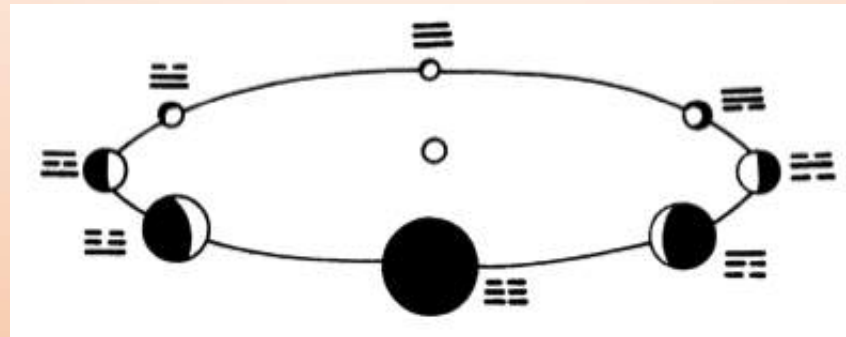


The Yí Jīng and the Calendar

Jim Cleaver

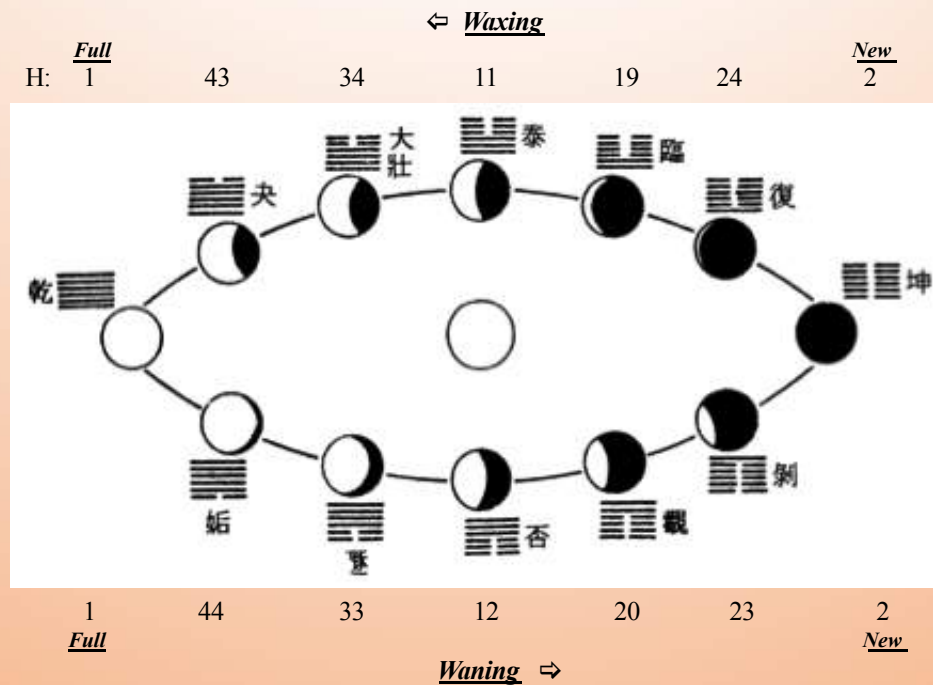
Phases of the Moon ~ Lunar Calendar

Moon Phases Represented by Trigrams



| | | | |
|------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Waxing</u> | <u>Full Moon</u> | <u>Waning</u> |
| top: | Dui | Qian | Xun |
| mid: | Li | | Kan |
| low: | Zhen | <u>New Moon</u> | Gen |
| | | Kun | |

Moon Phases Represented by Hexagram



The Four Seasonal Hexagrams

- Winter is ruled by: Kan (Hex. 29)
 - Spring is ruled by: Zhen (Hex. 51)
 - Summer is ruled by: Li (Hex. 30)
 - Autumn is ruled by: Dui (Hex. 58)
- Some sources use Gen H:52 for Fall, but as we can see, the logic here is the trigram's position in the LH arrangement;
 - If North & South are used for Winter & Summer, and East for Spring, West must represent Fall and that hexagram is #58.

