H. W. KUESTER.

ASTROLOGICAL CHART AND INDICATOR THEREFOR.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1911.

1,019,663.

Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Chart No. .....

Event.

Location Longitude Latitude

Year Month Day

Local time ..... Sid. Mean

Noon Mark ..... Time Before "

No. of Hours + or - After "

Constant Logarithm ..... R.A. of M.H.

Astro Aspectarian

SIGN	CUSPS	DEG.	RADICAL	PROGRESSED	PROGRESSED	RADICAL	DEG.	CUSPS	SIGN
ARIES ♈		0-7					0-7		LIBRA ♎
		8-14					8-14		
		15-22					15-22		
		23-29					23-29		
TAURUS ♉		0-7					0-7		SCORPIO ♏
		8-14					8-14		
		15-22					15-22		
		23-29					23-29		
GEMINI ♊		0-7					0-7		SAGITARIUS ♐
		8-14					8-14		
		15-22					15-22		
		23-29					23-29		
CANCER ♋		0-7					0-7		CAPRICORN ♑
		8-14					8-14		
		15-22					15-22		
		23-29					23-29		
LEO ♌		0-7					0-7		AQUARIUS ♒
		8-14					8-14		
		15-22					15-22		
		23-29					23-29		
VIRGO ♍		0-7					0-7		PISCES ♓
		8-14					8-14		
		15-22					15-22		
		23-29					23-29		

Witnesses

Otto E. Hoddick.

C. H. Rossmer.

Fig. 1.

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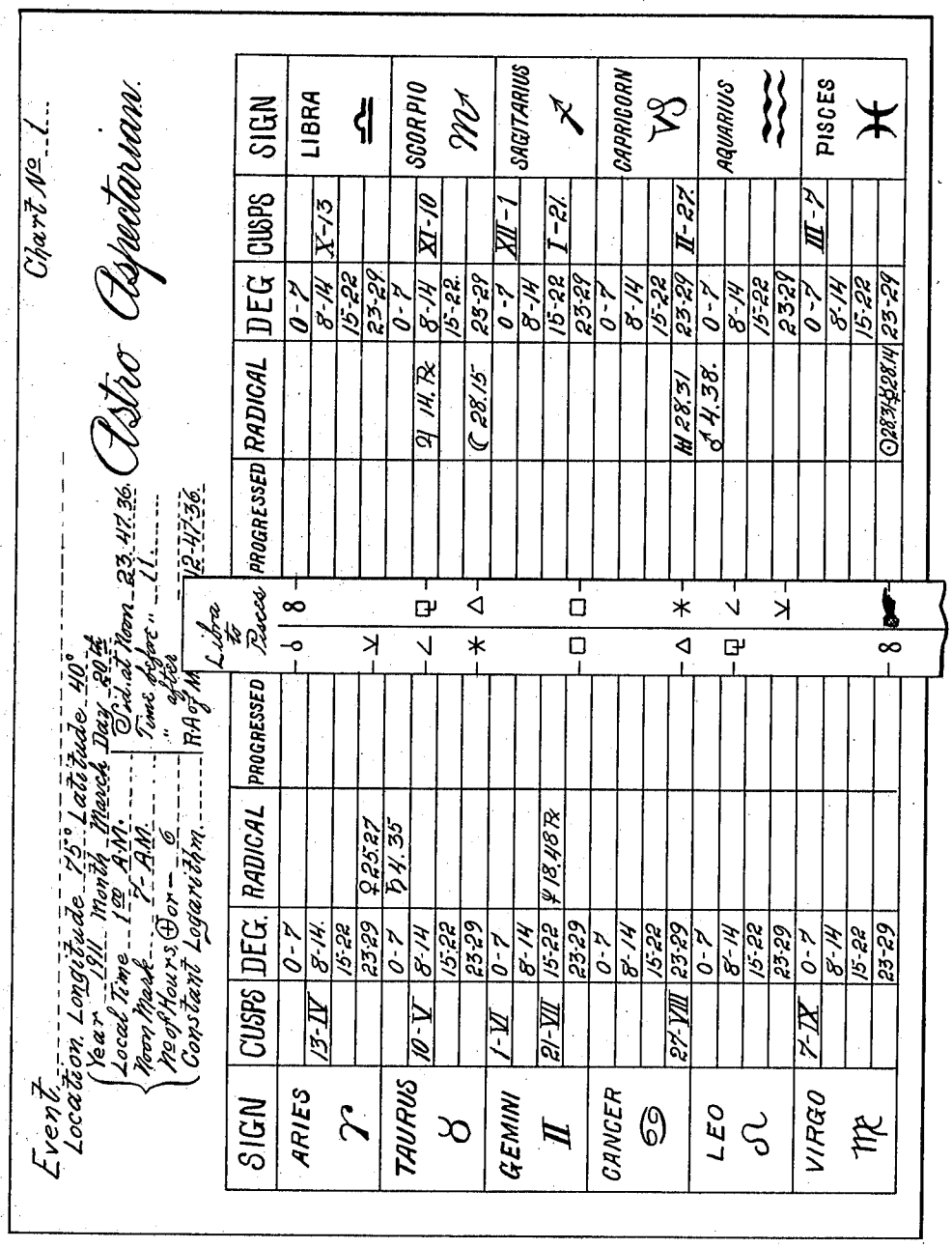
4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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Fig. 2.

