Complete Course of Astrology

Erection and Interpretation of Horoscopes

by

George Bayer

With the aid of this course I aim to eliminate a lot of hokum, matters that have been carried in text books that are absolutely useless and that makes anyone discouraged. The method explained herein is simple and, if followed carefully, should give the desired results. Practically all that is contained herein is of my own production and the student who has delved already into other text books should find this method so radically different that there is hardly a comparison possible.

However, as is the case with all subjects wherein mathematics are used, painstaking care must be exercised to make no errors in calculations, else the whole horoscope would turn out to be wrong. My suggestion to students for important horoscopes would be to make one complete first, put it away and make another one for the same moment completely and see how the results check. Time should actually elapse between one and the other so that the calculations are not made erronously twice.

Lesson I

The erection of a chart (horoscope)

We have to acquire the following "tools" to work with: an ephemeris for the year the horoscope is to be made. Supposing we wish to make a horoscope for a native born August 3rd 1902, we have to buy an ephemeris for the year 1902, at a book store.

The next item we need is a Table of Houses for the various latitudes. Because it is of great difference whether you are making a horoscope for a native born at New York or one born at Mexico City. The so-called "Michael Ephemeris" contains Tables of Houses for New York, London and Liverpool. However, none for other latitudes. After other latitudes are required it is suggested to get "Napheus's Tables of Houses". They are permanent and good for all times.

In these lessons I am going to explain the rules and regulations step by step, just as if I erect the horoscope for myself and as if I interpret it for myself. As working example we take the native born August 3rd, 1902, Latitude 48°N, 120° East of Greenwich, at 9:01:37 true local time.

Step #1: The sidereal time of birth is necessary. This value is always found in each ephemeris following the date. In case the birth occurs before noon you take the sidereal time value of the previous day, if birth occurred after noon you take the sidereal time
of the same date. The sid. time for August 3rd 1902 at noon is given in Raphel's ephemeris for 1901 at 12:00 48 min. 28 sec. and for the day before 10 hours 41 min. 38 sec. We have to use the previous day's value because the birth occurred before noon.

a) To this value we add the time elapsed since noon. In our case the birth occurred at 9:01:37 AM; thus we add first the 10 hours that elapsed from the previous noon to midnight, then we add to this time the 41 minutes 38 seconds elapsed from midnight to 11:00:37 AM.

b) Furthermore, we have to add in every case 10 seconds for each hour or proportionately for less than an hour that has elapsed as an adjustment. (The sidereal time advances in one day or in 24 hours about 4 minutes 57.73 seconds and the above adjustment takes care of that situation). Thus in our example we have 12 plus 24 hours, 41 minutes, 41 in all. The minutes do not count in our example because it is just one minute. Borrowing it would be 9:30 AM, then we would have to consider the 30 minutes as equaling 45 seconds in our adjustment. The 21 hours to be adjusted at 10 seconds per hour gives 210 seconds or 2 minutes 50 seconds. This value we also have to add when summing up.

c) The next adjustment we have to make is taking care of the distance of the birth place from Greenwich. For East of Greenwich, we have to deduct the adjustment (such as for horoscopes of native born in Germany, Italy, Sweden etc); when west of Greenwich (such as for natives born in Britain, U.S.A., Canada etc) we have to add this adjustment. For each degree we have to add or subtract 4 minutes 57.73 seconds. Thus our native being born 12 degrees East we have to deduct 30 seconds. For natives of New York we would add 25 times 4 minutes 57.73 seconds or 2 minutes 50 seconds. These adjustment values have nothing to do with the time of birth, but only with the distance of place of birth from Greenwich. England, this distance is expressed not in miles but in degrees of longitude.

All these values we add together (or subtract) as to obtain the final correct sidereal time. Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sid. Time Noon August 3rd 1902</th>
<th>Time elapsed since noon</th>
<th>Adjustment for hours elapsed 410s</th>
<th>Adjustment for longitude 2s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 h 41 m 32 s</td>
<td>0 h 0 m 0 s</td>
<td>0 h 0 m 0 s</td>
<td>0 h 0 m 0 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because we run above 24 hours, we have to deduct one round of the clock: 0 h 46 m 0 s. Less 24 hours equals 5 h 46 m 0 s.

This is the real true sidereal time for the moment of birth of this native.

Now if we now look up in the Table of houses for 48 degrees (Native was born 48 degrees North) the owners of the houses that are given there for this sidereal time: 5 h 46 m 0 s. The nearest available Table in Raphael's ephemerides is the one for Vienna. However, I have old European Tables wherein in the Table of houses for exactly 48 degrees are given and we shall use them. This Table (also Raphael's looks the same) show the following: it lists at the left the sidereal beginning with 0 hours and running up to 24 hours; this is the first column. The columns following are marked as: 10, 11, 12, Aseo, 2, 3. This indicates the number of the house cusp. Underneath you will find the different signs of the Zodiac and the numbers below column by column show the exact degree that is found on the cusp of a house at the moment. Of course we know nothing so far about a house cusp, nor of a sign of the Zodiac, but we shall presently get to it.

I shall illustrate a small portion of this Table of Houses for 48 degrees it takes one of our example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sid. Time</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>Aseo</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 h 46 m 0 s</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Aseo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 h 46 m 0 s</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Aseo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before we now go further we have to get acquainted with the sidereal signs in the heaven. There are twelve of them and their sequence is constantly the same. Here they are:

- Aries → Taurus → Gemini → Cancer &
- Leo → Virgo → Libra → Scorpio &
- Sagittarius → Capricorn → Aquarius → Pisces X

Each sign is 30 degrees long. The 12 signs cover therefore 360 degrees or the circle. One degree is divided into 60 minutes ('') and one minute into 60 seconds ("').

We note that in the Table of houses there is only a list of the positions for six house cusps (corners); however, we have twelve of them. The reason for it is that the opposite cusps have the same degree only with the opposite sign marked next to them. Here is the list of opposite signs:

- Aries opposite Libra →
- Taurus opposite Scorpio &
- Gemini → Sagittarius &
- Leo opposite Capricorn &
- Leo opposite Capricorn &
- Virgo opposite Aquarius X

Aseo means Ascendant or the point that rises in the East at birth; it is a very important point. It also is the beginning of the first house. The rotation of the houses is anti-clockwise.

Finally, I shall illustrate this. E.O. means the mid-heaven or the point that is just above us at the moment of birth. It is also the cusp of the 10th house at the same time. This point is also very important.
In Fig. #2 I insert the values that have to be placed at the angles of the houses, and planes labeled so as to represent the value opposite the 10th house, that is in the same place as the opposite sign in the other tables. These values are derived from the tables of houses for 45 degrees. Note that for other latitudes the values shown refer to the ascendant in the midday time and can be adjusted accordingly.

The method of this is to have a table of houses as shown in Fig. #2, and to use the values from this table for the ascendant and midday time.

We have found a case where the house is 10 at 90 and 5 at 100 minutes earlier than the house opposite the 10th house, which is the same as the opposite sign in the other tables. This table can be used to determine the position of the house opposite the 10th house, and for other latitudes the values shown can be adjusted accordingly.

We use this method to determine the position of the house opposite the 10th house. By finding the ascendant and midday time in the table, we can determine the position of the house opposite the 10th house. We then use this position to determine the position of the house opposite the 10th house for other latitudes.

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that way is retrograde, i.e. moving with the clock, while its regular movement is anti-clockwise. It is moving so to say back- ward. The first retrograde motion lasts for three weeks with fast moving planets to 4 months with slowly moving planets. The fastest moving planet is the Moon. It moves from 11 degrees to 15 degrees each day. The next fast moon is Mercury, then Venus, then the Sun, followed by Mars, and slowly by the slow moving planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Sun and Moon are never retrograde.

All figures shown in the ephemeris indicate geodetic positions, i.e. as seen from our earth. Do not attempt to apply this method for heliocentric positions such as are printed in Nautical Almanacs. I have also tested these and found them of no value. Steer clear of tables that do not work.

The Ephemeris for August 2nd and August 3rd 1903 looks as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Aug. 2nd</th>
<th>Leo 27°</th>
<th>5 Places 49°</th>
<th>0 Cancer 27°</th>
<th>13 Reg. 3° R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 3rd</td>
<td>Leo 21°</td>
<td>29 Places 51°</td>
<td>0 Cancer 24°</td>
<td>13 Reg. 2° R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first thing that you have to acquire is to learn to count with degrees, minutes and seconds just as you count with dollars and cents. This takes patience and time. I believe you save more time if you master this counting business first before proceeding instead of constantly missing and making errors.

The greatest difficulty is encountered when the planet moves from one sign into another. To know that one sign is 30 degrees long and 20 degrees of the sign is equal to 0 degree of the next sign. However, for calculation purposes, we may at times express the value in a new sign in terms of minutes. The value of 30° 15' is equal to 30° 15' Places. These changes help you many times to make deductions of the moon’s motion, for example, very fast. In the third case I borrowed a degree from the 33 degrees and turned that into minutes (60') so that I would be able to deduct fast.

A further example: 2° 20’ TAURUS is equal to 30° 20’ ARIES or 1° 40’ AR.

