

The Floating Coffin Theory - 2nd DRAFT

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Version History

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## CAUTION : ALTERNATIVE THEORY AHEAD!

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This highly speculative thesis flies in the face of uncountable pieces of evidence and reams of peer reviewed academic papers establishing the decades-old scientific consensus that The Great Pyramid was built in the bronze age (3-2,000BC) as a pharaoh's tomb.

Warning 1: Even if you find speculative fiction entertaining, it is not advised to proceed beyond this point if you'd hold with the scientific consensus.

Warning 2: To proceed constitutes a severe mental health risk, exposing your mind to traumatic paradigm shift.

Warning 3: If you cannot countenance accepting the premise that The Great Pyramid was built by an antediluvian (pre 10,000BC), technologically advanced civilisation, of which little trace remains, then do not proceed.

If you've read this far, you're intent on proceeding. Therefore, beware that the following thesis is woo-woo free, e.g. there is no involvement of extra-terrestrial, hyper-dimensional, or supernatural beings. Consequently, you may find it difficult to find a simple means of invalidation.

Acknowledgements

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The Floating Coffin Theory was thrashed out in the 'Mysteries' section on Graham Hancock's Message Board, with contributions from various participants (August-September 2022).

## Synopsis (TL;DR)

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The ultimate objective of the engineers of The Great Pyramid was to warn a future, technologically advanced civilisation that cataclysm happens, cyclically - such that there will be sufficient time for that civilisation to prepare for it (to preserve mankind's technological advancement).

The Great Pyramid was built to withstand a mega-tsunami, i.e. a wave of seawater 500m to 1,000m high.

Its interior was designed to demonstrate that, post-tsunami, it would experience a sustained sea level of around 120-180m above normal (The Great Flood).

The porphyry coffer in its upper chamber could only have got there by floating into it, which requiring a sea level 1 metre above the floor (111 metres above normal), demonstrates the occurrence of the great flood.

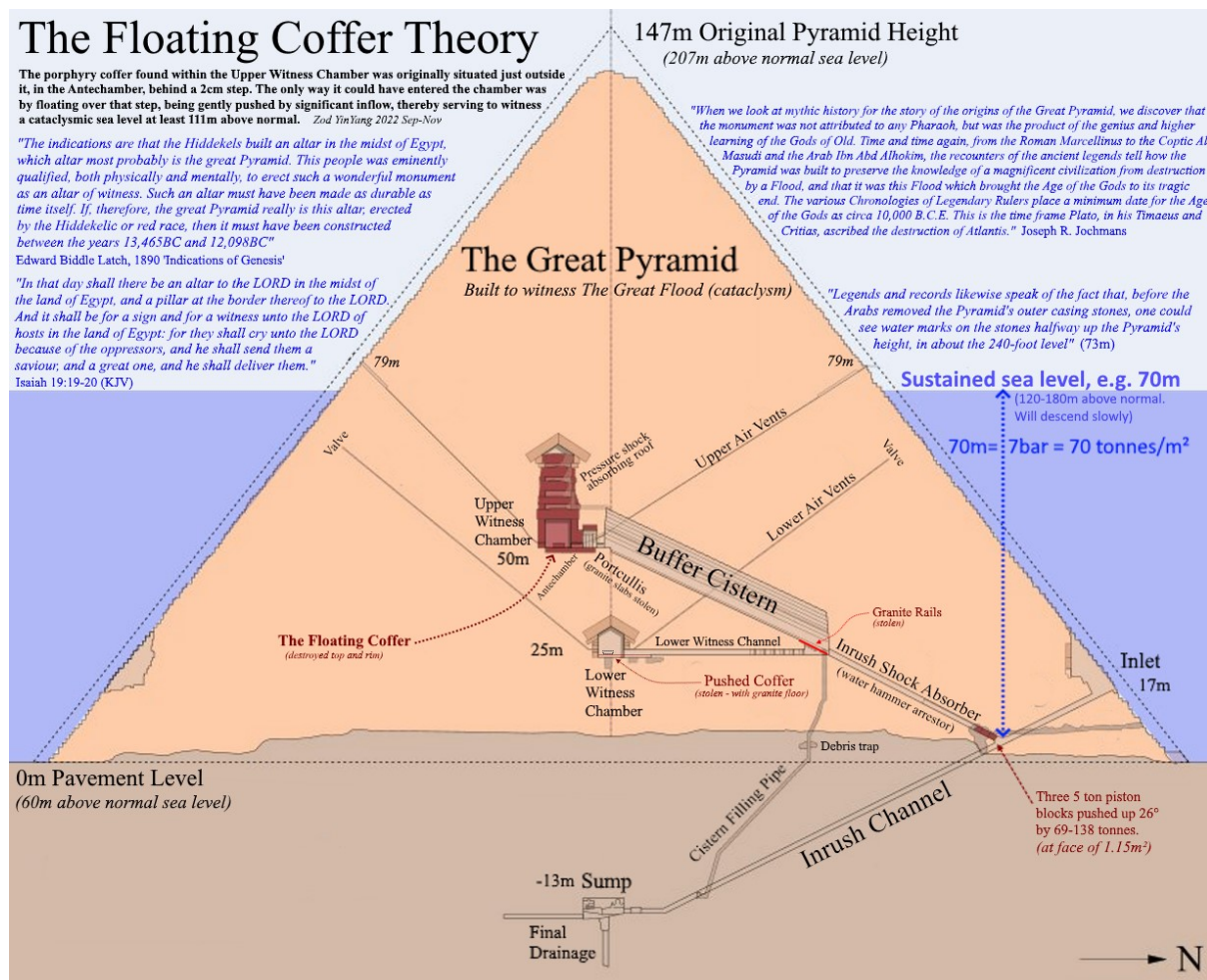


Diagram of The Great Pyramid

Great Pyramid: Cataclysm resilient building, to house and preserve interior witnesses.

Inlet to Inrushing Channel: This is the primary inlet for seawater into the pyramid (leading past the Inrushing Shock Absorber to the Cistern Filling Pipe). Any debris will be pushed down into the Sump.

Inrushing Shock Absorber (ISA): To help absorb the shock of the inrushing pressure (6-12bar), following the new 120-180m sea level trailing the tsunami, these three 5 ton granite Piston Blocks were pushed up the passage to the Buffer Cistern (counteracted to some extent by the cistern air volume, and the

pressure/inflow that arrived from the Cistern Filling Pipe). They slid back down once the inrush pressure shock had subsided (no longer receiving sufficient upward force, buoyancy and seawater lubrication assisted their descent). The function of the Inrush Shock Absorber can be compared to that of a water hammer arrestor as used in domestic water circuits.

Cistern Filling Pipe: This was the primary means by which the Buffer Cistern was filled by seawater flowing into the Inlet. It also provided equalising pressure against the Inrush Shock Absorber.

Lower witness chamber: This received a granite coffer from the channel leading from the base of the Buffer Cistern at the top of the Cistern Filling Pipe and the top of the Inrush Shock Absorber. The coffer was pushed in by the pressure of seawater at least a metre higher (overcoming friction with the granite floor). This provided a secondary witness.

Lower Air Vents: These vented air from the Lower Witness Chamber, permitting entry of the Pushed Coffers. Check valves impeded ingress.

Buffer Cistern: This large volume (~700m³) accumulated incoming seawater, acting as a buffer, such that when the level reached the coffer just outside the Upper witness chamber, the inflow rate was no longer violent, though remained sufficient to push the consequently Floating Coffers across a 2cm step and into the chamber. The level was probably rising a few millimetres per second at that point.

Portcullis: Three granite blocks (since stolen) dropped upon the seawater level getting close to the top of the 3.77m high Portcullis enclosure leading to the Antechamber outside the Upper Witness Chamber (by which point the coffer had already floated in - at 1m). The Portcullis blocks ensured minimal drainage flow from the chamber, preventing the unlikely situation where The Floating Coffers could have been drawn back into the Antechamber.

