

harmonic note

Ramsay

HARMONICS ON THE VIOLIN.

At the [middle](#) of the [string](#) the [stopped note](#) and the **harmonic notes** are the same; but corresponding places above and below the [middle](#) give the same [harmonic](#), although these places when [stopped](#) give different [notes](#).
[[Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 92](#)]

Nine-tenths of a [string](#), if [stopped](#) and acted on, gives a [tone](#) the [ratio](#) of 9:10, but if touched and acted on as a [harmonic](#) it gives a [note](#) which is [three octaves](#) and a [major third](#) above the whole [string](#). If the remaining tenth of the [string](#) be acted on either as a [stopped note](#) or a [harmonic](#) it will give the same [note](#) which is [three octaves](#) and a [major third](#) above the whole [string](#) the [ratio](#) of 1:10, so that the [stopped note](#) of one-tenth and the [harmonic](#) of nine-tenths are the same. Indeed the [bow](#) acting on [stopped note](#) of one-tenth, on [harmonic](#) of nine-tenths, or on [harmonic](#) of one-tenth, produces the same [note](#), as the [note](#) is the production of one-tenth in each case; for in the [harmonic](#), whether you [bow](#) on the nine-tenths or the one-tenth, while it is true that the whole [string](#) is brought into play, yet by the [law of sympathy](#) which permeates the entire [string](#), it vibrates in ten sections of one-tenth each, all vibrating in [unison](#). This is what gives the **harmonic note** its peculiar brilliancy.
[[Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 92](#)]

See Also

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