

A
Complete Course in
A S T R O L O G Y
Erection and Interpretation
of
Horoscopes,
for Natives as well as for stocks
by
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Complete Course of Astrology

Erection and Interpretation of Horoscopes

by

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With the aid of this course I aim to eliminate a lot of balast, 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 ellapse between one and the other work so that the calculations are not made erroneously 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 1901, we have to buy an ephemeris for the year 1901 at some 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 person born at New York or one born at Mexico City. The so-called "Raphael Ephemeris" contains Tables of houses for NYC, London and Liverpool. However, none for other latitudes. When other latitudes are required it is suggested to get "Raphael'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, 1901, Latitude 48° No. 15° 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 1901 at noon is given in Raphael's ephemeris for 1901 as: 8 hours 41 min. 29 sec. and for the day before : 8 hours 41 min. 32 seconds. 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 12 hours that elapsed from the previous noon to midnight; then we add to it the time elapsed from midnight til 9 hours 1 minute 37 seconds in the forenoon.

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 3 minutes 57 seconds and the above adjustment takes care of that situation). Thus in our example we have 12 plus 9 hours, 21 in all. The minutes do not count in our example because it is just one minute. Supposing it would be 9.30 AM, then we would have to consider the 30 minutes as equalling 5 seconds in our adjustment. The 21 hours to be adjusted at 10 seconds per hour gives 210 seconds or 3 minutes 30 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. When East of Greenwich, we have to deduct the adjustment (such as for horoscopes of natives born in Germany, Italy, Sweden etc); when West of Greenwich (such as for natives born in Spain, U.S.A., Canada etc) we have to add this adjustment. For each degree we have to adjust 2 seconds. Thus our native being born 15 degrees East, we have to deduct 30 seconds. For a native of New York we would add 75 times 2 seconds or 150" or 2 minutes 30". 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 now add together (or deduct) so as to obtain the final correct sidereal time. Thus:

Sid. Time noon August 2nd 1901	3 h 41 m 32 s
Time elapsed since that noon	(12 h
	9 h 01 m 37 s
adjustment for hours elapsed @ 10s	3 m 30 s
adjustment for longitude @ 2s	
(add when West, deduct when East of Gr.)	- 30 s
	<hr/> 29 h 46 m 09 s

Because we run above 24 hours, we have to deduct one round of the clock: 29 h 46 m 09 s less 24 hours equals 5 h 46 m 09 s.

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

Step #2: We now look up in the Table of houses for 48 degrees (Native was born 48 degrees North) the cusps of the houses that are given there for this sidereal time: 5 h 46 m 09 s. The nearest available Table in Raphael's ephemerides is the one for Vienna. However, I have old European Tables wherein the Table of Houses for exactly 48 degrees are given and we shall use them. This Table (also Raphael's looks the same) shows 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, Asc., 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 to take care of our example:

Sid. Time 48° No.	10	11	12	Asc.	2	3
	II	♌	♍	♍	♊	♈
5h38m12s	25	0	1	25.59	20	20
5h42m34s	26	1	2	26.47	21	21
✓ 5h46m55s ←	27	2	3	27.35	22	22
5h51m17s	28	3	4	28.24	23	23
5h55m38s	29	4	4	29.12	24	24
6h00m00s	30	5	5	0 L1 0	25	25

Before we now go further we have to get acquainted with the zodiacal 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

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 ~~the~~ listed 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 degrees only with the opposite sign marked next to them. Here is the list of opposite signs:

♈ Aries	opposite	♎ Libra
♉ Taurus	"	♏ Scorpio
♊ Gemini	"	♐ Sagittarius
♋ Cancer	"	♑ Capricorn
♌ Leo	"	♒ Aquarius
♍ Virgo	"	♓ Pisces

Asc. 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. Fig. #1 will illustrate this. M.C. 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 cusps of the houses and please note that the value opposite the 10th house *cusp* is the same only with the opposite sign; so is the value of the 5th house (opposite the 11th) etc. In our work we are not concerned about the effect of the houses nor of the signs for which other astrological texts devote large chapters, nor of the effect of the planets in signs or in houses.