Four Seasonal Hexagrams (cont.)

Four Gua Govern the 4 Seasons (四正卦 Sì Zhèng Guà = Four Proper Gua)

| Season | Winter | Spring | Summer | Fall |
|------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Hexagram | 29 Kan | 51 Zhen | 30 Li | 58 Dui |
| Image | Water | Thunder | Fire | Lake |
| upper Trigram |  |  |  |  |
| lower Trigram |  |  |  |  |

Four Seasonal Hexagrams (cont.)

The names of these hexagrams can be translated to depict the seasonal energy quite clearly.

- # 29 = **Darkness**
 - long nights of winter
- # 30 = **Brightness**
 - long days of summer
- # 51 = **Arousing**
 - thunder arouses, nature awakens & life returns;
arousing to action, time to act
- # 58 = **Reflecting**
 - the lake is quiet (still water),
time to settle down, take stock, reflect & enjoy
- Furthermore these four hexagrams contain 24 lines which then correlate with the 24 Solar Terms.
- *see following page for table.*

節氣 Jié Qì = Nodes of Qì Solar Periods

| Seasonal Hexagram | Component Trigrams | Line # (yin or yang) | Node # | Solar Period 節氣 Jié Qì = Nodes of Qì |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|--|
| | | 51.1 yang | 4. | 立春 Lì Chūn = Spring Stands Up |
| H: 51 | Zhèn | 51.2 yin | 5. | 雨水 Yǔ Shuǐ = Rain & Water Flow |
| Zhèn | | 51.3 yin | 6. | 驚蟄 Jīng Zhé = Awakening of Insects |
| Thunder | | 51.4 yang | 7. | 春分 Chūn Fēn = Spring Divide (Equinox) |
| Spring | Zhèn | 51.5 yin | 8. | 清明 Qīng Míng = Clear & Bright |
| | | 51.6 yin | 9. | 穀雨 Gǔ Yǔ = Grain Rains |
| | | 30.1 yang | 10. | 立夏 Lì Xià = Summer Stands Up |
| H: 30 | Lí | 30.2 yin | 11. | 小滿 Xiǎo Mǎn = Small Fullness |
| Lí | | 30.3 yang | 12. | 芒種 Máng Zhǒng = Seed-heads Swell |
| Fire | | 30.4 yang | 13. | 夏至 Xià Zhì = Summer Arrives (Solstice) |
| Summer | Lí | 30.5 yin | 14. | 小暑 Xiǎo Shǔ = Small/Slight Heat |
| | | 30.6 yang | 15. | 大暑 Dà Shǔ = Big/Great Heat |

Solar Periods (cont.)

Each Season (90 days) is governed by a Hexagram and each of the 6 lines of these 4 hexagrams correlates with a Solar Period (15 days)

| Seasonal Hexagram | Component Trigrams | Line # (yin or yang) | Node # | Solar Period 節氣 Jié Qì = Nodes of Qi |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|
| | | 58.1 yang | 16. | 立秋 Lì Qiū = Autumn Stands Up |
| H: 58 | Duì | 58.2 yang | 17. | 處暑 Chǔ Shǔ = End of Summer-Heat |
| Duì | | 58.3 yin | 18. | 白露 Bái Lù = White Dew |
| Lake | | 58.4 yang | 19. | 秋分 Qiū Fēn = Autumn Divide (Equinox) |
| Fall | Duì | 58.5 yang | 20. | 寒露 Hán Lù = Cold Dew |
| | | 58.6 yin | 21. | 霜降 Shuāng Jiàng = Frosts Descend |
| | | 29.1 yin | 22. | 立冬 Lì Dōng = Winter Stands Up |
| H: 29 | Kǎn | 29.2 yang | 23. | 小雪 Xiǎo Xuě = Small/Light Snow |
| Kǎn | | 29.3 yin | 24. | 大雪 Dà Xuě = Big/Heavy Snow |
| Water | | 29.4 yin | 1. | 冬至 Dōng Zhì = Winter Arrives (Solstice) |
| Winter | Kǎn | 29.5 yang | 2. | 小寒 Xiǎo Hán = Small/Slight Cold |
| | | 29.6 yin | 3. | 大寒 Dà Hán = Big/Great Cold |

