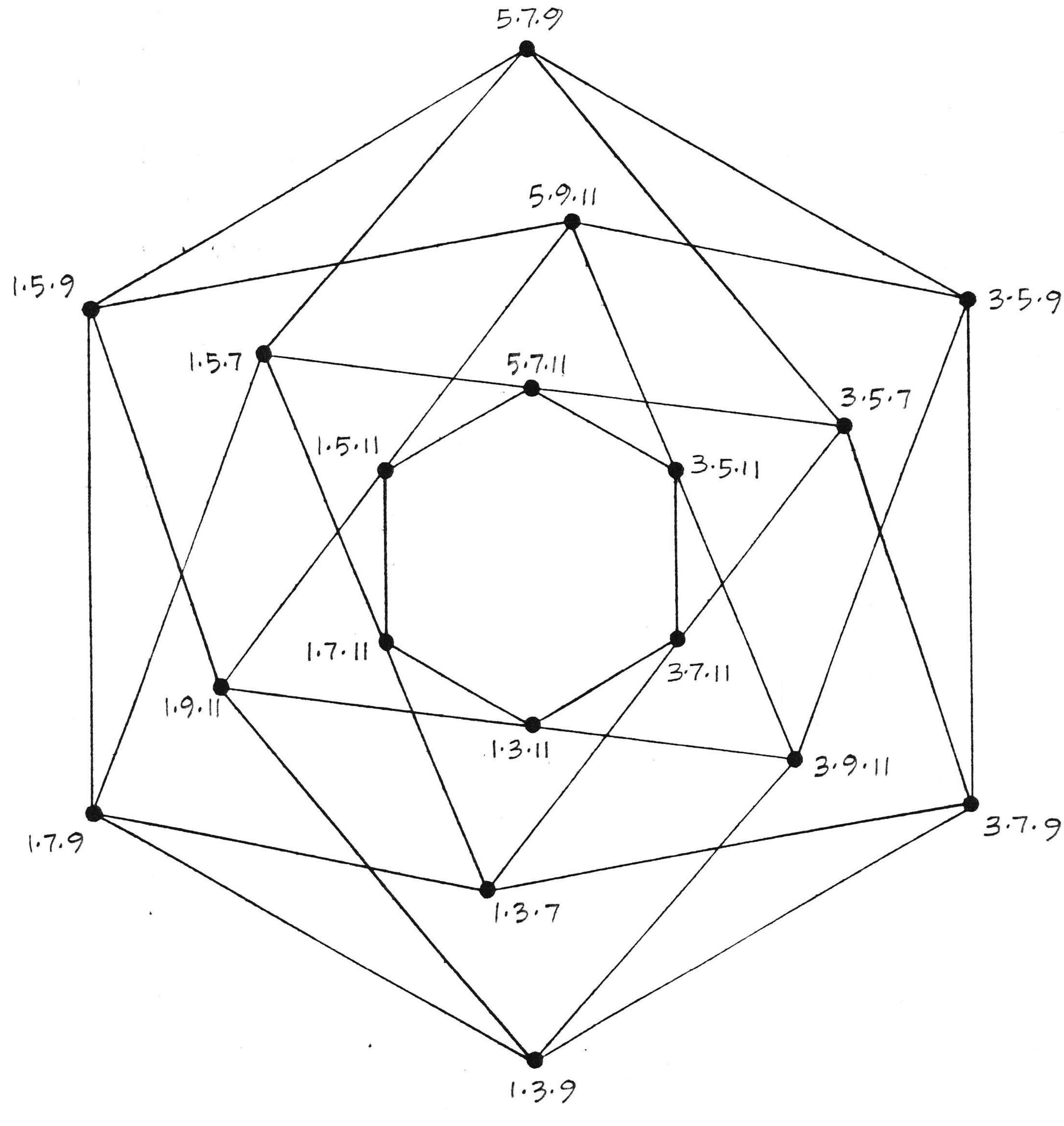
TORUS

© 1987 by Erv Wilson



TORUS

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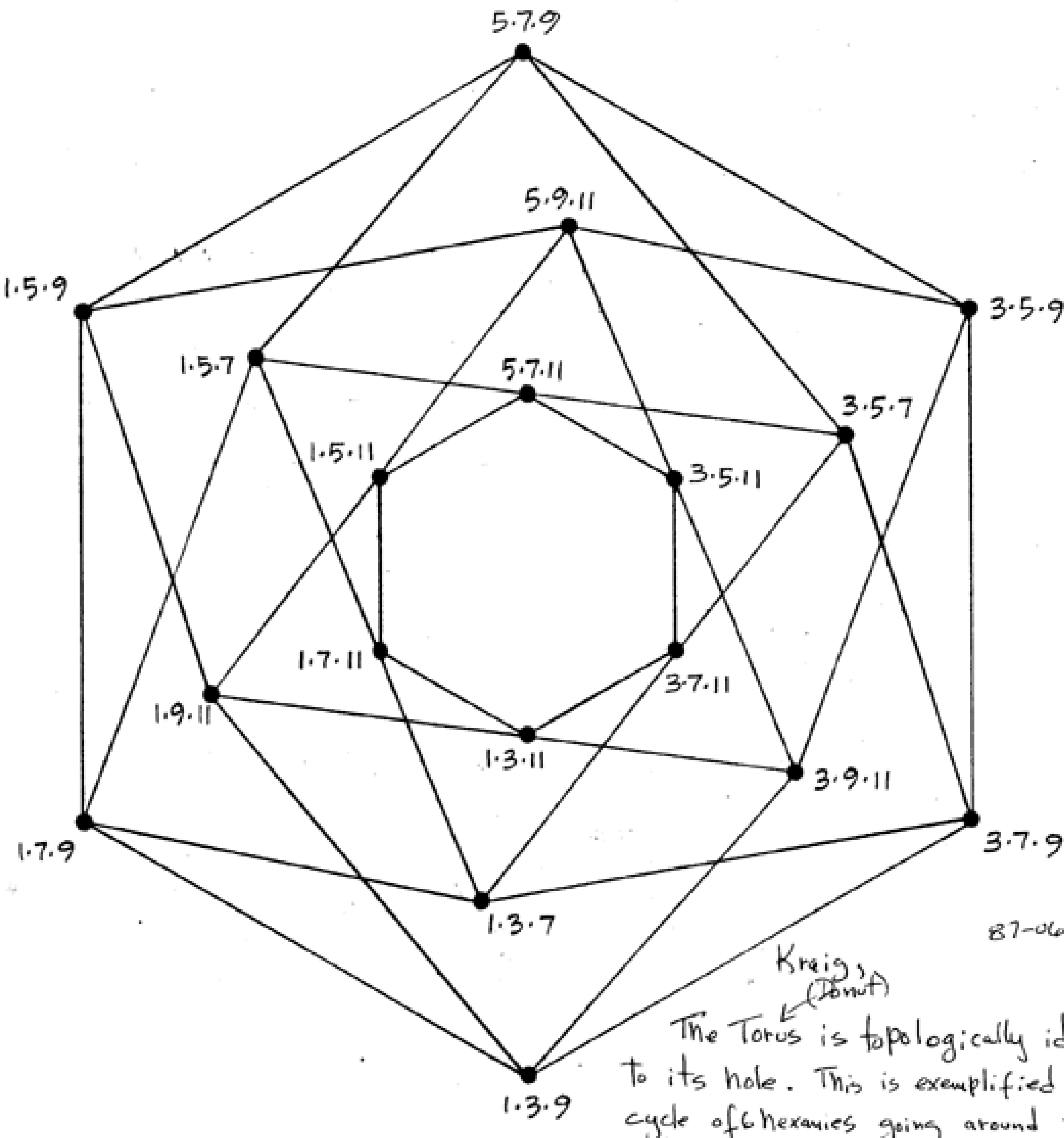
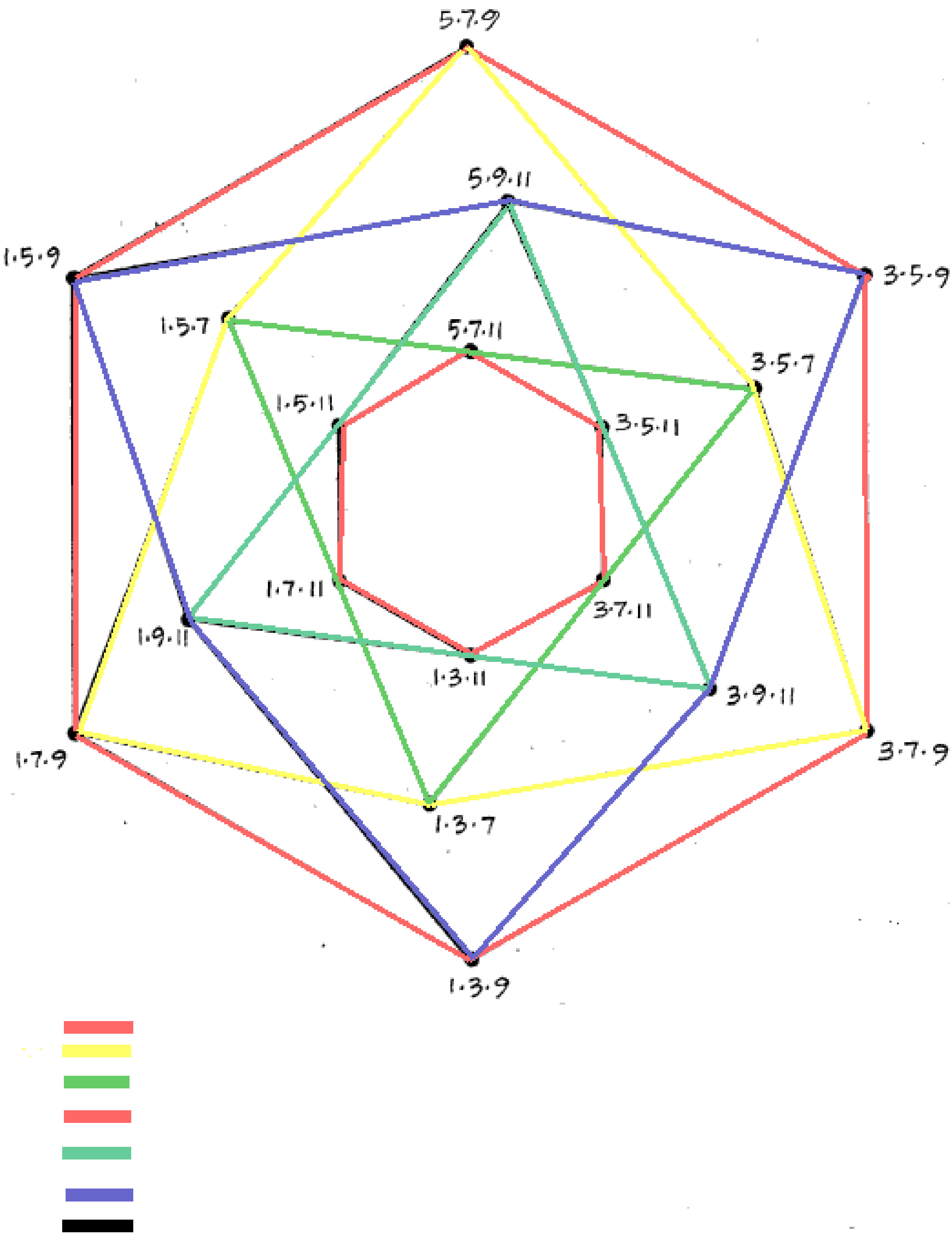


87-06-08

The Torus (Kraig's Donut) is topologically identical to its hole. This is exemplified by a cycle of 6 hexanies going around the body of the "donut" and a second cycle of 6 hexanies going thru the hole. Each cycle is a transform of the other. There are 10 different permutations of this figure.

