

1877

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
THE GREAT PYRAMID,

TAKEN BY
PROFESSOR PLAZZI SMYTH,

In 1863, in connection with his three vol. book, "Life and Work at the Great Pyramid,"

AND PUBLISHED, IN 1874, BY

J. POLLITT,

Architectural Photographer, Publisher, and Maker of
Sensitive Dry Plates,

BARLOW'S COURT, MARKET STREET,
MANCHESTER.

J. POLLITT has pleasure in announcing that by the kind permission of Professor SMYTH, he is now publishing this fine series of pictures, printed on glass, and suitable for the Magic Lantern, Sciopticon, or Oxyhydrogen Apparatus for Dissolving Views. Single copies, 2s. 6d. each, or the whole series of 50, in a grooved box, and numbered consecutively, according to Catalogue, £5 5s.

X At the urgent request of many Pyramid Students, who do not care to trouble with the Lantern and its accoutrements, enlarged positives, from the original negatives, are also being printed on paper, both singly and bound up in a volume, the price being the same as above for Single copies unmounted, and £5 5s. for the complete volume of 50, including the mounting and binding.

The rare excellence of most of these pictures, and their suitability for Illustrating Lectures on the Pyramids, and more especially on the scientific construction of the Great Pyramid as an august primeval monument of number, weight, and measure, have long been known and appreciated by those who have seen them.

Previous to the year 1874, however, copies had only been produced on a very limited scale, and for private circulation only, and therefore as they are now offered to the public at a price so reasonable, considering the labour and difficulty of making the enlarged copies, the publisher hopes to receive liberal orders for them.

For the important meanings and interpretations of them, see "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," octavo book, 3rd edition, 1877.



THE
GREAT PYRAMID.

DESCRIPTION OF
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE GREAT PYRAMID,

BY PROFESSOR PIAZZI SMYTH,

Taken by him in 1865.

No. 1.—New Excavations of King Shafre's Granite Tomb, the neighbouring Head of Sphinx, and, in the distance, on the summit of its flat-topped hill, bearing north-west, the Great Pyramid of Jeezeh.

No. 2.—Second Pyramid, from the Libyan Desert, of sand and jasper stones, to the north and west of the Pyramid Hill of Jeezeh. This Pyramid, though so nearly equal in size to the Great one that they were sometimes called by the old Arab authors "the pair," is yet, as with every other Pyramid throughout Egypt, smaller than the one rightfully called by all the world "The Great Pyramid." The Second Pyramid has its lower part built very badly, of small and ill arranged stones; but a better class of building begins in the upper half, and on the higher part of that again is still to be seen part of the smooth, and once white, sheet of outside casing-stones, which formerly covered in rough, step sort of masonry, forming the present dilapidated flanks of all the other Pyramids.

No. 3.—Second and Third Pyramids, from the brink of the hill eastward. The hill surface in the foreground is formed almost entirely of decayed fragments of limestone tombs, and excavations of tombs in the limestone hill. The remnant of the ancient casing near the summit of the Second Pyramid, is again noteworthy, especially the mathematical straightness of the outside surface, in spite of the discolouration of parts. The third Pyramid is seen on the left of the Second, it is about half its size in linear dimensions, but built at a different angle, and very differently in many other respects. The Fifth Pyramid is just visible to the extreme left, it is one of the six very small ones of the Jeezeh group, which numbers nine Pyramids altogether.

No. 4.—Entrance Passage (deep in sand and granite lined) of King Shafre's Granite Tomb.

No. 5.—Alee Dobre cogitating amid the square pillar Colonnades of King Shafre's Granite Tomb. The granite is of Syenitic variety, and was all brought from the first cataracts of Syene, 600 miles to the south: a difficult and expensive work in that early day, nearly 4,000

years ago ; but how the hard material was cut is a greater mystery still, unless, in defiance of all the bronze-age antiquaries, we allow that the use of iron and steel was then known : and Colonel Vyse's discovery of a large mass of worked iron deep in the primitive masonry of the Great Pyramid, seems to justify such a conclusion.

***No. 6.—Well Chamber of King Shafre's Granite Tomb,** four minutes before noon (astronomical); and proving its truth of meridian adjustment by then showing a small shadow under the east wall.

***No. 7.—Well Chamber of King Shafre's Granite Tomb,** at and before and after noon (astronomical) two minutes ; showing no shadow under either east or west wall.

***No. 8.—Well Chamber of King Shafre's Granite Tomb,** four minutes after noon (astronomical) and then showing a small shadow under the west wall.

No. 9.—The Western Aisle of King Shafre's Granite Tomb.—An imposing colonnade of square pillars and square (in cross section) beams, all of red granite. When first excavated by the present "Minister of Antiquities in Egypt," Mariette Bey, there was a fine polish upon all the surfaces ; but within a few years the unaccustomed exposure to sun and wind has caused a film, not much thicker than a card, to exfoliate evenly on the whole, from every block, leaving its surfaces, therefore, evidently flattened by the hand of man, but rough with crystalization, and as if the blocks had only been dressed true with a pick, and not actually polished with rubbing surfaces and fine sand.

No. 10.—The Great Sphinx, as it (or he, not the feminine myth of the Greeks,) looks eastward towards the morning sun. A remnant of the idolatry of old Egypt that is without excuse in Christian times : yet it has its admirers who are even frantic in its praise ; and there has been an attempt recently made, by means of a fragment of stone with hieroglyphics on it said to have been found in the neighbourhood, to prove that the Sphinx is vastly older than the Great Pyramid, otherwise the oldest monument on the Jeezeh Hill. But after being a nine days' wonder the said stone, whose hieroglyphics are mere scratches rudely put in, has been declared to be of recent date, and unworthy of any confidence. Wherefore the Great Sphinx can no more compare with the Great Pyramid in age, than it can in size, though both are equally called great, and certainly not in pure and blameless character

* These three views, therefore, (6, 7, and 8,) may be held to demonstrate both an astronomical intention on the part of the builder, and that the direction of the earth's axis, with regard to its crust, has remained sensibly unchanged for 4,000 years. The jointing of the red granite blocks forming this well chamber is peculiar, and has given the chief explorers of both places the idea of its having been built out of the odds and ends of granite left over, after the building of the granite King's Chamber in the Great Pyramid ; King Shafre, moreover, to whom this well chamber is attributed, is placed by the Egyptologists as having lived soon after King Cheops or Shofu, of the Great Pyramid. The bright stratum of stone at the well's mouth, shows the white alabaster, or rather arragonite flooring of this chamber, underlying the modern sand heap, and forming, in ancient days, a grand contrast to the red granite, or Syenite walls.

in a religious point of view. It is to be remarked, however, that those men who most praise the Sphinx have an instinctive aversion to the Great Pyramid, and *vice versa* also.

