## The Gann Pyramid

## SQuare of Nine Essentials

Daniel T. Ferrera



| C-May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $21-\mathrm{Jin}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | d.An |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 367 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 343 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 137 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 |  |
|  | 306 | 24.1 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 234 | 255 | 256 | 235 | 326 |  |
|  | 305 | 240 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | $19 \%$ | 268 | 327 |  |
|  | 304 | 239 | /182 | 134 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 198 | 259 | 328 |  |
|  | 303 | 738 | 181 | 132 | 94 | 32 | 93 | 94 |  | 94 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 181 | 146 | 199 | 2 ¢0 | 329 |  |
|  | 307 | 237 | 180 | 131 | 90 | 5 | 58 | 59 | 601 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 102 | 147 | 200 | 261 | 330 |  |
|  | 3101 | 236 | 179 | 130 | 69 | 56 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 34 | $35$ | 36 | 37 | 66 | 103 | 148 | 201 | 262 | 3.1 |  |
|  | 300 | 235 | 178 | 129 | $8{ }^{1}$ | 55 | 30 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 38 | 67 | 104 | 149 | 202 | 263 | 332 |  |
|  | 299 | 234 | 177 | 128 | 87 | 54 | 29 | 12 | 3 | 4 | $5^{\prime}$ | 18 | 39 | 68 | 105 | 150 | 203 | 264 | 333 |  |
| $2+\mathrm{Ma}$ | 298 | 233 | 176 | 127 | 86 | 53 | 28 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 40 | 69 | 106 | 151 | 204 | 265 | 334 | 23960 |
|  | 297 | 232 | 175 | 126 | 85 | 52 | 27 | 10 | $9$ | a | 7 | 20 | 41 | 70 | 103 | 152 | 205 | 266 | 335 |  |
|  | 296 | 231 | 174 | 125 | 84 | 51 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 42 | 71 | 1010 | 153 | 206 | 267 | 339 |  |
|  | 295 | 230 | 173 | 124 | 83 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 勍 | 72 | 109 | 154) | 207 | 268 | 337 |  |
|  | 294 | 229 | 172 | 123 | 82 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 78 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 74 | 72 | 110. | 155 | 2081 | 269 | /338 |  |
|  | 293 | 228 | 171 | 122 | 121 | 120 | 119 | 118 | 117 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 111 | 156 | 209 | 270 | 339 |  |
|  | 292 | 227 | 170 | 169 | 168 | $16 \%$ | 166 | 165 | 164 | 163 | 162 | 161 | 160 | 159 | 158 | 157 | 210 | 271 | 340 |  |
|  | 291 | 226 | 225 | 224 | 223 | 222 | 221 | 220 | 219 | 218 | 217 | 216 | 215 | 214 | 213 | 212 | 211 | 272 | 341 |  |
|  | 290 | 289 | 288 | 287 | 286 | 285 | 284 | 283 | 282 | 281 | 280 | 279 | 278 | 277 | 376 | 275 | 274 | $2 \times 3$ | 342 |  |
|  | 361 | 360 | 359 | 38 | 357 | 356 | 395 | 354 | 353 | 352 | 351 | 350 | 348 | 348 | 347 | 346 | 345 | 344 | 343 |  |

## PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

The Square of Nine is undoubtedly the most mysterious and popular of W. D. Gann's financial market calculators. There is something about this strange number wheel which intrigues all who see it, whether they be market enthusiasts or school children. There have probably been more courses written about the Square of Nine than any other of Gann's trading tools, yet there has been very little actually said.

One wonders what it is about this spiral number chart that so peaks everyone's interest. Is it simply the promise of great fortune for decoding the secret calculator of a legendary market master? Or is there something more subtle, something mysterious, ancient, and unknown that resonates deeper in the being of those intrigued by this chart? Upon exploration, we are pleasantly surprised to find that the Square of Nine is something that extends far beyond being simply an interesting trading tool of a legendary forecaster. In fact the Square of Nine has a history which extends into the far reaches of antiquity, deep into its ancient mysteries and sacred sciences.

It is said that Gann discovered the Square of Nine in India, a story that has not been verified, but would not be surprising since the Square of Nine may be found all over India. In Hindu temples throughout the land, there are small $5 \times 5$ squares (the inner square of the Square of 9) next to the doorways, with the squares serving as small containers filled with the earth and various botanical and natural elements of the region, while the temples themselves are designed according to exactly the same pattern.

