

## Part 2 – The Calculation of the Chart Dynamics

*This part was written by Beth Jerram BA BSc MSc AFIMA DFAstrolS MFPhys, as part of her MA thesis 'An Astrological Theory of Personality'.*

For those students who wish to explore more deeply the way in which the Dynamic Calculations are worked out, Part 2 goes into detail. It describes how to work out the scores for the motivational and temperament types. Blank calculation forms are provided to help with organizing the data. You may photocopy these for further use. Worked examples are given for the signs and houses calculations and the completed calculation forms are provided for the example chart.

### 1: The Basic Scores for the Planets and the Moon's North Node

Figure 4.3 shows the normal strengths of the planets and the Moon's North Node in both the signs and the houses. The Moon's North Node is scored in the same way as the planets.

SO, MO, SA	12
ME, VE, MA, JU	8
UR, NE, PL	6
NN	4

**Figure 4.3 The Basic Scores**

### 2: To find the Scores for the Planets by Sign Position

Using the Dynamic Calculations form provided (page 18) list the zodiacal positions of the planets: in the example chart (see Figure 4.1) the Sun is at 21° 49' Pisces, the Moon at 19° 25' Libra and so on.

- Each planet has a basic score (see Figure 4.3). This is printed on the Dynamic Calculations form.
- This is the normal strength of the planet. It is modified according to a planet's position in a sign. The effect is weakened at the beginning and end of the sign and strengthened from 7° to 18° of the sign, being strongest at 11°27'36".

For a planet in the strong region of a sign, that is from 7° to 18°, inclusive, add 3 points.

For a planet in the weak region of a sign, that is from 27° to 2°, inclusive, subtract 3 points.

- A further modification is necessary if a planet is close to the cusp of the sign (i.e. 0°–1° or 29°–30° of the sign). It is in the weak region of the sign so 3 has been subtracted from its basic score. This total is added to the element count for the sign it is in and half the total (rounded down to the nearest whole number) to the element count for the adjacent sign. This will be the preceding sign for planets in the region 0°–1°, and the following sign for planets in the region 29°–30°.

N.B. If the total for the occupied sign is 1 this is added to both signs.

- If a planet is in the same sign as the Ascendant add 5 to the element score, but if there is more than one planet in the ascending sign add 3 for each planet to the element score. (N.B. This rule does not apply to the MC, IC or DC signs).

Chart Data for Subject 'C'										
Date: 12.03.1944 Time 13.28.00 GMT 12.28.00 3W37 50N32										
Planets	Sign	House	KOCH - Houses							
			Cusp		Invert-		Lowpoint			
Sun	21° 4902 Pis	9	AC	20° 4949 Can	28° 5255 Can	3° 5129 Leo				
Moon	19° 2438 Lib	4	2.Hs	11° 5435 Leo	19° 4223 Leo	24° 3130 Leo				
Mercury	16° 4921 Pis	9	3.Hs	2° 1918 Vir	10° 0908 Vir	14° 5930 Vir				
Venus	24° 2054 Aqu	8	IC	22° 4920 Vir	15° 1740 Lib	29° 1059 Lib				
Mars	22° 2234 Gem	11	5.Hs	21° 3919 Sco	4° 5947 Sag	13° 1429 Sag				
Jupiter	18° 3322 Leo R	2	6.Hs	26° 3457 Sag	5° 5040 Cap	11° 3407 Cap				
Saturn	20° 0523 Gem	11	DC	20° 4949 Cap	28° 5255 Cap	3° 5129 Aqu				
Uranus	5° 1138 Gem	11	8.Hs	11° 5435 Aqu	19° 4223 Aqu	24° 3130 Aqu				
Neptune	3° 1108 Lib R	4	9.Hs	2° 1918 Pis	10° 0908 Pis	14° 5930 Pis				
Pluto	6° 4156 Leo R	1	MC	22° 4920 Pis	15° 1740 Ari	29° 1059 Ari				
True Node	5° 4732 Leo	1	11.Hs	21° 3919 Tau	4° 5947 Gem	13° 1429 Gem				
GC	25° 3224 Sag	5	12.Hs	26° 3457 Gem	5° 5040 Can	11° 3407 Can				

