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大金字塔的奥秘

MYSTERY OF THE GREAT PYRAMID

程干泽 著

梁晓鹏 译

甘肃科学技术出版社



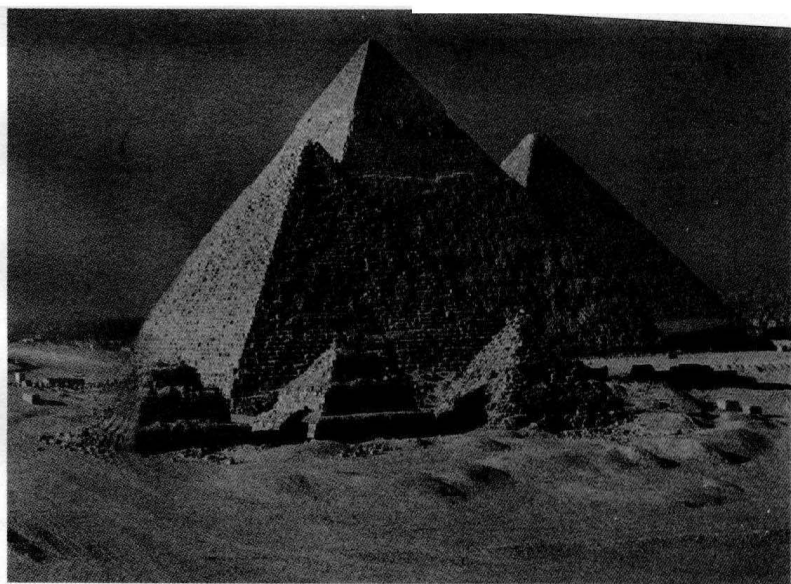
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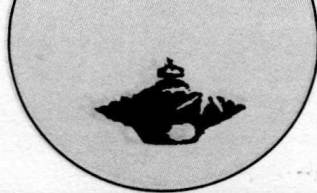
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大金字塔的奥秘

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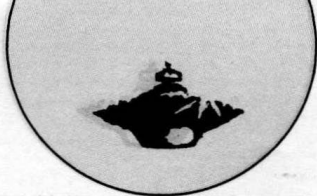
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前言

埃及的金字塔文明,源远流长。一提到金字塔,就能勾起人们许多的思古幽情。特别是通过许多历史和考古学者的不断探索和研究,蕴涵在金字塔中的许多千古谜题以及金字塔的建筑过程本身都引起了世人广泛的兴趣和关注。这其中尤以大金字塔,也就是胡夫金字塔最具代表性和影响力。

本文主要从奇特建筑特点、包藏尼罗河变迁秘密和几何线条中的预言三个方面对大金字塔进行了全面的阐释,展示了大金字塔的独特风貌和许多鲜为人知的秘密。



A long history

Are pyramids tombs?

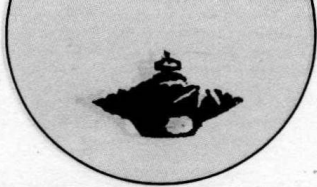
Pyramids are buildings that can best remind us of the past of Egypt.

The number of pyramids surpasses our imagination. By the end of 19th century, the statistics of Dr. Lepsius, a German Egyptologist, was less than 67; but now the number is close to 100.

All the pyramids are distributed over 40 kilometers in a valley on the left bank of the Nile River. Some are standing alone; but most are relatively crowded together. Among the secondary pyramids, the ones near Abusil, Sakkara, Dashur, Matanie and Medun are famous.

However, people are most interested in the pyramids around the small village of Giza. They are usually known as Great Pyramid. They are named after their builders on the basis of guesses. They are called Cheops (or Khufu) Pyramid, Khafra (Cheops' son) Pyramid, and Menkaura (Hafra's son) Pyramid.

For a long time, people have regarded these buildings as tombs. They are built to protect the tomb chambers beneath where lie the embalmed remains of the Pharaoh who built the pyramid. This is true for some pyramids but not for one of them.



