

The Structure of Hexagrams - Part IV

卦
Hexagrams

Hexa-grams

TERMS

卦 畫 Guà Huà = Hexagram Graph(ic), illustration (strokes)

卦 名 Guà Míng = Hexagram Name

卦 詞 Guà Cí = Hexagram Statements

In ancient times these were known as:

彖 Tuàn = the Judgment or Decision (Deciding Remarks)

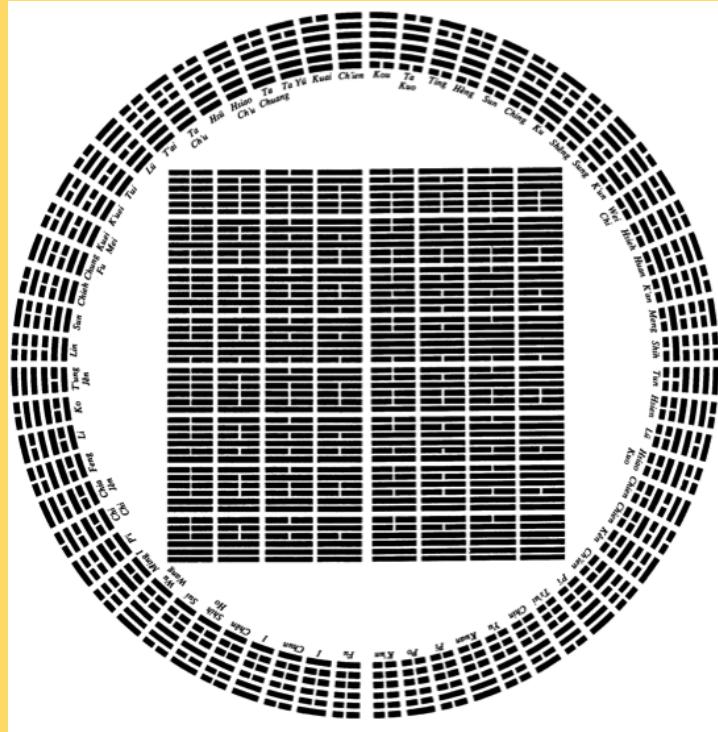
which may be a loan character for a homonym meaning 'engraved text'

King Wen's Latter Heaven Sequence of Hexagrams

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	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64

Shào Yōng's (Fu Xi's) Circle and Square Diagram

邵雍 Shào Yōng (1011–1077)



Shào Yōng's Sequence (cont.)

see: *the Circle and the Square Diagram (on previous page)*

* Hexagram names are Wade-Giles spellings

- find Qián/Chien at the top,
and Kūn at the bottom of the circle
- find Qián/Chien at the lower right,
and Kūn at the upper left of the square

Building Hexagrams Line by Line

Genesis of Hexagrams

- building a hexagram line by line (FH approach) vs. (trigrams = LH approach)
- very systematic (mathematical) – 2 lines to the 6th power = 64 hexagrams
- Dao = wholeness, unity; the One, is represented by a circle

1st level creates polarization 2 lines, yin-yang (matter & energy)							
2nd level creates 4 (di-grams) tai & shao yn & yg (4 seasons – time)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3rd level creates 8 (trigrams) ba gua = archetypes (8 directions – space)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

Building Hexagrams Line by Line (cont.)

*Continuing to add a **yin** and a **yang** line to each trigram yields:*

Building Hexagrams Line by Line (cont.)

- *Playing around with cross cultural ideas:*
- *3 Lines of Trigrams*
 - = 3 Realms: Tian-Di-Ren (*Heavens-Earth-Human/People*)
 - = 3 kingdoms: *plant animal, mineral*
- *6 Lines of Hexagrams*
 - = taxonomy: *phylum, class, order, family, genus, species*

Former Heaven Sequence – The Square (1st Half)

2	23	8	20	16	35	45	12
15	52	39	53	62	56	31	33
7	4	29	59	40	64	47	6
46	18	48	57	32	50	28	44

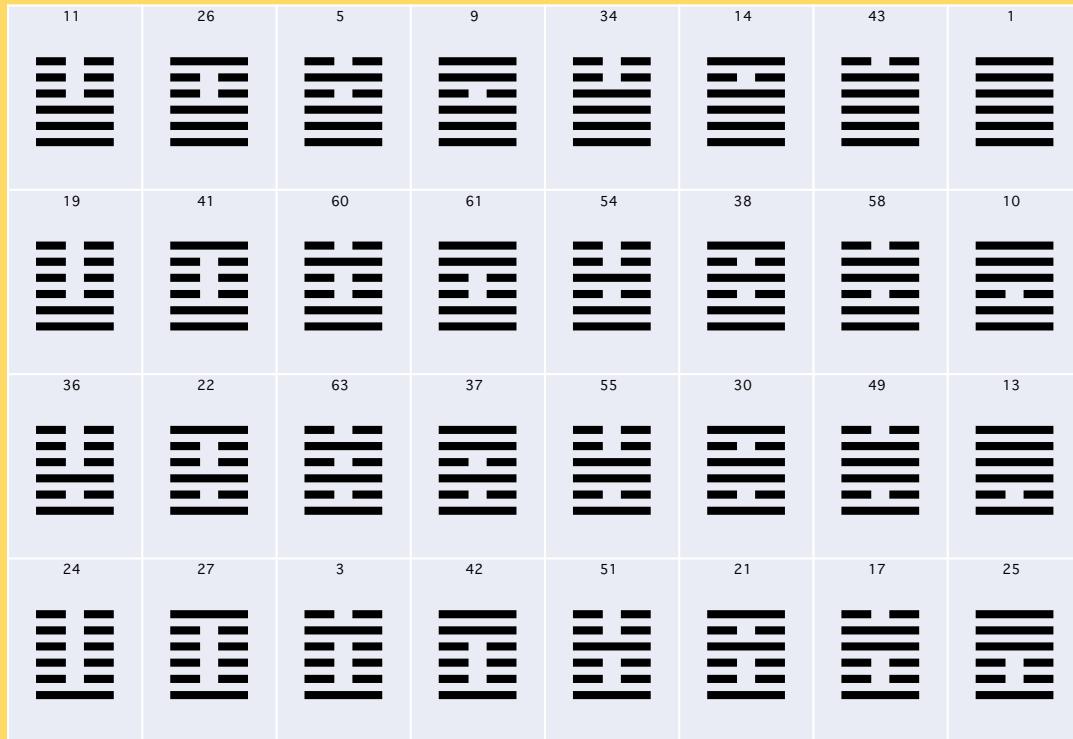
Former Heaven Sequence – The Square (2nd Half)

