A Modern Colouring Book

‘The Flower Of Life’
## I.S.B.N

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(1st Edition 1998)

## Published by

**F. R. E. E. D. O. M. S.**  
Magic Square Studio  

For  
Research  
Expressing  
Essential  
Data  
Of  
Magic  
Squares

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## Inspiration

“The greatness of teachers is not measured by how much they know, but by how much they share”.  
Rev. Jesse Jackson
JOIN THE DOTS

The Art of Magic Squares

COLOUR-IN-FOLLOW

This is a draw-your-own-magic-square-pattern book for children and adults of all ages.

Sacred Geometry

Multi-Cultural Activity

Join the dots from 1 to 2 to 3 to the last number

Instructions

Enjoy.

Be Creative

Adults of all ages
DEDICATION

♦ As Guardians,
We can only honour our children's sovereignty,
impart purpose and direction to their lives and love them absolutely.

♦ As Guardians,
We can encourage their dreams and their imagination.
Such a Gift; to have this Playground, to make our finest endeavour
the midwifing of a new generation of free human beings.

♦ To Mingkah Jain Sun
♦ To Aysha Jain Sun

TOOLS NEEDED

♦ A very sharp pencil
Join-The-Dots with a lead pencil rather than an ink pen
♦ A 300mm metal ruler
(If using a wooden or plastic ruler, ensure that
the straight-edge has no dents)
♦ Coloured pencils to highlight the patterns drawn
♦ An eraser
♦ A straight spine whilst seated
♦ Good Posture develops a clear Mind
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</table>
Ancient Card Trick

Imagine if you were given 9 playing cards from 1 to 9 and the puzzle was to arrange them into a square in such a way that:
- The 3 Columns
- The 3 Rows and
- The 2 Diagonals, each add up to the same number!

Properties

Fig 3a shows the Solution. The Magic Sum is 15. Also, all pairs stationed around the centre cell = 10.

How To Construct Magic Square Art

Fig 3d shows how you begin to connect the 9 Dots by starting at number 1 and drawing a long unbroken line to the numbers 2, 3, 4 etc to the last number 9. Then draw a line from the end to the beginning to close the Magic Square Circuit.

Magic Squares have fascinated people of many Cultures for aeons of time.
**Activity**

In the Space of Fig 3e, draw a long, neat unbroken line from 1 to 2 to 3 to 4 to 5 to 6 to 7 to 8 to 9.

Then draw a line from the end to the beginning to close the Circuit. This is required for every Magic Square Pattern drawn in this book.

```
6 1 8
7 5 3
2 9 4
```

**Did You Know?**

These are the 8 possible Variations or Permutations of the Loh-Shu or the Magic Square of 3 x 3. They all have sums of 15.

```
6 1 8
7 5 3
2 9 4
```

```
8 1 6
3 5 7
4 9 2
```

```
8 3 4
4 3 8
```

```
8 3 4
4 3 8
```

See Solution on Page 46
To construct The Magic Square of 3 x 3 at $0^\circ + 90^\circ$ (in the Space of Fig 3i), you must first draw Fig 3e again.

Then turn this book around at $90^\circ$ (a $\frac{1}{4}$ turn of a circle in a clockwise direction) so that the numbers ‘$90^\circ$’ of Fig 3g are upright.

Begin to draw the same pattern of Fig 3e again upon itself. Thus this is the format for the whole book and the following Series: Joining Dot-To-Dot in natural counting order.

Fig 3g shows a way how to make the pattern more interesting. This is done by a rotation of the same pattern upon itself. This is called ‘Superimposing’.

Magic Square Patterns can be superimposed many times at angles of your choice. Fig 3h shows the traditional 360 degrees or divisions of a circle.

(N.B. When you have drawn a pattern, e.g. Fig 3i, always check to see if it is the same as the diagrams shown in ‘Solutions’ - the end chapter of this book).
The Magic Square of 3 x 3 at 0° + 90°

See Solution on Page 46
The Magic Square of 3 x 3 at 4 x 45° or 0° + 45° + 90° + 135°
The Magic Square of 3 x 3 drawn 8 times (at angles of 22.5°)
Did You Know?

That different texts have dated the origin of the Magic Square of 3 x 3 to almost 5,000 years ago in China? Written on the Scroll of the River Loh, it is now known as:

The LOH-SHU
as shown in Fig 3m.

The odd numbers are expressed by white dots (‘yang’ symbols), the emblem of Heaven, while the even numbers are in black dots, (‘yin’ symbol), the emblem of Earth.

Did You Know?

