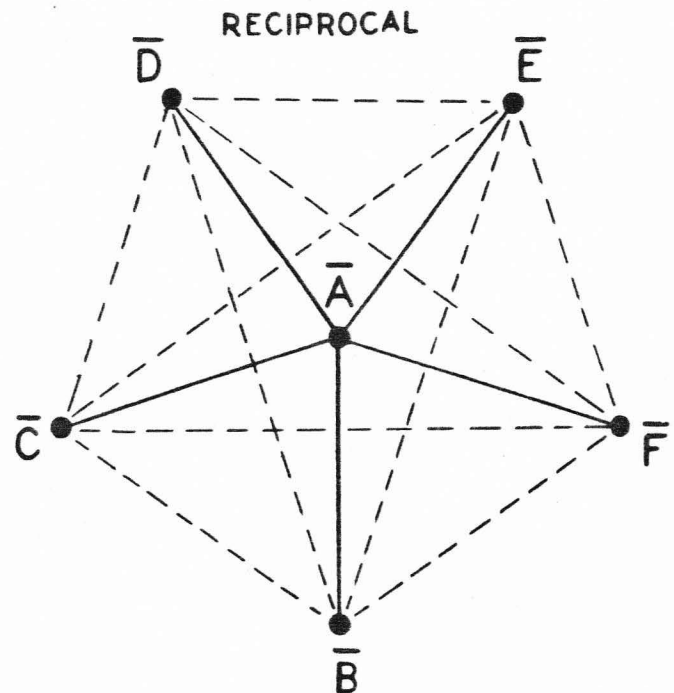
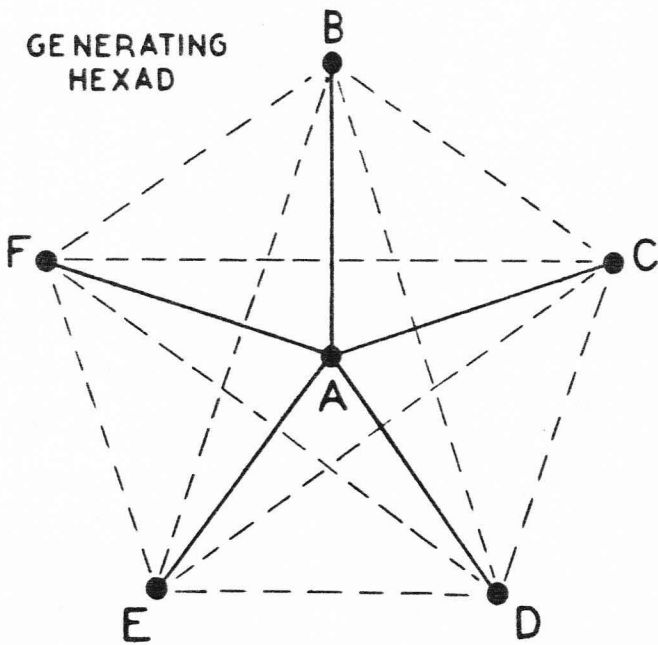
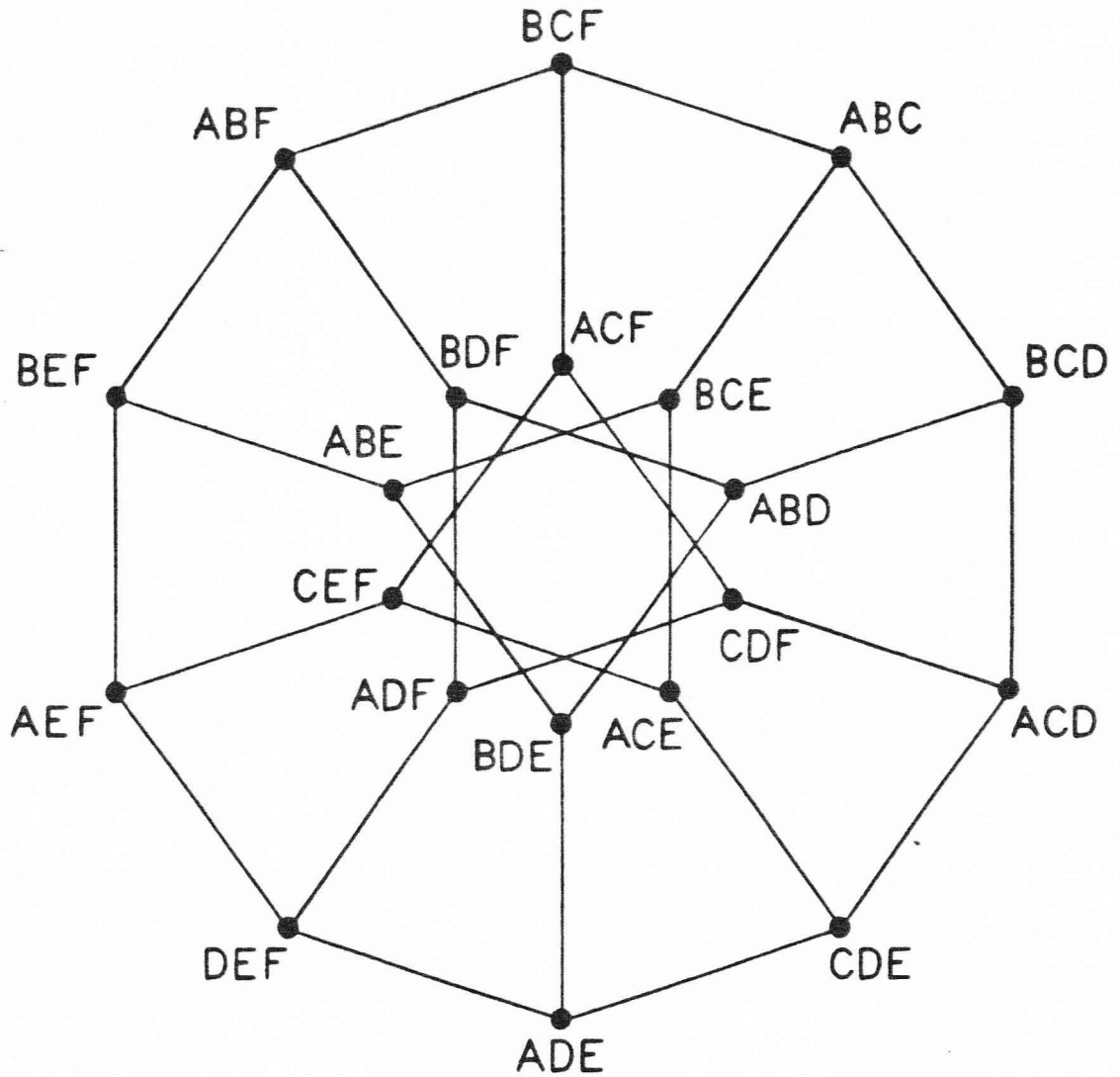
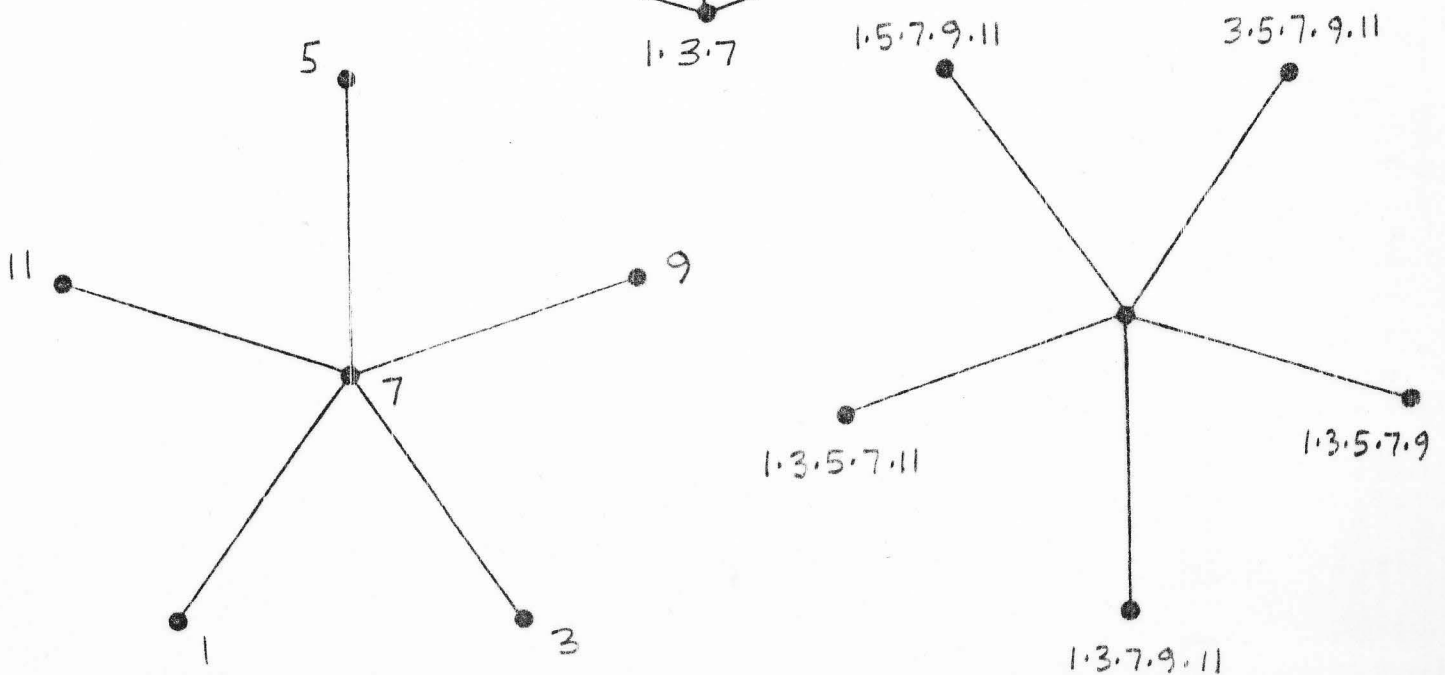
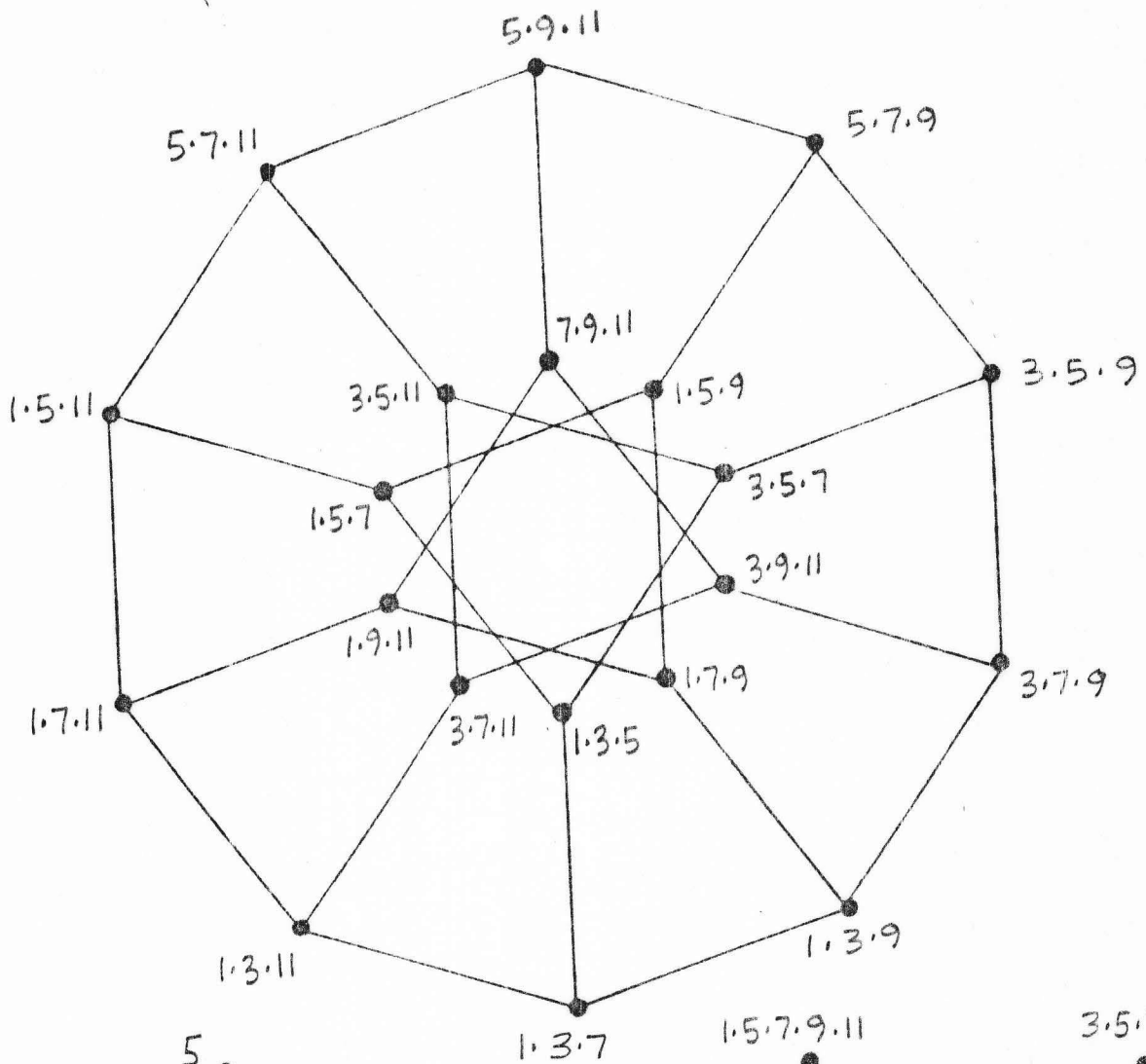


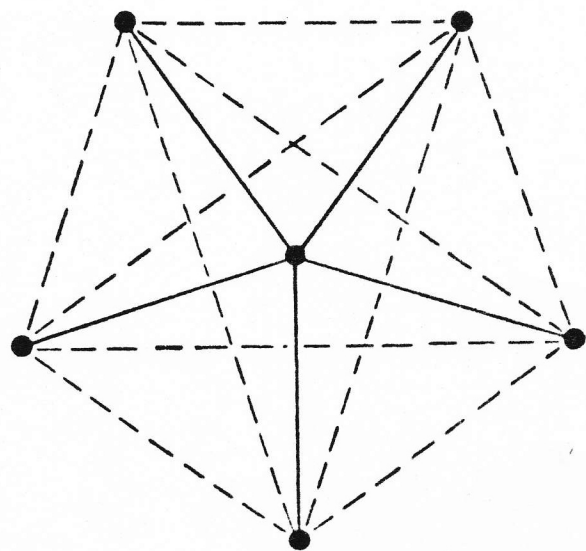
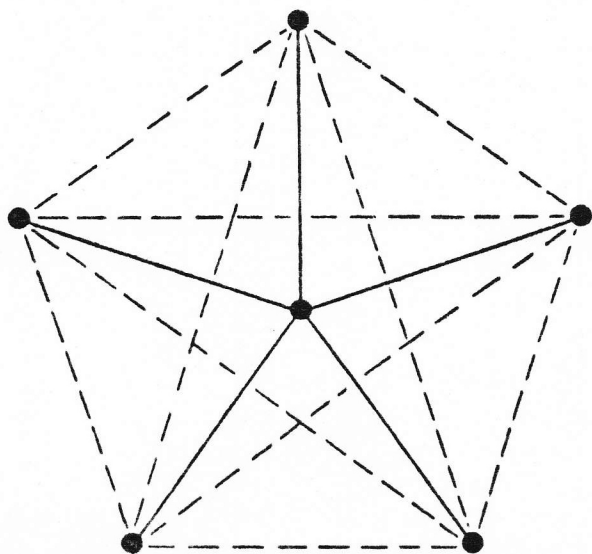
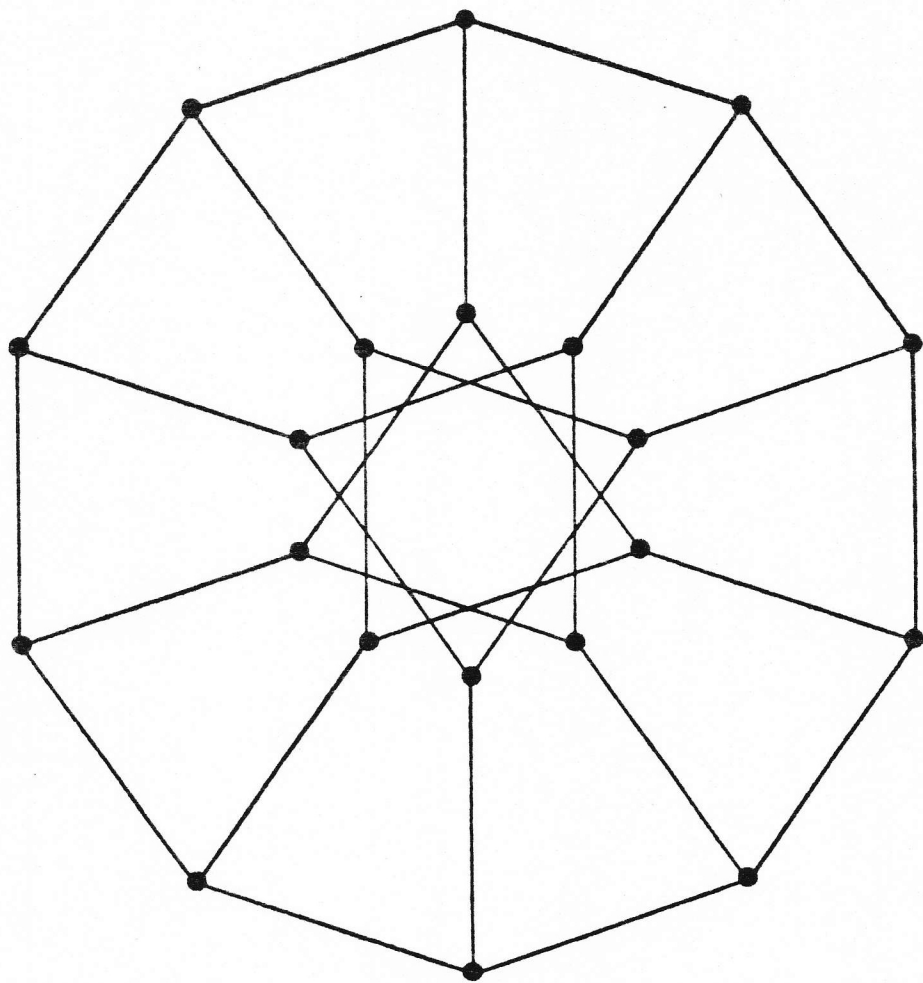
A B C D E F EIKOSANY