24	27	3	42	51	21	17	25
36	22	63	37	55	30	49	13
19	41	60	61	54	38	58	10
11	26	5	9	34	14	43	1

Former Heaven Sequence of Hexagrams – The Circle

With Hex. 1 (Qíán/Ch'ien) at 12 o'clock, proceed CCL (counter-clockwise)
Read top four rows R to L (**This Slide**) – Starting in upper R corner (H:1)

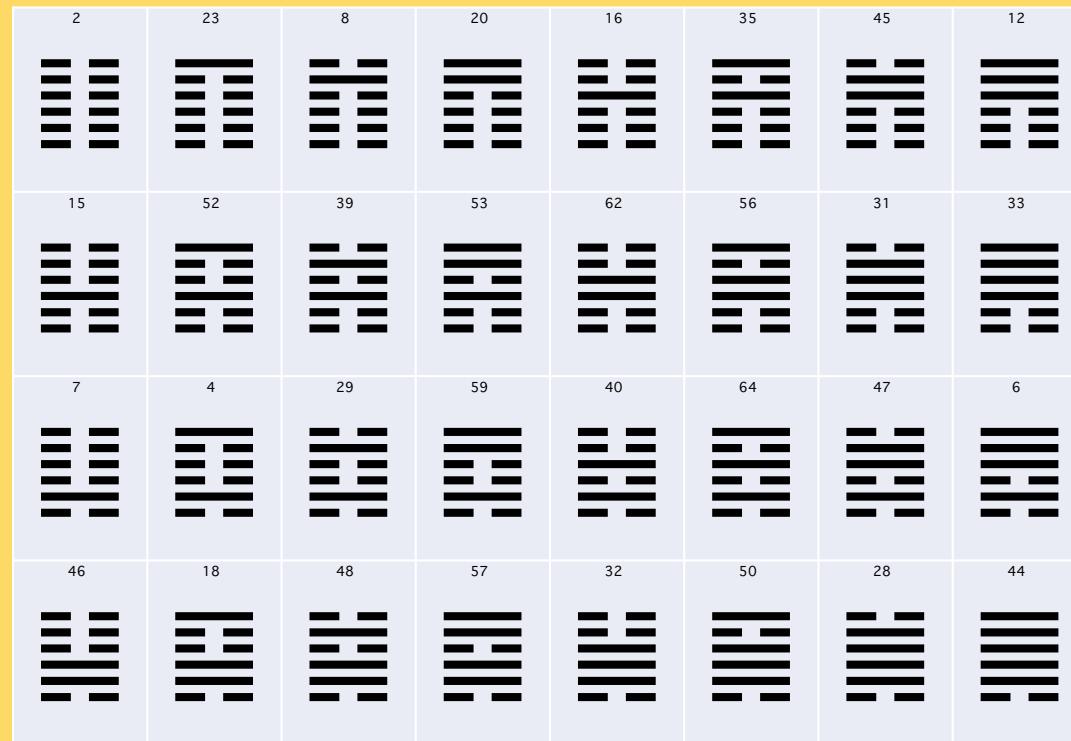
11	26	5	9	34	14	43	1
19	41	60	61	54	38	58	10
36	22	63	37	55	30	49	13
24	27	3	42	51	21	17	25



Former Heaven Sequence of Hexagrams – The Circle

Read bottom four rows L to R (This Slide) – Starting in upper L corner (H:2)

2	23	8	20	16	35	45	12
15	52	39	53	62	56	31	33
7	4	29	59	40	64	47	6
46	18	48	57	32	50	28	44



先天卦 Xíān Tiān Guà

How to Derive the Former Heaven Hexagram

- The Hexagram as cast, is *understood to be* a Latter Heaven phenomenon,
i.e. 後天卦 Hòu Tiān Guà or LH hexagram.

The 8 Coin Method would be an exception, and some computational methods yield a FH hexagram.

- Think of the FH hexagram as a kind of blueprint or underlying design
for the LH manifestation.
- As such it can provide information about what's going on behind the scenes,
what is trying to manifest, or what wants to happen.
- Another way to view it might be as a marionette (LH),
being moved by the invisible strings of FH,
- or the inside scoop on a magic trick, i.e. the mysteries of the Time/situation.

Deriving the Former Heaven Hexagram (cont.)

- Correlate the two trigrams associated with the same direction in FH & LH.
 1. Take your LH hexagram and associate the upper and lower trigrams with their direction.
 2. Replace the upper and lower LH trigrams with the trigrams associated with the same direction in the FH arrangement.
- Example:

<u>in LH</u>	<u>Compass</u>	<u>in FH</u>
Lí	= South	= Qián
Kǎn	= North	= Kūn
- 3. The new hexagram is the FH Hexagram of the first one.
behind LH:64 is FH:12 using the example above

Deriving the Former Heaven Hexagram (cont.)

The following table shows all eight conversions:

• <u>Direction</u>	<u>LH</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>FH</u>
• East =	Zhèn	<i>becomes</i>	Lí
• SE =	Xùn	<i>becomes</i>	Duì
• South =	Lí	<i>becomes</i>	Qián
• SW =	Kūn	<i>becomes</i>	Xùn
• West =	Duì	<i>becomes</i>	Kǎn
• NW =	Qián	<i>becomes</i>	Gèn
• North =	Kǎn	<i>becomes</i>	Kūn
• NE =	Gèn	<i>becomes</i>	Zhèn

* As in interpreting Hu/nuclear gua, use trigram attributes for FH, and use the natural images for LH.

