distance

Ramsay = wave amplitude, swing of a pendulum, space.

Keely

Fichte writes: "The will is the living principle of the world of spirit as motion is of the world of sense." Newton said that this subtle ether interpenetrates all matter and is concealed in their substance, through the strength and activity of which, bodies attract each other and adhere together when brought in contact, annihilating **distance**, as if objects might touch each other. Through this "life spirit" light also flows, is refracted and reflected and bodies are warmed. Pythagoras viewed this as a divine luminous principle or substance which permeates all things and at the same time contains all things. They called it the astral light. The Germans call it the "Welgeist". [Snell Manuscript - The Book, page 2]

Russell

THE SEVEN TONES OF THE UNIVERSAL CONSTANT ARE EACH REMOVED, ONE FROM THE OTHER, THE SQUARE OF THE **DISTANCE** TO THE NEXT HIGHEST POTENTIAL. THE ENERGY OF EACH OF THE FOUR UNITS IS EXACTLY EQUAL. [Dimension Chart 5]

DIMENSION CHART No. 5. **DISTANCE** DIMENSION OF TONAL RELATIONS. ALL MASS HAS A MEASURABLE TONAL RELATION TO ALL OTHER MASS. ALL POTENTIAL OF ENERGY IS ACTIVE. ORDERLY DISPLACEMENT OF INACTIVE INERTIA, THE RATIOS OF WHICH ARE MEASURABLE IN ALL DIMENSIONS [Dimension Chart 5]

Schauberger

The same applies to all natural means of producing light and power (viz. the natural increase in the Sun's heat, when the **distance** from the Sun increases in summer and the developmental path of its energies elongates, or according to the findings of Pickard's research, it gets all the colder and darker, the closer this supposedly fiery orb is approached.) [The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, Bio-Technology: Active and Reactive Temperatures]

Ramsay

"In the laws of quantities and motions there are three primary ratios from which the musical system of vibrations is developed.

Pendulums, from the slowness and continuance of their motions, are well adapted to give an ocular demonstration of the relative motions of each of these three primary ratios when compared and combined with the unity and with each other. The numbers 2 and 4 express the first condition in the first ratio; as, in falling bodies, when the times are 2 the **distances** are 4. In the case of two pendulums, when the length of the one is one fourth part of the other the motions are 1:2; and when two is counted for the upper one, the oscillations of these two pendulums will meet at one. The numbers 3 and 9 express the first condition of the second ratio; as, in falling bodies, when the times are 3 the **distances** are 9. In the case of two pendulums, when the length of the one is the ninth part of the other, the motions are 1:3; and when three is counted for the upper one, the oscillations of these two pendulums will meet at one. The numbers 5 and 25 express the first condition in the third ratio; as, in falling bodies, when the times are 5 the **distances** are 25. In the case of two pendulums, when the length of the one is twenty-fifth part of the other, the motions are 1:5; and when five is counted for the upper one, the oscillations of these two pendulums will meet at one.

In the system of motions in pendulums, the three primary ratios indicated in the foregoing paragraph, namely, 2:4, 3:9, and 5:25, are compared and combined with three different units. In their comparison, 1 is the unit of

quantities, that is lengths, and 1 is the unit of motions. The numbers 1/4, 1/9, and 1/25, when taken together with 1 as unity, express the first comparison and combination of quantities; and the numbers 2, 3, and 5, taken together with 1 as unity, express the first comparison and combination of motions." [Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 15]

The law of gravitation is the law of Music as well as of Astronomy. The **cycles of the** *distances*, that is the *intervals*, in Music correspond to the cycles of the *periods* in Astronomy. In Astronomy the **distances** and quantities of matter are primary, and determine the periods; in Music the periods and quantities are primary, and determine the **distances** or intervals. In Astronomy the **distances** are commensurable; in Music the *periods* are commensurable. In Astronomy the periods are incommensurable; in Music the **distances** or intervals are incommensurable. In Astronomy, because the simplicity is not in the periods, the conjunctions are very few at one time; in Music, because the simplicity is in the periods, the conjunctions are very many at one time. And herein lies in the one case the harmony and permanence of the solar system, and in the other case the harmony and beauty of the musical system. The periods and **distances** in Astronomy and Music are inversely related. [Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 30]

Tonic Subdominant - F, A, C E G, B, D - dominant Center

- and it is balanced between the two forces. If the effects of notes or chords depended solely on their ratios, then the effect of the subdominant, tonic, and dominant would have been alike, for these chords have exactly the same ratios. The centrifugal force of the notes of the dominant chord would take if away from the tonic chord; but Nature, in her skill to build and mix, has in the octave scale placed the middle of the dominant B under the root of the tonic C, and the top of the dominant D under the middle of the tonic E; so that these two rising notes are inevitably resolved into the tonic chord. The gravitating tendencies of the notes of the subdominant would take it also away from the tonic; but in the octave scale Nature has placed the middle of the subdominant A above the top of the tonic G, and the root of the subdominant F above the middle of the tonic E; so that these two falling notes also are inevitably resolved into the tonic chord. In this way two notes resolve to the center of the tonic, D upwards and F downwards; one to the top, A to G, and one to the root, B to C. Nature has thus placed the notes which have upward tendencies under the notes having downward tendencies; she has also related them by proximity, the **distance** from the one to the other being always either a semitone or the small tone of the ratio 9:10. [Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 95]

"There are two distinct laws which rule in *astronomy - viz., masses* and **distances**; and there are two distinct laws which rule in music - *affinities* and *proximities*. The notes produced by simple ratios as 1:2, 2:3, 3:4, etc., are attracted to each other by the *law of affinity*; notes which are beside each other in the octave scale and have moderately complex ratios as 9:10 and 15:16, are attracted to each other by their *proximities*. F and C, and C and G, and G and D are related to each other by *affinity*. C is related to the fifth below and the fifth above; G is related to the fifth above and the fifth below. F and C, C and G, and G and D are never nearer to each other than a fifth or a fourth, and in either case they [Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 95]

It will be observed that this plate represents intervals by its areas, that is, the **distances** between the notes; and the notes themselves appear as points. But it must be remembered that these **distances** or intervals represent the vibrations of these notes in the ratios they bear to each other. So it is the vibration-ratios which constitute the intervals here pictorially represented as areas. The area, as space, is nothing; the note itself is everything. [Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 107]

See Also

first condition in the third ratio
Motion
Number
Period
Proximity
Ratio
Relativity

wavelength

Time