The Floating Coffers: This hermetically sealed porphyry box was originally situated in the Antechamber immediately outside the Upper Witness Chamber, behind a 2cm step. The only way it could have arrived in the chamber was by floating, whilst gently being pushed by significant inflow, i.e. witnessing a cataclysmic sea level (at least 111m above normal).

Upper witness chamber: This received The Floating Coffers, to thereby witness cataclysmic sea level (at least 111m above normal). Its five stage megalithic roof helped absorb initial inrush pressure shock.

Upper Air Vents: These vented pressurised internal air as a consequence of seawater ingress via the Inlet, permitting floatation water level in The Upper Witness Chamber. Ultimately, these also permitted drainage of the pyramid.

Translation of Conventional Terms

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The following list is of conventional terms typically used to refer to the interior spaces within The Great Pyramid, with the respective terms used in this document.

Antechamber = Antechamber (Portcullis to Upper Witness Chamber)

Ascending passage = Inrush Shock Absorber (ISA)  
Coffer of Kings Chamber = The Floating Coffer  
Coffer of Queens Chamber = The Pushed Coffer  
Descending passage = Inrush Channel  
Grand Gallery = Buffer Cistern  
Grotto = Debris Trap  
Horizontal passage = Lower Witness Channel  
King's Chamber = Upper Witness Chamber  
Main Entrance = Inlet  
Plug blocks = Piston Blocks  
Portcullis = Portcullis  
Queen's Chamber = Lower Witness Chamber  
Relieving chambers = Pressure Shock Absorbing Roof  
Subterranean chamber = Sump  
Shafts from Queen's Chamber = Lower air vents (with check valve)  
Shafts from King's Chamber = Upper air vents  
Well shaft = Cistern Filling Pipe

## Introduction

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The greatest problem facing mankind is that The Earth undergoes cataclysm every dozen millennia.

Not only does this cyclic catastrophe prevent mankind's progress to a space faring species, but it risks extinction of the species entirely. Only when mankind has become sufficiently ingenious that survival strategies can be engineered to span millennia can there be any hope of escaping this Great Filter (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Filter) or Great Reset (cf Samsāra).

Cataclysm occurs with very little warning, and, aside from megalithic structures, erases almost every trace of mankind from the surface of the Earth.

Thus, it may seem to postdiluvian anthropologists millennia thereafter, that mankind has led a transient/nomadic existence for the bulk of its millions of years of sapience, but that, for some strange reason, only in the last dozen millennia did it commence permanent settlement, with farming, enclosed livestock, and stone buildings (with consequent technological progress thereafter).

Even the text books admit at least a half a million years of sapience, but even that is an implausibly long time for h sapiens to be content with wigwams and other temporary accommodation.

The reason that the gradualist/uniformitarian view is the official one is precisely because it is far more reassuring than the alternative of catastrophism (see <https://www.icr.org/article/up-with-catastrophism>).

Indeed, catastrophism is so disturbing, that to dissuade anyone from considering it seriously, it is lumped in with creationism in order to insinuate it as 'pseudo-science'.

The received wisdom is thus that gradualism is correct, that any catastrophes that do occur only do so once in several million years, and without any pattern, most likely due to asteroid impact or volcanic eruption.

Any geological record or other evidence of cyclic change that occurs on a shorter scale is thus downplayed, and ideally, dismissed.

For example, the 12,000 year harmonics in the Vostok ice core record are downplayed as merely signs of gradual climate change, of only mild repercussions upon the biosphere and *h sapiens*. The latest blip that occurred 12,000 years ago, termed the Younger Dryas Event, is explained as something to do with 'ice ages' - the widely promulgated theory that Earth experiences global changes in temperature (from a questionable assumption that a change at the location of the ice core can be extrapolated into a corresponding global change). It is pseudo-science even to suggest that a one-off catastrophe may explain the Younger Dryas Event, let alone a cyclic one.

Similarly, the gradualist geologist must hold the view that thick bands of geological strata form gradually over thousands of years, and that the intervening discontinuity layers are brief pauses (of no significance).



The contrary view is rarely put forth: that the thick bands are laid in a brief period (around a day), and each discontinuity represents a dozen millennia of weathering and/or vegetation.

The gradualist also persuades us that all 'great flood' myths arising in almost all of mankind's cultures are myths without any geological basis.

With the earliest evidence for mankind's permanent settlement officially occurring around 12,000 years ago (Göbekli Tepe, etc.) the gradualist must consequently shoe-horn all antediluvian megalithic structures into a

postdiluvian timeline. This is why The Great Pyramid is purported to have been built a mere 4-5,000 years ago - in the bronze age - a proposition that does not bear scrutiny by any engineer worthy of the term.

And this all leads to the big question.

Why was The Great Pyramid built and what is its function?

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The Great Pyramid cannot be understood as having been built in the bronze age. It can only be understood from a catastrophist perspective, as an antediluvian building (footnote 10) built by a technologically advanced civilisation able to cut and drill granite on a large scale, and at an extremely rapid rate (beyond the rate of modern diamond coated tools).

Indeed, it has to be understood as having been built precisely in light of cataclysmic catastrophe - to help solve mankind's greatest problem, to provide a means of communicating the phenomenon of cyclic catastrophe, across the millennia, to a future, technologically advanced civilisation (the only constituent of mankind able to do anything about it - if forewarned in ample time). And, implicit in the need for such forewarning, is that there is no other warning available, that cataclysm occurs suddenly, and without obvious prior indication. Who knows how many technologically advanced civilisations have simply been wiped out in the space of a day?

We may thus infer that the Pyramid engineers had some late warning, or otherwise made the terrible discovery of impending cataclysm, but realised they had insufficient time in which to guarantee the preservation of their own technological advancement and industrial infrastructure. They knew that it was unlikely they could rebuild after the forthcoming cataclysm (although we can deduce they were able to at least help kick-start agriculture & husbandry). They realised that they only had enough time to engineer a time capsule.

To communicate across the millennia, to provide lasting evidence of cataclysm, a record had to be made in a medium able to withstand that very thing, i.e. cataclysm and millennia of erosion.

Everything in The Great Pyramid therefore had to be built in stone for resilience and longevity: granite where absolutely vital and limestone for bulk. Moreover, no language or culturally constructed symbolism could be used, given the rate of mutation of such things, let alone the linguistic erasure that would be occasioned by cataclysmic population reduction. This is why The Great Pyramid is devoid of any form of writing or hieroglyphics. Its message is in its structure.

The Great Pyramid's internal structure was designed to record the sustained occurrence of a sea level so abnormally high, that it could have only occurred upon cataclysm, i.e. upon a sudden planetary upset so severe that oceans would be slopped out of their basins, and over the continents.

## Deducing the Intentions for the Great Pyramid

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In order to philanthropically communicate the grave peril to a future technologically advanced civilisation, the doomed technologically advanced civilisation needed to build a device that would demonstrate the occurrence of cataclysm.

Discovering that crustal displacement occurs in tandem with cataclysm, and that The Earth's crust has a pair of equatorial hinge points, the ideal location of the building site would be halfway between them (30°E of Greenwich), such that no matter the degree of displacement, it would remain axially aligned (North/South). Originally being equatorial, its postdiluvian latitude would thus communicate the degree of displacement, i.e. 30° as it happens. This ties in with Siberia ending up 30° closer to the polar region (currently around 60°N of equator). See Hancock ('Fingerprints of the Gods') & Hapgood ('Earth's Shifting Crust').

Subsequent to location, the next priority was constructing an edifice that would withstand cataclysmic impact, i.e. from a mega-tsunami having a height of around 500m (at this landmass centred location), possibly twice that. It would also have to be resilient to supersonic winds (whether extremely hot or cold), intense seismicity (tectonic upheaval), and hopefully remain sufficiently distant from globally pervasive volcanism. In addition to cataclysm, its message would have to withstand millennia of weathering, and, eventually, incursions by ill-informed robbers of an inevitable iron age.

