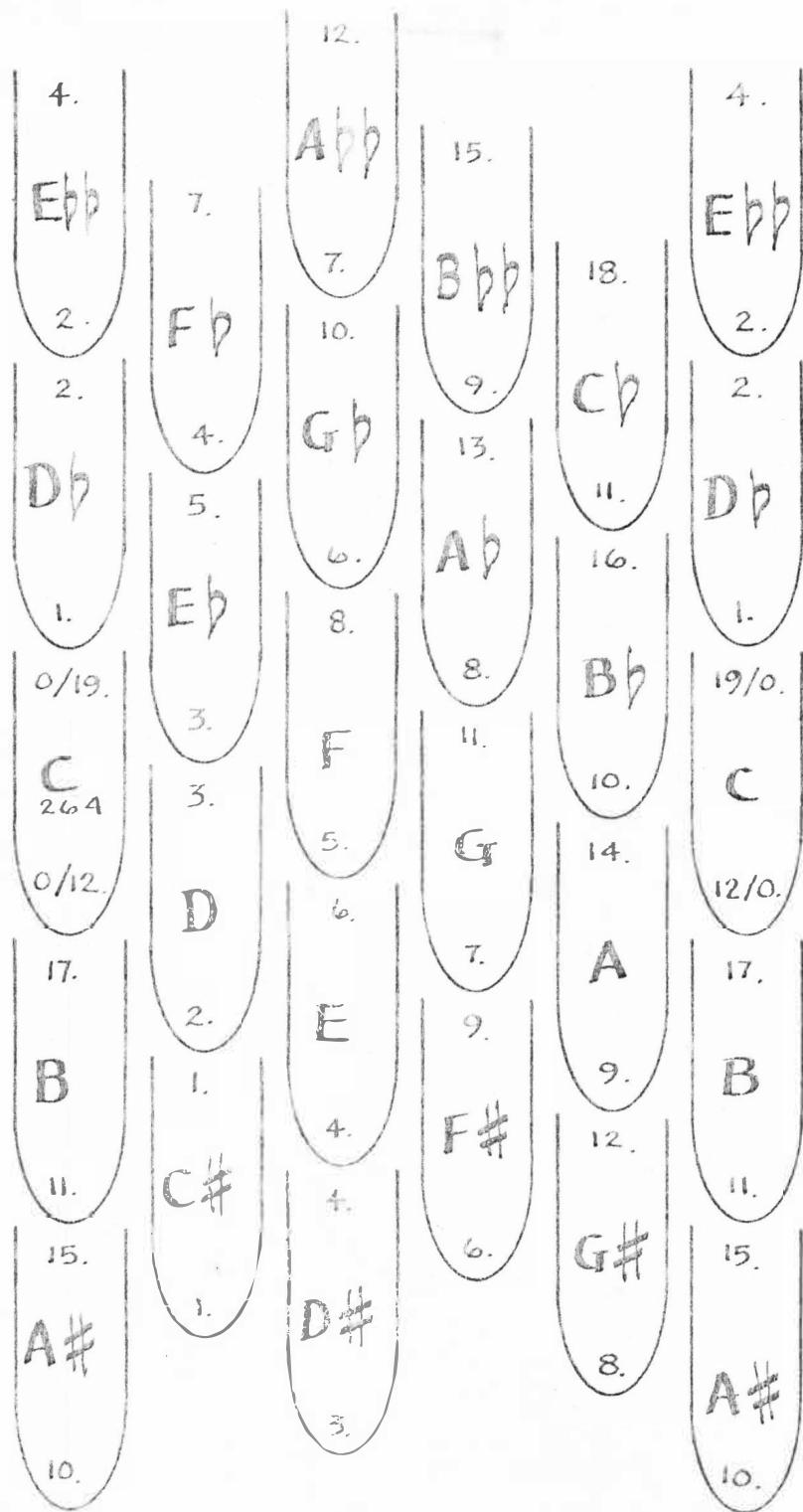


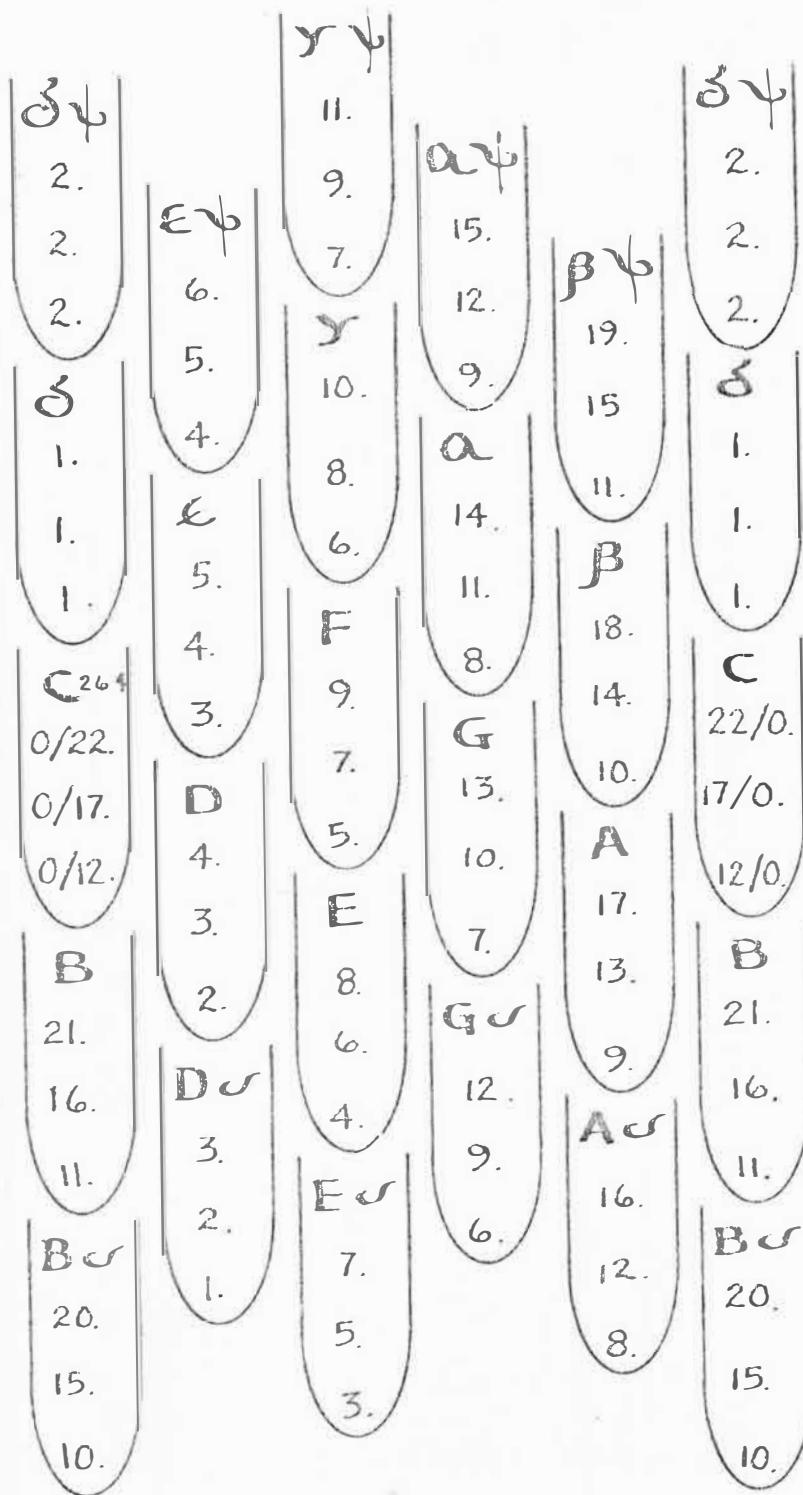
12 and 19 on the Quintal Keyboard with conventional notation

©1975 by Erv Wilson



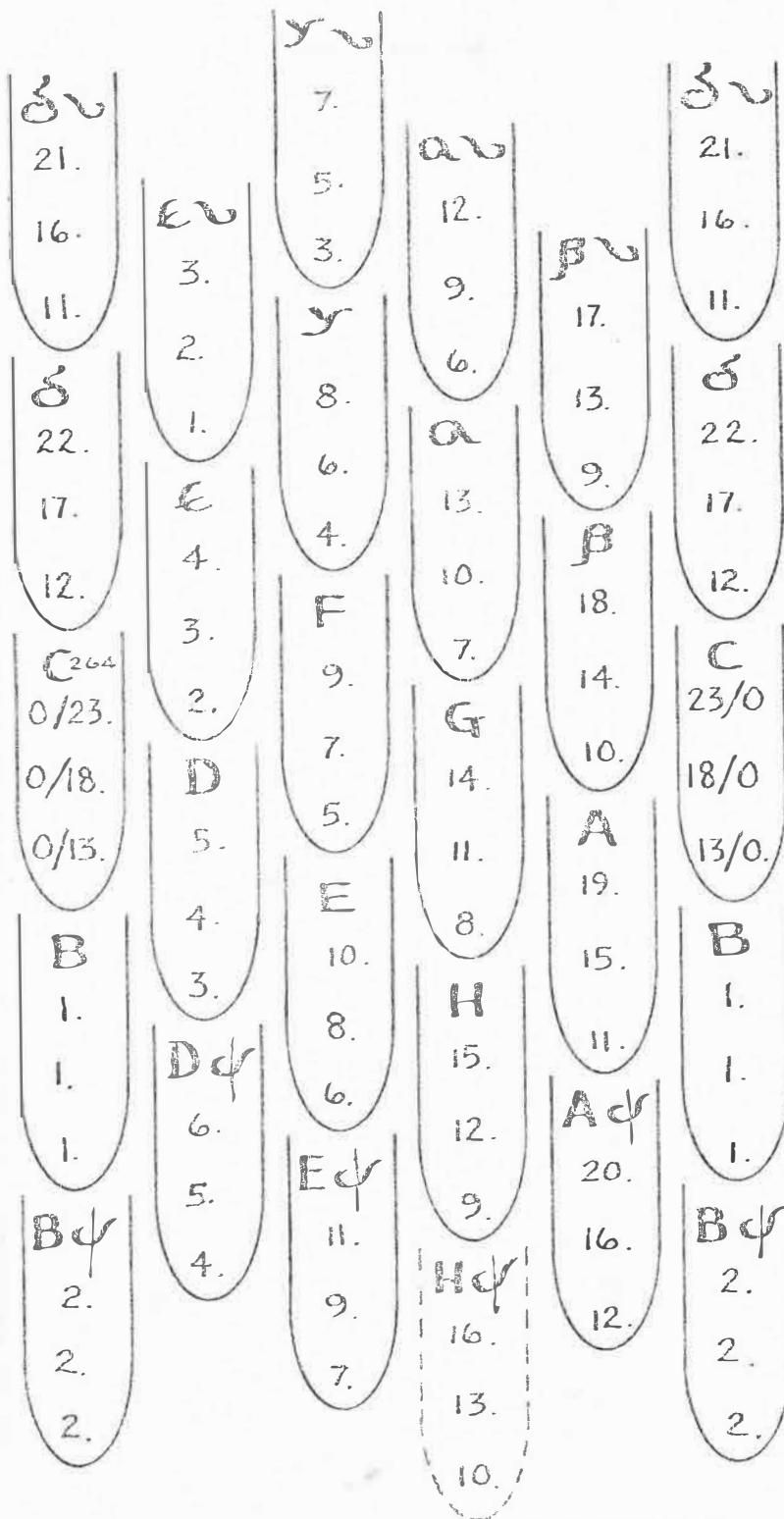
12, 17, & 22 on the Quintal Keyboard
with duodecimal notation

© 1975 by Erv Wilson

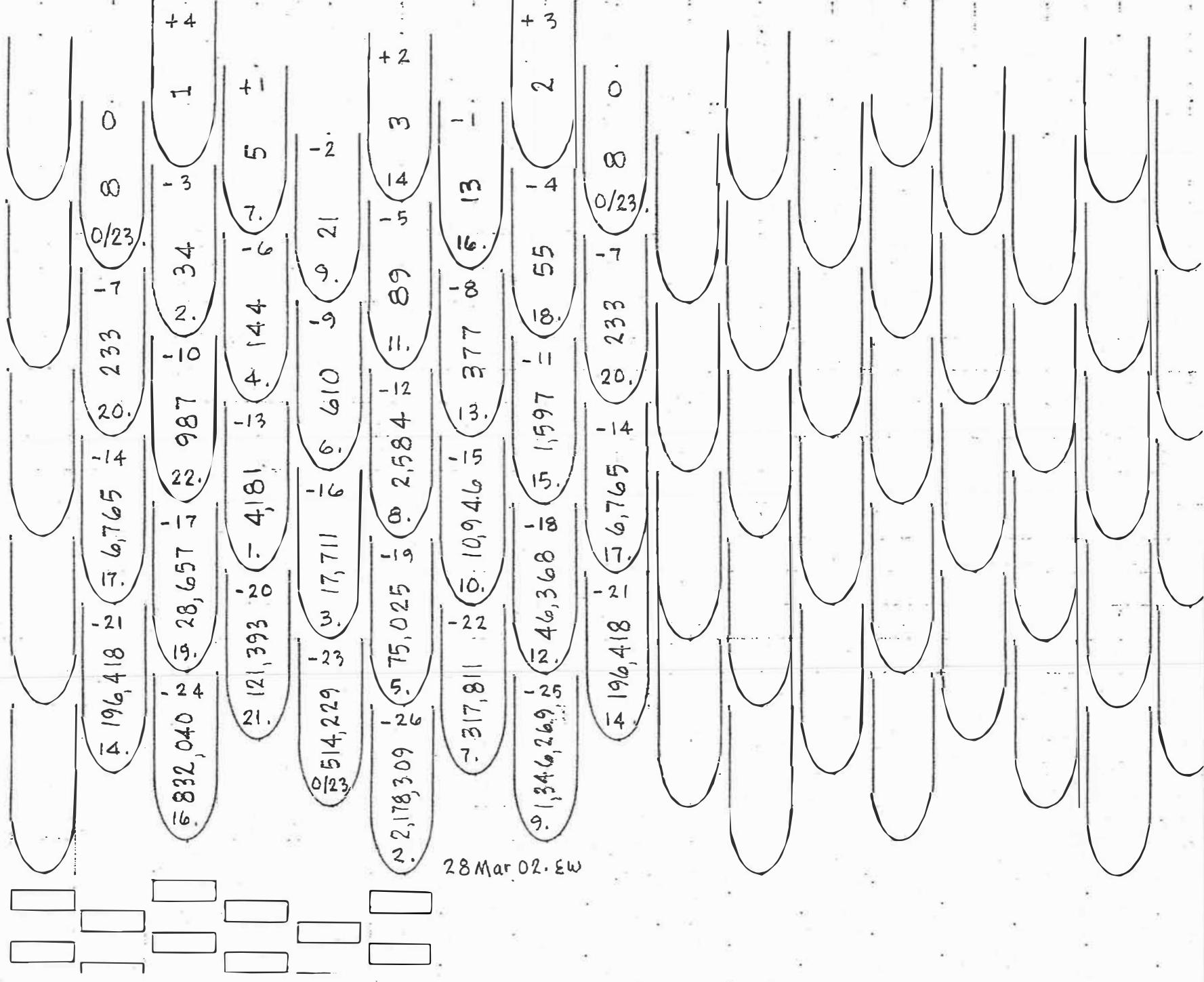


13, 18, & 23 on the Quintal Keyboard
with tridecimal notation

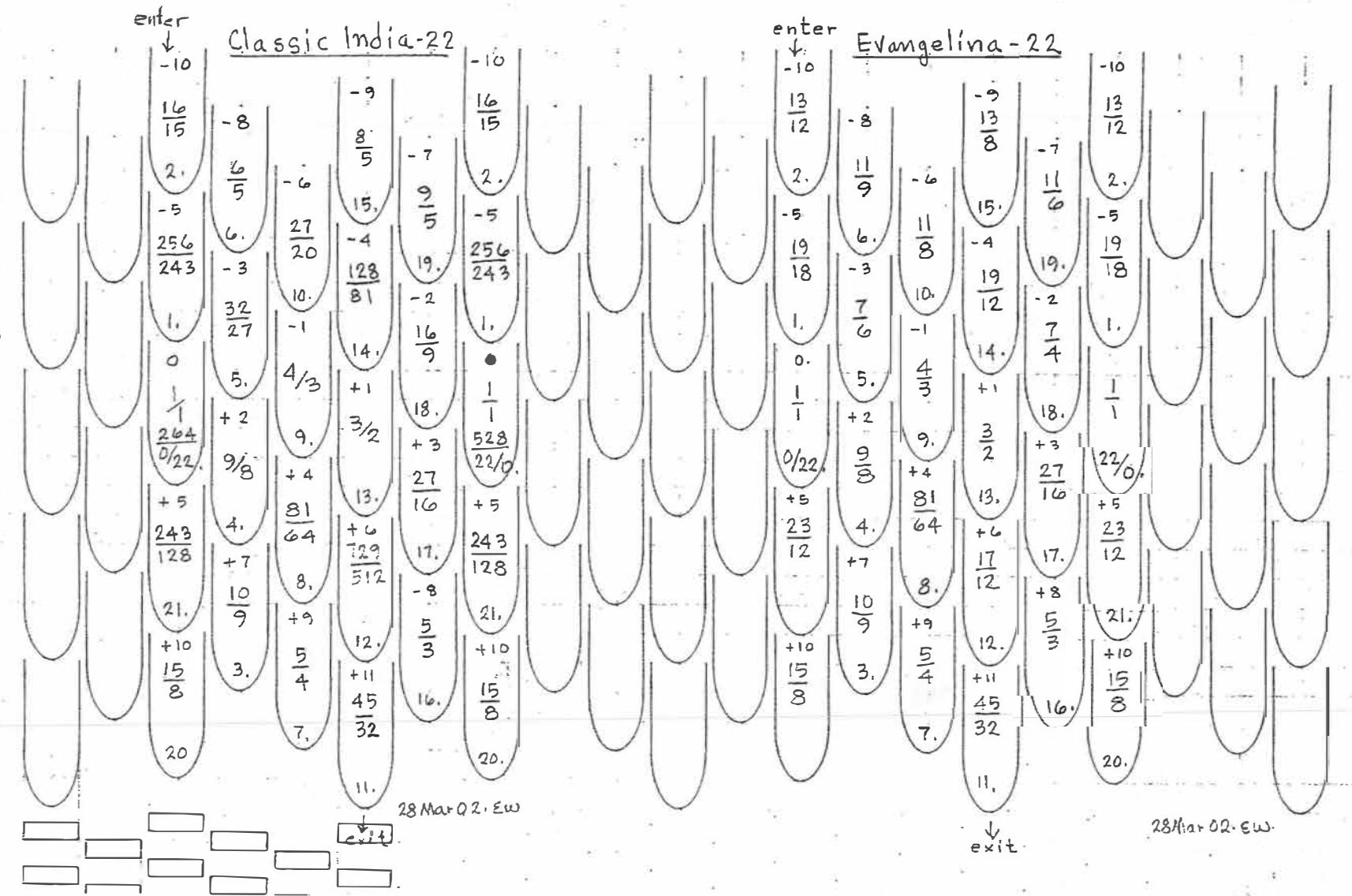
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Fibonacci Series 23-Tone Scale, on Wilson's Generalized
Keyboard (Patent No. 3,342,094). ©2002 by Ervin M. Wilson
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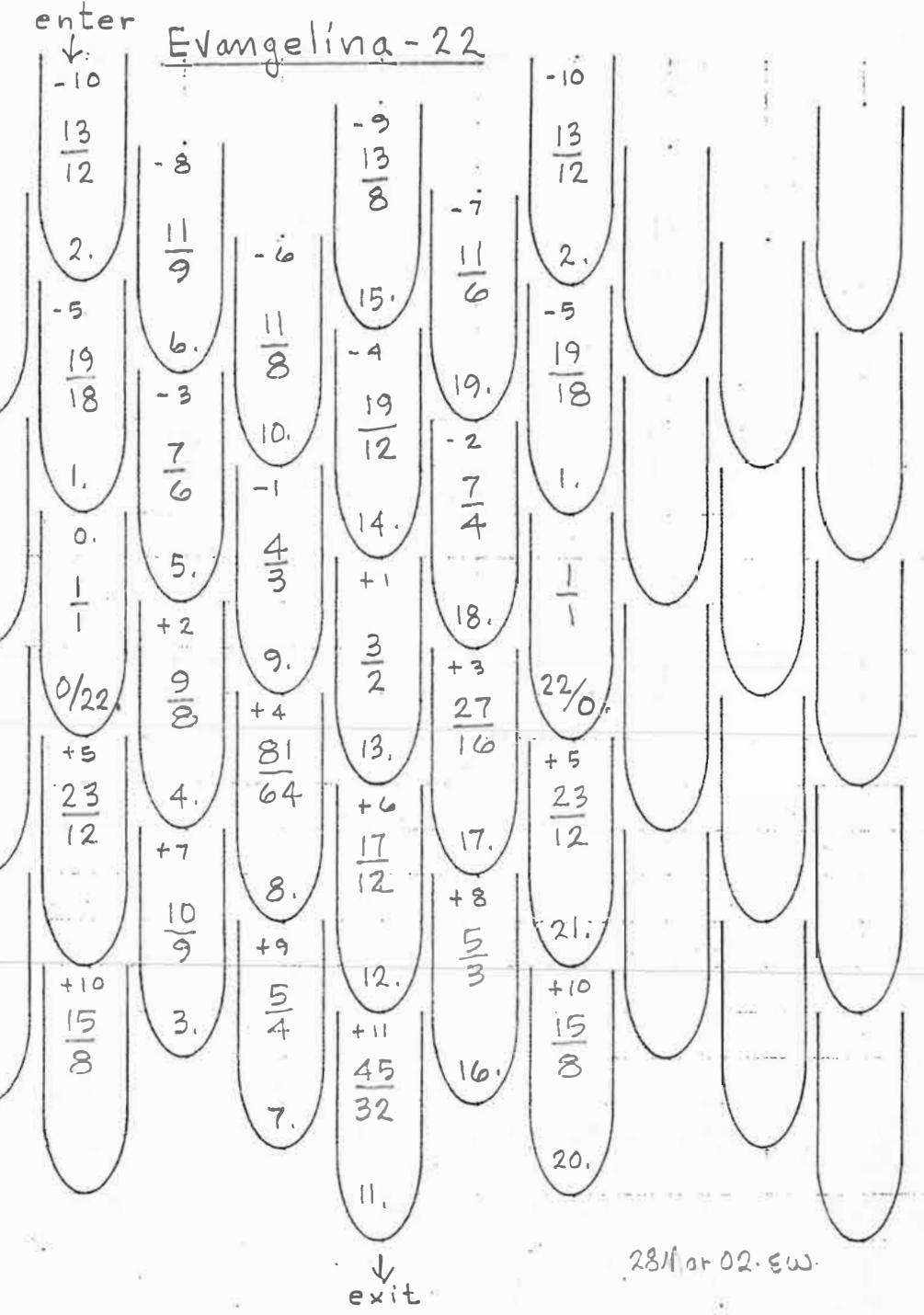
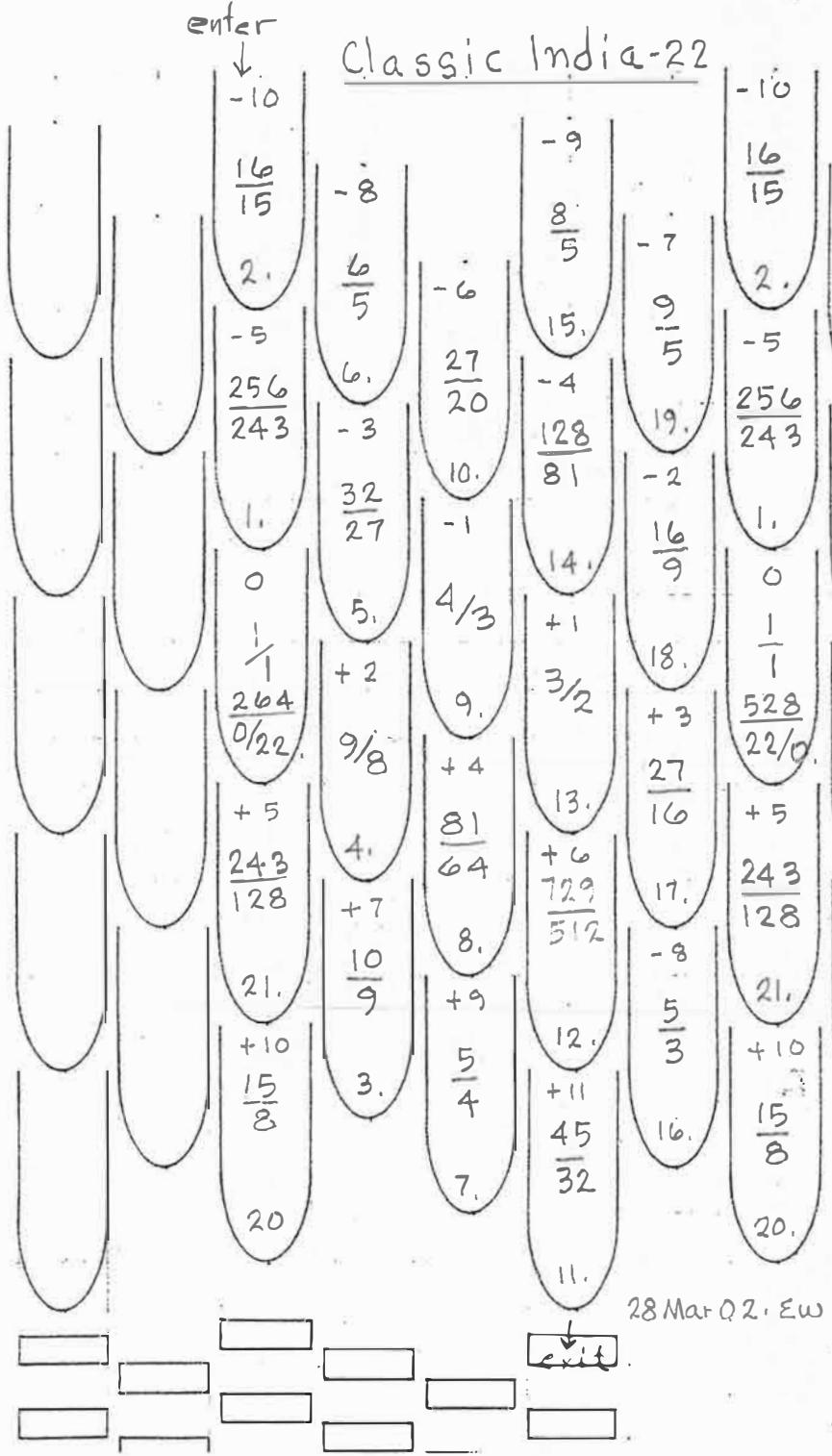
2 Variations on the 22-tone Scale, on Wilsons
 Generalized Keyboard (Patent No 3,342,094)
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2 Variations on the 22-tone Scale, on Wilsons

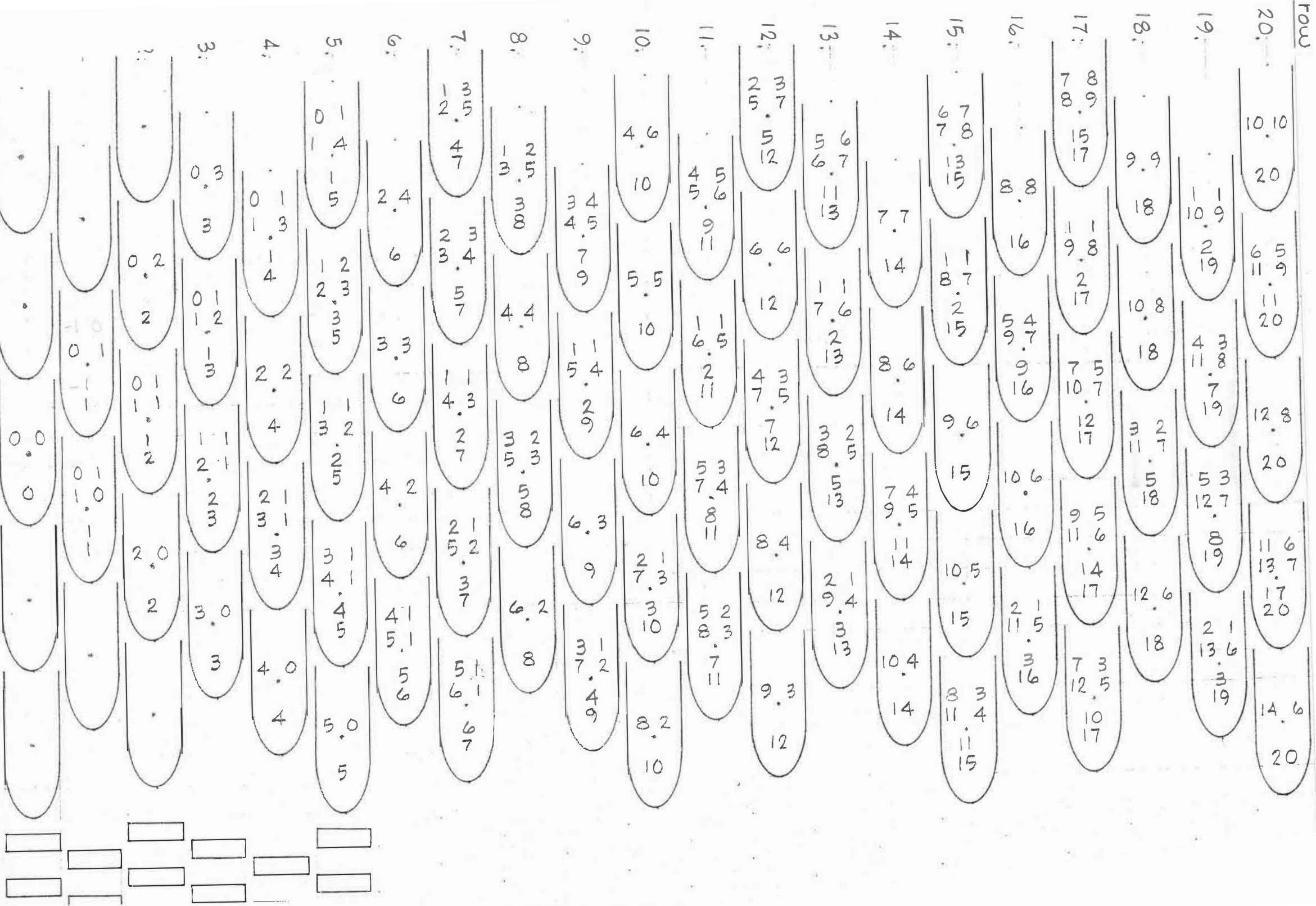
Generalized Keyboard (Patent No 3,342,094)

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$\frac{225}{128}$	$\frac{243}{128}$	$\frac{729}{400}$	$\frac{135}{128}$	$\frac{2187}{2000}$	$\frac{729}{640}$	$\frac{10.}{1D}$	$\frac{81}{64}$	$\frac{675}{512}$	$\frac{243}{160}$	$\frac{405}{256}$
$1A\#$	$1B$	$49.$	81	$1C\#$	$7.$	$1D\flat$	$10.$	$1E\#$	$1G$	$1G\#$
$43.$	$46.$	$49.$	80	$4.$	729	$1E\flat$	$18.$	$21.$	$32.$	$35.$
$\frac{15}{8}$	$1C\flat$	$1C$	$1.$	$\frac{729}{625}$	$12.$	$1E\flat$	$15.$	45	$1G\flat$	27
B	$51.$	27	25	$1E\flat\flat$	$5.$	125	20	32	30	16
$48.$	25	24	$D\flat$	$9.$	$\frac{96}{5}$	$E\#$	$23.$	$26.$	$1A\flat$	$40.$
C	$C\#$	$6.$	$\frac{6}{5}$	$E\flat$	$20.$	25	36	$34.$	$37.$	$5.$
$0/53.$	10	9	$E\flat\flat$	$14.$	$\frac{17.}{4}$	$G\flat$	25	5	125	$48.$
$\frac{16}{15}$	$\flat D$	$11.$	100	625	F	$18.$	$28.$	3	72	2
$5.$	$8.$	$8.$	81	486	$22.$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$25.$	2	$A\flat$	1
$\frac{256}{225}$	$\flat E\flat$	32	$\flat E$	$19.$	64	G	$27.$	16	27	C
$10.$	$13.$	27	$16.$	1000	45	$G\flat$	$30.$	9	50	$53/0.$
		$\flat E\flat\flat$	$24.$	729	$27.$	$1A\flat$	$35.$	$1B$	25	$16/15$
		$1F$	$21.$	320	$1A\#$	$38.$	$41.$	$1B\flat$	243	$\flat D\flat$
						$35.$	$49.$	$1C\flat$	$52.$	$5.$





Application of Grah Keyboard Guide to Musical Instrument
Keyboard (U.S. patent no. 3,342,094)
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15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	
$\frac{8}{5}$	19.	$\frac{16}{15}$	6.	$\frac{8}{5}$	15.	$\frac{16}{15}$	6.	$\frac{8}{5}$	19.	$\frac{16}{15}$													
$\frac{9}{5}$	1.	$\frac{28}{27}$	5.	$\frac{14}{9}$	14.	$\frac{28}{27}$	5.	$\frac{14}{9}$	18.	$\frac{28}{27}$													
$\frac{14}{9}$	18.	$\frac{7}{6}$	0.	$\frac{9}{4}$	22.	$\frac{7}{6}$	0.	$\frac{9}{4}$	22.	$\frac{7}{6}$	0.	$\frac{9}{4}$	22.	$\frac{7}{6}$	0.	$\frac{9}{4}$	22.	$\frac{7}{6}$	0.	$\frac{9}{4}$	22.	$\frac{7}{6}$	
$\frac{7}{4}$	22.	$\frac{21}{11}$	4.	$\frac{4}{3}$	13.	$\frac{21}{11}$	4.	$\frac{4}{3}$	13.	$\frac{21}{11}$	4.	$\frac{4}{3}$	13.	$\frac{21}{11}$	4.	$\frac{4}{3}$	13.	$\frac{21}{11}$	4.	$\frac{4}{3}$	13.	$\frac{21}{11}$	
$\frac{3}{2}$	17.	$\frac{9}{8}$	8.	$\frac{3}{2}$	17.	$\frac{27}{16}$	12.	$\frac{35}{27}$	12.	$\frac{35}{27}$													
$\frac{27}{16}$	21.	$\frac{35}{18}$	3.	$\frac{35}{27}$	12.	$\frac{35}{18}$	3.	$\frac{35}{27}$	12.	$\frac{35}{18}$	3.	$\frac{35}{27}$	12.	$\frac{35}{18}$	3.	$\frac{35}{27}$	12.	$\frac{35}{18}$	3.	$\frac{35}{27}$	12.	$\frac{35}{27}$	
$\frac{35}{24}$	16.	$\frac{10}{9}$	7.	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{45}{32}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	20.	$\frac{15}{8}$	$\frac{45}{32}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	11.	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{45}{32}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	11.	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{45}{32}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	11.	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{45}{32}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{45}{32}$
$\frac{5}{3}$	20.	$\frac{15}{8}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{45}{32}$																			
$\frac{45}{32}$																							

This is 6 octaves, full scale
of the Infra-Generalized
showing the 22-tone system
as ratios and degrees.

15.	2.	16.	2.	15.	2.	16.	2.	15.	2.	16.	2.	15.	2.	16.	2.	15.	2.	16.	2.	15.	2.
$\frac{8}{5}$		$\frac{16}{15}$		$\frac{6}{5}$		$\frac{8}{5}$		$\frac{9}{5}$		$\frac{16}{15}$		$\frac{6}{5}$		$\frac{8}{5}$		$\frac{9}{5}$		$\frac{16}{15}$		$\frac{8}{5}$	
14.		19.		1.		10.		14.		19.		1.		10.		14.		19.		1.	
$\frac{14}{9}$		$\frac{28}{27}$		$\frac{5}{4}$		$\frac{27}{20}$		$\frac{14}{9}$		$\frac{9}{5}$		$\frac{28}{27}$		$\frac{7}{6}$		$\frac{27}{20}$		$\frac{14}{9}$		$\frac{7}{4}$	
13.		18.		0.		9.		13.		18.		0.		22.		13.		17.		1.	
$\frac{3}{2}$		$\frac{7}{4}$		$\frac{2}{1}$		$\frac{4}{3}$		$\frac{3}{2}$		$\frac{7}{4}$		$\frac{2}{1}$		$\frac{9}{8}$		$\frac{35}{27}$		$\frac{27}{16}$		$\frac{3}{2}$	
12.		$\frac{27}{16}$		21.		$\frac{35}{27}$		12.		$\frac{27}{16}$		$\frac{35}{18}$		21.		$\frac{35}{27}$		$\frac{27}{16}$		$\frac{35}{24}$	
$\frac{35}{24}$		16.		$\frac{35}{18}$		3.		7.		$\frac{35}{24}$		16.		$\frac{10}{9}$		7.		$\frac{35}{24}$		$\frac{5}{3}$	
11.		$\frac{5}{3}$		20.		$\frac{10}{9}$		5.		$\frac{5}{4}$		11.		$\frac{15}{8}$		11.		$\frac{45}{32}$		$\frac{5}{4}$	
$\frac{45}{32}$								$\frac{45}{32}$													

This is 6 octaves, full scale
of the Infra-Generalized
showing the 22-tone system
as ratios and degrees.

15.	2.	15.	2.	15.	19.
$\frac{8}{5}$	19.	$\frac{16}{15}$	6.	$\frac{16}{15}$	$\frac{8}{5}$
$\frac{9}{5}$	1.	$\frac{6}{5}$	10.	$\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{9}{5}$
$\frac{14}{9}$	18.	$\frac{28}{27}$	5.	$\frac{28}{27}$	$\frac{14}{9}$
$\frac{7}{4}$	22.	$\frac{7}{6}$	9.	$\frac{7}{6}$	$\frac{7}{4}$
$\frac{3}{2}$	17.	$\frac{2}{1} \frac{1}{1}$	4.	$\frac{2}{1} \frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{4}{3}$
$\frac{27}{16}$	21.	$\frac{9}{8}$	8.	$\frac{9}{8}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
$\frac{35}{24}$	16.	$\frac{35}{18}$	3.	$\frac{35}{18}$	$\frac{35}{27}$
$\frac{5}{3}$	20.	$\frac{10}{9}$	7.	$\frac{10}{9}$	$\frac{5}{3}$
$\frac{45}{32}$		$\frac{15}{8}$	11.	$\frac{15}{8}$	$\frac{45}{32}$
			$\frac{5}{4}$		
			$\frac{45}{32}$		

cale



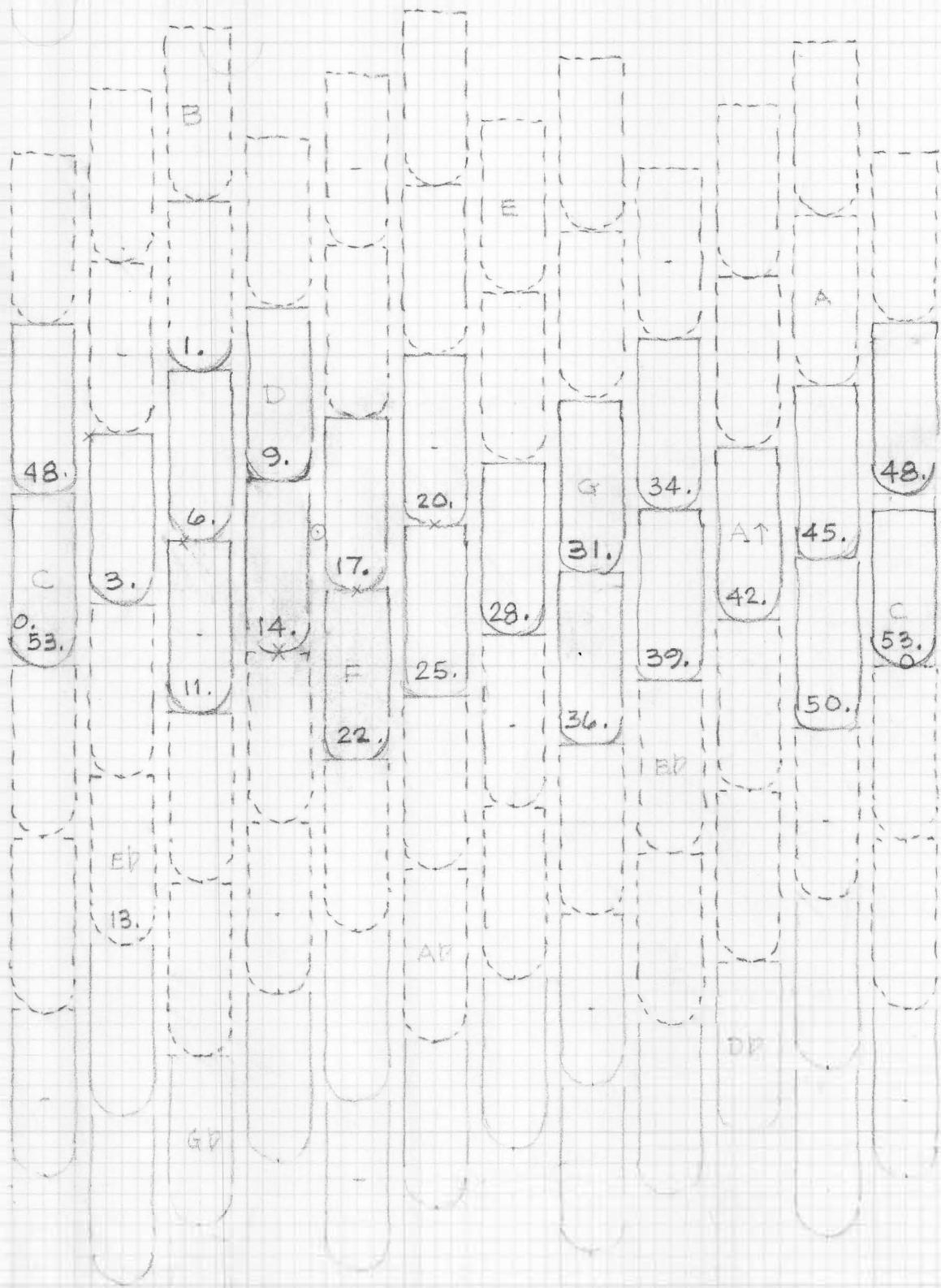
Intra - Generalized Keyboard
patent pending

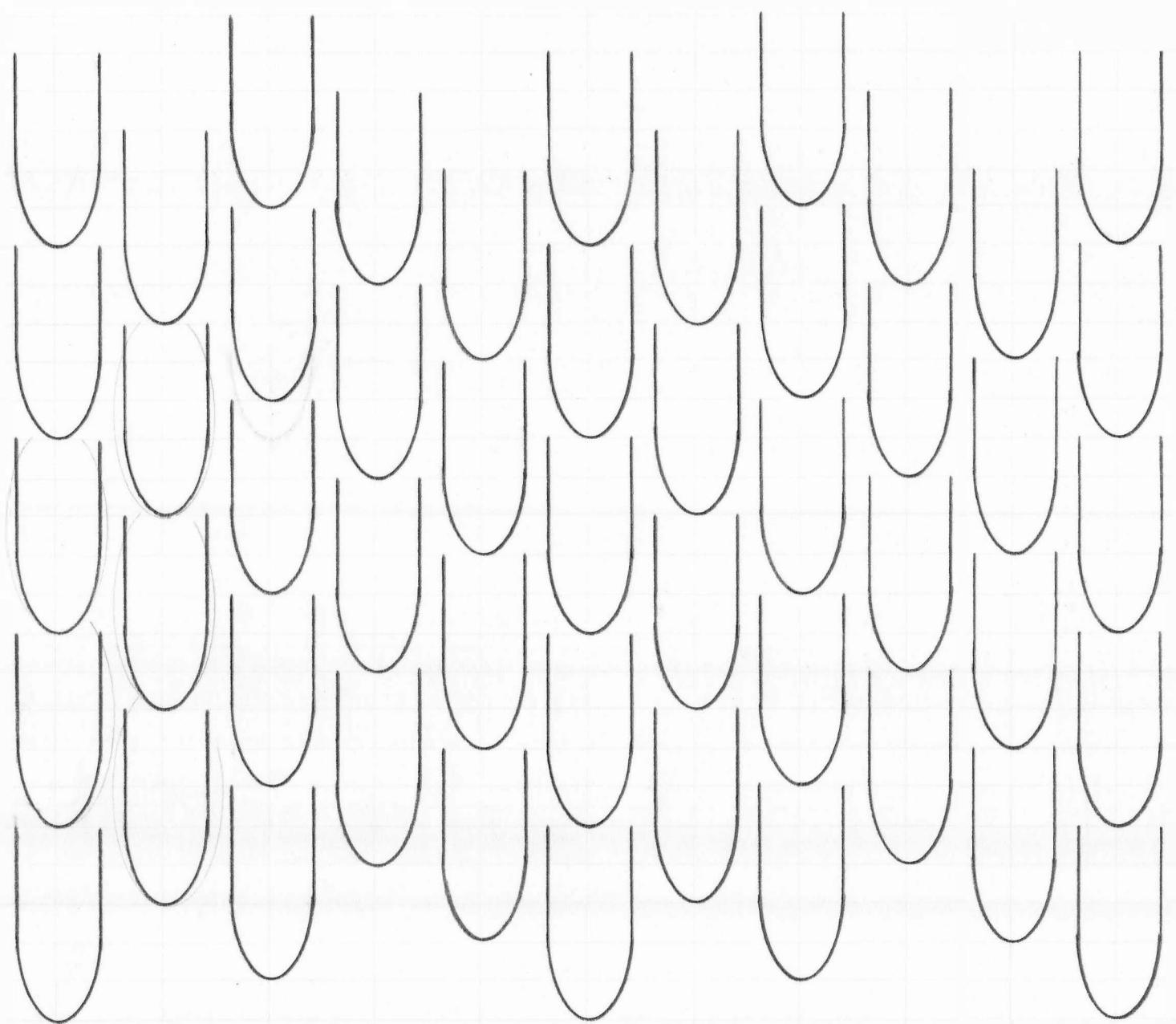
Letter to John Chalmers from Erv Wilson

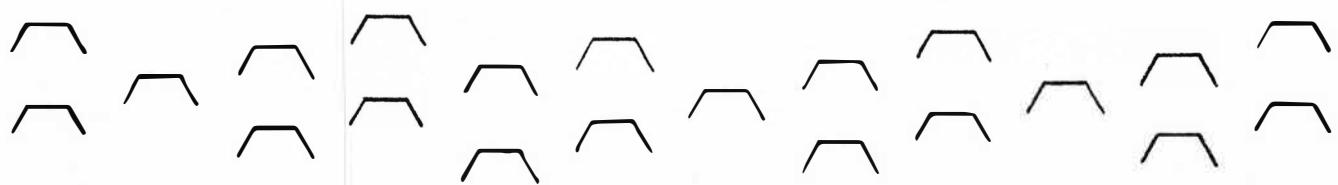
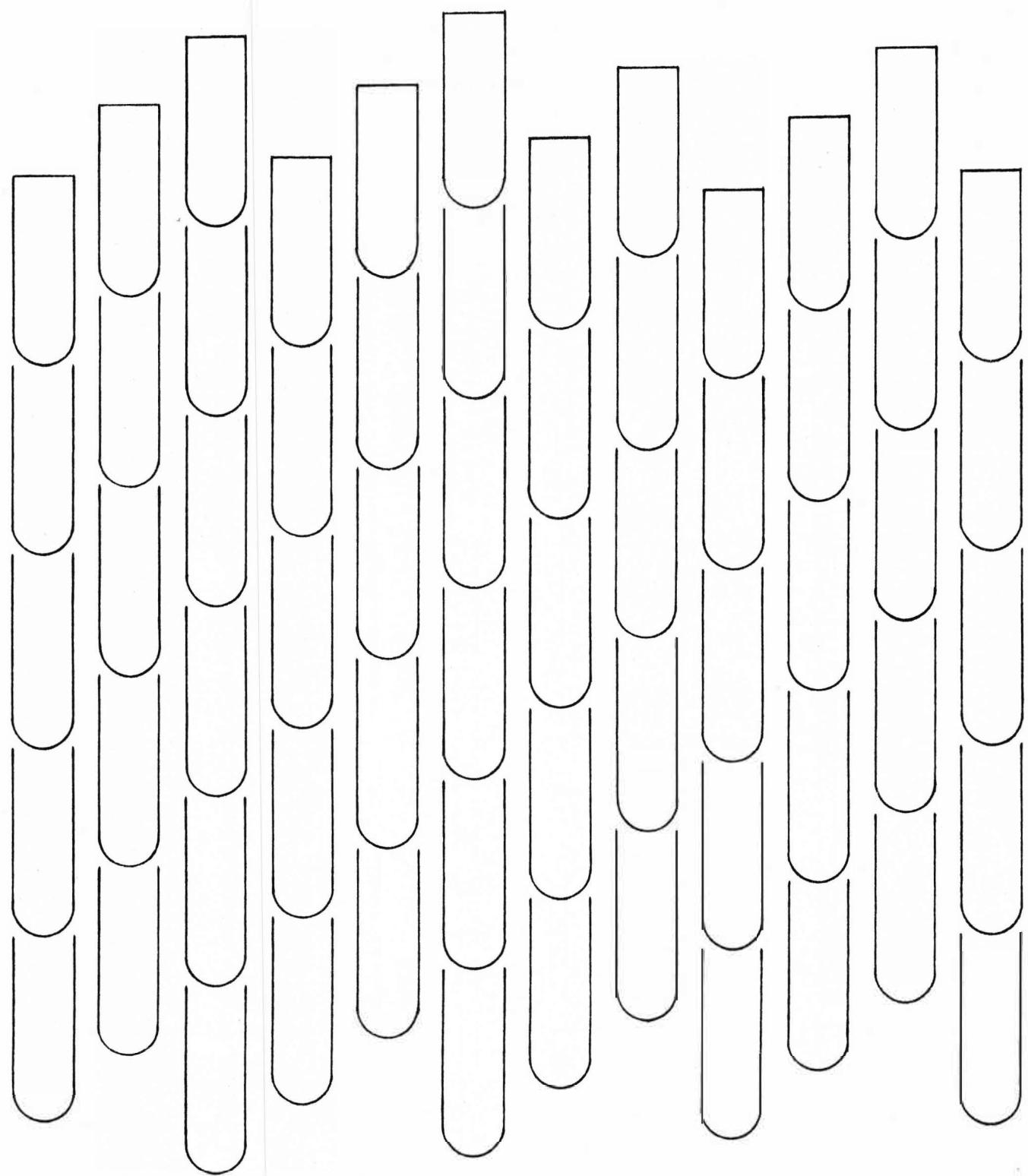
9 Feb 1966

