

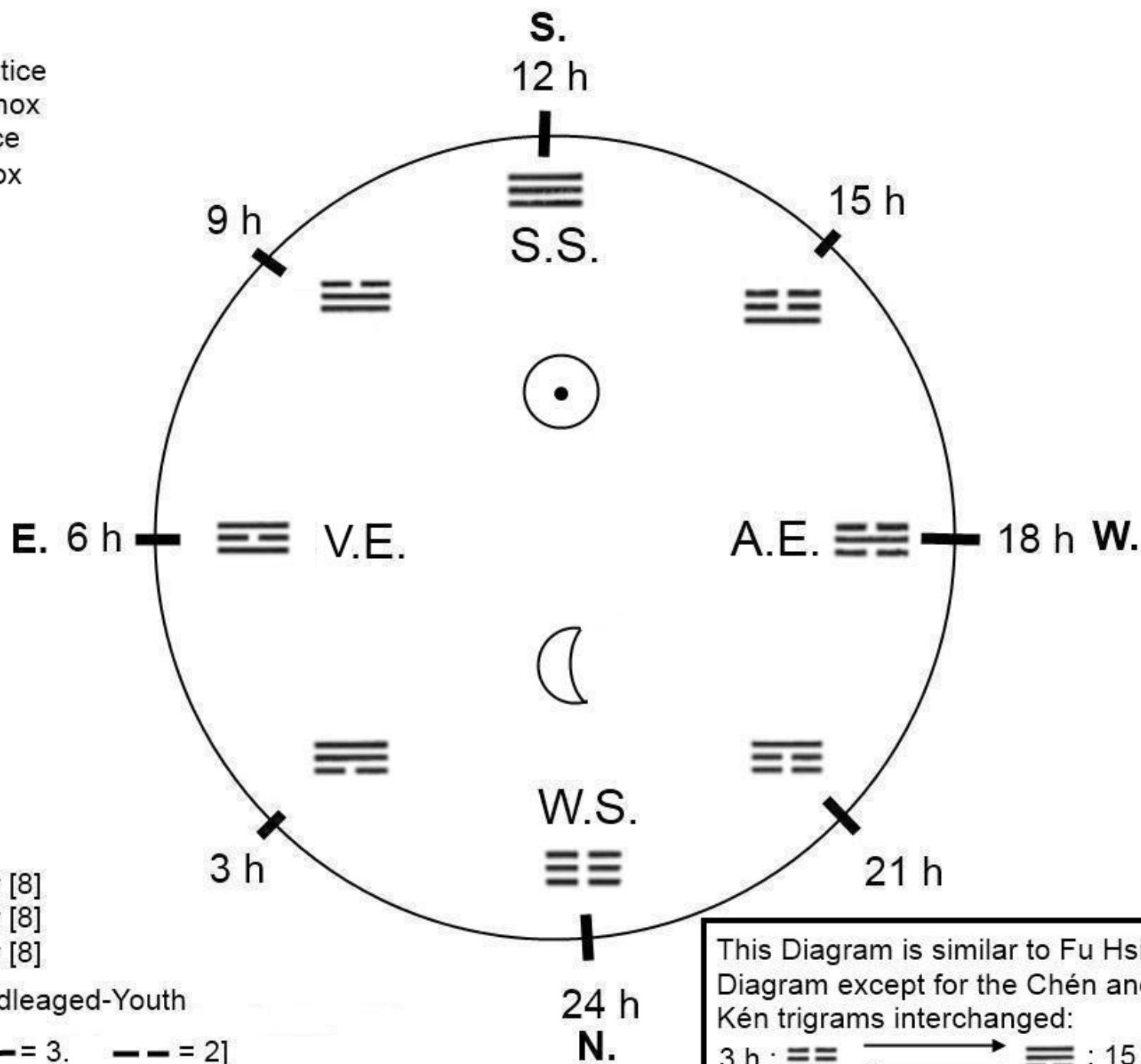
In search for a Chronology
in
the evolution of the sixty four hexagrams

Sven Christensen, summer of 2016

"If You fail, You did at least try"

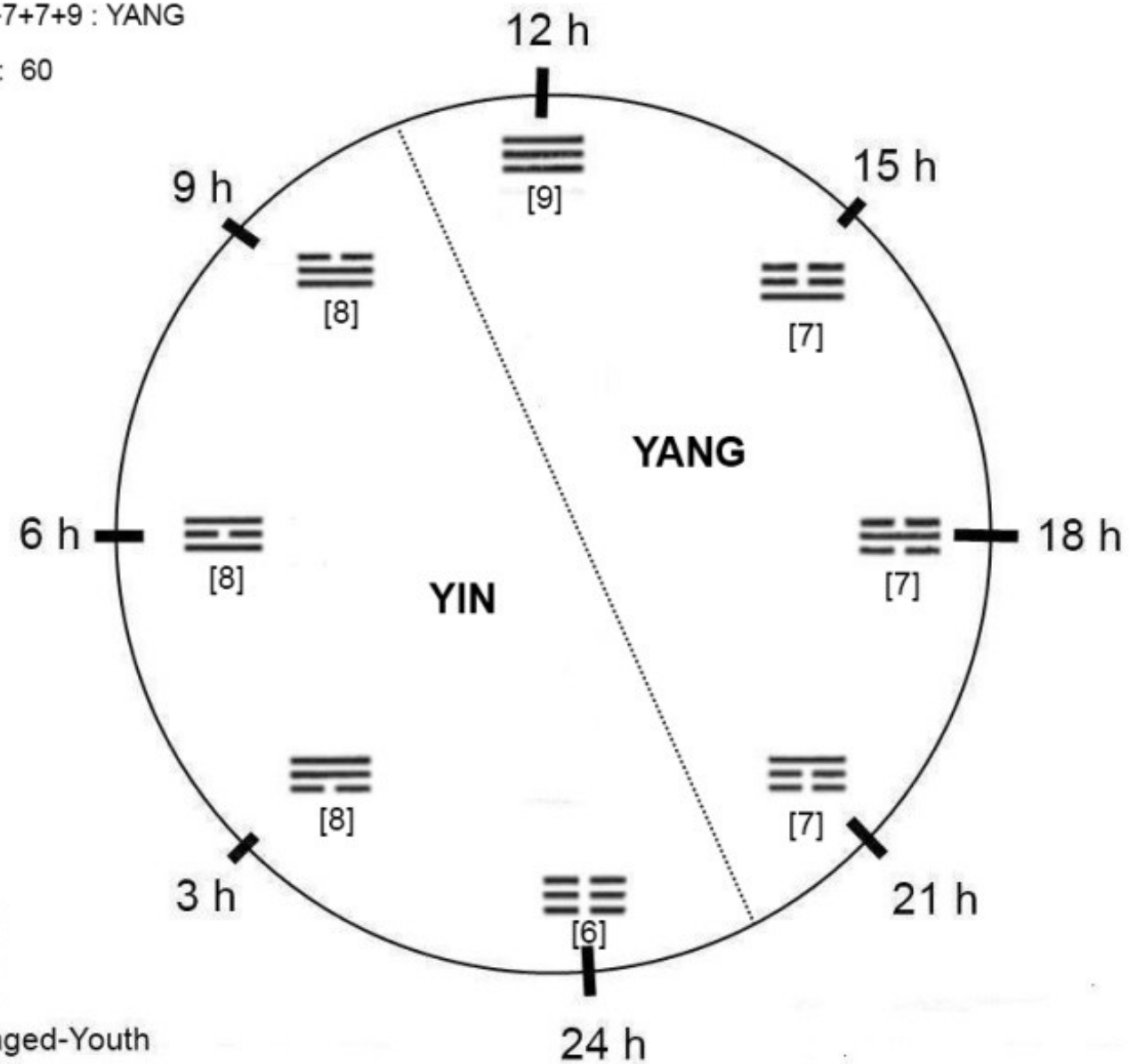
S.S. : Summer Solstice
 A.E. : Autumn Equinox
 W.S. : Winter Solstice
 V.E. : Vernal Equinox

S. : South
 W. : West
 N. : North
 E. : East



YIN: $6+8+8+8 = 30 = 7+7+7+9$: YANG

YANG and YIN together : 60



12 h. : Father [9]
 21 h. : 3' Son [7]
 18 h. : 2' Son [7]
 15 h. : 1' Son [7]
 24 h. : Mother [6]
 09 h. : 3' Daughter [8]
 06 h. : 2' Daughter [8]
 03 h. : 1' Daughter [8]

































































1' - 2' - 3' Old-Middleaged-Youth

[Ritual numbers: — = 3. -- = 2]

A B

C

D

I	12																					1
II	13																					6
III	14																					15
IV	15																					20
V	16																					15
VI	17																					6
VII	18																					1
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	

A: Category in roman numeral.

B: The sum of RitualNumbers (see *page 2*) per hexagram. Example: hexagram nr. 1 = 6 x 3 ie six unbroken lines etc.

































































C: The sixtyfour hexagrams arranget in accordance with this (B).

D: Sum of hexagrams per category (A).

I : Mother [RN 6 + 6] **II** : Mother and Son's [RN 6 & 7] **III** : Mother and Daughter's [RN 6 & 8] + Sons [RN 7 + 7] **IV** : Mother and Father [RN 6 & 9] + Sons and Daughters [RN 7 & 8] **V** : Father and Son's [RN 9 & 7] + Daughters [RN 8 + 8] **VI** : Father and Daughter's [RN 9 & 8] **VII** : Father [RN 9 + 9]

A B		C																				D
I	12																					1
II	13																					6
III	14																					15
IV	15																					20
V	16																					15
VI	17																					6
VII	18																					1
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	

































































This is not the definite order. This system should be seen in the light of the nature of the hexagram as being consisting of:
 A coming/manifesting/creating Lower Trigram and a going/leaving/fullfilling Upper Trigram. So as toward the Mother (I-a) the Yin-trigrams (RN 8) moves from youngest to oldest Daughters as seen in Category III to example: III-f: youngest daughter Coming/III-e: middle daughter Coming/III-d: oldest daughter Coming, then III-c: youngest daughter Going/III-b: middle daughter Going and finally III-a: oldest daughter Going. The same with the Mother as Going (III-f to III-d) and Coming (III-c to III-a). But whether this order being so or turned around into the opposite direction may be an open question at this point. The same question in Category VI with the daughters: that the Father comes from Going to Coming is obvious but whether the oldest or the youngest daughter should start in VI-a could be puzzling to debate.... Should the series with the Sons and Daughters start in IV-a and the two with Father and Mother start in IV-s ? just to point out another open question concerning the matter.

A B		C																				D		
I	12																							1
II	13																							6
III	14																						15	
IV	15																						20	
V	16																						15	
VI	17																						6	
VII	18																						1	
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t			

The twelve year-hexagrams (Tidal Gua's) don't seem to fit in to the diagram. Taking hex. 11 (IV-b) to be Vernal Equinox, or Spring, laying in our March month, April follows in V-o, May in VI-f, June (Summer Solstice) in VII-a, July in VI-a, August in V-j, September (Autumn Equinox) in IV-a, October in III-a, November in II-a, December (Winter Solstice) in I-a, January in II-f and February in III-f. The Tidal Gua's don't fit into the king **Wen** order either, starting from Vernal Equinox again: hex'es 11-34-43-1-44-33-12-20-23-2-24-19. But they somehow do fit with the **Fu Hsi** order as seen on *page 7 and 8* in [this pdf-file](#). *)

But what is interesting here is, that we know that: for each of the four seasons with their three tidal Gua's in each, thirteen hexagrams should be added, as to make the total of sixtyfour: Spring: Tidal Gua hex. 11, 34 and 43 plus 13 hexes, together making 16 hexes. Summer: hex. 1, 44 and 33 plus 13 hexes and the same with Autumn and Winter. On *page 7* I've separated the columns into pairing of four and nine hexagrams and one will see a kind of logic appear.... (also see *page 9* in the above mentioned link)

*) to be sure to return to this page, Open the link in New window.

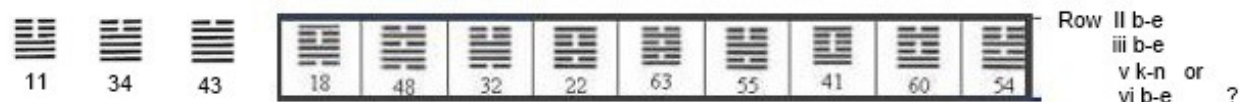
A B		C																				D	
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II	13																					6	
III	14																					15	
IV	15																					20	
V	16																					15	
VI	17																					6	
VII	18																					1	
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t		

Chén  Going N.E.
 Li  Coming E.

