# APPEAL TO THE EARNEST AND THOUGHTFUL, AND ESPECLALLY TO THE MEMBERS OF <br> The International Institute 

FOR PRESERVING AND PERFECTING<br>WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Charles latimer, Pres't. G. R. hardy, Treas. lucian i. bisbee, Sec'y.

Our venerated and teloved Gnarield. * said, in a speech at Boston, in 1878, regarding the Standard of Weighis and Mcasures: "I challenge the intelligence of any man who hears me, to think of such a thing as a measure of length, which has no length in itself! No; by lavs HIGHER than human legistution -length, depth, height, were CREATED; men can ouly name and declare a definite length as the standard."
*Garfield wan the first elected President of this lastitite. ITe took a deep laterest in the canse. In his letter of declension, Nov. 29, 1879, he says he thinks he can serve the cause more effectually, and without lindelicacy as an independent judge, when Congress, of which he is a part, shall be memoralized in relation to measures the Issirtute may bring before it.

The Rev. President Barnard, of Columbia College, gives the influence of his exalted position in faver of those measurements which were invented by finite man, in time of the first Napoleon-when the Bible was publicly burned in the streets of Paris, and the declaration made "There is no God."

The eminently learned and Venerable Ahie F. Moigno, of France, writes: " Paris, June 19th, 1882," in a letter to the President of the Interuational Institute:
"It is already a long white since I promised our lllastrious common friend, Mr. Piazzi Smyth, the revealer of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh to address you my congratulations, not only sincere, but also enthusiastic, for the now well secured success of your Society, as I stand most fully convinced of your brilliant campaign in behalf of the antique lineal measures, both human and Divine, viz. : the inch, the foot, the cubit.
"Should the metre-absurd is principle (the ten-millionth part of the meridiau, which varies in every part of the globe); wrong in its valuation or measuration; expensive to an excess in its mnking; unmanageable, without being deformed; tyrannical and barbarous in its introduction-lave been imposed on all countries, my sorrow would have been inconsolabie."

Every man of genuine practical experience realizes the absurdity and impracticability of substituting this inconvenient French metric system for our Hereditary system of weights and measures, which has been in use from time immemorial, and which thousands believe is wonderfully exemplified in the Great Pyranid of Egypt.

Now, the great danger lies in the encouragement given to the persistent advocates of the metric system by those who are indifferent, unadeised or ignorant of its demerits in comparison with the merits of the system to which it is opposed.
'The design of Alexander HI. Stephens' Bill, now before Congress is to make compalsory the use of the new French device in place of our present system of weights and measures, regardless of our great pecuniary loss, and the lamentable evilsit would necessarily entail upon our people.

The International Institute, since its organization in 1879, has been incessantly engaged in promoting its important and beneficial objects, at the expeuse of much valunble time on the part of able and conscientious men at home and abroad. These men have been enabled by God's blessing to accomplish much in giving needed scientific and popular information to the civilized world, explanatory of the design and purposes embraced in this Great Under-taking,-turough P'ublic Lectures, published Essays, valuable Letters, and publiention of the current Proceednges of the Instltute and Auxiliaries at their fortnightly meetings. The broad field it necessurily covers, for the adequate performance of its duties, requires immense labor. The correspondence alone, with selolars and practical men in all quarters of the erlobe, and the collection and preparation of reliable commercial and scientlic information, involve lo
small share of this labor. Add to this the excentive dutics connected with the work of endeavoring to establish Auxiliary Societies and Affliated Associations, the collation of accumulating facts and data essential for their information and discussion, and it wili be seen that not only a United States bet an International organization becomes an imperative necessity in the prosecution and maintenance of its world-embracing principle.

The membership in America (Aug 30, 1882), numbers nearly 400, and thus far, there is not a dollar's deficit in the means of sustaining the Institute in furnishing members, evary two or three weeks, the published matter of its Proccerlings, besides a large and valuable cirant of The Great Pyramid, and occasional Pamphlets of iucreasing interest. One of the latter, of 48 pages, and of unusual importance, is just out of the press, read ${ }_{j}$ to mail to the nembers.