Therefore, given orthogonal building blocks, a rectangular pyramid would be the ideal form of that edifice.

Overall, the pyramidal form is one of the most resilient structural shapes to withstand impact from a mega-tsunami several times higher. Due to the sloping walls, the tsunami's horizontal impact ends up being partially transferred into a downwards pressure, helping to avoid lateral displacement. For an as yet unclear reason, the pyramid's four faces are slightly creased, producing eight faces. Perhaps this was intended to mitigate the shock of a possible face-on tsunami collision?

The pyramid's height is indirectly determined by the expected post-cataclysmic sea level, i.e. around 120m to 180m above normal. It is the minimum height of the Upper Witness Chamber necessary to record a minimum expected sea level, that then determines the height of the pyramid necessary to provide and preserve that chamber. Thus if the chamber is 110m above normal sea level (50m above base), then the pyramid needs to be large enough to protect it, e.g. around 100m higher (147m above base).

Every other aspect of the pyramid's design then follows.

To demonstrate that a high sea level had occurred the pyramid engineers would create a space obviously intended as the initial location of a buoyant object, and a space for the object to end up in, that it could only end up in via floatation (given a gentle push). These can be identified in the pyramid as the Upper Witness Chamber, and the coffer just outside in the Antechamber. This coffer would be a hermetically sealed porphyry box, designed such that it was only just buoyant. It would be placed behind a 2cm high step such that it could only enter by floatation.

Given the sudden increase of over a hundred metres in sea level, there would be considerable pressures imposed, which would threaten the integrity even of a granite built structure. Therefore, there would also need to be a large internal reservoir or cistern to accumulate sea water entering into it via various channels - to act as a buffer, such that the flow of sea water encountering the float (coffer) would be at a tolerable rate. Otherwise, a direct, high pressure inrush may cause things to jam or break (via debris). The criticality of the Upper Witness Chamber in retaining its integrity upon tsunami impact and inrush pressure is no doubt why it is so well protected. The Lower Witness Chamber is probably less critical, and so need not be quite so reliant upon a gentle inflow.

If the Buffer Cistern moderates flow rate, there still remains the possibility of pressure shock. This then explains the need to add the Inrush Shock Absorber in front of the Buffer Cistern, such that high initial pressures at the Inlet following the tsunami are absorbed to some extent. The Piston Blocks can thus rise all the way up their shaft, and in extremis, even into the Buffer Cistern - consequently allowing seawater to enter the cistern via this means. Damage visible on the leading face of the upper piston block probably indicates that it did indeed get pushed up at high velocity.

With no inflow normally occurring via the Inrush Shock Absorber (except in extremis), the main filling of the Buffer Cistern needs to occur via some means. This gives rise to the Cistern Filling Pipe. This is situated just above the foot of the Inrush Channel. This is so situated such that after the initial inflow shoots from the Inlet down the Inrush Channel (clearing any debris into the Sump), it can be fairly assured of providing a debris-free source of seawater. It is possible the so called Grotto (halfway up the Cistern Filling Pipe) was intended to act as a secondary debris trap, but it is also possible it was caused as a consequence of the initially high flow rate.

An additional means of providing a gentle flow of sea water into the Upper Witness Chamber, would be to limit the venting of air. With no venting, the cistern would cease filling at around 3/4 full - although it is likely air would eventually leak through the body of the pyramid, especially if at 2-3 bar. However, high pressure would not be desirable within the pyramid as this would threaten its structural integrity, so air vents need to be provided. These need to be just large enough such that the fill rate is limited only by the flow rate permitted by the Cistern Filling Pipe.

The vents in the Lower Witness Chamber are needed to permit the venting of air such that the coffer can be pushed into it as a consequence of the water level in the Buffer Cistern, preventing any back-pressure. They only need to be just higher than the coffer in order to suppress a higher water level within the chamber, ensuring its gabled ceiling does not receive a buoyant upward force in conjunction with filling pressure. To prevent seawater ingress via these vents into the chamber they will have check valves as high up as possible, probably using some kind of stone flap.

It is likely that a granite floor was originally installed in the Lower Witness Chamber, to thus provide a constant sliding friction against the coffer being pushed into it (from the horizontal passage or Lower Witness Channel). And most likely, the corbelled niche was intended to mark the coffer's expected eventual resting place.

Thus there are two witnesses, a coffer pushed into the Lower Witness Chamber indicating the commencement of cataclysmic inflow, and a coffer floated into the Upper Witness Chamber indicating completion of cataclysmic inflow, and a cataclysmic sea level at least 111m above normal.

Post cataclysm, upon descending sea level, all seawater will be able to gradually drain out (air being sucked in via the upper air vents), ultimately via the Sump. The upper witness coffer will be at a random angle within the Upper Witness Chamber (the Portcullis blocks having fallen). The lower witness coffer will be alongside the niche in the Lower Witness Chamber. The three Piston Blocks will be at the bottom of the Inrush Shock Absorber. Some debris will be in the Sump. There will be pervasive signs of seawater permeation into the body of the pyramid, especially at the lower levels where sea level descent will be the slowest.

It is intended that this pyramid's function as a 'witness in stone', is preserved hereafter for at least a dozen millennia, and is ideally investigated and understood well before then by a technologically advanced civilisation - able to respond accordingly - for the sake of mankind.

Operation During Cataclysm

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##### a) Cataclysm - Mega-Tsunami

Sometime after the construction of The Great Pyramid had been completed, the cataclysm occurred. Today, we refer to this as the Younger Dryas Event (circa 10,000BC).

The causation of this cataclysm, and associated phenomena (crustal displacement), is outside the scope of this thesis.

Suffice it to say that The Great Pyramid withstood incredible mechanical shock upon the impact of a mega-tsunami (probably around 500m high, possibly much higher).

The following cataclysmic inundation (behind the mega-tsunami's wavefront) would be at a much lower height, albeit still catastrophically high at 150 to 200 metres.

Unless check valves were fitted to the upper air vents (as on the lower ones), there would have been minor seawater ingress via the upper air vents upon tsunami impact, which would flush into the Upper Witness Chamber, draining down into the Buffer Cistern - just before seawater starts entering at the Inlet.

##### b) The Great Flood - Sustained, catastrophically high sea level

Following the mega-tsunami, the trailing sea level rapidly subsided down to a sustained level of 120 to 180m above normal, i.e. 60 to 120m above the base of the pyramid.

If the casing stones remaining on the 2nd pyramid indicate seawater erosion of the lower casing (rather than theft) as some speculate (<https://mars-news.de/pyramids/gizacenter8.html> ) then this indicates a sustained sea level of 178m (above normal), i.e. 118m above base.

However, given The Great Pyramid informs us the level was at least 51m, let's make calculations on the basis of a near minimum expected sea level of 70m above base.

c) Ingress/inflow/inrush - Primary entry of seawater via Inlet.

Throughout The Great Pyramid, internal air pressure would be at atmospheric, 1 bar (negligible difference with height).

External pressure at the base would be 7 bar higher - as a consequence of sea level (70m).

Thus initially, there's a 7 bar differential.

Water rushes at a colossal rate down the Inrush Channel, forcing air within it to rise up the Cistern Filling Pipe.

If one considered the pyramid as sealed container, the filling process would effectively be one of pressure equalisation, where inflow would compress the internal air volume such that it becomes equal to the external pressure (whereupon inflow would cease).

d) Inrush Shock

Because the pressure difference between the Inlet and the Buffer Cistern is initially 7 bar (1+7-1), there is a nett force of ~70 tonnes per square metre acting upon the 1.15m<sup>2</sup> face of the bottom 5 ton granite block within the Inrush Shock Absorber (ISA), i.e. 80 tonnes vs 2 tonnes (4.535 tonnes x Sine(26°)) ignoring friction and buoyancy.