Before continuing I'll turn back to the **Fu Hsi** Diagram ie not my pseudo-**Fu Hsi** Diagram on *page 2 and 3* which I made to distinguish between the Yang Ritualnumbers and Yin Ritualnumbers, and start on with East, Spring namely the Trigram **Li**. Making the process going clockwise it'll be seen that before **Li** there were the trigram **Chén** which means that **Li** is arriving and **Chén** departing in the hexagram to follow or **Li** will be the lower and **Chén** the upper part of that hexagram, which is hex. 55. (IV-h) **Chén** is the Oldest son, **Li** is the middle Daughter. She is arriving in East and he is departing in North East.

It'll hereby be seen that we are in the row, on the plate *page 7*, with the category IV-c through **k**, consisting of the Daughters Coming and the Son's Going ie Lower and Upper part of these hexagrams.

So far we have reached the first nine of the thirteen hexagrams which should be situated in the Spring cycle together with the three Tidal Gua's belonging here (See page 9 in the PDF-link on page 6):



To me it's very tricky as to which of the groups of four hexagram's missing here.....

Category II- **b** through **e** consist of the Mother and the three Sons

































































Category III **b** through **e** consist of the Mother and the three Daughters

Category V **k** through **n** consist of the Father and the three Sons

Category VI **b** through **e** consist of the Father and the three Daughters.

Again, to me it seems tempting to choose the group with the three Daughters and the Mother in the sense that the Daughters are Coming and the Mother is Going as to the Early Spring... But I have doubt in this as the group with the three Daughters Going and the Father Coming ie category VI **b** through **e** as to the Late Spring could be just as possible as the former.

To turn back, I think it's important to decide which hexagrams forms the four axes or cardinal points. We know that **Fu Hsi** placed the trigram **Li** (also the Sun) and the trigram **K'an** (also the Moon) on the horizontal axis together with the trigram **Ch'ien** (also Heaven) and the trigram **K'un** (also Earth) on the vertical axis. It's clear that the trigrams **Ch'ien** and **K'un** doubled gives the two Tidal Gua's **Ch'ien** and **K'un**, but does it follow from here that we should, on the horizontal axis, find the hexagrams **T'ai** (hex. 11) and **P'i** (hex 12) ? Or: looking at **Fu Hsi's** diagram again find **Li** (**Li**, hex 30) doubled and **K'an** (**K'an**, hex 29) doubled ? Or: should we find **Li** and **K'an** mingled together ie finding **Chi Chi** (hex 63) and **Wei Chi** (hex 64) on this horizontal axis ?

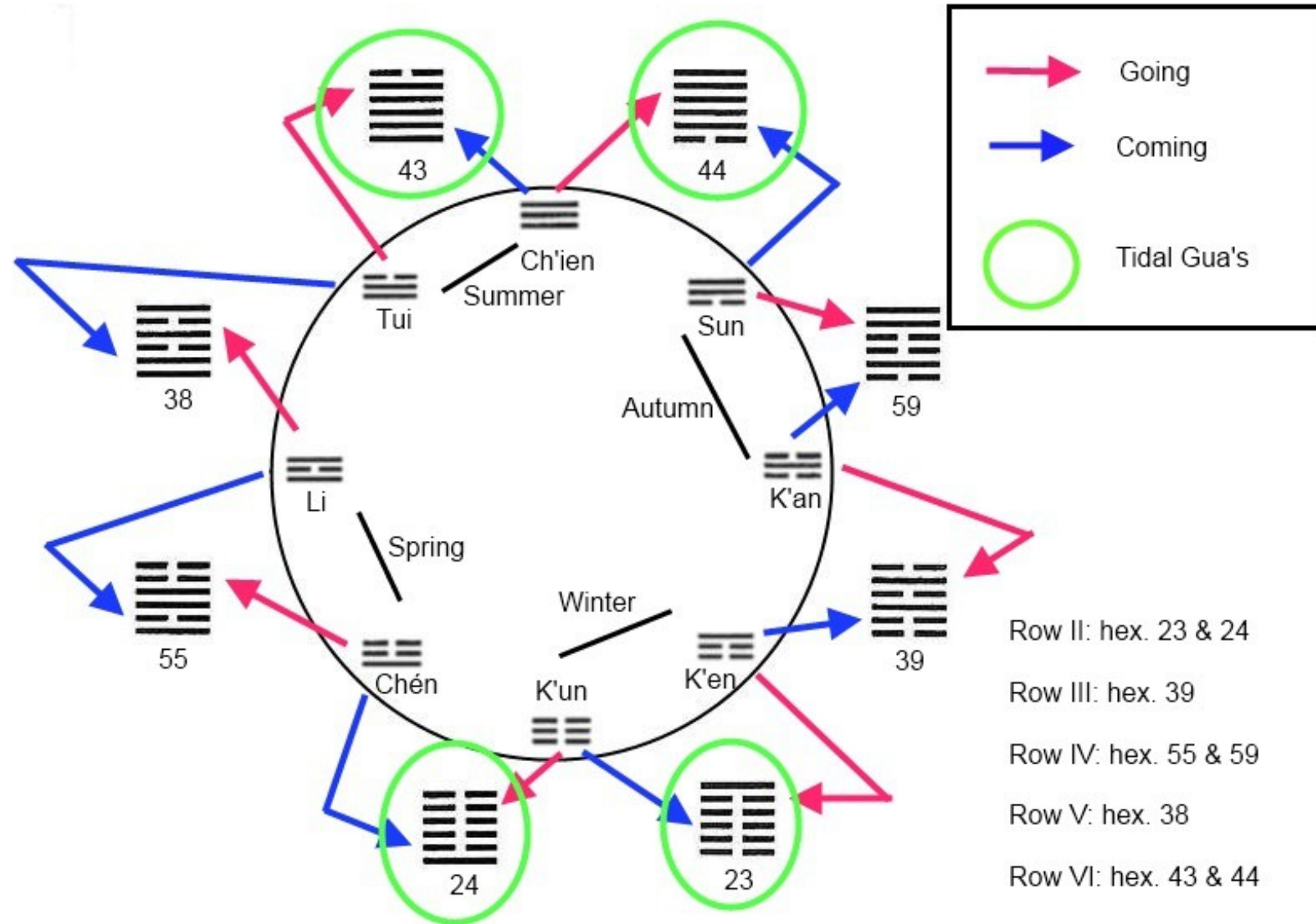
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II	13																											6
III	14																										15	
IV	15																										20	
V	16																										15	
VI	17																											6
VII	18																											1
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t							

There's no doubt that the row-category IV from the point of RitualNumber-Order represents an axis, in relation to row-category I (**K'un**) and row-category VII (**Ch'ien**). Following this "symmetric" view I will left out **Li** (hex 30) marked with a blue circle and vice versa **K'an** (hex 29).

On the central axis is left the two Tidal Gua's marked in red circles and the two trigrams cross-mingled, just mentioned, namely **Chi Chi** and **Wei Chi** marked in green circles.

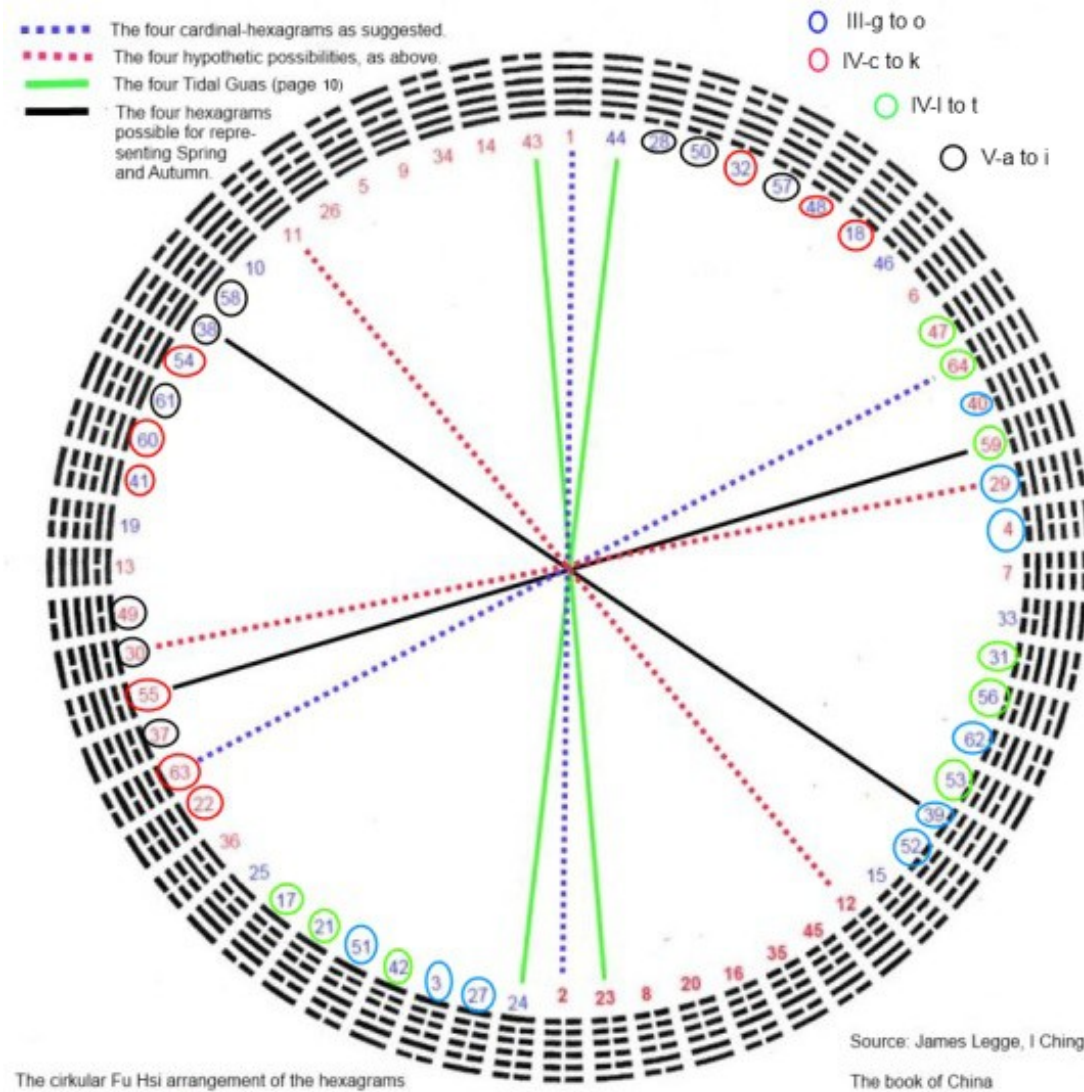
As the two Tidal Gua's is a cross-mingling of **Ch'ien** and **K'un** and thereby representing the vertical axis I only can find it logic that the two Gua's representing the horizontal axis being the two Cardinal Gua's **Chi Chi** and **Wei Chi** beside **Ch'ien** and **K'un**.

In the East (Vernal Equinox) we find the Cardinal-Gua **Chi Chi** (hex 63). In the South (Summer Solstice) we find the Cardinal-Gua **Ch'ien** (hex 1). In the West (Autumn Equinox) we find the Cardinal-Gua **Wei Chi** (hex 64) and in the North (Winter Solstice) we find the Cardinal-Gua **K'un** (hex 2).