Erv

TORUS


5·7·9
5·9·11
1·5·9
3·5·9
1·5·7
5·7·11
3·5·7
1·5·11
3·5·11
1·7·11
3·7·11
1·9·11
1·3·11
3·9·11
1·7·9
3·7·9
1·3·7
1·3·9

TORUS

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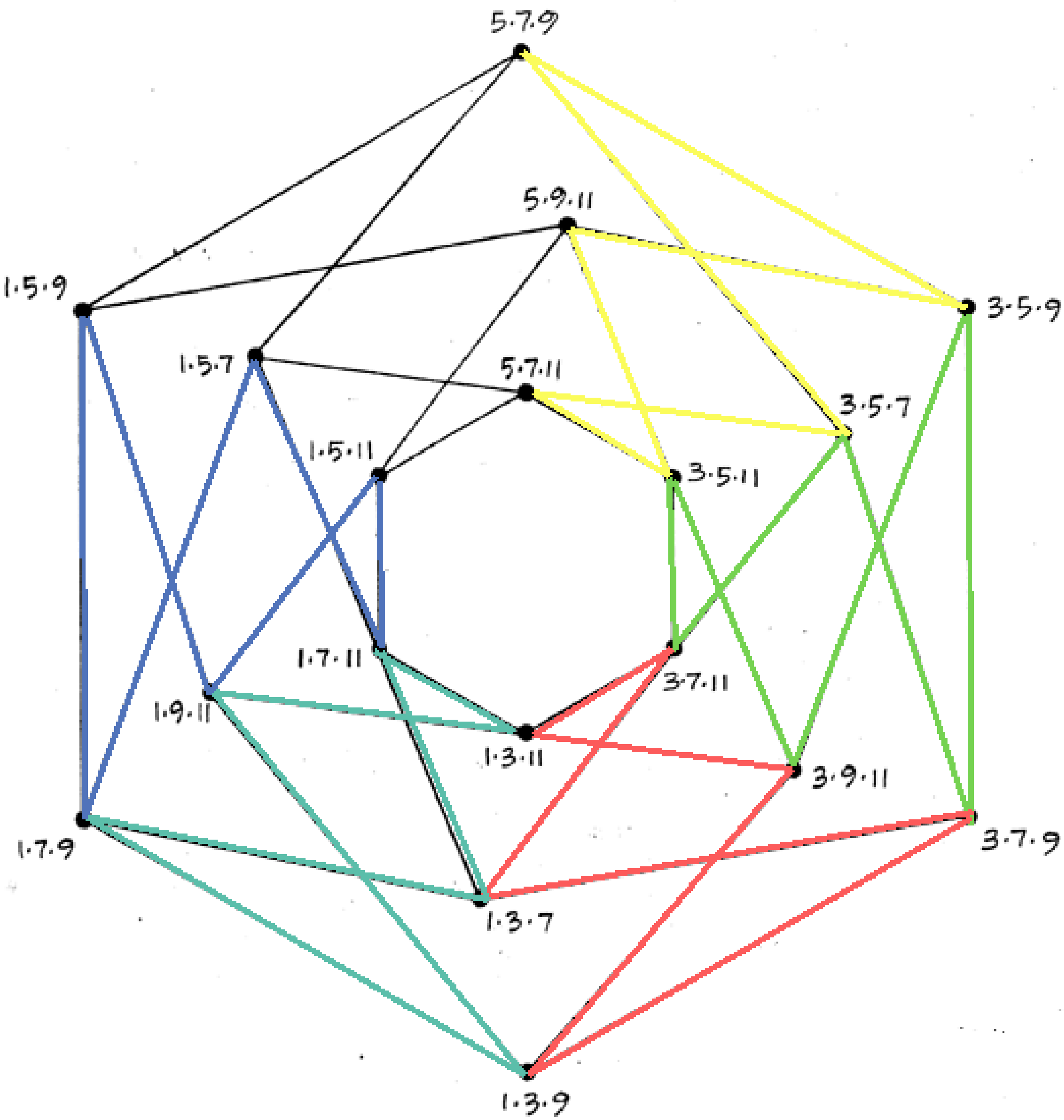
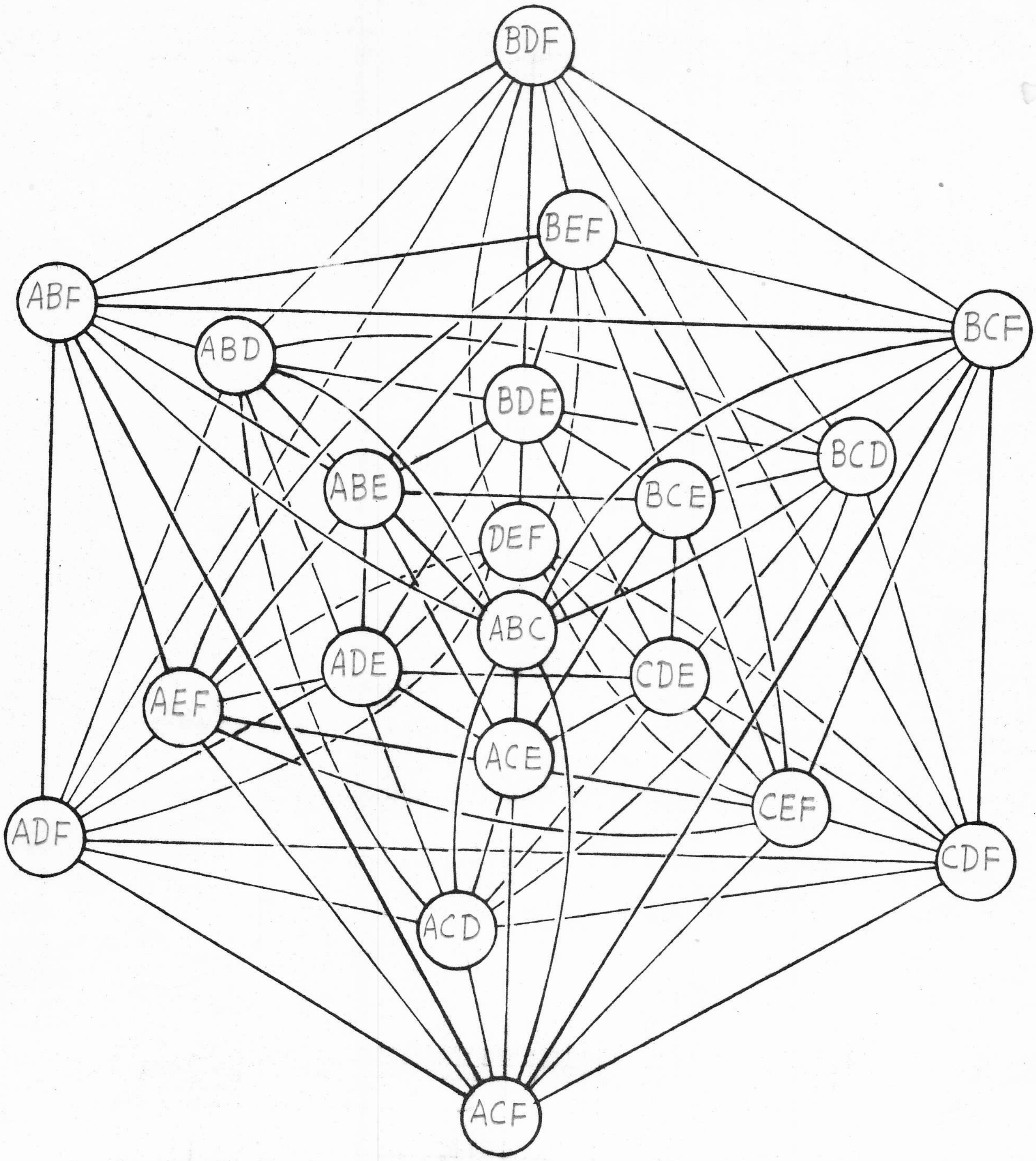
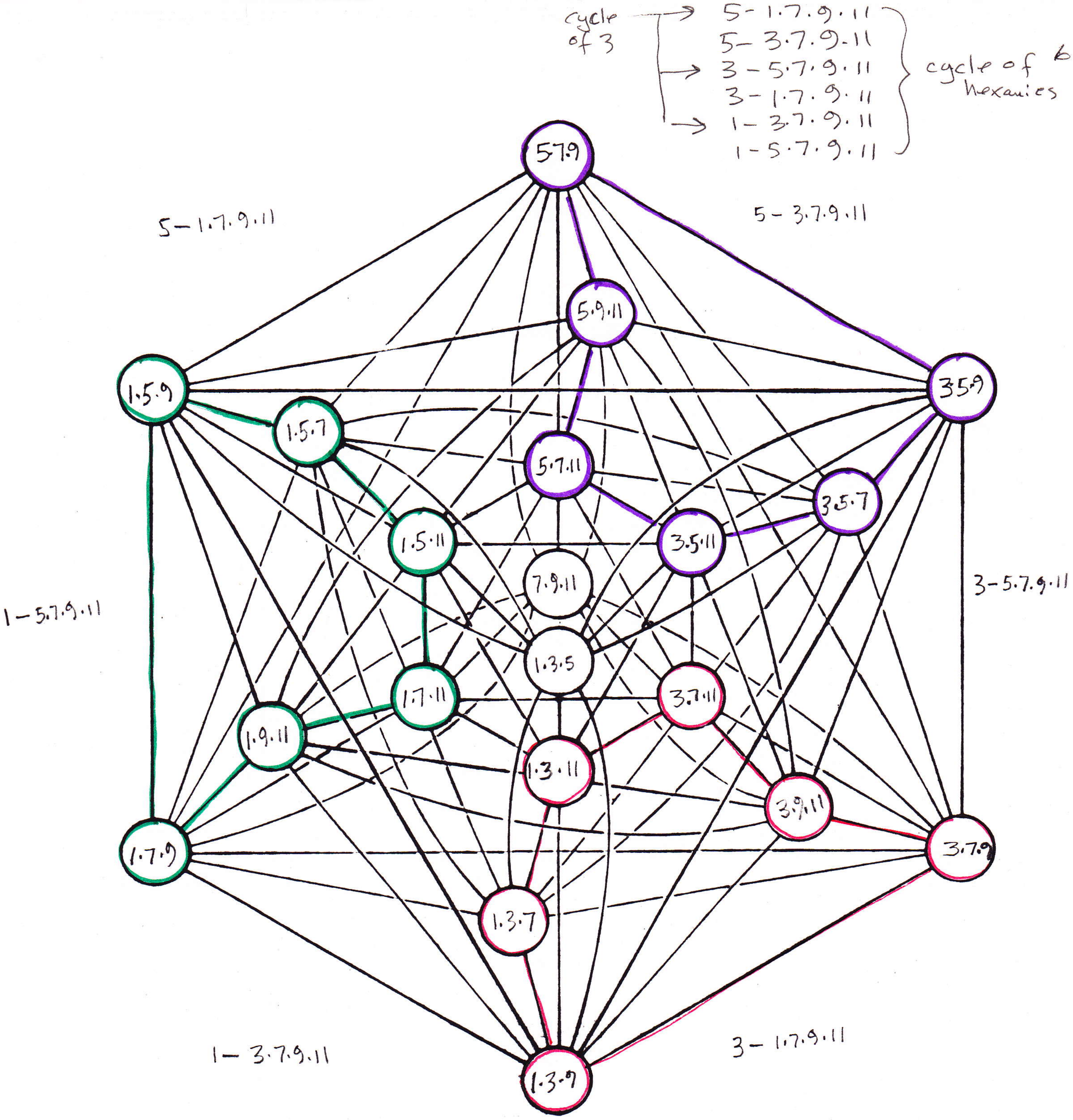


