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PART II.

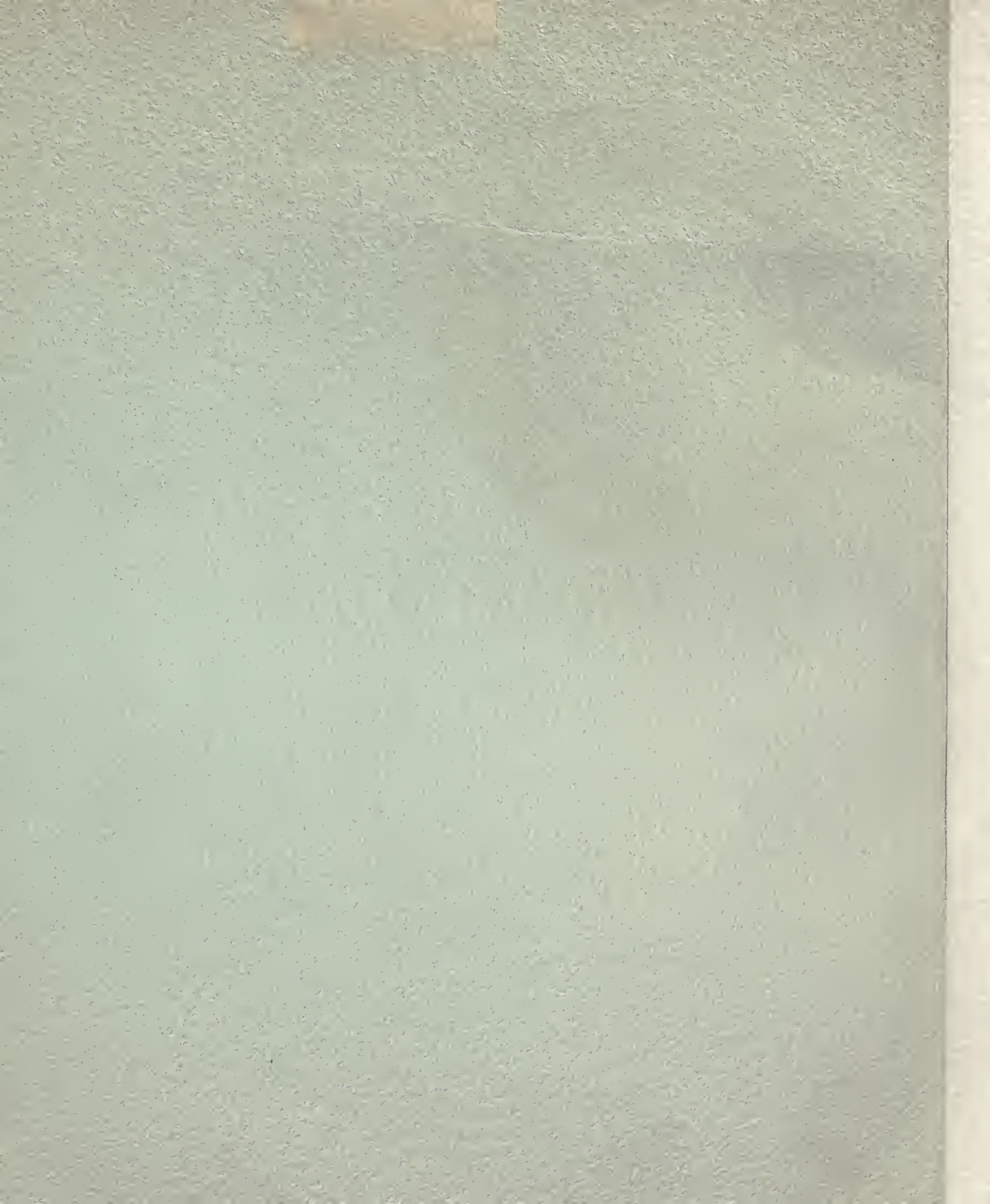
GREAT DIAL,

TIA-HUANACU, BOLIVIA,

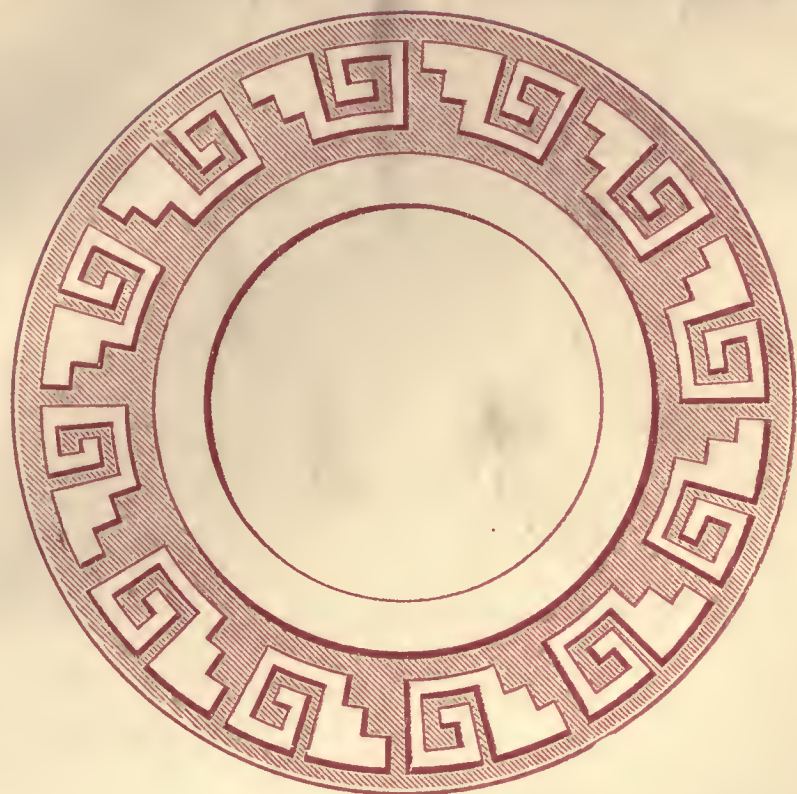
SOUTH AMERICA.

COSMIC THEORY OF PRIMES.

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PART II.



GREAT DIAL,

TIA-HUANACU, BOLIVIA,

SOUTH AMERICA.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

COSMIC THEORY OF PRIMES.

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fE61
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pt.2



TO VINDI
ABROGLIAO

BOOK VII.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

“After this, I said, imagine the enlightenment or ignorance of our nature in a figure. Behold! human beings living *in a sort of underground den, which has a mouth open towards the light, and reaching all across the den; they have been here since their childhood,* and have their legs and necks chained so that *they cannot move and can only see before them;* for the chains are arranged in such a manner as to prevent them from turning round their heads. *At a distance above and behind them the light of a fire is blazing, and *between the fire and prisoners there is a raised way; and you will see, if you look, a low wall built along the way, like the screen which marionnette players have before them,* over which they see the puppets.

.

“Like ourselves, I replied; and *they see their own shadows, or the shadows of one another, which the fire throws on the *opposite wall of the cave!*

True, he said;”

.

“And after this *he will reason that the sun is he who gives the seasons and the years, and is the guardian of all that is in the visible world, and in a certain way the cause of all things which he and his fellows have been accustomed to behold!*

Clearly. . .

.

“And if there were a contest, *and he had to compete in measuring the shadows with the prisoners who have never moved out of the den.*”

.

*For the “marionnettes,” as stated, for the “shadows” the wall is beyond them. (W. S. B.)

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SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

FROM NEGATIVES TAKEN BY THOMAS A. PAINTER FOR MAJOR WILLIAM S. BEEBE.



GREAT MONOLITHIC ENCLOSURE.
TIA-HUANACU, BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA.

AMERICAN
MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY

1871
1872



SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

FROM NEGATIVES TAKEN BY THOMAS A. PAINTER FOR MAJOR WILLIAM S. BEEBE.



GREAT MONOLITHIC ENCLOSURE.

TIA-HUANACU, BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA.



AMERICAN
MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY

5256



SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

FROM NEGATIVES TAKEN BY THOMAS A. PAINTER FOR MAJOR WILLIAM S. BEEBE.



FOUNDATION SLAB OF DIAL.

“COLLCA PATA,” PLEIADES TERRACE AND BASIN.

TIA-HUANACU, BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA.

1925



SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

FROM NEGATIVES TAKEN BY THOMAS A. PAINTER FOR MAJOR WILLIAM S. BEEBE.



FOUNDATION SLAB OF DIAL.

“COLICA PATA,” PLEIADES TERRACE AND BASIN.