The sid. time of our example is 5 h 46 m 09 s. The nearest value to this is shown as being 5 h 46 m 55 s in our Table of Houses for 48 degrees. Note that for other latitudes the values shown next to the sid. time would differ materially.

We have in our case a difference of 0 min 46 s to adjust so as to arrive at the correct second for the ascendant. This is the only cusp that occasionally needs adjustment. All others you either leave the way they are shown, else if it happens that the sidereal time is incidentally just in the middle of the given sidereal time (such as would be the case if the sidereal time would have been 5 h 44 m 15 s) then you would mark the 10th house cusp with 26.30, the 11th with 1.30, the 12th with 2.30 ($2^{\circ}30'$) etc. Why we do not have to be too accurate will be explained later. Do not attempt to figure cusps with mathematical exactness; results will not be better.

As to the adjustment of the Asc, we proportion the values, by saying: from sid. time 5.42.34 to sid. time 5.46.55 are 4 m 21 s and from Asc. value of 26.47 Virgo to asc. value of 27.35 Virgo we have 48 minutes difference.

Question: How far do we have to move the ascendant backward, when the sid. time is 5 h 46 min.09 s or 46 seconds less?

Answer: 46 seconds is very close $1/6$ of 4 min.21 s (261 seconds); therefore, all we have to do is go back with the ascendant $1/6$ of the ascendant's motion which is as we can see 48 minutes. Therefore, we have to go backwards 8 minutes ($1/6$ of 48). This gives us the exact minute for the Ascendant, i.e. 27.27 Virgo.

All the other house cusps we leave unchanged and just enter them at the house cusps, the values being taken from the Table of Houses, using the correct sidereal time and the correct degree of Latitude that belongs to the place of birth.

So as to be sure that all the above is understood we use a second example, much shorter now than the first one and we make it for New York City, which lies 75 degrees West of Greenwich. We shall use May 17th 1937, 9.20 PM daylight savings time.

Order: Erect the frame of the horoscope for this moment as per instructions given above.

Sid. Time May 17th 1937 at noon	3 h 39 m 04 s
time elapsed since noon	8 h 20 m 00 s
(note that Daylight savings time is to be adjusted to Standard T)	
adjust 10 sec. for each hour elapsed	
(80 sec. plus $1/3$ of 10 sec.)	1 m 23 s
adjust for 75° West @ 2 s (150 sec) (add)	2 m 30 s
	<hr/> 12 h 02 m 57 s

The Table of houses for New York in the vicinity of 12 hours looks as follows:

Sid. Time	10	11	12	Asc.	2	3
	<u>♊</u>	<u>♋</u>	<u>♌</u>	<u>♍</u>	<u>♎</u>	<u>♏</u>
12h00m00s	0	29	21	11.07	15	24
12h 3m40s	1	0	22	11.52	16	25
12h 7m20s	2	1	23	12.37	17	26

In this case we find that our required sidereal time is just

about in the middle between 12h0m0s and 12h3m40s; because it is 12h2m57s. This necessitates using the printed values in the Table of Houses for NYC as of 12h0m0s and adding 30 minutes to each value for the cusps of the houses; we may even use 45 minutes to add to and get better results in our later proportion work.

The Ascendant has to be figured correctly though, thus: difference in sid. time from one column to the next is 3 m 40 s. difference in the rising cusp from one column to the next is 45 min. (11⁰⁷' Sag. to 11⁵²' Sagittarius).

Our actual sidereal time is 12h2'57". This value is 2'57" from sid. time of 12h0'0" at which time 11.7 Sag. would rise.

