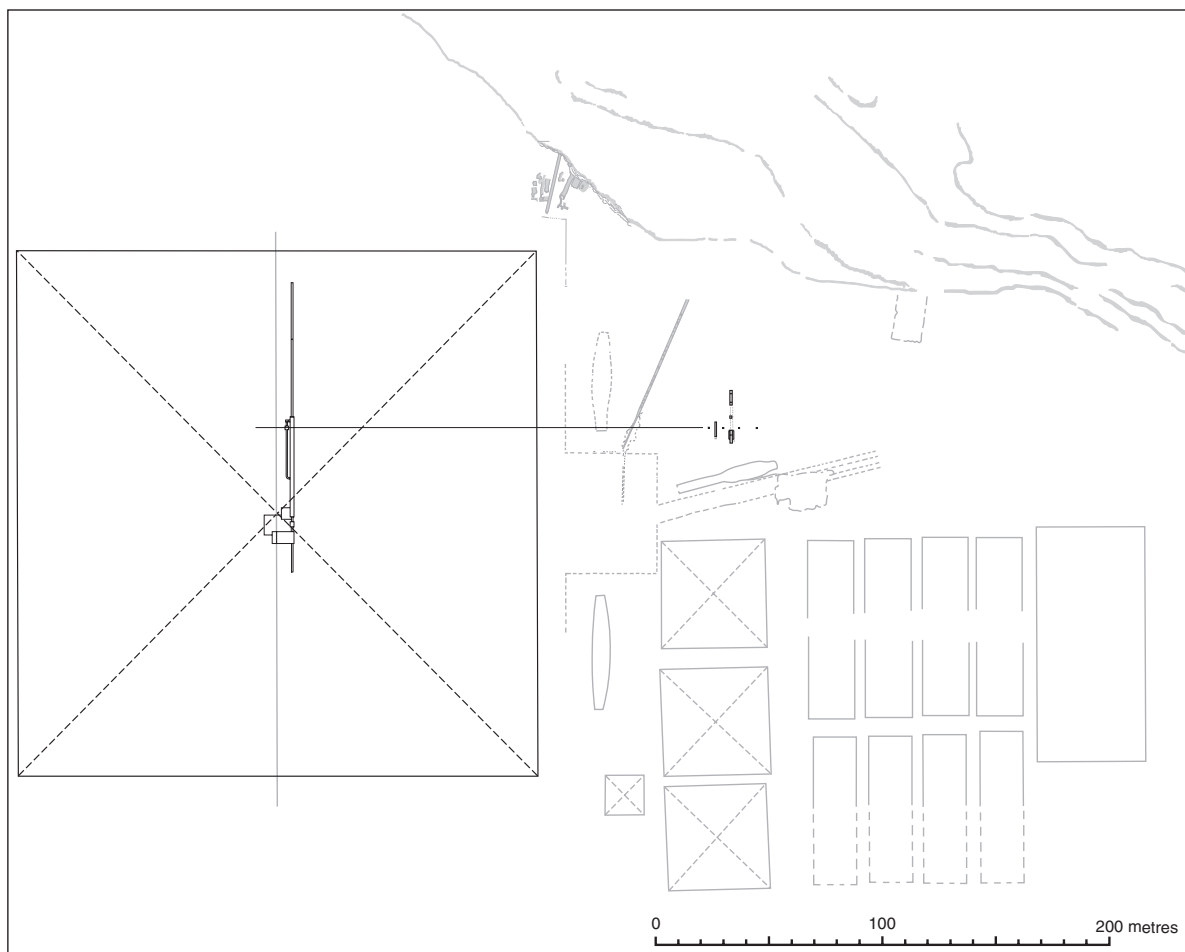




six-square grids on which the Pyramid's interior architecture was set (see figs. 159 and 166).¹⁵ These post holes appear to be a unique surviving trace of the use of sight lines in ancient Egypt, a technique that has often been proposed as a practical and precise method of controlling the angle and linearity of pyramids during their construction, in which the line of the architecture is checked by a row of vertical posts or plumb bobs set up one behind the other, in the manner of a gun sight.¹⁶

This little group of cuttings has yet more to offer. The distance between the trench and the Trial Passages, for example, is itself related to the Pyramid's six-square grids, being one sixth of their size, a distance reflected in the Pyramid's interior in the width of that thin envelope of space to the east of its central axis, in which all its corridors are set (see fig. 156) and which therefore helped to define the positions of the three great chambers.¹⁷

Fig. 166 Plan showing the relationship between the architecture of the Great Pyramid and the cuttings upon its eastern side. The Trial Passages and Trench are precisely parallel to the Pyramid's eastern baseline, whilst the plane of the Pyramid's six-square grid established at the Well runs exactly through the Trial Passages at its 'Prism Point'.