Deeply convinced that the Internations.l Institute, for the Preservation and I'erfection of Weights and Measures, is established on an impregnable basis and is an Instrument under Divine guidance for more widely promulgating economic, practical and scientific knowledge among men; actuated also by an unyiclding incentive to make available the facilities of the Institution for the extcusion of its acknowledged praiseworthy objects, in the judicious increase of its membership to many thousands, the Executive Committee urgerily request those who are already participants in tho labors and bensfits of the Institute, to exert themselves to induce their friends and acquaintances to unite with them in the good work and in the glorious success yet to be achieved. In so doing you will have acted an important part in the work of dischargiog; the solemn duty imposed by the command with promise: "Thou shalt"ave a perfect and just weight; a perfect and just measure shalt mou have: tilat thy days may be cengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

To the Divinely inspired character of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures it will be refreshing to realizc, that here is added the testimony of the Great Pyramid in support of the Bible clain to inspiration, this Pillar of Witness in the land of Egypt, Isaiah xix. 19-20, erected renturies before Moses wrote the Pentateuch, which the Aichitect had recorded-not in written characters, or hieroglyphics, that might or could be defaced, or mistranslated; but in characters, fixed and unclangabie as the earth's axis, the Three Great Dispensations of our Race, viz: That from the Flood to Muses; the Mosaic Dispensation; and the Christian Dispensation; foretelling, to a year, the birth of our blessed Saviour, or, as some eminent Scholars firmly believe, to the time of the Crucifixion. The Architect whoembodied the truths exhibited in the Great Pyramid must have been superhumanly inspired-for there cannot be found, except in the Great Pyramid, ONE object in Nature or hrt, alrcady existing, that contains within itself proportions which give-1st, The Sun's distance trom Earth. 2-The exact length to a fraction of the Solar Year. 3-The pi proportion. 4-The length of the precessional Cycle. 5-The Earth's polar diameter. 6The various proportions of length, breadth, etc., oi the Ark of the Covenant in the Tabernacle of Moses. 7-The size of the Molten Sea in Solomon's Temple. 8-The size of Noal's Ark. 9-The 1260, 1290, 1335, and 2300 days of Danie!. 10-The exact number of years that elapsed from Adam to Noah, the Flood, to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the Exodus; Cimist's birth, ministry, death; destruction of Jerusalem, and numerous other historical dates.

All these and many more are distinctly found in that ancient Monument, the Great Pyramid of Euypt!

Yes. The little inch measure is found in the Great Pyramid. The "Boss," or knob on the Granite Jeaf in the ante-chamber is 5 inches broad, jutting out from its stone just one inch, and also is removed from the center of the breadth of its stone exactly one inch.

The Pyramid's earti-commensurated cubit is exhibited on this "Boss" of the Granite Leaf, divided into fives, for it is just one-fifth of its width. We have thus the earth commensurated Inch and Cubit, exhinited together, five times five of the onc constituting the other.
"When a concatanated chain of design is shown of the highest order of scientific knowledge, the denial of such design in the mind of the Arcmenect, is of that class which refutes itself by the absurdity of its assertion."

## THE GREAT PYRAMID.

The Great Pyramid of Jeezeh, in Egypt, was the largest of the seven wohders of the ancient world, and was aceounted the most astonishing. So far as we have information, it was the first pyramid built, and is the only one which has held the attention of mankind in all ages. The others have appeared to be mere imitations, "ith uo idea in them.

Herolotus, the "Father of History," B. C. 484-404, is the first of writers to mention it, except some allu-ions in the Bible, and from his day until ours no one has known what the building meant, or for what it was built; but to all ages it has been a wonder and puzzle.

At length the solution of the puzzle was studied out, and declared to the world. In the last month of 1859 . John Taylor, for many years publisher of the London University, London, England, and then eighty years old, after thirty years of earnest investigation, published a book entitled, "The Great Pyramid; Why was it Built? and Who Built it?" in which he disclosed the clue to all the secret meaning of the building. As one result, in November, 1864, C. Pinzzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, started for Egypt, and lived four months, with his brnve and devoted wife, in a tomb near by, while he measured the Great Pyramid within and without, with a laborious patience and accuraty which heve no parallel. The discoveries of Mr. Taylor, and those made tlirough these measurements, are among the most extraordinary of modern times. They show the building to be even more wonderful, in the ideas which i: contains, than in its unequaled vastness; and tully worthy the reverent study of all serious men. These discoveries divide into two classes.
I. The Great Pyramid is found to be a grand world standard of weights and measures, for the whole globe, for all time, constructed according to the highest truth, and embodying a complete and perfect science. Indeed, the scientific knowledge which it displays, in its own tield, surpasses all that has been manifested among men in that field, since Christendom began.
II. A large and increasing number of devout people believe that they have found in it a system of Bible chronology, in which the chief biblical events of the past are recorded, and the outline of what is yet future is disclosed.