No. 11.—Coffer in King's Chamber of Great Pyramid.—First Photograph taken by magnesium light in Great Pyramid. The prescribed quantity of magnesium was found insufficient, on account not only of the dark red colour of the objects, still further darkened by ages of Arab torches, but by the slow burning of the metal in the now vitiated air of the chamber, with its proper ventilating channels surreptitiously stopped up long since. Mr. Sidebotham's marked inch measuring rods are seen placed about the coffer, to enable the photograph to test the size: for though this vessel is generally called a sarcophagus, it has no inscriptions such as the Egyptians invariably engraved on every burial sarcophagus of that time, in fact no inscription of any kind,—but it is endued by the hands of its makers with certain scientific and geometrical attributes, which only came out on taking all the measures of it very accurately.

No. 12.—Coffer in King's Chamber, Great Pyramid, and Ghosts of Arabs! By magnesium fountain lights. More magnesium being burnt on this second occasion, we see the coffer better. The ghost-like figures of the Arabs might as well have been omitted, for with their black, unphotographiable faces they make very bad ghosts; and besides the modern Arabs of Egypt are so ephemeral occupiers of the soil, that they have no right to any place amongst the more ancient monuments of Egypt. Now, according to the greatest Egyptologist of this age, Dr. Lepsius, of Berlin, the Great Pyramid is absolutely the oldest monument he has been able to find; and upon it he fastens the first link, not only of Egyptian but of all human history. In this most ancient Great Pyramid then, the coffer is the sole occupant of its inmost and grandest chamber, for and towards which the whole monument was built. What then was the coffer intended for, as we have already shown that it was never used as a sarcophagus or coffin? Firstly, for a symbolic coffin, as a reminder of death being the gate of eternal life; and, secondly, as a standard of weight and capacity measure, founded on the size and weight of the earth; and with regard to which we can only say now, that the coffer's cubic contents are equal to those of the sacred Ark of the Covenant of Moses; and are also such, that the coffer is a vessel, if not the vessel, of which the old Anglo-Saxon "Quarter" measure for corn, the staff of life, is the *fourth* part.

No. 13.—The Broken South-east Corner of Coffer in King's Chamber, Great Pyramid. By magnesium light. Chip by chip, almost all this enormous portion of the coffer has been broken away since the overland route to India opened up. Young cadets will break off bits, as they say of "Cheop's Coffin," to send home to their friends. But, as in spite of their modern education, they are not equal to the young men who stood before King David, and were able to use their left hands as well as their right, almost all their depredations have been committed at that only end of the coffer where they could

wield the hammer with their right hands ;—and hence, involuntarily on their part, a boon to the present age of the world ; for the concentration of their energies at one end of the coffer has left the other so free, that we can there, and there only, measure the original depth of this remarkable metrologic granite vessel, and by that means, with its length and breadth, compute the exact cubic contents symbolized by the builders of 4,000 years ago ; and wherein is one of the chief human mysteries for the present age to solve.

No. 14.—Base of Niche in the Queen's Chamber, Great Pyramid. By magnesium light. The fragments of stone seen lying about are the result of the modern labours of the curious, antiquaries, and others looking for mummies or treasure : but the fine straight sides of the jambs of the niche, as straight and true as the measuring rods, are the work of the ancient builders. And what for ? For no gross or sensual purpose you may be quite sure in the heart of the Great Pyramid ; and accordingly accurate measure has recently ascertained that it was to memorialize, in a manner impossible to imitate or pervert the length of the standard measure, the cubit of the architect ; and which cubit, while it is totally different in length from the cubit of the profane and idolatrous Egyptians, is, in religion, the same as the sacred cubit of the Hebrews under Moses, according to Sir Isaac Newton, and in modern science, the ten millionth of the earth's semi-axis of rotation, the very best possible linear standard to be devised for all the inhabitants of this planet of ours.

No. 15.—Mouth of Entrance Passage leading into Great Pyramid. The floor seems here level, because the camera is tilted parallel to it, but it is really inclined at an angle of 26 deg. 27 min. Mr. Sidebotham's inch measuring rods show its transverse size. And the roof stone shows how pertinaciously travellers will scribe their wretched modern names on the grandest monument of all the primeval world.

No. 16.—The Third and Fifth Pyramids of Jeezeh ; the sand in the foreground is characteristically "ribbed" by the effects of a recent storm. These ribbings change their direction with every long continued change in the direction of the wind, as faithfully on the whole, though more sluggishly than the ripple on the surface of a lake ; and their size depends chiefly on the strength of the wind ; so that in fact the sand of the desert, to those who examine it closely and scientifically, is never in a quiescent state, but always indulging in a most instructing series of variations within certain limits.

No. 17.—North Front of Great Pyramid, in perspective, showing the grand angle stones over the entrance passage's mouth, and the broken hole of Caliph Almamoon lower down ; by which the said Caliph, the son of Haroun al Raschid of the *Arabian Nights*, did, just about one thousand years ago, forcibly and ignorantly break and blunder his way into the Great Pyramid, and at last into the King's Chamber, but found nothing that he could understand or make any use of.

No. 18.—Mouth of the Entrance Passage ; showing by an inch marked measuring rod its size, and indicating the fineness and

truth of the ancient jointing of the stones. The angle of the descent is peculiar and symbolic, the quantity being by theory 26 deg. 18 min. 10 sec., and joined with the successive lengths of the King's Chamber, set off as Mr. Waynman Dixon has proved them to be structurally in the first ascending passage, it typifies with extreme exactness the number of days and fractions of a day in a year, viz., 365·242 ; a grand astronomic result necessary for correct chronology, but which no man, unassisted by divine inspiration, knew with such exactness for more than 2,000 years after the Great Pyramid was built.

No. 19.—The Angle Stone over the Mouth of the Entrance Passage, from right in front. Their angle, according to Professor Hamilton L. Smith, of Hobart College, New York, is a memorial of the circle squaring angle of the whole form of the Great Pyramid, being on either side of the vertical axis 51 deg. 51 min. 14.3 sec.

No. 20.—Ibrahim the Cook, at the door of his Tomb-kitchen, usually a most solemn man, especially when making his calculations of cookery, but now enjoying himself after the dinner has been served, and he is freed from further responsibility.

No. 21.—Sand Slope leading to West Entrance into King Shafre's Granite Tomb. The sand, consisting of little round and heavy particles of jasper, pours into any hollow slowly, but determinedly almost as water. Human footsteps are nearly lost in the immense commotion made at every step ; but the scarabæi beetles move more lightly and their path across the slope may just be seen like writing, or cracks in the collodion film or something of that kind. The seated figure in the sun is an old Arab, who would not on any account have his portrait taken, so thinking that the camera was directed only to the gateway, he chose his position at what he thought a very safe distance from it, and then happily took up, without compulsion, a most natural *pose* for a son of the desert on a scorching day.

No. 22.—Side View of beginning of Slope of Entrance Passage into Great Pyramid.—The floor and two wall courses are of a finer grained stone than the coarse but thicker block forming the roof ; the horizontal courses of the general masonry are seen in the distance, and the inch rods give their thickness.

