THE SOURCE OF MEASURES

There is simply no way to refute these truths and discoveries. But I cannot understand how and why they are contained in the Scriptures.

Letter of Mairan to de Chéseaux about his discoveries of astronomical cycles in the Bible (June 12, 1771).

Either the builders of that monument, unique in the world (the Pyramid of Cheops), possessed a science as advanced as ours — and that seems both extravagant and unbelievable — or they were the guardians of a tradition that remounted to the first ages, and which they wanted to perpetuate in stone.

W. Piazzi Smith.

The book copied (by Phillip) predicted the Deluge to King Suryd ben Sahluq who decided to erect the Pyramids on which would be preserved all of the scientific knowledge... The book in question had been written before the Deluge...

cadi Mohammed ben Salamat el-Quodai.

Que ne donnerait-on pur être renseignée sur les trois successeurs de Snéfrou: Chéops, Chephren et Mycerinus!

Jean Vercoutter, L'Égypte Ancienne.

A vanity such as the Great Pyramid, that has been lasting for three or four thousand years, could certainly be considered as something very important.

Chateaubriand, From Paris to Jerusalem.

Those that wrote on the Pyramids were: Herodotus, Euhemerus, Duris of Samos, Aristagoras, Dionysios, Artemidorus, Alexander Polyhistor, Butorides, Antisthenes, Demetrius, Demosteles and Apion. Among all these authors there is disagreement respecting who built the Pyramids, since Fortune, very just in such matters, caused the names of those who made such inutile monuments to be utterly forgotten.

Pliny, the Elder, Natural History.

THE SOURCE OF MEASURES

The Abbé Moreaux — the famous French astronomer and Egyptologist — notes in his book The Mysterious Science of the Pharaohs the exact analogy of the Ark of Covenant of Moses, the coffer contained in the royal of the Great Pyramid* and the ten lavers of bronze built by Hiram of "Tyre" for Solomon's temple, each having a capacity of exactly 40 boths. Furthermore, he show, the internal volume of the "Sea of Bronze", of Solomon's temple (I kings 8:23 ff) was exactly 2000 baths, or 50 times that of the Ark of the Covenant**.

Isaac Newton — whose many occultist works are kept secret and never published — as well as Arago, the great French physicist of the last century who also dabbled with the occult, made very remarkable studies on the metrology of the Pyramids and saw there the origin of all ancient standards of measurement, setting the trend which was followed by all the great Egyptologists such as Piazzi-Smith; Sir Flinders Petrie, the Abbé Moreux and so many others.

It is actually easy to uncover the basic modulus or fundamental unit on which a complex structure such as the Pyramid was built. The process is exactly like that of trying to find the modulus of, say, nuts and bolts of automobiles. These follow either the metric standard or the British standard, and are incompatible between themselves. But the standard used (meter or inch) can be obtained from a metrological analysis of their several dimensions.

The"coincidence" of the moduli employed by Solomon and Moses can easily be explained by tradition, though it is remarkable

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* That coffer is improperly called sarcophagus, but was, exactly as all such "cophers", found unfinished and without a corpse. The use of such "arks" to hide "arcanes" (secret, holy objects) prevailed in the whole ancient world.

** One bath is worth 0,625 bushels or 22,7 liters. The ratio of 50 between the volume of the Sea of Bronze and the Ark of Covenant is also, exactly, that of the bath to the pound of water, which is worth 0,454 grams.

that Hiram, a Phoenician, would employ ancient Jewish standards, dictated directly by Jeovah to Moses. But that we find that same standards of measurement in the Pyramids — already over a thousand years old when the Jews started their Exodus from Egypt — borders the inconceivable.

In the words of Moreux:

> "It is certain that Moses, though having lived in Egypt and having learnt with its priests the secrets of their science, never penetrated — and so didn't any Egyptian of his time — in the interior of the Great Pyramid, that was inviolated till modern times, as attested by the seals which broke upon being opened".

The coffer found inside the Great Pyramid was not a sarcophagus, but a an unfinished Naos — an Egyptian word related to the Greek (and Latin) naus (ship), to the Hebraic Noah and his ark, as well as the Greek nous ("soul", "spirit", "semen", "seed")* — was a tabernacle or sacrary built like the Ark of Covenant which served to keep and transport holy objects such as images, seeds and palladiums. The Naos was placed in the sacred solar ships (Bari) which garnished the Pyramids.

It is a most remarkable coincidence that we find a basic underlying unity of purpose as well as of modulus of construction in the arks of Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks and Jews, and that proves that these peoples had an original and very early connection. Moreux and Piazzi Smith recognize that connection, though — as the fervent Christians that they were — they deny that the Jewish religion was linked to that of the other peoples, whom they deemed idolaters.