Letter to John Chalmers
from Erv Wilson Mar 18, 1969



E. Wilson 68

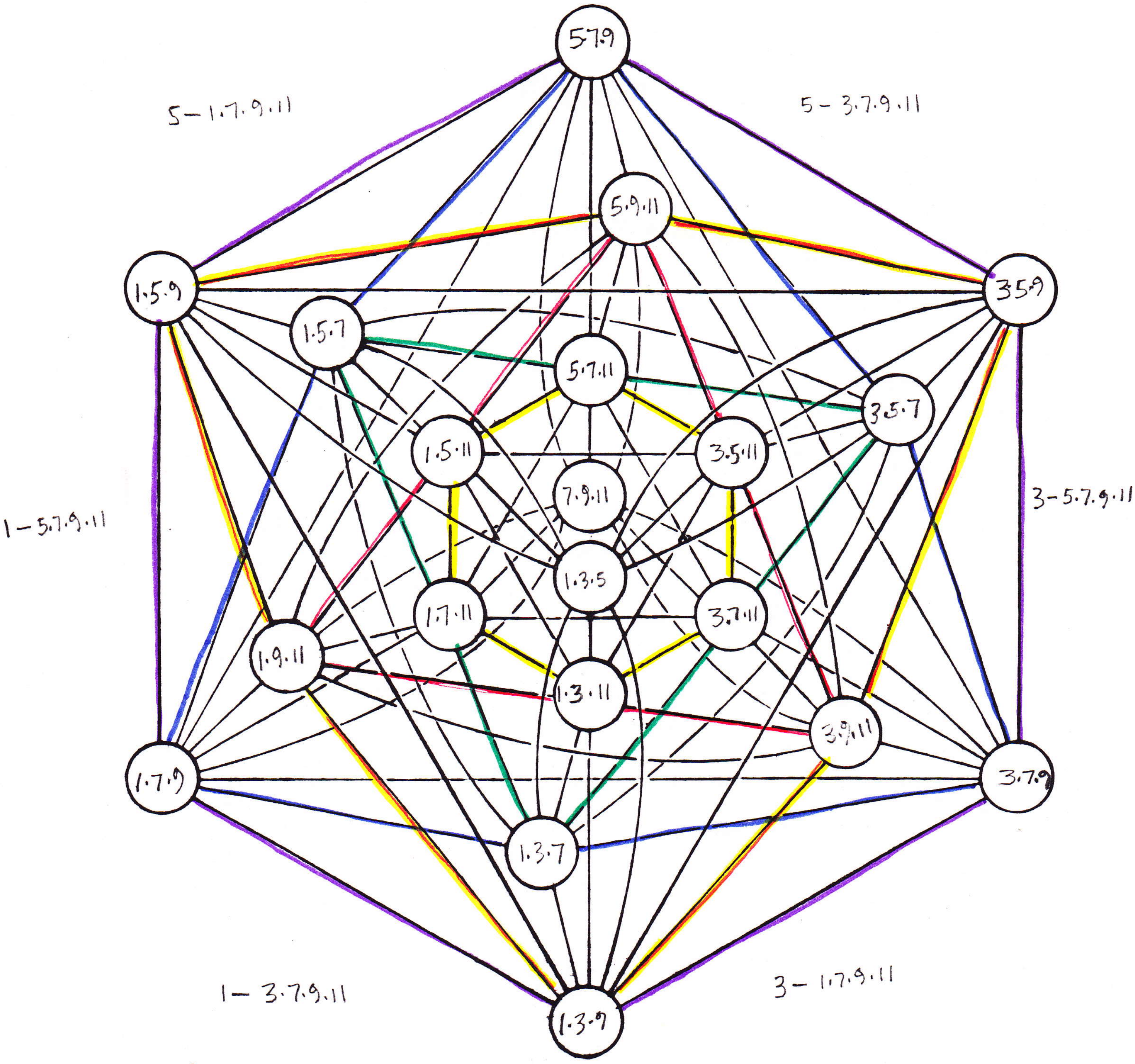


The cycle of Hexanies around the doughnut

E.W 87

Showing 3 equal spaced hexanies in color

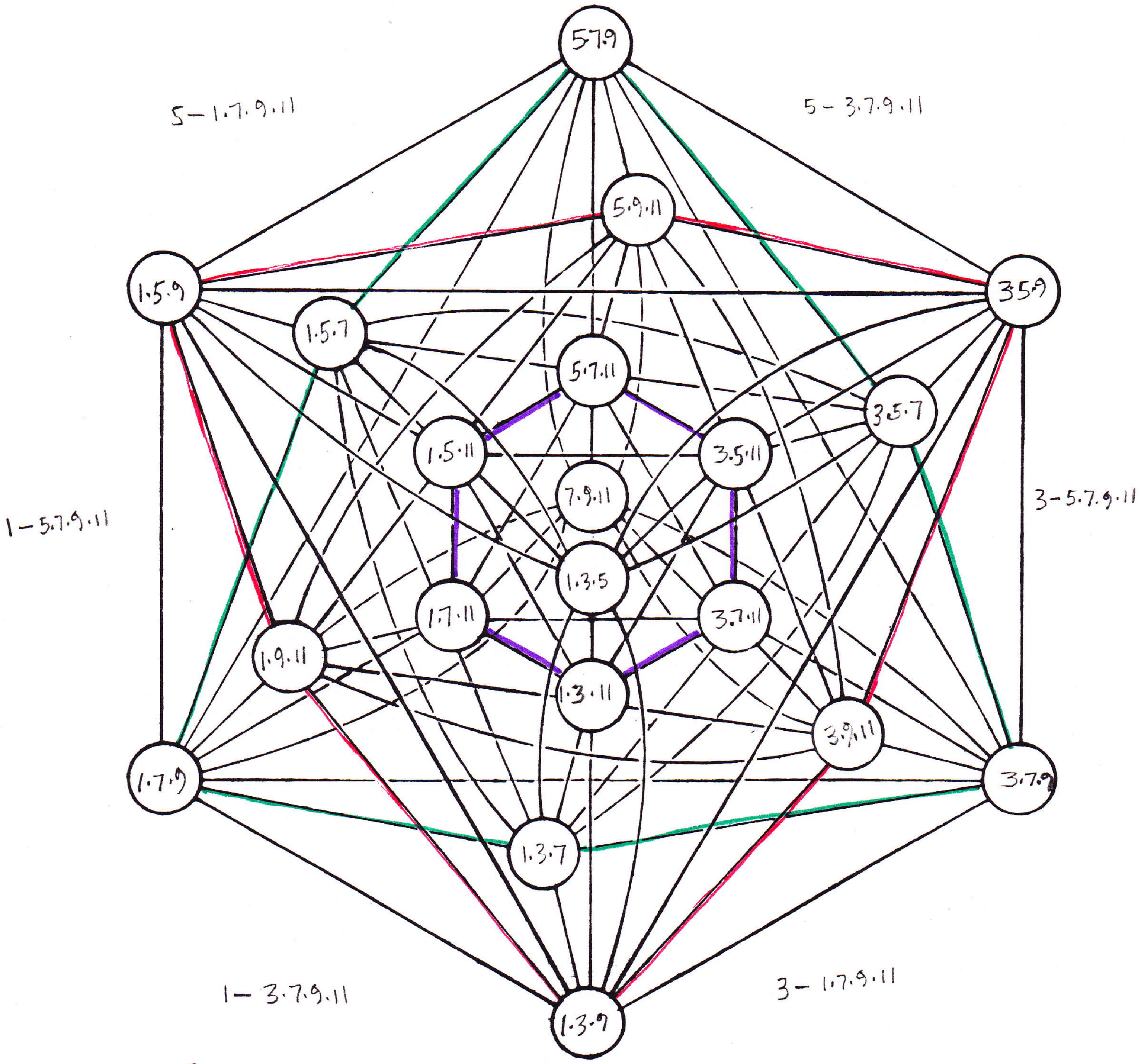
E. Wilson 68



Purple 9 – 1.3.5.7
Orange 9 – 1.3.5.11
Red 11 – 1.3.5.9
Yellow 11 – 1.3.5.7
Green 7 – 1.3.5.11
Blue 7 – 1.3.5.9

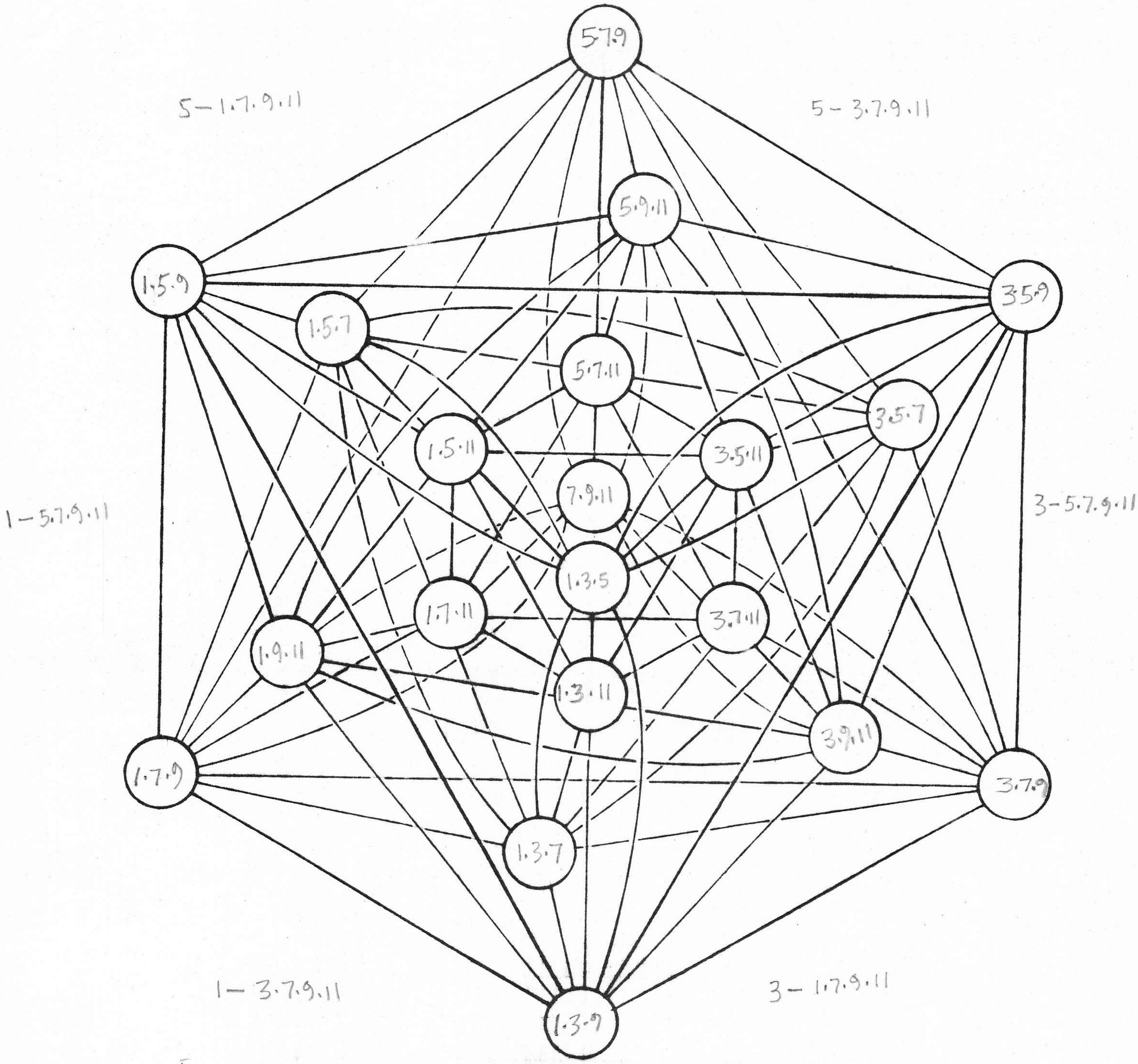
Sequence of the cycle of Hexanies thru the hole E.W. 87

E. Wilson 68



Showing 3 equal spaced hexanies in color

E. Wilson 68



5

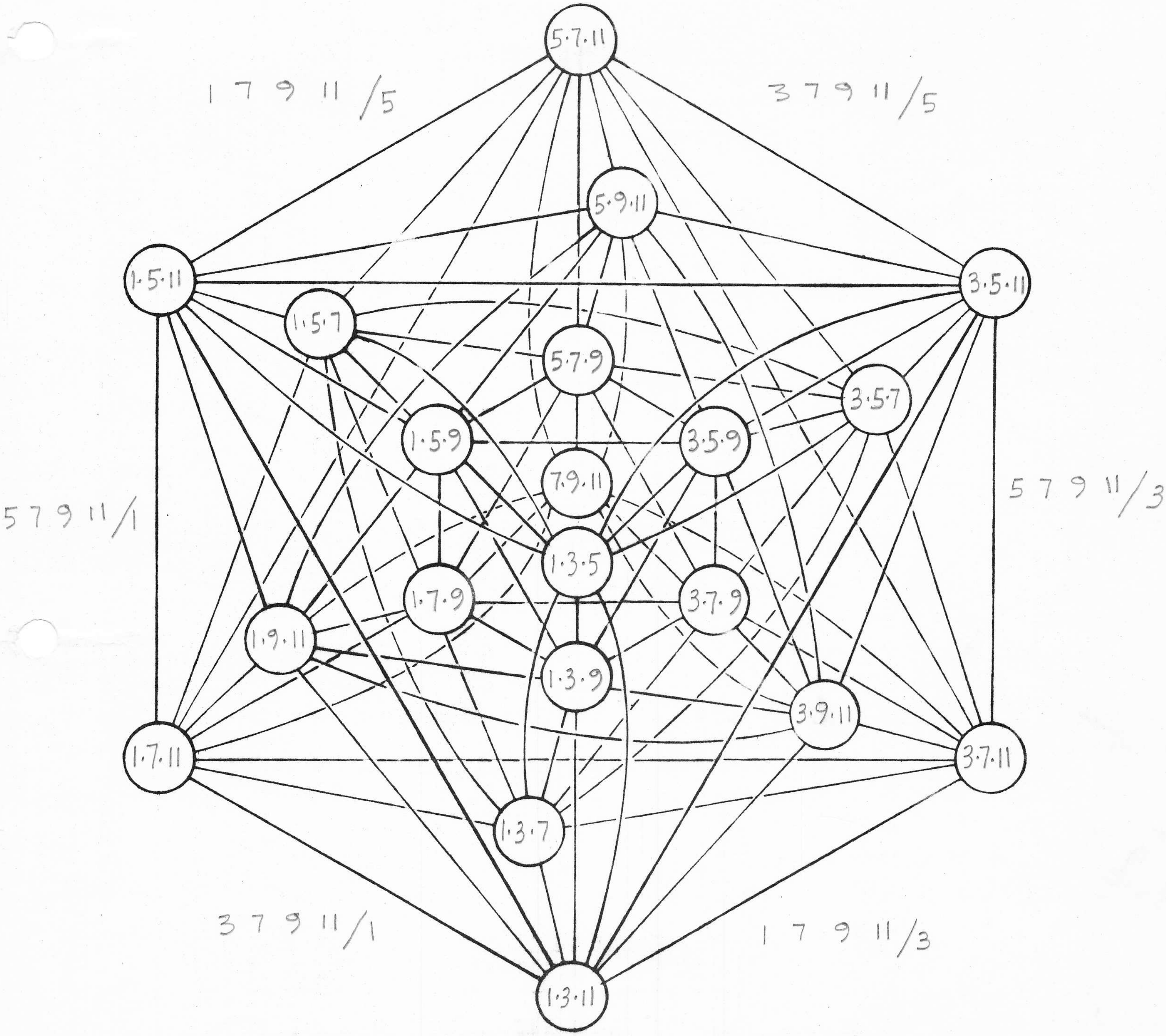
7

1 3

E. Wilson 68

CONCENTRIC FACETS: 1 3 5
RADIAL FACETS: 7 9 11

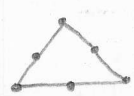
1 3 5 7 9 11
EIKOSAKTY



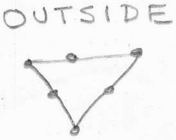
1 3 5 7 / 9 INSIDE

1 3 5 9 / 7

1 3 5 11 / 7



1 3 5 7 / 11 OUTSIDE



1 3 5 9 / 11

1 3 5 11 / 9

E. Wilson 68

Radial Facets: 7 9 11
Concentric Facets: 1 3 5

(Radial Hexanys)

