

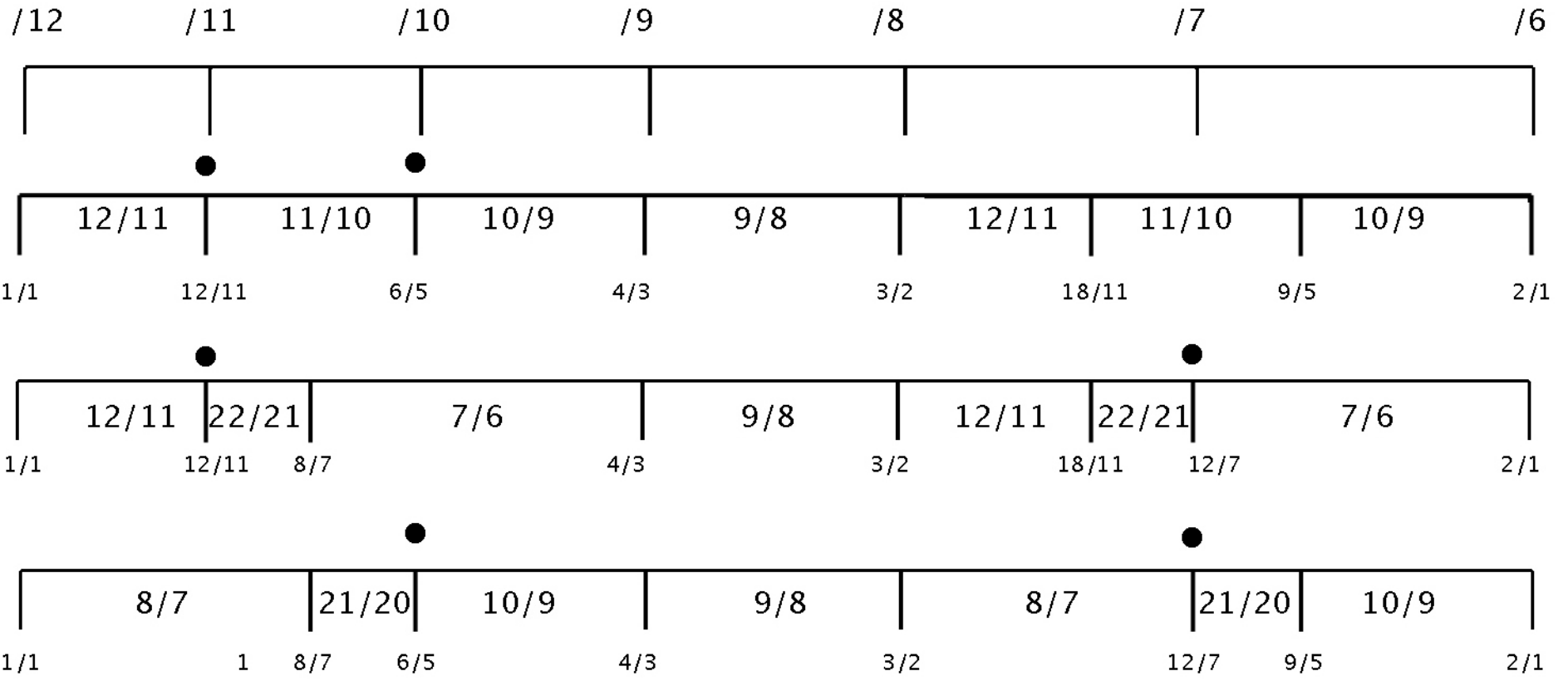
Forming Tetrachordal Scales from the Subharmonic Series~

