How to Set a Natal Chart

Introduction

For some time, our NCGR Chapters have asked for an available example of how to set a natal chart. During the Spring 2010 Board meeting, it was voted that NCGR would place such an example on its website, utilizing as a resource, **Joan Negus**' out-of-print workbook, *Basic Astrology: a Practical Guide.* This particular work was chosen because it offers a time-proven resource for learning to accurately set a natal chart and is an excellent way to honor Joan since she and **Ken Negus** were instrumental in helping to establish the NCGR education program. Ken Negus was contacted for permission to utilize Joan's workbook, which he graciously gave.

Two resources that one must have available to set a chart are:
1. Table of Houses
2. Ephemeris of the year of birth.

There are many ways to set a chart and examples are found in tables of houses and some ephemerides. However, the examples given herein will yield acceptable results for exams. Also one may calculate by hand or by calculator, both methods are included.

You should also know that hand or computer calculating does not always yield exactly to the minute and second the same results as from astrological software. In fact, not all astrological software yields exactly to the minute-second the same results as another astrological software, thus a small amount of error is accepted by exams.

In the following pages, using a midnight ephemeris and the Placidus house system are:

1. An example showing the mechanics for setting a chart *west* of Greenwich and *north* of the equator, reproduced from pages 55-60 from Joan Negus' workbook, *Basic Astrology: a Practical Guide* and the final chart (from software by Solar Fire).

2. An example showing the beginning mechanics for setting a chart *east* of Greenwich and *north* of the equator, including the final chart.

3. An example showing the beginning mechanics for setting a chart *south* of the equator, including and 10th and 1st house interpolation and the final chart.

4. A blank calculation form, based on Joan's book.

We hope you will find these examples helpful and beneficial. In the event that you have further questions about setting a complete natal chart, we recommend that you contact a qualified astrological instructor.

I'd like to thank **Joe Polise**, Educational Examiner of NCGR-PAA, for providing a copy of Joan's workbook and working with the project for comprehension and **Kaye Shinker**, NCGR Director of Education and an Examiner for developing the second and third examples. These materials were then organized, formatted and edited for consistency and understanding.

Leigh Westin
Director of Chapters and SIGs

Example 1— North Latitude and West Longitude

1. Name: Patricia Hearst
   Source of Data: Contemporary Sidereal
2. Birth data: February 20, 1954;
   Time: 6:01 Zone: PST
3. Birth place: Berkley, California
   Longitude: 122W16
   Latitude: 37N52

4. Birth time (use 24 hour system):	18h 01m 00s
Daylight Saving time (if applicable):	-00h 00m 00s
	18h 01m 00s
Hours from birthplace to Greenwich, + for West, - for East:	+ 08h 00m 00s
Greenwich time of birth:	26h 01m 00s
(This yields the day after or Feb. 21)	
Thus Subtract 24h =	-24h 00m 00s
(moved back to Feb. 20)	02h 01m 00s
5. Local Sidereal time:	
Sidereal Time :	10h 01m 31s
(from ephemeris on day of birth)	
+ Greenwich time of birth:	02h 01m 00s
+ 9.86 seconds x Greenwich birth time	
From Table II in table of houses:	00h 00m 20s
Total:	12h 02m 51s
+ for E or -W Longitude Time Equivalent:	-08h 09m 04s
(See box below)	
= Local Sidereal time of birth	03h 53m 47s

Sidereal Time comes from the ephemeris for the altered birthdate. Greenwich Birthtime comes from item 4. The multiplication of the Greenwich Birthtime by 9.86 seconds and the addition of the resultant figure to the Greenwich Birthtime, converts the clock time to sidereal time. The formula for the hand calculator is [(minutes of Greenwich Birthtime ÷ 60) + hours of Greenwich birthtime] x 9.86 seconds. The result is in seconds of time. For Patricia Hearst, the Greenwich Birthtime is: 2h 1m ÷ 60 = = .0167; .0167 +.2 = 2.0167; 2.0167 x 9.86 = 19.8843; so the adjustment, rounded off, to be added to the Greenwich Birthtime is 20 seconds.

To convert longitude into time, 15° of longitude = 1h of time; 1° of longitude = 4m of time; 1m of longitude = 4s of time. Patricia Hearst was born in Berkeley, CA; longitude 122W16. (122 ÷ 15 = 8h (2° left over); 2° x 4m = 8m; 16m of longitude x 4s = 64s.) The Longitude Time Equivalent, therefore is 8h 8m 64s or 8h 9m 4s.

Since Berkeley CA is west of Greenwich, the Longitude Time Equivalent is subtracted from the Greenwich Sidereal Time. If Berkeley were east of Greenwich, the Longitude Time Equivalent would be added to the Greenwich Sidereal time.

When subtracting the Longitude Equivalent from the Greenwich Sidereal Time, if the seconds are greater than the seconds of the Greenwich Sidereal Time, 1m must be subtracted from the minutes column of the Greenwich Sidereal Time and added to the seconds column as 60s. If, as it is true in this case, the minutes of the Longitude Time Equivalent are greater than the hours of the Greenwich Sidereal Time, 24h must be added to the hours column of the Greenwich Sidereal Time. (24h are just added, without being subtracted from anywhere.) The answer is the local Sidereal Time of Birth.

