

Giza Throne Theory

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Fig 1. Osiris Throne Complex Hieroglyphic

Current archeological theory states the three large pyramids on the Giza Plateau were constructed to be the final resting places of the Pharaohs Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure. I refer to this theory as the Giza Tomb Theory. The Giza Tomb Theory states the three large pyramids on the Giza Plateau were constructed over a span of about seventy-five years to hold the bodies, wealth and supplies needed to maintain Pharaohs Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure in the afterlife. Current archeological theory states that Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure were father, son and grandson.

The construction of the Giza Pyramids started about 100 years after Pharaohs Djoser and Sneferu built the first stone pyramids about 4600 years ago. Current archeological theory assumes that sometime after the Pharaohs Khufu, Menkaure and Khafre were entombed in the Giza Pyramids their bodies and treasures were plundered.

This paper introduces a new theory which offers a solution to why and how the Giza Pyramids were built. This theory is similar to the Orion Correlation Theory proposed by Robert Bauval and Adrian Gilbert. This new theory also describes the materials and methods used by the Ancient Egyptians to build the Giza Pyramids and the possibility that the Egyptians were the first to invent concrete and use it to build the pyramids of Ancient Egypt. I refer to this new theory as the Giza Throne Theory.

The Orion/Osiris Connection and the Giza Pyramids

For millennia Man has looked into the night sky and imagined that the stars took the shape of entities that included Man, Gods, Goddesses, animals and strange mythical creatures. When the Ancient Egyptians looked into the night sky they imagined how their world came into existence and the Gods and Goddesses who brought it about. The Ancient Egyptians developed a creation myth based on their belief that the Gods resided in the night sky and could be seen in a few prominent constellations.



Fig. 2 Stela of Tabakenkhonsu depicts the Goddess Nut looking upon Isis, Osiris, Thoth and Tabakenkhonsu

The Ancient Egyptian creation myth was centered on a group of stars known today as the Winter Triangle and Orion Constellations. The stars that are the inspiration for the Osiris Myth include Sirius, Betelgeuse, Procyon, Saiph, Alnitak, Alnilam, Mintaka, and Bellatrix. The stars of the Winter Triangle and Orion Constellations were seen as the creators of the Ancient Egyptian World and became known as the Ennead. The Ennead consisted of the Gods and Goddesses Osiris, Atum or Re, Shu, Tefnut, Seth, Geb, Isis, Nephthys and Nut.

The Ancient Egyptian creation myth describes Osiris, the king of the Underworld, sitting on his celestial throne. This celestial throne was based in the stars of the Orion Constellation and the Ancient Egyptians imagined Osiris flanked by his sisters Isis and Nephthys. Today we call these stars Orions Belt with Osiris as the middle star. Surrounding Osiris and his sisters was the Goddess Nut. Nut represented the heavenly stars and was supported by the Air God Shu. Geb represented the Earth and was separated from the Goddess Nut by Shu. Shu had a twin sister Tefnut, who represented

Rain or Moisture. Myth says the Goddess Nut gave birth to RE in the morning and swallowed him at nightfall.

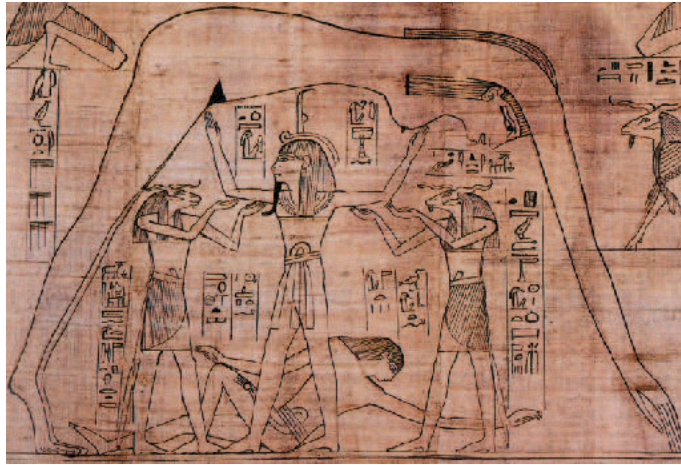


Fig. 3 The Greenfield Papyrus depicts the Air God Shu separating Nut and Geb

© photo courtesy of the British Museum

The stars of the Winter Triangle Constellation and the Constellation of Orion were known as the Ennead and became the inspiration for the Ancient Egyptians to build the Pyramids on the Giza Plateau. This complex of pyramids, tombs and Sphinxes on the Giza Plateau became known as the Mound of Osiris, the Great Mansion or the House of Osiris.

Giza Plateau Design

In the Third or Fourth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt a decision was made to construct a grand memorial to Osiris. Pharaoh Djoser probably commissioned this memorial to Osiris. With the help of Djoser's vizier, Imhotep, they designed the Osiris Throne Complex as the ultimate shrine to Osiris. This shrine to Osiris was to be built on the Giza Plateau and would include the pyramids we know today as Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure, along with two sphinxes, large walls and other components of the complex.

The Osiris complex would eventually include three large Giza Pyramids, two Sphinxes(possibly originally in the shape of the canine God Anubis), a solar barque, secondary pyramids, large walls and underground chambers. The Osiris Complex took between seventy five and one hundred years to complete and I refer to it as the Osiris Throne Complex or the Giza Throne Complex. Pharaohs Menkaure, Khufu and Khafre may have ruled during construction of the Osiris Throne Complex and their names have since become linked to the three large Giza Pyramids on the Giza Plateau.

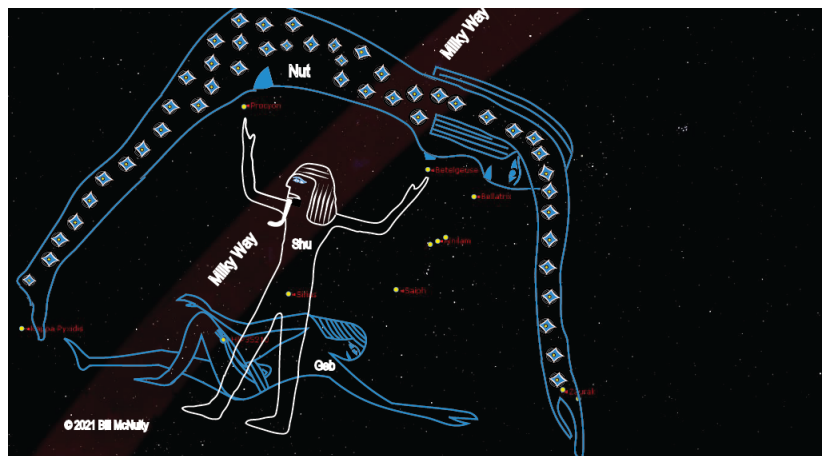


Fig. 4 Shu separates the Sky Goddess Nut from the Earth God Geb in the Orion and Winter Triangle Constellations

After completion of the Osiris Throne Complex the Giza Plateau became a living monument to Osiris. Osiris Pilgrims would come to pay homage to the Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt and bring offerings to receive blessings from the Gods. The Giza Plateau was the equivalent of today's Mecca and included places similar to the Stations of the Cross, known as pylons, where Osiris Pilgrims would recite passages from the Book of the Dead and gave offerings to Osiris and other Gods and Goddesses in the hope of achieving resurrection after death. Osiris Pilgrims would offer liquids, food and verbal offerings at twenty-one different locations around the Giza Plateau described as pylons or portals. Osiris pilgrims' praises to the Egyptian Gods and their associated twenty-one pylons or portals are described in the Pyramid Texts and the Egyptian Book of the Dead.