源远流长

金字塔是陵寝吗？

金字塔是埃及最能勾起人们思古幽情的一个建筑工程。

金字塔的数量大大超过人们的想像。19 世纪末，德国埃及学者莱普·西乌斯博士的统计还不到 67 座，而现在发现差不多已近 100 座了。

所有的金字塔都位于尼罗河左岸，分布在绵延 40 千米的山谷里。有些是形单影只地茕茕独处，但大部分都比较集中。在次要一些的金字塔中，以阿布·西尔、撒哈拉、达舒尔、马塔尼耶和美杜恩附近的几座最为有名。

但人们特别感兴趣的，是吉萨这个小村落附近的那几座。它们通常因被称为“大金字塔”而为世界所熟知。人们根据推测，按照建造者的名字分别加以命名。这就是：基奥普斯（或称胡夫）金字塔、哈夫拉（基奥普斯之子）金字塔以及孟考拉（哈夫拉之子）金字塔。

长期以来，人们都认为，这些巨大的建筑是作陵寝用的，目的只是保护下面的墓室，里面安放建造该塔的法老涂有香料的遗体。

对其他一些金字塔而言，这一说法可以姑妄听之，但就它们当中最主要的一座来说，这个说法已完全被否定了。



Do they have any deep meanings?

The 19th century French writer Gérard de Nerval thought that these pyramids were built to serve various “mysteries” which were told to Orpheus (poet and singer in Greek mythology) and Moses (Jewish leader in the Bible).

The pyramids are all on the left bank of the Nile, so Mr. de Pesni hypothesized that these solid and firm buildings had formed a barrier to stop desert sand flowing into the river.

The Egyptian astronomer Muhammad Bay thought that the biggest pyramid, i. e. the Cheops Pyramid, had been built during a time carefully chosen. Over 5, 000 years ago, the dog star reached its highest point on its orbit and its light shone perpendicular to the south slope of the pyramid.

Medicuse the German witnessed in the pyramid a painting on the immortality of soul.

Dr. Lepsius realized that the size of these pyramids agrees well with the reign of those Pharaohs. He somewhat felt that there was more real meaning hidden in it.

The French encyclopedist Didero was the closest to the answer. He said that these pyramids sent us knowledge and history. However, his hypothesis still lacks courage, which we will see soon.

The pyramid we talk about here is the Cheops Pyramid, the one that is of most interest to us. Its implication of some intention and of a certain mysterious world set it apart in different ways.



含有某些深刻寓意吗？

19 世纪的法国作家热拉尔·德·内尔瓦尔认为，这些金字塔是为种种“奥秘”服务的，而且俄耳甫斯（希腊神话中的诗人和歌手），还有摩西（《圣经》中犹太人的古代领袖）均在此接受过秘传。

由于这些金字塔位于尼罗河左岸，德·佩西尼先生提出了另一种假设，他认为，这些基础墩实的建筑物构成了一道防止沙漠流沙入侵尼罗河谷的一道屏障。

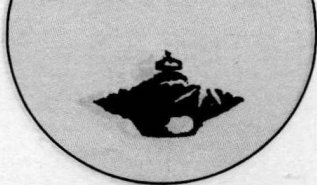
埃及天文学者穆罕默德·贝伊则认为，各金字塔中最大的一座，即基奥普斯金字塔，其建造在时间上是经过精心选择的。在 5000 多年前，天狼星达到了它运动过程中的平纬最高点。这时，它的光线正好垂直落到这座金字塔的南坡上。

德国人梅迪居斯在金字塔中见到过一幅画，画的是灵魂不朽。

莱普·西乌斯博士想到了一点，即这些金字塔的尺寸大小和法老们统治时间的长短很是吻合。这时，他便开始隐约地感到，这里面有着某种更为实在可靠的意义。

最接近于做出明白答案的，是法国大百科全书学家狄德罗。他说，这些金字塔是用来传递某些知识和史料的。然而，他的假说依然缺少点勇气，我们很快便会看到这一点。

这里所研究的大金字塔，仅限于特指的一座，即基奥普斯（胡夫）金字塔，这是惟一真正能使人感兴趣的一座。此塔所蕴涵的某种授意、意图，以及某个不可思议的世界，则使它具有了不同于一般的种种特点。



The highlights of pyramid

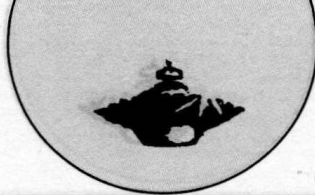
The Great Pyramid, usually called Khufu Pyramid, is the earliest pyramid and the northernmost. It is located not far from the ancient towns of Heliopolis and Memphis and is close to the present Cairo. The latter was built several thousand years later, and when the construction was on the way, a large quantity of materials were taken from the outer layer of the Great Pyramid.

The Great Pyramid is situated just on the base of the Nile River Delta. Its direction is of geometrical precision, while other pyramids are not so exact. One of its side, i. e. the side into which the entrance is built, is facing the north. The extension of its diagonal would embrace both banks of the Delta. Its meridian divides the Delta into two equal halves.