This leads us to an ancient Vedic diagram called the ParmasayikaGrid (Figure 1) which divides the Hindu Pantheon according to the measures of the "Purusha" (unmanifest creative potential) of the primal cosmic man, the "Anthropocosmos". In this diagram a lotus grows out of the naval of the cosmic man, at the exact center of the grid. This lotus is "Brahma" the universal vital principle, extending itself out through the lotus blossom into the multi-dimensional grid of the manifesting universe. Since vegetable growth, along with all life, extends itself in spiral motion, it would circumambulate the grid from center ring to outer, just as price and time do on Gann's calculators. As the lotus grows, it progresses from the greater deities at the center to the lesser deities at the outer edge, the deities representing in the sacred tradition, universal laws and principles by which all that is born and exists in manifest space-time is governed.
whole world is present in terms of measure, and is accessible to man..." She explains that its essential form is a square which, "can be converted into a triangle, a hexagon, octagon and circle of equal area and retain its symbolism..." Sounds strikingly similar to Gann's Coffee Rio, Hexagon, and 360 Degree Charts. She further explains that, "the Vastu of 64 squares is meant for the construction of shrines and for worship by Brahmanas, and the Vastu of 81 squares is for the construction of other buildings and for worship on behalf of kings." Here with the $8 \times 8$ square, we discover Gann's Square of 4 , the inner square of the Square of 8 , as the alternative to the Square of 9 , perhaps giving us an explanation for Gann's use of $8 \times 8$ grid paper for his charts. Kramrisch continues, "the square of the Vastupurusamandala is divided into small squares and in diagonals ...their points of intersection are the vital parts and tender spots (marma) of the site...these must not be hurt or interfered with...", Gann's familiar crosses forming the "hot spots" on the Square of 9 .


However, we may still wonder what exactly these sensitive "marma" points are measuring; how is this "marriage of heaven and earth" quantified? An ancient Hindu architectural text dedicates its wisdom, "for the pleasure of the astronomers and astrologers, as it has been transmitted from Brahma to our days through an unbroken series of sages. Building is begun under favorable stars. They are consulted when the ground is taken possession of and when the rite of depositing the Germ of the temple is performed. The regents of the planets and the stars have their allocation in the diagram of the temple and their images are carved on its walls. By them are regulated the measurement of the whole building and its parts; the life of the donor, and the age of the temple too. The temple is built in the likeness of the universe and is its reduced image."

Growth within the builder's grid ensues from a specific point of birth, and exactly at the point when the seed is germinated and growth initiated, the planets and stars are carved
into their positions on the walls of the grid. On the walls of Gann's grid we find the $360^{\circ}$ circle of the zodiac, marking the motions of the planets and stars, and the birth point is likewise an essential key for Gann, for it is the beginning point of the number count in the square, and essential for casting a proper natal chart. The Square of 9 is an instrument which calculates the mathematical measure of the growth of a form from a germination point, and correlates the motion or growth of that form with the astronomical and astrological influences governing it, allowing the analyst to read the stages of and influences upon the development of the Stupa, lotus, form or market.

Daniel Ferrera in his new course, The Gann Pyramid: Square of Nine Essentials, beautifully describes the various functions of the Square of 9 as a mathematical and astronomical calculator. He also points out that the Square of 9 is not to be perceived in only its two-dimensional perspective, but as a pyramid, spiraling from the center around and down to the outer ring at the base of the pyramid. This ties in nicely with our understanding of natural growth and its relationship to the extension of Brahma through the lotus, temple or market. Manifest form projects itself into the three dimensions of space and time in the form of a three-dimensional conic, not a two-dimensional spiral. Therefore we should perceive the growth of our form taking on extension in the Z-plane forming a vortex, whirlpool, or conic spiral as it rotates through the mathematical grid of planetary and stellar influences.

India is not the only ancient civilization to have possessed this subtle wisdom. Again, in Ancient Egypt we find the same design built into the ground plan of the Great Pyramid, probably the oldest surviving structure on Earth, dated by recent research to perhaps earlier than 10,000 B.C.E., and theorized bysome to be the last remnant of the legendary Atlantis. Schwaller de Lubicz, one of the greatest thinkers of the $20^{\text {th }}$ century, Pythagorean, alchemist, and egyptologist demonstrates in his monumental work, The Temple of Man, that the Square of Eight \& Nine form the backbone of the Egyptian canevas about which he says, "The mentality of the Ancients is geometric (Functional), and, in Egypt, it always refuses the scholarly form that substitutes the mental concept for the graphic means...[this] allows us to place canon, architecture, and calculation on a sort of "backdrop" that we call the canevas, the grid pattern of squares used by the Bauhutte [mason's guild] of the temple builders." Of the importance of the Square of 8 and 9 grid relationship, Schwaller says, "These two lengths, 8 and 9 , are related to musical harmony and are the very heart of the 'hieratical pavement.' This is the tone in music and also the ratio between the diameter of a disk and the side of a square of the same surface area. The sum of 8 and 9 is 17 , the famous number of Jabir [the famous Arabic alchemist of the $8^{\text {th }}$ century C.E.]. It is associated with 28 and is the key number for the "balance" (mizan, measure of balance)." Not surprisingly, this same "hieratical pavement" also forms the basis of the labyrinth floor designs of the Gothic cathedrals of Chartres and Reims.