TIA-HUANACU, BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA.



100



SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

FROM NEGATIVES TAKEN BY THOMAS A. PAINTER FOR MAJOR WILLIAM S. BEEBE.



PLATE 56

FOUNDATION SLAB OF DIAL.

“COLLCA PATA,” PLEIADES TERRACE AND BASIN.

TIA-HUANACU, BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA.

100



SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

FROM NEGATIVES TAKEN BY THOMAS A. PAINTER FOR MAJOR WILLIAM S. BEEBE.



FOUNDATION SLAB OF DIAL.

“COLLCA PATA,” PLEIADES TERRACE AND BASIN.

TIA-HUANACU, BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA.

PLATE 57

144

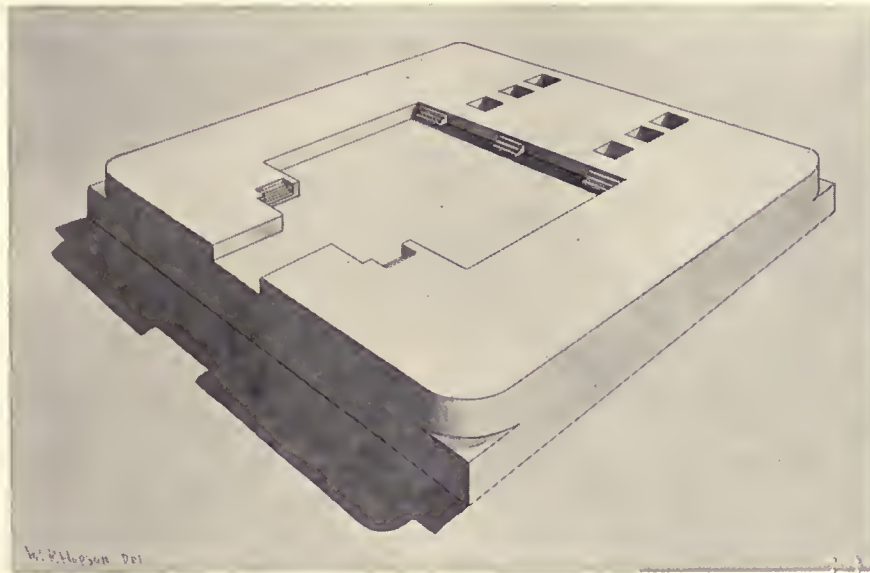


(Continued.)

SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

FOUNDATION SLAB OF DIAL RESTORED.

"COLLCA PATA," "PLEIADES TERRACE AND BASIN."



(ALL DIMENSIONS MULTIPLES OF AN INCH.)

UNIVERSITY OF
COLUMBIA

WESTERN SHADOW. (86 x 6-516-cw.)

ILLUMINATING BEAM 45° ABOVE WESTERN HORIZON.

(Continued.)

TO THE
LIBRARY



AYMARA—QUICHUA COSMOGONY.

“COLLCA PATA, PLEIADES TERRACE.”

(HORIZONTAL SLAB RESTORED AS FAR AS PRESENT CONDITION PERMITS.)

ALL DIMENSIONS MULTIPLES OF AN INCH.

Horizontal Slab to Square Corner,	160 × 160	= 25600	H = 160
Horizontal Slab to Center of Corner Chords,	148 × 148	= 21904	h = 148
Each of Two Exterior Rectangles, North and South,	148 × 6	= 888	= r.
Each of Two Exterior Prisms, North and South,	148 × 6 × 6	= 5328	= (p)
Interior Square Slab,	148 × 148 × 6	= 131424	= S.
Each of Four Corner Squares,	6 × 6	= 36	
Each of Four Corner Cubes,	6 × 6 × 6	= 216	
(C)	65 × 86 × 6	= 33540	= (C)
Basins, (B)	15½ × 47 × 6	= 4371	= (B)
(A Unknown)			
(C), Western Shadow in	86 × 6	= 516	= s

Illuminating Beam at an angle of 45° above the Horizon.

NUMERICAL ABSTRACT.

C	=	33540
(B)	=	4371
s	=	516
H	=	160
h	=	148
r	=	888
s	=	131424
(p)	=	5328
(C)+(B)−	r	pI − b
(C)+	s +	pII + pI + 2a
	(H×H+H−h×h)	pIII − pII
	2(H×H+H−h×h)	D
	s + (p)	(CUBE OF 52) − ½D

These abstracts were printed by us for Major W. S. Beebe before
 Oct. 17, 1893.
 F. S. BLANCHARD & Co.
 Worcester, Mass.,
 United States of America.

THEORY OF PRIMES.

a = 333		
b = 222		pI = 11382
A = 555	A + B + C + D + E = pII = 22895 or	pII = 22896
	D 7712	pIII = 25863
		pIV = 77137
		P = 137278
		P + 10a = CUBE OF 52.



REMARKS.

Up to November 7th, 1893, the only measurements of the Dial Foundation Slab in my possession were those taken for me by Mr. Thomas A. Painter and the ones given by Stübel and Uhle.

These were incomplete and failed to give the contents of Basin A, and the Eastern Shadow in B.

With these deficiencies the results were:

NUMERICAL ABSTRACT. THEORY OF PRIMES.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 (C)+(B)- & r^* & = & pIII.+ & pI.- & b \\
 (C)+ & s+ & r^* & = & pII.+pI.+ & 2a \\
 [(H\times H)+H-(h\times h)]-r^* & & = & pIII.-pII. \\
 [(H\times H)+H-(h\times h)] & & = & \frac{1}{2}D \\
 S+(p) & = & (CUBE\ OF\ 52)-\frac{1}{2}D
 \end{array}$$

In this series of equations pIV. is wanting altogether, and no single term, (pI., pII. or pIII.) is given in Dial Dimensions alone. Moreover $r^*=888$, occurs as the areas of each of the exterior rectangles, but they, constructively, are not in direct relation with the Basins that supply the other data.

In November, 1893, after Messrs. Grant and Jay's measurements were available, the contents of A, and Shadows in B were known. With these the new equations are:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 2(C+B+A)-1 & & = & pIV.+ & *4444. \\
 2(C+B+A)-1- & ce+ & & -\frac{1}{2}D = & +77777+*7777. \\
 3[(H\times H)+H-(h\times h)]-ce+be & & = & pI. \\
 pIV. = \text{Sum of Primes (1-1009). Seventeen Columns of Ten Terms. Typical Sum, } & & & *4444. \\
 pIV. = & 77137. & & \\
 +Compare & 77777. & \text{Ten Columns of Seventeen Terms. Typical Sum, } & *7777.
 \end{array}$$

And the total Shadow, $2(ce+be)+cw=2(117+69)+516=888=r^*$.

That is; the new terms give pIV.; the Symmetric Number with which to compare it; the Typical Sums of the same Prime when arranged in Seventeen Columns of Ten Terms and Ten Columns of Seventeen Terms; the first Prime Aggregate, [pI.], in Dial dimensions and nothing else; and substitutes for the area of the exterior rectangle, (888), the total shadow cast in the Basins that supply the other terms of these equations.

NOTE. The New Terms are printed in heavy-faced type.



SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF MEASUREMENTS OF DIAL FOUNDATION SLAB.

(Taken by Messrs. *Stübel, Grant and Jay, and Painter.)

	OBSERVER.	METERS.	INCHES.	REMARKS.	†ABSTRACT.
SQUARE FOUNDATION SLAB.					
Edge,	(S.)	4.05	159.449	Over all.	
	(G. J.)	4.05	159.449		
	(G. J.)	4.055	159.646	Sum of details.	
	(P.)		160		160
Angle vertex to Arc centre,	(S.)	.08			
Arc radius,			11.7		
Chord of Arc,	(G. J.)	.42			
Arc radius,			11.8		12
From North side to edge of Basin,	(G. J.)	.945	37.204		
	(P.)		37		37
South	(G. J.)	.945	37.204		
	(P.)		37		37
CONTINUOUS BASIN.					
North to South (Wide), Basin C,	(S.)	2.16	85.039		
	(G. J.)	2.16	85.039		
	(G. J.)	2.165	85.236	Sum of details.	
	(P.)		86		86
East to West (Long),	(S.)	1.61	63.38		
	(G. J.)	1.633	64.291		
	(P.)		65		65
(Deep),	(S.)	.015	5.905		
	(G. J.)	Varies from .015	5.905		
	(G. J.)	to .0155	6.102		
	(P.)		6		6
North to South (Wide), Basin B,	(S.)	1.22	48.031		
	(G. J.)	1.195	47.047		
	(P.)		47		47
East to West (Long),	(G. J.)	.38	14.960		
	(P.)		15.5		15.5
(Deep),					6
North to South (Wide), Basin A,	(G. J.)	.60	23.622		24
East to West (Long),	(G. J.)	.415	16.338	To broken edge.	
	(G. J.)		19.372	Sum of details.	20
(Deep),					6
Corner Bevels (High),	(G. J.)	.191	7.519		7.5

NOTE. Messrs. Grant and Jay's are the only complete observations and made without knowledge of the others.

