Angular Relationships

in Benalyon Geometry

Ideal Forms and Comparison Models

Supplemental Analysis - Source Revision 3

Presentation refined October 12, 2026

BENALYON

FROM THRONE TO STONE, FROM ZION TO SALEM

Presentation note

Cinzel public-document formatting - October 12, 2026. Source Revision 3 is preserved. Page citations to the Definition Register refer to its original Draft 7 PDF pagination, not its later presentation revisions. Section names remain the stable reference points.

Date: October 12, 2026

Scope: Intended mathematical forms and their place in a shared geometric pattern

Class: Supplemental conceptual analysis - for thoroughness only

Decision effect: None

Revision: 3 - clarified triangle construction and refined table pagination following the October 12 audit

1. Governing approach

This analysis concerns what the forms are mathematically supposed to be, rather than the precision of their illustrated outlines. A square is analyzed as an ideal square even if a drawing is imperfect. An ideal regular sixfold comparison model is analyzed through equal spacing; this does not establish that regularity as the recorded intent or measured property of a specific work. Illustration accuracy is a separate production question and does not control this conceptual discussion.

A second distinction remains necessary: some names specify a unique geometric type and some do not. "Square" fixes its corner angles. "Triangle" alone does not fix its three angles. "Diamond" may refer to a rotated square or another rhombus. Where an intended subtype is not specified, this analysis presents a model explicitly rather than silently redefining the work.

The framework below uses ideal equilateral triangles and regular hexagons to explain the triangular/sixfold family. That is an analytical model; it does not declare that every Temple triangle has already been defined as equilateral.

Evidence base: Benalyon_Geometricum_Current_Framework_2026-10-11.md, Reconciliation Submission 3; Benalyon_Sacred_Geometry_Definition_Register.pdf, Working Draft 7; and the present discussion. Work identities and descriptions are carried from those records. The shared angular framework is supplemental analysis, not a recovered historical construction rule. Notion records listed in section 14 were read for Revision 2. Revision 3 preserves those dated observations; it does not claim a new live-source review. The Master Concordance's dated observations take precedence over broader wording in the earlier Definition Register when distinguishing a diamond from a rotated square.

2. Main finding

Two candidate angular patterns provide a useful comparison model for Benalyon's forms:

1. Orthogonal/square family: 45 degrees, 90 degrees, and their multiples.

2. Equilateral/sixfold family: 30 degrees, 60 degrees, 120 degrees, and their related subdivisions.

These families can occupy a common 15 degrees angular grid when their reference directions are aligned. Curved forms can organize centers, radii, chords, or tangents within that framework without having polygon corners of their own.

This describes a possible shared geometric grammar. It does not imply that every work uses every direction, that the whole collection has twenty-fourfold symmetry, or that all shapes must be forced onto this grid.

3. Basic distinctions

An angle measures the separation of directions. A full turn is 360 degrees, a half-turn 180 degrees, and a quarter-turn 90 degrees.

Angle type	What is measured
Interior angle	Space inside a polygon at a corner
Central angle	Separation between rays from a center
Orientation angle	Direction relative to a chosen reference
Crossing angle	Relationship between intersecting directions
Exterior turn	Change of direction along a polygon boundary
Rotation angle	Amount a figure is turned around a point

The distinction matters: a regular hexagon has 60 degrees central sectors and 120 degrees interior corners. A square turned 45 degrees still has 90 degrees interior corners.

4. Ideal form-to-angle mapping

Ideal form or construction	Characteristic relationships	Pattern placement
Square	Four 90 degrees corners; diagonals at 45 degrees to sides; diagonals perpendicular	Orthogonal/square family
Square turned 45 degrees	Same 90 degrees corners; edges turned 45 degrees from original orientation	Orthogonal/square family
Perpendicular cross axes	90 degrees between neighboring rays; 180 degrees between opposite rays	Orthogonal/square family
Equilateral triangle	Three 60 degrees corners; altitude bisects the apex into 30 degrees angles and meets the base at 90 degrees	Triangular family with an orthogonal internal relationship
Regular hexagon	Six 60 degrees central sectors; six 120 degrees interior corners; 60 degrees exterior turns	Sixfold family
Regular six-position circle arrangement	60 degrees between neighboring center directions; 180 degrees between opposite ones	Sixfold family
Circle	Full angular circuit of 360 degrees; no corners	Continuous angular field that can support either family
Standard Vesica Piscis	Equal-radius circles with center separation equal to radius; equilateral center/intersection triangles	Curved construction with 60 degrees/120 degrees relationships
General rhombus	Opposite angles equal; adjacent angles total 180 degrees; perpendicular diagonals	Orthogonal diagonal relationship; corner family depends on intended angles
Heart or figure-eight curve	No universal fixed corner or crossing angles	Curved/continuous form; not assigned a unique angle family

A form can participate in more than one kind of relationship. An equilateral triangle contains a perpendicular altitude even though its corners are 60 degrees. A rhombus can have perpendicular diagonals while its corners are not right angles.