$\binom{1}{6}, \binom{3}{6}, \& \binom{5}{6}$ 1.3.5.7.9.11 Sets

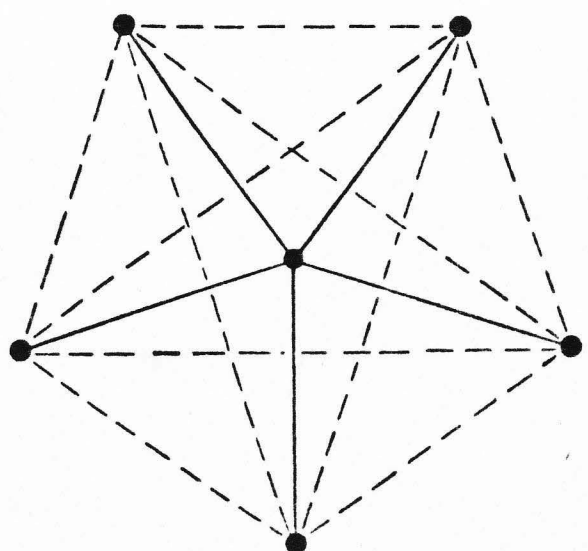
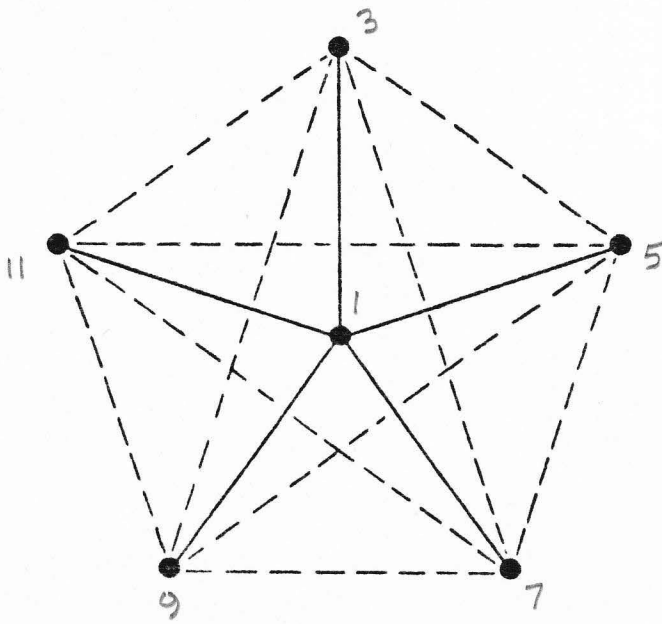
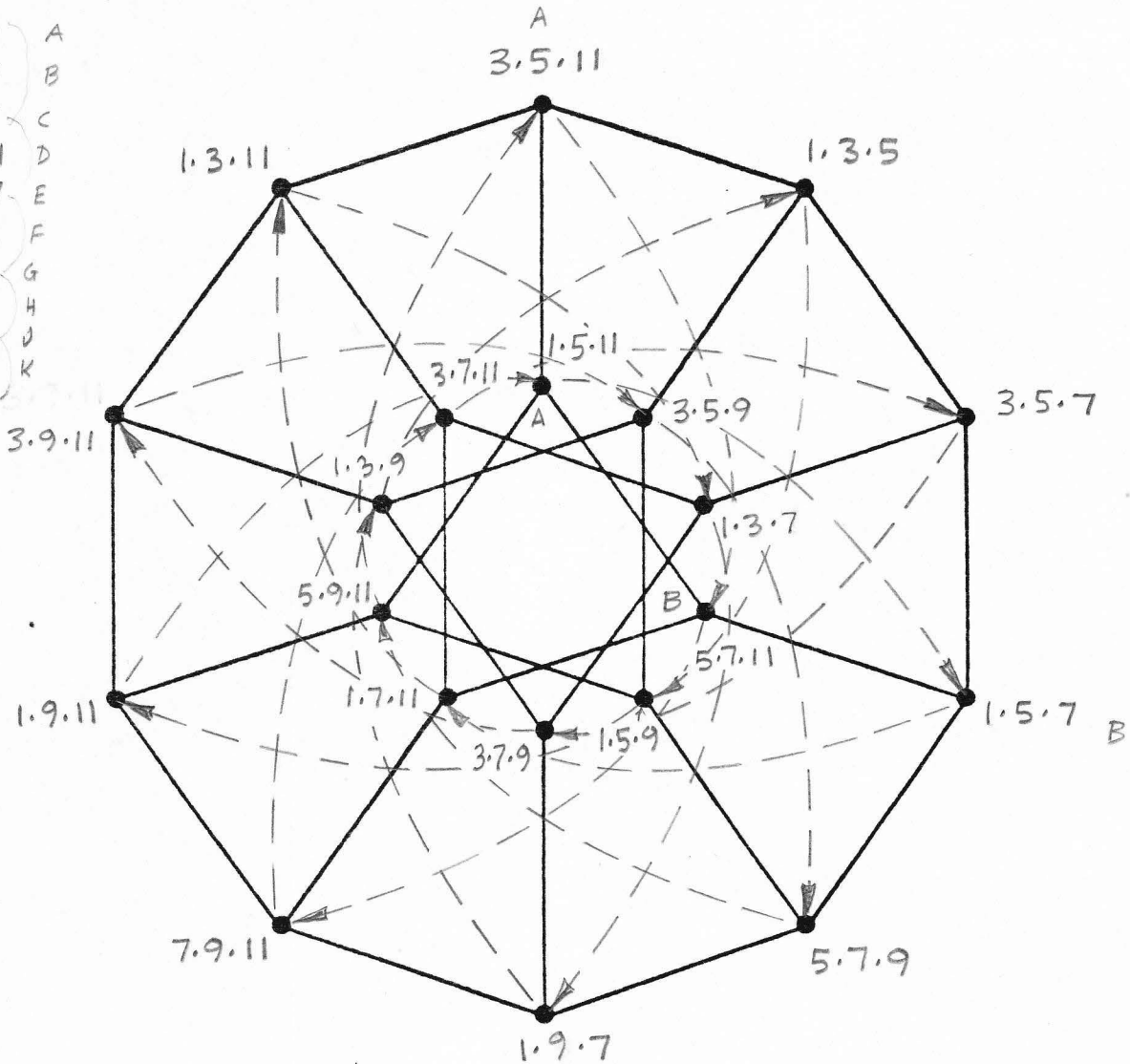
© 1979 by Erv Wilson

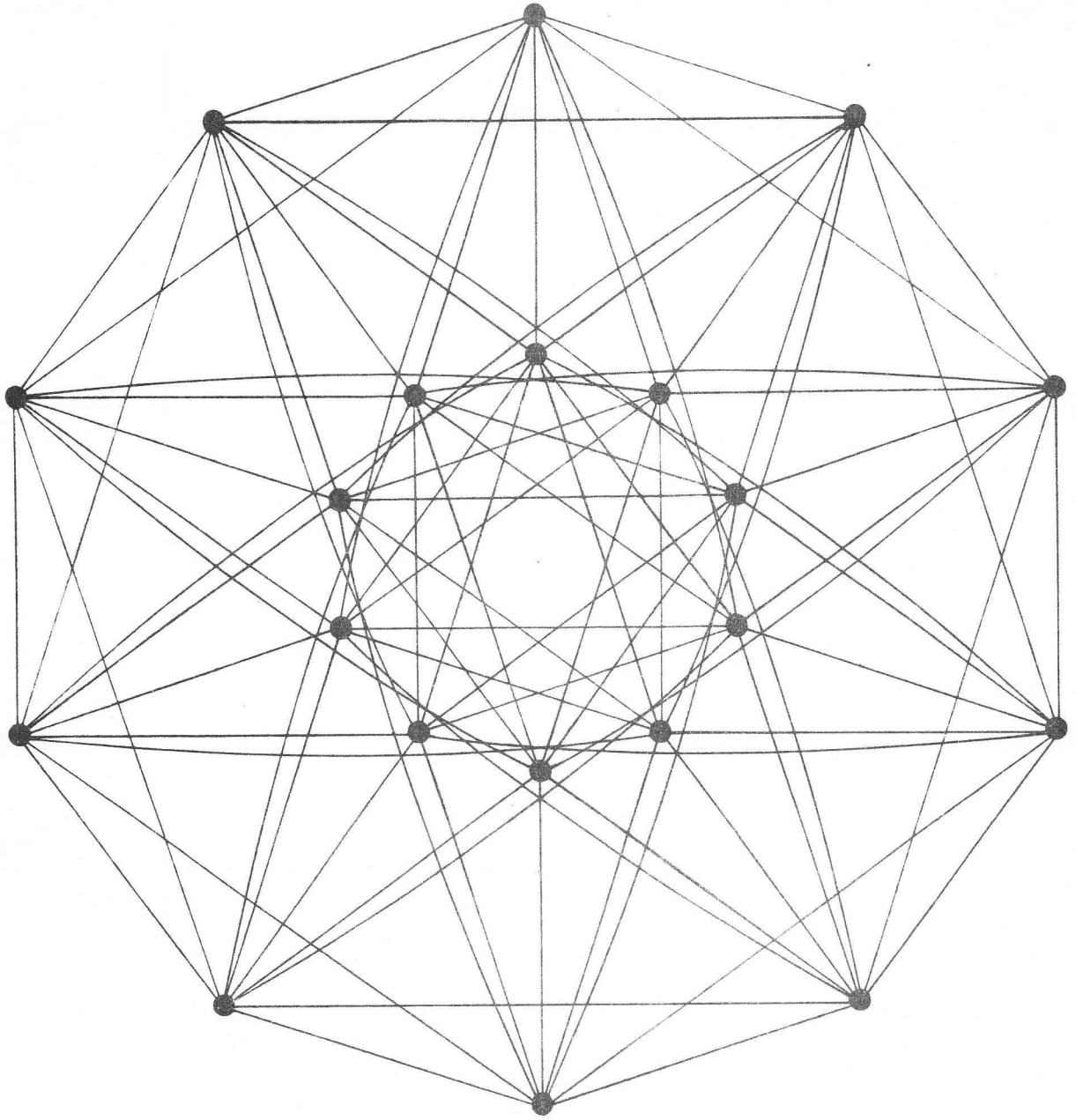




Paired Cycle

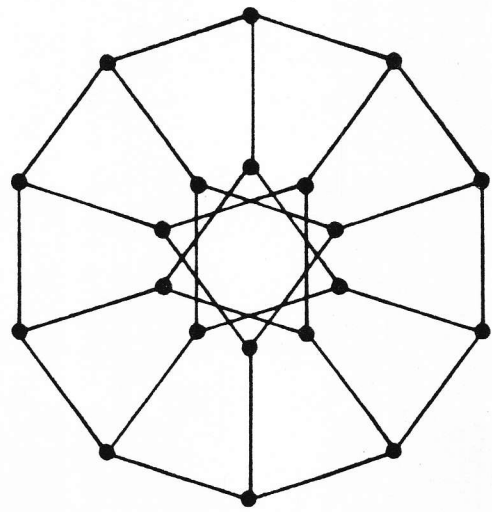
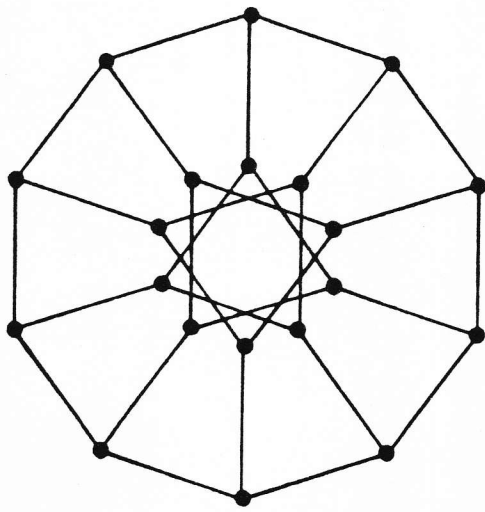
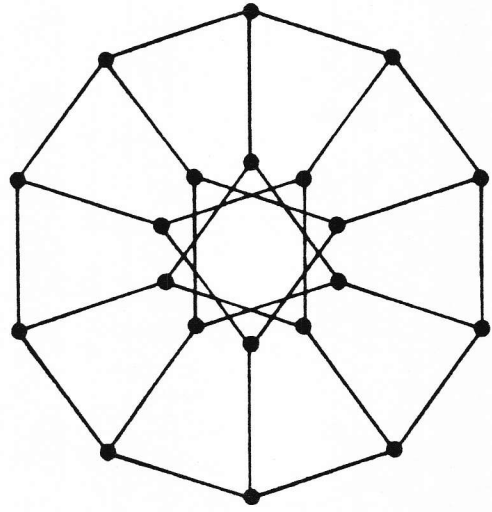
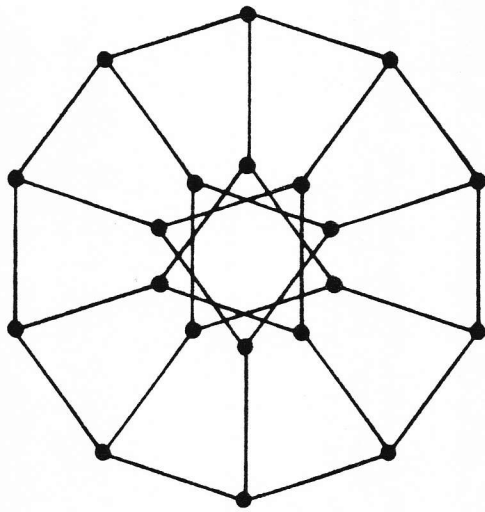
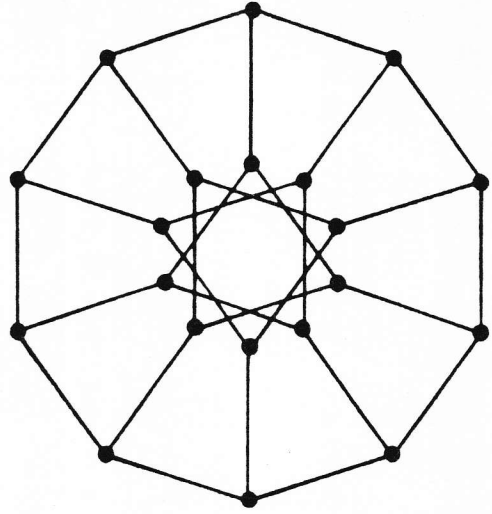
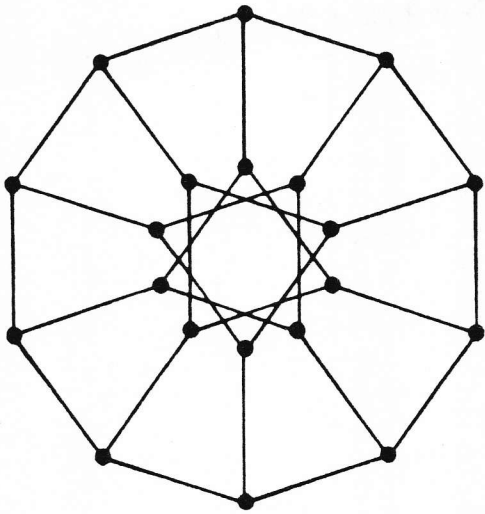
- 3.5.11 — 1.5.11 A
- 5.7.11 — 1.5.7 B
- 7.9.11 — 1.7.11 C
- 3.7.11 — 1.3.11 D
- 3.5.7 — 1.3.7 E
- 3.7.9 — 1.9.7 F
- 3.9.11 — 1.3.9 G
- 3.5.9 — 1.3.5 H
- 5.7.9 — 1.5.9 J
- 5.9.11 — 1.9.11 K
- (1.5.11)