* "Die Ruinenstaette von Tiahuanaco." Stübel und Uhle.

† Approximate lineal unit, one inch.


(CONTINUED.)

SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF DISCREPANCIES IN MEASUREMENTS OF DIAL FOUNDATION SLAB,
TAKEN BY MESSRS. GRANT AND JAY IN METERS, AND PAINTER IN INCHES.

SQUARE FOUNDATION SLAB.	G. and J. P.		DIFFERENCE.		†REMARKS.
	(INCHES.)		(+)	(-)	
Edge,	159.646	160	.354	.354†	Almost a constant error.
Corner Radius,	11.08	12	.2		
From North Side to edge of Basin C,	37.204	37	.204		Probably due to varying tension and elasticity of the hand-made cord used by the mason in laying out the longer dimensions of the slab. In the nature of things, a rigid scale having been used in marking the height of the bevel, and the depth of the basin, the error does not exceed a tenth of an inch.
South,	37.204	37	.204		
CONTINUOUS BASIN.					
North to South (Wide),	C, 85.236	86	.764	.356†	NOTE, (.764 - .408) = .356†
East to West (Long),	64.291	65	.709	.354†	
(Deep),	5.905	6	.095		NOTE, ½(.709) = .354†
Variant (Deep),	6.102	6	.102		
North to South (Wide),	B, 47.047	47	.047		NOTE, ½(.540) = .270†
East to West (Long),	B, 14.960	15.5	.540	.270†	
North to South (Wide),	A, 23.622	24	.378	.378†	NOTE, ½(.628) = .314†
East to West (Long),	19.372	20	.628	.314†	
Corner Bevels (High),	7.519	7.5	.019		

NOTE. Where I have deducted the sum of two discrepancies from a third, the three belong to complementary dimensions, one within, two without. Where the discrepancy is halved, it may have arisen by measuring from opposite directions, in which case it would be repeated.

Maximum discrepancy .378 of an inch x..... x


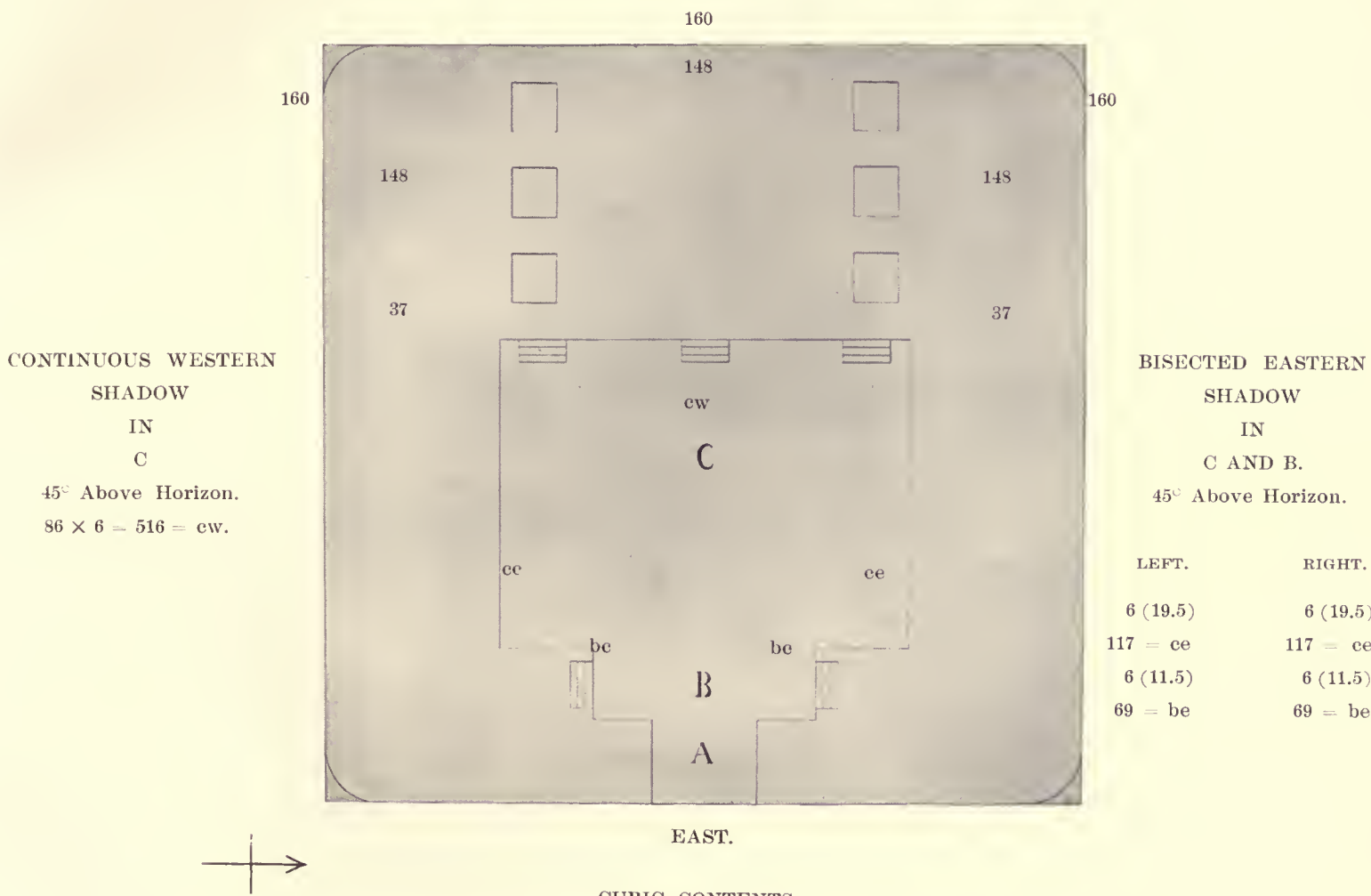
SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

DIMENSIONS OF DIAL FOUNDATION SLAB.

APPROXIMATE LINEAL UNIT ONE INCH.

AREAS.

Area of foundation slab from square corner to square corner,	25600.	160 = H.
Chord centre to centre,	21904.	148 = h.
Each of three exterior rectangles, North, West and South,	888.	= r.



Cubic contents of square prism from chord centre to chord centre,	164280 = S' = 148 × 148 × 7.5 ⁺
" " " " " " " " " " " "	131424 = S = 148 × 148 × 6*
Each of three exterior prisms, North, West and South,	6660 = p' = 148 × 6 × 7.5 ⁺
" " " " " " " " " " "	5328 = p = 148 × 6 × 6 ⁺
Continuous Basin, C,	33540 = C.
B,	4371 = B.
A,	2880 = A.

NOTE. A, Eight Ideal Years, 8 (360), 2880.

+ 7.5 Height of Corner Bevels.

* 6 Depth of Continuous Basin.



SERIES EXHIBITING THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIA-HUANACU DIAL IN BOTH THE AMERICAS.

AYMARA-QUICHUA COSMOGONY.

* "COLLCA PATA, PLEIADES TERRACE AND BASIN."

NUMERICAL ABSTRACT.

CONTENTS.	(1.)	AREAS.	SHADOWS.	PRIMES.	CONTENTS.	SIDE.	SHADOWS.	PRIMES.
S'					=	164280		
S					=	131424		
p'					=	6660		
p					=	5328		
C					=	33540		
B					=	4371		
A					=	2880		
1								
		H			=		160	
			h		=		148	
			ce		=			117
			be		=			69
			ew		=			516
				pl	=			11382
				D	=			7712
				a	=			333
				b	=			222

THEORY OF PRIMES.