1 7 9 11/5

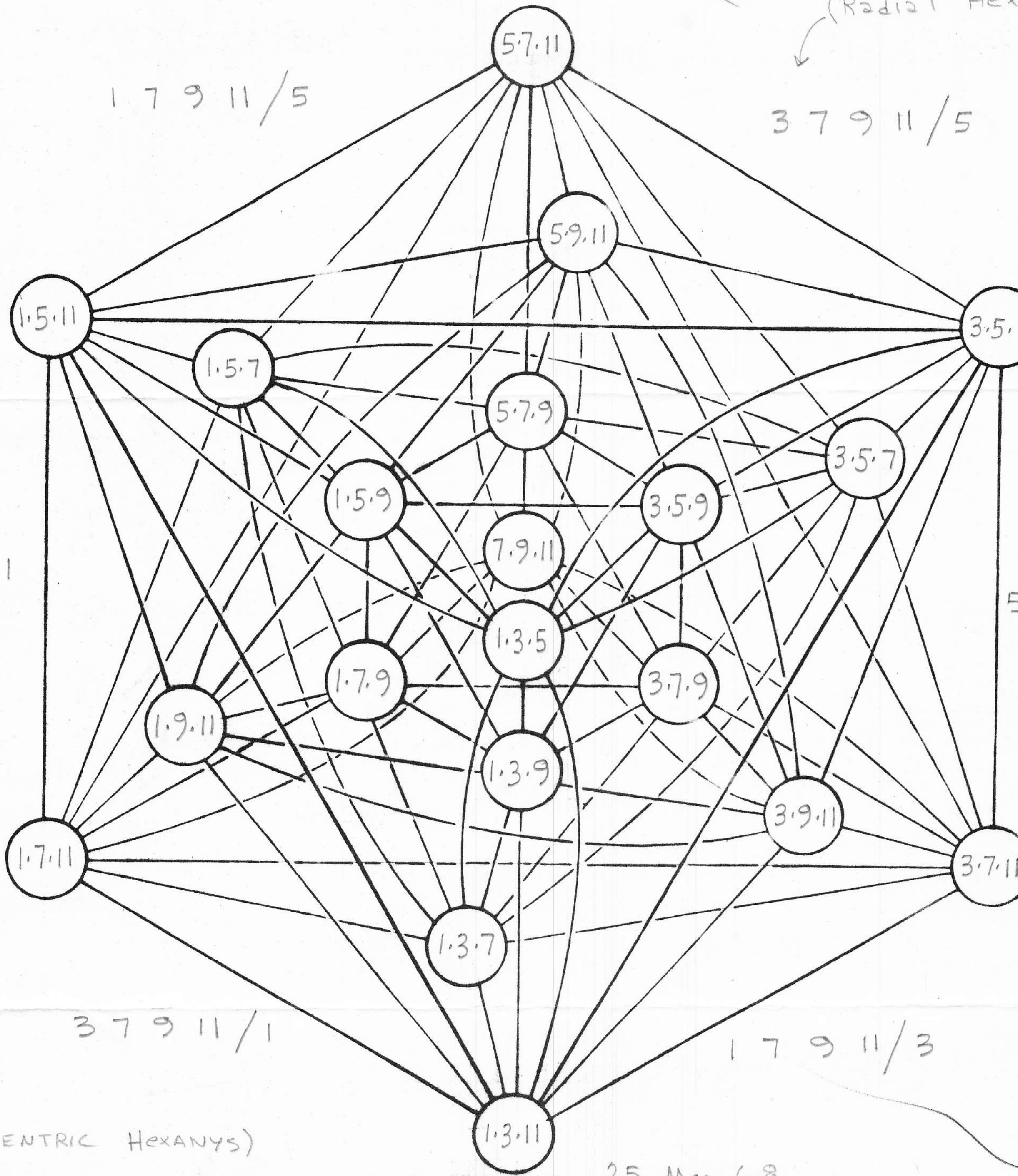
3 7 9 11/5

5 7 9 11/1

5 7 9 11/3

3 7 9 11/1

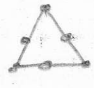
1 7 9 11/3



(CONCENTRIC HEXANYS)

1 3 5 7/9 INSIDE

1 3 5 9/7 

1 3 5 11/7 

1 3 5 7/11 OUTSIDE

1 3 5 9/11 

1 3 5 11/9 

25 Mar 68

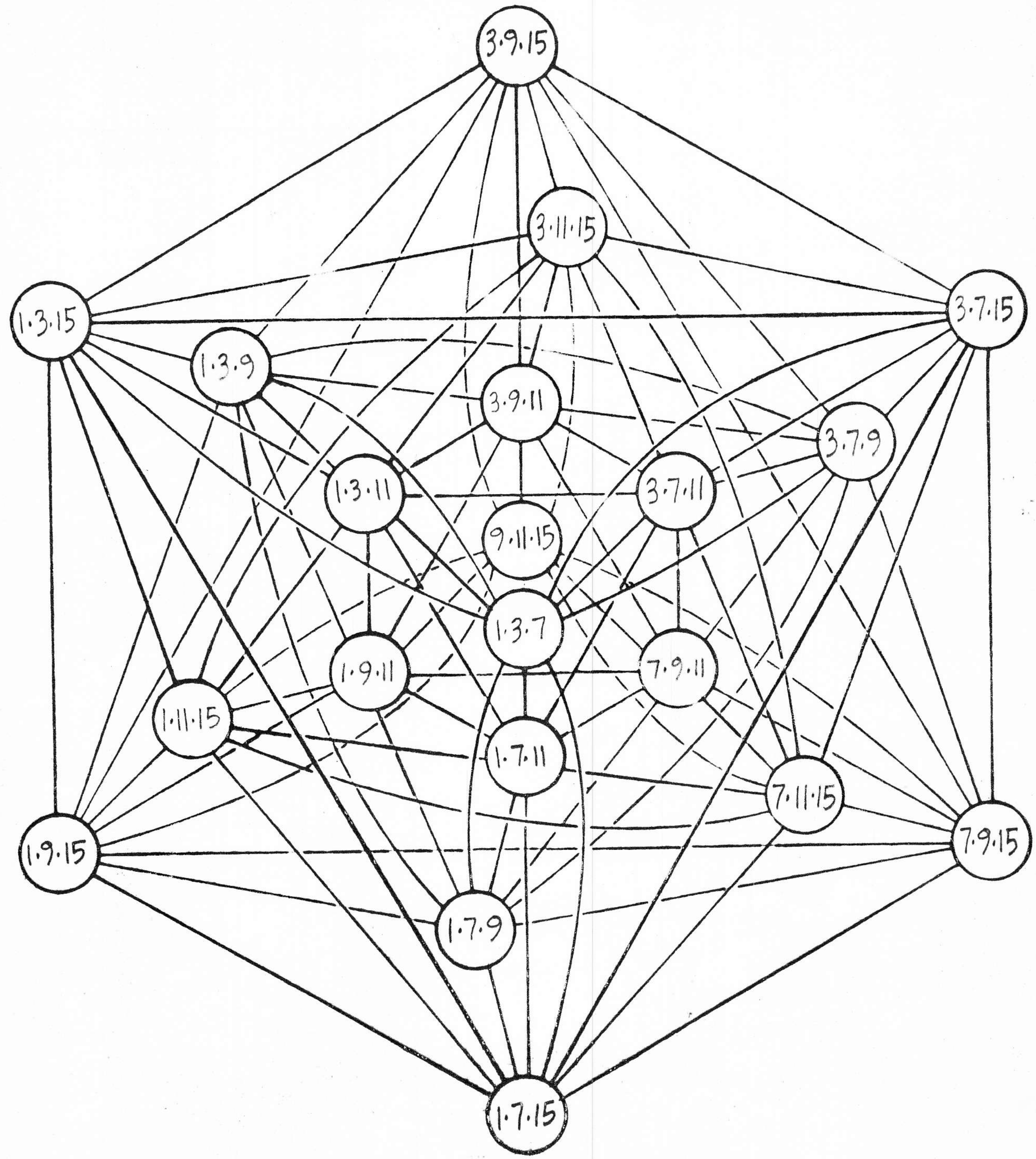
Dear John,

This represents the sort of useful information that can be read from this model. A more complete picture would require 60 views, 4 for each of the 15 hexany species. The 6 Radial Hexanys are a flanking circle, as are the 6 concentric Hexanys. The 2 circles are, I believe, involutions of each other.

