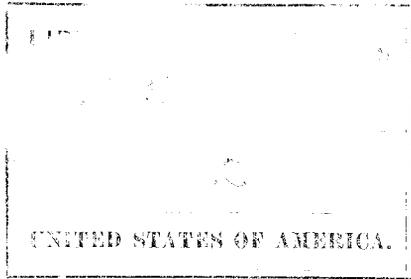
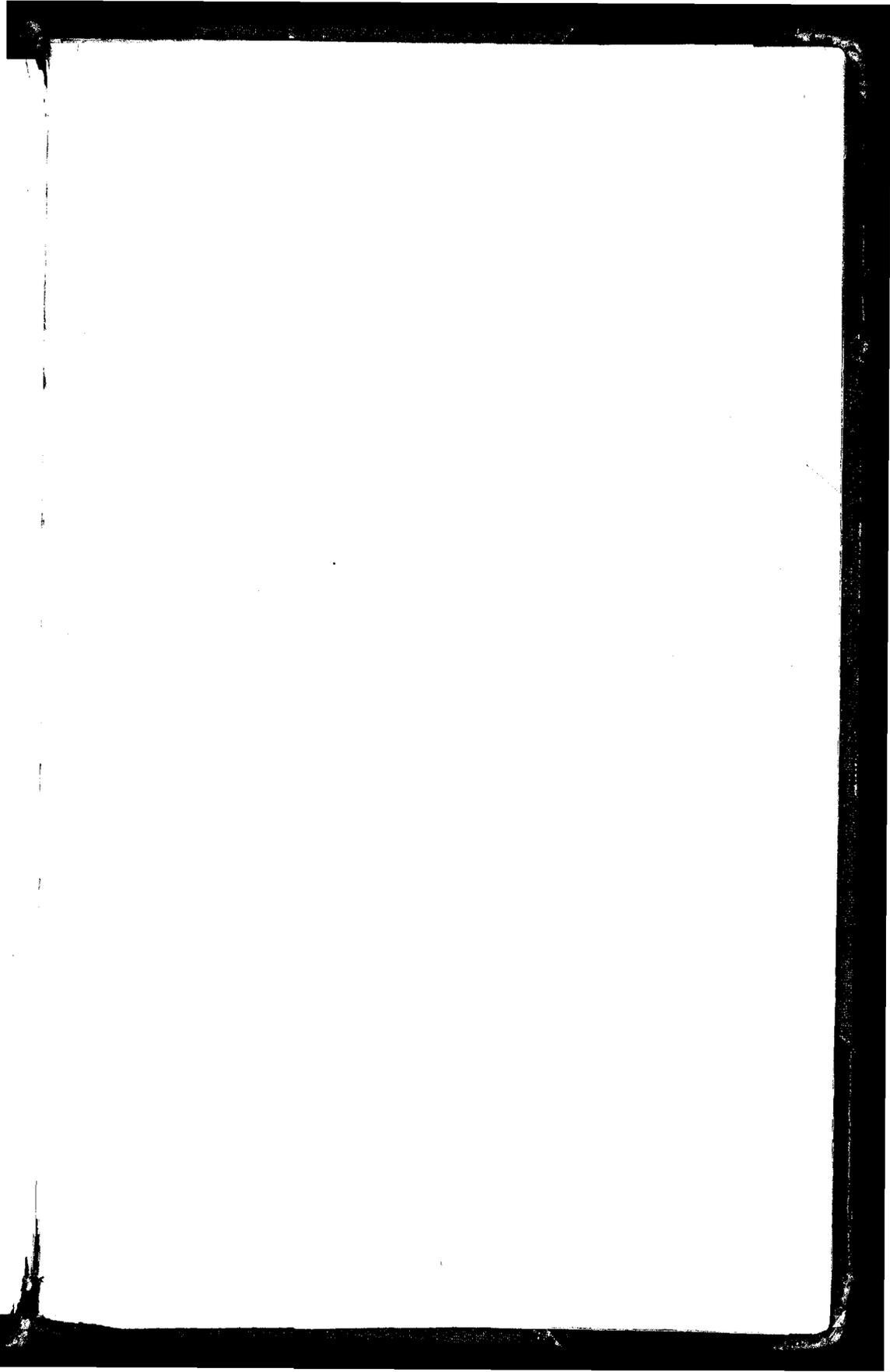


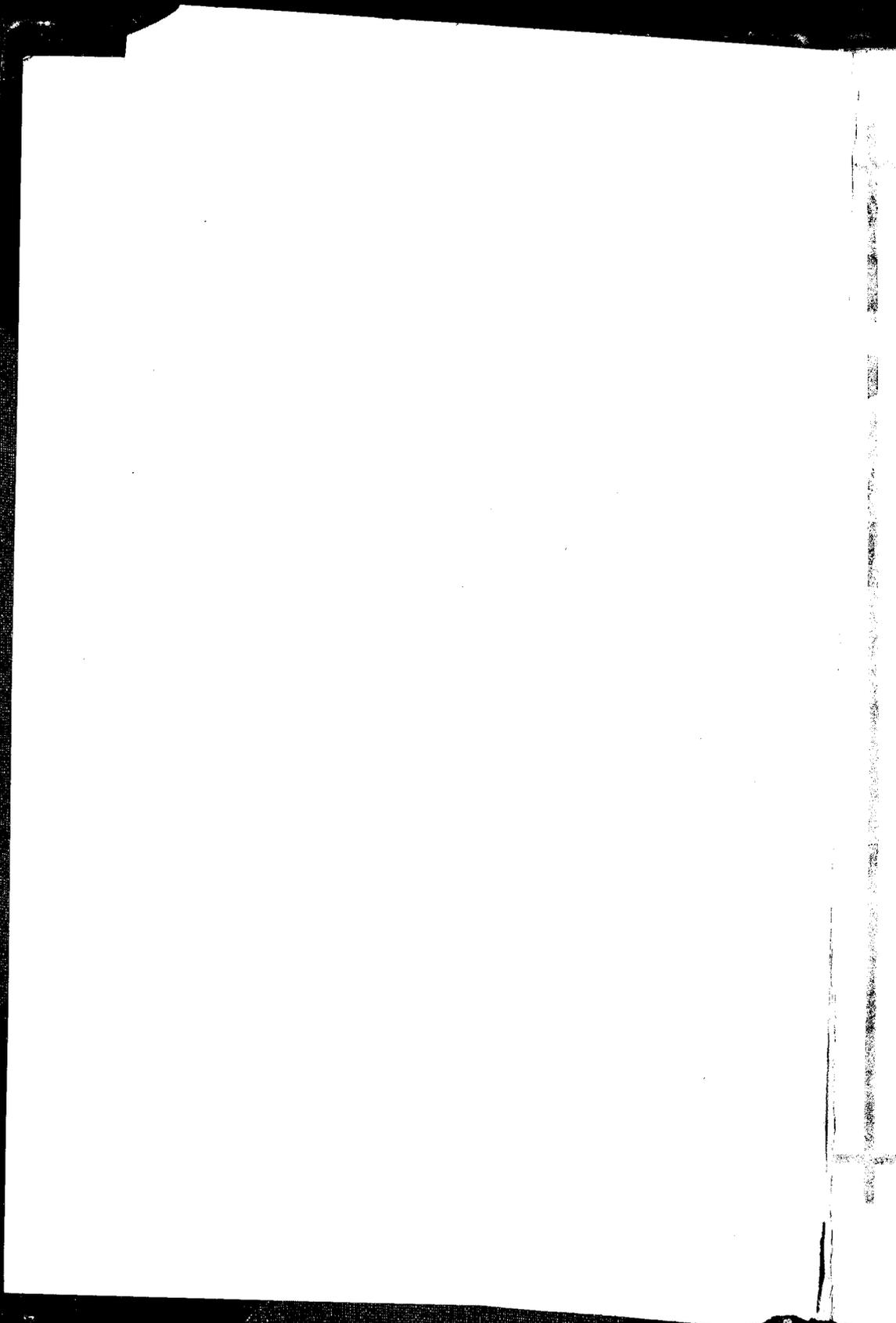
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SOLOMON'S SEAL