C h a r t                      D y n a m i c s									
*****									
Total	Cross - Motivation			Signs	Temperament - Behaviour				
	Car	Fix	Mut		Fire	Earth	Air	Water	
93	18	26	49	18	0	52	23		
143	49	49	45	29	37	29	48		
50	31	23	-4	Diff.	11	37	-23	25	

Figure 4.4 Chart Data for Subject 'C'

### Worked Examples for Planets in Signs

For subject 'C' (see Figure 4.4 above), the position of the Sun is at 21°49' Pisces. Therefore (i) it has a basic score of 12, (ii) it is not in a strong or weak position in the sign, (iii) it is not cuspal, (iv) it is not in the same sign as the Ascendant. So by sign the Sun scores 12 points for the water element and 12 points for the mutability mode.

This figure is entered in the 'TOTAL' column on the dynamic calculations form, W is entered for the water element and M for the mutable mode.

Mercury is at 16°49' Pisces. Therefore (i) it has a basic score of 8, (ii) it is strong by position, therefore add 3, (iii) it is not cuspal, (iv) it is not in the same sign as the Ascendant. Thus Mercury scores 11 points for the water element and 11 points for the mutability mode.

There are no other planets in the water element by sign and the Moon's North Node is in fire. So the total score for the water element by sign is 12 + 11 = 23 points. This figure is entered in the dynamic calculations table under the water temperament. This is also part of the sign score for mutability.

The scores for the other elements and modes for the signs are worked out in the same way.

Note: If a planet is exactly on the boundary of a strong, weak or cuspal region of a sign score it for that region. Thus score 7° or 18° as strong, 27° or 2° as weak and 29° or 1° as cuspal (see later note about accuracy).

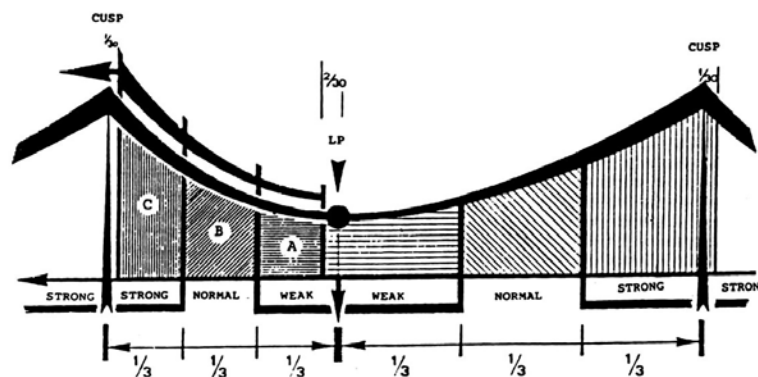
PLANETS	Strong 7° – 18°	Normal 2° – 7° 18° – 27°	Weak 27° – 2°	Cuspal Degree	
				29° – 30° own sign	0° – 1° adj. sign
SO, MO, SA	15	12	9	9	4
ME, VE, MA, JU	11	8	5	5	2
UR, NE, PL	9	6	3	3	1
NN	7	4	1	1	1

Plus addition(s) for planet(s) in AC sign

**Figure 4.5 Summary of Scores for Planets in Signs**

### 3: Scores for the Planets and Moon's North Node by House Position

The house scores involve more working out and a calculator with a button for degrees, minutes and seconds (a 'sexagesimal' calculator) is a useful aid for working out the zones of the houses.



**Figure 4.6 The Six House Zones**

Each astrological house is divided into six zones as shown in Table 4.6. These show the strength of a planet in different sections of the house. Planets in the zones preceding and following the house cusps are the strongest and those in the zones preceding and following the low point are the weakest.

First the boundaries of the zones in which planets are located are calculated (it is not necessary to do this for empty houses). The steps in the calculation follow and a zones calculation form is provided to help organize the data. It may be helpful to follow these steps on the completed calculation form for the example chart (page 17).

1. Enter the house cusps of the chart, in the Koch system, in column C2 of the form (page 19).
2. Work out the size of each house in degrees and minutes and enter these results in column C3. Opposite houses are equal in size so the sizes of the first six houses only need be worked out.
3. For each of the occupied houses multiply the house size recorded in column C3 by the following 6 numbers: ·206, ·412, ·6847, ·745, ·8727, ·966, in turn. Add each result to the degrees and minutes of the sign on the cusp and enter the results, adjusted to the appropriate sign, in columns C5 to C10 respectively. These are the zone boundaries. You may get numbers bigger than 30° (or even bigger than 60°) which will take you into the next sign(s), of course.