A brief statement of the more striking and important discoveries of the first elass may be given as follows in Pyranid Inciees.

1. The height of the Great Pyramid is to twice the base as the diameter of a circle is to its circumference.
2. The height of the Great Pyramid is the radius of a circle whose circumference is equal to the sum of the four sides. That is, tine Great Pyramid is a squared circle. But what cirele has it squared? The next great fact shows.
3. Along its diagonais, that is, along the slope at the corners, the Great Pyramid draws in 10, as it goes up 9. This teaches that 10 raised to the 9 th power, anc multiplied into the Pyrmid's height, that is, the line along which the going up takes place, will give the distance to the most notable object at which it moints; that is, the distance from the carth to the sun, and which is thms fonnd to be $91,840,000$ miles. Now, this line is the radins which the Pyramid's height symbolizes, and the circle from this radius is the path of the earth round the sun, and is that cirele which the Pyramid has in symbol squared. This is shown beyoud doubt by the next great fact.
4. The sum of the four sides of the Great Pyramid in Pyramid inches, divided by 100 , gives the exact solar year ; i.e. 9131 multiplied by 4 and divided by 100 equals 305.24 . The same is given by the circle of which the foregoing is the square. Multiply the height (equals the radius) by 2 , (to get the diameter), then miltiply by $p i$. (to get the circumference), and divide by 100 , and you lave the same result: i.e. $5813 \times 2 \times 3,14159 \div 100=365.24+$. But within the period of written history this accurate knowledge of the length of the solar year has not been possessed by men till the most recent times. How came the inilders of the Great Pyramid to possess it?
5. The sum of the diagonals of the base of the Great Pyramid, in inches, combing an inch lia a year, gives the leagth of time of the precession of the
equinoxes, or in which the equinoctial points pass backward through all the sigus of the zodiae; which period is called the Pleiades year, and consists of 25,827 solar years. The best modern computation is 25,868 years.
6. The Great Pyramid was built to commemorate the year and the day when this vast cycle began, which was the day of the autumnal equinox 2170 B . C . This is shown by the structure of the building in itself, and by the position of the sun and stars as to the earth at that time; and it is called the Pleiades year, becnuse that constellation dominates and is most conspicuons in the combination of the heavenly bodies which form the starting point of this vast period.
7. The Great Pyramid stands with close practical exactness on the 30th parallel of latitude, that line which divides into two equal parts the hemispheres made by the equator.
8. The Great Pyramid also stands at the center of all the land on the globe; that is, of the whole habitable earth; thereby signifying that it was built ior all mankind.
9. The Great Pyramid was built by those who, in pre-historic times, "divided the carth" with meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude,-the times of " Almodad," the Measurer, when a cuild was named "Peleg," "Division," to commemorate the event [see Gen. x. 25-26], and being at the land center of the globe, it is periectly placed to mark the standard meridian of longitude from which all nations should measure all meridians on the globe. Moreover, they who built it so planned and shaped it as to make it a combination of geometrical, geodesical, and stellar truths, worthy to be the grand standard of a worldsystem of weights and measures; and so it gives, as the base line for its system, that one perfect line-the earth's polar diameter. This line it divides into $500,000,000$ parts, each one of which is only a fifteen-hundredth longer than the staudard British inch. It also gives the earth's mean density as 5.7 times that of weter. From these two elements the Great Pyramid unfolds its systent according to the highest ideal truth. And certain close resemblances make it probable that the Israelitish and English systems of weights and measures were originally derived from it, or from those who built it.
10. From the multitude of deeply interesting facts which this building contains we draw forth but one more. The Great Pyramid gives a perfect scale for a