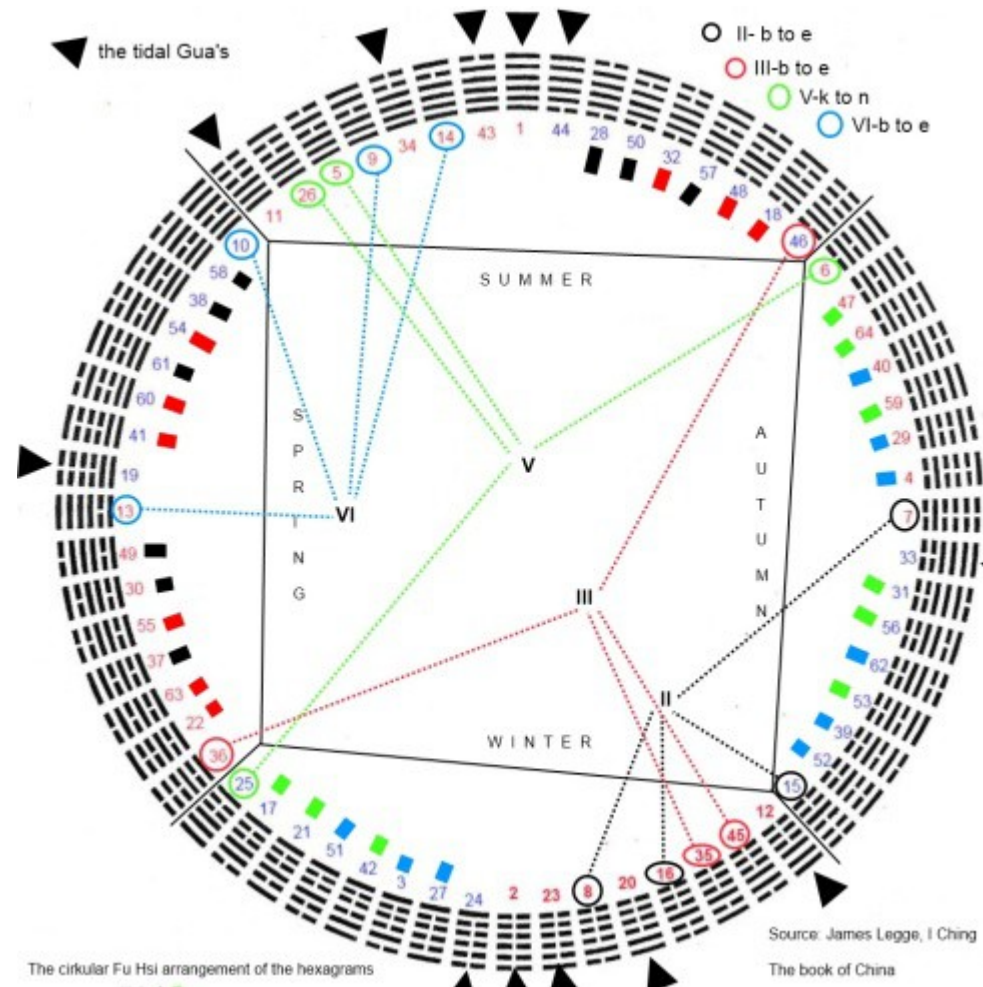


The Fu Hsi diagram or Early Heaven Order with the evolution of the hexagrams directly associated with the trigrams.

















Searching for a pattern the Fu Hsi Order and the categories of ordering the hexagrams out of their RitualNumber-sum between it seems hard to find a logic as to a symmetrical balance.....































































Yet it seems that the categories III-g to o (blue markings) and IV-l to t (green markings) points out the Spring and Summer while the categories IV-c to k (red markings) and V-a to i (black markings) points out the Autumn and Winter equally - If, looking at the Fu Hsi order in the terms of the seasons parted like:



Coming that far I can conclude that the orderings in categories per RitualNumber-sums does not fit totally with the Fu Hsi-order but that it gives me a hint as to the following system (which isn't definite):

SPRING																
Category	IV-b	V-o	VI-f	V-k	V-l	V-m	V-n	IV-c	IV-d	IV-e	IV-f	IV-g	IV-h	IV-i	IV-j	IV-k

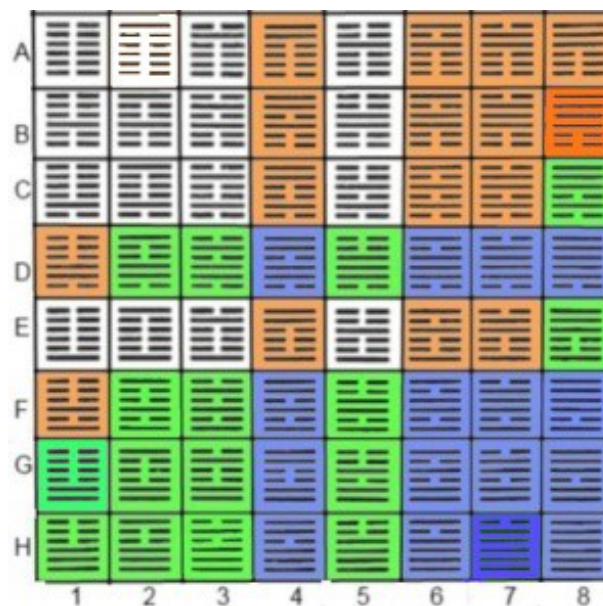
Below, an overview of the seasons as I find it possible: No colored areas is Winter. Green colored is Spring. Blue is Summer and orange Autumn.

A B		C																				D
I	12																					1
II	13																					6
III	14																					15
IV	15																					20
V	16																					15
VI	17																					6
VII	18																					1
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	

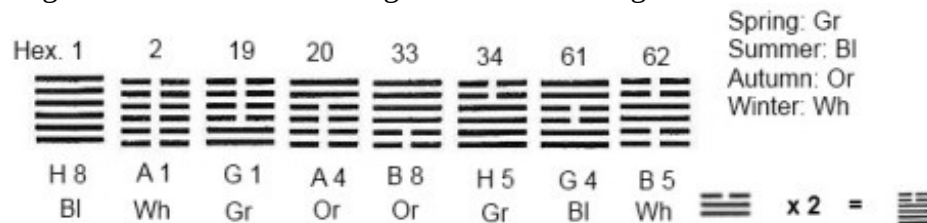
Here I have marked the hexagrams like above to see if a pattern, in this Fu Hsi square-arrangement, could unsolve the problem with the missing equality the four sixteen-parted season-hexagrams between. It will be seen that a pattern is broken by the Tidal Gua hexagrams A2, G 1 and H 7. I have in this system used the Fu Hsi order of the Tidal Gua's and that will be the answer for that (See [page 10 Here](#)). Using the Lunar month system these hexagrams will be: for the place A2 the hexagram on the place A4. Place G1, the hexagram on H1 and for place H7 the hexagram on H8.....

A								
B								
C								
D								
E								
F								
G								
H								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

- or to put it more straight forward: H7 becomes blue (summer), G1 becomes green (spring), A2 becomes white (winter) and B8 becomes orange (autumn).



And it seems a bit more symmetric. As to the eight hexagrams that consist of doubled trigrams, we find those nicely forming a diagonal through A1-B2-C-3-D4-E5-F6-G7 and H8 in Fu Hsi's diagram. They are furthermore equally parted with four in the white (winter) marked areas and four in the blue (summer) marked areas. But: shouldn't those eight doubled trigrams be equally parted with two in the white, two in the green, two in the blue and two in the orange colored areas ? I could go on and ask where the eight dubble-lined trigrams is situated ie:



And here, on the contrary, You'll find those eight hexagrams equally parted with two hexagrams in each season.

So, as to sum up: what is wrong - or: is it wrong that the dubble-trigrams isn't representated equally with two hexagrams in each season ?

The seasons, following Fu Hsi's diagram, The early Heaven Order, goes clockwise from **Li** in the east over **Tui**, southeast and so on. See *page 10*.

But looking at the order in the square-arrangement following row A 1 through 8 starts with **K'un** in the Coming, lower trigram, and **K'un** in the Going, upper hexagram, then followed, in the Going upper trigram, by **K'en**, **K'an** and **Sun** anticlockwise. Then clockwise by **Chén**, **Li**, **Tui** and **Ch'ien**. (See *illustration page 29*)

















It's **not** continuing like if we took it, starting with **K'un**: **Chén**, **Li**, **Tui**, **Ch'ien**, **Sun**, **K'an** and **K'en**.... (*page 10*)



















A: anticlockwise C: clockwise

I'm convinced that the reason for this is to keep the **Ch'ien** trigram forthgoing in column 8 and thereby ending the series, in row H-8 with **Ch'ien**, diametrically opposite to **K'un**.... (?) And all of the Tidal Gua's we'll find in row A, column 8, row H and column 1 following each other anticlockwise (see *page 8* [Here](#)).

Anyway, looking back on *page 13* the sixteen hexagrams belonging to Spring should be slightly adjusted to:

SPRING																
	19	11	34	6	25	26	5	18	48	32	22	63	55	41	60	54
Category	III-f	IV-b	V-o	V-k	V-l	V-m	V-n	IV-c	IV-d	IV-e	IV-f	IV-g	IV-h	IV-i	IV-j	IV-k
	*		*													

And from here trying to adjust the Tidal Gua's and the Cardinal-Gua (hex. 63) equally (Tidal Gua's marked blue, Cardinal Gua red) :

SPRING																
	19	41	60	54	32	48	18	11	63	55	22	6	25	26	5	34
Category	III-f	IV-i	IV-k	IV-k	IV-e	IV-d	IV-c	IV-b	IV-g	IV-h	IV-f	V-k	V-l	V-m	V-n	V-o

And here I feel getting close to the order, but still the logic misses as for the step-order of the sons, fathers, daughters and mothers trigrams. Looking at it, maybe some interchanges should be made between the hexagrams in Category IV-c to t (see *page 13*). Below, instead of showing the hexagrams, I'll give their attributes as: 1 S: oldest son. 2 S middle son. 3 S youngest son. AND 1 D oldest daughter. 2 D middle daughter. 3 D youngest daughter:

Going	3 S	2 S	1 S	3 S	2 S	1 S	3 S	2 S	1 S	1 D	2 D	3 D	1 D	2 D	3 D	1 D	2 D	3 D
Coming	1 D	1 D	1 D	2 D	2 D	2 D	3 D	3 D	3 D	3 S	3 S	3 S	2 S	2 S	2 S	1 S	1 S	1 S
Category	IV-c	IV-d	IV-e	IV-f	IV-g	IV-h	IV-i	IV-j	IV-k	IV-l	IV-m	IV-n	IV-o	IV-p	IV-q	IV-r	IV-s	IV-t

What will be first noticed is that Oldest daughter (1 D) Coming (IV-c to e) belong to early Autumn.

Middle daughter (2 D) Coming (IV-f to h) belong to mid-Spring.

Youngest daughter (3 D) Coming (IV-i to k) belong to late Spring.

Oldest son (1 S) Coming (IV-r to t) belong to early Spring.

Middle son (2 S) Coming (IV-o to q) belong to mid-Autumn.

Youngest son (3 S) Coming (IV-l to n) belong to late Autumn.

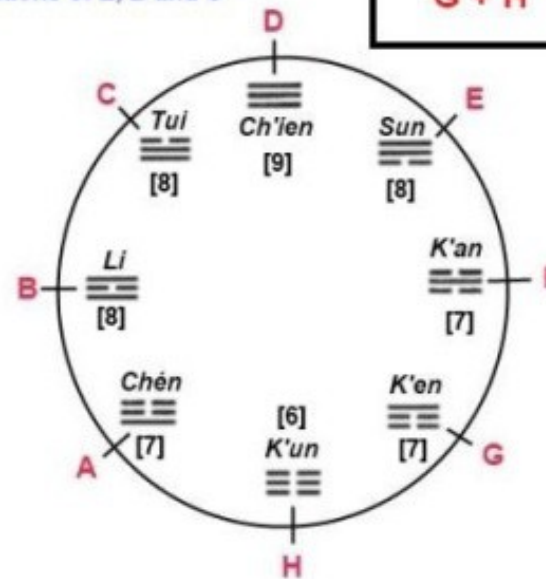
Properly it should go from early Spring, mid-Spring, late Spring over Summer to early Autumn, mid-Autumn and late Autumn or:

1S-2D-3D-(Summer)-1D-2S-3S-(Winter) as Coming....

Category

- I Only H
- II The combinations of H + F, G, and A
- III H + E, B and C plus combinations of F, G and A
- IV H + D plus combinations of E, B, C with F, G and A
- V D + F, G and A plus combinations of E, B and C
- VI D + E, B and C
- VII Only D

A + B	SPRING
C + D	SUMMER
E + F	AUTUMN
G + H	WINTER



Category I and II: Winter only
 Category III: partly Winter, Spring and Autumn
 Category IV: partly Autumn and Spring
 Category V: partly Spring, Summer and Autumn
 Category VI and VII: Summer only

The question that arises now is, and let us start with: **Oldest son (1 S) Coming (IV-r to t) belong to early Spring**; Should the order of the Going be clock- or anticlockwise ? Lookin at the illustration above (*page 18*) the first of the Going to arrive is the middle Daughter which means that starting with middle Daughter would lead us Clockwise in direction... But the middle Daughter were also the first to leave, lookin anticlockwise: then the youngest Daughter and most recent the oldest Daughter was leaving, so: should the order of direction be:

Category: IV-s, IV-t, IV-r (*page 17*) ? which also is middle Daughter (**B**) - youngest Daughter (**C**) - oldest Daughter (**E**) (*page 18*) ie Clockwise, OR IV-r, IV-t, IV-s ? which also is oldest Daughter (**E**) - youngest Daughter (**C**) - middle Daughter (**B**) ie anti-Clockwise...

Clockwise	21	17	42
anti-Clockwise	42	17	21

Those three hexagrams belonged to the Autumn beforehand but as pointed out on *page 17* maybe some interchanges should be made to make category IV-c to t fit with the logic ie the logic that Spring starts with oldest Son, Coming, in the Fu Hsi-Order.

To me it seems that the Clockwise direction is the most logic in the way that the middle Daughter left before the youngest Daughter who again left before the oldest Daughter before the oldest Son arrived in the Coming at Early Spring.