Permutations of a Hexagram

Exploring a Hexagram in Depth

- How to extract more information from your hexagram
- further clarification, more insight and/or a specific kind of insight

1. The Nuclear Hex: - one of 16 hexagrams
the heart or core of the time / situation
the subjective perspective - personal thoughts & feelings - attitudes

2. The Core Nuclear: - one of 4 hexagrams
the heart of the heart - innermost feelings
resolution - how does the time resolve - where does it ultimately end
roots or branches - past or future - stable or continuing to evolve

* In terms of the Three Treasures: if cast hexagram = Qi, Nuclear = Jing, Core Nuclear = Shen

Permutations of a Hexagram (cont.)

- 3. The Former Heaven Hex:** **the blueprint vs. the manifestation**
what is trying to happen
what is pulling the strings - things beyond our control
the Will of Heaven, or what destiny has to do with this situation
the root cause, the core reason
- 4. The Antigram:** **the line for line opposite hexagram - what it's Not**
the opposite point of view
a male/female perspective
an 'other' side (another's shoes)
- 5. The Paragram:** **the same hexagram except for the final/top line** [the last two possibilities]
what almost was, or could have been
the path you didn't take, wasn't available, or an option (what if? scenarios)

Permutations of a Hexagram (cont.)

6. Trigrams Reversed:

upper trigram switches places with the lower trigram [only 2 hexagrams]
the interplay of archetypes (use Image text)
two different times composed of the same two archetypes
a complete role reversal (allows you to change your point of view/perspective)
an inside vs. outside perspective (looking out vs. looking in(ward) and vice versa)
a subjective vs. an objective perspective (internal vs. external viewpoint)
the implicate & explicate order - explored in both directions (the observer perspective)

7. Hexagram Inverted:

upside down perspective [these are paired in LH sequence]
the same world looks completely different
the mirror image (mt. reflected in the lake is upside down) (moonlight vs. sunlight)
the Time reflected, and reflected upon

as paired Hex:

next hexagram provides **hindsight**, the previous hex. provides **foresight**

Hexagram Pairs

**It is often valuable to look at and study the hexagrams in pairs.
The following guide should prove useful.**

- First notice the 8 double trigram hexagrams are paired: 1 & 2 29 & 30 // 51 & 52 57 & 58

1. Sequence Pairs - are Inverses (32 pairs are readily studied in sequence)

- except for the following eight, which stay the same when inverted.
- They are also Antigrams (line for line opposites) see below #2

(1 & 2)	Heaven & Earth	Qian doubled & Kun doubled (all yang & all yin)
(29 & 30)	Water & Fire (Darkness & Light)	Kan doubled & Li doubled
(27 & 28)	Nourishment & Great Excess	4 yin in the middle & 4 yang in the middle; G/Z & D/S
(61 & 62)	Inner Truth & Small Excess	2 yin in the middle & 2 yang in the middle; S/D & Z/G

- Pairs provide knowledge about both sides of the coin (heads & tails)
- A temporal and relative yin-yang unity
- yin within yang or yang within yin (apples + oranges)
- a bigger picture - a small but whole piece of the mosaic

Hexagram Pairs (cont.)

2. Opposites/Antigram - the line for line opposite hexagram helps you understand what its Not

- These 32 pairs are numerically mixed up
(to find out the exact opposite hexagram see my Table in Appendix)
- a pure, more absolute and universal yin-yang relationship
- like light & dark (more mathematical in nature)
- Represents a kind of completion or wholeness as of a continuum

* Four more pairs that are interesting, in that when inverted, they are also their antigrams:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--|
| • (11 & 12) | Flowing & Not Flowing | Kun over Qian & Qian over Kun (H & E mix) |
| • (63 & 64) | Already Across & Not Yet Across | Kan over Li & Li over Kan (Fire & Water mix) |
| • (17 & 18) | Following & Decaying | Dui over Zhen & Gen over Xun |
| • (53 & 54) | Gradual Progress & Marriage Maiden | Xun over Gen & Zhen over Dui |

Hexagram Pairs (cont.)

3. Trigram Reversal - only 2 hexagrams have the same two trigrams (the 32 pairs are numerically mixed)

- upper and lower trigrams trade places (see Table in Appendix)
- Archetypes switch to form a completely different situation
- related by virtue of two essential/archetypal qualities in common (Ex: Fire & Mt = H:22 & 56)

4. Paired Hexagram Families:

- A-1. = Primary Hex. (odd #)
 - A-2. = A's Antigram
 - A-3. = A's Trigram Reversal
- (6 Hexagrams intimately related by virtue of pairings)*
B-1. = A's Sequence Pair (even #) usu. the Inverse
B-2. = B's Antigram
B-3. = B's Trigram Reversal

* Analogous to channel pairings: Phase–Division–Clock (Tri. Reverse / Tri. Inverse / Antigram)

Hexagram Overview

- **The Graph:** 卦畫 Guà Huà
the symbol upon which everything else is based.
- The lines of the hexagrams may represent the origins of both Chinese writing and arithmetic.
- As previously mentioned, it is believed that the hexagrams precede the trigrams historically,
- although there is some conjecture about a pentagram stage.

*It does seem easiest to divide the hexagram into trigrams for memorization & analytic purposes.

Hexagram Overview (cont.)

- **The Order:** The received order remains enigmatic, though there is clearly a pattern of pairing, the ordering of the pairs remains a mystery.
- The most obvious difference between **the Ma Wang Dui manuscript** and the ‘Received Text’ is the order of their presentation. Though the MWD is older than the oldest version of the received text by nearly four hundred years, there is no reason to assume it was the original version.