The gist of this work is that we must figure out the speed of the planet each time. Thus we always have to know the positions of the various planets to know what the difference in degrees and minutes from noon of one day to noon of the next day is the speed of the planet. This speed covers 24 hours, because from noon of one day to noon of the next day are simply 24 hours. If it would be the case that even hours would be slow and easy. But, we have to measure at times to the second exact. It cannot we well done with plain arithmetic. We have to use logarithms for that work. Nevertheless, it is the back a Table of logarithms such as must be used to do the figuring down to the exact minute.

Before going into this work, however, we now find first out what the purpose of all this detailed work is.

Then we make a horoscope for a certain moment we want to know the exact planetary positions in the heavens for that time. The sign, the degree and minute at which the planet is located at that moment and the house it is posited.

The first step, then, these last thing is to figure out what the time at Greenwich when the event happens. Because all planets’ positions are given in Greenwich and not for the place of birth occurs, unless it happens to be just at Greenwich (London). Almanac tell us that the time difference between London and New York is 5 hours, between London and Chicago it is 6 hours, between London and Mountain Time it is 7 hours; between London and Pacific Time it is 8 hours, between London and central Germany it one hour less; between London and Holland it is 20 minutes less.

Thus when it is 8 AM in New York, it is 1 PM in London, when it is 7 PM in San Francisco, it is 3 PM the following day in London. When is it 8 o’clock 1/2 in London, then it is 9 o’clock 1/2 Standard time in any part of Germany or Italy. Then it is 9.20 PM daylight saving time in New York which equals 8.20 PM standard time (Eastern), then it is 1.20 AM in London etc.

See the day; this affair should be practiced for all kinds of times of the day, especially for minutes, morning, noon and evening times; many a horoscope is made wrong by figuring the proportionate London time wrong.

We always have to turn the time of the event wherever it occurred into London time (Greenwich mean time). Therefore the event that occurred in our example at 9.1.37 AM on August 3rd 1901 30° East of Greenwich actually for our purpose occurred at 8.1.37 AM August 3rd at London (mean London time). The New York event on May 17th 1937 at 9.20 PM Eastern daylight saving time occurred actually on May 16th 1937 at 1.20 AM in Greenwich time.

This must be understood and practiced, otherwise you walk into deep water.

Having established the event in Greenwich time, it is very easy to figure out the planets' positions for that time, but causes planets' positions are given for Greenwich at noon. All have to do now is to figure out how many hours and minutes of our time from noon. Taking our two events as example, we find that the Aug. 3rd 1901 event occurred at 8 o’clock 23'47" AM London.

Now we now call: 8 o’clock 23’ 23’ 47’.

To deduct 23’ 23’ 23’”.

leaves 3 hours 55’ 35’.

The key 17th 57’ event occurred at 1.20 AM London.

Now we 011 AM daylight is equal to 12 30’00’’.

We deduct 12 30’00’”.

leaves 13 hours 40’ 20’.

The first event occurred 3 h 53’ 23’ before noon London; the second event occurred 10 h 40’ before noon London.

This leaves the only question now open: How fast did the various planets travel during these periods? When we know that we simply deduct the position from the noon positions as given in the ephemerides on that day 9AM, we have the exact minutes position of the planets at the place of birth of the event. These are then entered into the chart.

To take recourse to the Logarithm Tables is the back of the ephemerides for the fast moving planets. For the slow ones we can figure that in our mind. This "mind figuring" is easy thus: 3 h 53’ 23’ is about 1/6 of one day (or of 24 hours). Thus in the first example we merely deduct from the noon positions of the 3rd (Aug. 01) 1/6 of the entire day's motion (the entire day's motion being 24 hours in length).
Therefore, coming back to our Sun in the Aug. 3rd example, we note from the ephemeris that the Greenwich noon position was on the 3rd 10. Leo 25. The Sun's motion from 9:1 AM till noon amounted to 10 minutes as we figured. Thus, before the Sun reached the printed figure in the ephemeris she has an extra ten minutes (in arc) to go forward. Therefore the print shows ten minutes too much for our purpose, and this we have to deduct 10 Leo 25'5'5'5' equals 10 Leo 15'.

This is the exact position of the Sun that must be entered in the chart.

To the average student this work seems to be rather complicated and round-about way. It has to be done and as far as I know this is the shortest way to get it. That we actually are trying for is to find the location of each planet in the heavens at the moment of birth as seen at the place of birth. The sun as we found was at the moment of birth as seen from 18° East of Greenwich and at a longitude of 49° North exactly in the sign of Leo on the 10th degree plus 15 min.

The next planet to locate is the Moon. We note that it travels from 2° 12' 6" T Morn Aug. 3rd, seen from Greenwich from 9:1 AM to 19 Fl 51' or 14° 5'. The birth in Greenwich time occurred at 8 o'clock 13° 17' AM, or 3 hours 56' 1' before noon. Hence the Moon was at the 1st degree in Leo 14° 5'

Question: How many degrees and minutes did the Moon travel in the 14° 5' arc from 13° 17' AM when its speed in one day or 24 hours was 1° 42' 17"? This cannot be figured mentally. We use for this calculation logarithms as mentioned above. There is nothing complicated about the use of these logarithms. (Look up Bonnell's Logarithms, begun from 1, 2, 3, up to 15.

On the top we find numbers running from 0, 1, 2, 3, up to 15. Then at the bottom, 24 hours or degrees as you please. We add 1° 42' 17" to 24° 5' 1". Then at 25° 3' 24" we find the speed of the moon is in our example 14 degrees 2 min. In that case we call it 15° 5' 1". The difference of birth having occurred 3 hours 56' 4" before noon, we use these same numbers for it and call them hours. On each side of the Table we find the minutes (belonging to the top row of degrees) and 60 parts of a degree. Therefore we have 1° 42' 17" to 24° 5' 1" in degrees or each hour and minute from 0 to 15 has its own proportion in the Table. The Tula in this case adds the logarithm of the degrees, and from this logarithm we reach the value in degrees and minutes. A practical application explains it:

log 3 hours 55' is .7818
log 14 degrees 2 min. is .2330.

Adding these two values together we get: 1.0148 (log.)

When we now look into the log Table we find 1,0148 as the nearest value listed that belongs to a full degree and minute, i.e., 29° 5'.

We may also call this value 2 hours 19 min., but we only deal in degrees at this moment and not in hours. The answer is therefore: The Moon travels 2 degrees 19 minutes from 9:01 AM till noon on August 3rd 1901. Because the moment position is shown in the ephemeris, we simply deduct the 29° 5' from the noon position shown in the ephemeris of Aug. 3rd as 19° 52' 4" and obtain 19° 52' 4" as actually the position of birth of the native.

When we remember that 5 hours 56' is very close to 4 hours or 1/6 of a day, we also know that any planet whatever it is has to move forward or backward at least 6 minutes during the day (in 24 hours) so as to bring about a variation of 1 minute in 4 hours, so that any planet that moves less (in our example only, of course) than 6 minutes per day, does not have to be changed at all, but simply its printed position in the ephemeris copied and entered into the chart.

In our example we note that Neptune moves in 24 hours only one minute; Uranus also one minute; Saturn moves 4 minutes; Jupiter moves 5 minutes backward. None of these needs to be changed or adjusted. So copy the value as of August 3rd 1901 at noon.

This gives us the following positions:

Venus: 0° 26' 21"; Uranus: 13° 58' 24"; Saturn: 11° 27' 59"; Jupiter: 4° 23' 8".

Usually we put 8 behind the degrees and minutes if a planet happens to be retrograde. When a planet is direct, i.e., moving forward, we do not state 8, because it is understood. In the ephemeris however, when a planet turns from retrograde position into direct position, this is defined by a capital D. The moment the planets become direct or retrograde is called the stationary position.

Take it a habit to put always the sign behind the value for each planet so as to save trouble. The writing into the chart should be done with a fine pen. The left-hand of the chart, i.e., from the E.G. to the point opposite the E.G. is called the Madir (in Fig. 2B this point would be 27 Sagittarius) is entered by writing the planet’s values leftward; the right-hand of the chart is entered rightward. Looking over the chart will quickly show you what I mean by that.

The next planet to locate is Mars. It moves from 11° 1° 31' to 12° 11' or 28'. Going 1/6 of a day’s motion backward so as to reach 8° 22' 15" or 28' we have in our example 28' 15". To place Mars correctly into the chart we simply deduct from the noon London position of Mars (12° 11' 31") its 6 minutes. This gives Mars as the position of birth was at 12° 11' 31" in the sign of Libra. There we enter it.

Supposing the birth would have been at 4 PM London time which also have been 1/6 of a day, but after noon, we would add the 5 minutes found to the noon position as shown in the ephemeris.

Venus moves in our example from 4° 33' 31" to 4° 33' 36".

We figure the motion for 4 hours mentally by turning the 1° 17' into minutes and add to 31' 36". This gives 33' 53" minutes. From the 33' 53" subtract the 5 minutes from the printed noon position of Venus of Aug. 3rd 1901 and have the birth position of Venus 4° 33' 31" which is 33' 53".

This is entered in the same manner as the other planets.

Mercury moves from 30° 0° to 31° 27' between Aug. 2nd and 3rd.
The difference is 50°; we remember that the Sun moved at the same speed and we just use the same value, i.e. 10° and deduct it from the noon position of Aug. 3rd, because the event occurred on Aug. 3rd. The Moon's time position at birth is 30° on Sa. 31st.