The height of the Great Pyramid is 137 meters, the side of the square base 227 meters, which occupies an area of 5 hectares. It has no pointed top. If a pointed top were added, the building would be 147 meters high. If the Great Pyramid were empty, it would be a good case for the 131-meter St. Peters in Rome.

5000 years' architectural project

The time used for building the Cheops Pyramid is arguable. The Egyptian chronologists determined it between 3100 and 2700 B. C. According to the Copts, the Great Pyramid was built before "the big flood" which had been predicted to happen in 300 years by a certain spirit. The astronomical data provided at the entrance of the pyramid



金字塔之最

大金字塔,通称胡夫金字塔,是这类建筑物中最先建造同时也是位置最北的一座。它的地点距埃利约波利斯及孟菲斯这两座古城不远,紧靠现在的开罗。后者是又经过了好几千年才开始建成的。那时,有很多屋子在建造时,用的就是大金字塔外保护层上的材料,而且数量不少。

大金字塔的位置正好是在尼罗河三角洲的基址上。它的朝向具有几何学上的精确,而其姊妹建筑则不那么严格。它其中的一个斜面,亦即入口处的斜面,位于北边。将其对角线加以延长,则可把尼罗河三角洲的两岸都囊括其中。大金字塔的子午线将此三角洲分成两个部分,大小完全相等。

大金字塔塔高 137 米,它的底座每边边长 227 米,占地 5 公顷。大金字塔没有尖顶。

要是安上尖顶,那么这座建筑物的整个高度将达到 147 米。打个比方,如果大金字塔是空心的话,它正好可把罗马 131 米高的圣彼得大教堂套在里面,就像玻璃罩盖住座钟那样。

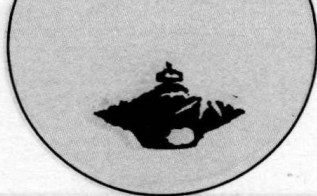
5000 年的建筑工程

基奥普斯金字塔的建造时间众说纷纭,争论激烈。

埃及编年学学派将其定位在公元前 3100 年~2700 年之间。

按照科普特族人的传说,大金字塔是在某个幽灵预告 300 年后将会发生大洪水,因而赶在“大洪水之前”建造起来的。

大金字塔入口处所提供的天文资料,则表明它的建造时间是



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show that the time is between 2654 and 2592 B. C. This agrees well with its actual age.

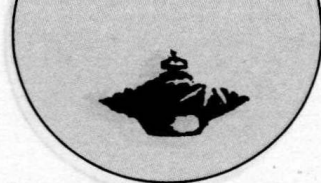
The setup of the Great Pyramid without doubt greatly precedes its contemporary technique. The superhuman knowledge contained in it, according to the Bible notes, owes to Ino, one of the great sages who got revelation from the God.

The Bible says Ino was born in 3378 B. C. and lived 365 years. So he could not be the designer of the Great Pyramid. But we cannot absolutely say he was not an architect, because the design was made by him. According to the Egyptian legends, one of his grandson brought the design to Egypt and with his huge spiritual influence persuaded the Egyptians to find 100,000 workers for him. In any case, since no one can decide who designed the Great Pyramid, it has been believed to be designed by King Cheops, i. e. Khufu, of the Fourth Dynasty. At least his name is inscribed on the Great Pyramid.

Herodotus' hypothesis

According to the ancient Greek historian Herodotus, it took 20 years to build the Great Pyramid. No other evidence is found besides what this Greek had said, which is out of good will but does not hold water.

What the Egyptian clergymen know is that Khufu was at once a great architect and a despot known to all. He took over a wealthy and just Hamsinit Dynasty and turned it into a time of big building projects but poverty. Sacrifices were forbidden and temples were closed. Whatever project he wanted to undertake, huge manpower would be



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在公元前 2654 年 ~ 2592 年之间。这与大金字塔的实际年龄能够一致起来。

大金字塔的设置图，无疑大大超前于当时的建造工艺；而这座建筑所包含的那些确确实实是超人类的知识，据《圣经》注释家的看法，应归功于麦基洗德，即以诺。以诺是《圣经》上众多受到神灵启示的伟大先知之一。