From Category IV * it will go as: Early Spring: hex. 21 - 17 - 42 ie IV-s,t,r

Mid-Spring: hex. 63 - 22 - 55 ie IV-g,f,h














Late Spring: hex. 60 - 41 - 54 ie IV-j,i,k

So, the nine of the sixteen hexagrams in the Springcyclus has been determinated (In my sight of the logic in it...)

Beside those there is the three Tidal Guas: hex. 19, 11 and 34 plus (probably) the four of the hexagrams in the Category-group V-k to n, namely hex. 6, 25, 26 and 5. Those four hexagrams I'll think should have the Order: 6 - 25 - 5 - 26 ie. Father Going/middle Son Coming - Father Going/oldest Son

* please compare with the scheme on *page 7*

Coming - Father Coming/middle Son Going -Father Coming/oldest Son Going.

												
21	17	42	63	22	55	60	41	54	6	25	5	26
IV-s	IV-t	IV-r	IV-g	IV-f	IV-h	IV-j	IV-i	IV-k	V-k	V-l	V-n	V-m

*














*

The first thing to see is that the Tidal Gua, hex. 34 naturally follows hex. 26 ie youngest Son Going/Father Coming - oldest Son Going/Father Coming.

There could be great doubt as whether hex. 6 and 25 should be in the Spring-cyclis: Father Going/middle Son Coming - Father Going/oldest Son Coming. Those two hexagrams seems to lean over toward Autumn.....

Hexagram 46 and 36 (III-d to e) fits somehow better here, namely like:

Hex. 36: Mother Going/middle Daughter Coming and hex. 46: Mother Going/oldest Daughter Coming. If that's the case the scheme would be:







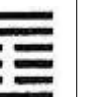
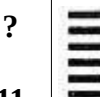







												
36	46	21	17	42	63	22	55	60	41	54	5	26
III-e	III-d	IV-s	IV-t	IV-r	IV-g	IV-f	IV-h	IV-j	IV-i	IV-k	V-n	V-m

*

*

Here we'll find that the Tidal Gua, hex. 19 (III-f) fits in between hex. 36 and 46 like: hex. 36 middle Daughter Coming, hex. 19 youngest Daughter Coming, hex. 46 oldest Daughter Coming all of them with the Mother Going.

So far we have reached this scheme:

						?									?	
36	19	46	21	17	42	11	63	22	55	60	41	54	5	26	11	34
III-e	III-f	III-d	IV-s	IV-t	IV-r	A	IV-g	IV-f	IV-h	IV-j	IV-i	IV-k	V-n	V-m	B	V-o

*

*

But, what about the signifier for the Spring, Vernal Equinox, hexagram 11 ? Should it be found in place **A** or place **B** in the scheme above ?

Here I'll try to explain in short the principle of making the RitualNumbers decide the overall Order of the hexagrams in relation to the Seasons;

Wintersolstice is where the night is at it's peak in length versus Summersolstice where the day is at it's peak in length. Spring and Autumn is quite equal, exact in Vernal Equinox and Autumn Equinox concerning the length of day and night.

Taking the sum's of RitualNumbers You'll find Wintersolstice, symbolic in hexagram 2, to have the lowest cipher namely 12 (remembering that Yin or broken lines count for two and Yang or unbroken lines count for 3; see *page 2 and 3*) and the Summersolstice, symbolic in hexagram 1, to have the highest cipher namely 18.

Between hexagram 2 and hexagram 1 You'll find all of the other hexagrams parted in sums of 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. I've called those sums of RitualNumbers for Category I (12), II (13), III (14), IV (15), V (16), VI (17) and VII (18) just to make it easier to refer to....

































































I then ask myself: Could it be that as it is in nature also it could be with the orderings out of the sums of RitualNumbers during all of the sixtyfour hexagrams ? That among the lowest ("coldest") sums we'll find Winter, partly Autumn and Spring, going on toward Spring also with the remains of Winter and partly Summer, culminating in Summer with it's highest ("warmest") sums of RitualNumbers, then lowering slowly the sum's of RitualNumbers ("temperature") toward Autumn with partly remains of Summer and parts of coming Winter ?

This was the pattern I spotted in it. [Three years later, in 2019, by coincidence I found these papers: [A](#) and [B](#) and realized this idea were old.]

Somehow I find it logic that the twelve Tidal Gua's shall be equal parted between the sixtyfour hexagrams in the yearly cycle...

And that seems to be the problem !

Looking at the scheme on *page 4* again:

A B		C																				D
I	12																					1
II	13																					6
III	14																					15
IV	15																					20
V	16																					15
VI	17																					6
VII	18																					1
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	

It will be found that there are some remarkable points to look closer at; In Category II (as well as in Category VI) You'll find the hexagramnumbers in pairs like, **Category II:** hex. 23 & 24, 8 & 7, 15 & 16. **Category VI:** hex. 44 & 43, 13 & 14, 10 & 9.

In Category III: hex. 20 & 19, 35 & 36, 45 & 46 - hex. 52 & 51, 39 & 40, 4 & 3. **Category V:** hex. 58 & 57, 38 & 37, 49 & 50 - hex. 33 & 34, 6 & 5, 25 & 26.

Two pairs of Opposit hexagrams, marked in red cirkel, namely: hex. 27 (Category III) and hex. 28 (Category V) - hex. 61 (Category V) and hex. 62 (Category III).

One pair of double-trigrams, marked in blue cirkel, namely: hex. 29 (Category III) and hex. 30 (Category V).

- - - are to be found crosspairing across the horizontal Category IV axis. In this horizontal axis You'll find hex. 12 & 11, 18 & 17, 48 & 47, 32 & 31, 22 & 21, 63 & 64, 55 & 56, 41 & 42, 60 & 59, 54 & 53 in numbering pairs. But theese are also followed in pairs across the Categories: example 12 & 13 Category IV and VI; 11 & 10 Category IV and VI; 18 & 19 Category IV and III etc. etc.

I	2																			
II	7	8	15	16	23	24														
III	3	4	19	20	27	29	35	36	39	40	45	46	51	52	62					
IV	11	12	17	18	21	22	31	32	41	42	47	48	53	54	55	56	59	60	63	64
V	5	6	25	26	28	30	33	34	37	38	49	50	57	58	61					
VI	9	10	13	14	43	44														
VII	1																			

Like mentioned above the red and blue colored ciphers are the crosspairing hexagramnumbers. The green colored hexagramnumbers are the Tidal Guas.

I	2																			
II	7	8	15	16	23	24														
III	3	4	19	20	27	29	35	36	39	40	45	46	51	52	62					
IV	11	12	17	18	21	22	31	32	41	42	47	48	53	54	55	56	59	60	63	64
V	5	6	25	26	28	30	33	34	37	38	49	50	57	58	61					
VI	9	10	13	14	43	44														
VII	1																			

































































Marked in green the numberings seems to directly crosspair like: 45-46 (**III**) 47-48 (**IV**) 49-50 (**V**) 51-52 (**III**) 53-54-55-56 (**IV**) 57-58 (**V**).

Lookin at the first two columns it goes like: **VII** (hex. 1) - **I** (hex. 2) - **III** (hex. 3,4) - **V** (hex. 5,6) - **II** (hex. 7,8) - **VI** (hex. 9,10) and **IV** (hex. 11,12).

In the following two columns, three and four, it'll be broken when reaching hex. 20; hex. 21 is on the fifth column....






























































For now that is after all the only striking thing to be mentioned concerning a kind of logic in the patterns to be observed. The king Wen-Order don't seem to help further in finding a solution on the problem noticed on *page 21*.

On *page 20* I reached a temporary order which changed the scheme on *page 13* into the allocation of the four seasons as:












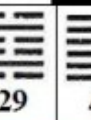
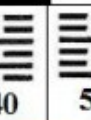




































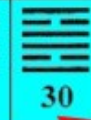








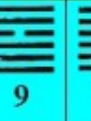



A B		C																				D
I	12																					1
II	13																					6
III	14																					15
IV	15																					20
V	16																					15
VI	17																					6
VII	18																					1
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	

Here it is seen that: Category **I & II** : Winter dominates. **III** : Nearly half of Winter and partly Autumn and Spring (Equally) dominates. **IV** : Half Autumn and half Spring dominates. **V** : Nearly half of Summer and partly Spring and Autumn (Equally) dominates. **VI & VII** : Summer dominates. Lookin at *page 18* this is what should be expected...

Below I've moved it all a little around as to visually get Autumn (orange) closer to Winter (white) and Spring (green) closer to Summer (blue).

I	<div> 2</div>																			
II	<div> 23</div>	<div> 8</div>	<div> 16</div>	<div> 15</div>	<div> 7</div>	<div> 24</div>														
III	<div> 52</div>	<div> 39</div>	<div> 62</div>	<div> 4</div>	<div> 29</div>	<div> 40</div>	<div> 51</div>	<div> 3</div>	<div> 27</div>	<div> 20</div>	<div> 35</div>	<div> 45</div>	<div> 46</div>	<div> 36</div>	<div> 19</div>					
IV	<div> 12</div>	<div> 18</div>	<div> 48</div>	<div> 32</div>	<div> 53</div>	<div> 56</div>	<div> 31</div>	<div> 59</div>	<div> 64</div>	<div> 47</div>	<div> 11</div>	<div> 22</div>	<div> 63</div>	<div> 55</div>	<div> 41</div>	<div> 60</div>	<div> 54</div>	<div> 42</div>	<div> 21</div>	<div> 17</div>
V	<div> 33</div>	<div> 6</div>	<div> 25</div>	<div> 26</div>	<div> 5</div>	<div> 34</div>	<div> 58</div>	<div> 38</div>	<div> 61</div>	<div> 49</div>	<div> 30</div>	<div> 37</div>	<div> 28</div>	<div> 50</div>	<div> 57</div>					
VI	<div> 44</div>	<div> 13</div>	<div> 10</div>	<div> 9</div>	<div> 14</div>	<div> 43</div>														
VII	<div> 1</div>																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

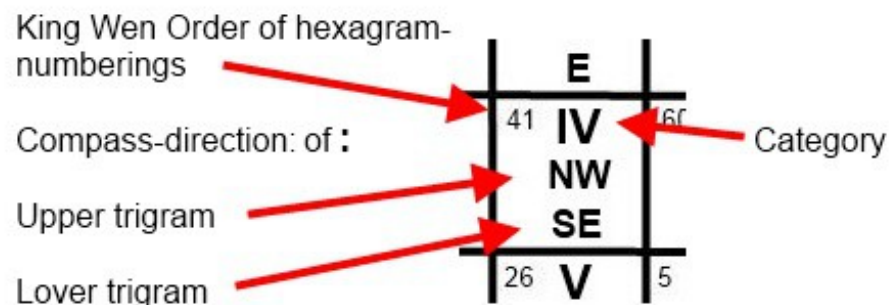
Lookin at the scheme on *page 10* the hexagrams concerning Spring will be like: Very early Spring, where Mother's Going and 1' Son Coming: hexagram 24. Beginning of Spring where the 1' Son-trigram is doubled to hexagram 51. Mid-Spring where 1' Son is Going and 2' Daughter's Coming: hexagram 55. Mid- to Late Spring where the 2' Daughter-trigram is doubled: hexagram 30 and Very late Spring where 2' Daughter is Going and 3' Daughter is Coming: hexagram 38. Those hexagrams should for sure signify Spring...

I																				
II																				
III																				
IV																				
V																				
VI																				
VII																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

If, taking Shao Yong's system to be the true one I should better stop my search for the chronology in the evolution of the 64 hexagram's.

The reason for that I'm continuing is, like stated earlier here (*page 21*), that I want to be absolutely certain that the Categorized system I'm examining is useless for the purpose...

Lookin at Fu Hsi's square-arrangement again (*page 14, 15*), but this time, instead of filling up with the hexagrams, filling it up with the information telling us wich Category, Hexagramnumber, Upper- and Lower trigrams Compass-direction:

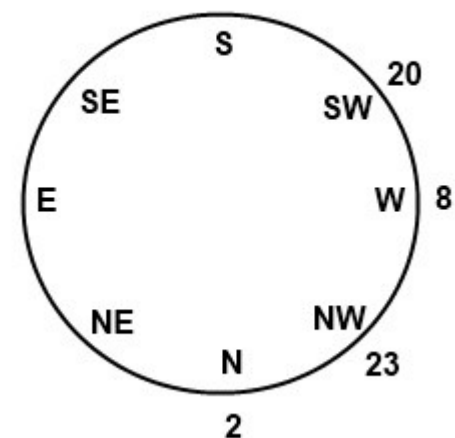


- - - it will be seen that there actually is a comparison between the Categories and the Fu Hsi square-arrangement worthy for recognizing.