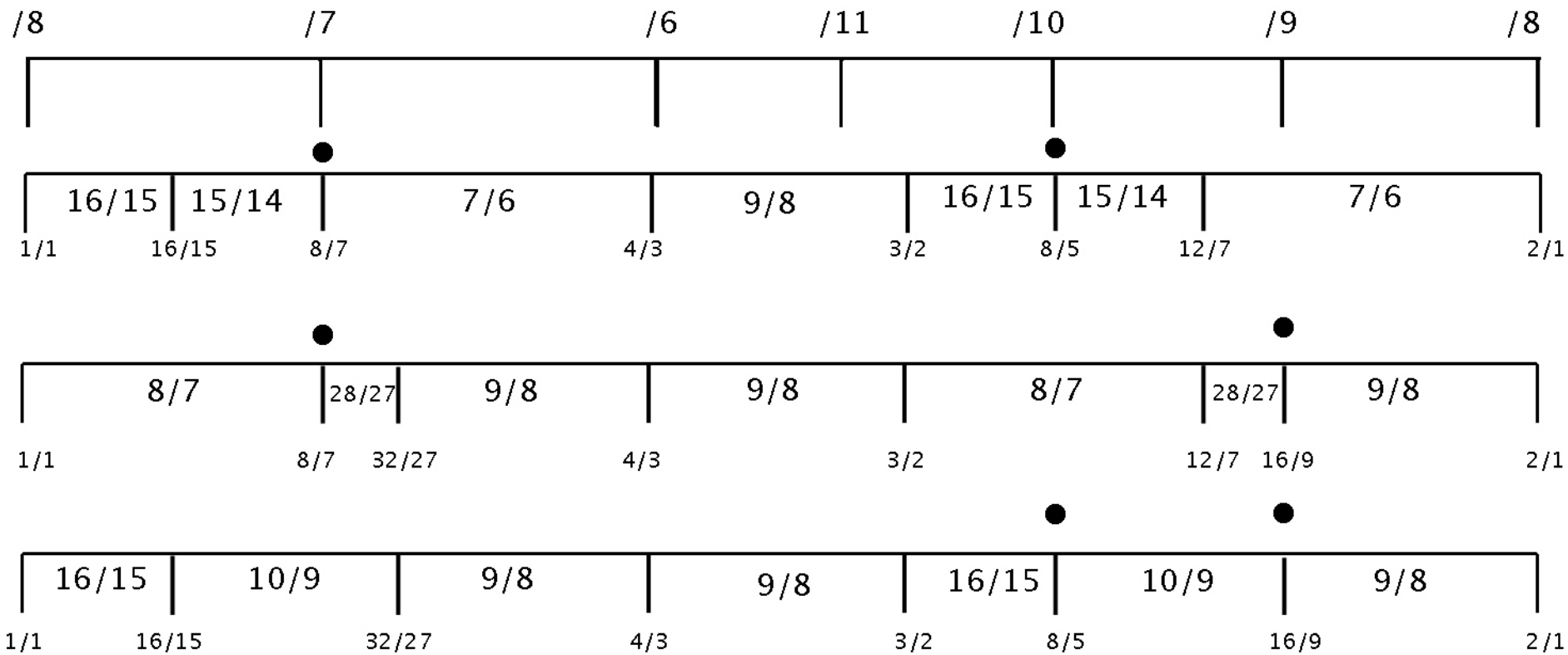
The following charts starts with two givens. First that one has Subharmonic Aulos (ancient Greek woodwind) or flute at least up to the sub 12 formed by equally spaced holes. Second some sort of string instrument that can be tuned.

