

The Shroud of Turin and Mathematical Constants: A Study of Encoded Knowledge

Dawn Higgins

Independent Researcher of Ancient Wisdom and Sacred Geometry, Cardiff, UK

Email: Dawn.Higgins10@yahoo.co.uk

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Abstract

This paper explores the Shroud of Turin in the context of mathematical constants and ancient knowledge. By examining the dimensions of the Shroud - 4.4 meters by 1.1 meters (Fanti & Malfi, 2015), this study reveals correlations with symbolic numbers such as Pi, Phi, and the golden angle (137.5 degrees). Other numbers discovered within the Shroud, such as 216, 432, and 864, symbolize the Moon and the Sun. Their presence in the Shroud underscores its potential role as a vessel of encoded universal knowledge, reflecting ancient civilizations' profound understanding of celestial harmony and mathematical order (Michell, 1988). These numbers are significant in ancient cosmology and are linked to universal patterns observed in nature. The study focuses on the mysterious 8 cm side strip, which runs along the entire length of the Shroud. This strip, sewn nearly invisibly and made from the same cloth as the main body of the Shroud, had been carefully removed and reattached with such precision that it is barely noticeable. Here, it is hypothesized that the strip's measure of 3.14 inches encodes the mathematical constant of pi (3.14), symbolizing cycles and creation. The strip is seen as an intentional design element within the Shroud, acting as a code key that reveals deeper meanings and hidden relationships with the Shroud's dimensions. Remarkable parallels between the Shroud's measurements and the dimensions of the Great Pyramid, including its side length of 432 long cubits (Grant, 2021) and an angle of 51.84 degrees, are highlighted. These connections suggest that those who created such artifacts encoded profound mathematical and cosmic knowledge in their creations. This study suggests that besides being of religious importance, the Shroud of Turin symbolizes universal constants and cosmic harmony. This further supports the importance of the figure who was crucified and buried in the Shroud (Shroud of Turin Research Project, 1981). It is not only a relic but a unique insight into the knowledge of those of the past, further supporting the Shroud's importance in human history. Ancient civilizations often used numbers to convey hidden knowledge, embedding them in language through sys-

tems like gematria, which is the practice of assigning numerical values to words or phrases to encode deeper meanings. Gematria originated in ancient cultures, including the Hebrews and Greeks, where numerical values were assigned to letters. It became a significant tool in mystical traditions, especially in Kabbalistic interpretations of biblical texts (Aczel, 2000).

Keywords

Shroud of Turin, Sacred Geometry, Mathematical Constants, Great Pyramid of Giza, Pi, Phi, τ (Tau), Golden Angle, 432 Hz, Biblical Symbolism, Ancient Knowledge, Resonance, Harmony, Cosmic Creation

1. Introduction

The Shroud of Turin has been a subject of interest both to religious believers and scientific investigators. It has been extensively studied for its complex fabric and its mysterious image of a crucified man, traditionally considered to be the burial cloth of Jesus Christ (Shroud of Turin Research Project, 1981). Although the Shroud of Turin is of great theological and historical interest, its dimensions offer the possibility of exploring the Shroud's symbolic and mathematical importance. (Appendix)

This paper investigates the hypothesis that the Shroud of Turin encodes fundamental mathematical constants, including pi (3.14), phi (1.618), and the golden angle (137.5 degrees). By comparing the Shroud's dimensions to those of the Great Pyramid of Giza, a compelling case is made that the Shroud may have been intentionally designed or used to preserve ancient knowledge of cosmic order and universal harmony, a profound message from the past (Michell, 1988; Hancock, 1995). (Appendix)

2. Measurements of the Shroud and Symbolic Numbers

The Shroud of Turin measures 4.4 meters in length and 1.1 meters in width, presenting a simple ratio where the length is exactly four times the width. This ratio immediately evokes mathematical and symbolic significance, as such precise proportions are rarely coincidental in ancient artifacts (Michell, 1988). These figures can be converted to feet, meters, and inches. When viewed in their pure numerical form without the inclusion of decimals, they reveal symbolic numbers that hold profound meaning. (Appendix)

2.1. Key Measurements in Inches

- 4.4 meters converts to 172.8 inches, a number significant in sacred geometry and ancient cosmology.
- 1.1 meters converts to 43.2 inches, a number directly related to esoteric traditions and frequency, which is often associated with cosmic resonance and the

fundamental frequency of the universe.