## THERMOMETER,

far surpassing in fitness, for human uses, anything now possessed by men. This scale places zero at freezing point, and makes boiling point $250^{\circ}$. And now come out certain remarkable traits. Just one-fifth of the way from zero to freezing point is $50^{\circ}$, which, as the combination of the 5 with the 10 , is the most perfect decimal, and which number the building prochaims with the greatest emphasis. Now this $50^{\circ}$ just corresponds to $68^{\circ}$ Fabrenheit, which is the "mean temperature of all lands inhabited by man," and is "that temperature most suitable" for the perfect health of man on the globe. Then multiply the $250^{\circ}$ by 4 tor the four sides of the base of the Pyramid, and we come to $1,000^{\circ}$, "that most notable and dividing line of heat, where it causes bodies to begin to give out light;" and which bas been called "Iron Bright Red in the Dark." Multiply this again by 5 for the five sides or five angles of the building, and we come to $5,000^{\circ}$, the probable " melting point of platinum, tho most dense and refractory of all metals"

The extraordinary harmony of this decimal scale, with the material facts in nature, places it beyond all comparison above every other scale known to man. But it has auother stroug excellence. Fahrenheit, the most finely graded scale now in use, has only $180^{\circ}$ between freezing point and boiling point, while the Great Pyramid scale has $70^{\circ}$ more. Thus, very much finer gradations of heat and cold can be readin even degrees from this scaie, than from that of Fabrenheit; and as for Centigrade and Reaumer, they are too far away to be mentioned. Now this finer gradation is of great pructical value to chemists, observers of the weather, and indeed all who have occasion to use a thernometer. Hence, a thermometer marked with this scale is altogether superior for human uses to any other now offered to men.

Jesse 1I. Jgnes.

## M. ABBE F. MOIGNO.

The following is translated from the French-an editorial news item in the celebrated journal Cosmos les Mondes, published in Paris, France:
" NEWS OF TIIE WEEK.
"TIIE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PRESRRVING AND PEIREECTING WEIOIITS MEASURES.
"Our director, M. L'ame Moigno, addressed a letter in English to Mr. Cifaries Latimer, the intrepid chief of the anti-metric crusade, a letter that we have not published in the Cosmos les Mondes, because the ideas that it expresses do not appear to us of a nature to be accepted in France.

- But it would be to deny ourselves not to record here the welcome given beyond the Atlantic to the couragecus initiative of our intrepid chief. as we are notified by the verbal report of the re-union of the Institute of the 19th of July last.
"The enthusiastic letter of M. Liabe Moigno was read by the President himself, Mr. Charles Latimer, and applauded at its conelusion by a numerous and intelligent assembly.
" Rolin Nonhe, Esq., after a truly complimeutary preamble, said: ' I am induced to profit by this favorable occasion to ask that M. L'abise Moigno be elected an Honorary Member of the Inteinational Institute,' which was promptly seconded by Mr. Seapaes, and being snbmitted to the approval of the assembly, it was sanctioned by a unanimous vote, with a cordiality which would have flled with joy, if he had been present, the distinguished man thus honored."

This able Scientific Jourvial has been under the very successful control of M. L'Ambe F. Moigno during the extended period of over thirty years, and deservedly possesses great intluence with Scientific Societies and the learned world for its fearless independence in the advocacy of harmony between Revelation and Science.

It is therefore a valued compliment to Tile International Institute that an August number of that Periodical contains (translated into the French) the entire Paper of Mr. J. H. Dow, "Proving that many important measures of the Pyramid are related to the circumference of $360^{\circ}$ and the Brltish Inch," which was originally read before our Society and published with its Proceedings.

The London Banner of 1 Israel publishes the remarkable letter from the Abbe Moigno to Charles Latimer. President of the International Institute, on the subject of the true meteorology of the Great Pyramid and of the AngloSaxon races, compared with the false metre and and mensuration adopted by France and other nations of the Earth, "and which Satan also desires to impose upon our brother. Mr. Charles Latimer, and a noble band of men, have withstood the impious attempt, and from the Abbe's letter we gather that the protest has proved suceessful. The metre will never supersede the British, God-given Pyramid standards in America, as they certainly never will in lsracl's islands of the West."