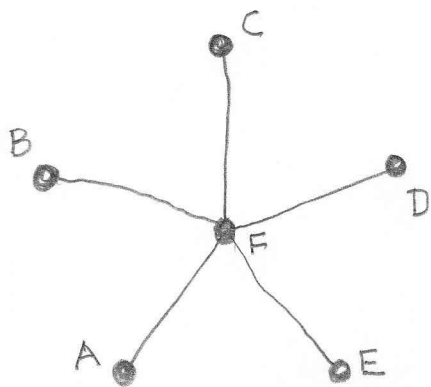
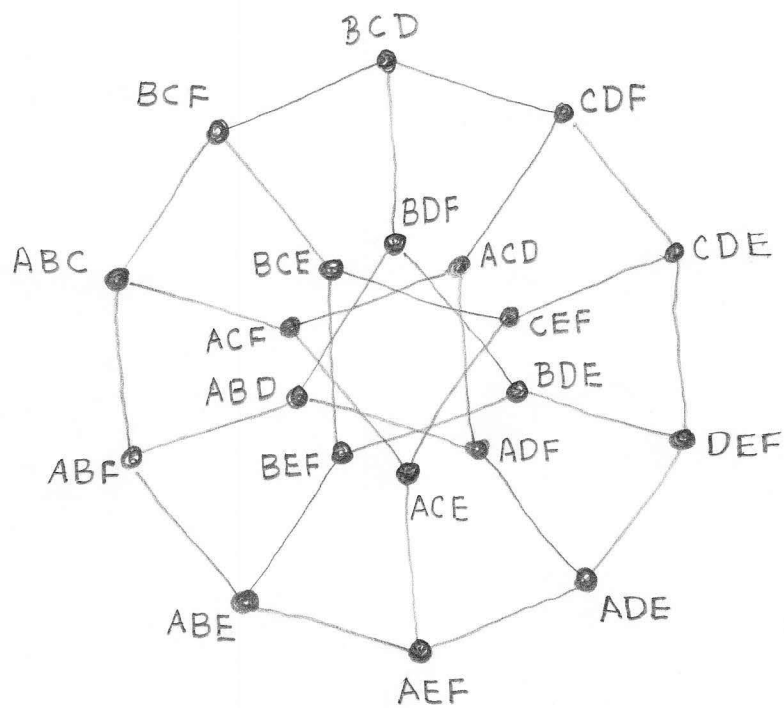


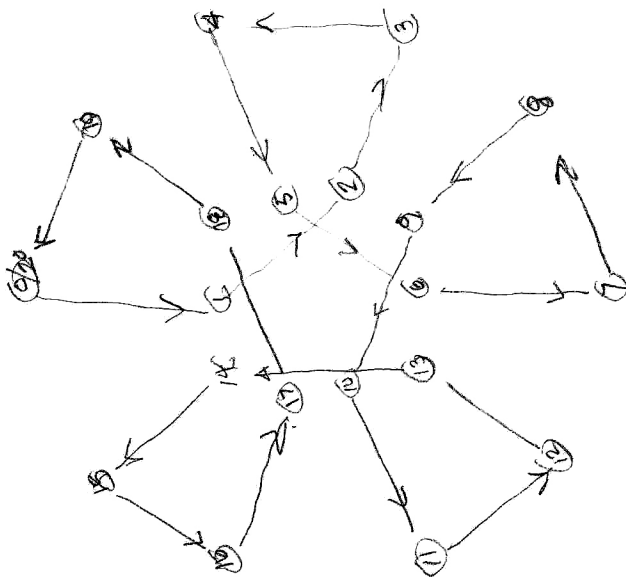
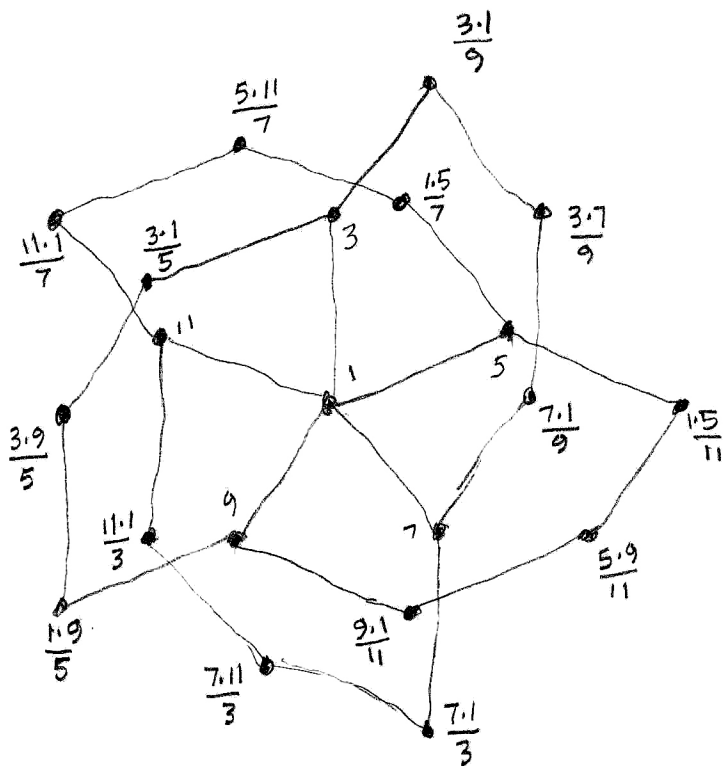


EIKOSANY

Issued by Erv Wilson, 1969

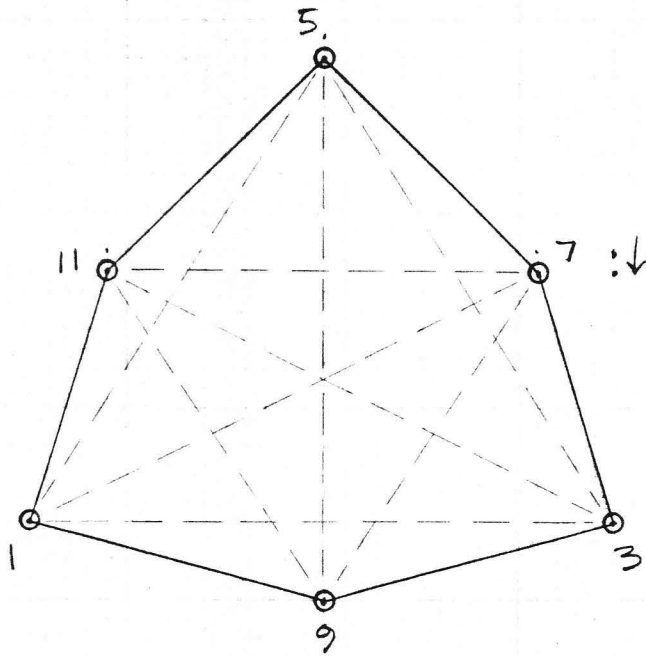






Feb 2, 1997
E.W.

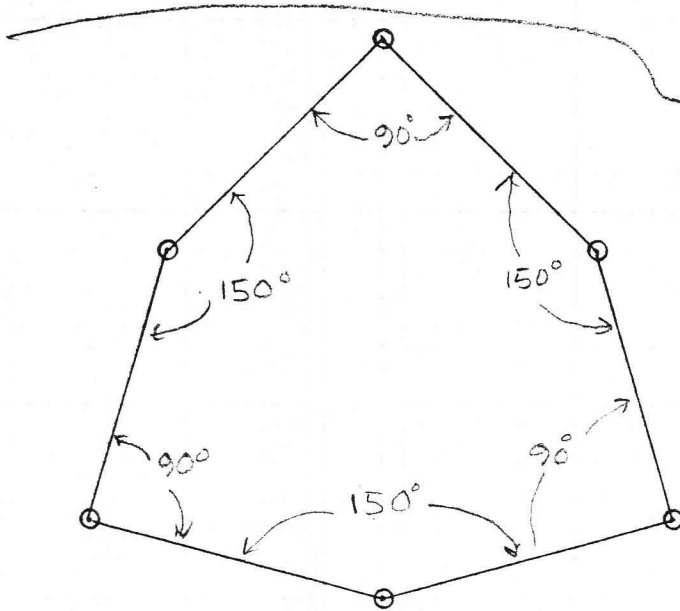
Construction of Eikosany



This is the shape I actually use for the hexad. The top 3 points are displaced downward a unit as shown, creating a slight but useful distortion.

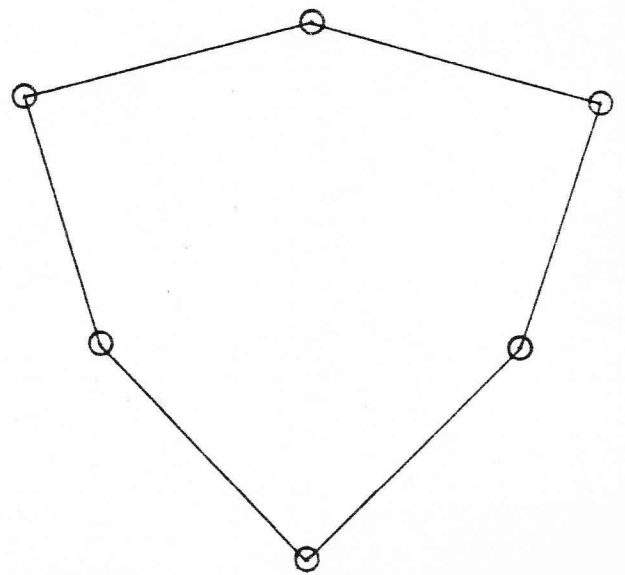
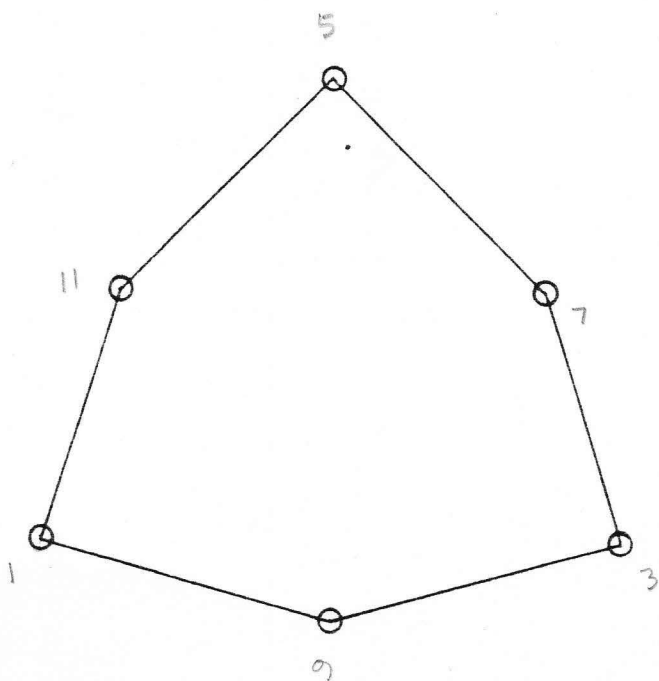
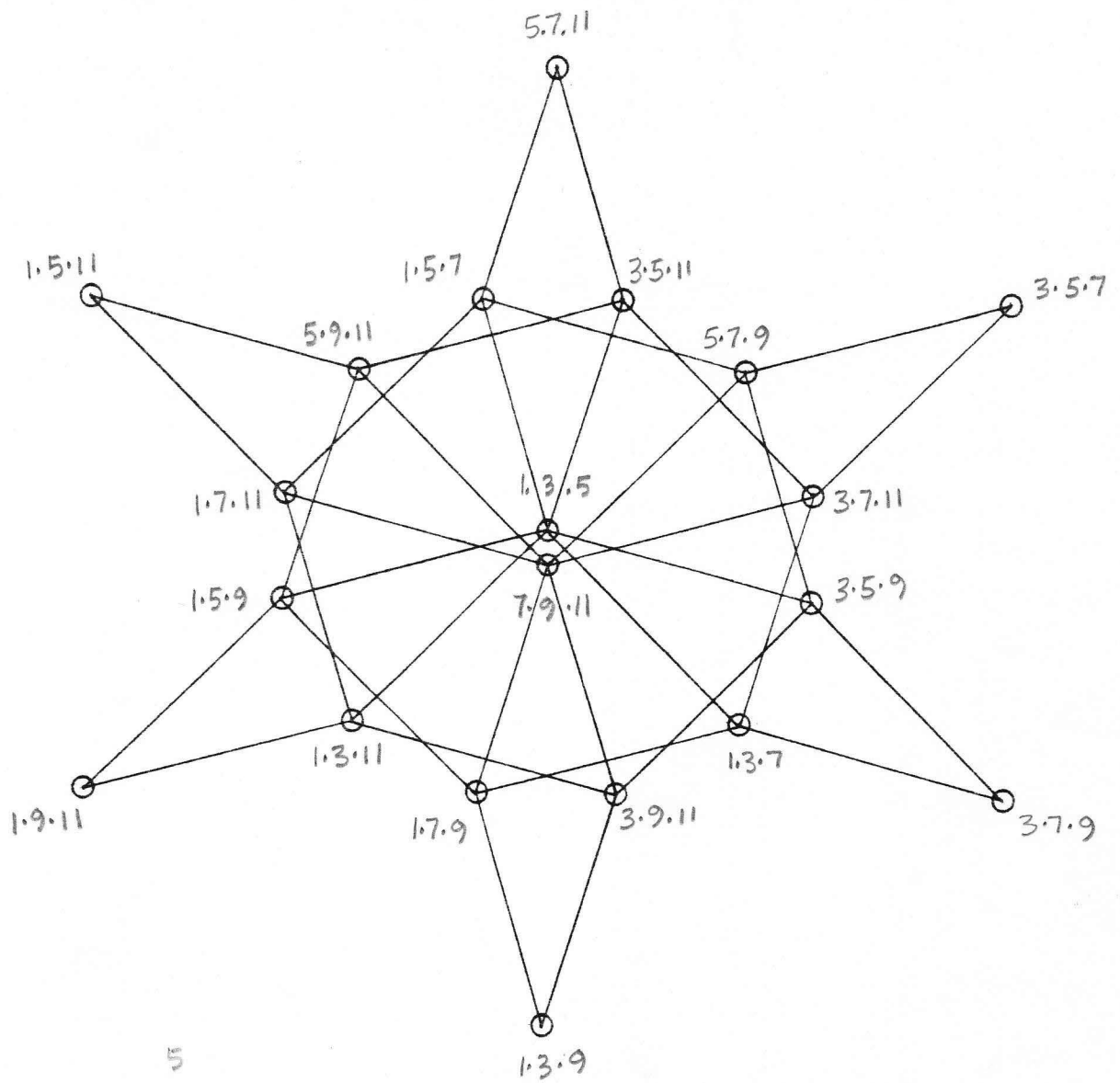
The elements are assigned to the 6 points in any one of a variety of permutations. The "Combination-product-set-series" is then extrapolated in strict geometric process. See attached sheets.

There are 15 intervals in the Hexads 6 shown, and for simplicity the remaining imagined (dotted). The 6 are the ones that reappear in the Combination Product Sets (CPS). A given interval is expressed with identical orientation and length throughout the resultant constructions.