The MWD tombs were discovered and opened in 1973.

(The tomb was sealed in 168 BCE, but the best guess as to date for composition is closer to 200 BCE during the reign of the first Han emperor (202–195 BCE), whereas the earliest version of the RT is 175 CE).

Hexagram Overview (cont.)

- **The Name:** 卦名 Guà Míng
the name-tag associated with the hexagram,
the first character(s) of the text
- Comparing the ‘Received Text’ with the MWD manuscript, which is
remarkably similar, 35 Hexagrams have different names.
In most instances the differences are minor and do not lead to a
substantially different translation or interpretation.

Hexagram Overview (cont.)

The Hexagram Text: The Judgment or Decision

卦 詞 Guà Cí	= Hexagram Statement (words, phrases)(modern character)
繫 辭 Xì Cí	= Appended Statements (Xi Ci Zhuan aka Da Zhuan) (ancient character)
彖 傳 Tuàn Zhuàn	= Comments on the Decision / Commentary on the Decision or Deciding Remarks

- The ***Hexagram Statement or Judgment Texts***, attributed to King Wen, are relatively brief.
- Not counting the name which immediately precedes, and arguably begins the text, they range in length from a mere two characters in H:14 & 34, to twenty-nine in Hexagram 2.

Hexagrams in Sequence

- **The 9th Wing** (序卦 Xù Guà / Hsu Kua) tells the story of the hexagrams in the King Wen order.
- Example: First, there is **Heaven** and **Earth**, then individuation occurs and there is **Difficulty in the Beginning**, and a time of **Obscurity and Inexperience**, which is followed by a period of **Waiting**, and the development of patience, which is often insufficient and **Conflict** occurs, which requires **Strategic Intervention** and sometimes the **Military** etc., etc. (*my wording, bold indicates hexagram titles for H: 1–7, 7 is twice here, not in the text*)
- see Whincup p. 211 for his unique rendition.
- see Wilhelm Book III under the individual hexagrams entitled The Sequence.
- in A. Huang under the individual hexagrams entitled Sequence of the Gua.

Symmetry in the Latter Heaven King Wen Sequence

Two more Hexagram pairs are worthy of special attention:

Analogous to the interval (10) between 1-2 & 11-12 in terms of sequence symmetry.

31-32 start the Lower Canon. Ten hexagrams later come 41-42:

31 & 32 Fleeting & Enduring (31 = Dui over Gen & 32 = Zhen over Xun)

41 & 42 Decrease & Increase (41 = Gen over Dui & 42 = Xun over Zhen)

31 & 41 are Antigrams & Trig Rev, as are 32 & 42.

<i>Upper Canon</i>		//	<i>Lower Canon (is 4 Hex. longer)</i>
The Numerical Sequence: 1-2 11-12 27-28, 29-30	//		31-32 41-42 61-62, 63-64
Intervals: ten sixteen			ten twenty (proportional)

Symmetry (cont.)

- The Upper Canon begins with pure H & E 1-2, ten later comes 11-12 which are mixed H & E. It ends with 29-30 pure Water & Fire.
- The Lower Canon begins with Dui/Gen 31, Zhen/Xun 32, and ten later finds Gen/Dui 41 & Xun/Zhen 42, (i.e. trigrams reversed)
- It ends with the mixed Water & Fire pair 63-64, a clear parallel to the upper canon ending with pure Water & Fire 29-30.

- Of the four pairs of Antigrams (1-2, 29-30, 27-28 & 61-62)
- 27-28 & 61-62 (the pairs immediately preceding the end of each canon), are also each others' Trigram Reversals.
- Gen/Zhen **27** & Dui/Xun **28** // Xun/Dui **61** & Zhen/Gen **62**
- *Visually they are clear parallels as well.*
- **27** has 4 yin lines in the middle four positions **28** has 4 yang lines in the middle four positions (2, 3, 4, 5)
- **61** has 2 yin lines in the middle two positions **62** has 2 yang lines in the middle two positions (3 & 4)

卦名 Guà Míng Hexagrams Names (Tags)

- The Chinese don't typically number the hexagrams,
- names are used to remember and reference the hexagrams.
- Legge and Kunst do not translate the names as titles.
- Wilhelm translated twenty of them with two different names.
- 15 hexagrams use two character tags, the other 49 use just one. = 79 characters (several repeat = 71)
- These 15 are: 9, 13, 14, 21, 25, 26, 28 // 34, 36, 37, 54, 61, 62, 63, 64
- The repeat characters are: xiǎo (9 & 62), dà (14, 26, 28, 34), chù/xù (9 & 26), rén (13 & 37), guò (28 & 62), and jì (63 & 64)
- It is not known exactly when the names came into use.
- In the Ma Wang Dui text 35 of the names are different, though only in minor ways.
- Most of the names also appear in the line texts, (58 hexagrams), see themes below (RR says 59 on p.118)
- but in six, they do not appear at all (H: 2, 9, 11, 26, 61, 63)

Hexagrams Names (cont.)

* A couple hexagram pairs stand out as being paired by virtue of their names:

28 & 62 Da & Xiao Guo = Large Excess & Small Excess (4 yang in middle & 2 yang in the middle)

9 & 26 Xiao & Da Chu = Small Livestock & Big Livestock (1 yin in the 4th, & 2 yin in the 4th & 5th places)

- There are two man-made objects that serve as names of hexagrams (#48 The Well and #50 The Cauldron)
- The names typically stand apart at the beginning of the text as titles, but in 5 hexagrams the name seems to be an integral part of the Judgment text: 10, 12, 13, 51 & 52. All five appear to be more like line statements than Judgment texts, but that is another issue.
- It might be argued that H: 9, 11, and 14 names also go with their JT, which makes a group of 6 in a row 9–14. Kunst notes that the same might be true for the six hexagrams 48–53, in which the name is especially relevant and all line texts seem to accord with the name.

