

# The Birth of those united States

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## A Treatise On the U.S. Chart

By Michael Munkasey

### Preface:

How did the United States come to be "born?" The events surrounding this "birth" involve the shifting of a mind set. Colonial leaders were responsible men who held bonds of loyalty and pledges of trust in great respect. People like Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison, and John Hancock went to the Second Continental Congress as representatives of thirteen independent Colonies, which each had pledged their loyalty and fealty to the King and Country of Great Britain. They came to the Second Continental Congress in May of 1775 to discuss serious problems they were having with Great Britain over issues like trade, taxation, and representation before the crown. But, problems with how their colonies were being treated caused these leaders to question where their loyalty lay. Events over the next sixteen months pushed them further than they expected. *When these individual colonial representatives had gone so far in their work that they could no longer refer to themselves as individual British Colonies, then their separate allegiances to the colonial idea died.* During this Congress, in the summer of 1776, these men took steps to dissolve their allegiance and bond to England, and start a new union together. They initially referred to this union as those "united States," in their writings using a small "u" for the word united.

Historians tell us that the birth of the United States occurred when the founding fathers finally decided that because of the steps they had taken with their votes and resolutions they could not continue as separate colonies loyal to Great Britain alone. By July, 1776, a second congress of delegates from the thirteen separate American colonies had been meeting almost daily in Philadelphia for over fifteen months. Up through the first half of 1776 the American Colonies behaved like independent and individual countries. Each had their own laws, militia, trade rules, customs staff, and currency systems. Each felt they were separate from the other Colonies and looked to the own legislatures for legal guidance. Before July 4, 1776, when they formally declared themselves separated from England, they had owed their first allegiance to only one place - not themselves, but Great Britain.

Great Britain was the mother country and the primary source of the heritage of these colonists. Their ties with Great Britain represented closeness and origin; but, their Colonies were home. They had pledged recognition and loyalty to their King. Up until 1776, country to them meant only one thing: Great Britain. Any change of physical or mental allegiance was not easy for these delegates. These were not men who pledged their word or bond and then withdrew it casually. These were men of integrity, and their bond was sacred to them. For over twenty years they had endured an increasing amount of pressure from the King of England and the British Parliament. They had

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become second class citizens of the British Empire. They increasingly resented this transgression of their British rights, and complained loudly with each new act of injustice. As time went on and the subjugation became more and more intolerable, some of the more impetuous colonists began discussing withdrawal from the British Crown and the formation of an independent nation. The British King's response to this "rebelliousness" was increased restriction which only served to further align the colonial moderates with their fellow radicals.

By the Summer of 1776 events in the several Colonies had gone so far that their best and brightest educated men seriously discussed breaking their word of honor and loyalty to the King. This was the scenario that had been building for many years prior and which led to the Second Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia in the summer of 1775. The delegates from the Colonies arrived as representatives of their Colonies, and in a little over fifteen months, when all other means of compromise were exhausted, they severed this British colonial relationship forever and started a new and united organization of States. At the beginning of the Second Continental Congress the Colonies were like independent countries. There was no union or allegiance among them except those that their representatives created for them. The concept of statehood was a foreign notion. Adherence meant loyalty to their Colony first, and to Great Britain second. There was no unified country among the Colonies, only a series of separate nation-like domains, which each shared a common bond with Great Britain.

The delegates did not go to Philadelphia with the thought of breaking loyalty to Great Britain. Events of the period pushed reasonable men to the conclusion that they had no other choice but to make a declaration of independence. As with any gathering of 60 or so people there were many different shades of opinion. Some were young hotheads; others were older and more conservative. Some were good writers and poor speakers, some were good speakers but could scarcely write a coherent paragraph. Many did not personally like some of the other delegates as their political feelings were often miles apart. But each recognized they had a duty to independently and calmly examine what was best for the colony they represented and to take that action. They represented the governments of their Colonies. Some were loyal to England, but some had already mentally broken their obligations to the King. When the months and months of debating and discussing were completed they unanimously agreed to sever their colonial status and ties with England and form a union of united States. They carefully and deliberately decided that these States, united, shared a common bond, and that bond was not to Great Britain. At the moment when this agreement was written, agreed to and then formally approved, the United States emerged as a independent nation.

That magical instant in time when chosen representatives start something new heralds the birth of an idea, or a nation. Defining the character and purpose of a large nation takes years of effort by many people. The land and the people of a nation may exist

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long before its individual identity is created, but the birth of a nation occurs when its national identity is established by an initial event. Astrology tells us that this initial event can be progressed by solar arc, activated by transits, etc. This article is about determining at least one time when their dream, which is now known as the United States, can identify its birth moment. The moment that the idea of the United States was created has been the quest of many fine astrologers over many years. Much has been written on the subject of the horoscope of the United States. I have written part of that material. Now it is time to test theory.

### FROM THE PAGES OF HISTORY

The status of representation under Great Britain had occupied the minds of the colonial leaders since before 1760. After about 1760 this subject became more focused. Britain was a small island, and the American colonies were on a large continent. Britain saw the colonies as a way of financing the royal budget, and the colonists were seeing the western lands as a road to expansion. The colonists were happy with their English heritage and customs, and could easily see the continuing growth for America occurring in conjunction with continuing ties with England, but, there were problems which kept arising. The King's parliamentary representatives did not understand the unique problems of the colonies. The colonists felt as if they were being relegated to the status of second class citizens within the British empire. Taxation and representation before the British bodies of law were central to these tender feelings. The historians, Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steel Commager, in their book "The Growth of the American Republic" portray the history of this period in a narrative manner. I paraphrase from them.

The colonists saw the need for and upheld the principle of taxation by the Mother country on trade between the two entities. What had been emerging though in this period was a concept of 'federalism,' an idea expressed more definitely in the U. S. Constitution in 1787. This concept held that while Parliament was the supreme legislature for the Colonies, and the Empire has certain definite powers over the Colonies (e.g., the right to tax trade and commerce), the Colonies themselves also retain certain rights to govern and make laws for themselves. This was a radical and new type of thinking. The idea in the Colonies that they had rights to make laws for themselves was in opposition to the Parliament's thinking that all laws for the Colonies should be made in England. America itself was loaded with British loyalists. These were persons who felt that allegiance to the crown should be maintained at any price. In February, 1768, Lord Hillsborough, the new secretary for the Colonies, had the Massachusetts assembly dismissed when, in a 92 - 17 vote, they refused to take back a letter opposing the "Townshend Acts" which forced the colonists to raise 400,000 pounds Sterling in new taxes for the crown to offset a decrease in the English land taxes. It was this "we

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have power over you" reasoning that increasingly angered the colonists about the distant acts of Parliament.

Taxation without representation. The housing of foreign mercenaries in their homes. Increasingly heavy taxes. The loss of their right to protest. British troops which were firing upon and killing British colonial citizens. The crown granting a monopoly on the tea trade to the powerful East India Company and this action eliminated the colonial merchant's profits. England had a King who did not care for colonial concerns. Colonists of a revolutionary bent, such as John Adams, fueled these concerns in a masterful way. Each loss of liberty bought more and more colonists into alignment with the thinking and agitation of the revolutionaries. Each act of the revolutionaries bought harsher and harsher repression from the King. In May and June of 1774, in retaliation to the dumping of \$75,000 worth of tea in Boston harbor on the night of Dec. 16, 1773, by the Sons of Liberty dressed as Mohawk Indians, the House of Commons passed a series of Coercive Acts which closed the port of Boston until the tea was paid for. "The dye is cast", wrote King George III to Lord North, his Prime Minister, "the Colonies must now either submit or triumph." The Boston Tea Party had goaded the North ministry into a showdown on the naked issue of power – something that the revolutionists had been hoping for. Instead of provoking submission as the British rulers had hoped, however, it was economic acts such as these that began to unite the separate Colonies. The colonists felt the crown would back down, and the crown felt the colonists would back down. It was a classic case of mutual misunderstandings separated by vast distances.

On May 27, 1774, members of the Virginia Assembly called for a Congress of the thirteen continental American Colonies. On Sept. 5th, 1774, fifty-five delegates of twelve of the Colonies (all except Georgia) assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia "to consult upon the present unhappy state of the Colonies." This became known as the First Continental Congress, It was not assembled to address independence but for serious talk on their loss of liberties. The people expected this Congress to assert their colonial rights, and to restore relations with Britain to their former happy status. Except for the absent extreme conservatives, the men who represented the Colonies here were a fair cross section of the American public. This Congress wanted to show a firmness of colonial opinion to the British government, but without any radicalism or spirit of independency that might alarm the more conservative colonists or members of Parliament. The Congress adapted and sent to England a "Declaration of Rights" which summed up the traditional American arguments about their protests, and also conceded the Parliamentary regulation of commerce. Between August 1774, and February 1775, however, Thomas Jefferson (of Virginia), John Adams (of Massachusetts), and James Wilson (of Pennsylvania) published their conclusions "that the Parliament had no rightful jurisdiction over the Colonies." Historically they could find no legal ground for parliament's authority over the Colonies, it was just that the Colonies had weakly accepted such over the past years. They argued that there was no

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need for it since the colonial Legislatures were competent. There was a growing problem of how to solve the conflict between a genuine desire for liberty and an acknowledgment of authority.

This Congress resolved, on October 22, 1774, to meet again the following May if the colonial grievances which were so numerous had not been redressed by England. At this time the King could easily have defused a difficult situation with some important concessions to the conservative colonialists, but none came forth. The King had no intention of making concessions, and what the King wanted the North ministry did. King George wrote to Lord North in November, 1774, that "...the New England Governments are now in a State of Rebellion, **blows** must decide whether they are subject to this Country or independent." (Emphasis added).

Dr. Joseph Warren, a leading radical citizen of Boston, wrote Arthur Lee in London, on February 20, 1775, that "It is not yet too late to accommodate the dispute amicably." But, on April 18, 1775, General Thomas Gage, governor of Massachusetts and in command of the British garrison at Boston, sent an armed detail to confiscate munitions the colonists were storing at Lexington. The details of Paul Revere's ride and these events were aptly described by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in a famous poem. Eight Americans died at Lexington. The British continued their march to Concord where the farmers at the bridge "fired the shot heard around the world." The colonists spontaneously responded in their own manner and the British lost 247 killed and wounded from snipers in their 22 mile trek back to Boston.

On May 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia. Philadelphia at this point was a bustling city of 38,000 people. The Colonies overall had about 2.5 million people living in America, of which fully one third, the Loyalists, expressed passionate allegiance to England. Philadelphia had several newspapers, was a prime port of entry for commerce, was host to several societies of science, had a police force, cobblestone and paved streets, garbage collection, a downtown center for commerce and trade, and was second only in size to London as the largest city in the British empire.

The stirring words of Patrick Henry roused the delegates during this Congress. "It is vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry 'Peace, Peace', but there is no peace. The war has actually begun! The next gale that sweeps in from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle?" The debate between those who wanted conciliation, and those who wanted battle continued, but events were drawing the war in more closely. On June 17, 1775, the Battle of Bunker Hill was waged and 1054 British troops were killed or wounded in the taking of this location from the colonists. On June 23, 1775, George Washington rode forth from Philadelphia having been appointed as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the united Colonies on June 15. On July 3,

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1775, he assumed command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Mass. On October 13, 1775, Congress authorized an American Navy, and on November 10, 1775, it authorized the Marine Corps. The first flag of the united Colonies was raised on a continental ship on December 3, 1775. It had thirteen stripes, one each for the Colonies, and the British union jack in the canton. This was called the "Grand Union Flag." Congress eventually replaced it with the Stars and Stripes flag in a ceremony on June 14, 1777.

On August 23, 1775, King George declared the Colonies to be in a state of rebellion, and on Dec. 22, 1775, all trade and commerce with the thirteen Colonies was stopped by Parliament. On January 10, 1776, Thomas Paine published his book "Common Sense" in Philadelphia. This presented in a popular fashion the philosophy of natural rights that would later become embodied in the Declaration of Independence. How absurd that a continent should be governed by an island! Such an unnatural connection just subjected the Colonies to further exploitation. Events proceeded rapidly, with many armed confrontations. In March, 1776, the American Congress opened their ports to commerce with the world, and sent an agent to France for military and financial assistance in their fight for liberty. In early May the news arrived that George III was sending 12,000 German mercenaries (the Hessians) over to fight his battle. On May 10, 1776, Congress advised the Colonies to establish their own independent state governments. On June 30th, 1776, British General Lord Howe occupied Staten Island. Here was an American Congress without authority giving advice, a Congress without money appointing and arming forces, and a Congress which colonists thought to be second to the colonial governments themselves speaking out to the world as a united front – something which existed only in the minds of a very few of the delegates in the Congress at this point.

Debates and coalitions in the Second Continental Congress were most political. There was much arm-twisting and maneuvering behind the scenes. Individual personnel from the Colonies changed often, so that the delegate makeup from the Colonies was never constant. Shades of political opinion among the delegates ranged from the very conservative to the very radical. The revolutionaries though were beginning to have their way. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia moved in this Congress "That these united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States." This proposal was so radical to some of the 60 delegates present, that the debate on whether to accept this principle or not was tabled until July 2, 1776, when Lee's proposal was finally accepted by twelve of the thirteen Colonies (the New York delegation abstained while awaiting further instructions from their local government).

## THE CONCEPT OF INDEPENDENCE

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Jim Bishop in "The Birth of the United States," pp. 20-21, states "The Virginians felt sorry that their leader, Richard Henry Lee, was in Williamsburg on this hot morning." Williamsburg on July 1, 1776, was the colonial capitol of Virginia. "His three succinct resolutions were on the desk of Clerk Charles Thomson, who ignored them as he had since they were read and tabled in committee June 7. Although few thought of them as a historic document, they spelled out, in seventy-nine words, the strangulation of Great Britain as the motherland of the thirteen Colonies:

"That these united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved of all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliances.

"That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation.

"Between June 7 and July 1, the Second Congress sat on the proposal, keeping it secret from the thirteen Colonies and their local governments."

The mood before and during the vote on July 2nd was not one of tight unity and companionship. Jim Bishop, over several pages, (21 ff.) gives the following picture of the American Colonies on this day. "Summaries of their meetings, their accomplishments, often required six weeks to reach Savannah, Georgia, by fast packet. It was with respect for this loss of time that North Carolina released its delegation to vote for independence if it came up on the floor, but not to introduce it if it didn't. ... The custodian closed and locked the door (when the members of Congress were meeting). A bowling ball peal of thunder was heard, and another. The roomful of men remained quiet. (President John) Hancock announced that the Congress would first conduct its regular daily business, largely listening to letters and petitions. ... Rain hissed in the stable yard ... A member rose quietly and tiptoed to close the windows. The custodian, as always, was outside the locked door, standing guard."

Congress had established a regular daily session and routine over the last fifteen or so months. Members generally kept 'country hours,' starting the day by rising about 5:30 AM, and going through their morning washing, shaving and breakfast. Breakfast was a large and important meal because there was no break for lunch provided. Meetings were closed to the public, and held behind locked doors. Only one official recording of the transactions was allowed, but some members made unofficial notes on the proceedings in the evenings. The meetings began promptly at the stroke of 9 AM and proceeded to about 4 PM when they were adjourned. To the Congressmen, 4 PM was

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the time for the evening meal. Meetings of the Congress normally began with the reading of dispatches, letters, and events of the day. Then housekeeping matters were addressed. Finally, if time permitted, debate on matters of separation and policy were discussed. The end of the day routine was strictly observed, and work rarely continued beyond 5 PM unless an important vote was proceeding. After adjourning for the day members went to supper individually, or by delegation. Delegates usually were in bed by 9:30 PM. This practice had been effect for over a year, and had become the established routine for the delegates.

Many of the delegates were strictly against the taking of notes of the debates and proceedings. This was because they felt that they could express themselves more freely if they were not being officially recorded. To accommodate these people the Congress often formed a "committee of the whole." During such an action the President of the Congress would step down, and the Chairman of the Committee would then run the proceedings. Whenever the debates had run its course, Congress was reconvened, and formal note taking was begun by Secretary Charles Thomson of Philadelphia.