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A. KEY

TO THE

PYRAMID,

BY

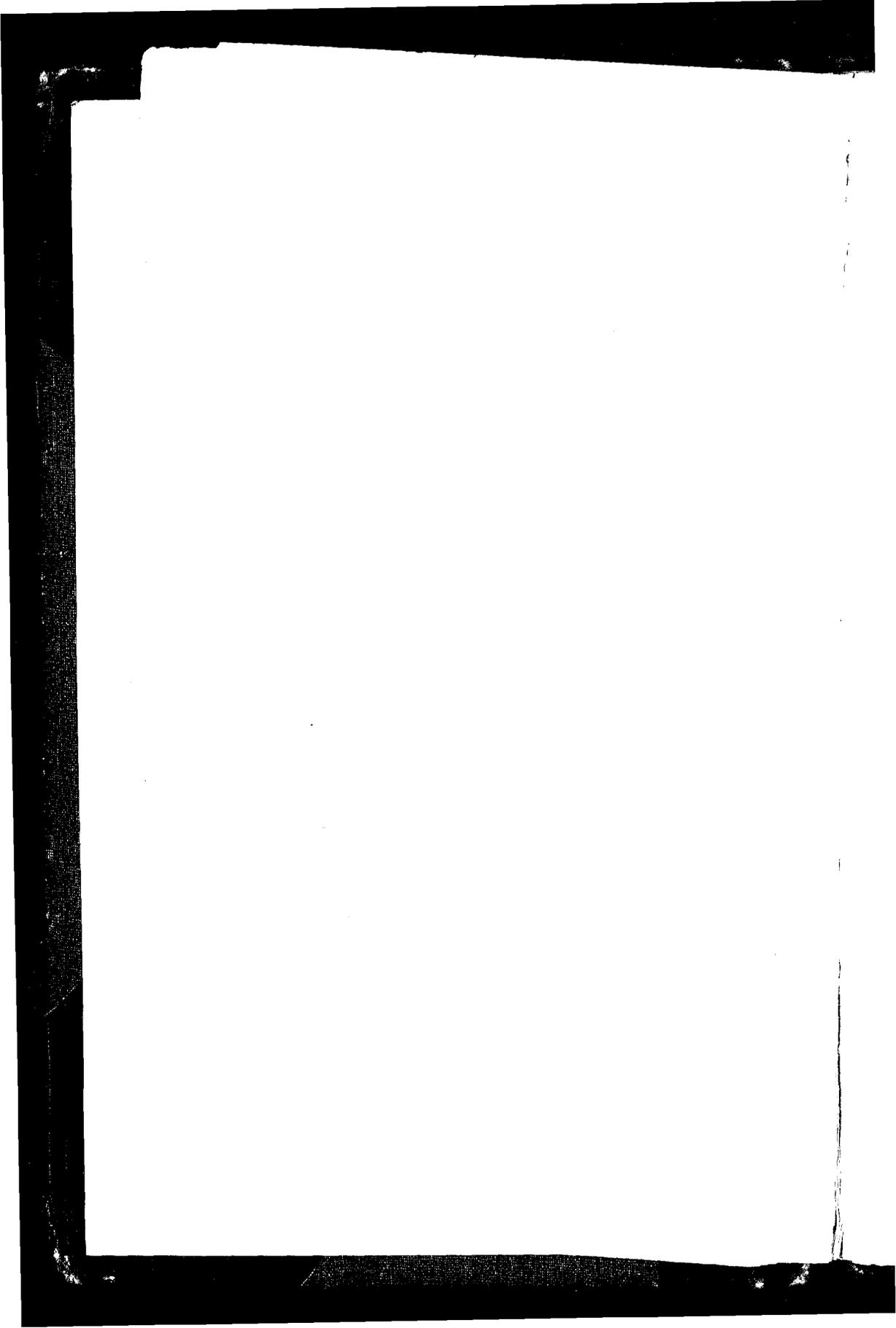
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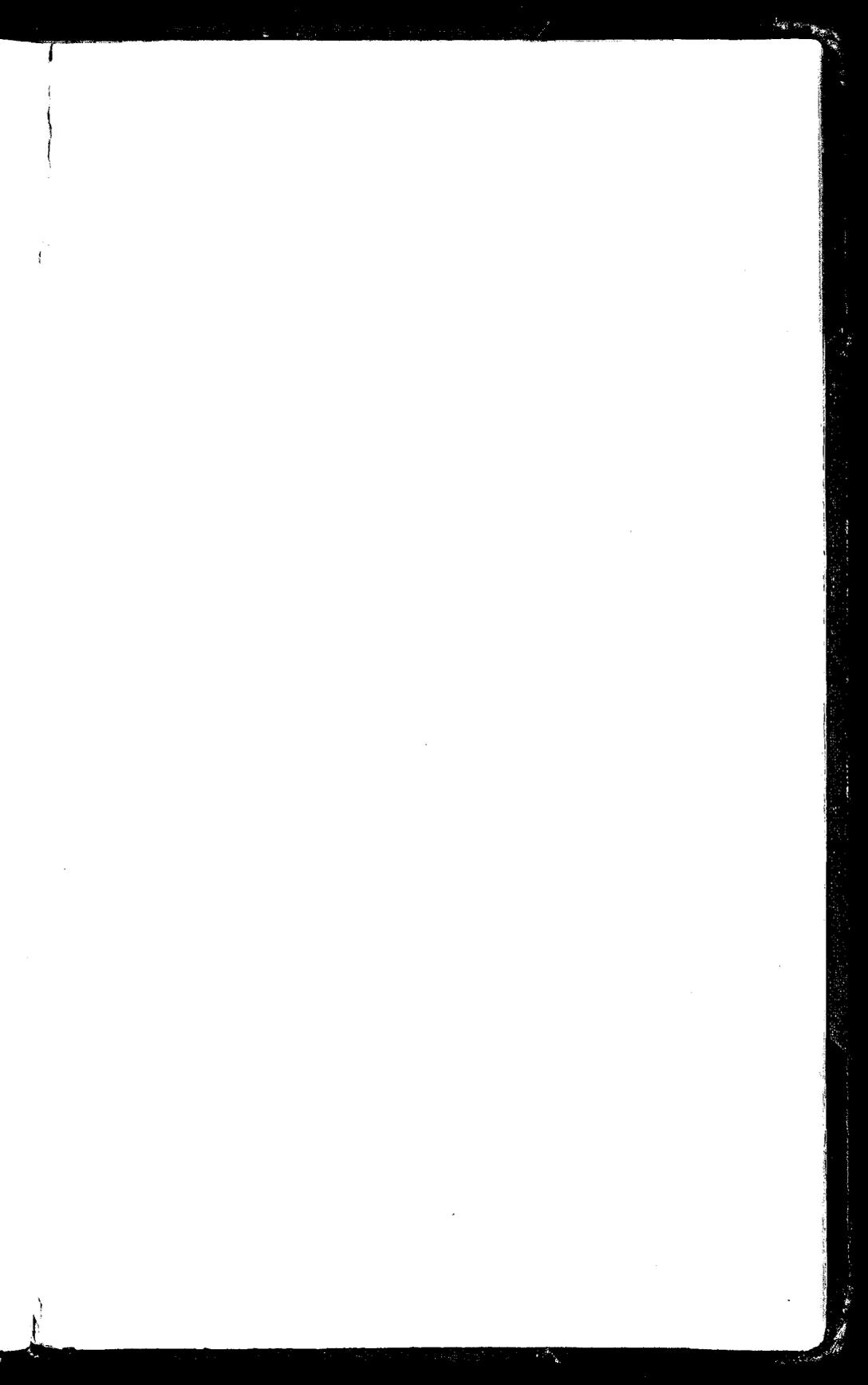
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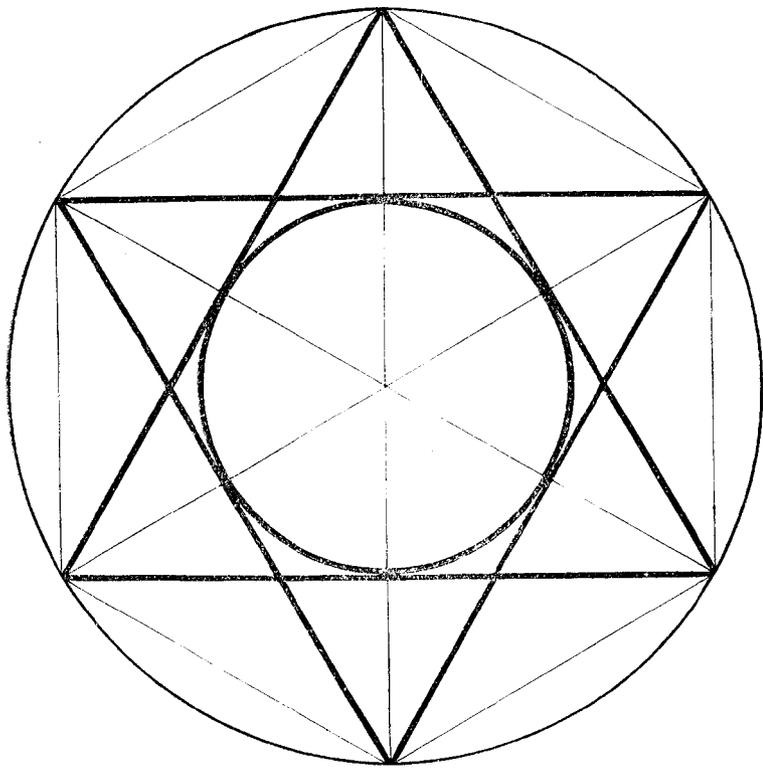
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SOLOMON'S SEAL.