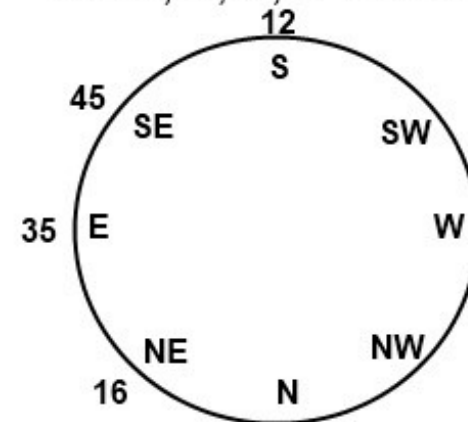
The category-numbering in the top-row goes like: I-II-II-III-II-III-III-IV, simply because that, in the Southwest (SW) we'll find the Oldest Daughter with the RitualNumer 8 (*see page 18*) while in the Northeast (NE) we'll find the Oldest Son with the RitualNumer 7, ie Mother (North) RN 6 + Oldest Daughter (South West) RN 8 = Category III; Mother (North) RN 6 + Oldest Son (North East) RN 7 = Category II. (*See page 4*) The Categories surely belonging to Winter is I and II. To Summer it's VI and VII. Below, on page 29 is the Fu Hsi-square where it'll be seen that the trigrams moves partly anti-clockwise, hex. 2-23-8-20; then clockwise, hex. 16-35-45-12. On page 30 is the seasons, yellow for Winter, that can be pointed out for sure. The red circle-markings is the Tidal Guas. I'm convinced that the nine hexagrams missing in the Winter-section shall be found in Category III and the

2	I N N	23	II NW N	8	II W N	20	III SW N	16	II NE N	35	III E N	45	III SE N	12	IV S N
15	II N NW	52	III NW NW	39	III W NW	53	IV SW NW	62	III NE NW	56	IV E NW	31	IV SE NW	33	V S NW
7	II N W	4	III NW W	29	III W W	59	IV SW W	40	III NE W	64	IV E W	47	IV SE W	6	V S W
46	III N SW	18	IV NW SW	48	IV W SW	57	V SW SW	32	IV NE SW	50	V E SW	28	V SE SW	44	VI S SW
24	II N NE	27	III NW NE	3	III W NE	42	IV SW NE	51	III NE NE	21	IV E NE	17	IV SE NE	25	V S NE
36	III N E	22	IV NW E	63	IV W E	37	V SW E	55	IV NE E	30	V E E	49	V SE E	13	VI S E
19	III N SE	41	IV NW SE	60	IV W SE	61	V SW SE	54	IV NE SE	38	V E SE	58	V SE SE	10	VI S SE
11	IV N S	26	V NW S	5	V W S	9	VI SW S	34	V NE S	14	VI E S	43	VI SE S	1	VII S S

Hex 2, 23, 8, 20 First row



Hex 16, 35, 45, 12 First row



nine hexagrams vice versa missing in the Summer-section found in Category V. Four of those nine, marked in red circles, have to be obvious belonging to Winter as they are closest to North in the Going- as well as in the Coming trigram.

2 I N N	23 II NW N	8 II W N	20 III SW N	16 II NE N	35 III E N	45 III SE N	12 IV S N
15 II N NW	52 III NW NW	39 III W NW	53 IV SW NW	62 III NE NW	56 IV E NW	31 IV SE NW	33 V S NW
7 II N W	4 III NW W	29 III W W	59 IV SW W	40 III NE W	64 IV E W	47 IV SE W	6 V S W
46 III N SW	18 IV NW SW	48 IV W SW	57 V SW SW	32 IV NE SW	50 V E SW	28 V SE SW	44 VI S SW
24 II N NE	27 III NW NE	3 III W NE	42 IV SW NE	51 III NE NE	21 IV E NE	17 IV SE NE	25 V S NE
36 III N E	22 IV NW E	63 IV W E	37 V SW E	55 IV NE E	30 V E E	49 V SE E	13 VI S E
19 III N SE	41 IV NW SE	60 IV W SE	61 V SW SE	54 IV NE SE	38 V E SE	58 V SE SE	10 VI S SE
11 IV N S	26 V NW S	5 V W S	9 VI SW S	34 V NE S	14 VI E S	43 VI SE S	1 VII S S

2 I N N	23 II NW N	8 II W N	20 III SW N	16 II NE N	35 III E N	45 III SE N	12 IV S N
15 II N NW	52 III NW NW	39 III W NW	53 IV SW NW	62 III NE NW	56 IV E NW	31 IV SE NW	33 V S NW
7 II N W	4 III NW W	29 III W W	59 IV SW W	40 III NE W	64 IV E W	47 IV SE W	6 V S W
46 III N SW	18 IV NW SW	48 IV W SW	57 V SW SW	32 IV NE SW	50 V E SW	28 V SE SW	44 VI S SW
24 II N NE	27 III NW NE	3 III W NE	42 IV SW NE	51 III NE NE	21 IV E NE	17 IV SE NE	25 V S NE
36 III N E	22 IV NW E	63 IV W E	37 V SW E	55 IV NE E	30 V E E	49 V SE E	13 VI S E
19 III N SE	41 IV NW SE	60 IV W SE	61 V SW SE	54 IV NE SE	38 V E SE	58 V SE SE	10 VI S SE
11 IV N S	26 V NW S	5 V W S	9 VI SW S	34 V NE S	14 VI E S	43 VI SE S	1 VII S S

Pseudo Fu Hsi order (See page 2)
Within red markings: hexagrams interchanged.

2 I N N	23 II NW N	8 II W N	16 II NE N	20 III SW N	35 III E N	45 III SE N	12 IV S N
15 II N NW	52 III NW NW	39 III W NW	62 III NE NW	53 IV SW NW	56 IV E NW	31 IV SE NW	33 V S NW
7 II N W	4 III NW W	29 III W W	40 III NE W	59 IV SW W	64 IV E W	47 IV SE W	6 V S W
24 II N NE	27 III NW NE	3 III W NE	21 III NE NE	42 IV SW NE	21 IV E NE	17 IV SE NE	25 V S NE
46 III N SW	18 IV NW SW	48 IV W SW	32 IV NE SW	57 V SW SW	50 V E SW	28 V SE SW	44 VI S SW
36 III N E	22 IV NW E	63 IV W E	55 IV NE E	37 V SW E	30 V E E	49 V SE E	13 VI S E
19 III N SE	41 IV NW SE	60 IV W SE	54 IV NE SE	61 V SW SE	38 V E SE	58 V SE SE	10 VI S SE
11 IV N S	26 V NW S	5 V W S	34 V NE S	9 VI SW S	14 VI E S	43 VI SE S	1 VII S S

On the second diagram (to the right) I've firstly interchanged the two trigrams in the Southwest and Northeast (see page 2) to make the Categories fit and secondly I've marked two Diagonals, namely the blue where the eight double-trigrams is situated, and the green where the eight hexagrams consisting of the trigrams in opposit compassdirections is situated ie still according to the Early heaven-, or Fu Hsi-Order. Marked with yellow are the eight "dubble-lined trigrams" (explanation on page 15); This diagram shown here only to point out that a pattern will be seen, maybe not exact

symmetric, but remarkable... Six of these hexagrams are Tidal Guas while two, hex. 62 and 61 are not. Concerning the two Diagonals each of them consists of two Tidal Guas and six hexagrams which are not. Now, continuing deciding the seasonal hexagrams, but with my "Pseudo-Fu Hsi-Order":

Pseudo Fu Hsi order (See page 2)
Within red markings: hexagrams interchanged.

2 I N N ○	23 II NW N ○	8 II W N	16 II NE N	20 III SW N ○	35 III E N	45 III SE N	12 IV S N ○
15 II N NW	52 III NW NW	39 III W NW	62 III NE NW	53 IV SW NW	56 IV E NW	31 IV SE NW	33 V S NW ○
7 II N W	4 III NW W	29 III W W ○	40 III NE W	59 IV SW W	64 IV E W	47 IV SE W	6 V S W
24 II N NE ○	27 III NW NE	3 III W NE	51 III NE NE	42 IV SW NE	21 IV E NE	17 IV SE NE	25 V S NE
46 III N SW	18 IV NW SW	48 IV W SW	32 IV NE SW	57 V SW SW	50 V E SW	28 V SE SW	44 VI S SW ○
36 III N E	22 IV NW E	63 IV W E	55 IV NE E	37 V SW E	30 V E E ○	49 V SE E	13 VI S E
19 III N SE ○	41 IV NW SE	60 IV W SE	54 IV NE SE	61 V SW SE	38 V E SE	58 V SE SE	10 VI S SE
11 IV N S ○	26 V NW S	5 V W S	34 V NE S ○	9 VI SW S	14 VI E S	43 VI SE S ○	1 VII S S ○



I'll begin with an overview as: Category I: white, II: yellow, III: orange, IV: green, V: blue, VI: lilla and VII: violet. Black circles being the Tidal Guas. Take a closer look; isn't it like nearly fixed allready ? I mean, the four squares, beginning with the white Tidal Gua being Winter solstice, the

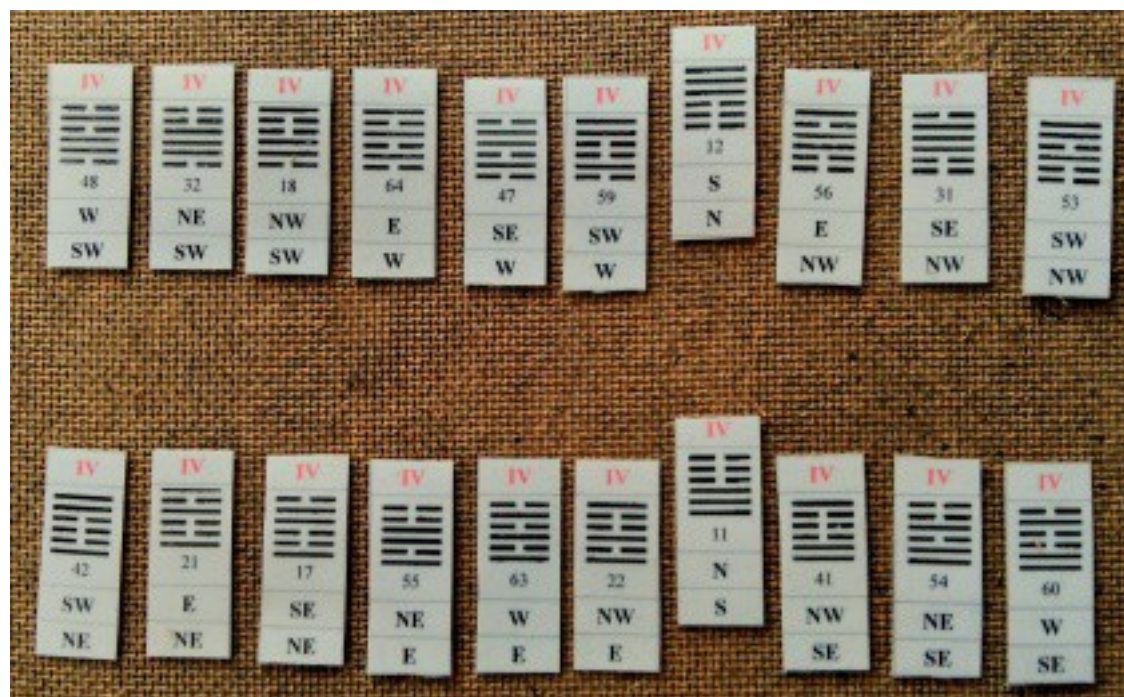
green Tidal Gua being Vernal equinox, the violet Tidal Gua being Summer solstice and the Green - opposit to Vernal equinox - Tidal Gua being Autumn equinox, all of them with their fifteen hexagrams around ? Could it really be that easy ?

Before denying that possibility I'll examine it....

Marked with white circles are the reason for that it maybe can't be so. The significant hexagram for Autumn, namely West Coming/West Going (Middle son/Middle son) could'nt be situated in Winter as well as the hexagram for Spring, East Coming/East Going, could'nt be situated in Summer... those hexagrams should be expected near middle-Autumn and middle-Spring.

..... maybe, because: in Winter remnants of Autumn and Spring will be found, in Spring remnants of Winter and Summer will be found and so on.