按《圣经》所言，以诺生于公元前 3378 年，他活了 365 岁，故而在实际上不可能是大金字塔的策划者。但也绝不能说，他就不是建筑师，因为他做的设计图。根据埃及的传说，他的一个叫做西斯特洛斯的孙子，把设计图带到了埃及，并且运用他巨大的精神影响，使得埃及人为他提供了 10 万劳工。

不管怎样，由于无法肯定大金字塔的伟大建筑师究竟是谁，人们只好一直接受这一说法，即这座宏伟建筑的建造，系出自第四王朝的一位国王基奥普斯也就是胡夫之手。

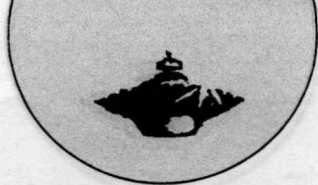
至少，镌刻在大金字塔上的名字就是他。

希罗多德之说

根据古希腊历史学者兼作家希罗多德的看法，大金字塔的建造用了 20 年的时间。

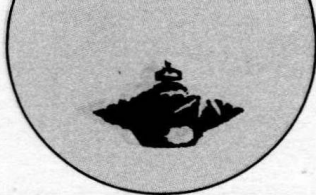
除了这位希腊作家的说法之外，人们还没有其他的证据。而此说的准确性，即使不说他是出于好心，常常都是不大靠得住的。

埃及教士所拥有的材料表明，胡夫既是一位伟大的建筑师，同时又是一个尽人皆知的暴君。他接手过来的哈姆西尼特王朝本是一个富裕、公正的社会，后来却成了一个大兴土木、缺吃少穿的时代；禁止祭祀，寺庙关闭。凡是他想做的工程，在建造时他都投



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used. He had an army of ten thousand soldiers who took turns every three months. In this period when people suffered a great deal, ten years was spent to build a causeway to transport rocks. From the viewpoint of today, this project was no less than the pyramid proper, because it was 5 stade long, 10 orgyie wide, and 8 orgyie at the highest section. It was built with rocks polished and decorated with animal designs. It took 20 years to complete the pyramid. The pyramid is square with sides of about 8 pléthres wide and high and with rocks, each of 30 pieds long, all polished and laid to perfection. It is a step pyramid with 203 steps. When the work began, workers lifted rocks with the help of short logs and sent to the upper layers. There might be many such rock - lifting equipment or only one because it was mobile. The next step is the protective layer, carried out gradually from top to bottom. Lastly, it was the section closest to the ground and inside the pyramid. The Egyptian language was inscribed on the pyramid recording the amount of vegetables used, which is summed up to 10.8 million gold francs. If this were true, how much more should have been spent on iron tools, food, and clothing? As it took such a long time to build the pyramid, not including the time spent on rock collection, transportation, and underground work. Without any doubt, the number in this respect was astronomical.



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进了巨大的人力。他手下有 10 万大军,每三个月轮换一次。在这段人民饱受折磨的时期里,他用 10 年的时间修了一条堤道,用以拖运石块。在现在看来,这条堤道的工程较之金字塔本身并不逊色,因为它长约 5 斯塔德^①,宽 10 奥尔基^②,最高处高度为 8 奥尔基。堤道以石块筑就。石块均经磨光,并饰以动物图案。建金字塔用了 20 年的时间。它方方正正,每个斜面宽、高约为 8 普莱特^③。所用的石块大部分也经过磨光,砌合得十分完美。每一个石块至少长 30 皮热^④。

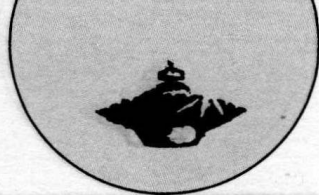
这座金字塔为台阶式建筑,共有 203 级。建造开始时,工人们借助于用一根根短木构成的机械,将要用的石块从地面托起,送到第一级条石砌层上去。每当一块石头送到位,他们便将其送到该层的另一机械里,接着再用另一机械向上送,因为有多少层级就有多少机械。也可能就只有一台机械,因为它在卸下石块后很容易搬动。据了解,基本就这两种方式。下一步,便是加上保护层,先行使塔的上部完善起来;接着向下,从前后左右一部分一部分地加工。最后,便是紧靠地面的部分和塔内加工了。金字塔上镌刻有埃及文字,记录的是为工人们用去了多少冬萝卜、葱和大蒜。解读这些铭文的人说,这方面的消耗约合 1080 万金法郎。如果确实如此,那么在铁制工具以及其他食物和工人的衣服上,又该花费多少呢?因为他们在这座建筑物上花了那么长的时间,而且还不包括开采石头、装车运送以及建造地下建筑所用的时间。无疑,这方面的数字也是极其巨大的了。

