

Chapter Two:

Finding the Architects' Measure

Over two million blocks of limestone and granite, each weighing from 2 to 70 tons, were perfectly placed in 203 tiers. We still have no answer as to how or why this was done in precisely this fashion. Now we shall begin a new search and a new approach to finding the blueprint of the builders.

How did the architects decide to place the Pyramid's millions of stones as they did? Up until now, we haven't known the basic unit of measure these ancient builders used. Without it, the stones remain a mystery, the precise geometric relationships between them an unsolvable puzzle and the significance of these relationships a matter of guesswork.

Considerable energy and research has been put into trying to find the measure that was used by the original builders of the Pyramid because this is the only way to find the blueprint that reveals why it was constructed in its obviously purposed fashion.

All of the accessible passages and chambers of the Great Pyramid have been measured many times to within a fraction of an inch. I have found the diagram made by Piazzi Smyth to be the most useful. Piazzi Smyth tried to improve on earlier measurements made by professor Greaves in 1638, the French academicians under Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799, and Colonel Howard-Vyse in 1837. Smyth spent the months of January through April of 1863 with his wife taking extensive measurements in the Pyramid which were later published in a book, *Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid*, 1864. He was largely inspired by John Taylor who had earlier written a pamphlet entitled, *The Battle of the Standards of Linear Measure*. In 1854, Taylor had made what was considered to be an extraordinary discovery, namely that by dividing the perimeter of the Pyramid by twice its height gives a value very close to π . This indicated that the builders had to be highly sophisticated in their knowledge of mathematics.

In Peter Tomkins' book, *Secrets of the Great Pyramid*, 1971, the mathematician, Livo Stecchini, provides a comprehensive research into the history of measures based upon social, geographic and astrological considerations. Among the many measures, he compares the various lengths of the rod, foot, inch, and yard over time with their fractional divisions into cubits such as the geographic cubit, royal cubit, and the "sacred" cubit. However, none of this information has proved to be particularly helpful in solving the mystery of the exact measure used by the Pyramid's architects.

Some years ago, I decided to conduct my own research out of a variety of sources that I had accumulated. I made hundreds of drawings of geometric triangles of various sizes. Some of these fit nicely into one section of the Pyramid but not into others, and none of them revealed any particular pattern. I finally came across the idea of examining ancient and mystical meanings of the word "Pyramid" in the hope that some clue might lie in the definition of the word itself. The most critical idea that the Pyramid was measured in tenths came from my study of the Rosicrucian literature:

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3.14159

PI PYRAMID:

This book will demonstrate that all of the major passages and currently excavated structures, when measured in centimeters, make it unnecessary to search for any other measure. We merely have to enlarge Piazzzi Smyth's diagram of the Pyramid so that its height is exactly 2.0 decimeters. When we do this and then measure the base, we see that it is exactly 3.14159 (pi) decimeters.

"The pyramid is fire: the Initiation of the Light. The meaning of the word: Pyramid (Fire plus 10) – is the original Ten Measures or Parts of the Fiery ecliptic or Solar Wheel, or the Ten Original Signs of the Zodiac."

– *The Rosicrucians*, Hargrave Jennings, 3rd Ed. London, 1887, page 22.

I later found that the word, "Pyramid," is the Coptic "pyr" meaning, "division" and "met" meaning ten, "the division of ten." Additional confirmation comes from Kabbalistic doctrine, which states that God, in creating the world, began by creating the ten numbers and arranged them according to a diagram of points and connecting lines which proves to be modeled on the design, "Unity of Egypt", also labeled as "The Djed."

We know that the English inch is a relatively recent measurement based upon twelfths and sixteenths as are so many of the other measures examined by Stecchini. What is commonly used now is the "Pyramid inch", which is a fraction larger than English inch by 1.00101. This was based upon a recommendation made by Isaac Newton to fit the inch into a "profane" cubit that fits exactly into the King's Chamber. However, this still does not fill the criteria for a measure in tenths. While we do not know the length of centimeter that was used, any measure in tenths, including our current centimeter, can lead to uncovering the blueprint of the architects.

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The Displacement Factor

A confirmation that I was on the right track is in the measurement of what has been called the "Displacement Factor." Many investigators have questioned why a specific length of 286.47 inches is found in a number of seemingly unrelated places in the Pyramid including:

- 1) the difference between the inner and the outer circuit squares,
- 2) half the base length of the capstone,
- 3) the distance to the passage-axis to the east of the pyramid's axis,
- 4) the height of the Grand Gallery roof above the Ascending Passage roof, and
- 5) the floor distance (east side) between the lower Well Shaft opening and the bottom end of the Ascending Passage.

286.47"

THE DISPLACEMENT FACTOR:

A length found in a number of seemingly unrelated places in the Pyramid and a measurement of exactly one centimeter on our drawing board.

The meaning of the "Displacement Factor" has thus far remained a mystery, but I have found it to be an important confirmation of the measure that I have discovered. It came as a pleasant surprise that when I divided the base of the Pyramid by 10 pi, I found that the result gives the Displacement Factor as follows:

The length of the base of the Pyramid is 1/8th of a Nautical mile or 750 Greek feet of .308 meters. Multiplying 750 feet x 12 equals 9000 inches. When we divide 9,000 by pi the result is 2864.78 decimeters. By dividing this number by ten, we have the "Displacement Factor" in centimeters!