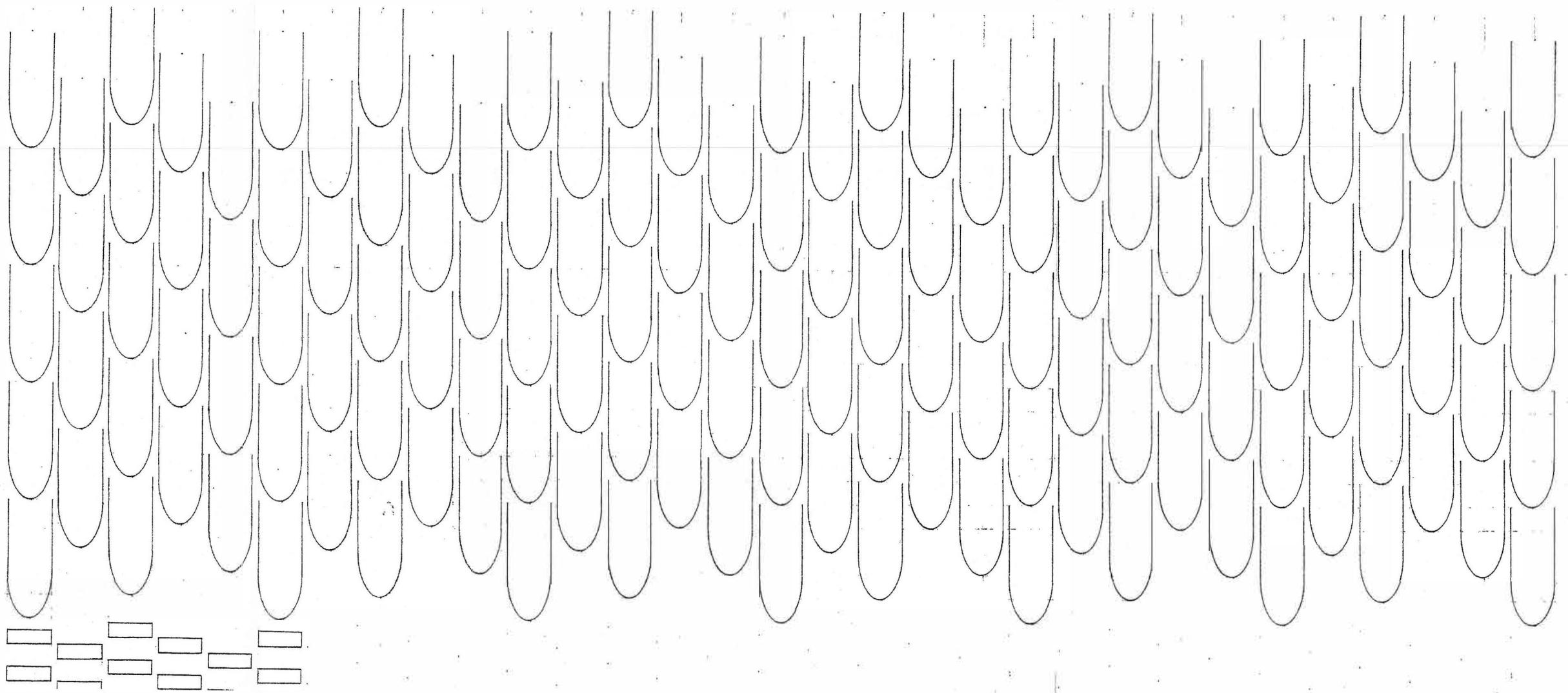
0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0
0.1	1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.1	13.1	14.1	15.1	16.1	17.1	18.1	19.1	20.1
0.2	1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	9.2	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.2	15.2	16.2	17.2	18.2	19.2	20.2
0.3	1.3	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.3	14.3	15.3	16.3	17.3	18.3	19.3	20.3
0.4	1.4	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.4	13.4	14.4	15.4	16.4	17.4	18.4	19.4	20.4
0.5	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5	18.5	19.5	20.5
0.6	1.6	2.6	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.6	7.6	8.6	9.6	10.6	11.6	12.6	13.6	14.6	15.6	16.6	17.6	18.6	19.6	20.6
0.7	1.7	2.7	3.7	4.7	5.7	6.7	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.7	11.7	12.7	13.7	14.7	15.7	16.7	17.7	18.7	19.7	20.7
0.8	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.8	9.8	10.8	11.8	12.8	13.8	14.8	15.8	16.8	17.8	18.8	19.8	20.8
0.9	1.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.9	17.9	18.9	19.9	20.9
1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	
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	20.1	
1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	9.2	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.2	15.2	16.2	17.2	18.2	19.2	20.2	
1.3	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.3	14.3	15.3	16.3	17.3	18.3	19.3	20.3	
1.4	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.4	13.4	14.4	15.4	16.4	17.4	18.4	19.4	20.4	
1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5	18.5	19.5	20.5	
1.6	2.6	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.6	7.6	8.6	9.6	10.6	11.6	12.6	13.6	14.6	15.6	16.6	17.6	18.6	19.6	20.6	
1.7	2.7	3.7	4.7	5.7	6.7	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.7	11.7	12.7	13.7	14.7	15.7	16.7	17.7	18.7	19.7	20.7	
1.8	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.8	9.8	10.8	11.8	12.8	13.8	14.8	15.8	16.8	17.8	18.8	19.8	20.8	
1.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.9	17.9	18.9	19.9	20.9	
2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0		

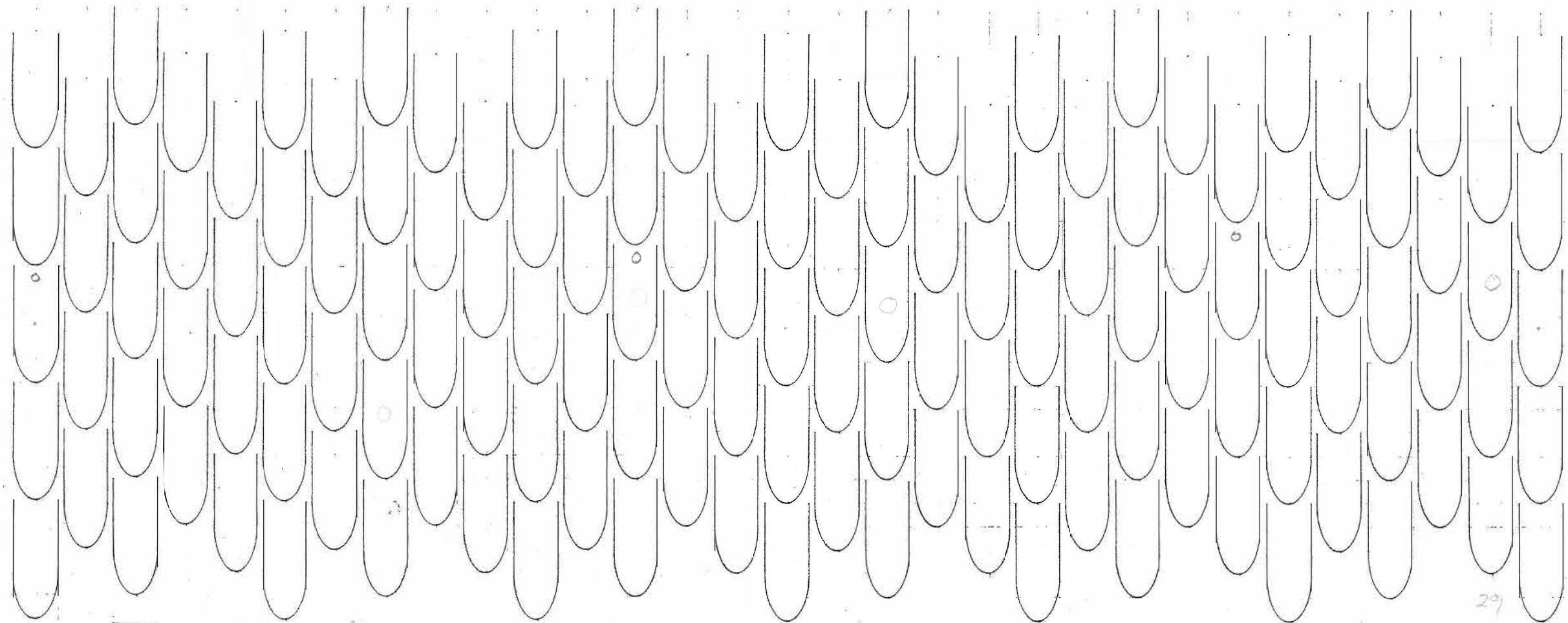
3.5		4.6		5.7		6.7		7.8		8.9		9.9		10.10	
8	4.5	10	5.6	11	6.6	12	7.7	13	8.8	14	9.8	15	10.9	16	20
4.4	9	5.5	10	6.5	11	7.6	12	8.7	13	9.7	14	10.8	15	11.9	17
8	5.4	10	6.4	11	7.5	12	8.6	13	9.6	14	10.7	15	11.8	16	20
5.3	9	6.4	10	7.4	11	8.5	12	9.5	13	10.6	14	11.7	15	12.8	17
8	6.3	10	7.3	8.4	11	9.4	12	10.5	13	11.6	14	12.7	15	13.7	18
6.2	9	7.3	10	8.3	11	9.3	12	10.4	13	11.5	14	12.6	15	13.6	19
8	7.2	10	8.2	9.3	11	10.4	12	11.4	13	12.5	14	13.6	15	14.6	20











31 notes
29

13
53 Notes

17

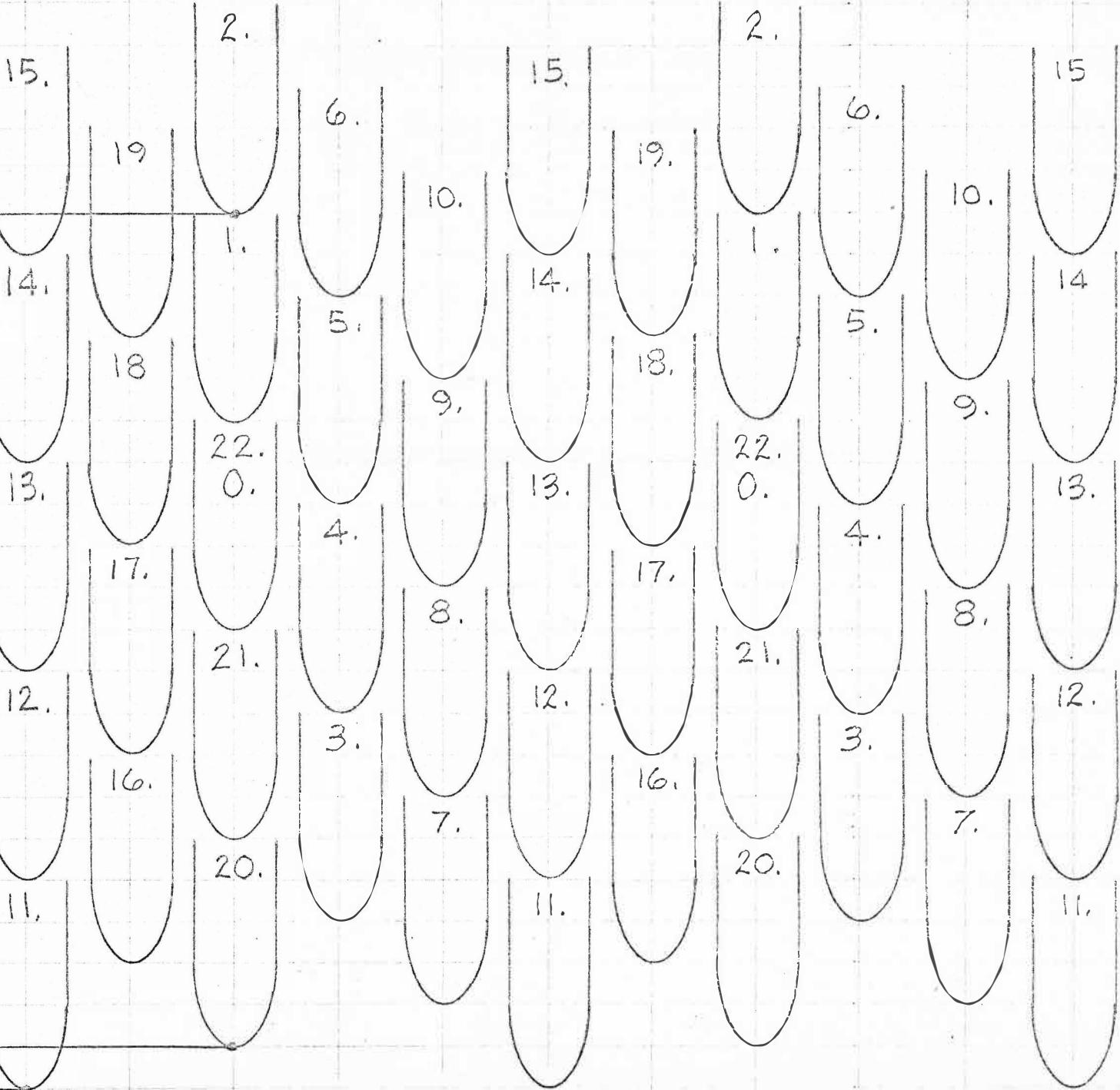
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(448)
127

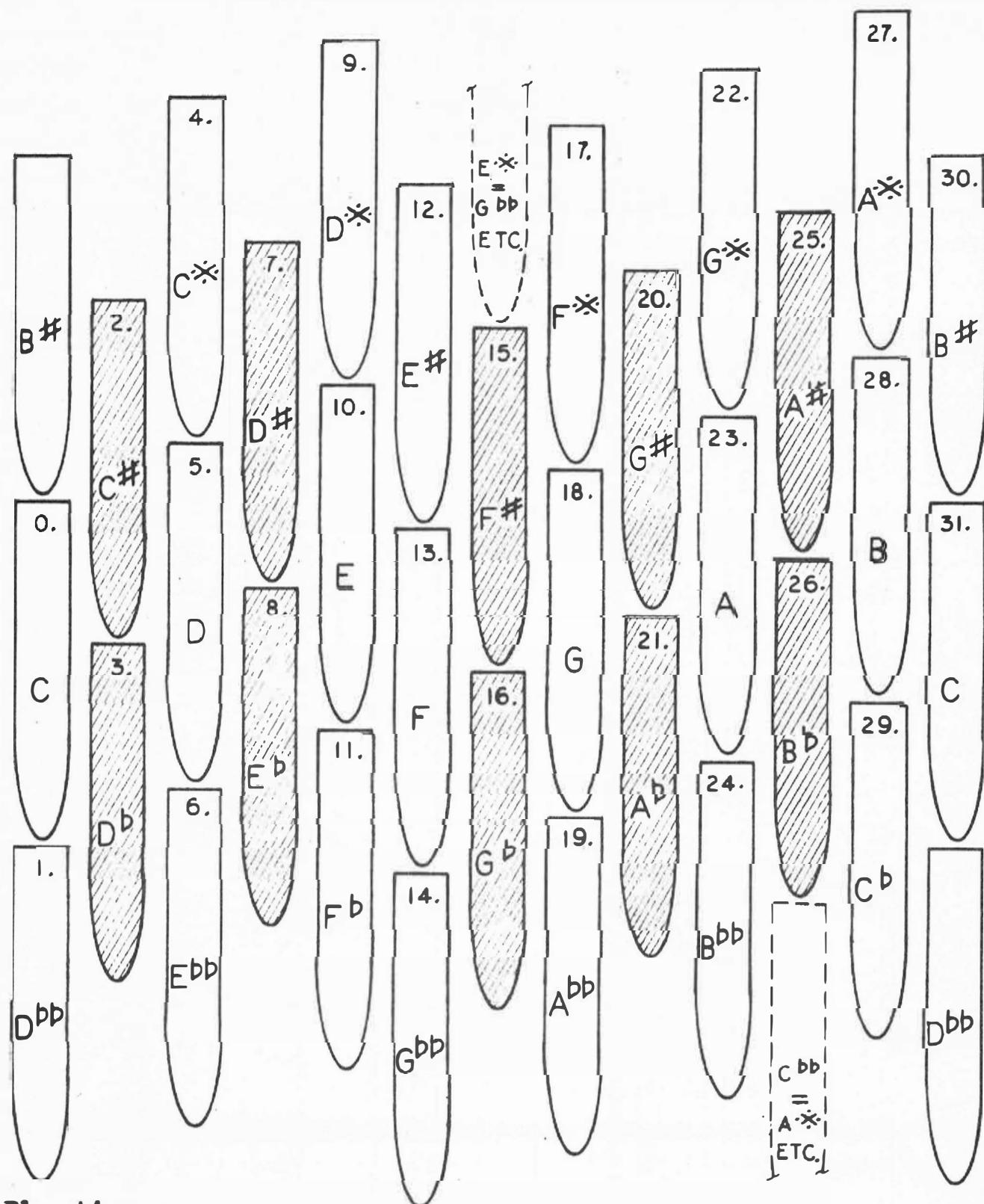
5 29/32

21 EQUAL SPACES

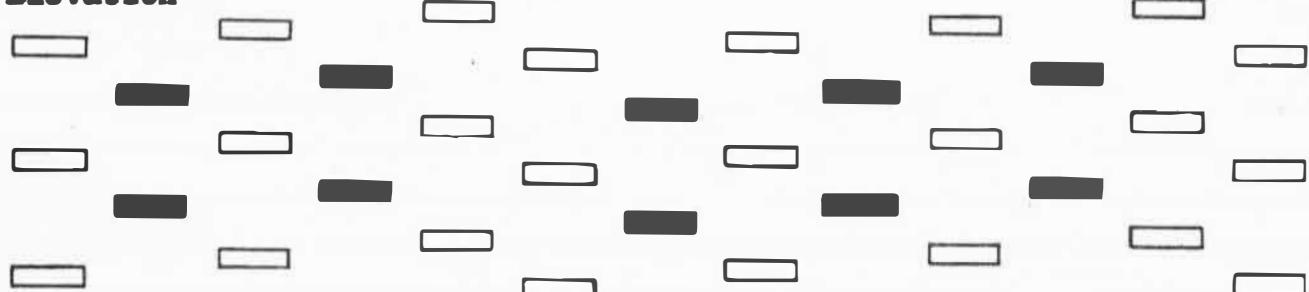
9/32 TYP REF



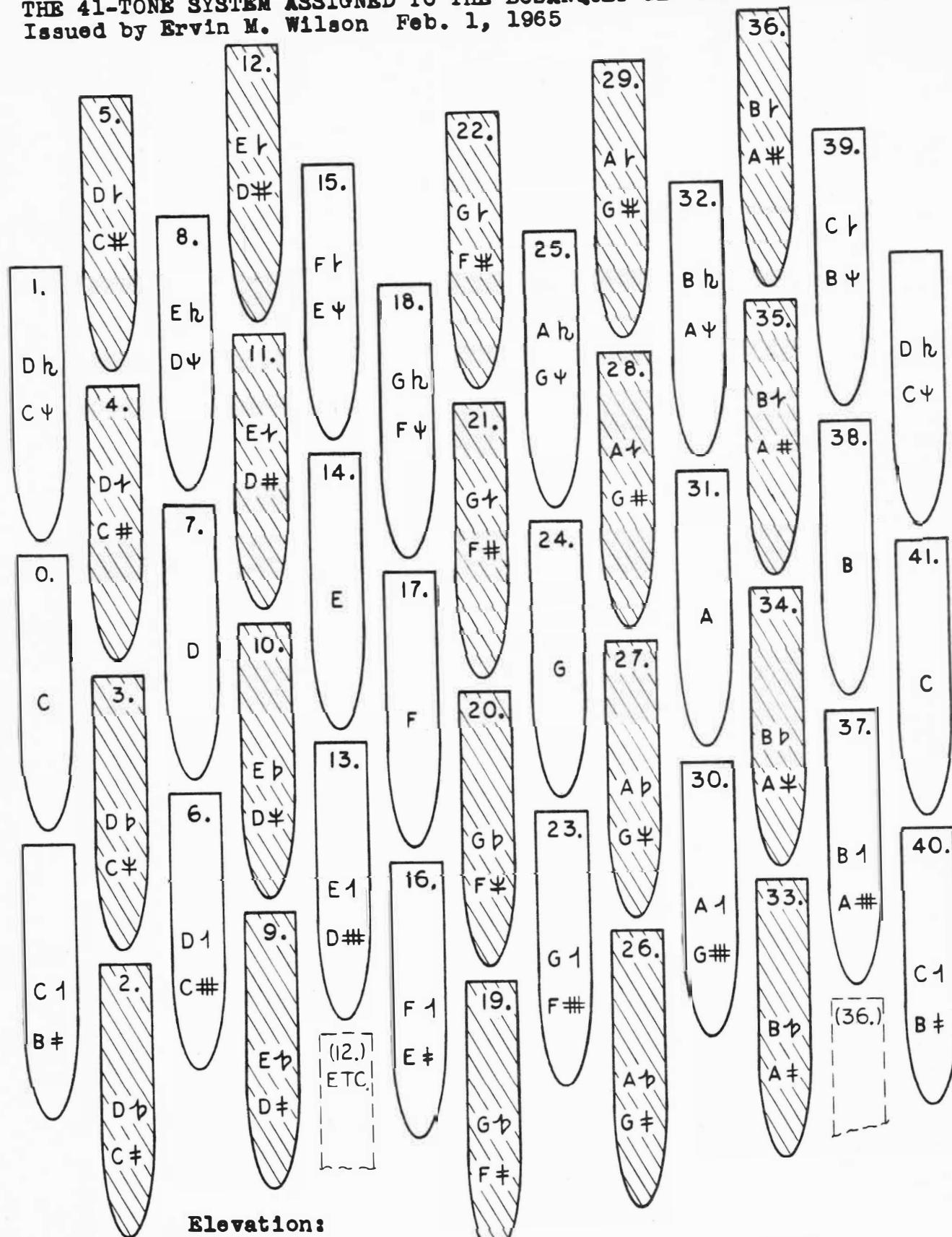
THE 31-TONE SCALE APPLIED TO BOSANQUET'S GENERALIZED KEYBOARD



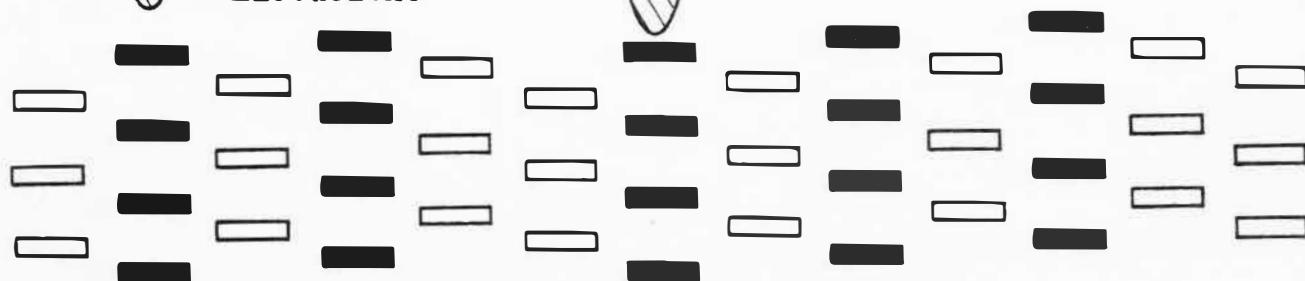
Elevation



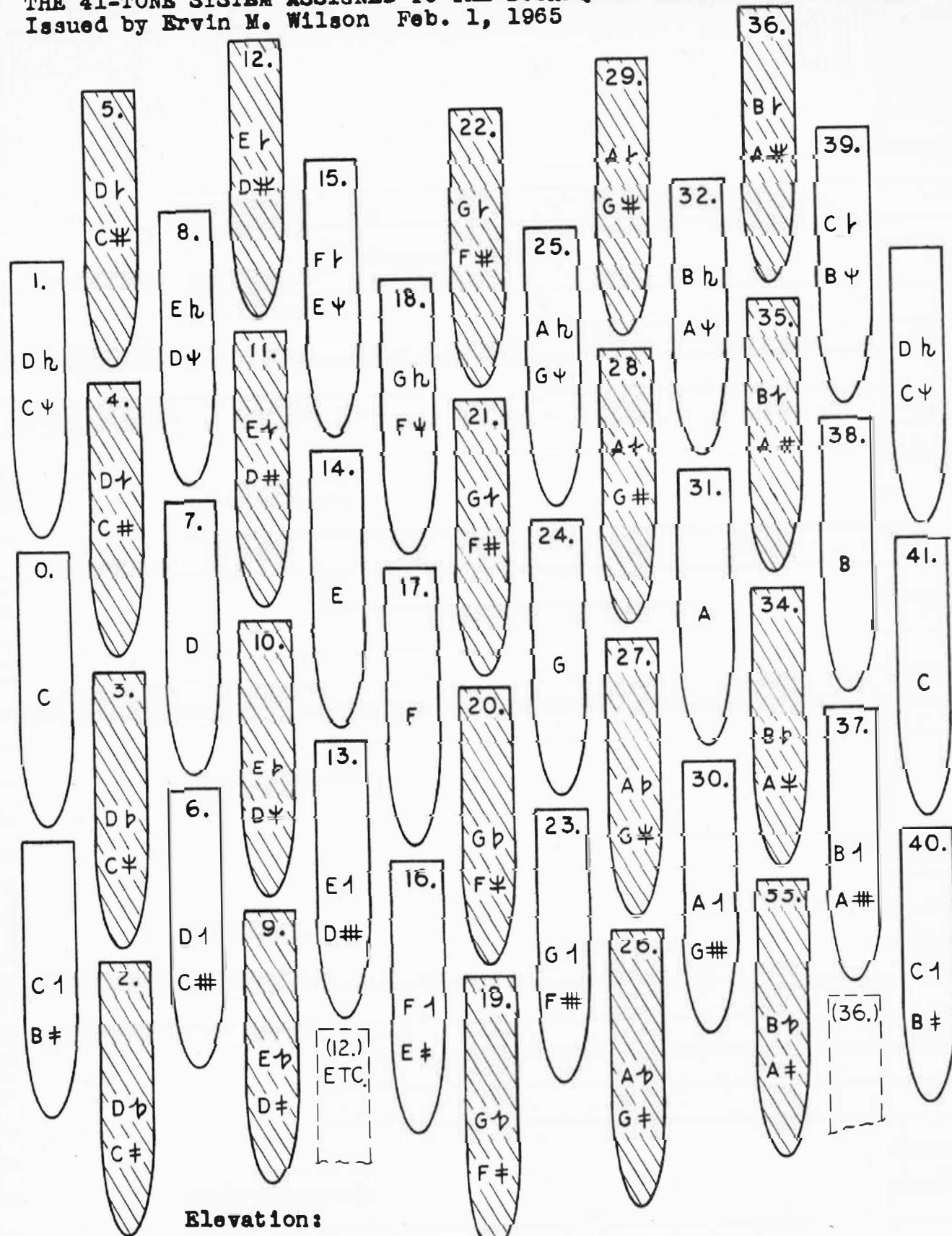
THE 41-TONE SYSTEM ASSIGNED TO THE BOSANQUET GENERALIZED KEYBOARD
 Issued by Ervin M. Wilson Feb. 1, 1965



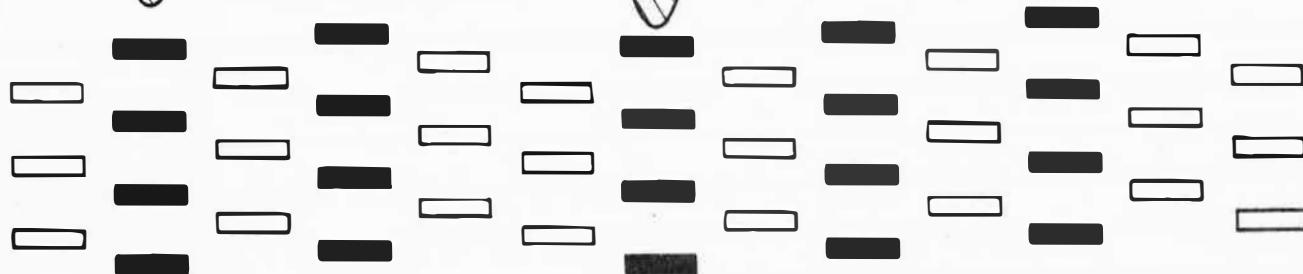
Elevation:



THE 41-TONE SYSTEM ASSIGNED TO THE BOSANQUET GENERALIZED KEYBOARD
 Issued by Ervin M. Wilson Feb. 1, 1965



Elevation:



Ervin M. Wilson
651 Huntley Drive
Los Angeles, Calif. 90069

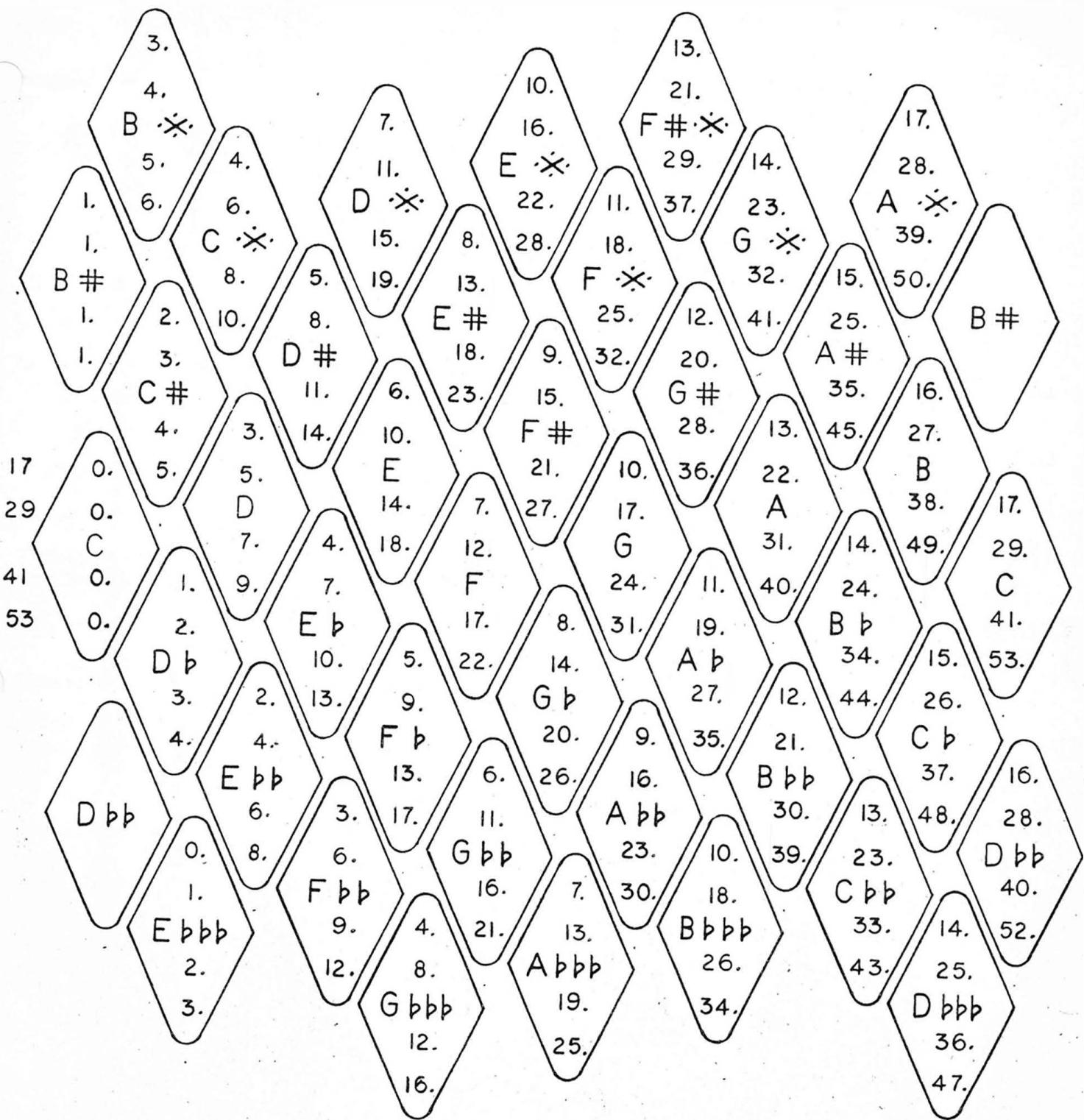
Gentlemen;

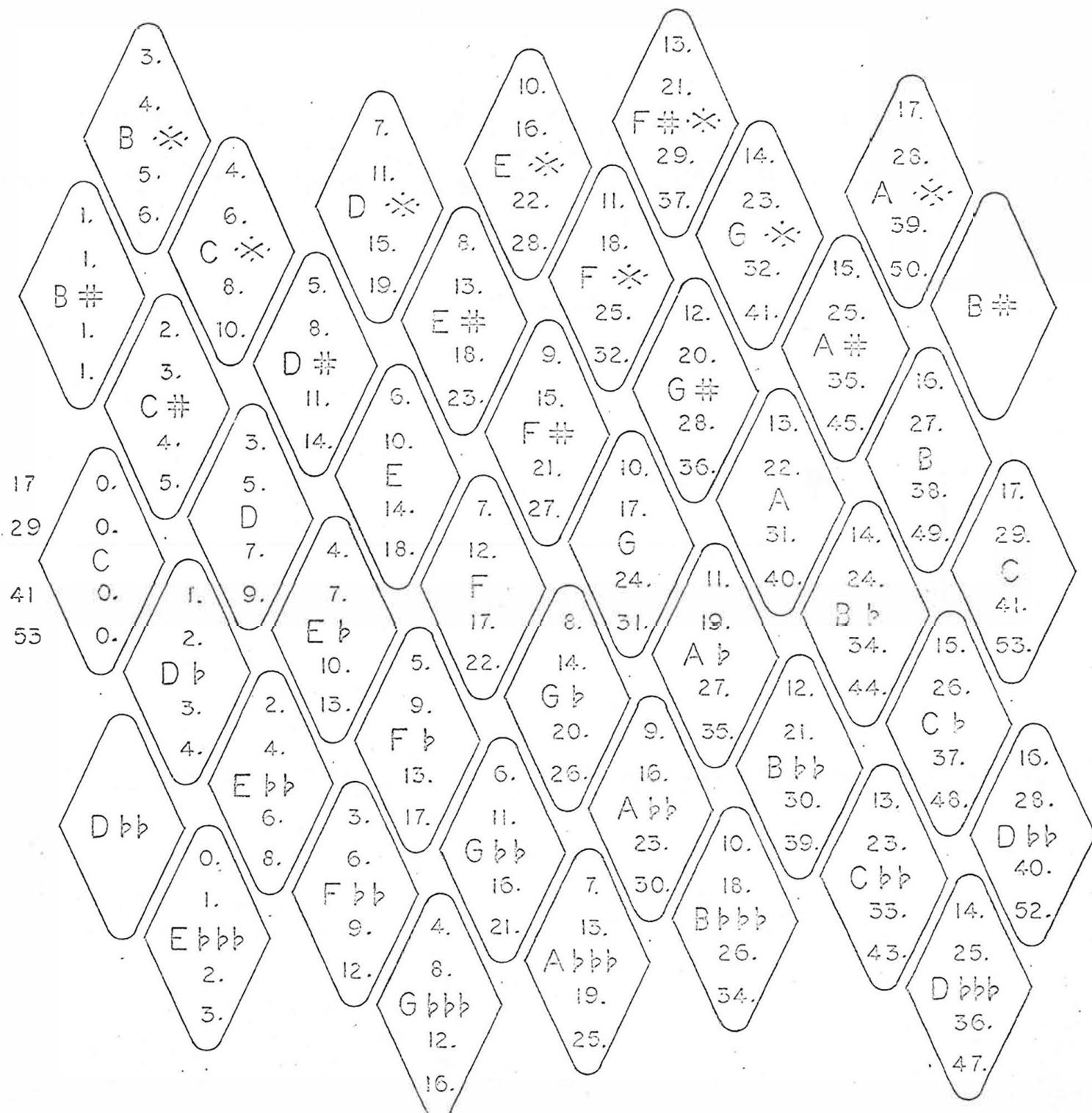
Enclosed is a diagram of the Bosanquet Generalized Keyboard (first published in Mr. R. H. M. Bosanquet's Elementary Treatise on Musical Intervals and Temperaments, 1876, and further described by Hermann Helmholtz in Sensations of Tone). This historical keyboard, now preserved in the South Kensington Museum, has the remarkable and immensely desireable property of being able to contain any musical system concieved as a series or cycle of Fourths. In addition to the Pythagorean tuning and meantone temperament this would include the negative series of equal systems having 19, 31, 43, 55 tones; the positive series of equal systems having 17, 29, 41, 53 tones; and the doubly-positive equal systems of 22 and 46 tones per Octave. Two of these systems have received considerable attention in recent years; the 31-tone system and the 41-tone system. Prof. A. D. Fokker of Holland is the primary exponent of the 31-tone system (ref. Equal Temperament and the 31-keyed Organ by A. D. Fokker in the Scientific Monthly, October 1955). However, an interest in the 31-tone system has also arisen independently in various parts of the United States. The 41-tone equal system is parallel, melodically and harmonically to the 43-tone unequal scale used by Harry Partch (ref. Genesis of a Music by Harry Partch). Mr. Partch's thoughtful approach to new scale resources has not been without a significant influence. (In this regard ref. On the Development of Musical Systems by David Kraehenbuehl and Christopher Schmidt in the 'Journal of Music Theory', 1962, a Yale School of Music publication.)

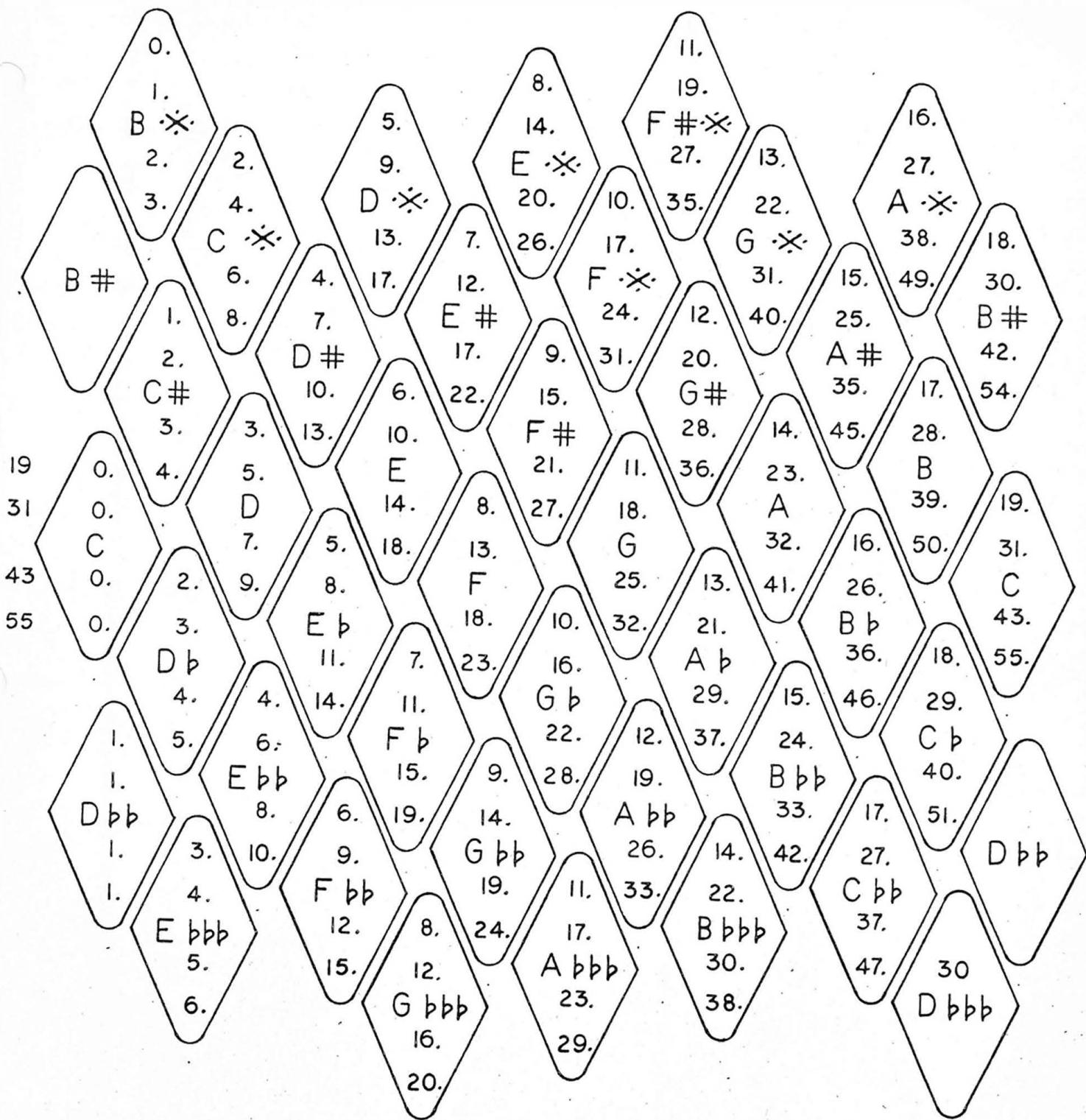
A most urgent need is being felt by a creative minority for keyboard instruments embodying these two microtonal schemes. It is with this same urgency that I, as a creative musician, submit these keyboard diagrams and pitches for the 31-tone and 41-tone systems to you for re-consideration in the light of a contemporary trend and resultant need. Please let it be understood that these are submitted with no expectation of financial reward. It would be reward enough to have such instruments commercially available.

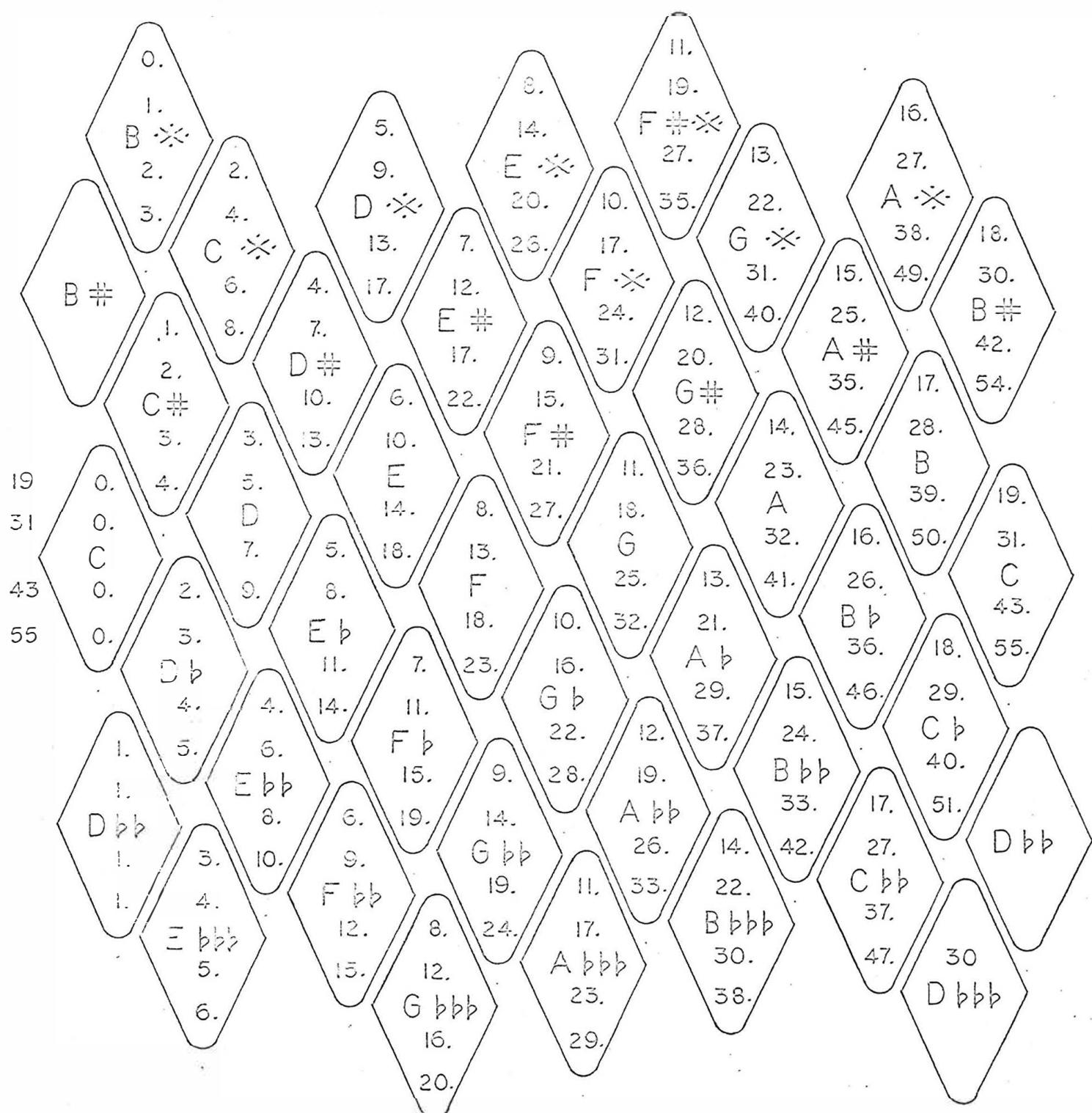
May I cordially invite a fair and realistic consideration of these instruments.