Hexagram Themes

- Many hexagrams have an obvious theme running through their lines texts, usually related to the name of the Hexagram, but sometimes not.
- 13 hexagrams maintain the same theme or image through all 6 of the line statements:
8, 10, 19, 20, 22, 24, 39, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53
(RR says 14 on p. 96; p. 119 says 15, adding 4 & 5, and deleting 54)???
- 11 or more hexagrams maintain a theme or image in 5 of the line statements:
(1), (3), 4, 5, 7, (13), (15), 18, 23, 27, 31, 33, 36, (56), 58, (59)
(RR says 15 on p. 96, I add #23 and agree with 1, ~13, 15, & 59, I'm not so sure about 56, and 3 is debatable)
- * Some of the most notable ones include the theme of the **dragon** in H:1, and **wild geese** in H:53.

爻 Yáo – Line Texts

Authorship:

- Remember, tradition attributes authorship of the lines to Zhou Gong / Duke Zhou or the Duke of Zhou

Numbering:

- The line texts are identified clearly in each hexagram according to the following formula:
- A *six* or *nine* (indicating a changing yin or yang line respectively)

六 liù = 6 九 jiǔ = 9

- In a position of the hexagram from bottom to top (i.e. 1 through 6).
- Position one is referred to as 初 *chū* = the bottom or base
- Position six is referred to as 上 *shàng* = the top or upper
- Furthermore, lines one and six start with *chu* and *shang*, whereas lines 2–5 start with the divinatory number (six or nine), then the line position number.

Line Texts (cont.)

As an **example** Hexagram 3 line texts would be presented:

初九 **chu jiu** = bottom nine = a changing yang line in the bottom position

六二 **liu er** = 6-2 i.e. 6 in the 2nd = a changing yin line in the 2nd position

六三 **liu san** = 6-3 i.e. 6 in the 3rd = a changing yin line in the 3rd position

六四 **liu si** = 6-4 i.e. 6 in the 4th = a changing yin line in the 4th position

九五 **jiu wu** = 9-5 i.e. 9 in the 5th = a changing yang line in the 5th position

上六 **shang liu** = top six = a changing yin line in the top position

* Notice this presentation is up-side down/reversed

Line Texts (cont.)

- The implication is that the line text is only relevant, and to be read, if the divinatory number is a 6 or 9.
- 384 lines x 2 characters accounts for 768 characters of the text.
- H: 1 & 2 each have a 7th line text: yong jiu & yong liu respectively, usu. translated as *all 9's and all 6's or use 9's and 6's*
- This set-up is believed to have become standard during the late Warring States period. They occur in the Ma Wang Dui manuscript, but not in the Shuang Gu Dui bamboo slips from around the same period. These strips, however, are badly deteriorated and only fragments of about 40 hexagrams have been recovered.
- This presentation becomes standardized by the Han stone tablets from 175 CE.

爻辭 Yáo Cí = Line Text Statements

Scholars now subdivide the line texts into four distinct parts:

1. Shì Cí **Oracles** the story-line, often in the form of a parable/proverb
when consistent across several line texts = a theme

2. Gào Cí **Indications** for whom, or for what, the oracle principally applies

3. Duàn Cí **Prognostications** omens suggesting the probable outcome

4. Yàn Cí **Observations** (first distinguished by Shaughnessy in 1983
from oracle bone studies)
also called **'Verifications'** though they do not always validate the omen,
but modify, & sometimes even contradict them.

Line Text Statements (cont.)

辭 = a type of classical literature 詞 = word, term, statement (the two are used interchangeably)

1. 示辭 Shì Cí Oracles

- The main part of the text probably represents diviners statements in the form of
- familiar sayings. They often describe astronomical phenomena, the weather,
- historical events, the behavior of animals & birds, well known features of the landscape etc.

2. 告辭 Gào Cí Indications for ... examples include:

- finding and/or choosing a wife or husband
- building a house, establishing a fiefdom
- planning an trip, or military expedition etc..

Line Text Statements (cont.)

3. 斷辭 Duàn Cí = Prognostications/Omens (lit. Judgment Statements or Deciding Terms)

Positive Omens: The most common omens are:

			<u>Occurs</u>
吉 Jí	= Auspicious	good fortune, lucky	147x
無咎 Wú Jiù	= No Misfortune	without misfortune/mishap fault, blame, or error	93x
利 Lì	= Favorable	(see Judgment Texts, one of the four terms)	119x 61x in lines
無不利 Wú Bù-Lì	= Not UnFavorable or Nothing Unfavorable		13x

Prognostications/Omens (cont.)

Negative Omens:

			<u>Occurs</u>
不利	Bù-Lì	= Not Favorable, Unfavorable	8x
厲	Lì	= Threat, Threatening ; dangerous (derived from scorpion) stern, severe, cruel, harsh, oppressive (stressful) whetstone, sharpen, grind	27x
凶	Xiōng	= Ominous a pitfall, calamitous, ill fated	58x

4. 驗辭 Yàn Cí **Observations/Verifications** (lit. to inspect, examine, test, check; prove Terms/Statements)

I think of these as follow-up observations, hence verifications of what happened:

悔	Huǐ	= Trouble , troubles something is troublesome	(yǒu huǐ = there is, or will be trouble) (feel regret; regretful, repentant, remorseful)	34x
吝	Lìn	= Distress , distressing, arduous, stressful	shame, humiliation; regret (miserly, stingy)	20x

Nuclear Hexagrams / Hù Guà Table I

shows the 4 hexagrams (A, B, C, D) that form each Nuclear hexagram and the primary trigrams that form them