Jim Bishop continues his description of the proceedings on July 2nd stating that the delegates listened to the rasping voice of Clerk Thomson as the horseflies revolted at being pent up in the same room with the men. "Confidential reports (were read) from General Washington in New York (City); Generals Gates, Schuyler, Arnold, and Sullivan ... There was no good news in the mail. The Congress seldom received advice of a military triumph. The Colonies had not declared war on Great Britain, and the King had not declared war on the Colonies. British Parliament and George III saw the invasion as a police duty, an expedition to put down an unruly and ungrateful child. (Emphasis added). ... General Washington stated that, beginning six days ago, lookouts at Gravesend (Brooklyn) had spotted a few British masts anchored inside Sandy Hook. A day later more arrived. The third day lookouts were stunned to see what they called 'a forest of masts' riding at anchor between Staten Island and the coast of New Jersey."

The reinforcement by the British was alarming news. How could Washington, with his rag-tag army resist such an overwhelming force. On Staten Island General Howe had 32,000 professional soldiers, and over 300 armed ships and sloops were in the waters nearby. Thirty-nine more armed ships of war, and an additional 2500 men were approaching from Charleston, SC, and would be arriving within two weeks. The British government had invested over \$4.2 million in the outfitting of their troops. Up to this time, it was the most powerfully armed military force ever poised at one place in history. The men were rested, well trained, and well armed. Facing this force Washington estimated he had a force of about 19,000 men, mostly green and untested young militia and recruits. His supplies were at the whim of the Colonies. Further, his generals were in disagreement about how to face the British. The British General, Howe, was in confident control of an optimistic army. Washington had little affection

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for New York as a city, and had little personal control over his difficult situation. This indeed was a critical time for action. Without some quick decisive move on the part of the Congress to bring unity and direction to a deteriorating situation any future attempt to assert their rights as an individual people might fail. The delegates certainly recognized that any failure now on the part of the American Army meant the gallows for them all.

Jim Bishop, continuing, "The Congress did not relish the news from (General) Washington, or his pessimistic attitude about short-term enlistments. He (Washington) would have preferred to draft every able-bodied man to serve for the duration of the conflict. Under the separate rules of their own Colonies, militiamen were disbanding, going home to plow, plant, or reap. The Congress could not conscript men, and didn't have the power to pay them in hard currency. The Congress had no official standing except whatever ephemeral power was given to it by the Colonies acting in concert. They (Congress) sat in Philadelphia, which was **not** the capital of a nation because **there was no nation.** ... Even the delegates, in the main, were not considered to be the best mentalities of each Colony; the most important men were kept at home to help organize the more important work of devising a state constitution." (Emphasis added).

In June and July, 1776, the delegates were considering addressing the concept of freedom from England and an incorporation as states. This was not an acceptable consideration to the majority in Congress in early June, 1776, but opinions were made to be changed. The view from different historians shows that the delegates seemed to sense that these were important times.

Now was the time to face the concept of statehood and independence from England. They had had years to mature their opinions, and months of debate to listen to all sides of the issues. The point to be faced now was one all had been avoiding: can we declare ourselves to be free? Lee asked for discussion and then a vote on this issue. At stake was the concept of whether they could even consider such a question. The motion was tabled for over three weeks while they considered this among themselves. They finally decided they could, and they voted to test the opinion of how all would or would not be united on this question. Sometime after the noon hour on July 2nd the first of the Lee resolutions was read and debated. Jim Bishop, p 25, "Those who would favor Jefferson's Declaration of Independence would vote for the Lee resolution. It served as a sample of the formal document to come." But the vote on Lee's resolution was taken and agreed to by the delegates. When the vote on Lee's resolutions was taken and tallied they discovered that as a body they all felt that the concept of state's freedom could be addressed. The delegates had carefully considered whether they should vote for the concept of agreeing to freedom from England, and by their vote showed their overwhelming feelings that the price to pay if they lost the coming confrontation would not be too high.

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Again, Jim Bishop, on pp. 44 ff.: "The thing had been done. And well done. The fiery gentlemen had slammed the door on the King. There was no way for him to pass through it again, and there was no way back through that door for them. For good or evil, they were all revolutionaries now. Firebrands. It was, as John Adams mentioned, a great day in history for freedom. ... Eighteen months ago the First Continental Congress dared not discuss freedom and had denied entertaining the thought that they could exist without England. ... They were without guidance in government – without precedent indeed."

This was the delegates first unanimous historical agreement to proceed with the concept of a formal breach with England and the final vote in favor of it occurred about 4:30 PM on July 2, 1776. This was an important agreement and one that had to be reached by the delegates before the formal declaration for a severing of ties with England could even be considered. The debates were heated, secret, and involved many behind the scenes 'deals' of a political nature. This July 2nd agreement was not a formal declaration – that was yet to come – but it did mark, for the first time, that each Colony's representatives pledged their governments to think of themselves as States, that these States could be independent from Great Britain, and had the right to govern themselves and make treaties. This agreement was so momentous, that it caused the young hot-head from Massachusetts, John Adams, to write his wife Abigail, on the morning before this debate, that July 2nd would be marked by historians as the start of the United States. But, history would prove him wrong on that point, for there was one more important agreement that had to be made by the Colonies. It was one thing to agree by voice vote that Colonies are able to seek freedom and exist as states independent from England – it was quite another to state that declaration formally and unanimously in a definitive written document put out for all the world. This final action and vote remained for the future.

Jim Bishop, *op. cit.*, pp. 204- 206 writes that Adams, in a note to his wife Abigail, on the morning of July 3rd, quoted from the resolution of the 2nd and noting that without one dissenting vote the Colonies had voted themselves the power to conduct government. He further states that "you will see in a few days a Declaration setting forth the causes which have impelled us to this mighty revolution and the reasons which will justify it in the sight of God and man. A plan of confederation will be taken up in a few days."

Jim Bishop also comments on the lack of cohesion within the Colonies, and the personal gain that some members of the Congress could generate for themselves by the votes they were considering. Jim Bishop notes that John Adams was aware that President of the Congress John Hancock owed the crown over \$100,000 in fines for smuggling. Also noted is that by 1776 only eight per-cent of the population of Maryland was Catholic, and they were denied the right to vote by the Protestant majority there despite having founded the colony on the principles of religious freedom. In New York, the 250 people expressing Jewish religious preferences were excluded from holding office or voting. In

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Georgia a voter must own fifty acres of land. The Puritans of Massachusetts did not feel any kinship with the Quakers of Pennsylvania, who, in turn, were not on cordial terms with the Episcopal ministers and congregations in Virginia. Calls from Congress to the commercial houses in Philadelphia and New York for gunpowder and muskets were heard in silence. Few merchants would accept the paper currency of the Colonialists, preferring instead to be paid in British pounds and shillings. A Jew, Haym Soloman, gave generously of his personal fortune to help Congress, and also to feed and clothe the units of the Continental Army. Patriotism was never to be confused with business. They wanted to call themselves "united" - but united in what?

## THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

On June 11, 1776, during the Congressional meetings, Richard Henry Lee also proposed that a committee be formed to draft a declaration of independence. His plea was so well worded that Congress approved and voted that five members form a committee to do this. Of this action, the eminent American historian Samuel Eliot Morison, in "The Oxford History of the American People," pp. 221-223 states:

" ... On 11 June, Congress appointed a committee of five to prepare a declaration of independence: Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. The committee delegated Jefferson the task of making the first draft. ... The committee of five reported to Congress on 2 June (sic), and its report was held over while Lee's independence resolution was debated. The first and essential clause was barely passed on 2 July. ... But the principle of independence was adopted on 2 July, and the Declaration itself, after a few verbal changes had been made in the committee of the whole, was adopted on ... 4 July 1776. Printed copies were sent the next day to the former Colonies, now States, and to the Army. The Declaration was read from the balcony of Independence Hall on (Tuesday) 8 July (by Colonel John Nixon) and on the 19th Congress voted to have the instrument signed." It took the four days to make appropriate arrangements to have a good copy available for the reading" (from "July 4, 1776," p. 98). Church bells pealed on July 8th and celebrations began when freedom became publicly proclaimed after the reading. The first printing of the Declaration occurred on July 6th, in a Philadelphia newspaper, where accounts of the happenings and the document occupied the front page.

George Sanderlin in "1776: Journals of American Independence," p 216 states: "On July 2, 1776, Congress voted officially – and unanimously – for independence. ... John Adams dashed off an ecstatic letter to his wife Abigail, prophesying, wrongly, that July 2 would be 'celebrated by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival'. But, the stage had been set for a memorable declaration, July 4th - a declaration whose statement of American ideals would make that day the national holiday."

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Donald Barr Chidsey in "July 4, 1776," pp. 123-4, writes: "We have so long taken for granted the Glorious Fourth ... that it is hard to remember that other Independence days have been suggested. Good Virginians have put forth May 15th, the day when the new state government at Williamsburg formally voted to instruct Virginia's delegates to the Continental Congress to propose full independence for all of the American Colonies. ... There are those who contend that Jefferson's declaration was no more than an anti-climax. John Adams thought July 2 ... 'ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance'. Cases could be made for July 9 and July 15 – the former the date when New York at last released its delegates from their anti-independence instructions; the latter the date when the Continental Congress was formally notified of this (New York's actions) fact, making the thing unanimous, the date too when the embossing and signing were ordered. Finally there will always be ancestor-worshippers who argue that August 2, the day of the signing, should be commemorated. It doesn't matter now. Logic, history, have little enough to do with such decisions. To the public of the United States it (the birth of the U.S.) always has been and always will be July 4."

Jim Bishop, "The Birth of the United States," pp. 18-19, states "Between June 11 and June 28, 1776, there is nothing in history or historical notes to show that Livingston or Sherman visited Jefferson at his work, or that they assisted him when he was present in the State House. ... The completed document was ready on June 28, but the committee of the whole had voted to postpone consideration of it until July 1."

Mary Kay Phelan in "Four Days in Philadelphia – 1776," starting at p. 73 writes historically but in a dramatic style of the days around this important vote. For July 2nd after the vote on Lee's resolution. "... The resolution for independence becomes an established fact. No longer separate Colonies under His Majesty's rule, they are henceforth to be one united country – the United States of America.

"The tension of the long day is evident. The delegates are impatient for dismissal although Mr. Harrison (Chairman Benjamin Harrison, of the committee of the whole) has one final detail. He reports that the committee of the whole has not had time to go over the draft of the declaration of independence submitted by Mr. Jefferson and requests permission for the committee to sit again tomorrow.

"In his Journal of Congress, Secretary (Charles) Thomson dutifully records: 'Resolved, that this Congress will, tomorrow (July 3rd), again resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the declaration of independence'. President (of the Congress, John) Hancock orders an adjournment until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

" ... (p. 105 ff. – at about 1 P.M. on the 3rd, morning business having been dispatched, and the committee of the whole formed again) The Declaration is read – the delegates are quick with their criticisms. (Jim Bishop notes that it was read through in its entirety to the delegates first, and then read again, slowly, paragraph by paragraph for editorial changes. He also states that it is remarkable to note that at this time no one offers to table the document, or to relegate it back to another committee for subsequent work. The time for formal consideration of the Country as an independent entity and its break

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with England was at hand). Several changes are proposed, primarily to clarify the meaning ... offending phrases are stricken ... line by line they debate the charges ... in a number of instances the delegate's changes are an improvement over what Mr. Jefferson has written. (Jim Bishop, p. 231, states that "the words, one by one, were killed and reborn. It was surgery without an anesthetic.") The delegates bog down on the issue of slavery and the phrase (actually a charge against the crown for violation of American rights) '... the Christian King of England, determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold ...' brings much debate. ... (p. 113) As the afternoon wanes, there is still no agreement. President Hancock, noting that the hour of adjournment has arrived, resumes the President's chair. He proposes a resolution which is readily adopted: "That this Congress, will, tomorrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into further consideration the Declaration." And, Secretary Thomson inscribes in the Journal: "Adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow".

"(p. 119 – On July 4th the meeting is called to order at 9 AM promptly, and the delegates overwhelming shouted to get right on with the subject of yesterday's business, the wording of the declaration. Letters from Washington could wait.) The delegates resume their committee-of-the-whole status. Chairman Harrison is now seated in the President's chair, to preside over the unfinished business of editing the declaration.

"Resuming where they left off yesterday afternoon, the delegates take up the controversial slave indictment first. (South Carolina, Georgia, and probably Massachusetts will not agree to ratify the document if the slave clause remains – Massachusetts because their people for the most part own the ships conducting the lucrative trade in slaves, and the Southern States because they need the cheap labor. They will not insult their constituents). To preserve the already precarious unity of Congress, there is only one course to take. The offending paragraph is deleted from the manuscript.

"(p. 121) During the reading of the final page many changes are made. Whole sentences are taken out. ... (p. 122) Mr. Lee's resolution is incorporated: 'We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, appealing to the supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all Political Connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be, totally dissolved'. ... (The final sentence is changed to read) 'and for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.'

"(p. 124) In the more than eighty changes made to the text of Mr. Jefferson's paper it has been reduced by almost one-fourth. (Emphasis added). (Jim Bishop notes that it was sixty-eight changes, with four hundred and eighty words removed). "Now the document stands as a concise statement of the principles upon which a new nation has been founded. Nevertheless, there is still that element of uncertainty. Will the delegates all vote 'Aye' when the solemn moment arrives? Secretary Thomson rises, roll

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book in hand and pen poised to record the final voting. According to the precedent established at the First Continental Congress two years ago, the roll call begins with the northernmost colony - New Hampshire. Josiah Bartlett, senior member of the delegation, is first, and his response is a hearty 'Aye.' Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut follow - all affirmatively. ... One by one the delegates declare themselves in favor of the declaration. The last voice to be heard is that of the fiery little Button Gwinnett, who made Georgia's vote unanimous with his firmly spoken 'Aye'.

"A momentous decision has just been ratified. A decision from which there is no retreating. ... Secretary Thomson reports the final tally to Chairman Harrison who then dissolves the Committee of the Whole. As Harrison steps down from the dais, John Hancock resumes the president's chair, once again replacing the silver mace.

"In careful observance of parliamentary procedure, Chairman Harrison addresses President Hancock, reporting that 'The Committee of the Whole Congress have agreed to a Declaration.' The terse statement is duly recorded in the Journal of Congress.

"President Hancock now reaches for the document, takes his quill pen in hand, and dipping it into the silver inkwell on his table, affixes his signature with his customary bold flourish. Secretary Thomson also signs, not as a Congressional delegate, but merely as a witness to the President's signature.

After this initial formal signing, the document was sent out to be copied, and work on some seventeen other matters take up the rest of July 4th. When the copy was returned later that afternoon, errors were noted in the wording agreed to earlier that day, and the document was again sent out to be corrected. The seventeen other matters on Congress' agenda for July 4th were returned to.

"This session on July fourth has been long and wearisome. The work consumed more time than anyone expected.

"(p. 134) On Saturday, July sixth, the Declaration first appeared in a newspaper, the "Pennsylvania Evening Post," which published the document in its entirety."

Jim Bishop, *op. cit.*, p. 233, gives the following version of the final moments of the vote on the Declaration: "Hancock knew that adjournment would be late today. The Declaration of Independence was ready to be voted back from the Committee of the Whole to the Congress for a vote. A motion was made, seconded, and carried as Harrison left the presiding officer's chair and gave it to John Hancock. The president was not going to make a speech; he said that he was prepared to accept the will of the Congress and Clerk Thomson would call the roll from north to south. This was the moment for the enormous silence; the time when men brave and timid, excited and fearful, prepared themselves to take a long and irrevocable step in the name of the people of thirteen Colonies. ... (The roll call vote was taken and recorded).