A KEY TO THE PYRAMID,

BY WATSON FELL QUINBY, M. D.

The figure here shown originated in the early days of civilized man. In the old legends of India it is styled the emblem of Vishnu and Pri-thevi. I suspect that Vishnu means Fish-Nuh, Noah the fish, in allusion to his sojourn in the ark.

The ark was built in the mountains north of India, and Nuh (Noah) is called in the figurative language of that country "Mach, hodar-Nath, or the Sovereign Prince in the belly of the fish." (Wilford.)

The same meaning is implied in the story of the fish Avatara. Vishnu is also pictured with a man's head and a fish's tail.

The Institutes of Manu, from which all the ancient religions and codes of law were derived, I believe, were written by Noah; Manu being a contraction for Maha-Nuh, the (Great Noah).

Again, Vaishnavas (Vaish Navas) is a title applied to the worshippers of Vishnu.

This emblem was emblazoned on the Shield of David, and engraved on the Seal of Solomon; hence it is frequently called Solomon's Seal, though dating back far beyond his time.

The heavy lines indicate the usual form; the fine lines I have added for illustration.

One legend is that the central circle represents Adam's apple, and that the crossed triangles indicate the remedy for eating it.

But, whatever allegorical meanings may be attached to it, it seems to have been taken for the basis of Metrology.

The figure consists of two reversed equilateral triangles inscribed in a circle, the centre forming a hexagon, and a smaller circle inscribed in the hexagon. The diameter of the large circle is naturally divided into four equal parts, each equal to the radius of the small circle.

In what follows, when speaking of areas, square inches are meant; linear measure when speaking of lines, and cubic inches when referring to measures of capacity.

Now, if we take the radius of the small circle as unity, say :

One inch,	= 1.000—a
Then the diameter	= 2.000—b
The circumference	= 6.283—c
The area	= 3.141—d
Height of large triangle	= 3.000—e
Perimeter of	= 10.392—f
Area of	= 5.196—g
Perimeter of both triangles	= 20.784—h
Leg. of triangle	= 3.464—k
Perimeter of small hexagon	= 6.928—l
Area of	= 3.464—n
Perimeter of large hexagon	= 12.000—o
Area of	= 10.392—p
Perimeter of 12 sided figure	= 13.856—q
Area of	= 6.928—r
Circumference of large circle	= 12.566—t
Diameter of	= 4.000—v

Each of the large equilateral triangles is divided by the fine lines into six small right-angled triangles. By means of these triangles the areas of any of the angular forms of the emblem can be readily computed.

The area of each of these triangles = .866—x.

This number, which is the unit of the diagram, is also the unit of ancient measures, viz :

.866—ancient degit	= x
3.464—handbreadth	= k
10.392—one span	= f
20.784—Cubit of Memphis	= h
41.568—Cubit of Karnak	= z

13.856—Royal foot of Karnak=q
 1.000—English inch —a
 12.000—English foot ==o

Many important geometrical problems can be demonstrated from this figure. It is remarkable for equal areas and proportionate ratios.

6.2832 : 10.392 : : 3.1416 : 5.196
 6.928 : 6.2832 : : 3.464 : 3.1416
 6.928 : 10.392 : : 3.464 : 5.196
 3 : 4 : : 10.392 : 13.856
 3 : 4 : : 5.196 : 6.928
 3 : 2 : : 10.392 : 6.928
 3 : 2 : : 5.196 : 3.464
 3 : 1 : : 10.392 : 3.464
 2 : 1 : : 6.2832 : 3.1416
 2 : 1 : : 10.392 : 5.196
 2 : 1 : : 6.928 : 3.464
 2 : 1 : : 13.856 : 6.928

3 : 3.464 : : 3.464 : 4. That is a mean proportional between the height of the triangle and the diameter of the large circle.

The large hexagon is divided by the fine lines into three diamond-shaped figures, each of which is equal to 3.464 inches.

The area of the two parallelograms, one on either side of the diameter, are each equal to 3.464 inches.

The combined areas of the six small equilateral triangles are equal to the area of the small hexagon . 3.464,

The periphery of each of these triangles is . 3.464.

The small triangles may be typical of the days of the week, and the small hexagon of the Sabbath.

The angles included by the points of the figure... 360 deg.

The number 3.464 is a little short of the square root of 12.

Allowing for this, the square of the cubit of Memphis 20.784 = 432 ; a number much used in old calculations.

4 + 3 + 2 = 9 = square feet in a square yard.