Schwaller shows how this canevas is integrated into all Egyptian art \& architecture, most particularly the Temple of Luxor, a second millennium B.C.E. temple built by Amenhotep III, father of the enigmatic heretic Akhnaten, to whom the Rosicrucian Order traces the origin of their secret society. Schwaller considers the Luxor Temple one of the structures in Egypt, calling it the "Temple of Man" because it contains within its
architectural symbolism a model of cosmic man, Purusha, or Anthropocosmos, and his relation to the universe, exactly as we have seen in India. This is the model of "divine correspondences" as expressed in esoteric tradition by the Hermetic axiom, "As Above, So Below.

Is it surprising, then, that a diagram of such importance to the ancients is to be found applicable to the modern financial markets? Obviously the ancients chose this design as the basis for their most holy and magnificent achievements for an important purpose. We see in both the Egyptian and Vedic traditions that the Square of Nine has, since the beginning of time, been used as a measure of the relationship between man and cosmos. Perhaps by understanding the role it played in ancient times we may derive some insight into how we may apply it to the manifest realities of our time. It is this value which makes the Square of Nine so intriguing to all who see it. There is something to it which transcends the conscious mind and reaches far back to a subconscious racial memory, finding something mysterious which draws one's attention to this strange mathematical calculator.

This course, while perhaps not revealing the infinite mystery of this most ancient of diagrams, goes further in revealing W. D. Gann's use of the Square of Nine as a market calculator than anything that has ever before been presented. We are excited that this material is currently being made available, and hope that it serves as inspiration for further research and appreciation the great wisdom that has been passed down from antiquity through the Ancient Mysteries.
W. Bradstreet Stewart

Sacred Science Institute

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction ..... P-2
Navigating With the Square of Nine ..... P-7
Bible Interpretations Related to W. D. Gann ..... P-11
What Gann Said About the Square of Nine ..... P-15 ..... P-16 ..... P-19
Price Targets For appost \& Resistance ..... P-23
Using A Square of Nin
Time As a Price \& Price as
Gann Angle Projection ..... P-25 ..... P-28 ..... P-30
Square of Nine Time Techniques, A Diffrent Look at History ..... P-33Analyzing Markets
P-55Another Astronomical Technique
Fibonacci Ratios ..... P-60
Conclusion ..... P-62
W. D. Gann Calculators ..... P-63

the same April $13^{\text {th }}$ Low, etc. Now, when we look at this table for 1998, we see that the following dates have multiple geometric relationships to previous turning dates.

The week of January $6^{\text {th }}, 1998$ is $270^{\circ}$ from $4 / 3 / 97$ and $90^{\circ}$ from $10 / 7 / 97$. The week of January $23^{\text {rd }}, 1998$ is $315^{\circ}$ to $3 / 12 / 97,180^{\circ}$ to $7 / 30 / 97$ and $90^{\circ}$ to $10 / 27 / 97$. The week of February $8^{\text {th }}$, 1998 is $330^{\circ}$ to $3 / 12 / 97,180^{\circ}$ to $8 / 6 / 97,60^{\circ}$ to $12 / 7 / 97$ and $45^{\circ}$ to $12 / 25 / 97$. The week of February $24^{\text {th }}, 1998$ is $315^{\circ}$ to $4 / 13 / 97,135^{\circ}$ to $10 / 7 / 97,120^{\circ}$ to $10 / 27 / 97$ and $60^{\circ}$ to $12 / 25 / 97$. The week of March $12^{\text {th }}, 1997$ is $360^{\circ}$ (Anniversary Date!) to $3 / 12 / 97,330^{\circ}$ to $4 / 13 / 97,225^{\circ}$ to $7 / 30 / 97.135^{\circ}$ to $10 / 27 / 97$ and $90^{\circ}$ to $12 / 7 / 97$. April $7^{\text {th }}, 1998$ is $240^{\circ}$ to $8 / 6 / 97,180^{\circ}$ to $10 / 7 / 97$ and $120^{\circ}$ to $12 / 7 / 97$. The week of April $13^{\text {th }}$, 1998 is $360^{\circ}$ (Anniversary Date!) to $4 / 13 / 97$ and $225^{\circ}$ to $8 / 31 / 97$. The week of April $28^{\text {th }}$ is $270^{\circ}$ to $7 / 30 / 97,240^{\circ}$ to $8 / 31 / 97$ and $180^{\circ}$ to $10 / 27 / 97$. This is the basic process used for calculating important future turning dates. The chart on the following page illustrates this technique on a chart. I did not fill in all of the turns so that you would have the opportunity to discover these on your own.