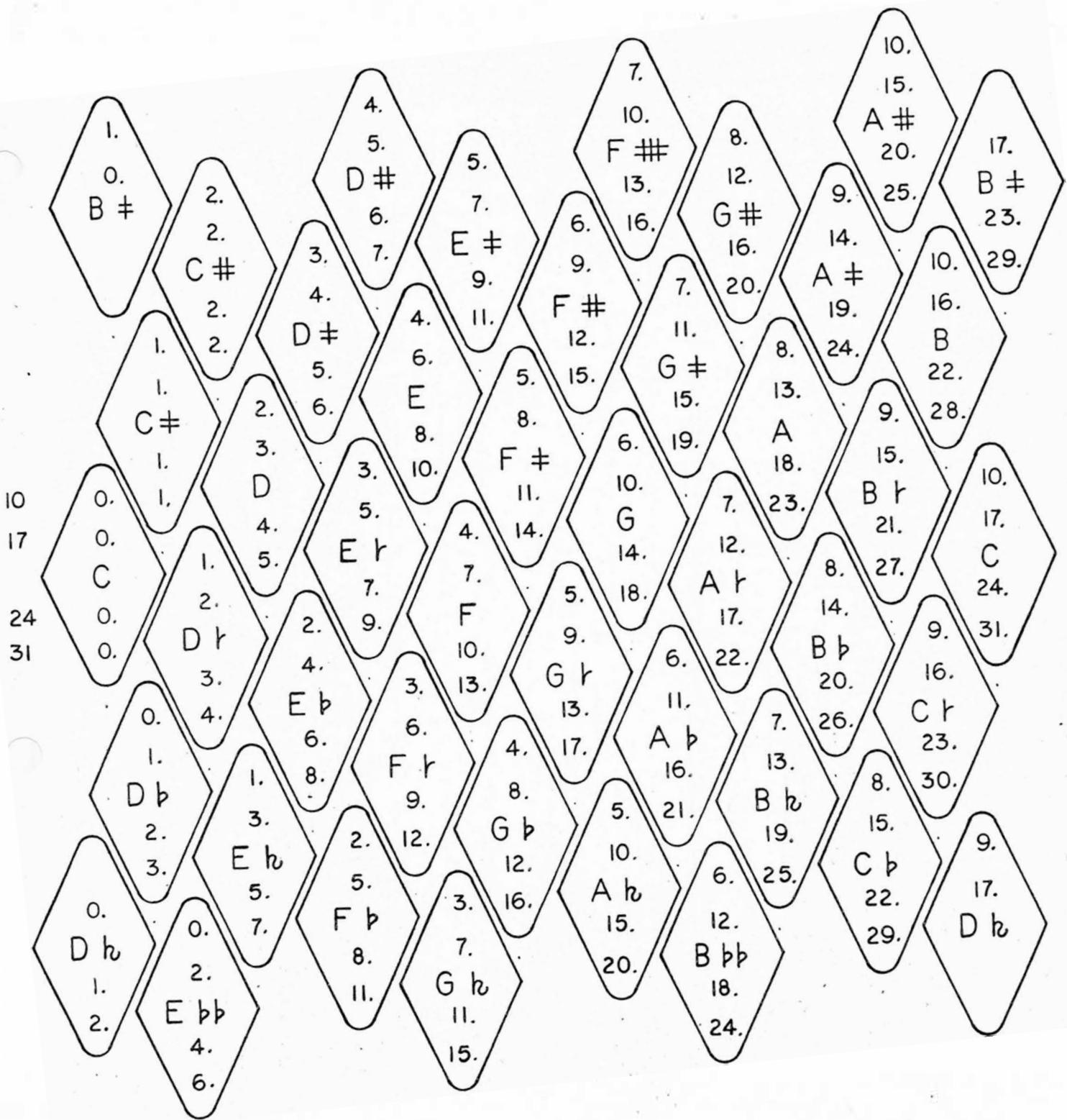
Most sincerely yours,

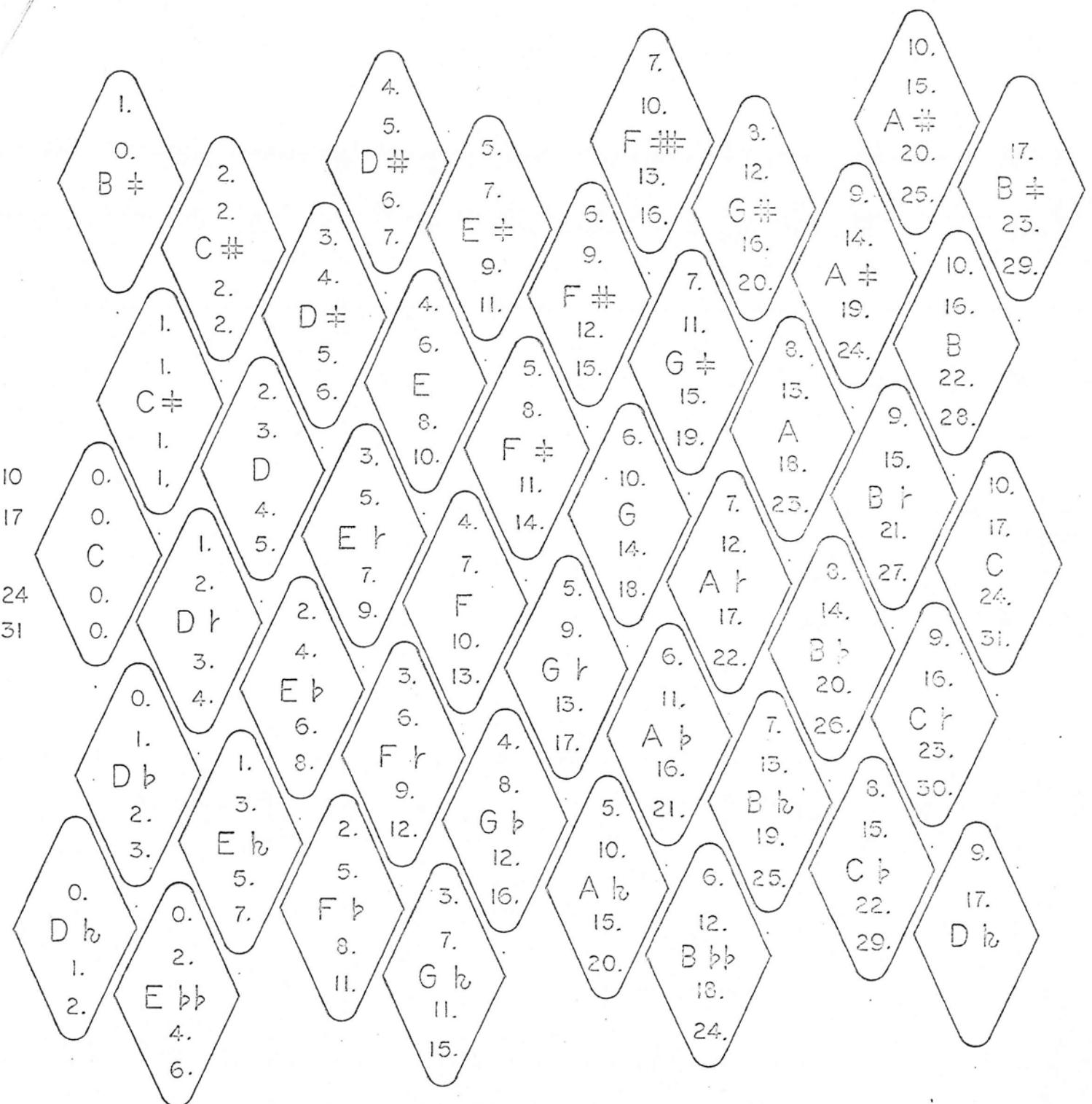






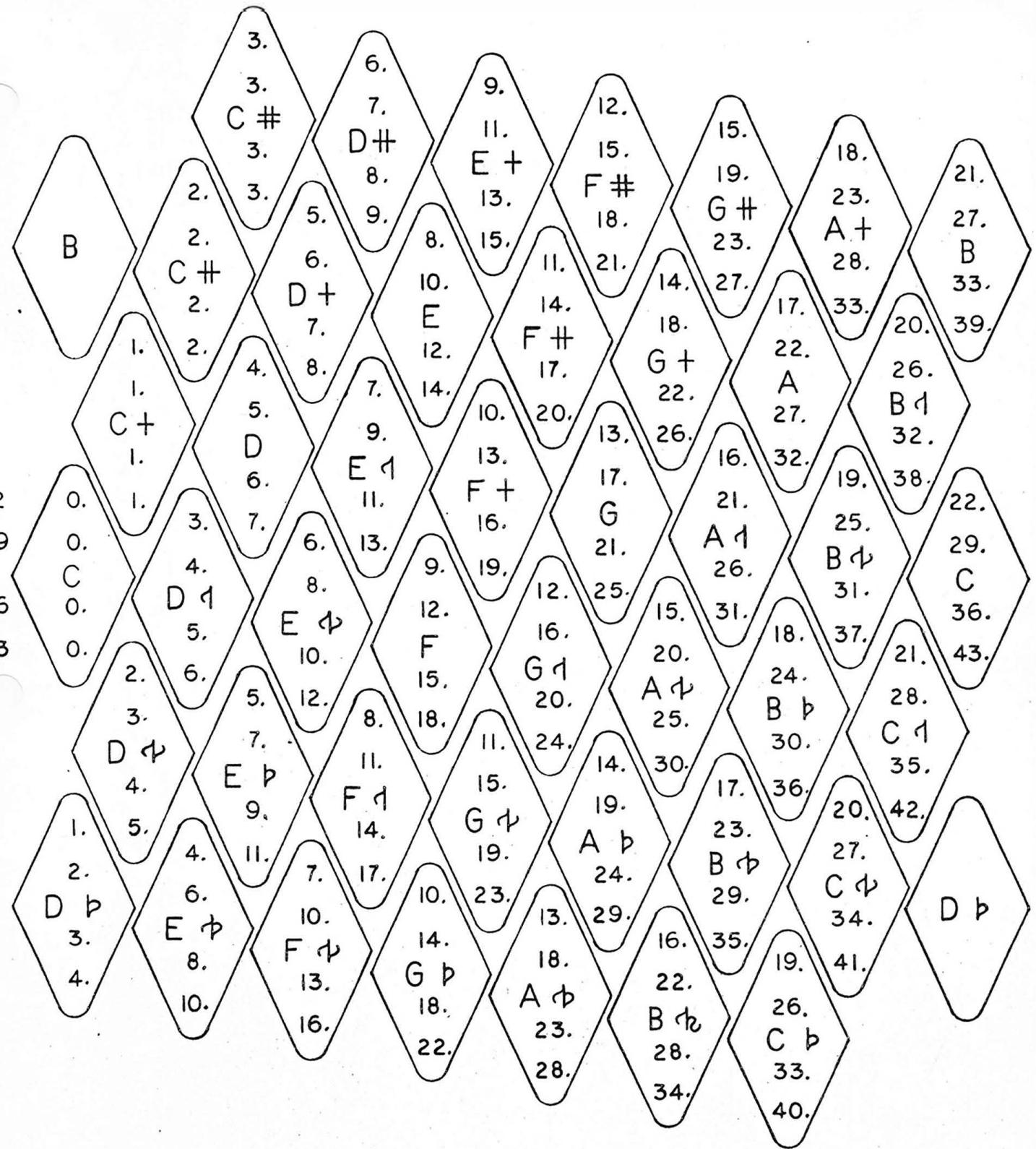


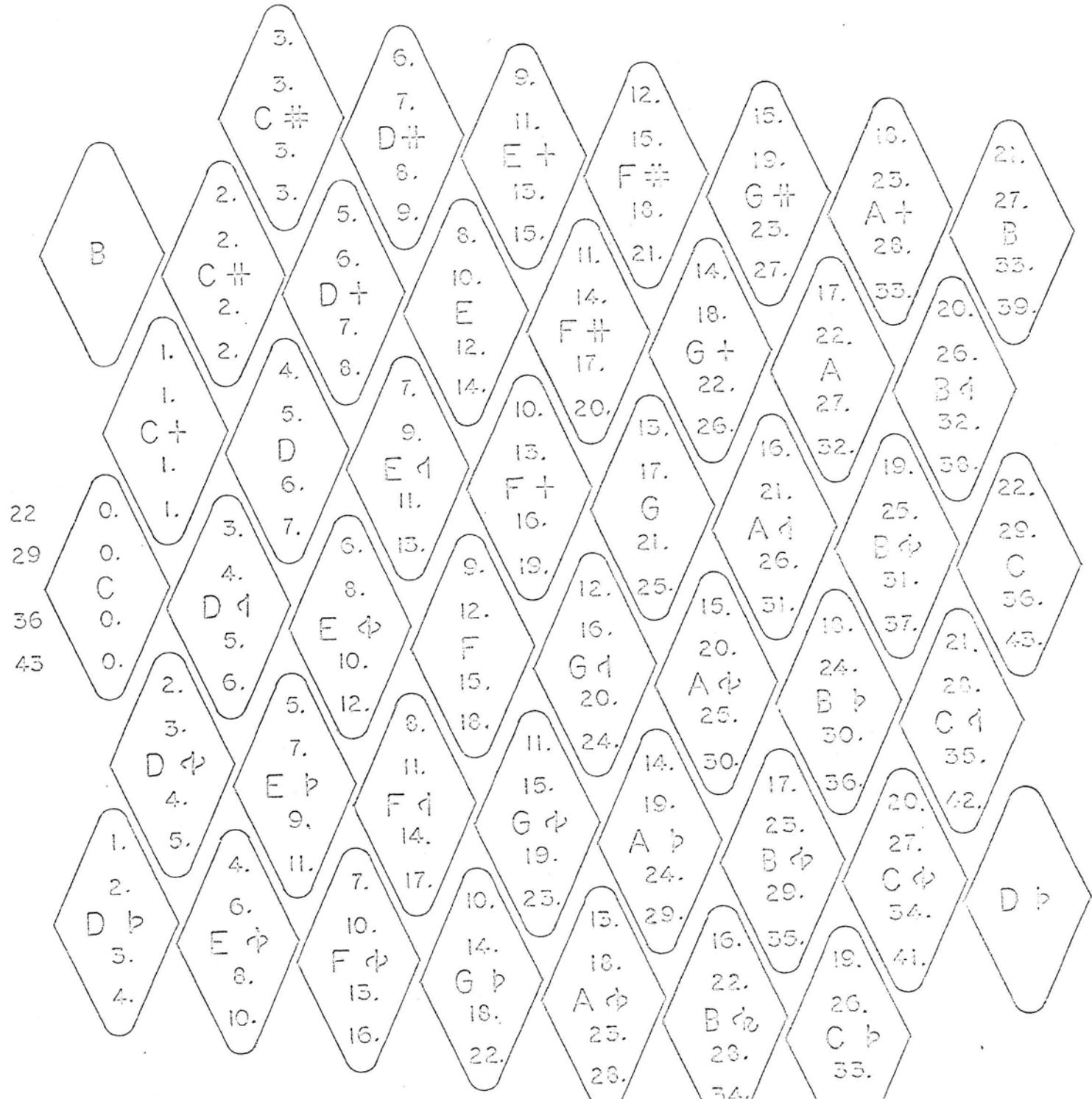


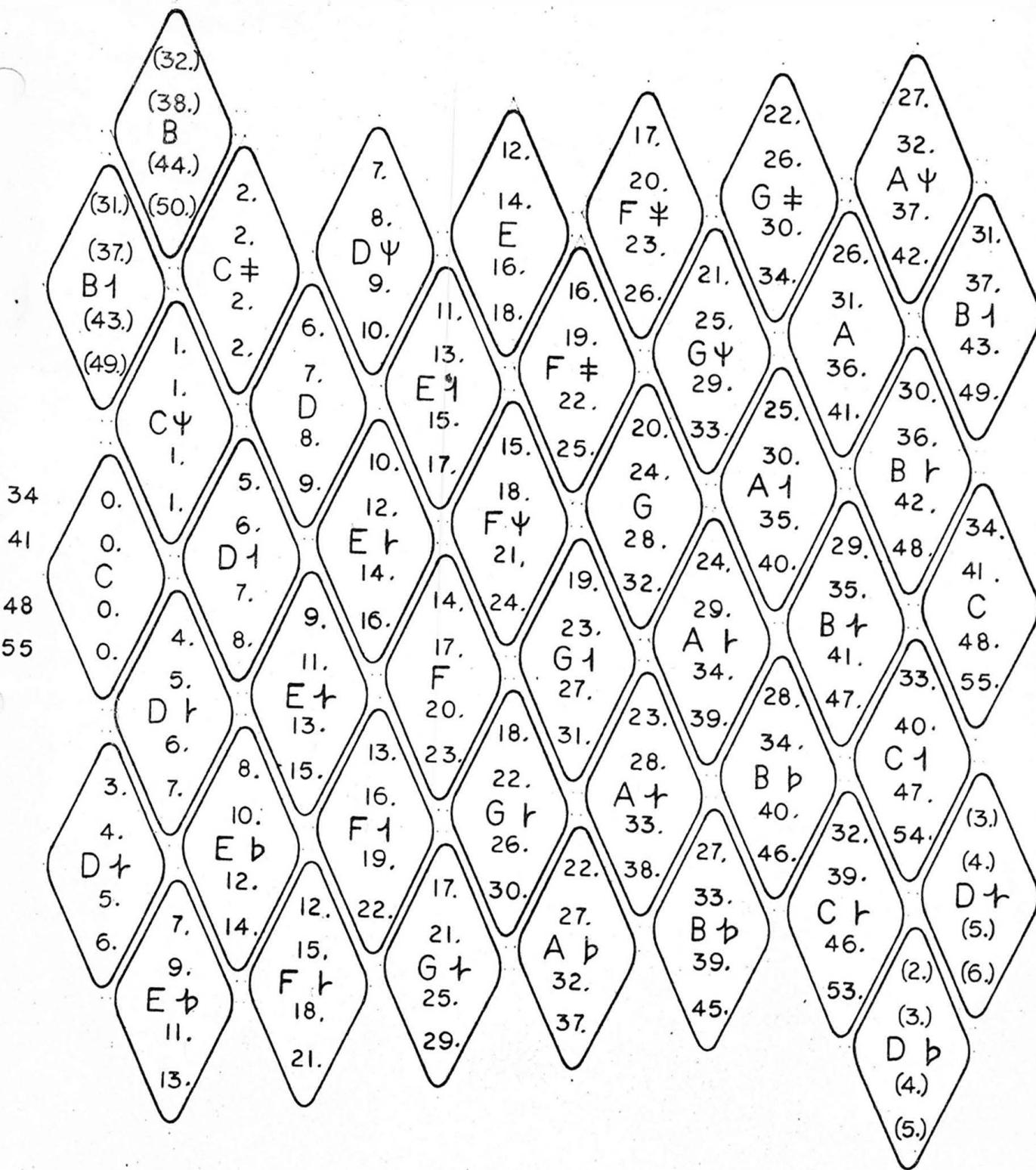


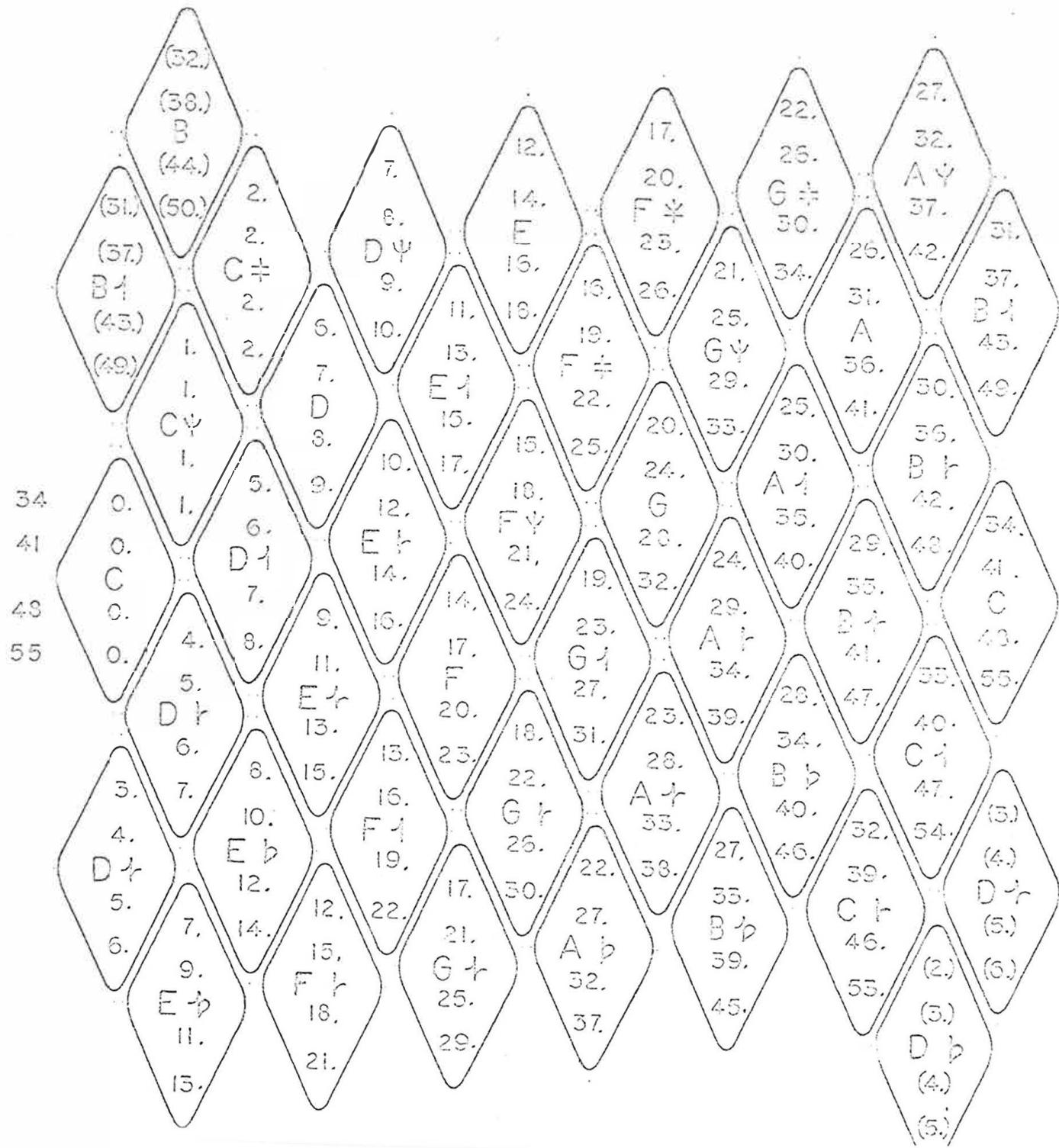
	3.	1.	B ♯		4.	7.	9.	D ♯	11.	12.	E ♯	15.	17.	F ♭	23.	11.	12.	20.	G ♯	28.	(2.)	25.	A ♯	35.		
	1.	4.	C ♯		4.	5.	7.	D ♯	13.	10.	E	18.	20.	F ♭	21.	9.	10.	18.	G ♯	26.	13.	23.	A ♯	33.		
	2.	2.	C ♯		2.	5.	7.	D ♯	11.	14.	E	13.	16.	F ♭	27.	11.	12.	21.	A	31.	12.	26.	B	38.		
	2.	2.	C ♯		2.	5.	7.	D	11.	14.	E	13.	16.	F ♭	19.	8.	16.	34.	G	24.	11.	24.	B ♫	36.		
13.	0.	2.	D		4.	8.	9.	E ♫	12.	11.	F	25.	11.	G	24.	9.	16.	A ♫	29.	10.	12.	13.	27.	C		
27.	0.	1.	E ♫		2.	16.	12.	F	16.	17.	G ♫	22.	14.	A ♫	29.	19.	17.	B ♫	39.	11.	25.	C ♫	39.	55.		
41.	0.	3.	D ♫		2.	6.	7.	E ♫	10.	9.	F ♫	15.	12.	G ♫	20.	4.	10.	22.	B ♫	34.	8.	23.	10.	46.	D	
55.	0.	5.	(12.)		7.	10.	14.	E ♫	12.	23.	F ♫	15.	12.	G ♫	22.	17.	17.	B ♫	34.	9.	23.	11.	48.	55.		
	1.	3.	D ♫		0.	4.	14.	F ♫	15.	21.	G ♫	12.	10.	A ♫	27.	27.	10.	20.	B ♫	32	8.	23.	10.	46.	D	
	5.	5.	E ♫		8.	7.	12.	F ♫	13.	19.	G ♫	10.	28.	A ♫	25.	15.	15.	18.	B ♫	30.	6.	23.	9.	51.	10.	
	1.	2.	(11.)		12.	13.	19.	F ♫	19.	26.	G ♫	18.	26.	A ♫	35.	35.	35.	44.	B ♫	42.	18.	26.	C ♫	37.	D	
	3.	2.	E ♫		10.	10.	18.	G ♫	18.												10.	10.	26.	D		

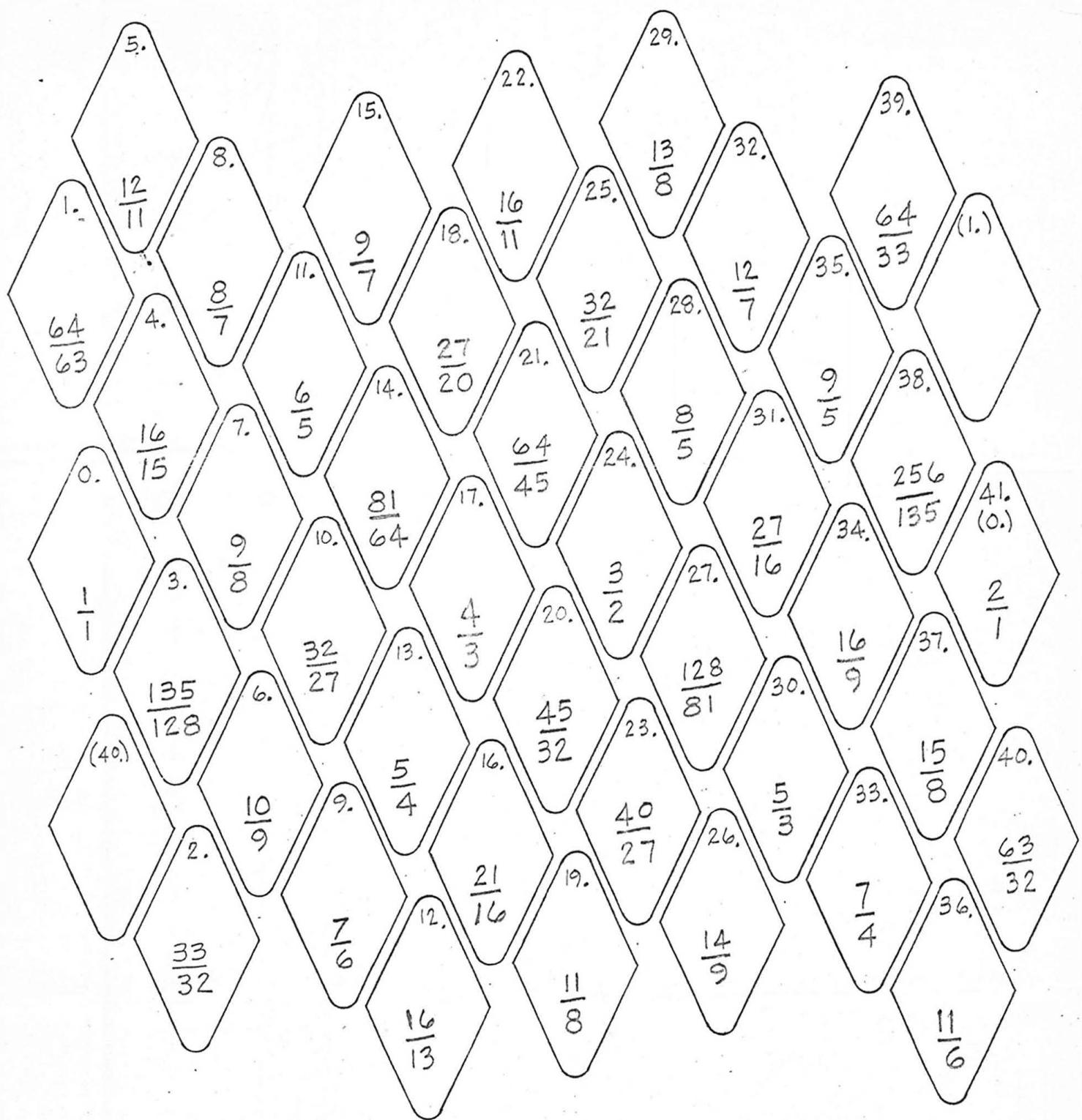
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13.	0. C	2. C ♯	5. D	9. E ♫	10. F ♫	15. G ♫	11. A	12. B
27.	0. C	1. C ♯	7. D	8. E ♫	13. F ♫	16. G	21. A	24. B ♫
41.	0. C	3. D ♫	9. E ♫	12. F	11. G ♫	16. A ♫	31. B ♫	15. C
55.	0. C	5. (12)	2. D ♫	6. E ♫	5. F	25. G ♫	9. A ♫	10. B ♫
1.	1. D ♫	0. E ♫	10. F ♫	9. G ♫	4. A ♫	7. B ♫	8. C ♫	11. D ♫
3.	3. D ♫	4. E ♫	14. F ♫	15. G ♫	30. A ♫	17. B ♫	20. C ♫	25. D ♫
5.	5. (11.)	8. E ♫	12. F ♫	1.	12. G ♫	10. A ♫	13. B ♫	9. C ♫
10.	2. E ♫	6. F ♫	13. G ♫	19. A ♫	2. 28.	15. 35.	6. 44.	10. 55.



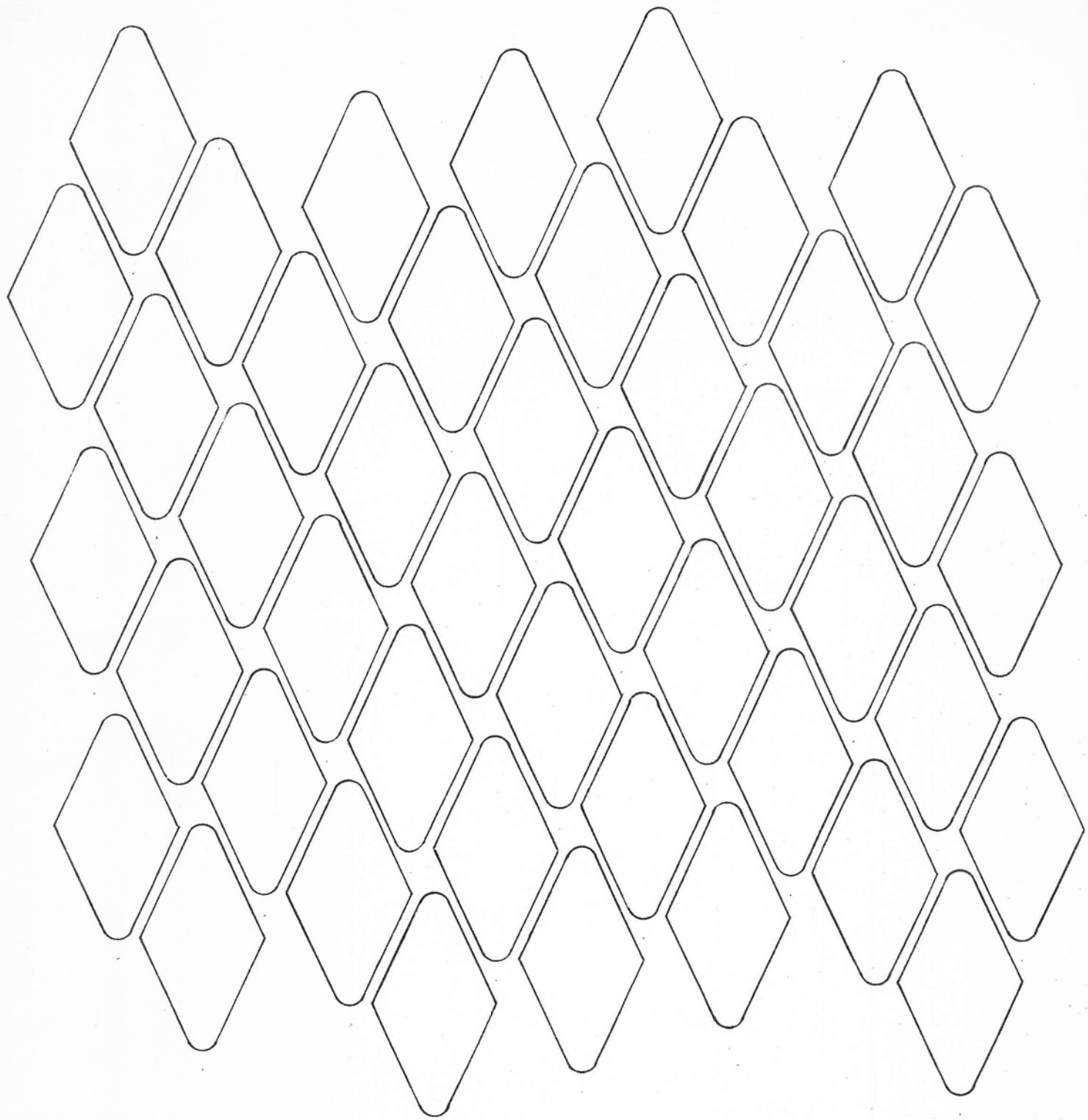


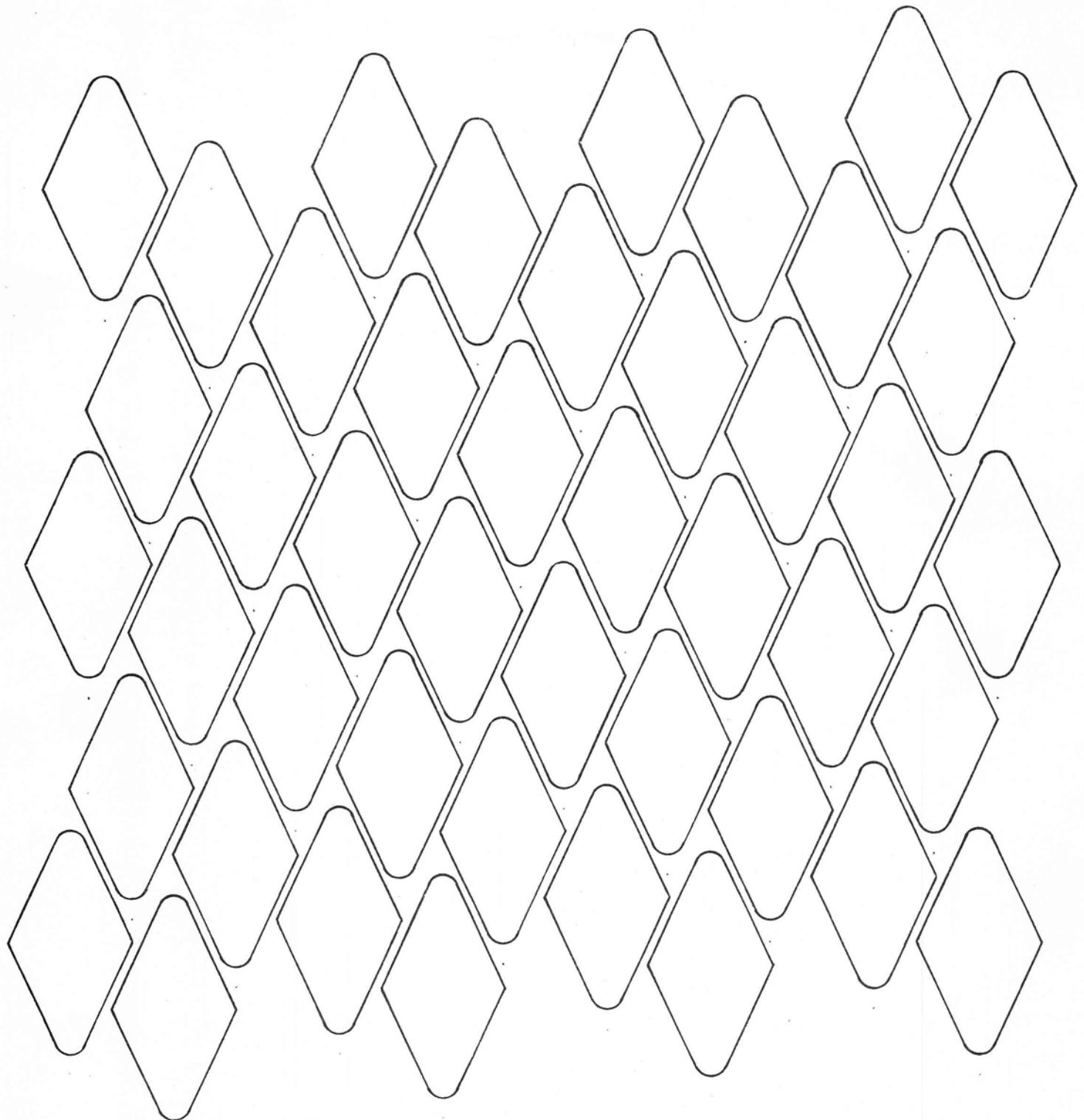






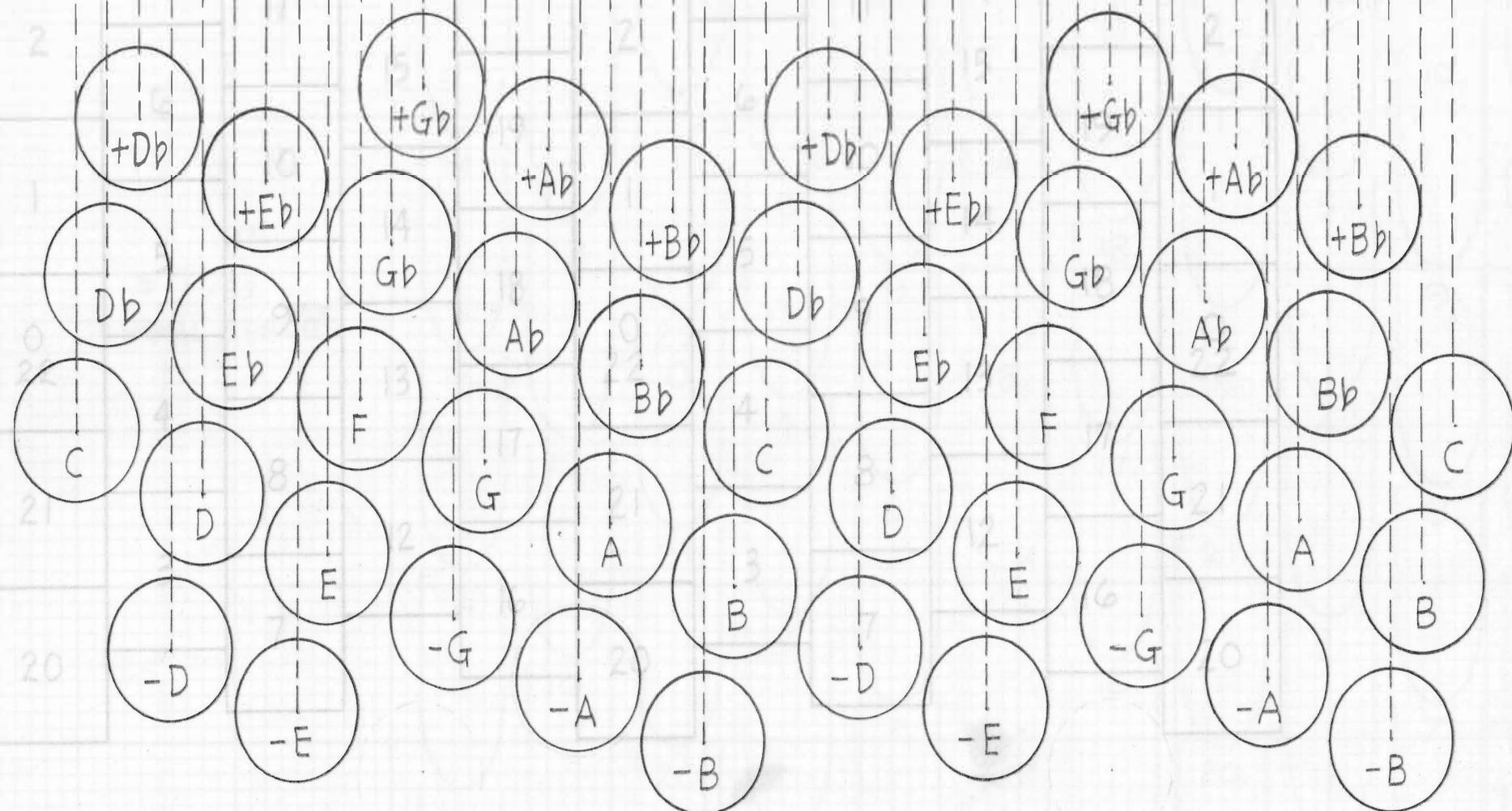
THE ASSIGNMENT OF WILSON'S 41-TONE MATRIX TO THE BOSANQUET PATTERN
DIGITAL DESIGN BY ERV WILSON





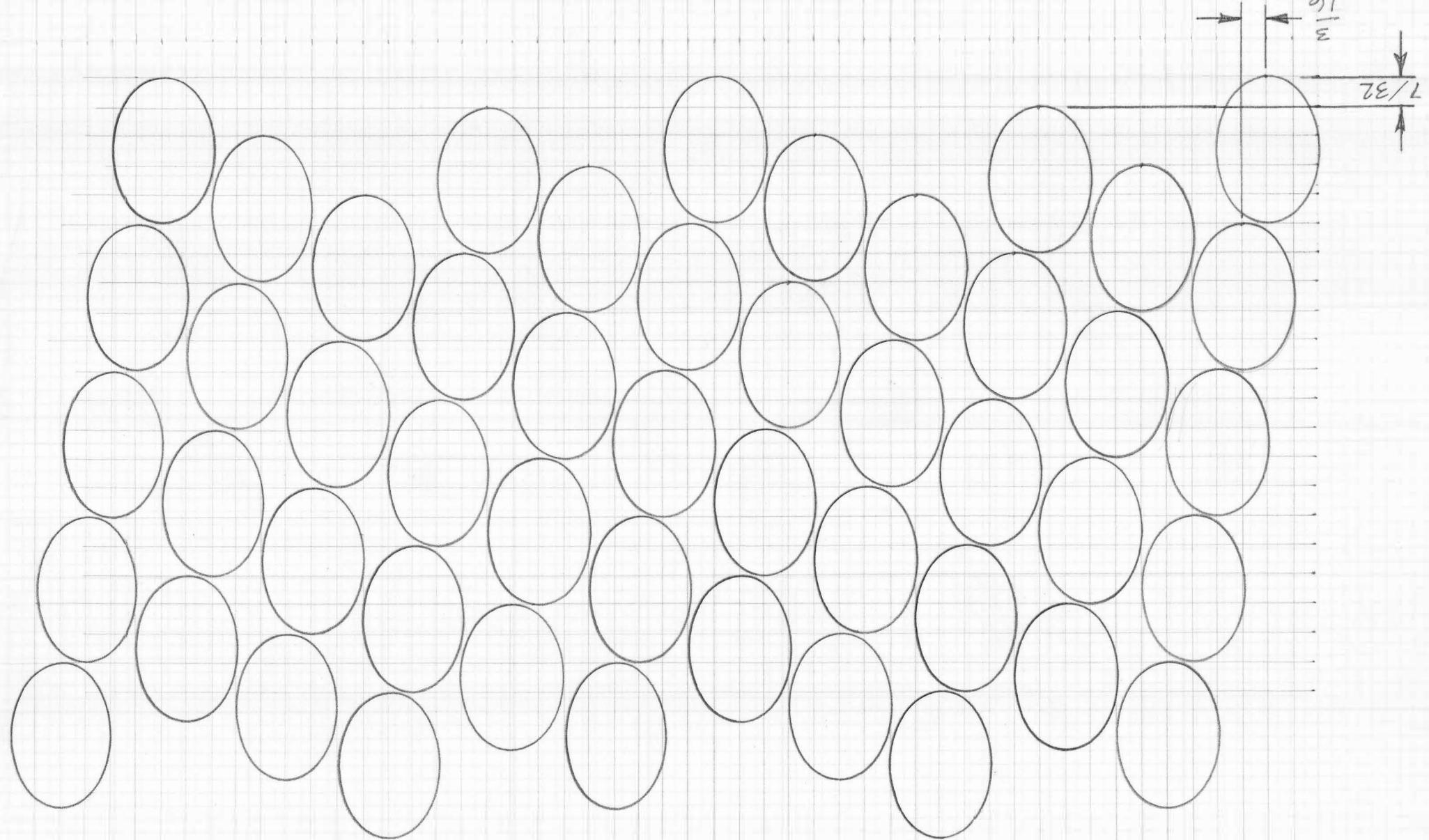
WILSON 63

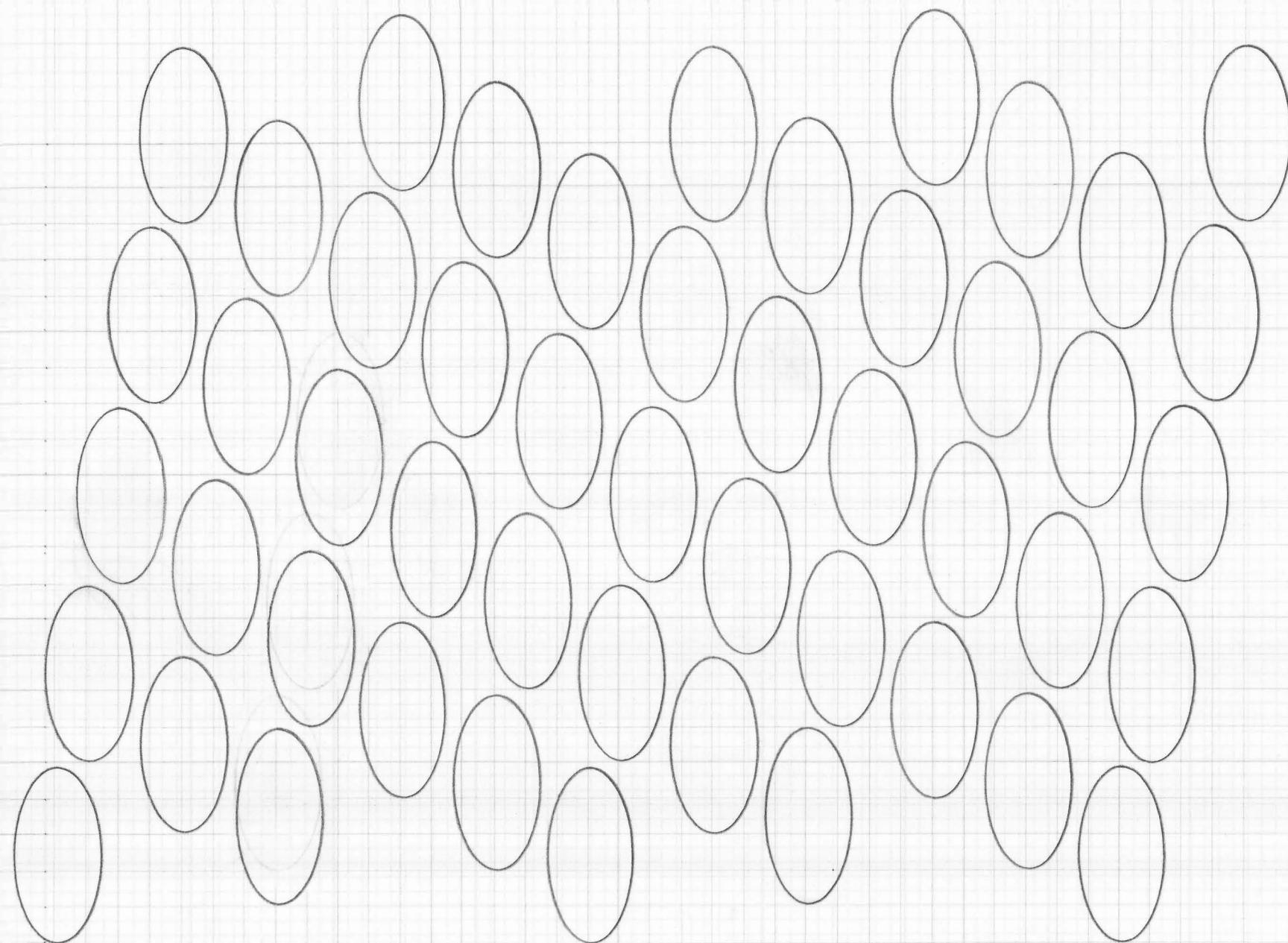
0 - 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 - 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 - 21 22,0

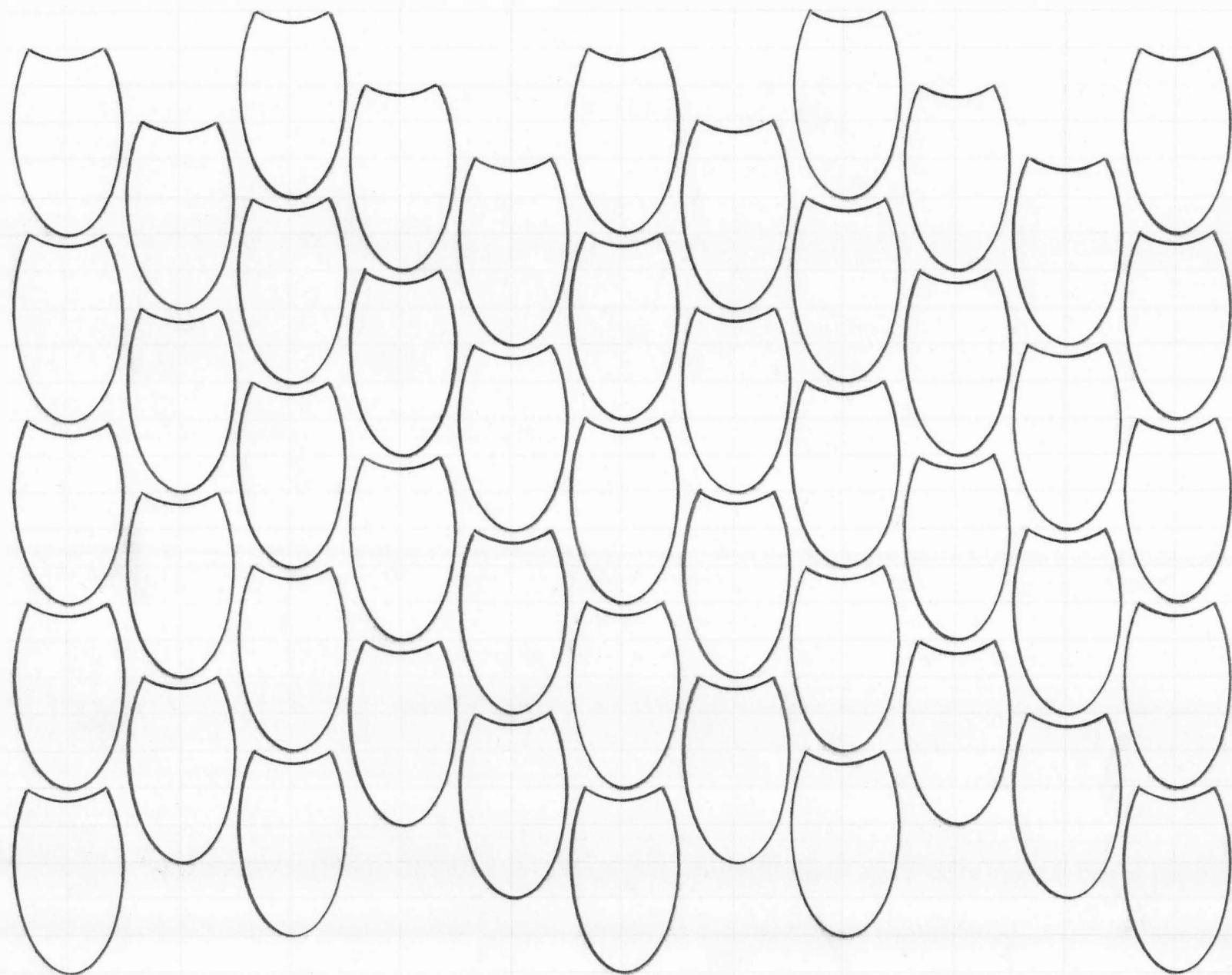


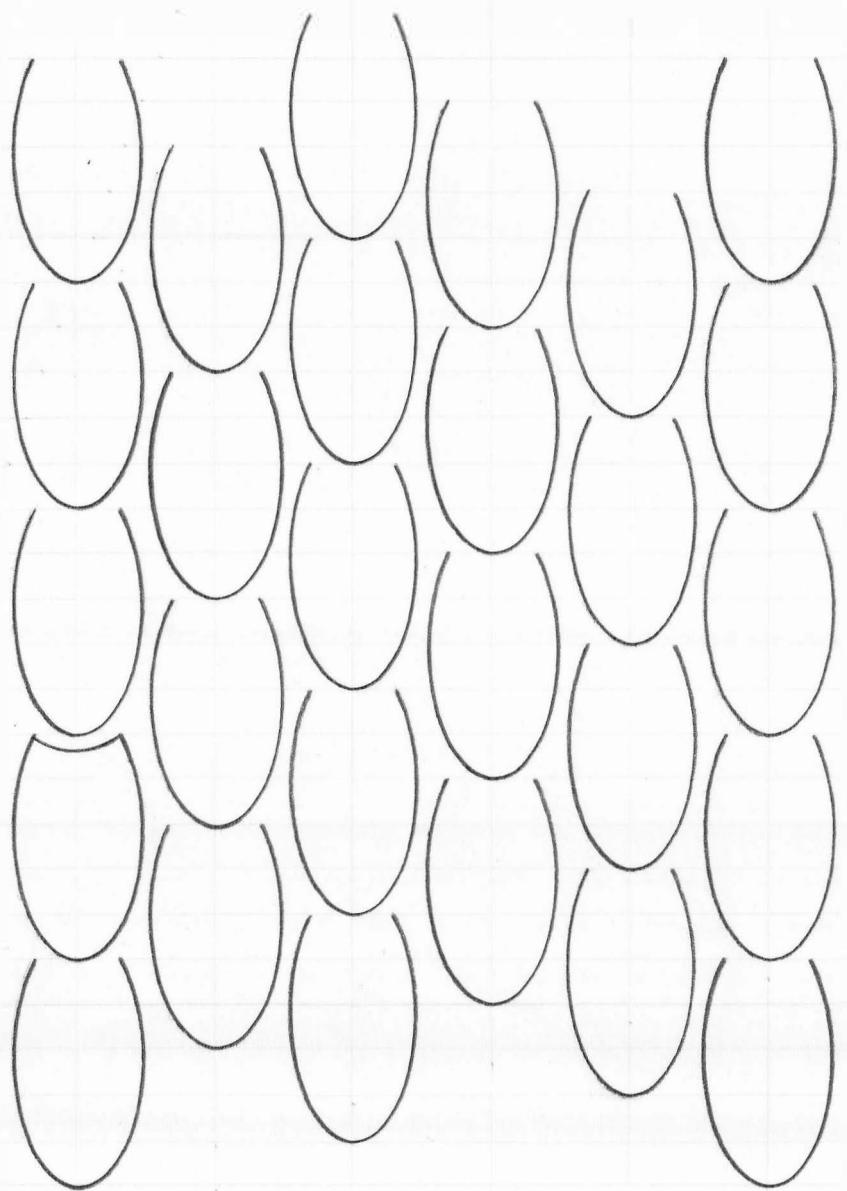
Keyboard, Musical Instrument (A)
(Applied to 22-Tone Scale)
Patent no. 3342094

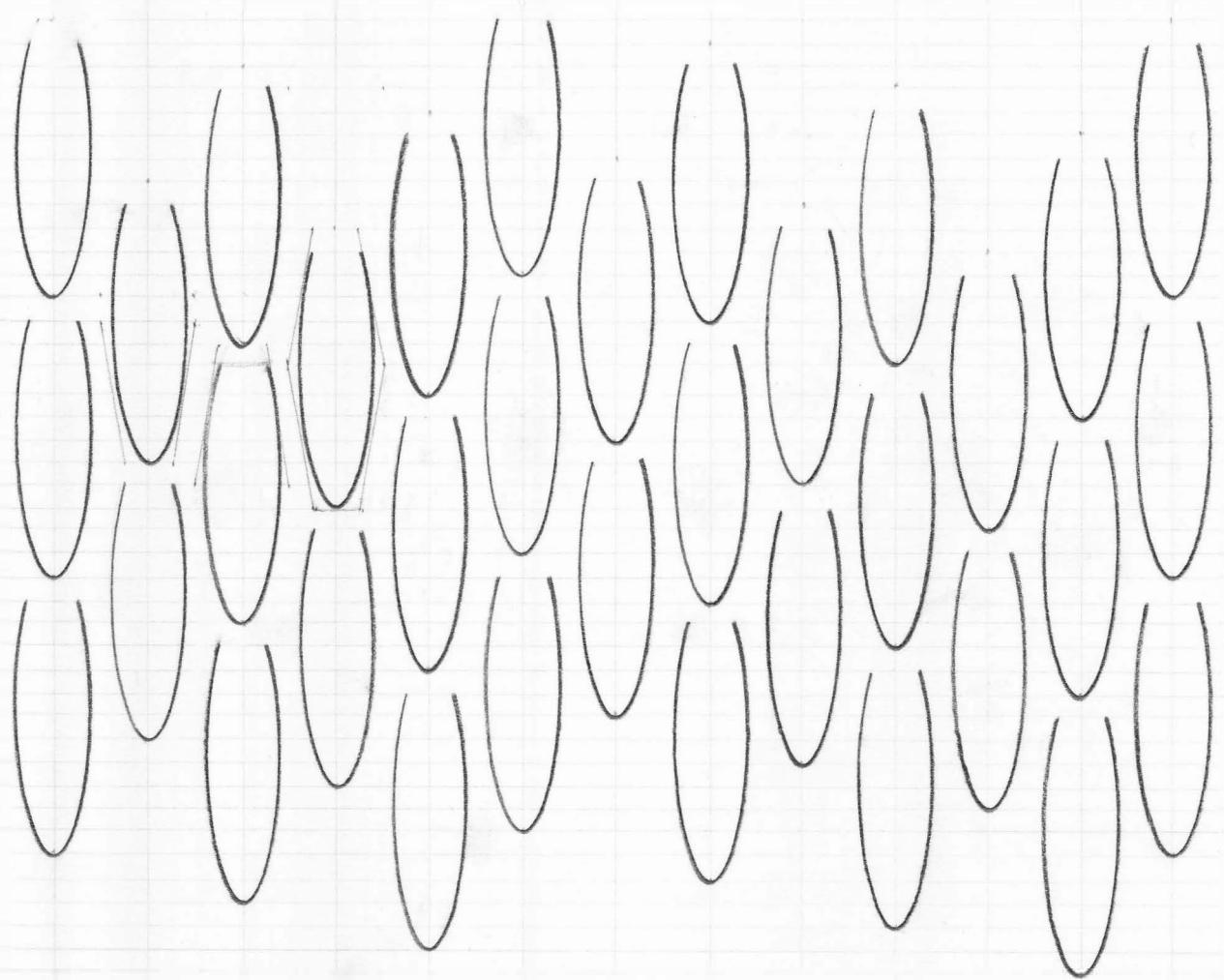
22-tone Keyboard (D)
Issued by Ervin M. Wilson, 1969
U.S. Patent No. 3342094





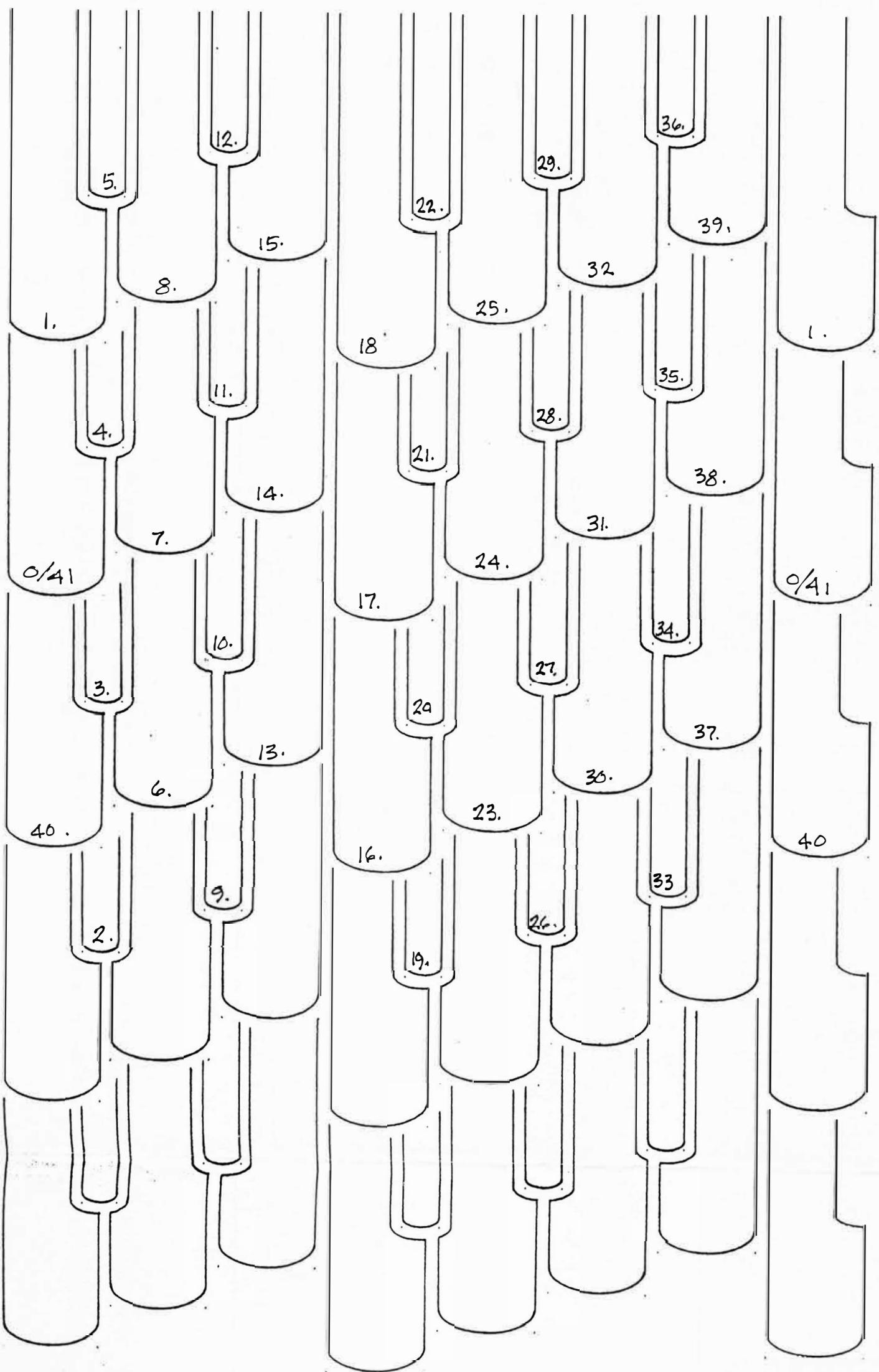






Faber Bosanquet

Notated for 41, Aug 10, 1998 by E.W. Wilson



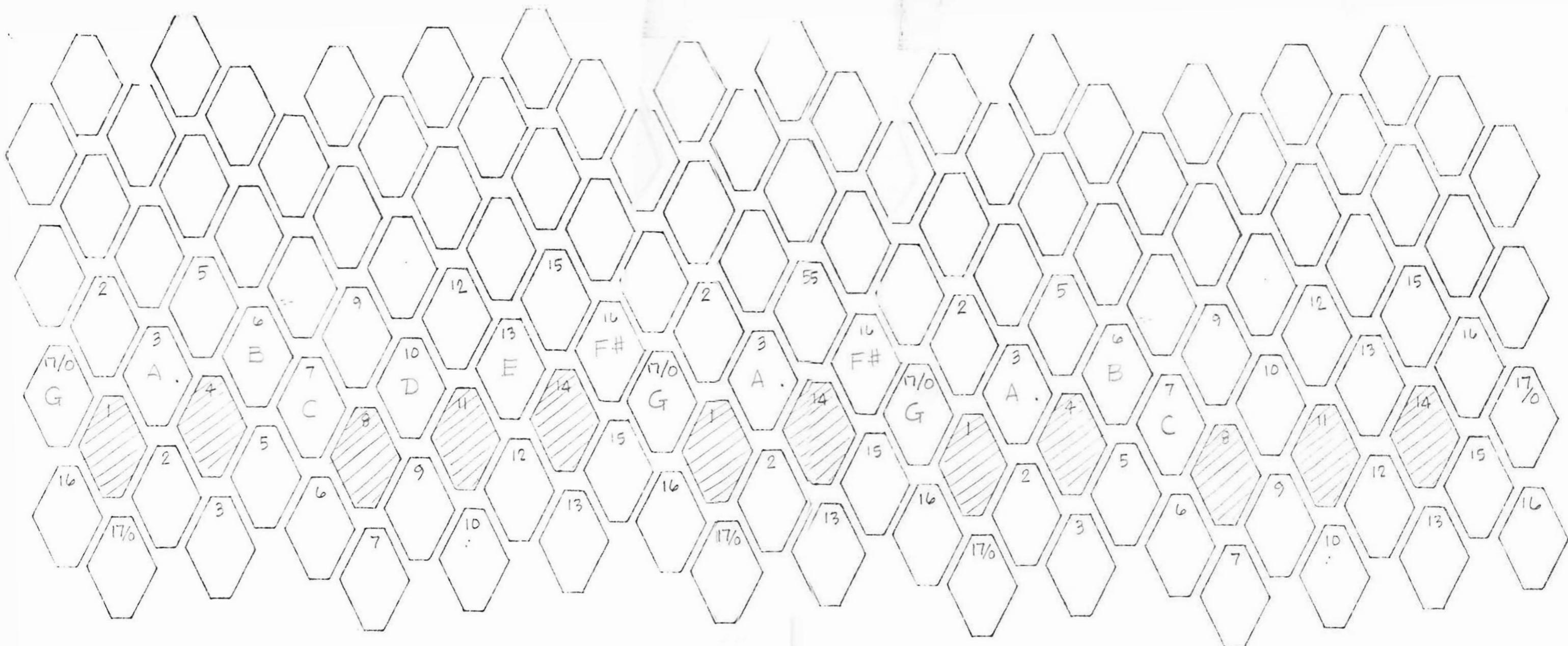
This figure is

This is Fig 1 from The Bosanquetian 7-rank Keyboard After Poole & Brown, from the pages of Xenharmonikon No. 1, 1974
This figure has been annotated to clarify the ~~the~~ relationships of the Peirce Series, (State 7, from 0/1 to 1/2) — with the ~~the straight-line continuum~~ generator continuum ~~is~~ and the straight-line pattern. On the left side is ^{the corresponding} scale-tree (Peirce sequence). This diagram (historical) diagram is a thumb-nail sketch of the linear ^{WOS} continuum, ~~and~~ is ~~faintly reflected as generated~~ expressed by the generator continuum.