Recitations from the Pyramid Texts located on the walls of the Unas Pyramid include references to purifying washings, bathings and the elimination of fluids. Some of the liquid offerings Osiris Pilgrims left for the Gods probably included urine. This elimination of bodily fluids probably occurred along the edge of the Southern and Western Sphinx enclosure walls. The tons of urine left by Osiris Pilgrims over centuries wore down the Sphinx enclosure walls and left the damage we see today.

Robert Schoch and John Anthony West have suggested that the damage to the Sphinx and two of its enclosure walls occurred between 12,000 - 36,000 years ago. They arrived at these dates of construction of the Sphinx based on the amount of damage they believe was caused by rain on the enclosure walls. These dates don't sync up with the construction of the Sphinx if it is part of the Giza Throne Complex. I don't believe the Sphinx was built as an independent structure more than 12,000 years ago. If there was

a Sphinx Cult more than 12,000 years ago there should be more evidence of this cult besides just one gigantic statue built on the Giza Plateau.

If urine, wine, beer and other fluids were left by Osiris pilgrims over the millennia, as tributes to the Gods, this may explain the damage we see on the Southern and Western Sphinx enclosure walls. A description of these purifying rituals that damaged the Sphinx enclosure walls can be found in the article on casting Egyptian stoneworks found at www.gizathrone.com.

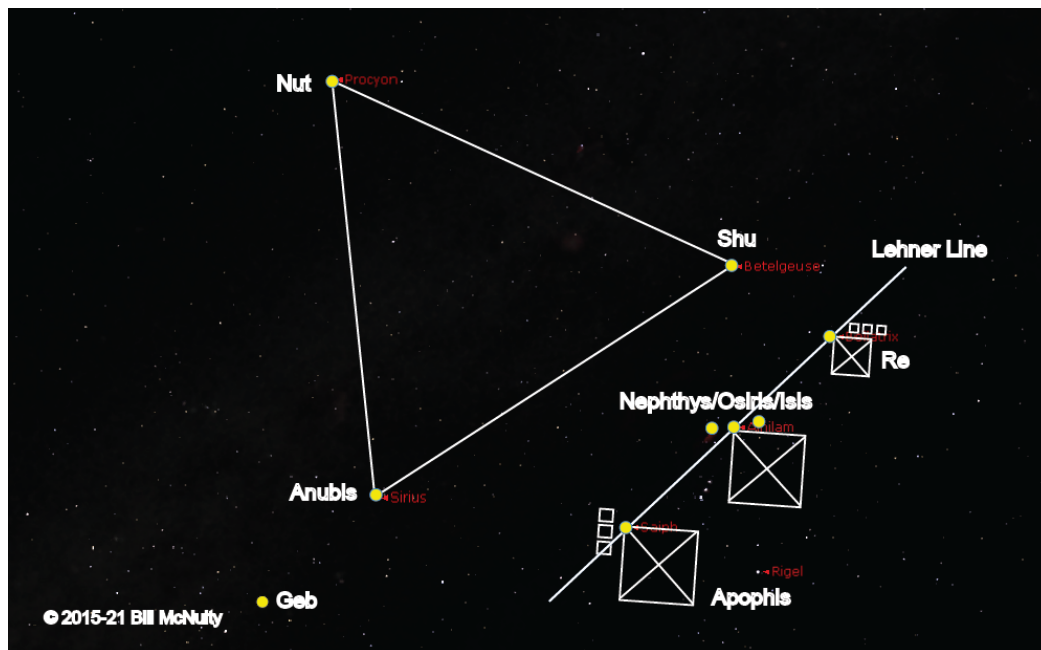


Fig. 5 The stars of the Winter Triangle and Orion Constellation are the inspiration for the Giza Pyramids and the Ennead

Osiris Throne Complex – A Monument to Osiris and the Ennead

The large monuments built by the ancient Egyptians on the Giza Plateau may represent the nine Gods known as the Ennead. The large Giza Pyramids were not built as Pharaohs tombs but components of a larger whole dedicated to Osiris. The Osiris Throne Complex is centered on the middle pyramid which the Ancient Egyptians believed represented Osiris. It also includes the smaller RE Pyramid to the South, the Apophis Pyramid (currently known as the Great/Khufu Pyramid), six smaller “Queens” pyramids, the Sphinx, numerous temples, boat pits, the Wall of the Crow, the currently buried Wall of the Moon, undiscovered chambers and a twin Sphinx which is still under the sands of the Giza Plateau. The Giza Pyramids should not be considered as

separate tombs of a father, son and grandson but components of a larger whole that was the center of the Osiris Cult for millennia.

