

An Alpha-Numeric Evaluation of A Morse Code Based Crop  
Circle That Appeared on July 3, 2005 at Alton Priors, England.  
It Reveals An Amazing Cosmological Connection to the  
Great Pyramid at Giza Egypt

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Photo by Lucy Pringle

This article provides an amazing set of Phi-function numbers\* and ratios associated with principal measurements of the Great Pyramid of Egypt at Giza. A Pyramid Pi value ( $\pi_p = 22/7$ ), and a close value for the Golden ratio that is termed  $\Phi_1$  ( $\Phi_1 = (14/11)^2$ ) by the author, are extracted from the Morse code based English alphabet table that follows. It is extremely interesting to note that an identical value for this Golden ratio term is found in a mean value ratio of Earth-Moon dimensions. i.e.

- Golden ratio  $\Phi_1(\Phi_1) = ((\text{Earth} + \text{Moon}) \text{ mean radii} / (\text{Earth}) \text{ mean radius})^2$   
Golden ratio  $\Phi_1(\Phi_1) = (3960 + 1080 / 3960)^2 = (14/11)^2 = 1.619835$  (0.11% error)

*This fact thus shows that a common and natural  $\Phi_1$  function connection exists between the Earth-Moon and Pyramid systems.*

The table displays four different sets of nine Morse digits that are possible with the outer band of code digits. The numerical product of these three numbers from the four different sets are multiplied by two and four to provide three columns of product values that correspond to the sides of the crop circle display. The products of this outer band are all Phi-function numbers. Some are major design dimensions and some are used to form ratios such as the pyramid ( $\pi_p$ ) and  $\Phi_1$  values that are an inherent part of the Great pyramid.

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\* See page 4 - Trigonometric Phi Function Selection Rule

Alpha-Numeric Analysis of Morse Code Based Crop Circle.  
 Reported on July 3, 2005 at Alton Priors, Wiltshire England

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BAND-1 4 sets of 9 Morse Digits			Number Sum	Number Product	X 2	X 4
3digit code	3 digit code	3 digit code	~	~	~	~
..-	.-.	-..	~	~	~	~
<b>U - 21</b>	<b>R - 18</b>	<b>D - 4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1512</b>	<b>3024</b>	<b>6048</b>
4digit code	3 digit code	2 digit code	~	~	~	~
..-.	-.-	..	~	~	~	~
<b>F - 6</b>	<b>K - 11</b>	<b>I - 9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>1188</b>	<b>2376</b>
3digit code	2 digit code	4digit code	~	~	~	~
..-	.-	.-..	~	~	~	~
<b>U - 21</b>	<b>A - 1</b>	<b>L - 12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1008</b>
2 digit code	4digit code	4digit code	~	~	~	~
..	-.-.	.-..	~	~	~	~
<b>I - 9</b>	<b>C - 3</b>	<b>D - 4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>432</b>

