

Written By PATRICK MIKULA

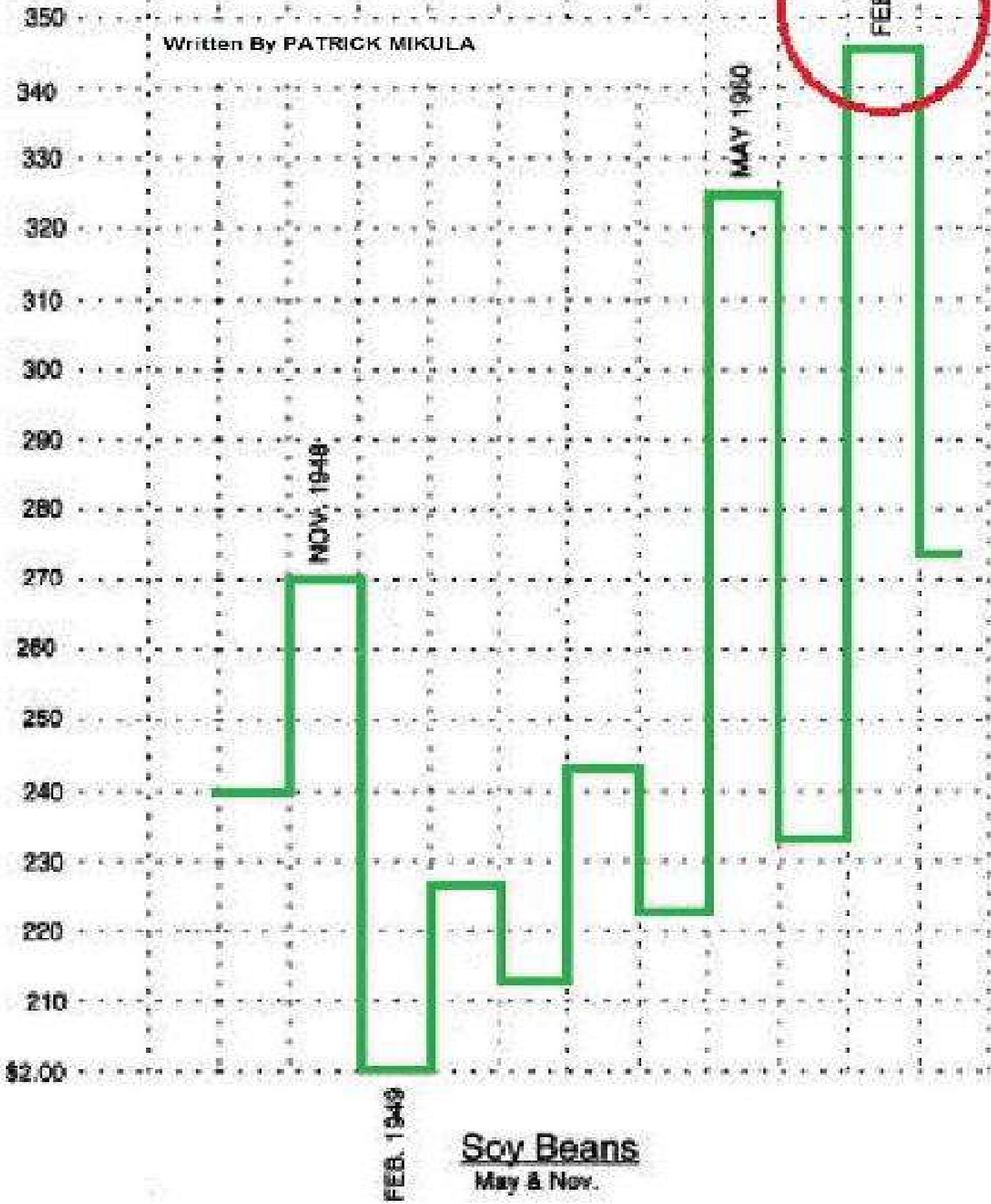


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Written by: **Patrick Mikula CTA** Mikula Forecasting Company P.O. Box 152672
Austin, TX 78715-2672
USA

<http://www.mikulaforecasting.com/>
support@mikulaforecasting.com

Gann's Scientific Methods Unveiled: Volume 2

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Introduction

PREFACE

WHY THIS BOOK IS IMPORTANT

Most of the advanced astrological material which is attributed to W.D. Gann comes from a personal letter which Gann wrote in 1954 and several of Gann's original charts. These documents were released to the general public from the late 1970s to the mid 1980s. In recent years there have been books, seminars, home study courses and other products all of which say they are based on Gann's 1954 soybean letter. The publicly available material dealing with Gann's Circle Chart and Active Angles has all been based on this letter and has in fact been wrong.