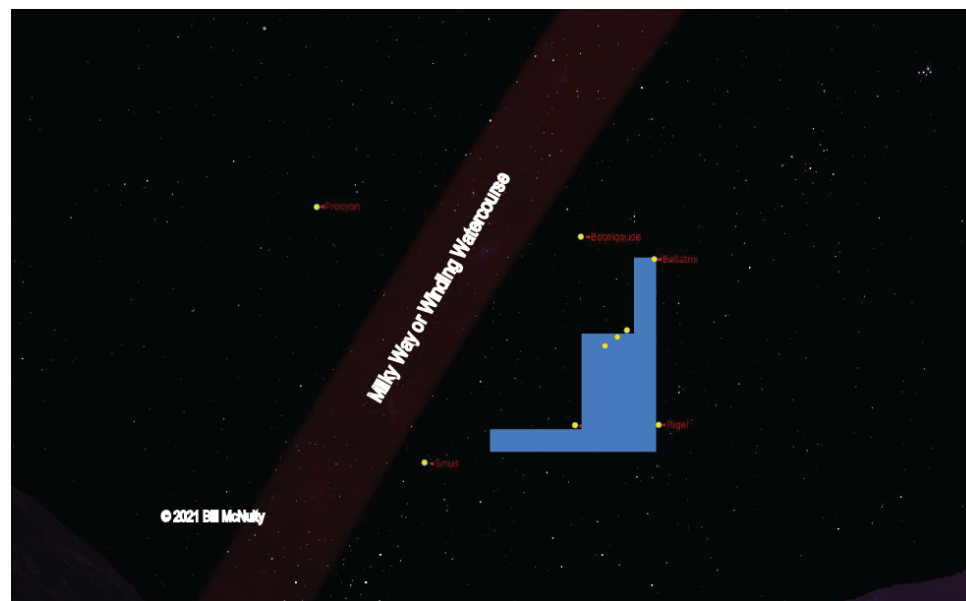


Fig. 6 The star Alnilam as Osiris on his Throne

The pyramids of the Osiris Throne Complex mimic a line that runs thru the stars Bellatrix, Alnilam and Saiph in the Orion Constellation. In the Orion Constellation Alnilam is the center star of what we call Orion's Belt. Alnilam represent Osiris, the Ruler of the Underworld, and is represented on the Giza Plateau by the pyramid we today call the Khafre Pyramid. The other two stars of Orion's Belt, Alnitak and Mintaka, represent Osiris' sisters Isis and Nephthys.

The Great Pyramid or the Khufu Pyramid was built as the physical representation of Apophis, the God of Chaos. The Apophis Pyramid represents the star Saiph and is the Northernmost pyramid on the Giza Plateau.

The smallest of the three main pyramids located on the Giza Plateau is the physical representation of the Sun God, Atum or RE. The RE Pyramid represents the star Bellatrix in the Orion Constellation.

The smaller "Queens" Pyramids located to the East of the Apophis Pyramid may represent the stars of Orion's Sword. The stars of the Orion Constellation and the Winters Triangle Constellation were the basis for the main Egyptian Gods and Goddesses known as the Ennead in Ancient Egypt. The Pyramids of Giza are the heart

of the Osiris Cult and a physical representation of the stars of Orion and the Winter Triangle Constellation.



Fig. 7 The Sphinx as Shu

The Ennead included Shu, the God of Air, who took numerous forms and had a twin, Tefnut. Tefnut was the Goddess of Moisture and Rain. One of the forms that Shu took was that of a Sphinx. The Sphinx of the Giza Plateau was probably built as a physical representation of Shu. The Sphinx and his twin, Tefnut, were offered tributes by Osiris Pilgrims in the hope of bringing rain to Egyptian lands. The Sphinx' twin representing Tefnut may still be located underground on the Giza Plateau. This hidden twin of the Sphinx is located due West of the Sphinx.

The Story of Osiris – How to Obtain Immortality

Osiris was known as the God of Eternity and the God of Rebirth in Ancient Egypt. One story tells of how Osiris was murdered and dismembered by his brother Set/Seth. Osiris was eventually resurrected by his sister Isis to become one of Ancient Egypt's premier Gods. Another story tells how Osiris entered an area known as Rosetjau or Rostau during the Sixth Day Festival. Osiris would emerge rejuvenated and resurrected from Rosetjau during the Fifteen Day Festival. Rosetjau or Rostau was known as the home of numerous Gods and Goddesses including Osiris.

The Lunar Cycle played an important part in the lives of Ancient Egyptians. The Ancient Egyptians celebrated festivals on certain days of the lunar cycle along with yearly festivals. Two celebrations observed by the Ancient Egyptians were known as the Sixth Day Festival and the Fifteen Day Festival. These festivals were probably celebrated on the night of the first quarter and the night of the full moon.

The night of the first quarter is easy to identify by the sharp edge of light that cuts across the face of the Moon and occurs on the sixth night of the lunar cycle. The Sixth Day Festival is represented by the half-moon hieroglyphic and is a component in the Osiris Throne Complex Hieroglyphic. The Fifteen Day Festival would be celebrated on the night of the full moon. To determine when the Sixth Day and the Fifteen Day Festivals occurred the Ancient Egyptian could look into the night sky at the face of the Moon and know when these festivals would be celebrated.

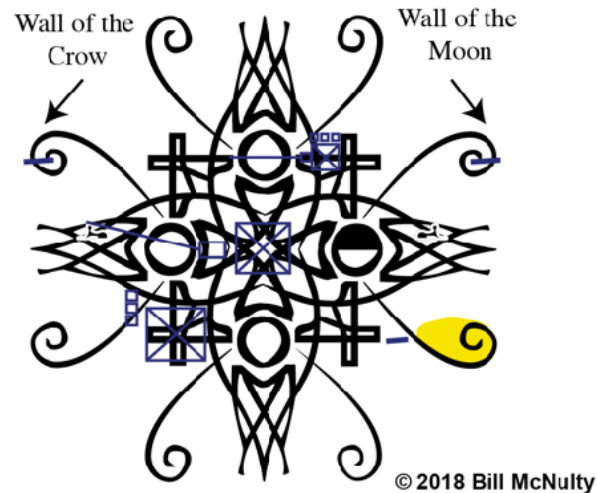


Fig. 8 Osiris entering his “Egg” during the Sixth Day Festival

According to legend Osiris was murdered and dismembered by his brother, Seth or Set, into fourteen sections and the pieces were spread across the landscape of Ancient Egypt. The Goddess Isis was able to recover Osiris’ dismembered body parts and bring him back to life. We don’t know why Osiris was cut into fourteen pieces but, each section of Osiris’ dismembered body may have represented two days of the lunar cycle. Each section of Osiris’ dismembered body could have represented both a waxing and waning day in the lunar cycle. The Egyptians of the Third and Fourth Dynasty may have observed a 28 day lunar cycle.

The Sun God – RE

In Ancient Egypt the Sun was worshipped as a God. The Sun God was known under different names and took different physical forms. The Sun God was known as RE, RA, Amun-RA, RE-Harakhte, Atum, etc. RE took the form of a solar disk, a ram-headed god, a falcon-headed god or a solar disk pushed by a large scarab beetle.

The Menkaure Pyramid is referred to as the Right Eye of RE in the Pyramid Texts. The left eye of the Horus Eye is associated with the Moon and the right eye is associated with the Sun. In Figure 9 you can see the Menkaure Pyramid aligned with what might be considered the right eye of the Osiris Cross.