No. 23.—Distant View of the Great Pyramid and the Second Pyramid, from the Petrified Shell Hills, several miles to the south, They are sea-shells of the tertiary age, more abundant than, and almost as well preserved as, the shells of the present age on the present sea-beach. The beauty of some of the cockle shells is most remarkable.

No. 24.—A Portion of the Granite Casing in situ of the Third Pyramid.—At the top a portion of the horizontal courses of the core masonry may be seen in lime-stone ; and fragments of lime-stone are visible in the foreground. But the granite of the bevilled casing stones is the main point, because it was an attempted improvement by the architect of this Pyramid over the lime-stone casing of the Great Pyramid, and has failed ; the granite, though

harder, being more brittle, and weathering infinitely more about its edges and corners than the lime stone ; and failing, therefore, to keep an accurate record of the exact angle, wherein the Great Pyramid's chief solution of the celebrated circle squaring problem is wrapped up.

No. 25.—A Burial Cave in the east side of the Great Pyramid Hill, recently plundered by Mahometan Arabs in search of treasure. An unhappy example of the too great cleverness of the old Egyptians in inventing the embalming and mummification of their dead bodies. For without that process dust would have returned to dust ages ago, in decent privacy and solemn seclusion ; but with that process, their bodies have lasted just long enough to see Egypt in possession of new races who have no sympathy with the subjects of the Pharaohs, and break up their corpses amid imprecations against them for having been Kaffirs, or infidels, and look only for treasure.

No. 26.—Alee Dobre, Pyramid Arab, Assistant to Professor Piazzi Smyth, in 1864-5, and to Mr. Waynman Dixon and Dr. Grant, in 1872, in their Pyramid Explorations. The scene is part of the East Cliff of Great Pyramid Hill, with its ancient tombs excavated into the lime-stone rock.

No. 27.—Engraved Vertical Section of Great Pyramid, looking west in the plane of its passage. The outer dotted lines showing the ancient finished surfaces, and the courses of constructive masonry being all inserted according to measurement. The fiftieth of these courses is on the level of the floor of the King's Chamber, which entails some remarkable geometrical results for the upper and under sections of the Pyramid, and some striking commensurabilities between the whole building, its coffer in the King's Chamber, and its system of weights and measures.

No. 28.—The Great Pyramid and its Hill of Rifled Tombs, seen from a hill-top to the south of the Valley with the Three Trees. However persevering were the labours of the Pharaonic Egyptians through the long ages of their monarchy, in digging their graves deep into the firm lime-stone rock of the hill,—equally persevering have been the labours of other owners of Egypt, since their day, in diving down into the earth after them, and fetching them up from thence, to the total overthrow of all their false religious expectations. A long low strip of level white rock on the right hand far under the summit of the hill, is the back of the too celebrated "Great Sphinx."

No. 29.—The South-west Corner of the Great Pyramid, showing the regularity of the horizontal courses of masonry, whereof its general mass is built up. Though one of these courses may differ so much from another close to it in thickness, still each course preserves its own thickness uniform throughout the entire area of the Pyramid at that level, which in the lower part of the monument amounts to thirteen acres ; indicating, as every stone is roughly squared by hand and cemented, the expenditure of an immense amount of labour to preserve even that species of regularity. And now, over and above that, it has been found that the total heights at both the 25th course and the 50th

course have important bearings on the scientific explanations of the Queen's Chamber and the King's Chamber in the interior of the building. Now these constructive courses of masonry not having been visible during the first 3,000 years of the Great Pyramid's existence, when it was covered in on every side with the smoothly bevilled casing stones before alluded to; we arrive at the strange result, that the pulling off of that casing, though with violence and for plunder, by the Mahometans of 1,000 years ago, was a necessary preliminary to enable the scientific inter-connections of every part of the building in number, weight, and measure, to be understood in these latter days.

No. 30.—The Palm Trees of Egypt, from the sand plains in front of the Pyramids. Instantaneous, showing travellers in the middle distance. They are just returning to Cairo after "doing" the Great Pyramid in the usual manner of the tourists, called here "travellers." The party consists, first of a dragoman, or interpreter, mounted on a donkey; next of two Englishmen on horseback; and then an Arab running after them and asking them for "backsheesh; and not once or twice only, but he is a keeping up a running fire all the way of "Good-bye, master, backsheesh!" "Good-bye, master," &c., &c.

No. 31.—The Eastern and Northern Faces of the Great Pyramid, from the eastern sand plains: showing also the rubbish mounds of the ancient builders, which Strabo searched for in vain 1,800 years ago. They have been revealed by the occasional showers of rain, in this otherwise rainless land, during the last 1,800 years, having had a differential effect of denudation on the natural strata of the hill, and the artificial embankment against its northern side, into which the builders so neatly packed away their innumerable chips of their six millions of tons of worked stone. Why the builders erected the Great Pyramid so very near the northern cliff of the hill, that safety required this great bank against the rock, was only explained when the new scientific theory was produced, requiring the Great Pyramid to stand both north of all the others, and in latitude 30 deg.

No. 32.—The North-east Corner of the Great Pyramid, showing the horizontal courses of its core masonry: and showing also the flattened hard nature of the ground, before the ancient socket-hole, in front of this corner was re-excavated, in April 1865.

No. 33.—The Great Pyramid and the Second Pyramid, from the sand plains in the north. These plains have been but recently covered with a thin coat of drift sand from the desert to the west and south, having been originally part of the alluvial valley of Egypt: indeed that most important part of it, the head of the Delta of Lower Egypt, or the centre of its sector shaped territory, expanding thence northward to the Mediterranean Sea. This is the peak or point which only the Great Pyramid, of all the Pyramids on the Jeezeh Hill, fully overlooks; and the Second one will be here seen to be distinctly in the background, while the Third is further still behind. Moreover, it is by standing, as it were, in sole command over this point, the physical centre of origin of Lower Egypt, that the Great Pyramid, as recently shown by Mr. Henry Mitchell, Hydrographer to the United

States Coast Survey, can not only claim to stand in a more important physical position than any other building ever erected by man, but to fulfil the prophecy of Isaiah as to a sacred building which was to be manifested in Egypt in the latter days, under the, at first, apparently impossible conditions of being both in the centre and at the border of the land at the same time : conditions, however, which the place of the centre of a sector, at one extreme corner of the whole figure, fully justifies.

No. 34.—Alee Dobre, Pyramid Arab, at East Tombs, Pyramid Hill. He is looking across the sand plain at his own village, and considering how cruel it is that he cannot grow a single Date-Palm tree without the Khedivè levying a tax upon it from the moment that it appears above ground : and he is just about to ask a traveller how they manage with their fruit trees in England.

No. 35.—The Close of the Day at the Pyramid Hill.—The last traveller has left, and Alee Dobre looks forth over the Egyptian monumental land and wonders what its future destiny is to be : and he would wonder more and with deep edification if he had read the 19th chapter of Isaiah ; but unfortunately he has not.