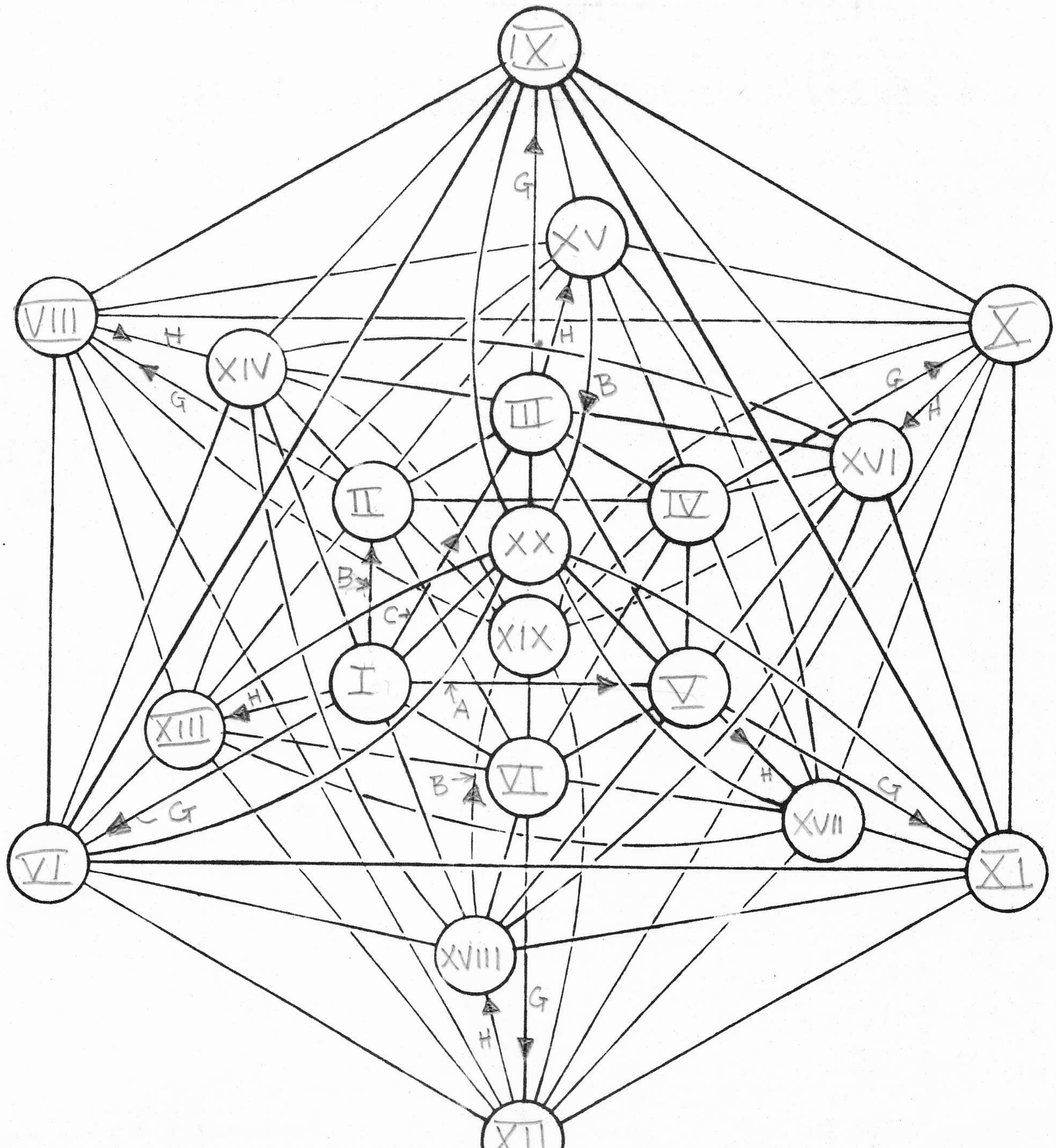
E. Wilson 68 Erv

1 3 7 9 11 15 EIKOSANY

Pre-issue by Erv Wilson Aug 1968



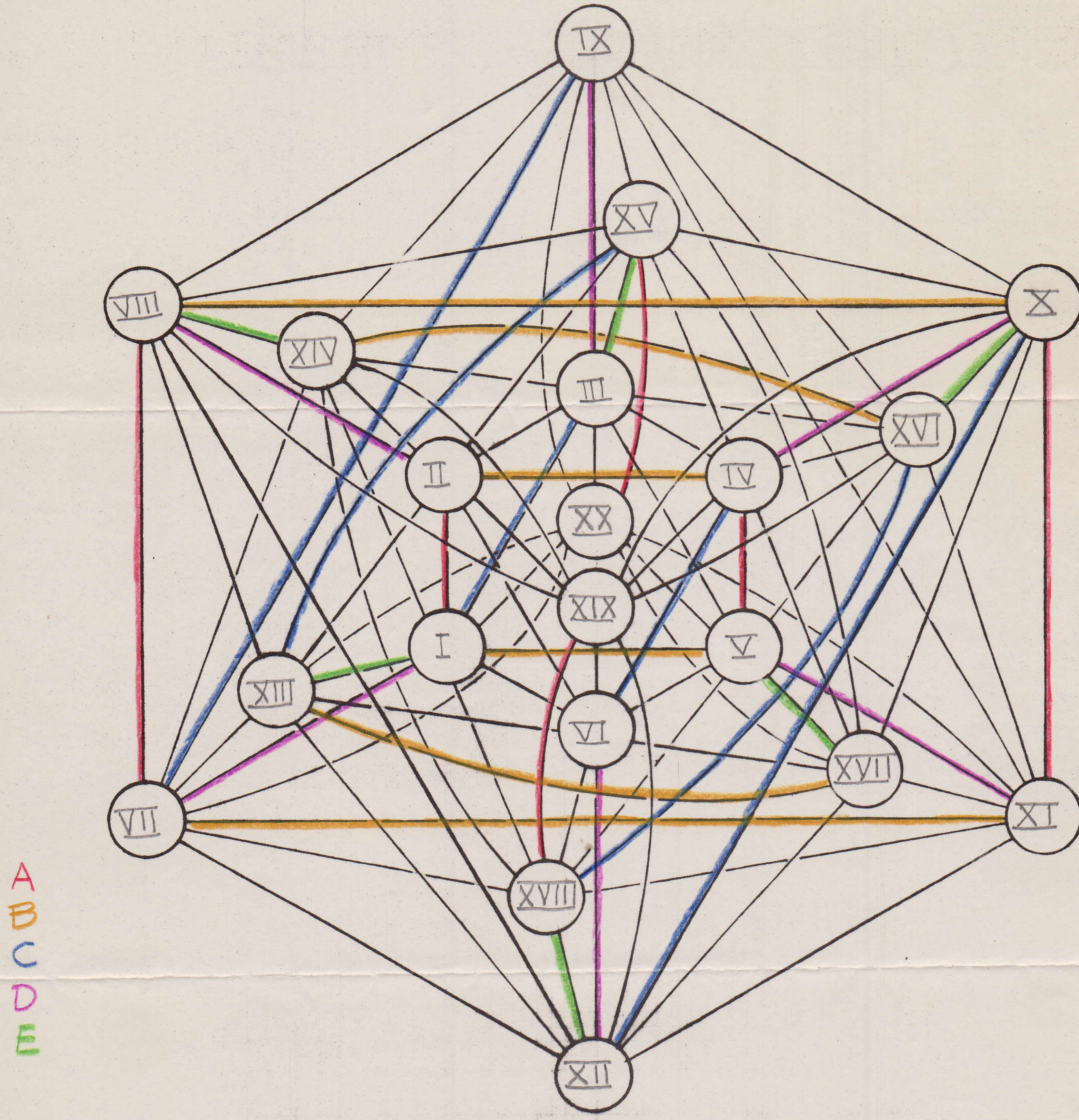
E. Wilson 68



IX
XV
VIII
X
XIV
III
XVI
II
IV
XX
XIX
I
V
XIII
VI
XVII
VII
XI
XVIII
XII
G
H
B
C
A

1219 Poinsettia Drive
L. a. 90046
June 18, 1968

Dear John,



There are 15 primary intervals in the Eikosany, each of which occurs 6 times. However, the 20 members may be related to each other using some combination of 5 intervals. Taking the inside hexany from your tables I add D to each member to get the outside hexany; I add E to members I, III, & V and subtract E from members VIII, X, & ~~XVIII~~ XII to get 6 of the mediating tones; and fimally I add A to XVIII To get XIX, and subtract A from XV to get XX. (Note; D should not exceed 1/2 the number of tones in the system or the inside and outside hexanys will merely change positions) Each Eikosany will still repeat itself in a spectrum of configurations 15 times, once about each of its component hexany species. This is not a bad piece of information as it answers the question; 'What Eikosany (Eikosanys) if any is this hexany a component of?'

E. Wilson 68

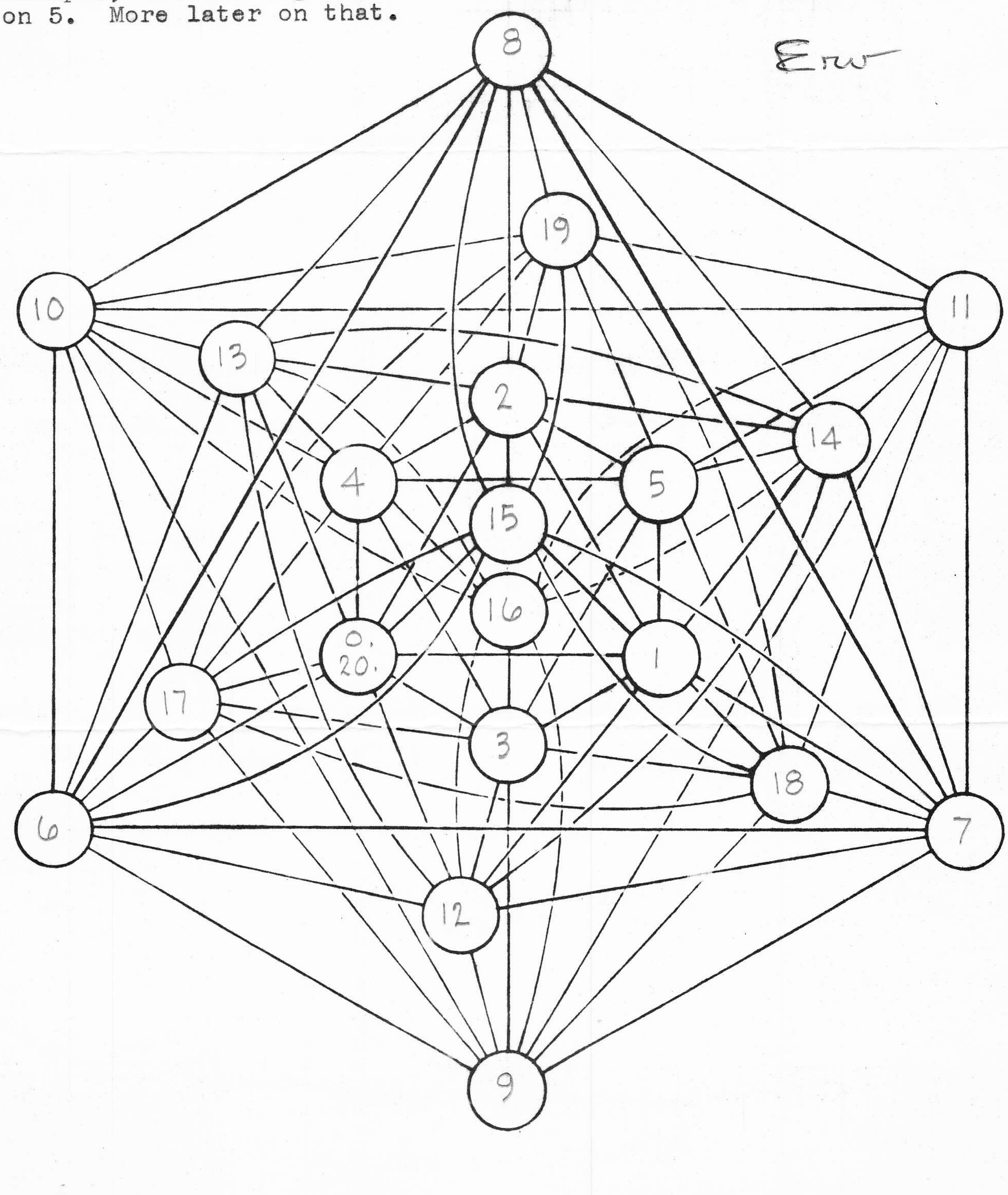
E. Wilson 68

However, in the larger numbered systems D and E could have a series of values, and the answer would become voluminous. A more compact answer would be to the question: 'How many Eikosanys are there in a given system' and print one representative configuration of each.' I t is not immediately apparent to me how this question can be simply presented.

Below is an articulate Eikosany in 20 tones. I used the above described sequence to locate it. As yet I have no idea how many others there are in 20 T.

I am interested in an exploration of 'Ultra' or sub-threshold systems having high efficiency and articulation. b 181 is a good borderline example, articulating thru the harmonic decad; its worst defect is -.28 on 5. More later on that.

