

VICTORIA LODGE OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH  
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#### **HOW THE PYRAMIDS WERE BUILT**

by

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Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings has Thou ordained strength because of  
Thine enemies, that Thou  
mightest still the enemy and the avenger. (Psalm 8:v.2)

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Ever since I was a boy I have had a great interest in building projects, the  
larger the better: the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal, the Eiffel Tower - and the  
greatest of all, the giant pyramid of Giza.

This great undertaking, the giant pyramid of Giza, has baffled the greatest  
scientists, engineers and architects, and millions of people for thousands of  
years. How could a perfectly constructed building be built with the primitive  
tools they had? - no machinery, no heavy lift equipment. The very perfection of  
this product was its strength. Stones were so perfectly square on all six sides  
that a razor blade could not be placed between them, and they were held together  
without any type of mortar, glue or catalyst. The stones had to be so perfect  
that the whole structure depended on each one to mate with all the others.  
Without mortar or a satisfactory binder, one imperfection would accelerate the  
error until the whole structure above the balance of work done would crumble, as  
it could not be corrected.

Imagine two million three hundred thousand stones, each weighing from 2.5 to 15  
tons, each made to such perfection as stated above. This far exceeds anything  
that could be done today, with all the scientific and mechanical devices we  
have. Going to the moon, sending a rocket to Mars is easy in comparison, and all  
this was done with the most primitive of tools. But the pyramid is still there,  
defying everyone, after thousands of years.

What a colossal riddle! No one has ever in all these years even made one  
practical answer!

If it were the intention of the builders to hide the key to this great  
accomplishment, they did well indeed, for the answer was thousands of miles away  
on the west coast of the Canada. There may be other keys around the world, but I  
discovered one, and can answer all important questions and can place in your  
hand the solutions in their proper order as follows.

#### **Solutions**

Firstly, let us examine the present beliefs on how it was done, and "how not to  
build pyramids." There are hundreds of books, plans, stories and movies that  
purport to provide answers, and recently one movie on TV, well advertised in  
advance, was titled "How the Ancient Pyramids were Built" After raising a great  
deal of money, a number of scientists and architects decided to build a 10-foot  
model, an exact miniature of the pyramid of Giza. The object was simple enough:  
to multiply the exact procedure with the same tools and means the ancients must  
have used and by multiplying the 10-foot project by 30, they would achieve the  
same results. It's like saying "to take one aspirin would do you good. Taking 30  
would solve your problem." The first thing they did was to employ 20 well-

experienced Egyptian stone masons. From then on the setting was perfect for a Max Sennet comedy. All that would be missing were a half dozen cream pies to throw at each other. The movie started out showing a prepared foundation about 15 feet square. There was no indication of any quarry, of how the stones were made, or where they came from. It showed one layer of stones to start with on the foundation and a long line, presumably of slaves, pulling on a 1-inch rope tied around a square stone of about 2 tons. (Fallacy No.1 - a one-inch rope times 30 would give you a 30-inch rope!) Two tons x 30 = 60 tons; a ramp up to 4 feet would likely be a mile long to drag the stones 300 feet up, and a ramp this size would require as much material as the pyramid itself.

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But mostly the fun was in hauling the stone, on rollers (8 times 30 is how much?) -about 100 pulled on the rope, a dozen pressed on the sides and a few had to replace rollers, about 8 inches in diameter, every three feet, and with a lot of ho-heave-ho they finally got the stones in place - more or less. They still had to remove the rollers, and remove the rope and with final pushing and levering they got the stone more or less in place. Imagine doing this 2.3 million times!

So modern architects and scientists had better forget this process. The pyramid is still there after all these years. Man built it. How?

Let us forget the so-called scientific way and start out fresh with a method never considered before, - possibly something we sneered at, something ridiculous that works and produces.

The Chinese have a saying, "It makes no difference if a cat is black or white, so long as it catches mice." Let us catch mice.

The pyramid was built from stone, that's all. We agree on that score. But what is stone? It's sand, and sand is stone, nothing else, whether it be the Rocky Mountains or on the beach somewhere. It is the size of Mount Everest or in a child's beach pail. It is all the same, only a matter of size and form. All we need to do is convert sand to the form of perfectly square blocks of stone in the sizes we require, and we can build pyramids.

We have today a simple process of doing just that by adding Portland cement, water and sand or small stones, which can make a pudding of concrete and allowed to set or dry. The gist of the whole question is, did the ancient stone masons have a process of reversing sand back into its former state of stone? They had no additive, no cement, but they did have some quick and easy process that we do not have and do not understand.