(p. 234, paraphrasing) The deed was at last done. Mr. Hancock instructed the clerk to record the vote as unanimous. No excitement, no huzzahs came from the tables around the room. The reaction was more a sign of contentment, as though the men had climbed a formidable precipice and were ready to rest awhile. ... (Hancock) announced that a firm and true copy of the Declaration would be engrossed at the printer. It would be

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signed by John Hancock, and, attesting to his signature, Clerk Thomson. There was no need for the members of Congress to sign the Declaration of Independence to make it valid, but within a few days there would be a hue and cry for all to sign. ... Hancock would later state that he signed his name with a large and flourishing hand so that, if misfortune was to be the lot of the States of America, the King would not be forced to squint to find out whom he would hang first. ... The final version of Jefferson's monumental work was, at best, a series of compromises wrung out of the minds and hearts of the Congressmen through two days of labor. ... Everyone wanted to have it read once more, and this was done.

The Declaration of Independence starts:

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, ...

Jim Bishop, *op. cit.*, p. 232, notes "... the word "united" in United States was reduced to lower case (in the printed version), indicating that the proper name for the new country would be States of America, which at that time were united. The Declaration of Independence provides a portrait of thirteen independent nations with a common purpose."

Jim Bishop further notes, that after the vote on acceptance of the Declaration on July 4th, there were still many procedural matters for the Congressmen to follow. President Hancock reminded the men that time was passing but that there was still important work to be done. A committee was appointed to design the Great Seal. There was a lengthy debate on where to obtain flints for the army's muskets. A discouraging dispatch about the arrival of additional British troops and ships from General Washington was read and provoked much discussion. A sloop was leased from a "Mr. Walker." Much was made of two vacancies in the government for Commissioners of Indian Affairs. Hancock requested, and was granted, another private secretary to handle his affairs, the salary to be guaranteed by Congress. The courier who had carried the dispatches from General Washington was paid after a resolution was drafted and voted upon to allocate those funds. The selling of gunpowder to a private citizen was authorized.

Congress then adjourned, and the members went home. It was late afternoon when they arrived back at their boardinghouses. (Note: Jim Bishop consulted the delegate's letters and personal notes for his account of their activities during these days. Sunset in Philadelphia on July 4th would occur about 7:40 PM local time). Donald Barr Chidsey in his book "July 4, 1776" also confirms a similar lengthy list of regular business attended by the Congress to after vote for the acceptance of the declaration and its signing by John Hancock. If the Congress was to break about 4 P.M., as was their

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custom, and if these lesser known items were discussed after the declaration, then the later times of the day suggested by astrologers as the time of acceptance (those after 4 P.M.), are suspect. So also are any times of acceptance before the 9 A.M. start time. Considering the known and recorded sequence of historical events, any rectification of the U.S. chart using the July 4, 1776, date should begin and end with acceptance times of between about 9:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.

## Mr. JEFFERSON's NOTES AND LETTERS

If the opinion of historians, incorporating a scholarly and distant view is not sufficient, then the author of the Declaration itself, commenting upon his activities of the time should be noted. The original authority, Thomas Jefferson, himself, having written in his "Notes of Proceedings in the Continental Congress (7 June to 1 August 1776)," as quoted from "The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. 1," edited by Julian P. Boyd, pp. 314-315 writes: ". . . on Monday the 1st. of July the house resolved itself into a commee. of the whole & resumed the consideration of the original motion (Lee's resolution) made by the delegates of Virginia, which being debated through the day was carried in the affirmative by the votes of N. Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode island, N. Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, & Georgia. S. Carolina & Pennsylvania voted against it. Delaware having but two members present, they were divided: the delegates of New York declared they were for it themselves, & were assured their constituents were for it, but that instructions having been drawn near a twelvemonth before, when reconciliation was still the general object, they were enjoined by them to do nothing which should impede that object, they therefore thought themselves not justifiable in voting on either side, and asked leave to withdraw from the question, which (they had) was given them. . . . Mr. Rutlege of S. Carolina then (desired) requested the determination might be put off to the next day . . . (this was done) . . . (and on the next day) . . . and S. Carolina concurred in voting for it. in the mean time a third member had come post from the Delaware Counties and turned the vote of that colony in favour of the resolution. members of a different sentiment attending that morning from Pennsylvania also, their vote was changed, so that the whole 12. Colonies, who were authorized to vote at all, gave their voices for it; and within a few days the convention of N. York approved of it . . . .

Continuing, *op. cit.*, pp. 300- 315. "Congress proceeded the same day (July 2) to consider the declaration of Independence, which had been reported & laid on the table the Friday preceding, and on Monday referred to a commee. of the whole. the pusillanimous idea that we had friends in England worth keeping terms with, still haunted the minds of many. for this reason those passages which conveyed censures on the people of England were struck out, lest they should give them offence. the clause too, reprobating the enslaving the inhabitants of Africa, was struck out in complaisance to South Carolina & Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the

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importation of slaves, and who on the contrary still wished to continue it. our Northern brethren also I believe felt a little tender (on that) under those censures; for tho' their people have very few slaves themselves yet they had been pretty considerate carriers of them to others. the debates having taken up the greater parts of the 2d. 3d. & 4th. days of July were, in the evening of the last closed, the declaration was reported by the commee., agreed to by the house, and signed. ... (Jefferson's notes on his version of the Declaration followed)."

In a very long letter written to Samuel A. Wells, Esq. from Monticello, on May 12, 1819, reprinted in "The Works of Thomas Jefferson, Definitive Edition," Vols. 1-2, issued under the auspices of "The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association," Washington, DC, 1905, pp. 170 ff., Mr. Jefferson responds to questions raised on the historical events of the 1770 period, especially as these events were somewhat being misrepresented in certain of the papers and books of the day, Thomas Jefferson writes " ... I will give you some extracts from a written document ... for the truth of which I pledge myself to heaven and earth; having, while the question of Independence was under consideration before Congress, taken written notes, in my seat, of what was passing, and reduced them to form on the final conclusion. I have now before me that paper, from which the following are extracts. ... The debates having taken up the greater parts of the second, third and fourth days of July, were, in the evening of the last, closed. ... So far my notes. ... It was not until the 2d of July, that the Declaration itself was taken up; nor till the 4th, that it was decided ...."

When Thomas Jefferson, the man who wrote the declaration and was central to and present at all of the events of the Congress on those days states that the Declaration of Independence was approved on the fourth of July, and implies that the sense of the delegates was that the vote on July 2nd only set the stage for the important declaration on the fourth then we can not ignore the statements of history without folly to ourselves.

History will further accurately record, that the New York delegation abstained during the vote on Lee's resolution on the second and the Declaration on the fourth, and only twelve of the thirteen existing Colonies actually voted "Aye" at the time the roll was taken in Congress. The rules of Congress required that only nine of the Colonies need approve of any legislation. But, for something as important as this Declaration the members wanted to show that they were united. Technically, the measure passed on the fourth, the addition of New York's vote when Congress was informed of it on the 15th made the Colonies action unanimous. However, as correctly recorded in the Journal of Congress, of those twelve Colonies with the power to vote from their assemblies, the vote was unanimous. It was not until July 9th that the New York delegation met at the White Plains courthouse and noting that the Second Continental Congress had "cogent and conclusive" reasons for writing a declaration, changed its vote from "Abstain" to "Aye." It was then that the unanimity was achieved. It was on

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the fourth, though that a union of minds and wills, as well as a nation, was forged. The New York vote was simply a parliamentary or procedural process caused because their instructions for proceeding on such matters were over a year old. Such delays and retro-voting was not uncommon, given the various charges to the delegations by the state legislatures, and the time it took to convey information back and forth over the distances.

About 1989 the Library of Congress issued some newly discovered documentation concerning the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. These volumes, entitled collectively *Letters of Delegates to Congress 1774 - 1789*, Editor Paul Smith, contain an important revelation. A letter signed by Benjamin Franklin, R. Livingston, F. Hopkinson, and J. Dickenson, indicates that the Declaration was probably approved between the hours of 9:00 AM and 11:00 AM. If this letter is true, then references to "afternoon," or "late afternoon," based on the later mental recollections, (some written forty years after the event!) are incorrect. See the article by Ronald W. Howland cited in the references.

## THE MOMENT OF BIRTH

The birth of a Nation is not an easy event to definitely locate in the dusty annals of history. Astrologers seek to determine the date and time a country starts for erecting a horoscope which then represents that Nation. The birth event occurs when the body or group of people who are shaping the Nation are satisfied that a new start for their country has been made. There comes a moment in time when the founders agree that what is old is gone, and what is new has begun. When this meeting of the minds has occurred, and when the founders are in accord that the old must be discarded, then the new Nation is born. One old idea dies and one new concept is born. **When this happens, the birth moment occurs.**

## THE VIEW FROM OTHER HISTORIANS

Copies and notes taken by the delegates were made longhand in ink using pens cut from quills. Obviously, the delegates made their notes on pieces of scrap paper, and then later rewrote those notes by hand. True to this there were several versions of the Declaration in existence at the time of the debates. Mr. Jefferson had invented a portable writing desk which folded and carried easily, and in this he stored his version of the Declaration, painstakingly making the corrections on his copy as the debates progressed. Printers took hours to typeset by hand the version of the Declaration presented, and often when returned from the printers the delegates had to correct the printer's omissions and misspellings. The fact that there should be several versions of the Declaration on and after the 4th should come as no surprise, understanding the

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nature of having to copy each item in longhand script. Carl L. Becker writing in "The Declaration of Independence," a book on the history of the various versions or copies of the Declaration, on p. 171 records "The report of the Committee of Five, presented to Congress on June 28, was taken up four days later, debated on three successive days, and finally adopted with a number of amendments on the 4th of July.

(P. 172) "The Journal of Congress gives only the form of the Declaration as finally adopted. In what is called the 'rough Journal' the entry for 4 July is as follows: 'Mr. Harrison reported that the Committee of Whole Congress have agreed to a Declaration which he delivered in. The Declaration being read was agreed to as follows' (copy of the rough Journal version of the Declaration follows).

(pp. 184-5) "Contrary to a tradition early established and long held, the Declaration was not signed by the members on July 4. Neither the rough nor the corrected Journal shows any signatures, except that the printed copy in the rough Journal closes with these words, of course in print: 'Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress, John Hancock, President.' The secret domestic Journal for July 19 contains the following entry: 'Resolved that the Declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed.' (Webster's New World Dictionary defines the transitive verb 'engross' as follows: "1. To write in large, distinct letters, as for a legal document; hence, 2. to express formally or in legal form.") And in the margin there is added: "Engrossed on parchment with the title and stile of 'The Unanimous Declaration of the 13 United States of America,' and that the same when engrossed be signed by every member of Congress." On August 2 occurs the following entry: "The Declaration of Independence being engrossed and compared at the table was signed by the members." Certain members, being absent on the 2 of August, signed the engrossed copy at a later date. The engrossed parchment copy, carefully preserved at Washington (D.C., in the National Archives) is identical in phraseology with the copy in the rough Journal. The paragraphing, except in one instance, is indicated by dashes; the capitalization and punctuation, following neither previous copies, nor reason, nor the custom of any age known to man, is one of the irremediable evils of life to be accepted with becoming resignation. "

Mr. Jefferson was a sensitive man, and he chafed under the changes imposed by the other members as they tore his writing apart. It took him years of reflection to accept their changes to his document. He referred to the changes as 'mutilations' throughout all his life. In the original draft version, his spelling was atrocious, and his punctuation worse. Some of his phrases were high flying. Of the editing and subsequent process performed by the other members on the Declaration, Dumas Malone writes in "The Story of the Declaration of Independence," pp 77-79: "This story may have brought some comfort to the writhing author, and Congress did not go so far as to eliminate everything but the resolution of independence, though the delegates, unlike some later Congressmen, effected economy in words. Actually they helped his (Jefferson's) composition more than they hurt it. They deleted unnecessary phrases at a number of places, and eliminated the most extravagantly worded of all of the charges — the one about the foreign slave trade. This trade richly deserved condemnation, and the British

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government had certainly imposed obstacles when the province of Virginia had sought to stop it, but the inhumane traffic and its train of evils could not be so exclusively blamed on George III. The South Carolinians and Georgians were not ready to end it, and the New Englanders were not unaware of the lucrative share they had in it. ...

"The Congress employed wise tactics when it deleted a passage in which Scottish mercenaries were coupled with foreign, for this would have offended Scots in America as well as Scotland. A reference to 'foreign mercenaries' was left in place, but could be interpreted as meaning the Hessians. Very properly, Congress changed Jefferson's final paragraph so as to include in it the precise language of the resolution of independence just adopted (Lee's resolution adopted on July 2). It left out several moving phrases of his (Jefferson's) toward the end, unfortunately perhaps, but it did not alter his final words ... .

"The function that Congress had performed, wisely on the whole, was editorial. The author himself had breathed eternal life into what easily might have been a dull state paper, and had imparted to it not merely his own rare felicity of phrase but, what was more important, a noble elevation of spirit. ... Jefferson never described the document in ... glowing terms, and he thought of himself as a scientist, not a poet. But time healed the wounds inflicted on his spirit by the Congressional editors, and his pride in the Declaration increased with the passing years, until at the last it stood first in his own mind among his memorable achievements. ...

"Congress ordered that the Declaration be authenticated, and on July 4th, President John Hancock and Secretary Charles Thomson signed it. The printing of the document was also ordered, and the committee of the five was instructed to attend to this. If Jefferson saw it through the press, he permitted certain departures from the manuscript, which is preserved in his papers. It has been wittily said that the capitalization and punctuation followed 'neither previous copies, nor reason, nor the custom of any age known to man,' and the people who have bothered about the matter have generally blamed the first printer."

George III, the King of England looked upon himself as the stern father who needed to discipline his unruly child. He received advice from his ministers that he should send troops, burn a few towns, defeat the colonists in a few skirmishes, and all would end easily. He was assured that the uprising was only confined to a few rebellious persons, and that the majority of the colonists remained loyal to the crown. Jim Bishop writes, p. 240, "It can hardly be said that the belligerent acts of the Congress won the Colonies to revolution; the people listened to the logic of Thomas Paine and his *Common Sense*. It was this tract, passed from hand to hand, which won the minds of men to a point where they were willing to follow the radical dictates of a Congress which moved slowly to a declaration of independence."

Dumas Malone, in his definitive work on the life of Thomas Jefferson, "Jefferson the Virginian," Vol. 1, on pp. 228-29, writes: "At a crucial moment in 1776, Congress was under the control of men who were willing to adopt, under the pressure of imperial

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circumstances, what amounted to a charter of individual liberty and human rights, and to inscribe it indelibly on the page of history. Thus a sensitive and fastidious gentleman, who prized privacy and disliked the rabble, became a major prophet not only of freedom but also of democracy. He himself was slower to use the latter term than to realize the implications of his doctrine, and his actions at this time were not motivated by personal political ambition. Nor had he proceeded in a mood of sentimentality. He felt with his mind and his mind left him in no doubt that what he had said was right.

"On July 4 this thoughtful and observant man arose at dawn according to his custom, noting in the back of his Account Book that the temperature was 68 degrees Fahrenheit at 6 A.M. On his way to or from the State House that very day he paid for a thermometer, but undoubtedly he had used this or another one already. His record of the temperature from this time forward, wherever he happened to be, was practically unbroken. He never ceased being interested in climate, though he believed that likes and dislikes in this respect were largely a matter of habit. To one of his upbringing this day must have been quite comfortable. His highest reading of the thermometer, 76 degrees, was at one o'clock. His thoughts were not wholly of the place and season, however, for on that day he also paid for seven pairs of woman's gloves, destined for Monticello.

"On July 4, 1776, at Oxford, where Lord North was chancellor, honorary degrees were conferred ... . In England they could not be expected to know just what was happening in Congress, and not even the delegates in Philadelphia thought of this as the birthday of the American Republic.

"The great decision was made on July 2, when the resolution of independence was adopted. What actually happened on July 4 was that twelve states agreed to the written Declaration embodying this resolution, while the delegates from New York refrained from voting. The action did not become unanimous until July 15, when the resolutions of the New York convention were laid before Congress. In the meantime, the Declaration was authenticated by the bold signature of President John Hancock, and by that of Secretary Charles Thomson; it was printed and transmitted to the various assemblies, conventions, committees, and commanding officers; and on July 8 in Philadelphia it was first proclaimed by the local Committee of Safety."