In this book I will reveal for the first time anywhere that Gann's 1954 soybean letter contains a secret, deeper level of astrological knowledge that can not be learned by merely reading Gann's letter. The reason I was able to discover the hidden knowledge in Gann's soybean letter is simply because I may be the only trader who actually uses a soybean horoscope, as Gann did. In addition, I have brought into a single book six of Gann's original charts to provide absolute proof that the astrological methods in this book are correct and were used by Gann.

Most copies of Gann's charts have been reduced in size because the originals are so large. Some have been reduced from a 24 inch diameter to 4 inches. In this book I have done something unprecedented, I have made artistic replicas of Gann's original charts so you can see clearly the astrological information they contain. Of course, I indicate where to acquire the actual chart if you want to study the original. In this book there are 14 artistic replicas of 6 original Gann charts. This book also contains more of my exclusive literary analysis of Gann's writings. Not only will I use the literary key explained in Volume 1, but I will introduce a second literary key. Using both literary keys I will unveil astrological knowledge Gann concealed in the following: Truth of The Stock Tape, Wall Street Stock Selector, Mechanical Method and Trend Indicator For Trading in Wheat, Corn, Rye or Oats, Master Egg Course and Speculation: A Profitable Profession. Volume 2 also progresses beyond the literary keys and unveils material from Wall Street Stock Selector which Gann concealed without

the use of a literary key. This includes the astrological material concealed in Gann's discussions: "How Cycles Repeat", "When A Man's Trend Changes" and "How To Balance U.S. Steel".

When dealing with Gann's astrological methods I have a saying: The truth without proof is just your opinion. Gann's Scientific Methods Unveiled: Volume 2 moves beyond opinion by providing proof that Gann used the astrological methods being taught. That is why this book is important.

Introduction

Gann's Scientific Methods Unveiled: Volume 2 was written with the assumption that the reader is familiar with the basic astrological material presented in Chapter 2 of Volume 1. For this reason there will not be another long explanation of the astrological basics. This introduction will provide the essential information needed to understand the ideas developed in Volume 2.

Nomenclature of Gann's Price and Time Angles It will help if you know the nomenclature of Gann's Price and Time Angles. In this book there are references to Gann's traditional non-astrology Price and Time Angles simply as 1x1 or 1x2 angles. Gann described his non-astrology trend line method in terms of the price to time relationship. Gann wrote the name of the angles as, 1x4, 1x2, 1x1, 2x1, 4x1 and so on. Let's examine what is meant by 1x4. The first number in 1x4 is the increment moved up or down in price and the second number is the increment moved to the right in time. So an upward sloping 1x4 angle is created by moving up 1 price unit and over four time units. The 1x1 angle moves up or down 1 price unit and over 1 time unit. That is all there is to it.

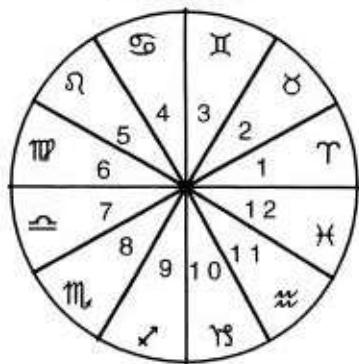
Numbering of Figures and Charts In Volume 2, the figures and Charts are numbered the same way as in Volume 1. Each figure and chart is assigned two numbers, for example Figure 5-7. The first number is always the chapter number and the second number is the item number within that chapter. This means Figure 5-7 is the 7th item in chapter 5.

Basic Astrological Information The zodiac is a circle divided into 12 divisions which are called signs. Each sign of the zodiac represents 30° of motion. See Figure I-1. The signs, in counterclockwise order are:

	Zodiac Sign	Glyph	Start Degree	End Degree
		♈		

1	Aries		$360^{\circ}-0^{\circ}$	29.9°
2	Taurus	♀	30°	59.9°
3	Gemini	♊	60°	89.9°
4	Cancer	♋	90°	119.9°
5	Leo	♌	120°	149.9°
6	Virgo	♍	150°	179.9°
7	Libra	♎	180°	209.9°
8	Scorpio	♏	210°	239.9°
9	Sagittarius	♐	240°	269.9°
10	Capricorn	♑	270°	299.9°
11	Aquarius	♒	300°	229.9°
12	Pieces	♓	330°	359.9°

Figure I-1



In astrology the planets also have symbols called glyphs. The planetary glyphs are as follows.

	planet	Glyph
1	Sun	\odot
2	Mercury	☿
3	Venus	♀
4	Moon	☽
5	Earth	\oplus
6	Mars	♂
7	Jupiter	♃
8	Saturn	♄
9	Uranus	♅
10	Neptune	♆

A planet's longitude is usually listed in zodiac degrees. For example if Venus ♀ was 156° around the zodiac it would be listed as 6° 15' 0" which reads six degrees Virgo zero minutes. Geocentric longitudes and latitudes are the coordinates of the planets viewed from earth. Heliocentric longitudes and latitudes are the coordinates of the planets viewed from the sun.

