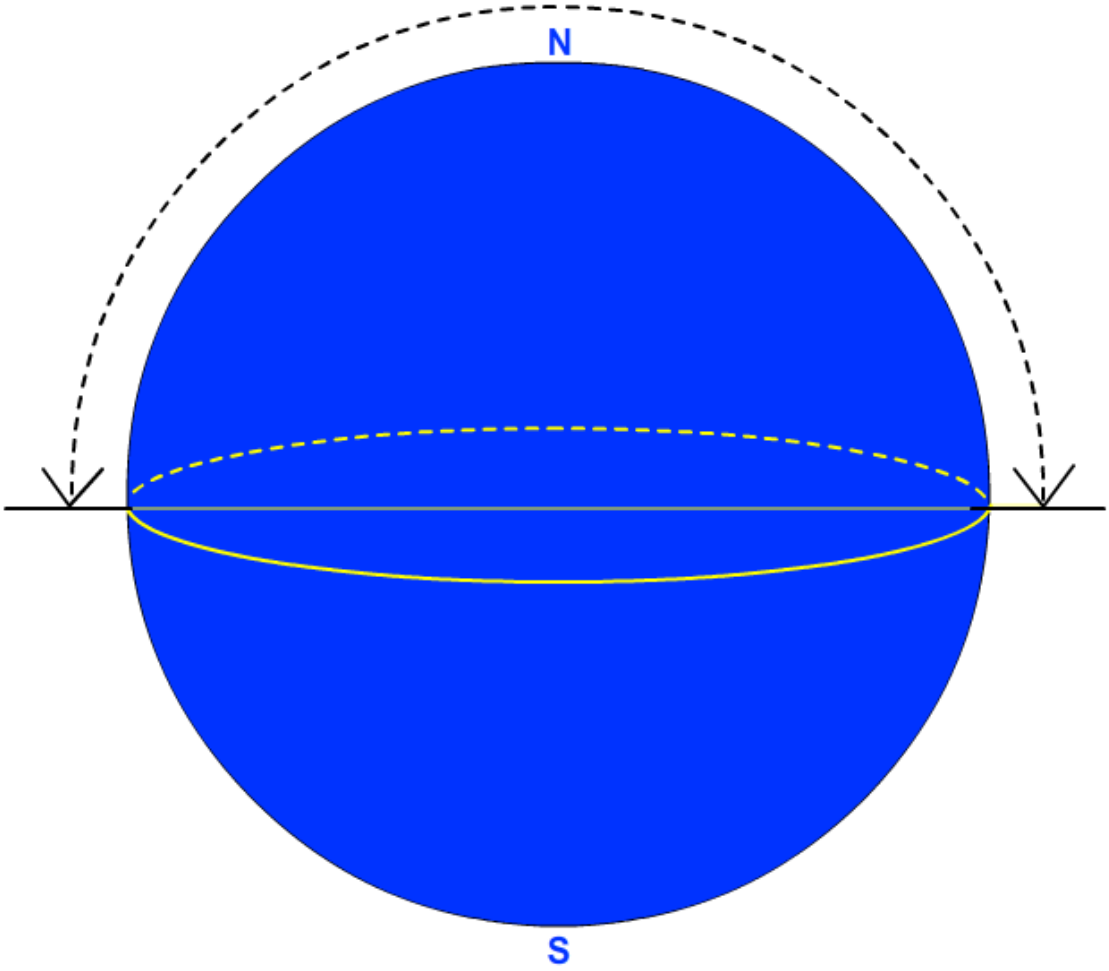


The Megalithic Yard and the Circumference of the Earth

A FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE GIZA – STONEHENGE CONNECTION IN RELATION TO THE SQUARE ROOT OF TWO

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In my previous paper titled "The Giza Stonehenge Connection" that I had the privilege to contribute to the corpus of knowledge on ancient metrology, an intriguing connection was uncovered between the latitudinal positions of the Great Pyramid at Giza and Stonehenge relative to the Equator. To recap, the Equator, which is defined as the 0° latitude line, serves as a pivotal baseline for understanding the geographical placements of these significant historical structures. Stonehenge is precisely situated at 51.1785° north, whereas the Great Pyramid is located at 29.9796° north. The difference in latitude between these two ancient monuments is calculated to be exactly 21.1989°. By assigning the latitude of the Great Pyramid the value of √2 (approximately 1.4142), an intricate and fascinating relationship is revealed: the latitudinal gap from the Great Pyramid to Stonehenge is normalized to 1, thereby positioning Stonehenge's latitude at √2 + 1, which is approximately 2.4142 (Figure 1). This ratio, recognized as the Silver Ratio, not only delineates the relationship between the side of a square and its diagonal, as found in the Egyptian Royal Cubit and Remen, but also between the shorter and longer sides of an octagon. The discovery of this correlation points to a profound understanding and application of geometric principles on a monumental scale, indicating a sophisticated comprehension of the world.