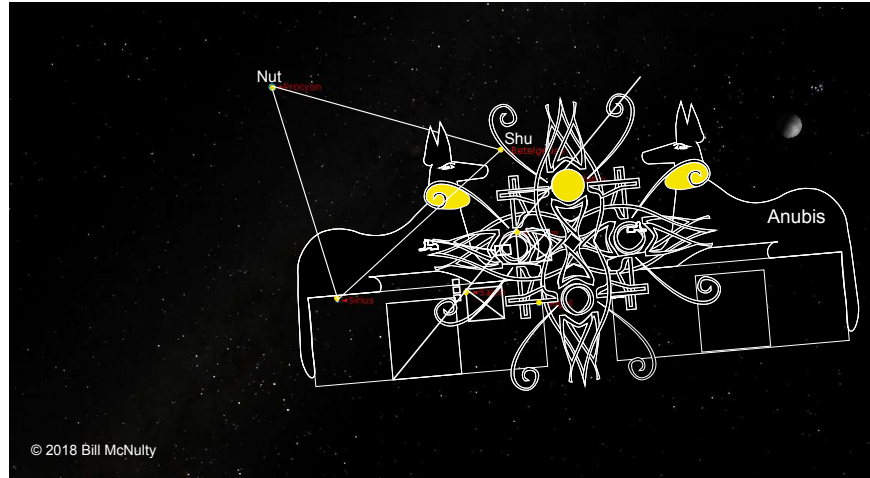


Fig. 9 Anubis praising RE in the Winter Triangle and Orion Constellations

The Menkaure Pyramid was known by the name “Menkaure is Divine” in Ancient Egypt and is one of the main components of the Osiris Throne Complex. It is the largest representation of RE ever conceived and constructed by man. What is currently called the Menkaure Pyramid represents RE and is the smallest of the three main pyramids on the Giza Plateau

The Great Pyramid as the Snake God Apophis

The pyramid known today as the Great Pyramid or the Khufu Pyramid was known as Akhet Khufu, or the Horizon of Khufu in Ancient Egypt. It is now called the Khufu Pyramid after graffiti was found in a relief chamber above the “Kings” chamber inside the pyramid. This graffiti was found after Howard Vyse used dynamite to blast his way into the relief chambers above the “Kings Chamber” in 1837. This graffiti has been translated as “Friend of Khufu” and is the basis on which the Khufu Pyramid is associated with the Pharaoh Khufu.

Why do Egyptologists rely on graffiti to attach a name to a Pyramid and dismiss the sign above the original entrance to the pyramid? The original entrance to the “Khufu” Pyramid has a sign above it that declares its name. The entrance sign above the original entrance to the Khufu Pyramid can be translated as Apophis, the God of Chaos.



Fig. 10 **The sign above original entrance to the Khufu Pyramid declares Apophis**

Apophis was one of numerous snakes mentioned in the Pyramid Texts found on the walls of the Pyramid of Unas built about 75 years after completion of the Giza Throne Complex. It's tough to decide which snake the Great Pyramid was built to represent. But, the snake God Apophis harassed RE as he travelled thru the night in the Duat. The Great Pyramid, currently known as the Khufu Pyramid, represents the snake God Apophis.

Giza Plateau as the Sacred Barque of Osiris

There is an area to the North of the Osiris Pyramid inside the enclosure wall that contains what looks like stone stumps left over from construction of the Giza Pyramids. These stone stumps have been described as remnants from quarrying limestone after Giza Pyramid core blocks were cut from the Giza Plateau.



Fig. 11 **Osiris' "stumps" represent the side of the Sacred Barque of Osiris**

It seems strange that the builders of the Giza Pyramids would remove up to 30 feet of material inside the Osiris Pyramid enclosure wall and then stop three feet short of the base of the enclosure floor. Maybe there is another reason for these stumps seemingly left over after construction of the Giza Pyramids?

The Wall of the Crow represents the stern of Osiris' Sacred Boat and the bow of his boat still remains hidden to the West of the RE Pyramid. This hidden piece of the Giza Throne Complex is the "Wall of the Moon" which would represent the prow of Osiris' Sacred Barque.

Fig. 12 Giza Pyramids with “Workmen’s Barracks” to the West
Image courtesy of Sir William Flinders Petrie - *The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*

RE Pyramid. This notched palm trunk symbol, known as the seshat, is usually associated with the Gods Heh and Thoth. Each notch of the palm trunk represents one calendar year. These ninety-one indentations located to the West of the Osiris Pyramid represent the hieroglyph symbol seshat and probably signify the number of years it took to build the Osiris Throne Complex.

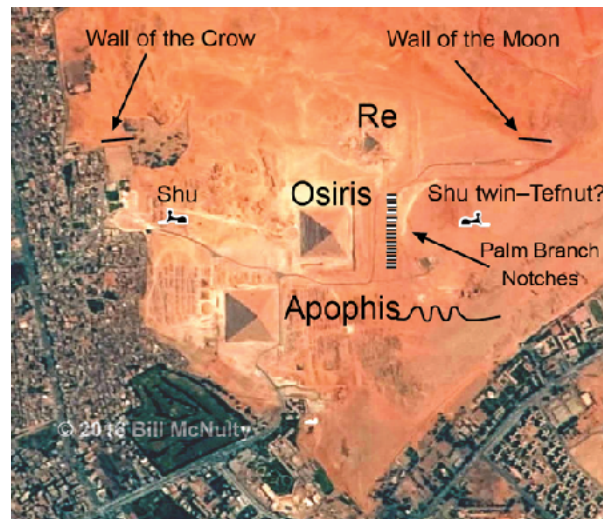


Fig. 13 The Giza Throne Complex with undiscovered components
Image courtesy of Image Science & Analysis Lab, NASA Johnson Space Ctr; ISSO20

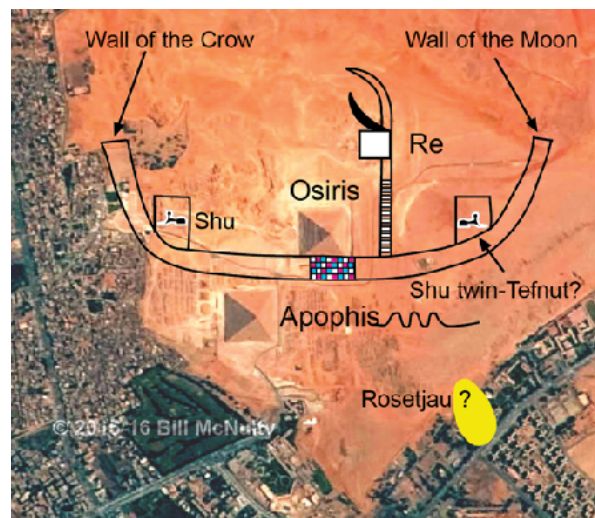


Fig. 14 Giza Pyramids as Osiris on his Sacred Barque with possible location of Rosetjau
Image courtesy of Image Science & Analysis Lab, NASA Johnson Space Ctr; ISSO20

A Terrasar-X satellite image of the Giza Plateau taken in 2007 indicates there is a hidden structure located under the Giza Plateau sands. This hidden structure resembles a wall and is probably the Wall of the Moon. The Wall of the Moon would represent the bow of Osiris' Sacred Barque.

There is currently a ban on new research conducted on the Giza Plateau. Hopefully, soon the Wall of the Moon and the hidden Sphinx, which represents the Goddess Tefnut, will be uncovered and the true meaning of the structures on the Giza Plateau will be uncovered.