It is not clear what the initial positions of the Piston Blocks were within the ISA (Inrush Shock Absorber). They could have been spread out such that they were at the low points of 33% sections, or one at each end, and one in the middle, or they could all have been adjacent as they are now. Given there are three blocks rather than a single large one, they were most probably spread out to help absorb the shock given compression of air between them.

Whatever the initial positions of the three Piston Blocks, they will be pushed up the 26° incline into the cistern, until the differential pressure at the top of the Inrush Shock Absorber declines to less than 6 tonnes of force, i.e. a differential pressure of less than 0.52 bar (6/(10 x 1.15)).

The Buffer Cistern air volume will be compressed simultaneously via inflow from both the Cistern Filling Pipe and the ISA.

If the Buffer Cistern was sealed, pressure equalisation would occur at about the point the cistern was three quarters full. This is at 43.2m, where the seawater head (cistern level vs 70m sea level) has declined to 2.68bar,

resulting in compression of the cistern air volume to 27% of its original size ( $1/(1+2.68)$ ). Pressure equalisation having been achieved, filling would cease.

However, the Buffer Cistern is not sealed. Air vents from the Upper Witness Chamber will tend to limit any rise in internal air pressure (well below 2.68bar), preventing pressure equalisation across the ISA until all air is vented. Thus, once high-rate filling has ceased via the ISA, the internal air pressure is likely to remain fairly low, only a tad above atmospheric, given the Cistern Filling Pipe is then most likely to be the limit on fill rate vs the air vents.

Until someone conducts airflow tests on the vents, this internal air pressure during high-rate filling is likely to be around 1.1-1.5 bar (only higher if the vents were severely constricted).

If there was no Cistern Filling Pipe (or it was blocked), then only when the internal water level was just 5m below the external level, would the resulting inflow pressure differential drop to 0.5 bar, permitting the blocks to slide back into the ISA, preventing further filling. Thus, even in this situation, the Pyramid would still function, albeit measuring a minimum sea level of 56m above base (as opposed to 51m).

However, with a fully functional Cistern Filling Pipe, there is a greatly reduced pressure differential occurring across the top and bottom of the ISA. Via the Inrush Channel, the Cistern Filling Pipe effectively short-circuits the ISA, tending to equalise pressure top & bottom. Thus, after the initial inrush, with the Inrush Channel, Cistern Filling Pipe, and ISA now full of seawater, it is likely that the pressure differential across the ISA is less than 0.5 bar, and the Piston Blocks can descend back into it, shutting off inflow via the ISA, leaving the bulk of filling to occur via the Cistern Filling Pipe.`

Despite damage to the upper piston block, it is not clear how many Piston Blocks end up being pushed into the Buffer Cistern, nor how high, nor for what duration filling occurs via the ISA. It may be a matter of experimentation with a scale model to find out what's likely to happen. Indeed, this was no doubt the reason for building the so called 'trial passages' (in bedrock), to test the Pyramid engineers' theory as to how it would function.

Whatever the case, the ISA is most likely primarily intended to act as a shock absorber, rather than a means of filling the Buffer Cistern.

Nevertheless, in the event that either becomes blocked, the other can serve alone.

#### e) Filling of Buffer Cistern Commences - Lower Witness Chamber

Because there was probably a granite floor (since stolen), and no remains of a coffer (once observed), it is not certain whether the coffer outside the Lower Witness Chamber had to float in, or slide in upon the pressure of flood water. However, given the absence of a Portcullis (to prevent out-floatation), it can be deduced that the coffer was not designed to float in, i.e. it would have been designed to be pushed in (whereafter nothing could push it out).

Given the coffer is 'similar' to that in the Upper Witness Chamber, but was not designed to float, it therefore probably had a non-sealed 6" lid, and no recessed bottom. In order to be pushed in, it was therefore a snug fit in the passage leading to the Lower Witness Chamber.

Dry granite on granite stiction is about 0.5, and given seawater lubrication (and buoyancy), it's likely that less than half the coffer's weight was needed to push it in.

Therefore, the ~2.5 tonne coffer would be pushed into the Lower Witness Chamber with less than 1.25 tonnes of lateral force. This would occur when the pressure differential was a mere 0.1 bar, i.e. 1m of head (1.5m to 2m above the shaft floor). With the shaft's cross-sectional area being 1.24m<sup>2</sup> (105cm wide by 118cm high), 0.1 bar yields 1.24 tonnes of force (0.1 bar = 1 tonne/m<sup>2</sup>).

With frictional coefficients for wet granite on granite, and buoyancy providing additional lift, one may work out how far into the Lower Witness Chamber the coffer would be pushed given the 1m head of seawater behind it, given that push rapidly drops off as soon as the coffer has fully entered the chamber, and water can flow around it.

The coffer most likely ends up pushed directly in front of the niche (1.57m wide), i.e. the niche was provided to demonstrate the engineers' expectation (thereby sending it as a message).

After the coffer was pushed into the Lower Witness Chamber, the chamber would have gradually filled up with seawater, up to the level of the air vents (level with the top of the coffer). Beyond this point, the air in the chamber, unable to easily escape, would have become pressurised (acting against further filling). This would help avoid the ceiling being buoyed up, making the weight of its gabled ceiling slabs more resilient against the internal pressure. No doubt the chamber eventually filled up entirely - with air, followed by seawater, leaking and permeating into the core.

#### f) Filling of Buffer Cistern Completes - Upper Witness Chamber

Having flooded the horizontal channel leading to the Lower Witness Chamber, the water level in the Buffer Cistern would have steadily risen, the inflow rate subsiding as a consequence.

Eventually, the level in the Buffer Cistern would have passed under the Portcullis and reached the coffer residing in the Antechamber outside the Upper Witness Chamber. Because there are significant gaps each side of the coffer, seawater would flow past such that the level in the chamber and Antechamber rose slowly. Because of a 2cm step, the coffer could not have been pushed in by this inflow until the level rose over the top of the coffer and it floated up by 2cm. With continued inflow, the coffer would then have been gently pushed into the witness chamber. Inflow would have continued, and due to its tangential direction, a vortex would have been generated in the water in the chamber. Thus the coffer would drift toward the centre of the swirling water in the chamber, and begin gently rotating. As with the Lower Witness Chamber, the water level in the chamber would significantly slow in rising once the water level reached the air vents (at the level of the top of the coffer). The air pressure in the chamber would then have risen, and most of

the granite megaliths forming its five layer roof would remain in this air-pocket, unbuoyed, and thus have been more resilient to uplift. That said, cracks can be seen in the ceiling blocks to indicate that they did experience considerable shock, i.e. upon falling back down after having been raised by a high pressure blast.

#### g) Portcullis

Eventually, the water level rose high enough in the Antechamber that a water sensitive release mechanism was triggered, and the three granite slabs of the Portcullis fell down. These ensured that the rate of eventual outflow from the Upper Witness Chamber would have been negligible, and quite insufficient to persuade The Floating Coffin to float back out of the chamber to its original installation position. This would have been highly unlikely in any case, but had to be prevented.

#### h) Saturation

After many days, possibly months of abnormally high sea level, all air throughout the core of the pyramid was supplanted by seawater - up to the height of the slowly descending external sea level. However, it is possible, if the witness chambers were well sealed, that the air trapped within them remained (despite being at higher than atmospheric pressure), and did not leak out.

#### i) Drainage

As the sea level gradually descended, so sea water gradually drained out via the Cistern Filling Pipe, up the Inrush Channel and out of the Inlet, and then, ultimately only via the Sump.

#### j) Efflorescence

Sea water saturated limestone, especially at lower levels, would have effloresced throughout the following millennia.

#### Antediluvian Existence (10,000BC to iron age)

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The sea level descends most quickly when it is at its highest. Thus, the sea level will descend from 70m to 50m within weeks, whereupon The Floating Coffin settles on the floor near the centre of the Upper Witness Chamber, and at a random angle. This centring and angle, will be due to swirling upon the initial inflow. Even if drainage occurred rapidly for some reason, there could be no significant outflow from the Upper Witness Chamber because this will have been prevented by the falling of the Portcullis, thus the coffin remains near the centre of the chamber.