That the Magic Square of 3 x 3 exists at the centre of The Tibetan Calendar? Most temples are muralised with the combined image of the Magic Square of 3 x 3 on the tortoise’s back as well as the Zodiac. The numbers are written in the ancient Sanskrit (Indian Language).

Legend has it that a Emperor first saw the numbers of the M.Sq. on the back of a giant tortoise.
**Did You Know?**

That the same 9 numbers of the Square can be arranged into a triangular form? This MAGIC TRIANGLE has all of its sums of the 3 sides being equal to 20, 20, 20 (as shown in Fig 3o).

This Magic Triangle, originating in ancient India (Bharat), is the emblem of a Goddess of Creation whose name is ‘AmbaJi’. Many Indian shops have this Magic Triangle framed and centred in their Altar or place of worship.

---

**Did You Know?**

That the Three-Dimensional form of the Magic Square of 3 x 3 is:

THE MAGIC CUBE OF 3 x 3 x 3?

It contains all the numbers from 1 to \(3^3 \) (3 cubed = 27).

- Its Magic Sum in all 3-Dimensional directions = 42.
- Each of the 4 Cube Diagonals adds to 42.
- Each of the 6 Diagonals of the M.Sqs. containing the central number 14 sum to 42.
- All Pairs passing through the centre add up to \((1 + 27) = 28\).
CHAPTER ONE - THE MAGIC SQUARE OF 3 X 3

TILING MAGIC SQUARES

Upon a 11 x 11 Grid of Dots, on the following page, in the Space of Fig 3r, you will be required to draw the M.Sq. of 3 x 3 (Fig 3a) 25 times.

Each time you draw one you will do two things:
1) It is to be drawn adjacent to, i.e. side by side, and touching the last pattern drawn. This creates an Arabian style tiling effect.
2) Each time you draw one at 0˚ i.e. upright, the next one must be tiled and tilted clockwise at a 90˚ angle.

AN INTERESTING EFFECT

The Arabian-like pattern created in Fig 3r can be extended as broadly as you like.

Shown in Fig 3s is the Magic Square of 3 x 3 drawn 81 times at 0˚, 90˚ Alternations.

See Page 42 of Chapter 6 for ‘Isolating Patterns’. Please Colour me In. This design is typical of Islamic Art as seen on their Domes, from a bird’s eye view.

ACTIVITY

Follow this alternating format, in the Space of Fig 3r below, according to Fig 3q. Notice that the first 3 tiles have already been drawn for you.

For intricate designs like this, use a sharpened lead pencil first. Go over it with pen if desired and colour it in.

Distance yourself from the design and stare at the centre. Look for two things:
1) A shape will appear that appeals to you.
2) A colour will be favoured.
Fig 3r

The M.Sq. of 3 x 3 tiled 25 times at 0° and 90° Alternations

See Solution on Page 47
The Magic Square of 3 x 3 Tiled 81 times at 0° and 90° Alternations
(Did You Know that Charles Leadbeater, of the Theosophical Society in India, 100 years ago, in his book on Micro-Psi Observations and Occult Chemistry, drew this Pattern identifying it as the Atomic structure of Diamond Lattice).
PYTHAGORAS’ TREE
**The Magic Square Of 4 x 4**

![Magic Square of 4 x 4](image)

**Activity 1**

Notice the beautiful and creative border containing the M.Sq. of 4 x 4 in Fig 4a above. This is called:

**THE SIERPINSKI CURVE**

Colour in the background of the Sierpinski Curve to highlight the 16 white numbered squares.

Notice that the line travels without breaking and joins back to where it started. This is called ‘Unicursal’. It’s area is less than half of the square.

**Activity 2**

In the space of Fig 4b draw the Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 0°.

**EXPLORATION**

What would you learn by exploring and comparing:

a) The Pattern of the Odd numbers formed by drawing a line from 1 to 3 to 5 to 7 to 9 to 11 to 13 to 15 to 1?

b) The Pattern of the Even numbers 2 to 4 to 6 to 8 to 10 to 12 to 14 to 16 to 2?

See Solution on Page 47
Fig 4b

The Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 0°
Activity

In the Space of Fig 4d draw the Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 0° + 90°.

To superimpose the Pattern upon itself at 90°, turn this book clockwise until the writing of ‘90°’ is upright, as given here in Fig 4c.

When Fig 4a is drawn 4 times at angles of 45°, the resulting pattern of Fig 4e is created on page 22.

