<u>PROCEDURE FOR ERECTING A NATAL HOROSCOPE</u>

Information required is: the native's birth date (day, month and year), his time of birth, and the location of birth.

Since the reference material you will use is calculated for sidereal time, noon, Greenwich, England, you will have to make several adjustments in order to arrive at the correct "time of birth." The first adjustment necessary is a time "zone" adjustment to convert actual time of birth to Greenwich time.

Time Zone adjustments for the United States are as follows:

- A. Eastern Standard Time – Add 5 Hours to birth time to correct the Greenwich time.
- B. Central Standard Time – Add 6 Hours to birth time.
- C. Mountain Standard Time – Add 7 Hours to birth time.
- D. Pacific Standard Time – Add 8 Hours to birth time.

Note: When working with a birth which occurred during Daylight Savings Time, first   subtract 1 hour from time of birth, then add the correct zone adjustment.

For instance, let's assume the native was born at 3:36:00 p.m., July 20, 1971 Mountain Daylight Time:

3:36:00 p.m. – - Time of Birth

<u>-1:00:00</u>.   – - Adjust Daylight Time to Standard Time
2:36:00 p.m. - - Time of Birth Corrected to Standard Time

<u>+7:00:00</u>   - - Zone Correction – Mountain Standard Time to Greenwich Time
9:36:00 p.m. - - Time of Birth at Greenwich, England

<u>WAR TIME:</u> During World War II, the entire county adopted "War Time".
This is to be considered essentially the same as daylight savings time. All births recorded for the period beginning February 9, 1942 through September 30, 1945, must be adjusted by subtracting 1 hour to achieve the correct "standard" time, then proceed with the appropriate zone adjustment.

The next adjustment is the "Interval" <u>before</u> or <u>after</u> 12:00 Noon that the birth occurred. At this point you will have to refer to your ephemeris. Using the same example as before, we have now determined that the birth occurred at 9:36:00 p.m. (Greenwich time) on July 20, 1971. We must now find the sidereal time (S.T.) for July 20th. Since this time has been calculated for <u>noon</u> Greenwich, and birth occurred at 9:36 p.m., we must adjust the S.T. by <u>adding</u> 9 hours 36 minutes - - the birth was 9 hours 36 minutes <u>after</u> noon.

        S.T. July 20, 1971   7:50:27
        Interval   <u>+9:36:00</u>
        Corrected S.T.   17:26:27

        Note: Had the birth occurred at 9:36 a.m., it would have been 2 hours 24 minutes <u>before</u> 12:00 Noon on July 20th. We would therefore adjust the S.T. by <u>subtracting</u> 2 hours 24 minutes from 7:50:27, for an adjusted S.T. of 5:26:27.
           Birth – Greenwich Time: 9:36:00 a.m.

        1.   12:00:00 (Noon)
             <u>-9:36:00</u>
             2:24:00 = Interval

        2.   -7:50:27 – S.T. July 20th Greenwich (Noon)
           <u>-2:24:00</u>
             5:26:00 – Corrected S.T.

Since we are dealing in <u>Sidereal</u> Time, a third adjustment is necessary to reach the correct Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.), or Greenwich Sidereal Time at <u>hour of birth</u>. This adjustment is called the "acceleration on the interval" and will <u>always</u> be considered in <u>seconds</u>. The interval, as we have determined, is the period before or after noon that the birth occurred. In our example, the interval is +9 hours 36 minutes, since it was 9:36 p.m., or 9 hours 36 minutes <u>after</u> noon. The acceleration on the interval will be determined by adding 10 seconds for every hour of the interval (hours x 10 = seconds) and dividing the minutes of the interval by 6. Therefore, if the interval is 9:36:00, the acceleration is 96 seconds, or 1 minute 36 seconds.

Interval = 9 hours 36 minutes

> 9 hours x 10 = 90 seconds acceleration
> 36 minutes ÷ 6 = 6 seconds acceleration
> 90 + 6 = 96 seconds acceleration
> 96 seconds = 1 minute 36 seconds

The acceleration is always handled the same way the interval is handled. In other words, if the interval adjustment is added to the S.T. (as is done for p.m. births), the acceleration is also added; if the interval is subtracted from the S.T. (as is done for a.m. births), the accelerations is also subtracted.

To continue our example:

> S.T. July 20th   7:50:27
> Interval Adjustment +9:36:00
>   17:26:27
>
> Acceleration   +1:36
> G.M.T.   17:28:03

Thus, we have determined the G.M.T., or Greenwich Mean Time.

One final adjustment is necessary. We have determined the correct sidereal time of birth at Greenwich. We now need to adjust that time to the actual locality where the birth took place.

You will need to refer to your Table of Houses, or a Latitude & Longitude Table, to determine the latitude and longitude for the place of birth. Example: Salt Lake City, Utah is 41° North Latitude, 112° West Longitude. Our G.M.T. is 17:28:03. To make this Local Sidereal Time (L.S.T.), we must convert the longitude to time. The formula for this conversion is: Longitude x 4 ÷ 60 = time.

> 112° West longitude x 4 = 448 ÷ 60 = 7 hours 28 minutes

If the longitude is West, you will subtract it from the G.M.T.
If the longitude is East, you will add it to the G.M.T.

> 17:25:03 G.M.T.
> -7:28:00   Salt Lake City Longitude Time
> 10:00:03   Local Sidereal Time (L.S.T)

This is the final step in adjusting the birth time. We can now proceed to erect the horoscope, using our Table of Houses and Ephemeris.

One rule which we have not discussed: Whenever any step in this procedure cannot be completed, 24 hours may be added or subtracted as necessary.

FORMULA

Birth Date	July 20, 1971
Birth Time	3:36 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time
Conversion to Standard	
Time (If Necessary)	<u>-1:00</u>
	2:36 p.m. Mountain Standard Time
Zone Adjustment	<u>+7:00</u>
	9:36 p.m. July 20 Greenwich Time
Interval Before or	
After Noon	9:36:00 After Noon
Sidereal Time (S.T.)	
From Ephemeris	7:50:27 July 20th
Interval Adjustment	<u>+9:36:00</u>
	17:26:27
Acceleration on the	
Interval	<u> +1:36</u>
Greenwich Mean Time	17:28:03
Birth Place Longitude	112° West
Longitude Converted to	
Time	112 x 4 = 448 ÷ 60 = 7 hours 28 minutes
Longitude Adjustment	17:28:03 G.M.T.
	<u>-7:28:00</u> Longitude Time
Local Sidereal Time	10:00:03