Thus we make the equation as follows:

3m40s : 2 m 57s equals 45 min.: x

turning these values (except the value 45m) into seconds, we get:

as 220 sec. is to 177 sec. so is 45 m to x.

or: 45 times 177 divided by 220 gives us x, the unknown quantity.

or: 7965:220 equals 36. These 36 represent the minutes of motion in the value of the ascendant. This means that we have to add these 36 min. to 11⁰⁸' Sagittarius and obtain the correct ascendant for the moment, i.e. 11⁴³' Sagittarius.

To all the other values of the cusps we add 45 min. straight through. The result is illustrated in Fig.#3.

Home work: Erect several horoscopes for definite times, both for Europe as well as for places in the U.S.A., for times before noon of a day and after noon. Be sure that you understand the procedure before proceeding further.

step #3: the insertion of the planets into the map.

We lay the Tables of Houses completely aside now and forget about them. We now look in the ephemeris under date of August 2nd to August 3rd 1901 in the lower part of the page where you will find the planets' positions listed for noon time at Greenwich in longitude. In the top half we note that declinations and latitudes are also quoted. These we never look at. Ignore them completely. I have spent plenty of time with them and found out that no results can be had from them, at least not with my method.

The only thing we use of the upper half of the page is the position of the Moon's Node at the far right corner. The Moon's node is important. Its abbreviation is: ♌ .

The planets are marked in the ephemeris with special abbreviations as follows:

Sun ☉ Moon ☾ Neptune ♆ Uranus ♅ Saturn ♄ Jupiter ♃
Mars ♂ Venus ♀ Mercury ☿ Pluto ♇ .

We have to retain their names and their abbreviation marks.

The positions of the planets are given in degrees and minutes, together with the sign they happen to be in at noon of the day consulted. At times you will find in the ephemeris a capital R with a line through the lower part of the R, like the R of a doctor's Prescription. This means that during that time the planet which is marked

that way is retrograde, i.e. moving with the clock, while its regular movement is anti-clockwise. It is moving so to say backwards where it came from. These retrograde motions last from three weeks with fast moving planets to 4 months with slowly moving planets. The fastest moving planet is the Moon. It moves from between 11 degrees to 15 degrees each day. The next fast mover is Mercury, then Venus, then the Sun, followed by Mars, and lastly by the slow moving planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Sun and Moon are never moving retrograde. All figures shown in the ephemeris indicate geocentric 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 things that do not work.

The Ephemeris for August 2nd and August 3rd 1901 looks as follows: (always noon position at London)

Sun	Moon	Neptune	Uranus
Aug. 2nd: 9 Leo 27';	5 Pisces 49';	0 Cancer 27';	13 Sag. 3' R

Aug. 3rd: 10 Leo 25';	19 Pisces 51';	0 Cancer 28';	13 Sag. 2' R
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Saturn	Jupiter	Mars	Venus	Mercury
Aug. 2nd: R 11 Capr. 11';	4 Capr. 28' R;	11 Libra 33';	4 Vir 30';	20 Can 10';
Aug. 3rd 11 Capr. 7' R;	4 Capr. 23' R;	12 Libra 9';	5 Vir 43';	21 Can 8';

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 limping, and making errors.

The greatest difficulty is encountered when the planet moves from one sign into another. We know that one sign is 30 degrees long and 30 degrees of one 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 the old sign. Thus:

30°15' Aries is equal to 33°15' Pisces and also equal to 32°75' Pisces. 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 degree into minutes (60') so that I would be able to deduct fast. A few examples: 2° 27' Taurus is equal to 32°27' Aries or 31°87' Ar. 0°01' Capricorn is equal to 30°01' Sag. or 29°61' Sag.

The gist of this work is that we must figure out the speed of the planet each time. Thus we always have to have two days positions to measure with. One alone is not enough. Whatever is 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 a matter of even hours things would be nice and easy. But, we have to measure at times to the second exact. It cannot be well done with plain arithmetic. We have to use logarithms for that work. Raphael's ephemeris contain in 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.