$432 \div 48 = 9$ square feet in a square yard.
 $432 \times 3 = 1296$ square inches in a square yard.
 $432 \times 4 = 1728$ cubic inches in a cubic foot.
 $432 \times 108 = 46656$ cubic inches in a cubic yard.
 $432 \div 3 = 144$ square inch in square foot.
 $432 \div 16 = 27$ cubic feet in cubic yard.
 $432 \div 12 = 36$ linear inches in one yard.
 $432 \div 36 = 12$ " " " " foot.

The number .866 seems to stand in the same relation to the hexagons of this figure as .785 does to the circles.

The diameter of the small hexagon is 2, and $2 \times 2 \times .866 = 3.464$.

THE HEBREW TABERNACLE.

John Taylor, from the measure of the cubit of Karnak, now in the British Museum, makes it 3.456 English feet. The true length of the ancient cubit, as taken from the diagram, is 3.464.

When thus corrected the measures of the Tabernacle in English feet are:

Mercy seat in pure gold—in length 8.660—numbers in x. In breadth 5.196—g.

Table of the shew bread, in length 6.928—l. In breadth 3.464—n. In height 5.196—g.

Five curtains coupled together 69.28—l.

Eleven curtains of goats' hair, in breadth 13.85—q. Each beard in length 34.64—k. In breadth 5.196—g.

Eight boards for the four corners 41.56—z.

Altar of Burnt Offering in length 17.32 34.64 : 2. In breadth 17.32.

Breast plate of Judgment, in length 10.39 p. In breadth 10.39—p.

Altar of Incense, in length 3.464—k. In breadth 3.464—k. In height 6.928—l.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,

In length was 207.84—h. In breadth 103.92—p. In height 103.92—p.

The porch was in length 69.28—l. In breadth 34.64—k.

Oracle was in length 69.28—l. In breadth 69.28—l. In height 69.28—l.

Cherubim each in height 34.64—k.

Altar of Brass, in length was 69.28—l. In breadth 69.28. In height 34.64—k.

Pillars in compass, each 41.56—z.

SOLOMON'S PALACE.

John Taylor gives the measures of the King's house in the cubit of Memphis.

In length it was 173.2 numbers in 86.6×2 . In breadth 86.2 x. In height 51.96 g.

The porch of pillars in length was 86.6 x. In breadth 51.96 g.

Foundation stones 13.856 q.

Molten sea in height was 8.66 x.

In compass 51.96 g.

Bases of brass, each, in length 6.928 l. In breadth 6.928 l. In height 5.196 g.

The layers of brass each 6.928 r.

THE MEASURES IN EZEKIEL

Represent the cubit of Karnak in English feet.

One cubit 3.464 k. One and a half cubits 5.196 g. Two cubits 6.928 l. Three cubits 10.392 p. Four cubits 13.856 q, and so on.

It is quite evident from the foregoing examples that the measures derived from this diagram were the guide to Solomon in building. And

it is quite important to remember that he was instructed by David, his father, in regard to these patterns and measures.

“All this, said David, the Lord made me to understand in writing by his hand upon me, even all the works of this pattern.”

The patterns and measures are consequently superhuman. And so I suppose this diagram and its attendant science may have been revealed to man in the early days of Adam's race

These numbers correspond with our English measures of capacity.
By moving the decimal point

English gill	=	8.66	cubic inches	=	x.
“ pint	=	34.64	“ “	=	n.
“ quart	=	69.28	“ “	=	r.

The Roman measures must have been derived from the same source.

Roman quartarius	=	8.66	=	x.
“ Sextarius	=	34.66	=	n.

And the Greek also—

Grecian Xestes	=	34.66	=	n.
“ Choenix	=	69.32	=	r.

Grecian Cochlearion = .288. half the area of one of the small equilateral triangles.

Grecian Cyathus = .288.

The rest of the English measures are simple multiples of these quantities.

The Greeks and Romans, though starting right, varied much more from the standards.

Professor Greaves, the Oxford Astronomer, says: "The last and best way to discover the true weight of the Roman pound is by the Congius Romanus, whereof, by a special Providence, as Pactus and Villalpandus have well observed, the original standard of Vespasian is still extant at Rome."

From a careful measurement of this vessel Professor Greaves found the weight of the Roman pound to be 5196 grs., of 433 grs. to the ounce.

433 grs. is the weight of the ounce of this diagram, being $866 \div 2$; and 5196 =g. This was the small pound of 12 ounces. But there was a larger pound of 16 ounces= $433 \times 16=6928$ grs.=r= area of 12 sided figure \times by 1000.

The perimeter of the 12 sided figure= 13.856 =foot of the Karnak cubit.

The perimeter of large hexagon is =12 =English foot.

The circumference of large circle= 12.566 =foot of sacred cubit; a measure used chiefly by Hebrews.

I give this last measure only from analogy. It is considered by Professor Smyth to be =25 inches; though by others slightly more.

The cubit of the Talmudists was 25.92 inches.

It may have been then that the sacred cubit was 25.98 inches=one half of $g=8.66 \times 3$.

In that case the periphery of the twelve sided figure 13.856 would represent Ezekiel's reed in English feet, allowing one inch to the foot.

The quadrature of the circle was a famous problem of ancient times.

It might be expected then that this figure would contain some of the elements thereof.

The circumference of a circle one inch in diameter is 3.1416; its area is .7854; and the side of a square of equal area is .88623.

By multiplying the diameter of any circle by 3.1416 the product will be the circumference.

By multiplying the square of the diameter by .7854 it will give the area; and by multiplying the diameter by .88623 it will give the side of a square of equal area.

The side of a square of equal area with the four inch circle then is 3.54492.

The circumference of any circle divided by this number will give the side of the square of equal area.

Thus a circle 116.26 in diameter, and the circumference 365:2440-96143016 \div 3.54492 = 103.0330998.

The perimeter of the large hexagon is = $12 \cdot 4 \times 3$. The circumference of the large circle is, therefore, more than 3 times the diameter; hence— $12 : 12.5664578064 :: 3 : 3.1416144516$ the true π number.

Also, $4 : 3.54492 :: 3.54492 : 3.1416144516$.

That is, the diameter of a circle is to the side of a square of equal area, as the side of the square is to one-fourth of the circumference.

I think that the circumference of the small circle 6.2832289032, expresses the original number of inches in an English mile, when multiplied by 10,000. 62832.289032 = 5236.024086 feet, because, taking the circumference of the earth at 130900602.15 feet there are just 25000 miles in the circumference.

That 130900602.15 feet is the correct number, I judge, because it makes 1570807225.8 inches; which is one-half of 31416144516 the figures in π , and because it gives just 500,000,000 inches for the diameter of the earth.

The great Pyramid of Egypt is an embodiment of the science contained in this diagram.

The shape of the triangle may have suggested the form of the Pyramid, and the small hexagon represents the King's chamber, and the enclosed circle the coffer contained therein.

The lines of the diagram are suggestive of the passage ways of that great monument.

Professor Greaves, who is famous for his exact measurements, gives the size of the square entrance passages in the Great Pyramid as 3.163 English feet; which is the length of the cubit of Karnak expressed in English feet.

The English foot is the only measure that will express the cubit of Karnak, and the size of these entrance passages in the diagram number of 3.464.

It is, therefore, a most ancient measure, preserved in a most wonderful manner by the English people.

It is possible that the inch used by Professor Greaves, in 1637, was slightly larger than the inch of the present day, as there was a change made in some of the standards during the eighteenth century.