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Witnesses

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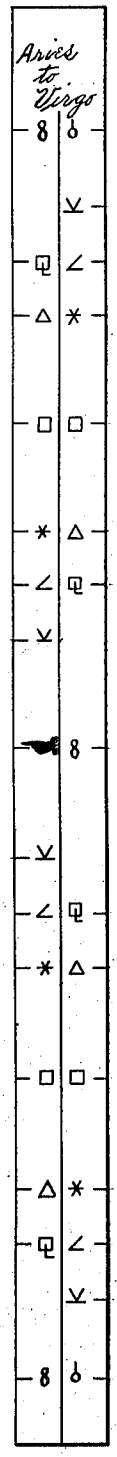

Fig. 4.

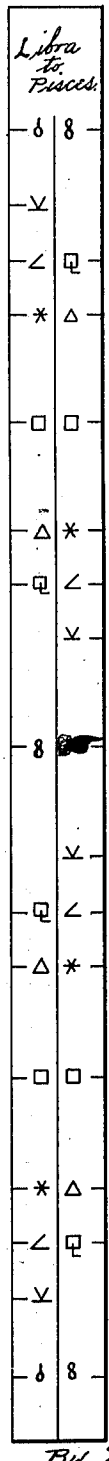

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ASTROLOGICAL CHART AND INDICATOR THEREFOR.

1,019,663. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

Application filed May 19, 1911. Serial No. 628,296.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO W. KUESTER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Astrological Charts and Indicators Therefor; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The present invention relates to a chart for finding the astrological distances in the zodiac, of the planets in relation to each other. Its object is to provide a chart upon which the position of the various planets may be placed in such a manner as to read at a glance, their positions in the zodiacal belt, and their relations or aspects to each other.

To that end it consists in a chart divided into given spaces, in which are arranged in proper succession, the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the spaces of these signs again divided into equal parts, the chart being further provided with several additional columns of spaces, and used in connection with a movable strip or indicator by means of which the aspect or distance of any one space with reference to another, can be readily ascertained.

In the drawing: Figure 1 is a view of my improved chart in its blank form, with the indicator or scale removed. Fig. 2 is a similar view in which the position of the planets at a given time (calculated from an astrological almanac) have been inserted, the indicator on the scale being placed in position to give the aspect or distance in degrees of the sun (☉) and Mercury (☿) to the remaining planets. Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 2, in which has been added the progressed position of one of the planets or the position it has assumed in the zodiacal belt at a later date, in this instance the reversed side of the indicator or scale is shown. Fig. 4 is a view of one face of the indicator or scale. Fig. 5 is a view of the opposite face.

Referring to the drawing, the chart in its blank form is divided into several columns and spaced, as shown in Fig. 1, in which the outermost columns to the left and right are each divided into six equal spaces, the column to the extreme left indicating successively the first six signs of the zodiac, viz., Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo; and the column to the right, the remaining signs, viz., Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces. The adjacent columns marked Cusps, on each side of the chart, in their upper spaces are each divided into four equal spaces opposite to each sign of the zodiac. The columns marked Deg. in their upper spaces are similarly spaced, representing the degrees of the signs and the distances in degrees are indicated by the numbers in each space; and when a planet is indicated as having moved a given number of degrees into a certain sign of the zodiac, the planet is positioned in the subdivision indicating the desired distance. As, for instance, in Fig. 3 of the drawing, the planet Venus is given as having traveled through 25.27 degrees of Aries, and is, therefore, placed in the fourth space of Aries, in which the distance in degrees is indicated as from 23 to 29. The columns marked Radical have four blank spaces to each of the signs of the zodiac, and are for the indication of the position of the planets for any given time which may be taken from an astrological almanac. The columns marked Progressed are similarly spaced and arranged to receive the progressed positions of the planets at subsequent times or dates given in the astrological almanac.