Dane Rudhyar in his book "The Astrology of America's Destiny," pp. 19-23, states: "... on July 1, 1776, Richard Henry Lee's resolution ... was finally debated. It was approved on July 2, with each state voting as a unit (... New York abstaining). In the mean time Jefferson had been at work drafting a formal declaration for a Congressional committee that included Franklin and John Adams. The terms of Jefferson's declaration were discussed and debated on July 3 and 4, and after a condemnation of slavery unacceptable to a number of states was dropped, the document was accepted on July 4.

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"It might seem logical to accept the day the vote was taken on Lee's 'resolution of independence' (July 2) as the time for marking the beginning of the new American nation. But in fact the resolution was not made public at the time and should therefore be considered only the first phase of a process that culminates in the official proclamation of independence which gave the colonists and the world at large the reasons for the step being taken. The Declaration of Independence was not a *decision* (the decision had been taken on July 2), but rather it was an act of public *information*. The Colonies needed the help of friendly nations, particularly France; and they had to give clear information to all nations – to their planetary environment – that they now claimed the right to existence as an integral whole in *relation to other nations*."

Dane Rudhyar continues: "Until the Declaration of Independence was accepted by the Congress, and, on July 8, read to the people of Philadelphia from the state house window by Colonel John Nixon (of Westford, Ireland), no event had had such a profound and irrevocable significance. The Battle of Lexington ... did not cause the main leaders in the Colonies to desire, much less demand independence. ... There had not yet been a proclamation of independent existence.

"If we decide to take the time of the vote accepting Jefferson's Declaration of Independence as the moment of the symbolical 'first breath' marking the birth time of the United States of America ... how can we determine the time when this vote was taken?

"A very peculiar and, as far as I know, totally unsubstantiated belief has existed among astrologers that the Declaration of Independence was voted upon at about 2 AM in the morning on July 4 ... Several records refer to some time 'in the evening', but it is to be pointed out that 'evening' in those days was understood to begin after a main meal usually taken around four PM. ... I have chosen a voting time just past 5 PM on which to calculate the chart presented in this book. The original basis for this time seems to have been a book by Dr. Sibley (sic), a well-known English astrologer of the late eighteenth century who wrote about 'the time the Americans chose to declare their defection from the mother country'. The chart he calculated for that time gives 10:10 PM, but the calculation of the ascendant in the chart he gave is for *the latitude of London*. Taking into consideration the five hours of time difference between London and Philadelphia, we come to a time in *Philadelphia* of 5:10 PM. I have rectified the time to 5:13:55 PM for reasons I will discuss presently." (Note: See p. 70 ff. for reasoning).

In his book "July 4, 1776," Donald Barr Chidsey, notes of Lee's resolution, on July 2nd, on p. 69: "... Today, Tuesday, July 2, those resolutions (Lee's) had been passed, and the next natural order of business was to consider the proposed paper. But, not immediately; for it was past the middle of the afternoon ... and the session was adjourned until nine o'clock the next morning. ... Victory had been won for the cause but not yet for the author (of the declaration of independence)."

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Later in the same work, p. 92, the author notes that " ... Dr. Benjamin Rush, a Philadelphia wit, graduate of the college of Princeton, was to avow that the act (the Declaration of Independence) made him feel himself a 'citizen of America'." After the vote and the acceptance of the Declaration, as altered by the members, he notes " ... there were no trumpets blown. No one stood on his chair and cheered. The afternoon was waning, and with a full calendar of routine work on its hands the Congress had no thought of delay."

In the "Dictionary of American History," Vol. II, p 305, the authors write: "Congress completed its revision of the Declaration in the early evening of July 4. The finished document was turned over to a Philadelphia printer, who placed July 4 at the top of his broadside of the Declaration. Thus did that day come to be celebrated with the pomp and ceremony John Adams had expected to be given over to July 2 ... The Declaration was printed on July 4 bearing only the names of John Hancock and Charles Thomson, as secretary of Congress."

In "Our Nation's Great Heritage," pp. 16-17, the author notes that on January 6, 1776, " ... the Continental Congress adopted a resolution stating that the Colonies 'had no design to set up as an independent nation'. Many (of the delegates (at that time) were strongly opposed to independence (from Britain). Their reasons varied, but these considerations were paramount. First, the Colonies were not ready for ready for self-government, and many believed, were incapable of defending themselves against the might of British military and naval forces. Second, the Colonies **were** British, and the thought of separating from the mother country was intolerable to sober men who had been bought up on traditional loyalty to the crown."

On p. 27, op. cit., the author further states " ... the revision (to the declaration) was completed some time in the evening of July 4, 1776, and the adoption of the Declaration of Independence 'by the representatives of the united states of America in General Congress assembled' was duly recorded as of that date. In the final action of the day Congress ordered that copies of the Declaration were to be printed that night, and that independence should be declared throughout the united States." The author also notes that after the vote for acceptance of the Declaration of Independence " ... the word 'colony' no longer appeared in the records.

"As Congress adjourned that evening, the great bell in the State House Tower was rung. An expectant crowd that had been gathering in the square all afternoon cheered wildly. Suddenly the town was aroused. Cannon boomed; church bells clashed and clanged from Front Street on the Delaware, to the Schuylkill River, two miles to the west, and riders were dispatched to carry the momentous story to other towns and Colonies."

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However, this is one of the very few accounts which states events after the vote of acceptance on the fourth in this manner. Most other historical accounts place the public celebration of the event for July 8th, when the Declaration was publicly proclaimed by John Nixon. Historical records are unanimous in their consistency that after the long session on the fourth the members retired to their homes and boardinghouses in the afternoon. Members of the Congress were still very closed mouthed about what they were doing, and the progress, or lack of it, on any debates or resolutions. Matters such as these were guarded by all members as closely as any secrets. There are NO known notes from any person present that adjournment of Congress on July 4th was any later than their usual time of about 4 PM.

Diana Stone Bills, in her book "The United States – Wheel of Destiny," p. 68, relates a curious story from Nora M. Forrest as part of her lecture to a 1962 national astrology convention in Chicago, which, in part states: " ... My ancestors settled in Baltimore and Philadelphia. When I was a child I heard over and over from my grandfather the story of the 4th of July as he was told by his parents how we nearly had the 3rd of July to celebrate. He said everything was so secret about the sessions because a battle was being fought at the time and much depended on the outcome of it. Late in the evening of the 3rd, those in session retired to Benjamin Franklin's home and it wasn't until after midnight that the bell rang telling them it (the debate) was finished. ... My grandfather was born in 1817 so it was not ancient history at that time ... ." This is an interesting story, but for it to be literally true the Journals and notes of the individual members of Congress - those participating in the debates, as well as the official Journal of the Congress itself - would have to be missing information or falsified. This is not likely, especially in view of the overwhelming historical evidence conducted and researched by many scholarly persons and schools over the years. It is more likely that the story originated from a partial set of truths which evolved into a family myth told and retold over the years. In the telling, concepts of the event may have slightly changed, and dates became confused with historical happenings. This could have easily happened. Official historical documents are very clear in their unanimity that debate on the Declaration occurred during the session of the fourth as well as the formal acceptance of the document. If the delegates met during the evening of the third, as stated in the family history, they most likely were debating the implication of the inclusion of the slavery clause that had occupied them all day during the third, and for which they had no resolution as yet on the morning of the fourth. In any event historians note that the members guarded their work jealously, and kept all proceedings private.

## SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The war for independence raged on for over six years. The defeat of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, VA, on October 19, 1781, marked the battle that convinced the British that they should sue for peace. Peace was obtained when a preliminary Treaty was signed

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in Paris, France on November 30, 1782. The Anglo-American Armistice occurred on January 20, 1783, and the final peace treaty was concluded on September 3, 1783, in Paris.

The Articles of Confederation were passed by Congress on November 15, 1777. Congress declared them to be effective on March 1, 1781. The Articles effectively legalized the mode of Congressional operation adopted and in practice since 1775. The Congress of the Confederation, as it was now called, was organized in the same manner, and had the same powers as the Continental Congress. Each state had from two to seven members, as it chose, but only one vote. Within each state's delegation, majority of opinion ruled. The Articles of Confederation (the Articles, as they are referred to) required nine of the thirteen states to approve of important matters, such as making war, raising money, conducting treaties, etc.; allowed Congress to appoint executive governmental departments (of which five were initially appointed: foreign affairs; finance; war; admiralty; and post office); and appointed one member of each state to sit between Congressional sessions in a continuing body for rule. The Articles failed in that they gave Congress no power over taxation and trade, the ability to sanction federal powers, and omitted a federal executive or judiciary.

It became increasingly burdensome to have all state assemblies approve all acts of revenue raising, but the memory of the injustices of the British King were still too close for the individual states to give up these rights. To address the problems with the Articles, a Constitutional convention opened in Philadelphia on May 25, 1787. A 'Great Compromise' adopted on July 16, 1787, provided for two houses of Congress – one with a representation of two Senators from each State, and a House whose membership would be based on the population representation of the States. For sixteen weeks sessions were conducted daily, and on September 17, 1787 the finished Constitution was approved unanimously by all States present, and engrossed and signed. Still however, nine of the thirteen states were required to approve the Constitution. After much internal debates, the states began to ratify the Constitution, and New Hampshire became the ninth state to do so. However, until Virginia and New York ratified the document, Congress could not accept the document, as the majority of American people lived in those two states. This acceptance was noted on July 10, 1788.

The first Presidential term was to begin on March 4, 1789, but due to communication delays this was delayed several weeks. The presidential electors met and cast their votes on February 4th, 1789, but the electoral ballots were not counted by the House until April 6th. Washington did not learn that he had been elected until April 14th, and did not arrive in New York until April 23rd. He was given a week to prepare for his inauguration. His inauguration occurred in New York City on April 30, 1789, in what is now the Wall Street area of the City, at the old City Hall building. So, the question remains, just when did the United States begin on its own?

## FURTHER NOTES – SOMEWHAT MORE UNSUBSTANTIATED

A letter by the Declaration signer Elbridge Gerry, dated July 5, 1776, states:

"A determined resolution of the Delegates, after a day's debate (saw them) ... united in a declaration ... of independency."

Manly Palmer Hall reports on his research on this subject done at the Library of Congress, shows that the unpublished writings of Adams, Jefferson, and Hancock all report a time "late in the day" (i.e., a time taken by Manly Hall to be between 4:30 and 6:00 PM).

Hall also asserts that the Philadelphia Historical Association's official bulletin on this matter states that the Declaration was first signed about 5 PM, or slightly later. (The Association allows up to an eighteen minute error on this time). Hall also notes that the official painting of the event shows a late afternoon Sun. (The painting, however, may show artistic license).

In subsequent searches I could not identify or locate any "Philadelphia Historical Association." They may have disappeared many years ago. There is currently a "Historical Society of Pennsylvania" located in Philadelphia, which has information of a similar nature and a reading room. There is also a "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography" which has several articles on this subject by prominent authors in this field.

The date given on Jefferson's hand drawn working copy of the Declaration of Independence shows it was accepted by the Congress on July 4, 1776.

Ebenezer Sibly's book titled the "USA Declaration of Independence" was published in the year 1787 and gives 10:10 PM on July 4, 1776, as the birth time in London, England (this gives 21 Aquarius as computed for London), which translates to a time of 1710 LMT, or 12 Sag on the ascendant in Philadelphia, PA. However, he made errors and cast the chart for 4:50 PM. He was not known for his rigorousness, diligence or astuteness. Historically this is the first chart found for the birth of the U.S. Ebenezer Sibly was reported to be a physician and an astrologer practicing in London in the 1770's and 1780's. He reportedly sequestered himself in his room, having meals passed under the door, for a long period of time while conducting his astrological research work.

The first instance of the Gemini Rising chart was noted in astrological literature about 1933 (See C. C. Zain, "Mundane Astrology"). The Gemini rising chart gives 2:13 AM LMT, Philadelphia, PA, 7/4/1776 for the birth information.

In *The United States – Wheel of Destiny*, astrologer Diana Bills Stone devotes an entire chapter to the question of the time of the signing of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence, and on p. 56 notes: "As far as the research data is concerned, it is surprising that there has been so much controversy about the time of the signing. In many of the most scholarly works, a late afternoon or early evening signing is indicated. This would give a Sagittarius ascendant. It can be traced from original sources almost with certainty that the document was neither approved or signed anytime in the morning hours before 9:00 AM. Congress had adjourned the evening before, and it is recorded in the Congressional Journal that nine o'clock was set as the time for reconvening (for more debate on the declaration) in the morning of the fourth."

In the same book, Ms. Stone writes that an unsigned hand written note (still preserved in the files of the Library of Congress) relates that the debate took most of the day. The note goes on to say that the document was signed, and (upon adjournment) all the members went immediately to dinner. She notes that this does not sound as if the document were accepted and officially signed at Noon or 2 P.M.

## CONCLUSIONS FROM HISTORICAL RECORDS AND EVENTS

Historical records as well as the judgment of independent historians are all in accord. Birth, as astrologers commonly define it for events such as the start of the United States, occurred when the colonists turned their back on their British heritage and pledged themselves to be "the united States of America." This act was done on July 4, 1776, during the Congress's session. Evening is defined as the time period after 4 PM. From some delegates notes, it seems that the actual signing and accord occurred by about 5 PM. This is in agreement with the horoscope produced by Dr. Sibly in 1787 - a time not too distant from the event itself, and a time at which the principles to the event were for the most part still living. However, other evidence, such as the list of events debated by Congress after the approval of the Declaration, and a letter indicating that it was signed in the morning (between 9:00 and 11:00 AM), point to a different time.

Arguments have been raised in the past that the first Colonies at Jamestown or St. Augustine should be the birth of the U.S. But, history dispels that because the inhabitants were not thinking of themselves as a country. The concept of statehood was not even invented until the middle of the 18th century. In their minds these settlers were still English subjects. They just did not physically reside on those islands which were the British home area. They behaved as colonists.

Arguments have also been raised that the battles of Lexington and Concord should mark the beginning of the U.S. History here too disagrees, because Congress itself, on January 6, 1776, after these battles, still considered itself to be a colonial body. The arguments for similar or even earlier battle dates, or for the First Continental Congress starting date, are equally weak because history records that it was not until on and after July 4, 1776, that the representatives of the Colonies (which really acted as independent

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countries up to about that time) considered themselves to become united - not as Colonies, but as States - separate from England.

Allegations that July 2nd should be chosen have some merit, but also one fatal flaw. While the principle of independence was adopted and voted for on the second of July, 1776, by the Congress, it was not until the 4th of July, and the vote on the Declaration of Independence itself had been concluded, that they stopped thinking of themselves as colonialists, and began thinking of themselves as Americans. There is a clear and important difference between the agreeing to the concept of independence, and the proclamation of that independence in one unanimous, clear, and formal manner. That moment when the impact of the vote on the Declaration had been decided marked the time when the colonial idea died, and the United States of America as an independent concept was born. That was the time of agreement. That moment on July 4th was the time of birth of the United States as a country! This was the moment when they stopped referring to themselves as colonists, and started referring to themselves as members of the 'States of America', united. The important vote on the second marks the start of the birthing process for this country, but the events of the fourth mark the formal delivery, first breath, and first shout for independence. When the recorded notes and comments of the delegates themselves on their positions and thinking are supported by the official Journals of the Second Continental Congress, and the judgment of eminent historians consistently agrees with them, then the weight of the evidence must go against accepting the 2nd of July as the date of the birth of the United States.

The delegates did not immediately recognize this period as a historic time or these events to have momentous historical significance. Their meetings were conducted in secret, and they did not discuss with others in the community their debates and activities behind the closed, locked, and guarded doors of the Congress. They did not shout, they did not ring bells, they did not celebrate after the vote on the 4th. They were so involved in the middle of important intellectual debates that they did not take the time to immediately appreciate what they had done. They were more immediately worried about the height of the gallows should what they were voting for fail to be covered with appropriate military action. Their subsequent actions, on July 19th, and then August 2nd, when they voted to have the Declaration engrossed (formally and clearly printed) on parchment, and then signed by those present on August 2nd, showed that the historical impact was slow to dawn on them as individuals. On July 4th, the documents show, they were more concerned for what would happen to their heads if the continental armies lost the battles presently being formed around New York City.