AIMS-HOPES. -Tbe International Institute will now turn its atten-- tion more directly to other departments specified in its Constitution: The perfceting and simplifying our own Weights and Measures; the general use of the Institute's Delicate Balances for saving human life in weighing powerful medicines; the establishment of a World's Meridian; also, an initial point of Temperature; the adjustment of differeuces between Nations. [The confederation of the English-Speaking Poners with that of the German, could command the settlement between disputing Nations by $\Lambda$ biritration, instead of brute force.] Last, but not least, proof that the Great Pyramed of Egypt is the "Pillar of Witness." See Isaialı 19: 19-20.

## WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

This is an auspicious periot for taking a retrospective view of at least one of the encomagiug results of three years incessant labor of the International Institute and its Ohio Auxiliary in Cleveland, which the Lord has so signally blessed ant prospered.

1t has been frankly acknowledged by brethren across the water, that the effective dissemination by this lastitute, of instructive information regarding the evils of the Frinch Metric System, through the publie press, auxiliary societies, lectures, pamphlets, etc., had created a strong determination for the extinction of even its pernissive use throughout Great Britain, and which subseguently was verified by an act of Parlament.

It being expedient that even more aggressive steps should be taken for the extinguishment of this evil in the United States, another Memorial was circulated for signatures, praying Congress that hereafter no weights or measures, other than the Anglo-Saxon-as modified and defended by the United States-shall be used in any branch of the public service whatever, until otherwise ordered by act of that body.

The persistent elforts of those interested in imposing $u^{\prime \prime}$ our comntry a new and impracticable system of weights and measures, and the enormons expenditure it would entail, must be obvious to every mechmic, manufacturer, indeed to the commereial world generally.

The 13ill for the compulsory introduction of the French Metric System, which has been so long under the charge of Alexander H. Stepliens, was generully, through ignorance of the subjecf, considered unobjectionable by many members, and it was understood many votes would be given in its favor. But the International Institute fully aware of the baneful effects which would result from the compulsory use of the system, promptly and vigorously took measures to prevent its adoption

When the Bill was brought before Congress, the members were surprised by receiving from their constituents, from all the States and Territories petitions numerously signed, praying Congress to take measures to prevent further legislation upon the subject. The members were unwilling to oppose this carnest expression of the opinions of their constituents, and the bill faiting to receive their support was therefore defented.

Thus it may be seen, that at great expendit- ${ }^{2}$ of money and time, this great evil to our people has been thus fri avoided. The thanks of the Institute are tendered to those gentlemen in the States and Tertitories, who have so efliciently co-operated in obtaining signatures to the Memorial. Let it be understood, however, that the Institute is not opposed to an International Co nage, bat to the use of the word gramme instead of our grain.

This Institution annually receives Lertens of great value, which emanate from some of the best minds of the age, both at home and abroad. They constitute volumes of MSS, for reference, and will be prized for years to come.

Our Theasurer, however, readily sees the immediate value of a lett. r just receaved from Mr. Thomas F. Rowland, of New York City, which contains this sentence: "Inclosed please find my cher's for $\$ 25.00$ to constitute me a Life Member of the International Institutio."

It is hoped that those whom God has made his stewards will follow the example of Mr. Rowland, and hikewise consider it a privilege to aid, according to their ability, the noble work this Institute has undertaken.

C梁 Membership-All interested persons, of either sex, who desire to become members, will please send their names, occupation and address. Those who pay annually $\$ 2.00$ or mone, will be supplied with a copy of printed documents issued by the Institute during the year; also a correct and beautiful Chant of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, on a scale of 360 ths of an inch, accompanied with a scale. Members who do not aid the great work by money contributions, are expected to aid it by efficient persomul effort. The payment of not less than $\$ 20.00$ will constitute a Life Membership, exempt from all other payments.

㛺 All communicatious to be addressed to Cifarles Latmere, I'resúlent, or Luclan I. Bisbee, Secretary, 349 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The sane argument from design which leads us to believe that the world had a personal Crentor, warrants the belief that the Great Pyramid was built to serve as a monument in stone, not only of the most important mathematical and astrnnomical truths, but also of the deepest mysterles of God's Revele.-tion.-The Churchman (Episcopalian), Jan. 18. 1878.