S'-				a+2b	=		pII+	CUBE OF 52
S+	p+			1/2 D	=			CUBE OF 52
S-	1/2 p'-p+			1/2 D	=	P = pIV+pIII+pII+pI		
S+	p+			1/2 D-10a	=	P = pIV+pIII+pII+pI		
	2 (C+B+A) -1				=	pIV+		*4444
	2 (C+B+A) -1-		ce+	1/2 D	=			+77777+*7777
	C+B-			pI+	2a	=	pIII	
	C+			ew-pl-	b	=	pII	
	3[(HxH)+H-(hxh)]-ce + be				=		pI	
	[(HxH)+H-(hxh)]-				4b	=	pIII-pII	
	[(HxH)+H-(hxh)] =			1/2 D				

NOTE. * "COLLCA PATA, PLEIADES TERRACE AND BASIN." 25863 = pIII = IDEAL PLEIADES YEAR.

pIV = Sum of Primes (1-1009). Seventeen Columns of Ten Terms, Typical Sum, *4444.

pIV = 77137.

+ Compare 77777. Ten Columns of Seventeen Terms, Typical Sum, *7777.

THE THREE SHADOW FISH IN THE PLEIADES BASIN ARE "THUNAPA AND HIS SISTERS," "THE THREE PERCH."



DISTRIBUTION OF COSMIC THEORY OF PRIMES.
SOUTH AND NORTH AMERICAN ABSTRACT.
NUMERICAL SCHEME.

COSMIC THEORY OF PRIMES.

$P = pIV + pIII + pII + pI$

(SUM OR DIFFERENCE.)

$pII = E + D + C + B + A$

PERU. *"PLEIADES TERRACE AND BASIN."

$A = a + b$

S'		= 164280			
S		= 131424			
p'		= 6660			
P		= 5328			
C'		= 33540			
B'		= 4371			
A'		= 2880			

I

H

h

ce

be

cw = 516

S'		= CUBE OF 52+		pII+		a + 2b
----	--	---------------	--	------	--	--------

S+ P

S- $\frac{1}{2}$ p'-P

S+ P

$2(C' + B' + A') - I$

$2(C' + B' + A') - I -$

C'+B'

C'+

$3[(H \times H) + H - (h \times h)] - ce + bc$

$[(H \times H) + H - (h \times h)]$

$[(H \times H) + H - (h \times h)]$

NOTE. *"COLLCA PATA, PLEIADES TERRACE AND BASIN." 25863 = pIII = IDEAL PLEIADES YEAR.

pIV = Sum of Primes (1-1009). Seventeen Columns of Ten Terms, Typical Sum, *4444.

pIV = 77137.

†Compare 77777.

Total Shadow, East and West, $2(ce + be) + cw = 2(117 + 69) + 516 = 888 = 4b†$

(Continued.)



ABSTRACT OF THEORY —OF— PRIMES.

WILLIAM S. BEEBE.

ABSTRACT OF SIGNIFICANT AGGREGATES.

pI,	11382		11383
pII,	22895	or	22896*
pIII,	25864	or	25863
pIV,	77137		77137
P,	137278		
[3330 + 137278] = Cube of 52			
[17352 + 5544] —			22896*
[17352 — 5544] —			11808



NOTE.

pIII, — pII,	—	3856 — 888
½D,	—	3856
A,	—	555
a,	—	333
b,	—	222

CONSECUTIVE CUBIC DIFFERENCES.

(Primes.)

1	1	
2	8	7*
3	27	19*
4	64	37*

PERIODIC LAW.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	TOTALS.	
	(1,				7)	7	}
I.	7,	11,	13,	17,	19*	19*	
	(2				11)	22	
II.	19,	23,	29,	31,	37*	37*	
	(3				13)	39	
III.	37,	41,	43,	47,	53*	53*	} 333 a.
	(5				17)	85	
IV.	53,	59,	61,	67,	71*	71*	} 222 b.
	(7				19)	133	
V.	71,	73,	79,	83,	89*	89*	

IDEAL PRECESSIONAL PERIOD.

[111 X 233],	= 25863.	pIII.
[999 X 25 + 888],		
[888 X 28 + 999],		
[777 X 33 + 222],		
[666 X 38 + 555],		
[555 X 46 + 333],		
[444 X 58 + 111],		
[333 X 77 + 222],		
[222 X 116 + 111],		
[111 X 228 + 555],		
[	*556],	25864. pIII.
[	*557],	25865.

NOTES.

UNITY INCLUDED, 556
 UNITY, TERM OF BOTH SERIES, 557

555 A = a + b

NOTE.

*556 Unity included, A. 555, A.
 *557 Term of both series, A.

ABSTRACT OF THEORY OF PRIMES.---Continued.

SYMMETRIC COMBINATION.												TYPICAL SUMS.				COMPARE WITH.					
												*2				2					
												1 3 5 7 19 17 13 11 *20 *20 18 18				*20		22			
23	29	31	37	29	23	31	37	31	23	29	37	37	23	29	31						
47	53	43	41	47	53	41	43	47	59	43	41	47	43	41	59						
71	67	59	61	71	67	61	59	53	61	67	71	53	67	73	61						
79	73	89	83	73	79	89	83	89	79	83	73	83	89	79	71						
220	*222	*222	*222	220	*222	*222	*222	220	*222	*222	*222	220	*222	*222	*222	222 b.				222	
97	101	103	107	97	103	101	107	97	101	103	107	97	109	101	103						
131	113	127	109	109	131	113	137	137	127	113	109	113	127	107	131						
137	149	139	151	127	139	157	149	139	149	131	157	149	151	137	139						
173	163	167	157	191	163	167	151	151	167	179	163	167	157	179	163						
179	191	181	193	193	181	179	173	193	173	191	181	191	173	193	181						
*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717	*717					777	
												197 199 211 223 227 233 251 241 239 229 269 277 271 263 257 311 281 307 283 293 1010* 1008 1030* 1008 1006				*1008		28 (36)*			
												313 349 389 317 331 347 337 353 397 373 379 467 359 367 401 419 383 491 443 433 409 431 439 503 487 457 421 461 449 509 541 521 463 479 499 523 *2480 *2480 *2480 *2480 *2480 2840				*2480		(36)* 222 2222			
547	571	577	569	587	593	557	563														
599	607	613	617	601	619	653	677														
659	643	647	641	631	661	673	691														
719	743	739	733	727	709	683	701														
809	769	757	773	787	751	797	761														
*3333	*3333	*3333	*3333	*3333	*3333	3363	3393					*3333		3333							
811	853	821	839	829	823	827															
857	887	859	883	881	863	877															
991	907	937	911	919	947	929															
941	953	983	967	971	977	997															
*3600	*3600	*3600	*3600	*3600	3610	3630					*3600		100 (36)*								

AGGREGATE, [31 × 360] + 222 = 11382 pI.

ABSTRACT OF THEORY OF PRIMES.---Continued.

SYMMETRIC COMBINATION.					FIRST COMBINATION.	FIRST AGGREGATE.				
INITIAL TERMS,		FINAL TERMS,			$*8 = [1 + 7]$	$*10 = [2 + 1 + 7]$				
GROUPS.	ORIENTATED	GROUPS.	GROUPS.	GROUPS.	$8 = [3 + 5]$	$10 = [2 + 3 + 5]$				
(2)		(2)		(2)	PRIME LIMITS.			PRIME LIMITS.		
(1)	(1)	3	(5)	(7)	$[1 \ 89]^*$			$[1 \ 89]^*$		
(5)	(11)	(13)	17	(19)	$*8 \times 1 = 8$			$*10 \times 1 = 10$		
(11)	(23)	29	31	37	2	16		2	20	
(23)	41	43	47	53	3	24		3	30	
	59	61	67	71	5	40		5	50	
	73	79	83	(89)	7	56		7	70	
(97)	(97)	101	103	107	11	88		11	110	
	109	113	127	131	13	104		13	130	
	137	139	149	151	17	136		17	170	
	157	163	167	173	19	152		19	190	
	179	181	191	(193)	23	184		23	230	
(197)	(197)	199	211	223	29	232		29	290	
	227	229	233	239	31	248		31	310	
	241	251	257	263	37	296		37	370	
	269	271	277	281	41	328		41	410	
	283	293	307	(311)	43	344		43	430	
(313)	(313)	317	331	337	47	376		47	470	
	347	349	353	359	53	424		53	530	
	367	373	379	383	59	472		59	590	
	389	397	401	409	61	488		61	610	
	419	421	431	433	67	536		67	670	
	439	443	449	457	71	568		71	710	
	461	463	467	479	73	584		73	730	
	487	491	499	503	79	632		79	790	
	509	521	523	(541)	83	664		83	830	
(547)	(547)	557	563	569	89	712		89	890	
	571	577	587	593	D, 7712 Aggregate.			9640 E, Aggregate.		
	599	601	607	613	NOTE.			NOTE.		
	617	619	631	641	$[1 \ 89]^*$, LIMITS OF INITIAL			$[1 \ 89]^*$, LIMITS OF INITIAL		
	643	647	653	659	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	661	673	677	683	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	691	701	709	719	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	727	733	739	743	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	751	757	761	769	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	773	787	797	(809)	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
(811)	(811)	821	823	827	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	829	839	853	857	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	859	863	877	881	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	883	887	907	911	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	919	929	937	941	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	947	953	967	971	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		
	977	983	991	(997)	COMBINATION.			COMBINATION.		