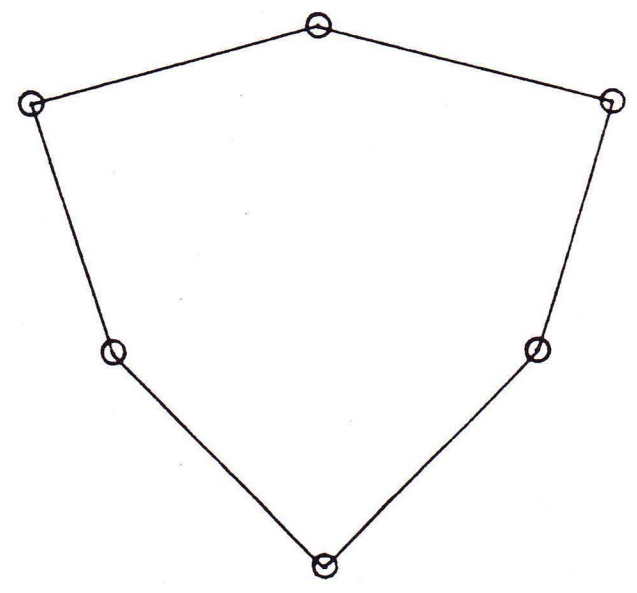
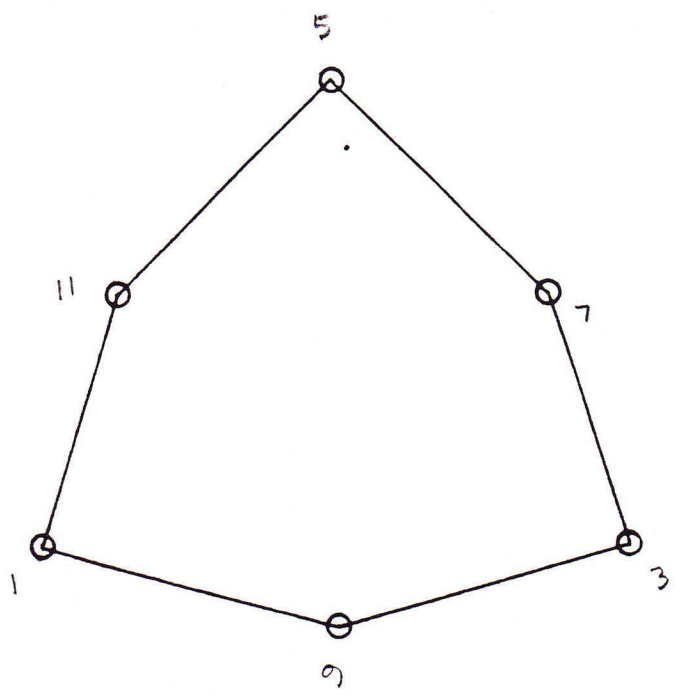
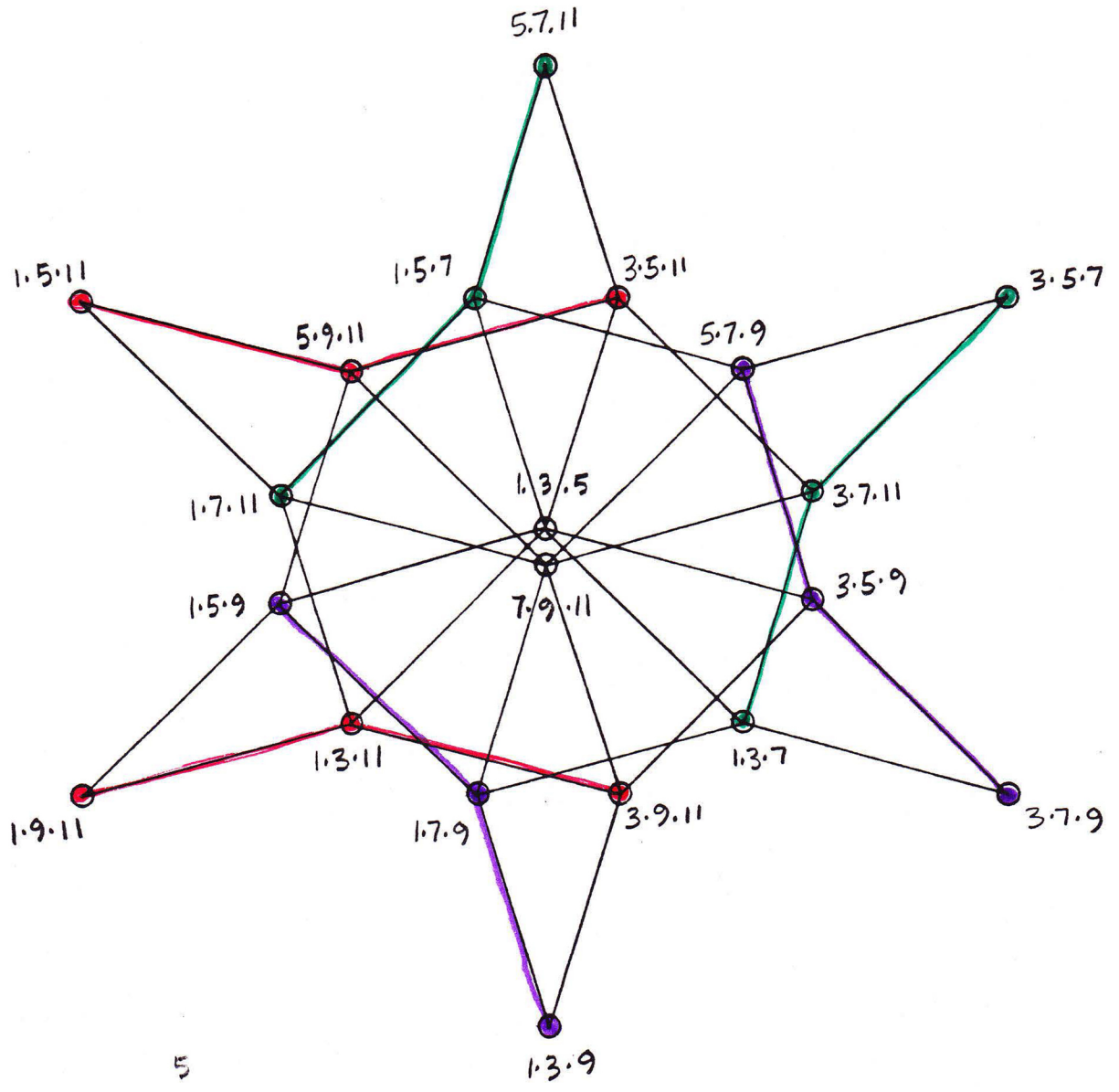


This is an "ideal" hexad but it has the limitation on the Eikosany that it puts 2 points on top of each other. But it works well for the diamond.

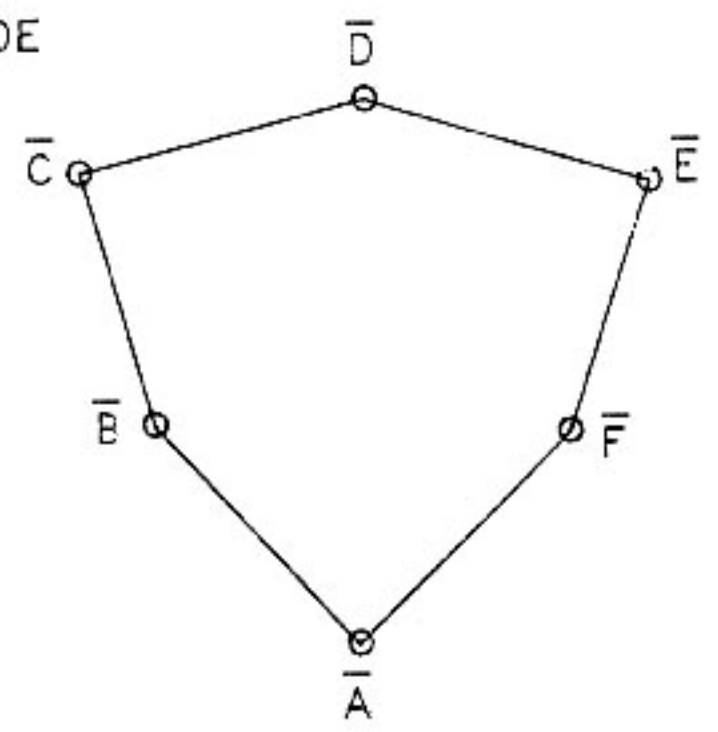
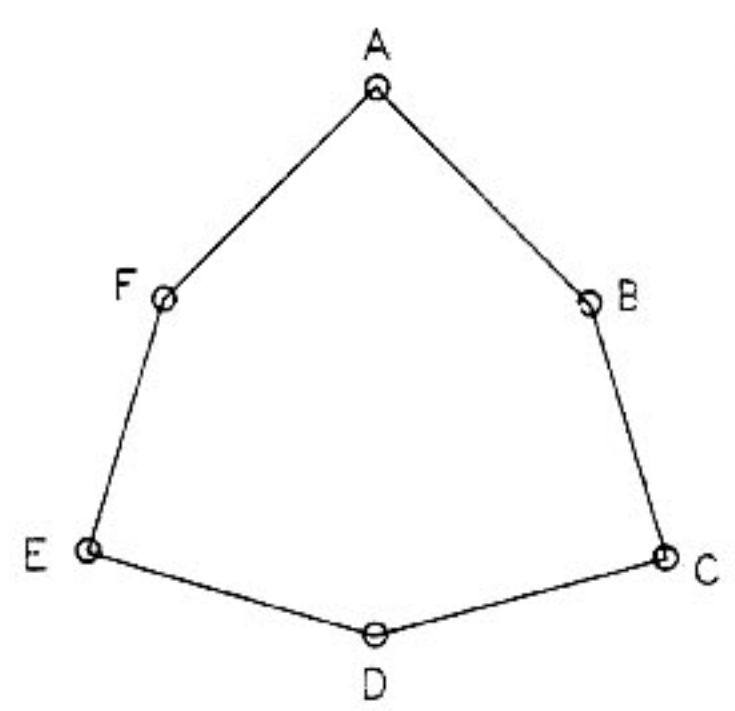
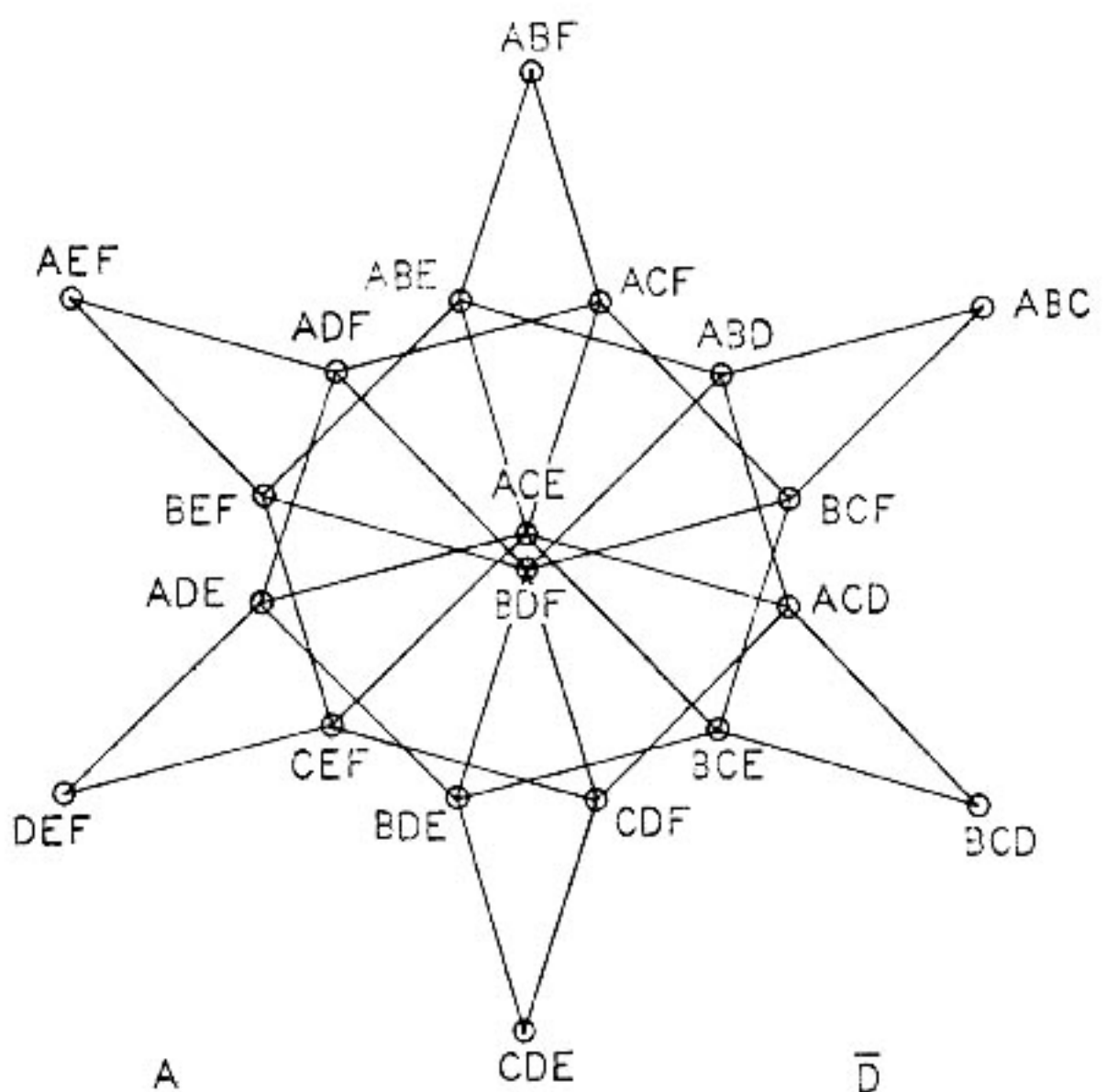
720°

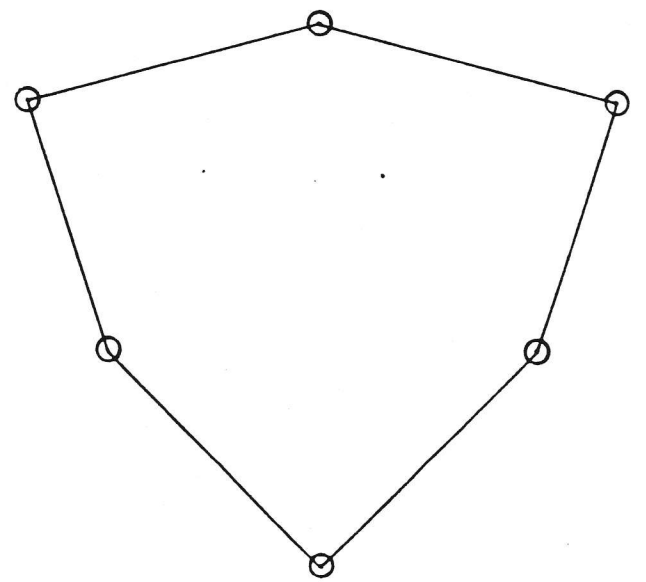
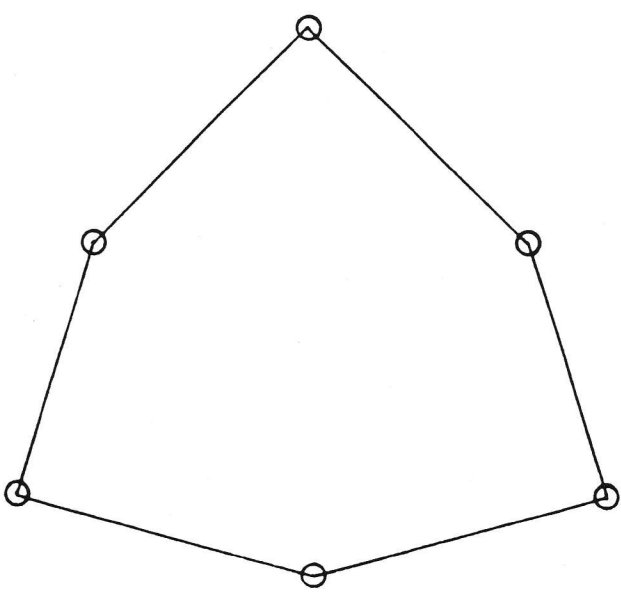
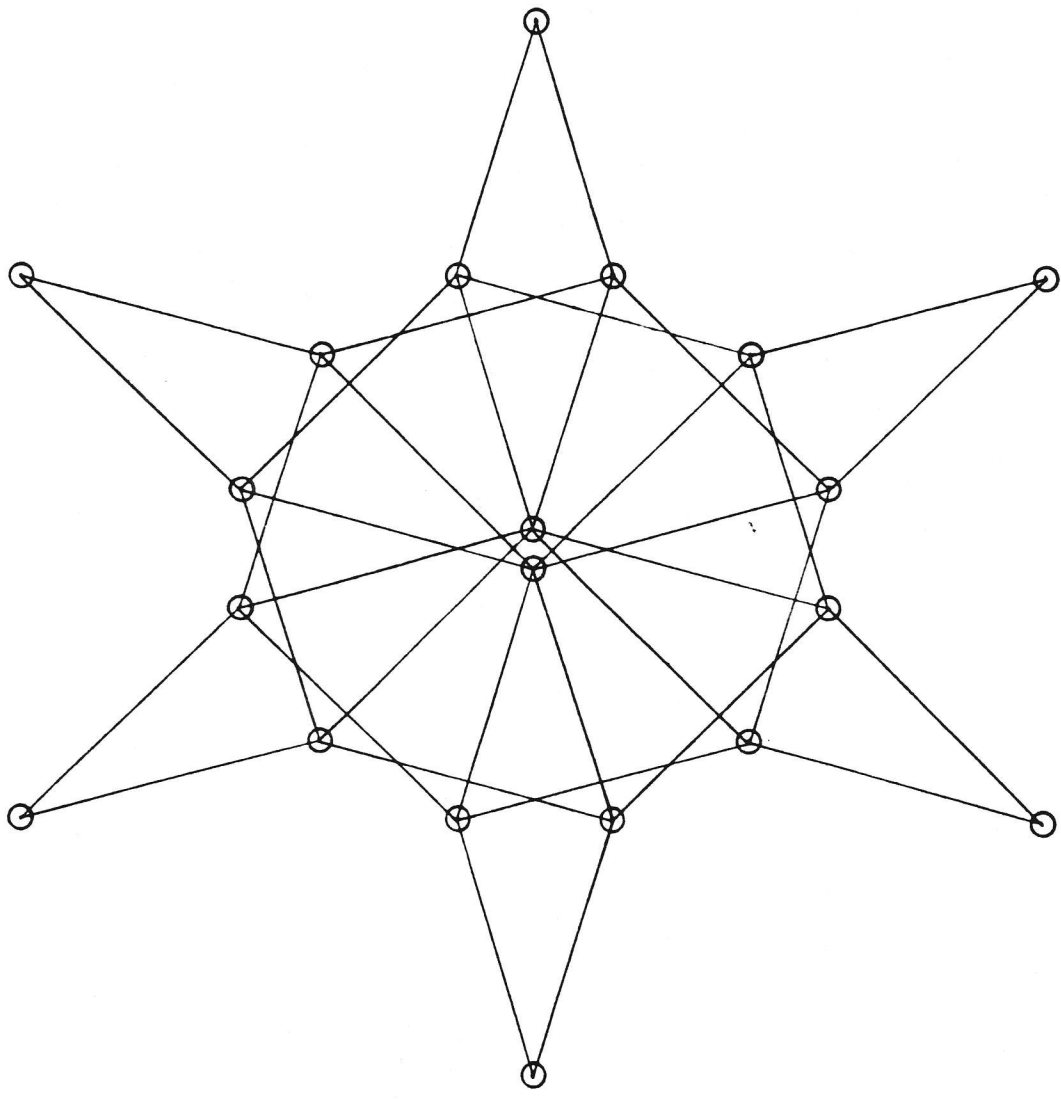