During the following months and years, the external sea level continues to descend. Seawater in the buffer cistern slowly drains away.

Sea water remains most persistently at the lower levels of the Buffer Cistern and Lower Witness Chamber, where salt encrustations that develop will consequently be at their greatest thickness.

Otherwise, aside for minor weathering, and a little seismicity now and then, The Great Pyramid lies untouched for millennia.

Theft

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With dry land appearing at the Giza plateau (60m above normal sea level), at the base of the pyramids, and civilisation encroaching upon this region, jealous kings of surrounding areas would rather their palaces upstage these ancient monuments than vice versa. There will thus be intense pressure to steal 'ready-quarried' casing stones to thereby obtain their brilliance for their own aggrandisement.

The Inlet of the Great Pyramid would remain open for millennia. It would only be closed or hidden by those who wished to prevent further entry. Thus entry via the Inlet into the inrush channel would be easy and common.

However, significant entry into the rest of the Great Pyramid cannot easily occur until sea level descends sufficiently that the water table lowers, such that the Sump can dry out, thus revealing the bottom of the Cistern Filling Pipe, and a difficult route into the interior.

Having ascended the Cistern Filling Pipe, the coffer in the Lower Witness Chamber will be easily discovered and forcibly opened (the lid being obvious). It will be empty.

Eventually, having descended the Inrush Shock Absorber, and matched the granite of the upper piston block with that of the lower (in the Inrush Channel), the need will be recognised for a tunnel to be dug to bypass this granite blockage. This will have to wait for iron age tools. As will the three granite portcullis blocks barring entry to the Upper Witness Chamber.

## Earliest Major Intrusion

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In the 9th century, 820AD, Caliph al-Ma'mun/Al Mamoun would be the one to set about robbing the 'treasures' from within The Great Pyramid. To do this, he would begin digging sideways and upwards from the Inrush Channel a few metres down from the lower piston block, in order to connect to the space above the upper piston block, and thus achieve a much more convenient means of entry and exit into the internal spaces than via the Cistern Filling Pipe. More importantly, it would also then provide a means of disposing of rubble when digging a tunnel to exit the pyramid horizontally - necessarily avoiding the reinforced sides of the Inrush Channel.

The horizontal tunnel then greatly facilitates the removal of extremely heavy granite items slid out of the interior, and down the Inrush Shock Absorber. These heavy items would include:

- 1) The Pushed Coffin (and its lid) from the Lower Witness Chamber.
- 2) The many slabs of granite comprising the floor of the Lower Witness Chamber.
- 3) The granite rails (and struts) connecting the Inrush Shock Absorber with the Buffer Cistern.

- 4) Damaged slabs of granite comprising the triple Portcullis outside the Upper Witness Chamber.
- 5) Fragments of the hermetically sealed porphyry coffer in the Upper Witness Chamber.

Encountering The Porphyry Coffin

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Having destroyed the triple Portcullis, and entered the Upper Witness Chamber, Al Mamoun's team of robbers would have encountered a perfectly formed 2m by 1m by 1m block of porphyry, lying lengthways on the floor at a random angle somewhere near the centre of the room. It would have very smooth, plain surfaces. An original mirror polishing would no doubt have been dulled by salt water evaporation.

Unlike the coffer in the Lower Witness Chamber, in this coffer the robbers would see no seam, crack, or hole that would indicate the existence of a lid or any other access to the treasure they expected lay within.

Despite finding no lid, they would presume the top of the coffer to be as thick as the 6" lid and walls of the lower coffer.

In their impatience, the robbers' logical course of action, with the least amount of work, would be to attack a corner of the coffer until the interior cavity was reached. Stonemasonry hammers and chisels would be used in frenzied attempts to cleave off the corner in large chunks. As soon as the slightest hole to an interior appeared, they would have an idea as to the thicknesses of the coffer's granite walls (sides and top).

However, they wouldn't need a very large opening. As soon as it was large enough to view the interior, they would have seen it to be empty. In contempt, the empty coffer would be immediately abandoned - leaving it largely untouched, save for a severely damaged corner. Extracting this coffer would be a major undertaking best left for another day...

#### The Crusades

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It is likely that Al Mamoun's 9th century robbery of The Great Pyramid ultimately led to The Crusades, as a means of enabling The Templars to conclusively establish control over The Holy Land (Egypt), and thereby, The Great Pyramid (Cairo).

Having been relatively complacent in assuming The Great Pyramid to be safe, upon news reaching them that it had been breached sufficient to extract large quantities of artefacts, those who would beget The Templars would then respond as soon as they could to protect The Great Pyramid from further vandalism. Eventually, their struggle to exert such control would result in their initiation of The Crusades (late 11th century). These would be justified as a religious mission to reclaim The Holy Land. The respective missionaries would be established as the Templars - the guardians of Solomon's Temple (a codename for The Great Pyramid - see note 11). No doubt these Templars (or their successors) retain control to this day, even if it was made to appear as if The Templars eventually abdicated to the indigenous.

As soon as they could obtain control over The Great Pyramid, The Templars would assess the extent of the robbers' achievements, and the damage thereby caused.

Upon close inspection of the damaged corner of the coffer, The Templars would notice that its upper wall was indeed a lid, or was originally, but had been seamlessly bonded. Its seam would transition from a visible discontinuity at the ledge near the interior into an indiscernible bond by the point it reach the exterior - as if the porphyry of the lid had been merged by melting into the porphyry of the rim. Realising that such a bond was blatantly anachronistic (and would cause problems in the future), the entirety of the coffer's hermetically sealed lid was broken in order that its periphery could be chiselled away from the rim, especially around the region of the bond - thus eliminating all traces.

The Templars then arranged the coffer orthogonally within the Upper Witness Chamber (a metre or so from the wall furthest from the Antechamber), as if to suggest this to be its original 'throne room' position at the time The Great Pyramid was constructed.

To further insinuate that the coffer had always been thus, within the chamber, it would also be thereafter maintained that the coffer was left behind by robbers (Al Mamoun) because it was too large to be extracted into the Antechamber.

From this point on, The Templars (and their descendant proxies) would supervise all exploration and activities within The Great Pyramid (and elsewhere in the Giza plateau).

Subsequent Exploration

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This is an incomplete list of subsequent explorers of The Great Pyramid:

1486: Breydenbach  
1554: Belon  
1615: Pietro della Valle  
1646: John Greaves  
1765: Nathaniel Davidson  
1798: Edme-François Jomard (pp Napoleon)  
1816: Giovanni Battista Caviglia  
1818: Giovanni Belzoni  
1835: Colonel Richard W.H. Vyse  
1865: Piazza Smyth  
1872: Waynman Dixon  
1880: William Matthew Flinders Petrie

To get a glimpse of continued Templar involvement, consider the following extract concerning Belzoni:

An avid adventurer, always looking for the next "great find", Belzoni became the first European in modern times to visit the oasis of Bahariya. He also identified the ruins of Berenice on the Red Sea. In 1819 he returned to England and published an account of his travels and discoveries entitled

Narrative of the Operations and Recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia, &c the following year. In August, 1821 The Norfolk Remembrancer reported, "Mr. Belzoni, the celebrated traveller and discoverer of Egyptian antiquities, visited Norwich; he stayed with Jeremiah Ives, Esquire, of St. Catherine's Hill; previous to his departure he received the high masonic degree of Knight Templar."

Discovery of the Coffin's recessed bottom

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Although the Great Pyramid was entered subsequent to The Crusades many times, a most curious event concerns the introduction of a pebble under one end of the coffin in the 19th century (in The Upper Witness Chamber).

There is no record of this being mentioned in any preceding century, e.g. M Jomard (1799), Pietro della Valle (1615), or Belon (1554).

Even Colonel Vyse makes no mention of this pebble (1837), but it's possible he may have moved or raised the coffin to ascertain there was no secret staircase or trapdoor in the floor beneath.