No. 36.—View at East Tombs.—The Day Guard reposing at noon. Taken instantaneously, and without the Day Guard's knowledge, in order to secure a natural and unconstrained attitude.

No. 37.—The Second Pyramid from King Shafre's Granite Tomb.—Very important, because disproving an assertion of M. Renan's, as to the entrance passage of that tomb pointing towards the Sphinx ; which is really on the right hand of this view ; while what the passage does point to is, and very accurately, the eastern doorway in the so-called temple ruins near the east base side of the Second Pyramid.

No. 38.—All the Pyramids of Jeezeh, from a rising ground in the desert to the south-west, near sunset. The Great Pyramid is here so far away to the north as to make but little show ; and it is an opportunity chiefly of appreciating the truthful work of the Egyptian masons, by the straightness and flatness of the surfaces of the remnant of the casing at the summit of the Second Pyramid.

No. 39.—The Southern Hill and the Three Tree Valley, from the Great Pyramid Hill. Geological and mechanical enquiry indicate that the hill on which the Great Pyramid stands, was once jagged in outline towards the summit, like this Southern hill. But the first step of preparation for the remarkable building act, (which commenced all stone architecture on this earth, subsequent to the Deluge), was to cut away all the upper rotten part of the rock, and level it down to a grand platform, (excepting some small portions which were left in a dressed and square state to assist the intended masonry) ; and on that platform, levelled, smoothed and white, the proportions of the base, decided on long before, were accurately laid down. A totally opposite method of proceeding was this, according to Dr. Lepsius, to what was invariably adopted whenever a pyramid was afterwards erected by the

idolatrous Egyptians, of, and for themselves alone, and without any of that remarkable control from a distant land that was exerted over them in the case of the Great Pyramid.

No. 40.—The Corner-Stone Socket just outside the present north-east corner of the Great Pyramid, the figures being Mr. Inglis, engineer, the two Sheiks of the Pyramid, and Alee Dobre. The small buildings on the left are the three small Pyramids mentioned by Herodotus as being on the east of the Great Pyramid.

No. 41.—The South-east Corner Socket-Hole of the Great Pyramid, immediately after excavation for the first time in modern history, in 1865. The figures are Alee Dobre, an Arab, and Alee, "The Egyptian." The photograph shows with the usual faithfulness and completeness of the art science, both the depth required in the hole to reach the fair, white, and level floor of the socket, and the sort of material which had to be dug through, viz., a sort of compacted and agglutinated *breccia* of lime-stone fragments. Please to observe these particulars, for a gallant general (R.E.) having lately published that the Pyramid sockets were, previous to this excavation, filled only with a little sand which he could easily have removed with his fingers—one wonders what sort of pachydermatous hide there must have been on those hands to enable them to dig out even this one hole, of which the photograph shows you the freshly made sides.

No. 42.—South-west Corner Socket-hole of the Great Pyramid, immediately after excavation for the first time in modern history, in 1865. An unfortunate error in cleaning the glass plate preparatory to taking the negative of this view, has scored it with black lines; but until another negative of this particular socket of the Great Pyramid shall have been obtained, theory has nothing else to refer to.

No. 43.—The North-west Socket-Hole of the Great Pyramid, first discovered by the French *savants*, under Napoleon Buona-parto, in 1799. Its place was afterwards lost, and neither Arabs nor working Engineer could re-discover it in 1865, though they dug in many places. At last they asked Professor Piazzi Smyth to help them, and he, measuring the theoretical angle from the top of the Pyramid, pointed to a place where they said the hollow socket could certainly *not* be, because the rock of the hill was protruding there. But he made them dig, and what they had thought living rock was one of the stones of the Pyramid which had tumbled out of its sides in a former age, into the very socket-hole, and got subsequently silted up there. The photograph accordingly shows the adventitious block in the place where it had no business.

No. 44.—The North-east Socket-Hole of the Great Pyramid, discovered by the French *savants*, in 1799, and showing the ancient size of the building at that corner. Two of the one hundred inch measuring rods were joined neatly to measure the diagonal of this socket excavation; whose floor, moreover, was so accurately cut out and levelled by hammer and chisel of the ancient mason, that Mr. Inglis, the Scottish Engineer, who uncovered it in A.D. 1865, reported, "I have examined it all over its surface with my spirit level, and can find no

error in it." What super excellence then of workmanship for its own day, when a professional coming to it 4,000 years afterwards, with the instruments of precision of that latter time, declares that he can find no error in it.

No. 45.—The Great Pyramid, from a southern hill; to show the relative insignificance of the so-called Great Sphinx. When some men, entranced and infatuated admirers of that biggest and ugliest, if not also oldest, of all idols, the Great Sphinx, *will* take its portrait by putting up their camera close to it, they of course make it look enormously large, as compared with the Great Pyramid, then in the comparative extreme distance. But when, as in this case, both objects are taken from a nearly similar distance, and that a considerable one, behold the Sphinx is lost among innumerable little heaps about the hill, while the Great Pyramid dominates the entire scene without a rival near its throne.

No. 46.—Part of the Western Excavated Enclosure of the Second Pyramid, specially showing a hieroglyphic inscription, put on it by a traveller from Thebes, about a thousand years after the Pyramid was built, but eleven hundred years still before the Christian era.

No. 47.—Abdul Samud, Pyramid Sheik of the Northern Pyramid Village: an honest and a high minded man; grandson of a nomade Sheik of the Desert, who entered Egypt and settled down on vacant land with his tribe, after the French wars and destructions under Napoleon Buonaparte.

No. 48.—Engraved Vertical Section of King's Chamber and Howard Vyse's Chambers, or rather dark and closed up hollows, of construction, looking west and looking north. Their chief use is to relieve the flat and beautiful granite ceiling of the King's Chamber, from the excessive and otherwise destructive pressure of the whole upper portion of the Great Pyramid.

We have thus examined the Great Pyramid, and traced its construction both inside and out, above and below, on the large scale as well as the small, and have found no portion of the Egyptian idolatry clinging to it: no worship of animals, no carved stocks or stones, no statues of kings, no boasting pictures or vainglorious hieroglyphic inscriptions; nothing, in fact, of all that usually forms the whole outside covering and inside filling of every genuine Egyptian Pharaonic building. Whence, and for many other reasons also, the conclusion has been recently arrived at, that though the Great Pyramid stands *in Egypt*, it is not *of Egypt*.

How then came it there, under what circumstances, and when?

As to *when*, the modern Egyptologists, headed by Dr. Lepsius, tells us that the Great Pyramid is *relatively* older than any other known building in Egypt, and *there* we may trust them; but when they endeavour to say *absolutely* when, they go beyond the powers of their own science (which is only founded upon the subsequent, inferior, and idolatrous buildings of Egypt), and differ woefully from each other, as well as from the truth, some saying 4,000, others 7,000, or others even 10,000 years B.C.