2.2. The Symbolism of Folding the Shroud

Suppose the Shroud is folded in half along its length, as it would have been over the crucified man's body. In that case, the resulting measurement is 2.2 meters or 86.4 inches, a number symbolically linked to the Sun (as the Sun's diameter is approximately 864,000 miles). Folding the Shroud in half along its width produces a measurement of 21.6 inches, a number symbolic of the Moon (as the Moon's diameter is approximately 2160 miles) (Michell, 1988). Here, in two simple folds, we can see a cosmic link between the Moon and the Sun. When these two figures are joined, they reveal the sum of 1080. In Greek, the term for "Holy Spirit" is Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα, which carries the gematria value of 1080. The ancients discovered these numbers and utilized language to code their knowledge of the world. This coded language bridges mathematics, spirituality, and the natural world, reflecting their understanding of cosmic order and creation (Higgins, 1836; Wilson, 1901).

1728 fits into the sexagesimal system (base 60), which was a key to ancient measurements of time and space. It was also used to get the approximation for Pi. As 1728 divided by 550 gives a value of 3.1418, a number very close to Pi (π 3.1415). When studying the Shroud's measures in centimeters, it can be seen that it measures 440 cm \times 110 cm. Adding these two values gives a sum of 550. Here, the dimensions of the Shroud in cm and in inches create a relationship that reveals Pi's mathematical constant. If we were to divide the figure of 550, we would arrive at 275. When we use this to divide 864, we again get the value of 3.1418. This reinforces the importance of these values (Michell, 1988).

The value of 275 can be found in the height of the Great Pyramid of Giza in its long cubit measure. (Grant, 2021) Again, these measures link with the knowledge held within the monumental structure. Interestingly, multiplying the golden angle 137.5 by 2 results in 275, a number directly related to the height of the Great Pyramid in long cubits. This reinforces the idea that these symbolic numbers were intentionally used to encode ancient knowledge (Petrie, 1883; Michell, 1982).

These numbers have been discussed extensively in works by John Michell, particularly in his books on sacred geometry and ancient cosmology. The recurrence of such symbolic numbers suggests that the Shroud may have been intentionally designed to encode this knowledge (Michell, 1988).

2.3. The Connection of the Meter to Ancient Egypt

Throughout history, numbers have carried a symbolic weight that goes beyond mere arithmetic. For instance, in several ancient traditions, the Sun is represented by the numbers 4320 and 8640, the Moon by 2160 and 1080, and the Earth by 3960 and 7920. These figures are not arbitrary; they reflect scaled versions, specifically, one-hundredth of the actual dimensions known today. The Sun's radius of roughly 432,000 miles and its diameter of about 864,000 miles reduce to 4320 and

8640 when divided by 100. Similarly, the Moon's diameter and radius, approximately 216,000 and 108,000 miles, respectively, and the Earth's radius and circumference of about 396,000 and 792,000 miles, yield the numbers 2160 (or 1080) and 3960/7920. Specifically, the values 396, 864, 792, and 216 have been used in esoteric contexts to mirror the proportions of the Earth, Sun, and Moon, suggesting an underlying symmetry in the cosmos. These numbers have not only played a practical role in measurements but have also become imbued with symbolic meaning, linking our terrestrial existence to the heavenly bodies in ways that echo ancient systems of cosmic understanding (Michell, 1988; Schwaller de Lubicz, 1998).

The ancient measure known as the meter, as we understand it today, was defined during the Enlightenment as one ten-millionth of the distance from the North Pole to the Equator along the Paris meridian. Although modern geodetic work has shown that this distance is slightly more, roughly 10,002,290 meters, the idea was that a single unit of measure could be derived from the very shape of our planet. In modern times, the meter has been redefined by the speed of light: one meter is now the distance light travels in a vacuum in $1/299,792,458$ of a second. What is intriguing is that if we dismiss the possibility that the meter is solely a modern invention, we open the door to the idea that a similar standard might have been known to the ancient Egyptians. The speed of light was known by the ancient builders of the Great Pyramid, and it has been proven to be found in its very dimensions. Thus, there is every possibility that the measure of the meter is one that has been rediscovered rather than discovered (Petrie, 1883; Michell, 1982).