Fig. 15 Terrasar-X Uncovers the Wall of the Moon
Credit: DLR; date: July 2, 2007, 03:47 UTC; original resolution: 1 metre (reduced image);
mode: High Resolution Spotlight Mode; polarisation: HH

Anubis' Hidden Treasure – Guarding Rosetjau

Anubis was the God of Embalming in Ancient Egypt. Anubis protected the body of the deceased and protected Osiris while he was regenerating and being resurrected between the Sixth Day Festival and the Fifteen Day Festival.

During the Sixth Day Festival Osiris is described as entering his “Egg”. The Egg that Osiris enters during the Anubis festival is referred to as Rosetjau, Ra-Stau, Rostau or Rastau. By studying the shape of Anubis’ collar I realized the shape of Osiris’ Egg comes from the collar Anubis wears around his neck.

We can see the SA hieroglyphic in the interior space of the collar of Anubis and the SA hieroglyphic is a component of the Osiris Throne Complex Hieroglyphic. The SA hieroglyphic may be a graphic representation of Rosetjau or Rostau. There are a few locations on the Giza Plateau that may be the location of Rosetjau. By overlaying the Osiris Cross Symbol on different locations of the Giza Plateau you may be able to locate Rosetjau and the hidden treasures of numerous Pharaohs.

A book by Andrew Collins, *Beneath the Pyramids: Egypt's Greatest Secret Revealed*, describes a series of tunnels and catacombs beneath the Giza Plateau. The entrance to

these natural caves is located in the Tomb of the Birds, also known as tomb NC2. This tomb was originally explored by Henry Salt and Giovanni Caviglia in 1817. Salt and Caviglia describe a series of natural caves but found nothing worth further investigation. The area has been blocked off since Dr Hawass explored the natural cave in an episode of his TV series *Chasing Mummies*. Dr. Hawass didn't find anything worth further exploration but, the Tomb of the Birds may be the entrance to Rosetjau or Rostau.

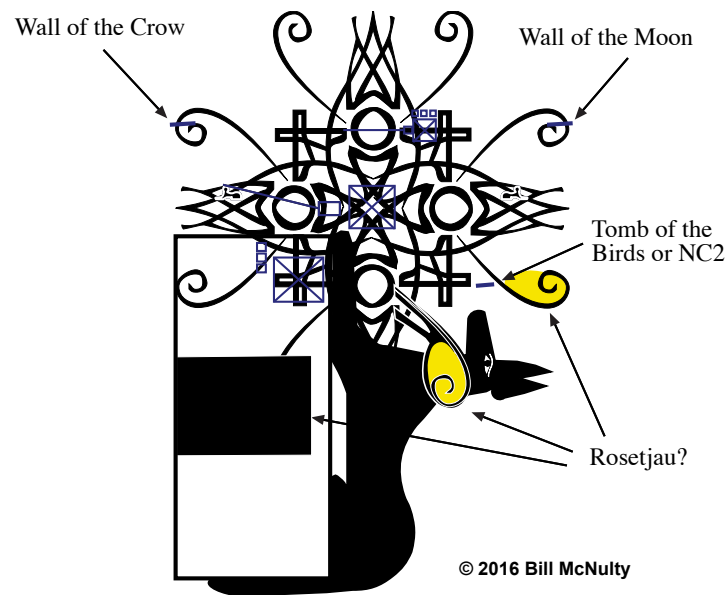


Fig. 16 Anubis wearing a SA Sign guarding Rosetjau

Construction of the Giza Pyramids

The Giza Pyramids were one of the first structures built by casting a mixture of stone and natron(sodium carbonate). The Ancient Egyptians discovered that when they mixed natron with limestone, granite, basalt, schist or sandstone with the correct ratio of water the cementitious material would re-agglomerate into solid blocks of stone. Using this combination of natron, stone and water the Ancient Egyptians could cast Pyramid blocks, casing stones, statues, columns, obelisks, vases, stelae and numerous other stone objects. This material is similar to concrete and allowed the Ancient Egyptians to build the first stone buildings, statues and monuments.

Workers carried buckets of natron and crushed limestone or granite dust to forms that were prepositioned in situ to build the Giza Pyramids. These wooden or cloth forms were filled with a mixture of natron and limestone or granite under the supervision of foremen who made sure the correct ratio of stone dust to natron was placed into each casting form prior to the addition of water. Water was added to the cementitious mixture

after the forms were filled and this started an exothermic reaction which changed the natron and stone mixture into solid blocks of stone.

Workers using long wooden poles ensured water reached the bottom of the casting forms during the casting process. Without the correct ratio of water to cementitious material the exothermic reaction would produce stone blocks with low compressive strength which could crumble back into its components. After the cementitious material went thru the exothermic reaction and transformed into solid blocks the casting form was removed, repositioned and the sequence was repeated course by course towards the apex of the pyramid.

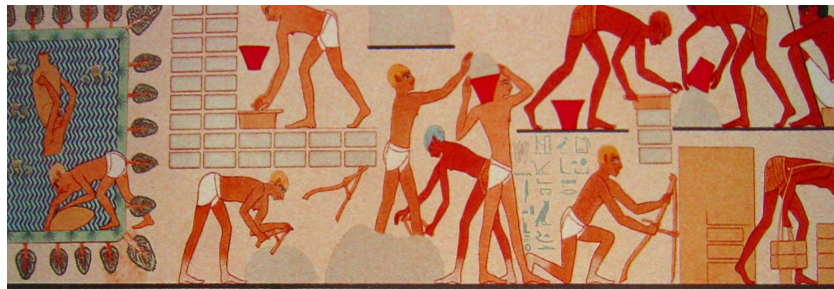


Fig. 17 Workers casting pyramid blocks from the Tomb of Rekhmire

© Zeitouna - *Atlas of Egyptian Art*

The casting process used to build the Giza Pyramids is described in tomb paintings in the Tomb of Rekhmire. Rekhmire was a nobleman who lived about 700 years after the construction of the Giza Pyramids. A mural in the Tomb of Rekhmire shows a worker carrying a bucket of material from two piles of material to a wooden form. The two piles of material are probably natron and limestone or granite and this scene depicts how the Ancient Egyptians cast the pyramid blocks.

Workers filling large amphora with water are shown in the Rekhmire mural carrying the water to the casting forms after they were filled with the cementitious material. The Rekhmire mural is the first depiction of the use of concrete in the construction of buildings. Currently, the Romans are credited as being the first to use concrete in building construction. But, I believe some of the Rekhmire murals depict Egyptians as the first people to use a concrete like material in the construction of stone buildings.