月卦 Yuè Guà The 12 Monthly/Lunar Hexagrams

- Twelve hexagrams symbolize the 12 months of the year. These 12 are referred to as 辟 bì monarchs or 君卦 jūn gua = sovereign hexagrams or 主卦 zhǔ guà = ruling hexagrams.
- The 12 hexagrams are chosen in a very logical manner and referred to as 'waxing & waning hexagrams' (消息卦 xiāo xī guà).
- Notice the pattern of yin and yang lines in the series in the next slide.

Monthly/Lunar Hexagrams Table

| Season | Winter = Kan #29 | | | Spring = Zhen #51 | | | Summer = Li #30 | | | Fall = Dui #58 | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| month | 11th Dec-Jan | 12th Jan-Feb | 1st Feb-Mar | 2nd Mar-Apr | 3rd Apr-May | 4th May-Jun | 5th Jun-Jul | 6th Jul-Aug | 7th Aug-Sep | 8th Sep-Oct | 9th Oct-Nov | 10th Nov-Dec |
| Hex. # | 24 | 19 | 11 | 34 | 43 | 1 | 44 | 33 | 12 | 20 | 23 | 2 |
| | 1 yang | 2 yang | 3 yang | 4 yang | 5 yang | 6 yang | 1 yin | 2 yin | 3 yin | 4 yin | 5 yin | 6 yin |
| | yang / light increasing ⇨ | | | | | | yin / darkness increasing ⇨ | | | | | |
| graph | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| marker | | | vernal equinox | | | summer solstice | | | autumn equinox | | | winter solstice |

12 Monthly/Lunar Hexagrams (cont.)

- Start with one yang line in the bottom position, which represents the moment/day/week/**month** after Winter solstice.
- This is depicted by Hex. 24, named 'Return'. ('specifically Yang Returns')
- Add one yang line each month, representing the increasing amount of daylight, for six months, concluding with the longest day of the year at Summer solstice, represented by the 6 yang lines of Hex #1 'Vigor' (All Yang).
- Then add one yin line a month, representing increasing darkness, for six months/hexagrams, beginning with Hex. 44 'Meet'.
- Continue to the shortest day of the year at Winter Solstice, represented by the 6 yin lines of Hex. #2 'Quietude (All Yin).
- The months are actually split across the western months as in a typical astrological table, thus month 11, labeled Dec. is actually more like Dec. 21 to Jan. 20.
- Hence the equinoxes and solstices occur at the end of the month in which they are shown.

12 Monthly/Lunar Hexagrams (cont.)

The names of these 12 hexagrams fit the month they govern, and the energetic nature of the time.

- 24 = **Return** yang returns, days start to lengthen
- 19 = **Approach** spring approaches, days get longer
- 11 = **Flowing** everything flowers, light & dark are equal
- 34 = **Robust** growing robustly, light exceeds darkness
- 43 = **Expel** days really lengthen, yin about to be expunged
- 1 = **Vigor** yang at its most vigorous; brightest (hot)

- 44 = **ReEnter** (Meet/mate) re-entry of the yin, 'Yin Returns', days start to shorten (time to mate for spring baby)
- 33 = **Retreat** yang pulling back, days get shorter
- 12 = **Standstill** growth stops, comes to a halt, day & night are equal
- 20 = **Contemplate** go inside, observe, more dark than light
- 23 = **Collapse** yang about to collapse; trees stripped bare
- 2 = **Quietude** hibernation, dormancy, storage; receptivity; darkest (cold)

* The **72 lines** of these 12 hexagrams correspond to the 72 Hou (small-5 day weeks of the year $72 \times 5 = 360$)