It may be only incidental, but the level of the King's chamber was found, by Col. Vyse and Mr. Perring, to be 138 feet 9 inches above the base of the Pyramid; and the base of the Pyramid was found to be 138 feet 9 inches above high Nile. And Col. Coutelle made the whole depth of the well 207.75 English feet. These numbers correspond to $13.85 = q$, and $20.78 = h$.

The cubit of Karnak is a stick of larch wood, found recently in Egypt, and now preserved in the British Museum.

It measures 41.47 English inches, whereas the cubit of the diagram is 41.56 inches. It is not surprising that a stick of wood more than a yard long should have shrunk one tenth of an inch in length in 3,000 years.

The stone of the Pyramid has not shrunk, however, and it gives it to the one thousandth of an inch.

The unit of the Pyramid measures of capacity was the ounce of the diagram 1.732 cubic inches, the Apothecary's ounce of the present day in square inches one-third of $g =$ one-fourth of $r =$ one-sixth of $p =$ area of an equilateral triangle whose side $= 2$ and whose height is expressed in the same numbers as its area.

The coffer in the King's chamber contains 41568 of these ounces $=$ the numbers of the Karnak cubit.

It will contain 3464 pounds of water of 5196 grs. g of 12 ounces to the pound 17998944 grs.; or 2598 pounds one half of g , of 6928 grs. r , of 16 ounces to the pound. $41568 \times 1.732 = 71995$; and $20.784 =$ cubic inches in a pound of water, multiplied by 3464 $= 71995 =$ cubic inches in coffer.

The number 3464 is not exactly correct, but it is as near as the square root of 12 can be expressed in whole numbers. I, therefore, suppose that the true number of grains contained in the coffer is 18,000,000, as estimated by John Taylor.

The weight of a cubic inch of water in this estimate is 250 grs., because $1.732 \times 250 = 433$ is the ounce of the diagram.

$18000000 \div 250 = 72000$; and that this is the content of the coffer in cubic inches, I am justified in supposing by Professor Piazzi Smyth's middle measures, $78.08 \times 34.41 \times 26.80$ inches = 72004, a very close measurement.

These grains were doubtless large grains of wheat.

The coffer contains then 2078.4 pints b, and 1039.2 quarts f.

Now, though the pound 5196 grs. is Roman, and the pound of 6928 grs. is Greek, yet the pints and quarts are English exactly.

Thus the Pyramid coffer serves as a link to connect the weights and measures of all nations.

$3464 \times 12 = 41568$, and $2598 \times 16 = 41568$ which is the content of the coffer in Apothecary ounces of water.

The weight of a cubic inch of water by the Pyramid and the diagram is 250 grs.; whereas our English tables give it as 252.4. I suppose the grains of wheat used by the ancients were larger than those of England.

Again, a vessel which will contain 3464 pounds of water will hold 3141.6 pounds of oil, of sp. gravity 90.69 area of small circle multiplied by 1000.

Thus the diagram, by means of areas, illustrates the relative weights of water and oil, and also the weight in grains of pounds and ounces, and the cubic content of pints and quarts; and shows also the measures of the most ancient times to be in accord with those of England.

If the large triangle in the diagram represented the right section of a Pyramid, the cubic content would be just twelve inches; and if these inches were ounces it would weigh one pound.

The cube of the base of the triangle is 41,568 inches, or the numbers in the Karnak cubit and is a miniature of the coffer in the great

Pyramid, and is contained in that coffer 1732 times. The miniature Pyramid is contained in the coffer 6000 times.

The cubic content of a sphere of the diameter of the small circle would be 4.1568 nearly, or the same figures as in the cubic of the base of the triangle.

The cubit of Karnak 41.568 divided into 3141.6144516, gives the weight of a cubic foot of water in troy pounds very nearly 75.57.

1.732 cubic inches one ounce of water $\times 12 = 20.784$ cubic inches one pound of water number of linear inches in the cubit of Memphis.

The cube of the 12 sided figure $6.928 \times 3 = 20.784$ cubic inches one pound of water.

The cube of the small hexagon $3.464 \times 2 = 6.928$ one quart when multiplied by 10.

The large diamond-shaped figure, formed by the intersection of the large triangles is equal in area to 4.618; and the King's chamber in the great Pyramid is 461.8 cubic yards, provided that its length is 34.64 feet, its breadth 17.32 feet, and its height 20.78 feet.

The content of the coffer in ounces, $41568 \times 3 \div 10 = 12470.4$ cubic feet in King's chamber.

The area of the four inch circle is to the area of a one inch circle as 16 to 1, which are the relative values of silver and gold.

I have said that the form of the Pyramid may have been suggested by the shape of the triangle.

But the angles of a right section of the Pyramid do not conform to those of the triangle.

The peculiar form of the Pyramid may have been adopted to embody other truths.

In drafting the Pyramid the designers described a circle, and inscribed therein a triangle, two legs of which were each made equal to one-fourth of the circumference of the circle.

This gave the true form of a right section of the great Pyramid.

These two legs then were equal to one-half of the circumference.

If another similar triangle be inscribed in the same circle so as to form crossed triangles, the four equal legs will be equal to the circumference of the circle.

The measured heights of the four sloping sides of the great Pyramid will also be equal to the circumference of the circle.

This suggests a hemisphere.

In a four inch circle these legs will each be equal to 3.1416.

It is a property of that triangle that its height is to twice its base, as the diameter is to the circumference of a circle.

Now the sloping height of the Pyramid, as given by Professor Piazzi Smyth, is 7391.5 inches; which would make a circle of 29,566 inches as the one in which the Pyramid was laid down.

I do not know what properties that number may have.

The hemisphere which it represents is very close to the 300,000,000,000,000th of the size of the earth.

Had the number been 29541, it would have indicated an exact knowledge of the size of the earth; for 29541 is one-third of .88623.

The circumference of the earth in inches 1,570,807,225.8 : 3,54492 = 443,115,000 = the side of a square of a circle encompassing the Earth.

29,541 is the 15,000th of that side, and the sloping height of the Pyramid, or one-fourth of the number, would have been the 60,000th of that side.

8333, which is the side of the square of a circle 29,541 in circumference, is the 60,000th of the diameter of the Earth, 60,000 : 500,000,000 = 8333.

We do not know what the top of the Pyramid was like; but if four inches of the point were cut off, and a small globe placed on top, it would give the required side without destroying the Π shape of the monument.

Again—3,54492 : 12,5664 : : 103,033 : 365,242.

That is, the side of the square of a circle is to its circumference, as 103,033 is to the number of days in a year.

Both of these last numbers 103,033 and 365,242 are well marked on and built into the Pyramid, as is also the number 116.26, which is the diameter of the circle 365,242.

The architects of this ancient building then, which dates back beyond the time of authentic history, both squared the circle and cubed the Earth.

The theories then that make exact science a creation of recent date are of no value.

In the face of this evidence, also, it is useless to say that English weights and measures had no scientific origin.

For it is here clearly shown that they are based on a true Geometry.

They have also proved by long experience to be admirably adapted to the circumstances and conditions under which we live.

There is, therefore, no need to exchange them for the new Metric system, a project which is now being urged by many persons whose zeal and persistence is difficult to account for when the relative merits of the two systems are fairly considered.

The Metre was derived from a *single* measurement of an arc of a meridian, instead of from many, as it should have been, and does not conform to later measurements.

The basis of the system, then, may be erroneous.

Again, the Metric system is decimal, and nature cannot be made to harmonize with decimal weights and measurements.

It is frequently stated that the American coinage is decimal; but if the ten cent piece be eliminated from it, there is nothing decimal about it; five being a much better divisional number.