Colour me in.
The Magic Square of 4 x 4 at $0^\circ + 90^\circ$
Fig 4e

The Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 4 x 45°
## Dürer’s Square

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Magic Sums of 34 are similar to those listed on page 18. They are similar squares except the 2 middle columns have been interchanged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the next page is the format to draw Drurer’s square 4 times at angles of 90°, Fig 4g. To see how the Pattern evolves, draw it once at 0°, at the centre of page 24.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Then go to page 25 and in the Space of Fig 4h draw the Magic Square Pattern at 0° + 90° + 180° + 270°.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Jargon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Jargon or language used to describe Fig 4h is: ‘The Albrecht Durer Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 4 x 90°.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### ALBRECHT DÜRER’S ‘MELANCHOLIA’.

At the upper right is a Magic Square. This engraving, known as ‘Melancholia’ by Albrecht Dürer, a German painter, was dated in the year 1514. Notice that the Magic Square of 4 x 4 behind the angel’s head has those 2 numbers ‘15 and 14’ together on the bottom row!
Durer’s Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 0°
Durer's Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 4 x 90°
### The Benjamin Franklin Magic Square of 4 x 4

**Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Magic Sum of the</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Columns and 4 Rows = 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Corners = 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Centre numbers = 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposite pairs e.g. 8 + 9 + 1 + 16 = 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The main 2 diagonals do not = 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only Bent diagonals, ascending and descending, = 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘(&lt;)' 4 + 10 + 7 + 13 = 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘(\triangleright)' 5 + 15 + 10 + 4 = 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘(&lt;)' 12 + 2 + 7 + 13 = 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activity**

In the Space of Fig 4k draw the pattern for the Benjamin Franklin Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 0°.

Then, in the following Space of Fig 4m draw the pattern for The Benjamin Franklin Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 0° + 90°.
The Benjamin Franklin Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 0°
Activity

Fig 4i and 4m are both the Ben Franklin Magic Square of 4 x 4 except Fig 4m has been tilted 90°.

In the Space of Fig 4n draw Fig 4i again at 0° then superimpose Fig 4m over it at 90°.

This requires a 90° turn of this book until the numbers are facing upright.

How Many Variations?

- There are 8 different Magic Squares of 3 x 3. See Fig 3f.

- There are 880 Variations of the Magic Square of 4 x 4! All still retain the Magic Sum of 34.

- Mathematicians have determined that there are approximately 320,000,000 variations of the Magic Square of 5 x 5 all having sums of 65! Due to this rich diversity, Magic Squares have been likened to ‘The Thumbprints of God’.
The Benjamin Franklin Magic Square of 4 x 4 at 0° + 90°
The Essene Christian Magic Square of 5 x 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Properties

- The Magic Sum of the
  - 5 Perpendicular Columns = 65
  - 5 Horizontal Rows = 65
  - 2 Diagonals = 65
  - 4 Corners + Centre = 65
  - 1 Central Cross = 65
e.g. 25 + 13 + 1 + 5 + 21
- All the Pairs balanced around the central Cell of 13 add up to 2 x 13 or = 26

Fig 5a

Who Were The Essenes?

The Essenes were the desert-dwellers of ancient Israel who practised the sharing of community goods, whilst living like priests and nuns. They often fasted for long periods of time to cleanse their bodies and minds. Jesus, as a child, grew up with The Essenes. Some early Essene Bibles have stories or parables likening the Divine Kingdom to the Perfect Equality of Magic Squares e.g. The ‘As Above, so Below; the Left = the Right’.

Activity 1

Choose a Colour and lightly shade in all the odd numbers of Fig 5a. (This is to highlight the underlying symmetry between the distribution of odd and even numbers in all Magic Squares.)

Activity 2

In the Space of Fig 5b draw the Magic Square of 5 x 5 Pattern at 0°.
The Magic Square of 5 x 5 at 0°

![Fig 5b](image)

See Solution on Page 48
CHAPTER THREE - THE MAGIC SQUARE OF 5 X 5

Thus, to create The Magic Square of 5 x 5 at 0° + 90° pattern, all you need to do is superimpose both Fig 5a and Fig 5c at 0°, as they are.

Activity

No rotation of this book is required.

Do this in the Space of Fig 5d.
The Magic Square of 5 x 5 at 0° + 90°
The Magic Square of 5 x 5 at 4 x 45°
### The Balance Of The Pairs

#### Properties

- All Pairs balanced around the central cell add up to 26
- The central Cell is ‘13’ which is half of 26.
- This number ‘26’ is the sum of the first number (1) + the last number (25).
- This Balancing of the Pairs indicates that there is an internal order existing amidst the apparent disorder.