The 60 Weekly Hexagrams – Part I

| Season | Winter = Kan #29 | | | Spring = Zhen #51 | | | Summer = Li #30 | | | Fall = Dui #58 | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| mo. } | 11 Dec | 12 Jan | 1 Feb | 2 Mar | 3 Apr | 4 May | 5 June | 6 July | 7 Aug | 8 Sept | 9 Oct | 10 Nov |
| Week | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # | Hex. # |
| 1 = 3 days | 64 | 3 | 62 | 5 | 16 | 56 | 14 | 50 | 32 | 57 | 54 | 52 |
| 2 = 6 days | 39 | 15 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 37 | 55 | 60 | 49 | 25 | 63 |
| 3 = 6 days | 27 | 38 | 42 | 35 | 18 | 8 | 48 | 59 | 13 | 26 | 36 | 21 |
| 4 = 6 days | 61 | 46 | 53 | 40 | 45 | 9 | 31 | 10 | 41 | 22 | 47 | 28 |
| 5 = 6 days | 24 | 19 | 11 | 34 | 43 | 1 | 44 | 33 | 12 | 20 | 23 | 2 |
| 6 = 3 days | 3 | 62 | 5 | 16 | 56 | 14 | 50 | 32 | 57 | 54 | 52 | 64 |
| 30 days | Winter = 90 days | | | Spring = 90 days | | | Summer = 90 days | | | Fall = 90 days | | |

60 Weekly Hexagrams (cont.)

- The basic idea here is that there are 5, six day weeks in each month.
- $5 \times 6 = 30$ days in an average month. $30 \times 12 = 360$ days in the year.
- Each day is ruled by one line of a hexagram, proceeding from bottom to top of the hexagram.
- The Monthly hexagrams are in **bold** and occur at the end, i.e. the 5th week of the month.
- The 5th line of a hexagram is, of course, the Ruler of the hexagram.
- Each line of the seasonal hexagram rules a 15 day period, i.e. half a month, called a solar period.
- Each column represents two solar periods (separated by the double line).

60 Weekly Hexagrams (cont.)

In actual practice it is a little more complicated.

- First, I show six weeks instead of five.
- Notice that each column begins with the same hexagram that ended the previous column.
- That hexagram is actually split into its two trigrams, with the lower trigram governing the last 3 days of the previous month/week, and the upper trigram ruling the first 3 days of the next.
- Thus, I have numbered the Week rows 1 through 6, but weeks 1 & 6 are really just 3 days long.
- Even that is a bit simplified, because some months are short (29 days), some are long (30 days), due to the actual lunation period being 29.5 days.
- So, in a short month only 2 of the 3 days would be counted. The other line is said to be hidden.

60 Weekly Hexagrams (cont.)

- We still have a year that is short by 5.25 days
- These days are periodically made up by adding a whole extra month, called an intercalary month.
- Seven such intercalary months will be added in a 19 year period. (Meton cycle)
(or ~2 every five yrs.)
- The Metonic cycle (actually 19.1 yrs.), is the length of time required for the sun and moon to come back to the same place in the sky (against the backdrop of the stars/constellations)
- In Chinese, the Meton period is called a zhāng 章
- The name of Lr-13 is 章門 Zhāng Mén, usually translated as Chapter or Section Gate.
- Knowing the celestial correspondence makes this more meaningful, especially when considering the name of Lr-14 期門 Qī Mén, Cycle Gate.
The cycle referred to by this point name is the cycle of energy circulating through the twelve channels which ends at this point, but may also infer a cycle of four zhang, i.e. 76.4 years, (a Callipic cycle) called a bù 部.
- In modern Chinese a 'qi' can be any long period, a full year, a decade, or a century.