5. The orthogonal/square family

Orthogonal means perpendicular: two directions meet at 90 degrees.

Square-based geometry naturally supplies 90 degrees corners and 45 degrees diagonal-to-side relationships. A cross with perpendicular axes supplies four directions separated by 90 degrees. Adding the diagonal directions produces eight directions at 45 degrees intervals.

Turning the arrangement changes its orientation but preserves the internal relationships. Orthogonality therefore remains valid whether the axes stand vertically and horizontally or lie diagonally across the page.

The records support orthogonal axes in 401 Constitutional Geometry and 901 Cross of Salem; 1101 Sun of Benalyon additionally records upright and rotated square/diamond forms. Treat a diamond as a rotated square only where its construction source specifies that. These component descriptions support comparison with this family, not a verified work-wide angular system. [S1: October 10 - Batch 2 local-file visual verification, 401 bullet; October 10 - Supplied-image visual evidence pass - Batch 1, 901 and 1101 rows.]

The retained descriptive observation is:

Benalyon's geometry repeatedly uses orthogonal axes alongside curved and radial arrangements.

This is a recurring structural tendency rather than a rule covering every work. Orthogonal axes alongside other forms are the strongest source-backed observation here; the two angle families remain candidate patterns. [S1, cited observations; S4: Principal Works and Functions, 401 and 901 entries.]

6. The triangular/sixfold family

The equilateral model supplies 60 degrees corners. Bisecting one of those corners produces 30 degrees. Six equal sectors around a common center each occupy 60 degrees, completing 360 degrees.

A regular hexagon joined to its center creates six equilateral triangles. Its outer corners are 120 degrees, while the triangles' meeting angles at the center are 60 degrees.

This provides a candidate conceptual relationship, in an ideal regular model, between:

- 1301 - Benalyon Rosette: six surrounding circle positions organized around a central circle.

- 1401 - Sixfold Convergence: The First Horizon: six triangles meeting centrally and forming a hexagon.

If each is represented in an ideal regular sixfold model, the two works share 60 degrees spacing while expressing it through different forms. Equal spacing, equilateral triangles, and hexagonal regularity are not established as measured artwork properties or universally adopted construction requirements by the cited observations. [S1: October 10 - Supplied-image visual evidence pass - Batch 1, 1301 row; October 10 - 1401 visual comparison and 101 resupply.] The Rosette organizes surrounding circular positions; the First Horizon partitions a central field into triangular sectors. Their common spacing does not make the works identical in meaning or function.

The equilateral model can also locate Temple triangles in this family where that is their intended construction. Upright versus inverted changes orientation, not the triangle's angle values.

7. The shared 15 degrees grid

A 15 degrees angular grid has 24 equally spaced ray directions around a center:

360 degrees divided by 15 degrees = 24.

Pairing opposite rays gives 12 undirected line orientations.

Angle	Grid steps	Principal relationship
15 degrees	1	Difference between 60 degrees and 45 degrees
30 degrees	2	Half an equilateral corner
45 degrees	3	Square side-to-diagonal relationship
60 degrees	4	Equilateral corner; sixfold spacing
90 degrees	6	Orthogonality; square corner
120 degrees	8	Regular hexagon interior corner
180 degrees	12	Opposite direction
360 degrees	24	Full turn

Fifteen degrees is the greatest common angular increment of 45 degrees and 60 degrees. It is therefore their coarsest shared uniform grid. The square/diagonal directions occur every third step; the sixfold directions every fourth step.

The grid is a common reference framework, not a claim that either family fills every available direction. The combined sets of square/diagonal and sixfold rays do not automatically produce all 24 rays.

Alignment matters even in ideal geometry. A square and hexagon arbitrarily rotated relative to one another need not share a 15 degrees reference grid. They can be placed on one by choosing compatible orientations.

The grid determines directions, not sizes, lengths, distances, or tangencies. It does not by itself supply a complete construction for any work.

8. Placement of the fifteen works

This table locates components conceptually. It does not replace work-level definitions or place every part of a compound work in a single family.