From the exhibition of facts, and the explanation of their correlative uses, I believe, that the elements of construction of the Great Pyramid and their use, agrecably to the intention of the achitect, have been proved, and that these are shown to be used as the foundation of the Bible structure from the first chapter of Genesis to the closing scenes of the New Tcstament. It is the realization of the existence and mental workings of the Divine Mind, by means of the little primal cube and its circle, which to us are taugible realities.J. Ralston Skinner, in Key to the Iebrew-Egyptian Mystery in the Source of Measures.

## " OUR INHERITANCE," or "OUR CONCEIT P",

The Sechetary of the International Institute recently wrote Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr (" the Vermont poet" with whom he was personally acquainted), inviting her to become a member of this InsTrTuTion. IIer polite response frankly acknowledges, that after reading the "Miracle in Stone," by Dr. Seiss, she fals to find what others bave found there; but will read some of the records of our Society, and if converted, will communicate that result. Mrs. Dorr kindly enclosed (cut from the Boston Transeript) a Sonnet of which she is the author; the last two lines of which are emphatically unhopeful; as she implies that it is mun's conceit which calls for God's Smile or Frown upon those who believe the Great Pyramid was built under Divine Inspiration!

The Sonnet certainly evinces talents of high order, and is the producion of a devcut mind; but the two closing lines, of course, are objectionable to pyramid students.

## A Thought.

[Suggested by reading "A Miracle in Stone."]

> Oh, thou supreme, all-wise, eternal One, Thou who art Lord-of Lords, and King of Kings, In whose high praise cach flaning seraph sings; Thou, at whose word the morning stars begun With song and shout their glorious course to run; Thou, unto whom the sea lifts up its wings, And earth, with laden hands, rich tribute brings From every shore that smiles beneath the sun:Thou who didst write Thy name upon the hills And bid the mountains speak for Thee alway; Yet gave sweet messages to murnuring rills And to each flower that breathes its life away;-Oh, doet Thou smiLe, or FRows, when manis comceit Sceks in this pile of stone the impress of Thy feet? Juluh C. R. Dorr.

Rutland, Vt., August 3d, 1882.
The Secretary of the Institute took the liberty of enclosing a copy of Mrs. Dorr's Sounct to one of our members, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the well known author, (Milton, Mass.) who soon responded with the following very acceptable words:
"I enclose to you some lives which I felt a ready impulse to write after reading the Sonnet of Mrs. Dorr, which you sent me. I have had them printed in the Boston 7 ranscript, that I might send MY "Arrow that self way." I know very well that these lines say but a small part of what I would have said; but they put the question, at least, upon the other side."

Yours very truly,
adeline D. T. Whitney.

## The Great Pyramid.

"O\&R INHYRITANCF"-ON, OUR CONCEIT?
(ind is not rague,-extemporaneons:
He is not Lord Almighty by caprice:
Thongh all be finent to immediate touch, And all ohedient to instant thought (O) I'ower and Will that In IIfin aro the Life, Yet o'er the flools of posslbility, -
The rolling waters of the worlds to he, -
Moved that great Thought in pondering of Law;
And held, as left hand in the gra*p of right,
The waiting Act. IIs awful Infinite,-
space without space, and Time that hath no
term, -
He put in measurement ; male definite:
Sent forth creation from a dreal reserve,
('ansiny sweet order to be slowly born, Insteal of ruin from unstintel force.

So in the waters laid lie the great beams ( ${ }^{\prime}$ his.r and solld chanbers; so He welghed 'I he sepaite erains of each consider if earth, Aı, 1 in llis measi. re comprehended them; Mered the heaven with an acellate span; By the pure scale and balance of His truth P'ortioned out hill and mountain; held the drops Of seas and rivers in llis hollowed hand Before ILe let them fall to find their way
In seeming of their free, sweet wanlerings.
Wherefore took He such counsel in that day?
Berause Ho was to he the Lorl of Hosts;
Beranse llis creatore was to live, and know
How absolute and righteons was H is plan;
Because there should be truth twixt Goal and man,
And right 'twixt neighbor and the neighbor so,
Becanse the perfect way the child must see,
That as the Father he misht perfect he.
From such necessity,--to stich dear end,Goll wove in dust the wordless parahle,
Aid by calm hindrance of omnijotence,-
Wonder of number,--miracle of line,-
Set in each work his secret and his slgn!
If, in this temple of the universe, -
This builded revelation,-of a pile
So reared and stretched that none may scan the whole,
Or lay, as this to that, by utmost thouglit, Proportion to proportion, or convey
Inupression to impression, till he feel
Any faint shadow of its sense complete,-
If so, with earer, yet inadequate feet,
We stand in entrance-ways of awful aisles
That open through the ecernal distances, -
What word have we, if somewhere in its gates, Or grand foundation, or on corner stone, We find a graven rule and diagram So clear-compared with each initial known
That none nay doubt the unknown in it waits?
Becanse the finished pllars rise in light, The lines severe blossom with seulptured grace,Because the arch is vast, and blue the height,
And the great tides of music sweep the place,-
Shall we the vouchsafed verity pass by
That doth the whole compel and underlie,-
Dare to deny before we umlerstand,
And spurn the witness of the Builder's hand?
A. D. T, W.