It is true there is the hypothetical mill, but none of them are ever coined.

We shall always divide things into halves and quarters.

The crossed triangles of the diagram may be considered to represent a crucifix enclosing the Ark of the Covenant.

For it has been shown by Professor Piazzi Smyth that the Ark of the Covenant was equal in cubical content to the Pyramid coffer.

The Ark of the Covenant contained the law. The emblem is, therefore, Messianic; which might have been surmised from its being on the Shield of David and the Seal of Solomon.

It may be only a coincidence, but the entrance passage of the Pyramid, commencing at the ruled lines, down to the ascending gallery, measures 628 inches, and that the circumference of the small circle is 6.2832; and that the ascending passage, together with the grand gallery, measure 3423 inches, or lacking 41 inches of 3464.

41.5 is the breadth of the ante-chamber of the cubit of Karnak.

3423 ÷ 628.32 = 4051.32—1881 the length of the grand gallery . . .
2170.32.

Professor Smyth gives the length of the entrance passages, from the ruled lines to the commencement of the grand gallery on one side, as 2170.14, and on the other as 2170.50.

The average of these measures is 2170.32.

The leg of an equilateral triangle inscribed in a one inch-circle is . . .
.866.

By multiplying this number .866 by the diameter of any circle it will give the leg of such a triangle inscribed in the circle.

The leg of a pyramid triangle inscribed in a one-inch circle is . . .
.7854.

By multiplying this number by the diameter of any circle it will give the leg of a pyramid triangle inscribed in such a circle.

Thus take a circle in diameter 11626 × .7854 = 9131 base side of Pyramid.

Hence, 9131 is the leg of a pyramid triangle inscribed in a circle 11626 in diameter, because 9131 × 4 = 36524 circumference of the circle.

The large diamond-shaped figure also represents the square base of the Pyramid. For if it were made into a square each of the sides would be 2.3092 inches. Now if two of these sides be considered as legs of a pyramid triangle, the circle in which it would be inscribed would have a diameter of 2.94 inches.

And as the circle, which would contain the pyramid triangle, of which the base side length of the Pyramid is the leg, has a diameter of 11626 inches, hence 2.94 : 2.3092 :: 11626 : 9131 the base side length in English inches.

This emblem is widely spread, and may be seen on Chinese tea chests, and is common on pottery and glassware. But what is remarkable it is sculptured on the ruins of Central America.

This indicates that the builders of those ancient cities were an enlightened race and of a lineage and civilization akin to our own.

It shows that the sons of Noah once dominated in Eastern Asia and Western America,

It is a pertinent question as to what has become of their descendants. There is but one plausible answer to this question.

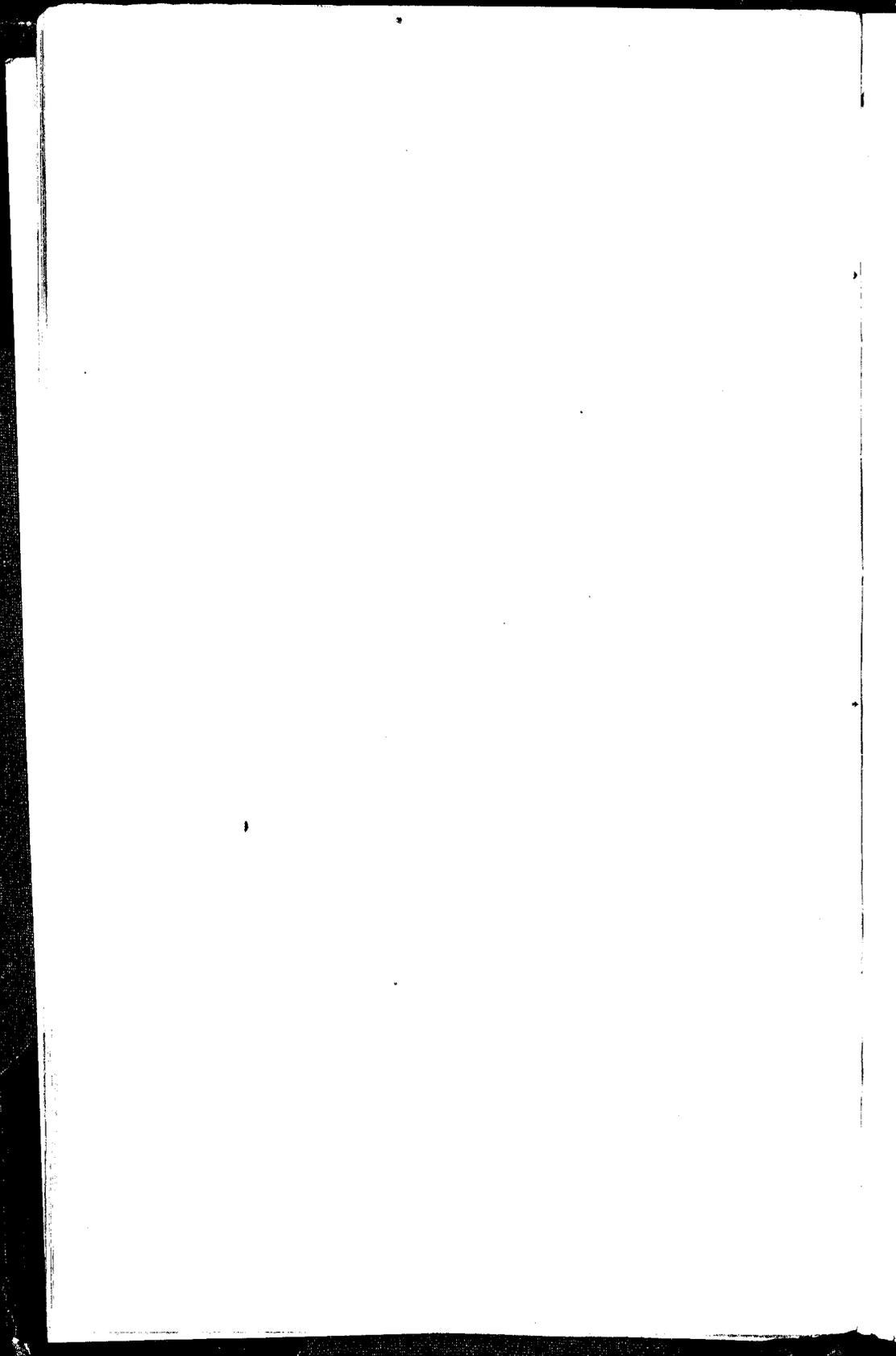
They mingled with the previously existing red race of men, whose instincts were entirely for a forest life, and who never builded with stone.

