

(Plate "T"). Apparent SEASONAL COURSES of the SUN and FIXED STARS across the Egyptian sky, on the SEASON-DIVIDING-DAYS, as PLANNED OFF by the GREAT PYRAMID'S NORTH SLOPE, to enable Ancient Pyramid Astronomers to LOCATE the YEARLY RECURRING SEASONS for all Agricultural and National Calendar Purposes.

The Outer-Edges of the respective W. E. and E. FANS indicate the 15 degrees-per-hour sky-tracks of the Sun during the days, and of the Fixed Stars during the nights of these critical Season-dividing-days, when rising up to and lowering from the Pyramid's Apex, as viewed from the fixed point of observant, indicated by the respective Swords-of-light, which also serve to denote by the slope and degrees above them, the Altitudes of the Sun when viewed from the East, creating the South Meridian (mid-line) at noon on these Season-locating-days.



W. indicates the Sun's lowest Noon Elevation as 27 degrees on the "Shortest Day" (Dec. 22nd) denoting MID-WINTER.



E. indicates the Mid-way Altitude of the Mid-day Sun as 50 degrees, when crossing the Celestial Equator on March 21st and September 23rd, when the lengths of "Day and Night are Equal"—denoting the EQUINOXES.



E. indicates the Sun's highest Noon-Elevation as 83 degrees, on the "Longest Day" (June 21st), denoting MID-SUMMER.

Lack of funds has necessitated use of the same plane-sector on which the Stars first shown above the Apex for Dec. 22nd, "The Shortest Day," are repeated in higher Elevations, for both the "Equinoxes" and "Longest Day," whereas their Sky-wide-circle by turning daily westwards one degree would revolve those Midnight Stars down to the Western horizon by March 21st, and around the Antipodes by June 21st, and thence towards the Egyptian East horizon by midnight of Sept. 23rd, as depicted on the next page, by the 4 ends of the center-crossed lines which separate the 4 Seasons, as Quarters of our Calendar Year.