Declination is the number of degrees a planet is above or below the celestial equator. The letter "s" identifies degrees south or below the equator and the letter "n" identifies degrees north or above the equator. This would be written as 24°s47' or 24°n47'. Latitude is the same concept as declination except it uses a different equator. There are two kinds of latitude, terrestrial latitude and celestial latitude. Terrestrial latitude is the standard earth bound latitude which uses the earth's equator. Celestial latitude projects the earth's equator into space to determine a planet's distance above or below the earth's equator. A study of declination and celestial latitude will show that the planets move through celestial latitude very slowly compared to their movement through declination.

In an attempt to keep the terminology simple, in Volume 1, I called two planets being a predetermined number of degrees apart such as 90°, a "planetary relationship". The actual name for a planetary relationship is an "aspect". So when two planets, for example Mars and Jupiter, are 90° apart it is said that Mars and Jupiter are forming a square aspect. In publications written for astrologers you often will see this written simply as, Mars square Jupiter. The information for the most common aspects is listed below.

Name	Degrees Apart	Glyph	Total Movement	Traditional Classification
Conjunction	0°	☌	0°	Major aspect
Semisextile	30°	☒	30°	Minor aspect
Semisquare	45°	⦶	45°	Minor aspect
Sextile	60°	✶	60°	Major aspect
Square	90°	□	90°	Major aspect
Trine	120°	△	120°	Major aspect
Sesquare	135°	□	135°	Minor aspect
Quincunx	150°	⤷	150°	Minor aspect
Opposition	180°	☍	180°	Major aspect
Quincunx	150°	⤷	210°	Minor aspect

Sesquare	135°	\square	225°	Minor aspect
Trine	120°	Δ	240°	Major aspect
Square	90°	\Box	270°	Major aspect
Sextile	60°	\ast	300°	Major aspect
Semisquare	45°	\angle	315°	Minor aspect
Semisextile	30°	\vee	330°	Minor aspect
Conjunction	0°	\diamond	360°	Major aspect

End

Chapter 1: The Law

There were three contexts in which Gann used the word law. The first usage was to express the generally accepted definition for the word. Examples of this are occasions when Gann wrote about the government passing new laws or the law of supply and demand. The second way Gann used the word law was to refer to what he believed was a scientific law which explained why astrology has some scientific basis. This is the usage of the word law with which we are concerned in this book. The third way in which Gann used the word law had a spiritual meaning as when he referred to the law of God.

As long as astrology has existed, astrologers have tried to justify why and how it works on some scientific basis. One possible scientific basis for astrology combines astrological ideas with a law of physics which states that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. Astrologers interpret this law to mean that for every celestial action there is an equal and opposite terrestrial reaction.

The idea behind this theory is that as the planets move through their orbits, they are kept from flying off into space by magnetic lines of force which are anchored to the sun and are constantly interacting with the magnetic lines of force of the other planets. This means that every planet acts upon the magnetic lines of force of every other planet and the combined planetary interaction affects the sun. Together, the interaction of the planetary magnetic lines of force and their effect on the sun, cause the magnetic properties in the earth's atmosphere to increase or decrease. This in turn affects every naturally occurring event on the globe such as weather, plant growth, human psychology and so on. This quasi-scientific law was referred to by Gann as "the law", "mathematical law", "geometrical law" or "natural law". Look at the following quotations in which Gann referred to this law.

It is a natural law. Action equals reaction in the opposite direction. We see it in the ebb and flow of the tide and we know that from the full bloom of summer follows the dead leaves of winter.

W.D. Gann, 1929 Stock Forecast, p.17

This quotation is about as direct as Gann ever gets when dealing with this

subject. Notice that Gann directly connects "natural law" and "Action equals reaction." These are the two main components of the law. In Volume 1 of this series, page 15, I defined the phrase "natural law" as "astrology from a scientific perspective" and I translated "natural law" in a quotation from Gann as "scientific laws of the planets". In Volume 1, it was only necessary to show that "natural law" meant a scientific perspective of astrology. Now in Volume 2, we take our understanding to a more detailed level and define the specific scientific law of the planets which Gann used. This, again, is: for every celestial action there is an equal and opposite terrestrial reaction.

Looking once more at the quotation above, we see that Gann directly identified two examples of celestial action equaling terrestrial reaction. First Gann mentioned the "ebb and flow of the tide" which is caused by the moon taking action and the oceans having a reaction. Second, Gann identified "from the full bloom of summer follows the dead leaves of winter" which is a transition caused by the earth taking the action of moving around the sun and the earth's climate having a reaction. In this quotation Gann clearly lays out the law that celestial action equals terrestrial reaction. Now read the second quotation below.