The proof of their process is the key and that key is here on the B.C. coast, and I shall produce that key and place it in your hand. But first, we must accept the fact that sand is reversible to stone, now and at the time of the building of the pyramids. The Egyptians would not understand our method because they did not know what we have, and it's possible we could not understand their method. It makes no difference. Both systems catch mice. Today we use Portland cement They had none of it. We must admit the ancient Egyptians were smart. They were tremendous astrologers. They predicted and found Jesus at his birth. They predicted years ahead a terrible drought, and provided huge stores of food which saved the world from starvation. It is generally accepted the only way the complications of laying out the foundation and building of Giza was completed was with the aid of astronomical measurements.

Modern scientists claim the ancients got their stones and quarried them at

Aswan, 500 miles up the Nile, and floated the stones down river by barge or on reed rafts. Can you imagine floating four million tons of stone by that method?

The stones were quarried by sand on the building site and the location where they were placed permanently. The sand was placed in boxes of varying shapes, depending on location. These boxes had open ends, top, bottom and no wall abutting the surface of previously laid stones; thereby creating a surface perfectly matched to the adjoining stones and so close a match and fit that a razor blade could not be placed between. Nor was there any mortar between.

We next need to reverse the sand back to stone from which it came originally. Before we get to an explanation of how sand was returned to a state of fixation or reconstitution or fusion, let us consider transportation - of millions of tons of material by the so-called scientific way. Always it appeared a contradictory, impossible lie, like a number of other beliefs; simply impossible - as, for instance, constructing a mile or miles of long ramp, with more material in it than the pyramid itself; and dragging stones up to 15 tons, up 300 feet.

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Again, I repeat, the stones were cast on the final location and permanent spot. Getting the sand to location was accomplished without machinery or even any kind of beasts of burden. It was carried to each spot in baskets or pails by manpower. When cast into stone, each layer was set back from the outer face a couple of feet and as the layers were progressively laid, the outer edge provided a step formation to the top. On each step a man received his basket full of sand from the man on the step below, and passed it on up to the man above, and so on, up and up to the height, as progress was made with the building. This was a favourite method of transporting almost any kind of goods, in the early biblical days. There was no need for long ropes, or a mile-long ramp, or even a quarry; least of all, any machines. Principal requirements: lots of sand and manpower, of which there was a convenient supply nearby.

Now we have finally arrived at the key to the whole operation. Thousands of miles away on the West Coast of British Columbia in Canada, there is a queer formation of rock\* on Hornby Island, quite unlike any other - not a fossil, but rather a pudding of stone. In places there are acres of it. Each stone imbedded in it is clearly visible, as if it were a currant, nut or orange peel in your Christmas pudding, all bound in a tight hard mass by sand; - and heavy and hard as granite. By what process was this mass reconverted into stone thousands of years ago when there was no known catalysts as we have today?

There are only four basic elements which constitute the whole of the planet. There never was any other, and there is not now. They are fire, water, air and earth. By combining large or small portions, all physical things were and are made. Any other manifestation must come under the influence of the supernatural. We have no proof that any of that was used, as all our evidence tells us the pyramids were made by the hand of man. Nowadays, there may be thousands of methods of reconstitution. The Egyptians had their own method and they could not use any of ours. Possibly we could not use theirs.

So let's confine ourselves to our methods and leave to them how they knew best. Again, it doesn't matter. If the ancients used green cheese, cat tails or hocus pocus. The sample demonstrated prove it can and was done. So what have I proven to you?

There was no need of labouriously quarrying stone, perfect on all sides. No need of long-distance transport by water and earth, up a ramp with more material than

the pyramid. No need of thousands of slaves pulling on ropes. No need of any footing for the slaves to stand on, on the other side of the pyramid during its various stages of erection.

Why did it take centuries for someone to think of a different way to the one commonly considered? Not one alternative in thousands of years by anyone, whether he be a common person or the smartest of the great engineers who have built all our great structures. Why did it take me, a common person, with only grade 8 education, and now in my 90th year to suggest a practical answer? Why, yes, why?

Yea, have ye never read, out of the mouth of babes and sucklings,  
Thou has perfected praise. (Matthew 21:16)

(\* Editor's note. The sample shown was a specimen of conglomerate, predominately siltstone, with inclusions of gravel pebbles. It is highly possible the specimen was from the contact zone of the two materials.)

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