B, 2007

AGGREGATES.

2981, C.

NOTE.
 $[1 \ 89]^*$, LIMITS OF INITIAL
 COMBINATION.

NOTE.
 $[1 \ 89]^*$, LIMITS OF INITIAL
 COMBINATION.

ABSTRACT OF THEORY OF PRIMES.---Continued.

PRIMES, [1-1009].

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
101	211	307	401	503	601	701	809	907	1009
103	223	311	409	509	607	709	811	911	
107	227	313	419	521	613	719	821	919	
109	229	317	421	523	617	727	823	929	
113	233	331	431	541	619	733	827	937	
127	239	337	433	547	631	739	829	941	
131	241	347	439	557	641	743	839	947	
137	251	349	443	563	643	751	853	953	
139	257	353	449	569	647	757	857	967	
149	263	359	457	571	653	761	859	971	
151	269	367	461	577	659	769	863	977	
157	271	373	463	587	661	773	877	983	
163	277	379	467	593	673	787	881	991	
167	281	383	479	599	677	797	883	997	
173	283	389	487		683		887		
179	293	397	491		691				
181			499						
191									
193									
197									
199									

SYMMETRIC COMBINATION.

PRIMES, [1-1009].

TEN COLUMNS, SEVENTEEN TERMS.

7	13	11	3	1	23	29	5	17	2
43	47	41	53	59	37	31	61	67	19
83	79	89	107	97	73	113	101	103	71
137	131	149	151	157	163	281	167	173	109
193	197	199	211	191	223	227	233	229	127
257	263	269	251	271	277	241	181	283	139
311	313	317	331	337	347	349	353	347	179
383	379	389	397	373	359	367	421	409	239
439	443	449	433	457	461	463	431	419	293
499	503	491	509	521	523	487	479	467	401
597	571	587	593	569	563	557	547	541	647
641	643	631	619	617	613	607	601	599	727
691	701	683	677	673	661	709	659	653	733
761	757	769	751	743	773	719	739	787	797
839	853	829	827	823	821	811	809	859	857
907	887	883	881	911	929	916	937	877	863
1009	997	991	983	977	971	967	953	947	941

????? ????? ????? ????? ????? ????? ????? ????? ????? ????? ?????



Number of Primes, [1-1009],
Aggregate,
Compare with

170.
77137. pIV
77777.

Deficit,

*633, See table of seventeen columns, ten terms.

7144
*633

SYMMETRIC COMBINATION.

PRIMES, [1-1009].

SEVENTEEN COLUMNS, TEN TERMS.

167	3	131	59	83	89	5	41	31	43	37	7	73	1	17	13	-2
193	47	151	149	173	107	23	101	79	61	67	113	307	11	19	397	401
257	197	241	223	181	199	29	109	191	179	97	137	349	103	71	419	421
311	443	251	227	233	271	53	157	239	263	163	139	353	337	347	457	467
383	503	269	229	293	283	127	211	277	281	313	317	367	389	433	487	521
439	509	449	373	359	379	691	331	461	541	523	617	409	547	479	613	601
499	571	491	569	563	557	761	757	593	599	631	659	431	619	709	647	607
577	643	587	751	677	673	839	853	683	653	743	811	463	769	739	719	661
641	701	883	881	911	919	907	887	937	877	929	821	829	809	773	727	733
977	827	991	983	971	967	1009	997	953	947	941	823	863	859	857	797	787

5276 5201
4444 4444

SUM OF DISCREPANCIES.

832* 757*

832*

757*

*633, See Ten Columns, Seventeen Terms.

CHIBCHA—MUISCA COSMOGONY.

CHIBCHA-MUISCA CYCLES.

1 MONTH	10 WEEKS.
1 WEEK	3 DAYS.
1 MONTH	30 “
	MONTHS. DAYS.
1 RELIGIOUS YEAR	37 1110
1 CIVIL “	20 600*
1 RURAL “	12 360

THE “FOUR AGES” OF “NEMETEREGATABA.”

	DAYS.
*CYCLE	22200
FIRST COINCIDENCE	66600
*“FOUR AGES,” FOURTH COINCIDENCE	266400

THEORY OF PRIMES.

11382 pI.	266400
*22895 pII.	7712 D.
25864 pIII.	444*
77137 pIV.	
137278 P.	
2(137278)=	274556 SUM.

NOTE.

$$\begin{aligned}
 *444 \times 360 &= \mathbf{P} - (\mathbf{pII.} - 333) \\
 *444 \times *600 &= \mathbf{266400} \\
 *CYCLE, & \quad (\text{Uriccecha.}) \\
 *“FOUR AGES,” & \quad (\text{Piedracita.})
 \end{aligned}$$



TYPICAL YUCATEC CITY.

FESTIVAL OF HOBNIL KAN.

"IT WAS CUSTOMARY IN ALL THE TOWNS OF YUCATAN TO ERECT AT THE LIMITS OF EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS, EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH, TWO HEAPS OF STONES, facing each other, and intended to be used during the celebration of two solemn festivals, which were as follows. In the year of which the dominical letter was **KAN**, the sign was **HOBNIL**, and, according to the Yucatecs, these both ruled in the south. They made this year, of baked earth, an idol which they called **KANU UAYEYAB**, and having made it they carried it out to the heaps of stones which lay towards the south. They then selected a principal man of the place, and in his house they celebrated the feast. For this purpose they made another image, of the god **BOLON ZACAB**, and placed it in the *chosen house*, in a *prominent place*, so that all who arrived might see it. This done, the nobles, priests, and people came together, and set out by a road swept clean, ornamented with arches, and strewn with foliage, to the southern heaps of stones, where they gathered about the idol **KANU UAYEYAB**. The priest then incensed the god with *FORTY-NINE* grains of *maize*, ground up and mixed with *copal*; the nobles next placed incense in the brazier, and burned it before the idol. The incense burned by the priest was called **ZACAH**, that used by the nobles, **CHAHALTE**. When these rites were completed the head of a fowl was cut off and offered to the idol, which was now placed on a litter called **KANTE**, and upon its shoulders were placed other little images, as signs of abundance of water and a good year, and these images were frightful to behold. Amid dances and general rejoicing the idol was carried towards the house where the statue of **BOLON ZACAB** had been placed, and while the procession was on the road, the nobles and priests partook of a beverage made from *FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN GRAINS* of roasted maize, which they called **PICULA KAKLA**. Arrived at their destination, they placed the image that they carried opposite the idol which they found there, and made many offerings of food and drink, which were afterwards divided among the strangers who were present, †*the officiating priest receiving only the leg of a deer*. Some of the devotees drew blood from their bodies, sacrificed their ears, and anointed with the blood a stone idol named **KANAL ACANTUN**. They modeled a heart of dough of maize and of calabash-seeds, and offered it to the idol **KANU UAYEYAB**. And in this manner they honored both the idols during the entire time of the feast, burning before them incense of *copal* and ground *maize*, for they held it certain that misfortune would overwhelm them if they neglected these rites. Finally, the statue of **BOLON ZACAB** was carried to the temple, and the other image to the western entrance of the town, where it remained until the next celebration of the feast."

NOTE. "The Native Races of the Pacific States." Bancroft, Vol. II., pgs. 702-703.

†Ceh TeeL, (Maya), Deer Leg.

C i T Li, (Nahuatl), Archer.*

C u Si LLu, (Quichua), Sacrificer, ("Officiating priest").

C S L, (Shemitic), Orion (presides over *Sagittarius).



(Continued.)

FESTIVAL OF HOBNIL KAN.

