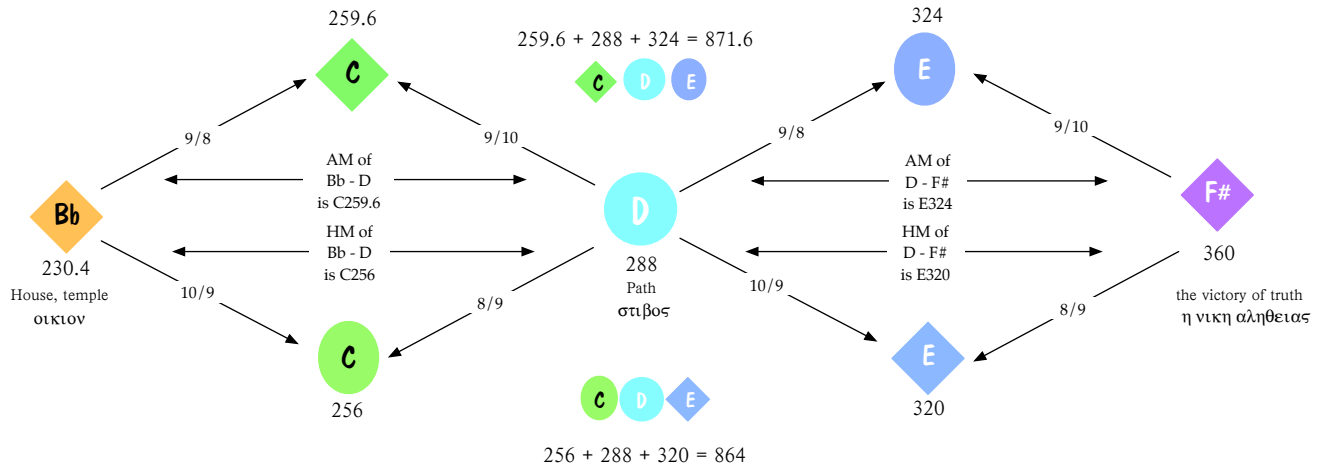


Arithmetic and Harmonic Means of the Major Third

We have dealt with the Arithmetic and Harmonic Means using the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 as divisors. 6 is the octave of 3 ($6/3 = 2/1$). 7 presents a whole other dimension and is not used as a divisor in this system. 8 is the octave of 4, so 9 is the first new number to use beyond 5. 9 gives us the 9th partial above the fundamental which is also the interval of a ninth. This partial with its octave reduction is both the ninth and the major second.

The Arithmetic Mean of D288 and Bb230.4 is C259.6. C259.6 is the small major second **below** D. The Harmonic Mean of D288 and Bb230.4 is C256. C256 is the major second **below** D. The Arithmetic Mean of D288 and F#360 is E324. E is the 9/8 major second **above** D. The Harmonic Mean of D288 and F#360 is E320. E320 is the small major second **above** D. I am awed by the clarity of the gematria.



$$259.6 + 288 + 324 = 871.6$$



$$256 + 288 + 320 = 864$$

871	Pain, sorrow	αχος	864	Pythagoras	Πυθαγορας
871	Secret, dark	σκοταιος	864	Holy of holies	αγιων
871	Web; cloak	φαρος	864	Of the Gods	Θεων
871	To purify	αγνιζω	864	Throne of Abraxas	Θρονος Αβραξας
871	against one's will	ακον	864	Jerusalem	Ιερουσαλημ
			864	Joiner's Square; corner stone	γωνια