16 Nuker	Nuclear Hexagram	Graph	Primary Trigrams	A	B	C	D
1.	1	☰	Qian	1	28	43	44
		☷	Qian	Qian	Gen Xun	Dui Qian	Qian Xun
2.	2	☱	Kun	2	23	24	27
		☲	Kun	Kun	Gen Kun	Kun Zhen	Gen Zhen
3.	23	☶	Gen	3	8	20	42
		☷	Kun	Kan Zhen	Kan Kun	Xun Kun	Xun Zhen
4.	24	☳	Kun	4	7	19	41
		☲	Zhen	Gen Kan	Kun Kan	Kun Dui	Gen Dui
5.	27	☷	Gen	29	59	60	61
		☱	Zhen	Kan Kan	Xun Kan	Kan Dui	Xun Dui
6.	28	☶	Dui	30	55	56	62
		☷	Xun	U U	Zhen Li	Li Gen	Zhen Gen
7.	37	☳	Xun	6	10	47	58
		☲	Li	Dian Kan	Dian Dui	Dui Kan	Dui Dui
8.	38	☶	Li	5	9	48	57
		☷	Dui	Kan Qian	Xun Qian	Kan Xun	Xun Xun
9.	39	☷	Kan	16	21	35	51
		☱	Gen	Zhen Kun	Li Zhen	U Kun	Zhen Zhen
10.	40	☳	Zhen	15	22	36	52
		☲	Kan	Kun Gen	Gen Li	Kun U	Gen Gen
11.	43	☶	Dui	14	32	34	50
		☷	Qian	U Qian	Zhen Xun	Zhen Qian	Li Xun
12.	44	☳	Qian	13	31	33	49
		☲	Xun	Qian U	Dui Gen	Qian Gen	Dui Li
13.	53	☶	Xun	12	17	25	45
		☷	Gen	Dian Kun	Dui Zhen	Qian Zhen	Dui Kun
14.	54	☳	Zhen	11	18	26	46
		☲	Dui	Kun Qian	Gen Xun	Gen Qian	Kun Xun
15.	63	☶	Kan	38	40	54	64
		☷	Li	U Dui	Zhen Kan	Zhen Dui	Li Kan
16.	64	☳	Li	37	39	53	63
		☲	Kan	Xun U	Kan Gen	Xun Gen	Kan Li

Nuclear Hexagrams / Hù Guà Table II

shows the 4 hexagrams that form each Nuclear hexagram and the nuclear trigrams within them
(their four inner lines)

16 Nuker	Nuclear Hexagram	Graph	Primary Trigrams	A	B	C	D
1.	1	☰	Qian	1	28	43	44
	Qian	☷	Qian	Qian	Qian	Qian	Qian
2.	2	☱	Kun	2	23	24	27
	Kun	☷	Kun	Kun	Kun	Kun	Kun
3.	23	☲	Gen	3	8	20	42
	Kun	☷	Kun	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
4.	24	☱	Kun	4	7	19	41
	Kun	☷	Zhen	Kun	Zhen	Kun	Zhen
5.	27	☲	Gen	29	59	60	61
	Kun	☷	Zhen	Gen	Zhen	Gen	Zhen
6.	28	☶	Dui	30	55	56	62
	Qian	☷	Xun	Dui	Xun	Dui	Xun
7.	37	☱	Xun	6	10	47	58
	Li	☲	Li	Xun	Li	Xun	Li
8.	38	☲	Li	5	9	48	57
	Kan	☷	Dui	Li	Dui	Li	Dui
9.	39	☲	Kan	16	21	35	51
	Li	☲	Gen	Kan	Gen	Kan	Gen
10.	40	☱	Zhen	15	22	36	52
	Kan	☷	Kan	Zhen	Zhen	Zhen	Zhen
11.	43	☲	Dui	14	32	34	50
	Qian	☷	Qian	Dui	Qian	Dui	Qian
12.	44	☲	Qian	13	31	33	49
	Qian	☷	Xun	Qian	Xun	Qian	Xun
13.	53	☱	Xun	12	17	25	45
	Li	☲	Gen	Xun	Xun	Xun	Gen
14.	54	☱	Zhen	11	18	26	46
	Kan	☷	Dui	Zhen	Zhen	Zhen	Dui
15.	63	☲	Kan	38	40	54	64
	Li	☲	Li	U	Li	U	Li
16.	64	☱	Li	37	39	53	63
	Kan	☷	Kan	Kan	Kan	Kan	Kan

Nuclear Hexagrams / Hù Guà Table III

shows the Primary & Nuclear trigrams and the nuclear hexagram of the nuclear hexagram.
 (16 nuclear hexagrams reduce to 4 core nuclear hexagrams)

16 Nukes	Nuclear Hexagram	Graph	Primary Trigrams	Nuclear Trigrams lines 2, 3, 4, 5	Core Nuclear lines 3 & 4	Nuclear of the Core nuclear
1.	1	☰	Qian	Qian	1	1
		☷	Qian	Qian	both yang	stabilizes
2.	2	☲	Kun	Kun	2	2
		☱	Kun	Kun	both yin	stabilizes
3.	23	☶	Gen	Kun	2	2
		☷	Kun	Kun	both yin	stabilizes
4.	24	☱	Kun	Kun	2	2
		☲	Zhen	Kun	both yin	stabilizes
5.	27	☳	Gen	Kun	2	2
		☷	Zhen	Kun	both yin	stabilizes
6.	28	☴	Dui	Qian	1	1
		☵	Xun	Qian	both yang	stabilizes
7.	37	☲	Xun	Li	64	63
		☱	Li	Kan	yin over yang	oscillates
8.	38	☱	Li	Kan	63	64
		☲	Dui	Li	yang over yin	oscillates
9.	39	☵	Kan	Li	64	63
		☲	Gen	Kan	yin over yang	oscillates
10.	40	☳	Zhen	Kan	63	64
		☱	Kan	Li	yang over yin	oscillates
11.	43	☴	Dui	Qian	1	1
		☵	Qian	Qian	both yang	stabilizes
12.	44	☲	Qian	Qian	1	1
		☱	Xun	Qian	both yang	stabilizes
13.	53	☵	Xun	Li	64	63
		☲	Gen	Kan	yin over yang	oscillates
14.	54	☲	Zhen	Kan	63	64
		☱	Dui	Li	yang over yin	oscillates
15.	63	☴	Kan	Li	64	63
		☵	Li	Kan	yin over yang	oscillates
16.	64	☵	Li	Kan	63	64
		☲	Kan	Li	yang over yin	oscillates