HOB NIL KAN,	Name of Deity.	BOLON ZACAB,	Name of Deity.
HOB NIL,	Entrails.*	BOLON,	Nine.*
HOB,	To break up a Series.	ZAC ,	White.
NAL ,	Ear of Corn, A Series.	KAB,	Gum.
CAN,	To Count.	-----	
HOB NAL CAN,	Involver of the Maize Count.	BOLON ZACAB,	*Nine [grains of] White Incense.
-----	-----	-----	-----
KANU UAYEAB,	Name of Deity.	KANAL ACANTUN,	Deity of Stone.
CAN,	Four.	CAN,	To Count.
U,	Thirty Day Month.	NAL,	Series.
UAYEAB,	Year Litter.	ACANTUN,	Set Stone.
CANU UAYEAB,	*4 x 30, Year Litter.	-----	-----
	(4 x 30, Diameter of Ideal Year.)	CANAL ACANTUN,	Stone set at the completion of Cycle.
	(One of the poles of the Litter.)	-----	-----
KANTE,	Name of the Litter,	CHAHAL TE,	Name of Incense.
CAN,	Four,	CHAHAL,	Gum exuder.
TE,	Tree,	TE,	Tree.
CANTE,	Four-Tree, Cruciform Litter.	-----	-----
		CHAHAL TE,	Incense Tree [Copal Tree.]
		-----	-----
		?* Nigah,	The *Center, the "prominent station" of BOLON ZACAB, Nine Series. ?

† PICULA KAKLA Name of Incense used en route.

- PIC , Stones placed one on the other to mark the intervals of Cycles.
- CUL , The counting of heaps of stones.
- AH , Master of, Adept at.
- CACa , By twos or pairs.
- LAH, Affix showing the verb applies to all the objects mentioned.

† PIC CUL AH CAC[a] LAH, Adept at counting Cycles marked by the [contents] of stone-heaps in Pairs.

ABSTRACT OF SIGNIFICANT NAMES.

SIGNIFICANCE.	AYMARA.	MAYA.	ACCADIAN.	ASSYRIAN.	HEBREW.	VALUES.
Heap, [Cosmic Egg], Pyramid	KuMaRa	[Pic] Cu MoL MoLay	[Paz] †KHaMuR abi	'OMeR	ה ס ר	*248 Pleiades.
Maize [Series], Maize,	SARa *[Aba]	[Nal]	[Ner]	SeR abi ?	ש ע ר ה א ב י ב	*575 *823 Sum.
*Liver, *Center, *HOB NIL, Entrails. *[Aba], Chibcha Maize.	*Nel, Liver [foetal].	[Nel]	KHaM			
			†KHaMuR abi [Accadian]			Pyramid Builder Diviner by its Shadows.

*(NiGah) 58. See II. Great Cycle, Mithraic Tablet.

NOTE. For 58-9=49, 120, 248, 575 and 823, See next sheet.

(Continued.)

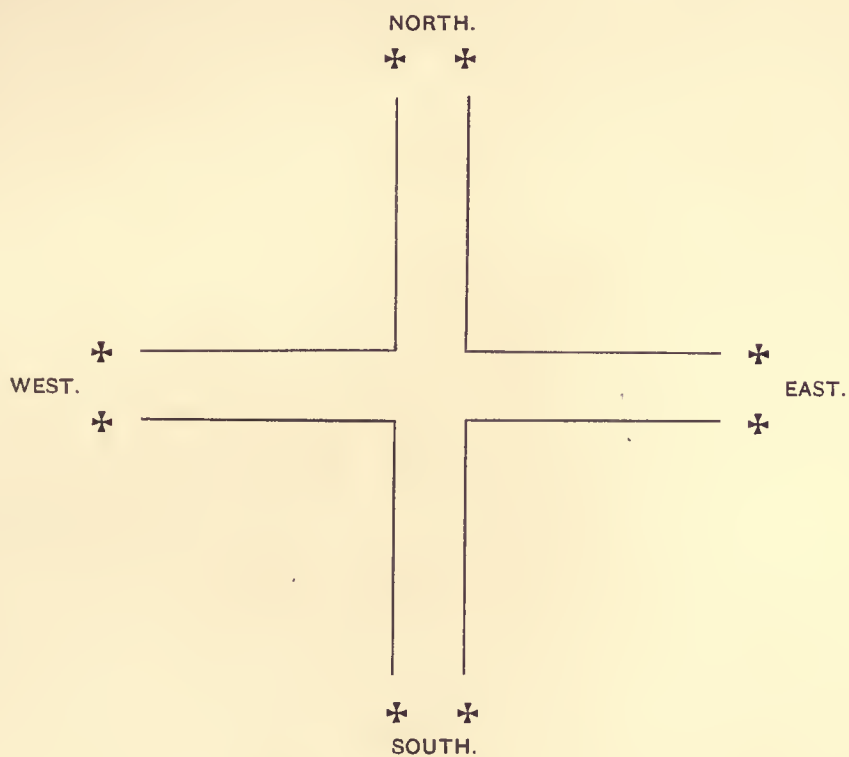


(Continued.)

TYPICAL YUCATEC CITY.

FESTIVAL OF HOBNIL CAN.

“The Native Races of the Pacific Coast.” Vol. II., pgs. 702, 703.



CARDINAL POINTS.	DIMINISHING SERIES.		INCREASING SERIES.		
From South to East.	$58 - 9 = 49$	$49 \times 575 = 28175$	2	$2 \times 823 = 1646$	
. . East to North.	{	$49 - 9 = 40$	$40 \times 575 = 23000$	$2 + 2 = 4$	$4 \times 823 = 3292$
. . North to West.		$40 - 9 = 31$	$31 \times 575 = 17825$	$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$	$6 \times 823 = 4938$
. . West to South.		$31 - 9 = 22$	$22 \times 575 = 12650$	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$	$8 \times 823 = 6584$
		120			

(Continued.)



(Continued.)

TYPICAL YUCATEC CITY.

FESTIVAL OF HOBNIL CAN.

"The Native Races of the Pacific Coast." Vol. II., pgs. 702, 703.

CARDINAL POINTS.	DIMINISHING SERIES.		INCREASING SERIES.		SUM OR DIFFERENCE.
From South to East	28175	-	* 1646	=	26529, S.
From East to North	23000	-	3292	=	19708, E.
From North to West	17825	+	4938	=	22763, N.
From West to South	12650	-	6584	=	6066, W.
† (South			c * 1646		6066)

NUMERICAL SCHEME.

COSMIC THEORY OF PRIMES.

(SUM OR DIFFERENCE.)	P = pIV + pIII + pII + pI				
	.	.	pII	= E + D + C + B + A	
	A = b + a

Cycle = C = 415 (360) = 149400
(C+S+E+N+W) = 224465 = 2(P) -			pIII + pII +		4 (a)
South S = 26529 =			pIII +		2 (a)
East E = 19707 =			pII -	½ D -	2 (a)
North N = 22763 =			2 (pI) †	.	
West W = 6066				.	
(South Component) * c = 1646				.	
(W+c) = 7712 =				D	

* 415 grains constituted the incense called PICULA KAKLA. 415 (360) = 149400 = C.

† 22763 + 1 = 2 (pI).



A PRIMER OF MAYAN HIEROGLYPHICS, BY DANIEL G. BRINTON.

RECEIVED JANUARY 17, 1895. COMPARATIVE SHEET JANUARY 18, 1895.

MAYA CYCLES,

(Neither Dr. Förstemann nor Dr. Brinton is responsible for anything in this column.)

Cosmic Theory of Primes

BY

Sum or Difference.

18980	14040
7488*	18980
<hr/>	<hr/>
	33020
11492	3744
111 = 1-3 a or 1-2 b.	<hr/>
	29276
11381 p. I.*	25864 p. III.
<hr/>	<hr/>
	3412
	444 2 b.
	<hr/>
	3856 1-2 D.
	<hr/>
	25864 p. III.
	22896 p. II.
<hr/>	<hr/>
1-2 D. 3856 = 888 +	2968

1366560 +
1234220

132340
7712 D.
556 A. 3

140608 = 52
137278 = P.

3330 = 10 a.

FROM THE ABSTRACT OF DR. FÖRSTEMANN'S RESEARCHES IN

"A Primer of Mayan Hieroglyphics,

BY

DANIEL G. BRINTON."

Page 29.

"The scribes seem to have begun by establishing a period of

14040 . . then
18980 . . then
* 3744 (365)."

1366560 + (Actual Cycle.)

2(3744) = 7488

Page 20.

(Unit, 400.)

1280000	=	8	×	160000
88000	=	11	×	8000
3200	=	8	×	400
140	=	7	×	20
0	=	0	×	1

168421

1371340 (Hypothetical Cycle.)

Page 20.

(Unit, 360.)

1152000	=	8	×	144000
79200	=	11	×	7200
2880	=	8	×	360
140	=	7	×	(20)*
0	=	0	×	1

151561

1234220 + (Actual Cycle.)

(Neither Dr. Förstemann nor Dr. Brinton is responsible for anything in this column.)

