



Note one. This drawing, shows the relationships between the female and male human forms of the *Oktia*, the *hite* unit and some of the principal remen related linear units of measurement. For further information, see drawing two, *The Text* and drawings LU2 and LU3.

Note two. With the Egyptian measurement system, $\sqrt{2}$ remen equalled one royal cubit. Therefore, taking into account the above drawing and the metric context of 1780 mm, where the remen is 370.833 mm then one royal cubit would be 524.437 mm. The accepted metric value of the remen being 369.936-370.850 mm, and both this and the royal cubit were divided into 20 proportional digits.

Note three. The relationship between the Greek foot and the Egyptian remen was 1.2 (6 : 5). So when expressed in the above metric context, one Greek foot would be 309.028 mm. The accepted metric value of this foot being 308.280-309.042 mm. This foot measurement was used in the Parthenon, with one hundred being the width at the top of the crepis or stylobate.

Also, the relationship between Greek and Roman linear measurements was 25 : 24, so with the above in mind, one Roman foot would be 296.667 mm.

Note four. The relationship between the Talmudist cubit and the Egyptian remen was 1.5 (3 : 2). So with the remen being 370.833 mm, one Talmudist cubit would be 556.250 mm.

Note five. The Egyptian royal cubit and the Sumerian cubit were related 25 : 24. Therefore, using the metric value 524.437 mm, one Sumerian cubit would be 503.460 mm.