The 60 Weekly Hexagrams – Part II

五爵 Wǔ Jué = Five Nobles (5 Ranks of Nobility)

| 12 Months | 12 Branches | 24 Solar Periods/Nodes (15 days each) | Hóu Marquis | Fū Official | Qīng Minister | Gōng Duke | Jūn Sovereign |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | 3. 寅 Yín | 4. Spring Begins 5. | 62 | 4 | 42 | 53 | 11 |
| 2 | 4. 卯 Mǎo | 6. 7. Spring Equinox | 5 | 17 | 35 | 40 | 34 |
| 3 | 5. 辰 Chén | 8. 9. | 16 | 6 | 18 | 49 | 43 |
| 4 | 6. 巳 Sì | 10. Summer Begins 11. | 56 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 |
| 5 | 7. 午 Wǔ | 12. 13. Summer Solstice | 14 | 37 | 48 | 31 | 44 |
| 6 | 8. 未 Wèi | 14. 15. | 50 | 55 | 59 | 10 | 33 |
| 7 | 9. 申 Shēn | 16. Autumn Begins 17. | 32 | 60 | 13 | 41 | 12 |
| 8 | 10. 酉 Yǒu | 18. 19. Autumn Equinox | 57 | 45 | 26 | 22 | 20 |
| 9 | 11. 戌 Xū | 20. 21. | 54 | 25 | 36 | 47 | 23 |
| 10 | 12. 亥 Hàì | 22. Winter Begins 23. | 52 | 63 | 21 | 28 | 2 |
| 11 | 1. 子 Zǐ | 24. 1. Winter Solstice | 64 | 39 | 27 | 61 | 24 |
| 12 | 2. 丑 Chǒu | 2. 3. | 3 | 15 | 38 | 46 | 19 |

Another method of working through the Weekly Hexagrams

Each month is governed by five hexagrams, each associated with one of the five ranks. Every day changes a rank. Working through the six lines of all five hexagrams takes 30 days.

The first month looks like this: 12 months x 5 Ranks of Hexagrams = 60 hexagrams as shown above.

| Days of the Month (work across the five columns from L to R) | 諸侯 Zhū Hóu Feudal Princes Mandarins Marquises | 大夫 Dà Fū Great/Senior Officials | 九卿 Jiǔ Qīng Nine Ministers (of State) | 三公 Sān Gōng Three Dukes (3 highest ranking officials) | 天子 Tiān Zǐ Celestial Sons (The Sovereign) |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Days 1–5 Wk 1 | 62.1 | 4.1 | 42.1 | 53.1 | 11.1 |
| Days 6–10 2 | 62.2 | 4.2 | 42.2 | 53.2 | 11.2 |
| Days 11–15 3 | 62.3 | 4.3 | 42.3 | 53.3 | 11.3 |
| Days 16–20 4 | 62.4 | 4.4 | 42.4 | 53.4 | 11.4 |
| Days 21–25 5 | 62.5 | 4.5 | 42.5 | 53.5 | 11.5 |
| Days 26–30 6 | 62.6 | 4.6 | 42.6 | 53.6 | 11.6 |

The 60 Weekly Hexagrams correlated with: The 24 Jie Qi/Solar Nodes, & The 72 Hòu/Periods of the Year Part 1