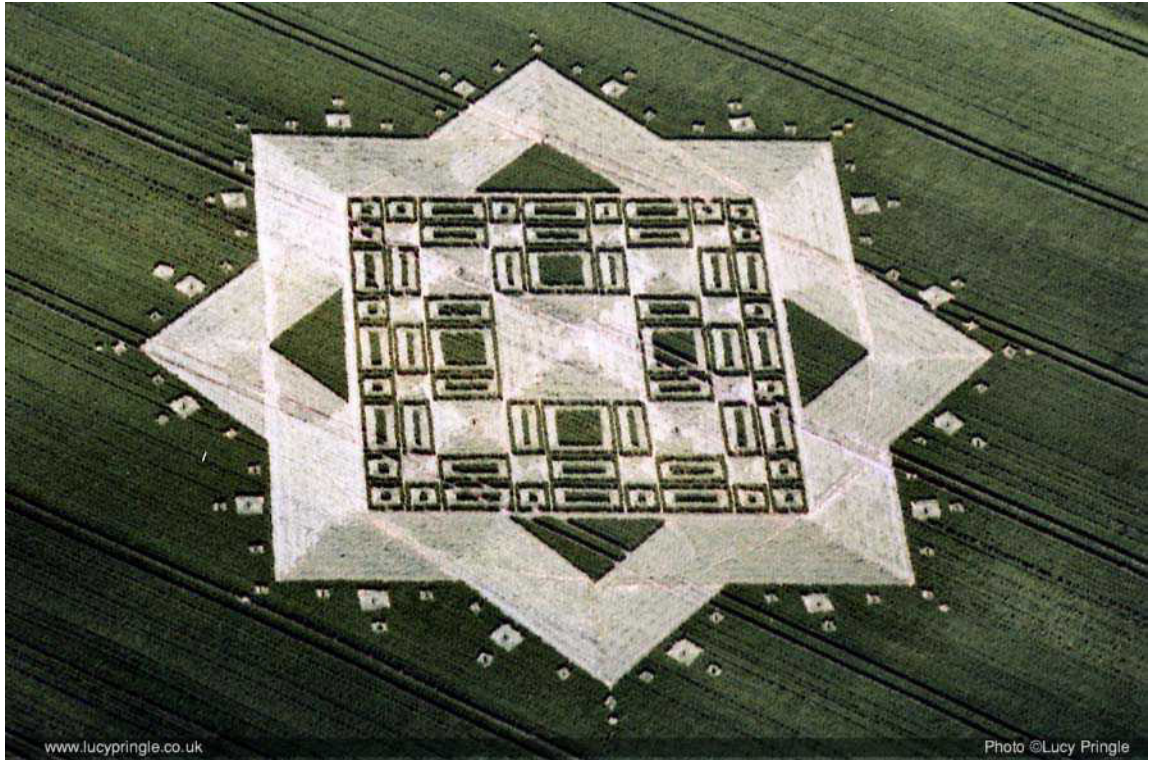
Phi (φ) Function Numbers
Cos. 1512 = + 1/(2φ)
Cos. 3024 = - φ/2
Cos. 6048 = +1/(2φ)
Sine 594 = - φ/2
Cos. 1188 = - 1/(2φ)
Cos. 2376 = - φ / 2
Sine 252 = - 1/(2φ)
Cos. 504 = - 1/(2φ)
Cos. 1008 = +1/(2φ)
Cos. 108 = - 1/(2φ)
Cos. 216 = - φ/2
Cos. 432 = + 1/(2φ)

Band-2 One set of 5 Morse Digits			Number Sum	Number Product	X 2	X 4
2 digit code	1 digit code	2 digit code	~	~	~	~
.-	-	-.	~	~	~	~
<b>A - 1</b>	<b>T - 20</b>	<b>N - 14</b>	<b>35 RC ≡ 60 feet</b>	<b>280 RC</b>	<b>560 RC</b>	<b>1120 RC</b>

Phi (φ) Function Numbers
<b>NONE</b>
Great Pyramid Height 280 Royal Cubits 481.1 feet

BAND-3 One set of 3 Morse digits			Number Sum	Number Product	X 2	X 4
3 digit code	~	~	~	~	~	~
.-.	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>R - 18</b>	~	~	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>72</b>

Phi (φ) Function Numbers
Sine 18 = + 1/(2φ)
Cos. 36 = + φ/2
Cos. 72 = + 1/(2φ)



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Photo ©Lucy Pringle

**Photo by Lucy Pringle**

Eight-fold star pattern surrounding central square grid pattern, reported on July 3, 2005, in the Hundred Acres section of the huge East Field in Alton Priors, Wiltshire, England. Aerial photographs. © 2005 by Lucy Pringle

Numerical Findings Reveal Major Design Dimensions of the Great Pyramid

All Phi ( $\phi$ ) Function Numbers Shown Below Are Underlined in Bold Face Type.

Pyramid's baseline perimeter divided by the largest inner base area circle.