5												2
5					7							2
5		12			7				9			2
5	17	12	19		7	16		9	11			2
5	22	17	29	12	31	19	26	7	23	16	25	2
								33	30			15 2
	27											

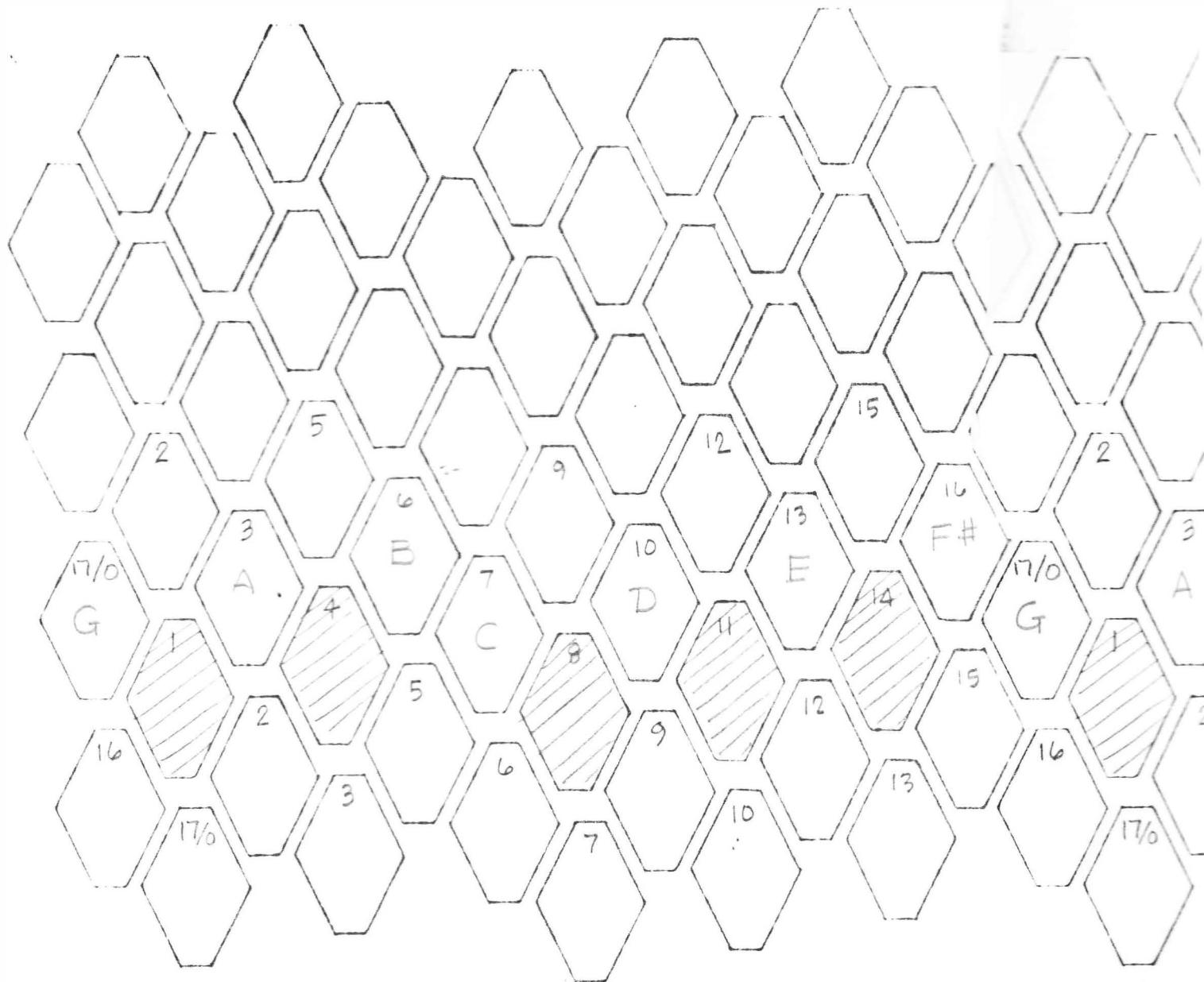
This diagram is originally from XH no. 1, 1974, The Bosanquetian 7-rank Keyboard after Poole & Brown by Eric Wilson. It historically marks the time where Wilson spontaneously regenerates the Scale ^{Tree} (utterly unaware of Peirce Charles Sanders Peirce) and associates it with the generator continuum and the straight-line-pattern. This diagram is annotated accordingly ~~to~~ for clarification. EW, 1997

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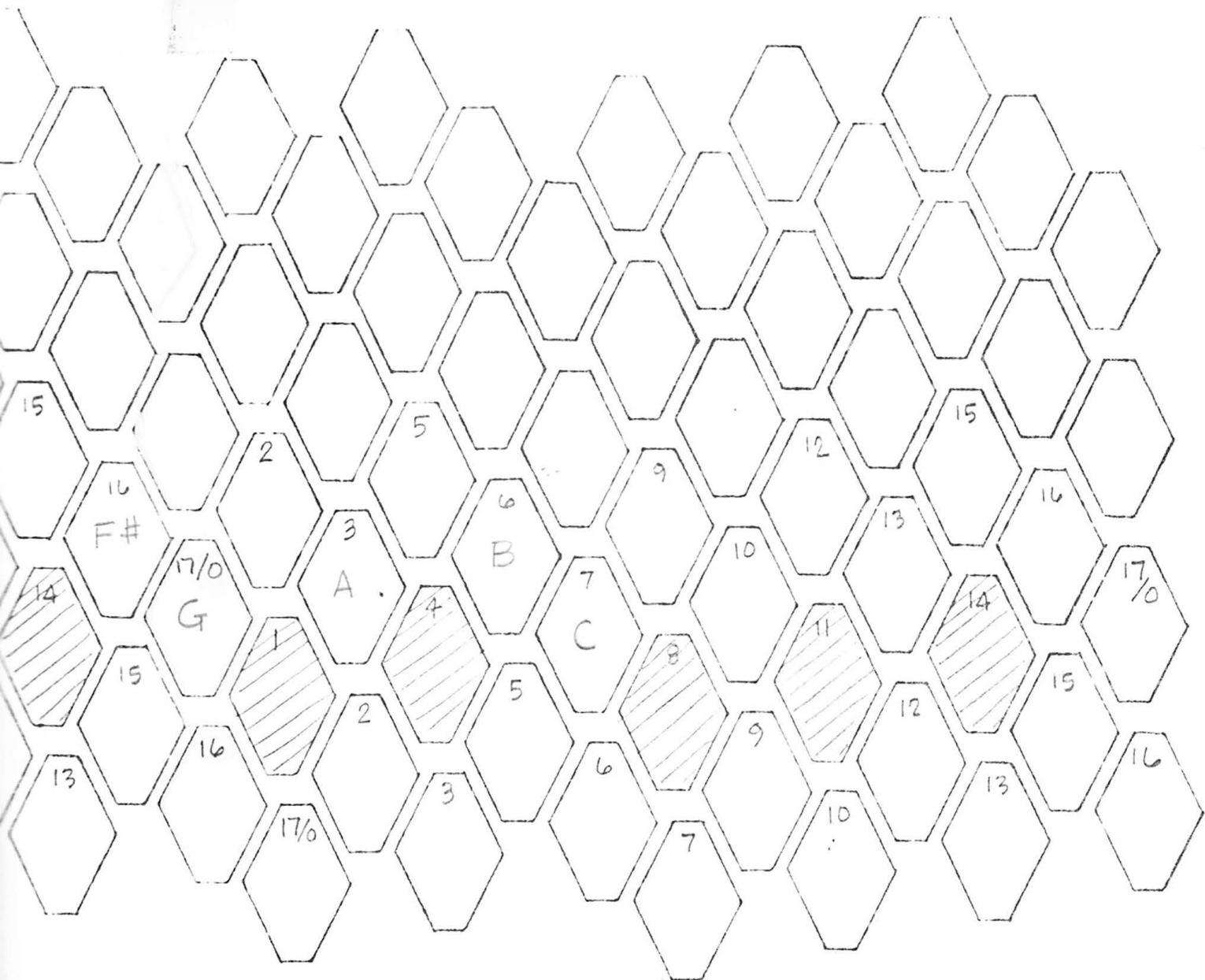


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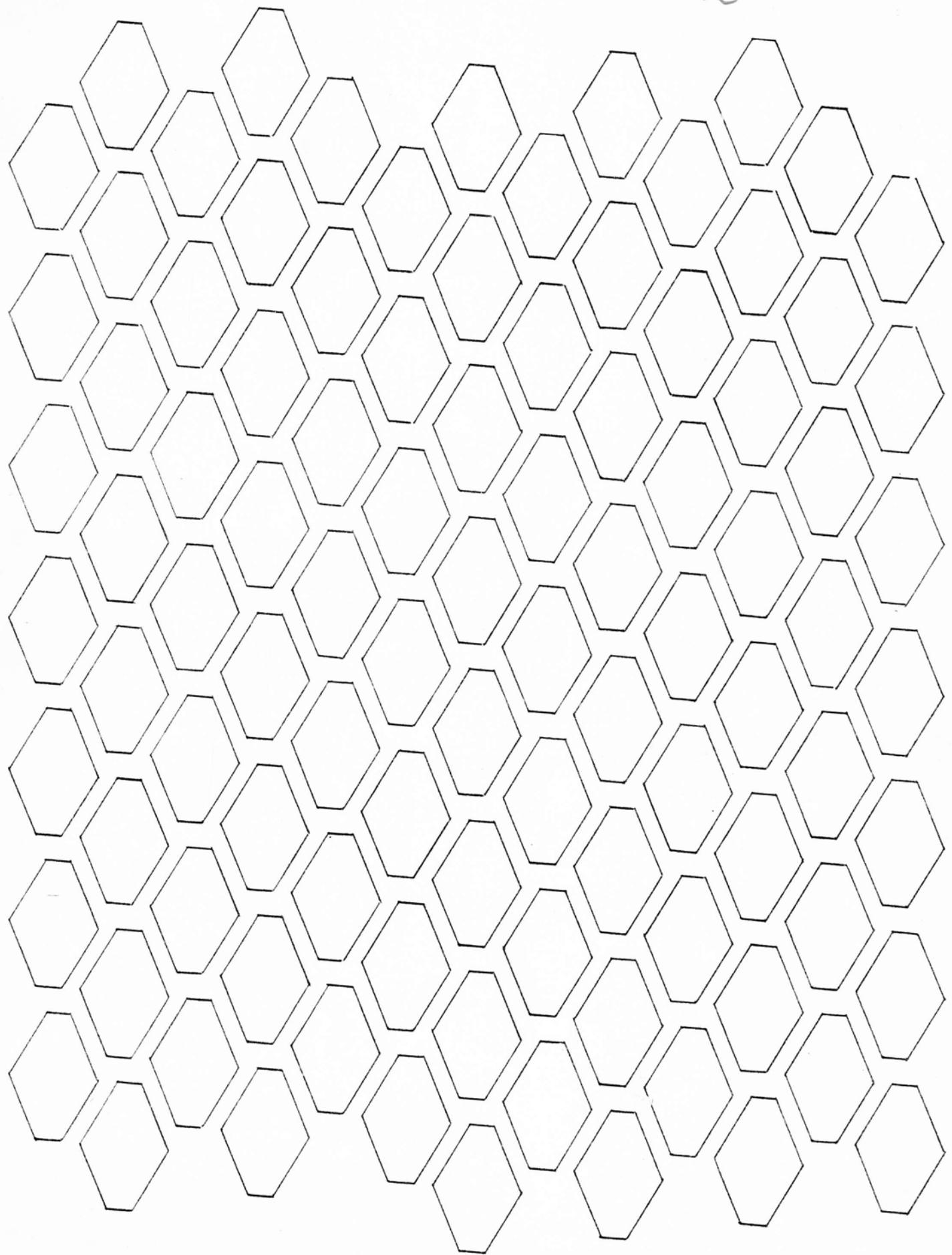
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Variation on Bosanquet Keyboard
Proprietary design © 1984 by Eric Wilson



VARIATION ON BOSANQUET

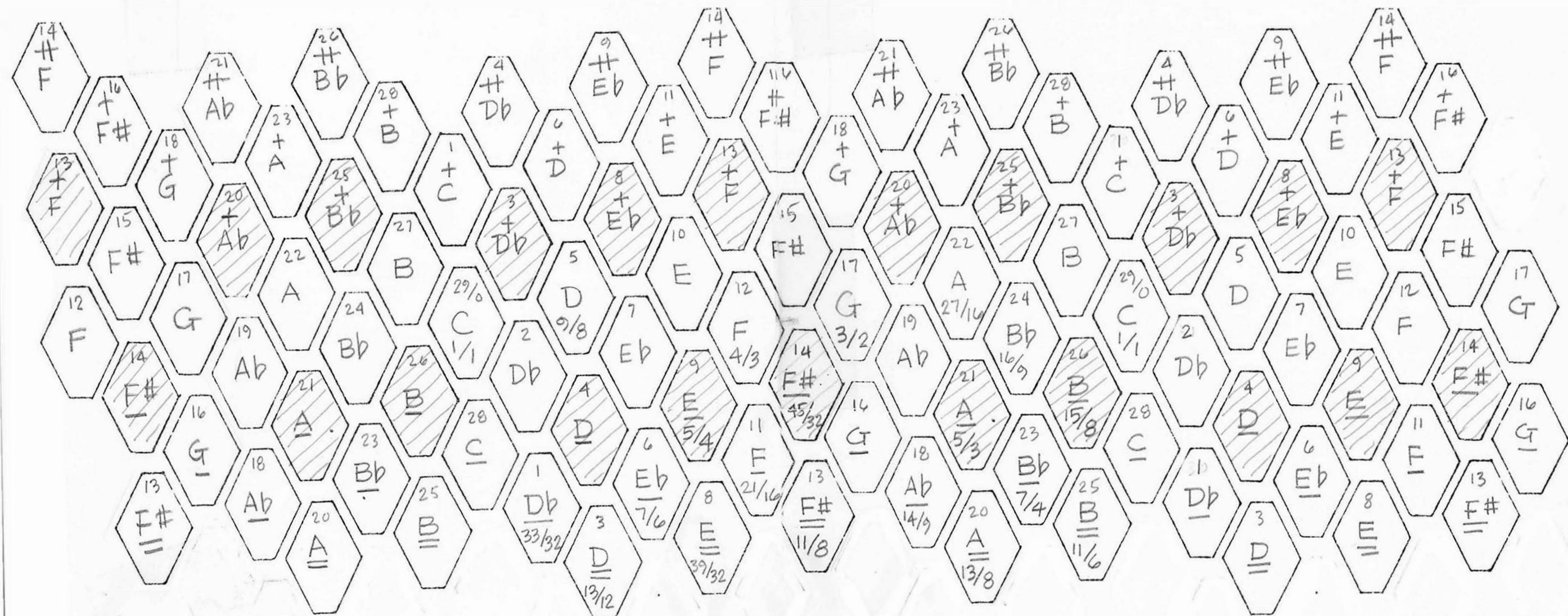
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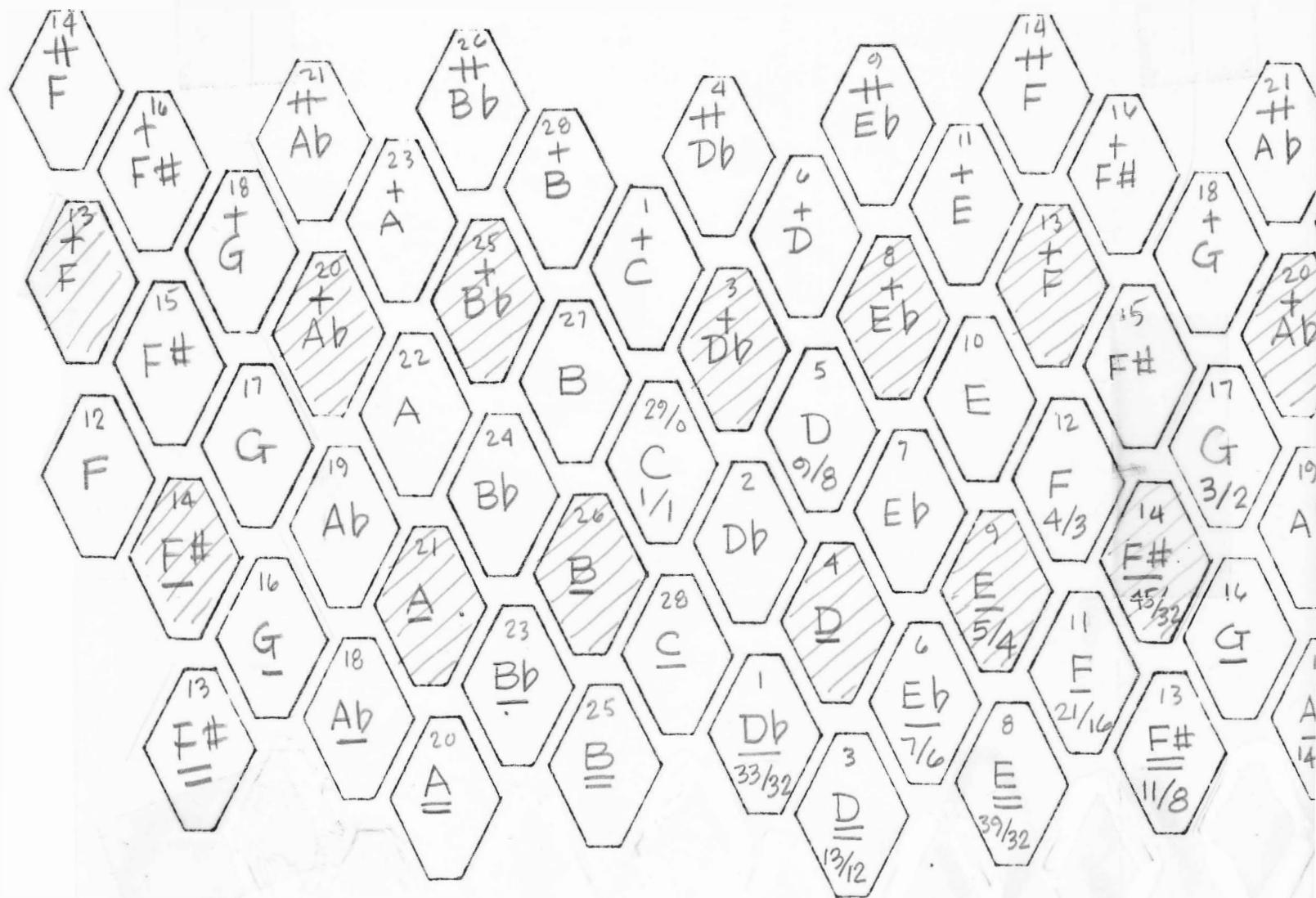
VARIATION ON BOSANQUET

DESIGN © 1978 BY ERV WILSON

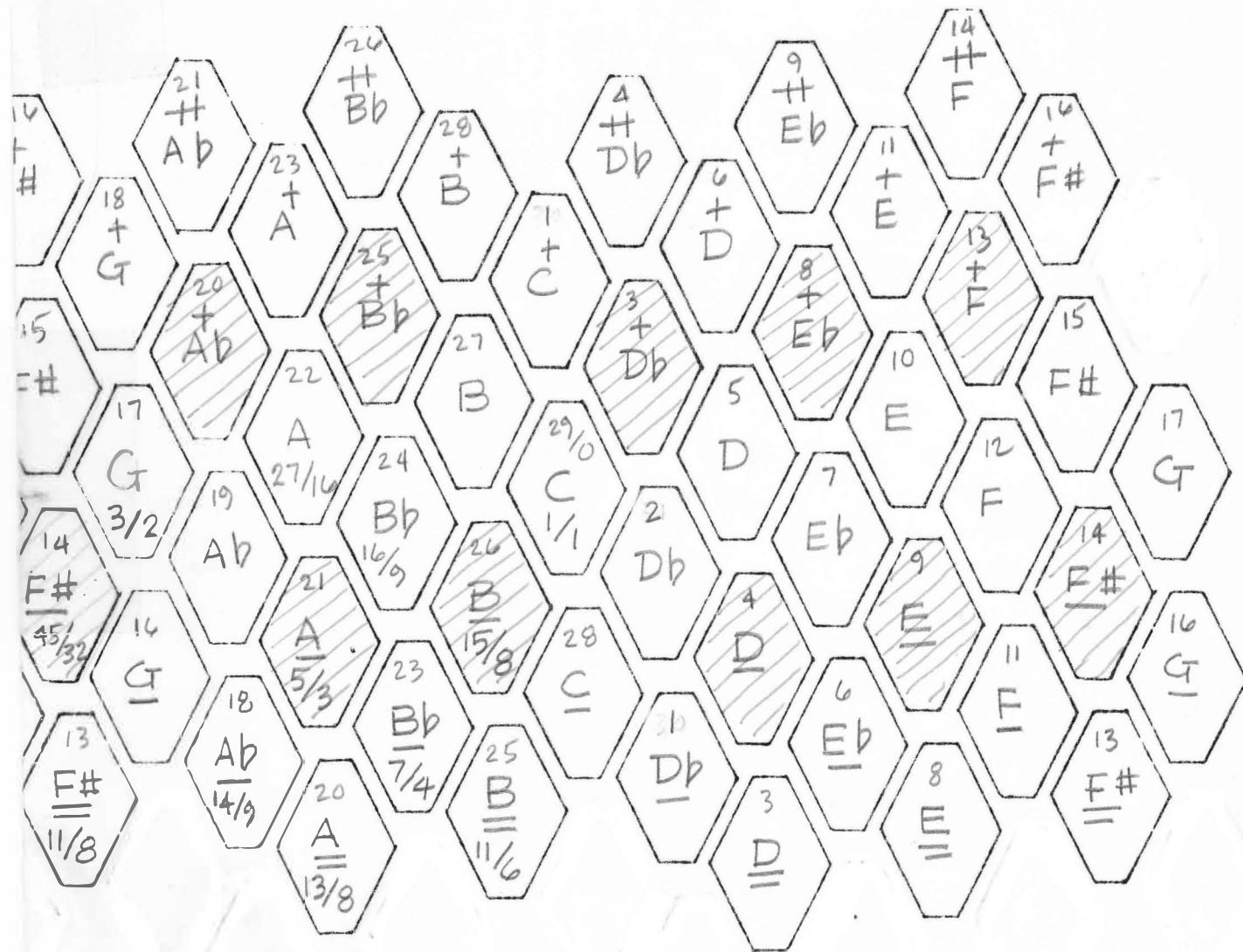
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

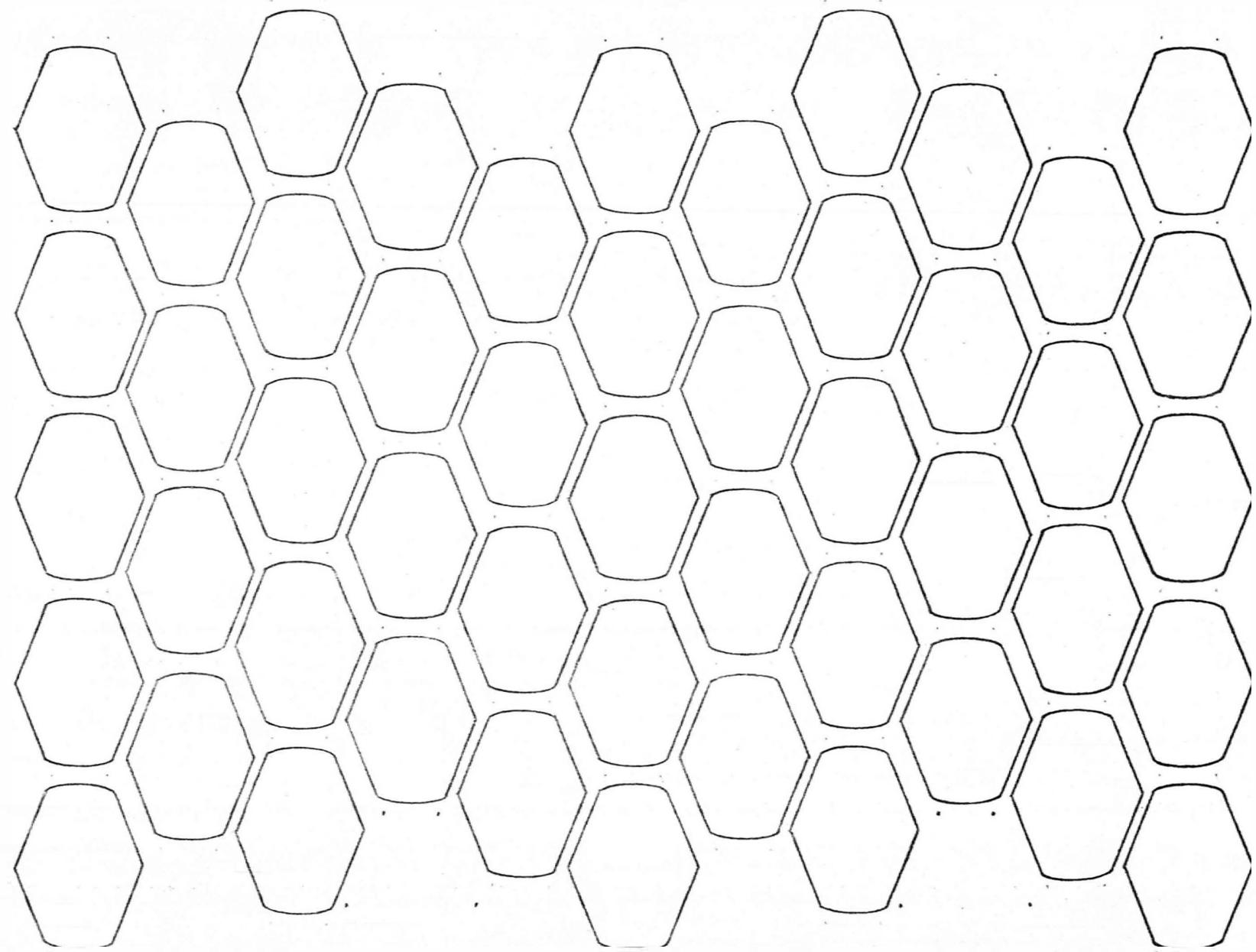


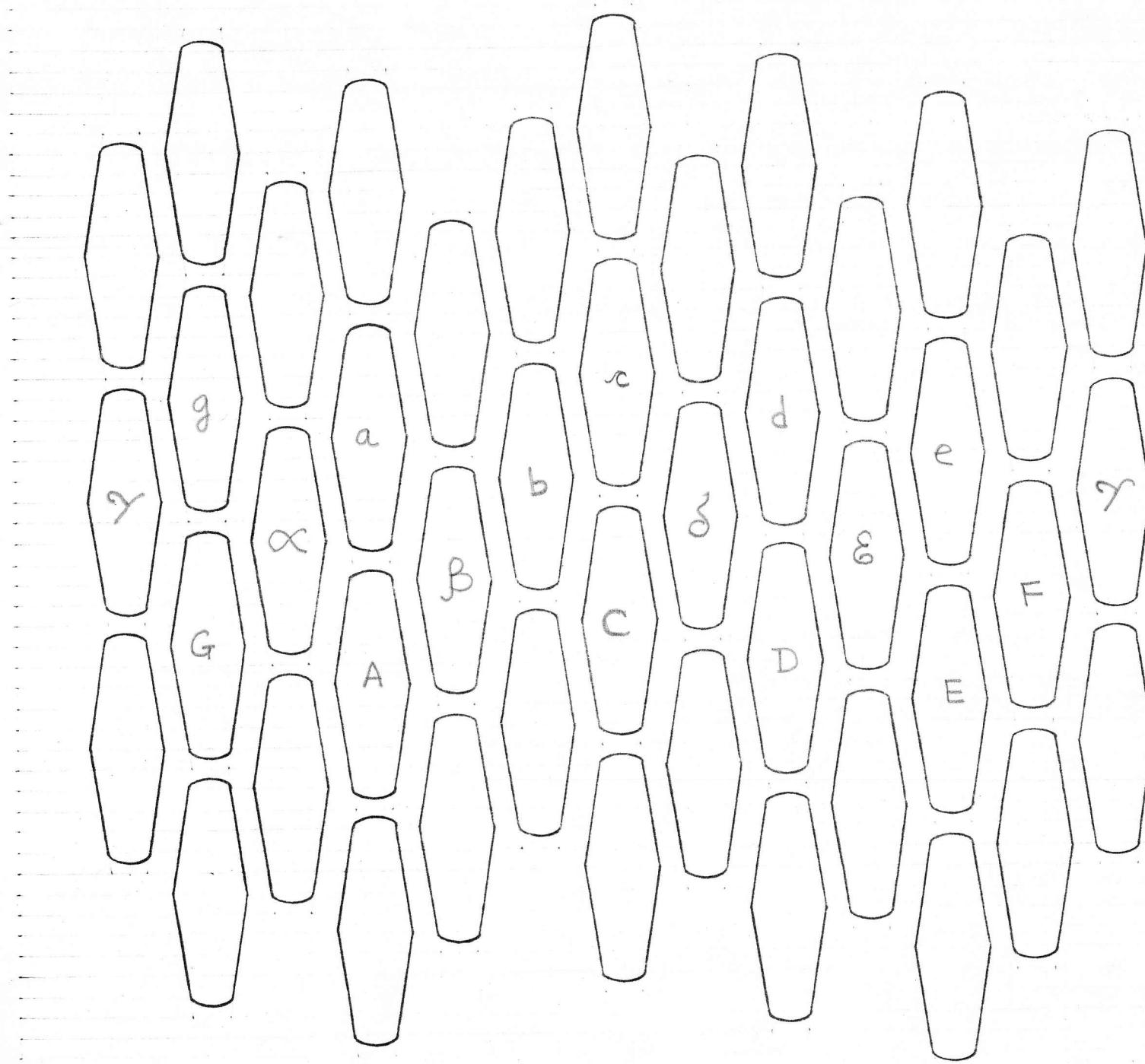
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VARIATION ON BOSANQUET
DESIGN C 1978 BY ERV WILSON
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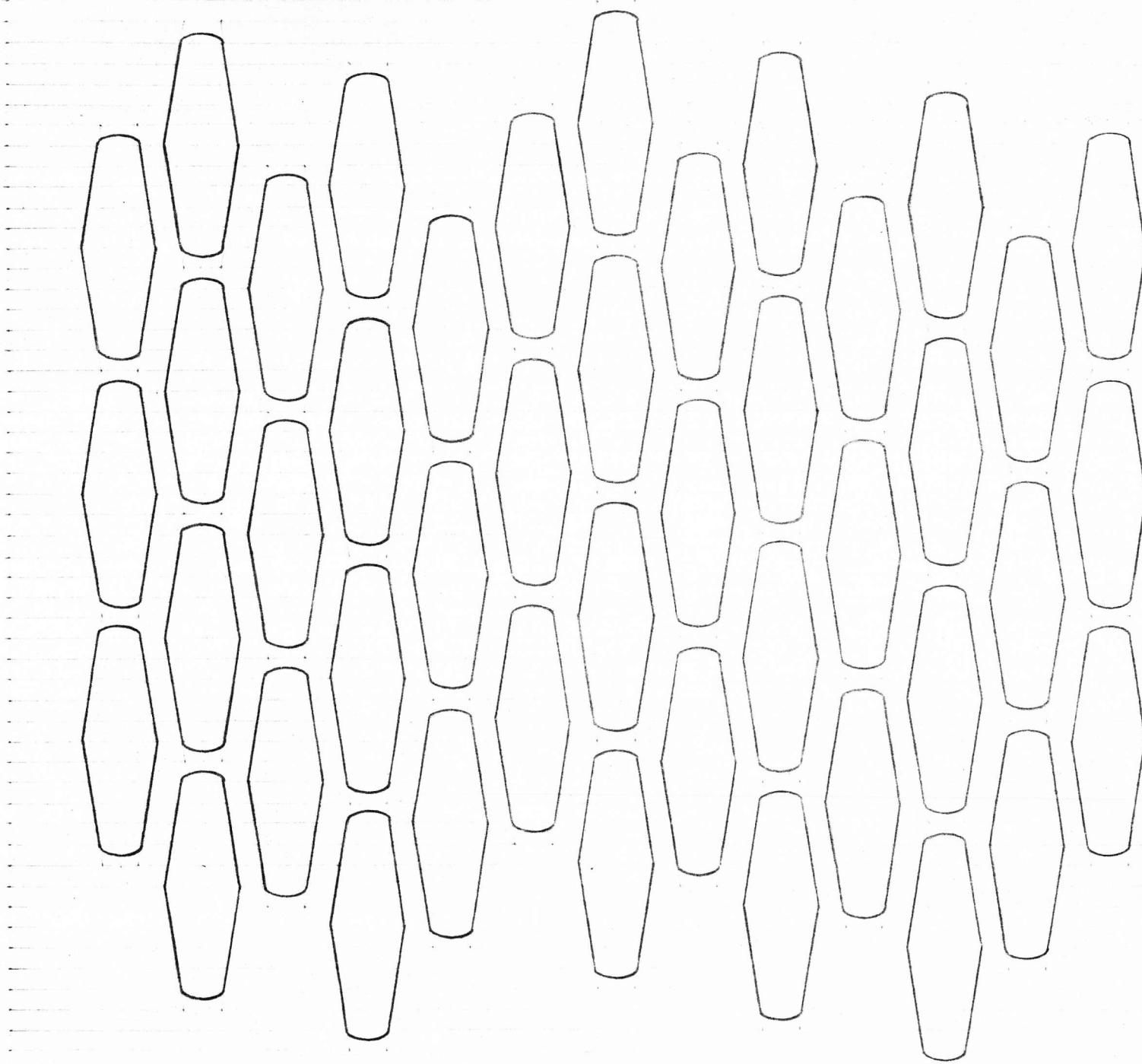
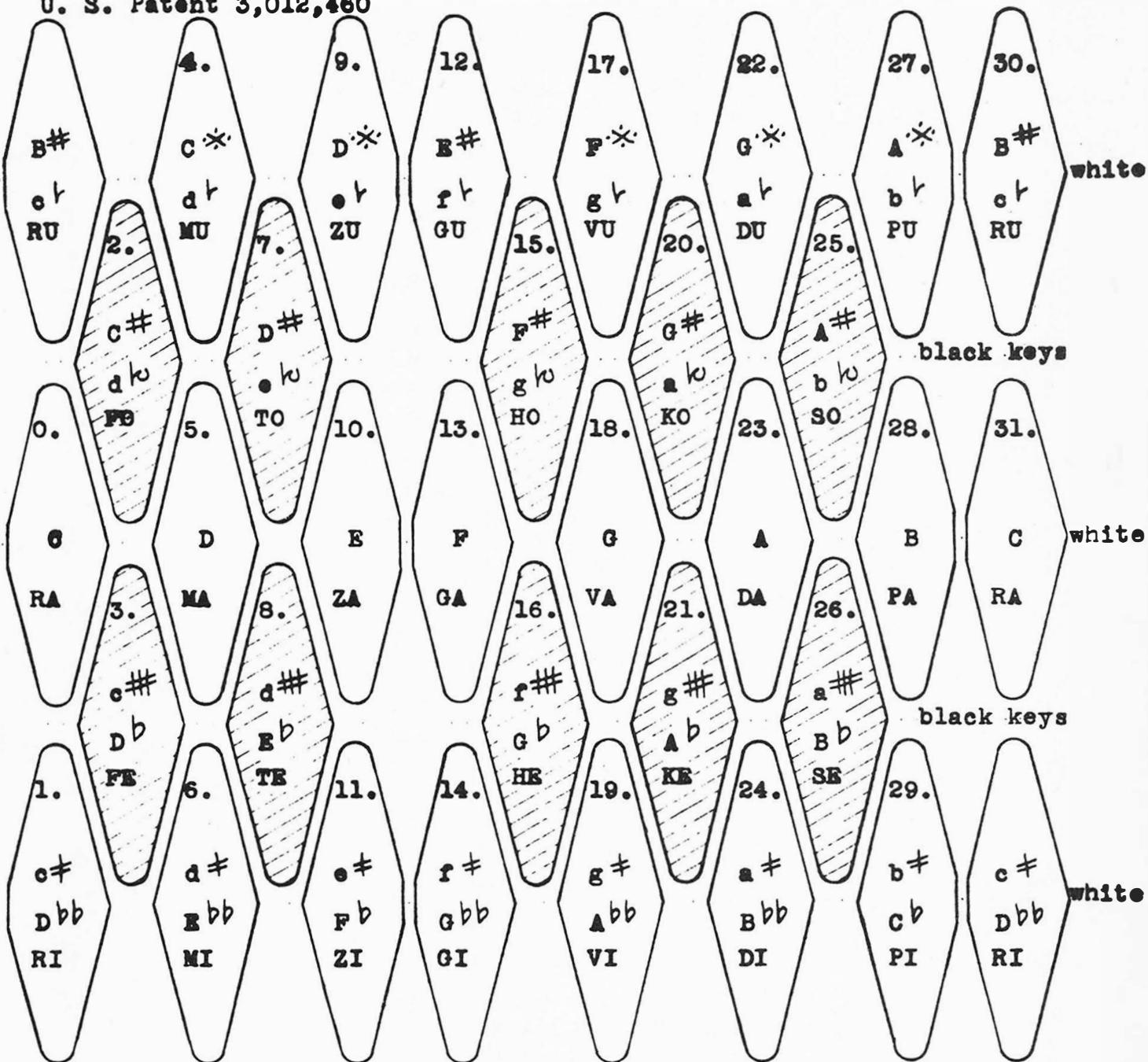


FIG. I

Digital ranks are successively elevated, receding from performer.
Pitches ascend according to numerals; from top to bottom, left to right.

U. S. Patent 3,012,460



Traditional notation in upper case. Exotic equivalents in lower case.
The ♭-flat, ♯, and the 1½-flat, ♮, are provided by Giuseppe Tartini.
The ♯-sharp, ♯, and the 1½-sharp, ##, are provided by A. D. Fokker.

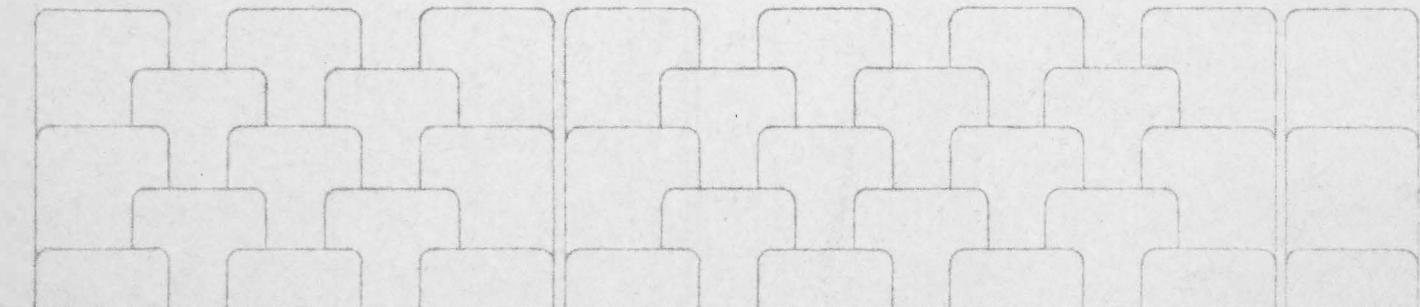
Equivalent notations for Pelog on degrees 0-3-7-14-17-20-25-31:

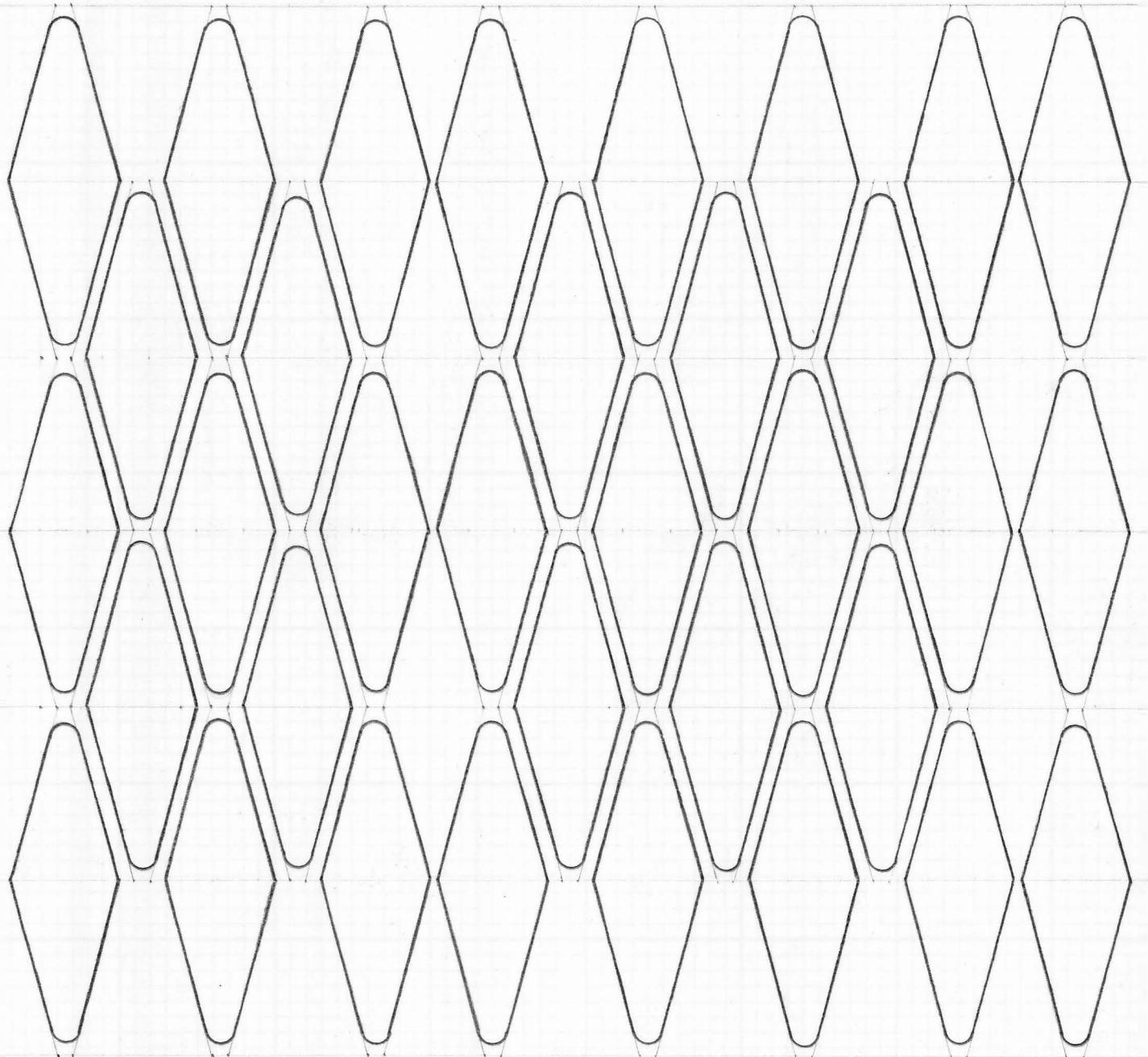
logical

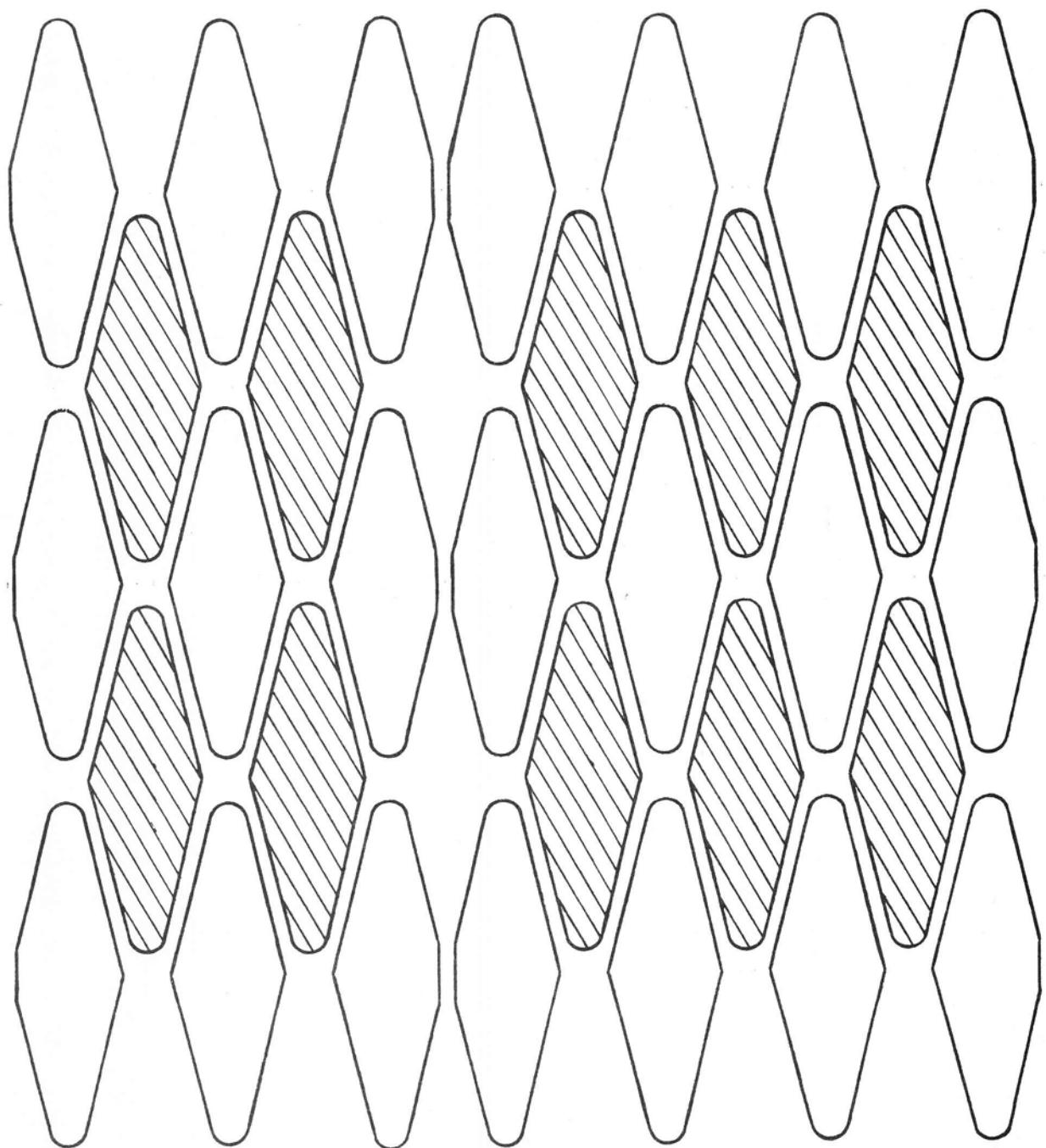
incoherent

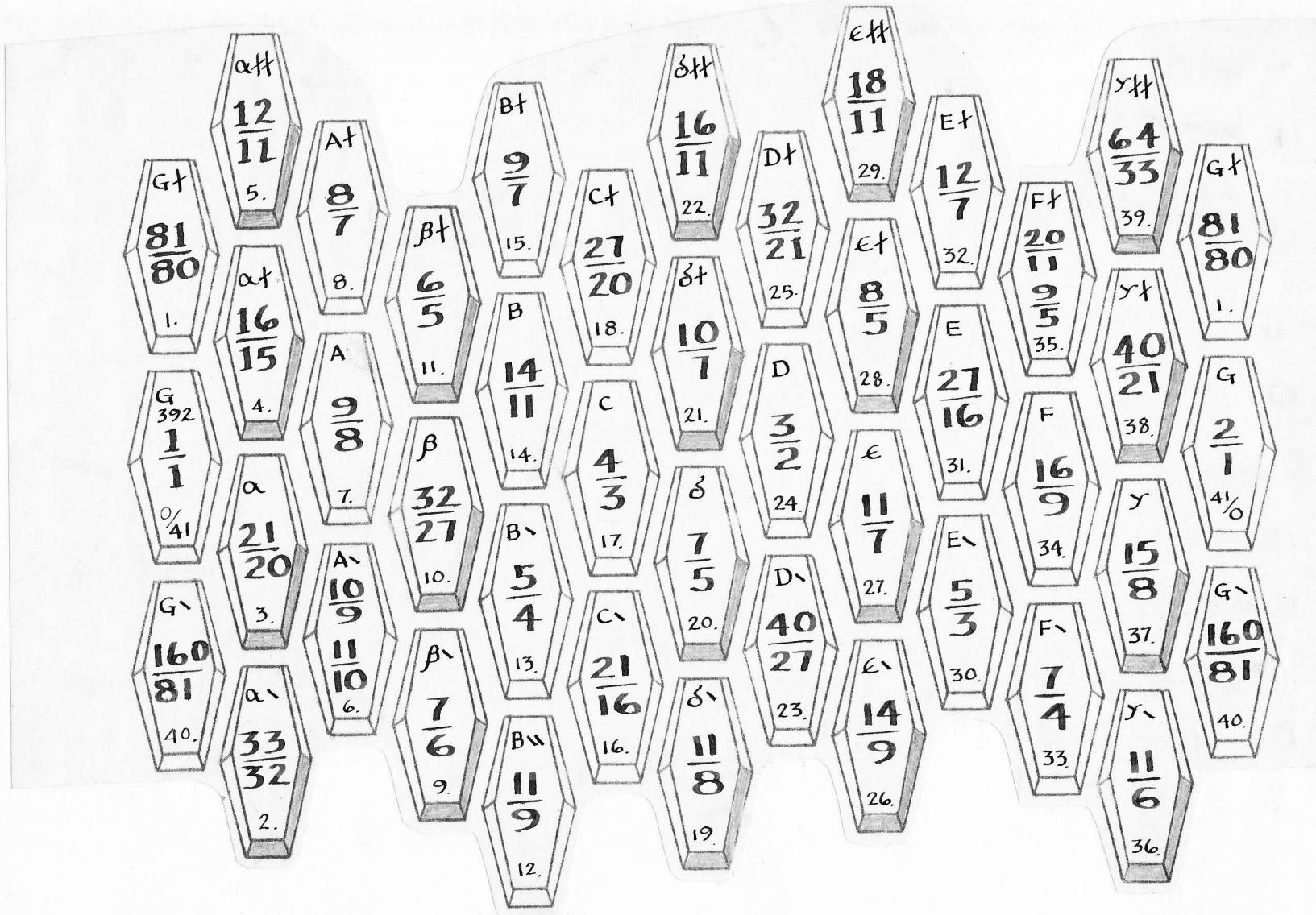


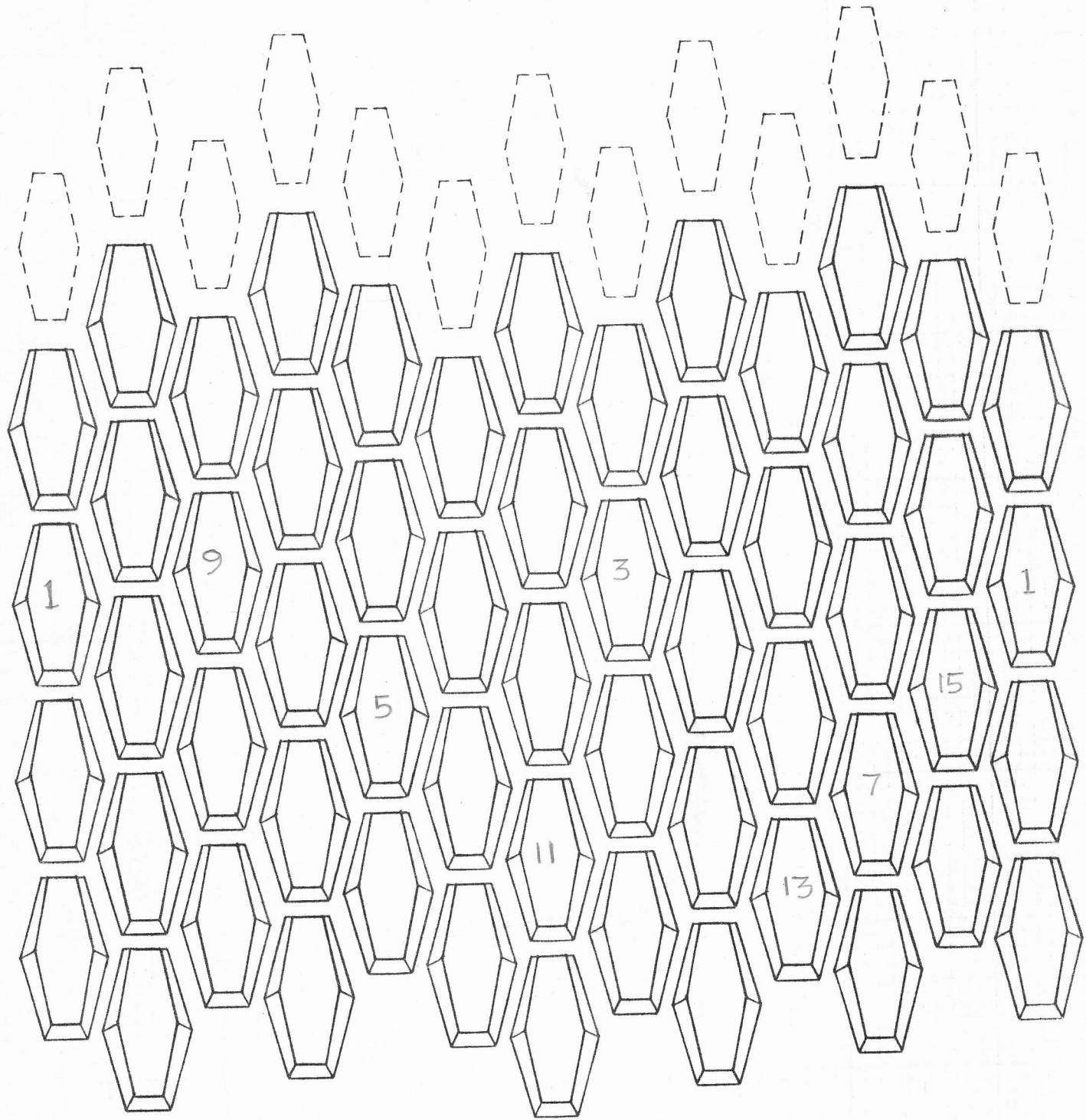
67.26	65.77	64.32
70.34	68.78	
75.22	73.55	71.93
78.66	76.92	
84.11	82.25	80.43
89.95	87.96	86.02
94.06		91.98
100.59	98.36	96.19
105.19		102.86
112.49	110.00	107.57
117.63		115.03
125.79		123.01
		120.29











1.