| Week) | | 1 Lords 侯 Hòu (upper trigram) | 2 Officials 夫 Fū | 3 Ministers 卿 Qīng | | 4 Dukes 公 Gōng | 5 Sovereigns 君 Jūn | 6 Lords 侯 Hòu (lower trigram) | { Week |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunar Months | 節氣 Jié Qì 24 Nodes | 3 days (1-3) | 6 days (4-9) | 6 days (10-15) | 節氣 Jié Qì 24 Nodes | 6 days (16-21) | 6 days (22-27) | 3 days (28-30) | Season |
| 1st (3rd month of Winter) | Node 4 Spring Begins Kǎn 4th line – yin | period #10 East winds relieve cold Hex. 62 | period #11 Hibernating creatures begin to stir Hex. 4 | period #12 Fish rise up to the ice Hex. 42 | Node 5 Rain Water Kǎn 5th line – yang | period #13 Otters sacrifice fish Hex. 53 | period #14 [the week] Geese head north Hex. 11 | period #15 Plants bud & grow Hex. 5 | Winter Kǎn ~90 days |
| 2nd (1st month of Spring) | Node 6 Insects Awaken Kǎn 6th line – yin | period #16 Peach trees begin to blossom Hex. 5 | period #17 Orioles sing Hex. 17 | period #18 Raptors turn into doves Hex. 35 | Node 7 Vernal Equinox Zhèn 1st line – yang | period #19 Swallows arrive Hex. 40 | period #20 Thunder sounds its voice Hex. 34 | period #21 Begin to see lightning Hex. 16 | 春 Chūn Spring Zhèn ~90 days |
| 3rd (2nd month of Spring) | Node 8 Clear & Bright Zhèn 2nd line – yin | period #22 Tung-oil trees begin to flower Hex. 16 | period #23 Field mice turn into quail; Tree peonies bloom Hex. 6 | period #24 Begin to see rainbows Hex. 18 | Node 9 Grain Rain Zhèn 3rd line – yin | period #25 Duckweed begins to grow Hex. 49 | period #26 Cooling doves preen/clap their wings Hex. 43 | period #27 Hoopoe's light on mulberries Hex. 56 | |
| 4th (3rd month of Spring) | Node 10 Summer Begins Zhèn 4th line – yang | period #28 Green frogs begin to croak Hex. 56 | period #29 Earthworms make their appearance Hex. 7 | period #30 Royal melons/gourds sprout Hex. 8 | Node 11 Grain Buds Zhèn 5th line – yin | period #31 Sow-thistles put forth seeds Hex. 9 | period #32 Delicate plants die [back] Hex. 1 | period #33 Time to harvest wheat Hex. 14 | |
| 5th (1st month of Summer) | Node 12 Grain Plump Zhèn 6th line – yin | period #34 Praying mantis are born Hex. 14 | period #35 Cuckoos begin to sing Hex. 37 | period #36 Mockingbirds fall silent Hex. 48 | Node 13 Summer Solstice Lí 1st line – yang | period #37 Deer shed their antlers Hex. 31 | period #38 Cicadas begin to sing Hex. 44 | period #39 Mid-summer herb/Pinellia grows Hex. 50 | 夏 Xià Summer Lí ~90 days |
| 6th (2nd month of Summer) | Node 14 Small Heat Lí 2nd line – yin | period #40 Warm winds arrive Hex. 50 | period #41 Crickets inhabit walls Hex. 55 | period #42 Raptors are fledging Hex. 59 | Node 15 Big Heat Lí 3rd line – yang | period #43 Rotting grasses become glow-worms (fire-flies) Hex. 10 | period #44 Soil is moist, [air is] hot & humid Hex. 33 | period #45 Season of heavy rains Hex. 32 | |

The 60 Weekly Hexagrams correlated with: The 24 Jie Qi/Solar Nodes, & The 72 Hòu/Periods of the Year Part 2