Nuclear Hexagrams / Hù Guà Table IV - Composite Chart

(family order: M = male, F = female; O = parents, 1st, 2nd, 3rd siblings)

16 Nukes	Nuclear Hexagram Nuclear Trigrams	Graph	Primary Trigrams	Family Order	A	B	C	D	Core Nuclears
1.	1 Qian Qian	☰	Qian	M0	1 Qian Qian	28 Xun Qian	43 Qian Xun	44 Dui Qian	1/1 stabilizes
2.	2 Kun Kun	☷	Kun	F0	2 Kun Kun	23 F0 Kun	24 Kun Zhen	27 Gen Zhen	2/2 stabilizes
3.	23 Kun Kun	☷	Gen	M3	3 Kan Zhen	8 Kun Kun	20 Xun Kun	42 Xun Zhen	2/2 stabilizes
4.	24 Kun Kun	☷	Kun	F0	4 Zhen	7 M1 Kan	19 Kun Kan	41 Kun Dui	2/2 stabilizes
5.	27 Kun Kun	☷	Gen	M3	29 Zhen M1	59 Kan Kan	60 Xun Kan	61 Xun Dui	2/2 stabilizes
6.	28 Qian Qian	☷	Dui	F3	30 Xun F1	55 U U	56 Zhen U	62 U Gen	1/1 stabilizes
7.	37 Li Kan	☷	Xun	F1	6 Qian	10 Dui Kan	47 U Gen	58 Zhen Gen	64/63/64 oscillates
8.	38 Kan U	☷	Li	F2	5 Dui	9 Kan Qian	48 Xun Qian	57 Xun Xun	63/64/63 oscillates
9.	39 Li Kan	☷	Kan	M2	16 Gen	21 Kun Zhen	35 U Zhen	51 Zhen Zhen	64/63/64 oscillates
10.	40 Kan U	☷	Zhen	M1	15 Kan	22 Gen U	36 Kun Li	52 Gen Gen	63/64/63 oscillates
11.	43 Qian Qian	☷	Dui	F3	14 Qian	32 Qian Xun	34 Zhen Qian	50 U Xun	1/1 stabilizes
12.	44 Qian Qian	☷	Qian	M0	13 Xun	31 F1 Qian	33 Dui U	49 Qian Gen	1/1 stabilizes
13.	53 U Kan	☷	Xun	F1	12 Gen	17 Kun Zhen	25 Dui Zhen	45 Qian Dui	64/63/64 oscillates
14.	54 Kan U	☷	Zhen	M1	11 Dui	18 Qian Xun	26 Gen Xun	46 Kun Xun	63/64/63 oscillates
15.	63 U Kan	☷	Li	F2	38 Qian	40 Dui U	54 Zhen Zhen	64 U Dui	64/63/64 oscillates
16.	64 Kan U	☷	Li	F2	37 Kan	39 Dui U	53 Kan Gen	63 Kan Li	63/64/63 oscillates

Hexagram Families Table – Part 1

Family of Hexagrams Formed by Changing Each Line in Succession

Original Hexagram		1 st line changes	2 nd line changes	3 rd line changes	4 th line changes	5 th line changes	Paragraph
Component Trigrams	Hex. #						
Qian / Qian	1	44	13	10	9	14	43
Kun / Kun	2	24	7	15	16	8	23
Kan / Zhen	3	8	60	63	17	24	42
Gen / Kan	4	41	23	18	64	59	7
Kan / Qian	5	48	63	60	43	11	9
Qian / Kan	6	10	12	44	59	64	47
Kun / Kan	7	19	2	46	40	29	4
Kan / Kun	8	3	29	39	45	2	20
Xun / Qian	9	57	37	61	1	26	5
Qian / Dui	10	6	25	1	61	38	58
Kun / Qian	11	46	36	19	34	5	26
Qian / Kun	12	25	6	33	20	35	45
Qian / Li	13	33	1	25	37	30	49
Li / Qian	14	50	30	38	26	1	34
Kun / Gen	15	36	46	2	62	39	52
Zhen / Kun	16	51	40	62	2	45	35
Dui / Zhen	17	45	58	49	3	51	25
Gen / Xun	18	26	52	4	50	57	46
Kun / Dui	19	7	24	11	54	60	41
Xun / Kun	20	42	59	53	12	23	8
Li / Zhen	21	35	38	30	27	25	51
Gen / Li	22	52	26	27	30	37	36
Gen / Kun	23	27	4	52	35	20	2
Kun / Zhen	24	2	19	36	51	3	27
Qian / Zhen	25	12	10	13	42	21	17
Gen / Qian	26	18	22	41	14	9	11
Gen / Zhen	27	23	41	22	21	42	24
Dui / Xun	28	43	31	47	48	32	44
Kan / Kan	29	60	8	48	47	7	59
Li / Li	30	56	14	21	22	13	55
Dui / Gen	31	49	28	45	39	62	33
Zhen / Xun	32	34	62	40	46	28	50

