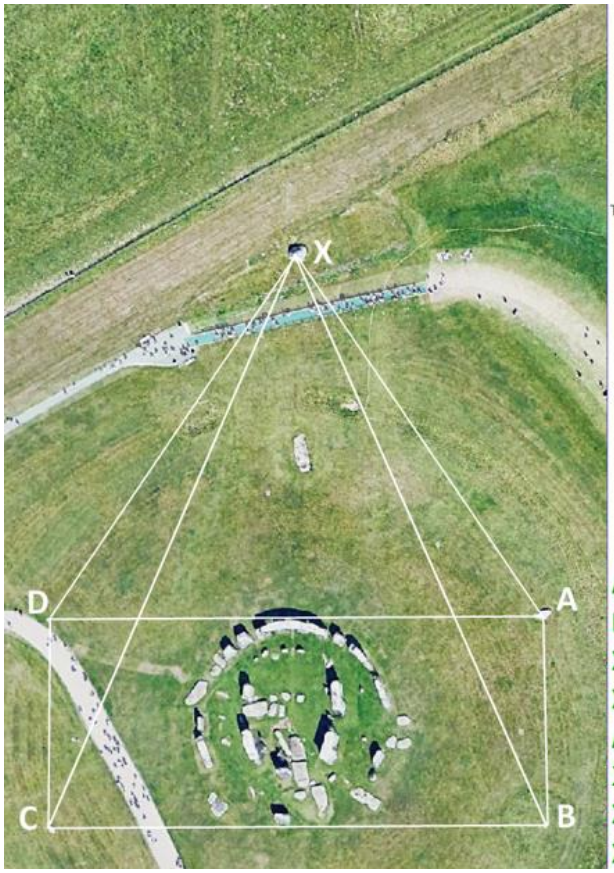
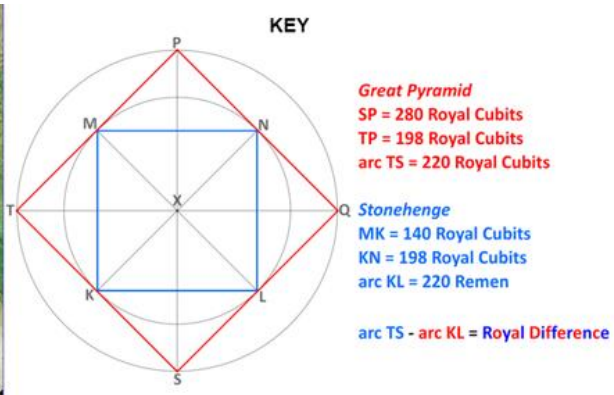




ABCD = 230.36 m = 440 Royal Cubits
BC = AD = 81.45 m = 220 Remen
XD = XA = 73.30 m = 140 Royal Cubits
XC = XB = 103.67 m = 198 Royal Cubits = 125 MY = 33π meters
AB = DC = 33.73 m = 220 Royal Differences
XD / AD = 0.9 = GP height / half-diagonal
XC / BC = 1.2727 = GP height / half-base
XC / XD = 1.4142

The Great Pyramid's Circle / Square Template at Stonehenge

A QUICK DIAGRAMMATIC SUMMARY

Carl Balowski | October, 2024

As mentioned in my previous papers, I propose that the Station Stone rectangle, in cooperation with the Heel Stone, was erected simultaneously as part of the first megalithic phase of Stonehenge, prior to the inner sarsen ring. I suspect this endeavor was led by Pharaoh Khufu, under the influence of Heliopolitan cosmology, to stamp his identity as the incarnate creator god, Atum-Ra, upon the Earth. This theory accounts for the precise Silver Ratio ($\sqrt{2} + 1$) relationship between the Great Pyramid and Stonehenge, using the Equator as a baseline. It also explains why the Station Stone rectangle, closely approximating a Silver Ratio rectangle, not only mirrors that large-scale relationship but also emulates the design of the Great Pyramid at a diminutive scale of $\sqrt{2}$, mimicking the fundamental circle/square relationship. My forcoming paper, Cosmology Part 3, will detail the past surveys and hypotheses of the Stones and their pits.

This paper, which details the proportional relationship between the Great Pyramid and the Station Stones at Stonehenge, serves as a quick diagrammatic summary for readers to further their own research. In essence, the doubling effect of a square circumscribed by a circle continues ad infinitum and is mediated by the relationship between $\sqrt{2}$ and π. The diagonal of the square is the same line as the diameter of the circumscribing circle, a principle used in the design of the Great Pyramid. Here, the quarter arc of the circle's circumference, compared to the square's diagonal/diameter, is in a 1.27272:1 ratio when using approximations for both π and $\sqrt{2}$, as detailed in my Parts 1 and 2.

The side of the square, being in a diminutive $\sqrt{2}$ relation to the diagonal/diameter, defines the limits (corners) of the arc. When used to segment the diagonal, it neatly divides into a Silver Ratio proportion, which was also used to set the floor level of the King's Chamber. When this circle/square template is reduced by inscribing a smaller circle inside the square, it diminishes by $\sqrt{2}$. The outer circle/square set represents the dimensions of the Great Pyramid, while the inner set, diminished by $\sqrt{2}$, aligns with the dimensions of the Station Stones with their Heel Stone at Stonehenge.

The Silver Ratio rectangle at Stonehenge has two longer sides and two shorter sides, meeting at four corners. When measured from the northern corners to the Heel Stone, the distance is precisely 140 Royal Cubits—half the height of the Great Pyramid. The distance from the southern corners to the Heel Stone is exactly 198 Royal Cubits, aligning with 125 Megalithic Yards and the height from the Great Pyramid's apex to the King's Chamber floor. This value, intriguingly, also corresponds with 33 meters multiplied by

π. These measures, when compared, reflect the same proportions as found in the Great Pyramid—1:1.1111 (or inversely 0.9) and 1.2727:1—only diminished by √2, perfectly matching the circle/square template.

In essence, the three-dimensional design of the Great Pyramid at Giza is translated into a planar realization at Stonehenge (Figure 1). Imagine the lines connecting the Station Stones (SS) rectangle to the Heel Stone, which acts as the pyramid's apex—this allows you to visualize the Great Pyramid laid flat, utilizing its very own proportions at a √2 diminutive scale in accordance with the circle/square. Additionally, the diagonal of the SS rectangle aligns directly with Heliopolis, mirroring how the diagonal of the Great Pyramid also points toward Heliopolis. Ingenious master planning!