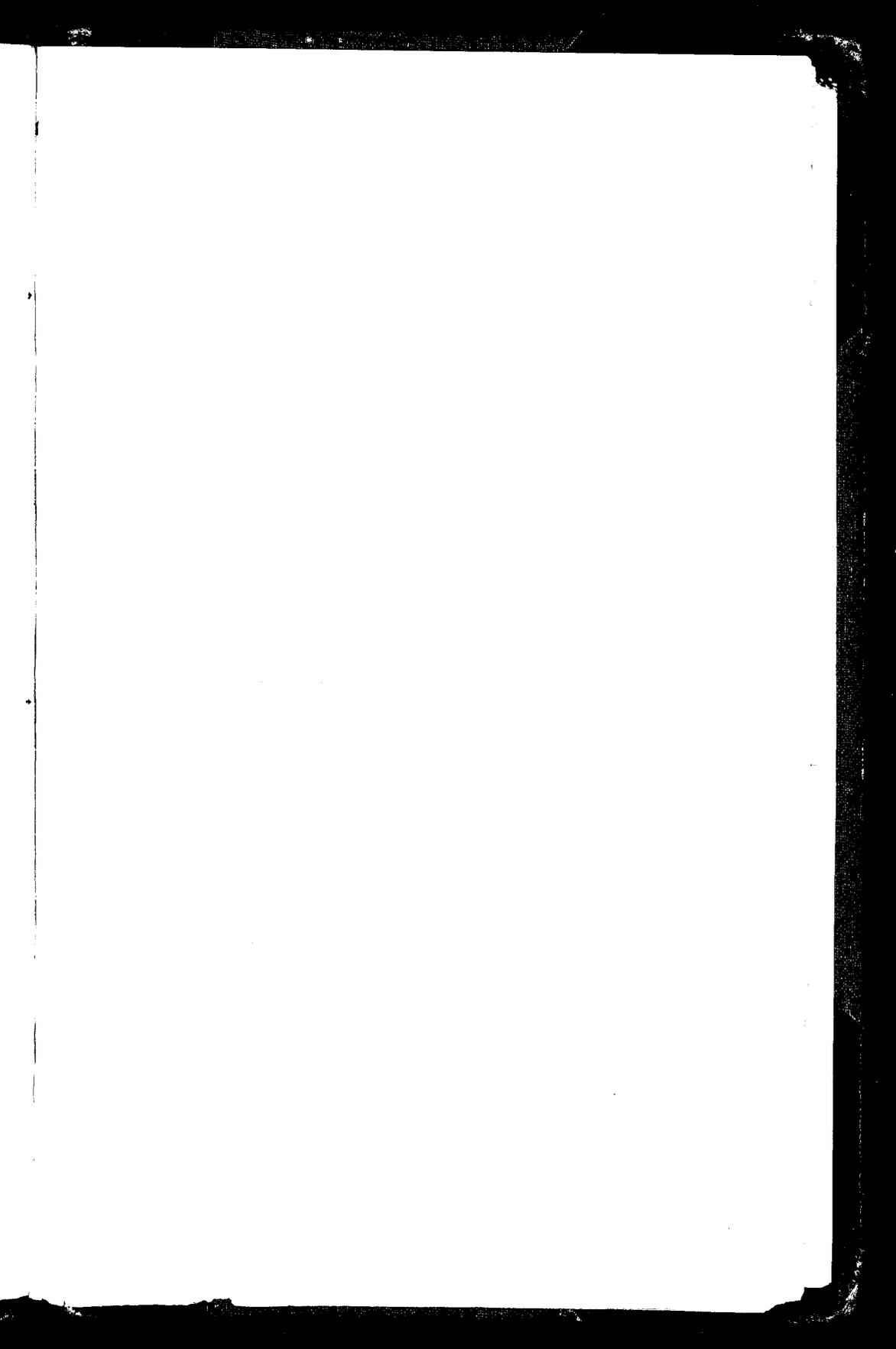
In the course of many generations of this mingling of blood, the white race became absorbed in the red.

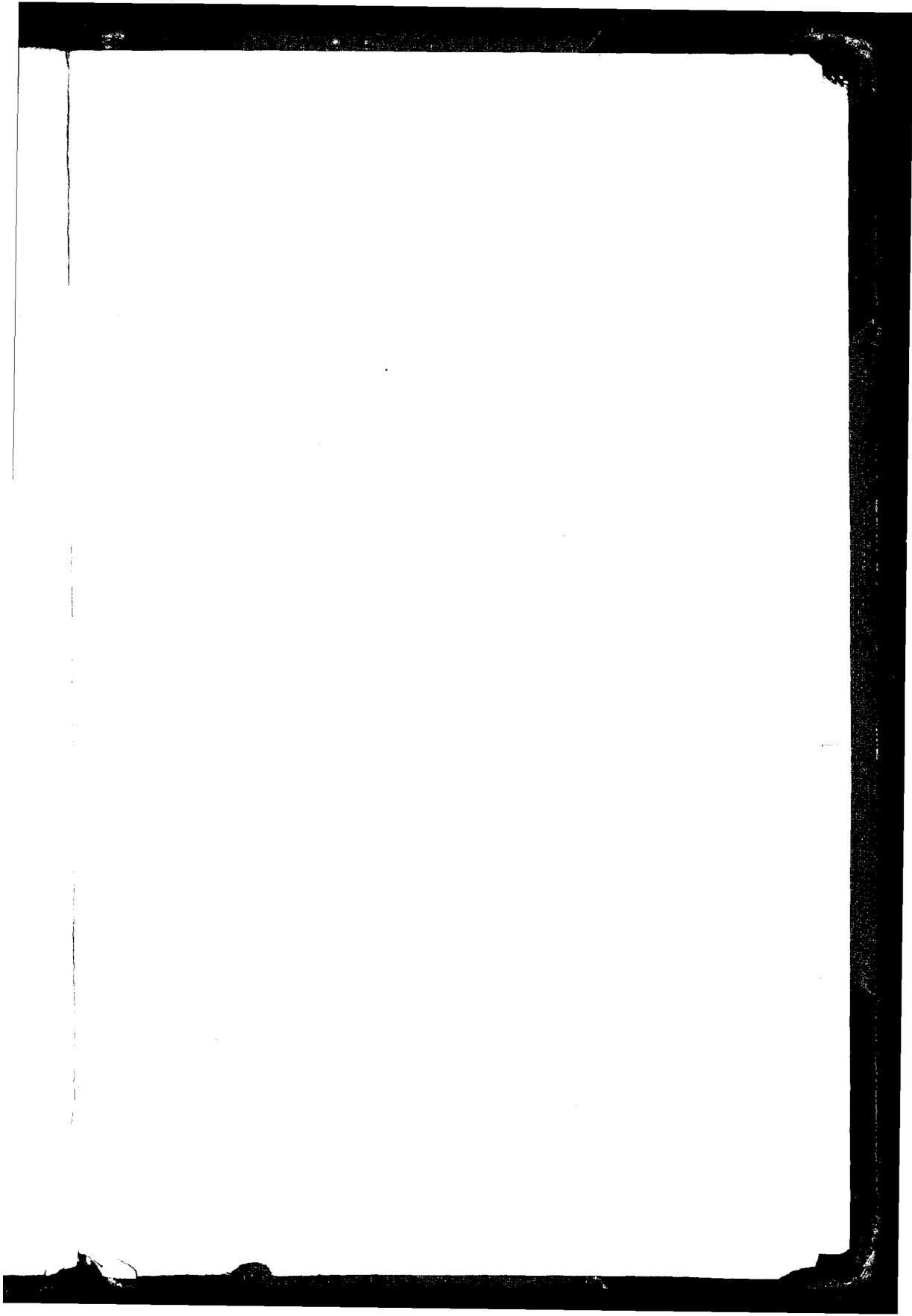
They then left their cities and went back to their forest life.