6.

11.

B#, C†

CX, D†

DX, E†

30.

4.

9.

14.

19.

24.

29.

C#

D#

E#, F†

FX, G†

GX, A†

AX, B†

2.

7.

12.

17.

22.

27.

1.

C

D

E

F#

G#

A#

B#, C†

0/31.

5.

10.

15.

20.

25.

30.

D♭

E♭

F

G

A

B

3.

8.

13.

18.

23.

28.

Dbb, C‡

Ebb, D‡

Fb, E‡

Gb

Ab

Bb

C

1.

6.

11.

16.

21.

26.

31/0.

30.

4.

9.

14.

19.

24.

29.

Gbb, F‡

Abb, G‡

Bbb, A‡

Cb, B‡

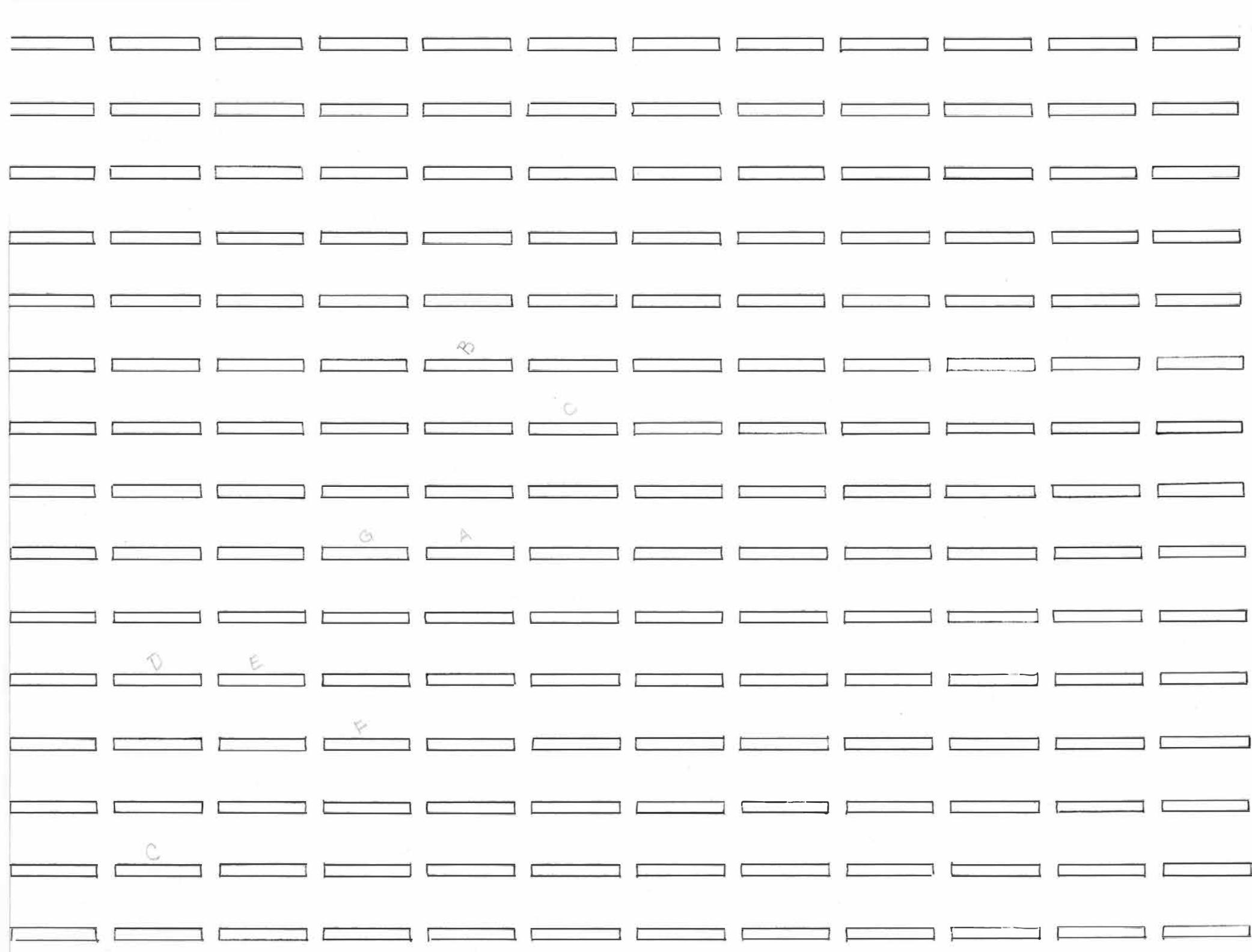
Dbb, C‡

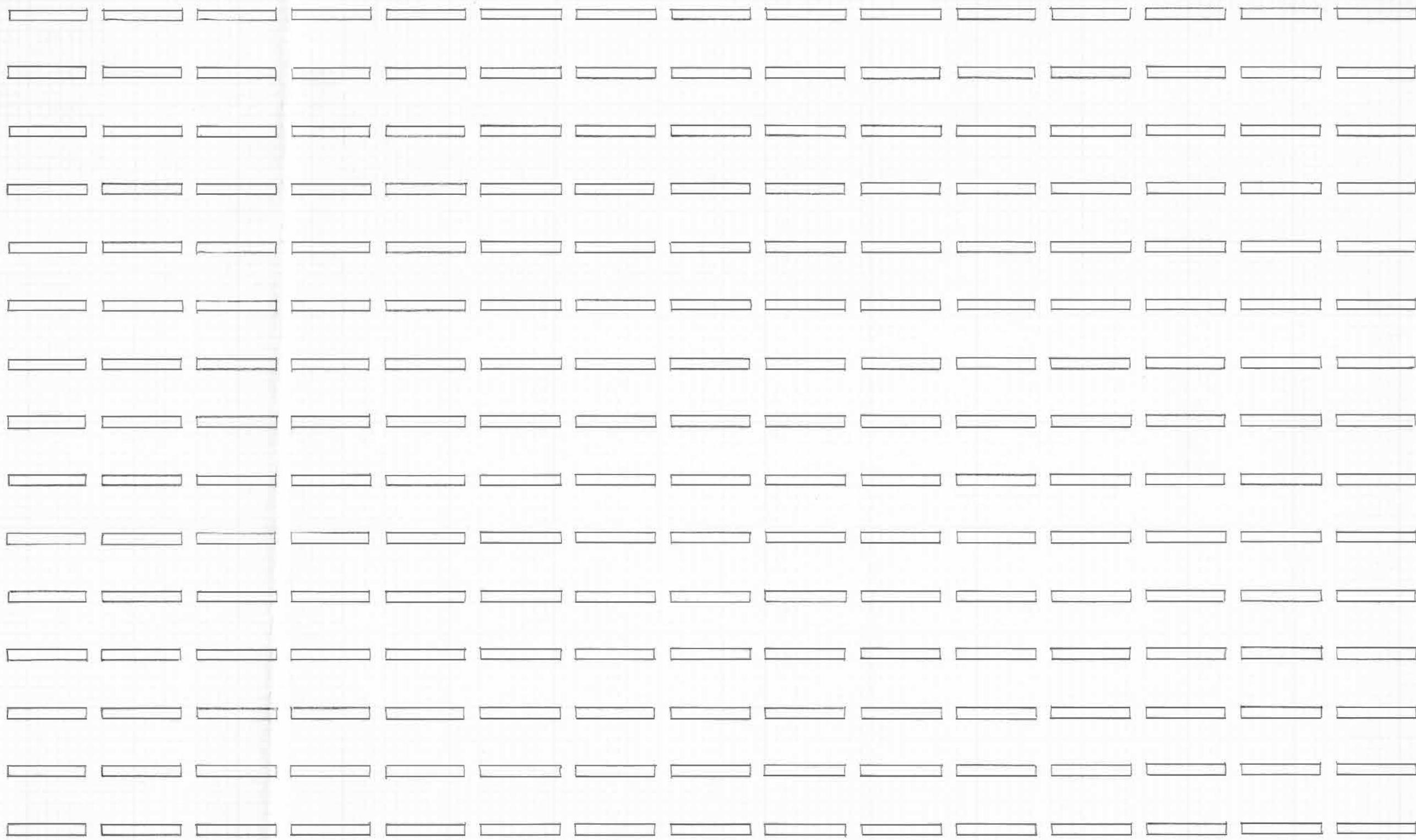
1.

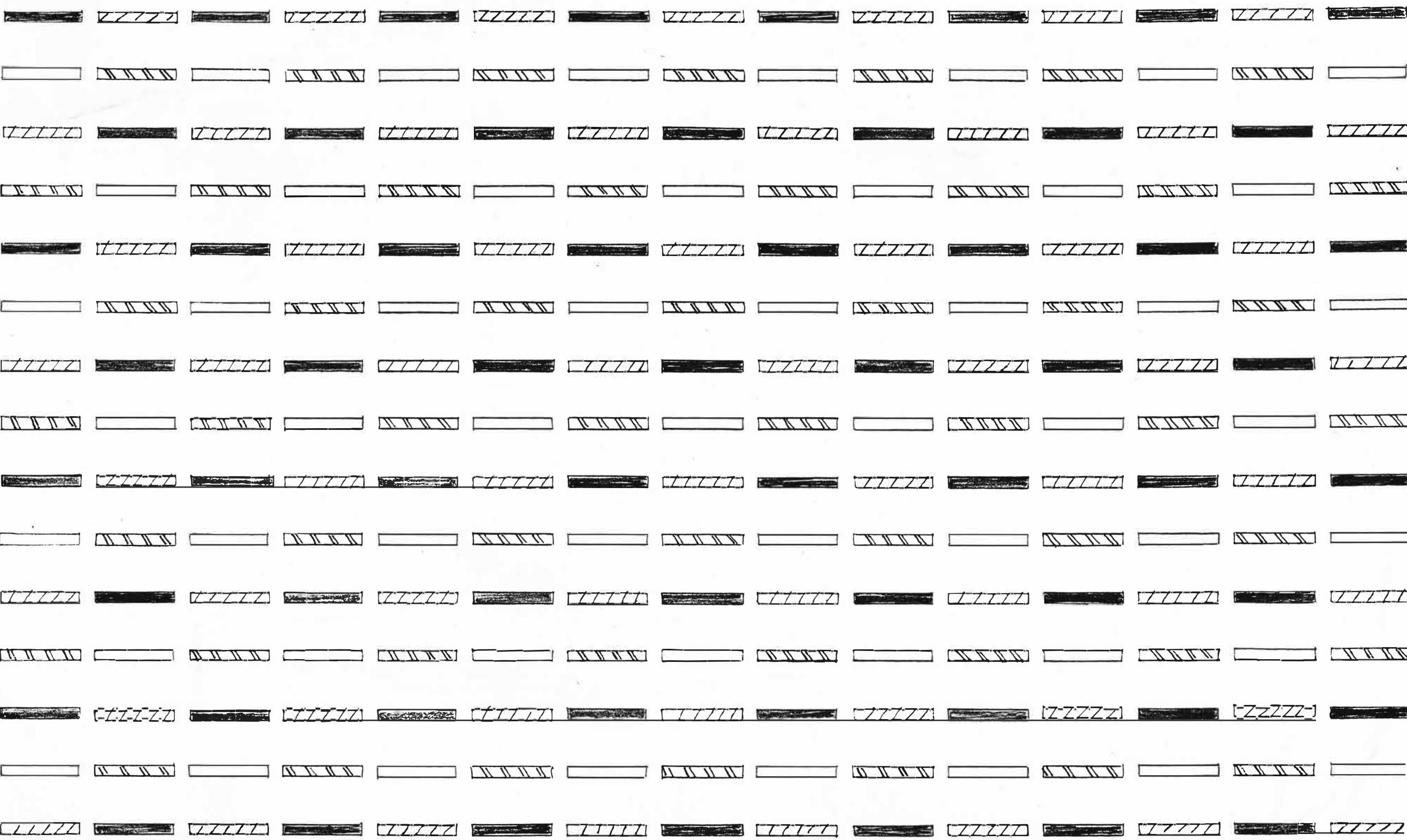
Bosanquet Geometry, Starr Grid

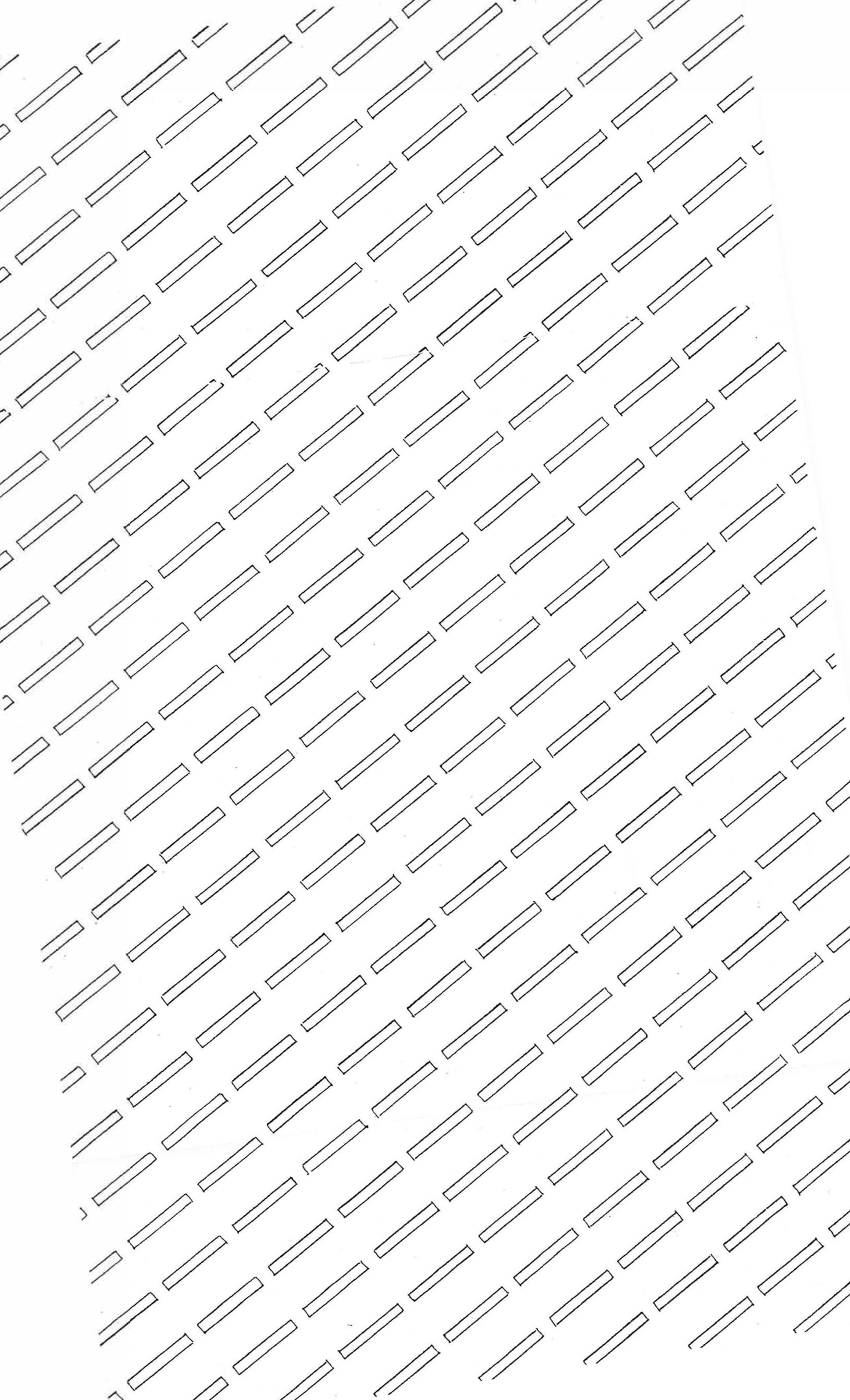
3/4 KBD, 13/31 Scale

Issued by Erv Wilson 1994









-12 Cr -14 Dr -16 Er
30. 4. 9.

-7 C# -9 D# -11 Fr -13 Gr -15 Ar -17 Br
2. 7. 12. 17. 22. 27.

o C -2 D -4 E -6 F# -8 G# -10 A# -12 Cr
0/31, 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30.

+5 Db +3 Eb +1 F -1 G -3 A -5 B
3. 8. 13. 18. 23. 28.

+12 Cf +10 Df +8 Ef +6 Gb +4 Ab +2 Bb o C
1. 6. 11. 16. 21. 26. 31/0.

+13 F# +11 G# +9 A# +7 B#
14. 19. 24. 29.

+12 Cf
1.

Keyboard, 13/31 scale

Bosanquet Geometry, Adobe grid

© 1994 by Erv Wilson

-7 R₂ D^b -9 G₂ E^b -11 M₂ F¹

5. 14. 23.

o S C -2 R₄ D -4 G₄ E -6 M₄ F[#] -8 D₂ A^b -10 N₂ B^b

0/53. 9. 18. 27. 36. 45.

+5 R₁ D^b +3 G₁ E^b +1 M₁ F -1 P G -3 D₄ A -5 N₄ B

4. 13. 22. 31. 40. 49.

+10 R₃ D₁ +8 G₃ E₁ +6 M₃ F[#] +4 D₁ A^b +2 N₁ B^b o S C

8. 17. 26. 35. 44. 53/0.

+9 D₃ A₁ +7 N₃ B₁

39. 48.

-19 C¹# -21 E²b

6. 15.

-12 C¹ -14 D¹ -16 E¹ -18 F¹# -20 A²b=G¹# -22 B²b

1. 10. 19. 28. 37. 46.

-7 C# -9 E'b -11 F' -13 G' -15 A' -17 B'

5. 14. 23. 32. 41. 50.

o C -2 D -4 E -6 F# -8 A'b=G# -10 B'b -12 C'

0/53 9. 18. 27. 36. 45. 1.

+5 C¹# +3 E'b +1 F -1 G -3 A -5 B

4. 13. 22. 31. 40. 49.

+12 C₁ +10 D₁ +8 E₁ +6 F₁# +4 A'b=G₁# +2 B'b o C

52. 8. 17. 26. 35. 44. 53/0.

+17 C₂# +15 E₁b +13 F₁ +11 G₁ +9 A₁ +7 B₁

3. 12. 21. 30. 39. 48.

+24 C₂ +22 D₂ +20 E₂ +18 F₂# +16 A₁b=G₂# +14 B₁b +12 C₁

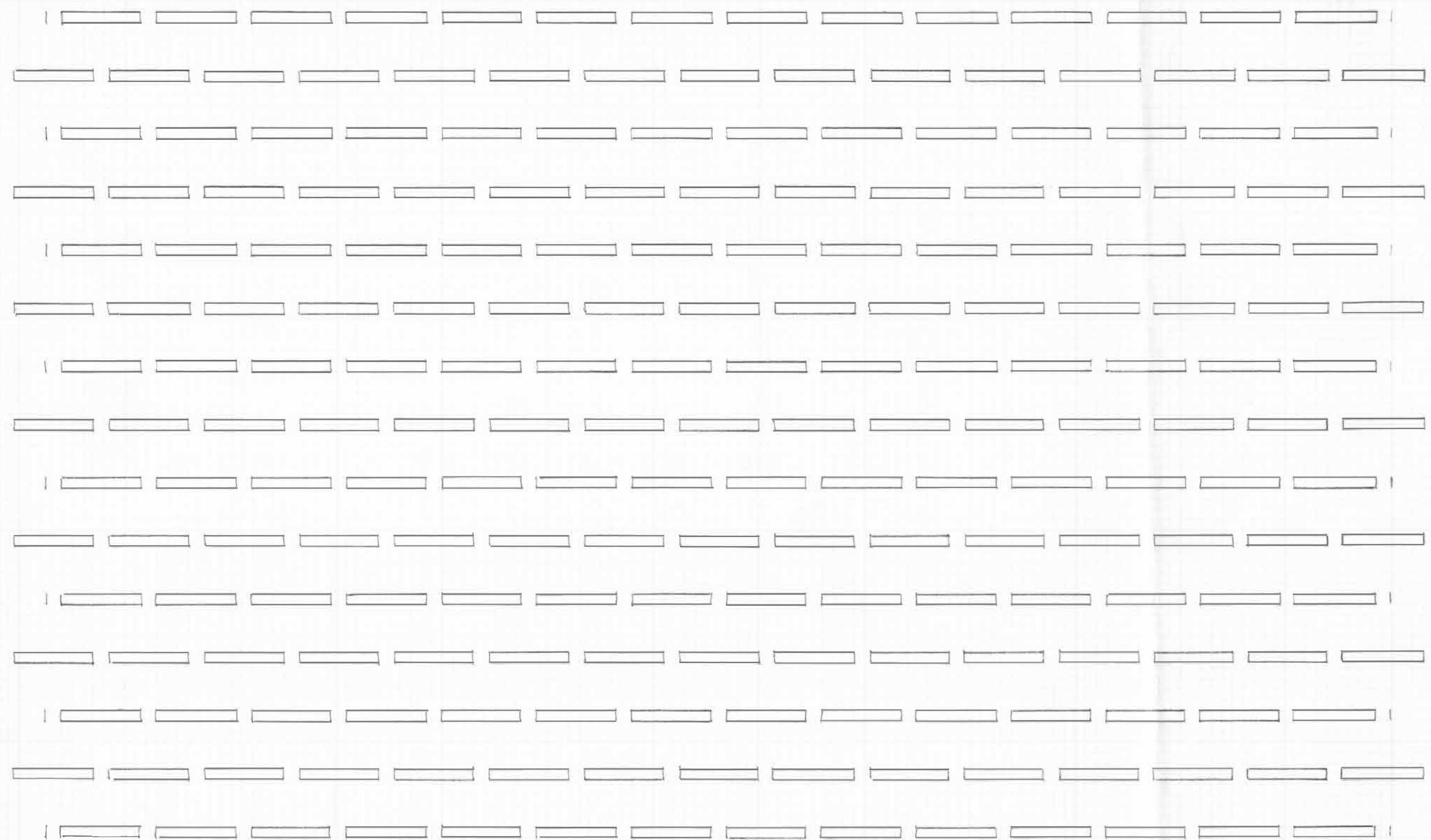
51. 7. 16. 25. 34. 43. 52.

+29 C₃# +27 E₂b +25 F₂ +23 G₂ +21 A₂ +19 B₂

2. 11. 20. 29. 38. 47.

+30 F₃# +28 A₂b=G₃# +26 B₂b +24 C₂

24. 33. 42. 51.



Copy: John Chalmers

844 N. Ave 65
Los Angeles, CA 90042
April 6, 1992

Dear Harry,

A couple of little items - first I took the liberty of sending your article in XH&H off to David Doty at 1/1 who states he has not seen, and asked me to send it.

ITEM 2.

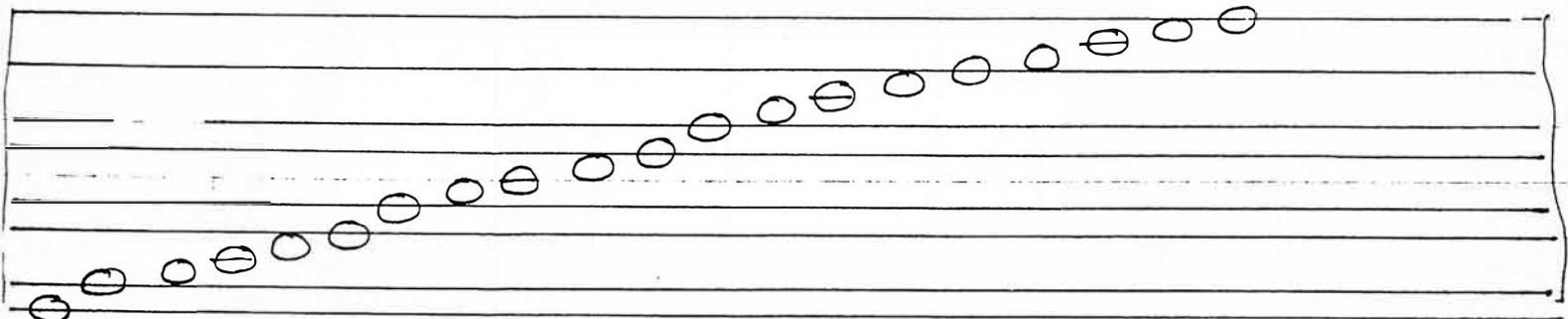
Some time ago I mentioned my tree notation for your 19, enclosed. I like this because it treats the bridge of minor thirds from the root to the Fifth as naturals, (as in a sense they should be) rather than as chain of curiously arranged sharps and flats. I.E.

F H N T S A C O Q U M E G I Ng L R B D

F A b C b E b b F # A C E b G b A # C # E G B b D b E # G # B D

The minor thirds Ebb-F#, Gb-A#, D#E# are spelled as doubly-augmented Seconds, enough to throw anybody.

The script is taken with the organic γ -scale by a chain of minor thirds as the staff:



C M Ng D T O E L F S Q G R H A U I B N C
C C# D# D Ebb Eb E E# F F# Gb G G# A b A A# Bb B cb C

This allows using the supra-chromatic 19-tone scale as the basic artifact for composition and modulation without being bogged down (in this context) by archaic signatures. 2-interval patterns of 7, 11, 15, are easy to recognize and modulate, as well as the 19, 34 etc.

along the chain of minor thirds:

A hand-drawn musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines. There are ten open circles placed above the staff, representing notes. Below the staff, two rows of tuning labels are written, corresponding to each note. The first row includes 'D F H N T S A C O Q U M E G I Ng L R B D +F etc' and 'D F A♭ C♭ E♭ B♭ F♯ A C E♭ G♭ A♯ C♯ E G B♭ D♭ E♯ G♯ B D +F etc'. The second row includes 'A♭ C E G B♭ D♭ E♯ G♯ B D +F etc'. To the left of the staff, the text 'ITEM 3' is written, followed by a double-slash symbol (//).

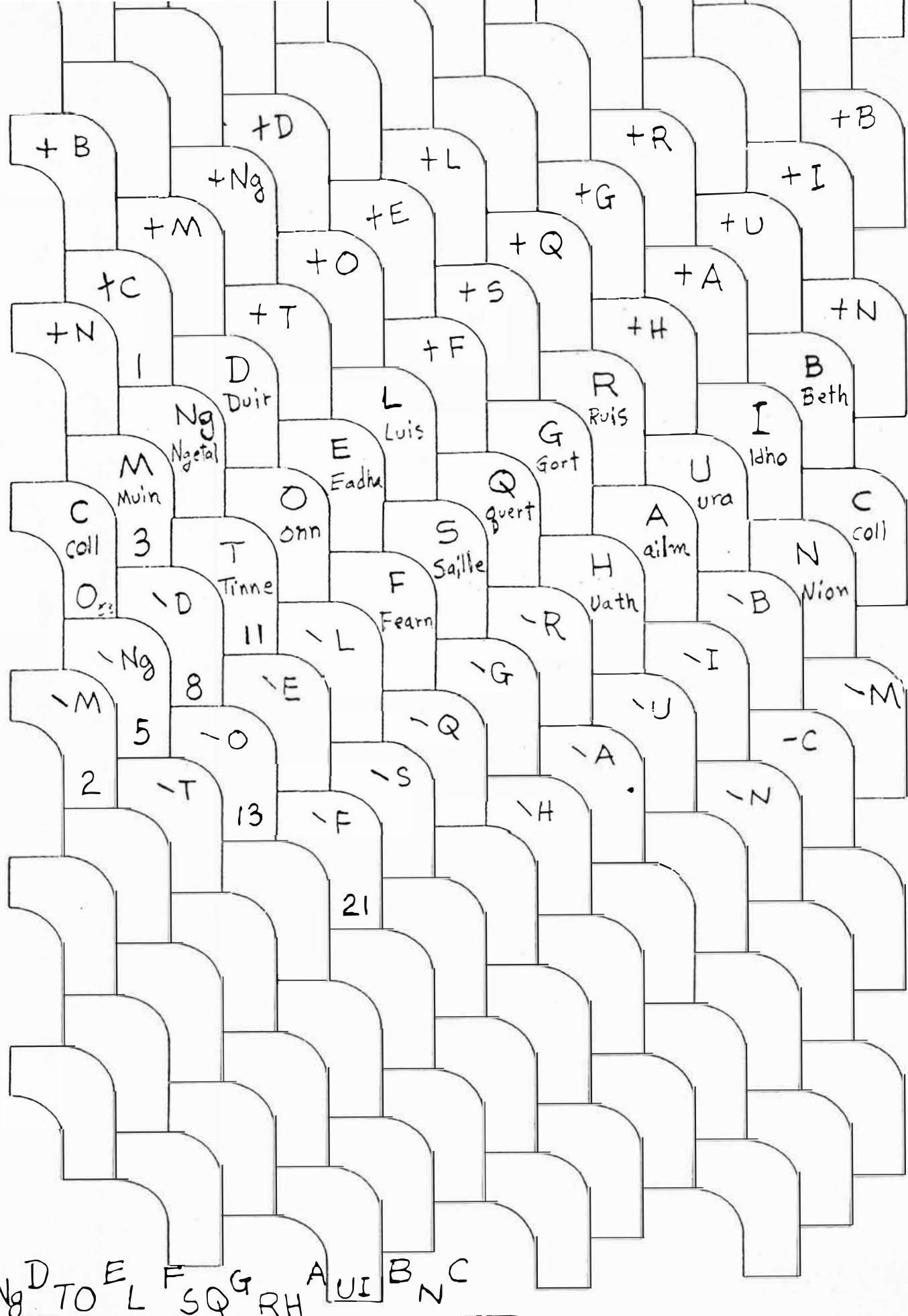
I like this excl. variation of the Hanson Kbd. The octave reach is deliberately forfeited in order to get down into the micro-intervals of (here shown) 72 scale. On with the right hand the "virtual pitch continuum" can be performed with speed and potential ~~velocity~~ ^{virtuosity}: The left hand will take a little more practising, and by a conscientious performer. This "virtual-pitch-continuum" is powerful stuff. One has to hear it. 53 has close to the same quality.

Two of my instruments are presently on display at the Hollywood Bowl museum for a year; the 19-tone clavichord built by Scott Hackleman, and the Hebdomekoutany (= a 70-tone per 8ve, 2 octaves, percussive tubulong of 1" aluminum tubing) the sound of this thing is beyond belief. The tuning of this is attained by the 70 combinations of 4 out of 8 elements, where these elements are the harmonic entities 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15. If the 4 elements of each combination are multiplied (as $1 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$ etc) to get 70 pitches. It is from this instrument that I learned how dramatically effective these small intervals can be in sequence.

Yours,

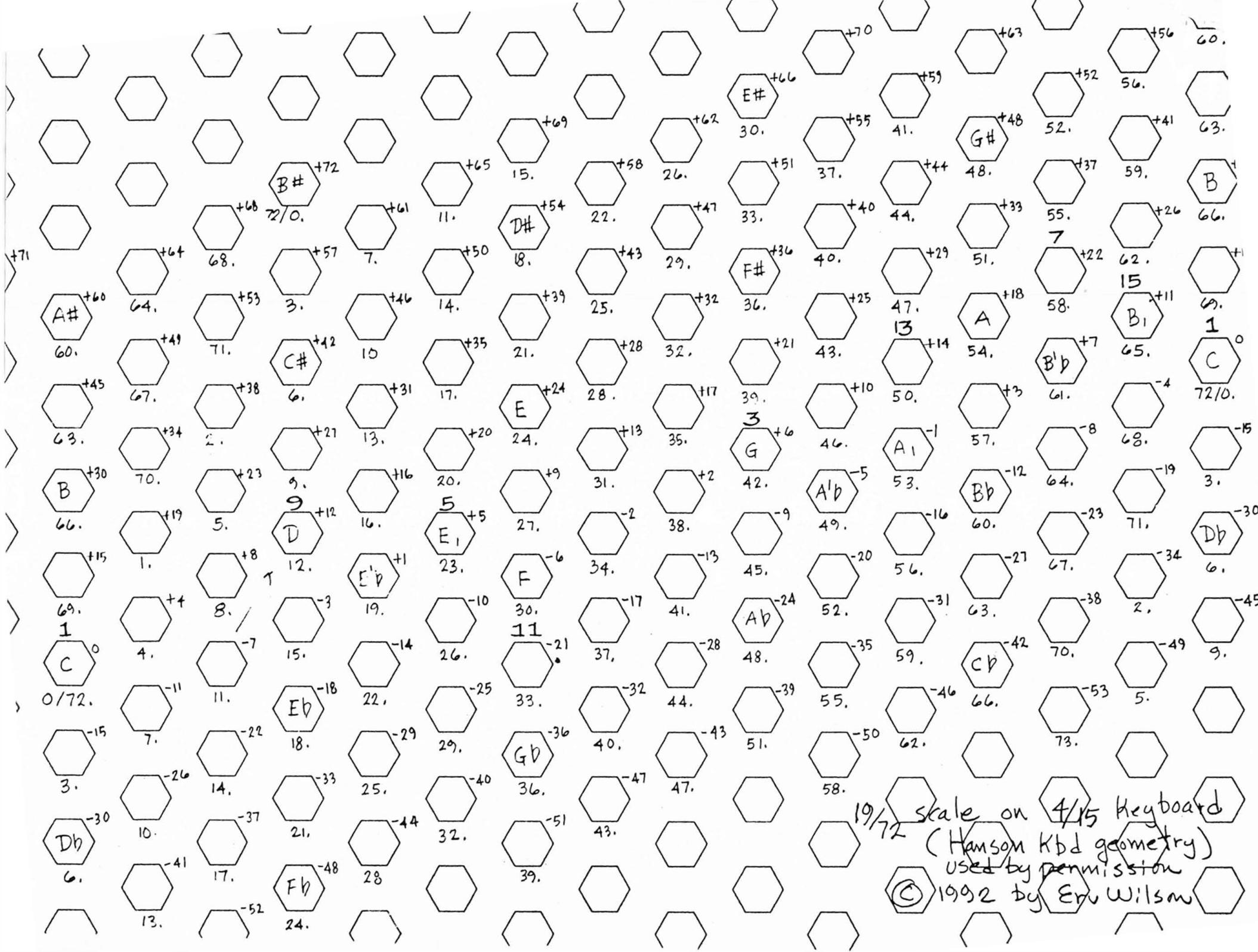
Erv

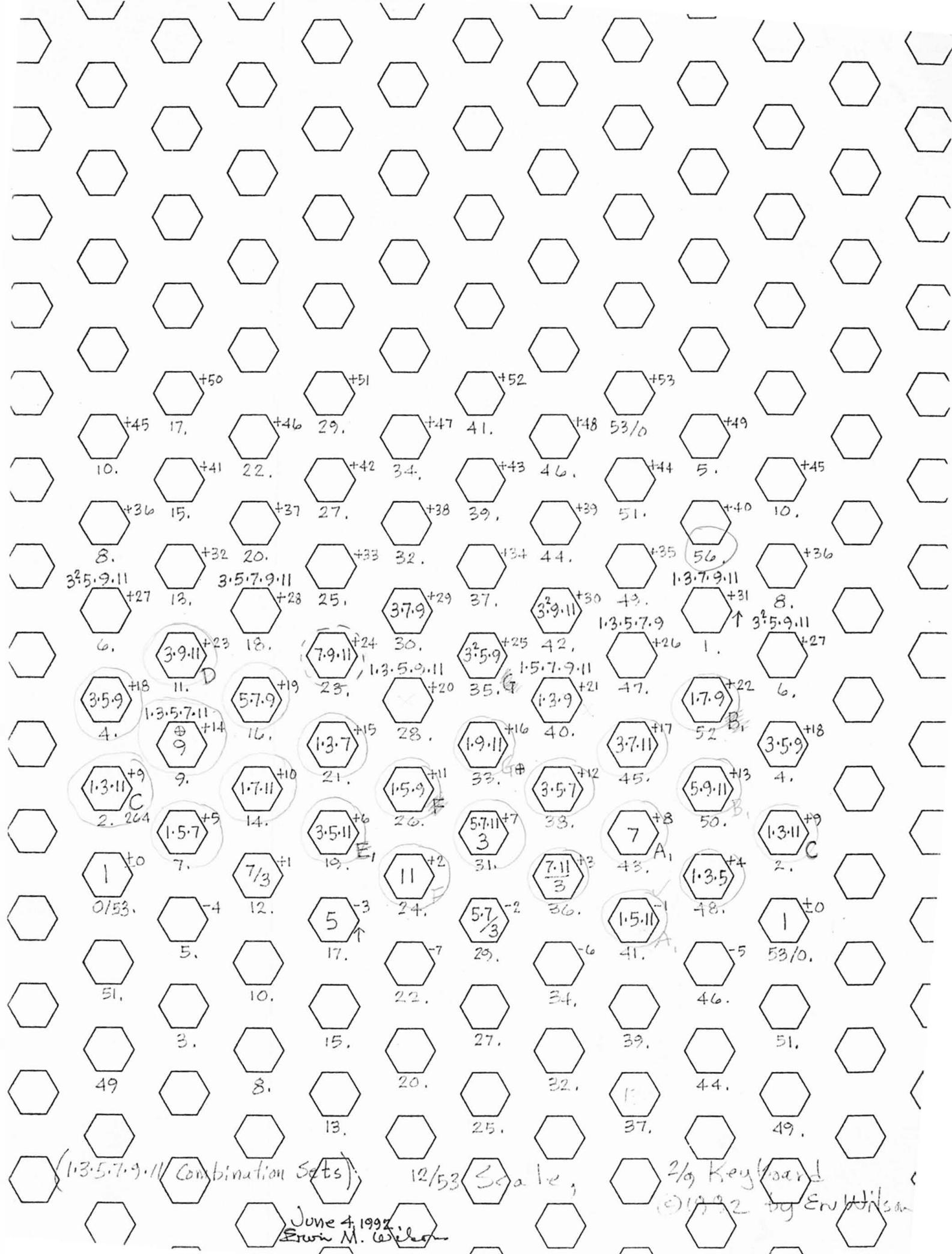
Notes on Tree Notation
shown ref. the Haun Keyboard
done in 1989 by Eric Wilson



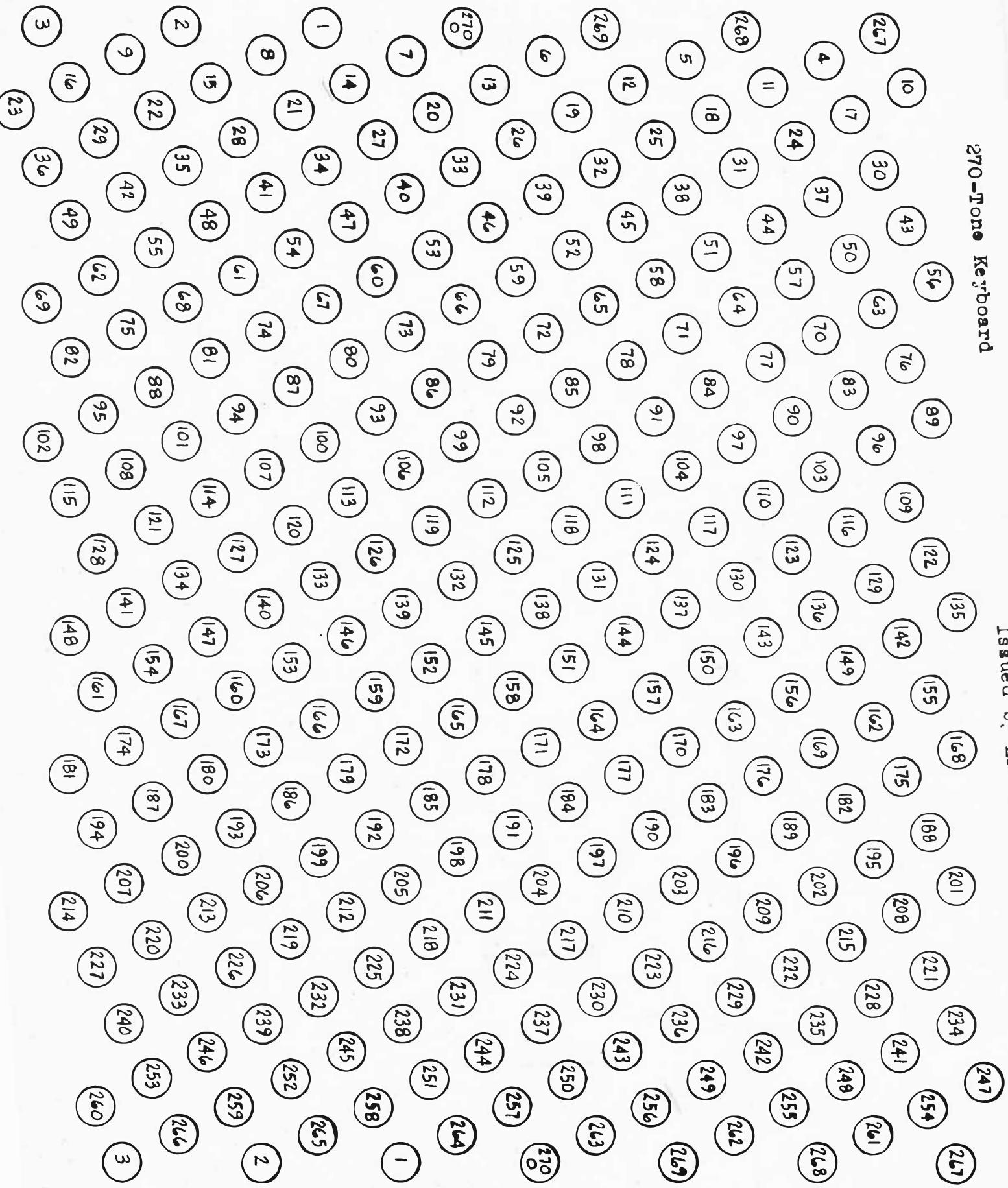
C M Ng D T O E L F S Q G R H A U I B N C

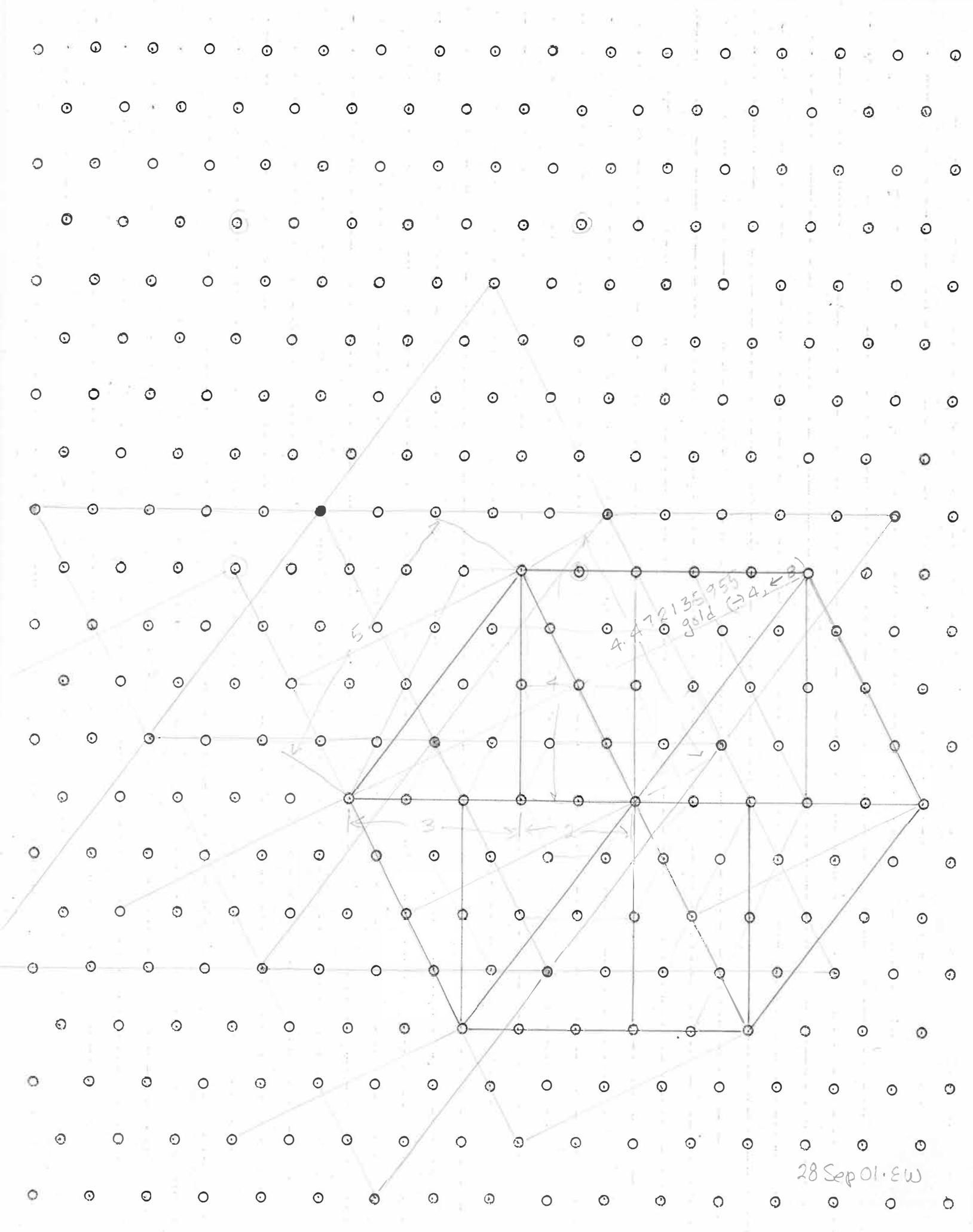
F H N T S A C O Q U M E G I Ng L R B D





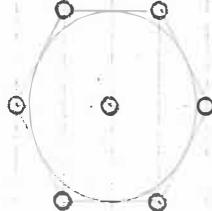
270-Tone Keyboard



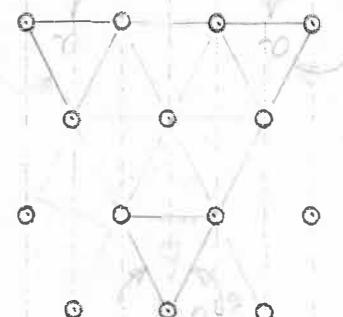


PCB 140210_Eagle

MEW Prat(EAGLE)
60-CC114D Passives Triangles



Latch Key



5 = 10
06191780

13

A

15,4629350

74,0546046933

1+

2+

3+

4+

5+

6+

1-

2-

3-

4-

5-

6-

7+

8+

9+

10+

11+

12+

13+

16+

17+

18+

19+

20+

21+

22+

23+

24+

16+

17+

18+

19+

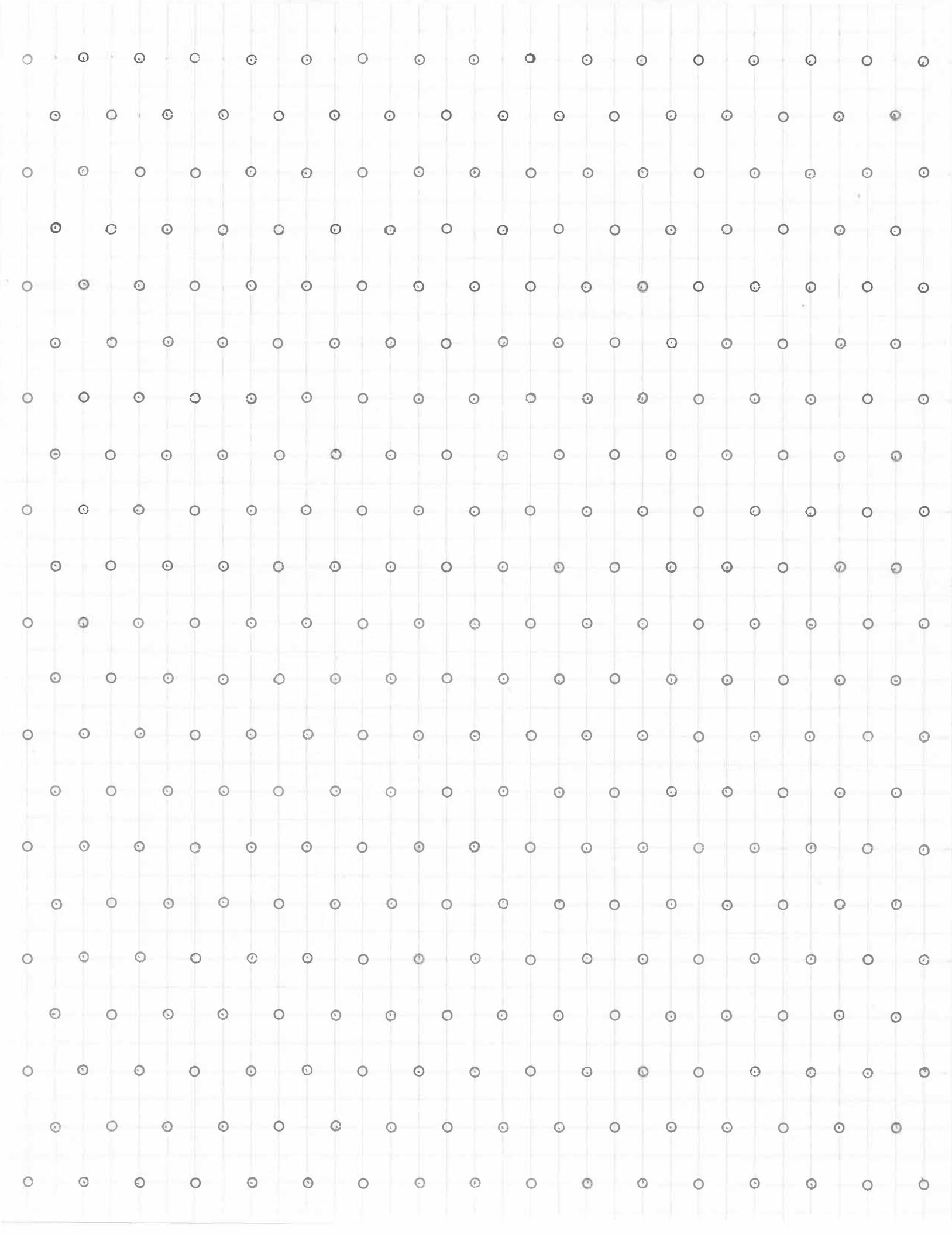
20+

21+

22+

23+

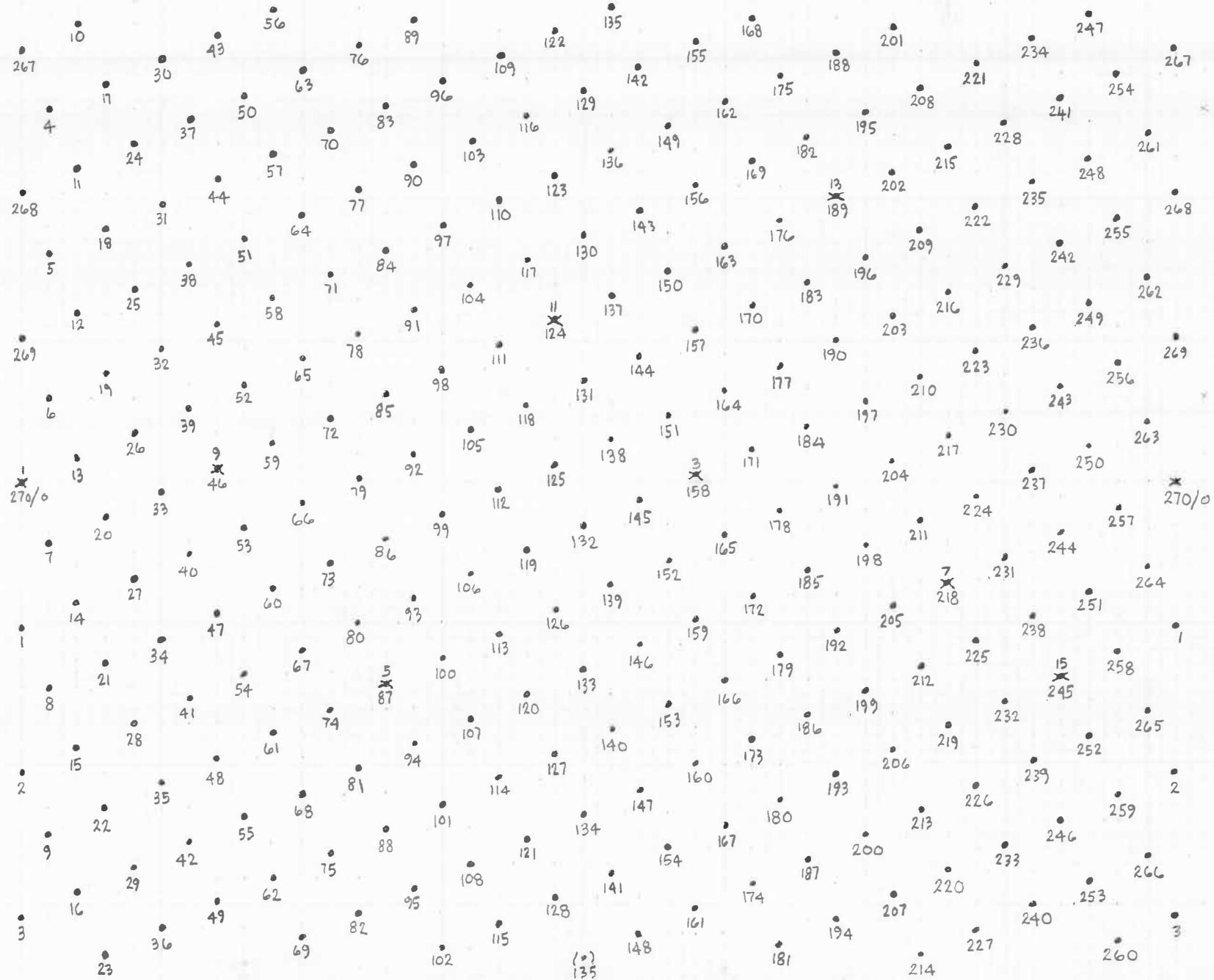
24+



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41

270-TONE KEYBOARD

Issued by Erv Wilson 1968



Uath Outlines, Retrograde mirror B-E, Fig # 1

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re-done
for clarity

5 Aug 97
E.W.

Uath
dash no.