UNCENTERED PENTAD LATTICE

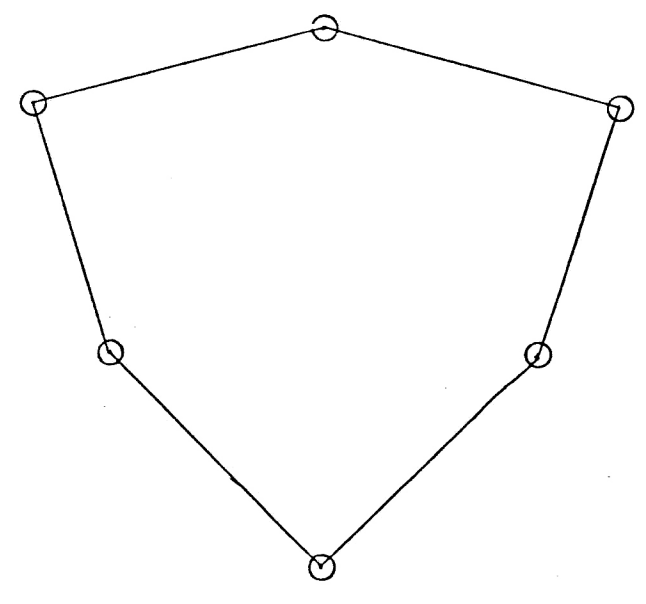
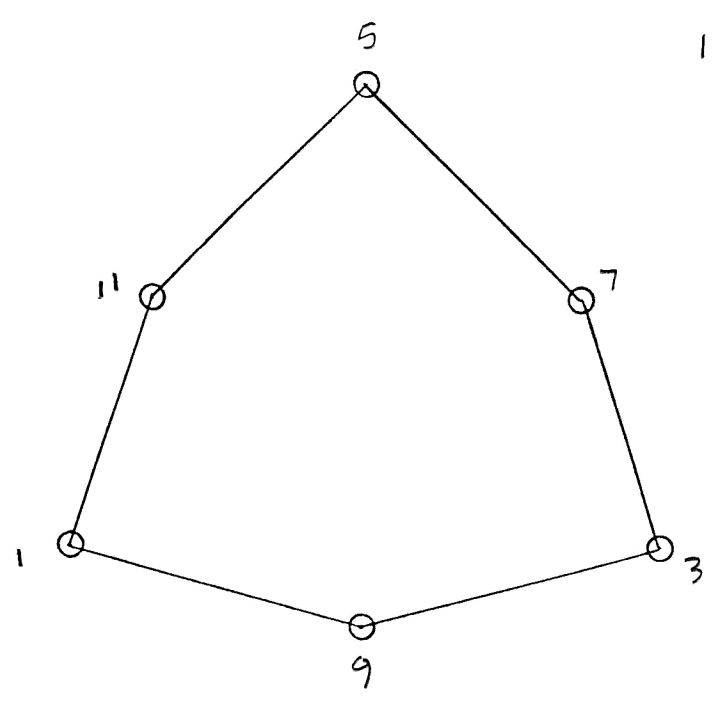
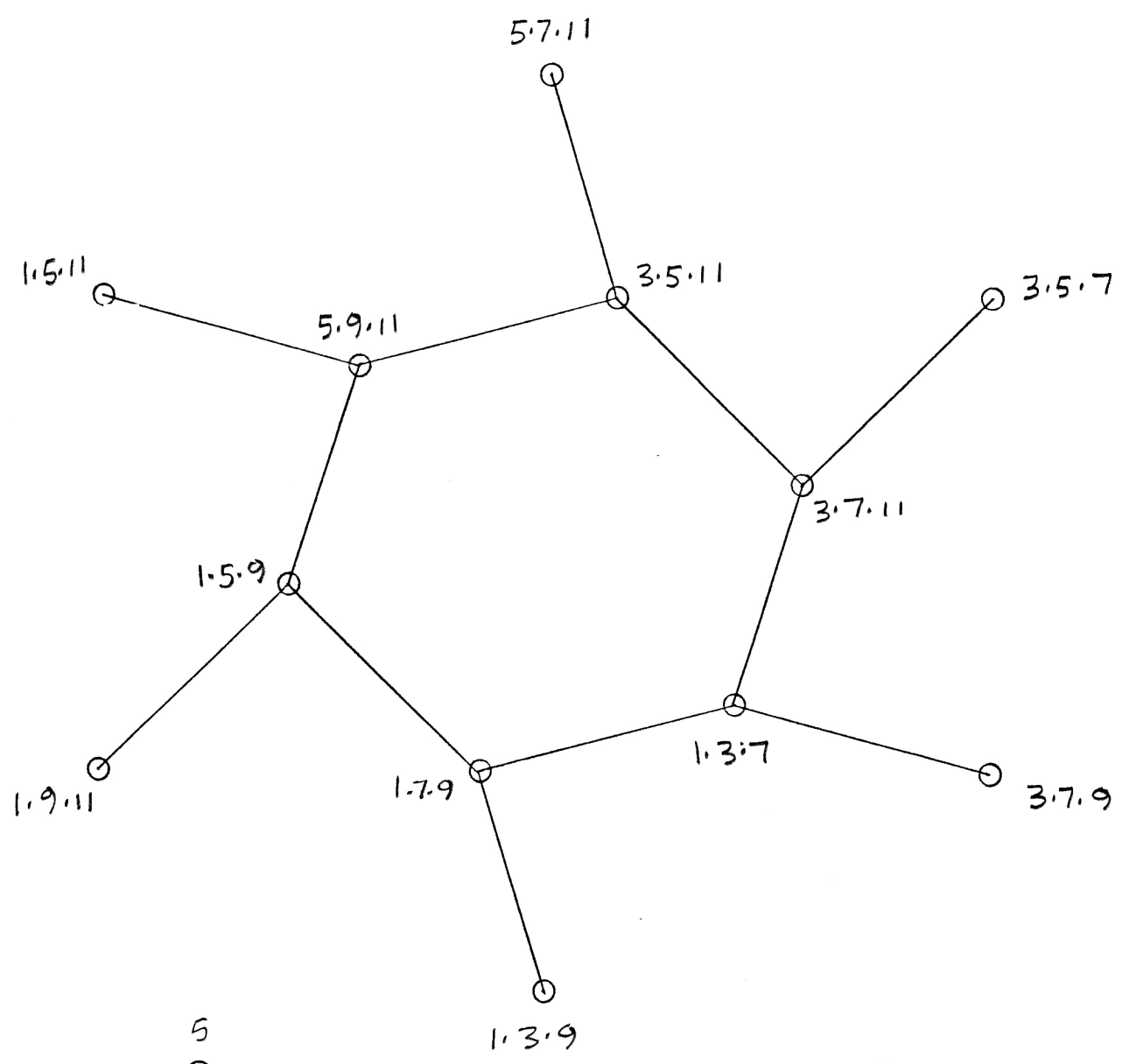


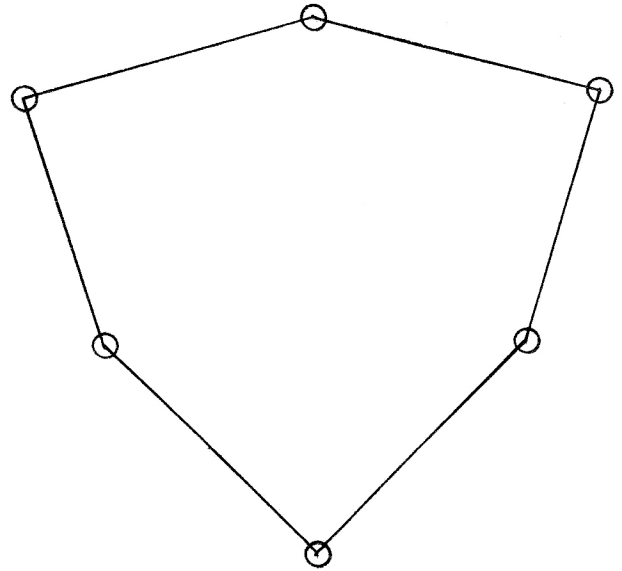
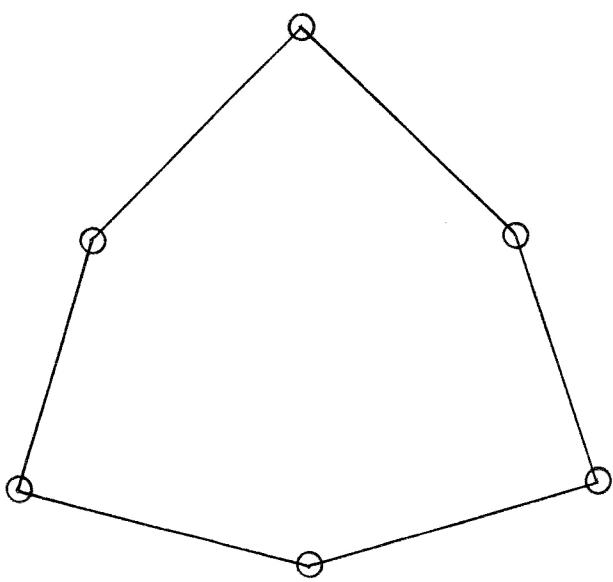
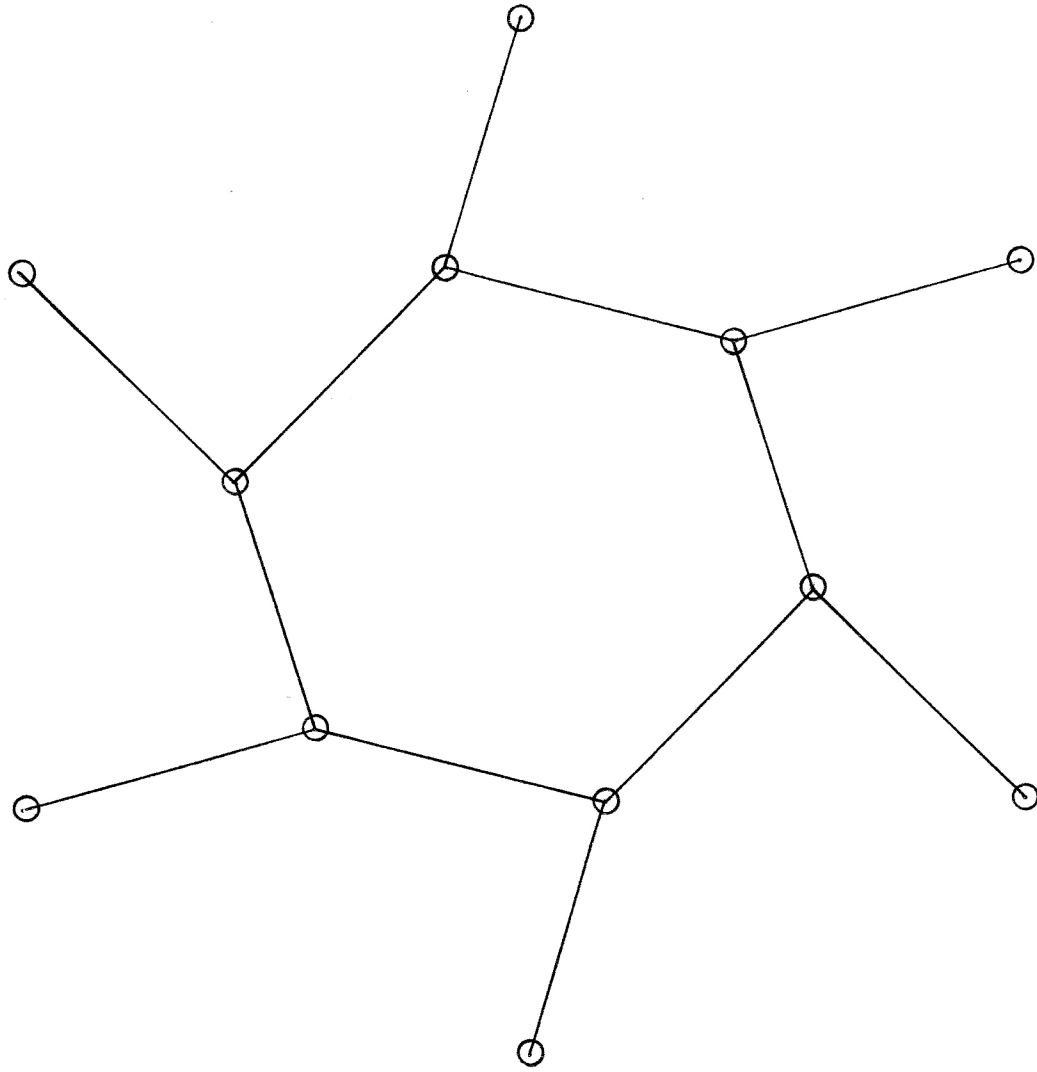
UNCENTERED PENTAD LATTICE