There is compelling evidence from a variety of Egyptian texts that the notion of a standard unit based on a fraction of the Earth's dimensions was not foreign to their culture. In texts such as the Book of the Dead, as well as in hymns and royal inscriptions, the phrase "one of ten million" appears repeatedly. In the Book of the Dead, for instance, spells such as Spell 17 and Spell 125 use the phrase to describe the deceased's exceptional status, a declaration of purity and worthiness after overcoming the trials of the underworld (Wilson, 1901). In royal inscriptions, pharaohs like Ramses II and Hatshepsut proclaimed themselves "one of ten million" in strength, wisdom, or grace, thereby suggesting that this fractional notion was intimately tied to ideas of cosmic order and divine measure. The Pyramid Texts, the oldest known religious writings in Egypt, also echo this idea, where the pharaoh is portrayed as one who has transcended the mortal realm by aligning himself with a celestial standard (Wilson, 1901; Schwaller de Lubicz, 1998).

This language and symbolism imply that the ancient Egyptians may have held a concept of measurement deeply connected to the structure of the Earth, a measure that later, during the French Revolution, was formalized as the meter. Moreover, some modern researchers have noted that the dimensions and spatial coordinates of the Great Pyramid of Giza seem to encode values that resonate with our modern understanding of the speed of light. Such observations suggest that the builders of these monuments might have possessed a knowledge of measurement

that is more advanced than is commonly assumed. In this view, the ancient “one of ten million” was not merely a poetic or religious phrase but a subtle allusion to a unit of measure, a fraction of the Earth’s meridian, that served as a cosmic standard (Petrie, 1883; Michell, 1982).

Thus, if we accept that the ancient Egyptians encoded in their sacred texts and monumental architecture a unit comparable to our modern meter, we are led to the possibility that the pharaoh was not only Egypt’s ruler but also the cosmic order’s grand architect. His association with the phrase “one of ten million” would then be read as an assertion that he embodied the standard by which all things were measured, a measure that reappears in our era through the alignment of the pyramids and the encoded speed of light. In other words, by reconnecting with this ancient wisdom, we might witness the rediscovery of a long-lost standard that once formed the very foundation of measurement and order in the ancient world (Schwaller de Lubicz, 1998; Michell, 1988)

Interestingly, the French connection to Egypt and its advanced measurement systems predates Napoleon’s famous 1798 campaign (Gillispie, 2004). French scholars and researchers began exploring Egypt and its ancient monuments well before Napoleon’s expedition. One notable early visit occurred in 1768, when French engineer and inventor Jean-Baptiste Le Roy led a scientific mission to Egypt and studied ancient Egyptian monuments, including the Great Pyramid of Giza. Although Le Roy’s work was not directly connected to the formalization of the meter, his observations and the growing fascination with Egypt laid an intellectual groundwork for later scholars. Moreover, it was during the Napoleon-led 1798 campaign that the French first brought monumental scholarly attention to the measurements of Egypt. It was in this period and the following decades that Egyptian geometry and its potential relationships to modern measurement principles became a subject of scholarly investigation (Laurens, 1999). This early attention to Egyptian structures, combined with the later development of the metric system and its eventual tie to the speed of light, suggests a fascinating coincidence (Burleigh, 2007).

The idea that the modern meter, a unit originally defined in revolutionary France as one ten-millionth of the distance from the North Pole to the Equator, may have roots in ancient Egyptian measurement is a provocative one. These early observations, far from being mere curiosities, may have hinted at a sophisticated standard of measure. Could there have been an earlier, symbolic use of measurements akin to the modern meter, encoded within the monuments themselves, that might represent a rediscovery of an ancient system?

Numbers are the universal language through which we describe and understand the world. For thousands of years, they have served as a timeless form of communication, transcending cultures and eras. From the simplest counts to the most complex equations, numbers provide the foundation for expressing reality in its purest form. They are the essence of mathematics at its highest level, enabling us to measure, analyze, and articulate the intricacies of existence.