Advances and bull markets will come in the future and panics will come in the future, just as they have in the past. This is the working out of a natural law and the balancing of time with price. It is action in one direction and reaction in the opposite direction.

W.D. Gann, New Stock Trend Detector, 1936, p.14

In the second quotation Gann again made the connection between natural law and action producing reaction.

Everything moves in cycles as a result of the natural law of action and reaction. By a study of the past, I have discovered what cycles repeat in the future.

W.D. Gann, Stock Market Course

In the third and final quotation for this discussion, Gann again connected natural law with action and reaction. When we understand how Gann used the phrase natural law and that he used astrology, this quotation takes on new meaning.

We will next examine some references which Gann made to the law. Below are three quotations in which Gann wrote about the law.

The Master Chart shows the same resistance levels and by using the time period with it you will learn the basic mathematical and geometrical law for market movement.

W.D. Gann, Master Egg Course, 1949, p.121

The chart referred to in the quotation above was the Master Even Square. Gann indicated we could learn the basic law of celestial action and market reaction by studying this chart.

Study the outlines and study all past market movements based on price and time as indicated by these charts and the rules, and you will soon learn the working of the mathematical law that determines market movements.

W.D. Gann, Master Egg Course, 1949, p.127

The chart referred to in the quotation above is the Circle Chart. Gann instructed his readers to study a market's history along with the Circle Chart to learn that celestial action producing market reaction determines market movements.

Work out all future time periods and resistance levels in this same way, and study the past records and you will see how well prices obey the natural law.

W.D. Gann, Master Egg Course, 1953, p.141

In the quotation above Gann is again referring to the Circle Chart. Gann indicated that by applying the Circle Chart to future time periods it is possible to see that prices obey the law of celestial action producing market reaction.

In one form or another Gann said several times that he was not going to reveal the cause of cycles. The best example of this comes from Gann's 1927 book Tunnel Thru The Air in which he wrote the following.

IT IS NOT MY AIM TO EXPLAIN THE CAUSE OF CYCLES. The general public is not yet ready for it and probably would not understand or believe it if I explained it.

W.D. Gann, The Tunnel Thru The Air, 1927, p.78

When Gann said that he would not tell the public the cause of cycles he was talking about financial market cycles and other earthly cycles. In Volume 1 of

this series, on page 8 the word "cause" was defined as "any astrological event which manifests a change in the magnetic lines of force which reach the earth from the sun". Now remember the explanation of "the law" which is, for every celestial action there is an equal and opposite reaction. Within the law, the word "action" has the same definition as the word "cause". Let's substitute the definition of the word "cause" for the word "action" within "the law". Now the law becomes, for every *astrological event which manifests a change in the magnetic lines of force which reach the earth from the sun* there is an equal and opposite reaction. The cause of market cycles is therefore the law working itself out over a period of time. As a celestial action or cause manifests a change in the magnetic lines of force between the earth and sun, a terrestrial or market reaction occurs. This is the cause of market cycles for which Gann believed the general public was not ready. To say this in as few words as possible we could say, the cause of market cycles is the law.

Below is the definition of the law for easy reference.

The Law, Natural Law, Geometric Law and Mathematical Law, are all references to the quasi-scientific law which states for every celestial action there is an equal and opposite terrestrial reaction.