Interpolations of House Cusps

Two interpolations must be made for houses 11, 12, 1 (Asc), 2, and 3—one for local Sidereal Time and one for latitude. For the 10th house (MC), only one interpolation is made which is for Local Sidereal Time; because the 10th house is the point due south on the ecliptic (overhead), no latitude is involved.

To determine the Sidereal Time Factor, turn to the Tables of Houses, and find the Sidereal Times between which the Local Sidereal Time of Birth falls. The Sidereal Times are given in the upper left-hand corner of each block. They are given in hours, minutes and seconds and are in 4 minute (240 second) intervals. Subtract the smaller Sidereal Time from the Local Sidereal Time; divide by 240. For Patricia Hearst, Local Sidereal Time of Birth is 3h 53m 47s. In the Table of Houses, this time falls between 3h 53m 00s and 3h 56m 00 seconds. (3h 53m 47s -3h 52s 00s = 1m 47s, or 107s; 107 ÷ 240 = .4458, which is Patricia Hearst's Sidereal Time Factor (STF).

To determine the Latitude Factor (LF): note the latitude of the birthplace; divide the minutes of latitude by 60. For Patricia Hearst, latitude is 37N52 (52 ÷ 60 = .8667), thus Patricia Hearst's Latitude Factor is .8667. Record STF and LF under 6 on the Calculation Form. All interpolations for Patricia Hearst will be between the Sidereal Times of 3h 52m 00s and 3h 56m 00s and the latitudes of 37° and 38°.

10th House Cusp (MC):
Find the distance that the MC traveled from the earlier Sidereal Time to the later Sidereal Time. The middle of the top section of each block in the Table of Houses lists the position of the MC. Subtract the earlier MC from the later MC to find the distance (a). (There is no latitude given since the MC is the same for all latitudes.) Multiply the distance (converted into minutes if over 1°) by the STF and add the result to the earlier MC. The STF may be placed in the memory of the calculator. The formula is Distance x Memory Recall = minutes that the MC traveled to Local Sidereal Time of Birth (b).

MC for later Sidereal Time	01 Gemini 08
MC for earlier Sidereal Time	-00 Gemini 11
Subtract to find (a)	00 57
STF x (a) = (b)	
(.4458 x 57s = 25.4125m)	
Earlier MC	00 Gemini 11
+ (b)	+ 25
= MC (rounded off)	00 Gemini 36

If the MC for the earlier Sidereal Time had been 29 Taurus 13 and the MC for the later Sidereal Time was 00 Gemini 11, a sign or 30° would have to be added to the later MC so that the subtraction could be done.

As stated previously, there are two interpolations for houses 11, 12, 1 (Asc), 2 and 3. The procedure for obtaining the Sidereal correction for these houses is the same s for the 10th house. But now we take latitude into consideration. We use the house cusps given for the lower whole degree latitude (for Hearst, 37° latitude under 3h 53m 00s and 3h 56m 00s Sidereal Times).

Enter the 11th house cusp given for the later Sidereal Time for the lower whole degree of latitude and the 11th house cusp given for the earlier Sidereal Time for the lower whole degree of latitude. Subtract to find (c); multiply by the STF or Memory Recall and find (d). Follow the same procedure for the 12th, 1st (Asc), 2nd and 3rd houses.

11th House Cusp

11th for later Sidereal time	04 Cancer 54
11th for earlier Sidereal time	03 Cancer 59
Subtract to find (c)	55

STF x (c) = (d)
55 x .4458 = 24.5190m

The lower whole degree of latitude is 37°. The 11th cusp for 37° under the Sidereal Time of 3h 52m 00s is 03 Cancer 59. The 11th cusp, 37° under the Sidereal Time of 3h 56m 00s, is 04 Cancer 54.

To obtain the Laititude Factor (LF), use the house cusp positions that are given for the two latitudes between which the birth locality latitude falls. Use the positions of the house cusps under the earlier Sidereal Time. By Sidereal Time, the house cusp is moving always forward; by latitude, the cusps may move forward or backward. If the house cusp for the later latitude is greater than the house cusp for the earlier latitude, the house cusp is moving forward; if smaller, it is moving backward. Of course 0° of a later sign is larger the 29° of an earlier sign.

Clear the STF from the memory, and replace it with the LF. Under 11th house cusp enter the larger house cusp of the two latitudes for the earlier Sidereal Time. Enter the smaller house cusp of the two latitudes for the earlier Sidereal Time. Subtract and get (e); multiply by memory (LF). The result is (f) which equals the distance the house cusp moved to birth locality latitude. Write the result in the space after LF x (f) =.

If the house cusp has become larger by latitude, circle +; if it has become smaller, circle –. Add (f) to the house cusp obtained with the sidereal correction, if the house cusp has moved forward by latitude; subtract (f), if the house cusp has moved backward by latitude. The result will be the accurate 11th house cusp.