① 斯塔德(stade):古希腊长度单位,约合 180 米。

② 奥尔基(orgyie):古希腊长度单位,今不详。

③ 普莱特(pléthre):古希腊长度单位,今不详。

④ 皮热(pied):法国古长度单位,约合 325 毫米。



Lifting methods

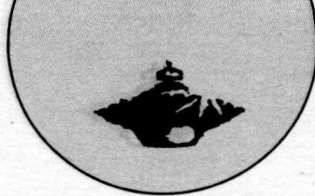
The building rocks for the pyramid were huge and must be sent to those heights. So many people believe that extraordinary lifting methods were available in the early dynastic Egypt but we still do not know what they were.

Actually, though this civilized nation was once highly developed materially, their means of machinery was rather simple. Of course those people who had been taught religious secrets were highly learned, and perhaps wiser than modern great scholars. Their fields of knowledge might not be the same and seemed to be of a higher level. But because of its mysterious nature, it was not applied to specific projects.

Unique huge site

The architectural miracles made by the Pharaohs were only possible with rich supplies of manpower. In nature, these laborers were more forced than willing. One thing is certain: they were not paid. They were only fed with coarse food. The water of the Nile was known to make people fat, so they drank the river water. "Purification of body" was only observed by the clergymen, who ate no vegetables, mutton, or pork, in order to reduce the wastes with organic matter. The labor force was composed of ordinary people and they did ordinary jobs. Technical work such as stone - picking, polishing, laying, and carving were done by skilled workers.

In Egypt, the most widely used material was sandstone and granite.



起重方法

建造金字塔用的石块体积巨大，而且有的石头要送至的那些高度，使为数不少的人认为，早期王朝的埃及人是拥有一些不同寻常的起重方法的，不过其秘密至今仍不为我们所知罢了。

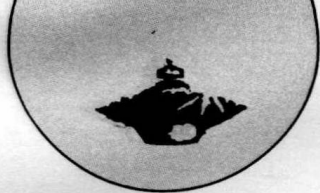
实际上，这个曾经达到了很高程度物质文明的民族，所拥有的只是相当简陋的机械手段。无疑，那些得到宗教奥义传授的人的知识是非常广博的，而且也许要大大超过当代世界最伟大的学者。他们的知识领域不一定相同，而且看来属于一个更高的层次。但由于奥义传授的神秘性，教士们的知识并未用到具体的工程上去。

空前绝后的大工地

法老们所创造的建筑学上的奇迹，只是因为有了极其丰富的劳动力才得以实现的。这些劳动力在性质上，苦役的成分大于自愿干活的成分。可以肯定的是，劳工们是拿不到工钱的，只是管饭而已，而且他们的伙食也就是粗茶淡饭。尼罗河水可供他们饮用，其时尼罗河水以会使人发胖而著称。而“净身”，本来也只有教士才会照规矩去做，不吃蔬菜、羊肉、猪肉，以此来减少身上含有有机成分的废弃物。

劳工大军都是平民百姓，只让他们干一般的活。技术性的工作如采石、磨光、安装、雕刻等都是由有专长的工人来做的。

在埃及，使用得最广泛的材料是砂岩和花岗岩。建造大金字



飞碟探索丛书

The Great Pyramid was built with sandstone and the protective layer was hard limestone whose existence was doubted. Dr. Davidson, an Englishman, decided in his research project that there was such a layer according to its specific meaning. Violet Ledick the archeologist assumed that quarrymen drilled holes into the limestone and filled them with water so that they might expand, then with wood wedges they stripped off the stone from the soil one layer after another. After this, the rocks were shaped and polished.

Assembling? Magnifying glass?

Everything shows that these stone workers were not unskilled greenhorn as described above. The rocks of the pyramid, especially those of the protective layer (judged from the remained rocks on the original site), were chiseled with great care and were laid cleverly in a way that no cement was used but a razor cannot get in between. Of course, they were not moved; they remained where they had been. This is particularly unusual.

A contemporary great architect made shocking remarks about it: "This huge stone building seems to have been assembled by a watchmaker under a magnifying glass." Friend Petley, an English Egyptologist marveled at the building. He exclaimed, "this is something that can only done with modern optical instrument, and it has several hectares in area!"

A well-known American quarry master said, "No engineering team of today is so well-trained and no machine of today is so perfect as to lay rocks 10 meters in length so tight to each other. But on the Great