Work	Conceptual placement	Basis and qualification
101 - Benalyon Sacred Geometry	Composite / multiple families	Its seven-form composition includes cross, Temple, Vesica Piscis, Metatron's Cube, and Seal identities; named components must retain their own construction definitions
201 - Benalyon Journey Geometry	Center-plus-six arrangement	Central Benalyon with six outer expressions; 60 degrees only in an equally spaced model. [S2: October 10 - Batch 2 local-file visual verification, 21544.png to 201 bullet]
301 - Benalyon Framework Geometry	Curved overlap; possible triangular relationships	Vesica Piscis-related vocabulary; three represented bodies alone do not establish 120 degrees spacing
401 - Benalyon Constitutional Geometry	Strong orthogonal/square placement with circular components	Orthogonal vertical/horizontal axes, concentric circular boundary, upright square and diamond; diamond subtype is not assumed. [S1: Batch 2, 401 bullet]
501 - Temple of the Tree of Christ	Temple/triangle and relational structure	Equilateral model belongs to the 60 degrees family if intended; the title alone does not specify triangle subtype
601 - Temple of Benalyon: Descent	Upright triangular component; movement relationship	Equilateral model gives 60 degrees corners; recorded descent is movement, not an angle
602 - Temple of Benalyon: Ascension	Inverted triangular component; paired relationship	Same angle family as a congruent upright counterpart; orientation does not determine motion

Work	Conceptual placement	Basis and qualification
701 - Diamond of Light	Diamond assembly; potential bridge	Square-diamond gives 90 degrees corners; another rhombus may retain 60 degrees/120 degrees or other intended corner values
801 - Temple of the Love of Jesus	Triangle plus continuous Heart	Temple angle model and Heart continuity remain distinct; Two Temples, One Undivided Heart
901 - Cross of Salem	Strong orthogonal/square placement	Vertical/horizontal meeting with upright square and diamond; diamond subtype is not assumed. [SI: Batch 1, 901 row]
1001 - Eternal Diamond	Diamond plus continuous curve	Diamond type determines polygon angles; figure-eight geometry adds no universal fixed crossing angle
1101 - Sun of Benalyon	Circle-square-diamond bridge	Circle, upright square and rotated square/diamond as recorded; exact subtype follows construction evidence. [SI: Batch 1, 1101 row]
1201 - Crest of Benalyon	Composite	Its constituent ideal forms must be classified individually; crest identity does not imply one angle family
1301 - Benalyon Rosette	Candidate sixfold/radial placement	Central circle with six surrounding circles; 60 degrees center spacing only in an ideal equally spaced model. [SI: Batch 1, 1301 row]
1401 - Sixfold Convergence: The First Horizon	Candidate sixfold/triangular placement	Six central triangular sectors forming a hexagonal perimeter; six 60 degrees sectors and 120 degrees outer corners only in an ideal regular hexagonal model. [SI: 1401 visual comparison]

9. The important diamond distinction

Two equilateral triangles joined along a full shared side, with their third vertices on opposite sides, form a rhombus with 60 degrees and 120 degrees corners. Its diagonals are perpendicular. Such a diamond would connect the triangular family to an orthogonal internal structure.

Two congruent right-isosceles triangles joined along their full shared hypotenuse, with their right-angle vertices on opposite sides of that hypotenuse, form a square, with 90 degrees corners. Turning that square creates the familiar pointed square-diamond orientation.

Therefore "two triangles forming a diamond" does not uniquely determine which family the diamond belongs to. The intended triangle construction resolves that question. This analysis does not choose between these models for 701 or 1001 or redefine their established relationships.

10. Curves can connect the families

A circle can contain a square or a regular hexagon. It can support four, six, eight, or twenty-four equally spaced directions. Its presence does not require one particular subdivision.

For the standard Vesica Piscis, the two centers and either intersection point form an equilateral triangle. The two intersection points subtend 120 degrees at either center. This makes the ideal construction a direct relationship between circles and triangular angles.

A Heart or figure-eight remains a continuous form whose exact proportions and tangent directions depend on its intended construction. Its role can be essential without assigning it a fixed angle family.

11. Symmetry and pattern are distinct

Ideal square geometry has rotational symmetry in 90 degrees increments; an ideal regular hexagon in 60 degrees increments. A regular six-circle ring can repeat in 60 degrees increments as a geometric skeleton when its circles are congruent and identically placed.