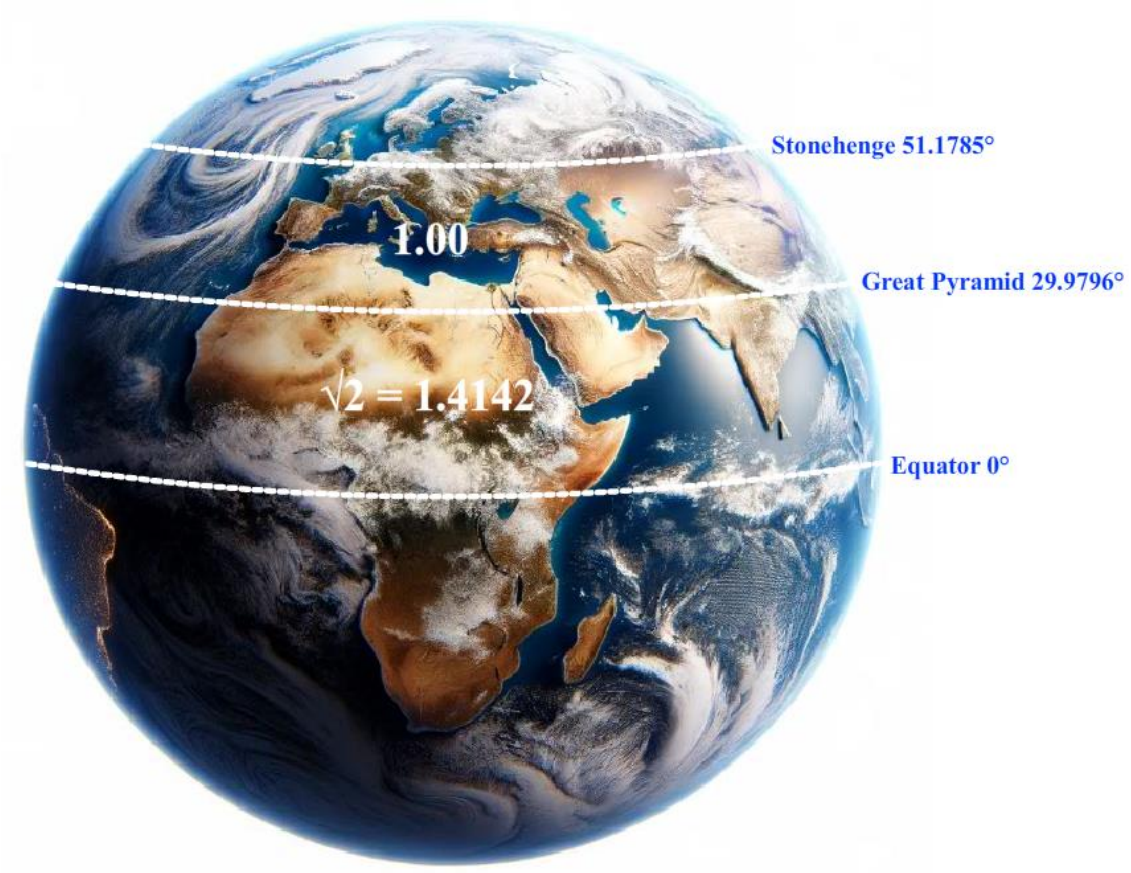


Figure 1 – The Giza – Stonehenge latitudinal relationship displaying the Silver Ratio

Building upon these new observations, I have embarked on an exploration to ascertain whether there was any correlation between the Ancient Egyptian Royal Cubit and the North European Megalithic Yard, and their potential usage in these large-scale geometric observations. Through this continued investigation, certain correlations have begun to unfold, one of which notably pertains to the Earth's circumference, divided into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. This division implies that once the measurement reaches the 180° mark, it essentially denotes the 'limit' of measurement on the sphere, heralding the return to the point of origin.

The intriguing question arises: did the builders of Stonehenge and/or the Great Pyramid have a precise understanding of both the silver ratio and the Earth's curvature, as hinted at in "The Giza Stonehenge Connection"? To address this, one must first establish the modern measurement of the Earth's circumference, which is accurately determined to be 40,008,000 meters when measured through the poles. This measurement divides the Earth into a Northern Hemisphere of 20,004,000 meters.