Giza Pyramids Interior Tomb Walls Bleed Salt

After the Giza Pyramid blocks and chamber walls were cast a layer of salt would rise to the surface of these newly cast stones. This salt residue was removed by workers using

a string and wooden dowel tool called a boning rod. A boning rod allowed workers to scrape away excess salt that appeared on the surface of newly cast Pyramid blocks.



**Fig. 18 Casting Hieroglyphic from the
Funerary Papyrus of the Steward of Sethnakhte**

After Pyramid core blocks were cast a gap would remain when the casting forms were removed. These gaps between Pyramid blocks were sealed with a mortar fill which had a dual purpose. The mortar poured between pyramid blocks sealed the cast blocks and also prevented pyramid workers from catching their toes in the gaps left after the wooden casting forms were removed.

Salt encrustations accumulated on the interior chamber walls of the Giza Pyramids after they were sealed millennia ago. This salt buildup has been removed by mechanical means a number of times in the last fifty years. Dr. Zahi Hawass claims the salt leaching from the granite chamber walls of the Giza Pyramids is due to a reaction between the carbon dioxide (CO₂) in visitors breath and the Aswan granite blocks. Dr. Hawass' claim doesn't make sense when you consider this is the only place in the world where salt leaches from granite walls. If CO₂ and granite reacted, as Dr Hawass claims, there would be salt leaching from cathedral walls and office buildings all around the world.

Another theory regarding salt encrustation inside the Giza Pyramids states that Nile flood waters caused salt to leach from the interior walls. Some believe a temporary inundation of the Giza Pyramids has caused a continuing problem of salt encrustation and salt leaching from the interior walls of the Giza Pyramids. This also doesn't make sense. If an inundation could cause salt to leach from granite then this should be

occurring on the granite walls of Venice. Why is it that salt only leaches from Aswan granite and not on the granite walls of Venetian churches?

Chis Dunn believes salt on interior Pyramid walls is a residue from a large-scale power generating operation that created massive amounts of power during Ancient Egyptian times. If this salt is a residue from a chemical reaction in Ancient times why does it keep appearing after periodic removal during the last fifty years?

I believe salt leaches from the interior chamber walls of the Giza Pyramids because they were cast. Ancient Egyptians cast granite casing stones and interior chamber walls using a granite and natron mixture. Salt will continue to seep from Giza Pyramid interior chamber walls until they are sealed using a layer of beeswax or the curing process is completed.

Casing stones of the Apophis and Osiris Pyramids were cast using a slightly different method than that used for core blocks. The method used to cast the Apophis and Osiris Pyramids casing stones is shown in the Tomb of Rekhmire. Workers are shown placing the cementitious material into overlapping forms which slope towards the apex of the Pyramid.



Fig. 19 Cast casing stones of the RE Pyramid showing no signs of chisel marks

The lower sixteen courses of the RE Pyramid were built with Aswan granite and have a strange bulging shape on many of the stones. Aswan granite has a red tint that helps identify the Menkaure Pyramid as the representation of RE. The lower courses of the Menkaure/RE Pyramid were created by casting natron(sodium carbonate) and granite in flexible cloth or woven forms. These flexible forms were made from sturdy cotton or

hemp cloth and attached to wooden sides. These cloth forms or bags gave the lower courses of the RE Pyramid their distinctive shape. After the flexible forms of hemp or cotton were filled with the natron and granite mixture water was added to turn the cementitious material into a solid block of granite. Cement can be purchased today in a similar form in large containers known as sling bags. Cement sling bags hold between three and five tons of cementitious material.

According to Dr. Zahi Hawass over ten thousand diorite balls have been found in Aswan at the site of an Ancient Egyptian granite quarry. These diorite pounding balls allowed workers to pulverize Aswan granite into chips and dust which was then transported to the Giza Plateau on the Nile River. Aswan granite dust and chips were combined with natron(sodium carbonate) and water to produce the granite blocks of the interior chamber walls of the Giza Pyramids, casing stones of the RE Pyramid, obelisks and statues.

Dr. Mark Lehner and his team of researchers removed over twenty tons of limestone and granite dust and chips from an area near the Wall of the Crow. The removal of this granite dust is detailed in the Giza Plateau Mapping Project Annual Report for 2001-2002 produced by the Oriental Institute. This granite dust found by Dr. Mark Lehner was probably excess material that remained after casting the Giza Pyramid interior chamber walls, the lower casing stones of the RE Pyramid and granite statues found in the Giza Throne Complex temples.

Horus Eye Used as a Tool in Ancient Algebra

One of the main symbols found in Ancient Egyptian art is the Horus Eye. The Horus Eye can be found in most tomb paintings, coffin decorations and murals. The Ancient Egyptians used the Horus Eye as a symbolic symbol and as a drawing tool or template which was the basis for the grid system which they used in their art, geometry and architecture. According to the Rhind Papyrus the elements of the Horus Eye were also used in the fraction system of the Ancient Egyptians.

The Horus Eye Fractions are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ and $\frac{1}{64}$ and may also include the $\frac{1}{128}$ fraction. The Eye of Horus (udjat) was probably a mnemonic tool used by Ancient Egyptians to learn fractions and could be used to divide a rectangle into fractions of the whole. By adding up the components of the Horus Eye fractions you get $\frac{63}{64}$. To find the missing $\frac{1}{64}$ fraction you need the mirror image of the $\frac{1}{64}$ fraction.

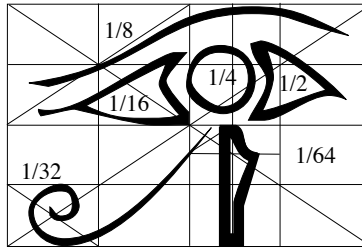


Fig. 20 Horus Eye Fractions

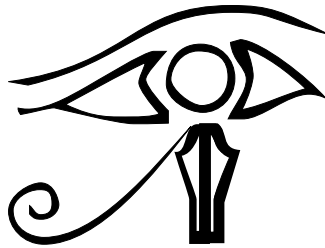


Fig. 21 Horus Eye with missing $\frac{1}{64}$ fraction

Egyptian Circle Symbol

The math of the Ancient Egyptians is still a mystery to us today. A few papyri have been found which describes some Ancient Egyptian math problems and how to solve them. Two of the most famous mathematical papyri are the Rhind Papyrus and the Smith Papyrus.



*Fig. 22 Egyptian Circle Symbol found in the Apophis Pyramid
Photo courtesy of Edgar Brothers*

After studying a symbol painted in the Apophis Pyramid I may have uncovered an Egyptian mathematical symbol used in Ancient Egypt. The symbol they used to describe the area of a circle I call an Egyptian Circle Symbol.

By using the Egyptian Circle Symbol the Ancient Egyptians could describe the area of a circle ranging in size from a thumbnail up to the Osiris Throne Complex and possibly larger. Today there are numerous ways to describe the area of a circle but, it appears the Ancient Egyptians of the Fourth Dynasty used a square plus four lens to describe a circle. By using an Egyptian Circle Template the Ancient Egyptians could determine the area of a circle in math, art and architecture.