#### Activity

In the Space of Fig 5f connect all the Pairs of numbers, of Fig 5a above, that have a sum of 26. Each dot represents a number.

Two pairs have already been drawn for you. They are: 8 and 18 = 26
12 and 14 = 26

As usual, refer to the end chapter ‘SOLUTIONS’ to check your results.
### The Persian (Uni-Centred) Magic Square Of 5 x 5

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig 5g**

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig 5h**

### Properties
- This rare Persian (Iran) M.Sq. has at its centre, the number 1 (Notice that Fig 5a has number 13 as its centre, as do all other M.Sqs. of 5 x 5 in print).
- It has the same properties as Fig 5a and more!
- All Pairs balanced around the centre = 32.
- There are 4 central crosses = 65
  - \(25 + 7 + 18 + 14 + 1\) = 65
  - \(19 + 13 + 10 + 22 + 1\) = 65
- Symbol of ‘ENDLESS BECOMING’.

### Activity

In the Space of Fig 5i draw the Persian Uni-Centred Magic Square of 5 x 5 at 0° + 180°. To do this, draw Fig 5g first and superimpose Fig 5h over it, as it is. Fig 5h has already been tilted at 180°, so there is no need to rotate the book around. The Ancients revered this Square’s ability to return to its Centre! The Central Cell was considered a holy place. ‘One’ symbolised ‘God’ and ‘Unity’. Sometimes it was left empty, like on Page 17.
The Uni-Centred Magic Square of 5 x 5 at $0^\circ + 180^\circ$

See Solution on Page 51
A Magic Square Of 6 x 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>27</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 6a

Properties

- The Magic Sum of the
  - 6 Columns = 111 = 3 x 37
  - 6 Rows = 111
  - 2 Diagonals = 111
  - 4 Corner numbers = 2 x 37
  - 4 Centre numbers or Inner Ring of 4 Squares = 2 x 37
  - Middle Ring of 12 Squares = 6 x 37
  - Outer Ring of 20 Squares = 10 x 37
  - Sum of All Digits = 666
  - Balance of the Pairs = 37

Focussing

As with all Magic Squares drawn in this book, dedicate each Pattern to a specific Wish, Thought or Outcome that you would like like to have in your life, NOW. This is called focussing.

Activity

The Magic Square of 6 x 6 (Fig 6a) is given above.

In the Space of Fig 6e draw the Magic Square of 6 x 6 at 0°.
### The Magic Square of 6 x 6 at 0°

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</table>

See Solution on Page 51
Due to this high density of lines, it is advisable to use a very sharp lead pencil, fine lines being preferable to thick lines. Repeat this 3 more times, but each time it is to be superimposed at angles of 90° i.e. draw Figs 6b, 6c, and 6d upon 6a.

(Notice that each rotation or superimposition is a clockwise turn of the book until the numbers are facing you upright.)
The Magic Square of 6 x 6 at 4 x 90°
## Isolating Magic Square Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Grid Of Dots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Isolate’ means ‘to set or place apart’. It comes from the old Latin word ‘insula-tus’ which means ‘made into an island’.</td>
<td>Fig 6f was derived from 36 numbers that were based upon a Grid of 6 x 6 or 36 Dots. Within this Grid of 36 Dots is a Grid of 4 x 4 or 16 Dots.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trataka</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘TRATAKA’ is a Sanskrit (Indian) word which means ‘to stare or gaze mindlessly without blinking, at an object or geometric picture.’ It is an aid to concentration and gives insight.</td>
<td>Stare at the centre of Fig 6g contained within the Grid of 4 x 4 Dots. Staring at the centre attracts you to a shape and a colour. Colour in Fig 6g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Magic Square of 6 x 6 at 4 x 90° - Isolated Pattern
### The Balance Of The Pairs

#### Definition

An important surgical tool in Magic Squareology is to dissect all the Pairs of Numbers that add up to the sum of the first number (1) and the last number (in this case it is 6 squared or 36).

This act is a search for Internal Symmetry.

#### Internal Symmetry

Thus, the graphing or linking of all the Pairs that add up to 37 will give us more information about the Magic Square’s internal mathemagics.

In fact, you could predict that if a Magic Square’s Pairs are well balanced, then its visual pattern is sure to be aesthetic or harmoniously pleasing to the eye.

---

#### Activity

In the Space of Fig 6h find all the Pairs that sum 37.

This can be done by joining the appropriate 2 dots. The first row of Fig 6h, showing the neat linking of 3 pairs, has been done for you.