C10 contains the zone boundary for the end of zone 6. This will be the boundary for the beginning of the first zone of the next house, so enter this result in column C4 on the next line. As shown in Figure 4.6 this is 1/30th of the house size before the next house cusp, or 1 'house degree' before the next cusp and planets in this last 1/30th of the house count as being in the next house (ONLY). The entry for C4 for house 1 can be worked out by dividing the size of house 12 by 30 and subtracting it from the degrees and minutes of the ascending sign (add 30° to the ascending sign if necessary before doing the subtraction).

The last six houses have the same zone boundaries as their opposite houses, but with opposite zodiacal signs, so if you have already worked out the zones for the opposite house just change the sign to its zodiacal opposite sign.

### Worked Example for the Zone Boundaries

Working out the zone boundaries for house 4 in the example chart: the cusp of house 4 is 22°49' Virgo and the cusp of house 5 is 21°39' Scorpio. Thus the size of house 4 is 7°11' + 30° + 21°39' = 58°50'. This value of 58°50' is multiplied by each of the 6 numbers given in turn. The degrees and minutes obtained are added to the degrees and minutes on the cusp of house 4 to obtain the boundaries of the zones.

### Worked Example for the Zone Boundaries

58°50' times

·206	=	12°07'	add	22°49'	=	34°56'	which is	4° 56'	Libra
·412	=	24°14'	add	22°49'	=	47°03'	which is	17° 03'	Libra
·6847	=	40°17'	add	22°49'	=	63°06'	which is	3° 06'	Scorpio
·745	=	43°50'	add	22°49'	=	66°39'	which is	6° 39'	Scorpio
·8727	=	51°21'	add	22°49'	=	74°10'	which is	14° 10'	Scorpio
·966	=	56°50'	add	22°49'	=	79°39'	which is	19° 39'	Scorpio

These values have been entered into columns C5 to C10 on the line for House 4 on the calculation sheet. The size of House 3 is 20°30', dividing this by 30 gives 0°41'. Subtracting this from the cusp of House 4 gives 22°08' Virgo. This is the boundary for the beginning of the first zone of House 4 and will be the same as the entry in column C10 for House 3. Zone 1 for House 5 will begin at 19°39' Scorpio.

### Calculating the Scores for Planets in Zones:

Enter the house and zone for each planet on the dynamic calculation form. This information can be read off from the zones boundaries calculation form. .

a) the basic scores are given in the table Figure 4.3 – these are printed on the form.

b) Planets in zone 1 or zone 6:

If a planet stands in zone 1 add 5 points to the basic score if the house is cardinal, add 3 points otherwise. Remember that the first zone commences at 1/30th of the previous house size before the cusp. This should be clear from the zones calculation form.

Planets in zone 6: add 5 points to the basic score if the house is mutable, add 3 points if the house is fixed or cardinal.

Note in the last sentence that planets in zone 6 close to a cardinal cusp (that means being in a mutable house close to an angle) are given this additional 5 points.

For planets in zones 2 and 5 there is no change in the basic score.

For planets in zones 3 and 4 subtract 3 from the basic score.

c) The scores for all the zones for the planets and Node count towards the element and mode score for the house they are in.

d) The scores for the planets and Node for zones 4, 5 and 6, the shadow region of the house, are added to the element and mode score for the next house also. Planets in the shadow region count both for the house they are in and for the next house.

### Worked Example for Scores for the Planets in Houses

To work out the water element score for the houses for the example chart: consider the Moon and Neptune in House 4. The Moon at 19°25' Libra is in zone 3. Therefore its score is  $12 - 3 = 9$ . Neptune at 3°11' Libra is in zone 1, therefore its score is  $6 + 5 = 11$ . These two planets are in a cardinal water house and therefore contribute 20 points towards the combined score for the water element and the cardinal mode by house position.

Venus is in zone 3 of House 8 and scores  $8 - 3 = 5$ . Thus Venus contributes 5 points towards the water element and the fixed mode by house position.