Prime numbers, for example, serve as the fundamental building blocks of mathematics, as every natural number greater than 1 can be expressed uniquely as a product of prime numbers, a principle known as the fundamental theorem of arithmetic. Beyond their theoretical importance, prime numbers have practical applications in fields like cryptography, where they are used to secure digital communications. Their unpredictable distribution makes them ideal for creating encryption keys, ensuring data remains protected. The first four prime numbers, 2, 3, 5, and 7, are found within the first 7 natural numbers and the first 9. This means that among the numbers 1 through 7 and again within 1 through 9, these four primes stand out as the foundational building blocks of mathematics. Incredibly, they sum to 17. The remaining 5 numbers, known as composite, sum to 28. This fact is presented as 17-28. The composite numbers, when multiplied, also sum to 1,728. Here, we have the principles of mathematics in its simplest form in the measure of the Shroud. A directive to a deeper knowledge. The 1728 is linked to the ancient site of the Great Pyramid in its perimeter measure (Grant, 2021). But not only that, the ancient site of Magdala.

2.4. The Holy Cubit: An Ancient Measure

The holy cubit, defined as approximately 1.76 feet or 21.12 inches (Michell, 2008), is a unit deeply connected to sacred geometry, astronomy, and the construction of monumental structures, such as the pyramids (Cole, 1925) and the Ark of the Covenant (de Vaux, 1961). This cubit serves not only as a practical tool but also as a symbol of divine order, reflecting the harmony between the cosmos and human creation (Neal, 2000). I refer to it as the 'holy cubit' due to its association with sites that reveal ancient wisdom when used. By converting the Shroud's dimensions to this sacred ancient cubit of 1.76 feet, its length is revealed as 8.18 cubits and its width as 2.04 cubits, numbers that resonate with themes of spiritual significance (Fanti & Malfi, 2015). The correlation to Isaiah 8:18, a verse describing signs and symbols given by God, enhances the concept that the Shroud carries a divine message encoded within its measurements (Isaiah 8:18, King James Version, 2011). The connection of 144 is seen again as 818 also holds within it a separate code, for if we multiply 8 x 18, we arrive at 144 again, a number symbolizing spiritual perfection in biblical tradition (Bullinger, 1967). This remarkable connection elevates the image of the Shroud beyond that of a mere religious relic.

3. The Shroud of Turin and the Site of Magdala

The Magdala Synagogue located in the ancient town of Magdala on the shores of the Sea of Galilee in Israel, is a first-century Jewish synagogue discovered in 2009, dating back to the Second Temple period (50 BCE–100 CE) (Biblical Archaeology Society, 2014). It is one of the oldest synagogues in Israel, featuring stone benches, colourful frescoes, and a mosaic floor, along with the significant Magdala Stone, which bears the earliest known carving of a seven-branched menorah in a synagogue context. As a key archaeological site, it provides insight into Jewish religious

and social life during the time of Jesus, who likely taught there, given Magdala's proximity to Capernaum and its mention in biblical texts as the hometown of Mary Magdalene. The Synagogue is a square structure measuring 36 feet by 36 feet, covering an area of 1,296 square feet. This compact, symmetrical design, typical of early synagogues, The Magdala Synagogue, with an area of 1,296 square feet derived from its 36×36 feet square structure, holds symbolic significance in relation to half of the Great Year, a 25,920-year precessional cycle. Here, 1,296, when scaled by a factor of 10 ($1,296 \times 10$), equals 12,960 years, suggesting that the synagogue's design may reflect ancient cosmological knowledge of celestial time (Rochberg, 2004).

By reinterpreting the measurements with what I've designated as the holy cubit (1.76 feet), additional symbolic relationships come to light: The Shroud of Turin: Length: 14.4 feet converts to 8.18 sacred cubits D. Higgins 8 Advances in Anthropology Width: 3.6 feet converts to 2.045 using the holy cubit.

Dimensions of the Magdala Synagogue where each side is approximately 36 feet, equivalent to 20.45 sacred cubits, resulting in a perimeter of 4×20.45 cubits, which totals a perimeter of 81.8 sacred cubits. This site's measurements align with the figures found in the Shroud of Turin.

3.1. Key Symbolic Numbers

When the Shroud's length (14.4 feet) is converted to inches, it equals 1728 inches. Similarly, the Synagogue's perimeter of 144 feet converts to 1728 inches. The recurrence of 1728 is also found in the Great Pyramid's dimensions (with each side measuring 432 long cubits, yielding a total perimeter of 1728 long cubits). Moreover, the number 144 ($8 \times 18 = 144$) repeatedly appears, further reinforcing the shared sacred code between these artifacts.