So, if not Vyse, at some point after 1837, someone raised the coffin and left it propped up by a pebble.

This raising would have resulted in a surprising discovery, that the coffin had a recessed bottom, a detail that The Templars would recognise as significant, and thus to be suppressed, at least until properly investigated, e.g. by inviting Piazzi Smyth to do so, briefing him accordingly prior to his explorations.

Piazzi Smyth dutifully recorded this pebble in 1865, writing: "But the place evidently has been somewhat disturbed, for the south end of coffin is tilted up on a stone, a black flint pebble of modern pushing in, and about 1.5" high" from Life & Work at The Great Pyramid Vol2.

Curiously, he offers no comment or theory as to the 'disturbance', why the coffin's 3 ton bulk had been lifted up and left propped up upon a pebble, nor as to who may have done so (and when).

However, Piazzi Smyth does at least write: "As for the under surface of the bottom, I felt it, near the south end, with my hand; and tried to look under it also, when a piece of magnesium wire was burning there, – without being sensible of any approach to hieroglyphics or engraving."

Magnesium burns very brightly indeed, and it is doubtful from a 'skull on floor' viewpoint that one would expect to see anything on a flat surface from such a shallow angle apart from a blinding light. However, one would easily see a recessed bottom if the bright wire was raised into it.

Piazzi Smyth leaves a parenthetical note in his table that "the thickness of bottom in the centre cannot at present be measured".

It can be concluded shortly after Piazzi Smyth's measurements in 1865, that he (or someone) realised that with a recessed bottom, the coffin's weight would then be very close to the 2.5tons of seawater it would displace, and

remarkably, it would most likely be buoyant - indeed, it would be realised that its buoyancy was a critical design feature.

Probably to avoid arousing suspicion, the coffer was left upon the pebble - to demonstrate that there was nothing remarkable underneath. Perhaps an excuse was proffered that this would assist a subsequent geometer in raising it more properly, to make more precise measurements.

Flinders Petrie was thus invited, by unknown principals (probably at the recommendation of Piazzzi Smyth - a family friend), as that expert geometer, to conduct a much more thorough investigation and survey of the Great Pyramid (without bringing too much attention to the propped coffer being the prime motive).

Petrie says the following regarding his measurements of the bottom of the coffer:

"Before raising it from the floor to measure the bottom, its place as it stood on the chamber floor, tilted up at the S. end by a large pebble under it, ...".

"We... callipered the sides of the coffer all over, at every 6 inches, and raised the coffer (weighing about 3 tons*), by means of a couple of crowbars, to 8 inches above the floor, in order to measure the bottom of it."

* Naturally, 2.5tons would not have been suggested.

No doubt Petrie had 8" high blocks upon which the coffer could be safely mounted for the duration of his measurements of the bottom.

The most remarkable aspect of Petrie's measurements of the coffer is that they are so extensive and so accurate. His book contains charts detailing the minute offsets of hundreds of points around the coffer interior and exterior from respective planes. These measurements are so precise, that one can obtain a very accurate measure of the volume of the coffer interior, and of the volume of the granite constituting the coffer. However, such extensive and accurate measurement would only be necessary if the coffer was borderline buoyant - not, if it was half a ton too heavy.

Describing his views of the coffer bottom, needing to indicate how unremarkable they were, Petrie therefore dissembles: "On raising the coffer no trace of lines was to be found to mark its place on the floor, nor any lines on the floor or bottom of the coffer."

Instead of addressing the curiosity of the coffer having been propped upon a pebble in the first place, Petrie distracts us in attempting to persuade us how important it is to note that a pebble had been brought in as a prop, rather than some other fragment of broken stone.

With knighthood undoubtedly offered as a carrot, Petrie would have been 'required' to omit mention of a recessed bottom, and for its dimensions to be elided in his published measurements of the coffer.

Petrie's exhaustive measurements of the coffer consequently enabled The Templar's to make an accurate assessment of its buoyancy.

The Material of The Coffin

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It is claimed in recent times that the coffin is made from pink or red Aswan granite, however this form of granite has a consistently fine grain, unlike the variable grain that can be seen in the coffin (image below). Originally, the coffin was usually referred to as 'The Porphyry Coffin' precisely because its material was easily recognised as such, i.e. porphyry - a kind of granite with highly variable grain. As can be seen from an image of Porphyry Rhyolite, this is its actual material.



Why would Egyptologists prefer to misrepresent the coffin as being made of a dense granite, than the much less dense porphyry that it is clearly made of?

## Calculating the Buoyancy of The Coffin

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Otherwise overweight by half a ton, it can be deduced that the coffin's bottom is actually recessed by about 5", to leave a 4" thick rim. This would make the coffin bottom about 2" thick, which would tie in with it having a lid equally thick.

Petrie's published measurements* of the coffin are as follows:

Exterior length	89.62"	2.276m
Exterior width	38.5"	0.978m
Exterior height	41.31"	1.049m
Ledge depth	1.7"	0.043m
Interior length	78.09"	1.983m (end wall=0.146m)
Interior width	26.81"	0.681m (side wall=0.148m)
Interior depth	34.42"	0.874m (base height=0.175m)

The metric measurements are calculated using the conversion factor of 0.025399977m/" (metres per inch).

*

https://www.academia.edu/43694878/The_Kings_Chamber_and_Coffer_Surprising_revelation_Measures_in_Saxon_feet

Given the surface perfection attainable, it is quite possible that the total coffer height (including lid) was a mere tenth of an inch lower than the height of the Antechamber exit (1.092m)*. However, if we consider a lid of 2" upon the ledge, that gives a total coffer height of 1.057m (leaving a gap of 3.5cm above the coffer when entering the chamber). Of course, if the lid had a shaped rim of some sort, it may end up an inch or so higher than 2" above the ledge. Even so, we will make calculations on the minimum height, as greater height will lead to greater buoyancy.

* Maragioglio & Rinaldi (1965) appear to have a measurement of a 1.150m Antechamber exit height (preceded by a 2cm step).

A total coffer height of 1.057m now gives us a figure of 2.353m³ for the its displacement volume, giving a displacement mass of 2,423Kg (@ 1,030Kg/m³ for seawater).

With a 2" thick lid, the interior volume ends up at 1.123m³.

The deduced ~5" recess below the 2" thick coffer bottom would have the following dimensions:

Rim thickness	0.102m
Recess length	2.073m
Recess width	0.775m
Recess height	0.124m (6.89" base - 2" Floor)
Recess volume	0.199m ³

Subtracting the interior and recess volumes from the displacement volume we get 1.031m³ as the stone volume.

As granite density varies from 1,740Kg/m³ to 2,800Kg/m³, no doubt Porphyry Rhyolite was selected for the coffer to be suitable for buoyancy, which has a density of 2,350Kg/m³. This would result in a coffer mass of 2,422Kg, which is about a kilogram lighter than the displacement mass, i.e. it will float.

With hermetically sealed lid and recessed bottom, the porphyry coffer was originally situated in the Antechamber at the time of the pyramid's construction. With the 2cm step preventing it from being pushed into the Upper Witness Chamber (without destruction), it must therefore have floated in.

Note that the coffer cannot be made too buoyant, as this then risks it becoming friction bound against the Antechamber ceiling.

Petrie observed that it appeared that those who made the coffer were a bit clumsy with their tools, and appeared to have attempted to polish away their clumsiness. It can also be conjectured that in tests the coffer was found to be insufficiently buoyant, and so minor quantities of porphyry were cut or drilled out of the sides until the perfect amount of buoyancy was obtained. These removals have not been considered in the calculations above.

Conveniently, Petrie's exhaustive measurement of the coffer dissuades anyone else from considering that any measurement may be insufficiently accurate, or in error (or falsified). Implicitly, no-one need ever request that the '3 ton' coffer be raised for inspection again. As to movement during 'renovations', this is likely to be via a dolly supported clamp, which need only raise the coffer a couple of millimetres above the floor.