---

*‘Pair of Hands’ by Jain*
The Magic Square of 6 x 6 - The Balance Of The Pairs

See Solution on Page 51
Fig 3e

Fig 3i
The Internal Symmetry of the Magic Square of 4 x 4 reveals that the Pattern for The Odds is identical to the Pattern for the Evens. These are at a 180° Rotation to each other.
Fig 4g

Fig 4h

Fig 4k

Fig 5b
Fig 4m
Appendix

**Mathemagics**

**The Art Of Magic Squares**

**ATTENTION ALL SCHOOLS:**
Sacred Geometry Seminars For School Children Of All Ages

---

**How I Teach**

I create the room as a theatre. Walls are draped with colourful Magic Square Murals the size of 3m x 3m. I wear a special Merlin-like robe that depicts the lesson. Upon a large stand, I have what is called a ‘Human Cloth Book’ which has 30 cloth pages (1200mm x 1200mm) of Magic Square theory and design.

It is a unique hand-sewn garment that can be worn and is used throughout the whole show.

One of the main lessons shows how the common Multiplication Table produces the Atomic Structure of the Platinum Crystal!

**Vedic Mathematics**, the Art of Mental Calculation, is very popular and builds up confidence and memory power.

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**Across the K.L.A.s**

What I offer is creative and Multi-Cultural Mathematics whose roots stem from India, Egypt, Arabia etc. I relate how Mathematics can be inter-subjectal or crosses Key Learning Areas i.e. Maths as Art, Maths as Science and Maths as History. e.g. The Magic Square of 3 x 3 is the centre of the Sino-Tibetan Calendar!
## Costs

- Each student will be requested to donate $10 for a 1½ and a half hour session.
- All travelling expenses
- 3 Resource Books or dvds (Teacher’s Manuals) are required to be purchased for the School or Maths Library. These books are listed below.

## Requirements

- A large Hall, Library or Double Room. This will allow 4, 5 or 6 large 3m x 3m Magic Square Paintings (cotton mural tapestries) to be hung. This gives the feeling that the students are entering an Art Gallery.
- A minimum of 50 students per class per 1.5 hour session
- 2 or 3 classes per day, with one in the morning and one afternoon session.

## Tools Needed

Each student will be required to bring in:
- Coloured Pencils.
- Lead Pencils.
- 300mm Metal Ruler.
- Sharpener, Rubber.
- Strictly no Calculators in the Vedic Mathematics classes.
- If there are not enough desks, students can use kneeboards.
- The teacher can supply a door-sized Pin-Board with 2 boxes of thumbtacks. This allows us to pin up and view all the geometric drawings, tessellated side-by-side, for the whole class and other teachers to view. This creates a sense of sharing the work.

## Books And Dvds By Jain

- The Book of Magic Squares: Vols 1, 2 and 3. Pub.1990. 160 pages. $45
- The Book Of Phi, volumes 1 and 2.
- Dvd: Vedic Mathematics For The New Millennium. 2 hrs and 15 mins.
# Biography

Jain has lectured at several Maths Conferences in Sydney and Universities in North NSW. The last 20 years have been devoted to School Performances with Mathemagics in High Schools and Primary Schools all over Australia.

Gifted and Talented Seminar organisers employ him to teach at their Maths Camps. These are Carnivals where 30 or 50 schools may be attending.

Private, Independent, Catholic, Steiner and Montessori Schools also employ him to rekindle the beauty of Mathematics. The last 20 years have been devoted to the collection and theatrical education of Magic Squares, Vedic Mathematics and The Golden Section (Phi Ratio).

The Institute or Archives is known as ‘F.R.E.E.D.O.M.S.’ which is an acronym for: ‘For Research Expressing Essential Data Of Magic Squares’. Jain taught internationally from 2004 to 2006.

Jain currently teaches Vedic Mathematics in the Byron Bay shire, north NSW. The course for 9-12 year olds is called Mathemagics For Juniors, and for the 13-19 years: Mathemagics For Teens.

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<tr>
<td>For product ordering and Mathemagics School Performances contact:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:jain@jainmathemagics.com">jain@jainmathemagics.com</a></td>
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‘Metatron’s Cube’

...For the ongoing Series: Join-The-Dots: Books 2 to 10
Magic Square Patterns are fun and easy to draw

- 16 unique Patterns to be drawn
- A Dot-To-Dot Colouring Book for children 9 years young and up
- An exciting Activity Book for Adults too
- Created simply by joining a long and unbroken line from 1-to-2-to-3 to the last number of a Magic Square
- This book has immense Educational, Scientific and Artistic value
- The transformation of Numbers into Atomic Art creates Whole-Brain Learning

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