We must not forget the Moon's node which moves by on average of 2 minutes per retrograde. It never moves forwards. Its position on Aug. 3rd is shown as 18°, Scorpio 28°. No adjustment needed so we simply enter the noon position of London into our chart.

This is all that is to be known about figuring the planets.

Main rule: When a horoscope is to be made for a birth before noon London (after adjusting the local birth time to London Time) we deduct the movement the planet has to make until it reaches noon time's position. When the birth occurs after noon (birth time adjusted in London Time) we add the motion the planet has made since it passed the noon position which is printed in the ephemeris.

Second rule: Use logarithms when planets move rapidly such as we always have to do with the Moon. All other planets figure mentally.

Now work: several cases of your own choice should be worked out completely here so that you can do this forward and backward. Please do not proceed unless you are sure of how to do this.

step #3: The actual plotting of the planets in the chart.

In Fig. #4 I shall now place the planets as we found them through calculations above for the horoscope of native born Aug. 3rd 1901.

We have seen that the rotation of the signs is always the same, going from Aries via Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces.

Due to the fact that we have to erect a horoscope at the place of birth and not the Equator, therefore north or South of it a definite number of degrees and minutes, called latitude of the planet, the length of one house compared to the other varies. If we would have been born on the Equator each house would be equal in length. The further we are away from the birth from the Equator our earth the bigger the discrepancy as to the size of the various houses.

In that sometimes a house is only 18 degrees long or may be 37 degrees long. We shall find that once in a while we need half a house to fill a gap of two or three degrees. If the planet sits on such house we have any Taurus on one side and Cancer on the other. We usually call Gemini all together. This means nothing. We know it is there, even though not indicated on the cusps of the houses.

Such a seeming loss we shall not find with the methods as we shall employ. However, in order to not complicate matters too fast we begin our method by using the common, ordinary chart and this is the reason for the above explanation. I do not want any student to hunt for a sign.

In Fig. #5 you shall find the chart of the 10th house is 27 Gemini and the cusp of the 11th is 2 Leo. There is the sign of Cancer hidden between. The sign's length is 3 degrees of 30 degrees of Cancer and 2 degrees of Leo, all told 35 degrees. On the opposite side, i.e. the 4th house which begins at 27 Sagittarius and ends at 2 Aquarius, we have the sign of Capricorn hidden. The length of that house is also 35 degrees. Note: opposite houses are of the same length.

In Fig. #5 we have a sign hidden between the 9th, respectively the 3rd house. The 9th contains Virgo, the 3rd houses the sign of these houses are: from 24° 48 Leo to 30 Leo equals 5° 12. This
Lesson II

The calculation of the sundance chart

After I studied book astrology for a while placing special attention to finding a method for calculating the sundance chart, I soon found out that even though I have a lot of interest in a radix and progressed chart that bring about changes in the market or when studying a personal horoscope, these two charts bring forth plenty of events for the person, I tried to find additional points whereby changes "of trend" could be discovered. In a Pernan text I found mention of sensitive points. I studied them, but they proved n.g. when one day it dawned on me that the law of "six months" may be helpful. I studied up on my physics, particularly optics, the law of "foci" and certain actions etc. All these ideas have been used to make up the next three charts that follow here presently. They are produced from the radix chart of any of the birth moment. The sundance chart, the first one we shall produce, is made the following way:

Step #1: Divide your twelve houses into 3 equal parts each.

In Fig. 9 we have entered on the outside the length of each house already. These values we now divide by 3 each. Therefore, the 10th house, being 29°31' long has three parts of 9°43' each, because 3 times 9°43' equals 28 degrees. The 11th house is 22 degrees long; each third part or "decan" is therefore 7°39' long. The 10th house is 10°53' long and therefore each one third part or decan is 3°53' long. The first house extends 34°22'; thus one decan equals 11°44'. The second house is 39 degrees long and one decan is 13°01' long. The third house is 36 degrees long and one decan is 12 degrees long. The other houses are of the same length as the one lying opposite and so are the respective deccans.

In Fig. 6 we illustrate this.

I speak here about deccans. Decan actually means 10. In a chart that is made on the squator or in a chart that is made for 0 Aries each house is 30 degrees long, of the same length as a sign. One third of such a house is actually 10 degrees long and this deserves the designation of "decan". There is a reason behind this denomination in effect, i.e. it is a three part division of a sign; but our houses are different length and thus our deccans vary in length. A natural decan has 10 degrees. We need this value presently.

Let us for the sake of distinction call our deccans which we just assigned "sundance deccans" and the other natural deccans.

Under "sundance" we understand something that begins with 0 Aries. A sundance deccan begins with 0 on the ascendant, each house being 30 degrees long, each decan (3 to a house) 10 degrees. Fig. 7.

Some astrology books teach you about so-called "sundance deccans" but they actually are not sundance deccans as you shall soon find out. In a sundance horoscope we have to proportion the radix values into the houses. For example, in our example horoscope, we find Venus radical at 5.31 Virgo. Therefore by sundance position this Venus belongs into the 6th house, because Virgo is 6 signs away from Aries. Mars by radix position is in Libra in the first house (radix horoscope). Therefore, however, it 2 signs away from Aries and therefore Mars by sundance position belongs into the 7th house. (Fig. 7).

The only question that remains now is: where do you place it in that sundance horoscope? For example Mars radix position is at 12.3 Libra into the 7th house of the chart, that is extending from the 6th house. Mars is 13.43 Libra and therefore proportion the distance from either the house or from a decan.

The procedure is as follows:

A natural deccan begins at 0 degree or at 10 degrees or at 20 degrees and ends 10 degrees further away. Now, in our example the radix Venus is at 5.31 Virgo. Therefore, it is 5.31 away from the natural deccan that extends from 0 Virgo to 10 Virgo. Our radix Mars is at 12.3 Libra. This means it is 29° away from the natural deccan that begins at 20 Libra and ends at 0 Libra. Our radix Mercury is at 20.53 Cancer. This means it is 0°28' from the natural deccan that extends from 20 Cancer to 20 Cancer (the latter being equal to 0 Leo).

The radix ascendant is at 57.27 Virgo. Thus it is 57° away from the decan that begins at 20 Virgo and extends to 20 Virgo (the latter being equal to 0 Libra).

In as much as we have divided all our houses into three equal parts, we have to try to proportion these values into the parts we created for that purpose.

Here is the equation to obtain the values:

As the size of a natural deccan is to the size of a radix deccan: so is the distance a planet is away from a natural deccan cusps to X.

x is the unknown quantity. In numbers the equation look like this:

(Using Venus radix to put into sundance position)

10° = x

10 degrees is the size of the natural deccan; 8°31' is the size of the radix deccan wherein it has to go, i.e. 1/3 of the 6th house which begins at 3 Places and ends at 7 Places. 8.31 is the distance Venus is away from a decan cusps (in this case the lower deccan cusps is O Virgo and from O Virgo to 5.31 Virgo are 8°31'). X is the value we are after and is our x. To find it we add this value to the first cusps of the 6th house (so 3 Places). We use the first cusps because in the radix position over in the 12th house Venus was measured from the first cusps atop from O Virgo.

To complete the equation above we proceed to solve it by saying:

10 degrees equal 600 minutes; 8°31' equal 498 minutes; 8°31' equal 30 minutes and subtract these values for the others, thus:

600 - 231 = 331; by switching x to the left and the other values to the right we get: x = 331 places 489 divided by 600.

This formula must be strictly followed with each planet and substitutes of right out should not be attempted.

This gives us: 331 x 499 = 163389.

163389 : 600 = 268.

Because we have turned everything into minutes, this last figure also represents minutes. But we turn this value back into degrees by dividing it by 60. This gives us: 4°39'.

This value represents the distance of Venus sundane from the cusps of the 6th house (3 Places). Adding this value to 3 Places we obtain 4°39' Places as the final value and there we enter the planet as being its sundance position. (Fig. 6)

The same way we do with all the other planets, including the
the Ascendant and also the 1st heaven and the Node.

It is not in the realm to make all the planets for you by mundane position else there would be nothing to do for you. I shall make two more positions to help you. The others are mere figments and entered correctly so that you may work them yourself and compare the final figure to see whether you did it right. Patience and care is necessary. To make one complete E-fold horoscope takes me about 25 days solid work. If it takes you 3 days to start with then you are doing as good as can be expected. After a while things should go faster.

Example #. We take the Ascendant, which we find at 27.27 Virgo. By mundane position it has to fall into the 8th house, exo between 27 Pieces and 27.27 Pieces. Because 27.27 Virgo is in the third decan (the third decan extends from 20 to 30 Virgo), it must fall by mundane position also in the third decan, which extends from 19.24 Pieces to 27.07 Pieces. This we always have to define first before we do the figuring. The length of the decan it has to occur into is 7.99.

Proportion: 10: 8.9 = 7.27: x; turned into minutes we get:

600 : 489 = 447 : x;
x = 447 times 489 divided by 600;

x = 218683 / 600;

x = 364.3. This value represents minutes.

Turning these into degrees, we get: 364.36 = 6743 minutes.

Therefore the mundane Ascendant is 6°43' away from the third decan of Virgo mundane. The third decan of Virgo mundane begins at 19.24, Pieces radix. When adding both values we get 25901° Pieces and its mundane position and we enter it there in the ring especially prepared for mundane positions (marked at the Ascendant with a dot.