Hearst's birth latitude is between 37° and 38°. Under 37° for the 11th house, we find 3 Cancer 59. Under 38°, for the 11th house, we find 4 Cancer 12. The house cusp is mvoing forward by latitude, so we circle the + next to (f). We subtract 3°39m from 4°12m. The difference is 13m [13m x LF (.8667) = 11.2667m], We add this number to the house cusp with the sidereal orrection, and the result is the accurate 11th house cusp.

Larger House cusp		04 Cancer 12
Smaller House cusp		03 Cancer 54
Subtract to find (e)		13
LF x (e) = (f).		
.8667 x 13 = 11.2667m = (d)		
Earlier 11th house cusp		03 Cancer 59
+ (d)	+	24.5190
(+) or - (f)	+	11.2667
		03 Cancer 94.8857
Rounded off =		03 Cancer 95
= 11th house cusp		04 Cancer 35

Follow the same procedure for the other house cusps.

Planets and Points

A midnight ephemeris for 1954 was used which, of course, gives planetary positions for each day for midnight at Greenwich. One must first determine how much a planet moved from the Greenwich Birthdate to the day after Greenwich Birthdate. The distance is multiplied by the Constant (Greenwich Birthtime ÷ 24), and the result is added to (if the planet is moving forward) or subtracted from (if the planet is moving backward) the position of the planet at 00 hours on the Greenwich Birthdate.

To place the Constant in the memory of the calculator; enter the minutes of the Greenwich Birthtime in the calculator, divide by 60; add the hours of the Geenwich Birthtime, and divided the total by 24. Place the result in the memory and record the result next to Constant on the form. Hearst's Greenwich Birthtime is 2h 01m (1 ÷ 60 + 2 +24 = .0840 Constant).

The Sun always moves forward and the position is given in degrees, minutes and seconds. Write the position of the Sun from the Sun column in the ephemeris for the day after the Greenwich Birthdate next to Position for later date. Write the position for the Greenwich Birthdate next to Position for earlier date. Subtract. The result will be either minutes and seconds or 1°, minutes and seconds. Record next to Distance traveled.

If the result of the initial subtraction is 1° minutes and seconds, convert the 1° to 60m, add the 60m to the minutes column and proceed. Enter the seconds of Distance traveled in the calculator, divide by 60 and add this figure to the minutes. Multiply by the Constant. The number to the left of the decimal in the calculator is the minutes to be added to the earlier Sun position. Write that number next to (a) in the minutes column. Subtract the minutes and multiply the number to the right of the decimal by 60. The number to the left of the decimal will now be seconds. Write this number next to (a) in the seconds column. Add the minutes and seconds to the earlier Sun position. The result will be the position of the Sun at birth.

Hearst's Greenwich Birthdate is February 21, 1954. We look at February 1954 in the ephemeris. The Sun's position at 0 hours on February 21, 1954 is 01 Pisces 49m 27s and at 0 hours on February 22, 1954, the Sun's position is 02 Pisces 49m 51s.

Sun

Calculate Constant = .0840

Position for later date		02 Pisces 49m 51s
Position for earlier date		01 Pisces 49m 27s
Distance traveled in 24h		01° 00m 22s
(24s ÷ 60s = .4 + 60m = 60.4m:		
Distance traveled x constant = (a)		
60.4m x .0840 = 5.0736m;		
.0736 x 60s = 4.416s (round off);		
5m 4s = (a)		
Earlier position		01 Pisces 49m 27s
+ a	+	05m 04s
= Sun's birth position		01 Pisces 54m 31s

Moon

The Moon always moves forward and the position is given in degrees, minutes and seconds. With the Moon, we calculate only the degrees and minutes. If the seconds column is less than 30, use the minutes given in the ephemeris; if 30 or more, add 1 minute to the minutes column. Subtract the Moon position for the Greenwich Birthdate from the Moon position for the day after the Greenwich Birthdate. The answer will be in degrees and minutes. Divide the minutes by 60; add the degrees; multiply by the Constant. The number to the left of the decimal will be the degrees. Write this number next to (b) in the degrees column. Subtract the degrees from the calculator; multiply the remainder by 60. The number to the left of the decimal will be the number of minutes to be added to the earlier Moon position. If the number after the decimal is 5 or more, add 1m to the minutes. Write this number next to (b) in the minutes column. Add to the earlier Moon position. The result is the position of the Moon at birth.

Moon (always moves forward)

Position for later date	19 Libra 16m
Position for earlier date	07 Libra 21m
Distance traveled	11° 55m
Distance traveled x Constant = (b)	
(55m ÷ 60 = .916667 + 11° =	
11.91667° x .0840 = 1.001°)	
Position for earlier date	07 Libra 21m
+ (b)	01 ° 00m
= Moon's birth position	07 Libra 21m

Nodes

The ephemeris lists the North Node; the South Node is the same degree, minute in the opposite sign. The Nodes most often move backward; however, they can move forward. If the position of the Nodes for the day after the Greenwich Birthdate is smaller than the position for the Greenwich Birthdate, the Nodes are moving backward. When the Nodes are moving backward, subtract the later position form the earlier; multiply the result by the Constant and subtract the product from the earlier position. If the position of the Nodes for the day after the Greenwich Birthdate is larger than the position for the Greenwich Birthdate, the Nodes are exhibiting a rare moment of going forward. If the Nodes are moving forward, subtract the earlier position from the later, multiply the result by the Constant and add the product to the earlier birthtime.