End

Chapter 2: Price & Longitude

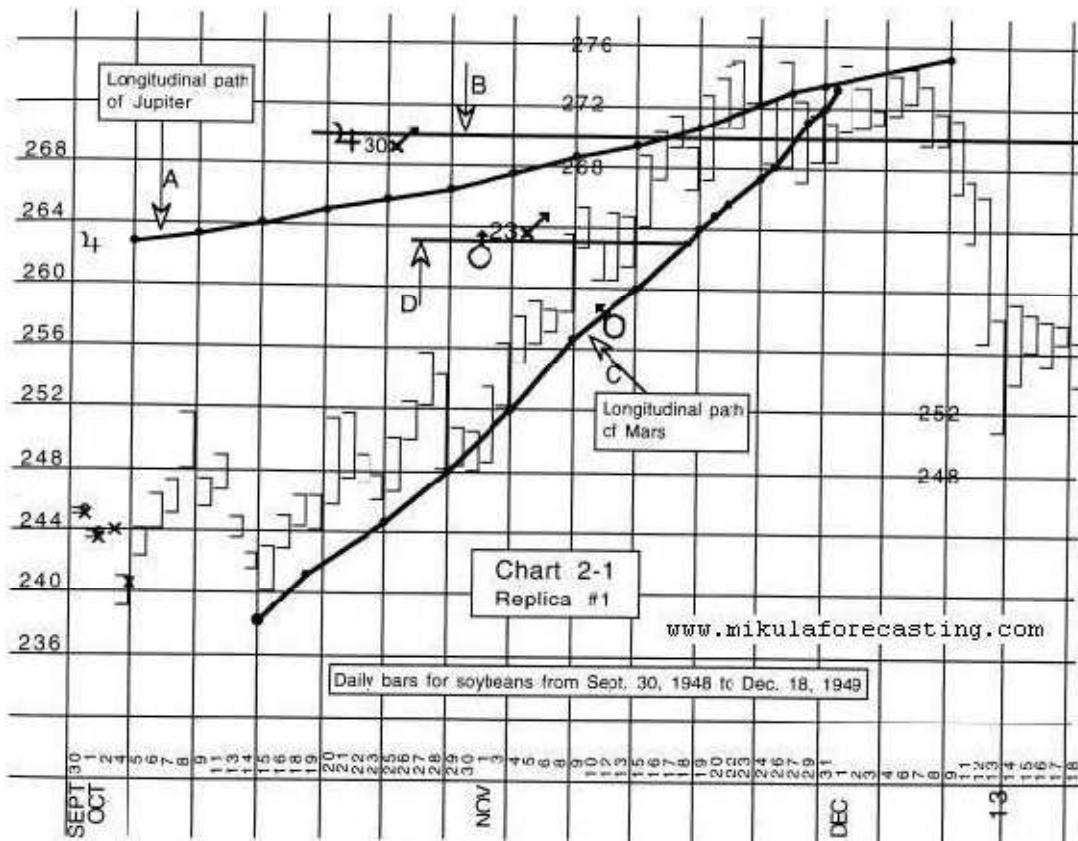
Conversion Part 2

Chapter 8, in Volume 1, is called *Price & Longitude Conversion*. The chapter you are reading in Volume 2, is entitled *Price & Longitude Conversion Part 2* because it is an extension of Chapter 8 in Volume 1. To apply the method in this chapter you must convert planetary longitudes into prices and plot them on your price chart. That is why this method is called the *Price & Longitude Conversion* method. When you convert a longitude to a price above 360 you simply add increments of 360 to find the equivalent price. For example if a planetary longitude is $8^{\circ} 0'$ or 38° you would add increments of 360 to see that 38° equals the prices 38, 398, 758, 1118 and so on. This can be done easily by hand or with the *Price and Longitude Conversion Tables* on pages 64 to 69 in Volume 1. Once the planetary angles are on your price chart they are used to help identify support, resistance and turning points. When writing the Gann's Scientific Methods Unveiled series it is my intention to avoid presenting the same information in different volumes. The application of this method using geocentric longitudes was presented in Volume 1, pages 56 to 63. For this reason I will not present more application examples of the *Price & Longitude Conversion* method here in Volume 2.

Below there is an artistic replica of an actual Gann Chart. Chart 2-1 below is an artistic replica of Gann's May contract soybean chart. Chart 2-1 shows only a section of this chart at its actual size. The original chart shows daily bars from Sept. 30, 1948 to Feb. 22, 1949. Chart 2-1 shows daily bars from Sept. 30, 1948 to Dec. 18, 1948. This is an artistic replica because it is not intended to be an exact copy of the original chart. Notice that the 1st few bars on Chart 2-1 show some x's and o's. On the original chart, Gann used "x" to mark the closing price and "o" to mark the opening price. The x's and o's along with several number counts from tops and bottoms and many non-astrology price and time angles have been eliminated so you can see the astrological information on the chart.

There are four important items on Chart 2-1 which I have labeled A to D. Arrow "A" points to a line which is the longitudinal path of Jupiter. Jupiter's longitude starts on August 4th at 262.75. The glyph for Jupiter ♃ is clearly seen to the left of this angle. On the actual chart, this Jupiter glyph is written freehand in Gann's

unique style making it look like a capital H with the tops curved outward. Arrow "B" points to a horizontal line labeled $\text{A} 30^\circ$. The longitude 30° is the crossing point between Sagittarius and Capricorn. Where the longitudinal path of Jupiter crosses this line, Jupiter is crossing from Sagittarius into Capricorn. Arrow "C" points to a line which is the longitudinal path of Mars. The glyph for Mars Mars is right next to the point of arrow "C" and clearly identifies this angle. Next, Arrow "D" is pointing to a horizontal line labeled $\text{A} 23^\circ$. This shows that Gann observed when Mars crossed 23° Sagittarius. Finally notice that the Mars' angle ends when it touches the Jupiter angle. At the point where the Mars and Jupiter lines cross, Mars and Jupiter are forming a conjunction meaning they are on the same longitude. Gann's soybean chart from 1948 confirms that Gann plotted planetary longitudes on price charts. The best copy of Gann's 1948 soybean chart used in this example is included with the [W.D. Gann Commodity Course](#).