The rest of the water score comes from planets which are in the shadow region of House 11. Saturn is in zone 5 and scores 12, Mars is in zone 6 and scores  $8 + 3 = 11$ . Since these two planets are in the shadow region of House 11 the score of 23 points is added to the score for both Houses 11 and 12. Therefore, these two planets contribute 23 points to fixed air and to mutable water.

On the dynamics calculation form the 23 points for fixed air is entered in the first 'TOTAL' column for the houses and because these planets are in the shadow region of the house this score is also entered in the second 'TOTAL' column and given to mutable water.

Thus the combined score for the water element by house is 20 + 5 + 23 which comes to 48 points. This number is given in the dynamic calculations table for the water temperament by house.

The completed calculations forms for the example chart are shown on page 17.

PLANET	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	zone 1	zone 2	zone 3	zone 4	zone 5	zone 6	zone 7	zone 8
SO, MO, SA	17	15	12	9	9/9	12/12	15/15	17/17
ME, VE, MA, JU	13	11	8	5	5/5	8/8	11/11	13/13
UR, NE, PL	13	9	6	3	3/3	6/6	9/9	11/11
NN	9	7	4	1	1/1	4/4	7/7	9/9

Column A: zone 1 adjacent to a cardinal House cusp.  
 Column B: zone 1 adjacent to a fixed or mutable House cusp.  
 Column C: zone 2.  
 Column D: zone 3.  
 Columns E, F, G, H represent the shadow regions of the Houses and the scores for planets are entered for the House they are in and for the following House.  
 Column E: zone 4.  
 Column F: zone 5.  
 Column G: zone 6 adjacent to a fixed or mutable House cusp.  
 Column H: zone 6 adjacent to a cardinal House cusp.

Figure 4.7 - Summary of Scores for Planets in the House Zones

**Note on the Accuracy of the Calculations shown in Part 1 of this unit**

When planets are close to the boundaries of the different regions, for example a planet given as 18°00' of a sign in the computer print-out, the computer score may differ from the manual score. The planetary position could be held in the computer as 17.999999° or as 18.000001°, for example. In the first case the computer will add 3 to the basic score for the planet, in the second case it will not make this addition.

The print-out gives rounded values for the planetary positions and cusps (to the nearest minute or the nearest second of longitude) which may cause errors in the manual calculations for planets near to the boundaries of the regions or zones. Even if the number is held in the computer as 18.000000°, this is still a rounded figure and you cannot be sure of its exact value.

The results may also vary slightly between different computer programmes.

## **An Alternative Method for Calculating the Zone Boundaries**

Figure 4.6 shows 'orbs'  $1/30$ th before the house cusp and  $2/30$ th after the low point (LP), and the division of the region from the house cusp to LP into thirds and the region from the LP to the next house cusp into thirds.

The  $1/3$ rd and  $2/3$ rd lines in both regions correspond to zone boundaries: these are at the beginning and end of the second and fifth zones. To find the other zone boundaries it is necessary to work out  $1/30$ th of the previous house to find the beginning of zone 1 and  $1/30$ th of the present house to find the beginning of zone 4 and the end of zone 6. Michael Huber uses this method, in addition to the numbers given in this appendix, in his book: *Dynamische Auszählung* (Teil 1: Berechnung) in the Autodidacta Series, No 302 (published in German by API, Adliswil, in 1984).

## **Completing the Dynamic Calculations Form**

When you have worked out the points for each planet by sign and house position, these are added to give the total number of points for each mode and element and these figures are entered into the table at the bottom of the form. For the example chart the total for the fire element by sign is 18, and this figure is entered under the column headed 'FIRE' and on the line labelled 'SIGN' and so on for all the elements and modes, for both the signs and the houses.

As a check on your calculations add up the total points for the signs entering this figure at the bottom of the 'TOTAL' column for signs. Do the same for the two house 'TOTAL' columns and add them together writing your answer in the space provided on the form. The sign total will be the same as the sign total for the elements and the sign total for the modes. The overall total for the houses will be the same as the House total for the elements and the House total for the modes.

## **The Differences between the Scores**

In the third and final part of the dynamic calculations we calculate the eight differences between the scores for the signs and the scores for the houses for the motivational and temperament types.