But at this point the powers of the Great Pyramid come out, as interpreted, not by profane Egyptology, but by accurate modern mathematical science ; and the Great Pyramid declares thereby that its own date of erection was 2,170 B.C.; the dispersion of mankind in 2,528 B.C.; and the Deluge in 2,800 B.C. While it also gives the dates of religious events which were then future, but have since come to pass, and have thereby justified this remarkable stone monument of prophecy.

How then, more than ever we must ask, or under what circumstances, or by whose agency, did such a building come to be erected ?

Historically, we are informed by Josephus, that in the earlier ages of the world the sons of Seth, in antagonism to the descendants of Cain, did go down into the land of Sird, or Egypt, and erect there a stone monument, replete with astronomical truths, which they had learnt by Divine assistance aiding them ; and which monument could not have been any other than the Great Pyramid.

We learn next from Herodotus that a Shepherd-Prince, or Palestinian and Sethite Patriarch, with his people and flocks, abode in Egypt at the time of the building of the Great Pyramid : apparently to procure its erection ; and he not only succeeded in that, but was enabled so to influence Cheops or Shofa, the Egyptian King of the period, that he both collected his people for the work, but at the same time closed all their idolatrous temples, and allowed no name of any of Egypt's false gods to be heard while the Pyramid was building.

From Egyptian history again the information has come down, that a Shepherd-King and his people, who could be no other than the above, after being long in the land, left Egypt in a body when the Great Pyramid was finished, and went into Palestine, "where they built the city of Jerusalem, and lived in it."

Whence, with other details gathered from the Bible, the conclusion is finally come to, that the Shepherd-Prince, in the line of Seth, who abode in Egypt for a time only to see the Great Pyramid built, as a monument of inspired, prophetic, and other information received from the God of Revelation,—can be none other than Melchizedek, "King of Salem, which is Jerusalem ;" and to whom, in his honoured old age, even Abraham gave a tenth of the spoils. While the purposes for which the Great Pyramid was so erected are chiefly future, and indicated by Isaiah to be "for a sign and witness to the Lord of Hosts in the latter day : " though exactly how, time only is likely to show to mere mortal man.

For more extended information, see "*The Great Pyramid: Why was it built, and who built it ?*" by John Taylor, 1859, (Longmans & Co.). "*Life and Work at the Great Pyramid, in 1865,*" by Professor Piazza Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, 3 vols. with 36 plates, (Edmonston & Douglas, Edinburgh). Also "*Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid,*" by Professor Smyth, second edition, 1874, (W. Isbister & Co., London).

We have also, at the request of Professor Smyth, reprinted a pamphlet, published in Toronto, entitled

THE GREAT PYRAMID:

ITS SCIENCE AND ITS PROPHECY.

Professor C. Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, has, within the last few months, published a remarkable work of over 500 pages, with 17 explanatory plates, entitled "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," which appears to have a remarkable bearing on Science, as well as of some of the leading Prophetic events of the world, but more especially in connection with Israel.

Professor Smyth, in a small pamphlet recently issued, containing some correspondence with the Royal Society of London, says: "The Great Pyramid is the highest and holiest subject that can ever occupy a Scientific Society, supposed now, according to an increasing body of evidence, to have been erected under the eye of Melchizedek, and according to a design furnished to him by Divine Inspiration."

The Great Pyramid stands in latitude 30° , at the centre of an arc which sweeps the Delta of Lower Egypt. Isaiah appears to allude to this massive monument in the following language: "In that day shall there be an Altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt." (Isaiah xix. 19, 20.) This witness testimony of the Great Pyramid, according to the Astronomer-Royal, was only to be made manifest in the latter days, and in accordance with what God had purposed upon mankind.

The Great Pyramid also stands in the geographical centre of all the land portions of the globe. Its base covers over thirteen square acres, and it is built upon a rock levelled for the purpose. The four corner stones are let into the main rock, and the four sides of the building face exactly the four cardinal points of the heavens.

The Sacred Cubit.—The ten-millionth part of the earth's semi-axis of rotation is 25 Pyramid inches, or 25.025 British inches; which was suggested by Sir Isaac Newton, in his days, to be about the correct length of the Sacred Cubit employed by Moses. Professor Piazzi Smyth regards it as more than probable that the British inch was once the exact 25th part of the Sacred Cubit, and precisely the same as the Pyramid inch, but that through centuries it has deteriorated in length by a very small decimal.

The length of a base side of the Great Pyramid is 9,130 Pyramid inches; and this number divided by the Sacred Cubit, or 25, gives exactly the number of days, hours, and minutes in the solar year; and by measuring the four sides, it gives the leap-year, there being precisely that difference in the length of one of those base sides.

Height of the Pyramid.—The vertical of the Great Pyramid being 5,813 Pyramid inches (484 feet) is the radius of a theoretical

circle, the length of whose curved circumference is exactly equal to the sum of the lengths of the four straight sides of the actual and practical square base of the building; and as the date of its building has been determined, by its star-pointings, as well as by internal measurements in Pyramid inches, to be 2170 B.C., it therefore displays science three thousand years in advance of its own time.

The blocks of white limestone casing-stones, which once covered its entire four sides, forming a level and smooth surface, were nearly 5 feet in height, 8 feet in breadth, and 12 feet in length, and joined together with a film of cement no thicker than a sheet of silver paper.

Prof. Smyth supposes that the founder of the Great Pyramid knew both the size and shape of the earth exactly, and intentionally chose the unique diameter of its axis of rotation as a reference for the standard of measure in that building.

Distance to the Sun.—Mr. William Petrie, C.E., has computed from the Great Pyramid, the distance to the sun at 91,840,000 miles; while, a few years ago, one group of Astronomers computed the distance to be 91,500,000, and another group give it as 92,500,000; thus the Pyramid sun-distance, falling between the computations of those two groups of modern Astronomers, is perhaps as nearly correct as human science will ever determine.

The mouth of the entrance-passage is about 49 feet above the ground on that side, and descends by a very small bore, leading in a straight line to a subterranean rock-chamber 100 feet below the centre of the base of the whole built monument. This subterranean chamber is 46 feet long by 28 broad, the sides and ceiling of which are finished, but there is no attempt at a finish of the bottom.

The ascending-passage, leading from the entrance-passage to the Grand Gallery, has its junction with the entrance-passage at the distance of about 1,045 inches from its mouth, and is 47 inches in height, and 41 inches in breadth, and is at an elevation of 26 degrees. The Grand Gallery being 28 feet in height, is seven times the height of the passage leading thereto, and is also at an elevation of 26 degrees.

Near the entrance of the Grand Gallery there is a hole or passage, which descends almost perpendicularly to a natural grotto in the rock beneath the Pyramid's base, and from thence the passage descends still lower until it forms a junction with the descending entrance-passage, a short distance above where the entrance-passage leads into the subterranean rock-chamber, which chamber is over 140 feet beneath the lower end of the Grand Gallery.