This means that the "Displacement Factor" is a measurement of exactly one centimeter on the drawing board! This checked out perfectly when I measured the capstone and the height of the Grand Gallery roof at its juncture with the Ascending Passage roof in the appropriately sized diagram of the Pyramid. (Diagram #2)

It has also been noted that the following structures are 1/8th of the "Displacement Factor":

- a) the height of the "Great Step",
- b) the depth of the side concavity,
- c) the distance of the Well Shaft axis beyond the north wall of the Grand Gallery, and
- d) the height of the Subterranean Passages

This might provide a clue as to the length of the actual centimeter that was used by the architects of the Pyramid. In 1793 France adopted a provisional length of the meter as one ten millionth of the length of a quadrant of the earth meridian from the equator to the North Pole. Because of the flattening of the earth, this was found to be .2 mm. too short. This fits in with the hypothesis that the architects of the Pyramid used a similar measure for a centimeter that was 2.546 (versus our current 2.54). This is a small difference but a useful computation because it brings in the factor of pi: $8/\pi = 2.546$. This hypothesis is not necessary to accept in the discussions that will follow, but might be important in solving the riddle of Herodotus (Appendix).

The Descending Passage begins at the scored lines after the juncture between the Entrance Passage and the Ascending Passage. The distance from the beginning of the Descending Passage to where it bends to the passage to the pit is exactly one decimeter. What this means is that with an accurate diagram of the Great Pyramid of any size, by taking this distance of measurement as comparable to 10 units, one can reconstruct all of the relationships used by its architects as shown here. ▲

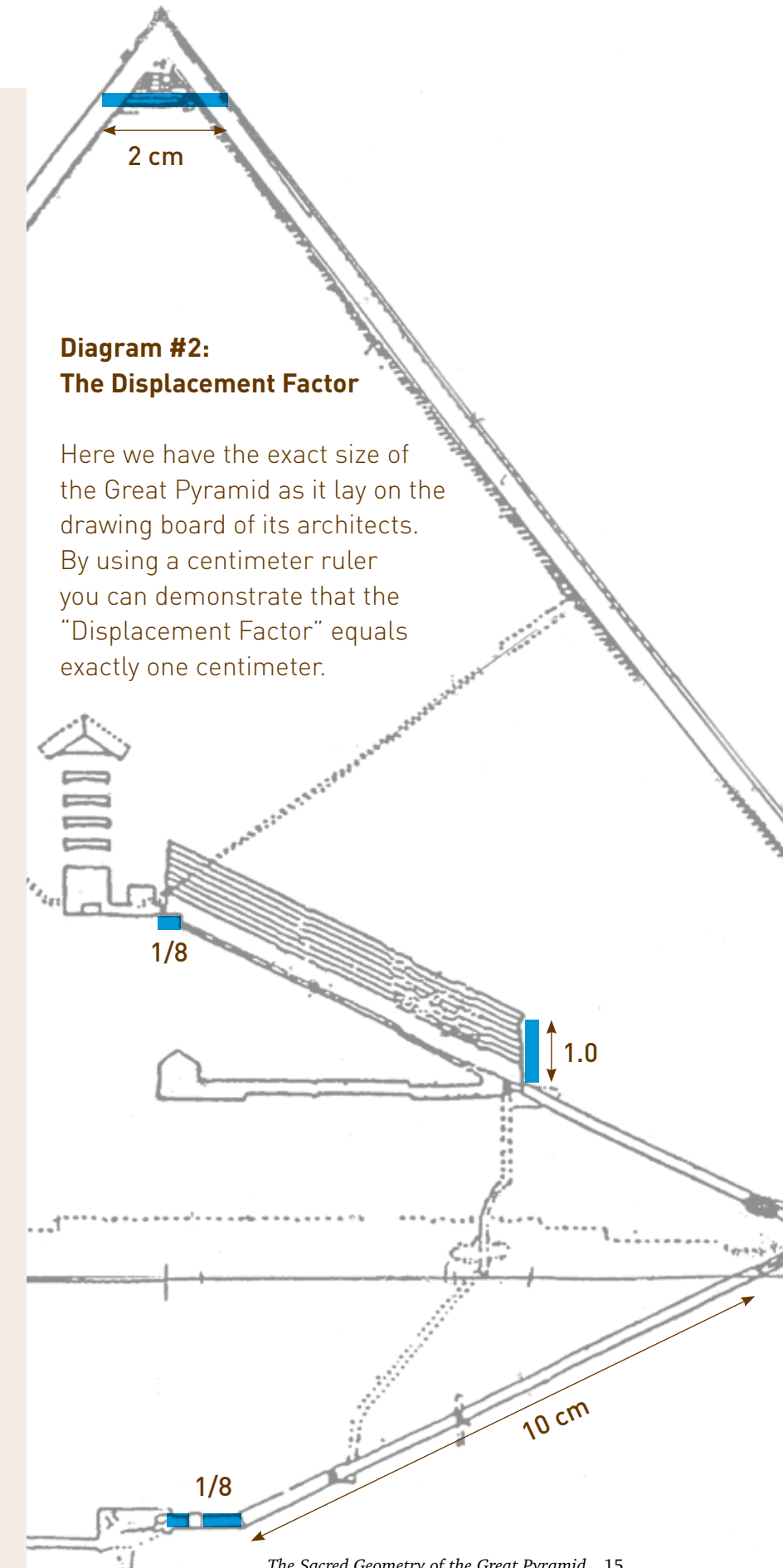


Diagram #2:
The Displacement Factor

Here we have the exact size of the Great Pyramid as it lay on the drawing board of its architects. By using a centimeter ruler you can demonstrate that the "Displacement Factor" equals exactly one centimeter.