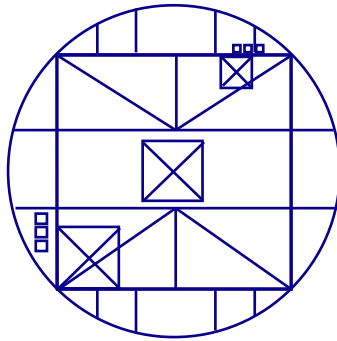


Fig. 23 **Egyptian Circle Symbol centered on the Osiris Pyramid**

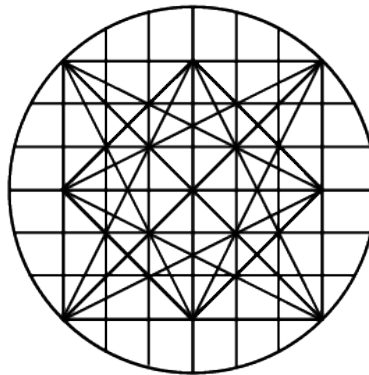


Fig. 24 **Egyptian Circle Template**

The Egyptian Circle Symbol is a shorthand representation for the Egyptian Circle Template. The Egyptian Circle Template resembles a mandala which some cultures use for meditation. The Egyptian Circle Template may have been used as a tool to calculate area by the Ancient Egyptians.

Osiris Throne Complex as Hieroglyphics

The Osiris Throne Complex was the basis for a number of hieroglyphics. One of the hieroglyphics that depicts the Osiris Throne Complex is the Great Mansion hieroglyphic. The Great Mansion is described as one of the residences of Osiris.

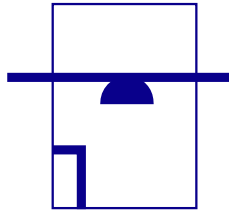


Fig. 25 **Great Mansion Symbol**

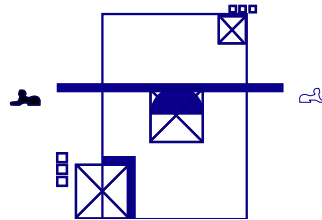


Fig. 26 **Giza Throne Complex as the Great Mansion**

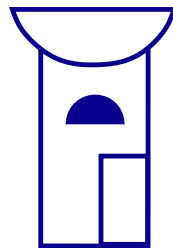


Fig. 27 **Headdress of the Goddess Nephthys**

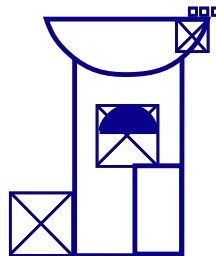


Fig. 28 **Nephthys Headdress overlaid over Giza Plateau**

The Goddesses Isis and Nephthys are sisters of Osiris and are normally together in attendance to Osiris. The headdress for Isis contains the Osiris Throne. The headdress for Nephthys contains a rectangle inside another rectangle topped by a basket and a half moon symbol.

The headdresses of many Ancient Egyptian Gods and Goddesses have strange designs which haven't been deciphered. Egyptologists are still trying to decipher the meanings behind some Egyptian Gods and Goddess' headdresses. It's possible that the symbols associated with many Egyptian Gods and Goddesses may have described the

powers associated with these Gods. Some of these symbols may have represented tools used to survey boundary markers after the yearly Nile Flood. It would have been a yearly task to delineate land boundaries after the flood waters receded and some hieroglyphic symbols may describe these surveying tools.



Fig. 29 Two versions of the Isis Headdress

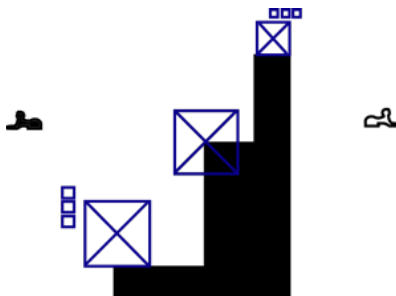


Fig. 30 Isis Headdress overlaid over Giza Plateau

By aligning Nephthys headdress with the Giza Pyramids the RE Pyramid appears to be aligned in the basket section of Nephthys headdress. The basket of Nephthys headdress may represent the Ancient Egyptians notion of the Sun and the agricultural bounty found along the shores of the Nile River.

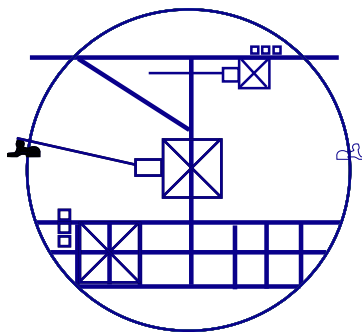


Fig. 31 Giza Pyramids as the Nome of Osiris

In *The Book of the Dead* there is a passage which declares – “Osiris, Lord of the Rosetjau. Rosetjau - It is the Underworld. The southern gate is in Naref, the northern gate is in the Mound of Osiris”. I believe the northern gate of Rosetjau is located underground at the Giza Plateau and the Pyramids of the Giza Plateau represent the House of Osiris, the Great Mansion or the Mound of Osiris.



The Giza Plateau was the center of the Osiris Cult over 4500 years ago and the Giza Pyramids are components of the world's largest cult complex, built in tribute to Osiris. After completion of the Giza Throne Complex Osiris Priests guided pilgrims around the Giza Plateau as they relayed the story of Osiris and a myriad of Gods and Goddesses described in various sacred texts. These sacred texts were eventually incorporated into the Pyramid Texts. Osiris Priests described how to obtain immortality to pilgrims who recited verses from the Pyramid Texts. On the Giza Plateau locations known as pylons or portals, verses from *The Book of the Dead* were recited by Osiris Pilgrims to honor the Gods and Goddesses of the Ennead. Food and liquid offerings were given as tributes to the Ennead Gods at the twenty-one portals located around the Giza Plateau.

Anubis is a major component of the Osiris Throne Hieroglyphic and may be guarding hidden treasures in an area referred to as Rosetjau or Rostau. Anubis' collar or SA Sign is represented by the Egg hieroglyphic of the Osiris Throne Complex Hieroglyphic. The Egg hieroglyphic of the Osiris Throne Hieroglyphic is probably the location of the underground area referred to in *The Book of the Dead* as Rosetjau or Rostau. The entrance to Rosetjau may be near the Tomb of the Birds, or other locations located under the SA sign with different alignments of the Udjat Crown Symbol.