The Grand Gallery leads to the Ante-Chamber adjoining the King's Chamber. The doorway into the Ante-Chamber from the Grand Gallery is only 42 inches high, as is also the height of the doorway entering the King's Chamber from the Ante-Chamber, while the wall of the doorway into the King's Chamber is 100 inches thick.

The Ante-Chamber.—The Ante-Chamber is 116 Pyramid inches in length, 65 inches in breadth from east to west, and 149 inches in height. The grand symbol in this little chamber on the south wall

is its division into 5 perpendicular spaces ; while on the east and west walls there is a granite leaf, with a boss on each leaf. Here we have the Sacred, or the Great Pyramid's own, Cubit divided into 5 in the shape of this *boss* on the granite leaf, just 5 inches broad. "And further, that fifth part of that cubit of the Great Pyramid's symbolical design is divided before our eyes into 5 again ; for the thickness of this remarkable boss is 1-5th of its breadth. So there you have the division of the Sacred Cubit into 5×5 inches."

The King's Chamber.—The King's Chamber is shielded from the outside heat and cold by a thickness of nowhere less than 180 feet of solid masonry. The principle of 5's is a grand tendency in the Pyramid, and is carried out even in its temperature ; that is one-fifth the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water above the former. The temperature of the King's Chamber is 50 degrees, which is the mean temperature both of all lands inhabited by man, and the most suitable degree to man.

The size of the King's Chamber, in Pyramid inches, is 412 in length, 206 in breadth, and 230 in height. In this chamber there is a stone coffer of the same commensurable capacity as the Sacred Ark of the Covenant, the fourth part of the cubic contents of which is equivalent to the quarter corn measure of the British farmer.

The division into 5, of the wall-courses of the King's Chamber of granite, sized to an equal height, strikes the eye of the traveller, as he enters the low doorway into that magnificently finished room, which is equal to fine jewelry polish. Each course round the room is about 4 feet in height, except the lowest course, which sinks one-tenth below the floor, so that the top of the lowest course is on a level with the top of the granite coffer. Two separate sets of measured numbers in Pyramid inches, for the length, breadth and height of the lowest course, give, when divided by the coffer's contents, 50. So we have the multiple of $5 \times 5 = 25$, and twice $25 = 50$. Now 50 is a prophetic or Jubilee number ; and it is somewhat striking that the King's Chamber stands on the 50th course of masonry from the Pyramid's base, whereon also stands the granite coffer, a vessel with commensurable capacity proportions between its inside and out, and wall and floor in a room with 5 courses composed of 100 stones, and with a capacity proportion of 50 to the 5 of these courses.

The Queen's Chamber.—50 Pyramid inches from the one ten-millionth of the earth's axis of rotation, and consequently the one ten-millionth of the semi-axis is 25 Pyramid inches, the exact length, as already stated, of the sacred cubit. So we see that the King's Chamber is the standard of 50, or of two cubits length ; while the Queen's Chamber is the standard of 25, or one cubit length ; for it stands on the 25 courses of masonry composing the Pyramid. The passage which enters the Queen's Chamber is a horizontal one, leading from near the lower end of the Grand Gallery. The one grand architectural feature of the Queen's Chamber is the niche in the east wall, which symbolizes, by its amount of eccentric displacement in the room, just one cubit.

We might expect to find that one ten-millions of cubic inches are indicated by this room's contents, as against the two ten millions of the King's Chamber, which is almost exactly the case.

What Josephus says.—The statement is made by Josephus that the descendants of Seth, in whose line afterwards came Noah, Shem, Melchizedek, Abraham, and Moses, betook themselves to studying Astronomy, with the special approval and assistance of Almighty God ; and when they had perfected their discoveries they set forth from their own land (which was probably Mesopotamia) to the land of Siriad or Egypt, and inscribed their discoveries there in two pillars, one of stone, and one of brick.

Sacred Ark of the Covenant.—The Ark was kept in the Holiest of Holies, and with other things, contained the Divine Autograph of the Law of God written on stone. The Ark had a crown of gold round about the rim, and there was placed over it a lid made of pure gold, called the mercy-seat, representing the throne of God. The size of the Ark, as given by Moses, is two and a half cubits long, one and a half high, and one and a half broad, outside measure ; which being reduced to Pyramid inches, on Sir Isaac Newton's, and Professor Smyth's evolution of the sacred cubit, and allowing $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches for thickness of sides and ends, and 2 inches for the bottom, would yield for the inside cubical contents, 71,213 cubic Pyramid inches ; which corresponds with the cubical contents of the inside measure of the granite coffer in the King's Chamber in the Great Pyramid.

“Such, then, looked at in the light of science, three thousand three hundred years after its day of construction, must have been the Sacred Ark of the Covenant, built according to the inspiration commands received by Moses, after he had *left* Egypt for ever.”

Solomon's Molten Sea.—Both the Molten Sea of Solomon's Temple, and the Ark of the Covenant were what science in that day could not possibly have devised, that is to have made them earth commensurable. The Molten Sea contained 2,000 baths, or 50 times as much as the laver, and also exactly 50 times as much as the internal cubic contents of the Sacred Ark of Moses.

It is remarkable that the lower course of the King's Chamber has been so adjusted in height, by the removal from sight of its lower 5 inches, that the cubic contents of that lower course amount to 50 times the coffer's contents, and exactly equals the cubic contents of Solomon's Molten Sea.

“Whence, then,” asks the Astronomer-Royal, “came the metrological ideas common to three individuals in three different ages ; and involving reference to deep cosmical attributes of the earth, understood by the best and highest of human learning at none of those times ? The answer,” says he, “can hardly be other than that the God of Israel, who liveth for ever, equally inspired to this end the Seth-descended architect of the Great Pyramid, the Prophet Moses, and King Solomon.”

Sacred and Prophetic Time.—The symbolic feature of the Grand Gallery most attractive to travellers, next after its commanding

height, is the 7 overlappings of its walls. This may be intended to typify the Sabbatical week. Another noticeable feature of the number seven is to be found in the passage leading to the Queen's Chamber. The last part of that passage is found to be nearly one-half greater in depth than the rest; and the length of that deeper part is one-seventh of the whole length of the floor from the beginning of the Grand Gallery up to the Queen's Chamber wall itself. Also, if we take the mean in height of the passage which enters the north end of the Grand Gallery, and of the passage which exits from the south end, we find that that quantity goes seven times exactly to a hundredth, into 339.2, which is the vertical height of the Grand Gallery at a mean of 15 points in its whole length.

There appears to be a certain amount of connection between the Queen's Chamber and the Grand Gallery; for while the Queen's Chamber, with its cubit-defining niche, contains cubic inches to the typical number for that cubit of ten-millionth earth reference, the Grand Gallery contains 36 millions of cubic inches: or one million to every one of the 36 inclined stones forming its long sloping roof.