- 3024' / 2376' = 1.27272 ... =  $4/\pi_p = 14/11 = \sqrt{\text{Golden ratio}_1} = \sqrt{\text{Phi}(\phi_1)}$   
 Golden ratio<sub>1</sub> =  $\text{Phi}(\phi_1) = (4/\pi_p)^2 = (14/11)^2 = 1.61983471$  (0.11% error)

- $(1.2727272\dots) \cdot \underline{594}' = \underline{756}' = \underline{\text{Baseline width of the Great pyramid.}}$
- $(1.2727272\dots) \cdot 297' = \underline{378}' = \underline{1/2 \text{ Baseline width of the Great pyramid.}}$
- $(1.2727272\dots) \cdot \underline{378}' = 481' = \underline{\text{Probable design Height of Great pyramid.}}$
- $(1.2727272\dots) \cdot 481' = \underline{612}' = \underline{\text{Apothem length}}$

- $\underline{1188}' / \underline{1008}' = 1.178571429\dots$
- $(1.178571429\dots) \cdot \underline{252}' = 297' = \underline{1/8 \text{ the pyramid's inner-base area circle.}}$   
 $\underline{1/3^{\text{rd}} \text{ Pyramid's Baseline width divided by } 1/11^{\text{th}} \text{ inner-base area circle.}}$
- $\underline{252}' / \underline{216}' = 1.1666\dots$   
 $(1.1666\dots) \cdot \underline{432}' = \underline{504}' = 2/3 \text{ Baseline width of the Great pyramid.}$
- **280 Royal Cubit = Probable design height of Great Pyramid**

- $280 \text{ RC} / \underline{36} \text{ RC} = 7.77777\dots$   
 $(7.77777\dots) \cdot \underline{18} \text{ RC} = 140 \text{ RC}$
- $440 \text{ R.C.} = \text{Baseline width of the Great pyramid}$   
 $440 \text{ R.C.} / 140 \text{ R.C.} = \pi_p = 22/7 = \text{Pyramid Pi}$

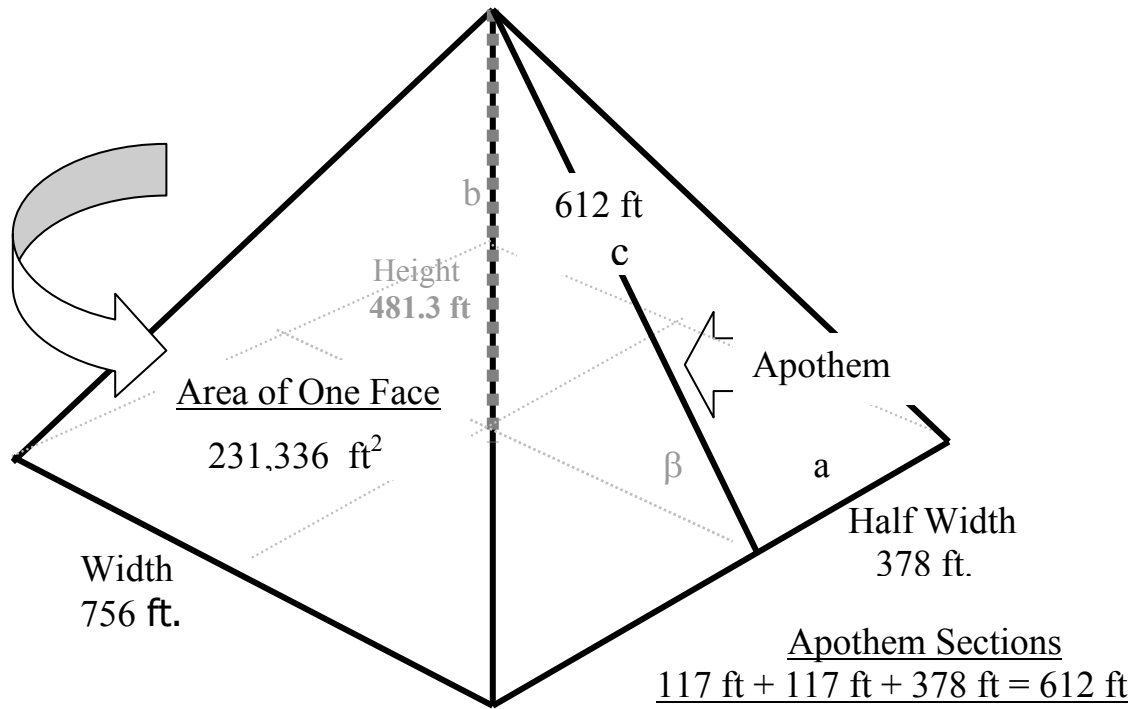
A Trigonometric Phi ( $\varphi$ ) Function Rule is provided here to help identify those numbers (n) whose trigonometric values can be expressed as a function of Phi.