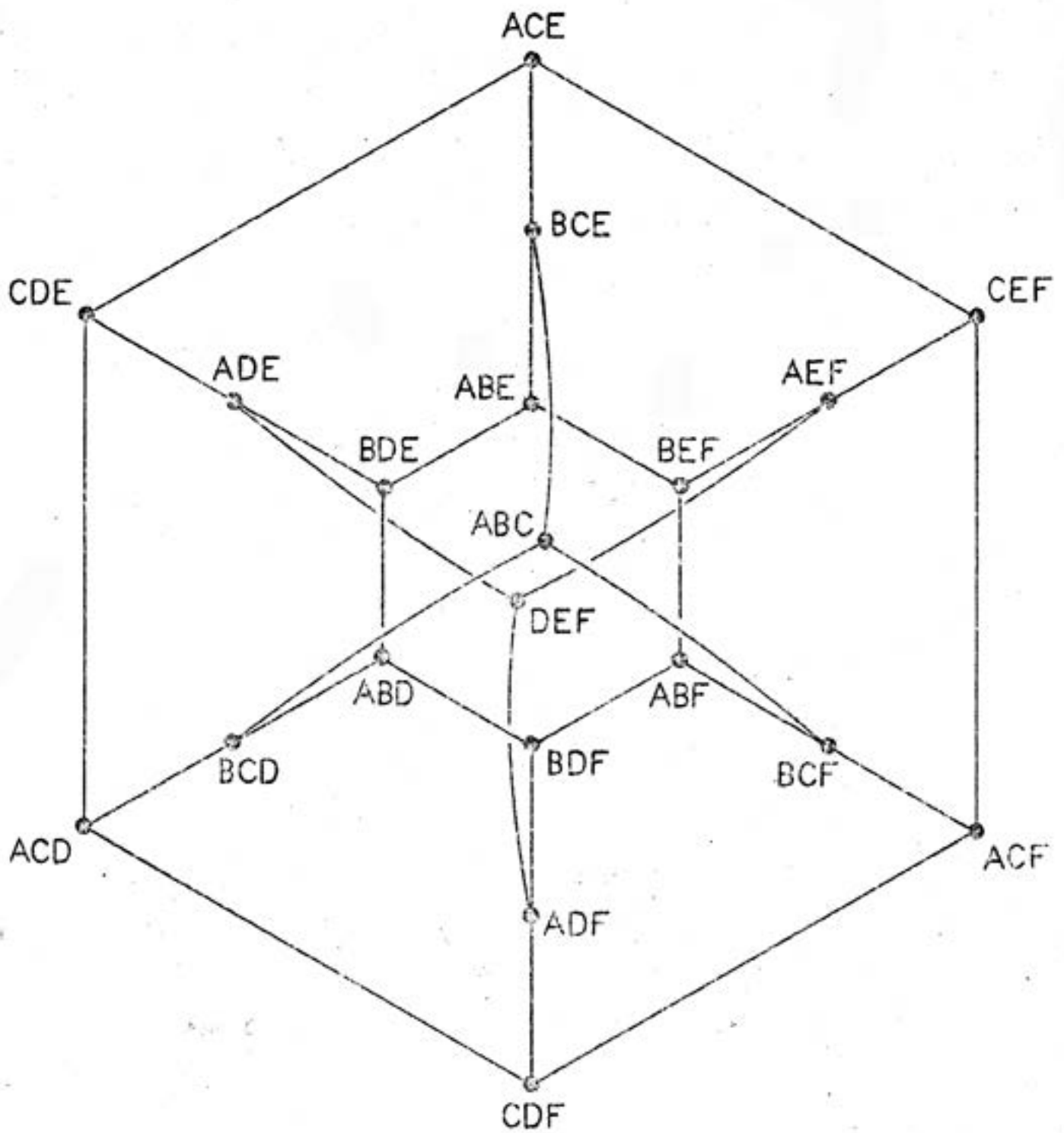




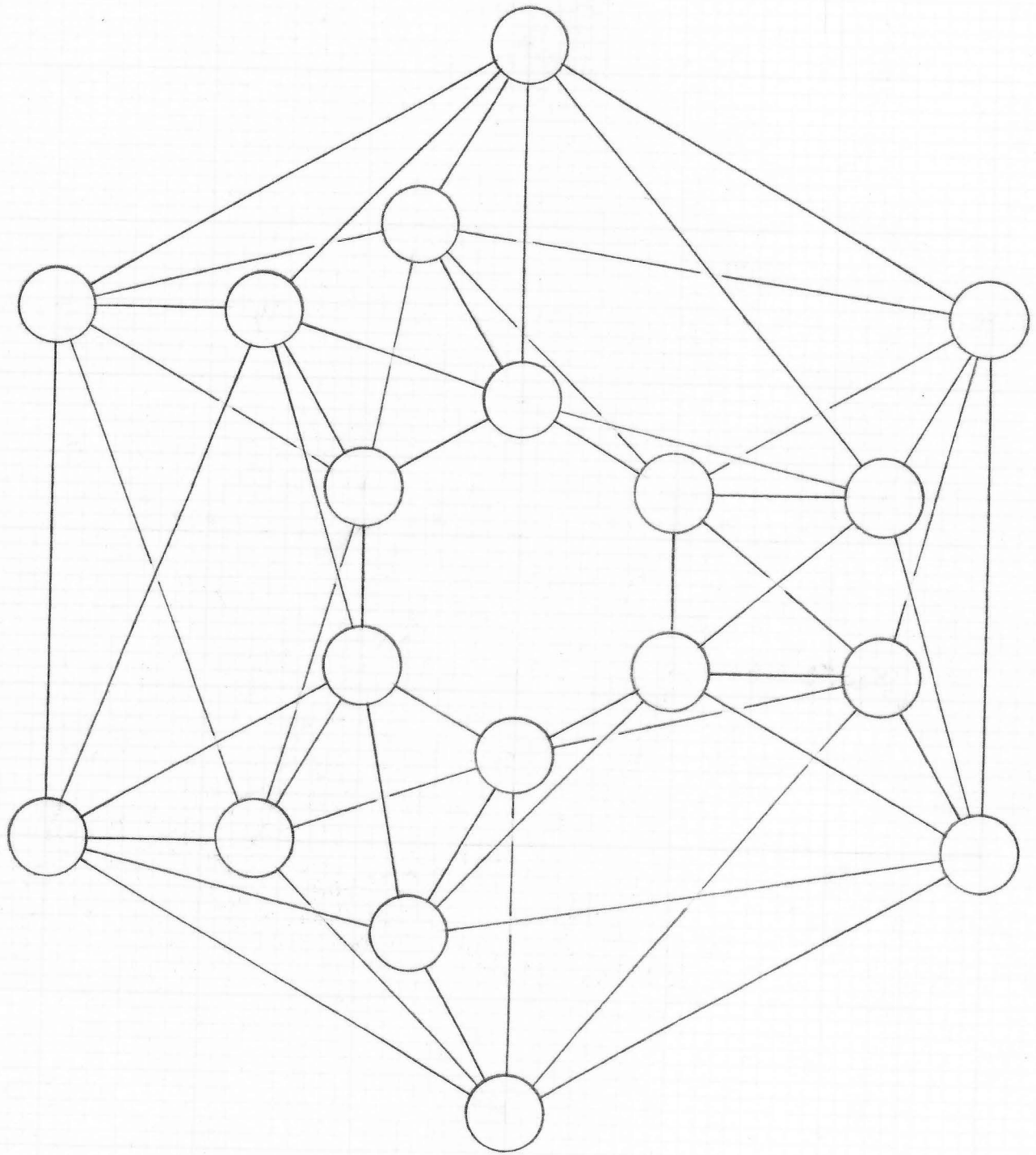
UNCENTERED PENTAD LATTICE

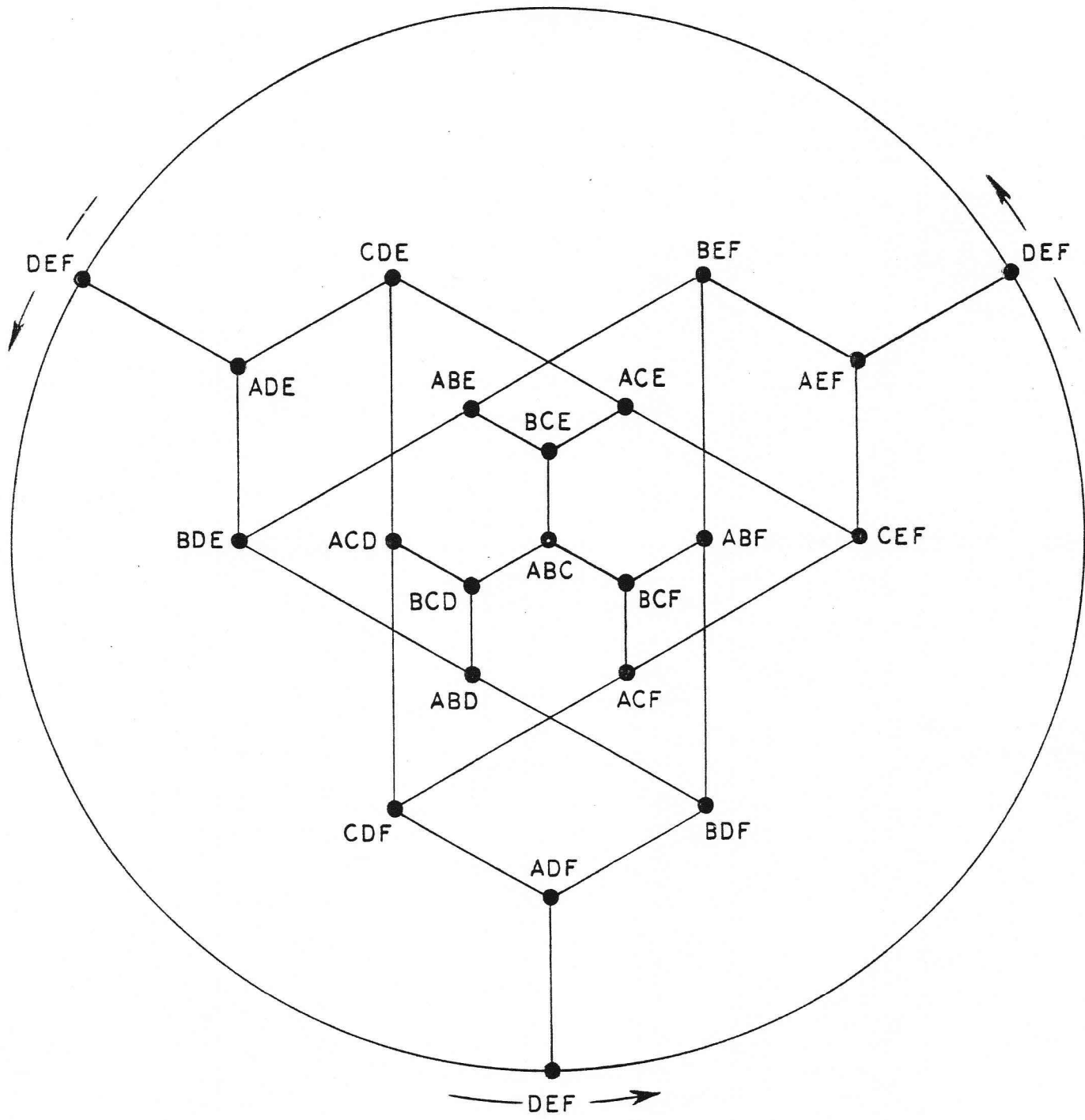




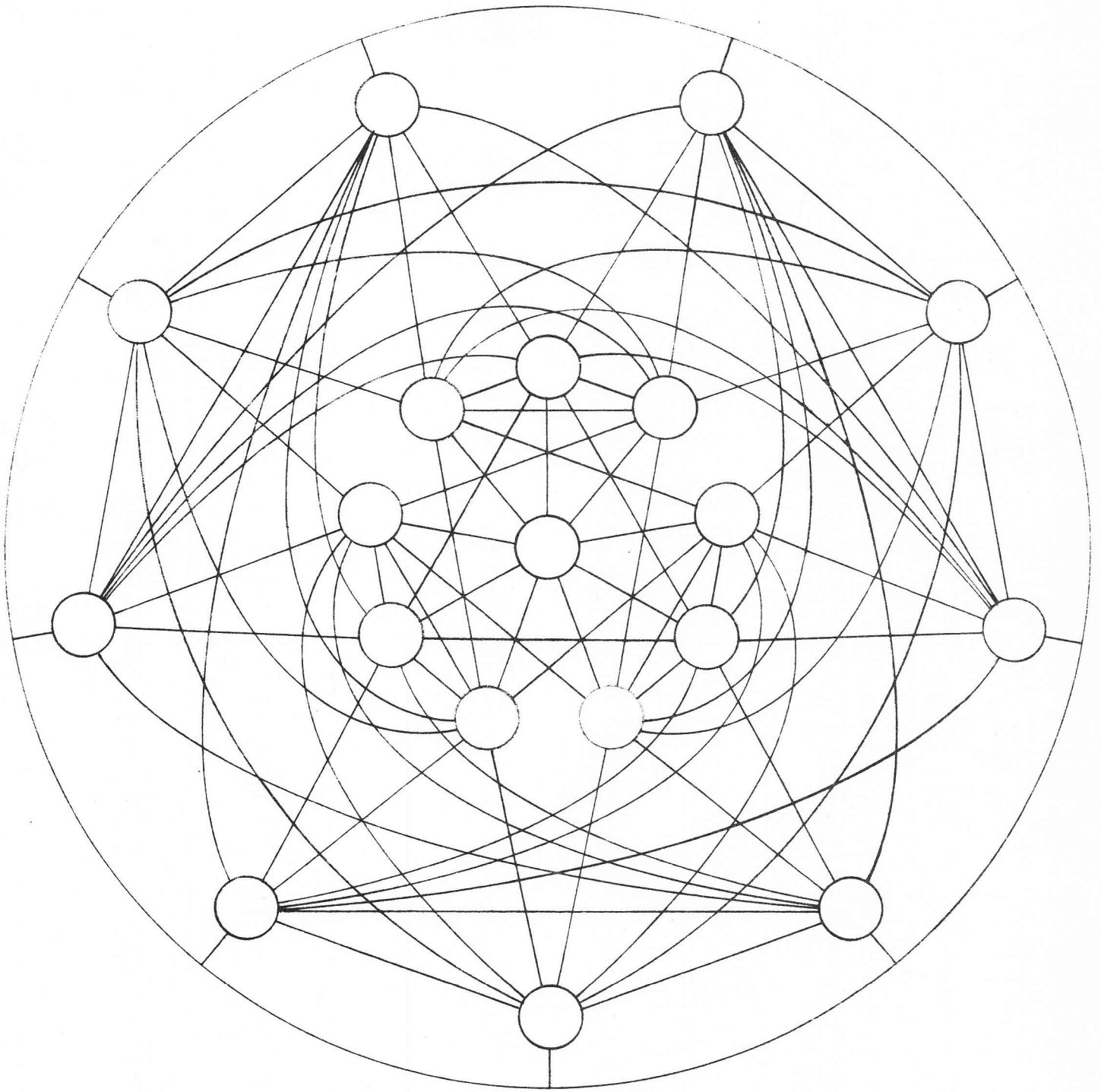


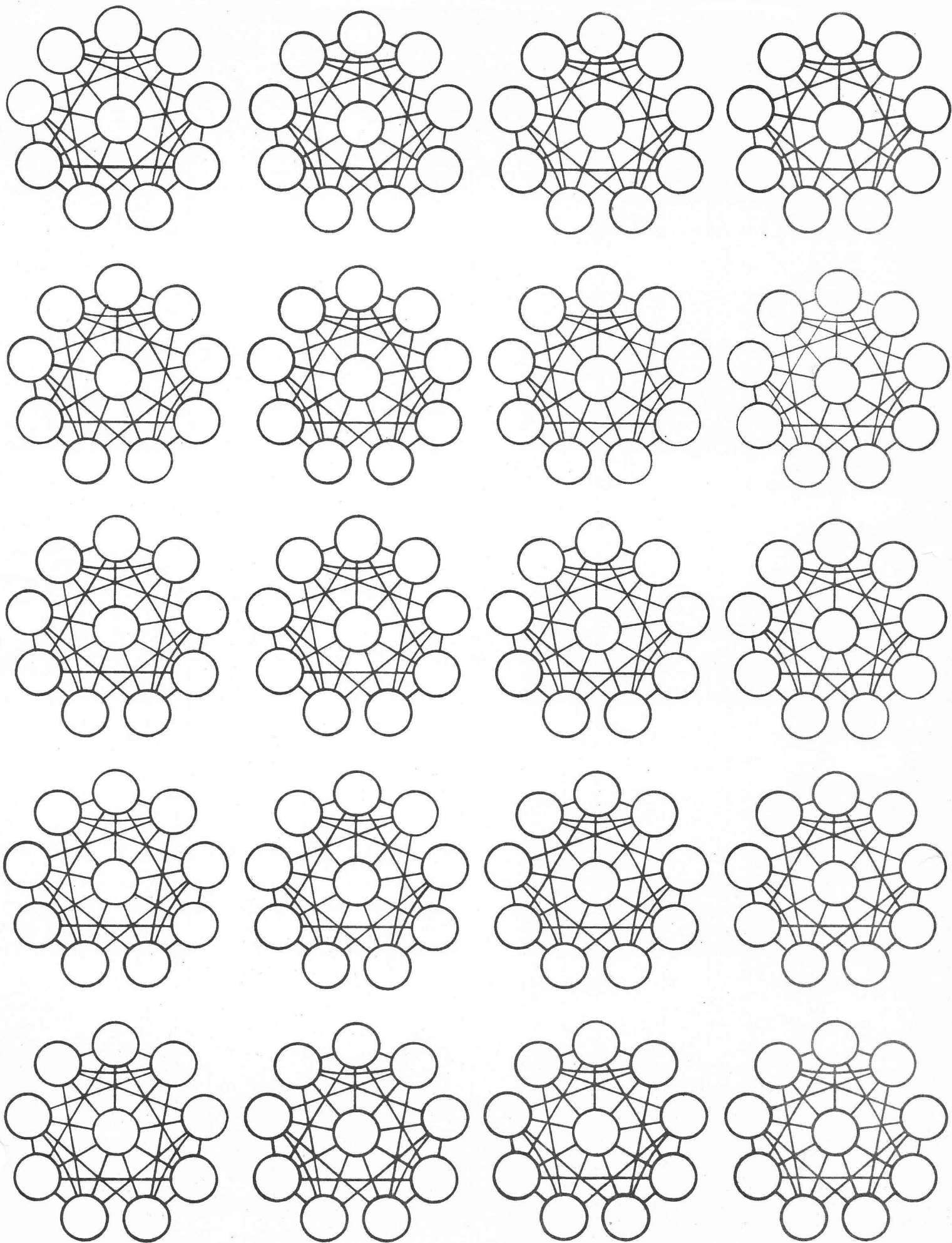
EIKOSANY





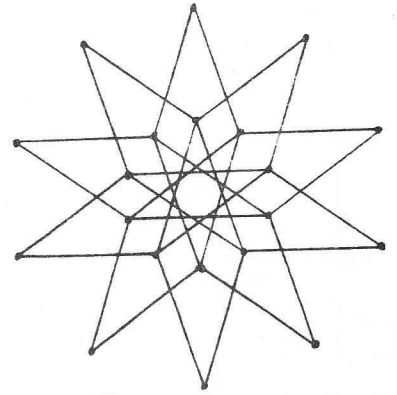
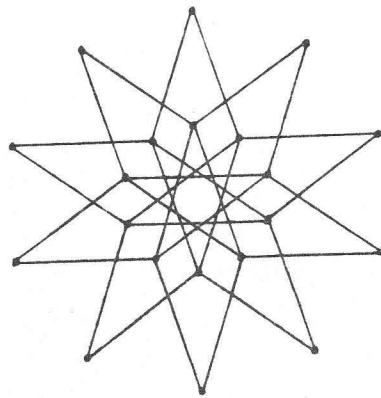
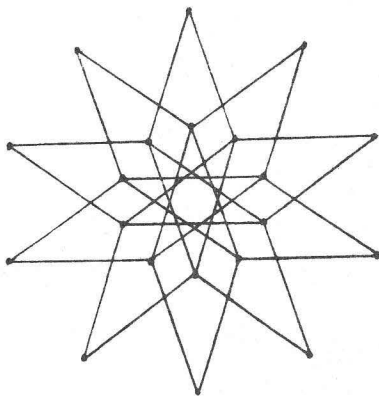
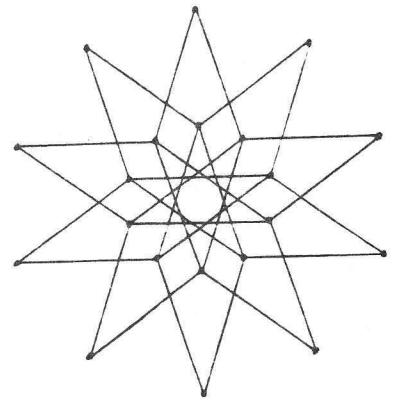
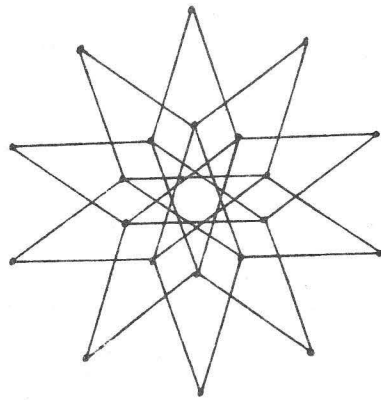
