

Drawing Title: Theoretical Lift Shift Drawing with Petrie Overlay

Drawing Number: LS-2 ("Lift Shift 2")

Generation number (of drawing):

Building material: The core and mass of the structure is locally quarried lime rock, internal "liners" are typically pink granite, the covering was white lime rock. (Pink granite likely constitutes 2% or less of the structure of the Great Pyramid.)

General Location: Northeast Giza Plateau, Giza, Egypt

Height of Structure: 481 feet originally, with a 756 foot by 756 foot base

Actual Mass of Structure: $1/3BH = 1/3(756\text{feet})(756\text{feet})(481\text{feet}) = 1/3(252\text{yds})(252\text{yds})(160.3\text{yds}) = 3,393,230$ cubic yards.

Electronic location: www.solomonseries.com

Literature/Book Reference: The Solomon Series: Great Pyramid Mystery Resolved

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Date of drawing: March 2007

Comments: This drawing directly corresponds with the analysis and explanation found in the book reference above. A full explanation of the "lift shift" concept as copyrighted in January 2007 is available free online at www.solomonseries.com. This drawing was created essentially by studying the corner height measurements established in the 1880's by Sir William Petrie. In that original set of notes Petrie noted the NE and SW corner heights of the structure. By taking the NE and SW measurements, averaging them to find the average tier height, we determined "shifts" in the rock thickness from thick to thin, and then back to thick. There are 30 shifts roughly corresponding to the number of years of construction of the structure. Very likely each "shift" denotes one year's "inventory" of rocks. Very likely we will find the "large to small" shift will demonstrate the full extent of rock inventory at that build cycle. Also, we will find that a new lift mechanism/style is installed in order to lift in order to lift the next "thick/large" stones in the inventory that follows. We will see in most cases the lift capabilities deteriorate until we reach another shift. This is typical in a hydraulic water lift system as described in the book series referenced above. This drawing uses in the lower right corner a graphic reproduction of Sir William Petrie's cut away version of surveys in 1883. Since the upper tiers are mostly level it precludes consideration of a external spiral ramp theory. See the book reference and website above for details. Notice from scale drawings, current data, and water table information the water table in the year 2350BC was probably at the shoulder level of the Sphinx as represented in the scale model below. This water intrusion explains the apparent water erosion on and around the Sphinx occurring at the time of construction of the Great Pyramid and Second Pyramid. See the book series for details, and get Volume Five of The Solomon Series: Great Pyramid Mystery Resolved, for Sphinx specifics including the naming of the Sphinx. Note: The erosion is NOT from rain fall in the area. Special Thanks to Mrs. Tanya Taylor, Wade Strickland and the Drafting class at Washington-Holmes Technical Center for this drawing.

Sphinx Scale Model

Ground Water Level Year 2007

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Theoretical Lift Shifts-Side View