In the past decade, extensive research into Thom's Megalithic Yard has been conducted, with the length of the Megalithic Yard being approximately 2.720 feet ± 0.002. Richard Heath posits the length of the Megalithic Yard as 2.718 feet (or 0.828447 meters) based on his analysis of multiple structures and an inferred alignment / calendric reckoning with lunar and solar cycles. The value 2.718 is within the margin of error defined by Thom and notably mirrors the mathematical constant 'e'. This constant, similar to the Golden Ratio, represents the rate of exponential growth in a logarithmic manner. Furthermore, there's a persuasive argument to be made that 2.718 feet (equivalent to 0.828447 meters) was the measure employed for the Megalithic Yard, especially given its apparent association with the Royal Cubit. This connection is compelling when you consider that the base of the Great Pyramid, measured as 440 cubits, equals 1.718 feet (0.52364 meters) per cubit.

According to Glen Dash's survey, the base of the Great Pyramid spans 230.40 meters. As Petrie demonstrated, this base length of 230.40 meters, when divided by 440 Royal Cubits, renders each Royal Cubit equivalent to 0.52364 meters (230.40 / 440 = 0.523636, rounded to the nearest 100,000th, resulting in 0.52364 meters). The discernible difference in length between the Megalithic Yard (0.828447 meters) and the Royal Cubit (0.52364 meters) is precisely 0.304807 meters, or exactly 12 inches (1 foot). The correlation between the Megalithic Yard and the Royal Cubit, especially in relation to the imperial foot (a supposed ancestor of the Megalithic Yard), is remarkably compelling and warrants further investigation.

However, for our purpose here, when the expanse of the Northern Hemisphere, 20,004,000 meters, is recalibrated into Megalithic Yards, using the hypothesized length of 0.828447 meters for a single Megalithic Yard, a startling revelation unfolds, one that directly ties back to the geometric and metrological underpinnings

highlighted in my Giza-Stonehenge study. The computation of the metric distance of each Hemisphere in Megalithic Yards yields a figure of 24,146,384 Megalithic Yards (Figure 2), whilst the whole circumference of the earth would measure 48,292,768 Megalithic Yards. To the uninitiated, this numeric outcome may initially appear obscure or devoid of immediate significance. However, a deeper analysis reveals its intrinsic connection to the Silver Ratio—a fundamental geometric proportion explored in the context of the Giza and Stonehenge alignment. By expressing this result as 2.4146384 or 4.8292768, we unveil its kinship with the Silver Ratio found in the Giza Stonehenge Connection (Figure 1), thereby elucidating a metrological resonance that spans across continents and epochs. In essence, this computation suggests that the Northern Hemisphere, when measured in this hypothetical Megalithic Yard of 2.718 feet, is equivalent to 10,000,000 times the sum of the square root of two plus one (√2 + 1), while the total circumference of the Earth equates to 20,000,000 times this sum, with an astonishingly negligible percentage error of merely 0.017%.