3.2. The Greek Measure of the Pēchys

The pēchys (πῆχυς), or Greek cubit, was an ancient unit of length based on the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, typically measuring 18.2 inches. Using this unit, the dimensions of the Shroud of Turin can be expressed as $14.4 \text{ feet} = 9.6 \text{ pēchys}$ and $3.6 \text{ feet} = 2.4 \text{ pēchys}$ (Hultsch, 1882).

Applying these figures as a means of encoding knowledge, we see that $9.6 \times 2.4 = 23.04$. This number directly correlates with the side length of the Great Pyramid, when expressed in meters as 230.4 meters. Here, 23.04 is one-tenth ($1/10$) of 230.4, reinforcing a mathematical relationship.

Examining the folding of the Shroud, if its length of 9.6 pēchys is divided by 2, it results in 4.8, while the width remains 2.4. Adding these together reveals 7.2. If we fold the Shroud in half both in width and length, it measures 4.8×1.2 . Using multiplication, we obtain $4.8 \times 1.2 = 5.76$, 5760 inches would equal 480 feet ($5760 \div 12 = 480$). This is very close to the estimated original height of the Great Pyramid (481 feet), making it a plausible symbolic or rounded representation. Its proximity to the pyramid's height invites us to consider the possibility that the Great

Pyramid's dimensions were not merely functional but also encoded with profound symbolic meaning, bridging the material and the celestial.

The Great Pyramid's height, symbolically 5,760 inches, finds a microcosm in 5.76, opening a pathway to explore its dimensions alongside the Shroud of Turin. Multiplying 7.2 by 576 yields 4,147.2, a number tied to temporal cycles, as 4,147.2 hours equals 172.8 days ($4,147.2 \div 24$), or 5.76 months ($172.8 \div 30$), resonating with the spatial measure of 1,728, a cubic harmony (12^3). This 1,728 appears within the Shroud's measurements via the Greek cubit, suggesting a shared mathematical framework with the Pyramid. Further, three distinct measures in the Shroud echo Pyramid dimensions, reinforcing their connection. Notably, 4,147.2 relates to the Descending Passage, often cited as 345 feet (4,140 inches), though refined estimates suggest 345.6 feet (4,147.2 inches), aligning strikingly with these cycles (Petrie, 1883). This interplay reveals a deliberate synchronization of time and space across these artifacts, hinting at an advanced symbolic order.

Further, 3456 is 2×1728 , reinforcing another connection to the encoded time cycles and the doubling principle. Looking at the Shroud's folded measurements in pēchys, the width and length yield 4.8 and 1.2. Adding them results in 6, while multiplying gives 5.76. When used in an equation, $6 \times 576 = 3456$, this being 2×1728 . Thus, the measures of 1728×2 are representative of the measures of the front and back of the shroud.

The distance of Giza to the North Pole is openly seen to be measured at 4140 miles. This, discovery of the descending passage matching the distance of Giza to the North Pole is subject to another paper and research. Yet it demonstrates how ancient structures encoded the knowledge of our universe.

The persistence of these numbers across different systems and structures implies a shared understanding of the cosmos and its principles. It is as if ancient civilizations were speaking the same metrological "language," using numbers to encode their understanding of the Earth, the heavens, and the interplay between the material and the divine. This repetition invites us to consider the possibility that these numbers were not merely practical tools for construction but also carriers of deeper meaning, symbols of harmony, proportion, and cosmic order.

If we continue to find the same numbers appearing in different contexts and systems, it becomes increasingly difficult to dismiss them as mere coincidence. Instead, we must ask: What were the ancient builders trying to communicate through these numbers? Were they encoding knowledge of the Earth's dimensions, celestial cycles, or even spiritual truths? The repetition of these numbers suggests that they are part of a larger, intentional design, one that we are only beginning to understand.

By exploring these recurring patterns, we not only uncover the sophistication of ancient metrology but also gain insight into the interconnectedness of human knowledge across time and space. These numbers are not just measurements; they are keys to unlocking the wisdom of the past and deepening our understanding of the universe.