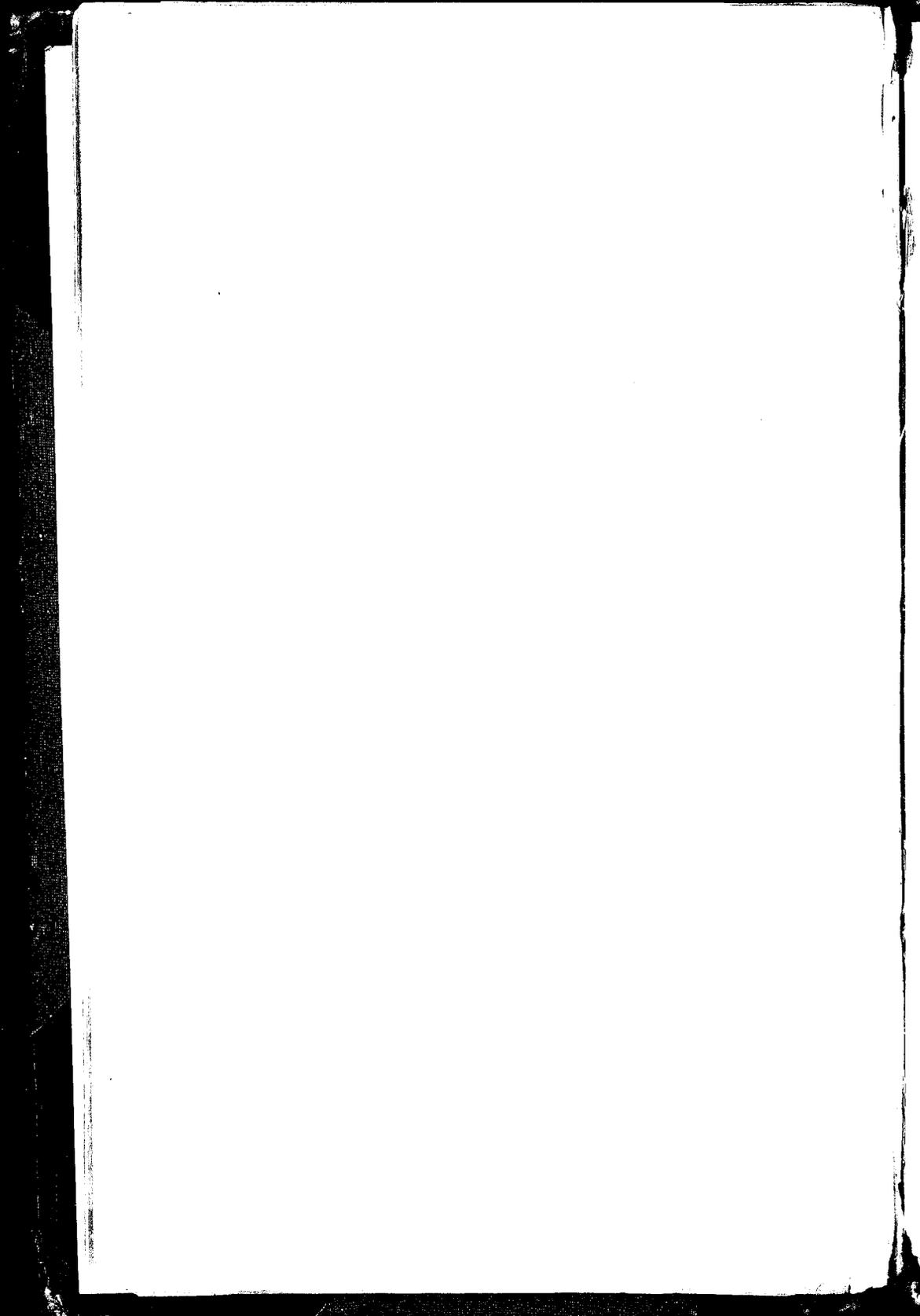
This is the true history of the ancient world. Shall it be ours?

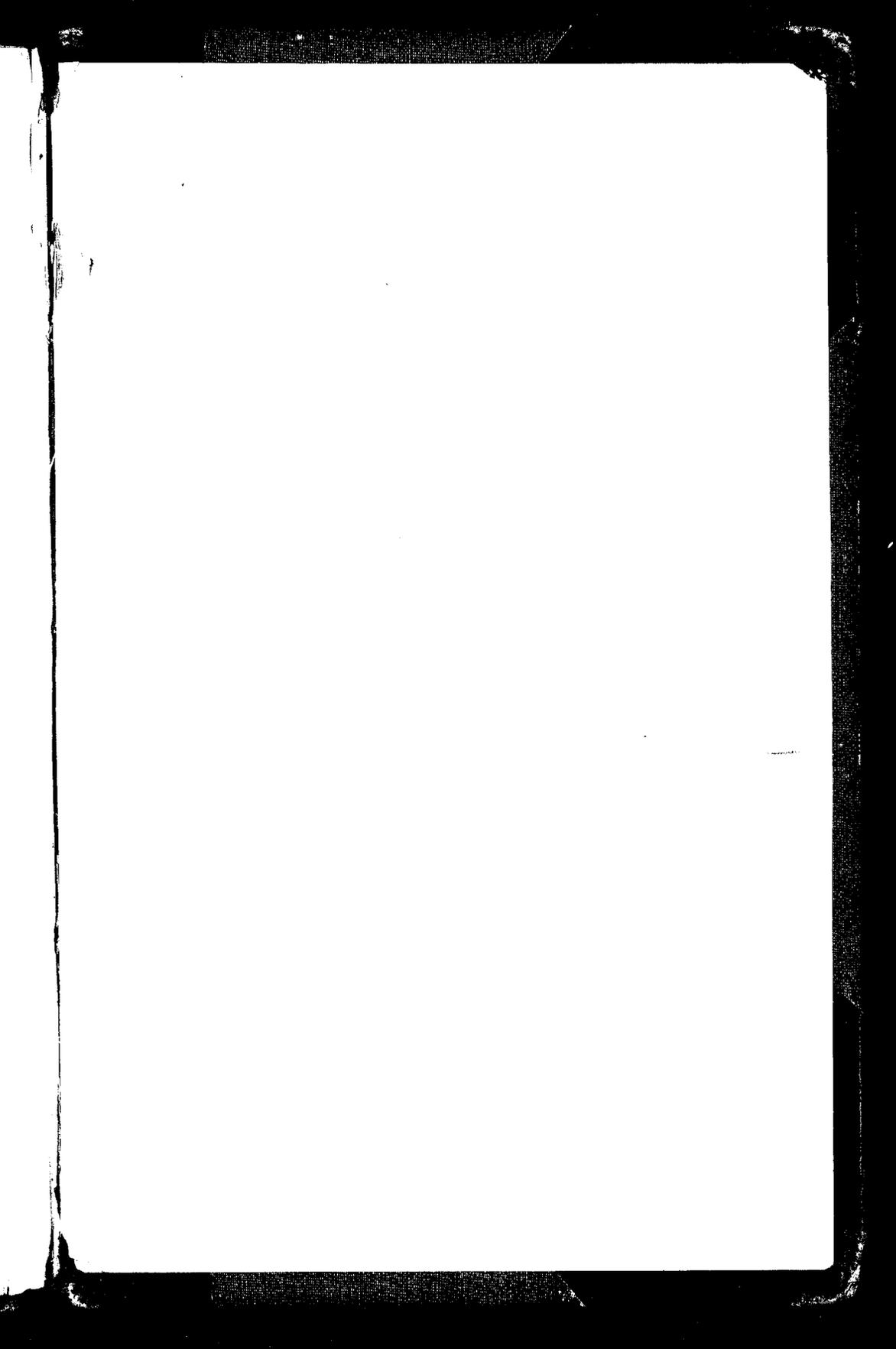
The whole emblem represents the six pointed star—the Star of the East.











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