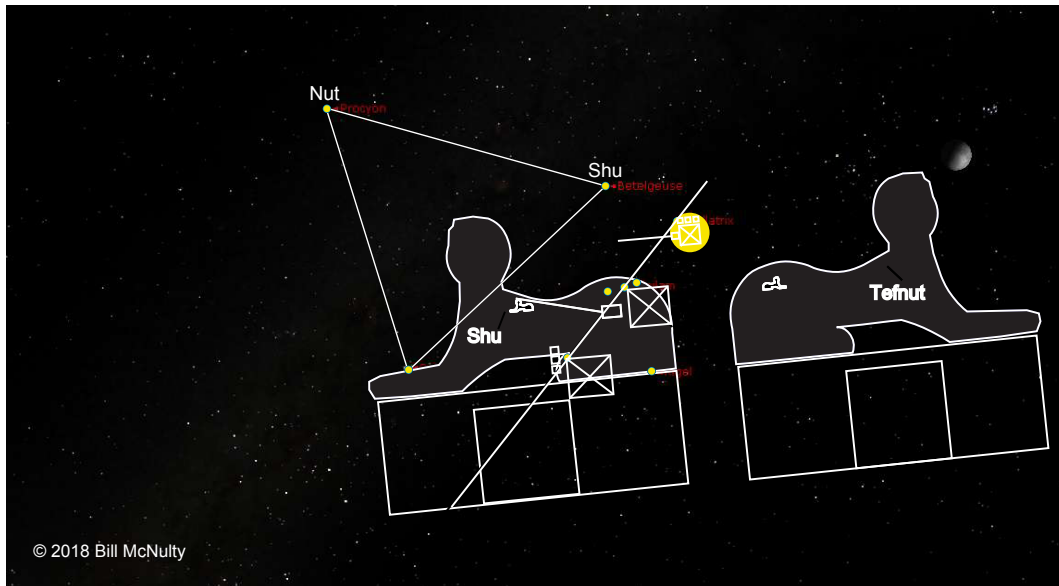


Fig. 33 Shu and Tefnut support RE in the Orion Constellation

The Sphinx was carved and cast to represent the God Shu and a hidden twin Sphinx still buried under the sands represents the Goddess Tefnut. Tefnut was the Goddess of Moisture and Shu was the God of Air. The original head of the Sphinx may have been cast to represent the dog headed God Anubis. The head of the Sphinx was probably recast to represent the Pharaoh Thutmose IV over a thousand years after it's original construction.

The Ancient Egyptians were the first to develop a concrete-like material. This cementitious material was composed of sodium carbonate or natron and calcium carbonate, limestone, granite, basalt or schist. Water was added to this cementitious material and an exothermic reaction took place which changed the loose material into solid stone. Using this cementitious material the Ancient Egyptians built the first stone pyramids, stone temples, obelisks and statues.

I believe the Giza Throne Theory comes closer to the truth behind the mystery of the Giza Pyramids than the Orion Correlation Theory and provides a better description of all the components of the Giza Throne Complex as seen today and will lead to more hidden components under the Giza Plateau sands waiting to be discovered.

The Osiris Throne Complex is composed of the Giza Pyramids, the Sphinx, temples, boat pits, underground chambers and an undiscovered Sphinx twin. It's time to look at the Giza Pyramids with a new eye and try to discover the true story behind their construction. We also need to reconsider why the Giza Pyramids were built. Hopefully, underground chambers on the Giza Plateau containing papyrus and golden tributes dedicated to the Gods and the treasures of numerous Pharaohs wait to be discovered in the areas corresponding to the egg shaped SA hieroglyphic of the Giza Throne Complex Hieroglyphic.

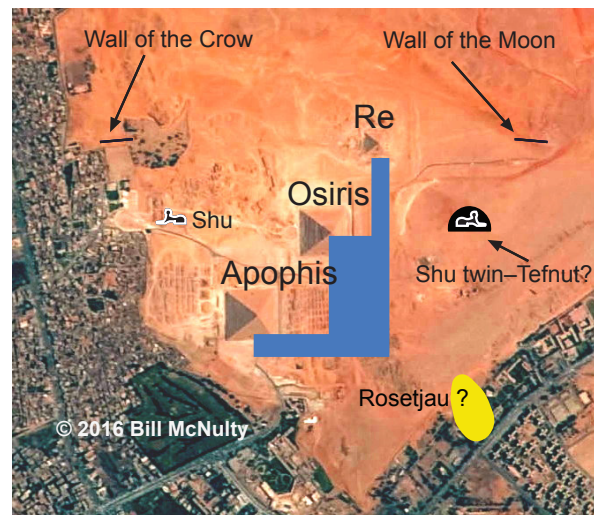


Fig. 34 Satellite Image of the Giza Plateau with Osiris Throne Complex Hieroglyphics
Image courtesy of Image Science & Analysis Lab, NASA Johnson Space Ctr; ISSO20

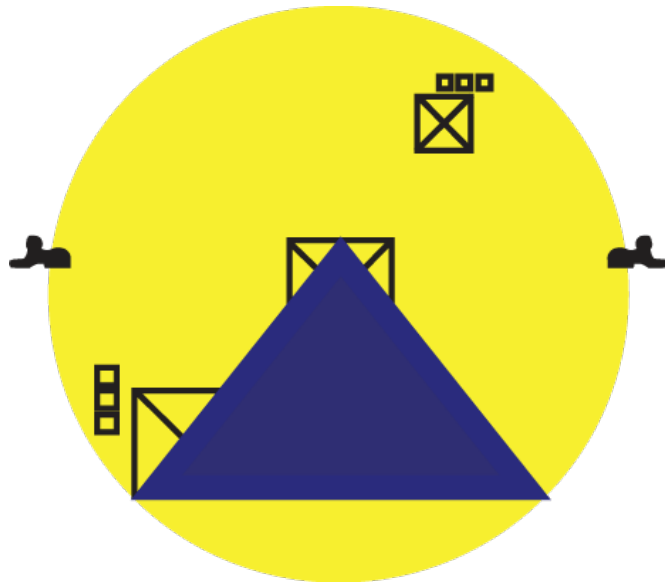


Fig. 35 Pyramid shape/yellow circle overlaid over Giza Plateau

About the Author- The author doesn't believe the current theories expounded by today's Egyptologists that try to explain the purpose of the Giza pyramids and their methods of construction. He currently holds two United States patents which combine sodium carbonate (natron) with calcium carbonate, limestone, granite, schist, sandstone or basalt with water to re-constitute the cementitious material into solid stone objects or materials. Please check out U.S. Patents - #6,264,740 and #6,913,645 at www.uspto.gov.

Special Thanks to the folks who developed the program Starry Night Pro which allowed me to travel back in time to 2500 BC. Screen shots from Starry Night Pro were used for Figures 4, 5, 6, 9, 32 and 33. Also, the folks at pyramidtextsonline.com who provided the translation of the hieroglyphics on the walls of the Tomb of Unas.