When we make a horoscope for a certain moment we want to know the exact planetary positions in the heaven for that time; the sign,

the degree and minute at which the planet is located at that moment and the house it is posited.

To obtain this, the first thing to do is to figure out what is the time at Greenwich when the event happens. Because all planets' positions are figured for Greenwich and not for the place an event or a birth occurs, unless it happens to be just at Greenwich (London). Almanacs 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 AM the following day in London. When it is 8 o'clock 1' 37" in London, then it is 9 o'clock 1' 37" Standard time in any part of Germany or Italy. When it is 9.20 PM daylight savings time in New York which equals 8.20 PM standard time (Eastern), then it is 1.20 AM in London etc.

Home work: this time 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.

Law: 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 15° East of Greenwich actually for our purpose occurred at 8.1.37 AM August 3rd at London (meaning London time). The New York event on May 17th 1937 at 9.20 PM Eastern daylight savings time occurred actually on May 18th 1937 at 1.20 AM in Greenwich time.

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

Having once established the event in Greenwich time, it is very easy to figure out the planets' positions for that time, because the planets' positions are given for Greenwich at noon.

All we have to do now is to figure out how many hours and minutes we are away from noon. Taking our two examples, we find that the Aug. 3rd 1901 event occurred at 8 oclock 1m37s AM.London.

Noon we now call:	11 o'clock 59 min. 60 seconds
we deduct	8 o'clock 1 min. 37 seconds
leaves	3 hours 58 min. 23 seconds.

The May 17th 1937 event occurred at 1.20 AM London.

Noon we call	11 o'clock 60 min.
we deduct	1 hour 20 min.
leaves	10 hours 40 min.

The first event occurred 3 h 58 m 23 s before noon London;
the second event occurred 10 h 40 m 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 that motion from the noon positions as given in the ephemeris on that day ~~then~~ we have the exact minute position of the planets at the place of birth of the event. These are then entered into the chart.

