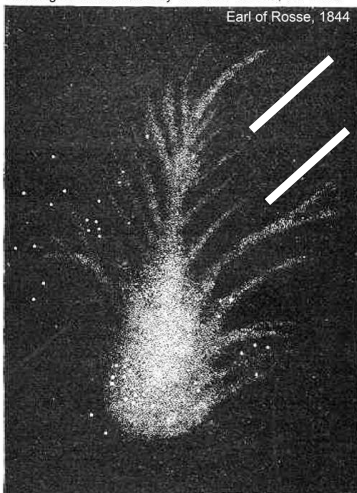
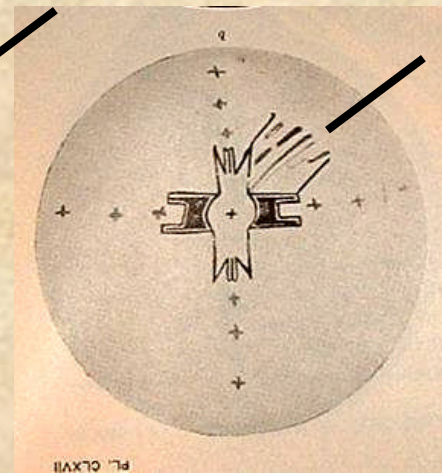


Modern images of the 1054 AD supernova remnant all show the upper-right-trending direction which may also have been noted by the ancient Southwest's eye-witnesses.

Drawing of Crab Nebula by William Parsons, the Third Earl of Rosse, 1844



SUPERNOVA Event BLAST LINES AD1054
 This Event had an Upper Right-hand Protuberance



This Taos Co., NM, glyphic panel is on a small pedestal boulder which places the viewer to look up from it to right out to the eastern horizon across the nearby river and settled pit-house farming community where this event was seen near a crescent moon a few hours before dawn on July 4-5, 1054. (The crescenty dots with the gas bubble dot, far left center are the traditional moon sign described by Patterson 1992:147, Bradford 2007:64) The Hopian bowl motif may be later in date but shows an odd star-motif somewhat like the Hopian sun motif of this period, surrounded by 13 star or moon signs (+). These 13 moons add up to a year's duration and could make this an anniversary plate for this supernova event and new star which was still visible in the night sky until April of AD 1056.