Erv

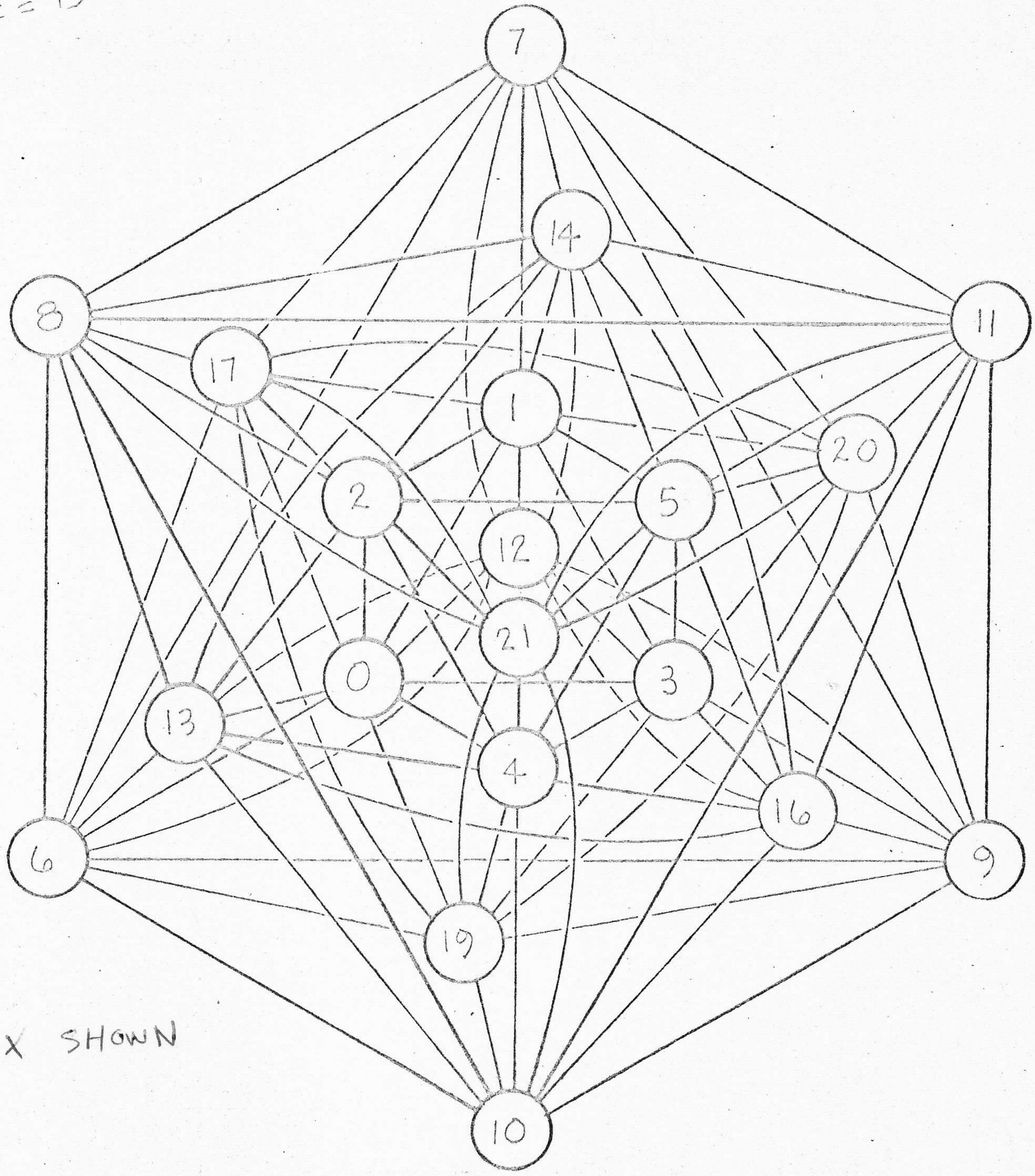


group 2

Transformation of $D=8$, $E=15$

A

$D=6$
$E=13$



1X SHOWN

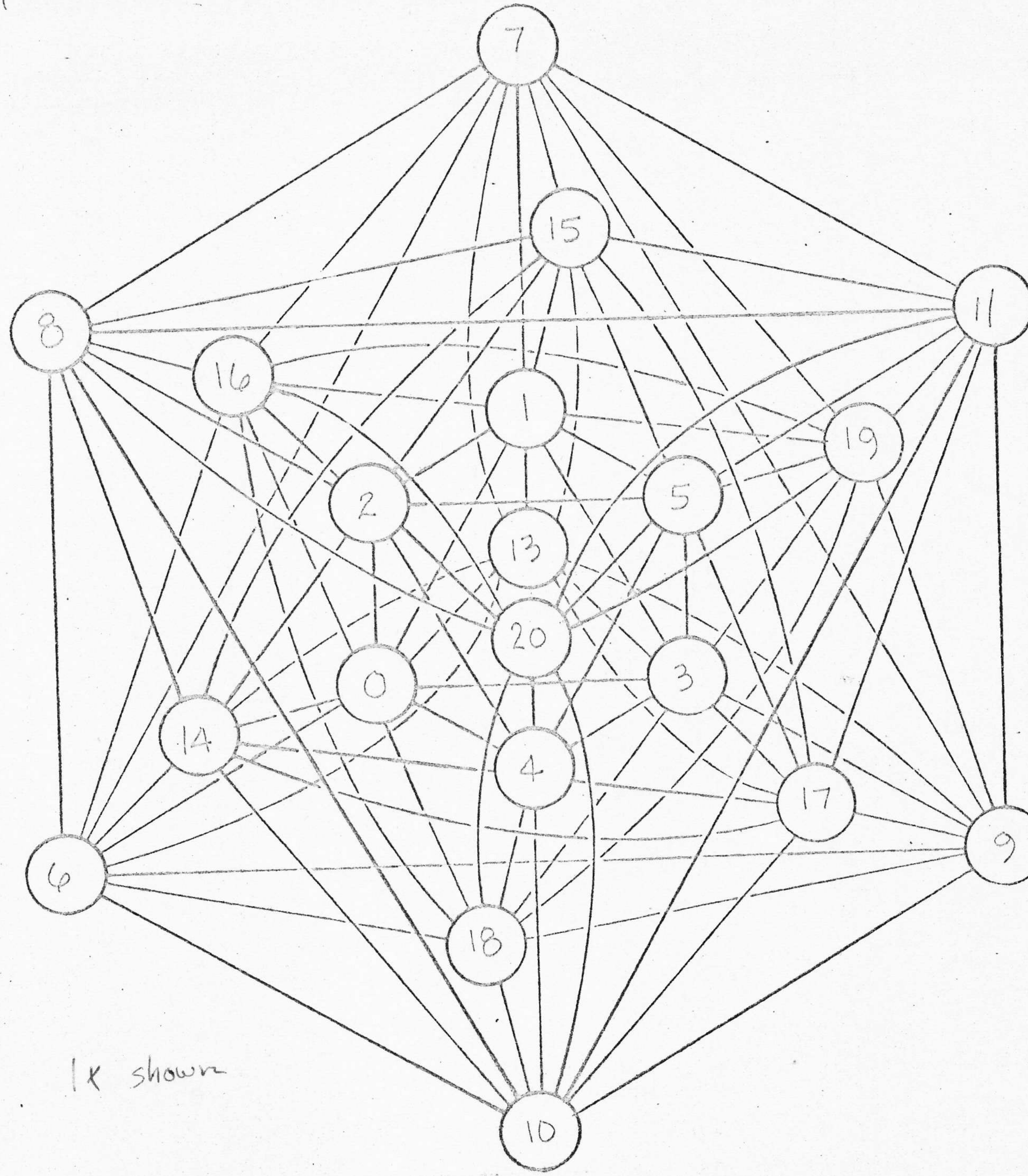
1x	0	1	3	12	21	6	1	2	3	6	9	1	See Book A
3x	0	3	9	14	19	18	3	6	5	4	1	3	
5x	0	5	15	16	17	8	5	3	7	1	1	5	
7x	0	7	21	18	15	20	7	8	3	2	1	1	
9x	0	9	5	20	13	10	5	4	1	3	7	2	

E. Wilson 68

group (2)

D = 6
E = 14

(B)



1x shown

1x	0	1	3	7	13	21
3x	0	3	9	21	17	19
5x	0	5	15	13	21	17
7x	0	7	21	5	3	15
9x	0	9	5	19	7	13

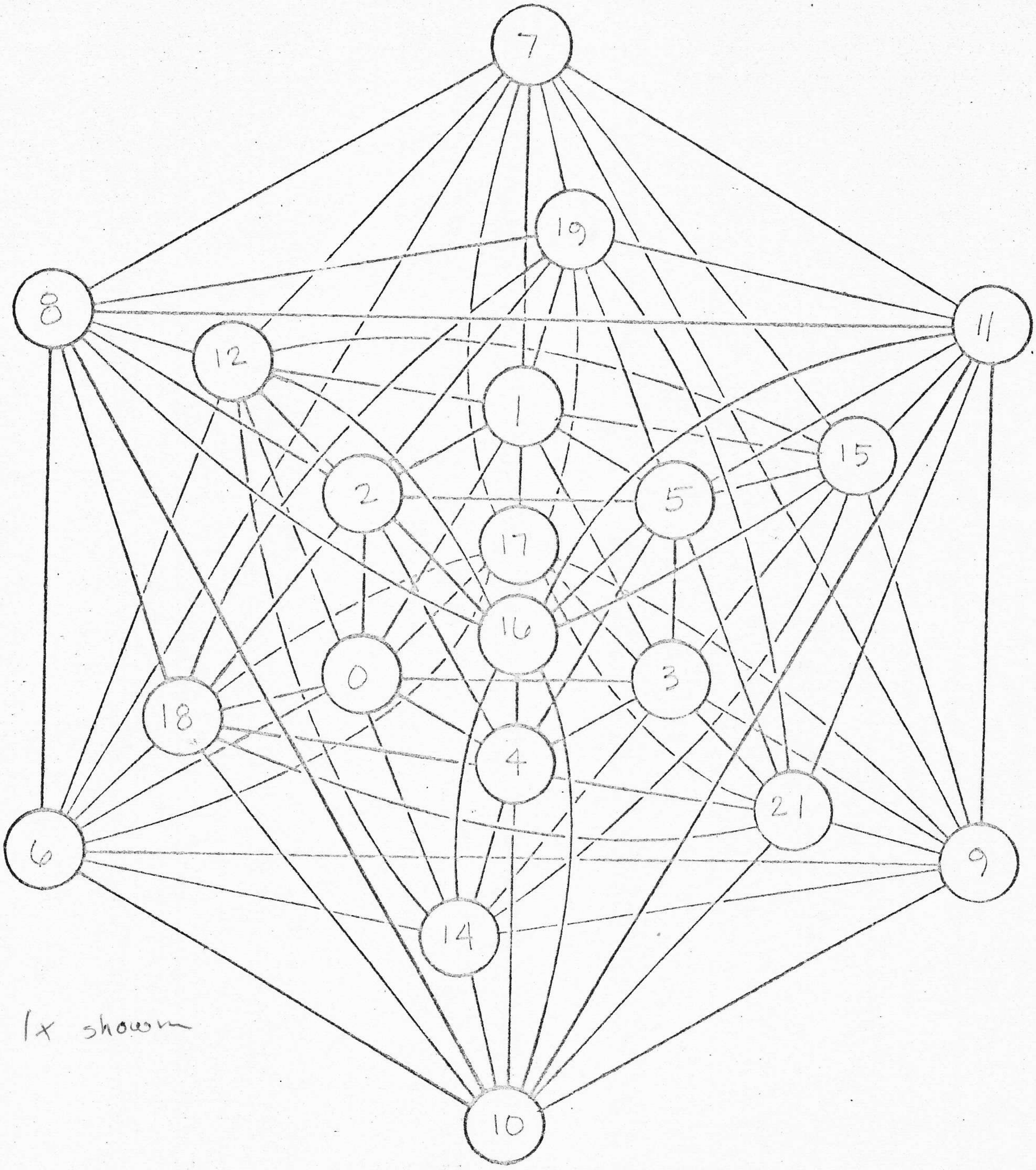
1	2	4	6	8	1
3	6	8	2	2	1
5	8	2	2	4	1
3	2	2	8	6	1
5	2	2	4	6	3

See book A

G. Wilson 68

group 2
D = 6
E = 10 (-4)

C

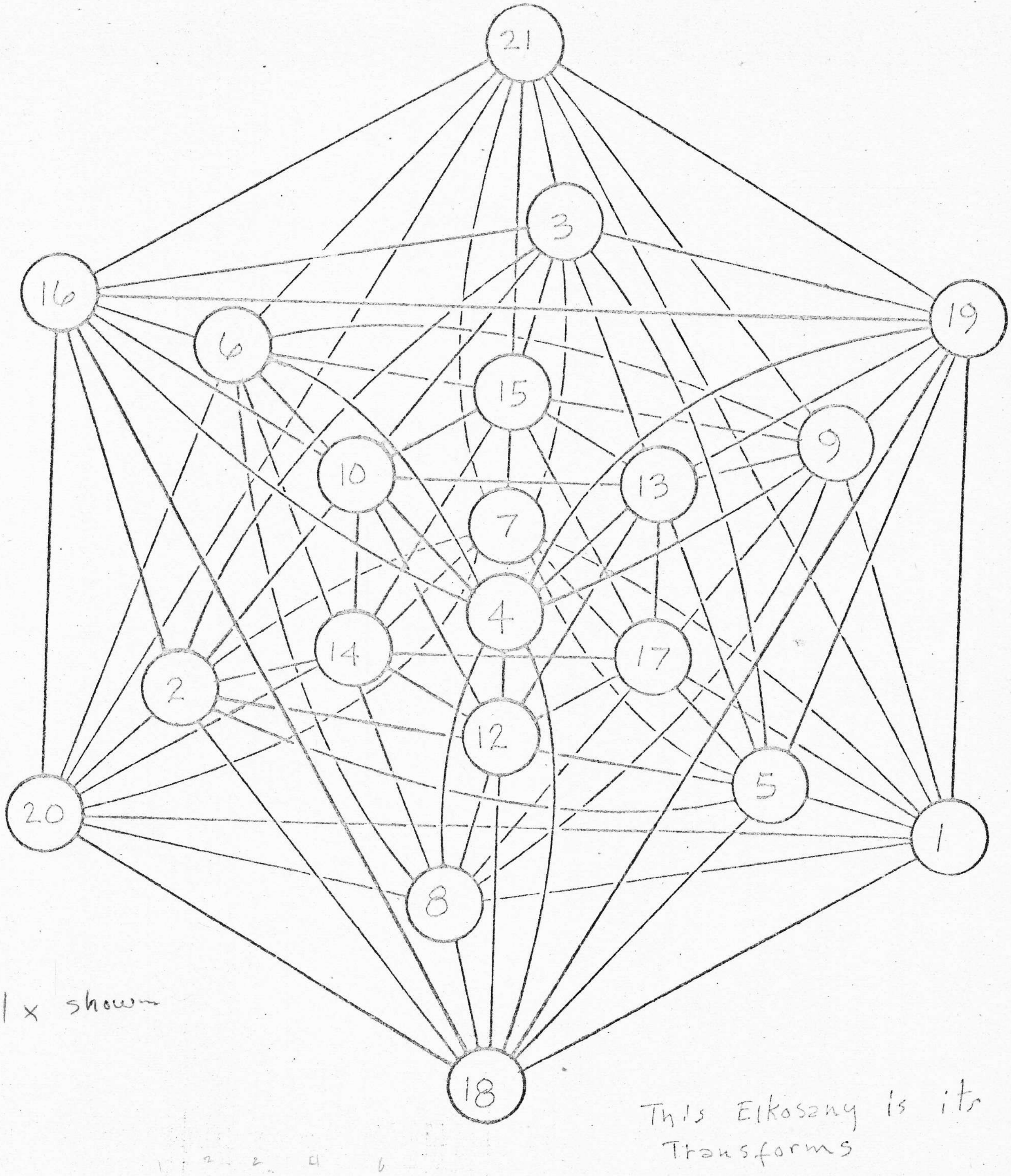


1x shown

1x	0	1	3	11	17	21	1	2	8	6	4	1
3x	0	3	9	11	7	19	3	4	2	2	8	3
5x	0	5	15	11	19	17	5	6	4	2	2	3
7x	0	7	21	11	9	15	7	2	2	4	6	1
9x	0	9	5	11	21	13	5	4	2	2	8	1