ASTROLOGICAL PREPARATION AND EFFORTS

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Fifteen of the more promising dates and times for the birth of the U.S. were gathered, charts cast for these, and transits and solar arc progressions run for the 1950 through 1980 time period. Appendix A to this paper provides the chart names, times, locations and dates. Unless otherwise shown all charts are cast for local mean time. Standardized time zones were not established until about 1883. Appendix B provides a short list of significant historical or political dates for this thirty year period. I used a considerably longer list, compiled from several historical reference books noted in the "Reference" section. You can use the list in Appendix B to refresh your memory about certain historical events of the 1950 - 1980 time period. Appendix C shows the transits and solar arcs for the charts, along with comments. The times given for the solar arc events are GMT, and LMT for the transits.

How long did this effort take? About two months of time researching the history in various libraries, about two months of time to gather the charts and run the transits and progressions, and about a month for the writing of the text for this article. Quite frankly, this effort took too much time. I didn't know what the outcome would be when I started. I had thought that several of these charts would stand out as likely candidates. I had scarcely envisioned that just one chart would stand out, or that any one would look promising. At the start I was in favor of a late afternoon time on July 4th. I stayed with this time for most of the effort. By the time I had finished this work, however, I was drawn to a time of about 9:36 AM on July 4th, 1776.

I was disappointed that charts which have merited great acclaim as "the true chart of the U.S.," produced such disappointing results when compared side by side with other equally touted charts using the same measurement criteria. I had really thought that several of these charts would produce interesting astrological results. I was disappointed when they did not. Most failed during this test. Others got ratings from "yawn," through "maybe." I still do not understand why one chart can have only a good MC, another a good Ascendant, another a good solar arc, etc. The results of the compilation are still too new to be able to digest the implication of this work. This report may cause some controversy. I may even be accused of "playing favorites" with one chart over another. This is not true. Before I compiled the chart material, my expectation was that each chart would show some significance.

My conclusion is that I recommend using the July 4th, 1776, chart, with a time of 9:36 to 9:37 AM LMT, Philadelphia. This was the only one of the fifteen charts selected which fit the history for the event, fit the time frame described by history, had no reliance on facts not substantiated by history, and had decent transit and solar arc symbolism for its hits. I still have certain problems with this time and date, but no where near the problems I have with the other fourteen charts. I would like to see other astrologers use this date and time, and evaluate its utility.

Appendix A  
(Updated Jan. 24, 1995)

This Appendix contains the birth and chart data used. The source of the chart data, where known, is also listed. The chart numbers were assigned arbitrarily, and those assigned numbers do not carry any significance. The three best overall references for astrological chart data are the "Astrological Americana, AFA Research Bulletin No. 3," by Ralph Krum and Ernest Grant; "The United States – Wheel of Destiny," by Diana Bills Stone; and, "The NCGR Journal, Vol. 13, #1, Spring, 1994." These references give the most comprehensive list of charts, their data, the origin of this data, and arguments for or against various charts. Other astrological references give either single charts only, or are not as complete as these documents. Unless otherwise noted at the data itself, the chart data listed below came from these documents. This birth data which follows is listed in date and time order.

Initial meeting of the First Continental Congress; Sept. 5, 1774; 10:09 AM LMT;  
Philadelphia, PA, 39N57, 75W09

U.S. Declares War on Britain, July 6, 1775, 10:45 AM LMT; Philadelphia, PA

US Chart #4, June 19, 1776, 4:55:27 PM UT, Philadelphia, PA (Rick Houck)

US Chart #9, July 4, 1776, 2:17 AM LMT, Philadelphia, PA

US Chart #11, July 4, 1776, 2:52:10 AM LMT, Philadelphia, PA; Laurie Efrain

US Chart #10, July 4, 1776, 9:37 AM LMT, Philadelphia, PA; my initial rectification was very hastily done earlier; subsequently I discovered that Dr. Zipporah Dobyns had come up with a similar rectified time of 9:36 AM LMT

US Chart #5, July 4, 1776, 12:20 PM LMT, Philadelphia, PA

US Chart #12, July 4, 1776, 2:00 PM LMT, Philadelphia, PA

US Chart #7, July 4, 1776, 2:20 PM LMT, Philadelphia, PA

US Chart #8, July 4, 1776, 2:24:30 PM LMT, Philadelphia, PA

Sibly Chart, July 4, 1776, 4:50 PM LMT, Philadelphia, PA (See Diana Stone)

US Chart #6, July 4, 1776, 5:13:55 PM LMT, Philadelphia, PA (Dane Rudhyar)

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Articles of Confederation Adopted, Nov. 15, 1777; 2:49 PM EST; York, PA, 39N58, 76W44

US Chart #3, Nov. 15, 1777; 5:52:56 PM GMT, York, PA (David Solte)

British Formal Surrender, Sep. 27, 1782; 10:18 AM UT, Paris, France, 48N52, 02E21

Adoption of the U.S. Constitution, Sept. 17, 1787, 11:29 AM LMT, Philadelphia, PA

U.S. Constitutional Government Begins, Mar 4, 1789; 00:00 AM LMT, New York, NY, 40N43, 74W00

The Swearing in of George Washington as the first U. S. President, April 30, 1789, 1:06 PM LMT, New York, NY (done in what is now New York's financial district)

## Appendix B

These are some of the dates and events against which I tested these charts. Remember, I used only the period between 1950 and 1980 for my initial work. The dates shown are listed in the Month - Day - Year sequence.

- 1/31/1950 Pres. Truman orders the development of the hydrogen bomb
- 6/27/1950 Pres. Truman orders U.S. forces to aid South Korea after invasion
- 8/25/1950 Pres. Truman orders the US Army to take over striking railroads
- 4/11/1951 Pres. Truman relieves Gen. Douglas MacArthur of his command
- 4/ 9/1952 Pres. Truman seizes the striking steel mills
- 7/27/1953 Cease fire accords signed in Korean war
- 5/17/1954 The U.S. Supreme Court bans segregation in public schools
- 1/ 1/1955 The U.S. begins financial aid to So. Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos
- 9/24/1955 Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack while in office
- 9/24/1957 U.S. troops ordered to Little Rock, AR, to enforce public school desegregation
- 1/31/1958 First Earth satellite, Explorer I, launched
- 7/15/1958 U.S. lands armed forces (marines) in Lebanon to enforce U.N. peace
- 5/ 1/1960 U.S. U-2 spy plane piloted by Gary Powers, shot down over Russia; this provokes a grave international incident
- 1/ 3/1961 The U.S. and Cuba break diplomatic relations
- 5/ 5/1961 First U.S. manned sub-orbital space flight by Alan Sheppard
- 2/20/1962 John Glenn becomes the first U.S. person to orbit the Earth
- 9/30/1962 Race riots at U. Mississippi as James Meredith is protected and enrolled by U.S. Federal Marshals

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- 10/23/1962 U.S. blockade of Cuba approved by United Nations (start of the Cuban missile crisis)
- 11/22/1963 President John F. Kennedy assassinated in Dallas, TX
- 3/27/1964 Magnitude 8.5 earthquake strikes Alaska, causes great damage
- 7/30/1965 Medicare bill signed into law
- 2/10/1967 The 25th amendment to the U.S. Constitution sets the Presidential succession order
- 7/27/1967 A series of race riots sweep the U.S.
- 1/23/1968 North Korea seizes the USS Pueblo for alleged spying
- 4/ 4/1968 Martin Luther King assassinated
- 6/ 5/1968 Robert F. Kennedy assassinated
- 7/20/1969 U.S. lands first Man on the Moon (Neil Armstrong)
- 9/ 1/1969 Col. M. Khadaffi assumes rule in Libya after a bloodless coup
- 5/ 4/1970 Students shot and killed at Kent State U. during war protest
- 3/ 1/1971 The radical group "Weather Underground" sets off a bomb inside of the U.S. Capitol Building
- 6/30/1971 Ohio becomes that 38th and final state to ratify the voting age amendment to the U.S. Constitution
- 3/22/1972 The Senate passes, and sends to the states, the 27th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the voting rights amendment
- 6/17/1972 A breaking at the Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate building is discovered by a security guard
- 1/27/1973 The Vietnam Peace accords are signed
- 10/10/1973 Spiro Agnew resigns as U.S. Vice President after revelations of accepting bribe money

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- 2/ 6/1974 An impeachment inquiry against Pres. Nixon is voted in the House
- 8/ 9/1974 Richard Nixon resigns as U.S. President as an aftermath of what is now generally known as "The Watergate Affair"
- 4/30/1975 The last of the remaining U.S. forces are evacuated from South Vietnam in a panic as North Vietnamese troops enter Saigon
- 9/ 5/1975 Unsuccessful assassination attempt on President Gerald Ford
- 7/20/1976 Viking lands on Mars and sends back first close-up photos of a planetary surface
- 7/13/1977 A huge electrical power blackout envelops New York City and area
- 3/28/1979 The "fail-safe" system for one nuclear reactor at Three Mile Island, near Harrisburg, PA, fails
- 7/17/1979 Pres. Carter suffers a massive drop in his popularity, requests that all of this Cabinet officers resign
- 11/ 4/1979 "Students" in Iran seize the U.S. embassy there

## Appendix C Transit and Solar Arc Results

Each of the charts in Appendix A were run through the timed transits and timed solar arc progression modules of the CCRS92 computer program. The CCRS92 computer program generated a list of transits for the planets Mars through Pluto, North Node, Ascendant, MC, Equatorial Asc, and Vertex - and their natal midpoints; and solar arcs for the planets Sun through Pluto, North Node, with the same Personal Sensitive Points and midpoints; for the period January 1, 1950 through Dec. 31, 1979. The transits generated for the 30 year period amounted to about 30,000 hits for each chart using just the aspects of conjunction, opposition, square, trine, semi-square, and sesqui-quadrate. I pared these 30,000 hits down to about 7800 hits by eliminating all hits to midpoints which were not listed as significantly strong by the MWA (Midpoint Weighting Analysis) method (see my book "Midpoints" for an explanation of the MWA method). I then ran these 7800 pared hits through a data base program (FoxBase) and sorted them by type of hit and the body which was hit. This gave me two lists for each chart, one in timed hit order and one in type of hit to each body order. An average of about twelve hours per chart was required to do just the data preparation phase of this monumental task.

This effort was undertaken because most previous rectifications were done with reasoning similar to "Mars in the Second house fits the U.S. because . . .". This left various authors at odds with their predecessors as each argued for their favorite chart or favorite time. As far as I can determine this is the first large rigorous astrological attempt applied to determine which U.S. chart data and time responds best to transits and solar arc for the same time period. One other earlier effort, which I have lost the reference to, used five degree orbs. I used exact orbs only. In fact I was surprised to see justifications of two degrees and more for orbs on progressed hits by earlier authors. This amounts to a time spacing of plus or minus two years for an event. Using this same loose approach one could state that a U.S. President was elected in 1969, plus or minus two years. Such thinking is unacceptable when demanding rigor for your work. People laugh at astrologers for reasoning like this.

The 30 year time period afforded me the use of one complete Saturn cycle. I considered only hits to the Ascendant and MC for the initial screening of which charts provided the best response to its chart angles for the events of the 1950 through 1980 time period. My reasoning was to pre-screen and pick those charts which gave the best overall set of hits to its chart angles for the various events involved. This involved considering both the nature of the event, and the astrological symbolism on those dates. Two cross checks were made for each chart: one the events against the transits and solar arcs of the dates, and the next for the events on those days when the outer planets aspected the ascendant and MC of the chart.

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Now on to the results. The conclusions I reached for each chart from this work are given on the pages for that chart. Midpoints are shown in the form of Ma/Ju. PSPs is used as an abbreviation for "the Personal Sensitive Points" (the ASC, MC, etc.).

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The chart for the Start of the First Continental Congress

Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

12/29/1953	23:53: 5	Tr	Sa	@	7	Sc	20	29	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/ 9/1954	00:36:11	Tr	Sa	@	7	Sc	20	29	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/24/1954	13:55:59	Tr	Sa	@	7	Sc	20	29	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/13/1958	21:33:17	Tr	Jp	@	7	Sc	20	29	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/17/1959	02:21:23	Tr	Ne	@	7	Sc	20	29	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/14/1960	01: 6: 1	Tr	Ne	@	7	Sc	20	29	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/17/1960	23:28:20	Tr	Ne	@	7	Sc	20	29	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/27/1970	02:21:14	Tr	Jp	@	7	Sc	20	29	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/28/1976	05:47:51	Tr	Ur	@	7	Sc	20	29	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

The only hit occurs on 5/14/1960 with the Gary Powers U-2 Spy plane incident. The symbolism for Ne (retrograde) across the Asc during that event is weak.

Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

08/19/1955	19:54:14	Tr	Jp	@	14	Le	32	54	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/17/1958	19:51: 1	Tr	Ur	@	14	Le	32	54	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
01/29/1959	08:23:41	Tr	Ur	@	14	Le	32	54	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/ 4/1959	23:25: 7	Tr	Ur	@	14	Le	32	54	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/ 3/1967	23:50: 3	Tr	Jp	@	14	Le	32	54	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/ 7/1976	01:41:11	Tr	Sa	@	14	Le	32	54	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
01/19/1977	05:55:40	Tr	Sa	@	14	Le	32	54	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
06/25/1977	17:43:50	Tr	Sa	@	14	Le	32	54	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/18/1979	19:33: 6	Tr	Jp	@	14	Le	32	54	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

The only thing close from this list is that transiting Uranus on 9/17/58 hit the MC two weeks before Gov. Orville Faubus of Arkansas defied the Supreme Court ruling on desegregation. The symbolism is good, but a hit two weeks away weakens that.

Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	No hits
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	No hits
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	MC Sesqui Ur/MC
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	Jup Sqr Mer
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No hits
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No hits
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	No hits
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	No hits
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	No hits

**Evaluation:** Solar arc and transit activity does not support considering this chart. The number of hits is about average, but the symbolism for the hits against the events is weak. The solar arc and transit hits appear to be just random when considered over the thirty year time span.

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## U.S. Declares War on Great Britain

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

10/17/1950	15: 7:34	Tr	Sa	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/23/1951	20:51:54	Tr	Sa	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/ 2/1951	16:33:39	Tr	Sa	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/16/1956	13:18:48	Tr	Jp	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
03/20/1957	03:22: 2	Tr	Jp	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/16/1957	19: 8:41	Tr	Jp	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/16/1967	06:43:34	Tr	Ur	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/ 1/1968	06:34:17	Tr	Ur	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/31/1968	00:58:23	Tr	Ur	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/27/1968	12:35: 3	Tr	Jp	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/ 6/1969	00:22:55	Tr	Jp	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
06/ 9/1969	10:33:32	Tr	Jp	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/ 4/1969	04: 6:22	Tr	Pl	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
02/26/1970	14: 5:11	Tr	Pl	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/ 2/1970	01:27:42	Tr	Pl	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/14/1979	22:11:21	Tr	Sa	@	26	Vi	32	50	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

The Jupiter hit on 4/23/51 falls within two weeks of MacArthur's firing by Pres. Truman. The Uranus hit on April 1 falls within two days of Martin Luther King's assassination. The orbs are wide for the first event, and the symbolism is weak. The second hit could be considered as valid and within orb.

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

09/28/1953	13:51:28	Tr	Jp	@	26	Ge	2	12	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/31/1953	04: 6:22	Tr	Jp	@	26	Ge	2	12	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
05/ 4/1954	18:51:58	Tr	Jp	@	26	Ge	2	12	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/20/1965	22:20: 6	Tr	Jp	@	26	Ge	2	12	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
12/19/1965	16:17: 9	Tr	Jp	@	26	Ge	2	12	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
04/12/1966	14:44:49	Tr	Jp	@	26	Ge	2	12	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/30/1977	01:21:35	Tr	Jp	@	26	Ge	2	12	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
06/29/1973	23:43:56	Tr	Sa	@	26	Ge	2	12	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

The only thing close from this list is that transiting Saturn hits the MC during the early Watergate maneuvering. The symbolism is good, but the events span over one year. The St. Lawrence seaway opened on 5/13/1954. The symbolism is weak.

## Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	No hits
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	Mars Conj EQA
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	NN Sesqui Ve/Ur
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	No hits
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No hits
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	Me Sesqui Me/Ju
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	Plu SemiSq Mars
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	No hits
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	MC Oppo Sun
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	No hits

**Evaluation:** Solar arc and transit activity only very mildly supports consideration of this chart. The transits totally miss too many significant events during this period.

**The Birth of those united States**

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## The 2:17 AM July 4th Chart

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

06/14/1953	04:27:35	Tr	Jp	@	8	Ge	21	14	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/28/1965	18:58:18	Tr	Jp	@	8	Ge	21	14	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/18/1972	18:19:1	Tr	Sa	@	8	Ge	21	14	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/12/1977	07:37:28	Tr	Jp	@	8	Ge	21	14	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

The only hit is on 5/18/72 when Pres. Nixon began his historic trip to Russia. The symbolism for Sa across the Asc against that event is believable.

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

02/ 4/1950	12: 5:50	Tr	Jp	@	14	Aq	38	9	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
01/19/1962	00:51:44	Tr	Jp	@	14	Aq	38	9	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
02/10/1963	01: 1:22	Tr	Sa	@	14	Aq	38	9	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
01/ 1/1974	19:39:45	Tr	Jp	@	14	Aq	38	9	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

On 2/6/50 Pres. Truman invoked the Taft-Hartley act against striking coal miners. The symbolism of Jupiter on the MC for this event is acceptable.

## Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	No hits
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	Mo Sesqui Aries Point
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	No hits
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	Asc SemiSqr Plu
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No hits
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No hits
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	No hits
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	No hits
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	Ura Oppo Mer

**Evaluation:** Solar arc for this chart makes one outstanding hit, the natal Asc semi-square Pluto for the Cuban Missile Crisis. Unfortunately, that is all that can be said astrologically about this chart. The other hits hold rather weak symbolism. I would watch the chart as a possibility, but consider it as a weak candidate.

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## The 2:52 AM July 4th Chart

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

07/27/1953	18: 0: 1	Tr	Jp	@	17	Ge	42	51	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/13/1954	04:13:10	Tr	Jp	@	17	Ge	42	51	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
03/10/1954	12:25:15	Tr	Jp	@	17	Ge	42	51	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/ 8/1965	19:28: 7	Tr	Jp	@	17	Ge	42	51	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
08/ 5/1972	06: 0:44	Tr	Sa	@	17	Ge	42	51	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/ 1/1972	08:56:14	Tr	Sa	@	17	Ge	42	51	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/23/1973	18:55:51	Tr	Sa	@	17	Ge	42	51	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
06/21/1977	18:28:56	Tr	Jp	@	17	Ge	42	51	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

On 7/27/53 the cease fire accords for the Korean war were signed. The symbolism and timing for this event are good. No other transiting event support this Asc.

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

03/14/1950	22: 8:57	Tr	Jp	@	23	Aq	35	34	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
02/25/1962	15:57:48	Tr	Jp	@	23	Aq	35	34	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
01/29/1964	10:26:56	Tr	Sa	@	23	Aq	35	34	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
02/ 9/1974	09:14:50	Tr	Jp	@	23	Aq	35	34	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

The only thing close from this list is that transiting Jupiter on 2/25/62 hit the MC within five days after Maj. John Glenn made the first U.S. space journey. On 2/ 6/74 the impeachment action against Pres. Nixon began. The symbolism is questionable.

## Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	EQA	Sqr	Ve/Sa
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	No	hits	
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No	hits	
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	No	hits	
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	No	hits	
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No	hits	
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No	hits	
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No	hits	
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	Nep	Sesqui	Me/Ne
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	No	hits	
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	No	hits	

**Evaluation:** One transit hit that is good, and one solar arc hit that is acceptable do not instill confidence for the use of this chart. The frequency of activity implies that these hits were just random. One lucky hit does not a chart make.

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### The 9:37 AM July 4th Chart

#### Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

09/ 3/1956	22:45:10	Tr	Jp	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/27/1964	12:41: 1	Tr	Ur	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
03/22/1965	20:29:41	Tr	Ur	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/12/1965	06:38: 1	Tr	Ur	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/18/1962	01:51:25	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/10/1963	13:31:31	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/ 6/1963	21:33:19	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	58	25	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/12/1964	22:17:48	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
06/30/1964	16:44:31	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	58	25	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
08/19/1968	07:28:29	Tr	Jp	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/ 7/1978	10:39:48	Tr	Sa	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
02/11/1979	02:58: 8	Tr	Sa	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/28/1979	07:25: 9	Tr	Sa	@	11	Vi	58	26	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

Pluto is within a very small orb of the Ascendant for the following: the Cuban missile crisis (where nuclear weapons were almost used); the enrolling of James Meredith at U. Miss and the riots accompanying that event; racial rioting in Birmingham, AL; the slaying of President Kennedy; Gov. Wallace blocking integration in Alabama; the passing of the Civil Rights Act; and Bob Dylan emerging on the national scene with his anti-war protest songs. Uranus is also very close for the Los Angeles Watts riots; and the widening of the war in Vietnam. Saturn hits the Ascendant (exact) during the week of the firing of Pres. Carter's cabinet.

#### Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

06/17/1953	11:29:37	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ge	6	36	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
06/ 1/1965	00:36:18	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ge	6	36	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
05/24/1972	14:47: 1	Tr	Sa	@	9	Ge	6	36	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
05/15/1977	14:50:20	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ge	6	36	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

Julias and Ethel Rosenberg are executed as spies for Russia on 6/19/53. The first American walk in space occurred on 6/3/65. Former Pres. Nixon asserts that the President is above the law on David Letterman's show mid May, 1977. On 5/22/72 Pres. Nixon began his historic trip to Russia. Four events, four hits.

#### Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	No hits
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	Asc to Ur/No
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	No hits
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	No hits (but tr Pluto cnj ASC!)
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	Sun Tri Nep
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	Ur to Ju/MC
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	EQA Sqr Mars
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	NN Conj Moon
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	NN to Ve/Sa
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	MC Opp Mer; Sat Cnj Mar

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**Evaluation:** This is the first chart so far to show more than just random hits. This chart has produced over a dozen hits for events through transits over its Ascendant and MC, and solar arcs for the chosen events. The symbolism for hits to the PSPs is quite good. The symbolism for the solar arc hits is particularly good, and what can be said about Pluto, then Uranus, over the Ascendant of this chart for the events noted? The symbolism is excellent. This chart takes on even greater significance when transits in opposition and square are noted. This chart definitely bears closer investigation, as it has a sensitive ascendant and MC. A time one or two minutes earlier produces even better solar arc and transit hits. Additional hits follow.

	5/17/1954		Supreme Court Bans Segregation			
05/15/1954	18:12:31	Tr Ne @ 23 Li 54 22	in Hs.	2	TRIOCT	Ur
05/18/1954	05:57:13	Tr Ma @ 8 Cp 22 29	in Hs.	4	TRIOCT	Me/Ne
05/19/1954	11: 5:48	Tr Jp @ 29 Ge 2 11	in Hs.	10	TRIOCT	Vx
05/19/1954	22:27:50	Tr Jp @ 29 Ge 8 11	in Hs.	10	OCTILE	Jp/Ne
	9/24/1955		Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack			
09/22/1955	09: 4:56	Tr Sa @ 17 Sc 43 11	in Hs.	3	TRIOCT	Ve
09/24/1955	06:32:50	Tr Ne @ 26 Li 58 26	in Hs.	2	OCTILE	As
09/27/1955	12:41:33	Tr Sa @ 18 Sc 12 10	in Hs.	3	TRIOCT	Tp
	5/ 1/1960		U-2 shot down over Russia			
04/29/1960	12:59: 1	Tr Ma @ 21 Pi 9 40	in Hs.	7	SQUARE	Ma
04/30/1960	02:41:45	Tr Ma @ 21 Pi 35 58	in Hs.	7	TRIOCT	NN
05/ 1/1960	03:15:41	Tr Ma @ 22 Pi 23 3	in Hs.	7	SQUARE	Jp/Ur
05/ 1/1960	04: 4:54	Tr Ma @ 22 Pi 24 38	in Hs.	7	OPPOSI	Ne
05/ 1/1960	06:27: 4	Tr Ma @ 22 Pi 29 10	in Hs.	7	SQUARE	Jp/MC
05/ 3/1960	03:17:56	Tr Ma @ 23 Pi 55 5	in Hs.	7	TRIOCT	Jp/As
05/ 3/1960	16:29: 2	Tr Ma @ 24 Pi 20 19	in Hs.	7	TRINE	Me
	9/30/1962		U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.			
09/28/1962	10:10:42	Tr NN @ 7 Le 24 38	in Hs.	11	OCTILE	Ne
09/28/1962	13:45: 4	Tr NN @ 7 Le 23 3	in Hs.	11	OCTILE	Jp/Ur
09/30/1962	15:52:50	Tr Ma @ 23 Cn 54 22	in Hs.	11	OCTILE	Ur
10/ 1/1962	00:34:16	Tr Ma @ 24 Cn 6 36	in Hs.	11	OCTILE	MC
10/ 1/1962	10:20:44	Tr Ma @ 24 Cn 20 19	in Hs.	11	CONJUN	Me
10/ 2/1962	14:14:11	Tr Ma @ 24 Cn 59 21	in Hs.	11	TRINE	Ne/Pl
10/ 2/1962	21: 4:29	Tr NN @ 6 Le 35 58	in Hs.	11	CONJUN	NN
	10/23/1962		Cuban Missile Crisis			
10/23/1962	19:58:55	Tr Ma @ 6 Le 9 40	in Hs.	11	OCTILE	Ma
10/24/1962	17:31:43	Tr Ma @ 6 Le 35 58	in Hs.	11	CONJUN	NN
10/26/1962	08:31: 3	Tr Ma @ 7 Le 23 3	in Hs.	11	OCTILE	Jp/Ur
10/26/1962	09:49:45	Tr Ma @ 7 Le 24 38	in Hs.	11	OCTILE	Ne
10/26/1962	13:37: 4	Tr Ma @ 7 Le 29 10	in Hs.	11	OCTILE	Jp/MC
	1/23/1968		USS Pueblo captured by North Korea			
01/21/1968	04:32:55	Tr Ma @ 9 Pi 20 19	in Hs.	6	TRIOCT	Me
01/23/1968	22:19:49	Tr Ur @ 29 Vi 2 11	in Hs.	1	TRIOCT	Vx
01/24/1968	13:55:10	Tr Ma @ 11 Pi 58 26	in Hs.	7	OPPOSI	As
01/25/1968	08:16:20	Tr Ma @ 12 Pi 34 4	in Hs.	7	OCTILE	Pl
01/25/1968	20: 8:22	Tr Sa @ 7 Ar 37 23	in Hs.	8	OCTILE	Mo
01/25/1968	22:20:56	Tr Ma @ 13 Pi 1 23	in Hs.	7	TRINE	Su

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3/22/1972		Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution											
03/19/1972	07:42:53	Tr	Ma	@	24	Ta	59	21	in	Hs.	9	OPPOSI	Ne/Pl
03/23/1972	06:12:33	Tr	Ma	@	27	Ta	34	4	in	Hs.	9	TRINE	Pl
03/23/1972	22:54:59	Tr	Ma	@	28	Ta	1	23	in	Hs.	9	OCTILE	Su
03/26/1972	16: 0:50	Tr	Ma	@	29	Ta	47	47	in	Hs.	9	TRIOCT	Sa
2/ 6/1974		Impeachment proceedings begin											
02/ 4/1974	01:51:24	Tr	Ma	@	17	Ta	43	11	in	Hs.	9	OCTILE	Ve
02/ 4/1974	08: 4:55	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	23	3	in	Hs.	6	TRINE	Jp/Ur
02/ 4/1974	18:18:44	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	29	10	in	Hs.	6	TRINE	Jp/MC
02/ 5/1974	00:43:56	Tr	Ma	@	18	Ta	12	10	in	Hs.	9	OCTILE	Tp
02/ 5/1974	08: 3:47	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	37	23	in	Hs.	6	CONJUN	Mo
02/ 5/1974	20:46:33	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	44	60	in	Hs.	6	TRIOCT	Me/Ma
02/ 5/1974	21: 3:43	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	45	10	in	Hs.	6	TRIOCT	Ur/NN
02/ 6/1974	07:16:59	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	51	17	in	Hs.	6	TRIOCT	NN/MC
02/ 6/1974	08:58: 5	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	52	17	in	Hs.	6	TRIOCT	Su/Ve
02/ 8/1974	03:36:12	Tr	Ne	@	9	Sg	20	19	in	Hs.	4	TRIOCT	Me
02/ 8/1974	11:24:17	Tr	Jp	@	23	Aq	22	29	in	Hs.	6	OPPOSI	Me/Ne
8/ 9/1974		President Nixon resigns from office											
08/ 6/1974	12:10:42	Tr	Sa	@	13	Cn	1	23	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	Su
08/10/1974	13:17: 8	Tr	Ma	@	8	Vi	54	22	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	Ur
08/10/1974	14:21: 9	Tr	Ur	@	24	Li	20	19	in	Hs.	2	SQUARE	Me
08/10/1974	21: 2: 3	Tr	Ma	@	9	Vi	6	36	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC
08/11/1974	05:43:54	Tr	Ma	@	9	Vi	20	19	in	Hs.	12	OCTILE	Me
9/ 5/1975		Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford											
09/ 3/1975	07:47:20	Tr	NN	@	24	Sc	59	21	in	Hs.	3	CONJUN	Ne/Pl
09/ 4/1975	03:46:53	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ge	58	25	in	Hs.	10	SQUARE	As
09/ 5/1975	06: 2:36	Tr	Ma	@	12	Ge	34	4	in	Hs.	10	TRIOCT	Pl
09/ 5/1975	16:18: 4	Tr	Jp	@	23	Ar	54	22	in	Hs.	8	OCTILE	Ur
09/ 7/1975	12: 6:14	Tr	NN	@	24	Sc	20	19	in	Hs.	3	TRINE	Me
09/ 7/1975	16:12:30	Tr	Jp	@	23	Ar	45	29	in	Hs.	8	TRINE	Ve/Sa
09/ 8/1975	00: 2:46	Tr	Ma	@	14	Ge	2	11	in	Hs.	10	TRINE	Vx
10/ 4/1979		U.S. Embassy seized in Iran											
11/ 4/1979	07:36:54	Tr	Ma	@	22	Le	37	23	in	Hs.	12	OPPOSI	Mo
11/ 4/1979	13:37:57	Tr	Ma	@	22	Le	44	60	in	Hs.	12	OCTILE	Me/Ma
11/ 4/1979	13:46: 5	Tr	Ma	@	22	Le	45	10	in	Hs.	12	OCTILE	Ur/NN
11/ 4/1979	18:36:49	Tr	Ma	@	22	Le	51	17	in	Hs.	12	OCTILE	NN/MC
11/ 4/1979	19:24:47	Tr	Ma	@	22	Le	52	17	in	Hs.	12	OCTILE	Su/Ve
11/ 5/1979	19:26: 2	Tr	Ma	@	23	Le	22	29	in	Hs.	12	CONJUN	Me/Ne
11/ 6/1979	13:50:22	Tr	Ma	@	23	Le	45	29	in	Hs.	12	CONJUN	Ve/Sa
11/ 6/1979	23:52:32	Tr	Ur	@	20	Sc	51	45	in	Hs.	3	TRIOCT	Jp

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## The 12:20 PM July 4th Chart

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

10/16/1957	18:24:31	Tr	Jp	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/01/1969	06:10:51	Tr	Jp	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/03/1952	14:32:45	Tr	Sa	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
02/14/1952	14: 1: 7	Tr	Sa	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/13/1952	01:32:36	Tr	Sa	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/17/1971	18: 1: 1	Tr	Ur	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/22/1972	00:25:44	Tr	Ur	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/21/1972	14: 2:18	Tr	Ur	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
06/19/1950	15: 8:45	Tr	Ne	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/02/1950	15:39:12	Tr	Ne	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/20/1977	03:34:49	Tr	Pl	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/02/1978	19:23:43	Tr	Pl	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
08/13/1978	13: 2:45	Tr	Pl	@	14	Li	35	15	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

On 5/22/1972 Pres. Nixon began his historic trip to Russia. On 6/25/1950 South Korea was invaded by North Korea. On 7/1/1950 the first US troops landed in Korea. The symbolism for the trip is acceptable, but a Nep transit denoting the beginning of a major war and the landing of troops on foreign soil is weak.

