF Woodbridge, which was used by the U.S. Air Force at that time. USAF personnel, including deputy commander Lieutenant Colonel Charles I. Halt, went on record saying the lights were part of a UFO sighting. The incident is the most famous UFO event in England and even worldwide.

The Ministry of Defence described the event to a national security meeting. The phenomena were dismissed as anomalous nocturnal lights, a fireball, the Oxfordness Lighthouse and bright stars.

Main Event

26th of December 1980: A security patrol near the east gate of RAF Woodbridge saw lights descending into nearby Rendlesham Forest. Servicemen thought to find a downed aircraft, but entering the forest they made out, according to Halt's memo, a glowing object, metallic in appearance, with coloured lights. It had the shape of a triangle and was approximately 2,5 meters long and 2 meters high.

The two servicemen, James Penniston and John Borroughs, approached the object and observed it for ten minutes at some distance. Then Penniston decided to examine the UFO. He approached it, went around it and noticed symbols on its exterior. In a statement Penniston testified that the object was warm and smooth. After 25 minutes according to witnesses the object took off through the trees noiselessly and flew away at a high speed.

A later inspection of this place revealed three holes in the ground, which could be interpreted as the landing footprints of the object. Also the level of radioactivity was intense.

The second incident I do not describe, because it has no importance for this paper.

But let us return to the first occurrence of the night of 26th to 27th of December 1980. When Jim Penniston touched the object he came into physical contact with a real craft. But let us hear him speak with his own words:

Written statement from Jim Penniston regarding the Rendlesham Forest binary code:

„The binary codes, were a direct result of contact with a physical craft. A craft of unknown origin. Meaning it was an unidentified craft and where it came from is still unknown.

The communication of binary codes was accomplished when I physically touch the craft's glyphs, which were located on the outside skin of the craft. It activated a technology which is unknown to me, and apparently to everyone else.... The technology then communicated a series of ones and zeros to me. The communication transfer was accomplished within minutes. There was an area of about fifteen feet which surrounded the outside of the craft. This area I will call the bubble. For within the bubble, static electric pulsed upon my clothes, skin, and hair. Also an appearance of slowing the time. The air seemed dead, not transmitting any sound.

The next day, while looking at my note book.... The glyphs in particular. I have had the codes running through my head since the incident the day before. I had a feeling to write them down ... for I did and immediately after finishing them, the codes were gone from my mind. I was finally at rest with them. The notebook was then put away and retired to a box. For a new one for work I had available. My thoughts at the time, although profound, were actually much more simple."

HERES THE CODE

010001010101100001010000010011000100111101010010010000010101010001001001001111
00010101010100110101000001010011100100100101010100010110010000110100001010000011
01110011010000110010001011100011010100110011001100100010001000100000010011100010
10111000110110001110010010001000100000010101110000110100001010000011010000101000
010011100101010101001111010101010100110101110100100000000011010000101000001101
00010000010100111001000101010101000100000101010010010110010010000001000001010001
110100001101000010100000110100001010

TRANSLATED USING A BINARY TO TEXT CONVERTER TO,

EXPLORATION [of] HUMANITY

52 09'42.532" N 13 13'12.69" W

CONTI [NUOUS]

FOR PLANETARY ADVAN [CE]

ORIGIN YEAR 8100

So far the facts which are important for this paper.

But let us now have a look on the decoded binary code by Joe Luciano in 2015.

Extremely interesting are the coordinates

52.0942532 N and 13.131269W

These coordinates must be a link to an island to the west of South Ireland. But when you have a look on a map today, you will not find any island there.

But here I had a lucky coincidence. When I was looking for a pyramid, drawn on an old map in the Catalan Atlas, I didn't find the real map I was looking for, but I found the island specified in the binary code of James Penniston. The Catalan Atlas is dated 1375.



A part of the Catalan Atlas that was created by Majorca's

This map is of great interest. It is dated 1375, but it shows Europe and Africa not from this time. Recall that the code is dated 8.100, naturally BC. This time will also suit the map of the Catalan Atlas. What we see is a map of the just-ending Ice Age. Great parts of the polar ice cap are melted, but not all of it. The sea level is not so high as today and therefore you can find on the map connections between countries and continents which have disappeared today. In the same way you will find countries and islands much larger in territory than today. On the ancient maps you see that islands and countries are represented as contiguous like England and France, Corsica and Sardinia, as also Italy and Sicily. Moreover you can visualize the land-connection between the continents of Europe and Africa. The Mediterranean Sea on this map is an inland body of water. On this map of 1375 depicting Europe with a part of North Africa from a time when the Ice Age was gone for some time, we can see an island labeled Hy Brasil in the same location of the coordinates transmitted to James Penniston in a binary code by touching the object in 1980. The code itself was decrypted 35 years later by Joe Luciano.

It is not possible for me to interpret the incident that happened on 26th of December 1980 in Rendlesham Forest. But in my opinion the map of the Catalan Atlas, drawn in 1375, did not reflect the cartographic knowledge of the fourteenth century. It is a map that incorporated knowledge of coastlines and land masses in a period of time after the end of the last Ice Age. A time remove of 8.100 BC calculated for the binary code of James Penniston agrees very well with the geography of the Portuguese map, which places the lost island of Hy Brasil to the west of Ireland. It is unimaginable that the cartographers of the 14th century, who were living on the coast of the Mediterranean and Atlantic, did not know that Corsica and Sardinia, Italy and Sicily, England and France and also Africa and Europe, between Morocco and Spain, were not connected.

Another fact is that lost islands are not so rare as we think. For example, the lost island of Sandy Island, located between Australia and New Caledonia at 19°01'33" S and 159°55'23" E. In October 2012, a research ship of the University of Sidney set course for Sandy Island. The island was located in the maps with a length of 24 km and approximately 5 km across. Captain Cook had drawn it on his map in 1774. Also other seafarers have seen and noted it. For 230 years the island had appeared on maps. Satellite images now showed heat at the location, a clear sign of dry land. But when the research ship reached the location, there was no island. The captain became very nervous about the possibility of running a-ground on shoals from the submerged island, which could have sunk in the sea in the interval of time since it was first plotted on maps. But he need not have been afraid, for there was only open sea and deep water of 1.300 m under his ship. The island had disappeared. Afterwards, Sandy Island was removed from official maps.

Similar phenomena have occurred in the Samoa Islands.

But let us return to the island of Hy Brasil west of Ireland. Various legends have been related about the island. One tells that the island is only seen every seventh year. Other myths say that the island was a paradise for its inhabitants.

The only story I can contribute to this matter is suggested by the map in the Catalan Atlas, whose particulars date back to the end of the Ice Age. Joe Luciano managed to solve the binary code of James Penniston in 2015. He decoded its time of reference to 8.100 BC. This squares very well with the appearance of the island Hy Brasil on the map of the Catalan Atlas of 1375.

Correspondence address:
Dr. Christine Pellech
christine.pellech@chello.at