

## Computation of the Musical Notes From the Barbury Castle Crop Circle

| Circle | Integer | Diatonic Ratio Computation |              | Diatonic Ratio | Fraction | Note  | Frequency (Hz) |
|--------|---------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|-------|----------------|
| 1      | 2       | $2^{2/12}$                 | $2^{.1666}$  | 1.1224         | 9/8      | D     | 297            |
| 3      | 4       | $2^{4/12}$                 | $2^{.3333}$  | 1.2600         | 5/4      | E     | 330            |
| 5      | 6       | $2^{6/12}$                 | $2^{.50}$    | 1.4142         | 17/12    | F#/Gb | 374            |
| 7      | 8       | $2^{8/12}$                 | $2^{.6666}$  | 1.5873         | 19/12    | G#/Ab | 418            |
| 9      | 10      | $2^{10/12}$                | $2^{.8333}$  | 1.7817         | 15/8     | B     | 495            |
| 11     | 12      | $2^{12/12}$                | $2^{1.0}$    | 2              | 2/1      | C     | 528            |
| 13     | 14      | $2^{14/12}$                | $2^{1.1666}$ | 2.2448         | 9/4      | D     | 594            |

My work relies on the work of Bert Janssen and it will not make sense until you follow this link to see his work. It is: <http://www.cropcirclesandmore.com/geometries/201102bms.html>

I have used the method pioneered by Dr. Gerald Hawkins for his decoding of musical notes from the crop circles in England and my decoding of musical notes from the crop circles here in the USA.

I used the smallest circle (from the group of three) as the satellite circle and divided it into the others with the results you see in the tables. The circles are numbered from the smallest out to the largest. As you see the odd numbered ones were diatonic and gave musical notes.

From there it is just doing the simple math to compute the notes. If you have any trouble there is a detailed explanation in my book “A Simple Explanation of Crop Circles” (Amazon.com). I perceive that very few of you will need that extra help.

When I saw that there were seven notes I thought that it might be an octave. Well it was—sort of. However, it wasn't C to C, or even G to G; it was D to D! As you see it substituted F#/Gb and G#/Ab for F, G, and A. Strictly speaking these two notes are nondiatonic, which means they are the black keys rather the white ones of a piano.

Dr. Hawkins found no nondiatonic notes in his work in England. So these are a first for crop circles from England. From my work, I had found two nondiatonic notes ; C#/Db and G#/Ab, so the F#/Gb is a first for USA crops. All of the diatonic notes have been found previously by Dr. Hawkins and I.

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