4. Connections to the Great Pyramid of Giza

The dimensions of the Great Pyramid of Giza (Petrie, 1883) offer a striking parallel to the Shroud of Turin. The pyramid's side length measures 432 long cubits, and its total perimeter is 1728 long cubits (4×432), matching the key numbers derived from the Shroud's dimensions in inches. Half a base measure of the Great Pyramid would be seen as 216 long cubits, which is the same measure discussed here in the folded Shroud.

Additionally, the angle of the Great Pyramid's slope is 51.84 degrees, a number that can be derived from the Shroud's proportions. This suggests a deliberate encoding of geometric and mathematical principles shared by both artifacts. This number is discovered when the foot measures are multiplied as 14.4×3.6 equals 51.84.

The discovery of ancient wisdom encoded in multiple measurement systems within the Shroud's dimensions suggests intentional design rather than mere coincidence.

5. The Significance of the 8 cm Side Strip

One of the most intriguing aspects of the Shroud is the 8 cm side strip that was reattached to the main cloth using an ancient stitching technique. This technique was discovered to be used in a time long before the medieval era. This strip has long puzzled researchers, with various theories proposed about its purpose. This study proposes that the strip's width of 8 cm, which converts to 3.14 inches, was created with intent as it symbolically represents Pi (π), the mathematical constant associated with the circle and cycles.

Furthermore, dividing the Shroud's width of 43.2 inches by the strip's measure of 3.14 inches ($43.2 \div 3.14$) yields 13.75 inches, which, when the decimals are shifted, the golden angle of 137.5 degrees appears. The mathematical constant is directly related to Phi (ϕ), the golden ratio (Livio, 2003), and plays a crucial role in the formation of patterns in nature, such as the arrangement of leaves, the spirals of shells, and the formation of growth. This remarkable correlation suggests that the Shroud encodes not only pi but also the golden angle, emphasizing harmony and creation. If the folded length of 86.4 were to be studied in the same context, then another mathematical constant and one of great importance is also revealed. If we take the number 864 and divide it by the golden angle of 137.5 (the number discovered in the width measure through the reattached strip), the resulting figure would be 628. This being the value of $2 \times \pi$ this is known as the mathematical constant of τ (tau), it is equal to 2π (approximately 6.28) and describes one full cycle (360 degrees) in periodic systems. This constant τ is central to the study of circular motion, resonance, and cyclic processes in nature. Tau represents a full circle and the cyclical nature of life. It is important for sound, light, and energy waves.

Symbolism of Phi and Cycles

The Shroud's length in the measure of centimeters is 440 cm; if it were folded in

half, the measure would be 220 cm. Dividing this by the golden angle of 137.5 results in approximately 1.6, a close approximation of phi (1.618), the golden ratio, which is fundamental to patterns in nature and aesthetics (Livio, 2002).

These encoded numbers pi, phi, 432, and 137.5 all point to a sophisticated understanding of mathematical constants and cosmic cycles. The presence of these constants within the Shroud suggests that its creation was intended to express deeper universal truths. The golden ratio and the golden angle are often associated with harmony and balance in the natural world. Their frequent appearance in living forms has led to their interpretation as part of a universal pattern or a mathematical framework underlying creation.

6. Discussion: Intentional Design or Coincidence?

The recurring appearance of these significant numbers in the Shroud's dimensions raises important questions: Was this encoding intentional, or is it a remarkable coincidence? Given the precision of ancient engineering and the known symbolic use of numbers in biblical texts and ancient Egyptian structures, it is plausible that the Shroud's dimensions were carefully chosen to convey a message.

The connection to the Great Pyramid further strengthens the hypothesis. If ancient civilizations knew mathematical constants and cosmic harmony, it is possible that they encoded this information in both monumental structures and sacred relics like the Shroud of Turin. Godfrey Higgins, in his works, delves deeply into the symbolic use of sacred numbers across ancient civilizations. He highlights the recurrence of specific numbers in religious texts and mythologies, suggesting that they were intentionally encoded to convey deeper cosmological truths. This notion aligns closely with the hypothesis presented here, where the dimensions of the Shroud of Turin and the symbolic numbers derived from them, such as 432, 216, and 864 (Michell, 1988), are seen as carriers of ancient universal knowledge. Higgins' work supports the broader idea that ancient cultures, including those responsible for the Shroud, may have embedded profound mathematical and symbolic meaning in their sacred relics and structures.