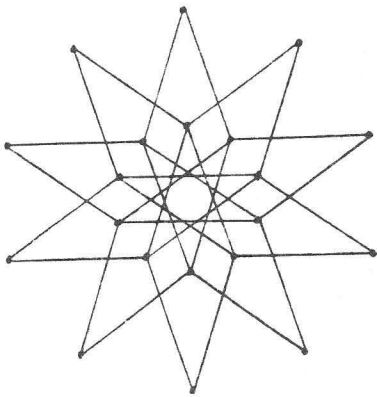
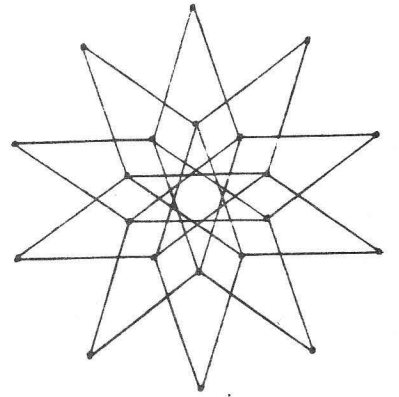
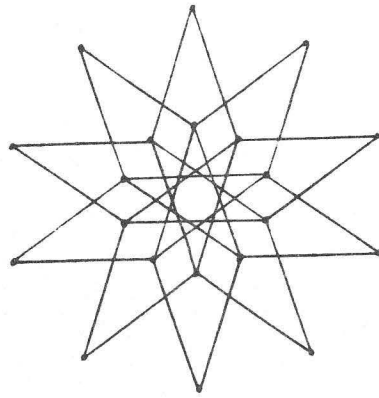
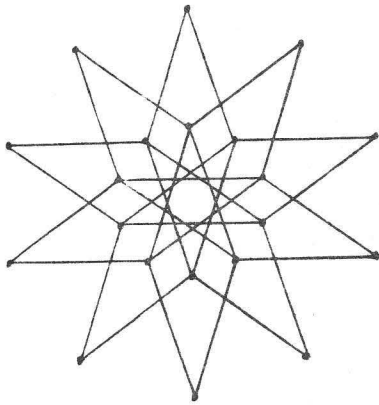
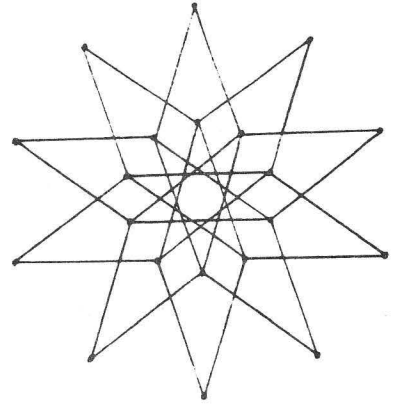
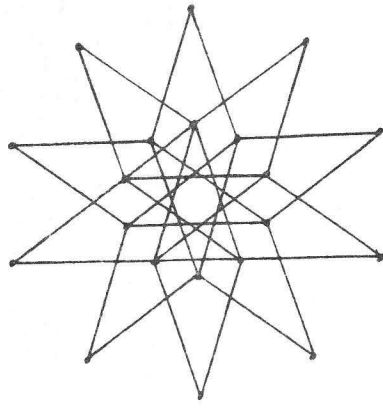
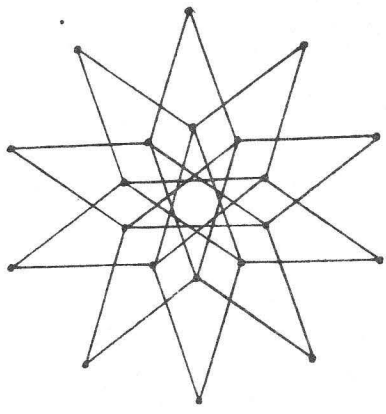
EIKOSANY





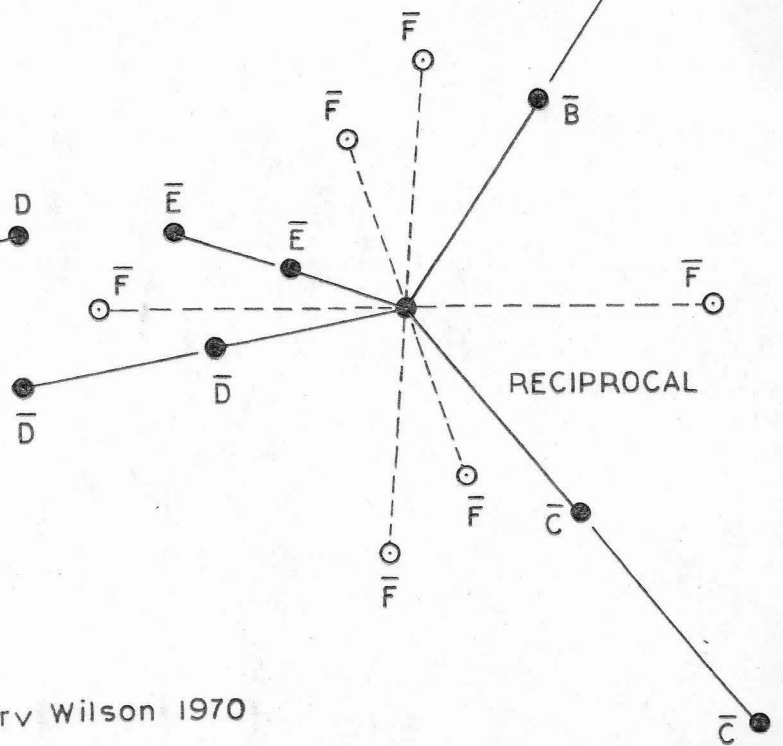
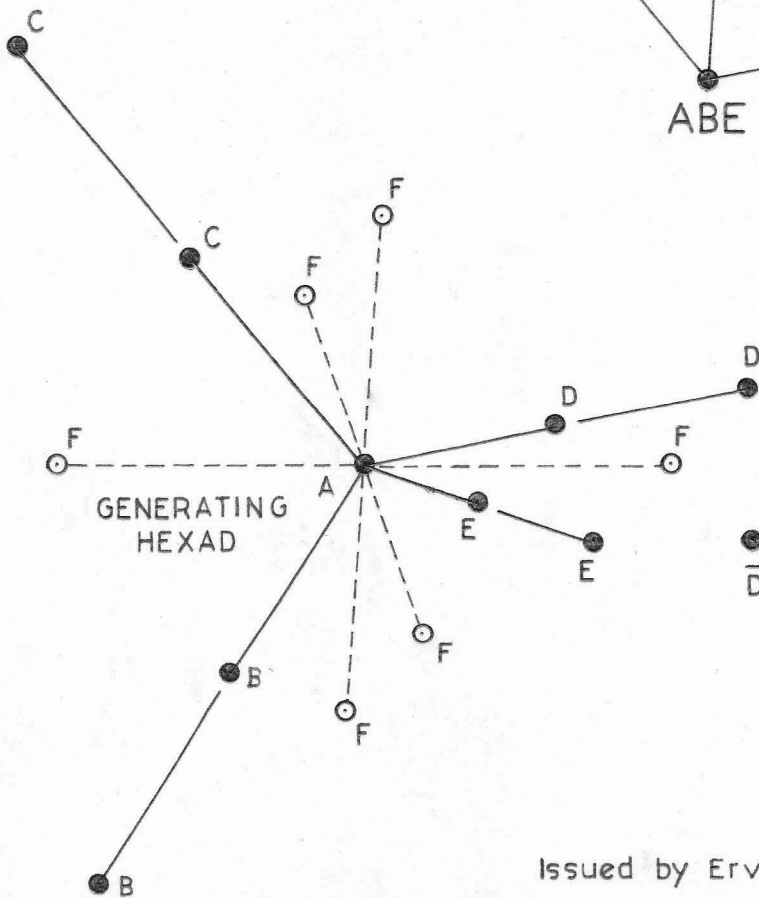
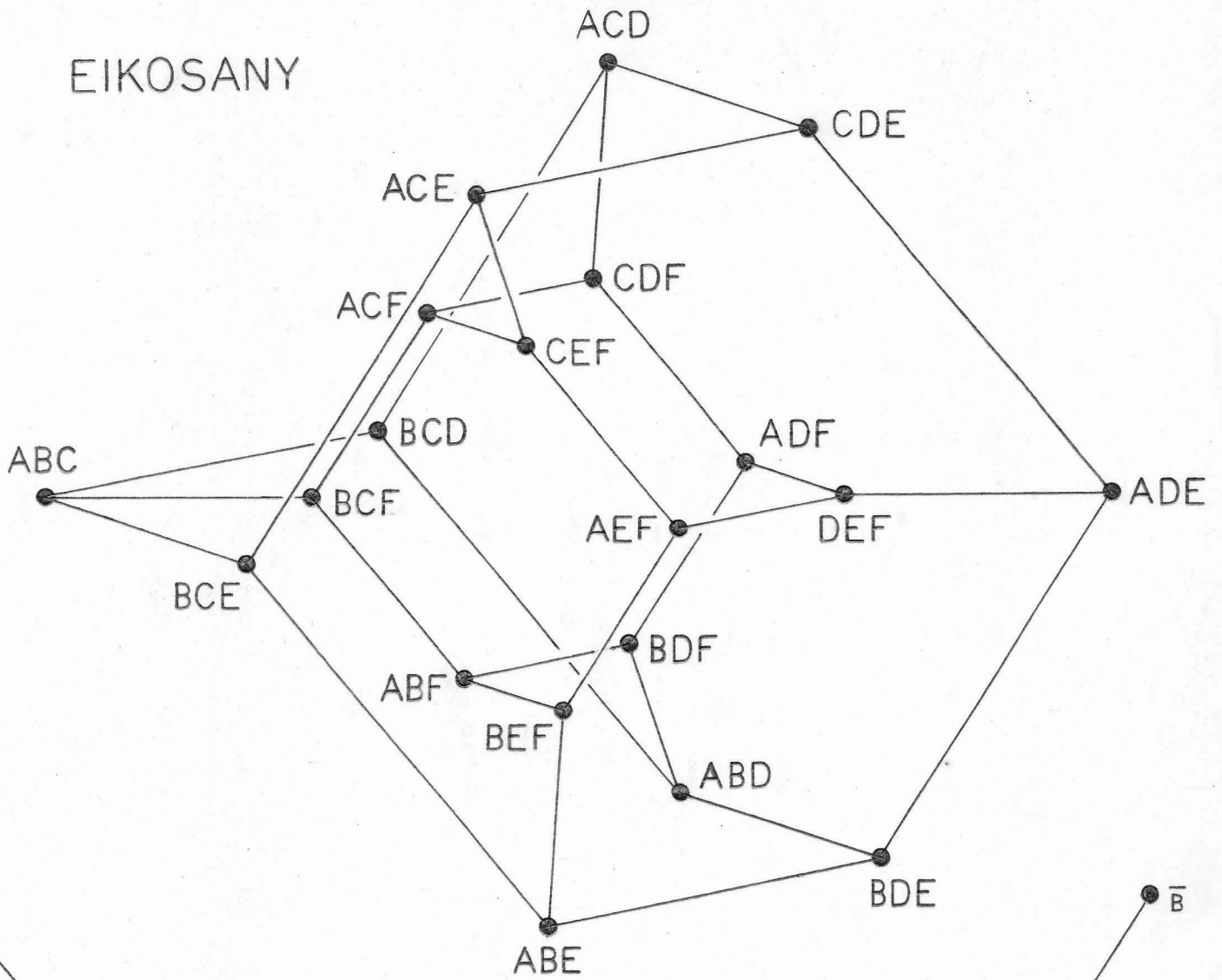
Wilson 69