120	rank 10	180	300	420	540	660	780	900	1020
108	rank 9	162	270	378	486	594	702	810	918
96	rank 8	144	240	336	432	528	624	720	816
84	rank 7	126	210	294	378	462	546	630	714
72	rank 6	108	180	252	324	396	468	540	612
60	rank 5	90	150	210	270	330	390	450	510
48	rank 4	72	120	168	216	264	312	360	408
36	rank 3	54	90	126	162	198	234	270	306
24	rank 2	36	60	84	108	132	156	180	204
12	rank 1	18	30	42	54	66	78	90	102

B

E

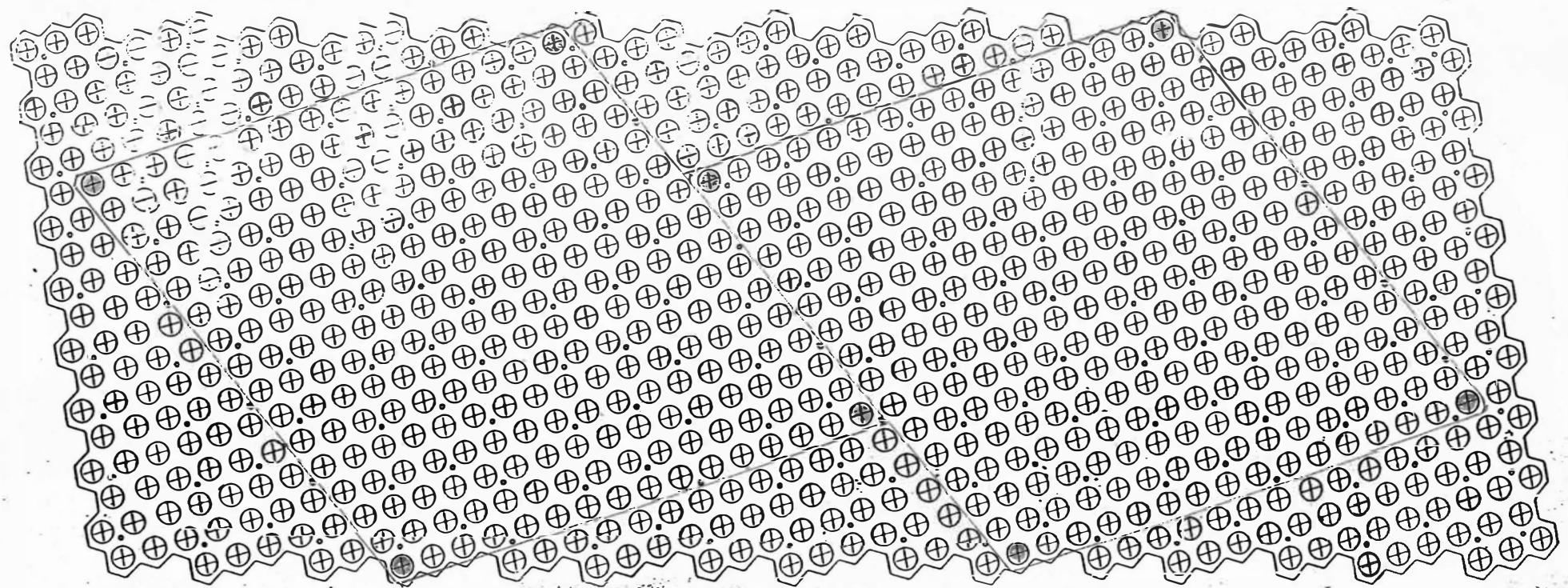
note count

Reference:

Midi-Note #	23	40	52	64	76	88	100	112	124
	B	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E

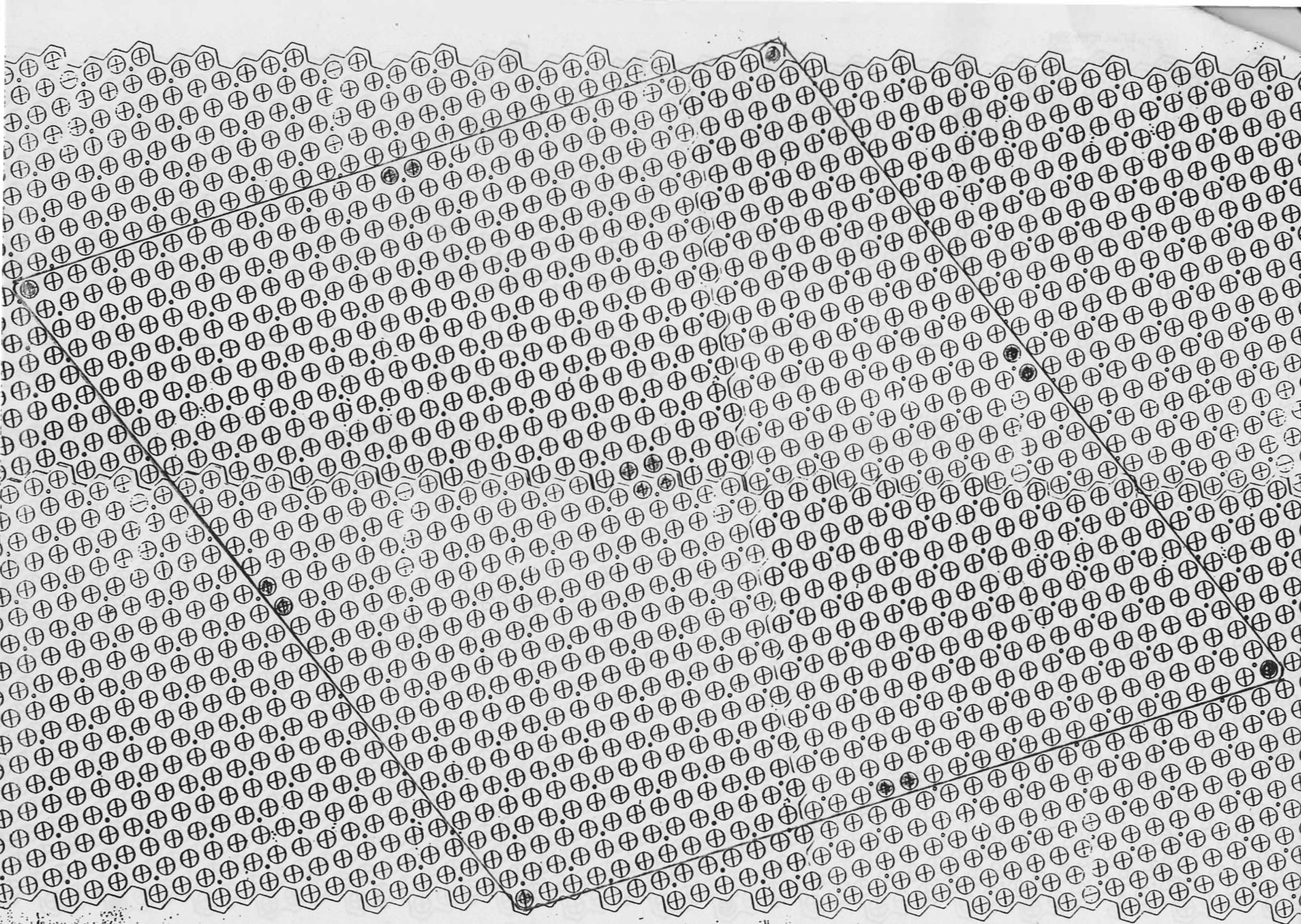
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it shall not be duplicated in whole or in part.



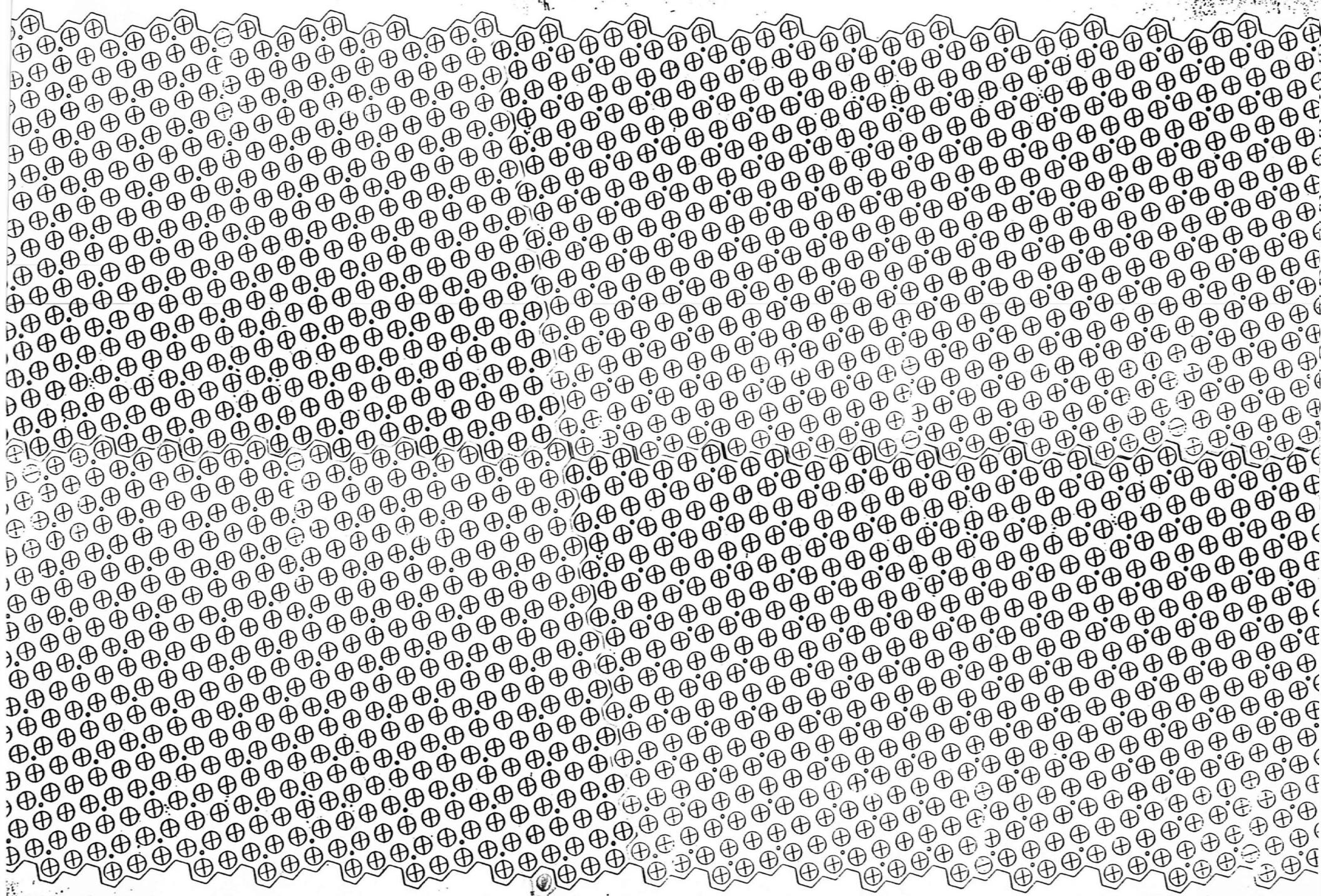
Example; Two 16x16 Cross-Sets Located on Uath-108 Keyboard

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Example: $32 \times 32 = 1024$ - Note Cross-Grid and/or Scroll-Space

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Example; Outline of Uath-120 Scroll-Space with 1020 Notes
(out of 1024) ©1997 by Ervin M. Wilson, all rights reserved

B |
23

E |
40

E |
52

E |
64

E |
76

E |
88

E |
100

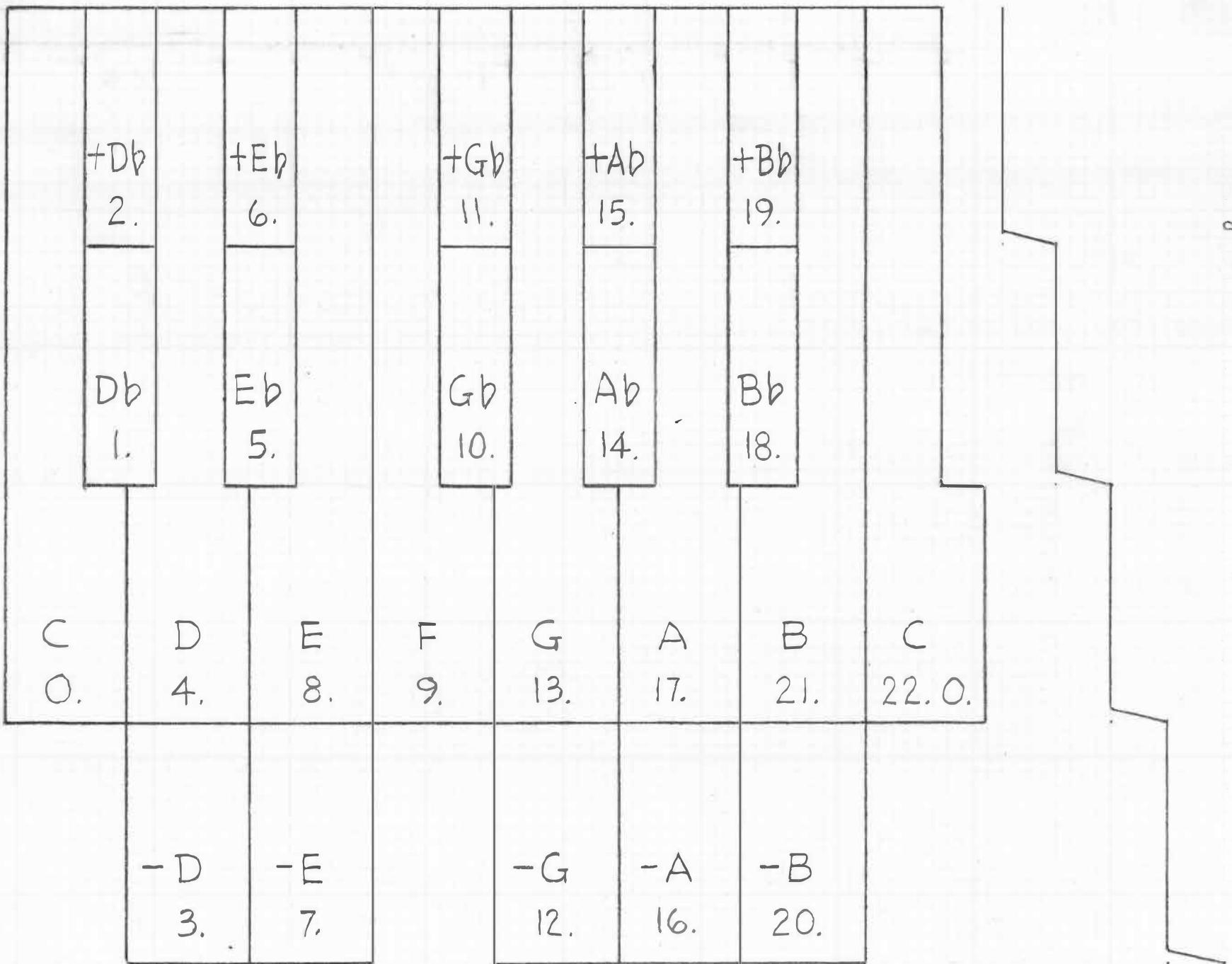
E |
112

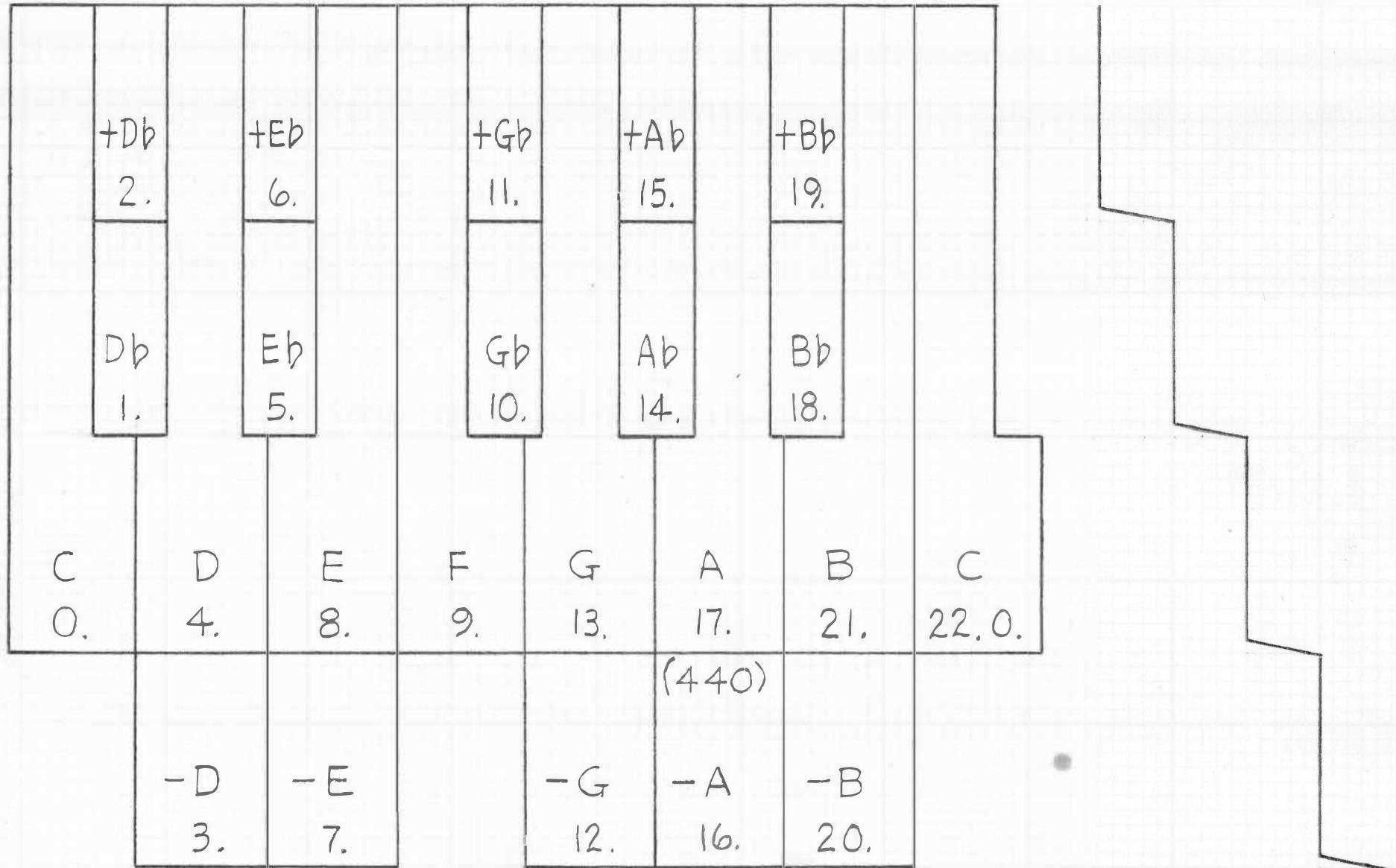
E |
124

22-Tone Adaptation of Standard Keyboard

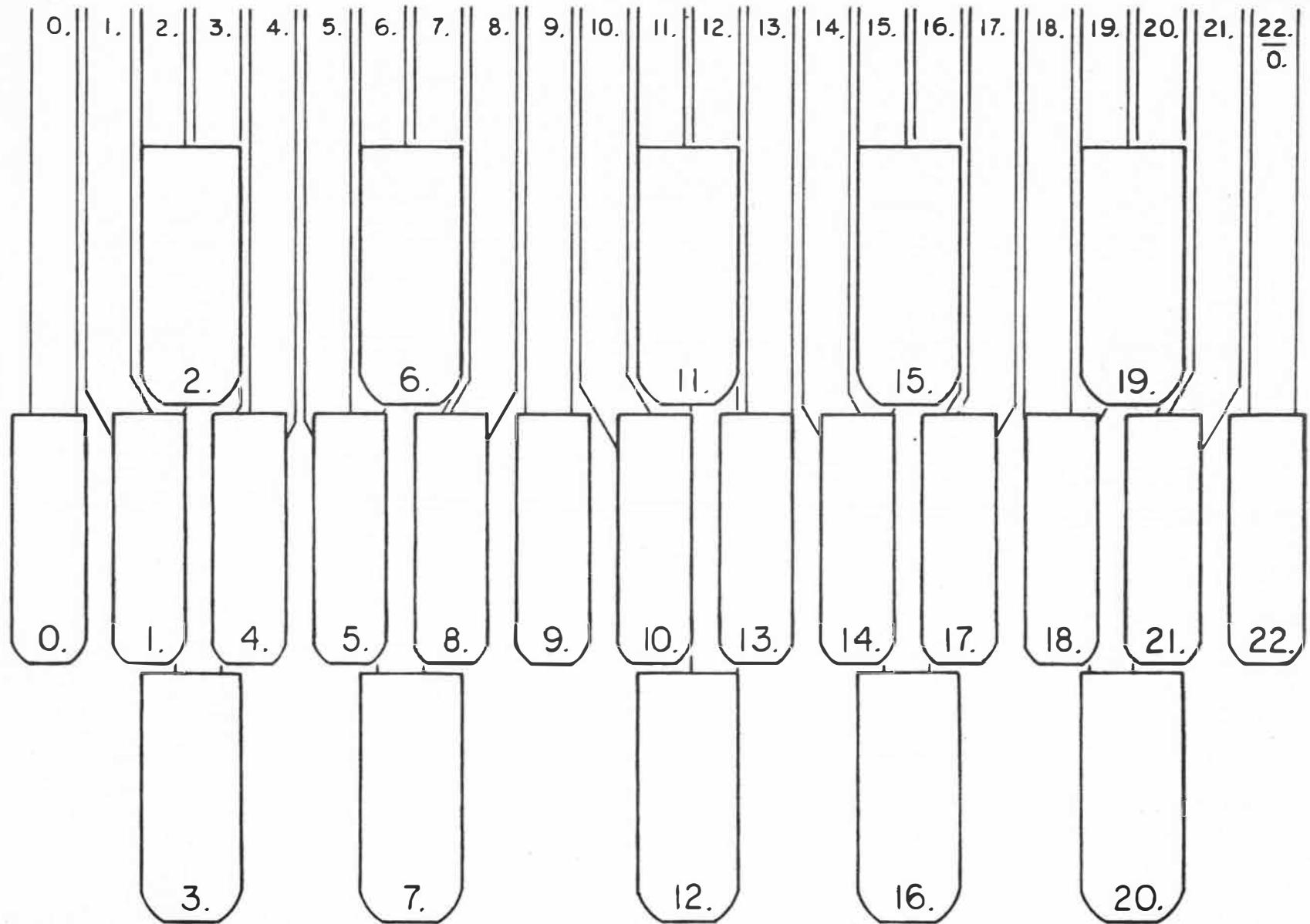
Designed & issued by Erv Wilson, March 19, 1969

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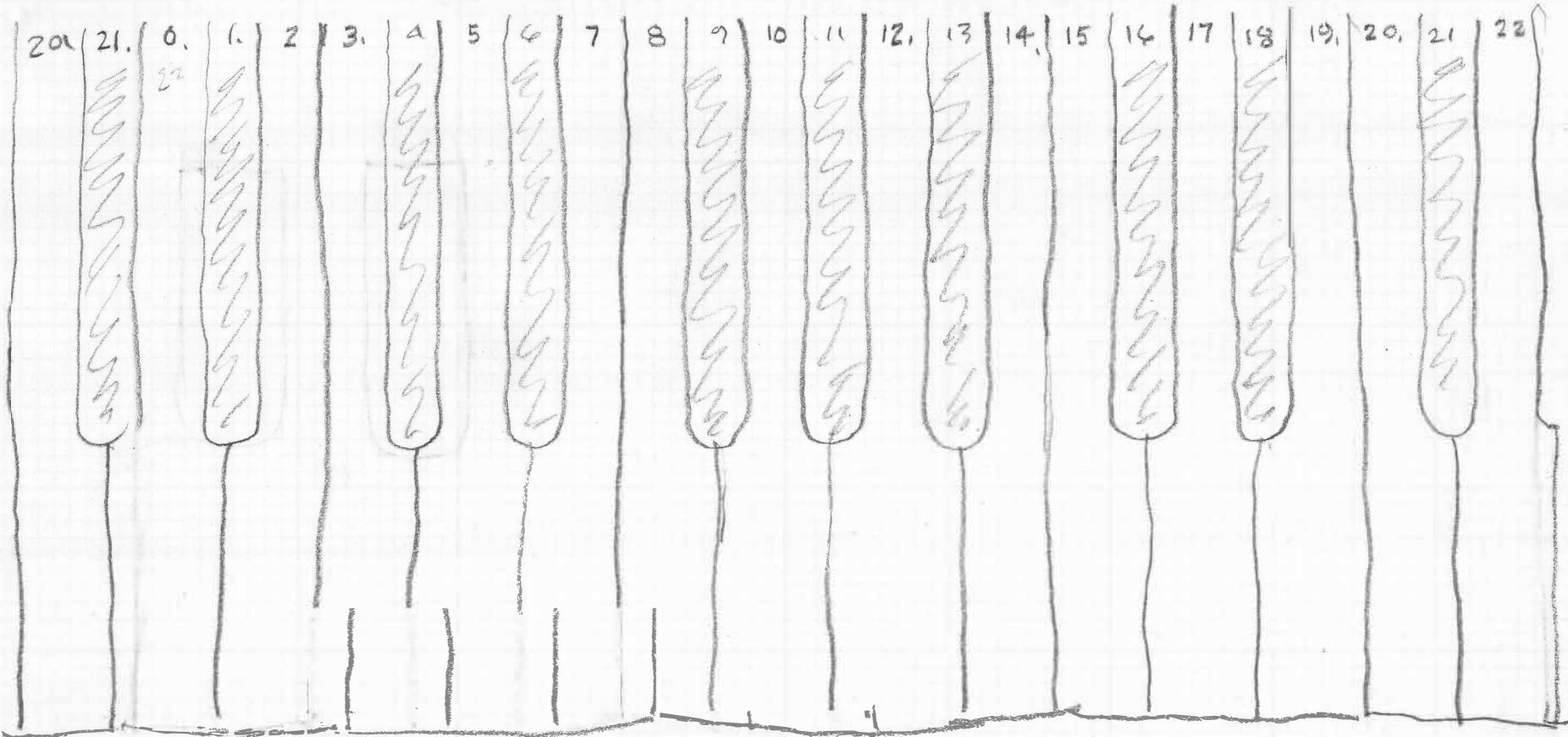


22-tone Adaptation of Standard Keyboard
 Designed & Issued by Erv Wilson, Mar 19, 1969
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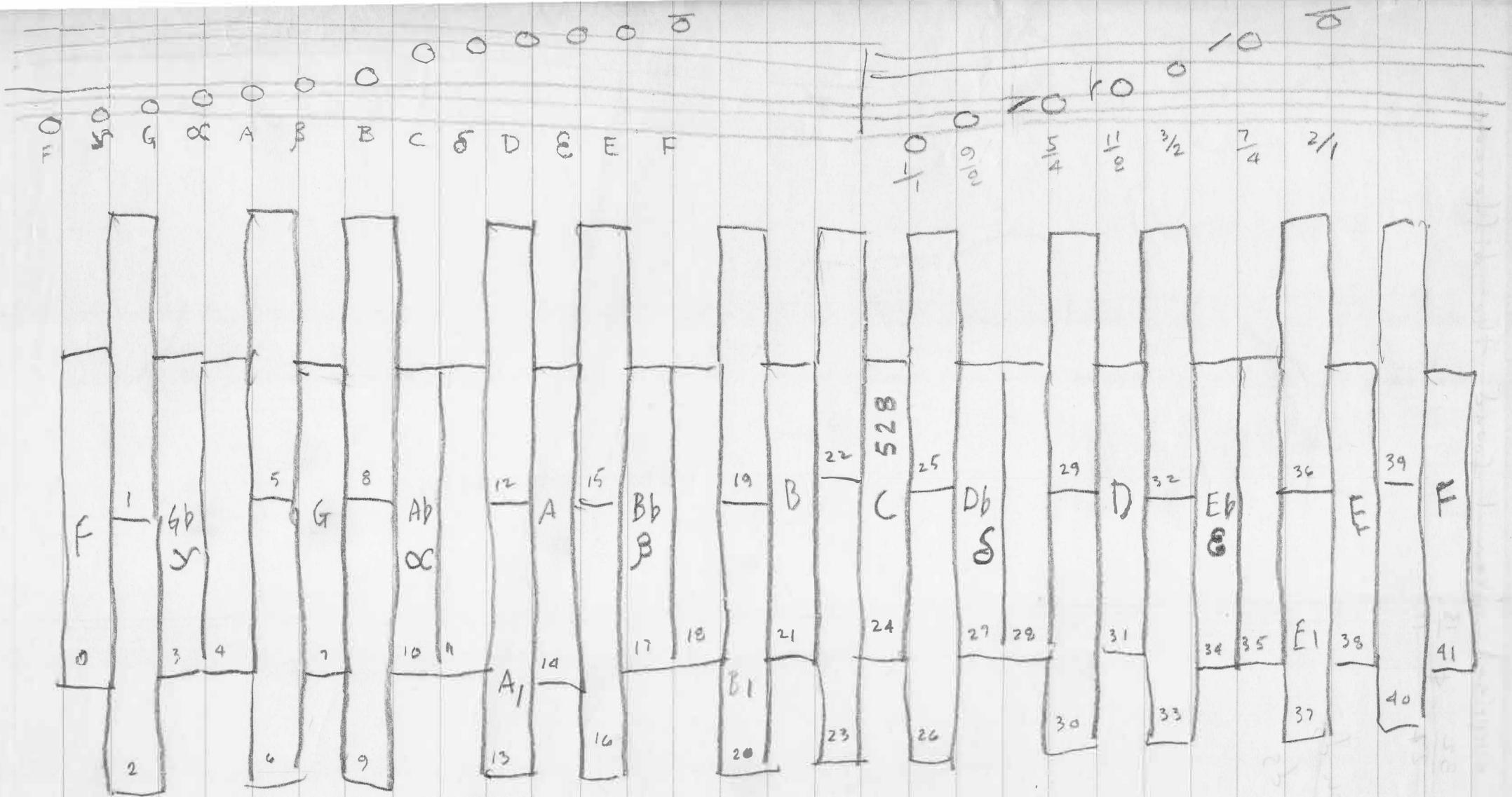


THE 5-12-5, 22-TONE KEYBOARD

INVENTOR: ERVIN M. WILSON
ISSUED JULY 28, 1965



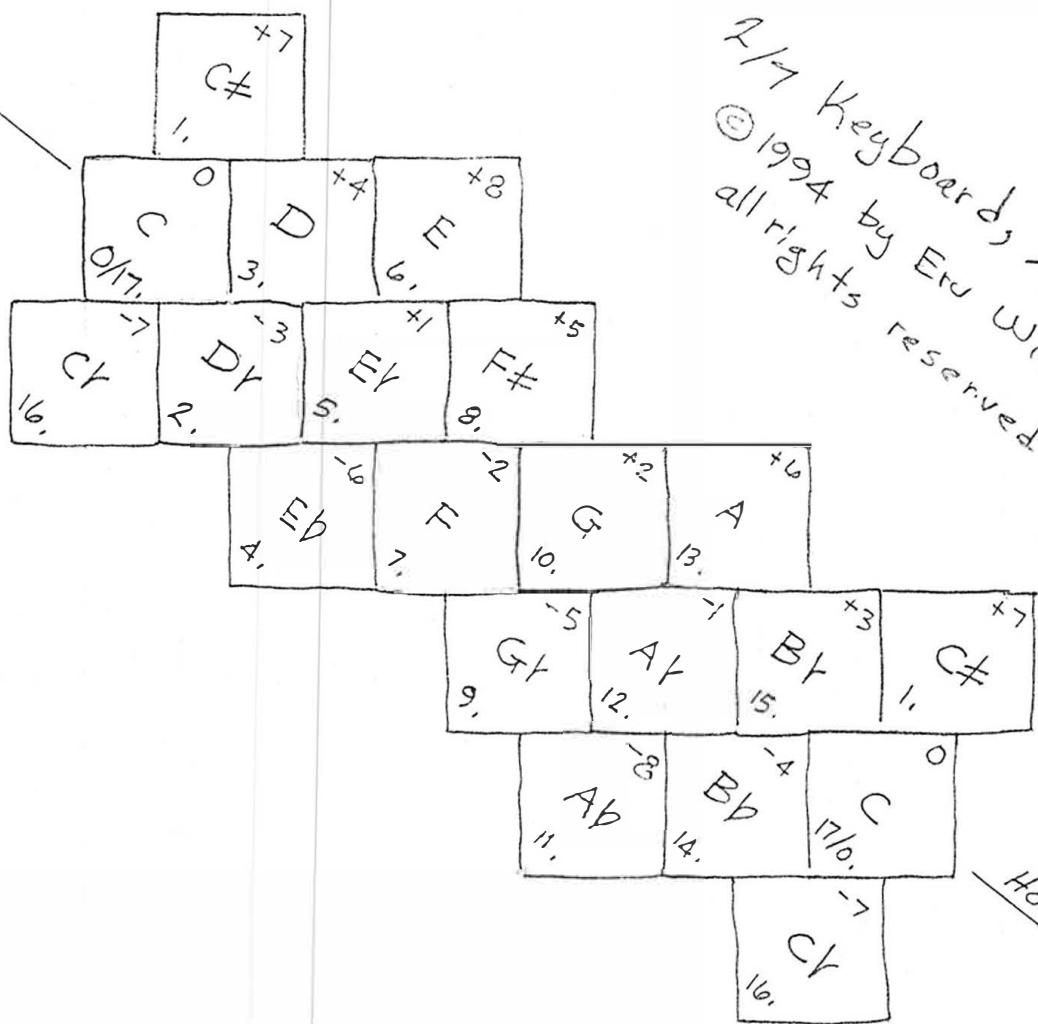
The 13+9, 22-tone Kbd
Issued by Erv Wilson 1969

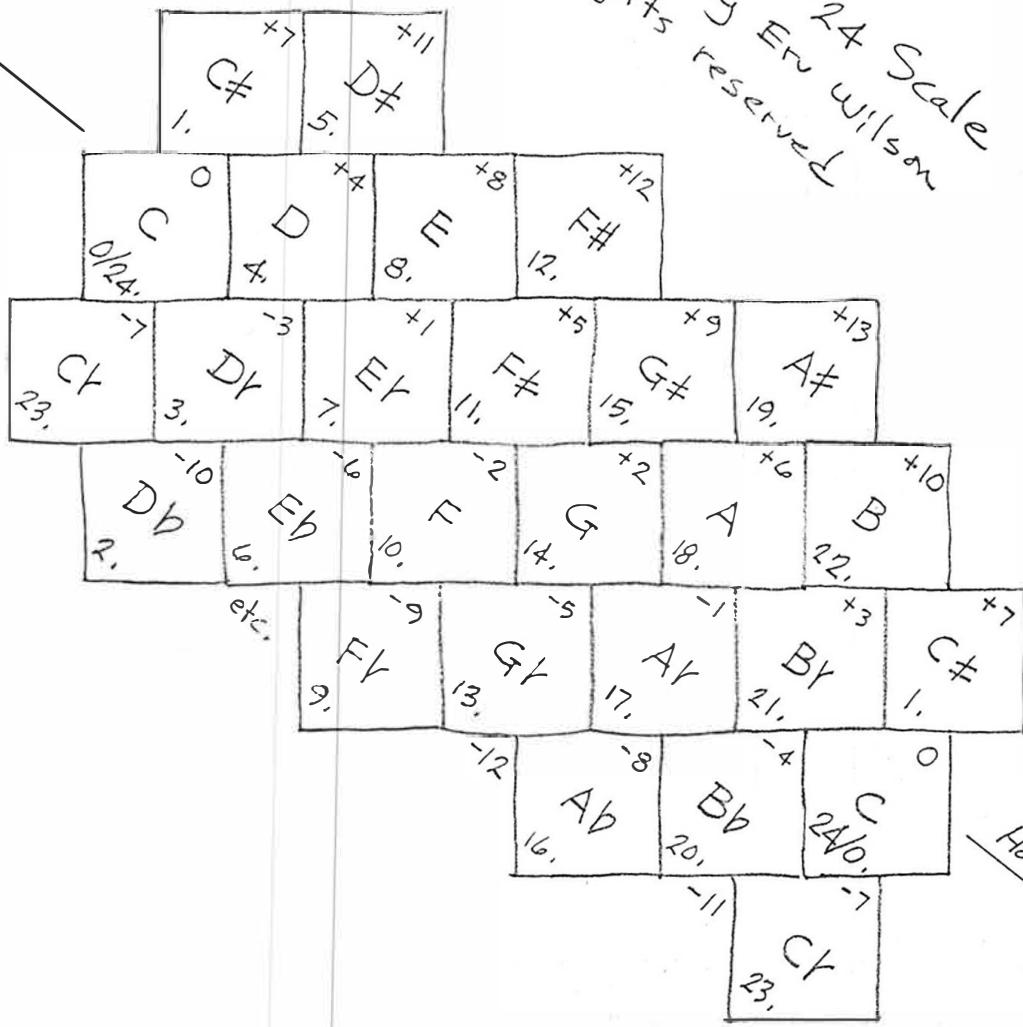


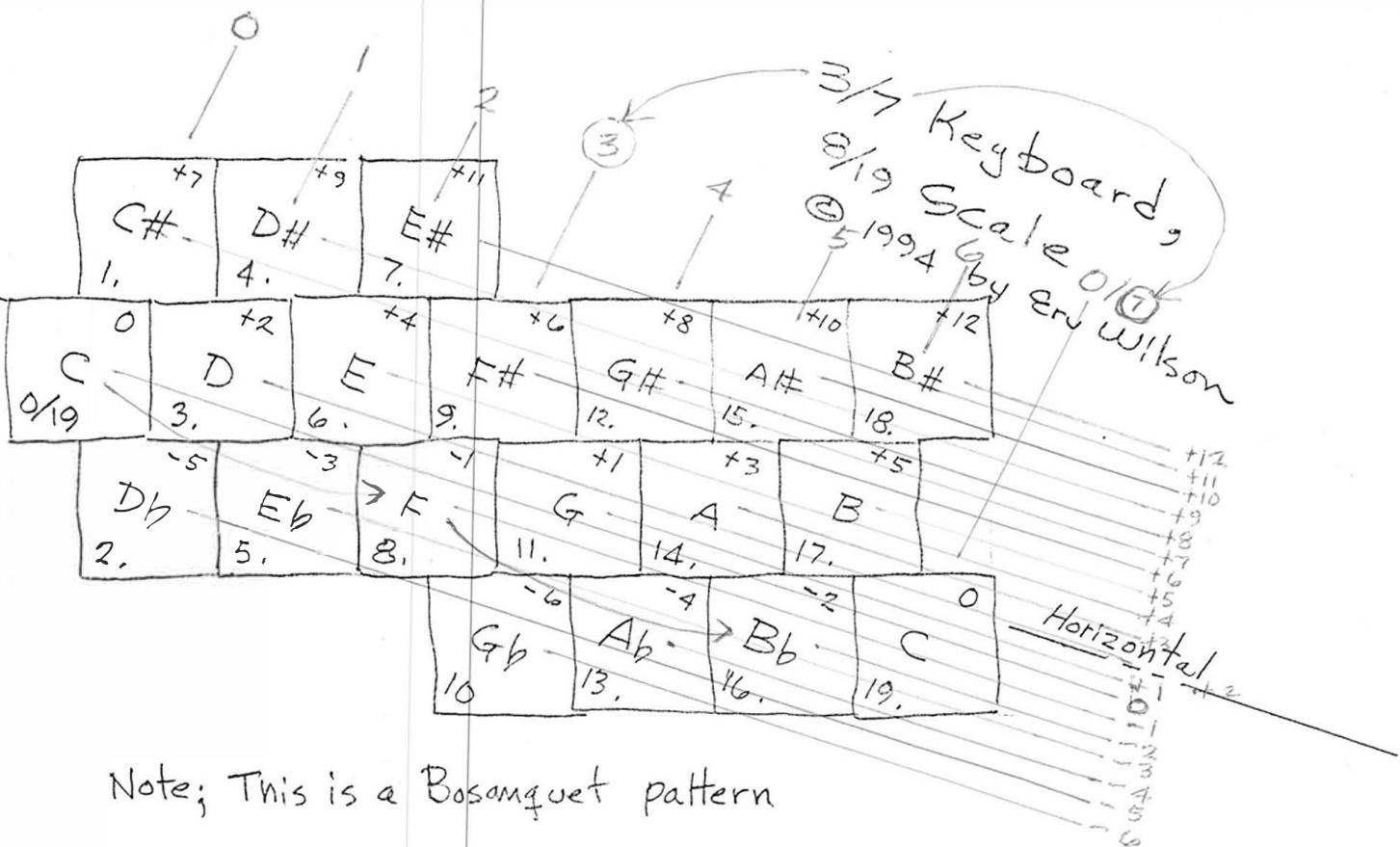
41-Tone Conduit
Erv Wilson Sep 71

-4 -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 3 4
 b f b - ♫ + ♭ ♯ ♪

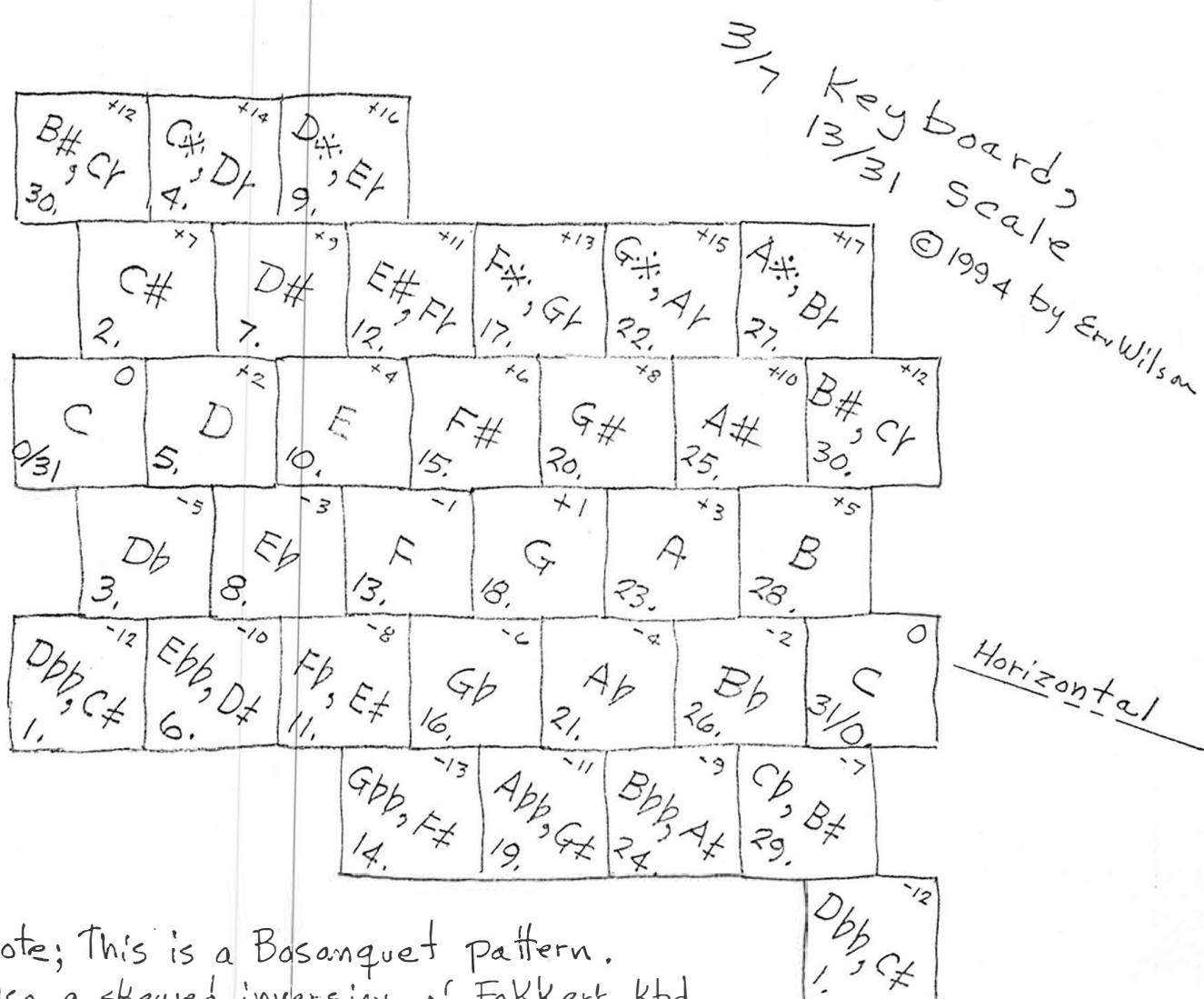
R/M Keyboard, 5/17 Scale
©1994 by Eric Wilson
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Note; This is a Bosanquet pattern



Note; This is a Bosanquet pattern.
Also a skewed inversion of Fokkers kbd.

$C\#$	$D\#$	$E\#$
1.	4.	7.
0	\times_2	\times_4
C	D	E
$0/19$	3.	6.
$D\#$	$E\#$	F
2.	5.	8.
$G\#$	$A\#$	B
11.	14.	17.
$G\#$	$A\#$	$B\#$
10.	13.	16.
C		
19.		

3/17 Keyboard
 8/19 Scale
 © 1994 by Erv Wilson

Horizontal

Note; This is a Bosanquet pattern

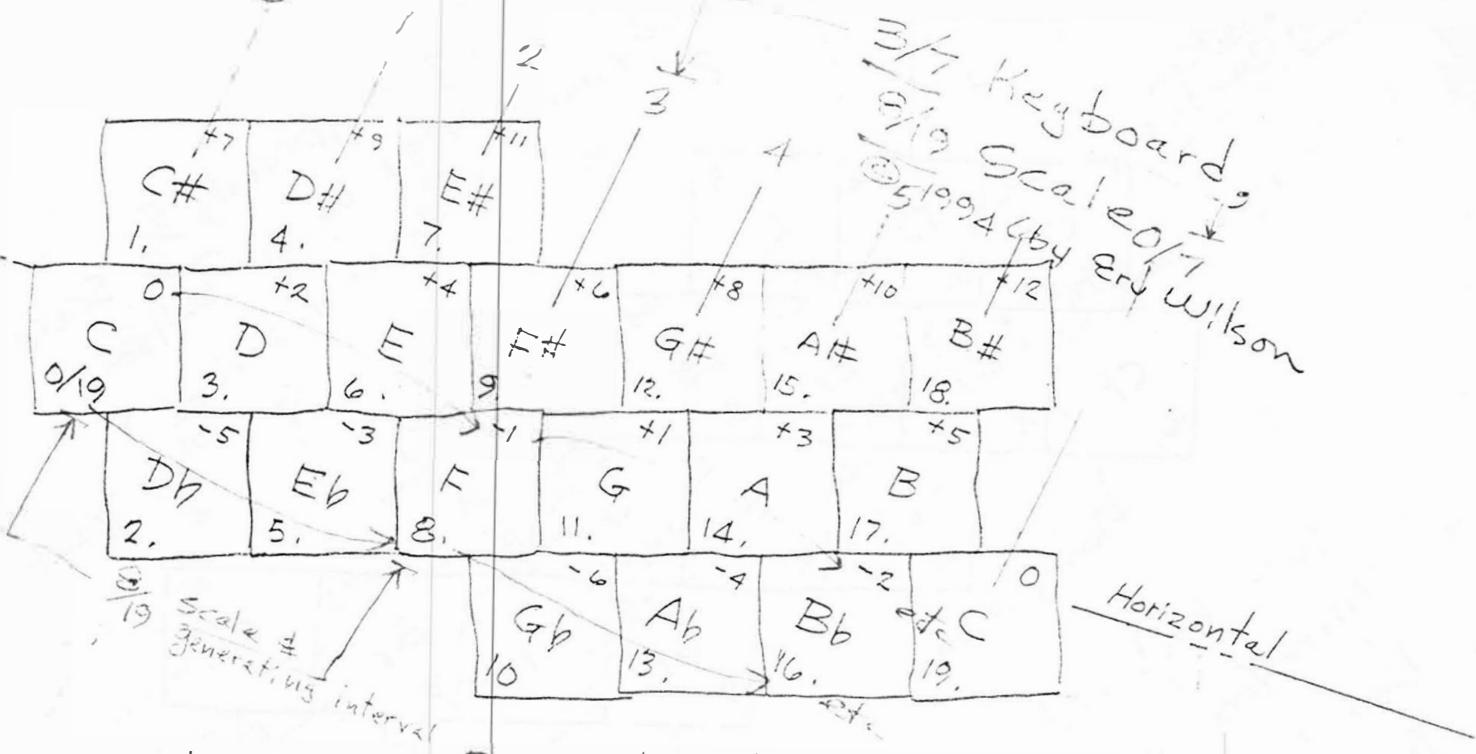
$B\#$	$C\#$	$D\#$	$E\#$	$F\#$	$G\#$	$A\#$	$B\#$	C
30.	4.	19.						
2.	$C\#$	$D\#$	$E\#$	$F\#$	$G\#$	$A\#$	$B\#$	C
0	\times_2	\times_3	\times_4	\times_6	\times_8	\times_{10}	\times_{12}	
C	5.	10.	E	$F\#$	$G\#$	$A\#$	$B\#$	C
$0/31$								
$D\#$	$E\#$	F	G	A	B			
3.	8.	13.	18.	23.	28.			
$D\#$	$E\#$	F	G	A	B			
1.	6.	11.	16.	21.	26.			
$D\#$	$E\#$	F	G	A	B			
14.	19.	24.	29.					
$D\#$	$E\#$	F	G	A	B			
1.								