A shared 15 degrees grid does not create 15 degrees rotational symmetry. A construction may use selected directions from the grid while having only bilateral symmetry, another rotational symmetry, or no whole-work symmetry. Labels and distinct component meanings also need not repeat with the geometric skeleton.

Likewise, alignment, containment, intersection, congruence, and similarity describe different relationships. Equal angles do not imply equal size. Shared centers do not imply equal boundaries. Overlap does not imply identical meaning.

12. Symbolic boundary

The reviewed register records circle/heaven, square/earth, and triangle/Temple associations. Those concern forms within their applicable interpretive scope, not universal meanings assigned to degrees.

90 degrees is not inherently earthly, and 60 degrees is not inherently divine. Sacred crosses can be orthogonal; equilateral triangles contain perpendicular altitudes; non-square rhombuses have perpendicular diagonals. These connections prevent a strict divine-versus-earthly division of angle families.

The analysis therefore describes relationships among forms without creating doctrine, authority, rank, membership, or new conclusions about Zion, Benalyon, and Salem.

13. Final disposition

The useful comparison model consists of candidate orthogonal/square and triangular/sixfold patterns that can share a 15 degrees angular reference framework when suitably aligned, alongside curved forms that participate through their centers and constructions. The strongest evidence-backed description is recurring orthogonal axes alongside other forms, not a verified shared angle system.

This is an interesting supplemental analysis undertaken solely for thoroughness. It did not help decide for or against anything. It did not determine, change, confirm, reject, or defer any decision.

No new construction requirement, symbolic meaning, theological conclusion, adoption status, artwork revision, numbering change, or completion gate results. The ideal models explain possible relationships; existing work definitions and decisions continue to control their own scope.

14. Pinpoint source register and reconciliation

Source locations refer to named sections and entries, allowing verification without relying on shifting page layouts. The source register records workspace-page reads on October 12, 2026 for Revision 2. Revision 3 retains those source locations without asserting that the live pages were read again. Their dated observations are used within their stated scope; earlier developmental sections on the same pages are not treated as current blanket determinations.

Key	Source	Pinpoint location and use
S1	Benalyon Geometricum - 101-1401 Master Concordance	"October 10 - Batch 2 local-file visual verification": 201, 301, 401, 601, 701 and 801 bullets. "October 10 - Supplied-image visual evidence pass - Batch 1": 901, 1001, 1101, 1201 and 1301 rows. "October 10 - 1401 visual comparison and 101 resupply": six sectors, hexagonal perimeter and explicit regularity boundary. "October 10 - Steward determination: supplied 101 composition controls": current 101 composition.
S2	SV-04 - Sacred geometry asset verification	"October 10 - Batch 2 local-file visual verification," 21544.png to 201 bullet: central Benalyon, six outer expressions and six inner theological descriptions; the count does not establish equal angular spacing.
S3	Benalyon Geometricum - Working Framework	"Complete geometric sequence" and "Current Sequence Reconciliation - October 10, 2026": work inventory. "Authority and interpretive boundaries" and "Standard study pattern for every symbol": separation of geometry, meaning, authority and evidence.
S4	The Sacred Geometry of Benalyon	v1.4, "Principal Works and Functions": identity/function entries; "Descent, Ascension, and Salem": orientation/movement boundary; "Governing Authority Boundary" and "Geometrical Relationship": interpretive limits.
S5	Benalyon_Geometricum_Current_Framework_2026-10-11.md, Submission 3	section section 25-29: 101-501; section section 30-35: 601/602 orientation, motion and transition; section section 36-39: 701/801 and title register/901; section section 75-78: 1001, 1101, 1301 and 1401. These supply recorded identities and bounded functions, not measured angle values.
S6	Benalyon_Sacred_Geometry_Definition_Register.pdf, Draft 7	p.4: reading rule and exact-construction boundary; pp.5-6: primary forms, including square, triangle, diamond, rotated square, rhombus, hexagon, Vesica Piscis and Rosette; pp.14-15: orientation/movement; p.16: symmetry, radial arrangement, congruence and similarity.

Reconciliation note: Draft 7, p.5, broadly lists rotated-square use in 401, 901 and 1101. The current dated Concordance observations distinguish 401/901's upright square and diamond from 1101's upright and rotated square/diamond description. Revisions 2 and 3 retain that narrower description. It does not amend the register or any source page.

Model provenance: The degree tables, 15 degrees grid, ideal hexagon subdivision, and alternative triangle-to-diamond constructions are this document's mathematical comparison models. Source references establish the named work descriptions; they are not attributed as sources for a newly verified angular system.