This opens the door to further interdisciplinary studies exploring the shared knowledge between ancient cultures. It also allows us to understand the importance given to the crucified man. The face that has lasted the test of time reveals to us something far greater than just his death but rather who he was in life. It is time to look for new ideas that express and honor this work, The Shroud of Turin. Whether the knowledge was lost or hidden, it is time to focus on the Shroud's incredible creation and to celebrate it as a true masterpiece.

The consistent numerical correspondences indicate that the Shroud of Turin and the Magdala Synagogue are interconnected through a unified system of sacred geometry. The micro-scale dimensions of the Shroud mirror the macro-scale measurements (Jung, 1955) of the Synagogue, suggesting an intentional encoding of sacred knowledge that transcends time. The recurring numbers, such as 144 and 1728, act as a hidden code linking the two sites and hint at a deliberate design

meant to convey divine wisdom. This symbolic language ties together the physical dimensions of these artifacts and reflects the spiritual legacies of Mary Magdalene and Jesus.

By revisiting these ancient measures, we not only uncover the intentionality behind their use but also gain a deeper appreciation for the sophistication of ancient civilizations. The alignment of these measures with modern systems serves as a bridge between the past and present, enriching our understanding of human history and its enduring mysteries.

This research invites us to reconsider the role of ancient metrology in shaping our world and to explore the profound connections between science, culture, and spirituality in the ancient world (Michell, 1988). The Shroud of Turin, with its enigmatic dimensions and supernatural qualities, stands as a testament to this legacy, a legacy that continues to inspire and challenge us today. Moreover, evidence suggests that the Greeks may have had an early understanding of a unit akin to the modern meter, further highlighting their advanced thinking. This knowledge, combined with their role as pioneers of intellectual and scientific inquiry, positions them as key contributors to the cultural and technological landscape of the ancient world.

7. Conclusion

These repeated occurrences of mathematical constants and symbolic numbers, each intricately tied to universal patterns, cycles, and harmonic principles, cannot be seen as coincidental. Their coherence and alignment with known cosmic and natural laws suggest a deliberate encoding of knowledge. The convergence of constants such as π , ϕ , 432, 216, 864, and 137.5 points toward a deeper intention: to convey a profound message of divine creation and cosmic order. It becomes increasingly evident that the Shroud of Turin, beyond its religious significance (Sturp, n.d.), may serve as a masterwork of encoded universal knowledge, reflecting the advanced understanding of those who created or preserved it. This confluence of constants invites further investigation into the potential symbolic and scientific legacy embedded within sacred relics and ancient artifacts.

Furthermore, the connection between the Shroud and the Magdala Synagogue is underscored by their shared measurements when interpreted through ancient units. When converted using the sacred cubit of 1.76 feet, the Shroud's dimensions reveal a micro-scale that mirrors the macro-scale layout of the Magdala site. For instance, the conversion yields a Shroud length of approximately 8.18 cubits, which corresponds to key symbolic numbers, such as a total perimeter of 1728 inches (144 feet) at Magdala, which are also found in the dimensions of the Great Pyramid (Petrie, 1883). The recurrence of the number 144, as seen in both an 8×18 product and the site's overall measurements, further reinforces this unified metrological code.

Additionally, the near equivalence between the ancient Greek foot (measured at about 12.1 inches) and the modern imperial foot (12 inches) lends further cre-

dence to the argument that these measurement systems were not arbitrary. This close correspondence suggests that the same sacred proportions may have been understood and intentionally applied across cultures and eras. The fact that the measurements on the Shroud and at Magdala align so precisely with these universal constants supports the idea that they were deliberately encoded as part of an ancient, unified system of sacred geometry, one that bridges material form and divine order, and that ultimately points to a deeper spiritual connection between the relic of the Shroud, the historic site of Magdala, and the broader legacy of ancient wisdom. The Shroud serves as a profound testament to this encoded order, its simple linen preserving an advanced understanding of time and space across millennia.