The final big chart contains on the inside (figured each time) the size of each mundane decan house. This does away with a lot of extra work. Each house must be figured simply and some missed, some of the values you may not need because no planets happens to fall in certain houses in individual horoscope, but that is of little importance. We also work on the inside the Zodiac as it has to be for mundane positions, so that a mere look at the map tells you where a certain radical planet belongs by mundane position. All these things are done to prevent error. You will soon find out that when you make one error it carries right through the entire map, because one thing is built upon the other. I cannot emphasize enough to go over each calculation twice even three times to see whether it is correct. I myself have been making certain horoscopes twice from beginning to end due to a slight error in the early parts of the work which cannot be rectified any other way but by making a brand new chart. Then dividing the houses into 3 parts be careful to have your exact correct. In case a minute is left over in that division take one decan a minute shorter. Angles of planets cast towards the ascendant are especially strong. In case the Ascendant is incorrect or only correct to within one degree, all the other Ascents, the mundane ascendant and the two other which we shall bring forthwith are also wrong by the proportionate amount. The dates of the events must become too and a lot of troubles ensuing.

Please take notice that at the places where we put the mundane planets there are actually no planets located there. Thus the irritations that are produced at these spots are reflex effects originating from the radix birth planets. The actions are the same as if we had planets at these places and this is sufficient for our work.

Home work: Make several mundane charts complete before going further into the subject. Leesoon table 80 will entirely different phenomena and have no connection with these calculations whatever.

Lesson III

The radix mirrored Chart (RH)

Fig. # shows the procedure we use. I have discovered that when a planet is placed somewhere in the heavens then it will reflect or mirror in some other definite part of the heavens. This is dependent upon the distance the planet is away from 5 degree Aries. The reflex is always complementary to 30 degrees. For example a planet by radix position situated at 45°00' Aries reflects at 25°10' in the sign of Virgo, because 4.50 plus 25.10 equal 30. A planet at 14.89 Cancer reflects at 19.01 Gemini, because 14.89 plus 14.91 equal 30 degrees.

The reflexions occur as follows:

the sign of Aries reflects in
Virgo
Leo
Gemini
Cancer
Scorpio
Sagittedarius
Capricorn
Aquarius
Libra
Taurus
Aries
Virgo
Scorpio
Leo
Gemini
Cancer
Leo
Virgo
Libra
Sagittedarius
Capricorn
Aquarius
Libra
but always complementary to 30.

Thus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 degree reflects in 30 degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 minutes reflect in 55 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You may make yourself a complete table of reflexions if desired. When you get a little used to the work you do it completely mentally.

To take a few examples of our horoscope Fig. #, we have the following reflexions: 4.50 Aries, radix reflected by radix mirrored position 25°10' in Virgo; Ascendant radix of 27.27 Virgo reflects by radix mirrored position 45°00' Aries, radix reflected at 25°10' in the sign of Libra, radix mirrored position, etc.

Figure out all the other mirrored positions and see if they are
done right (without looking at them first where they are placed).

Lesson IV
The mundane mirrored chart
This chart is of equal importance as all others. It gives the reflex positions of the mundane chart which we have figured out before. We use the same rules as with the radix mirrored chart, only instead of using the reflex positions we take the mundane positions of the planets. The reflections fall in the same signs as shown and they are also complementary to 30. No difference at all exists in the work. But we obtain 13 additional positions of planets. These positions act or react as if radix planets would be at their places. This does not belittle mirrored positions.

Lesson V
The progressed chart
The natal or radix chart gives us the exact positions of the planets as existing at the moment of birth. The mundane chart, the radix-mirrored and the mundane mirrored are all produced from the radix chart. This is why the greatest care must be exercised to have it correct. The progressed chart has nothing in common with all the above mentioned charts. The production of a progressed chart is comparatively easy. It must be made each year for the birth day and for the exact minute of that birth day when one was born. Thus in our example the progressed chart for August 3rd 1901 at 9:01:37 A.H. local time 46°00, 18° West is therefore made each year, 1937, 1938, 1939 etc. for August 3rd, 9:01:37 AM. However, we always turn this time into Greenwich as shown before. In the chapter where I treated the time adjustment due to births occurring at other places than Greenwich I missed explaining the following: Eastern Standard Time is 5 hours from Greenwich and based upon the 76th Meridian West of Greenwich: Central Time is based upon the 90th degree West of St. Mountain Time upon the 105th degree and Pacific Time upon the 110th degree West of Greenwich. As we can see each degree West of Gr. causes a variation in time of 4 minutes, to be adjusted. Now, in that the rough adjustment for all places in the Eastern States is 3 hours (London noon equals 7 AM Eastern Standard Time), and New York equals 9 AM London, is based upon the 78th Meridian, we have to look up carefully where and at which degree each planet of Greenwich is placed in Greenwich. Our place of birth is located at, suggesting it is located on the 78th Meridian. We then would use the 78th and adjust the 4 extra degrees at the rate of 4 minutes per degree, i.e. the time difference would be instead of 5 hours actually 3 hours and 16 minutes. Assuming someone was born at 9:14 PM on a certain day on the 78th Meridian West. This would mean roughly 6 hours away from London. However, to be correct, we may say: 95 degrees times 4 min. equal 380 minutes or 6 hours 2 minutes from London. Therefore, to get the corresponding London time for which the horoscope is to be made, we add these 3 2 min. to the 9 14 min and obtain 13 4 min. 55 sec. In other words, the time in London would be 13 4 min. 55 sec. 23 hours 6 minutes after the time in New York.

In order to make a progressed chart we use one day of the ephemeris or equaling one year of the person's life. With other methods they have gone out. They may be alright to play with but not when one tries to get results.

We do not use transits in our work and we do not use any orbs. Therefore when we make a progressed chart for the native born August 3rd 1901, say for 1928, we figure how many days have actually passed from August 3rd on and call August 3rd 1901 zero. August 4th would be one year, 5th would be the two years, 15th would be 12 years or 1913, 30th of August would be 17 years or 1918, 30th of Aug. 1901 would be 27 years of 1928. This is the day we have to use to erect a progressed horoscope for that native. We proceed the same way as we did when we created the radix chart. We know the native was born at 9:01 AM London time or 3 hours 59 min. before noon. Therefore, we consult our ephemeris for August 30th 1901, go back with each planet 3 hours 59 min. in its motion and obtain the actual positions for the progressed birth day, August 30th 1901 at 9:01 AM his local birth time and this is giving the positions for August 3rd of that year.

To give an example, we figure the Moon for that day and moment.

The result will be the actual progressed position of the Moon for August 3rd 1928, or for the day the native was 37 years old to the day.

Noon noon Greenwich August 30th 1901 15 Piscis 0°.

Moon's motion from Aug. 30th noon to Aug. 30th noon 1901

| Log 14|8° | = | 2369 |
| Log 10 | 3 | 39° | = | 2860 |
| Log 1 | 0,039 | = | 1°59'. |

(all this is obtain from the log. tables on the last page of Rainbow's ephemeris)

Therefore, we have to deduct 1°59 from the noon position at Greenwich as given in the ephemeris of Aug. 30th 1901.

15 Piscis 0°. less 1 degree 59'.

13 degrees 59' minutes Piscis is the actual progressed position of the Moon noon then the native is 37 years 2 days old.

Note: I have used the log of 3 hours 59' this time, against the original of Aug. 4th. Either one may be used, because the value 9h 01' 37" falls between 9 and 10.

For the rest we may interpolate this value and take the proportionate average advance in the logarithms, that would amount to the 37th question. However, for practical work I do not do this. On the date the native became 37 years old we would use the planetary positions as of September 5th 1901 properly adjusted. This does occur on August 3rd 1928. We shall figure the complete planetary positions for that day for the moment of birth, 8:01 AM London time.
Figuring the individual planets we proceed as follows:

Motion of Sun from 9/7 to 9/8 is 59°. We may do this mentally by taking 1/6 of this motion, i.e., 10° and deduct this value from the noon position of Sept. 9th, which gives us then 24° 59° Virgo.

We do it nicely with logarithms:

log 59 minutes = 1.8675
log 3 hours 38 min. = 2.5900

Log 10° = 1.0000

The nearest full minute shows in the Table 10 minutes. Because the event is before noon we deduct; if it would have been after 12 noon, we would add this value to the noon position of that day.

The answer: the Sun's position of the return of the birth day in the year 1907 is 14 Virgo 59°.

Moon's motion in the 6 days in question (9/7 to 9/8) is 15.5 degrees.

Log 13.51 = 1.1438
Log 2 = 0.3010

(by adding) = 1.4448 or 1.445°.

23 On 32° Leo 20° 27° Cancer, this is the Moon's position on August 3rd 1937 for the native's progressed horoscope.

Neptune is just taken as shown in the ephemera because its motion is just one single minute and no adjustment can be made for that.

Neptune progressed: 1 Cancer 18°

The exact true with Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter which are just taken from the ephemera.

Earth: Motion per day (i.e., from 9/7 to 9/8) is 40 minutes.

1/6 is 7°, 5 Scorpio 7° less 7° leaves the position of the moment of progressed birth for the native as Scorpio 7°.