FIG #1

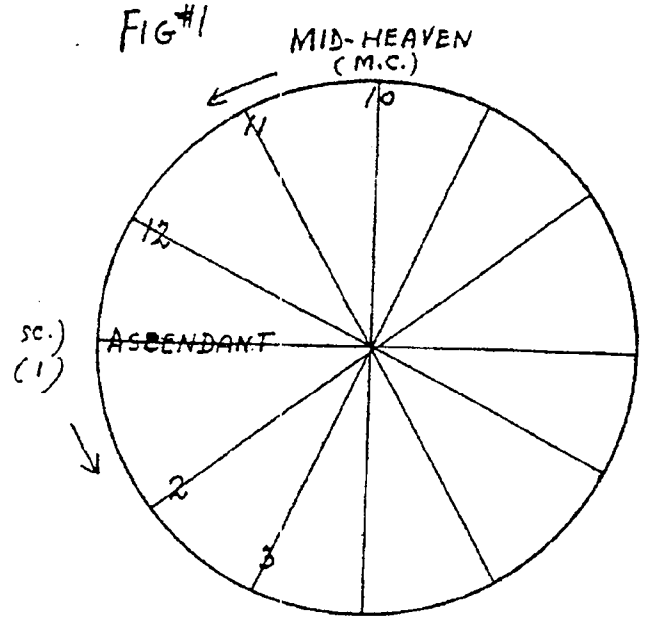


FIG #2

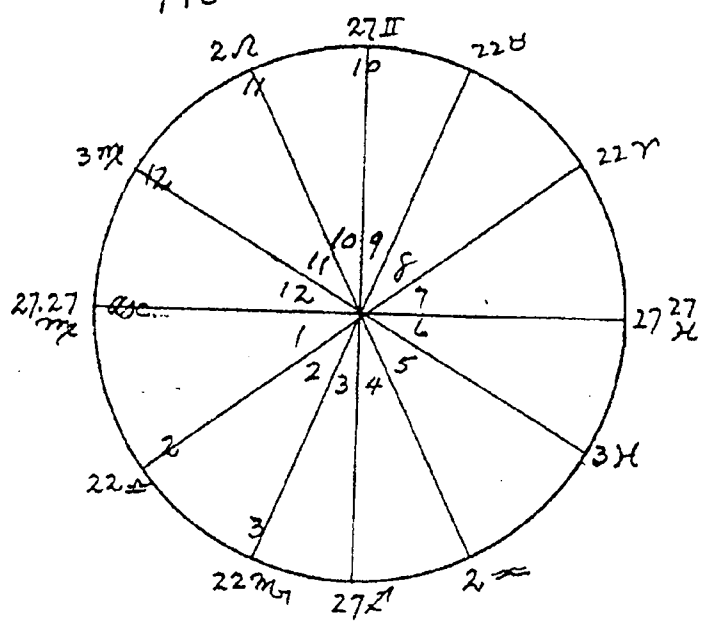


FIG #3.

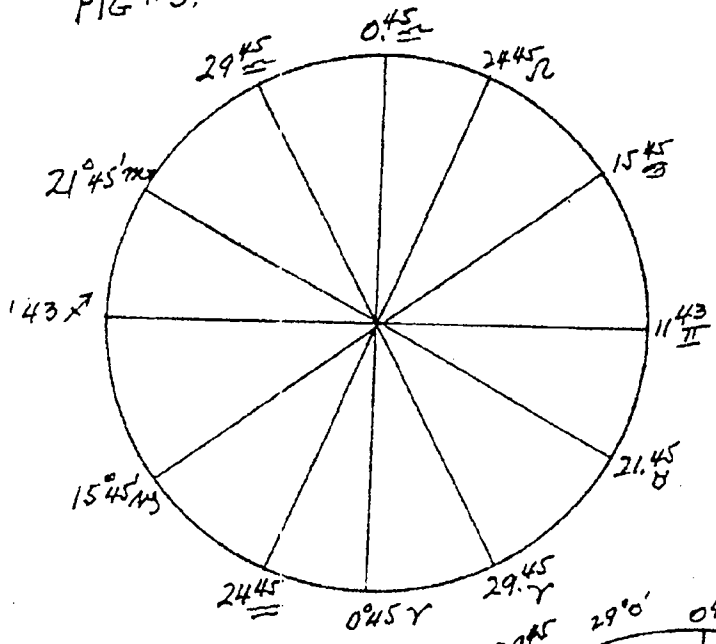


FIG #4

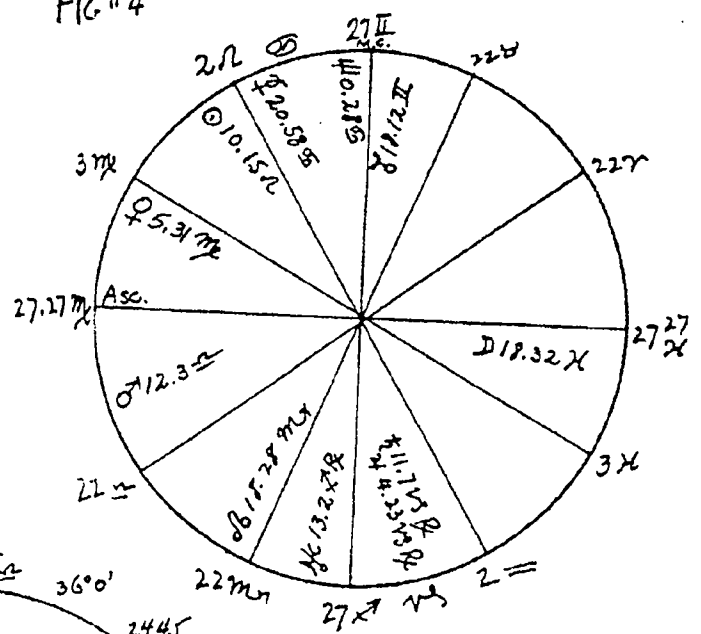


FIG #5