Planets

The planets, other than the Sun or Moon, may move forward or backward. If the position of the planet for the day after the Greenwich Birthdate is smaller than the position for the Greenwich Birthdate, the planet is going backward or is retrograde. The position of the other planets is given in degrees and minutes. Subtract as with the Sun the Moon; multiply the result by the Constant. Then, add to the Greenwich Birthdate position if the planet is going forward, or subtract from the Greenwich Birthdate position if the planet is going backward.

Mars, Jupiter Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto always move a distance of less than a degree. Mercury and Venus usually move more than a degree. If they do move a degree or more, convert the degrees to minutes, and add that number to the minutes before placing them in the calculator. Then multiply by the Constant. The number to the left of the decimal will be the minutes to be added to the earlier position, or subtracted from it, if the planet is retrograde.

Since the distance that Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto will always be in minutes (and the distance of Mercury and Venus has already been converted into minutes), there is no division by 60 when the distance is placed in the calculator. Simply enter the number of minutes in the calculator, and multiply by the Constant. As stated above, the number to the left of the decimal will be the number to be added to, or subtracted from, the Greenwich Birthdate position of the planet. If the first number to the right of the decimal is less than 5, record the number of minutes to the left of the decimal; if 5 or more, add 1 minute and record.

For Hearst, at midnight on February 21, 1954, Venus was at 7 Pisces 09 and at midnight on February 22, at 8 Pisces 24.

Venus (may move forward or backward)

Larger position	08 Pisces 24m
Smaller position	07 Pisces 09m
Distance traveled	01° 15m
Distance x constant = (b)	
75m x .0840 = 6.3	
Earlier position is smaller position	07 Pisces 09m
+ (b)	+ 06m
= birth position	07 Pisces 15m

Part of Fortune

(Enter signs by number, e.g., Aries, 1; Taurus, 2; Gemini, 3; etc.)
This is a night birth (Sun below the horizon) thus the formula is Asc + Sun - Moon.

	Sign	°	m
Asc	06	04	23
+ Sun	+12	01	55
	18	05	78
- Moon	- 07	08	22
	10	27	56

Part of Fortune = Capricorn 27° 56m

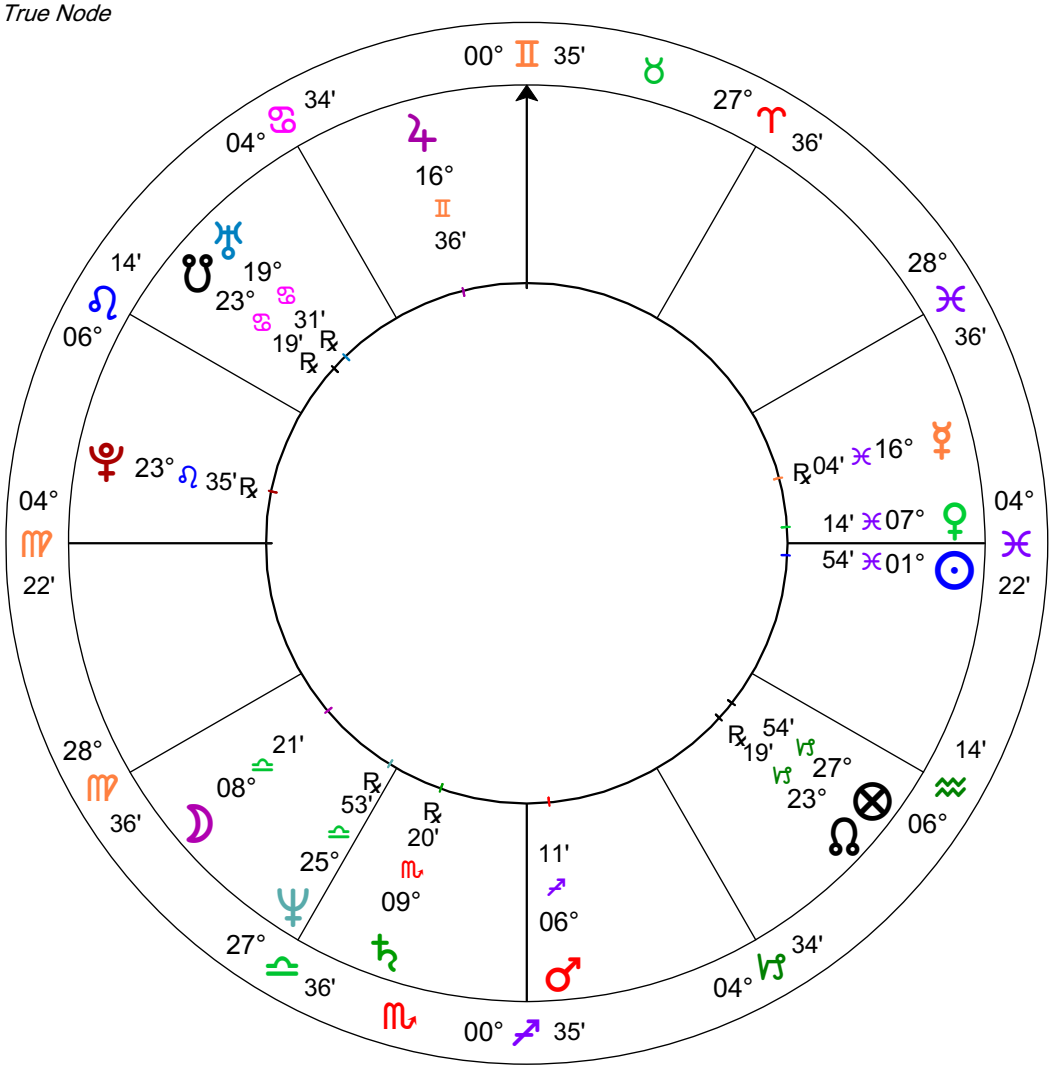
Had this been a day birth (Sun above the horizon) the following calculation would have been used: Asc + Sun - Moon.