Dow30 1997

-Series1

If you look at your Square of Nine chart, you will see that the odd square of numbers (1, $9,25,49$, etc.) line up on opposite side of the even squares ( $4,16,36,64$, etc.). This relationship is shown on the Square of Nine as the diagonal of the square and is therefore equal to a $45^{\circ}$ angle. This is how Gann graphically illustrates the chart. The "odd squares" and "even squares" line up on a $45^{\circ}$ angle diagonally through the main center " 1 ". çan also prove this with the Pythagorean theorem, which states that the sum of the squaresthe sides of a right triangle is equal to the square of the hypotenuse, i.e. the diagonal. In these 500 example, we advanced 74.78 points in 37 calendar days. This was equal to 26 tradugdavs of $61 / 2$ hours each session (9:30 AM to 4:00 PM). Therefore the total trading hours $=\left(65169\right.$ hours. The Square root of $\left(169^{\wedge} 2+74.78^{\wedge} 2\right)$ equals 184.80, which is approximy 5 digits past a perfect 180 . This means that the low on June $30^{\text {th }}$ would have been perfalanced at 11:00 AM or 164 trading hours from May $24^{\text {th }}$ [Square root of $\left(164^{\wedge} 2+74.78\right.$ - 180]. The lightly dashed horizontal

lines are $1 / 8^{\text {th }}$ lines that were calculated by divining the full $360^{\circ}$ range by 8 .
dates that can be predicted if you will simply add the " + " cardinal numbers as days, weeks and months to past "major" turning points and circle all the time periods they have in common.

Dow30 1997 to Mar 2001


One more time technique we could utilize with our two dates is based upon the square root relationships that were presented near the beginning of this document. What we would do is measure the difference in time between the two dates 10/23/97 and 9/1/98. We could do this in days, weeks, months, or planetary longitude. If we look at days, we calculate that these two lows are 313 calendar days apart. If we take the square root of 313 and add 2 to the root and then re-square the sum, we will get the next number on the same time angle of the Square of Nine. This works out to be 387.76 days. Now we just add this to our $1^{\text {st }}$ date $10 / 23 / 97$ and we get $11 / 14 / 98$ as a future turning date that will most likely be some kind of low. We can keep adding increments of " 2 " to the square root of 313 and re-square to find other dates that are on the same time angle. As an example, if we add 4 to the square root of 313 and then re-square the sum, we get 470.53


Why did I choose Saturn? Because Gann regularly describes his "Time Factor" as moving $1^{\circ}$ per month. This is the average speed of Heliocentric Saturn and is the reason why I use it! Read Gann's description of the Hexagon chart, which is included in the appendix. This chart may have actually been custom made for Saturn, as Saturn moves $60^{\circ}$ in 5 years, which is how Gann describes the Hexagon chart. In another quote, Gann says, "The Master Time Cycle which I have used to forecast every important boom and depression or panic for more than 30 years, will in my opinion accurately forecast the next panic". You should note that the planet Saturn takes about 30 years to orbit the Sun. This may have been a clue. Saturn is also associated with the word depression.

## Fibonacci Ratios

My friend, Michael S. Jenkins uses Fibonacci ratios as square root increments. He primarily uses $0.236,0.382,0.50$ and 0.618 . For example, he will take the square root of a price, add or subtract 0.382 , and re-square the result. Just as we have been doing all


Note that this market is below the $1 \times 1$ (dark blue) From the $4 / 4$ low and also below the $1 \times 1$ (dark red) from the 5/22 top putting it in a weak position according to angles. The top on 5/22 occurred 270-deg in time or 49 days from $4 / 4$, i.e 33 -days -180 so $1 / 2$ of $33=16.5$ or 90 -degrees. Added together gives 49.5 days $=$ 270-degrees or Square. The market has met strong resistance at the $1 \times 1$ coming down from the $5 / 22$ top. This angle is coming down at the rate of 1.987 points per day based on the square root of the top.

## Dan.