| Week } | | 1 Lords 侯 Hòu (upper trig) | 2 Officials 夫 Fū | 3 Ministers 卿 Qīng | | 4 Dukes 公 Gōng | 5 Sovereigns 君 Jūn | 6 Lords 侯 Hòu (lower trig) | { Week |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Lunar Months | 節氣 Jié Qì 24 Nodes | 3 days (1-3) | 6 days (4-9) | 6 days (10-15) | 節氣 Jié Qì 24 Nodes | 6 days (16-21) | 6 days (22-27) | 3 days (28-30) | Season |
| 7th (3rd month of Summer) | Node 16 Autumn Begins Lí 4th line – yang | period #46 Cooling winds arrive Hex. 32 | period #47 White Dew descends Hex. 60 | period #48 Cold=Autumn cicadas chirp Hex. 13 | Node 17 Heat Stops Lí 5th line – yin | period #49 Raptors sacrifice birds Hex. 41 | period #50 H & E get solemn (weather gets solemn) | period #51 Grain is ready to harvest Hex. 57 | Summer Lí ~90 days |
| 8th (1st month of Fall) | Node 18 White Dew Lí 6th line – yang | period #52 Swans/wild geese arrive Hex. 57 | period #53 Swallows return Hex. 45 | period #54 Flocks of birds forage for food Hex. 26 | Node 19 Autumn Equinox Dui 1st line – yang | period #55 Thunder restrains its voice Hex. 22 | period #56 Hibernating creatures stop up entrances to their burrows Hex. 20 | period #57 Water begins to dry up Hex. 54 | 秋 Qiū Fall Dui ~90 days |
| 9th (2nd month of Fall) | Node 20 Cold Dew Dui 2nd line – yang | period #58 Swans/wild geese come as guests Hex. 54 | period #59 Sparrows enter the water and become frogs Hex. 25 | period #60 Chrysanthemums boast yellow flowers Hex. 36 | Node 21 Frosts Descend Dui 3rd line – yin | period #61 Wolves sacrifice large animals Hex. 47 | period #62 Plants/leaves yellow & fade Hex. 23 | period #63 Hibernating creatures burrow down Hex. 52 | |
| 10th (3rd month of Fall) | Node 22 Winter Begins Dui 4th line – yang | period #64 Water starts to freeze Hex. 52 | period #65 Ground begins to harden Hex. 63 | period #66 Pheasants enter the water and become clams Hex. 21 | Node 23 Light Snow Dui 5th line – yang | period #67 Rainbows hide Hex. 28 | period #68 Celestial qi ascends, Earth qi descends Hex. 2 | period #69 All is shut, Winter has closed in Hex. 64 | 冬 Dōng Winter |
| 11th (1st month of Winter) | Node 24 Heavy Snow Dui 6th line – yin | period #70 Nightingales stop calling Hex. 64 | period #71 Tigers start to mate Hex. 39 | period #72 Lychees poke up Hex. 27 | Node 1 Winter Solstice Kǎn 1st line – yin | period #1 Earthworms curl up Hex. 61 | period #2 Moose shed their horns Hex. 24 | period #3 Water/springs stir Hex. 3 | |
| 12th (2nd month of Winter) | Node 2 Slight Cold Kǎn 2nd line – yang | period #4 Geese head to northern homelands Hex. 3 | period #5 Magpies start to nest Hex. 15 | period #6 male Pheasants crow Hex. 38 | Node 3 Great Cold Kǎn 3rd line – yin | period #7 Hens/chicks begin to hatch Hex. 46 | period #8 Migratory birds are formidable Hex. 19 | period #9 Lakes & marshes are still frozen solid Hex. 62 | Kǎn ~90 days |

地支 *Dì Zhī* = *Terrestrial Branches - 1st Part* *Hours of the Day, Organ, Hexagram, Moon, & Animal*

| <u>Char</u> | <u>Branch</u> | <u>Hour</u> | <u>Organ</u> | <u>Lines</u> | <u>Hexagram # & Name</u> | <u>Moon</u> | <u>Animal</u> |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 子 1. | Zǐ | 11 pm-1 am | GB | 1 yang | ☰ #24 復 Fù / Return | 11 th | 鼠 shǔ = rat/mouse |
| 丑 2. | Chǒu | 1-3 am | Lr | 2 yang | ☱ #19 臨 Lín / Approach | 12 th | 牛 niú = cow/ox |
| 寅 3. | Yín | 3-5 am | Lu | 3 yang | ☵ #11 泰 Tàì / Flowing | 1 st | 虎 hǔ = tiger |
| 卯 4. | Mǎo | 5-7 am | Ll | 4 yang | ☲ #34 大壯 Dà Zhuàng / Robust | 2 nd | 兔 tù = hare/rabbit |
| 辰 5. | Chén | 7-9 am | ST | 5 yang | ☳ #43 夬 Guài / Expel-Resolve | 3 rd | 龍 long = dragon |
| 巳 6. | Sì | 9-11 am | Sp | 6 yang | ☰ #1 乾 Qián / Vigorous | 4 th | 蛇 shé = snake |