Conflicts of Interest

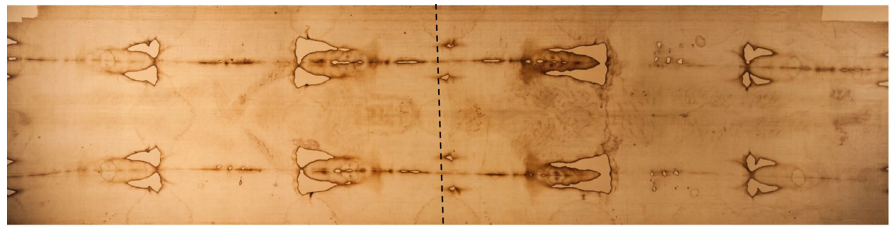
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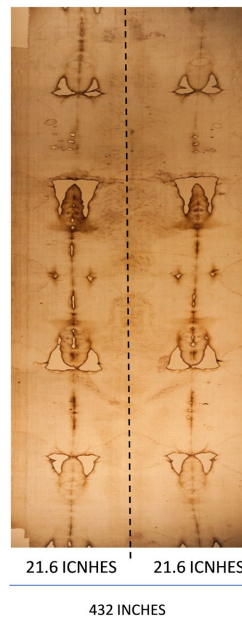
Appendix



The folded front image measures 86.4 inches. The Folded back image measures 86.4 Inches
Detail of a copy of the Holy Shroud of Turin, Italy. Image © Paolo Gallo/Shutterstock. Asset ID: 204771835.

Figure 1. The full-length measures 172.8 inches.

Image of the shroud front and back, the measure of 86.4 when folding the length once. (Sun)



Detail of a copy of the Holy Shroud of Turin, Italy. Image © Paolo Gallo/Shutterstock. Asset ID: 204771835.

Figure 2. Measure of 21.6 inches when folding the width once. (Moon).

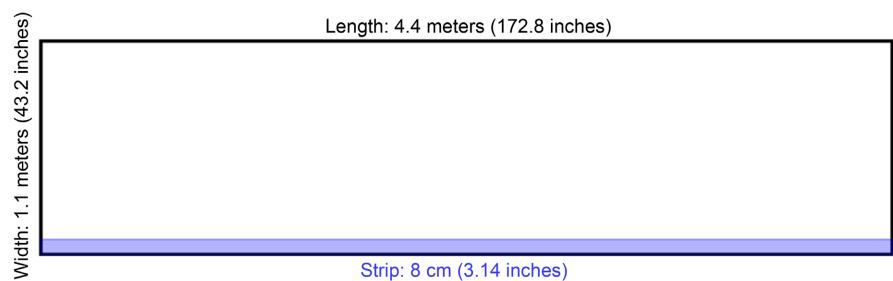


Figure 3. The Shroud of Turin measures, the purple line representing the reattached strip which runs the length of the Shroud. Its width is 8 cm/3.14 inches. The image represents the placement and dimensions only and is not to scale.

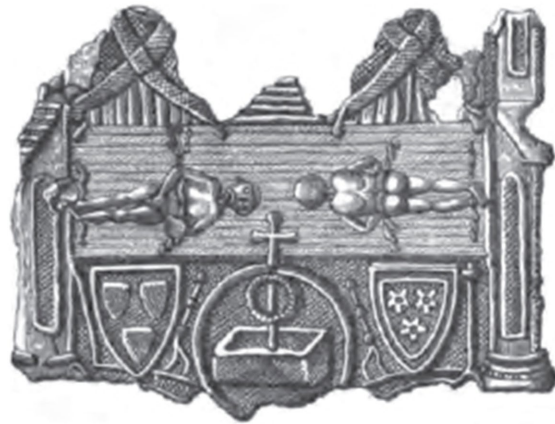


Figure 4. Shroud of Lirey Pilgrim Badge (Source—Wikimedia Commons public domain.).

This image is a of a pilgrim badge found in the Seine River in 1855, representing the Shroud of Lirey (Shroud of Turin), and is currently housed in the Musée National du Moyen Age, Thermes de Cluny, Paris. The Lirey badge shows the Shroud of Turin above a sarcophagus as like the one discovered in the King's Chamber.



Figure 5. Site of the Magdala synagogue

A grid-based proportional scaling method was used to estimate the dimensions of the Magdala Synagogue. The structure was analysed about a known 120 sq-meter measurement. The outer structures were confirmed to be approximately 11m × 11 m.