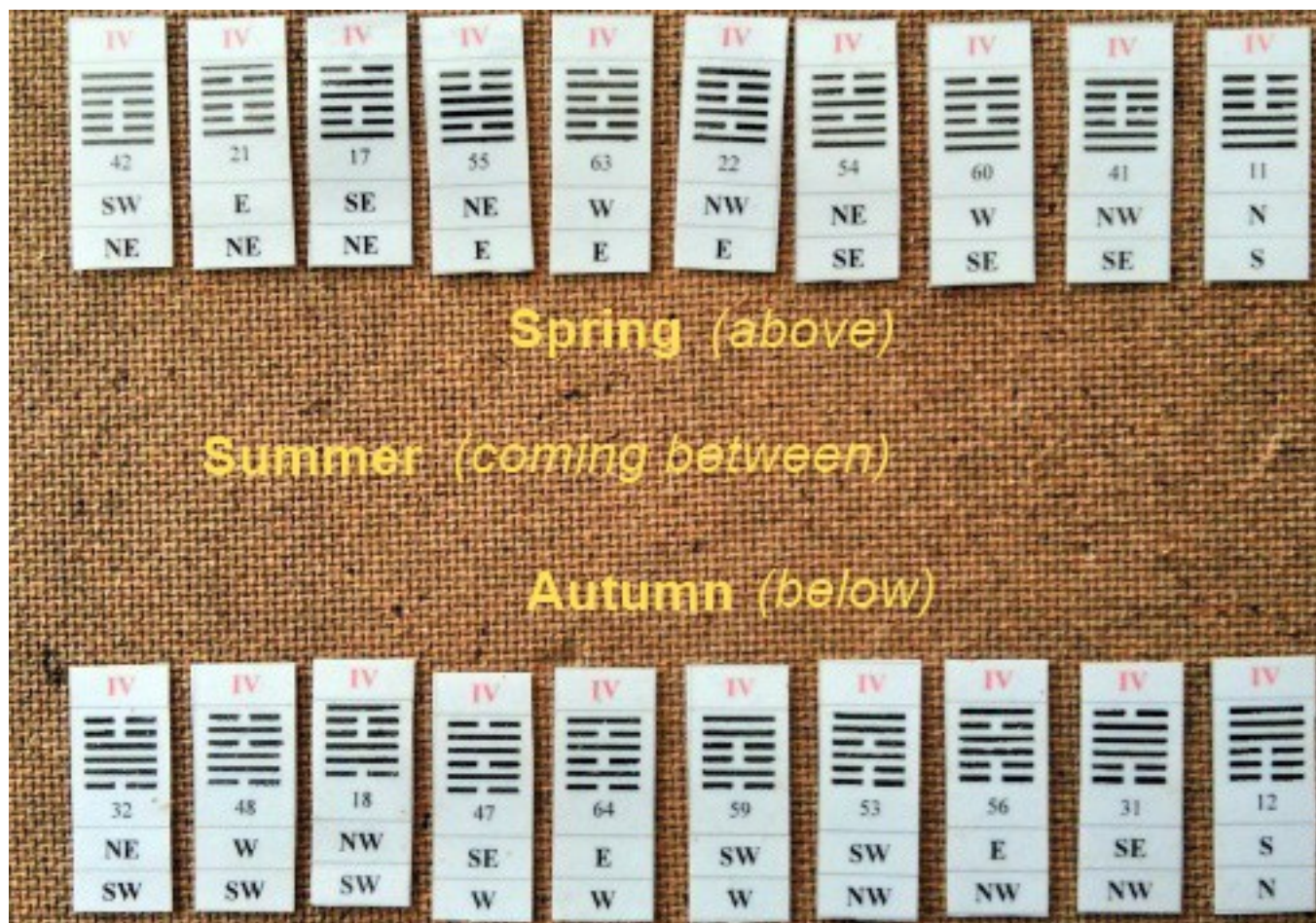
And, another thing: when it's Winter on the Southern hemisphere it's Summer on the Northern hemisphere and the other way around; not to claim that those ancient creators of the I Ching saw it that way but to state that Summer is not only Summer and Winter not only Winter...



This puzzle is roughly made representing the ten hexagrams in Autumn above and the ten hexagrams in Spring below, all of the IV' Category. The two signficators for Autumn equinox and Vernal equinox, hex. 12 and 11, are elevated a bit because their placements in the rows are by now uncertain.

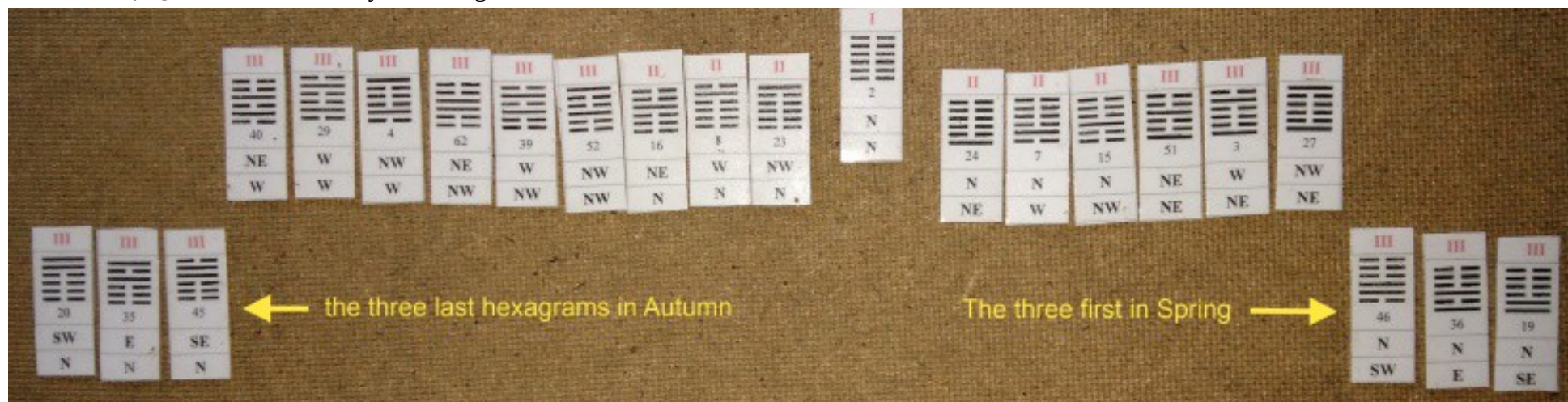
Rearranging it, Spring above and Autumn below, the principle is as follow: Spring is moving like: (3x) N.E. - (3x) E - (3x) SE - S and Autumn like: (3x) SW - (3x) W - (3x) NW - N **as Coming**.

As for the Going part it's still a bit uncertain as will be seen: Spring: SW - E - SE - NE - W - NW - NE - W - NW - N. Autumn: NE - W - NW - SE - E - SW - SW - E - SE - S. [The compass-directions in their lower, Coming, and upper, Going, trigrams]

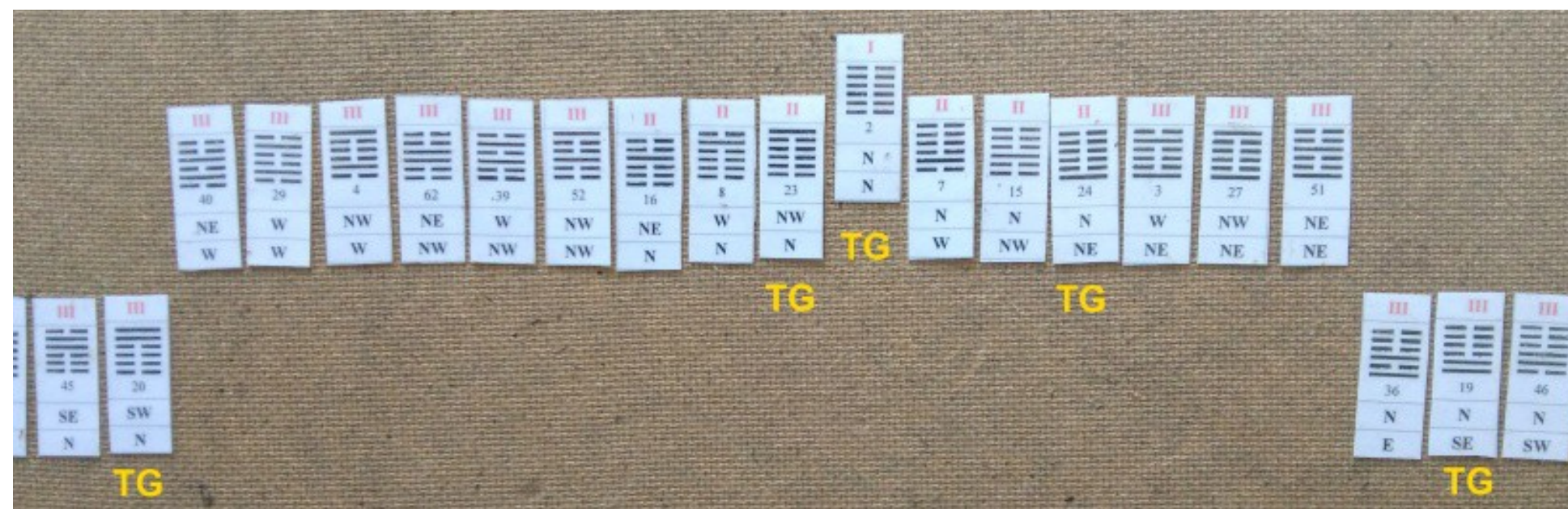


.... uncertain, because it seems unlogic that the movements here could make jumps, like to example, from SW to E, SE to NE and then over to W etc.

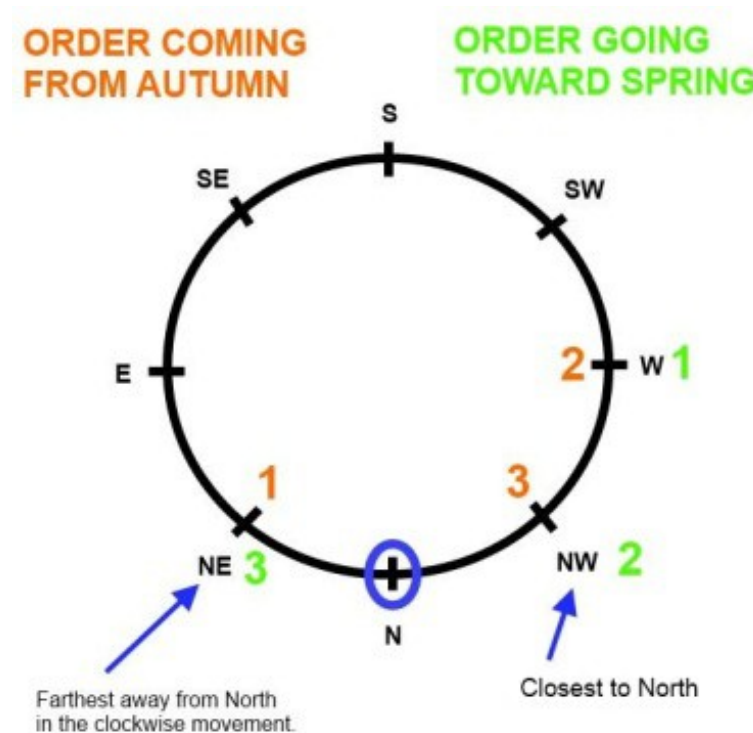
Lookin at page 25, I'll take firstly the hexagrams of Winter:



Or:



As **N**(orth) Coming and **North** Going (hex. 2) is the "center" in Winter the principle of the movements towards- and away in it's clockwise direction could be illustrated like this:



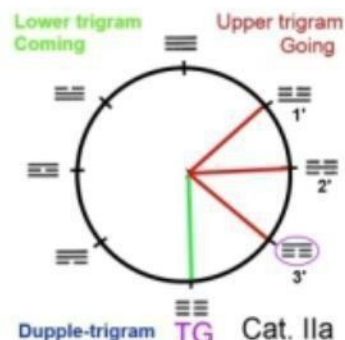
Or: lookin back from Wintersolstice (**N**) Autumn (**SW-W**) is closer than Summer (**SE-S**) which again is closer than Spring (**NE-E**) giving **NE** being farthest past in time....

When leaving Winter toward Spring the order will be that of **North** leaving and **West**, **NorthWest** + **NorthEast** arriving...

But I must submit that I'm far from sure that the logic in this Order or structure will work throughout the next, coming seasons. All I can do by now is continuing the search.

To give an even better overview I made the 64 hexagrams up in thirty equivalence-charts.