Let us do the same figuring with logarithms:

log 40 min. = 0.6021
log 3 x 25° = 1.3806

2.3827; this log equals 7°.

Venus: moves that day 16° or 72 minutes; 1/6 of this is 12°. This value we deduct from the noon position of Sept. 9th 1901 as shown in the ephemera and get: 19 Li 3°; this is then the exact progressed position for the native's horoscope.

Mercury: moves from 33° 35' 25' to 25° 16' or we say:

24° 16' (borrowing one degree from the 25°)

less 22° 33' 25'

15° 27' 25' we motion for that day. This is equal to 105° 1/6 of that is 18°. This value we deduct from the Greenwich noon position of Sept. 9th 1901 to get the progressed position of Mercuri.

This note is as found in the ephemera 16 Scorpio 24°.

As to the Ascendant and Midheaven values we must not forget to figure, we closely take the Table of houses for the place of birth (the latitude) when the chart is ready. Assuming that on the 2nd of Aug. it is in 23, 41 Places and on the 3rd at 23, 07 Places. Then its motion for these 6 hours would be 34 minutes backwards. Now, in such as much as the birth occurred before noon it is 591° or 1° 5/6 of that, the motion of Mars in these 4 hours would be 8 minutes backwards. So that our noon Aug. 3rd 12° position at 23, 07 Places requires the addition of these 6 minutes and the actual birth position of Mars would have been 23, 13 Pl. If the birth suppose occurring at 6 PM London time (being 1/3 of a day) the increment covering the 6 hours would be 14 minutes. In this case we would have to deduct these 17° from 23, 07 Pl and we would have 22, 38 Pl as the birth position of Mars.
In our case the sidereal time was 5 h 45° 09'. The nearest sidereal time in our table shows 5 h 45° and the closest belonging to it shows 5 h 45° 34'. Our sidereal time is actually 1 minute 09 seconds further or 89'.

The motion of the M.C. during the sidereal time of 5 minutes (from 5 h 45° to 5 h 50°) was 19° or 88 minutes. The 5 minutes equal 300 seconds, so try to find the motion in M.C. during the 5th sec.

The equation we have to use now is as follows:

\[ x = 5 \times 69 \div 200; \]
\[ x = 4526 \div 300; \]
\[ x = 16 \text{ minutes}. \]

Therefore, the M.C. instead of being at the moment of birth at 26° 06' 38", which equals x sid. time of 5 h 45° 16' 38" is at 26° 06' 54", i.e. 18 minutes further, due to the birth sidereal time being 5 h 45° 09'.

This is the radix-adjusted M.C. from which all the other positions must be figured and even the 10th house to be divided from in three nates, also the 9th, 3rd, and 4th house. Therefore a straight copying of the M.C. (or as marked in the ephe- meris "10") is not advisable, else results become mediocre.

The progressed M.C. which we are actually looking for here is found very easily. We call 5 h 45° 09' equal to the M.C. at birth 26° 06' 54" (unadjusted) as being 6 years of the native. From here on each year of the native's life is equal to 4 minutes further in sid. time. Therefore, in our example, natal sid. time was 5 h 45° 16', this equalized Aug. 3rd 1901. The mid. time for Aug. 3rd 1906, when the native was one year old, was 5 h 45° 09' plus 4° or 5 h 50° 09'.

Then the native was 20 years old, i.e. Aug. 3rd 1921, the progress. sid. time was 5 h 45° 09' plus 20 times 4 minutes or 80 minutes to be added. Result: 9 h 10° 09'.

The necessary adjustment for the M.C. is the one we are looking for must be made each time, of course, as shown in the example above, a little bit in variance, however, because this is made for each 5 minutes and not for each 4 minutes and we merely take the nearest sid. time of the Table and adjust it.

For the 1st degree, 1 minute, then 10 minutes, and so on up to 144 minutes is 2 degrees 24 minutes.

The Table shows actually 9 h 10° and the M.C. for some Leo 18° 34'.

This has to be entered into the progressed horoscope, in fact it completes the rules of how to make the progress horoscope, which is changed every year. The 2nd ring is used for the Ascendant line and marked "A". The third ring is used for the mundane, marked "M"; the fourth for the radix-mirrored, marked RM. The fifth for the mundane mirrored "MM".

The 12 houses are drawn into each house is divided into three parts for the decans. Each planet, as it is located, is entered into the proper place, according to the sign and degree in which it belongs, after having first made theDue entries for each decan. All entries should be made with ink, so the progress position of the planet is as it is, and the correct entries never change; they are permanent and only figuring once.

The Interpretation of the Five-fold Horoscope Lesson 12

Our next step, after erecting the chart, is the interpretation of the chart. First, I shall give you the laws and then we shall proceed to interpret them.

As stated before, we have no orbs to consider, no houses, no signs no mutual aspects. We are only interested in angles in the Koom. It is the Moon which seems to be the receiver of all the various rays that come to our earth in a lightning-like fashion. Therefore two aspects (the angles) cast by the Moon to the different planets when located for an individual birth show us the way the individual will react upon time.

In our horoscope we always imagine that the center point is the earth or, in other words the native for whom the horoscope is made. The four horoscopes are stationary for ever (R.W.K.M.); the only one that moves gradually forward at the rate of .7 degree a year in time of the native's life is the progressing horoscope. This is the only one considered and again from this progressed horoscope we only watch the Moon in its motion.

We have seen that the average motion of the Moon per day (or for one year by progression is between 11 and 15 degrees and some min. This equals one year. To find the daily motion of this progressed Moon we merely have to divide this year's motion by 365 or by 366 if the current progressed year is a leap year (such as 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944). This shows an average movement of the progressed Moon of some 3 minutes each day. As we always have a decline with it as we soon shall see. It is of the utmost importance to figure this specific daily motion of the Moon correct, else no results.

This Moon must now be watched whether or not it casts certain angles towards anyone of our fixed, steady or constant positions of the 4 other horoscopes, or possibly towards one of the progressing planets that move certain speeds with him. A lot of people are puzzled how this can be done without taking recourse to a lot of so-called "aspect finders" or other paraphernalia. We merely write it down. To add to the simplicity of the horoscope, which we may even call the horoscope too, because it is nothing but a Table of the various planets' positions. Each horoscope, of course, has its own such Table. A second Table is necessary, wherein we have a full calendar day, day after day, with columns on the side, and insert the day's position of the progressed Moon for the horoscope we treat. The entries always begin with the return of the birth day, because we figure our Moon progression for the day exact.

In our example the Table for the native born Aug. 3rd 1901 begins with the 1st Aug. 3rd 1931. On Aug. 3rd 1937 for example we enter our calculated progressed position of the Moon for 1937 or the day when that native is 36 years old. We add in this calendar each day the 1/365 part of the progressed Moon's motion, so that by August 3rd 1928 we have entered 365/365 parts of the position of the Moon for the year 1928. After this is completed, we insert our planetary positions from the other Table at the places where we meet the same values, in degrees and minutes and add the sign and degree in which the planet is as it is, and the correct entries never change; they are permanent and only figuring once.

When this is done, we have to measure the angles between the progressed Moon's position (shown in the calendar and the place
at which the planet’s position is that affected.

So only require certain angles and no others. Here they are:

- 0 degrees square
- 15, 45, 60, 90, 75, 90, 105, 120, 135, 150 degrees.

They are always full degrees and no minutes.

Some of these angles have been given names, such as 60 degrees is called a sextile, 90° a square, 180° a trine, 140° an opposition. 0 degrees is called a conjunction. These 6 I would suggest to memorize and use, all others suggest to just call by the number of degrees.

The angles have definite effects upon the native. The following angles are favorable: 15, 30, 60, 90, 135, 150 degrees.

The following angles are unfavorable: 45, 60, 105, 150, 180, 225, 270, 315, 360 degrees.

The following angles may act either way, but they usually act just the opposite way of what has been before: 0, 150, 180 degrees.

Let us assume that preceding a conjunction we had a 45 degree or a 60 degree angle between the Moon and some other position, and then we may be safe assuming that the conjunction is going to change this matter to the better. On the other hand, assuming matters have gone fine and an opposition or a 150 degree angle comes in between the progressed Moon and some position, we are pretty certain that something unpleasant will put a stop to the “uplook.”

This is all we have to know about angles.

To a few advanced students (beginners should not try for the angles which I quote now until later,) I may say: I have found that 60 degree angles are very important between Moon and fixed positions; the usually bring about a complete reversal, i.e., the end of a cycle.

I found this to be true with novices and have not tested it with expert charts sufficiently to be sure of it. You may test them.

As to measuring the angles between the Moon and the position of the figured planets (including the fixed Moons) we use the inside of our big chart, where we have inserted the signs of the zodiac and just count over from the sign wherein the Moon is found by progression and the sign the planet’s position is ascertained to be located. Count always 30, 60, 90, 120 etc as far as you have to go. To make matters easier with the retrograde aspects, i.e., those that are moving 15 degree away, such as 45, 75, 105, 135, 165, I have “inverted” to my own color chart and inserted between the regular positions those that are near multiples of 30° the series that are irregular. To explain this better, we have a table of positions wherein the planets are placed in regular rotation by degrees and minutes from 0 degrees to 180 degrees. We then use this chart to find the position of the planet at a given time.