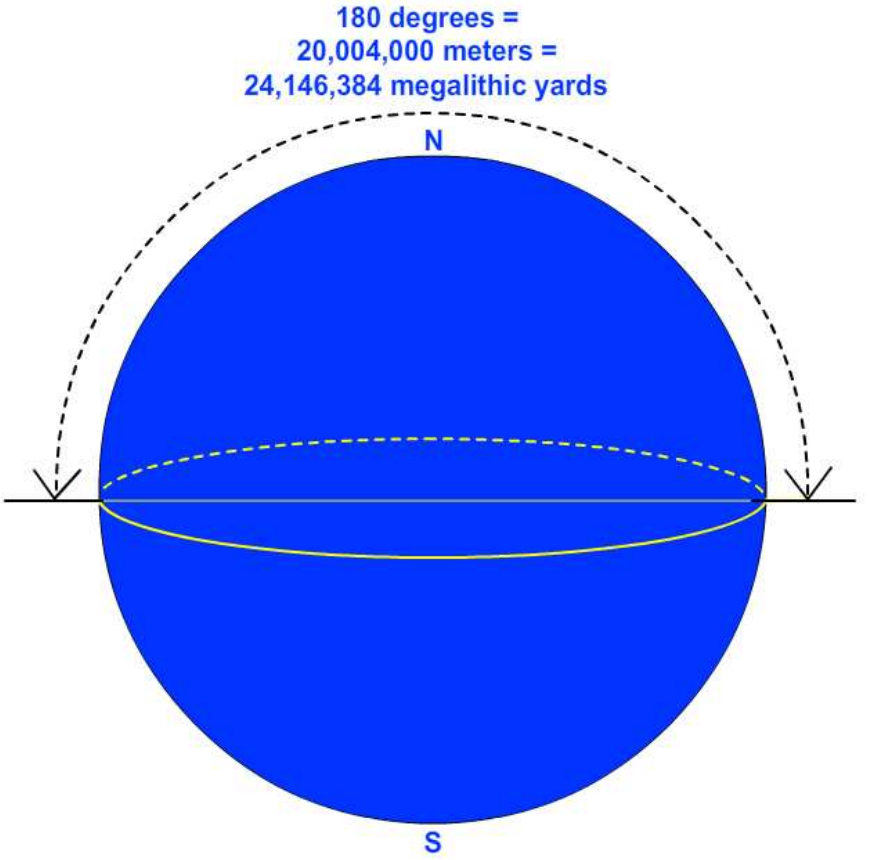


Figure 2

This nuanced expression, rendered as the ratio of 2.414:1, transcends mere numerical curiosity, embodying a monumental 'symbol' etched via megalithic structures into the fabric of the Earth itself. Indeed, the perimeter of a root-2 rectangle, so valued in Ancient Egypt as the ratio of the Royal Cubit : Remen, or √2 : 1, has to the value of 4.828427, which seemingly emulates the total circumference of the earth in this hypothesis (Figure 3).

Therefore, the latitudinal alignment between the sentinels at Giza and Stonehenge, relative to the equator, emerges not just as a testament to ancient architectural ingenuity but as a deliberate geometric statement, potentially encoding the circumference of the Earth in Megalithic Yards. This study beckons us to reconsider the depth of ancient knowledge and its application, suggesting that these civilizations possessed a sophisticated understanding of Earth's geometry, distilled into their monumental legacies. Through this lens, the Giza-Stonehenge connection is not merely an interesting geometric line drawn across the globe but a potentially deliberate marking, a codification of ancient wisdom that seemingly measures the Earth itself, in 'spirit' with the contemporary meter. However, the weakness of this hypothesis is that the measure of 2.718 feet for the Megalith Yard and 0.52364 for the Royal Cubit is at the absolute lower limit of Thom's proposal, and upper limit of Dash's margin of error, respectively. Therefore, this hypothesis is quite tentative, and still a work in progess.

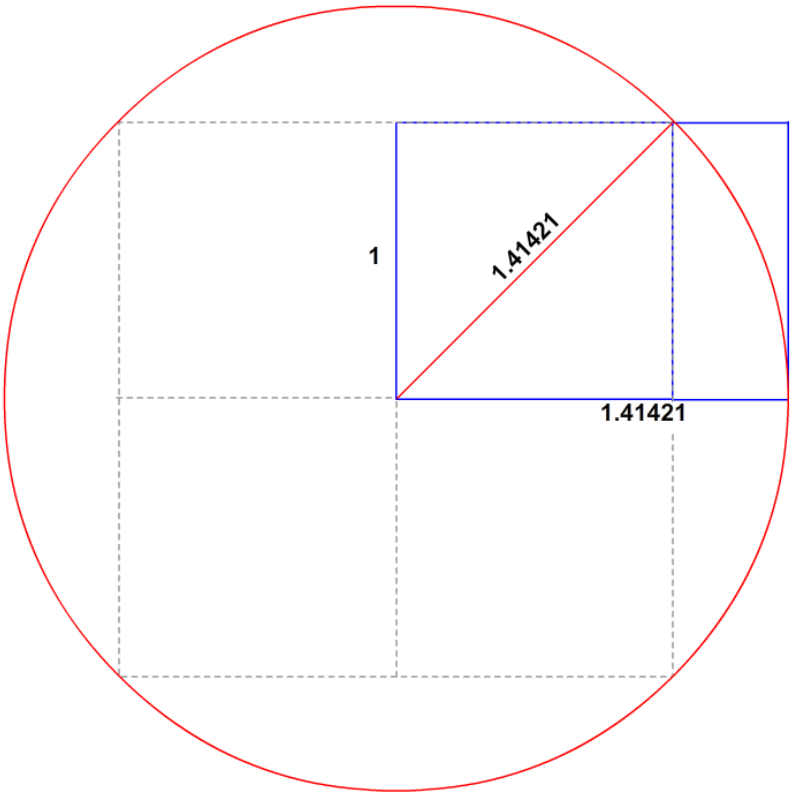


Figure 3