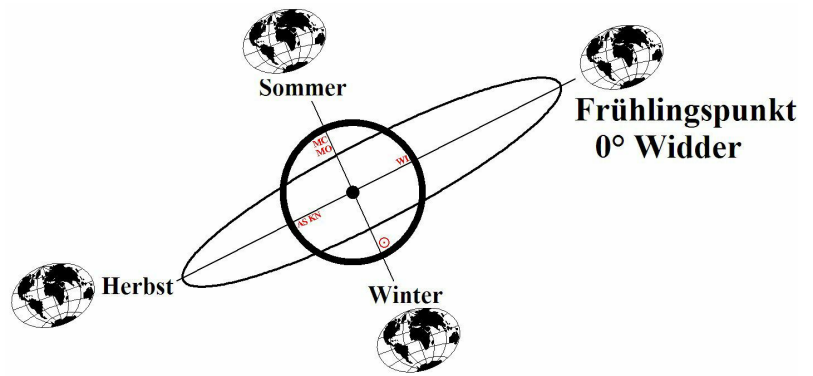


The basis of the astrological technique 'Hamburg School' is the comparison of two planets or factors related to a center point, (midpoint). It is the rotation and revolution of the earth, which results in the equinox i.e. equation or reflection of the daily and annual sun on the cardinal axis Libra/Aries in autumn, (anticia).

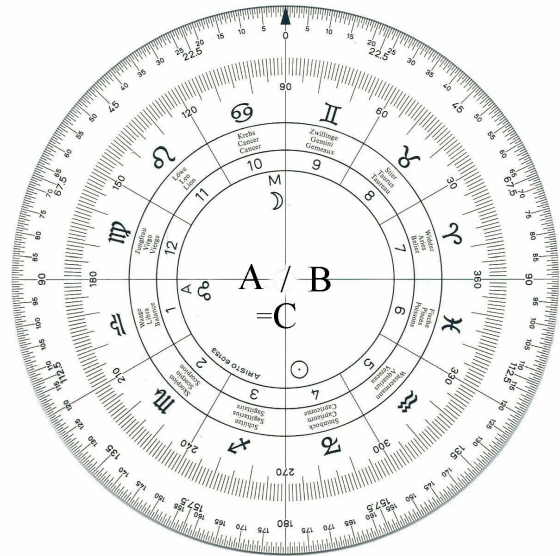


This brought about the heart of the 'Hamburg School System' developed by Alfred Witte, the movable dial made of plastic, metal or cardboard.

This movable dial is a technical drawing aid for the representation of the ecliptic and contains a division of 360 degrees and a main division of 30 degrees for each zodiac sign, which results in twelve segments of 30 degrees each.

The planets and effective points (Transneptuner) of the Radix-Horoscope are drawn around this dial, or printed out on a sheet of paper (plotter), placed under the dial and then fixed with a screw.

Now you can turn the dial e.g. place the M on the dial on the MC in the radix and read the occupation of the MC houses. Or you put the A on the dial on the AS in the radix and can now see the occupation of the AS houses. The same applies to the remaining of the 6 so-called 'Personal Points'.



The division of the circle serves as a unit of measurement.

In order to be able to subdivide a circle, a zero point must be set. The subdivision only makes sense by determining a zero point. This zero point is called the Aries Point or vernal equinox.

In order to be able to base units of measurement according to the symmetrical balance, this circle can be divided endlessly into equal units or segments. It is irrelevant from which point of view this endless line is divided, but what is important is the equality of division.

This way, the geometric figures or equations between the corner points of the individual segments become optically visible. These mathematical equations form the basis for recognizing the so-called 'Planetary Pictures'. So, the 'Hamburg School' does not work with aspects but with planetary images.

If the circle is divided by a maximum of 16, there are 16 different axis points, around which 253 half sums are grouped for each person, which must be interpreted.

The main focus over one or in an axis is always on the combination of two planets or factors, which are understood at an angle of 90° or as a 90°- Angle, since we base our technique on the principle of quadrature and equations.

Circle division $2 = 180^\circ D2$, $4 = 90^\circ D4$, $8 = 45^\circ D8$, $16 = 22^\circ 30' D16$.

For the horoscope owner, the planetary groupings (half sums) that are placed on the axes of the Personal Points are essential. These are: Aries, Meridian, Ascendant, Sun, Moon and Node.

The general starting point for the evaluation or interpretation of a horoscope is viewing the basic horoscope, also called Aries horoscope or earth horoscope.

For viewing the basic horoscope, the zero point or Aries point on the movable dial is placed on the Aries point on the work sheet. This way you can see in which zodiac signs the individual planets are. However, an individuality is only given to a limited extent because several people were born on the same day of the birthday, e.g. also have their sun (the day, the body) in the same zodiac sign. The moon (the hour, the mind) - which moves forward around 13 degrees a day - says something more personal, even though several people were born at the same hour.

Only the Meridian (MC - minute, I) defines the structure of the personality, the I, the soul and together with the Ascendant (space, place, environment) this results in the individuality in time and space. That is why determining or working out the MC by rectifying the time of birth is of such eminent importance, because this is the only way to define and interpret the core of the birth plan.

According to the 6 Personal Points, we work with 6 house systems, of which the MC system is an exception with regard to the house size. These are not exactly 30 ° large like the others, but vary.

Ref. L. Rudolf, J. Heyse