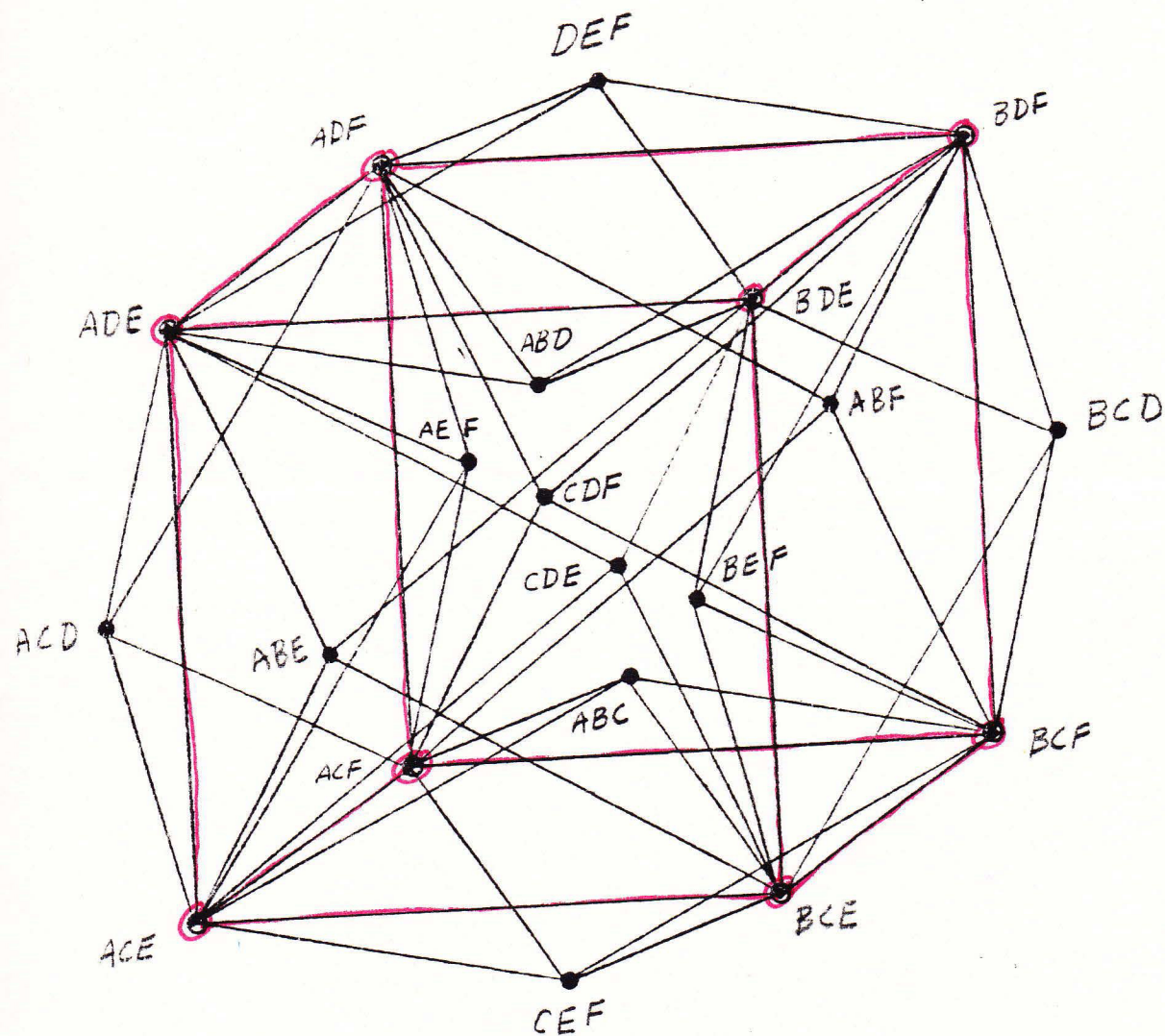
TRIADIC CROSSET LATTICE



Erin Wilson 1969

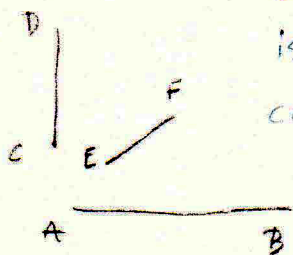
EIKOSANY





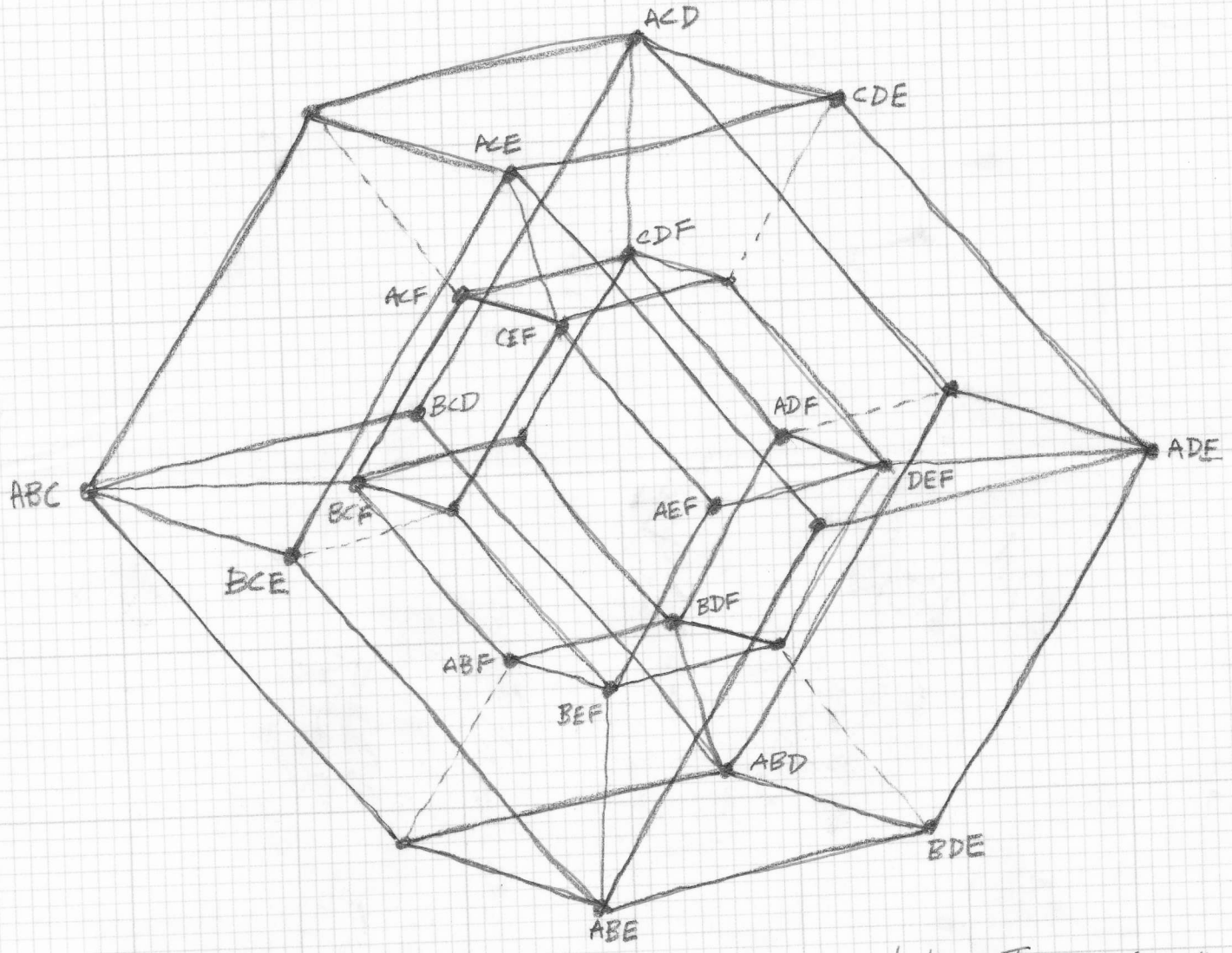
PS note

The cube as shown p (33) can be used to organize 6 hexanies, thus ↑. Each face of the cube is a dyadic ^{partitioned} cross-set of a hexany. The tones added complete the Eikosany, each member is given once.



Erv

Tom Smith,



This formal object is known as a crystal. There is a small (red) rhombic dodecahedron inside a large (blue) dodecahedron. The 14 points are connected respectively as shown.

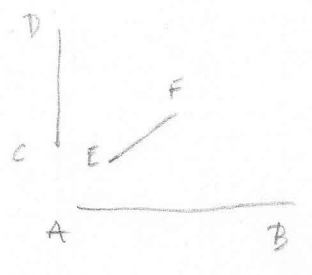
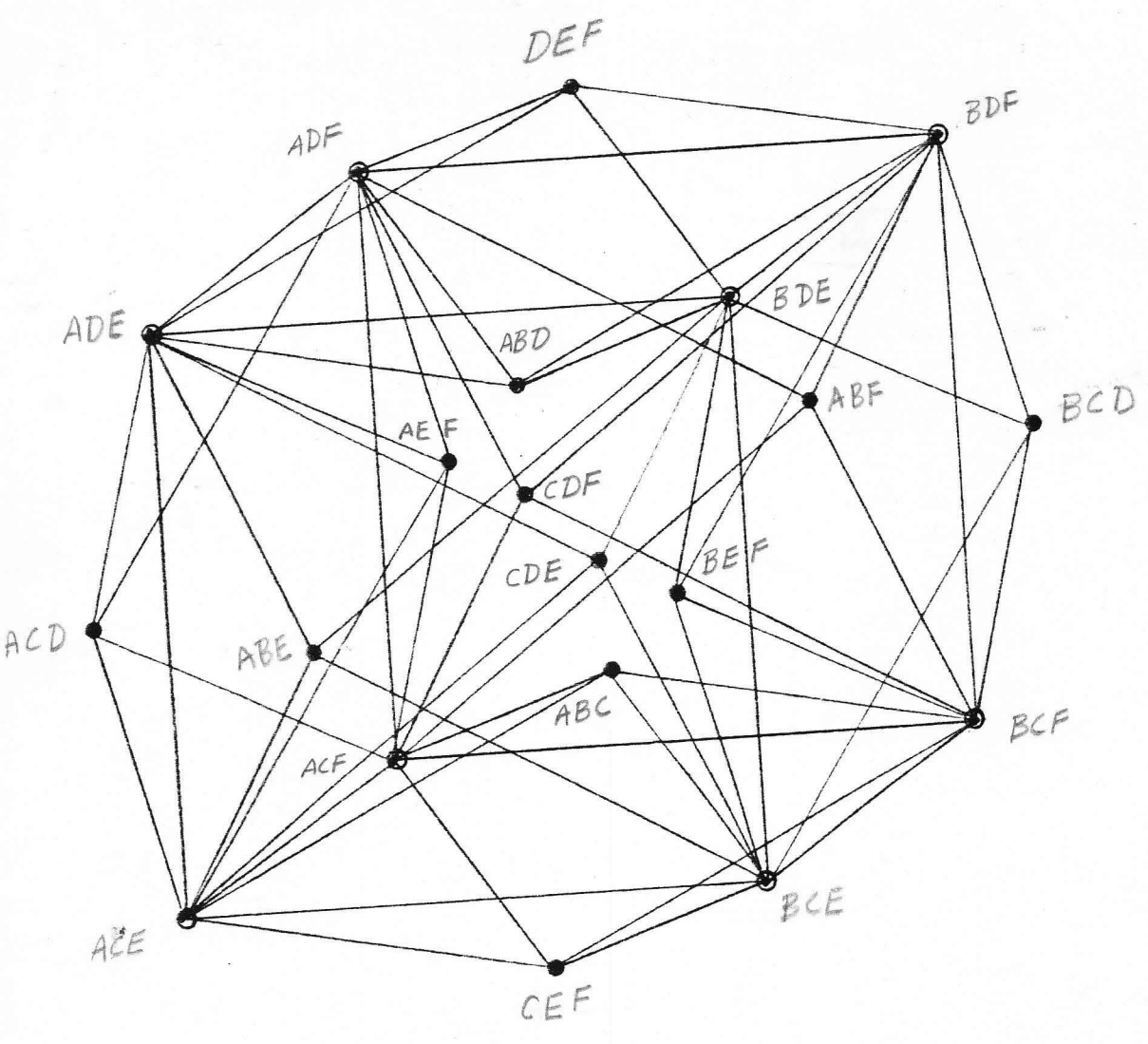
The Eikosony is mapped to the shape using 10 points of the large dodecahedron as shown, and the "mirroring" 10 points of the small dodecahedron. (The 10 points are "dekans" in each case)

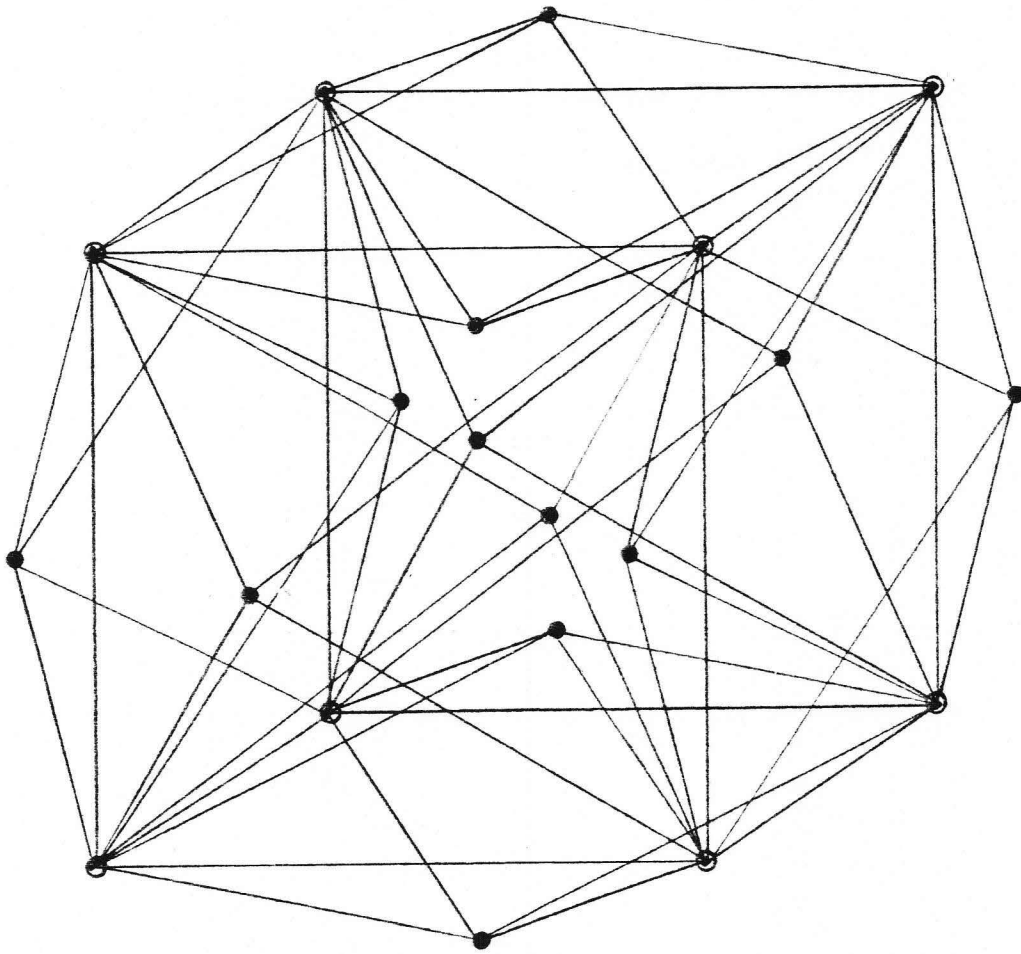
yours,

Etu

(In actual space it is a very beautiful object)

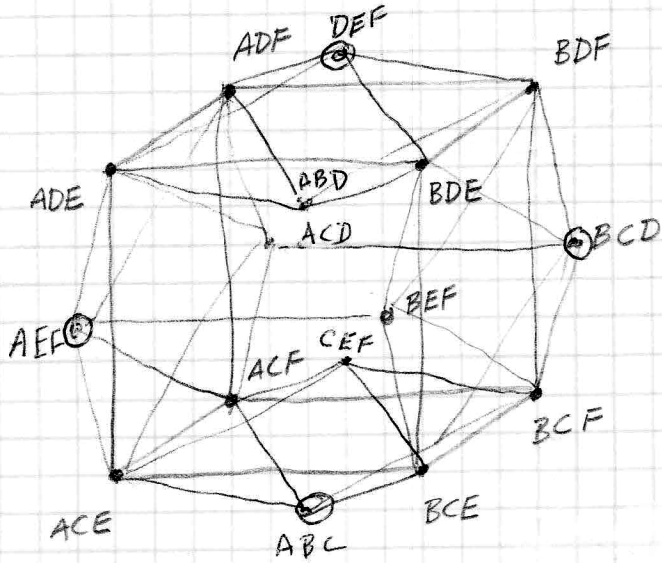
~~and may~~



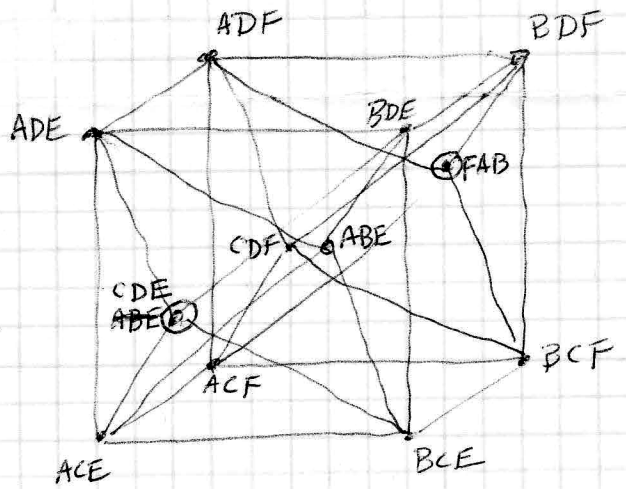
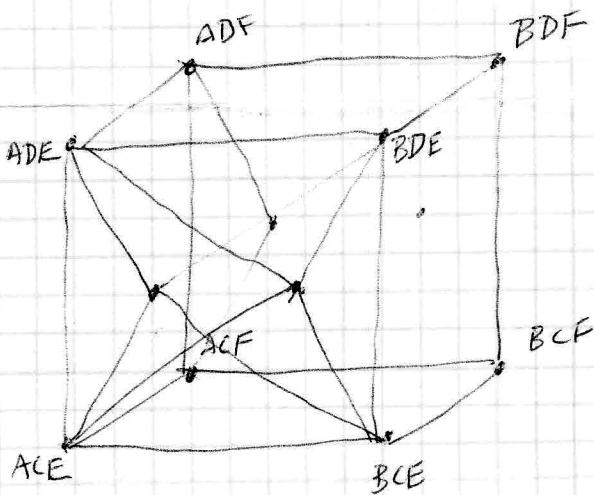


0.1
1.1

C	D	E	F
C	D		
C		E	
C			F
	D	E	
	D		F
		E	F



A	B	E	F
A	B		
A		E	
A			F
	B	E	
	B		F
		E	F



A	B	C	D
A	B		
A		C	
A			D
	B	C	
	B		D
		C	D

Quasicrystalographer
 A pathway thru the Hexanys
 Work in Progress

overlapping/interlocking
 Pentadekany
 inner cycle is topological
 equivalent to outer decagon
 NOTICED

Wilsonian Eikosany 31 Jan 99 E.W.
 ©1999 by Ervin McDonald Wilson

Wilson

1	3	5	7	9	11					
5	5								1.3.5	
5			7						1.3.7	
5				9					1.3.9	
5					11				1.3.11	
	5	7							1.5.7	
	5		9						1.5.9	
	5				11				1.5.11	
		7	9						1.7.9	
		7			11				1.7.11	
			9		11				1.9.11	
	5	7							3.5.7	
	5		9						3.5.9	
	5				11				3.5.11	
		7	9						3.7.9	
		7			11				3.7.11	
			9		11				3.9.11	
	5	7	9						5.7.9	
	5	7			11				5.7.11	
			9		11				5.9.11	
		7	9		11				7.9.11	

Ref Quasicrystals, Paul Joseph Steinhardt, 1986, in
 American Scientist Vol 74, 1986 Nov-Dec
 Steinhardt & Overlapping Eikosany
 Yellums

"The 20 triads"
 Harry Partch, Genesis of a Music, P123

- 1 =
- 1/2 =
- 1/3 =
- 1/4 =
- 1/5 =
- 1/6 =
- 1/7 =
- 1/8 =
- 1/9 =
- 1/10 =
- 1/11 =
- 1/12 =
- 1/13 =
- 1/14 =
- 1/15 =
- 1/16 =
- 1/17 =
- 1/18 =
- 1/19 =
- 1/20 =

Partchian Diamond (per E.W.)
 31 Jan 99 E.W.
 ©1999 by Ervin McDonald Wilson

Ref Genesis of a Music, Harry Partch
 1949