The sign score is always subtracted from the score for the houses and the result, with a minus sign if appropriate, is entered in the third line of the dynamic calculations table as shown for the example chart.

The STRESS TOTAL is the figure obtained when the total score for the signs is subtracted from the total score for the houses. This is an important overall total for the chart. In the example chart the stress total is +50. This is entered in the box on the bottom left of the dynamic calculations table, as shown in the example chart.

This completes this guide to the mathematics of working out the dynamic calculations manually. It is based on the book by Michael Huber.

## The Dynamic Calculations Form

SIGN CALCULATIONS							HOUSE CALCULATIONS							
PLANET POSITION	SCORES	TOTAL	ELEMENT	MODE	HOUSE ZONE SCORES			TRADITIONAL HOUSES ZONES 1 TO 6			ZONES 4 TO 6 COUNT FOR NEXT HOUSE AS WELL			
					HOUSE	ZONE	SCORES	TOTAL	ELEMENT	MODE	TOTAL	ELEMENT	MODE	
☉ 21 <sup>49</sup> ♉	12	12	W	M	9	6	12+5	17	F	M	17	E	C	
☽ 19 <sup>25</sup> ♋	12	12	A	C	4	3	12-3	9	W	C	-			
♀ 16 <sup>22</sup> ♉	8+3	11	W	M	9	4	8-3	5	F	M	5	E	C	
☿ 24 <sup>21</sup> ♋	8	8	A	F	8	3	8-3	5	W	F	-			
♂ 22 <sup>23</sup> ♋	8	8	A	M	11	6	8+3	11	A	F	11	W	M	
♃ 18 <sup>33</sup> ♋	8	8	F	F	2	2	8	8	E	F	-			
♄ 20 <sup>05</sup> ♋	12	12	A	M	11	5	12	12	A	F	12	W	M	
♅ 5 <sup>12</sup> ♋	6	6	A	M	11	2	6	6	A	F	-			
♆ 3 <sup>11</sup> ♋	6	6	A	C	4	1	6+5	11	W	C	-			
♇ 6 <sup>22</sup> ♋	6	6	F	F	1	5	6	6	F	C	6	E	F	
♈ 5 <sup>44</sup> ♋	4	4	F	F	1	4	4-3	1	F	C	1	E	F	
<b>CHECKS:</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>143</b>				

Note: If a planet is cuspal, there will be 2 entries on one line for the sign score: the total score for the planet will be entered for its own sign and half that (rounded down to the nearest whole number, except when the score is 1) entered for the adjacent sign.

TOTAL	CARDINAL	FIXED	MUTABLE	SIGNS	FIRE	EARTH	AIR	WATER
93	18	26	49	18	0	52	23	
143	49	49	45	29	37	29	48	
50	31	23	-4	11	37	-23	25	

## The Zone Boundaries Calculation Form

HOUSE	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
	CUSP	SIZE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4	ZONE 5	ZONE 6		
1	20 <sup>00</sup> ♋	21 <sup>05</sup>	20 <sup>01</sup> ♋	25 <sup>10</sup> ♋	29 <sup>31</sup> ♋	5 <sup>16</sup> ♋	6 <sup>32</sup> ♋	9 <sup>16</sup> ♋	11 <sup>12</sup> ♋	
2	11 <sup>55</sup> ♋	20 <sup>34</sup>	11 <sup>12</sup> ♋	16 <sup>07</sup> ♋	20 <sup>19</sup> ♋	25 <sup>53</sup> ♋	27 <sup>07</sup> ♋	29 <sup>43</sup> ♋	1 <sup>37</sup> ♋	
3	2 <sup>19</sup> ♋	20 <sup>30</sup>								
4	22 <sup>49</sup> ♋	58 <sup>50</sup>	22 <sup>07</sup> ♋	4 <sup>56</sup> ♋	17 <sup>03</sup> ♋	3 <sup>06</sup> ♋	6 <sup>39</sup> ♋	14 <sup>10</sup> ♋	19 <sup>39</sup> ♋	
5	21 <sup>39</sup> ♋	34 <sup>56</sup>								
6	26 <sup>35</sup> ♋	24 <sup>15</sup>								
7	20 <sup>50</sup> ♋	21 <sup>05</sup>								
8	11 <sup>55</sup> ♋	20 <sup>34</sup>	11 <sup>12</sup> ♋	16 <sup>07</sup> ♋	20 <sup>19</sup> ♋	25 <sup>53</sup> ♋	27 <sup>07</sup> ♋	29 <sup>43</sup> ♋	1 <sup>37</sup> ♋	
9	2 <sup>19</sup> ♋	20 <sup>30</sup>	1 <sup>37</sup> ♋	6 <sup>32</sup> ♋	10 <sup>46</sup> ♋	16 <sup>31</sup> ♋	17 <sup>35</sup> ♋	20 <sup>12</sup> ♋	22 <sup>07</sup> ♋	
10	22 <sup>49</sup> ♋	58 <sup>50</sup>								
11	21 <sup>39</sup> ♋	34 <sup>56</sup>	19 <sup>39</sup> ♋	28 <sup>51</sup> ♋	6 <sup>03</sup> ♋	15 <sup>34</sup> ♋	17 <sup>41</sup> ♋	22 <sup>08</sup> ♋	25 <sup>24</sup> ♋	
12	26 <sup>35</sup> ♋	24 <sup>15</sup>								