See bk. a

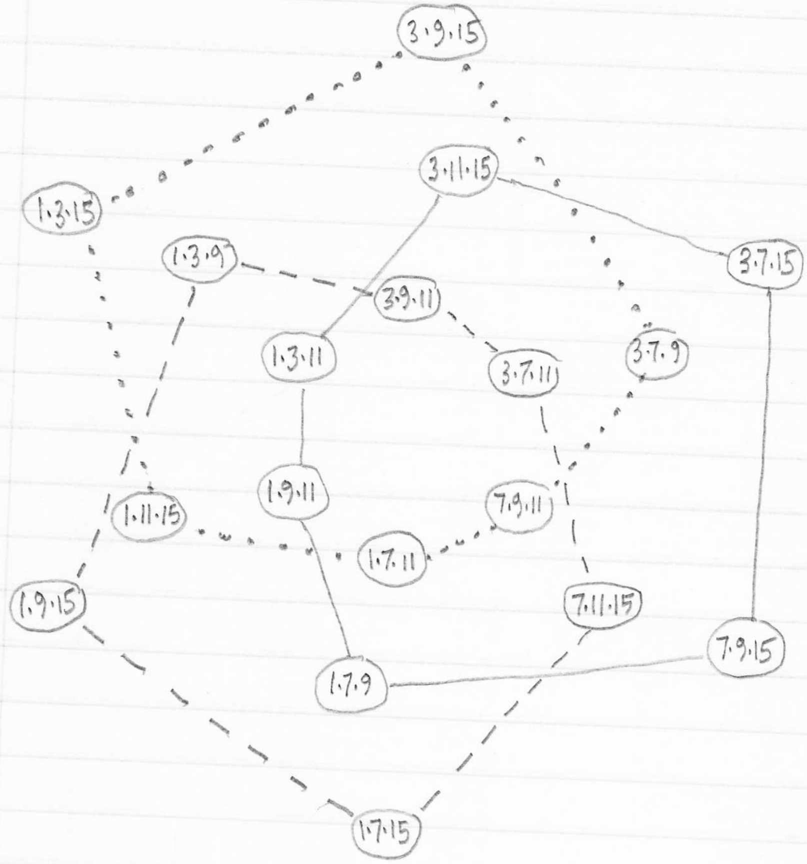
D



1x shown

This Eikosany is its own Transforms

1x	0	1	3	5	9	15	1	2	2	4	6	7
3x	0	3	9	15	5	1	1	2	2	4	6	7
5x	0	5	15	3	1	9	1	2	2	4	6	7
7x	0	7	21	13	19	17	7	6	4	2	2	1
9x	0	9	5	1	15	3	1	2	2	4	6	7



Solid Hexagon

1	11	3	15	7	9
1	11	3			
	11	3	15		
		3	15	7	
			15	7	9
1				7	9
1	11				9

Dashed Hexagon

3	11	7	15	1	9
3	11	7			
	11	7	15		
		7	15	1	
			15	1	9
3				1	9
3	11				9

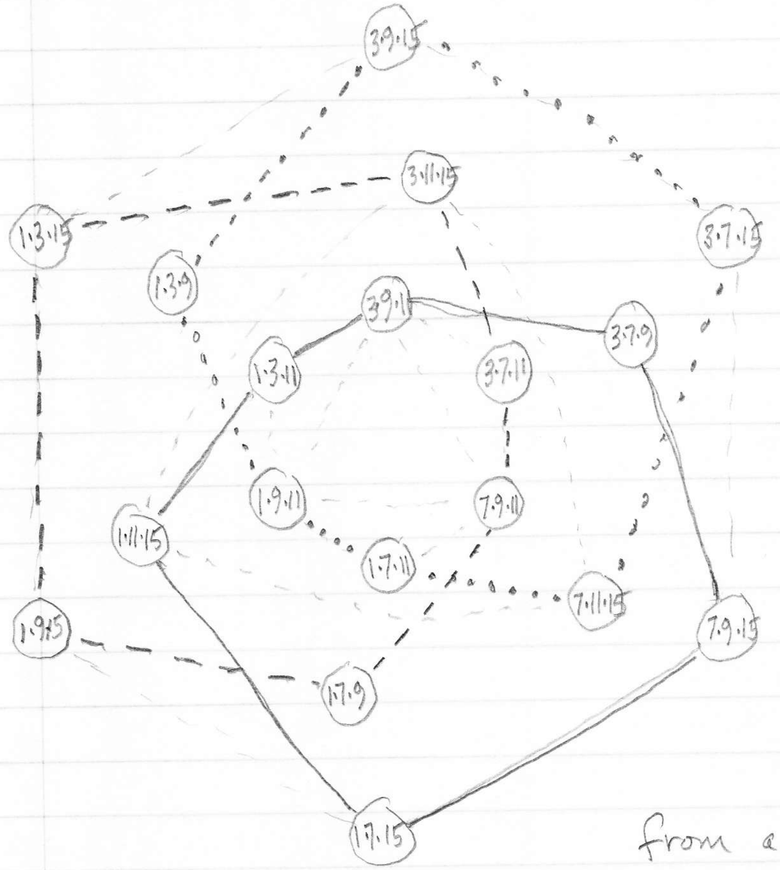
Dotted Hexagon

7	11	1	15	3	9
7	11	1			
	11	1	15		
		1	15	3	
			15	3	9
7				3	9
7	11				9

Sketch of Three Complementary Hexagon Cycles (for K. G.)

(Ref fig 10b in D'alessandro)

Thursday July 9, 1998 - E. W.



from a suggestion by Kraig Grady

Solid Hexagon

11	3	9	7	15	1
11	3	9			
	3	9	7		
		9	7	15	
			7	15	1
11				15	1
11	3				1

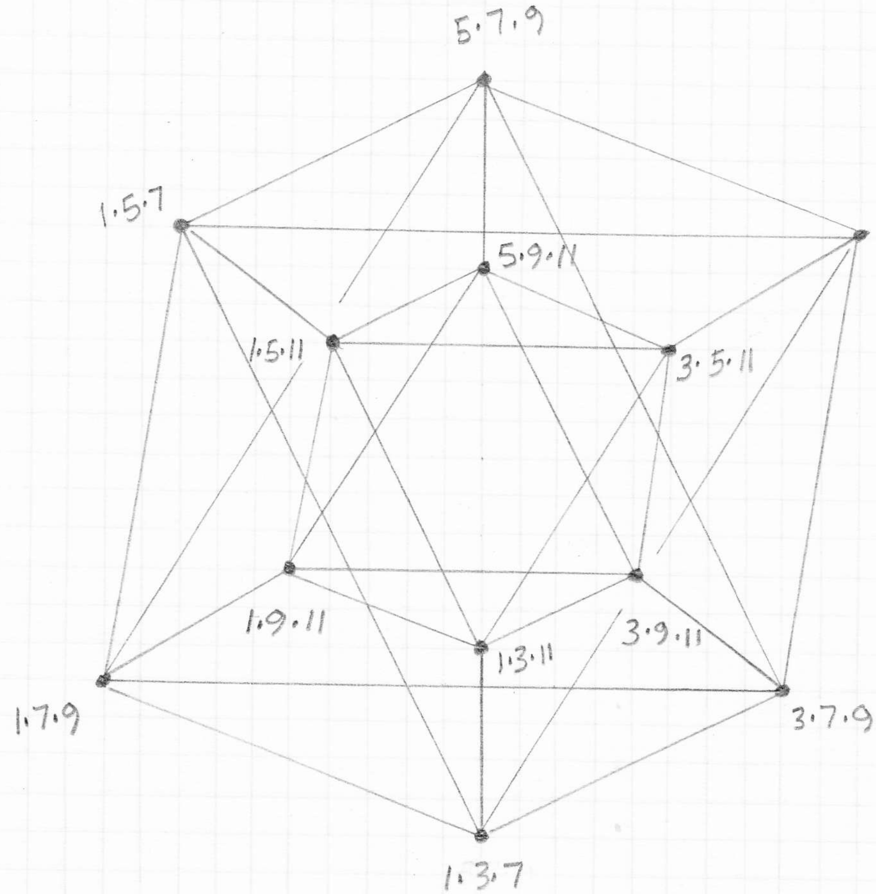
Dotted Hexagon

11	1	9	3	15	7
11	1	9			
	1	9	3		
		9	3	15	
			3	15	7
11				15	7
11	1				7

Dashed Hexagon

3	11	7	9	1	15
3	11	7			
	11	7	9		
		7	9	1	
			9	1	15
3				1	15
3	11				15

Ref. 1 3 7 9 11 15 Eikosany Pre-issue by Erv Wilson Aug 1968, fig 10b in D'alessandro Like a Hurricane, XH XII, spring 1989