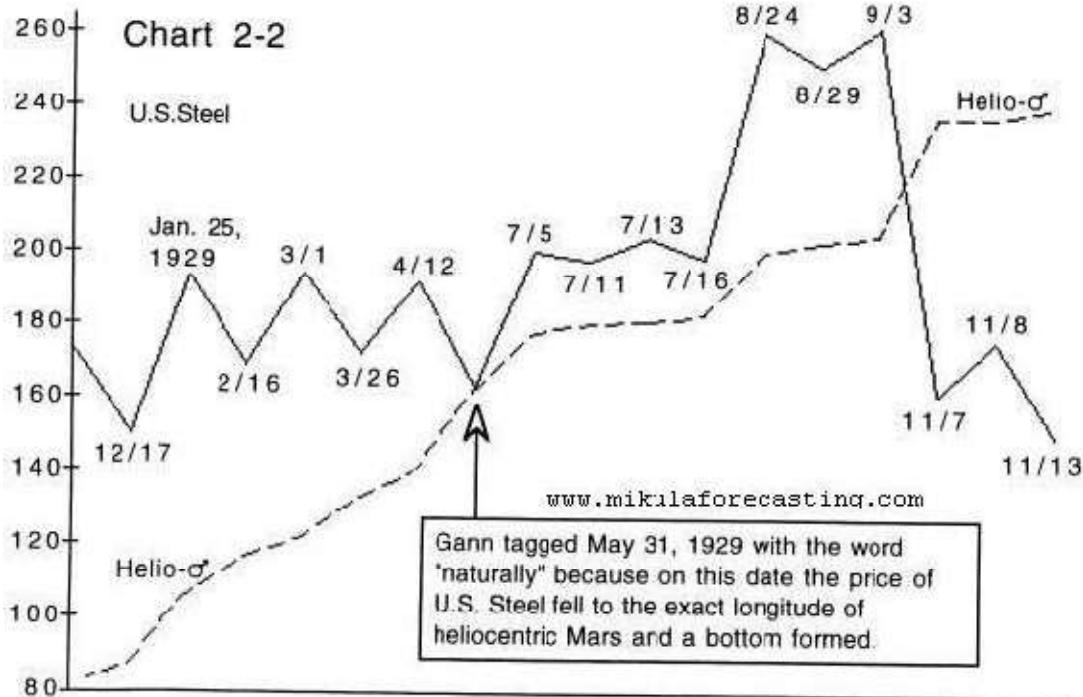
Volume 1 showed that the word "natural" was used by Gann to tag his hidden astrology material. In Gann's 1930 [Wall Street Stock Selector](#), he used a variation of natural in the form of "naturally" to tag his hidden astrology

material. The word natural in one of its forms, was used about 25 times in Wall Street Stock Selector. Most of these occurrences identified no date or identified only the month and year. Only twice did a usage of the word natural identify a specific date. The first of these two "natural" dates can be seen in the quotation below.

On May 31, (1929) Steel declined to 162-1/2. Notice that it broke the lows of February 16 and March 26, 1929, and naturally traders would get scared and sell out.

W.D. Gann, Wall Street Stock Selector, p.89

In the above quotation, Gann identified the date May 31, 1929 and the price 162-1/2 for U.S. Steel as an astrology date by tagging it with the word "naturally". If you will look up May 31, 1929 in a heliocentric ephemeris and check the longitude of the planet Mars you will see why Gann identified this as an astrology date. On May 31, 1929 Mars crossed over exactly $12^{\circ} 30'$ which converts into a longitude of 162-1/2. Chart 2-2 shows a price swing chart made from the U.S. Steel prices presented by Gann on pages 88 to 90 of Wall Street Stock Selector. The dashed line sloping upward is the heliocentric longitude of Mars ♂. Chart 2-2 shows that the price of U.S. Steel moved down and touched the longitude of Mars and a reversal upward occurred. Chart 2-2 clearly shows what Gann wanted us to see when he tagged this date with the word "naturally".