Enter the house cusp in column C2. Work out the size of the house and enter it in column C3.

C4	=	C2 - 1/30th previous house size	=	end of zone 6 in previous house
C5	=	C2 + house size * .206	=	end of zone 1
C6	=	C2 + house size * .412	=	end of zone 2
C7	=	C2 + house size * .6847	=	end of zone 3
C8	=	C2 + house size * .745	=	end of zone 4
C9	=	C2 + house size * .8727	=	end of zone 5
C10	=	C2 + house size * .966	=	end of zone 6

Note 1: It is unnecessary to calculate the zone boundaries for empty houses.  
 Note 2: The result in C4 may differ from the previous C10 by 1 or 2 minutes because of different methods of calculation.



ENGLISH HUBER SCHOOL; DYNAMIC CALCULATIONS FORM

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGN CALCULATIONS

HOUSE CALCULATIONS

TRADITIONAL HOUSES ZONES 4 TO 6 COUNT FOR  
 ZONES 1 TO 6 NEXT HOUSE AS WELL  
 TOTAL ELEMENT MODE TOTAL ELEMENT MODE

PLANET POSITION	SCORES	TOTAL	ELEMENT	MODE	HOUSE	ZONE SCORES	TOTAL ELEMENT	MODE	ZONES 4 TO 6 COUNT FOR	NEXT HOUSE AS WELL	TOTAL ELEMENT	MODE		
☉	12					12								
☾	12					12								
♃	8					8								
♄	8					8								
♅	8					8								
♆	8					8								
♁	12					12								
♂	6					6								
♆	6					6								
♃	6					6								
♄	4					4								
TOTALS														

CHECKS: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** If a planet is cuspal, there will be 2 entries on one line for the sign score: the total score for the planet will be entered for its own sign and half that (rounded down to the nearest whole number except when the score is 1) for the adjacent sign.

TOTAL	CARDINAL	FIXED	MUTABLE	FIRE	EARTH	AIR	WATER

ENGLISH HUBER SCHOOL: ZONE BOUNDARIES MANUAL CALCULATION FORM NAME:

C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
HOUSE	CUSP	SIZE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4	ZONE 5	ZONE 6	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

Enter house cusp in column C2. Work out size of house and enter it in column C3.

- C4 = CUSP - 1/30th PREVIOUS HOUSE SIZE = END OF ZONE 6 IN PREVIOUS HOUSE
- C5 = CUSP + HOUSE SIZE \* .206 = END OF ZONE 1
- C6 = CUSP + HOUSE SIZE \* .412 = END OF ZONE 2
- C7 = CUSP + HOUSE SIZE \* .6847 = END OF ZONE 3
- C8 = CUSP + HOUSE SIZE \* .745 = END OF ZONE 4
- C9 = CUSP + HOUSE SIZE \* .8727 = END OF ZONE 5
- C10 = CUSP + HOUSE SIZE \* .966 = END OF ZONE 6

N.B. IT IS UNNECESSARY TO CALCULATE THE ZONE BOUNDARIES FOR EMPTY HOUSES.

NOTE: Result in C4 may differ from previous C10 by 1 or 2 minutes because of different methods of calculation.