* a $\overbrace{\text{non-mirroring cycle}}^{?}$ of six hexanies or six tetrads

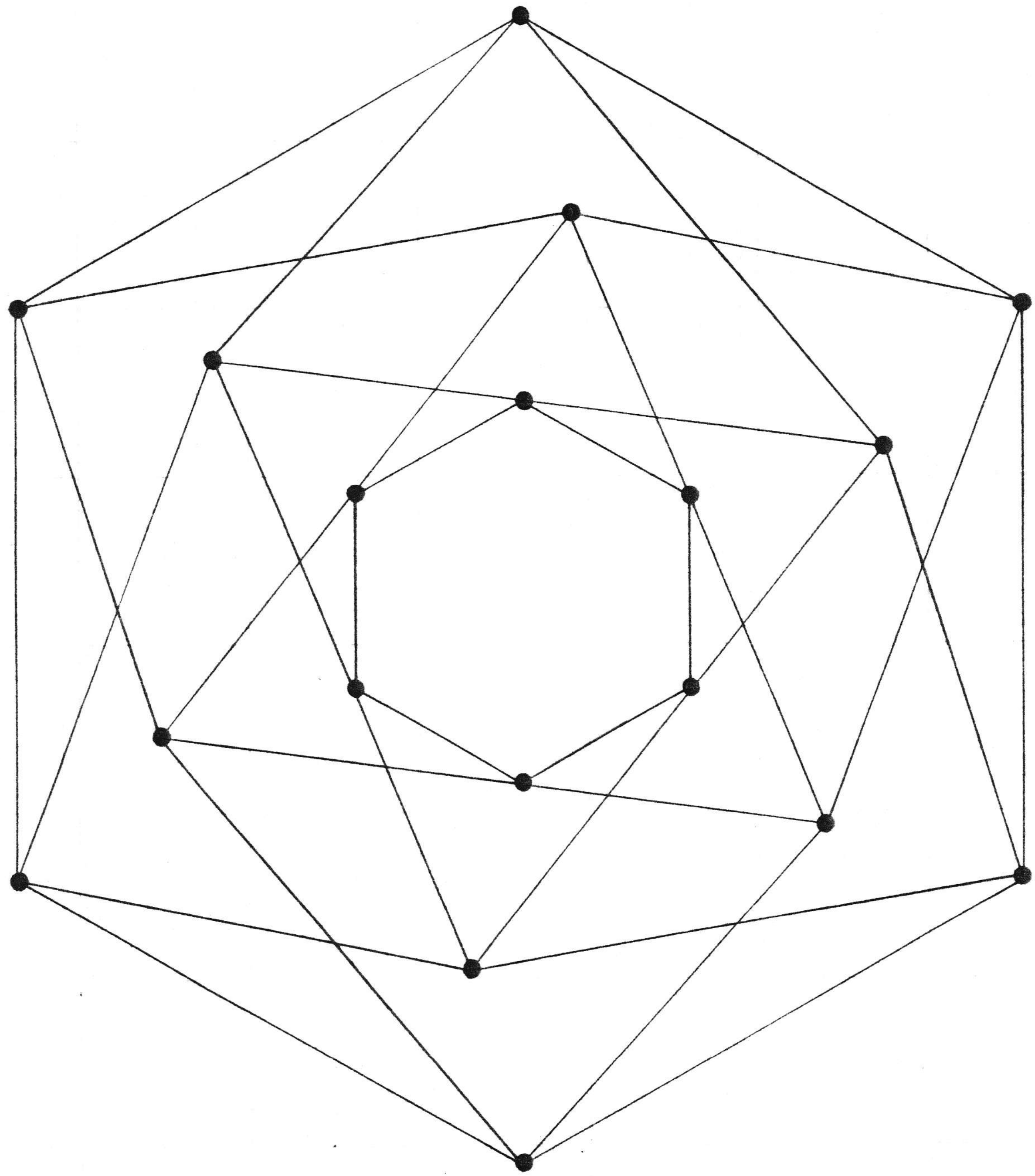
*

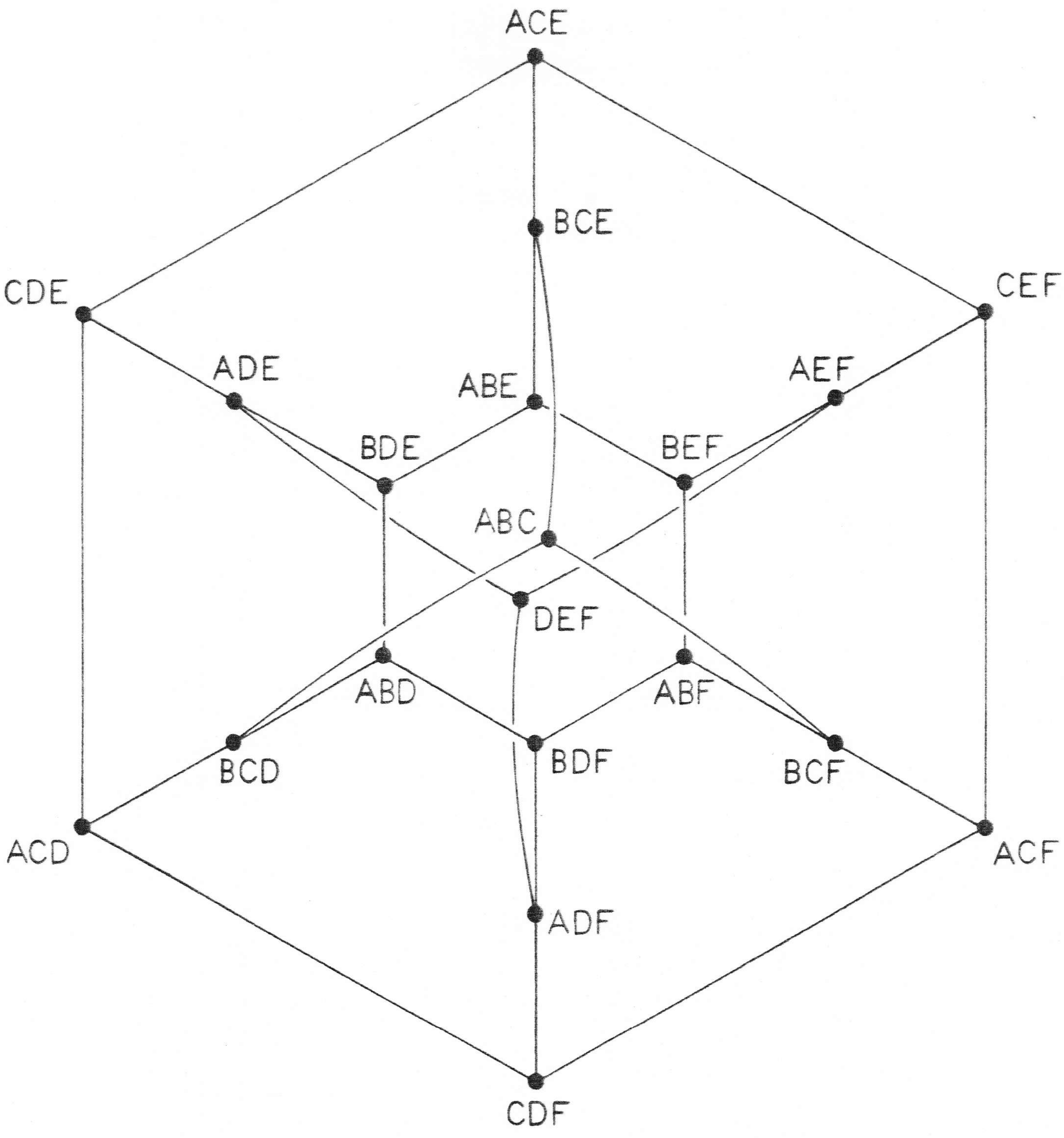
A	B	C	D	E	F
A	B	C	D		
	B	C	D	E	
		C	D	E	F
A			D	E	F
A	B			E	F
A	B	C			F

A	B	C	D	E	F
A	B	C	D		
		C	D	E	F
A	B			E	F

A	B	C	D	E	F
A	B	C		E	
	B	C	D		F
A		C	D	E	
	B		D	E	F
A		C		E	F
A	B		D		F

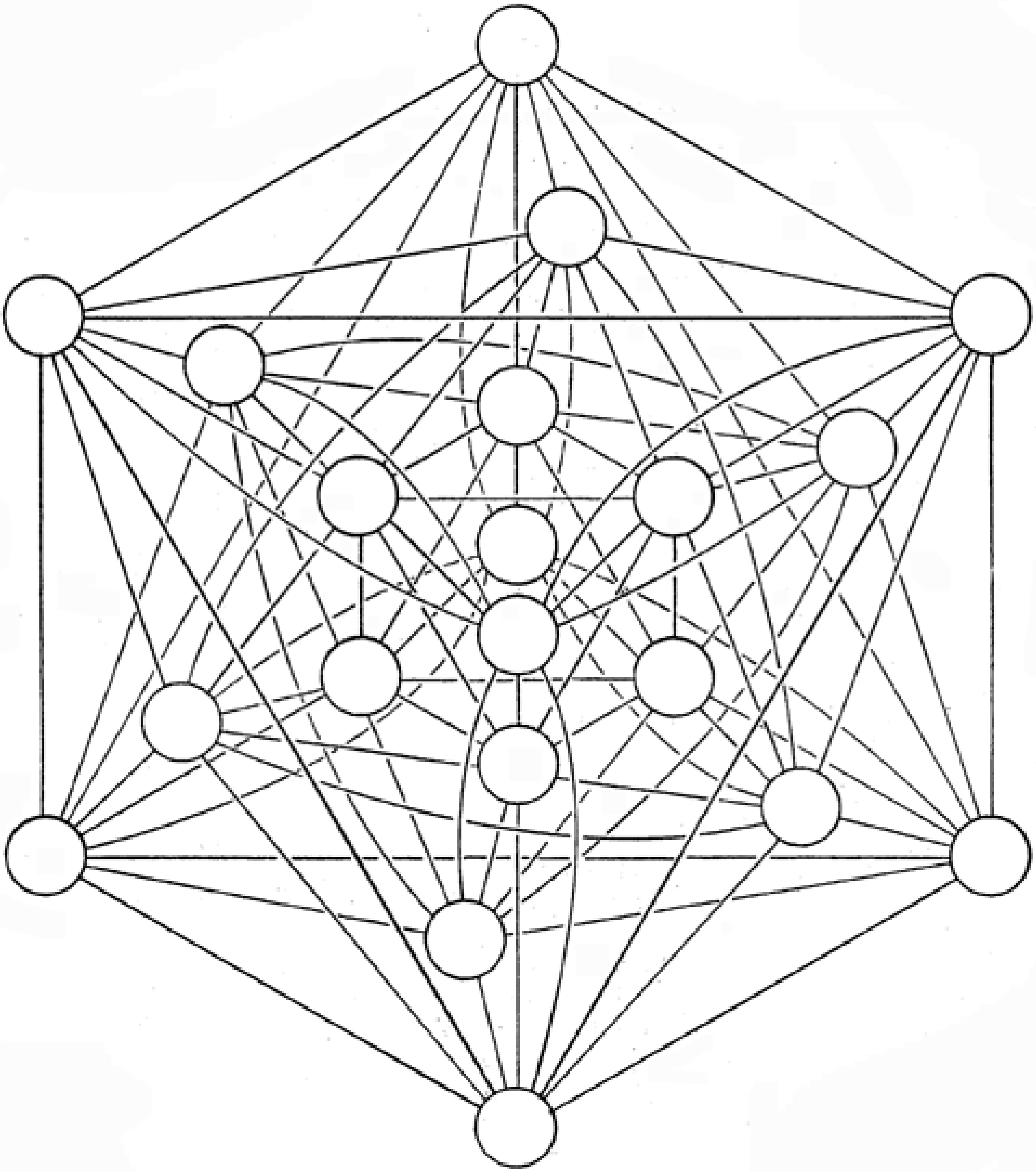
~~*~~

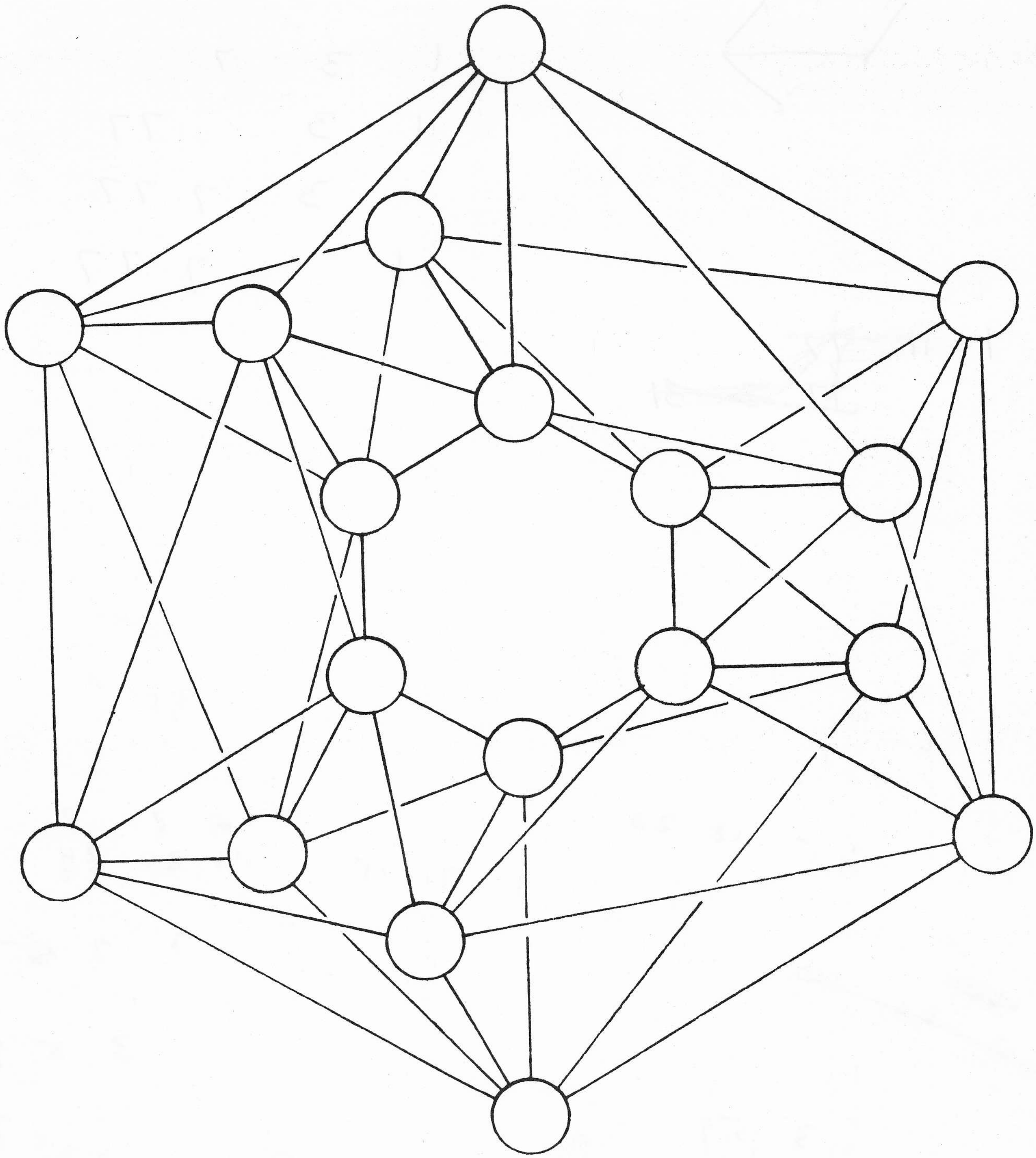




EIKOSANY

Issued E Wilson 70





E. Wilson 68