	Sign	°	m
Asc	06	04	23
+ Moon	+ 07	08	22
	13	12	45
- Sun	- 12	01	55
	01	10	50

Part of Fortune = Aries 10° 50m

Patricia Hearst
Natal Chart
Feb 20 1954
6:01 pm PST +8:00
Berkeley, CA
37°N52'18" 122°W16'18"
Geocentric
Tropical
Placidus
True Node

Example 1 Chart



Note: The calculations found for the MC, Sun and Venus are 1 minute different than shown in the chart produced in Solar Fire software (from which the three chart shown herein were set).

However, if you check the Report section in Solar Fire, you will find that the MC is shown as 00° Gemini 35' 35", the Sun as 01° Pisces 54' 32" and Venus as 07° Pisces 54' 58". In other words, the seconds are not rounded up in the software program.

Example 2—East Longitude and North Latitude

1. Name: State of Israel
   Source of data: Book of World Horoscopes
2. Birth data: May 14, 1948
   Birth time: 4:32 pm Time Zone: 2E
3. Birthplace: Tel Aviv, Israel
   Longitude: 34E46 Latitude: 32N04

4. Birth time (24 hour system) 16h 32m
   Daylight savings Time: Not applicable
   Hours to Greenwich. E- W+ - 02h 00m
   Greenwich time of birth = 14h 32m

5. Local Sidereal Time:

Sidereal Time from ephemeris:	15h 26m 34s
+ Greenwich time of birth:	14h 32m
+ 9.86 seconds x Greenwich birth time:	00h 02m 23s
Greenwich Sidereal Time of Birth	29h 60m 57s
+ or- Longitude time equivalent (E+ W-)	+02h 19m 04s
(d) + (e) = Local Sidereal Time of birth	31h 79m 61s
Deduce: 61s – 60s = 1m; add to 79m t	
80m – 60m = 20m; add 1h to 31h = 32	32h 20m 01s
Subtract 24h	24h 00m 00s
= Local Sidereal Time	08h 20m 01s

6. Sidereal Factor:
   In the table of houses, upper left hand corner of box find 08h 20m and 2 Leo 43 as the MC. No need to interpolate.

   However there is a Latitude factor:

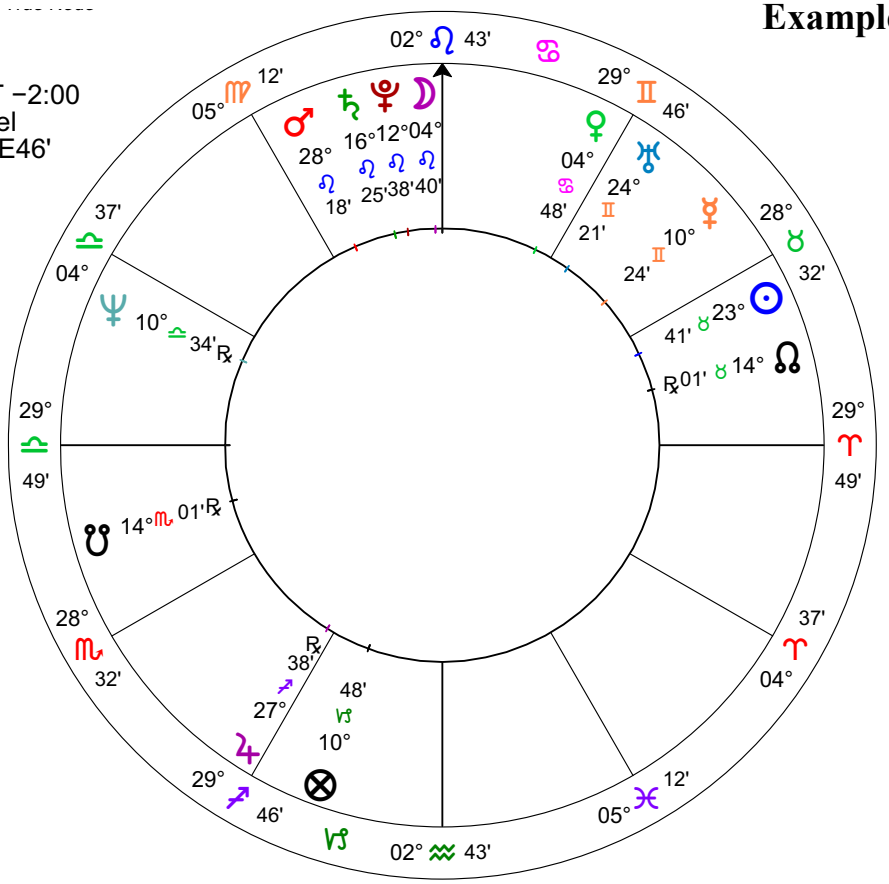
Latitude of birth	32N04
Earlier latitude from Table of Houses	-32N00
Divide by 60m	04m
(4m ÷ 60m = .06667)	
Latitude Factor (LF) .06667	