### Trigonometric Phi Function Selection Rule

1. If (n) is an integer divisible by 9, and  $(n) \div 360$  contains one decimal place, (i.e., .1, .2, .3, .4, .6, .7, .8, .9), excluding (.0 & .5), then the Cosine (n) can be expressed as a function of Phi.---- i.e.  $\cos(n) = f(\varphi)$   
 If  $(n) \div 360$  ends with (.0 or .5), then  $\text{Cosine}(n) = \pm 1$ .
2. If (n) is an integer divisible by 9, and  $(n) \div 360$  has two decimal places that are an odd multiple of (.05), (i.e., .05, .15, .35, .45, .55, .65, .85, .95) excluding (.25 & .75), then the Sine (n) can be expressed as a function of Phi. ----- i.e.  $\sin(n) = f(\varphi)$   
 If  $(n) \div 360$  ends with (.25 or .75), then  $\text{Sine}(n) = \pm 1$ .
3. The numbers (n) that end with a 4 or 6 have a trig. function of  $\pm \varphi/2$ .  
 The numbers (n) that end with a 2 or 8 have a trig. function of  $\pm 1/(2\varphi)$ .

# Great Pyramid Diagram Utilizing Tabular\* Sums

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## Great Pyramid Height

$$\sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = b = \text{Height}$$

$$\sqrt{(612^2 - 378^2)} = 481.31 \text{ ft.} \approx 481 \text{ ft}$$

## An Approximate Height

$$\text{Height} \cong \sqrt{(\text{Area of One Face})}$$

$$\cong \sqrt{(231,336 \text{ sq.ft})}$$

$$\text{Height} \cong 480.974 \text{ ft.} \approx 481 \text{ ft.}$$

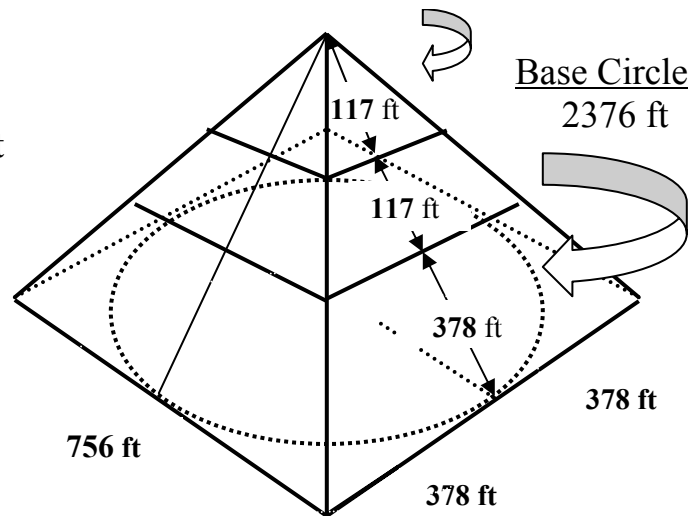
## Cosine of slope angle $\beta = 378/612$

$$\text{Cosine } \beta = 0.617647$$

$$\text{Slope angle } \beta = 51^\circ.85548690$$

$$\text{or } \beta = 51^\circ 51' 19.75''$$

$$\beta \approx 51^\circ 51'$$



$$\phi_1 = (\text{Base Perimeter} / \text{Base Circle})^2$$

$$\phi_1 = ((4 \times 756) \text{ ft.} / 2376 \text{ ft.})^2 = 1.619835$$

$$\pi_p = 2376 \text{ ft.} / 756 \text{ ft.} = 22/7 = 3.142857\dots$$

\* "A Glimmer of Light From the Eye of a Giant" - ©2000 by Joseph Turbeville - See Tables p.35  
Trafford Publishing - Victoria, B.C. V8T 44, Canada.

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