Curiosities/Footnotes

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- 1) Never a 'stone lintel' or 'ceiling block' hiding bottom AP plug block.
  - 2) Trial passages: Were indeed to test the operation of the water hammer arrester (had to be in bedrock to withstand the test pressures).
  - 3) Well shaft: never had a lid or cap stone.
  - 3b) The Grotto: The small cave or grotto (Gr) at the lower vertical section of the cistern filling pipe (WS) may have formed due to highly turbulent flow during the initial, high pressure filling phase (with repairs made in the last millennia).
  - 4) Girdle stones: Ensure integrity of AP, against contraction or expansion, to prevent jamming of plug blocks.
  - 5) The engineers no doubt expected it to take some time before anyone would discover the well-shaft leading from the inrush channel. There are no obvious anti-robber measures, except to prevent extraction of the coffers (unless broken into pieces).
  - 6) Plug block Bypass Tunnel: The lower granite plug block would have always been visible at the foot of the AP, and the upper plug block in the AP would have been reachable via the well shaft, thus bypassing the three granite plug blocks was an obvious motive for the bypass section of the tunnel.
  - 7) Alternative entrance tunnel: As the entrance was always open (to cataclysm), the extension of the plug block bypass tunnel to the exterior was probably dug to permit easier access in general. A likely explanation is that this so called "Robber's Passage" would greatly facilitate extraction of the granite coffer from the QC, the large granite blocks comprising the QC floor, and the granite rails at the foot of the GG.
  - 8) Casing stones: Although likely to have suffered considerable damage during the cataclysm, and from subsequent seawater erosion, the casing stones were most likely steadily removed for use in building palaces, etc.
- Although it is suggested that the loss of the pyramid's casing stones was due to theft, their disappearance could be explained by a combination of seismicity and sea water erosion, as the sea level soon descended to say 180m above normal, as it drained ever more slowly away. Fracturing of the casing stones due to freezing (of seeped-in water) may also have occurred (volcanic ash induced winter).
- 9) Khufu's Cartouche (upper relieving chamber): The equivalent of secretly imprinting 'King Arthur made me' on one of the Stonehenge megaliths in 1950, and upon this being discovered in 1990, archaeologists declaring 400AD as its construction date. Naturally, anyone caught attempting to take a sample of the

Indian ink used to make the imprint (for dating purposes) risks severe penalty for damaging an ancient artefact.

10) Dating: Edward Biddle Latch, 1890 'Indications of Genesis': "The indications are that the Hiddekels built an altar in the midst of Egypt, which altar most probably is the great Pyramid. This people was eminently qualified, both physically and mentally, to erect such a wonderful monument as an altar of witness. Such an altar must have been made as durable as time itself. If, therefore, the great Pyramid really is this altar, erected by the Hiddekelic or red race, then it must have been constructed between the years B.C. 13,465 and B.C. 12,098."

In "How Old Are the Pyramids?" Joseph R. Jochmans has the following to say regarding the flooding of The Great Pyramid:

"When we look at mythic history for the story of the origins of the Great Pyramid, we discover that the monument was not attributed to any Pharaoh, but was the product of the genius and higher learning of the Gods of Old. Time and time again, from the Roman Marcellinus to the Coptic Al Masudi and the Arab Ibn Abd Alhokim, the recounters of the ancient legends tell how the Pyramid was built to preserve the knowledge of a magnificent civilization from destruction by a Flood, and that it was this Flood which brought the Age of the Gods to its tragic end. The various Chronologies of Legendary Rulers place a minimum date for the Age of the Gods as circa 10,000 B.C.E. This is the time frame Plato, in his Timaeus and Critias, ascribed the destruction of Atlantis. And it is also this date, as can be proven in modern scientific studies, which was highlighted by major climatic, geologic and geomagnetic disturbances, accompanied by massive paleo-biological extinctions in the planet, marking the division point between the Ice Age and the Present Era."

"In Egypt, geologists examining the fossil record have found that the combined effect of melting glaciers in the Mountains of the Moon, plus a sharp rise in precipitation levels in Central Africa, caused the Nile river circa 10,000 B.C.E. to swell in size a thousandfold, eroding away cliff walls miles from its present banks, and washing out its entire valley throughout the length of Egypt. At the same time, as the Mediterranean Sea began to fill and rise due to higher ocean levels from melting northern glaciers, its waters for a brief period also flooded the lower Nile valley. These, geologists are certain, are the last major flood events in Egypt's fossil history, before the sea retreated and the Nile settled down to today's relatively peaceful, winding flow. Yet, knowing this, geologists are hard pressed to explain why there existed a fourteen-foot layer of silt sediment around the base of the Pyramid, a layer which also contained many seashells, and the fossil of a sea cow, all of which were dated by radiocarbon methods to 11,600 B.P. (Before Present) plus or minus 300 years."

"Legends and records likewise speak of the fact that, before the Arabs removed the Pyramid's outer casing stones, one could see water marks on the stones halfway up the Pyramid's height, in about the 240-foot level, which would be 400 feet above the present Nile level. The medieval Arab historian Al Biruni, writing in his treatise The Chronology of Ancient Nations, noted: "The Persians and the great mass of Magians relate that the inhabitants of the west, when they were warned by their sages, constructed buildings of the King and the Giza Pyramids. The traces of the water of the Deluge and the effects of the waves are still visible on these pyramids halfway up, above which the water did not rise." Add to this the observation made when the Pyramid was

first opened, that incrustations of salt an inch thick were found inside. Most of this salt is natural exudation from the chambered rock wall, but chemical analysis also shows some of the salt has a mineral content consistent with salt from the sea. Thus, during the prehistoric Flood, when waters surrounded the Great Pyramid, the known and unknown entrances leaked, allowing seawater into the interior, which later evaporated and left the salts behind. The locations where the salts are found are consistent with the monument having been submerged half-way up its height."

"If the floodings of 10,000 B.C.E. were the last major catastrophic water events in Egypt, and the Pyramid exhibits signs of having been subjected to them, it means the Pyramid must date from a period before the flooding occurred."

11) Ark: It is possible that The KC Coffin may be the root of the mythological 'Ark of the Covenant' (aka 'Ark of testimony/witness'), being a vessel that contains the treasure of the greatest secret/message to be known to man. However, its treasure is the message in its form, not in trinkets or writings within. Through thousands of years of translation, the parallel knowledge of what The Great Pyramid contained has probably mutated into the myth we know today ("Raiders of the Lost Ark" being the latest incarnation - preserving in some way the notion that it contains terrifying revelation).

This is what Gerry Cannon had to say:

"The word ark comes from the Hebrew word aron, which means a chest, box. Its dimensions are described by the bible as 2.5 cubits by 1.5 cubits by 1.5 cubits (45 inches by 27 inches by 27 inches). Curiously, this is the exact volume of the stone chest or porphyry coffin in the King's Chamber in the Great Pyramid in Egypt. This coffin was the only object within the King's Chamber, as the Ark was the single sacred object within the Holy of Holies, in the Temple. Also the laver, or basin, that the priests used to wash their feet had the identical cubit dimensions.

In addition, the cubit dimensions of the inner chamber of the Temple, the Holy of Holies, are precisely identical in size to the King's Chamber in the Pyramid and the same volume as the molten sea of water on the Temple Mount as prepared by King Solomon. Since the Pyramid was built and sealed long before the days of Moses, when he built the Ark and the Holy of Holies, and had remained sealed for over twenty-five centuries until the ninth century after Christ, there is no natural explanation for the phenomenon of both structures having identical volume measurements."

<https://www.crystalinks.com/gparc.html>

A possible explanation is that a parallel myth was created (after 900AD) precisely to deflect attention from reality, i.e. whenever a group of cognoscenti needed to discuss the Great Pyramid, they could instead discuss aspects of the 'myth', with any eavesdroppers remaining none the wiser. Alternatively, the myth is truly ancient, and a cryptic means of communicating the internals of The Great Pyramid, down the millennia.