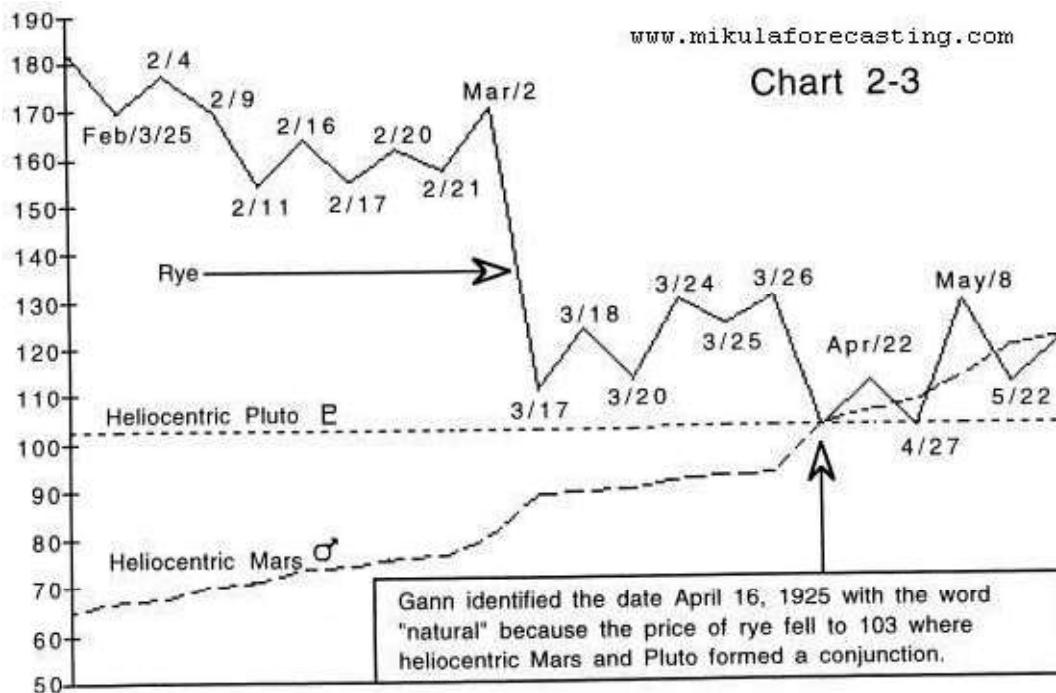
The Mechanical Method and Trend Indicator For Trading in Wheat, Corn, Rye or Oats was written by Gann in 1946. This course was an updated version of Gann's Mechanical Method which he had been selling for several years. In the 1940s Gann sold this course by itself with the intent that it would provide comprehensive instructions for his Mechanical Method and Trend Indicator. Today this Mechanical Method and Trend Indicator course is part of the W.D. Gann Commodity Course. After presenting 22 pages of instruction and examples in this Mechanical Method and Trend Indicator course, Gann includes one "natural" date on page 23, the last page, where he wrote:

Apr 16 (1925) low 103, down 79-1/2 cents from 182-1/2 and nearing \$1.00 per bushel, a natural support level -- Time to watch for change in trend.

W.D. Gann, Mechanical Method and Trend Indicator, 1946, p.23

The above quotation identifies the May contract, Rye market low which occurred at the price of 103 on April 16, 1925. When we look up April 16, 1925 in a heliocentric ephemeris we find that a conjunction between Mars and Pluto occurred on April 15, 1925 at the longitude of $13^\circ 40'$ which converts into the exact price of the rye low, 103. This can be seen on Chart 2-3. Notice that the year of the low was 1925 and Pluto was not discovered until 1930. This shows that after Pluto was discovered Gann went back over his charts and did historical

research to determine if Pluto had any value in the financial markets. This example was written in 1946 at which time Gann would have had about 15 years to work with Pluto. For many years now Gann's mechanical methods have been copied and sold to beginners. This example shows for the first time that Gann most likely checked his mechanical method signals against one of his astrology methods.



Some of Gann's most specific discussions of financial astrology appear in private letters he wrote to his clients. The reason for this seems to be the negative view of speculation which occurred in the early 1930s. After the stock market crash of 1929 and the election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, the government started to pass regulations and tax laws to reduce gambling and speculation in the stock market. It is my opinion that the regulations and tax laws of the 1930s are what caused Gann to rewrite his advanced courses in 1936 and sell them as correspondence courses. This allowed Gann to increase the sales of his courses and other financial services while reducing his income from short term speculation which was being penalized by the new tax laws. When Gann converted his advanced courses into correspondence courses in 1936, he apparently removed all of the openly discussed astrology ideas. To my knowledge none of the course material Gann used at his seminars in the 1920s still exists. Gann's advanced course material from the early 1930s is much more

open about his astrology methods than the course material sold after 1936. The people who bought Gann's advanced courses after 1936 could write Gann letters asking questions, which is why they were called correspondence courses. Gann left his advanced courses seeded with enough references to astrology that the student of the course could go as far as his ability to ask the right questions could take him. If you stayed with the non-astrology material which was openly presented, then so be it. If you wrote and asked Gann about the references to astrology in the course, then Gann would explain and take you to the next level of understanding. This is important for us because some of those letters still exist. In 1954 Gann wrote a letter to one of his clients regarding the soybean market in which he provided some new information about his use of the planetary longitudes. The following quotation is from that letter.