3/17 Keyboard
 13/31 Scale
 © 1994 by Erv Wilson

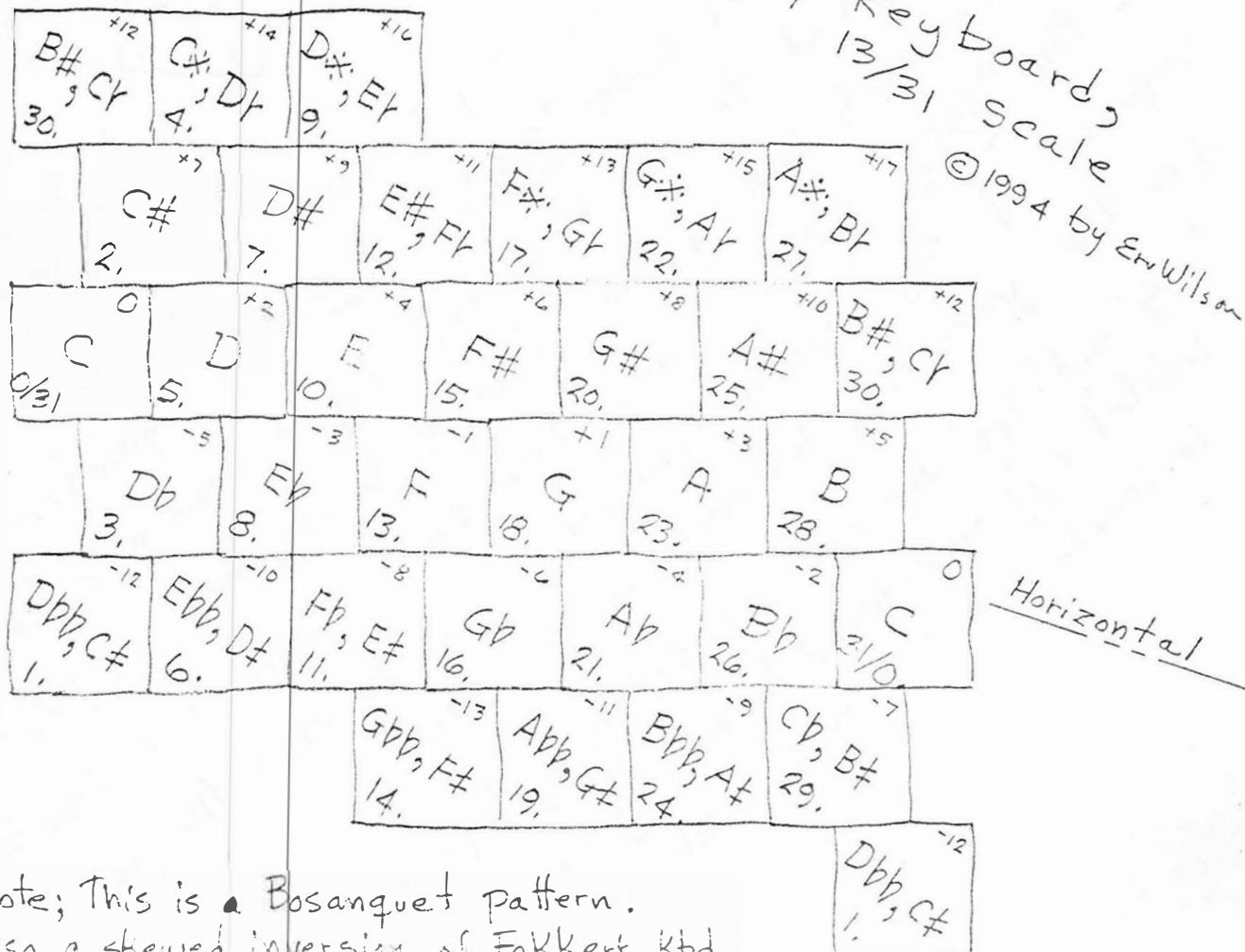
Horizontal

Note; This is a Bosanquet pattern,
 Also a skewed inversion of Fokker's kbd.

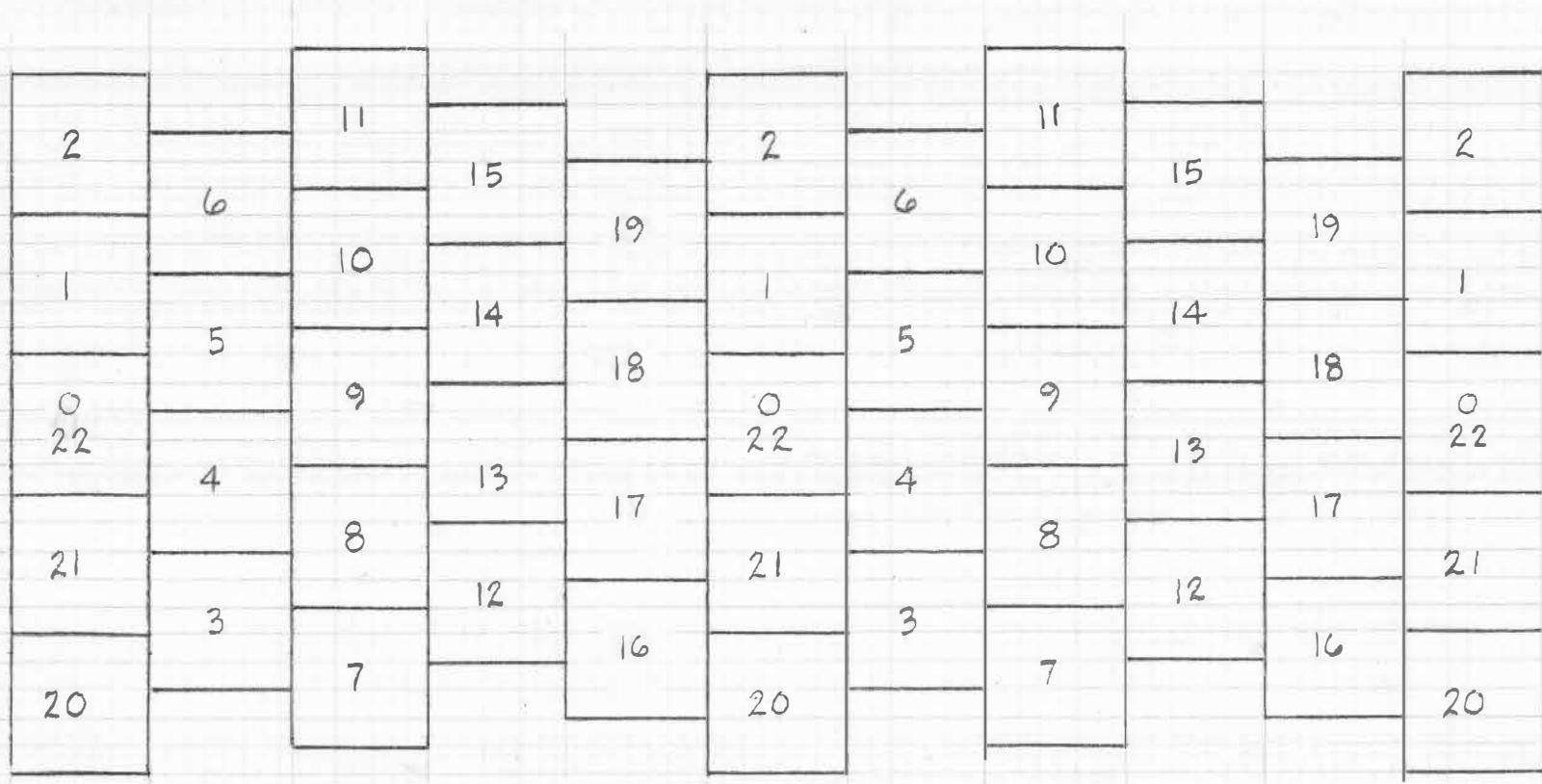
$D\#$



Note; This is a Bosanquet pattern
→ When (+1) is greater than 1/2 Octave I will usually use the (-1) position
for the scale code, (for economy).



Note; This is a Bosanquet pattern.
Also a skewed inversion of Fokker's kbd.



Keyboard, Musical Instrument (B)
(Applied to 22-Tone Scale)

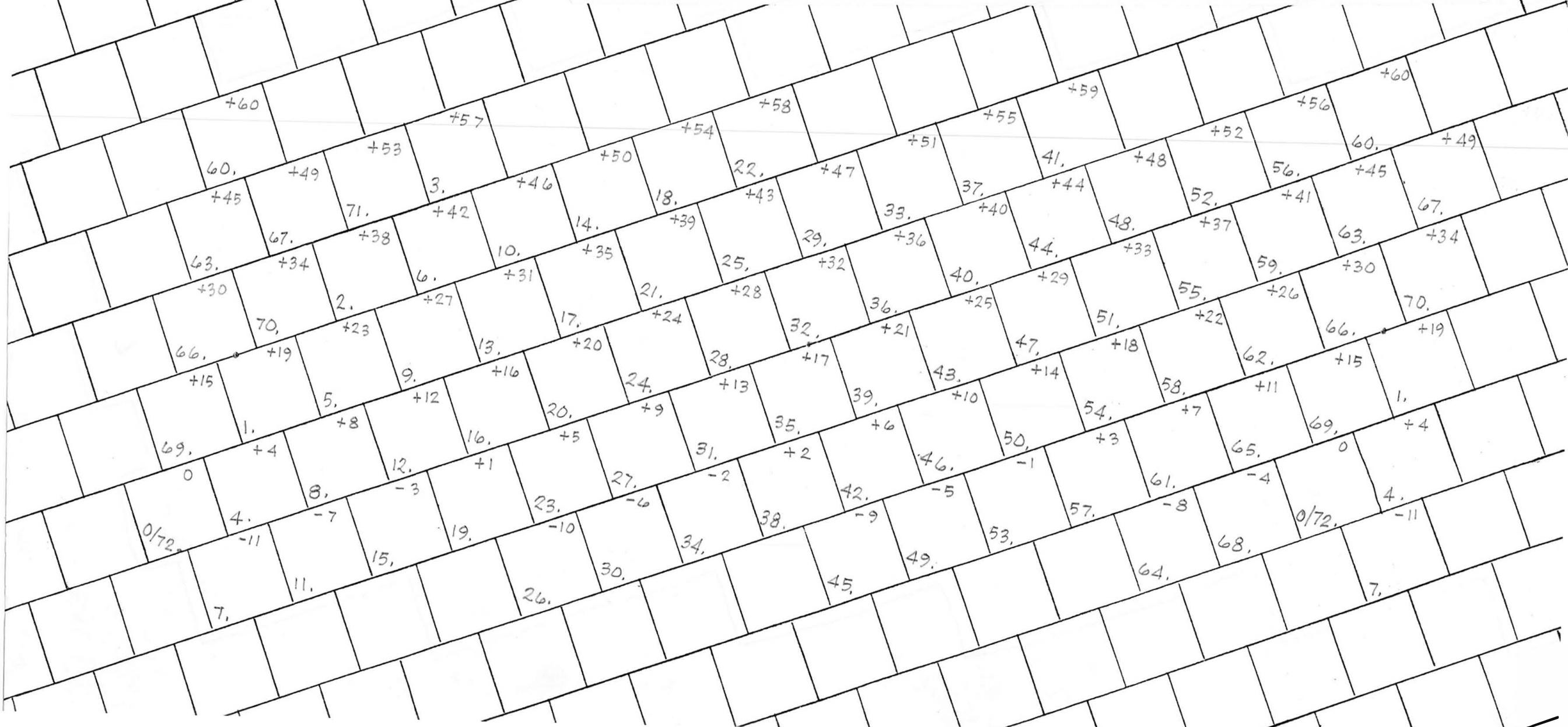
Patent No. 3342094

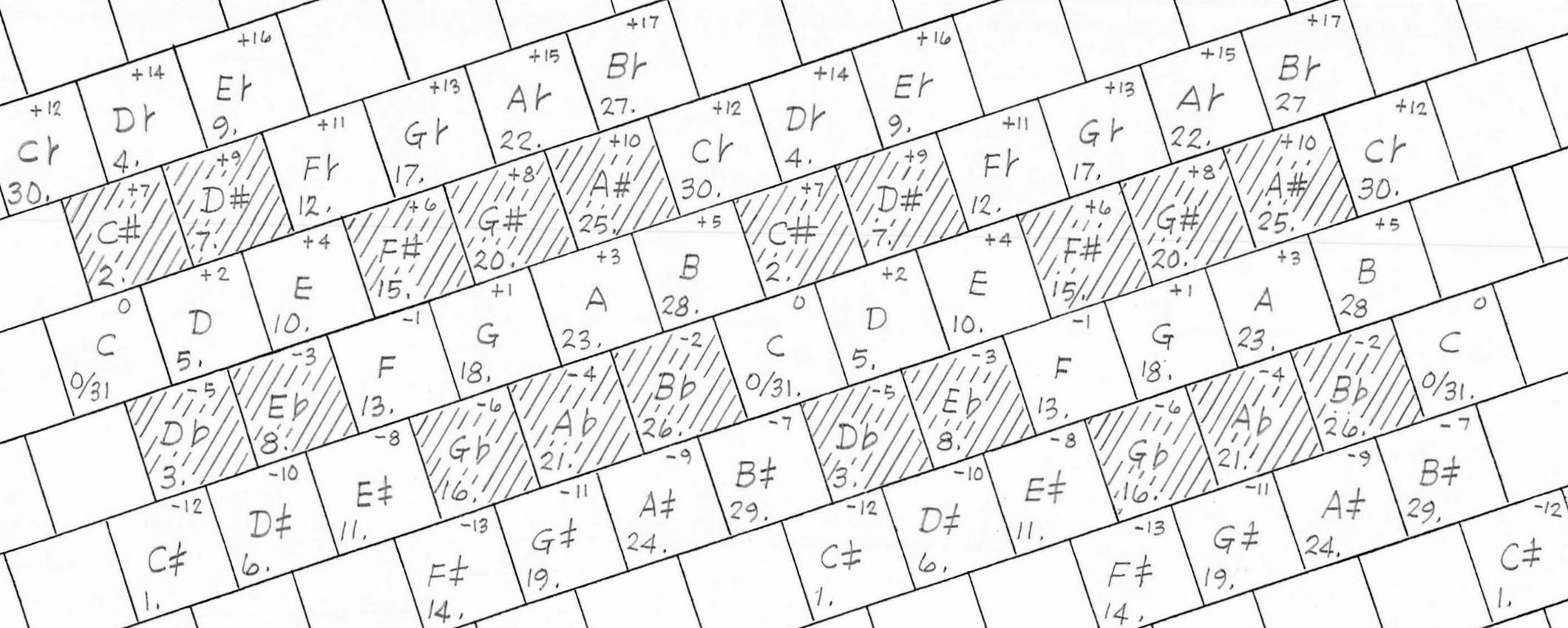
Issued by Erv Wilson 8mar69

A hand-drawn bar chart on grid paper. The x-axis is divided into 10 equal-width bins. The heights of the bars are as follows: bin 1 is 10, bin 2 is 8, bin 3 is 7, bin 4 is 6, bin 5 is 5, bin 6 is 4, bin 7 is 3, bin 8 is 2, bin 9 is 1, and bin 10 is 0.

19/72 Scale on a 4/15 Gral Kbd Schema (Hanson)
Using an 18.4° rotation of the Fokker Grid (Bosanquet)
©1995 by Ervin M. Wilson

See; Development of a 53-tone Keyboard Layout
by Larry A. Hanson, Xenharmonikon XII, Spring 89

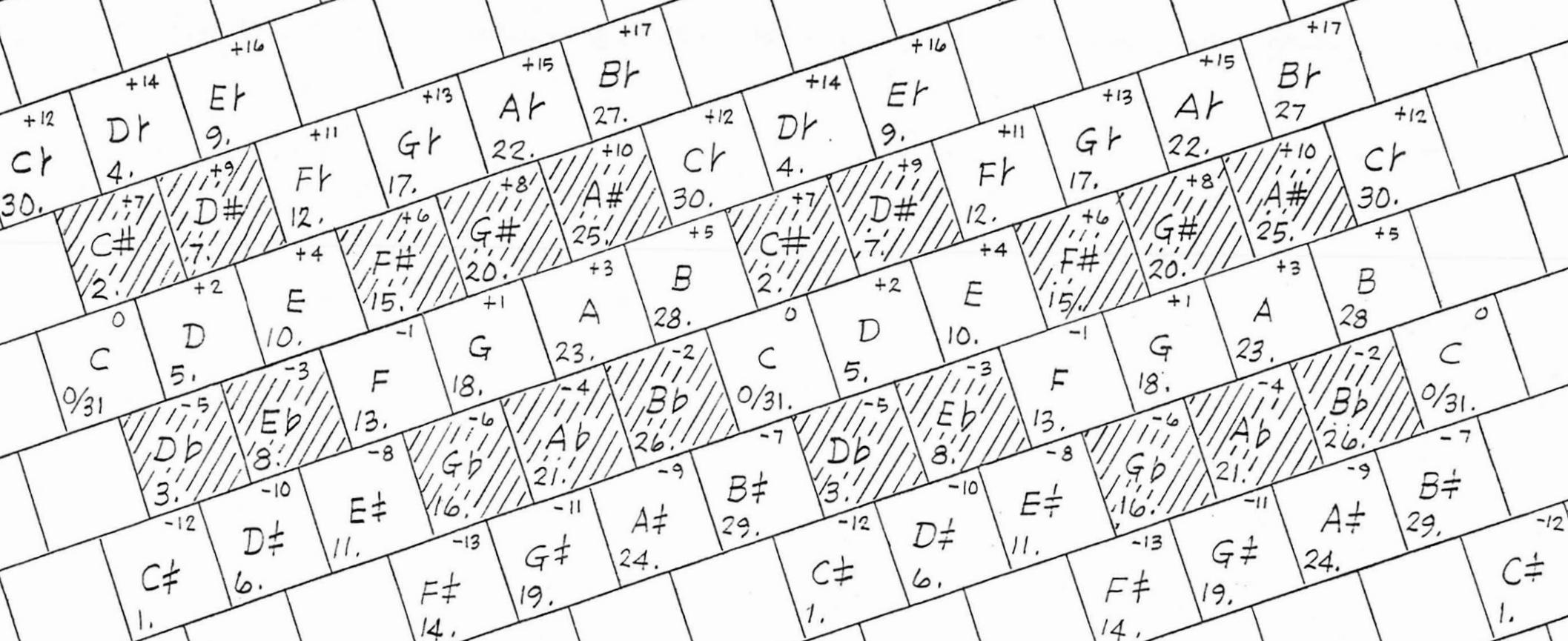




18/31 Scale on a 4/7 Gral Kbd (Bosanquet)

Using an 18.4° rotation of the Fokker Grid

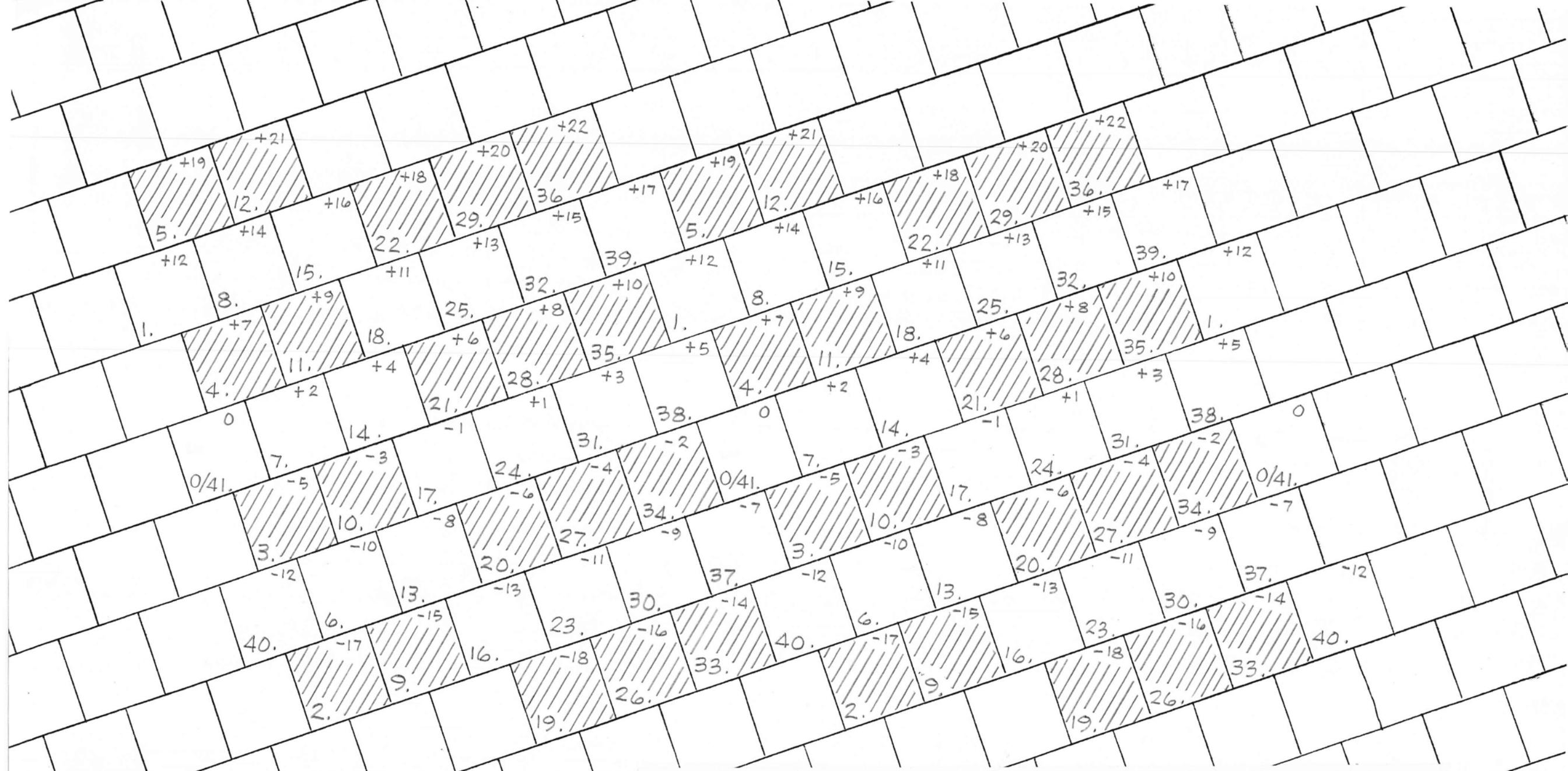
© 1995 by Ervin M. Wilson



18/31 Scale on a 4/7 Gral Kbd (Bosanquet)

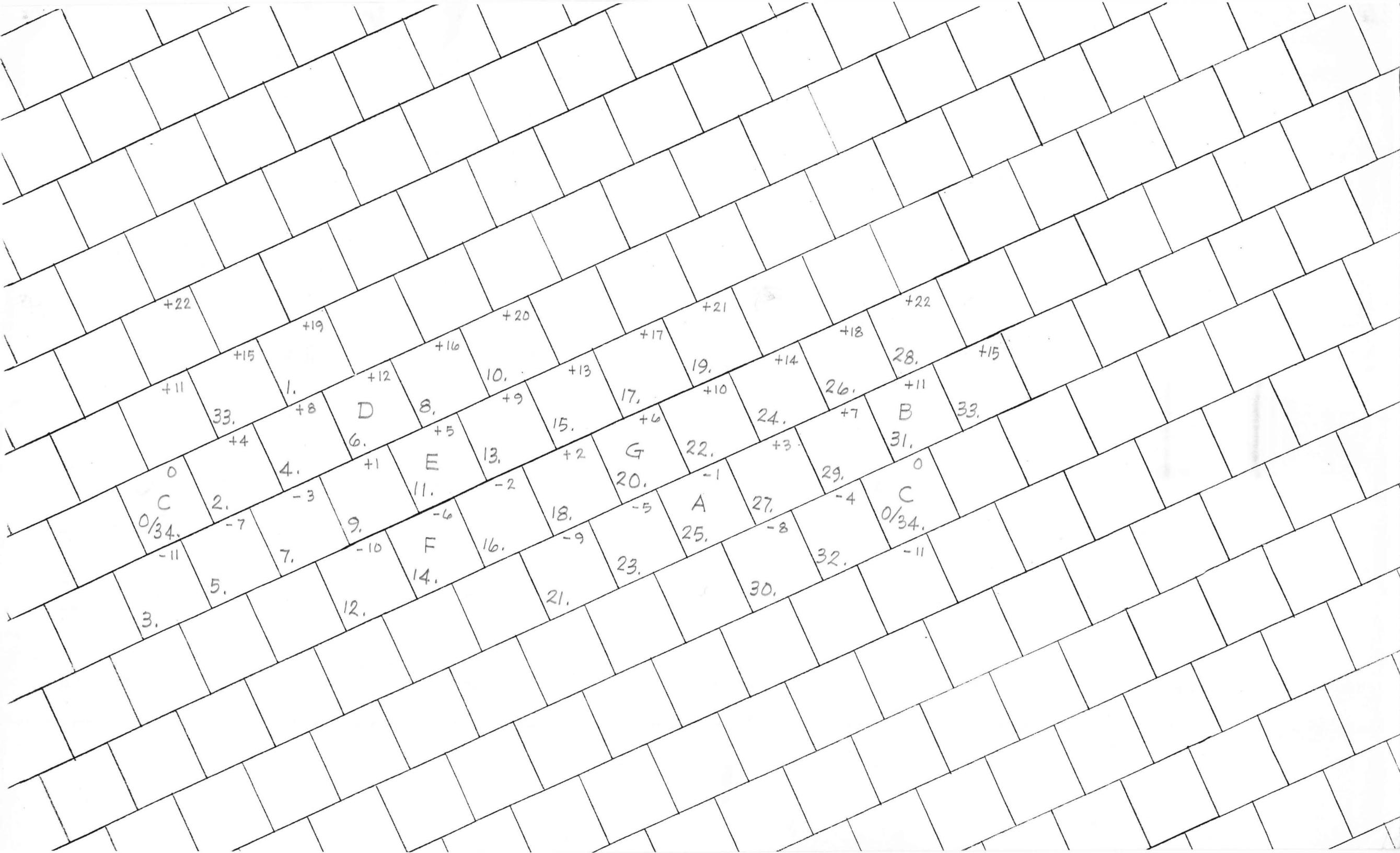
Using an 18.4° rotation of the Fokker Grid

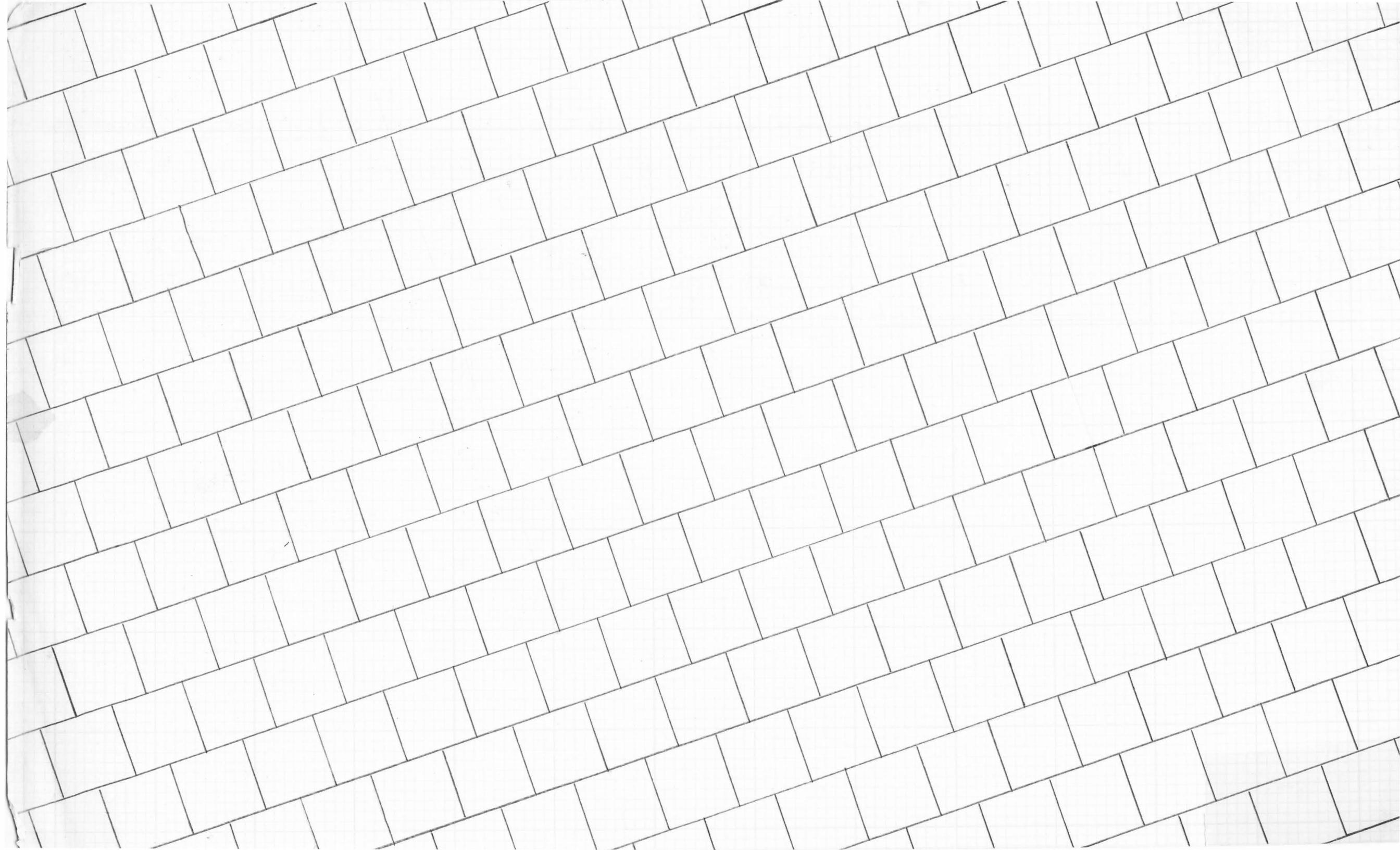
© 1995 by Ervin M. Wilson

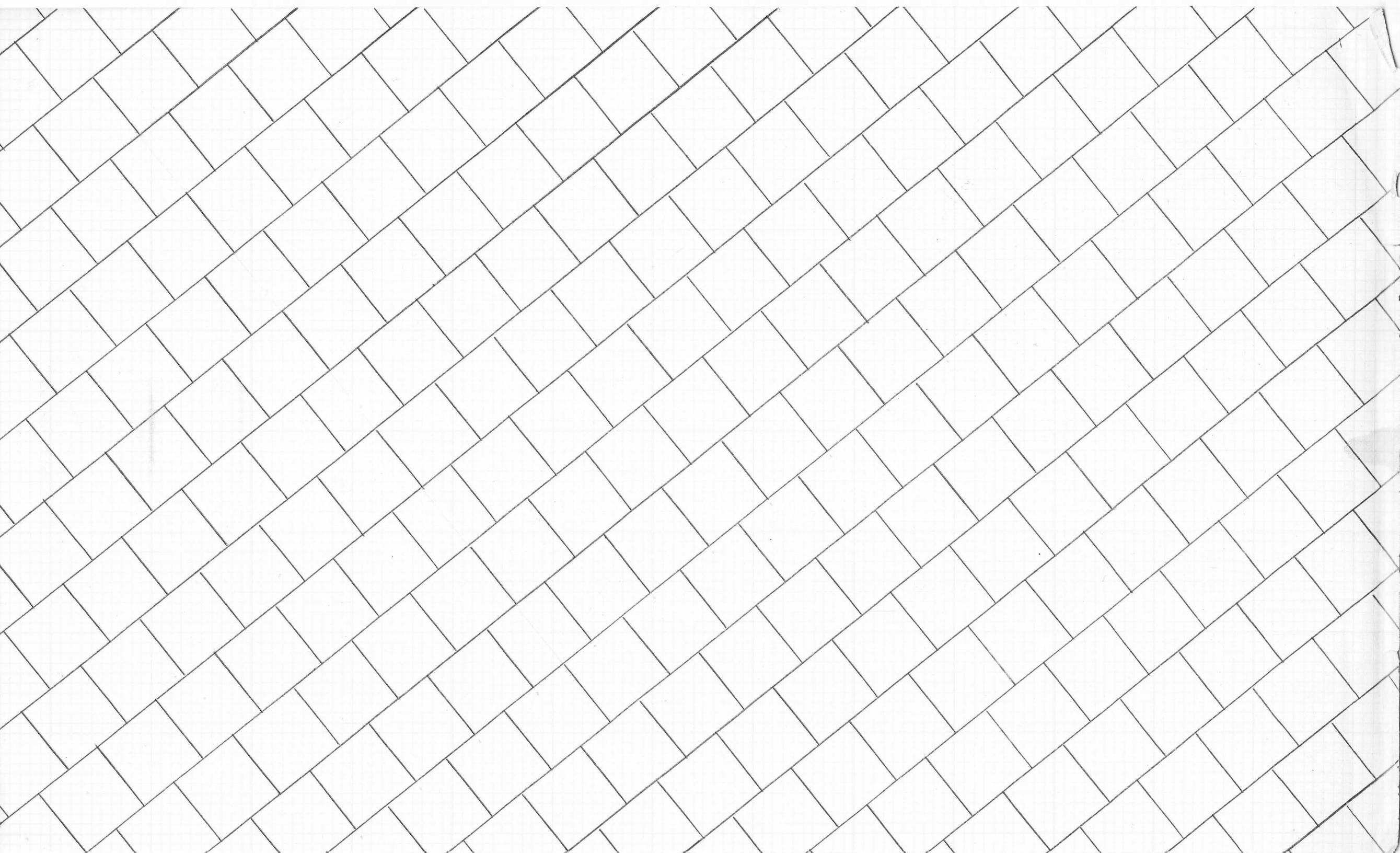


24/41 Scale on a 4/7 Gral Keyboard (Bosanquet)

Using an 18.4° rotation of the Fokker Grid
©1995 by Ervin M. Wilson







+19
12/11

5.

+12
81/80

+7
16/15

0
1/1

-5
0/41.

-12
21/20

-17
160/81

-18
33/32

+14
8/7

+9
6/5

+2
+2

-3
7.

-10
32/27

-10
11/10 or

-15
10/9

-17
40.

+16
9/7

+5.
15.

+11
27/20

+4
14/11

-1
10.

-8
5/4

-13
13.

-15
7/6

-20
2.

+18
16/11

22.
18.

+11
25.

-1
21.

-1
4/3

-6
17.

-13
21/16

-16
11/9

-20
12.

+20
18/11

29.
29.

+13
32/21

+6
10/7

-1
28.

-1
3/2

-6
24.

-13
23.

-18
11/8

+15
12/7

32.
32.

+8
8/5

-1
28.

-1
3/2

-6
20.

-13
40/27

-16
23.

-19
19.

+17
64/33

39.
39.

+10
9/5 or

-1
20/11

+5
35.

-3
31.

-4
11/7

-11
27.

-18
19.

+12
81/80

-1
1.

+3
40/21

-2
27/16

-4
38.

-2
31.

-9
16/9

-16
34.

-14
15/8

0
0

-2
2/1

-7
0/41.

-7
-7

-12
37.

-14
-14

-16
160/81

-19
40.

-19
11/6

-12
30.

-16
7/4

-16
33.

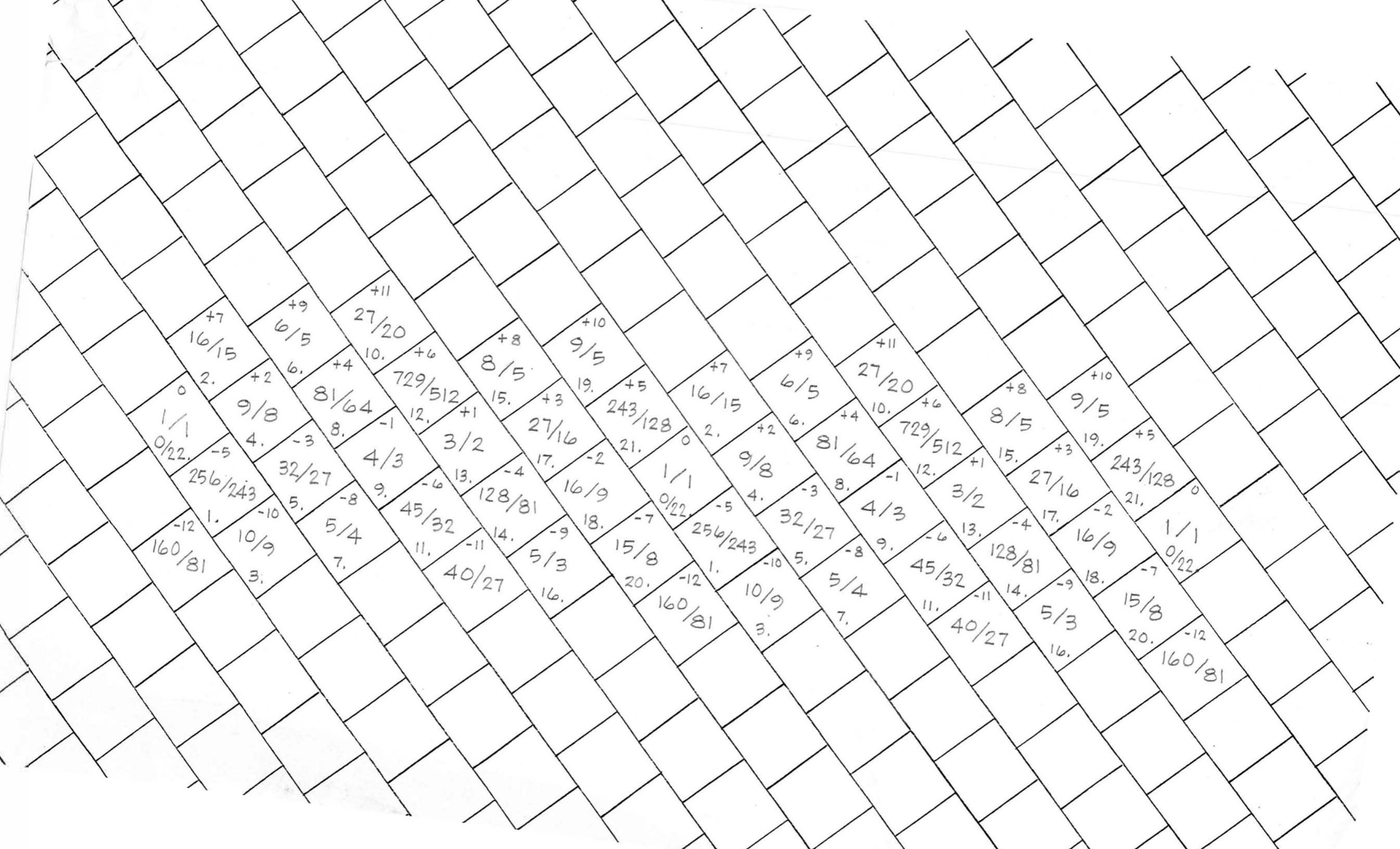
-16
14/9

-18
26.

-18
11/8

-20
19.

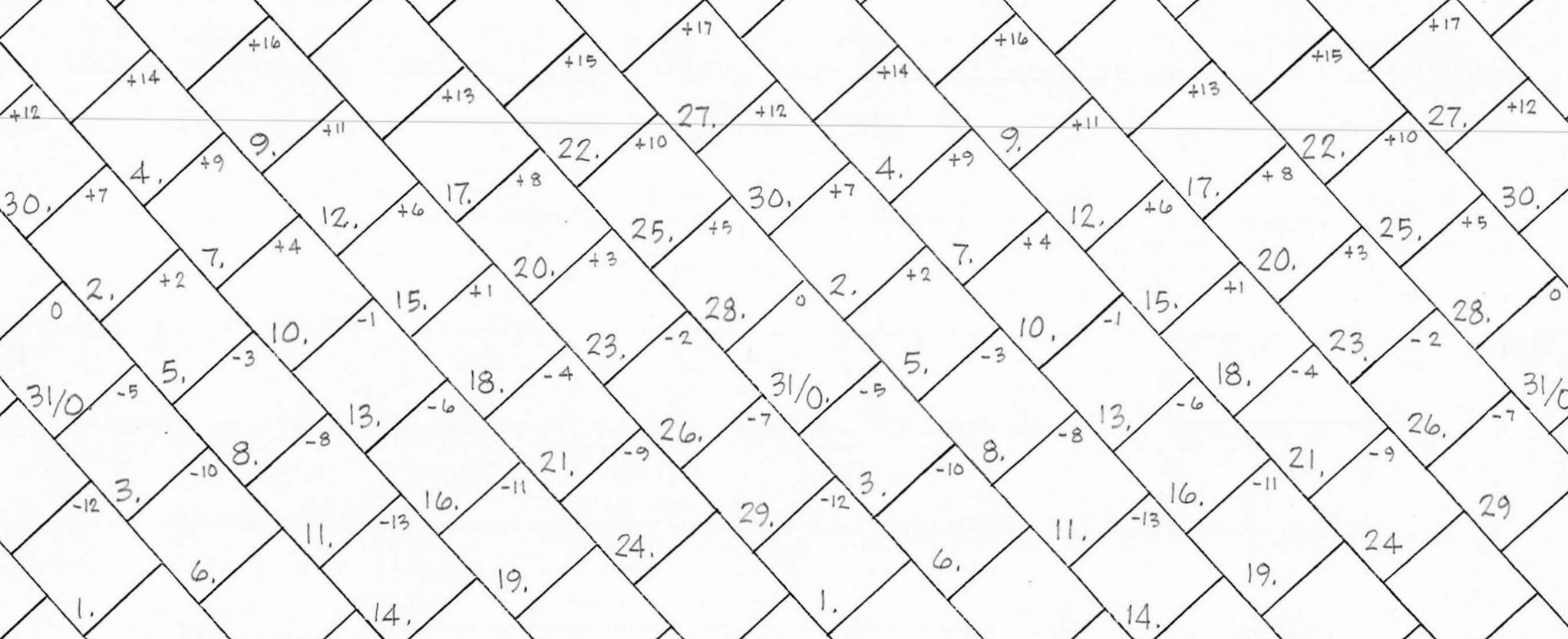
-20
36.



18/31 Scale on 4/7 Keyboard (Bosanquet)

Using a rotated Fokker Grid (-48°)

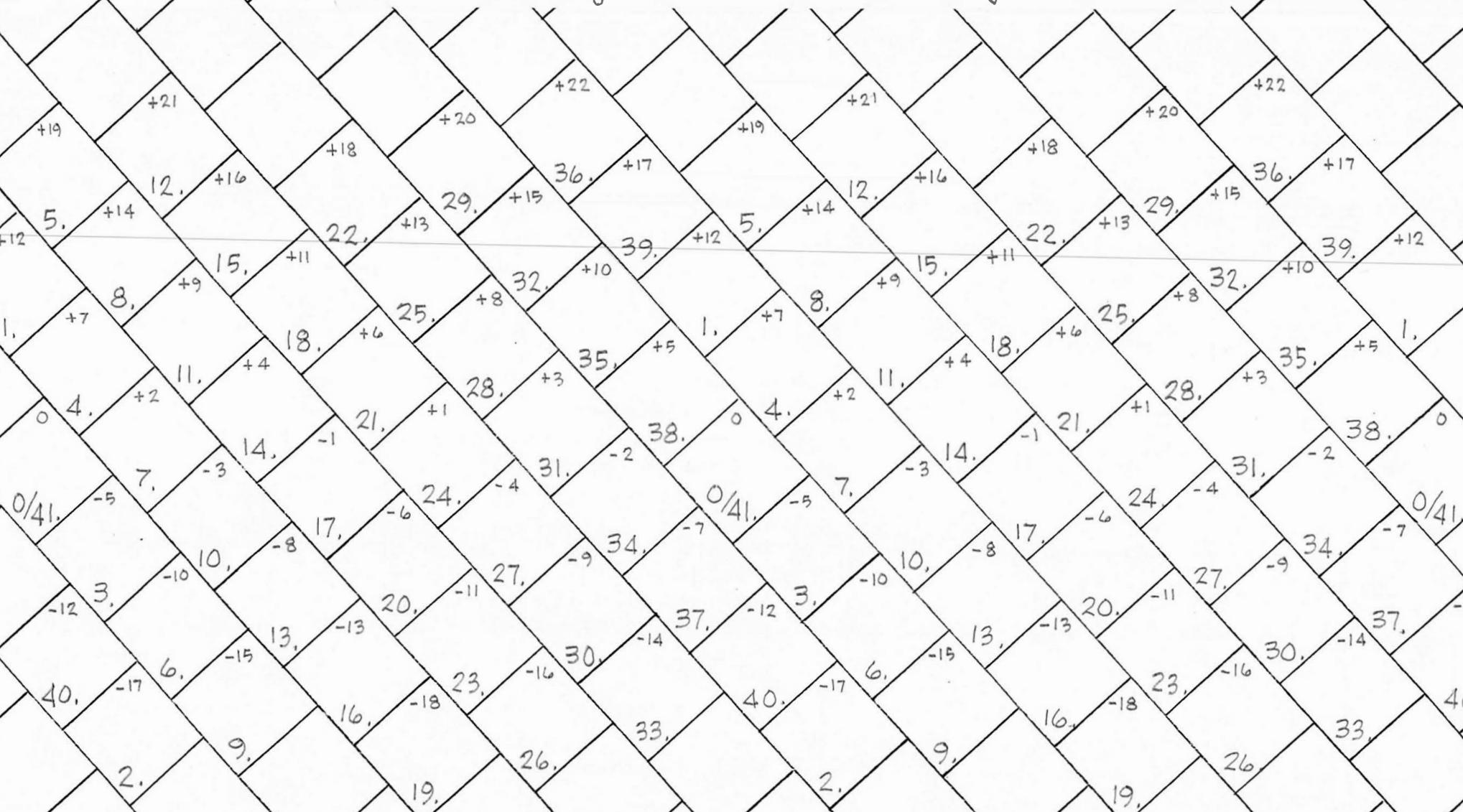
©1995 by Ervin M. Wilson, all rights reserved



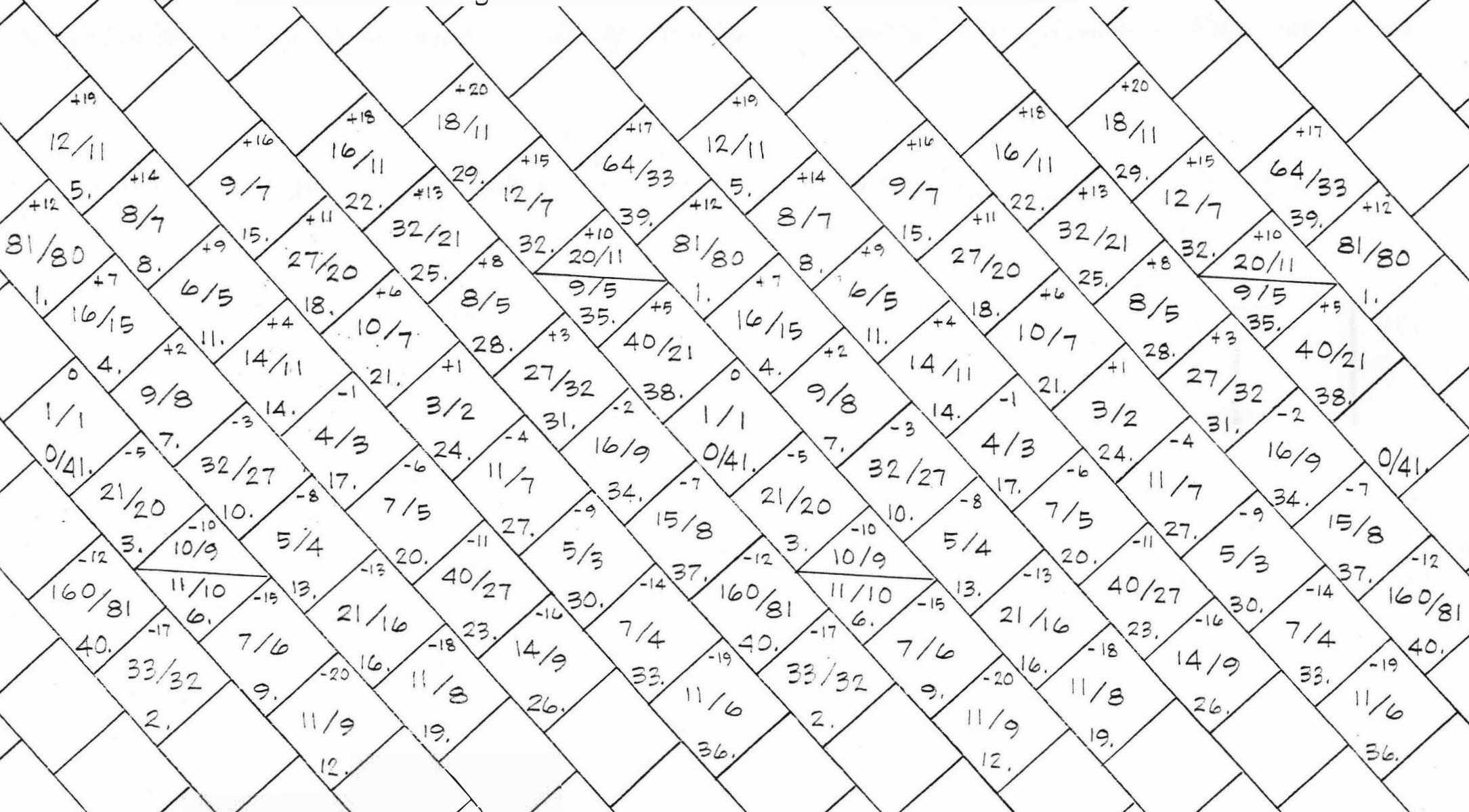
24/41 Scale on a 4/7 Keyboard (Bosanquet)

Using a rotated Fokker Grid (-48°)