Compute the Houses and Planets in the same manner as in Example 1.

The chart for this example from Solar Fire is below.

Israel
Natal Chart
May 14 1948
4:32 pm EET −2:00
Tel Aviv, Israel
32°N04' 034°E46'
Geocentric
Tropical
Placidus
True Node

Example 2 Chart



Example 3—South Longitude and South Latitude

1. Name: Paul Hogan
   Source of Data: Astrodata Bank
2. Birth data: Oct. 8 1939
   Birth time: 9:30 am Time Zone: 10h E
3. Birth place: Sydney, Australia
   Longitude: 151E00 Latitude: 33S52

4. Birth time (use 24 hour system) 09h 30m 00s
   Daylight Savings Time: (Not applicable)
   Hours from birthplace to Greenwich + or - - 10h 00m 00s
   Greenwich time of birth 23h 30m 00s
   (Altered birth date is day before: Oct 7, 1939.)

5. Local Sidereal time:
   Sidereal Time from ephemeris: 00h 58m 58s
   + Greenwich time of birth: 23h 30m 00s
   + 9.86 seconds x Greenwich time:
   From Table of Houses ,Table II = 00h 02m 52s
   + for E or -West Longitude Time equivalent +10h 04m 52s
   33h 95m 162s
   Subtract 12h for south of the equator[1] - 12h 00m 00s
   Decrease seconds and minutes 21h 95m 162s
   (162s to 2m 42s: add 2 m to 95m = 97m;
   Decrease 97m to 1h 37m to reach
   Local Sidereal Time = 22h 37m 42s

When calculating a chart for South of the equator, to find Local Sidereal Time, subtract 12 hours from the equation.

6. Sidereal time Factor .425; Latitude Factor: .86667

Find Sidereal Time Factor (STF):
Local Sidereal time of birth from above 22h 37m 42s
Earlier Sidereal time from Table of Houses - 22h 36m 00s
Change difference into seconds ÷ 240s 01m 42s
(1m x 60s = 60s + 42s = 102s;
102s ÷ 240s = .425)

Latitude of birth 33S52
Earlier latitude from Table of Houses -33S00
Divide by 60m 52m
(52m ÷ 60m = .86667)
Latitude Factor (LF) .86667

7. Interpolation of House Cusps

10th House Cusp (MC)

MC for later Sidereal Time: 08 Pisces 22 = 07 Pisces 82
(deduct 1° from 8° and add 60m to 22m)
MC for earlier Sidereal Time 07 Pisces 18
Subtract to find (a) 64
STF x (a) = (b) .425 x 64m = 27.2m or (b) rounded off = 27
Earlier MC 07 Pisces 18
+ (b) 27
= 10th house cusp 07 Pisces 45
(For South Latitude the 10th cusp becomes 4th house cusp or IC.)
Change signs, thus 10th House Cusp = 07 Virgo 45
while 4th House Cusp or IC = 07 Pisces 45

1st house cusp (Ascendant)

1st for later Sidereal time: 26 Gemini 38 = 25 Gemini 98
(deduct 1° from 22° and add 60m to 38m)
1st for Earlier Sidereal time 25 Gemini 41
Subtract to find (c) 57
STF x (c) = (d) .425 x 57 = 24.225 or (d) rounded off to 24

Larger House cusp 25 Gemini 41
Smaller House cusp 25 Gemini 06
Subtract to find (e) 35
LF x (e) = (f) .87 x 35 = 30m

Earlier house cusp 25 Gemini 41
+ (d) 24
+ (f) in this case 30
Reduce (95m - 60m =35; add 60m or 1° to 25°) 25 Gemini 95
= 1st house cusp 26 Gemini 35

(For South Latitude, the 1st becomes 7th house cusp.)
Change signs, thus 1st house cusp = 26 Sagittarius 35
while the 7th House Cusp = 26 Gemini 35

The remaining house cusps for a chart south of the equator are figured according to the same math formula as in example 1 The rule to remember is that the house cusps will have the opposite sign of the one shown in the Table of Houses; i.e. in this case the sign for the 12th house cusp (Taurus) will be the sign on the 6th house cusp (Scorpio).