The Table of positions (last adjusted Position Table) I inserted between the regular positions (those that are near multiples of 30°) the series that are irregular. To explain this better, we have a table of positions wherein the planets are placed in regular rotation by degrees and minutes from 0 degrees to 180 degrees. We then use this chart to find the position of the planet at a given time.

away from its fixed position we also have to make an entry for it. To show this on a few examples we take the horoscope of the native of Aug 3rd 1900 and find:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radii positions</th>
<th>Added 15 degrees to it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mars 13.3 Libra</td>
<td>27.3 Libra R =F means radius plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node 17.3 Scorpio R</td>
<td>3.33 Scorpio R = plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truncan 1.9 Seg. R</td>
<td>28.9 Seg. R = plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter 4.23 Capricorn R</td>
<td>19.23 Capricorn R = plus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The plus may be below the even position in the event that the even position is over 15 degrees, i.e., between 16 and 30 degrees, because we are not allowed to go outside of the sign. In the one case we have to deduct actually the 15 degrees with adding. This may be shown thus: Assuming the progressed Moon for our native is at 1.33 Libra. This would give us a square to Jupiter radii. If it is at 19.23 Libra, however, we have to do with a “plus” aspect and we say:

a) from 19.23 Libra to 10.23 Scorpio there are 30 degrees;

b) from 19.23 Scorpio to 19.23 Sagittarius are another 30 degrees or 60 all told;

c) from 19.23 Seg. to 19.23 Capricorn are another 30 degrees or 90 degrees all told.

d) However, we had taken 15 degrees too many because the actual place of Jupiter is at 4.23 Capricorn; so all we do is take 15 degrees off and we obtain 75 degrees or the length of the segment that is formed when the Moon progressed reaches 19.23 Libra.

How to go about to measure progressed planets aspects of the Moon during the year.

We have to keep a separate sheet of the progressed aspects because they are not permanent. There is little change with aspects to the slow moving progressed planets, but it is different with the fast moving progressed planets such as the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars. We have these entered in the progressed chart only once a year. But, they keep on moving during that year so that when the year is over they are much further. They do not make the progression jump but at a certain daily speed even though it may be in split seconds. Supposing in our example the progressed Mercury moves 1 degree in one day, then by January we get the action each day for the year in question (the following year it might move faster, requiring a new calculation): 3° = (360°) 1080°; 360° (to get one day’s motion) equals about 10 seconds.

Now, let us assume that we get a definite aspect between the progressed Mercury and the progressed Mercury on December 31st and assuming further that Mercury travels with the speed stated above. In that case we have to figure how many days have elapsed between August 3rd and December 31st: 98 days in August

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days in August</th>
<th>Days in September</th>
<th>Days in October</th>
<th>Days in November</th>
<th>Days in December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 days in Aug</td>
<td>31 days in Sep</td>
<td>30 days in Oct</td>
<td>30 days in Nov</td>
<td>38 days in Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148 days have elapsed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The daily motion of Mercury was 0.315 degree for August 3rd til December 10: 10 times 148 seconds or 1480 seconds or 1480 / 60 = 25 minutes.
Mercury has moved ahead from its Aug. 3rd 1937 position 35 minutes into Dec. 29th. This value must be added to the position entered with pencil in the progressive horoscope and the ascendant position advanced accordingly to take care of the situation. In the practical example we shall see how this works.

Weighing the aspects

My experience has shown me that it makes little difference whether a horoscope by progression of the Moon the latter forms a trine to the radix Mercury or to the mundane mirrored Venus, or to any other planet or position (K.R.A.M.W.P.). They all depend upon the aspect that is cast. For example a 15 degree aspect will act the same way to all planets as a 15 degree aspect. In life we...
or three events in his life that were of importance to him and of which he knew the exact day. Do not use marriage or children's
births of parents; they are caused by all sorts of aspects and all sorts of combinations, and many other things also.

Due to the fact that in most horoscopes Sun, Venus and Mercury are
ever close together, you cannot distinguish which of the planets were
the cause. We take recourse to different events, such as:

accidents, big increase on a place from one place to another,

sudden illnesses and their length, operations, a sudden windfall of
money (inheritance, winning etc). These events depend as a rule on
one of the following planets: Mars, Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn.

Here comes sudden illnesses and fever:

Jupiter, money (gain and loss).

Venus, sudden changes of domicile, or employment.

Saturn, pretty anything that is slow and persistent (good or bad).

We erect the native's horoscope on 0 Aries on the Ascendant. We
even the planets as of End of London as shown in the ephemeris of
the day of birth.

Supposing, our native of Aug. 3rd 1901 had an accident on May
24th 1897. Supposing we do not know when he was born, the exact time.
But we know he was born under the 14th degree of Aries and at
40 North Latitude. The accident (which he assume happened)

on Aug 3rd 1901. This is 8 years plus 295 days after birth.

Step #1: The only horoscopes we can make roughly (by using the
planets positions as of noon of London of day of birth are: the radix
and the radix-matched horoscopes. The mundane and mundane

marked upon the curve of the houses i.e. upon the degree and minute
that arise in the East. So we make these two horoscope and place

O Aries on the Ascendant, 0 Taurus on the cusp of the second
house etc and enter the planets, as of August 3rd 1901 and their

mood positions.

Step #2: We enter in a third ring (or outside) the position of
the Moon progressed as of 9 years 295 days later at noon in London.
This means: we take the Moon's position 30 days after birth i.e.
from Aug 3, 1901 and also figure out the planetary movement
this Moon has moved forward the entire 295 days, by dividing
the motion from Sept. 7th to Sept. 7th 1901 by 295 and multiplying
the result by 30. This value we add to the moon position of Aug.
7th 1901.

The ephemeris we find: Sept.7th, Moon at 30 On 1°
Sept.8th Moon at 30 On 2°

Motion per day was 13 degrees 31'.

13'31" = 811 minutes; 811/295 = 2.78 minutes per calendar
day as motion of the Moon between Sept. 7th and Sept. 8th 1901 which
we know equals the period of August 3rd 1906 to August 3rd 1907.

When we multiply these 2.78 minutes with 295 days after August
3rd 1901, we obtain the additional motion of the moon since the birth
day. Thus: 2.78 times 295 = 805.9 minutes or 10h40m. This
value we add to the moon position at London on Sept. 7th 1901.
Therefore 9 On 1° plus 10h40m equals 0h55m at noon: time
progressed Moon for May 25th 1906, the day of the accident.

Step #3: The next step for us to do is to locate the Moon's position
for the exact moment of the birth place. This we do with logarithms.

The Moon is at 10h55m at 10h55m and its motion
during the day is 23 degrees 31', how much does it move in 295 days?
and where is this Moon 295 minutes prior?

log.10.51 3.028
log.10.51 4.054

295 minutes or 32 minutes

The Moon travelled in the 295 minutes just 32 minutes. Therefore at
noon of that day it was at 10h55m Cancer less 30 minutes or 10h25m.

Step #4: After knowing the moon position of the Moon at the
place of birth, we also know the midnight positions of both sides, i.e. for
midnight Sept. 7th and for midnight Sept. 8th 1901. The day's motion
we know from the ephemeris is 13'31"/day motion is 805.9 or 10h40m.

This value we add and deduct from the noon position 10h40m. We get
as midnight position on one side: 10.35 On and as midnight position
of the other side: 10h10m.

Step #5: The last step is that the Moon has to be at the time of the
accident is therefore: 10h30 to 10h10m. It all depends when the
native was born.

In order to find out when he was born we now look in the horoscopes
and see whether or not we find that during the movement from 10h30
at 10h10m we meet with an aspect to an important planet that could
have caused that event. Being an accident, it either was Mars or
Saturn, possibly also the Ascendant (the one we look for). It could
not have been a favorable aspect of any sort; thus we do not look for
trines or sextiles. We look for squares, oppositions, conjunctions or
aspects of similar nature that bring about sudden changes to the worse.

Step #6: Supposing we cannot find any aspect of that nature, we
must not think that the native may be born on some other day that
something is wrong. It may happen that we just struck a case where a
mundane aspect or mundane event caused the event, or which
we have no positions; else it might have been an ascendant aspect. We
simply begin all over again and take another event of importance. You
will find that you will often have the first test will give you the clue,
especially with accidents.

Step #7: This brings now that we found an aspect in our first case
and at 10h25m in Capricorn we see Mars in radix position (as of London).

We have to do with an opposition of Progressed Moon to radix Mars as
the cause of the event. It is now child's play to figure the exact
ascendant and all the rest of the paranorma we require to erect
a correct horoscope. The procedure is as follows: (please do not
attempt any "short cuts!).

Step #8: Question: Then the Moon's motion of the day is 13.31.
the moon position at place of birth is 10h40m. At time

Step #9: Solution: Motion to be gone backward is: 10h40m less 13.31 or

20m. Thus: log 10h40m plus log. of 3.1 equals the time between
noon backward to the time of the event.

Log 10h40m 10.011
log 13.31 3.69

log 6.39 equals 3 hours, 40 minutes.

Therefore the event occurred 5h 20m before noon or at 8.40 AM
Aug. 3rd 1901, for which time we erect the horoscope now over all again.