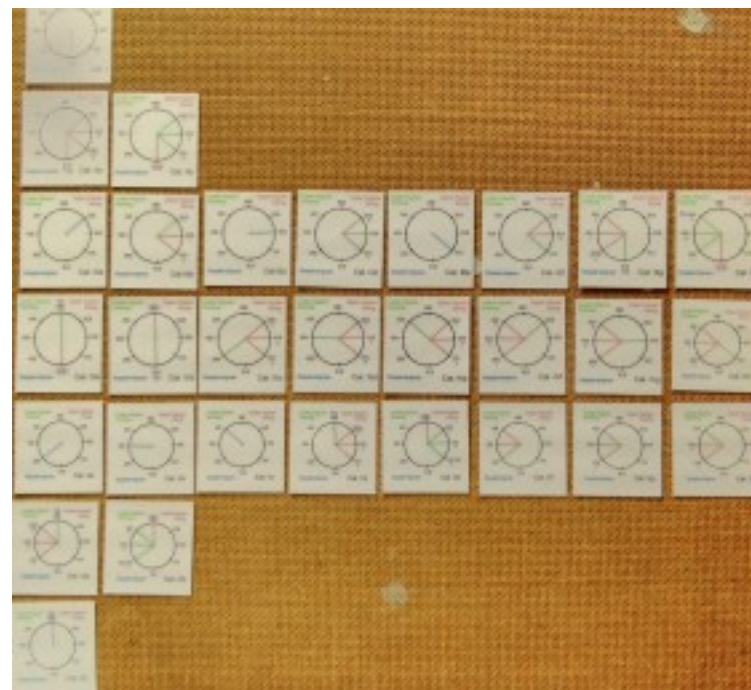
For those not familiar with this I'll give an example:



Here are three hexagrams obvious belonging to Autumn and early Winter: K'un (the trigram) is Coming, in the lower part of the hexagrams (green color) and Chén, K'an and K'en is Going, in the upper part of the hexagrams (red colors).

The Tidal Gua (TG) or the hexagram Po (hex. 23) is represented here consisting of partly North Coming and North-West Going: Winter Coming.

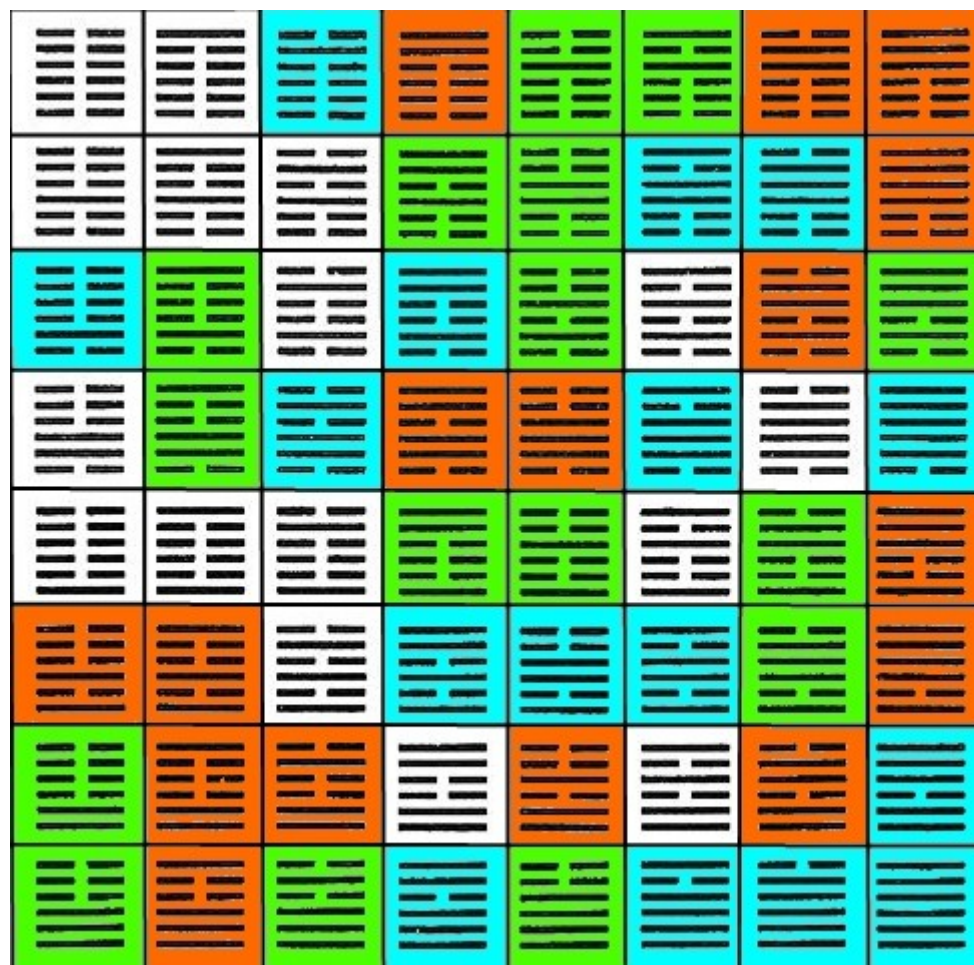
1' [Chén, upper trigram] is farthest away from K'un, 2' [K'an] not so far away from K'un and 3' [K'en] closest to K'un meaning that the hexagrams represented by those combinations should follow in that order toward the hexagram K'un or hex. 2.



It actually surprised me that, in compressing the number of hexagrams like this, it ended up in **thirty** ie. the cipher... ["the earthly" sum, see Ta Chuan, Book II in Richard Wilhelm/Baynes transl. Chapter IX § 1, 2 or: [Online](#). Ch. 9 § 49, 50]

I will start my search with these charts using my "pseudo-Fu-Hsi-Order" *shown on page 2 and 3*. This because I want to sort of start all over again after meeting all of these dead-end-paths along the way.

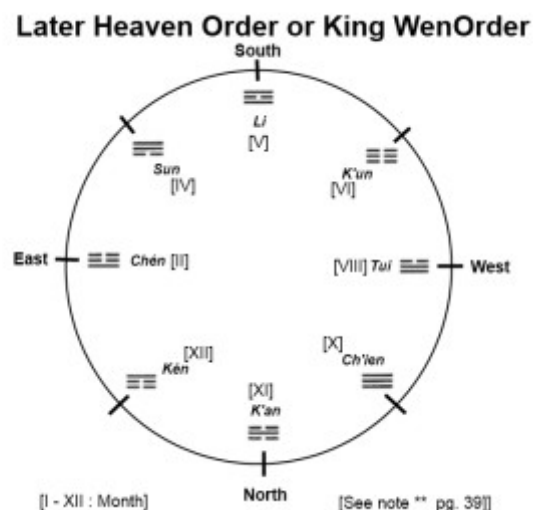
But before puzzling with that I'll plot in the timely sequence of Shao Yong (see pg. 11 [HERE](#)) to the square arrangement given by Fu Hsi taking the twelfth Lunar month (hex. 19) to be in the beginning of Spring *. Here as other places Green color represents Spring, Blue Summer, Orange Autumn and White Winter:



According to John Blofeld and James Legge ([Booklist](#)) the circular, *pg. 11,12*, and square arrangement, above, is ascribed to Fu Hsi. In their book 'An anthology of I Ching', W.A. Sherrill and W.K. Chu call those arrangements "Sau Yungs" 64 hexagram-arrangement and I'm convinced that Sau Yung is just another spelling for Shao Yong... (Shao Yong according to Wikipedia [HERE](#))

In 'A history of Chinese Philosophy' ** a much more detailed reason for the yearly Cronology of the hexagrams is found, but based on systems figured out, among others, by **Meng Hsi** and **Ching Fang** (first century BC). From here I'll only refer to some tables.

The tables referred to are based on The later Heaven Order or the king Wen Order and the compass directions here are also taken from The ten Wings and their trigram-attributes as to the seasons *** they represents. The first table is probably the one from which Alfred Huang **** took his hexagram references as to the monthly Order. But, from the book mentioned here (note**) the King Wen Order with attributes:



* On *page 27*, above, I start Spring with the second Lunar month ie hex. 34. There are different opinion from book to book about this... I've taken the freedom to fit in here what's, frankly, the most convenient. Moreover my first source for the Shao Yong-calendar-hexagramorder I've taken from [HERE](#). As more specific material occurs I'll have to make adjustments.

** A history of Chinese philosophy, vol. II, by Fung Yu-Lan translated by Derk Bodde, Princeton University Press 1953, page 102 to 118.

*** Eighth Wing, Wilhelm/Baynes, book II, Shuo Kua, Discussion of the Trigrams

**** The complete I Ching, Inner Traditions, USA 1998




















Months	Compassdirection	Hexagrams
1	East-North-East	62 - 4 - 42 - 53 - 11
2	E	5 - 17 - 35 - 40 - 34
3	E.S.E.	16 - 6 - 18 - 49 - 43
4	S.S.E.	56 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 1
5	S.	14 - 37 - 48 - 31 - 44
6	S.S.W.	50 - 55 - 59 - 10 - 33
7	W.S.W.	32 - 60 - 13 - 41 - 12
8	W	57 - 45 - 26 - 22 - 20
9	W.N.W.	54 - 25 - 36 - 47 - 23
10	N.N.W.	52 - 63 - 21 - 28 - 2
11	N.	64 - 39 - 27 - 61 - 24
12	N.N.E.	3 - 15 - 38 - 46 - 19

























- and: "This leaves four hexagrams unaccounted for, which are equated with the following numbers: **K'an** (hex. 29) with 6; **Chén** (hex. 51) with 8; **Li** (hex. 30) with 7; **Tui** (hex. 58) with 9....." (p. 107, see note ** above. Red markings mine, for the Tidal Gua's.)





















This, first table taken from the above mentioned book, requires the four cardinal corners of the compassdirection being identified with: East being **Chén**, RitualNumber 8, South being **Li**, RN. 7, West being **Tui**, RN. 9 and North being **K'an**, RN 6. As mentioned I'll try here to avoid going into details, leaving theese to the book (note ** above) and it's references.









About the next table we read, in the above mentioned book (page 114):
"Yi-hsing, following the ideas of **Meng Hsi**, has prepared a table which, reproduced below, gives a clearer picture of the correlations between the hexagrams and the periods of the year :**Table of hexagrams and seventy-two periods of the year**"

		72 Periods (3 go with each breath)		
24 BREATHS (1)	MONTH AND PRIMARY HEXAGRAM	PERIOD A AND ITS HEXAGRAM (2)	PERIOD B AND ITS HEXAGRAM	PERIOD C AND ITS HEXAGRAM
1 Winter solstice	11th month (middle) 29 1st line divided	 61 Earth-worms curl up (Duke) (3)	 24 (4) Moose shed their horns (Sovereign)	 3 Springs of water are in movement (Marquis/Inner part)
2 Slight cold	12th month (beginning) 2nd line undivided	 3 Wild geese go north (Marquis/Outer part)	 15 Magpies begin to build nests (Great official)	 38 Pheasants begin to crow (Lower minister)
3 Great cold	12th month (middle) 3rd line divided	 46 Hens begin to hatch (Duke)	 19 Birds of prey fly high and fast (Sovereign)	 62 Rivers & lakes are frozen thick (Marquis/Inner part)
4 Beginning of spring	1st month (beginning) 4th line divided	 62 East winds dissipate cold (Marquis/Outer part)	 4 Hibernating creatures begin to move (Great official)	 42 Fish rise up to the ice (Lower minister)
5 Rain Water	1st month (middle) 5th line undivided	 53 Otters sacrifice fish (Duke)	 11 Wild geese appear (Sovereign)	 5 Plants bud and grow (Marquis/Inner part)

6 Waking of insects	2nd month (beginning)  6th line divided	 5 Peach trees begin to blossom (Marquis/Outer part)	 17 Orioles sing (Great official)	 35 Hawks are transformed into doves (Lower minister)
7 Spring equinox	2nd month (middle)  51 1st line undivided	 40 Swallows arrive (Duke)	 34 Thunder utters its voice (Sovereign)	 16 Lightning begins to be seen (Marquis/Inner part)
8 Pure brightness	3rd month (beginning)  2nd line divided	 16 Elaeococco begins to flower (Marquis/Outer part)	 6 Moles are transformed into quails (Great official)	 18 Rainbows begin to appear (Lower minister)
9 Grain Rain	3rd month (middle)  3rd line divided	 49 Duckweed begins to grow (Duke)	 43 Cooing doves clap their wings (Sovereign)	 56 Crested birds light on mulberry trees (Marquis/Inner part)
10 Beginning of summer	4th month (beginning)  4rd line undivided	 56 Green frogs croak (Marquis/Outer part)	 7 Earth-worms appear (Great official)	 8 Royal melons grow (Lower minister)
11 Grain Full	4th month (middle)  5th line divided	 9 Sow-thistle is in seed (Duke)	 1 Delicate herbs die (Sovereign)	 14 Period of slight heat arrives (Marquis/Inner part)