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* I have treated that subject elsewhere. The word naus or naos, was the name of Argus, the "ark" or ship of the Argonauts. Noah was, like so many other survivors of the Deluge, called the "seed" or "spirit" saved from the previous era in the ship called "Ark". Noah, Enosh, Aeneas and the Oannés were instances of such saviour heroes who have names that sound alike and mean alike. The Ark of Covenant was just an instance of the sacred chests or arks of which in the ancient world served to gnard the sacred objects (memorabilia) of peoples such as Egyptians (Naos); Mesopotamians (sacred arks); Greeks (cystae), etc.

In Moreux' words:

"Certain Egyptologists, like Vernes... saw in the Ark... the reproduction, or rather, a replica, of the Naos...

"Even if you admit that the Ark of the Covenant was just the reproduction of the Egyptian Naos, it remains to be explained how Moses could have humanly obtained the precise measurements of a coffer that had already been buried for over ten centuries under millions of tons of solid rock".

Indeed we have a mystery! And a mystery that is even greater if we remark the singular value of the standard of capacity utilized in all these arks, and which is, as we gave above, 1 bath = 22,7 liters. That value is remarkably close to the value of the Universal Gas Constant, which is worth 22,4 liters. In fact it is within the difference in the worth of different standard "bushels" as used in the U.S. and Britain*, and exactly that of the point of maximum density of water**.

Would you believe that we have yet another unbelievably improbable coincidence? Why would the ancients choose such a large and unwieldly standard of volume, one so large to carry about, and so impractical for commercial transactions? How do you explain that this precise standard was adopted all over the ancient world? Why was it considered so important that Javeh himself dictated its precise dimensions to Moses (Ex. 25:10), along with its materials and mode of construction — as carefully layed out as the instructions for duplicating the standard meter of precious alloy that is kept in Sèvres? Why were the measurements of the vessels of Solomon's temple so precisely layed out (I Ki. 8:23 ff.) and their construction procured with Hiram, the "Phoenician", the legendary founder of Free-Masonry, that mysterious confraternity of temple-

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* The American bushel is worth 22,02 liters, whereas the British bushel is worth 22,73 leters. The value of 22,4 liters is exactly the average of these two values.

** The Universal Gas Constant derives from the fact that — for ideal gases or real gases at low pressures — we have PV = a constant. That constant at standard temperature and pressure — the natural standards of atmospheric pressure and the temperature of the melting point of water — is worth 22,42 liters for 1 mol of any one gas or mixture of gases. That constant results from the summing up the laborious and relatively recent discoveries of Boyle, Mariotte, Gay-Lussac, Dalton and Amadeo Avogadro and is of supine importance in modern science. If we choose another — equally valid and in fact less arbitrary — standard for temperature that of the point of maximum density of water (3,98°C) the value of the Gas Constant turns out to be exactly 22,7 liters, or 1 bath.

builders and initiates into the secrets of argotic, alchemy and other arcanes?

I have been proving, through all kinds of scientific arguments, that all great ancient civilizations originated in Atlantis/Eden; that mythical Land of Origin (Oriens = Oriri = "Originate"), the magical Land of Oz (Uz = "light") destroyed in the Deluge and from where departed all the ancient Saviour Heroes such as Noah, carrying the "seeds" of life and science, in their magical "Arks". These "arks" served to store the memorabilia of the previous era; the "seeds" worth preserving of their once magnificent civilization.

Things like the seeds of domesticated plants; the couples of domestic animals; the holy objects such as the teraphim and images, the holy books that told their history and mysths; the codes of law (laws of Manu, Hermes Emerald Tables, Moses' Decalogue); the "holy" books on the sciences such as astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, metallurgy, their palladiums and their mana.

In a word, all things that constituted their heritage and their legacy; the paideuma that characterized their astonishing civilization. Including, of course, their metric standards of weight and measure.

I have been claiming that Atlantis/Eden was in India, or rather, in the Indus Valley region that divides India from Pakistan; the world of the Aryas (whites) from that of the Chamites (dark). In the enigmatic origin of the standards of measure we again find the finger of Atlanteans, the people from Eden/India.

The eminent Scotch archaeologist Stuart Piggot, the author of Prehistoric Societies, jointly authored by J.G. Clark has found that the Pyramidal standard was used from earliest times by the peoples of India and Pakistan. In particular, he found that the cultures of the Indus Valley — particularly those of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro — used the standard cubit of 52,39 centimeters which Sir Flinders Petrie called the "Sacred cubit" of Egyptians and Babylonians and which he determined most accurately from his careful measurements of Pyramidal features as worth (52, 388 ± 0,056) mm*.