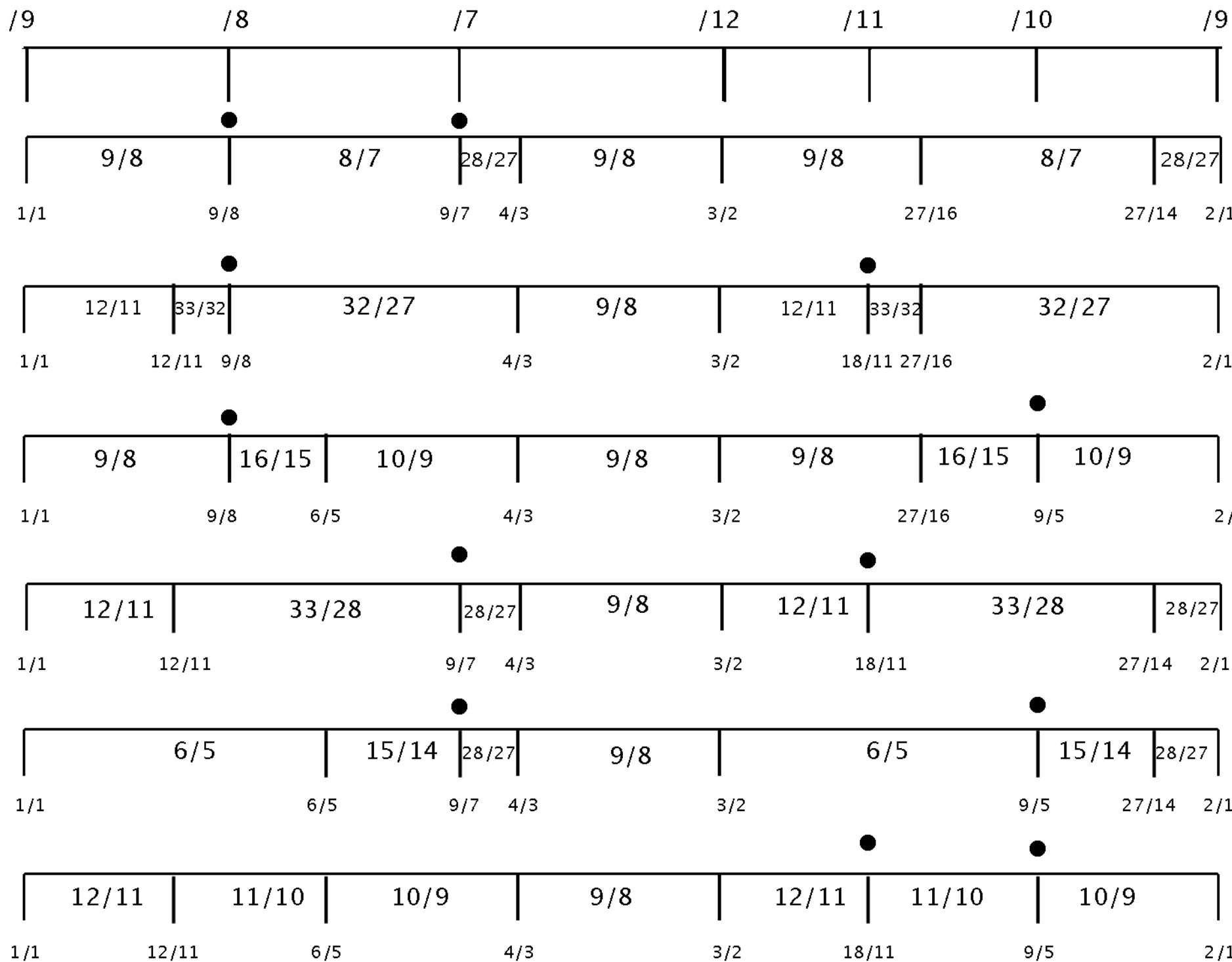
Taking each mode of the subharmonic series as a possible tonic, the string instrument tunes a unison, fourth, fifth and octave above it. Next it takes the tones that fall within the two $4/3$ s and tune them in sets of two at a time, filling with the other tetrachord found with a like interval (fourth or fifth higher). A large dot above the tone is used to indicate the ones being used. Often one of these tones is already duplicated in the other tetrachord.

The results often produce tetrachords mentioned by the ancient Greeks, and permutations of as well. Many too were never used but worthy of mention for possible use. The series can easily be extended into a minimum of the sub 13 as found in Persian music or further according to ones needs.

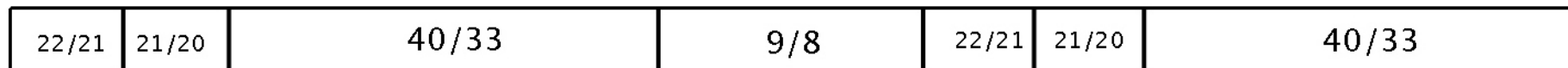
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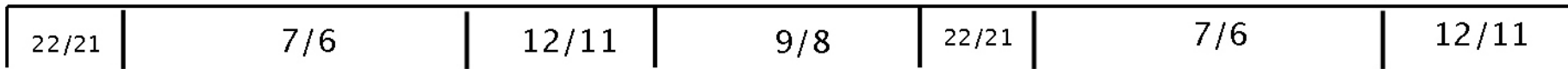




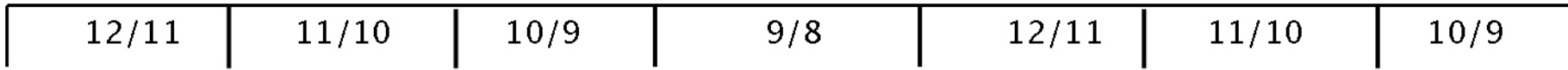
$/11$ $/10$ $/9$ $/8$ $/7$ $/6-12$ $/11$



$1/1$ $22/21$ $11/10$ $4/3$ $3/2$ $11/7$ $33/20$ $2/1$



$1/1$ $22/21$ $7/6$ $11/9$ $4/3$ $9/8$ $3/2$ $11/7$ $7/6$ $11/6$ $2/1$



$1/1$ $12/11$ $11/10$ $6/5$ $4/3$ $9/8$ $3/2$ $12/11$ $11/10$ $9/5$ $2/1$