©1995 by Ervin M. Wilson, all rights reserved



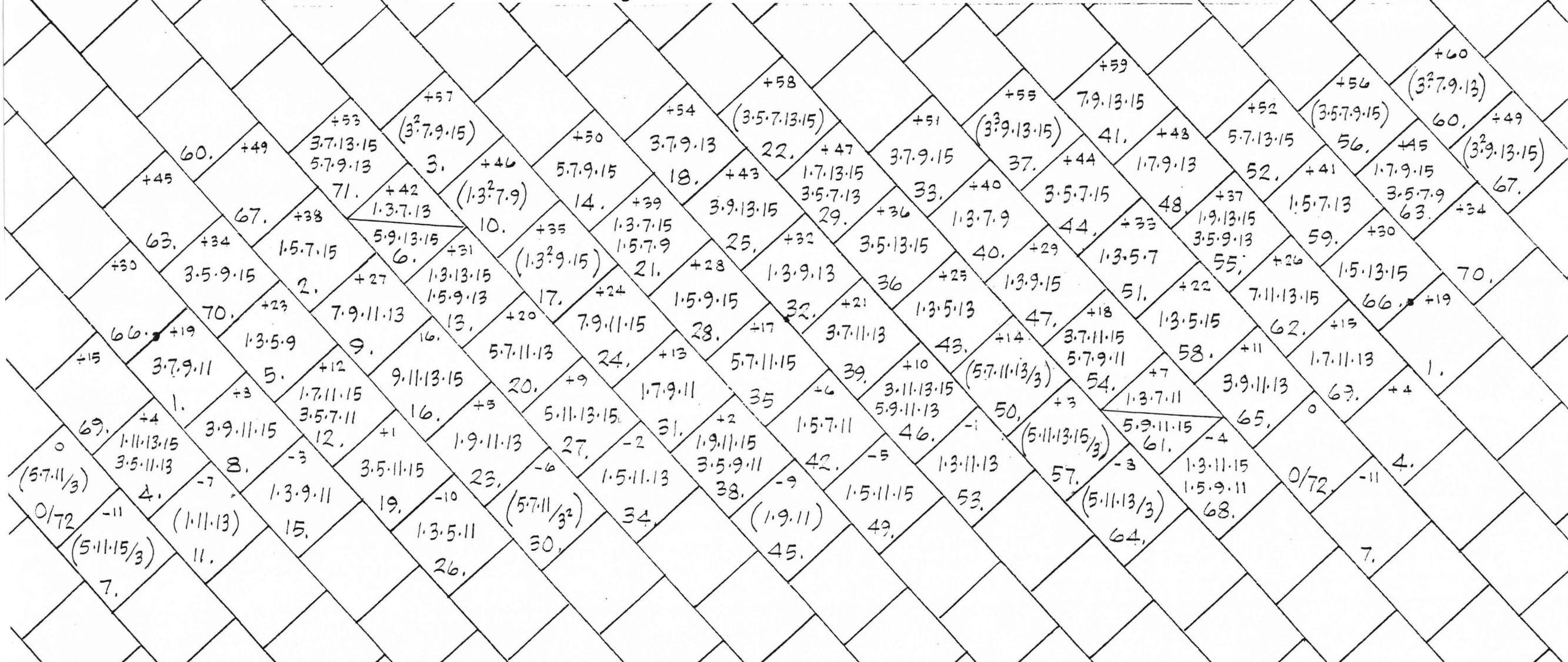
Partch-43, Mapped to 24/41 Scale, 4/7 Keyboard
 using a rotated Fokker Grid (-48°)
 ©1995 by Ervin M. Wilson



Ref; Genesis of a Music by Harry Partch 1949

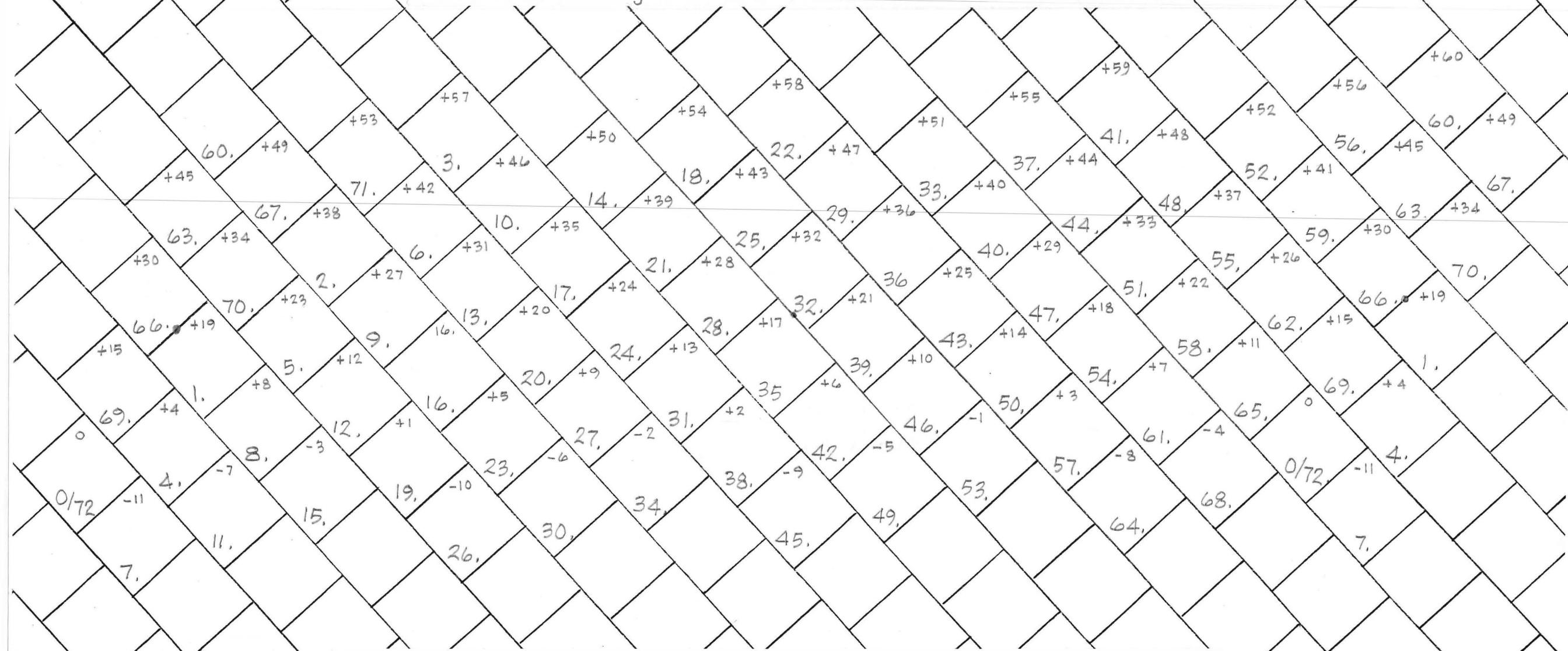
Hebdomekontany-72, Mapped to a 19/72 Scale, 4/15 Kbd (Hanson*)

Using a rotated Fokker Grid (-48°)
©1995 by Ervin M. Wilson

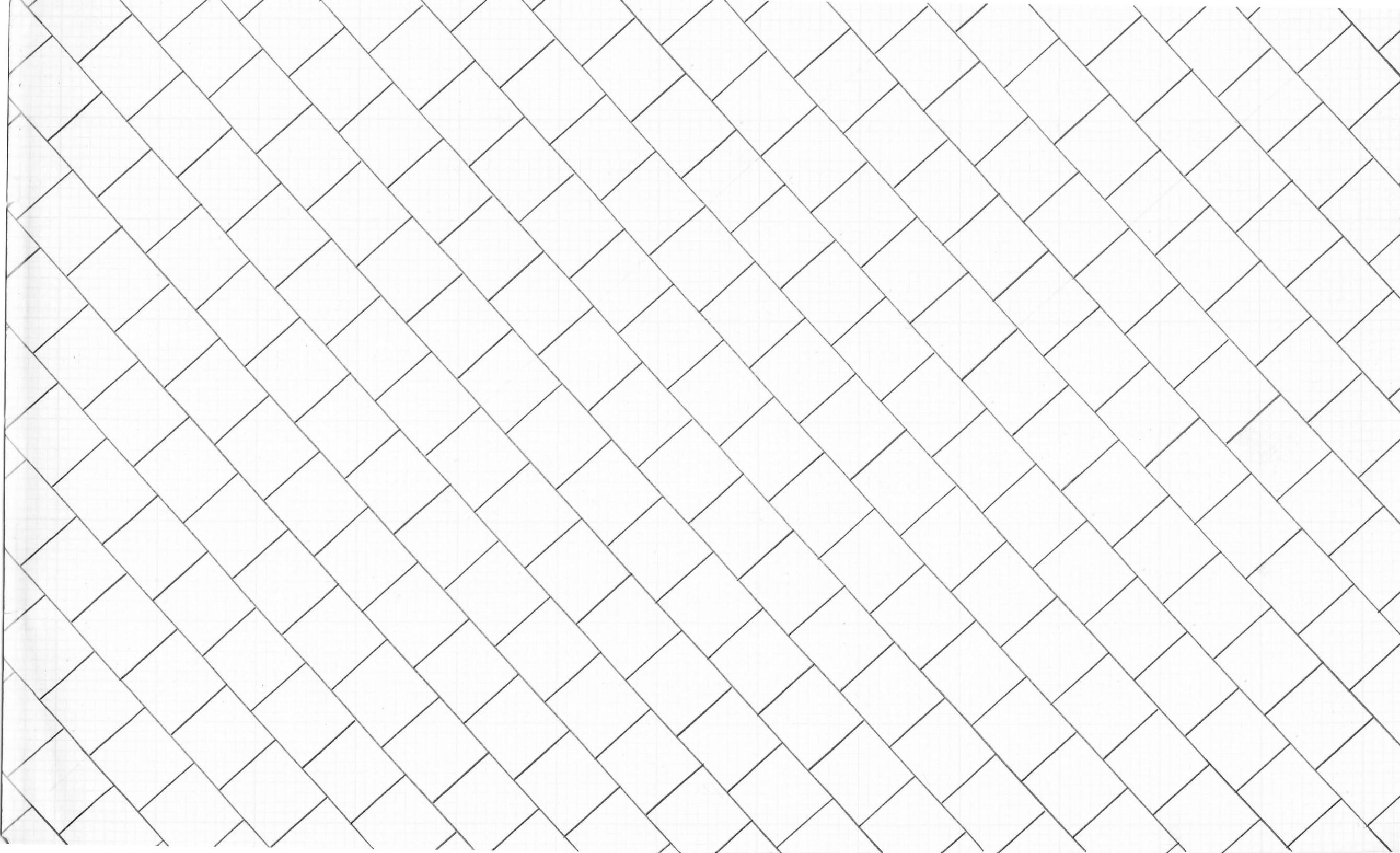


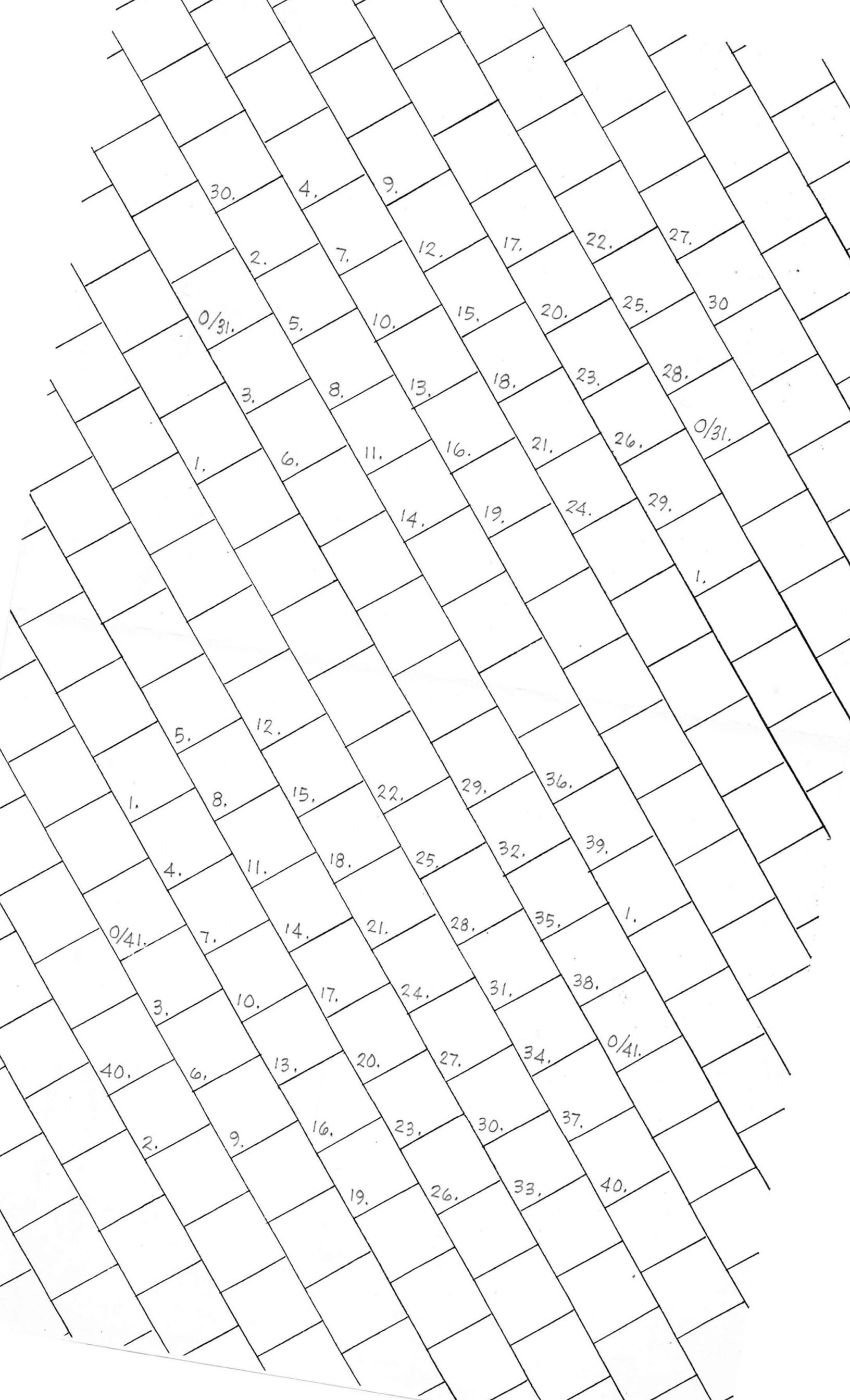
* See Development of a 53-Tone Keyboard Layout
by Larry A. Hanson, Xenharmonikon XII, Spring 1989

19/72 Scale on a 4/15 Keyboard (Hanson Schema)
Using a rotated Fokker Grid (-48°)
©1995 by Ervin M. Wilson

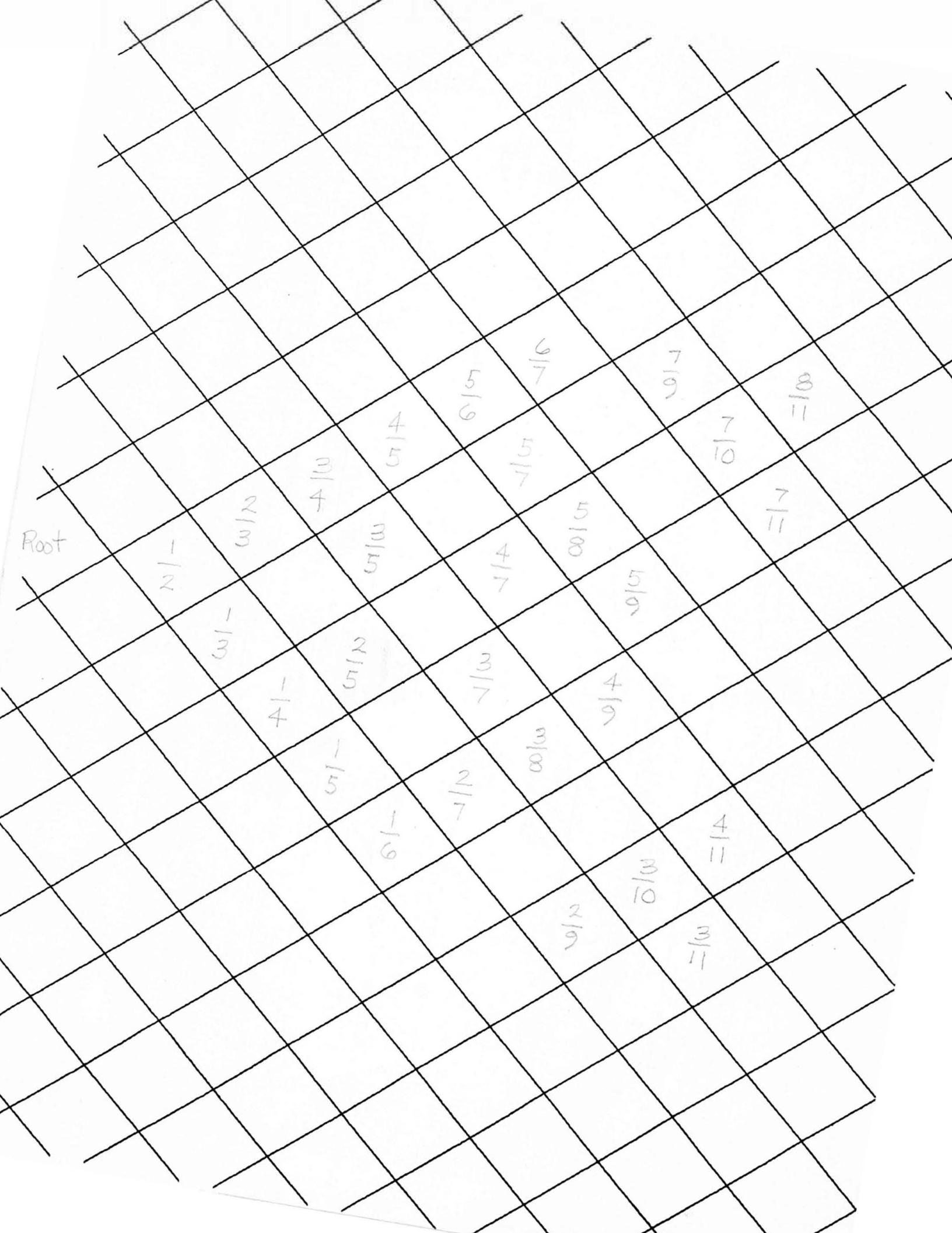


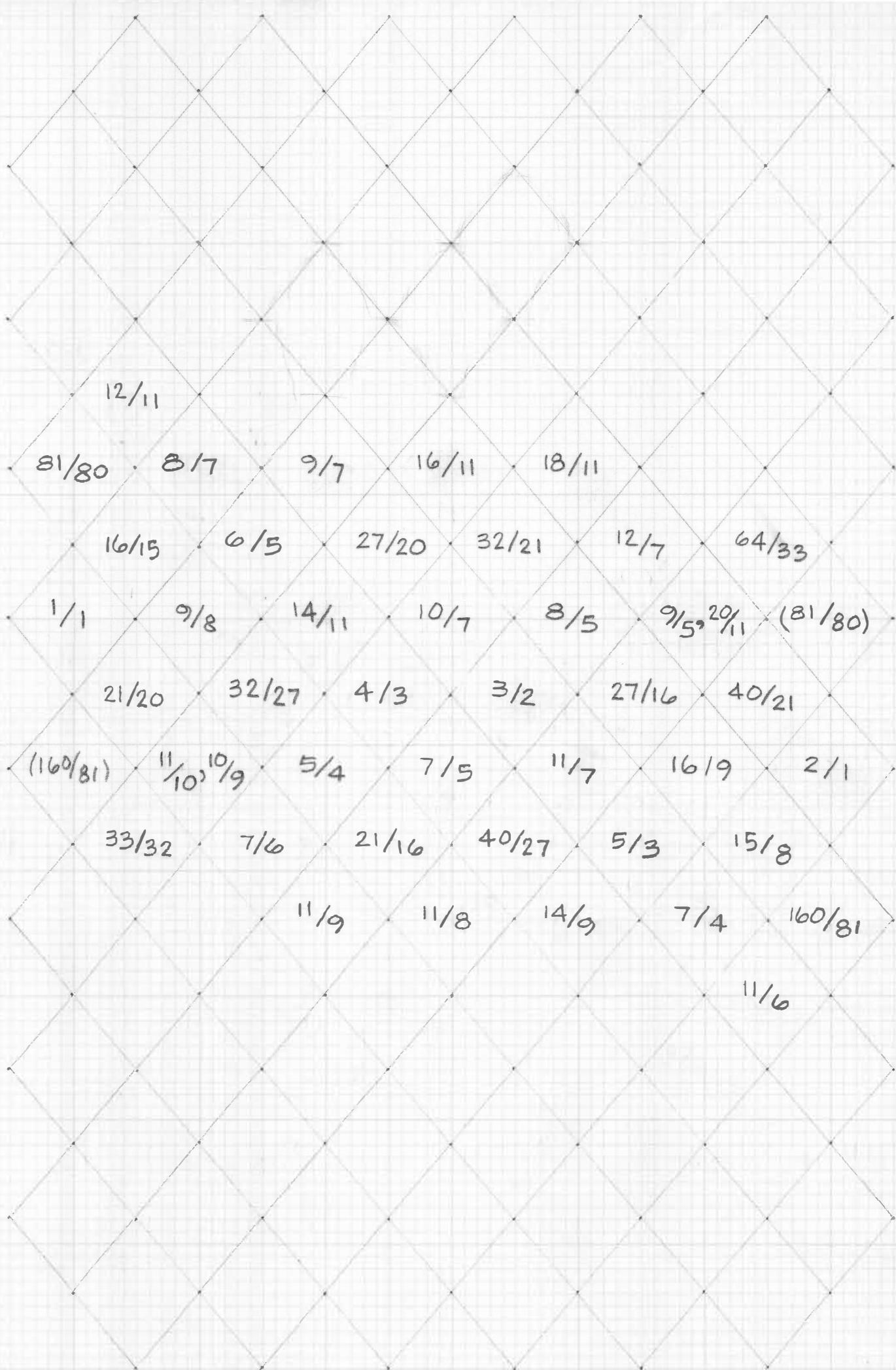
See Development of a 53-Tone Keyboard Layout
by Larry A. Hanson, Xenharmonikon XII, Spring 1989





30.	4.	9.			
2.	7.	12.	17.	22.	27.
0/31.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.
3.	8.	13.	18.	23.	28.
1.	6.	11.	16.	21.	26.
5.	12.				
1.	8.	15.	22.	29.	36.
4.	11.	18.	25.	32.	39.
0/41.	7.	14.	21.	28.	35.
3.	10.	17.	24.	31.	38.
40.	6.	13.	20.	27.	34.
2.	9.	16.	23.	30.	37.
			19.	26.	33.
					40.





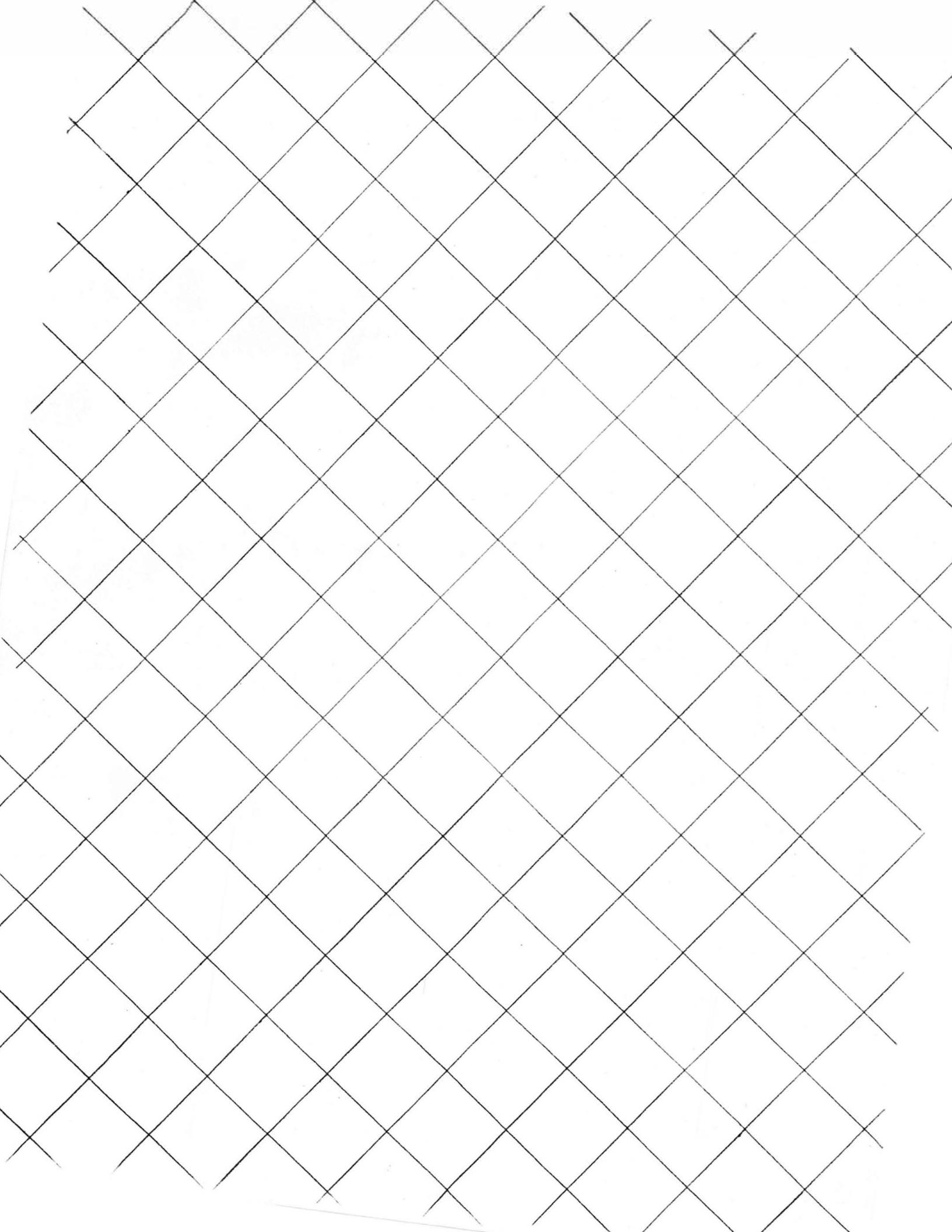
~~Handwritten musical notes and numbers on a grid~~

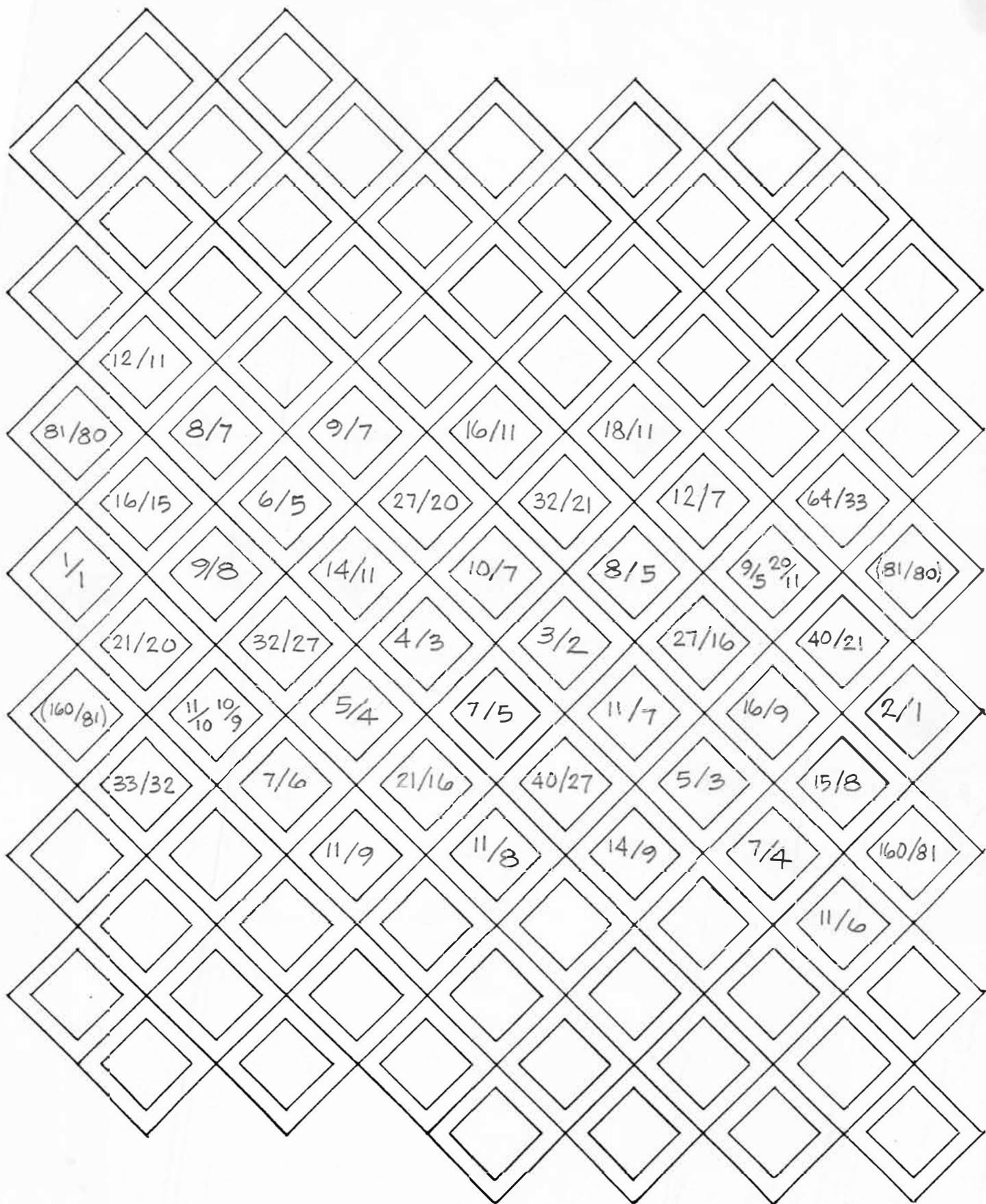
Handwritten musical notes and numbers on a grid. The grid consists of several intersecting lines forming a pattern of triangles and rectangles.

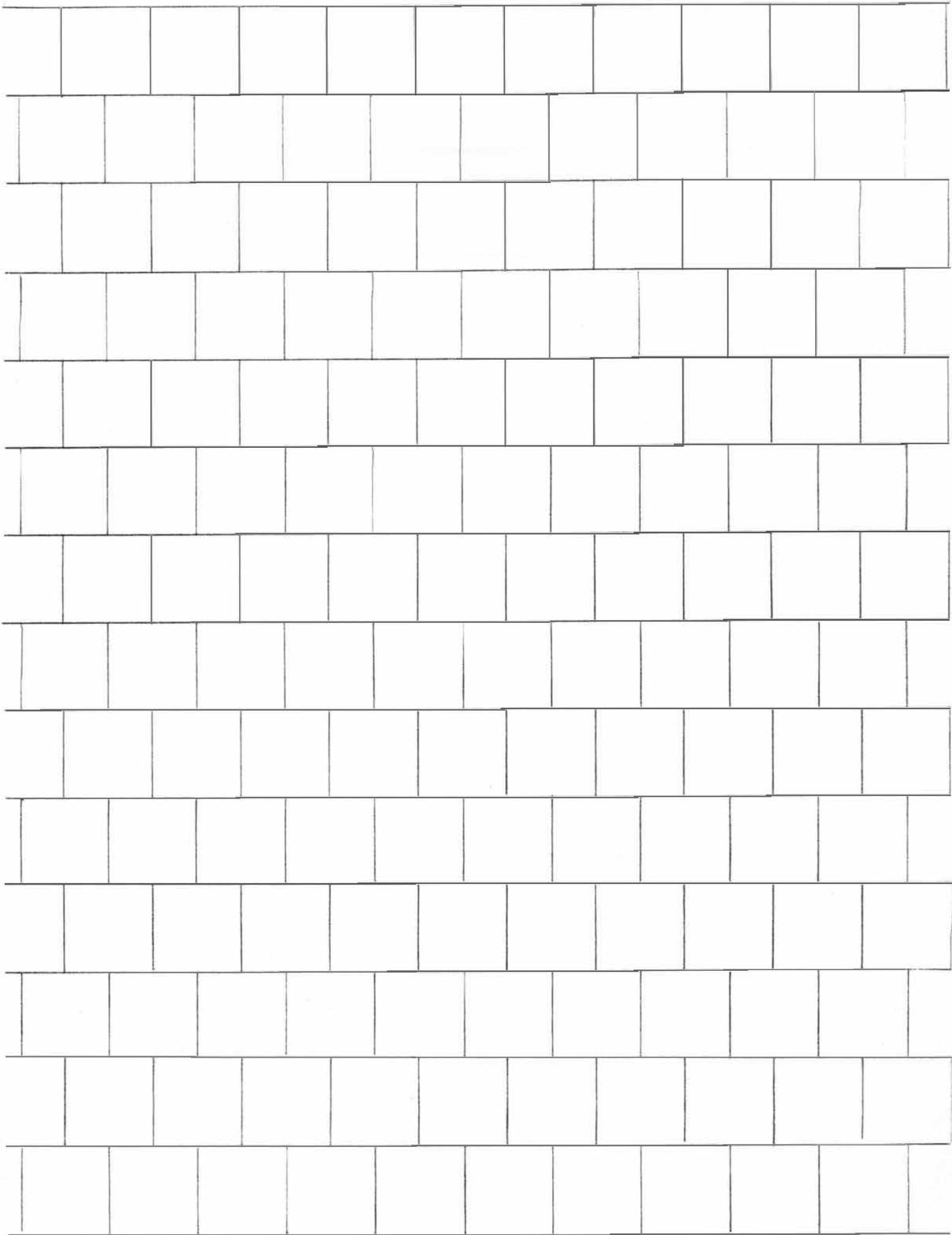
The notes and numbers are arranged as follows:

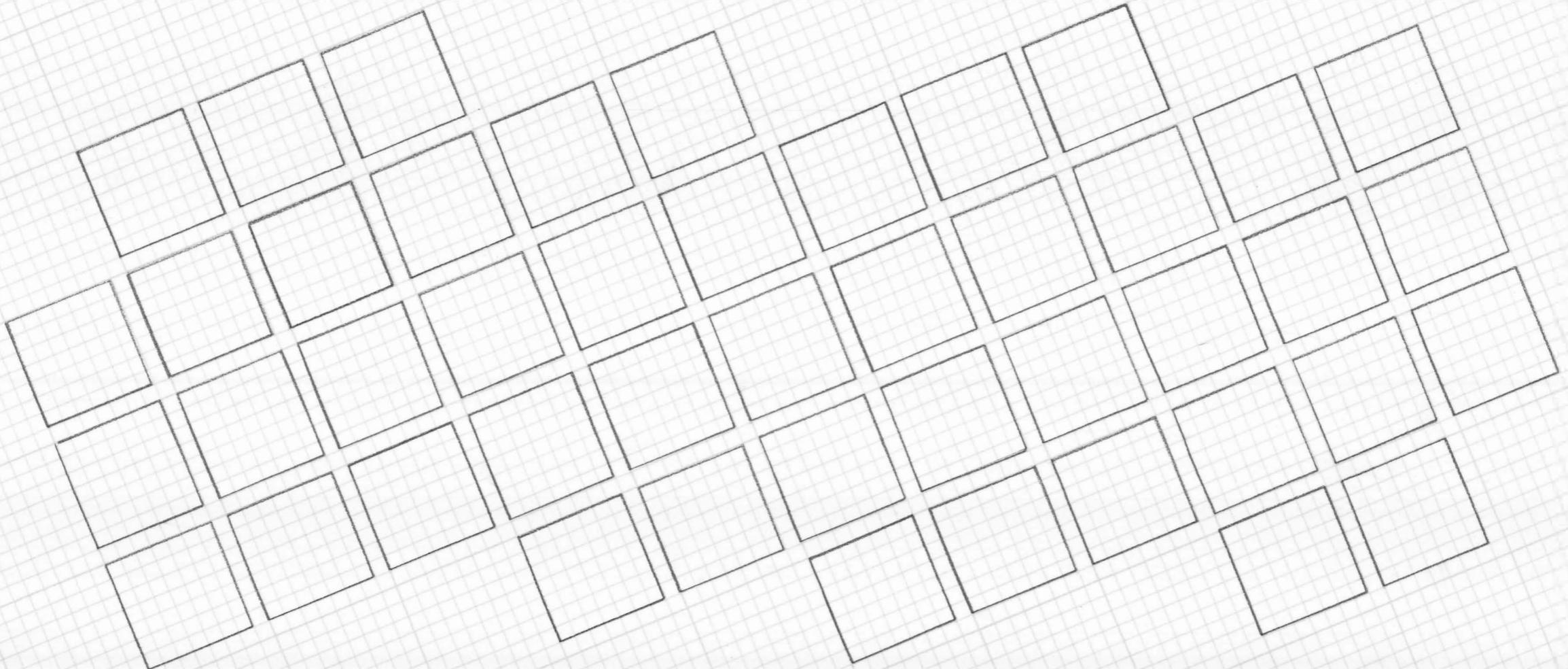
- Top row:
 - +7 C♯
 - +4 D
 - +8 E
 - +5 F♯
 - +9 G♯
 - +6 A
 - +10 B
- Middle row:
 - 3 C
 - 4 D♭
 - +1 E♭
 - 2 F
 - 5 G♭
 - 1 A♭
 - +3 B♭
- Bottom row:
 - 10 D
 - 13 E
 - 6 F
 - 9 G
 - 12 A
 - 11 B
 - 7 C
- Left column:
 - 0 C
 - 0. D
 - 10 D♭
 - 2. E
 - 5. E♭
- Right column:
 - 1. D
 - 4. E♭
 - 7. F
 - 10. G
 - 13. A
 - 16. B
 - 19. C
- Bottom right corner:
 - 24/0. C
 - 23. C♯

Some numbers have additional markings such as a dot or a minus sign. The notes are represented by letters with sharp (♯) or flat (♭) symbols.

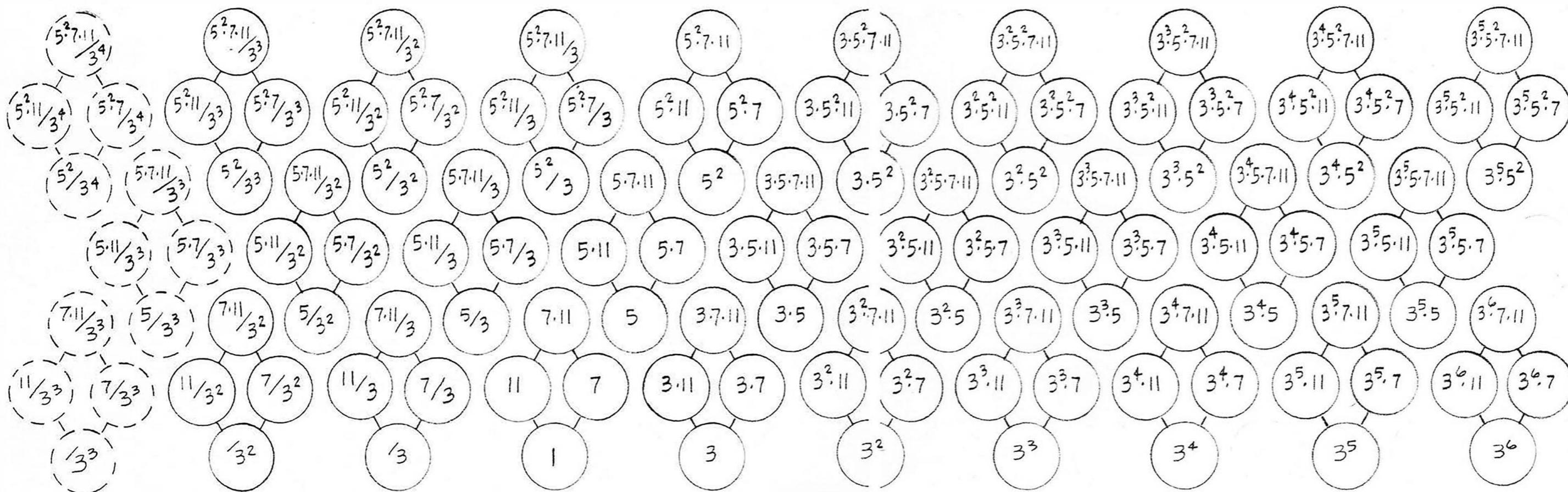






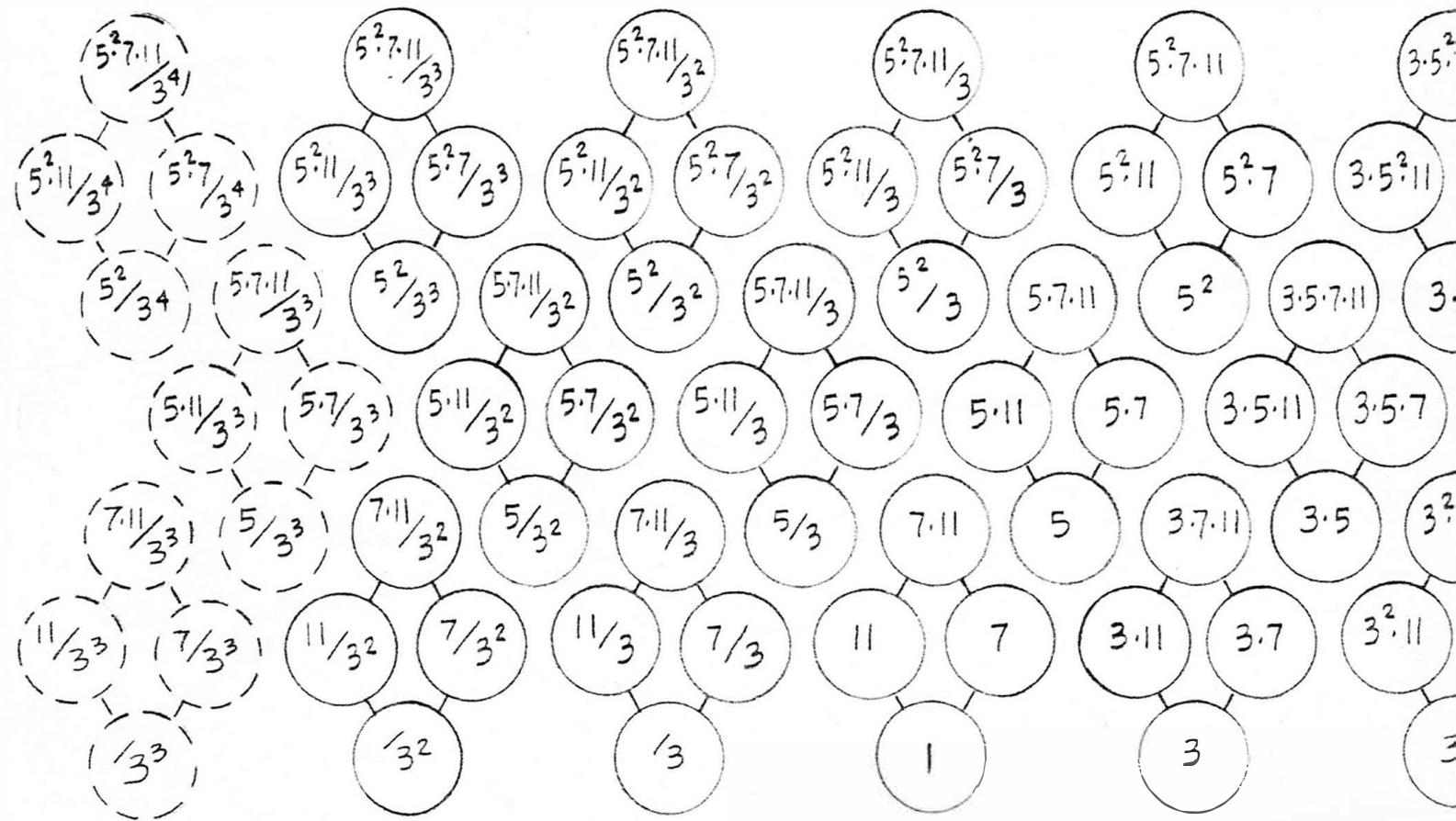


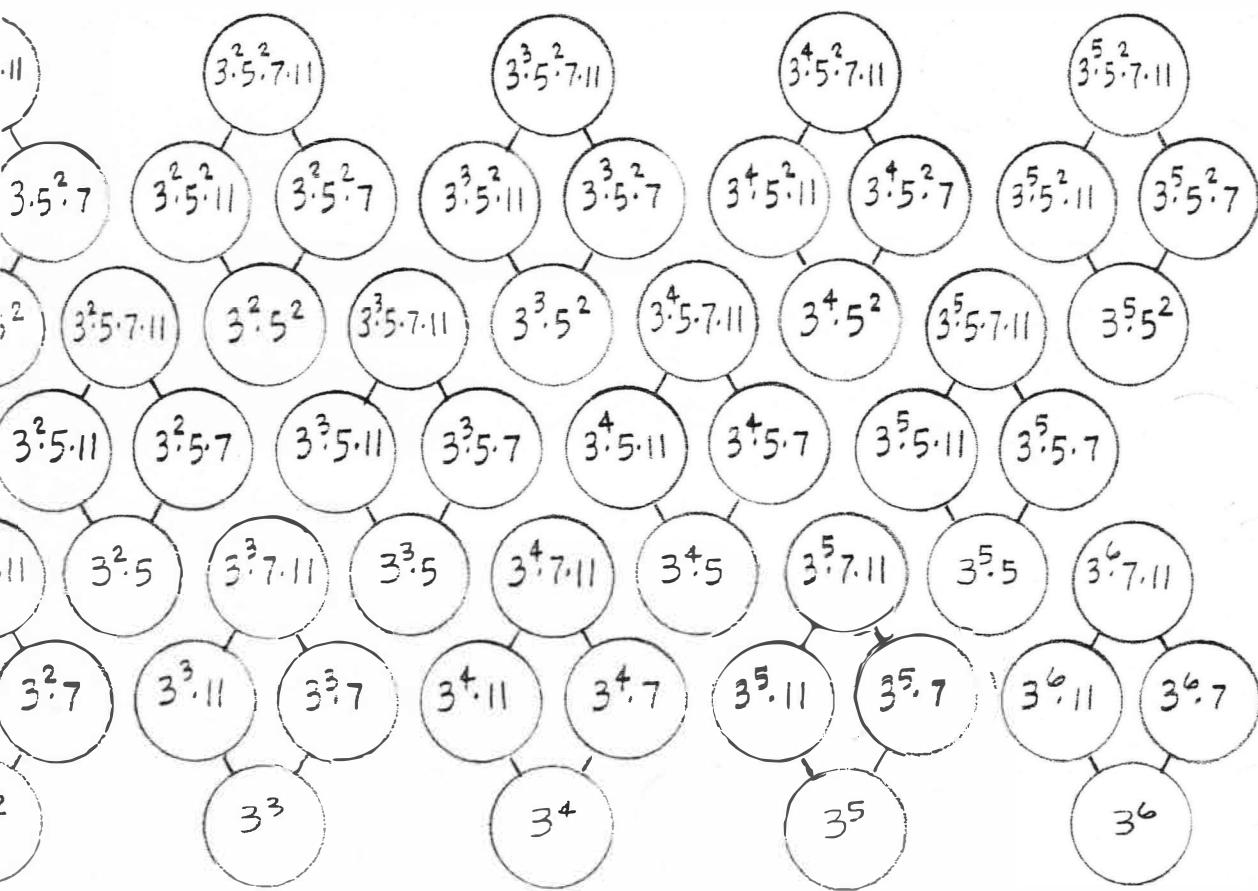
$5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$



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$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3^4}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3^5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3^5}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3^5}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3^4 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3^4}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3^4}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3^3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3^3}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3^3}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3^2 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3^2}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3^2}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7}{3}$
$\frac{5^2}{3^5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^5}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3^5}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^4 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^4}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3^4}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^3}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3^3}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^2 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^2}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3^2}$	$\frac{5^2}{3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{3}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3}$
$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3^5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^4 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3^4 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3^3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{3^2 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3^2 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5^2}{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5^2}{7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5^2}{5}$
$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3^5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3^5}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3^5}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3^4 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3^4}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3^4}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3^3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3^3}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3^3}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3^2 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3^2}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3^2}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3}$
$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{3^5}$	$\frac{5}{3^4 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5}{3^4 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{3^4}$	$\frac{5}{3^3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5}{3^3}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{3^3}$	$\frac{5}{3^2 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5}{3^2}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{3^2}$	$\frac{5}{3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{3}$	$\frac{5}{11}$	$\frac{5}{3}$
$\frac{5}{3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5}{3^4 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{3^4 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5}{3^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5}{3^3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{3^3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5}{3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5}{3^2 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{3^2 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5}{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5}{3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{5}{7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11}{7}$
$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{3^4}$	$\frac{7}{3^4 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{7}{3^4 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{3^4}$	$\frac{7}{3^3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{7}{3^3}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{3^3}$	$\frac{7}{3^2 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{7}{3^2}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{3^2}$	$\frac{7}{3 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{7}{3}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{3}$	$\frac{7}{11}$	$\frac{7}{1}$
$\overline{3^4 \cdot 11}$	$\overline{3^4}$	$\overline{11/3^4}$	$\overline{3^3 \cdot 11}$	$\overline{3^3}$	$\overline{11/3^3}$	$\overline{3^2 \cdot 11}$	$\overline{3^2}$	$\overline{11/3^2}$	$\overline{3 \cdot 11}_{(256)}$	$\overline{3}$	$\overline{11/3}$	$\overline{11}$	$\overline{1}_{264}$	$\overline{11}$
$\frac{11}{3^4 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3}{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{1}{3^3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{11}{3^3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3}{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^2}{3^2 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{11}{3^2 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3}{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{11}{3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{7}{3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{11}{7}$	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{11}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7 \cdot 11}$
$\frac{7}{3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{7}{3^4 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{3^4 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{7}{3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{7}{3^3 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{3^3 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{7}{3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{7}{3^2 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{3^2 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{7}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{7}{3 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{3 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{7}{5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{7}{5}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 11}{5}$
$\frac{11}{3^4 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{3}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{1}{3^3 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{11}{3^3 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{3}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^2}{3^2 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{11}{3^2 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{3}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{11}{3 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 5}{5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{11}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
$\overline{3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$	$\overline{3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{11/3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$	$\overline{3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{11/3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{3^5 \cdot 11}$	$\overline{3^5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{11/3^5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\overline{5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{11/5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{3/5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{3/5 \cdot 7}$	$\overline{3 \cdot 11}$

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$\frac{5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{3}$	$5^2 \cdot 7$	$5^2 \cdot 7$	$5^2 \cdot 7$	$5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$	$3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$	$3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$		
$\frac{5^2}{11}$	5^2	5^2	$5^2 \cdot 11$	$3 \cdot 5^2$	$3 \cdot 5^2$	$3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11$	$3^2 \cdot 5^2$	$3^2 \cdot 5^2$	$3^2 \cdot 5^2$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	$3^3 \cdot 5^2$	$3 \cdot 5^2$	$3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11$	$3^4 \cdot 5^2$	
$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{5^2 \cdot 11}{7}$	$3 \cdot 5^2$	$3 \cdot 5^2$	$3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11$	$3^2 \cdot 5^2$	$3^2 \cdot 5^2$	$3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11$	$3^3 \cdot 5^2$	$3^3 \cdot 5^2$	$3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11$	$3^4 \cdot 5^2$	$3^4 \cdot 5^2$	$3^4 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11$		
$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{11}$	$5 \cdot 7$	$5 \cdot 7$	$5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$	
$\frac{5}{30}$	$5 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3 \cdot 5}{11}$	$3 \cdot 5$	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^2 \cdot 5}{11}$	$3^2 \cdot 5$	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^3 \cdot 5}{11}$	$3^3 \cdot 5$	$3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^4 \cdot 5}{11}$	$3^4 \cdot 5$	$3^4 \cdot 5$	$3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	
$\frac{3 \cdot 5}{7 \cdot 11}$	$3 \cdot 5$	$\frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}{7}$	$3^2 \cdot 5$	$3^2 \cdot 5$	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^3 \cdot 5}{7}$	$3^3 \cdot 5$	$3^3 \cdot 5$	$3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^4 \cdot 5}{7}$	$3^4 \cdot 5$	$3^4 \cdot 5$	$3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^5 \cdot 5}{7 \cdot 11}$	
$\frac{7}{7}$	$7 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3 \cdot 7}{11}$	$3 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^2 \cdot 7}{11}$	$3^2 \cdot 7$	$3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^3 \cdot 7}{11}$	$3^3 \cdot 7$	$3^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^4 \cdot 7}{11}$	$3^4 \cdot 7$	$3^4 \cdot 7$	$3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	
$\frac{3}{11}$	3	$3 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^2}{11}$	3^2	3^2	$3^2 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^3}{11}$	3^3	3^3	$3^3 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^4}{11}$	3^4	3^4	$3^4 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^5}{11}$
$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 11}{7}$	$\frac{3^2}{7 \cdot 11}$	3^2	$\frac{3^2 \cdot 11}{7}$	$\frac{3^3}{7}$	$\frac{3^3}{7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^3}{7}$	$\frac{3^3}{7}$	$\frac{3^3 \cdot 11}{7}$	$\frac{3^4}{7}$	$\frac{3^4}{7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^4}{7}$	$\frac{3^4}{7}$	$\frac{3^5}{7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^5}{7}$
$\frac{3 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 11}$	$3 \cdot 7$	$\frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{5}$	$3^2 \cdot 7$	$3^2 \cdot 7$	$3^2 \cdot 7$	$3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^3 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 11}$	$3^3 \cdot 7$	$3^3 \cdot 7$	$3^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^4 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 11}$	$3^4 \cdot 7$	$3^4 \cdot 7$	$3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	$\frac{3^5 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 11}$
$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 11}{5}$	$\frac{3^2}{5 \cdot 11}$	3^2	$\frac{3^2 \cdot 11}{5}$	$\frac{3^3}{5}$	$\frac{3^3}{5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^3}{5}$	$\frac{3^3}{5}$	$\frac{3^3 \cdot 11}{5}$	$\frac{3^4}{5}$	$\frac{3^4}{5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^4}{5}$	$\frac{3^4}{5}$	$\frac{3^5}{5 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^5}{5}$
$\frac{32}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^2}{5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3^2 \cdot 11}{5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3^3}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^3}{5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3^3}{5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3^3 \cdot 11}{5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3^4}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^4}{5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3^4}{5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3^4 \cdot 11}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^5}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^5}{5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3^5}{5 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3^5 \cdot 11}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$	$\frac{3^5}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}$

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