For reasons of simplicity, I shall bring a second example for a time during the afternoon to report the process.
step #7 (repeated) Assuming we find an aspect of the progressed Moon to Saturn radix, that is that Saturn is found between 12.30 and 26.10 of some sign which forms a conjunction (same sign), a square (3 signs away) or an opposition (6 signs away), then we may assume that it is Saturn that brought forth the event; let us now say that this Saturn is found at 31.49 Cancer. This would mean that we have to do with a conjunction.

Question: The Moon's motion of the day being 13.31 (taken from the ephemeris) and the moon position of the Moon being 16° Cancer 24', at which time does this Moon pass 31.49 Cancer?

Answer: Difference between the position wanted and noon of Moon is

\[
31.49 - 10.26 = 21.23
\]

we find with the aid of logarithms the time required to pass these degrees and minutes thus:

\[
13.31 + 21.23 = 34.54
\]

7477 which log equals 4 hours 27 minutes.

Therefore the birth happened at 4:17 PM to fit the event. The horoscope must be made in its five-fold form for that moment.

With this method I have been able to rectify many horoscopes when any doubts arose. In case one event does not give results, the second or the third surely will. It is not a method that can be used for quick work, but for single horoscopes that are worth while rectifying.

One item I have not mentioned so as to not confuse: the acceleration or retardation of the Moon during one day or movement. When we look at the Moon's motion from one day to the next we find that when there is a difference in motion of as much as 20 or even 30 minutes, it may move that amount faster the next day or it may move that amount slower the next day. It is understood that it does not do this acceleration in one moment, but it increases or decreases gradually, this must be taken into consideration to make a perfect work. These special tables are available for it, but I believe for an average good horoscope you do not need them. A little hand work will do the trick.

To give a simple example let us say that the increase in speed of the Moon from one day to the next is 25 minutes. This would mean that at noon it moves the normal speed (i.e., the actual difference shown from noon of one day to noon of the next day). If the Moon is at noon in the sphere of one day at 3 degrees 0 Cancer and the next day at 17.00 Cancer, its motion would have been 14°G0'. The following day, however, if it is at noon at 15°6 Leo, then its motion would have been on their day 14°24' instead of 14°00'. The acceleration from one day to the next is therefore 24 minutes. This position must be proportioned, to give a gradual increase in speed (or decrease if the Moon's motion retards). The actual difference in this case would approximate one minute per hour. Therefore, 8 hours after noon of the first day, the Moon's motion would not be 14.00, but 14.06; at midnight the Moon's motion would be 14.10 and not 14.00 as the scheme shows. This difference we have to consider and use in order to get correct results. Then the motion decreases from one day to the next, say from 14.24 or one day to 14.00 to the next, the same procedure is taken, only that instead of adding we have to deduct. This Moon adjustment is absolutely necessary for rectifications.

**Practical application of the five-fold horoscope**

We may use a five-fold horoscope for human beings, made for the time of their birth, for business horoscopes, by making it for the time of the incorporation of a partnership for the time of signing the agreement; for stocks, by making the horoscope for the time the first stock certificate is issued (if not listed on an exchange), else for the first day of listing on an exchange. In case a stock is first listed on the Ouro or at some other exchange and then transferred to the Big Board, then make a new horoscope for the Big Board and forget about the old listing place. The time is 10:04, Standard or Daylight saving time as the case may be. Do not valid for the exact time it was first traded. It might be at 10:10 or at 12:10 or even the next day, but, due to the fact that no Important aspect occurred previously that would have caused a trade, it just simply did not sell; however, it could have been traded from 10 AM on if one wanted to trade in it. This is important to recognize.

A commodity horoscope can be made for the time these commodities were first traded on exchanges. We have for example, sugar #4 (world sugar); first traded January 6th 1837; Cottonseed oil; first traded May 8th 1904; U.S. Steel; first listed March 18th 1901; hidden, June 4th 1928; Rumberry, February 15th 1928; stocks in general, May 17th 1792; Grains, March 7th 1856; cotton, December 1st 1819 at Chicago. All others quoted were for NYC, standard, resp. Daylight saving time.

Here is a list of several individual stock listing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/5/25</td>
<td>AEO</td>
<td>10/15/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/19/25</td>
<td>11/22/25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/23/21</td>
<td>10/12/20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/30/20</td>
<td>9/12/20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/20/20</td>
<td>10/12/20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15/20</td>
<td>11/12/20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12/20</td>
<td>11/10/20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/20/20</td>
<td>11/20/20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| * Practically impossible for traders to spread all over the board and in all kinds of commodities. To keep in close touch with events (aspects) of even two or three is a 'man's job'.

** The abbreviations used are those as found on the stock ticker and if you don't know them, a broker will supply you with a small booklet that contains the explanations.
Erection of the complete almanac horoscope with charts, Tables, and forms as the work should progress. The sid. Time we do not
figure any more, neither the house of the house, because they were
done already (pages 9-7).

We enter as step 1 the degrees and minutes on the cusps of the
12 houses, taken from the ephemeris for the latitudes 48 degrees (note:
for each degree of latitude has for the same time different degrees and
minutes).

Begin always with entering the Ascendant first (27.27 Virgo),
second, enter the M.C. and correct name with table of page 20-21.
Next entry is the 1st house (S Leo); next the cusp of the 12th,
(5 Virgo); next the cusp of the 2nd (2 Libra); next the cusp of the
3rd house. Enter exactly the same degrees on the opposite cusps
but use the opposite signs. The center entry will help you find the
opposite signs easily.

step #2: divide each house into 3 parts, equally long.

measure first their entire length individually:
length of 1st house: from 37.27 Virgo to 52 Libra.

say: there are 533 left in Virgo till we reach 0 Libra, plus those
in Libra added (29°00) represent the length: 2.33 plus 28.00 equal
24.33. This value we divide by 3. The result is 8.11. This is the
length of one 'new' degree of the first house. We begin adding to the
ascendant (27.27 Virgo) 8.11 and obtain 35.38 Libra as the cusp of
the 2nd degree of the first house. The first degree was the ascendant
itself. To these 35.38 Libra we add another 8.11, this gives us 13.49
Libra and this is the 3rd degree cusp of the first house. In the case
(for checking it is advised to do it) we add another 8.11, then we
must reach the cusp of the second house: 13.49 plus 8.11 equal
21.60 Libra. This means we made no error in the division.

All the houses are thus divided. We will merely enter the res-
ults. Outside we place the entire length, inside the 1/3 part, be-
cause we used the inside division later to figure the mundane positions.

step #3: Location of the radix planets:
for better illustration I make a table as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planet</th>
<th>Natural Decan</th>
<th>Radix Decan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venus</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>33.33°</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranus</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptolemy</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
<td>27.27°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Used to get mundane positions of the planets for ex-
ample:

Venus: 5.31 x 8.00 equals 331 x 480 or 161898 =2880x180 = 4938
4°38' plus 3 P1 = 7°39 P1.

Asc: 7.27 x 8.00 = 447x280 or 31853:180 = 57432:180 = 8°43
6°43' plus 19°26 P1 = 26.11°.

Mars: 3.43 x 8.00 = 286 x 480 = 60:00 16°100 E1 = 1°40
1°40' plus 5.38 Ar = 7°38 Ari.

Node: 8.38 x 10.00 = the same, i.e. 8.38
8°38' plus 2°26 = 10°38 Taur.

Uranus: 3.43 x 11.40 = 286 x 700 = 17440:180 = 201 or 3°31
3°31' plus 53 Tn = 25.31 Taur.

all the others were made on the same principle.

step #4: Radix mirrored positions and the mundane mirrored positions
are then produced with the aid of Fig. 10 and the rules as shown on
page 20 and 21.

step #5: The progressed positions of the planets for the 3rd of Aug.
1937 which equals the 8.01 AK position as of Sept. 8th 2001.
They were also figured with the laws explained for the radix
positions.

step #6: After all the various horoscopes are made and the planets
entered, we proceed to enumerate them in a list attempting to
get them in numerical order, from 0 degree up to 30 degrees. We mark
each degree with the necessary sign and the horoscope it belongs to.
We start with a separate table for house 1, then from house 2 to 12,
then from 10.0 to 30.0, lastly from 0.0 to 10.0. After that
we place those in regular order.

I suggest to take first the planets of the radix, then the
ascendant of the mundane, then the radix mirrored and lastly the mundane
mirrored. The progressed positions are made in separate table, because
they have to be re-made each year, while the other table is permanent
and useful for any year of the native's life.