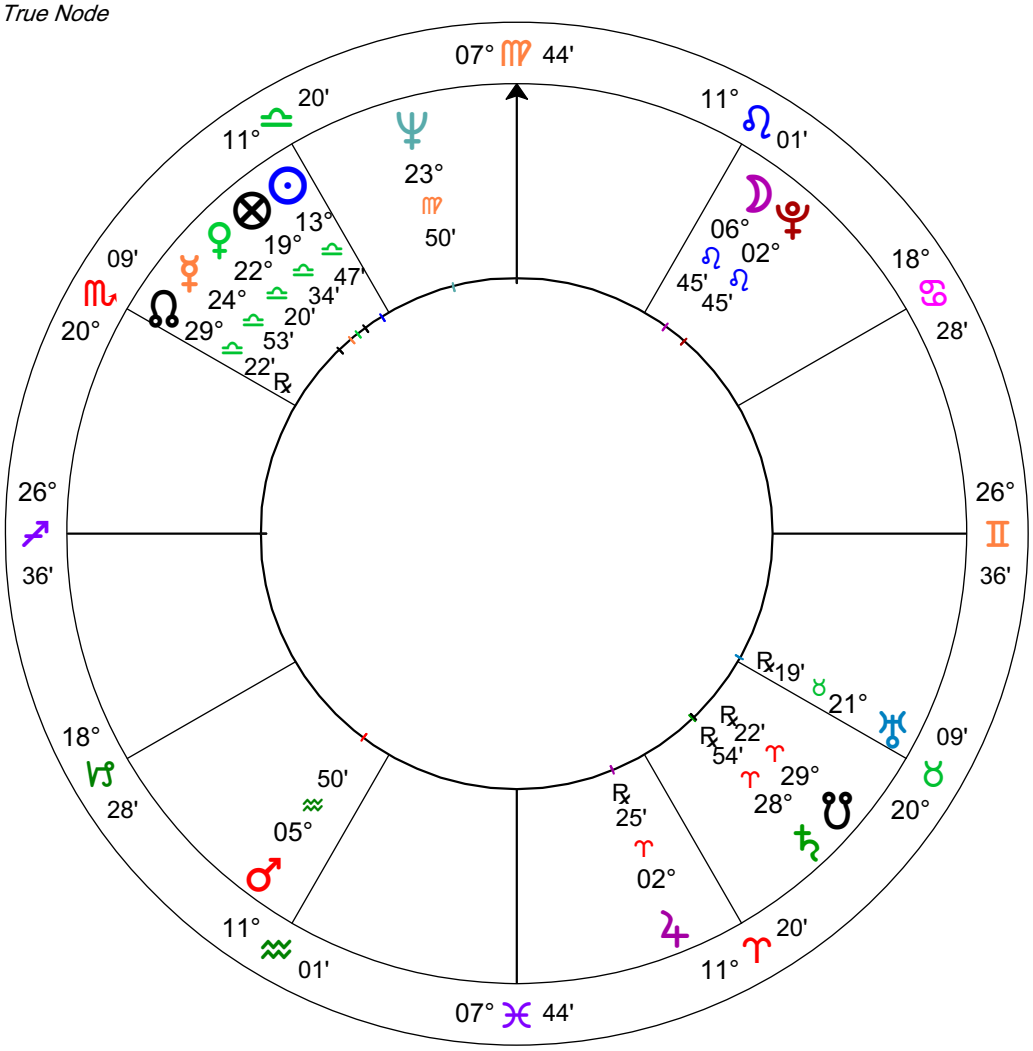
However, the Sun Moon and planets *do not change signs* for South Latitude and can be calculated for this chart in the same manner as shown in Example 1.

For the Part of Fortune, make sure the correct Ascendant is applied.

The chart for this example, set from software, is found on page 8.

Paul Hogan
Natal Chart
Oct 8 1939
9:30 am AEST −10:00
Sydney, NSW
33°S52' 151°E13'
Geocentric
Tropical
Placidus
True Node

Example 3 Chart



Blank Calculation Form

1. Name: _____

   Source of Data: _____

2. Birth data: _____

   Birth time: _____ Time zone: _____

3. Birth place: _____

   Longitude: _____ Latitude: _____

4. Birth time (use 24 hour system): h m

   Daylight Saving time (if applicable) h

   Hours from birth place to Greenwich: h

   (- for East, + for West) :

   = Greenwich time of birth h m

5. Local Sidereal Time:

   Sidereal Time from the birth date in the Ephemeris h m s

   + Greenwich time/Universal time h m s

   + 9.86 seconds x Greenwich Birth Time h m s

   Greenwich Sidereal Time of Birth h m s

   Longitude time Equivalent (E + W -) h m s

   = Local Sidereal Time of Birth [4] h m s[5]

6. House Cusps

   Sidereal Time Factor (STF) _____

   Latitude Factor (LF); _____

   Local Sidereal Time of birth _____º_____'

   Earlier Sidereal Time from _____º_____'
   (Change into sec. ÷ 60)

   Sidereal Time Factor (STF): _____

   Latitude Factor (LF)
   Latitude of birth _____º_____'