"The averages of the six major planets Heliocentric and Geocentric are the most powerful points for Time and Price resistance. Also the Geocentric and Heliocentric average of the five major planets with Mars left out, is of great importance and should be watched."

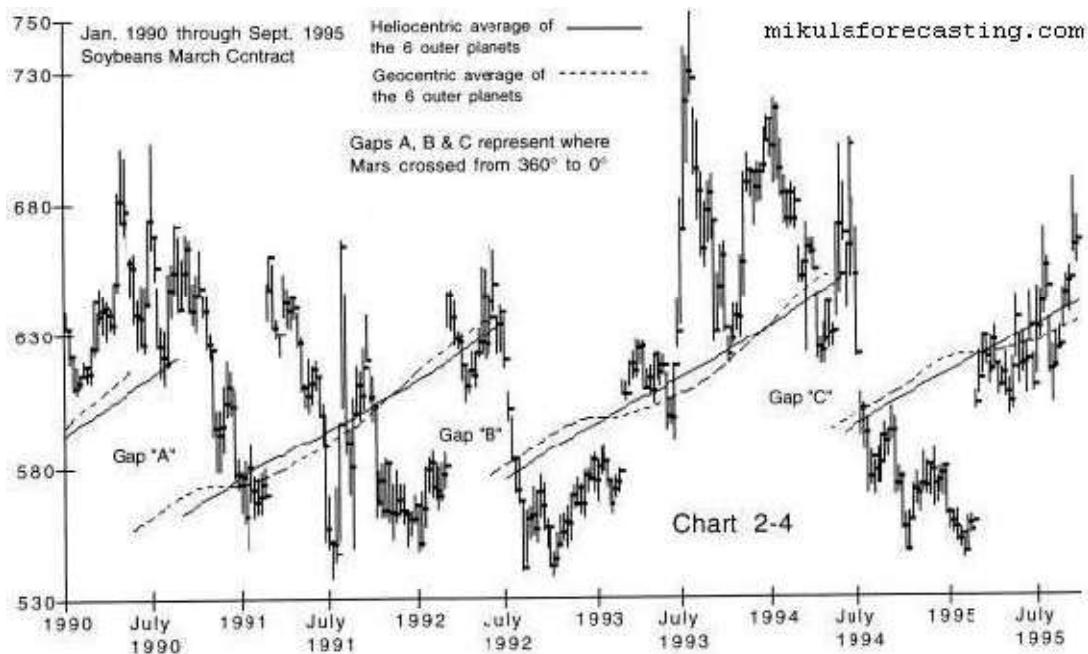
W.D. Gann, Personal Soybean Letter, 1954

In this quotation Gann identified four planetary averages. They are: the six outer planets of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto averaged for both heliocentric and geocentric longitudes and the same outer planets with Mars left out. When making the calculations for these averages the average longitude changes greatly when one of the planets crosses from 360° to 0° . Below is a list of the 6 outer planets for the dates April 14 and 15, 1994. Notice that the average longitude of these six planets on April 14th was 291.22° and the next day it fell 60 points to 231.34° because Mars crossed from 360° to 0° . On Chart 2-4, I have placed the geocentric and heliocentric average longitude of the six outer planets on a weekly soybean chart.

Geocentric			Geocentric		
April 14, 1994			April 15, 1994		
-----	Glyph	Longitude	-----	Glyph	Longitude
Mars	♂	359.8°	Mars	♂	000.56°
Jupiter	♃	221.75°	Jupiter	♃	221.63°
Saturn	♄	338.7°	Saturn	♄	338.8°
Uranus	♅	296.21°	Uranus	♅	296.23°

Neptune	Ψ	293.31°	Neptune	Ψ	293.31°
Pluto	Ξ	237.55°	Pluto	Ξ	237.51°
-----			-----		
Ave.		291.22°	Ave.		231.34°

Chart 2-4, is a weekly March contract soybean chart from January 1990 to September 1995. The dotted line on Chart 2-4 is the geocentric average of the outer planets and the solid line is the heliocentric average of the outer planets. I have placed the label "Gap A", "Gap B" and "Gap C" on Chart 2-4 to identify the three times when Mars crossed from 360° to 0°. At these three points, the averages drop significantly. In his 1954 soybean letter, Gann did not indicate whether he averaged the planetary longitudes as they are naturally, which produces gaps in the average as seen on Chart 2-4, or if he adjusted the longitudes to make the averages smooth.



To smooth the average of the six outer planets it is necessary to add 360 to a planet's longitude when it crosses from 360° to 0°. It is my opinion that Gann probably smoothed the angle and avoided the large gaps seen in Chart 2-4. In a moment I will show the same soybean chart with the average of the 6 outer planets with no gaps.

When using the four planetary averages, Gann identified in the quotation on the