Astronomy of the Entrance Passage.—"In the year 2170 B.C. the Pole-star, Draconis, was three degrees and 42 minutes from the Pole of the sky, and therefore looked right down the entrance passage, Tauri, the chief star in the Pleiades group, was crossing the local terrestrial meridian, at a point high up in the sky, near the equator, and simultaneously with the celestial meridian of the vernal equinox. That whole stellar combination had not taken place for 25,000 years previously, and will not take place again for 25,000 years subsequently."

This grand quantity, or peculiar celestial cycle, is further defined by the length of the diagonals of the base, which so eminently lay out the whole Great Pyramid's position, when their sun is reckoned up in Pyramid inches.

The Sacred Touching the Great Pyramid.—"That is the end then," says Piazzi Smyth, "of the first use which the Great Pyramid's Grand Gallery, deep well, but not a water-well, and entrance passage served.

"In the course of the summer of 1872, in a correspondence with Mr. Charles Casey, of Pollerton Castle, Carlow, (then preparing his work 'Philitis,') that straight-forward and vigorous thinker, considered himself called on to tell me that while he had followed and adopted all that I had attempted as to the meteorology of the Great Pyramid being of more than human scientific perfection for the age in which it was produced, yet to call it therefore Divinity inspired or sacred, seemed to him to be either too much or too little. 'Now,' said Mr. Casey, 'unless the Great Pyramid can be shown to be Messianic, as well as fraught with superhuman science and design, its 'sacred' claim is a thing with no blood in it.'"

The Sacred Pronounced Messianic.—"It was in 1865," continues Prof. Smyth, "That a letter reached me at the Great Pyramid, transmitted with some high recommendations of its author, by that most upright knightly man the late Mr. Maitland, Sheriff Clerk of

the County of Edinburgh. 'He is a young shipbuilder,' said he, 'a son of a ship-builder, an accomplished draughtsman, and I hear that he lately turned out, from his own design, one of the most perfect ships that ever left Leith Docks : from his childhood upwards he has been an intense student of whatever could be procured concerning the Great Pyramid. His family name is Menzies.'

"This Israelite, then, but no Jew, it was, who first to my knowledge, broke ground in the Messianic Symbolisms of the Great Pyramid, so intensified subsequently by Mr. Casey, and, after long feeling his way in an humble and prayerful spirit, at length unhesitatingly declared that the immense superiority in height of the Grand Gallery over every other passage in the Great Pyramid, arose from its representing the Christian Dispensation.

"'From the north beginning of the Grand Gallery floor,' said Robert Menzies, 'there, in southward procession, begin the years of the Saviour's earthly life, expressed at the rate of a Pyramid inch to a year. Three-and-thirty inch-years, therefore, bring us right over against the mouth of the well, the type of His death, and His glorious resurrection too ; while the long, lofty, Grand Gallery shows the dominating rule in the world of the blessed religion which He established thereby, over-spanned above by the 36 stones of His months of ministry on earth, and defined by the floor-length in inches, (1881 inch years) as to its exact period. The Bible, fully studied, shows that he intended that first dispensation to last only for a time ; a time too which may terminate very much sooner than most men expect, and shown by the southern wall IMPENDING.'

"Whereupon I went straight to the south wall of the Grand Gallery, and found that it *was* impending ; by the quantity too, if that interests any one, of about 1 degree (about 6 years nearly) ; and where Mr. Menzies could have got that piece of information from I cannot imagine, for the *north* wall is not impending : he, too, was never at the Great Pyramid, and I have not seen the double circumstance chronicled elsewhere. The first ascending passage, moreover, he explained as representing the Mosaic Dispensation. I measured it, and found it to be, from the north beginning of the Grand Gallery, the natal year of Christ, to its junction with the roof of the entrance passage northward and below, or to some period in the life of Moses, 1,483 Pyramid inches ; and when produced across that passage, so as to touch its floor, 1,542 inches.*

Human Religious History.—"But the chief line of human history with Robert Menzies was the floor of the entrance passage. Beginning at its upper and northern end it starts at the rate of a Pyramid inch to a year, from the Dispersion of mankind (2527 B.C.), or from the period when men declined any longer to live the patriarchal

(* The Rev. W. B. Galloway, M.A., in his *Egypt's Record of Time to the Exodus of Israel*," after deeply studying the question, more from Alexandrian Greek than Egyptian profane sources, makes the date of the Exodus 1540 B.C. And he arrives at the conclusion that the birth of our Saviour was actually in the course of our reckoned year B.C. 1, and needs only a fraction of a year to make the dates A.D., as usually given, truly continuous with the patriarchal.)

life of Divine instruction, and insisted on going off on their own inventions ; and which is so sensibly represented to the very life or death in the long-continued descent of the entrance passage of the Great Pyramid, more than 4,000 inch years long, until it ends in the symbol of the Bottomless pit, a chamber, already mentioned, deep in the rock.

Hebraism and Christianity.—"One escape, indeed there was in that long and mournful history of human decline ; but for a few only, when the exodus took place in the just ascending passage, which leads on into the Grand Gallery, showing Hebraism ending in its original prophetic destination—Christianity. But another escape was also eventually provided, to prevent any soul being necessarily lost in the bottomless pit ; for, before reaching that dismal abyss, there is a possible entrance, though it may be by a strait and narrow way, to the one and only gate of salvation through the death of Christ, viz. : the well representing His descent into Hades, not the bottomless pit of idolators and the wicked at the lowest point to which the entrance passage subterraneously descends, but a natural grotto rather than artificial chamber in the course of the well's further progress to the other place ; while the stone which once covered that well's upper mouth is blown outwards into the Grand Gallery with excessive force (and was once so thrown out, and is now annihilated), carrying part of the wall with it, and indicating how totally unable was the grave to hold Him beyond the appointed time.

"That sounds fair and looks promising enough, so far,' said Mr. Casey, 'but it is not enough yet to be the turning point with me, when interests so immense are at stake. We must have more than that, and something not less than proof of this order. Measuring along the passages backward from the north beginning of the Grand Gallery, you will find the exodus at either 1483 or 1542 B.C., and the dispersion of mankind in 2527 B.C., up at the beginning of the entrance passage. Now you have already published, years ago, that you have computed the date of the building of the Great Pyramid, by modern astronomy, based on the Pyramid's own star-pointing, and have found it 2170 B.C. That date, according to this new theory, must be three or four hundred inches down inside the top or mouth of the entrance passage. Is there then any mark at that point ? For I feel sure that the builder, if really inspired from on High, would have known how many years were to elapse between his great mechanical work in the beginning of the world, and the one central act of creation in the birth of the Divine Son ; and he would have marked it there as the most positive and invaluable proof.'