On page 24 I allude to a simplification so that we can
measure the angles quickly without much calculations. We apply this
idea and make a separate table where both the place
aspects (positions) as well as the regular ones.
### Rough Table of planets' positions, distributing them into three groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.28</th>
<th>On Sept. R</th>
<th>10.15</th>
<th>Le Sun R</th>
<th>27.06</th>
<th>Ge WD R</th>
<th>34.02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>V1 Venus R</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>Li Mars R</td>
<td>26.59</td>
<td>On Mercury R</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>On Jupiter M</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>Be Node B</td>
<td>27.27</td>
<td>V1 Asc. R</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>On Jupiter M</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>Ex Uranus R</td>
<td>27.27</td>
<td>Be Node B</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.58</td>
<td>On Saturn M</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>Ge Saturn R</td>
<td>27.30</td>
<td>Neptuine W +</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>V1 Venus W</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>Pl Node M</td>
<td>26.29</td>
<td>On Mercury W</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.18</td>
<td>Ar Mars W</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>Ge Pluto R</td>
<td>26.11</td>
<td>Pl Asc. M</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>Ar Asc. M</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>V1 Moon W</td>
<td>25.21</td>
<td>Te Uranus W</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>V2 Mercury M</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>Ag Sun W</td>
<td>29.28</td>
<td>Ar Venus R</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>Ge Mercury W</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>Te Moon W</td>
<td>25.37</td>
<td>Sa Jupiter W</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>Li Asc. M</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>Ta Node W</td>
<td>25.57</td>
<td>Ge Venus W</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>Sa Mercury W</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>Li Eon W</td>
<td>32.01</td>
<td>Li Venus W</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.37</td>
<td>Ge Mercury W</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>Sa Saturn W</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>Ge Saturn W</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>On Mercury W</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>Ge Node W</td>
<td>27.59</td>
<td>Ge Jupiter W</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.30</td>
<td>Ge Mercury W</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>Ag Node W</td>
<td>22.42</td>
<td>V1 Mars W</td>
<td>34.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You always must have 52 positions; check each time if you have them all.

### Adjusted table of the above, placing in exact rotation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.28</th>
<th>10.15</th>
<th>20.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>20.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>11.17</td>
<td>21.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>23.43</td>
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<td>3.00</td>
<td>11.48</td>
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<td>3.43</td>
<td>11.54</td>
<td>24.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>25.31</td>
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<td>5.31</td>
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<td>26.11</td>
</tr>
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<td>13.14</td>
<td>27.00</td>
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<td>7.18</td>
<td>13.46</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.35</td>
<td>17.25</td>
<td>27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.35</td>
<td>17.67</td>
<td>28.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.52</td>
<td>16.12</td>
<td>29.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Final Table of fixed positions from 0 to 30 degrees containing regular as well as 'plus' positions, ready for our example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.28</th>
<th>Ge Neptune R</th>
<th>25.28 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>Ge Pluto W +</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>Ge Uranus W +</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>Ge Jupiter M</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>Ge Saturn W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>Ge Neptune W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>Ge Asc. M</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>Pl Mars W +</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>Ge WD R</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Li Moon W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>Ge Node W</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>Li Asc. M</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>Ge Saturn W +</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>Ge Jupiter R</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>Ge Node W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>Ge Uranus W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>Ge Venus W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>Ta Sun W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Ge Saturn W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Ge Saturn W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Ge Saturn W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Ge Saturn W</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>Ge Mercury W</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.18</td>
<td>Li Node W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>Li Venus W</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>Li Venus W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.42</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>8.33</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>Ge Mercury W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.52</td>
<td>Ge Mercury W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>11.0</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>11.28</td>
<td>Li Eon W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.32</td>
<td>Li Eon W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.48</td>
<td>Ge Pluto W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.54</td>
<td>Ge Pluto W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.05</td>
<td>Ge Node W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.05</td>
<td>Ge Node W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.37</td>
<td>V1 Asc. M</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>Ge Neptune W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.15</td>
<td>Ge Sun W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.15</td>
<td>Ge Node W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.14</td>
<td>Ge Pluto W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.32</td>
<td>Ge Mercury W</td>
<td>25.46 plus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: original position is given as is; when 15 degrees C away from this original position, but in the same sign, it is marked: plus.
Table of progressed positions for our sample horoscope as of August 3rd 1937 at time of birth.

| 25.00 Virgo     | 10.00 plus    |
| 14.27 Virgo     | 9.75 plus     |
| 15.33 Libra     | 4.3 plus      |
| 26.10 Libra     | 11.10 plus    |
| 2.00 Scorpio    | 27.00 plus    |
| 16.24 Scorpio   | 1.24 plus     |
| 12.00 Sagitt     | 36.00 plus    |
| 6.20 Capricorn  | 15.20 plus    |
| 6.48 Capricorn  | 24.48 plus    |
| 8.33 Gemini     | 3.33 plus     |
| 1.18 Cancer     | 12.18 plus    |
| 0.18 L.O. Leo   | 12.18 plus    |

We place these positions into rotation:

| 0.18 L.O. Leo   | 18.18 MC plus Leo |
| 1.18 Cancer     | 11.18 MC plus Cancer |
| 1.34 Scorpio    | 12.34 Scorpio    |
| 3.30 Capricorn  | 18.30 Capricorn  |
| 4.32 Gemini     | 18.32 Gemini     |
| 4. Libra       | 19.3 Libra       |
| 5.00 Scorpio    | 20.00 Scorpio    |
| 5.48 Capricorn  | 24.48 Capricorn  |
| 10.00 Virgo     | 25.00 Virgo      |
| 11.10 Libra     | 28.11 Libra      |
| 13.00 Sagitt     | 30.02 Sagitt      |

This Table is only good for August 3rd 1937. For any other date during the year it must be adjusted by adding the daily motion increment of the planet. This increment is to be added to the interval elapsed between August 3rd 1937 (Sept. 8th 1930) values compared to Sept. 8th 1901 values equating 365 days. Example of our horoscope: Sept. 8th, 1901 shows in the sphemic 26.18 Virgo. Sept. 8th 1930 shows 47.02 Virgo. Motion during this day was 40 minutes plus 191 days, or 1931. The motion of Mercury was therefore from August 3rd 1937 till August 3rd 1938: 2.45 or 103 minutes. The daily motion we obtain by dividing with 365: 103 / 365 = 0.5 minutes. Then we add this same amount to our horoscope, this motion is to be reckoned in the sequence (day by day.*)

| Aug. 3 | 20.75 | 00 Gm | Sept. 26 | 22.04 |
| 29     | 19.19 |
| 6      | 21.34 |
| 7      | 23.57 |
| 8      | 25.75 |
| 9      | 30.14 |
| 10     | 32.53 |
| 11     | 34.23 |
| 12     | 36.30 |
| 13     | 38.50 |
| 14     | 40.29 |
| 15     | 42.38 |
| 16     | 44.47 |
| 17     | 46.56 |
| 18     | 48.65 |
| 19     | 50.74 |
| 20     | 52.83 |
| 21     | 54.92 |
| 22     | 57.01 |
| 23     | 59.10 |
| 24     | 61.19 |
| 25     | 63.28 |
| 26     | 65.37 |
| 27     | 67.46 |
| 28     | 69.55 |
| 29     | 71.64 |
| 30     | 73.73 |
| 31     | 75.82 |
| 32     | 77.91 |
| 33     | 79.99 |
| 34     | 82.09 |
| 35     | 84.18 |
| 36     | 86.27 |
| 37     | 88.36 |

Daily progressed Moon (for our example, August 3rd 1937 up to August 3rd 1938). Aspects in second column are from Table page 35.
Abbreviations of Aspects
are in common use; they
should be retained:

0° apart =
30° =
60° =
90° =
120° =
180° =
all other aspects must be noted
with the number of degrees.

In our example we note that the Moon progressed to a more advanced place on December 14th, 1937. But this is in the planet
where Mercury had been on August 3rd, 1937. It moved since in the
rate of 0.3 degrees a year. The time observed in August
3rd, 1937, i.e. from the day the Moon progressed was entered
to the date it should have hit Mercury is figured thus:
28 days in August; 90° in Sept., 31 in October, 30 in November
and 31 in December, total 133 days times 0.3 degrees or 39 minutes.
We add these 39 min. to the Mercury position of Aug. 3rd and get the
position, respectively the day the Moon progressed to the
Sun by aspect. This, we find, occurred on December 25th, 1937.

If the Moon were to move toward the Sun, an aspect would be figured
by the Moon's position in the sky at the time of observation. If the Moon
were to move away from the Sun, a retrograde aspect would be figured
by the Moon's position in the sky at the time of observation.
correctly, otherwise, supposing you have this Moon 75 degree aspect
coming in before the square to the ascendant arrives, your picture
would show a downturn from then on.
This way you continue through the year.
A new progressed horoscope has to be made each year. The four main
horoscopes, R, M, R.M and M.R. are permanent for all years.
Special note for the erection of horoscope for southern Latitudes: In case someone is born in Buenos Aires or Capetown, we have to add to the regular calculation for sidereal time an extra 10 hours. And, besides, we have to reverse the signs. Supposing our native (page 42) was born 40 South, 10 East, i.e. somewhere in southern Africa, we would add 10 hours to the Sid. time of 5 h 46m 11s and obtain 7 h 46m 11s. The Table of houses for 40° would be consulted and the values shown under sid. time 17 h 46 m 11 s would be reversed, so that the value for the ascendant would come over to the descendant, the MC down to the Nadir, the cusp for the 11th would become the cusp of the 5th, the cusp of the 12th would become the cusp of the 6th house and the cusp of the 2nd would become cusp of the 9th house and finally cusp of 3rd becomes cusp of 8th house. This completed, you erect the horoscope as shown herein.
The five-fold horoscope for [name]

The progressed horoscope of this chart is made for

- the year [year]
- Moon's motion this year [degree]
- daily motion Moon [degree]

[Diagram of the five-fold horoscope]

The five-fold horoscope for [place example]

- born Aug. 3rd 1901
- long. 10 East
- lat. 40 North
- time 5:01 AM local time
- Sid. time 5 h 48m 11s.
- daily: 13,11165 (average) 15:15:05

This horoscope was erected by [Name] on [Date]