Terrestrial Branches & Hexagrams – 2nd Part

| <u>Char</u> | <u>Branch</u> | <u>Hour</u> | <u>Organ</u> | <u>Lines</u> | <u>Hexagram # & Name</u> | <u>Moon</u> | <u>Animal</u> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 午 | 7. Wǔ | 11 am–1 pm | Ht | 1 yin | ☰ #44 姤 Gòu / Re-Enter | 5 th | 馬 mǎ = horse |
| 未 | 8. Wèi | 1-3 pm | SI | 2 yin | ☶ #33 遯 Dùn / Retreat | 6 th | 羊 yáng = sheep/goat/ram |
| 申 | 9. Shēn | 3-5 pm | BL | 3 yin | ☱ #12 否 Pǐ / Standstill | 7 th | 猴 hóu = monkey |
| 酉 | 10. Yǒu | 5-7 pm | Kd | 4 yin | ☱ #20 觀 Guān / Contemplate | 8 th | 雞 jī = chicken/rooster |
| 戌 | 11. Xū | 7-9 pm | Pc | 5 yin | ☲ #23 剝 Bō / Strip Bare | 9 th | 犬 quǎn = dog |
| 亥 | 12. Hài | 9-11 pm | TB | 6 yin | ☷ #2 坤 Kūn / Quietude | 10 th | 豬 zhū = pig/boar |

Stalk Numerology & Calendrical Science

Musing on numbers/numerology

- to obtain a '9' means 36 stalks remain ($49 - 5 - 4 - 4 = 13$ from $49 = 36$)
- if all lines were 9's = $36 \times 6 = 216$ (stalks) = **Yang total**
- likewise to obtain a '6' means 24 stalks remain. ($49 - 9 - 8 - 8 = 25$ from $49 = 24$)
- if all lines were 6's = $24 \times 6 = 144$ (stalks) = **Yin total**
- **$144 + 216 = 360$** , the approximate number of days in a year & number of degrees in a circle.

- 384 lines comprise the 64 hexagrams (192 are yin lines & 192 are yang lines)
- 192 yin lines x 24 (stalks for a changing yin line) = 4,608 days = ~ 12 yrs. ~ 1 Jupiter cycle (11.86) or 4,333 days (the ~ 12 year Jupiter cycle is called a chi)
- The 12 year Jupiter cycle is probably the basis for the series of 12 Terrestrial Branches.
- 192 yang lines x 36 (stalks for a changing yang line) = 6,912 days = ~ 19 yrs. ~ 1 Meton cycle (19.1)
- This period is called a 章 zhāng (1 Metonic period = 235 lunation's)

- the total number for all 64 hexagrams = 11,520 = the 10,000 things

- The total number of days represented = 11,520 = or ~ 32 years (~ 3 sunspot cycles, i.e. a trigram) (33.33)
The 29.5 year Saturn cycle is 10,759 days is also an approximate match.
The 29.5 year Saturn cycle correlates with a lunation period of 29.5 days.

Hexagram Numerology & Calendrical Science

More Musing on numbers/numerology

- The 6 & 9 represent the solstices; winter & summer respectively. (Tai Yin & Tai Yang)
- The 7 & 8 represent the equinoxes; vernal & autumnal respectively. (Shao Yang & Shao Yin)
- Read 6 to 7 [extreme yin to stable yang] as representing an increase of light from winter to spring, and 9 to 8 [extreme yang to stable yin] as representing the decreasing light from summer to fall.

- $6 \times 64 = 384$, the number of days in a 13 month lunar year ($13 \times 29.53 = 383.9$)
This calendar is extremely accurate, only losing 2.4 hrs. in 384 days or 0.1 day, which means you only need to subtract a day once every 10 years; i.e. one 383 day year every ten years.
The Mayans developed a similar 13 month calendar.
(I'm not sure how they dealt with the shortfall)

- $64 \times 384 = 24,576$ days = 67.35 years = ~ 6 sunspot cycles (11.22 yrs. each)