The indicator or scale (see Figs. 4 and 5) is used in measuring the astrological distances in degrees of longitude, the distances being indicated by the well-known symbols of astronomy, viz.:

Character.	*Name.*	*Distance in the zodiacal belt.*
☌	Conjunction.	0 degrees.
⚺	Semi-sextile.	30 "
∟	Semi-square.	45 "
⚹	Sextile.	60 "
□	Square.	90 "
△	Trine.	120 "
⚼	Sesquiquadrate.	135 "
☍	Opposition.	180 "

Each face of the scale is lengthwise divided by a vertical line. One side of the indicator is marked "Aries to Virgo," the reverse side "Libra to Pisces." The symbols appearing on one side of the indicator

are reversed on the other side of the indicator, that is to say symbols appearing to the right side of the dividing line of the face marked "Aries to Virgo" appear on the left side of the dividing line of the face of the indicator marked "Libra to Pisces," and vice versa.

The special advantages of my improved chart will readily be seen by following the demonstration shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and marked Chart No. 1 and Chart No. 2 respectively, in which have been shown the positions of the planets for March 20, 1911, at the hour of one o'clock a. m. at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The preliminary work of inserting the positions of the planets and the cusps has been done as follows: First, the positions of the planets at noon for Greenwich for the date above given, were taken from *Raphael's Astronomical Ephemeris*, and as Philadelphia is nearly 70 degrees west of Greenwich, we deduct five hours from said noon time which shows seven a. m., as the time at Philadelphia which is termed the noon mark of Philadelphia, when it is noon at Greenwich. Now, as we require the position of the planets at one o'clock a. m. at Philadelphia, which is six hours before the noon mark, I deduct the rate of motion for each planet for six hours from their position as given in the *Ephemeris* on said date and I find the planetary positions as shown in Fig. 2, as follows:

Venus	(♀)	25.27 degrees in	Aries.
Saturn	(♄)	4.35 "	Taurus.
Neptune	(♆)	18.48 "	Gemini.
Jupiter	(♃)	14.00 "	Scorpio.
Uranus	(♅)	28.31 "	Capricorn.
Moon	(☾)	28.15 "	Scorpio.
Mars	(♂)	4.38 "	Aquarius.
Sun	(☉)	28.31 "	Pisces.
Mercury	(☿)	28.14 "	Pisces.

Having found the planetary positions for the given time and date and placed them, in their proper spaces upon the chart, their aspect or relative positions to each other is very readily found as follows, viz: To find the aspect of the sun (☉) to the remaining planets, I place the indicator or scale with its hand pointing to the space in which the sun is located (see Fig. 2) which is in this instance, the last quarter of Pisces, the face of the indicator marked "Libra to Pisces" being employed, and I find the following aspects of the sun (☉): semi-sextile (⚺) to Venus (♀); sesquiquadrate (⚼) to Jupiter (♃); trine (△) to the moon (☾); sextile (⚹) to Uranus (♅); in conjunction (☌) to Mercury (☿). In the same manner it will be seen that if the indicator were shifted so as to bring the hand in a line with the moon (☾) which is in 28 degrees Scorpio (♏), we would find the moon (☾) sextile (⚹) to Uranus (♅); trine (△) to the sun (☉); and trine (△) to Mercury (☿). It will be noted from the above, that the sun (☉) was first found to be trine to the moon, and the moon was found to be trine to the sun, thus rechecking the aspect of these planets to each other.

To find the aspect of Saturn, which is herein positioned, in four degrees Taurus, the opposite face of the indicator marked "Aries to Virgo" is employed, and the hand on the indicator which points to the left is made to register with the position of Saturn, and we will note that Saturn is sextile (⚹) to Mars.