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* In his book: The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh.

Stuart Piggot also showed that the peoples of the Indus Valley adopted fractional units in the ratio of 2; 4; 6; 8; 12; 16; 32; 64, exactly as those still adopted with the inch and the foot. That same scheme was adopted in Egypt and Babylon. The Indic standards date from the 5th. millenium BC, that is, millenia before the Egyptian, Assyro-Babylonian and Jewish ones.

As a matter of fact, that same standard has been found in Jericho and is dated from the 8th. millenia BC. That takes us back to the start of the Neolithic revolution and Diluvian times, when peoples are commonly thought to have been barbaric savages. Clearly, only an ante-Diluvian, Atlantid tradition could explain the enigmatic origin of accurate metric standards so early in time.

We saw above how the volume of Sea of Bronze was exactly 50 times that of the Ark, and that of the Ark was exactly 40 baths, each bath being worth the volume of exactly 50 pounds of water. That ratio of 50 was certainly a modulus of the primordial system of units, and we reencounter it in the inch, which is also exactly 1/50 of the polar diameter of the Earth divided by 10,000,000*.

The inner volume of Cheops' coffer measured in these units of 50 inches gives exactly the density of the Earth divided by a scaling factor of ten**.

I could go on quoting the diverse values obtained by diverse researchers on the metrics of the Pyramids; great men like Newton, Arago, Piazzi Smith, Sir Flinders Petrie, Watson, Berzoni, Herschel, Moreux, Pochan, Wilkinson, Piggot, Edwards, Vyse, Alvarez Lopez, Cole, Borchardt, Laner, Reissner, etc, etc.

But rather than bore you with the details of these metrological derivations, let me forward you to the excellent book

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* The polar diameter of the Earth is 6,356 km. One ten millionth of that value — merely a scaling factor to bring that distance within the human scale — gives exactly 50 inches. The factor of 10 million was also (by coincidence?) exactly that employed when the meter was created.

** The volume of the coffer is 69,000 cu.in., which divided by $(50)^3$ gives 0.552, which is exactly 1/10 of 5.52, the value of Earth's density measured in the (natural) units of the density of water.

of Alvarez Lopez which I quoted above. I will limit myself to transcribing his Table VI, comparing the values of the constants embodied in the Pyramidal dimensions with the modern values of these constants.

We note that these measurements are often inprecise due to several uncertainties and secular variations such as the distance of the Earth to the Sun (due to ellipticity variations); gravity (due to position on Earth) inclination of the pyramids (due to continental drift), etc, etc. Besides, there are variations in the dimensions of the Pyramids due, for instance, to earthquakes, as well as to the different measuring techniques and temperature variations. To that table are also added constants of Moreux and others.

Table I - Pyramidal Values of Important Constants

Constant (in the units indicated)	Egyptian	Modern Values
Distance to the Sun (10^6 km)	146,6	146,97
Polar radius of Earth (km)	6359,9	6356,9
Earth's density (g/cm^3)	5,52	5,52
Earth's weight (10^{27} grams)	5,977	5,975
Earth's Mass/Moon's Mass	81,26	81,30
Solar Mass/Earth's Mass	333,7	333,1
Polar Acceleration of gravity (m/s^2)	9,82	9,83
Equatorial Acceleration of Gravity	9,72	9,78
Azimuth of Geographical Pole	5' 31'	0' 00"
Azimuth of Magnetic Pole	2' 29"	---
Levelling of Gizeh's platform	8"	0 "
Value of π (pure number)	3,1416	3,1415928...
Universal Gas Constant (g.mol/^oC)	22,7	22,4 (22,7)*
Precession of Equinox (years)	26,000	25,800
Tropical Year (days)	365,2500	365,2422
Value of Inch (cm)	2,5426	2,5400
Value of Pound (grams)	455	453,59
Value of "standard meter" (m)	1,0478	1,0002
Apparent diameter of Moon (minimum)	29' 30"	29' 22"

* See Note on pg. 3.

An impartial analysis of the above data will show that the ancients clearly had a superior astronomical and geodetical knowledge; one comparable to the modern one. I know it sounds incredible, and I entirely agree with the celebrated French astronomer Marain, quoted at the head of this chapter. That knowledge should not be there, but the irrefutable fact is that they are. Sancho Panza said:

> "Jo no creo en estas coras de brujeria; pero que las hay, las hay".