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

08/07/1954	16:36:48	Tr	Jp	@	16	Cn	50	53	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/22/1966	01:46:53	Tr	Jp	@	16	Cn	50	53	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/05/1978	21:48:40	Tr	Jp	@	16	Cn	50	53	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/13/1974	03:31:35	Tr	Sa	@	16	Cn	50	53	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
12/19/1974	11:49:35	Tr	Sa	@	16	Cn	50	53	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
05/30/1975	17:11:20	Tr	Sa	@	16	Cn	50	53	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/21/1952	19: 8: 9	Tr	Ur	@	16	Cn	50	53	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
12/29/1952	14:47:31	Tr	Ur	@	16	Cn	50	53	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
06/08/1953	12:48:52	Tr	Ur	@	16	Cn	50	53	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

On 9/8/1974 Pres. Ford pardons former Pres. Nixon. On 9/16/74 the charges against Russell Means of the American Indian movement are dismissed in Federal court. The symbolism is reasonable for these events.

## Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	EQA to Ve/Pl
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	EQA to Mo/Ur
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	No hits
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	EQA to Ve/Sa
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No hits
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No hits
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	Asc to Ur/Ne
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	Mars to Vtx
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	Vtx to Sa/As

**Evaluation:** The solar arc activity for the test events is impressively active, but unfortunately the symbolism in each case is weak. The transit hits to the Asc and MC are about average what one would expect, but again the symbolism is weak. The chart probably needs a second look, and it remains a weak candidate.

## The Birth of those united States

August 4, 1997

## The 2:00 PM July 4th Chart

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

09/30/1958	01:49:24	Tr	Jp	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/19/1970	01:25:36	Tr	Jp	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
03/23/1970	10:40:14	Tr	Jp	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/12/1970	01:32:20	Tr	Jp	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/29/1953	09:13:16	Tr	Sa	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/18/1954	12: 8:40	Tr	Sa	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
08/23/1954	06:26:17	Tr	Sa	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/22/1975	01:21:56	Tr	Ur	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/11/1976	04: 5: 4	Tr	Ur	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/ 7/1976	05:34:35	Tr	Ur	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/ 1/1958	09: 6:41	Tr	Ne	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
03/12/1958	09:47:14	Tr	Ne	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/26/1958	06:22:30	Tr	Ne	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
06/14/1959	22:29:35	Tr	Ne	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
08/16/1959	14:10: 6	Tr	Ne	@	4	Sc	26	35	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

On 5/17/1954 the Supreme Court banned segregation in public schools. On 1/3/1958 the Air Force began its first ICBM squadron. The symbolism of Sat on the Asc is good for the first, but Nep on the Asc is weak for the second event.

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

08/ 3/1955	02:57:24	Tr	Jp	@	10	Le	52	43	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/18/1967	07: 7:22	Tr	Jp	@	10	Le	52	43	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/ 1/1979	07:26: 5	Tr	Jp	@	10	Le	52	43	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/ 1/1976	20: 6:43	Tr	Sa	@	10	Le	52	43	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
05/13/1977	10: 1:39	Tr	Sa	@	10	Le	52	43	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
03/ 9/1977	12: 1:39	Tr	Sa	@	10	Le	52	43	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/ 6/1957	02:35:38	Tr	Ur	@	10	Le	52	43	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
12/29/1957	19:12:47	Tr	Ur	@	10	Le	52	43	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/17/1958	17:34:23	Tr	Ur	@	10	Le	52	43	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

On 7/15/1958 the US landed 5000 marines in Lebanon to help keep the peace. The symbolism and proximity to date are good for Uranus on the MC.

Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	Mars to Ju/Pl
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	No hits
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	NNode Sqr Ven
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	Mars Sex Moo
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No hits
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	Moo Sqr Ura
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	Plu to Me/Ve
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	EQA Ssx Ve
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	No hits

**Evaluation:** Several solar arc hits but weak symbolism except for the U. Mississippi race riots. This gives us one good solar arc hit and one good transit hit for this chart. I consider these odds to be random at best. The chart remains a weak candidate.

## The Birth of those united States

August 4, 1997

## The 2:20 PM July 4th Chart

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

01/14/1954	12:43: 5	Tr	Sa	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
03/23/1954	06:13:37	Tr	Sa	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/ 4/1954	06:50:49	Tr	Sa	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/18/1958	18:27: 3	Tr	Jp	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/19/1959	10:49:36	Tr	Ne	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/ 4/1960	12:56: 1	Tr	Ne	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/19/1960	01:27:59	Tr	Ne	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/ 2/1970	09:57:24	Tr	Jp	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/14/1976	03:58:11	Tr	Ur	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
06/ 4/1977	13:11: 3	Tr	Ur	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
08/25/1977	16: 8:52	Tr	Ur	@	8	Sc	23	19	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

There is one hit. On 4/8/1960 the first civil rights bill ever to circumvent a Southern filibuster in the Senate is approved. The symbolism is appropriate.

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

04/ 5/1950	08:23:22	Tr	Pl	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
05/20/1950	18: 0:48	Tr	Pl	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/26/1955	00: 1: 3	Tr	Jp	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/20/1958	17: 8:44	Tr	Ur	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
12/24/1958	17:44:36	Tr	Ur	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/27/1959	21:26:46	Tr	Ur	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/10/1967	04:52:53	Tr	Jp	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/25/1976	16:20:42	Tr	Sa	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
12/30/1976	19: 9:15	Tr	Sa	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/ 7/1977	18:13:16	Tr	Sa	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/25/1979	04: 0:52	Tr	Jp	@	15	Le	53	11	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

On 7/13/1977 a large power blackout in New York City occurs. Pres. Carter's popularity crisis and the firing of his cabinet advisors occurs during July 17 through 26, 1979. The symbolism is weak for both of these events, particularly the cabinet crisis.

## Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	Vtx to Ve/Pl
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	No hits
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	Sun Opp Plu
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	Mer Sesqui Ura
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No hits
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No hits
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	MC Tri Ven
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	Asc to Ma/Pl
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	No hits
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	Mer Sesqui Mer

**Evaluation:** There are a significant number of solar arc hits, but the symbolism for all of them is quite weak. The same is true for the symbolism for the transit hits. This chart generates a random selection of hits, and its probable accuracy is doubtful.

## The Birth of those united States

August 4, 1997

### The 4:50 PM Sibly chart for the United States

#### Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

12/22/1956	02:53: 6	Tr	Sa	@	8	Sg	14	4	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/16/1957	05:15:29	Tr	Sa	@	8	Sg	14	4	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/ 7/1957	00:31:49	Tr	Sa	@	8	Sg	14	4	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/14/1959	18:53:36	Tr	Jp	@	8	Sg	14	4	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/28/1971	23:47:39	Tr	Jp	@	8	Sg	14	4	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/28/1973	17:16:23	Tr	Ne	@	8	Sg	14	4	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/30/1974	08:57:37	Tr	Ne	@	8	Sg	14	4	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/ 1/1974	07:15:15	Tr	Ne	@	8	Sg	14	4	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

On 9/24/57 US troops were sent to Little Rock, AR, to enforce public school desegregation. 5/30/74 coincides with the height of the Watergate crisis. These two events only make a very weak case for considering this ascendant.

#### Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

10/ 9/1950	12:38:26	Tr	Sa	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
05/21/1951	02:42:44	Tr	Sa	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
06/ 5/1951	16:49:11	Tr	Sa	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/10/1956	16:13:41	Tr	Jp	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
03/27/1957	14:46:48	Tr	Jp	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/ 9/1957	23:59:45	Tr	Jp	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/30/1967	12: 4:56	Tr	Ur	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
04/27/1968	22:19:14	Tr	Ur	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/ 6/1968	05: 0:32	Tr	Ur	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/22/1968	14:33:16	Tr	Jp	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/ 5/1969	20:16: 1	Tr	Pl	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
04/ 3/1970	12:21:15	Tr	Pl	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/ 3/1970	21:35:23	Tr	Pl	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/27/1979	13:43:20	Tr	Sa	@	25	Vi	35	30	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

The only thing close from this list is that transiting Uranus hits the MC four weeks after Martin Luther King is assassinated on 4/4/1968. The symbolism is good, but four weeks is beyond an acceptable orb. No other hits were close in this long list.

#### Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	No hits
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	MC Oppo Nep
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	Sun Sqr Sat
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	No hits
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	No hits
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	Sat Sqr Mer
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	Moo to Mo/Me
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	No hits
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	No hits
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	No hits

**Evaluation:** The transits show a weak case but there are more than the expected number of hits by solar arc. The symbolism is even reasonable for three of these SAs. This chart bears some closer watching, but still is not a convincing candidate.

## The Birth of those united States

August 4, 1997

## The 5:13:55 PM July 4th Chart

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

02/14/1957	13: 3:42	Tr	Sa	@	13	Sg	10	5	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/30/1957	23:58:42	Tr	Sa	@	13	Sg	10	5	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/ 7/1957	15: 2:52	Tr	Sa	@	13	Sg	10	5	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/ 6/1959	20:12:40	Tr	Jp	@	13	Sg	10	5	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/20/1971	23:29:56	Tr	Jp	@	13	Sg	10	5	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/21/1976	03:12:26	Tr	Ne	@	13	Sg	10	5	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/12/1976	05:35:53	Tr	Ne	@	13	Sg	10	5	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/21/1976	14:40:33	Tr	Ne	@	13	Sg	10	5	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

Saturn, Jupiter and Neptune cross the Ascendant of this chart, but no significant historical events of note coincide with these dates. Just the usual business of the country. This does not instill much confidence in me for the use of this chart.

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

12/26/1950	16:55:19	Tr	Sa	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
01/28/1951	03:45:55	Tr	Sa	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/ 1/1951	15:17:25	Tr	Sa	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/18/1957	08:13: 9	Tr	Jp	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/ 3/1968	12:11:39	Tr	Ur	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/29/1968	13:11:33	Tr	Jp	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
03/14/1969	03:27:18	Tr	Jp	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
03/19/1969	00:57:41	Tr	Ur	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/29/1969	14:40: 1	Tr	Jp	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/20/1969	16:22:33	Tr	Ur	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/30/1972	13:37:46	Tr	Pl	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
04/30/1973	12: 7:35	Tr	Pl	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/22/1973	18:51:49	Tr	Pl	@	2	Li	7	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

Transiting Saturn over the MC and on 9/4/51 the peace accord with Japan is signed formally ending WW2. Transiting Jupiter and Uranus are conjunct the MC for the landing of the first American on the Moon on 7/20/69. Transiting Pluto is across the MC for this chart for the Watergate affair. Good symbolism and hits for the MC.

## Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	EQA Tri Moo
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	No hits
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	Mer SemiSqr Asc
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	MC to Sa/Pl
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	Sat Sqr Mer
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	Ven to Ju/Pl
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	No hits
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	No hits
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	No hits

**Evaluation:** This chart presents a decent MC, and a better than average number of solar arc hits. The symbolism for the hits to the MC is good, but the symbolism for the solar arc hits is weak. The lack of political or historical reaction to the hits on the ascendant detracts from this chart's merit. However, it bears some watching.

## The Birth of those united States

August 4, 1997

The 2:49 PM chart for the Adoption of the Articles of Confederation

Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

06/11/1951	00:30:47	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/28/1951	06:13:16	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/28/1952	08:35:25	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/17/1963	15:25:41	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/23/1963	10:48:11	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/16/1963	23:23: 6	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/27/1967	23:41:27	Tr	Sa	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/22/1967	22:26:55	Tr	Sa	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
02/18/1968	00: 6: 4	Tr	Sa	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/28/1975	15:36:48	Tr	Jp	@	9	Ar	46	36	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

On 11/24/63 Jack Ruby shoots and kills Lee Harvey Oswald. The symbolism of Jupiter conjunct the Asc for this event is weak. 4/30/75 bring the panic evacuation of the last Americans from Vietnam, again hardly conforming to Ju conj. Asc.

Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

02/27/1959	17: 9:19	Tr	Sa	@	5	Cp	15	16	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
06/ 5/1959	00:17:24	Tr	Sa	@	5	Cp	15	16	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/24/1959	21: 0:25	Tr	Sa	@	5	Cp	15	15	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/22/1960	07:50:12	Tr	Jp	@	5	Cp	15	15	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
03/10/1972	07:49:36	Tr	Jp	@	5	Cp	15	15	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
06/10/1972	03:51:54	Tr	Jp	@	5	Cp	15	16	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/ 2/1972	11:51:53	Tr	Jp	@	5	Cp	15	15	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

The only thing close from this list of hits to the MC is that transiting Jupiter is close to the MC for the discovery of the Watergate burglary and break in on 6/17/72. A Jupiter conj. MC symbolism for that event presents a weak argument.

Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	Plu to Me/As
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	Jup Sqr Sun
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	No hits
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	Sun Tri Nep
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No hits
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No hits
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	No hits
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	Jup SemiSqr Plu
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	No hits

**Evaluation:** I like some of the solar arc hits, but Sun trine Neptune for an event that almost bought the world to the brink of nuclear war? The SA symbolism for Pres. Eisenhower's heart attack is good. The transits leave a lot to be desired. This chart should bring a much stronger set of hits than it does. A weak "maybe" chart.

**The Birth of those united States**

August 4, 1997

The 2:53 PM chart for the Adoption of the Articles of Confederation

Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

03/ 7/1950	23:21: 2	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	1 43	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
02/19/1962	01:49:19	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	1 43	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/27/1963	11:32:35	Tr	Sa	@	22	Aq	1 43	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/10/1963	15:30:31	Tr	Sa	@	22	Aq	1 43	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/15/1964	21: 9:51	Tr	Sa	@	22	Aq	1 43	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
02/ 2/1974	20:20:18	Tr	Jp	@	22	Aq	1 43	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

On 2/20/62 Maj. John Glenn became the first American to orbit the Earth. On 2/6/ 74 an impeachment inquiry against Pres. Nixon begins in the House of Representatives. Jup conj. Asc. for these events in not the expected astrological symbolism

Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

12/23/1956	09:16:58	Tr	Sa	@	8	Sg	22 37	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/12/1957	21: 9: 6	Tr	Sa	@	8	Sg	22 37	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/10/1957	06:14:38	Tr	Sa	@	8	Sg	22 37	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/15/1959	10:26:17	Tr	Jp	@	8	Sg	22 37	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/29/1971	16:25:27	Tr	Jp	@	8	Sg	22 37	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
01/ 1/1974	23:43:45	Tr	Ne	@	8	Sg	22 37	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
05/25/1974	02:23:28	Tr	Ne	@	8	Sg	22 37	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/ 5/1974	11:17:29	Tr	Ne	@	8	Sg	22 37	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

On 9/24/57 US troops are ordered to Little Rock, AR, to enforce segregation. 5/25/74 is the height of the Watergate crisis. Sa on the MC is acceptable for the first event, but Ne on the MC is not an acceptable explanation for the second event.

Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	No hits
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	No hits
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	Mer to Ju/Ne
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	Ven Sqr Plu
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	Ven SemiSqr Ura
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	Ura to Me/Sa
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No hits
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	Asc SemiSqr Ven
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	No hits
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	Asc Conj Vtx

**Evaluation:** A fair number of solar arc hits, but little symbolism. Transits to the Asc and MC with symbolism which fail to corroborate this chart. Missed events for transits to the Asc and MC. This chart inspires little confidence.