Cosmic Theory of Primes

BY

Sum or Difference.

319982
77137 p. IV.
3333 *
11382 p. I.

411834 = 3 P.

NOTES. 7488. *Is the superficial excess in Assyrian Units of the I over the II Platform of the "Temple of the Seven Lights," Babylon.

11381. *See Typical Yucatee City; Festival of Hohnil Can, p. I.

3333. *Difference of Typical Sums in Symmetric Combination of Primes from 1-1000, when combined in Seventeen Columns of Ten Terms, or Ten Columns of Seventeen Terms. See p. IV.

(20). *Omit. dealing with months of 30 days.

On page 20, "Primer," the aggregate is wrongly given as 1377340, instead of 1371340.



THE LINEAL MEASURES
 OF THE
SEMI-CIVILIZED NATIONS OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

MAYA [YUCATAN] LAND MEASURES [Page 4].

“On this as a unit, the customary land measure was based. It was the ***KAAN**, one shorter, a kaan of ***THREE ZAP**, and one longer, a kaan of ***FOUR ZAP**. The former is stated to be ***THIRTY-SIX** fathoms square, the latter ***FORTY-EIGHT** fathoms square.”

“The kaan is said by Spanish writers to be ***5184** square feet equal to the ***MEXICAN MECATE.**”

NUMERICAL SCHEME.

***THREE ZAP, *THIRTY-SIX** fathoms square, 36 [144], ***5184** feet.
***FOUR ZAP, *FORTY-EIGHT** “ “ , 48 [144], ***6912** “

KHORSABAD AREAS.

119232,	KI.,		*5184 [*23]
200448,	KII.,		*6912 [*29]

NOTE. ***52 YEARS ONE MAYA “KATUN.”** ***52**

(CONTINUED.)

NOTE. “It is known that the Aztecs had a standard measure of length which they employed in laying out grounds and *constructing buildings*. It was called the ***OCTACATL**.” (Brinton, p. 7.)

***OCeTetl**, Otros tres.

ACATL, Caña.

***OC-TACATL**, Three Canes, equal to (Maya), Ox Zap, Three Sticks.

***VOCABULARIO DE LA LENGUA MEXICANA**, Molina.



NAHUATL (MEXICO) STRUCTURAL AREAS. (Page 10.)

“These houses were in length from east to west ***FOUR HUNDRED AND ELEVEN AND A HALF (NATIVE) MEASURES**, and in breadth from north to south ***THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX MEASURES.**”

(Page 11.) “The proportions given above, it will be noted, are strikingly irregular ($*_{411\frac{1}{2}}$, $*_{326}$). Was this accident or design? Very likely the latter, **BASED ON SOME SUPERSTITIOUS OR ASTROLOGICAL MOTIVE.** It is far from a solitary example.”

STRUCTURAL AREAS.

$$(411\frac{1}{2}) \times (*_{36}) = 14814, \quad \text{AI.}$$

$$(326) \times (*_{36}) = 11736, \quad \text{AII.}$$

NUMERICAL SCHEME.

pIII.—	pI. =	(AI.	—*333)
			= 9 (37)
	pII. — pI. =	(AII.	—*222)
			= 6 (37)
pIII.— pII.	=		D — 888
			= 24 (37)
	pI. =		3D — 185
			= 5 (37)

$$\mathbf{pI. = 11383} \quad \mathbf{pI. = 11382} \quad \mathbf{D = 3856}$$

$$\mathbf{pII. 22896} \quad \mathbf{a = 333}$$

$$\mathbf{pIII. 25863} \quad \mathbf{b = 222}$$



MITHRAIC TABLET. Davenport, Iowa, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(Continued.)

ABSTRACT OF MITHRAIC TABLET AGGREGATES.

NUMERICAL SCHEME.

COSMIC THEORY OF PRIMES.

(SUM OR DIFFERENCE.) $P=pIV.+pIII.+pII+pI.$

$pII. =E+ D+C+B+A$

					
			.	.	.	.	.	.	A=a+b
	Mithraic Aggregates.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M ₁	39737 ¹		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M ₂	39711 ²		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M ₃	39617 ¹		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M ₄	39651 ²		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M ₅	266400		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ks	319680	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	c	43200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(M ₁	-Ks)	+ 1) =	.	pIV.+					A
(M ₁ +M ₂		+ 1 = 6 (P)-		2 (pIII.-	pI.)+				b
M ₃		= 3 (P)-				E+ ₃ (1/2 D)-C+B+A			
M ₄ =9 (c)		+				D			
M ₅		= 2 (P)+				D+			2 (b)

NOTE. The details of The Theory of Primes are given in exact sequence with the Panel Legends. Compare this Abstract with those of the DISTRIBUTION OF COSMIC THEORY OF PRIMES.





LEGEND OF CREATION FROM THE CUTHA TABLET.

COSMIC HOSTS.

CHALDEAN ACCOUNT OF GENESIS, p. 94.

- “19. The first year in the course of it
 20. **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND** soldiers I 120000 I.
 sent out, and among them
 21. not one returned.
 22. The second year in the course of it, **NINETY THOUSAND** 90000 II.
 I sent out, and not one returned.
 23. The third year in the course of it, **SIXTY THOUSAND**
 SEVEN HUNDRED I sent out, and not one returned.” 60700 III.

AGGREGATE, 270700

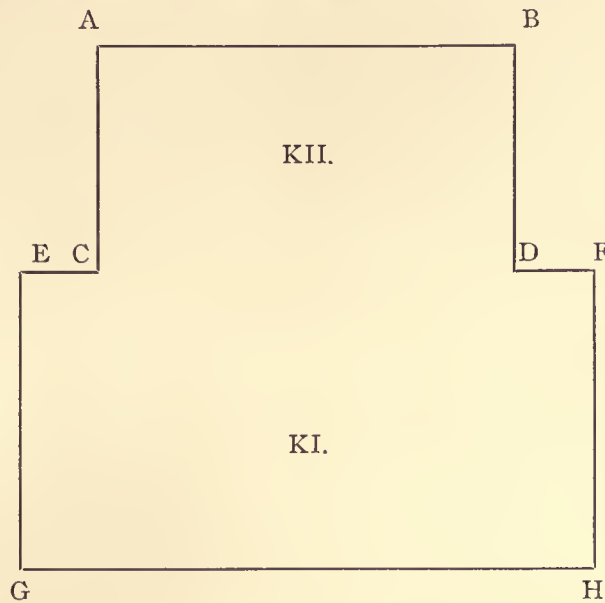
THEORY OF PRIMES.

pI.	11382	
pII.	22896	= A+B+C+D*+E ½ D* = 3856
pIII.	25863	
pIV.	77137	
P.	137278	
	2(137278) =	274556



(Oppert.)

KHORSABAD SKETCH PLAN.



KHORSABAD DIMENSIONS.

(Assyrian Poles.)

AB,			36
AC and BD,	*23		
GH,			48
EG and FH,	*29		
EC and DF,			6
ABDC, KII,	*23	x	36
EFHG, KI,	*29	x	48

(Assyrian Cubits.)

KII,	828	x	144
KI,	1392	x	144
And			
Ks,	2220	x	144
Kd,	564	x	144



KHORSABAD AREAS.

"Records of the Past," Vol. XI. Oppert.

(Page 22.) "Neither at Persepolis, nor at Nineveh, is there to be found an exact square; EVERYWHERE AND VERY LIKELY BY AN UNKNOWN SUPERSTITION, WE MEET ALWAYS WITH OBLONGS differing slightly from an exactly quadrate form."

(Page 38.) "The construction of Khorsabad offered another problem to be resolved. The circumference ought to be 200 poles, and the surface *10 ARURAS. The Assyrian engineers took formerly the large back side of *48 poles, and then they fixed the monumental front at *36 poles. To gain a circumference of 200 poles, they ought to give to the entire edifice the depth of *52 (100-48) poles. The question was how to divide *52 INTO TWO UNEQUAL PARTS, as to obtain for the whole surface *2220 square poles. To that purpose they calculated first the central diagram, $36 \times 52 = 1872$, and divided the remainder, 348 into 12 (48-36) parts; they added therefore on both sides a rectangle, each 6 wide and *29 long. This is the geometrical resolution of the equation which we to-day would form algebraically:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 (x+y) = *52. & & (48x+36y) = *2220 \\
 \text{Consequently:} & & (36x+36y) = 1872 \\
 & & (12x \quad = 348 \\
 & & \quad x \quad = *29 \} \\
 & & \quad y = \quad 23 \} \\
 & & \quad \quad \quad \underline{\quad} \\
 & & \quad \quad \quad *52
 \end{array}$$

KHORSABAD AREAS.