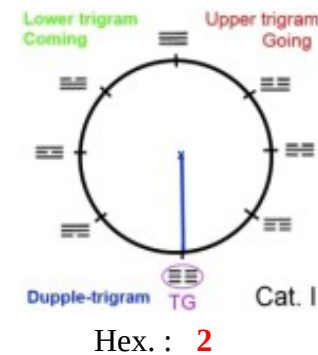
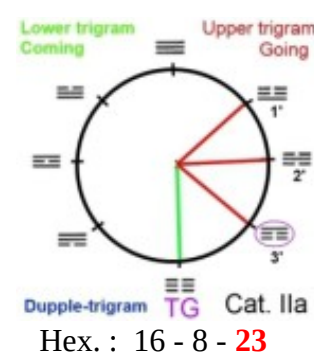
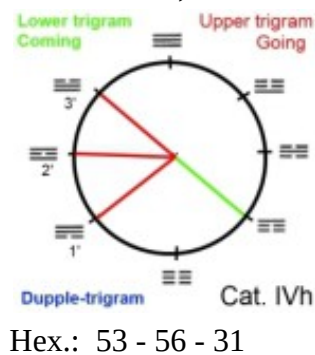
12 Grain in the ear	5th month (beginning)  6th line divided	 14 Praying mantis is born (Marquis/Outer part)	 37 Shrikes begin to cry (Great official)	 48 Mockingbirds cease to sing (Lower minister)
13 Summer solstice	5th month (middle)  30 1st line undivided	 31 Deer shed their horns (Duke)	 44 Cicadas begin to sing (Sovereign)	 50 Midsummer herb grows (Marquis/Inner part)
14 Slight heat	6th month (beginning)  50 2nd line divided	 50 Warm winds come (Marquis/Outer part)	 55 Crickets live in the walls (Great official)	 59 Young hawks learn to fly (Lower minister)
15 Great heat	6th month (middle)  10 3rd line undivided	 10 Decaying grass becomes fire-flies (Duke)	 33 Ground is humid and air is hot (Sovereign)	 32 Great rains come frequently (Marquis/Inner par)
16 Beginning of autumn	7th month (beginning)  32 4th line undivided	 32 Cool winds arrive (Marquis/Outer part)	 60 White dew descends (Great official)	 13 Autumn cicadas chirp (Lower minister)
17 Stopping of heat	7th month (middle)  41 5th line divided	 41 Hawks sacrifice birds (Duke)	 12 Heaven and Earth begin to be severe (Sovereign)	 57 Grain is presented (Marquis/Inner part)

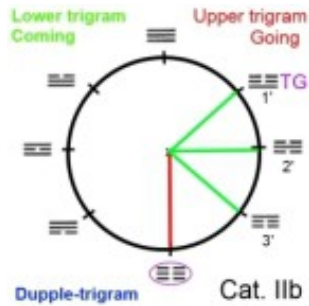
18 White dew	8th month (beginning)  6th line undivided	 57 Wild geese arrive (Marquis/Outer part)	 45 Swallows return (Great official)	 26 All birds store up provisions (Lower minister)
19 Autumn equinox	8th month (middle)  58 1st line undivided	 22 Thunder restrains its voice (Duke)	 20 Hibernating creatures stop up entrances to their burrows (Sovereign)	 54 Waters begin to dry up (Marquis/Inner part)
20 Cold dew	9th month (beginning)  54 2nd line undivided	 54 Wild geese come as guests (Marquis/Outer part)	 25 Sparrows enter the sea and become mollusks (Great official)	 36 Chrysanthemums show yellow flowers (Lower minister)
21 Frost's descent	9th month (middle)  52 3rd line divided	 47 Wolves sacrifice large animals (Duke)	 23 Leaves of plants become yellow and fall (Sovereign)	 52 Hibernating creatures all push downward (Marquis/Inner part)
22 Beginning of winter	10th month (beginning)  52 4th line undivided	 52 Water begins to freeze (Marquis/Outer part)	 63 Ground begins to harden (Great official)	 21 Pheasants enter the water and become mollusks (Lower minister)

<p>23 Slight snow</p>	<p>10th month (middle)  5th line undivided</p>	<p> 28 Rainbows hide and are invisible (Duke)</p>	<p> 2 Heaven's ether ascends, Earth's ether descends (Sovereign)</p>	<p> 64 All is closed up and winter is fully formed (Marquis/Inner part)</p>
<p>24 Great snow</p>	<p>11th month (beginning)  6th line divided</p>	<p> 64 Yellow pheasants stop their cries (Marquis/Outer part)</p>	<p> 39 Tigers begin to pair (Great official)</p>	<p> 27 Broom-sedge grows (Lower minister)</p>

- (1) or Divisions of the year.
- (2) For period A,B and C read page 109-118 (*above mentioned book ** pg. 39*)
- (3) *ibid.*
- (4) Tidal Guas in red color

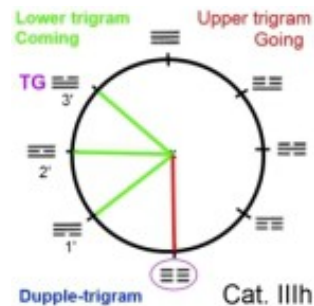
To turn back, this time I'll start having a look at the season Winter:





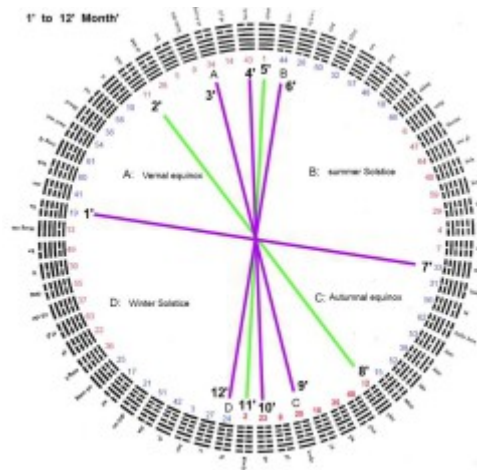
Hex. : 24 - 7 - 15

And from here Spring starts:



Hex. : 46 - 36 - 19

First thing catching my attention is that the Tidal Gua's, marked with red numberings, follows each other step by step without leaving no chance for any hexagrams to fill up the spaces between them. Secondly there is only thirteen hexagrams in the Winterseason, unless the first three hexagram's in the Spring-cyclis been incalculated; with it's Tidal Gua as well - leaving us with four Tidal Gua's in the Winter-season....



[See page 7 [HERE](#)]

As to the Tidal Gua's equally been parted among the 64 hexagrams Shao Yong seems to have met somehow the same problem in his Circular arrangement of the hexagrams. About this we read (*Page 463, see note ** pg. 39 above*): "Nowhere does Shao himself explain the reason for this fact. In a later work, however, we find a disciple questioning his teacher, Chu Hsi, about it as follows..... [The above mentioned uneven spacing between the Tidal Guas and the hexagrams] " and "To this question Chu Hsi is reported to have replied as follows: "....." - *Thus it is impossible that no explanation exist, and we should reflect on this matter further*" - "Althoug other attempts at explanation have not been lacking, none have succeeded in being very 'natural'. " On a note to Chu Hsi's claim that *everything in this (circular) diagram proceeds in a natural way* we read: "Chu Hsi means to say that the spacing between the hexagrams, though difficult to explain, nevertheless follows a regularly diminishing progression of 16, 8, 4, 2, 1" (*page 464 ibid*).

Lookin at the illustration above (*page 46*) it will be seen that between the Tidal Gua's in:

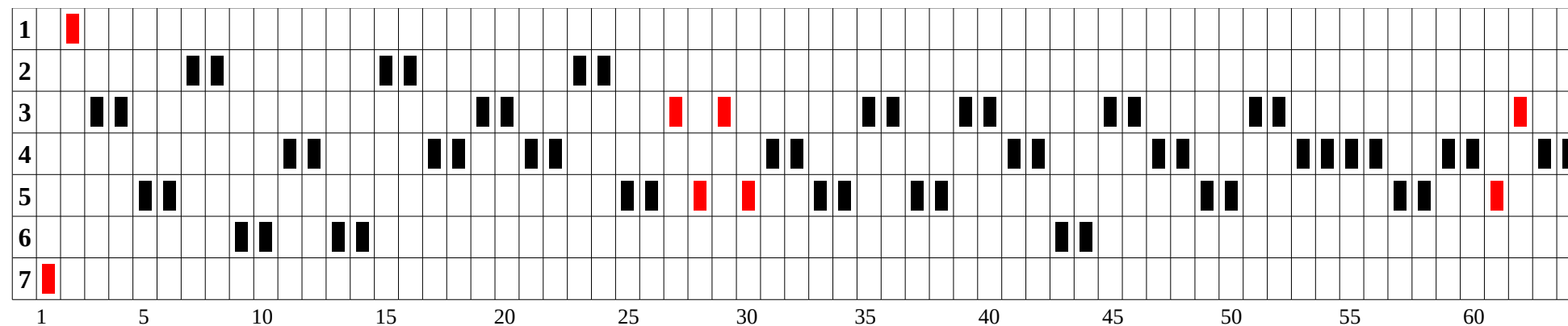
12' to 1' Lunar month there is 16 hexagrams,

1' to 2'	- " -	8	-"-
2' to 3'	- " -	4	-"-
3' to 4'	- " -	2	-"-
4' to 5'	- " -	1	-"-
5' to 6'	- " -	1	hexagram, and then from:
6' to 7'	- " -	16	-"-
7' to 8'	- " -	8	-"-
8' to 9'	- " -	4	-"-
9' to 10'	- " -	2	-"-
10' to 11'	- " -	1	-"-
11' to 12'	- " -	1	-"- (The twelve Tidal Gua's included)

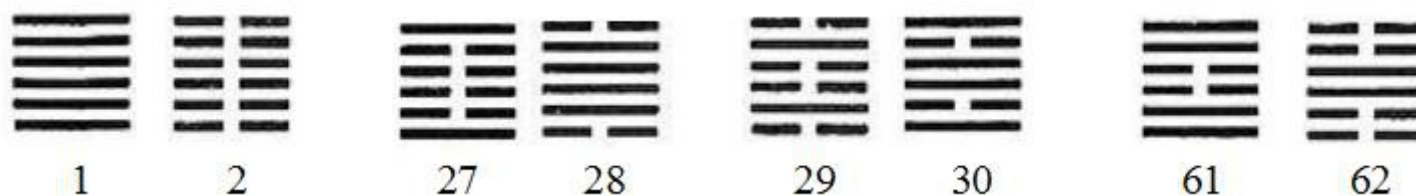
I will end this search for a chronology in the evolution of the sixty four hexagrams for now, as I can't make my sense of logic fit with a reasonable order of the hexagrams in this system of categories ie from the lowest to the highest value for hexagram 2 with it's value Twelve, Category I, to hexagram 1 with it's value 18, Category VII, all the other hexagrams representing Category II to VI between.

My hope is that someone will be able to find this little "dead-end-journey" or part of it inspiring to '*reflect on this matter further*'.....

[Refer to page 22-24] :



The red colored "hexagrams" are the opposite hexagrams thus:



The Vertical axis, 1 to 7, represents the Categories (also I-II-III-IV-V-VI-VII) showing the sums of the six strokes thus:

Broken Yin-line gives 2 and unbroken Yang-line gives 3 forming for Category:

I → 12, **II** → 13, **III** → 14, **IV** → 15, **V** → 16, **VI** → 17, **VII** → 18

The Horizontal axis, 1 to 64, shows the categorized hexagrams in the King Wen Order.

[illegible]

































































1) I Ching, Edward L. Shaughnessy, Ballantine Books, N.Y. 1997

The hexagrams seems to slightly move from hex. 19 (A) the first Lunar month, toward Summer Solstice, hex. 1 (E) and then again slowly over the middle row 4 (Category IV) toward Winter Solstice (K) and again, now more abrupt, toward Vernal Equinox (B).

49

Appendix

relating to pages 33 - 35 & 37, 45, 46

VII	I	III	III	V	V	II	II	VI	VI	IV	IV	VI	VI	II	II
															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
S	N	W	NW	W	S	N	W	SW	S	N	S	S	E	N	NE
S	N	NE	W	S	W	W	N	S	SE	S	N	E	S	NW	N
IV	IV	III	III	IV	IV	II	II	V	V	III	V	III	V	IV	IV
															
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
SE	NW	N	SW	E	NW	NW	N	S	NW	NW	SE	W	E	SE	NE
NE	SW	SE	N	NE	E	N	NE	NE	S	NE	SW	W	E	NW	SW
V	V	III	III	V	V	III	III	IV	IV	VI	VI	III	III	IV	IV
															
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
S	NE	E	N	SW	E	W	NE	NW	SW	SE	S	SE	N	SE	W
NW	S	N	E	E	SE	NW	W	SE	NE	S	SW	N	SW	W	SW
V	V	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	IV	IV	V	III	IV	IV
															
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
SE	E	NE	NW	SW	NE	NE	E	SW	SE	SW	W	SW	NE	W	E
E	SW	NE	NW	NW	SE	E	NW	SW	SE	W	SE	SE	NW	E	W