13) Feed rate in cutting granite: Flinders Petrie in 1883 observes "The amount of pressure, shown by the rapidity with which the drills and saws pierced through the hard stones, is very surprising; probably a load of at least a ton

or two was placed on the 4-inch drills cutting in granite. On the granite core, N°7, the spiral of the cut sinks 0.1 inch in the circumference of 6 inches, or 1 in 60, a rate of ploughing out of the quartz and felspar which is astonishing." Whereas, in 1983, diamond drills, rotating at 900 revolutions per minute, penetrate granite at the rate of 1 inch in 5 minutes. This works out to be 0.0002 inch per revolution, meaning that the Pyramid engineers were able to cut their granite with a feed rate that was 450 times greater than could be achieved in 1983. It is more likely that the Pyramid engineers used an entirely different mechanism of cutting granite - see Christopher Dunn's article "Advanced Machining in Ancient Egypt":  
<https://www.theglobaleducationproject.org/egypt/articles/cdunn-1.php>

#### 14) Other theories of The GP

Today, we still enjoy the Egyptologists' perpetuation of the theory that the GP is a Pharaoh's tomb made around 2500BC by slaves with bronze-age tools, and that the coffer in the KC is the Pharaoh's sarcophagus.

Generally, Egyptologists provide false explanations for most aspects of the GP.

Access to the GP has been steadily restricted over the years, and very little information concerning further explorations or measurements is published.

It is as if the truth concerning the GP is well known, but that no hint of it must be let out. Hence there is retention, hiding & removal of any clues in this respect, e.g. spending a year cleaning salt deposits from the interior walls during 1998 (with the preposterous claim these were due to the breath of tourists).

Given the official explanation of the purpose of the GP is clearly false, one can deduce that the true purpose is known.

That doesn't prevent many people coming up with bizarre theories as to the purpose of the GP, e.g.  
Power generating system.  
Pumping system.  
Super-weapon.  
Fusion reactor.  
Internal combustion engine.  
Exotic resonance chamber system.

Some even claim it was built by aliens.

No doubt, the idea that the GP was built over a dozen millennia ago by a technologically advanced civilisation of h sapiens, as a warning to us, of cyclic cataclysm, will lead it to being immediately filed under 'bizarre' along with all the others.

#### 15) No evidence of Coffin's Recessed bottom -> False evidence against recess

Of course, if too many people began demanding to see the Coffin's recessed bottom, the recess would no doubt be filled with plaster of Paris, plastered over to be imprinted with the same granite texture, and once righted, lifted

by crowbars for a staged photo-op, to demonstrate, albeit with a poor view (& poorly lit), that the bottom was indeed quite flat.

However, this would be futile. Simply from the deduction that the coffer floats, the function of the rest of the Pyramid can be deduced. Having deduced the function of the Pyramid, it can be deduced that the coffer did float. This remains the case irrespective of any attempts to persuade otherwise.

16) Regarding the possibility of a coffer also being in the Lower Witness Chamber, Petrie says the following:

"Edrisi, in his accurate and observant account of the Pyramid (1236AD), mentions an empty vessel in the Queen's Chamber; and that this was not a confused notion of the coffer now known, is proved by his saying that in the King's Chamber "an empty vessel is seen here similar to the former." Whether any fragments of a coffer remained there, among the great quantity of stone excavated from the floor and niche, it is almost hopeless to inquire, since that rubbish is now all shot away into various holes and spaces. Caviglia, however, did not find a coffer when clearing the chamber, but fragments might have been easily over-looked."

The Lower, Pushed Coffin was probably very similar to the Upper Coffin, except it fit the Lower Witness Channel to act as piston of sorts, i.e. was 105cm wide by 118cm high (M&R).

Possibilities:

- 1) It had a 6" thick lid (fitted, but unlocked & unsealed), and no under-floor recess (non-floating). This would act to program robbers (who would encounter it first) to assume the Upper Coffin was the same, i.e. also had a 6" thick lid, and 7" thick base.
- 2) It had no lid, to prevent it being extracted via the Lower Witness Channel - without breakage.

The Pushed Coffin would have been empty, and submerged in seawater. It is possible that upon discovery, its interior surfaces may have been 'jewelled' with salt crystals.

For the Lower Coffin to have minimal surrounding clearance, such that it could act as a piston, this would lend support to the theory that an attractive floor (40-50cm thick granite) had been stolen (along with the Coffin), most probably by Al Mamoun.

The niche in the Lower Witness Chamber may have been built to indicate where it was expected that the Coffin would end up, i.e. due to the initial pressure or water level. This would serve two purposes: to persuade any robbers discovering it that it had always lain there, and to enable us to gauge the force necessary to put it there (even if stolen by robbers).

17) Hall of Records:

It is possible that the myth of a 'hall of records' existing somewhere under The Sphinx or Great Pyramid derives from a corruption of 'witness chamber' via 'chamber of record' to 'hall of record'. In other words, it is the hall in which the >111m high sea level of The Great Flood was recorded, i.e. The Upper Witness Chamber.

18) Granite Rails: Plugged into the sockets in the walls at the bottom of the Buffer Cistern were a pair of granite rails, fixed in place by a few granite struts slotting into them, straddling the gap between them. These rails enabled the Piston Blocks shooting out of the Inrush Shock Absorber to ascend into The Buffer Cistern, and descend back down.

#### The Loose Thread That Led to The Floating Coffe Theory

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The damaged corner of The Coffe in the Upper Chamber is the proverbial 'loose thread', which when pulled, unravels everything.

Why would the corner be damaged in the way it was? And why would the rest of the rim be consistently damaged?

The corner would only be so damaged if The Coffe was entire, but no lid seam was visible, i.e. the robbers had no obvious means of entry aside from cleaving off a corner.

And then it becomes a question of why would The Coffe be a seamless/hermetic cuboid?

This leads to the conjecture that perhaps it was sealed to prevent ingress of water, that perhaps the internal cavity was intended to make The Coffe buoyant?

As to the rim damage, one may suspect that this resulted from a desire to remove evidence of a seamless lid - probably because it was blatantly anachronistic. This then supports the existence of a seamless lid.

If one analyses the volume of stone vs air, then one soon finds that the coffe is almost, but not quite buoyant. Perhaps the semi-buoyancy was intended?

This leaves one at a bit of a dead-end, until one encounters the facts that the Coffe could fit in the Antechamber and that there is a 2cm step up from the Antechamber into the Chamber. That 2cm step implies that floatation over it was indeed most likely intended - for some purpose.

Further research leads to the matter of explorers finding a pebble underneath one end of the coffe, the lackadaisical treatment of which leads one to suspect that there is something very interesting underneath, something that is not to be revealed.

There are certainly no hieroglyphics, no lines or markings, and indeed, there is nothing underneath the coffe that most observers would even notice unless it was pointed out to them.

THE UNDERSIDE OF THE COFFE IS RECESSED!

The Coffe is buoyant.

The Coffe floats!

And from there, one simply analyses why it needed to be able to float into the Chamber, at 110 metres above normal sea level...

Remaining Mysteries

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1) If this Floating Coffin Theory is correct, why isn't it already widely known?

There must be millions of engineers able to figure out this purpose of The Great Pyramid, so why is The Web not already awash with examples of very similar theories as to the GP's purpose?

Should this lead one to suspect that the theory is incorrect?

2) What about all the other pyramids, in Egypt and elsewhere?

This is a good question, but for now, finding answers will have to be left as an exercise for the reader.

However, if The Floating Coffin Theory for the purpose of The Great Pyramid is correct, then this could greatly facilitate deducing the purpose of other pyramids.

3) How was the Great Pyramid built?

The Great Pyramid was built using the advanced technology of the antediluvian civilisation, which had undoubtedly developed automated quarrying and construction/assembly machinery. Even so, it is probable that granite components were fabricated individually. Suffice it to say that bronze chisels were not used.

### References & Further Reading

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