Square Cubits.

KI,	1392 (144), 200448=	6912 (*29)
KII.	828 (144), 119232=	5184 (23)
Ks,	*2220 (144) 319680=*10 ARURAS=8640 (37)	
Kd,	564 (144) 81216.	
Kd,	81215=	=2195 (37)

(Continued.)

'Kd, **81215**; a difference of unity makes the Difference a multiple of **37** as the Sum is. It also becomes a function of primes;

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \mathbf{81215} \\
 \hline
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 pIV = 77137 \\
 D \quad - 3856 \\
 b \quad - 222
 \end{array} \right\}
 \end{array}$$



KHORSABAD AREAS.

"Records of the Past," Vol. XI. p. 22.

"Neither at Persepolis, nor at Nineveh, is there to be found an exact square;
EVERYWHERE AND VERY LIKELY BY AN UNKNOWN SUPERSTITION, WE MEET
ALWAYS WITH OBLONGS differing slightly from an exactly quadrate form."

KI.	200448	6912 × 29
KII.	119232	5184 × 23
Ks.	319680	8640 × 37
'Kd.	81216	
"Kd.	81215	2195 × 37

. (Assyrian Cubits.)

THEORY OF PRIMES.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \text{ (Cube of } 52) & & = 281216 \\
 \text{'Kd.} & & = 81216 \\
 \frac{1}{2} \text{ Ks.} + \mathbf{a - pII.} & & = \mathbf{P = 137278} \\
 \text{CUBE OF } 52 = (10a + & & \mathbf{P}) \\
 \text{"Kd.} - & \quad (\mathbf{b + \frac{1}{2} D}) & = \mathbf{pIV.}
 \end{aligned}$$



ABSTRACT OF CUTHA TABLET, KHORSABAD CITADEL AREAS AND ASSYRIAN CYCLES.

LEGEND OF CREATION FROM THE CUTHA TABLET.

- “19. The first year in the course of it
 20. ***ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND** soldiers I
 sent out, and among them
 21. not one returned.
 22. The second year in the course of it, ***NINETY THOUSAND**
 I sent out, and not one returned.
 23. The third year in the course of it, ***SIXTY THOUSAND**
SEVEN HUNDRED I sent out, and not one returned.”

KHORSABAD AREAS.	COSMIC HOSTS.	ASSYRIAN CYCLES.
(Assyrian Cubits.)	(Nineveh.)	(Oppert.)
KI. 200448	NI. *120000	c 39180
*KII. 81216	NII. *90000	
KIII. 119232	NIII. *60700	C, 7(c) 274260
*KIV. 319680	NIV. 270700	

NUMERICAL SCHEME.

(Consecutive Combinations of Consecutive Numbers.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{I.} & \quad (\text{KI.} + \text{NI.}) - c & & = (2 (\text{CUBE OF } 52) + 52) \\
 \text{III.} & \quad (*\text{KIII.} + \text{NIII.}) - c & & = (\text{CUBE OF } 52) + 144^* \\
 \text{II.} & \quad (\text{KII.} + \text{NII.} + c + \mathbf{pI.} + \mathbf{pII.} + \mathbf{pIII.} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{D} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}) = 2(\mathbf{P}) - 52 \\
 \text{IV.} & \quad (\text{KIV.} - \text{NIV.}) = & \quad (\mathbf{pII.} + \mathbf{pIII.} + \mathbf{b}) \\
 \text{IV.} & \quad \text{NIV.} = (\text{C} & \quad - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{D} & \quad - 8[37] \\
 \text{IV.} & \quad (\text{NIV.} & \quad + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{D} & \quad = 2(\mathbf{P})
 \end{aligned}$$

THEORY OF PRIMES.

a,	333	555 A.	11383 pI.
b,	222	2007 B.	22895 pII.
		2981 C.	25863 pIII.
A,	555	7712 D.	77137 pIV.
		9640 E.	
			137278 P.
			22895 pII.

NOTE. *KIII. = 828 x *144.

*KIV. = KI. + KIII.

*KII. = KI. - KIII.



“TEMPLE OF THE SEVEN LIGHTS,” BABYLON.

CHALDEAN ACCOUNT OF GENESIS, P. 170.

No.	Platforms.	English		Assyrian		Areas.		Consecutive Differences.
		Feet.	Feet.	Poles.	Squares.	Assyrian Cubits.		
I.	Earth Platform (314)?	290.81	14.54	211.41	211	211 (144),	30384	
II.	Brick “	272	251.91	12.60	158.76	159	159 (“), *22896	*7488 *DI.
III.	“ “	230	213.01	10.65	113.42	113	113 (“),	16272 6624 DII.
IV.	“ “	188	174.11	8.70	75.69	76	76 (“),	10944 5328 DIII.
V.	“ “	146	135.21	6.76	45.69	46	46 (“),	6624 *4320 DIV.
VI.	“ “	104	96.32	4.81	23.13	23	23 (“),	3312 3312 DV.

NOTE.

(“Records of the Past,” Vol. XI. p. 37.)

12.9567 English Inches, 1 Assyrian Foot.

20 Assyrian Feet, 1 “ Pole.

12 “ Cubits, 1 “ “

NUMERICAL SCHEME.

II. (E, D, + C, B, A), pII, *22896

(DI., DIV.), (E, D) - (C, B, A) . *11808

THEORY OF PRIMES.

E,	9640	}	(E, D),	17352
D,	7712			
C,	2981			
B,	2007	}	(C, B, A),	5544
A,	556			
SUM,	*22896		DIFFERENCE,	*11808



(Continued.)

"TEMPLE OF THE SEVEN LIGHTS," BABYLON.

Areas.

Assyrian Cubits.

I.	30384		
II.	22896	7488	DI.
III.	16272	6624	DII.
IV.	10944	5328	DIII.
V.	6624	4320	DIV.
VI.	3312	3312	DV.

NUMERICAL SCHEME.

pI. $(II. + \frac{1}{2}D) - (DI. + DII. + 17 \times \frac{1}{2}b.)$

pII. $=II.$

pIII. $(II. + \frac{1}{2}D) -$ 4b)

pIV. $(pI. + pII. + pIII. + III. + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{2}D))$

THEORY OF PRIMES.

a, 333 333 *556 A. 11382 **pI.**

b, 222 222 2007 B. 22896 **pII.**

1* 2981 C. 25864 **pIII.**

A, 555 556* 7712 D. 77137 **pIV.**

22896 **pII.**

NOTE. 556*, UNITY INCLUDED.



TOME DEUXIÈME.

3c. Fascicule (7e. de la Collection.)

J. DE ROUGÉ.

CONCEPTION AND BIRTH OF HORUS SON OF ISIS.

		VERSION I.		VERSION II.		
	I.	THOTH	30	30		
CONCEPTION.		Paopi	18	30		
		Athor		30		
		Choeak		30		
		Tobi		30		
		Mechir		30		
		Phamenoith		30		
BIRTH.		Pharmuthi		4		
		Pachons				
		Paoni				
		Epep (The Ninth)		(30 - 9) = 21	21	CONCEPTION.
		Mesore		30	30	
	I.	THOTH		30	30	
		Paopi		18	30	
		Athor			30	
		Choeak			30	
		Tobi			30	
		Mechir			30	
		Phamenoith			30	
		Pharmuthi			28	BIRTH.
		TOTAL DAYS,	48	214	99	289



CONCEPTION AND BIRTH OF HORUS SON OF ISIS.

ABSTRACT OF DAYS.

VERSION I.	VERSION II.
48 = h.	99 = H.
214 = h'.	289 = H'.
10272 = 214 × 48	289 × 99 = 28611

.....

THEORY OF PRIMES.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (h \times h') & \quad + 1110^* & = pI. \\
 (H \times H') + 1110^* + 888\ddagger & = pII + D^* \\
 (H \times H') + 1110^* & = pIII + \frac{1}{2}D^* \\
 2(h \times h') + 2(H \times H') - 629^* & = pIV. \\
 & \dots\dots\dots \\
 11382 & = pI. \\
 22897 & = pII. \\
 25865 & = pIII. \\
 77137 & = pIV. \\
 22896 = A + B + C + D^* + E & \\
 \frac{1}{2}D^* - 888\ddagger & = pIII - pII.
 \end{aligned}$$

NOTE. 1110* = 30 (37)
 888‡ = 24 (37)
 629* = 17 (37)

.....





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