   Earlier latitude _____º_____'
   Divide by 60m

   Latitude Factor (LF) _____

10th (MC) _____

11th _____

12th _____

1st (Asc) _____

2nd _____

3rd _____

4th (IC) _____

5th _____

6th _____

7th _____

8th _____

9th _____

7. Planets and Points
   Constant: _____

   Sun _____

   Moon _____

   North Node _____

   Mercury _____

   Venus _____

   Mars _____

   Jupiter _____

   Saturn _____

   Uranus _____

   Neptune _____

   Pluto _____

Longitude Time Equivalents

1 minute of longitude = 4 seconds of time
1° of longitude = 4 minutes of time
15° of longitude = 1 hour of time

Interpolation for House Cusps

10th House Cusp (MC)

MC for later Sidereal Time _____º_____'

MC for earlier Sidereal Time _____º_____'

Subtract to find (a) _____º_____'

STF x (a) = (b) _____º_____'

Earlier MC _____º_____'

+ (b) = MC _____º_____'

1st House Cusp (Asc)

1st for later Sidereal time _____º_____'

1st for earlier Sidereal time _____º_____'

Subtract to find (c) _____º_____'

STF x (c) = (d) _____º_____'

Larger House cusp _____º_____'

Smaller House cusp _____º_____'

Subtract to find (e) _____º_____'

LF x (e) = (f) _____º_____'

Earlier house cusp _____º_____'

+ (d) = _____º_____'

+ or - (f) = Asc _____º_____

2nd House Cusp

2nd for later Sideral time _____º_____'

2nd for earlier Sidereal time _____º_____'

Subtract [answer is (c)] _____º_____'

STF x (c) = (d) _____º_____'

Larger House cusp _____º_____'

Smaller House cusp _____º_____'

Subtract [answer is (e)] _____º_____'

LF x (e) = (f) _____º_____'

Earlier house cusp _____º_____'

+ d = _____º_____'

+ or - (f) = 2nd House Cusp _____º_____

3rd House Cusp

3rd for later Sidereal time _____º_____'

3rd for earlier Sidereal time _____º_____'

Subtract to find (c) _____º_____'

STF x (c) = (d) _____º_____'

Larger House cusp _____º_____'

Smaller House cusp _____º_____'

Subtract to find (e) _____º_____'

LF X (e) = (f) _____º_____'

Earlier house cusp _____º_____'

+ (d) = _____º_____'

+ or - (f) = 3rd House Cusp _____º_____'

12th House Cusp

12th for later Sidereal time _____º_____'

12th for earlier Sidereal time _____º_____'

Subtract to find (c) _____º_____'

STF x (c) = (d) _____º_____'

Larger House cusp _____º_____'

Smaller House cusp _____º_____'

Subtract to find (e) _____º_____'

LF x (e) = (f) _____º_____'

Earlier house cusp _____º_____'

+ (d) _____º_____'

+ or - (f) = 12th House Cusp _____º_____'

11th House

11th for later Sidereal time _____º_____'

11th for earlier Sidereal time _____º_____'

Subtract to find (c) _____º_____'

STF x (c) = (d) _____º_____'

Larger House cusp _____º_____'

Smaller House cusp _____º_____'

Subtract to find (e) _____º_____'

LF x (e) = (f) _____º_____'

Earlier house cusp _____º_____'

+ (d) = _____º_____'

Planets and Points

Sun

Calculate constant _____

Larger placement _____ º _____ '

Smaller placement _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance x constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - = birth position _____ º _____ '

Moon

Larger placement _____ º _____ '

Smaller placement _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance x constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - = birth position _____ º _____ '

Mercury (may move forward or backward)

Larger position _____ º _____ '

Smaller position _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance x constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - (A) = birth position _____ º _____ '

Venus (may move forward or backward)

Larger position _____ º _____ '

Smaller position _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance s constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - (a) = birth position _____ º _____ '

Mars (may move forward or backward)

Larger position _____ º _____ '

Smaller position _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance x constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - (a) = birth position _____ º _____ '

Jupiter (may move forward or backward)

Larger position _____ º _____ '

Smaller position _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance x constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - (a) = birth position _____ º _____ '

Saturn (may move forward or backward)

Larger position _____ º _____ '

Smaller position _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance x constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - (a) = birth position _____ º _____ '

Uranus (may move forward or backward)

Larger position _____ º _____ '

Smaller position _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance x constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - (a) = birth position _____ º _____ '

Neptune (may move forward or backward)

Larger position _____ º _____ '

Smaller position _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance x constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - (a) = birth position _____ º _____ '

Pluto (may move forward or backward)

Larger position _____ º _____ '

Smaller position _____ º _____ '

Distance traveled _____ º _____ '

Distance x constant = (a) _____ º _____ '

Earlier position _____ º _____ '

+ or - (a) = birth position _____ º _____ '

.**Part of Fortune**

(enter signs by number, i.e. Aries = 1, Taurus = 2, etc.)

Day Calculation:

	Sign	
Ascendant	____	_____º_____'
+ Moon	____	_____º_____'
=	____	_____º_____'
- Sun	____	_____º_____'
= Part of Fortune	____	_____º_____'

Night Calculation:

Ascendant	____	_____º_____'
+ Sun	____	_____º_____'
=	____	_____º_____'
- Moon	____	_____º_____'
= Part of Fortune	____	_____º_____'