For a brief description of the columns marked Progressed I have inserted the position of the planet Venus (♀) on the date of March 27, 1911, at one a. m., Philadelphia, which position is four degrees Taurus. Now, if the positions of the remaining planets were inserted, their aspects to each other could be read at a glance with the assistance of the indicator, in the same manner as those in the radical columns. Additional progressed columns might be arranged upon the chart so as to record the positions of the planets at various times subsequent to the radical or primary record. By the arrangement of these progressed columns adjacent the radical columns, the progressed positions of the planets from the time of one record to the time of the next record, can be read at a glance. As seen in Fig. 3 of the drawing, at the time of the first record, March 20th, Venus (♀) was in 25° Aries and at the time of the second record, March 27th, Venus was in four degrees Taurus, thus showing the distance that Venus had traveled in the zodiacal belt from March 20th to March 27th.

The columns marked "Cusps," as shown in the drawing, are similarly spaced, to those marked "Deg.", and each space represents the position of the zodiacal belt as indicated in its adjacent columns, viz., the fourth cusp was found to be in 13 degrees Aries, and was therefore placed in the space adjacent to Aries and on a line with 8—14 of that sign.

The cusps, sometimes called the astrological houses, are divisions of the heavens made by the meridian and horizon, viz., the eastern horizon at a given place and hour of the day is the first cusp or the ascending degree of a zodiacal sign, and the meridian or mid-heaven where the sun is at noon of that day is the 10th cusp.

To find the positions of the cusps as inserted, on the charts, Figs 2 and 3, we proceed as follows: In *Raphael's Astronomical Ephemeris* for 1911, under date of March 20th, 1911, we find that the sidereal time at noon, which is the sun's right ascension, to be 23 hrs. 47 min. and 36 sec. from which we deduct eleven hours to find the right ascen-

sion for one a. m., which is eleven hours before noon, which leaves 12 hrs. 47 min. 36 sec. which is the true or sidereal time or right ascension of the meridian at one a. m. Having the sidereal time, the position of the cusps may be found in any well-known table. In this instance, the positions were found in a table of houses for latitude 22 to 56, published by Joseph G. Dalton, 1903, where the time nearest to 12.47′—36″ gave the mid-heaven or tenth cusp in 13° Libra; and the 11th cusp for the latitude 40° Philadelphia, 10° Scorpio; the 12th cusp 1° of Sagittarius, etc., and in this manner the position of the 12 cusps were found and properly inserted upon the chart.

I claim:

1. An astrological chart of rectangular shape having columns vertically disposed on opposite sides of a central space, the columns on each side of the said space containing the signs of the zodiac and indications to designate the positions of the various planets in the zodiacal belt at any predetermined time, and a movable indicator adapted to occupy the central space of the chart, containing the well-known symbols of astronomy to indicate astrological distances in degrees of longitude, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination with an astrological chart provided with columns in which are respectively located the signs of the zodiac and representations indicating the positions of various planets at a predetermined date, of a movable indicator containing the well-known symbols of astronomy for measuring the astrological distances in astronomy, the said symbols being arranged in reverse order on opposite sides of a central line on the face of the indicator, substantially as described.

3. The combination with an astrological chart containing columns in which are located the signs of the zodiac and other data to indicate the positions of the various planets in the zodiacal belt at a predetermined date, of a movable indicating strip containing the well-known symbols of astronomy to indicate degrees of longitude, and adapted for measuring the astrological distances between the planets as positioned upon the chart, substantially as described.

4. The combination with an astrological chart provided with columns containing the signs of the zodiac and other data for indicating the positions of various planets in the zodiacal belt at a predetermined date, of a movable indicator having symbols to indicate degrees of longitude on the face of the said indicator, there being a set of these symbols on each side of the said indicator arranged in reverse order from top to bottom, substantially as described.

5. The combination with an astrological chart provided with columns subdivided into spaces containing the signs of the zodiac, and other columns containing data indicating the relative positions of the various planets in the zodiacal belt at a predetermined date, of an indicating strip adapted for measuring the astrological distances between the planets on the said chart, the said strip containing a centrally located index and two sets of astronomical symbols for indicating the degrees of longitude, above the said index and two other sets below the said index, the sets of symbols both above and below the index being located on opposite sides of the center line of the chart, the two sets both above and below the index on each side of the line being arranged in the same order both upwardly and downwardly from the index, and the two sets of symbols on the opposite sides of the dividing line being reversely arranged.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HUGO W. KUESTER.

Witnesses:
JNO. G. POWELL,
F. E. BOWEN.