Mllton, Mass., August, 1882.

## WAS JOSEPII THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDER OF THE GREAT PYRAMID?

Dr. J. W. Renfield read before the Auxiliary Society of the Institute on the 16 th August, 1882, an able paper to prove that Joselif was the Architect and Builder of the Great Pyramid.

The interest of Dr. Redfield's Lecture on "The Sacred Chronology of the Precessional Cycle in relation to the Great Pyramid" turned mainly upon its proof of the proposition that the builder of the Great Pyramid was Joserin. After pointing out and explaining the relations of the four sides of the Pyramid to the four Zodiacal divisions of the circle, and the relations of the most significant internal parts of the Pyramid to the grand epoehs of the Historle P'eriod from Athm to the present time, he took up the Chronology from Adam to Joseph in detail, as recorded in the Hebrew Old Testanent, according to our English translation of it, and proved that Joserif was elevated to power "over all the land of Egypt" before the foundation of the Great Pyramid; judging of the Wate of this event by the method accepted by all Pyramid Scholars. In explanation of this statement, it must be said. however, that his results of those mehods are not precisely the sa ๆe as those of other Pyramidologists. His Precessional year is more neurly that of Bessel, the commonly accepted period, than that, of Professor Smyth; and his date of the folatation of the Great Pyramid, as indicated by the range of its subterranean passage with a Draconis when this star was the pole star of the heavens, is not so near to that of Professor Smyth as to that of Sir John Herschell. In a word, his foundation of the Great Pyramid is 2156 B. C. and A. M., instcad of 2170 B. C., and his elevation of Joseph to that power which would enable him to be the builder of the Great Pyramid is 2152 A. M., or 2160 B . C. This is the very date of the position of $a$ Draconis as aforesaid according to both Sir John Herschell and Kichart A. Proctor, but Dr. Redfield's chronology brings. Joseph to power four years before this, and thus gives what may have been time enough for preparation for the beginning of the great work. The point of greatest interest in the argument was the date of the birth of Abraham, this being the point in which his chronology differs most from that of Usirer, coming just enough short of it to make the elevation of Joserlit and the crection of the Pyramid contemporaneous. The marginal chronology attached to our English version of the Hebrew Bible makes Abrahan born when Terah, his father, was 180 years old; but the Doctor said that this position was totally untenable, and made it apparent that Abraham was the oldest of Terah's three sons, and born when Terah was 30 years old, rather than the youngest, and born when Terah was 130 . Of course, the arguments cannot be re-produced here. The chronology of the Egyptologists, that of the septuagint, that of the Samaritan Pentateuch, and that of Petavius and Usher, were waived in deference to the chronology of Moses, pure and simple, as understood in connection with the historical statemeuts, and by a mind untrammeled and unsophisticated by surrounding influences.

The Doctor said he did not clain to be the original or only one whose convictions led him to the belief that the Lord had exalted Joserli with this additional and crowning mark of His favor-that Lewis Mileer, Esq., of Akron, had long since advanced the opinion that Joserir was the architevi of the Great Pyramil. Mr. Latimer, at the close of the reading, innicated his favorable inpressions of the learned and exhaustive argunents presentel. Ife stated that other clistinguished gentlemen were firm believers in this view.

Evidence places it beyond doubt, that the purpose of the building of the Great Pyramit was to preserve iaviolate certain Divine truths of incalculable value.-Wm. Rowbotrom, in .Mystery of Bible Dates Solved.

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