

Knot 1

For Your Eyes/Ears Only

Harmony Defined

The origin of the English word *harmony* is the Greek word, *harmos*, which means *to join*. By *harmony*, we generally mean a fitting, orderly, and pleasant joining of diversities, which in themselves may harbor many contrasts.

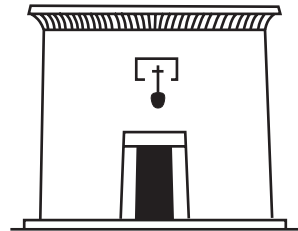
In ancient Egypt, Ra is described in The Litany of Ra as

The One Joined [harmoniously] Together.

Harmony applies to both sound (music) and form (architecture). The use of musically derived harmonies in architecture was held to be expressive of the Divine Harmony engendered at the act of creation by the Word (sound) — in modern terms, the Big Bang that began the Universe.

The intimate relationship in ancient Egypt between harmony in music and architecture is reflected in their language where the word for a building is the same as the word for a stanza. The Arabic language follows the same thinking where the word pronounced as *bait* means both a house and a stanza.

The hieroglyphs above the doorway of the house shown here read: “the good/beautiful abode” —



the ultimate visual music.

The design of ancient Egyptian architecture was based on proportion. Musical harmonies are likewise based on proportion. It has been said that music is in reality geometry translated into sound, for in music the same harmonies can be heard, which underlie architectural proportion.

The Masons claim that their rites, knowledge and traditions are rooted in Egypt, and there are many indications to support that. The famed Mozart was a Mason, just like his father and many notable people in his era. His music was the spirit of the past of the ancient Egyptian traditions. His crowning achievement was the Masonic Opera, where the power of masonry becomes the power of music by using Masonic symbols.

Kepler and the Egyptian Renaissance

Western academia tells us that Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) discovered the three planetary laws:

- Law 1.** The orbit of a planet/comet about the Sun is an ellipse with the sun's center of mass at one focus.
- Law 2.** A line joining a planet/comet and the Sun sweeps out equal areas in equal intervals of time.
- Law 3.** The squares of the periods of the planets are proportional to the cubes of their semi-major axes.

Yet none of these Western academicians tells us how Kepler arrived (out of thin air) at these conclusions. In truth, Kepler boasted in print, at the end of *Book V* of his series, *Harmony of the World*, that he rediscovered the lost laws of

Egypt, as noted below:

“Now, eighteen months after the first light, three months after the true day, but a very few days after the pure Sun of that most wonderful study began to shine, nothing restrains me; it is my pleasure to yield to the inspired frenzy, it is my pleasure to taunt mortal men with the candid acknowledgment that I am stealing the golden vessels of the Egyptians to build a tabernacle to my God from them, far, far away from the boundaries of Egypt. If you forgive me, I shall rejoice; if you are enraged with me, I shall bear it. See, I cast the die, and I write the book. Whether it is to be read by the people of the present or of the future makes no difference: let it await its reader for a hundred years, if God Himself has stood ready for six thousand years for one to study him.”

The jubilant Kepler did not state that he himself discovered anything. Rather it was all ancient Egyptian. His work on planetary laws and everything else followed the strict ancient Egyptian thinking that:

- 1) All creations (sound/form) must be defined within the perimeter of a circle.



In ancient Egypt, it is Ra whose symbol is the circle that is the archetype of creation.

- 2) All proportions and measurements of figures can only be drawn or created using a straight line (not even a ruler) and a compass.



All ancient Egyptian executed work shows that they adhered to these principles, known in the Western world as *sacred geometry*.

Kepler's insistence on following these lines bewildered his Western commentaries, who did not understand Kepler's reason for not "benefitting" from other Greek-attributed works

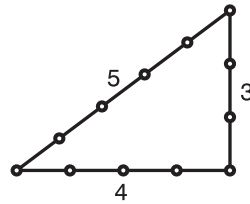
(such as Plato, Pythagoras, and Euclid). Kepler was, by virtue of his work, a revivalist of ancient Egyptian achievements.

The Egyptian Sacred Cord

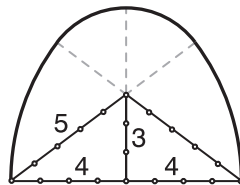
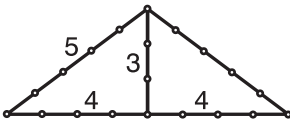
Temples and other buildings in ancient Egypt were laid out in a religious ceremony. This laying out was performed by very knowledgeable people who are known by the Greek name, *harpedonaptae*. The vain Greeks usually likened their “notable” people to the *harpedonaptae*, indicative of the latter’s extensive knowledge.

The *harpedonaptae* are the people who strictly adhered to the principles of sacred geometry, as explained on the previous page (using only a straight line and a compass). Their cord was (and still is, in parts of present-day Egypt) a very special cord that consists of a 13-knotted rope with 12 equally-spaced distances of one Egyptian cubit (1.72' or 0.5236m).

The origin of the historic building layout was the setting out of the 3:4:5 triangle with the Egyptian rope, wound about three pegs so that it formed three sides measuring three, four, and five units, which provides a 90° angle between its 3 and 4 sides.



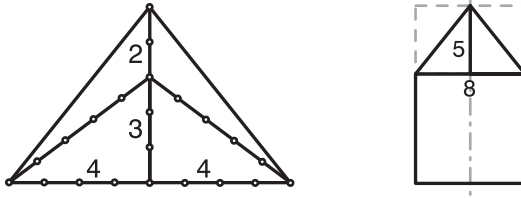
It was a relatively simple task to lay out rectangles and other more complex geometrical figures after establishing the



3:4:5 right-angle triangle.

The Egyptian cord can be used as a compass to draw circular curves, as shown in the above right diagram.

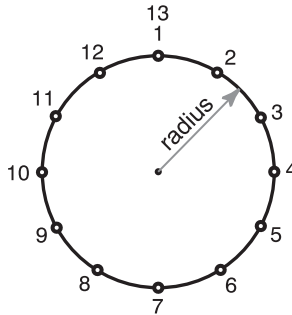
Other shapes such as the 5:8 Neb (Golden) triangle or rectangle, as shown below, can also be established with the



Egyptian cord. [More about the significance of these shapes later on in this book.]

The cord is/was a measuring device. The term *measure* applies to music, metrology, time, etc. In essence, all these various applications of the term, *measure*, are similar.

The hieroglyphic symbol for Ra, the cosmic creative force, is the circle. When the cord is looped as a full circle, the ar-



chetype of creation, we find that the radius of this sacred circle equals 1.91 cubits. In converting this measurement of 1.91 cubits of the radius into the metric system, we get 1 meter exactly (1.91×0.5236).

1 meter = $1/100,000^{\text{th}}$ part of the quarter of the earth's meridian. In other words, this particular 13-knotted Egyptian rope, and the Egyptian unit of measurement known as a *cubit* are based on the measurement of the earth's circumference.