The Crucial Test.—"So away I went," says the Astronomer-Royal, "to my original notes to satisfy him, and beginning at the north end of the Grand Gallery, counted and summed up the length of every stone backward all down the first ascending passage, then across the entrance passage to its floor, then up its floor-plane towards its mouth, and soon saw that 2170 B.C. would fall very near a most singular portion of the passage. This mark was a line ruled on the stone from top to bottom of the passage wall, at right angles to its floor. Such a line

as might be ruled with a blunt steel instrument, but by a master hand for power and evenness. There was such a line on either wall, the west and the east, of the passage; and the two lines seemed to be pretty accurately opposite each other. When Mr. Casey required in 1872 to know exactly where, on the floor, the line on either side touched the plane, there was no ready prepared record to say. Every intervening measure by joints between the two extremes, and over scores of joints, had been procured, printed and published to the world in 1867; but just the last item required, merely the small distance from the nearest joint to the drawn line was wanting.

“So I wrote to my friend Mr. Dixon, C.E., then erecting his brother’s bridge over the Nile, near Cairo, requesting him to have the goodness to make and send me careful measures of the distance of the fine line on either passage wall at the Pyramid, from the nearest one of the two *quasi*-vertical joints; not giving him any idea what the measure was wanted for, but only asking him to be very precise, clear, and accurate. And so he was; taking out also as companion and duplicate measurer his friend Dr. Grant, of Cairo; and their doubly attested figures were sent to me on diagrams, in a manner which left no room for misunderstanding. With this piece of difference measure, I set to work again on my older joint measures of the whole distance; and was almost appalled when, on applying the above difference, the east side gave forth 2170½, and the west side 2170 and four-tenths Pyramid inches, or years.

“‘This testimony satisfies me and fills me with thankfulness and joy,’ wrote Mr. Casey; ‘while I never expected to have measured so closely as that, along either side of those lengthy dark and sloping Pyramid passages.’”

Melchizedek.—Now the man who built the great Pyramid, or laid its foundation in 2170 B.C., must have been a contemporary of, but rather older than Abraham, according to the best Biblical Chronology. Melchizedek was a grandly mysterious kingly character, to whom even Abraham offered the tenth of the spoils. He was king of Salem, which some consider to have been Jerusalem.

The Great Pyramid was only to be understood in the latter days of the world, and was destined then to prove the inspiration, origin, and Messianic character of its designs, to both religious and irreligious; in manifesting forth in modes adapted to these and the approaching times, the original and ineffable inspiration of Scripture,—as well as the practical reasons for expecting the return of Christ to an undoubted **PERSONAL REIGN** for a miraculous season over the entire earth.

“Never was there any building so perfect as the Great Pyramid in fulfilling both the earliest words of the Lord given by Inspiration, and also the New Testament types of the Messiah. And if the Great Pyramid is not mentioned in so clear a manner in the New Testament, that all men may instantly see it, whether by name or figure, that may arise from its being connected with the second and future, rather than with that first and past, coming of Christ, which the New Testament was mainly to chronicle and expound.”

The Communistic French Metre.—Prof. Smyth believes that in the Great Pyramid is embodied the whole metric system which God gave to the Ancient Hebrews, and that the British nation being descended from, and identical with the lost ten tribes of Israel, should successfully resist the encroachments of French metricalism, and adopt the God-given, earth-commensurable system embodied in the Great Pyramid. “Some involuntary throbbing in the pulse of humanity,” says he, “is now telling all nations, with deeper truth than any philosophy can, that these are the *last times* of this dispensation.”

Twenty-six governments have already adopted this Anti-Christian French metrical system, and it is stated that if Britain yields, other nations are expected to follow; “then all the nations of the world will have passed through the great French mill, whose whirling stones will never cease to grind, until, excepting only those sealed by God, ‘it has caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand or in their foreheads; and that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the Beast, or the number of his name.’” (Rev. xiii. 16, 17).

Prof. Smyth, moreover, states that the French metric system, though not a hundred years old, is wanted by its promoters to override every other metric system in the world, of whatever age, and whatever origin; that all nations are to bow down to it; although it is found, at every essential point, full of scientific blunders, and teeming with sacrifices of the comforts and conveniences of the poor.

The Great Pyramid system, he says, on the other hand, is the oldest metrological system in the history of the world; has its traces extensively among European peoples; and is next to perfect in all those scientific points where the French system fails. It is, moreover, full of benevolence and compassion for the poor and needy, besides teaching that their anguish and woes will last but a very few years more; for then, agreeably with the Scriptures, Christ himself will again descend from heaven, this time with angels and archangels accompanying, and will give to man at last that perfect and righteous government which man alone is incapable of; and so shall the Saviour reign over all nations in the Millennial Sabbath of the world.

In fulfilment of the first prophecy in Genesis, which teaches, together with all the Prophets, that of the seed of the woman a truly Divine Saviour of mankind was to arise and appear amongst men; in further fulfilment whereof, the Great Pyramid was to prove—that precisely as that coming was a real historical event, and took place at a definite and long pre-ordained date—so His Second Coming, to reign over mankind, will likewise be historical, and will take place at a definite, and also a primevally pre-arranged date. But immediately preceding the Lord’s Second Coming, Anti-Christ shall appear personally, giving out that he is Christ, and working such signs and wonders as shall deceive, if it were possible, even the very elect.

“When that Second Coming has been appointed to take place must be a most momentous question; and is one to which I can only reply, that, so far as the Great Pyramid seems to indicate at present in the

Grand Gallery, the existing Christian dispensation must first close (in some partial manner or degree), the saints be removed, and a period of trouble and darkness commence." Though the Lord may have tarried long, the Grand Gallery in the Great Pyramid indicates that the judgments which are to precede His Advent are very near.

Our Israelitish Origin.—The deep and rapidly increasing conviction that the British nation is descended from the ancient Israelites is now becoming, day by day, more clear and unmistakable. The works of Turner, Wilson, Hine, and others, as well as the operations of the lately organized Anglo-Israel Association, have largely contributed to the advancement of this view. Some of the most influential men of London, and various other parts of Britain, are at the head of this organization. One of the objects of the Association is, "to more fully develop and disseminate the truth of the proposition that the Anglo-Saxon race is descended from the Lost Tribes of Israel, and to promote research into the general history of Israel and Judah."

The idea is truly grand and wonderful, almost beyond conception, and has the sympathy, too, as has been stated of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

I need scarcely add, that it is believed that God is about to pour out His Spirit upon His covenant people, and in a miraculous way deliver and restore them to the land of their fathers.

Mr. Edward Hine, of London, author of "Forty-seven Identifications of the British Nation with the Lost House of Israel," says, "The present Parliament will retain its power for seven years, by which time we are so plainly taught by the marvellous teachings of the Great Pyramid, that our identity with Israel will be nationally established, and our country issued into most glorious and righteous times; "while," says Piazzi Smyth, "the resemblance of our early Saxon, or *Ephramite*, metrology to the system of the Great Pyramid, both gives us a species of 'Inheritance' interest in that building, and may include something else still more noble in connection with the coming universal Messianic kingdom, when "all the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the Lord."

The Great Pyramid points to 1881. Before then, what?

A WATCHER.

Special

91-B

34303

QUALITY CENTER LIBRARY