Hexagram Families Table – Part 2

Family of Hexagrams Formed by Changing Each Line in Succession

Original Hexagram		Paragram					
Component Trigrams	Hex.	1 st line changes	2 nd line changes	3 rd line changes	4 th line changes	5 th line changes	6 th line changes
Qian / Gen	33	13	44	12	53	56	31
Zhen / Qian	34	32	55	54	11	43	14
Li / Kun	35	21	64	56	23	12	16
Kun / Li	36	15	11	24	55	63	22
Xun / Li	37	53	9	42	13	22	63
Li / Dui	38	64	21	14	41	10	54
Kan / Gen	39	63	48	8	31	15	53
Zhen / Kan	40	54	16	32	7	47	64
Gen / Dui	41	4	27	26	38	61	19
Xun / Zhen	42	20	61	37	25	27	3
Dui / Qian	43	28	49	58	14	34	1
Qian / Xun	44	1	33	39	57	50	28
Dui / Kun	45	17	47	31	8	16	12
Kun / Xun	46	11	15	7	32	48	18
Dui / Kan	47	58	45	28	29	40	6
Kan / Xun	48	5	39	29	28	46	57
Dui / Li	49	31	43	17	63	55	13
Li / Xun	50	14	56	64	18	44	32
Zhen / Zhen	51	16	54	55	24	17	21
Gen / Gen	52	22	18	23	56	53	15
Xun / Gen	53	37	57	20	33	52	39
Zhen / Dui	54	40	51	34	19	58	38
Zhen / Li	55	62	34	51	36	49	30
Li / Gen	56	30	50	35	52	33	62
Xun / Xun	57	9	53	59	44	18	48
Dui / Dui	58	47	17	43	60	54	10
Xun / Kan	59	61	20	57	6	4	29
Kan / Dui	60	29	3	5	58	19	61
Xun / Dui	61	59	42	9	10	41	60
Zhen / Gen	62	55	32	16	15	31	56
Kan / Li	63	39	5	3	49	36	37
Li / Kan	64	38	35	50	4	6	40

Permutations of Hexagrams Table – 1st Part

Component Trigrams	Hex. #	Nuclear / Core Nuclear	Former Heaven	Antigram	Trigram Reversal	Inverse	Paragram
Qian / Qian	1	1 / 1	52	2	1	1	43
Kun / Kun	2	2 / 2	57	1	2	2	23
Kan / Zhen	3	23 / 2	36	50	40	4	42
Gen / Kan	4	24 / 2	16	49	39	3	7
Kan / Qian	5	38 / 63	15	35	6	6	9
Qian / Kan	6	37 / 64	23	36	5	5	47
Kun / Kan	7	24 / 2	20	13	8	8	4
Kan / Kun	8	23 / 2	46	14	7	7	20
Xun / Qian	9	38 / 63	31	16	44	10	5
Qian / Dui	10	37 / 64	4	15	43	9	58
Kun / Qian	11	54 / 63	53	12	12	12	26
Qian / Kun	12	53 / 64	18	11	11	11	45
Qian / Li	13	44 / 1	26	7	14	14	49
Li / Qian	14	43 / 1	33	8	13	13	34
Kun / Gen	15	40 / 63	42	10	23	16	52
Zhen / Kun	16	39 / 64	50	9	24	15	35
Dui / Zhen	17	53 / 64	63	18	54	18	25
Gen / Xun	18	54 / 63	54	17	53	17	46
Kun / Dui	19	24 / 2	59	33	45	20	41
Xun / Kun	20	23 / 2	28	34	46	19	8
Li / Zhen	21	39 / 64	13	48	55	22	51
Gen / Li	22	40 / 63	34	47	56	21	36
Gen / Kun	23	2 / 2	32	43	15	24	2
Kun / Zhen	24	2 / 2	37	44	16	23	27
Qian / Zhen	25	53 / 64	22	46	34	26	17
Gen / Qian	26	54 / 63	62	45	33	25	11
Gen / Zhen	27	2 / 2	55	28	62	27	24
Dui / Xun	28	1 / 1	60	27	61	28	44
Kan / Kan	29	27 / 2	2	30	29	29	59
Li / Li	30	28 / 1	1	29	30	30	55
Dui / Gen	31	44 / 1	3	41	41	32	33
Zhen / Xun	32	43 / 1	38	42	42	31	50

Permutations of Hexagrams Table – 2nd Part

Component Trigrams	Hex. #	Nuclear / Core Nuclear	Former Heaven	Antigram	Trigram Reversal	Inverse	Paragraph
Qian / Gen	33	44 / 1	27	19	26	34	31
Zhen / Qian	34	43 / 1	56	20	25	33	14
Li / Kun	35	39 / 64	44	5	36	36	16
Kun / Li	36	40 / 63	9	6	35	35	22
Xun / Li	37	64 / 63	43	40	50	38	63
Li / Dui	38	63 / 64	6	39	49	37	54
Kan / Gen	39	64 / 63	24	38	4	40	53
Zhen / Kan	40	63 / 64	35	37	3	39	64
Gen / Dui	41	24 / 2	40	31	31	42	19
Xun / Zhen	42	23 / 2	49	32	32	41	3
Dui / Qian	43	1 / 1	39	23	10	44	1
Qian / Xun	44	1 / 1	41	24	9	43	28
Dui / Kun	45	53 / 64	48	26	19	46	12
Kun / Xun	46	54 / 63	61	25	20	45	18
Dui / Kan	47	37 / 64	8	22	60	48	6
Kan / Xun	48	38 / 63	19	21	59	47	57
Dui / Li	49	44 / 1	5	4	38	50	13
Li / Xun	50	43 / 1	10	3	37	49	32
Zhen / Zhen	51	39 / 64	30	57	51	52	21
Gen / Gen	52	40 / 63	51	58	52	51	15
Xun / Gen	53	64 / 63	17	54	18	54	39
Zhen / Dui	54	63 / 64	64	53	17	53	38
Zhen / Li	55	28 / 1	14	59	21	56	30
Li / Gen	56	28 / 1	25	60	22	55	62
Xun / Xun	57	38 / 63	58	51	57	58	48
Dui / Dui	58	37 / 64	29	52	58	57	10
Xun / Kan	59	27 / 2	45	55	48	60	29
Kan / Dui	60	27 / 2	7	56	47	59	61
Xun / Dui	61	27 / 2	47	62	28	61	60
Zhen / Gen	62	28 / 1	21	61	27	62	56
Kan / Li	63	64 / 63	11	64	64	64	37
Li / Kan	64	63 / 64	12	63	63	63	40