## The Birth of those united States

August 4, 1997

The chart for the Acceptance of the Formal British Surrender

Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

11/ 9/1955	21:47:28	Tr	Sa	@	22	Sc	59	15	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/26/1958	12:41:49	Tr	Jp	@	22	Sc	59	15	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
06/26/1959	02:29:46	Tr	Jp	@	22	Sc	59	15	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
08/13/1959	05:23: 5	Tr	Jp	@	22	Sc	59	15	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/14/1966	06: 9:56	Tr	Ne	@	22	Sc	59	15	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/14/1967	07:30:50	Tr	Ne	@	22	Sc	59	15	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/17/1967	17:18:10	Tr	Ne	@	22	Sc	59	15	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/ 9/1970	00:15: 6	Tr	Jp	@	22	Sc	59	15	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
12/11/1979	20:15: 1	Tr	Ur	@	22	Sc	59	15	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

There were no political or historical events of significance found.

Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

09/ 2/1956	21:32:48	Tr	Jp	@	11	Vi	44	45	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/ 4/1962	19:17:23	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
01/24/1963	08: 6:23	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/31/1963	09:10:29	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
04/27/1964	16:40:15	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
06/16/1964	09: 2:18	Tr	Pl	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/23/1964	17:15: 2	Tr	Ur	@	11	Vi	44	45	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
03/28/1965	16:28:43	Tr	Ur	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/ 6/1965	21:38:13	Tr	Ur	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/18/1968	05:43: 3	Tr	Jp	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/ 4/1978	15: 3:17	Tr	Sa	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
02/14/1979	05: 5:58	Tr	Sa	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
07/26/1979	04:42:16	Tr	Sa	@	11	Vi	44	46	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

On 8/8/68 the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia. The ten days ending 7/26/79 saw the crisis with Pres. Carter's plummeting popularity and cabinet firings. Pluto is back and forth over the MC during the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. Uranus is square the MC for the Gulf of Tonkin incident. This is an active chart for the degree of the MC.

Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	No hits
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	No hits
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	Mer to Ur/Pl
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	No hits
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No hits
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No hits
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	Moo to Su/Mo
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	No hits
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	Sun to Ur/Ne

**Evaluation:** The chart shows one sensitive degree point at the MC, but the remaining the solar arc or transiting hits do not support this sensitive MC degree.

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The chart for the Final Ratification of the U.S. Constitution

**Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:**

02/19/1956	09:17: 5	Tr	Sa	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/ 2/1956	19:12:29	Tr	Sa	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/ 2/1956	07:32:21	Tr	Sa	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/18/1959	03:25:49	Tr	Jp	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/15/1971	16:15:22	Tr	Ne	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/29/1971	12:32: 8	Tr	Jp	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
04/25/1971	14:34:42	Tr	Ne	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
05/16/1971	15: 8:11	Tr	Jp	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/27/1971	18:55:42	Tr	Jp	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/15/1971	08:20:19	Tr	Ne	@	2	Sg	25 13	in Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

The Jupiter - Neptune conjunction on the Ascendant in January, 1971, brings the trial of the soldiers involved in the My Lai massacre in Vietnam, and Charles Manson's sentencing to death. These are hardly constitutional type events.

**Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:**

02/12/1950	06:58:24	Tr	Sa	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/ 6/1950	01:15:22	Tr	Sa	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/ 1/1956	00: 2:56	Tr	Jp	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/20/1965	20: 6:48	Tr	Ur	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
10/30/1965	16:18:30	Tr	Pl	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/ 6/1966	19:16: 2	Tr	Ur	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
02/11/1966	23:11: 5	Tr	Pl	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
03/ 4/1966	03:29:22	Tr	Ur	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/28/1966	22:11:46	Tr	Pl	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/15/1968	05:46:10	Tr	Jp	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/14/1979	13:15:52	Tr	Sa	@	17	Vi	46 40	in Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

The Saturn transit over the MC in 1950 brings labor unrest and the Korean war. The Uranus - Pluto conjunction over the MC in October, 1965, heralds no particularly newsworthy events. 1966 brings Vietnam war protests and racial unrest.

**Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:**

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	No hits
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	No hits
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	MC Oppo Mer
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	Mars SemiSqr Plu
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	Sat Tri EQA
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	Ven to Mo/NN
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No hits
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	No hits
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	Sat Sqr Asc
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	No hits

**Evaluation:** Major conjunctions on the chart angles which do not coincide with major events, solar arc hits which do not describe the events involved very well. I'm disappointed that this particular chart does not show more relevant activity.

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## The chart for President George Washington's Inauguration

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the Ascendant:

07/22/1956	07:26:50	Tr	Jp	@	2	Vi	47	58	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/18/1958	05:34:18	Tr	Pl	@	2	Vi	47	59	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
03/ 1/1959	00:30:59	Tr	Pl	@	2	Vi	47	58	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/23/1959	06:18:15	Tr	Pl	@	2	Vi	47	58	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/24/1962	14:37:29	Tr	Ur	@	2	Vi	47	59	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
03/ 4/1963	20:27:13	Tr	Ur	@	2	Vi	47	58	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/11/1963	01:56:10	Tr	Ur	@	2	Vi	47	58	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
11/ 7/1967	07:11:20	Tr	Jp	@	2	Vi	47	59	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
02/ 5/1968	06: 8: 4	Tr	Jp	@	2	Vi	47	59	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/ 3/1968	07:50: 7	Tr	Jp	@	2	Vi	47	59	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
08/18/1978	02:37:52	Tr	Sa	@	2	Vi	47	59	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/14/1979	02:48:35	Tr	Jp	@	2	Vi	47	59	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

Pluto across the Ascendant and we have the governor of Arkansas defying the U.S. on desegregation, with the introduction of U.S. troops to enforce U.S. laws. Uranus across the Ascendant and we have the Cuban missile crisis. On 1/31/68 the Tet offensive in Vietnam began, marking the end of the U.S. will to fight.

## Transiting outer planets conjunct the MC:

04/30/1953	04:43:37	Tr	Jp	@	27	Ta	51	36	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
04/12/1965	12:45:37	Tr	Jp	@	27	Ta	51	36	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
06/ 1/1971	05:59:14	Tr	Sa	@	27	Ta	51	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/ 4/1976	00:31:37	Tr	Jp	@	27	Ta	51	36	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/ 5/1976	03:23:14	Tr	Jp	@	27	Ta	51	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
03/23/1977	00:37:53	Tr	Jp	@	27	Ta	51	35	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC

Transits over the MC at these dates and times do not add any confidence for the selection of this chart as a candidate for "the" U.S. chart.

## Solar arc hits to positions in natal chart within a very short time period of date:

5/17/1954	Supreme Court Bans Segregation	MC to Me/Pl
9/24/1955	Pres. Eisenhower suffers a heart attack	No hits
5/ 1/1960	U-2 shot down over Russia	No hits
9/30/1962	U. Mississippi rioting over enforced segr.	No hits
10/23/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	Moo to Mo/Ne
1/23/1968	USS Pueblo captured by North Korea	No hits
3/22/1972	Voting Rights Amendment to Constitution	No hits
2/ 6/1974	Impeachment proceedings begin	No hits
8/ 9/1974	President Nixon resigns from office	Sun to Ur/Pl
9/ 5/1975	Assassination attempt on Pres. Ford	No hits
10/ 4/1979	U.S. Embassy seized in Iran	Jup Conj Vtx

**Evaluation:** The symbolism for the solar arc hit for Pres. Nixon's resignation is excellent, and right on for the date. The symbolism for the solar arc hit for the ban of segregation is also excellent. The Ascendant responds well, but transits over the MC provide nothing. I would rate this chart merely a "maybe."

## Appendix E (written in 1993)

## Transits over the Asc and MC for the 7/4/1776, 9:36 AM LMT chart

One added purpose of this article was to make predictions for the years 1994 through 1999 concerning the selected U.S. chart. Here are the transits to the 9:36 AM chart (which is one minute earlier than the 9:37 chart used in the examples - the new time purposely chosen because the 9:37 AM time seemed a bit late in the comparison). What do these transits mean? Let's evaluate recent history in the year 2000.

**Transits over the Ascendant**

01/ 3/1990	19:27:33	Tr	Ma	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
02/14/1990	15:20:36	Tr	Ma	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
03/ 7/1990	02: 6:18	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
05/ 6/1990	11:27: 3	Tr	Ma	@	11	Pi	46	28	in	Hs.	7	OPPOSI	As
07/ 7/1990	15:58: 6	Tr	Ma	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
07/30/1990	09:27:34	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ta	46	28	in	Hs.	9	TRINE	As
09/30/1990	07:26:12	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ge	46	28	in	Hs.	10	SQUARE	As
11/ 9/1990	04:43: 3	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ge	46	28	in	Hs.	10	SQUARE	As
02/24/1991	10:46:10	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ge	46	28	in	Hs.	10	SQUARE	As
05/20/1991	18:28:27	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cn	46	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	As
08/ 3/1991	07:41: 2	Tr	Ma	@	11	Vi	46	28	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/11/1991	19:13:50	Tr	Ma	@	26	Li	46	28	in	Hs.	2	SEMISQ	As
12/15/1991	07:36:11	Tr	Ma	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
01/24/1992	23:11:44	Tr	Ma	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
02/13/1992	18:16:51	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
04/12/1992	01:39:50	Tr	Ma	@	11	Pi	46	28	in	Hs.	7	OPPOSI	As
06/10/1992	02:18:14	Tr	Ma	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
06/30/1992	14:26:42	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ta	46	28	in	Hs.	9	TRINE	As
08/13/1992	06:42:45	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ge	46	28	in	Hs.	10	SQUARE	As
11/17/1992	09: 6:52	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cn	46	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	As
12/ 9/1992	19:39:40	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cn	46	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	As
04/20/1993	20:23:40	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cn	46	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	As
07/13/1993	03:42:43	Tr	Ma	@	11	Vi	46	28	in	Hs.	12	CONJUN	As
09/22/1993	02: 1:48	Tr	Ma	@	26	Li	46	28	in	Hs.	2	SEMISQ	As
11/25/1993	06:34:50	Tr	Ma	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
01/ 4/1994	08: 4:15	Tr	Ma	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
01/23/1994	19:24:22	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
03/22/1994	05:30:32	Tr	Ma	@	11	Pi	46	28	in	Hs.	7	OPPOSI	As
05/19/1994	10:46:10	Tr	Ma	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
06/ 8/1994	13:19:48	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ta	46	28	in	Hs.	9	TRINE	As
07/20/1994	12:42:42	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ge	46	28	in	Hs.	10	SQUARE	As
09/28/1994	19:30:41	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cn	46	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	As
06/18/1995	12:28: 9	Tr	Ma	@	11	Vi	46	28	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
09/ 2/1995	04:12:37	Tr	Ma	@	26	Li	46	28	in	Hs.	2	SEMISQ	As
11/ 5/1995	22:13:22	Tr	Ma	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
12/15/1995	19: 7:49	Tr	Ma	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
01/ 4/1996	03: 4:53	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
03/ 1/1996	04:32:59	Tr	Ma	@	11	Pi	46	28	in	Hs.	7	OPPOSI	As
04/28/1996	06:34:35	Tr	Ma	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
05/18/1996	08:16: 6	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ta	46	28	in	Hs.	9	TRINE	As
06/29/1996	00:57:19	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ge	46	28	in	Hs.	10	SQUARE	As
09/ 4/1996	12:12: 0	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cn	46	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	As
11/21/1996	05:50:32	Tr	Ma	@	11	Vi	46	28	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
08/ 8/1997	20:23:58	Tr	Ma	@	26	Li	46	28	in	Hs.	2	SEMISQ	As
10/15/1997	07:16:11	Tr	Ma	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
11/24/1997	12:54: 8	Tr	Ma	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
12/13/1997	22:25:32	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
02/ 9/1998	03:15:21	Tr	Ma	@	11	Pi	46	28	in	Hs.	7	OPPOSI	As
04/ 8/1998	12:41:47	Tr	Ma	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
04/28/1998	17:38:36	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ta	46	28	in	Hs.	9	TRINE	As

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06/ 9/1998	15:32:29	Tr	Ma	@	11	Ge	46	28	in	Hs.	10	SQUARE	As
08/15/1998	14:32: 2	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cn	46	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	As
10/26/1998	18:59:25	Tr	Ma	@	11	Vi	46	28	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
01/18/1999	16:22:55	Tr	Ma	@	26	Li	46	28	in	Hs.	2	SEMISQ	As
05/16/1999	09:16:57	Tr	Ma	@	26	Li	46	28	in	Hs.	2	SEMISQ	As
06/23/1999	12:21:24	Tr	Ma	@	26	Li	46	28	in	Hs.	2	SEMISQ	As
09/20/1999	17:43:32	Tr	Ma	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
11/ 1/1999	22:28:52	Tr	Ma	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
11/21/1999	20:30:21	Tr	Ma	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
08/ 3/1990	05:35:22	Tr	Jp	@	26	Cn	46	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	As
11/17/1991	05: 7: 2	Tr	Jp	@	11	Vi	46	28	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
02/12/1992	07:26: 4	Tr	Jp	@	11	Vi	46	28	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
07/13/1992	09:37:42	Tr	Jp	@	11	Vi	46	28	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As
10/26/1993	03:18:22	Tr	Jp	@	26	Li	46	28	in	Hs.	2	SEMISQ	As
02/10/1995	15: 4:28	Tr	Jp	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
05/22/1995	06:16:46	Tr	Jp	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
10/ 8/1995	22:47:51	Tr	Jp	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
02/29/1996	23:52:18	Tr	Jp	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
07/12/1996	00:46:30	Tr	Jp	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
10/24/1996	23:17:58	Tr	Jp	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
01/ 7/1997	16:40:42	Tr	Jp	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
03/25/1998	15: 7:26	Tr	Jp	@	11	Pi	46	28	in	Hs.	7	OPPOSI	As
06/ 9/1999	19:49:49	Tr	Jp	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
11/17/1999	22:11:27	Tr	Jp	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
01/10/1991	06:26:17	Tr	Sa	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
05/26/1994	05:44:16	Tr	Sa	@	11	Pi	46	28	in	Hs.	7	OPPOSI	As
07/20/1994	21:24:24	Tr	Sa	@	11	Pi	46	28	in	Hs.	6	OPPOSI	As
02/ 7/1995	00: 2:23	Tr	Sa	@	11	Pi	46	28	in	Hs.	7	OPPOSI	As
05/10/1998	19:53: 8	Tr	Sa	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
12/26/1998	16:19:56	Tr	Sa	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
01/ 1/1999	05: 9:35	Tr	Sa	@	26	Ar	46	28	in	Hs.	8	SESQUI	As
06/ 7/1999	02:15:26	Tr	Sa	@	11	Ta	46	28	in	Hs.	9	TRINE	As
12/ 1/1999	16:44:56	Tr	Sa	@	11	Ta	46	28	in	Hs.	9	TRINE	As
02/ 5/1991	13: 2: 6	Tr	Ur	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
07/ 5/1991	09:50:22	Tr	Ur	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
11/28/1991	00:10:35	Tr	Ur	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
01/22/1995	23:47:30	Tr	Ur	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
09/11/1995	14:18:15	Tr	Ur	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
10/30/1995	13:44:16	Tr	Ur	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
02/28/1996	01:31:58	Tr	Ne	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
07/ 3/1996	07:31: 1	Tr	Ne	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
12/30/1996	05:24: 3	Tr	Ne	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
03/ 6/1991	03:24:28	Tr	NN	@	26	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	As
11/ 4/1991	05:11:55	Tr	NN	@	11	Cp	46	28	in	Hs.	4	TRINE	As
07/ 6/1993	16:10:33	Tr	NN	@	11	Sg	46	28	in	Hs.	4	SQUARE	As
09/21/1995	12:55:55	Tr	NN	@	26	Li	46	28	in	Hs.	2	SEMISQ	As
01/10/1998	18:56:23	Tr	NN	@	11	Vi	46	28	in	Hs.	1	CONJUN	As

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## Transits to the Midheaven

03/ 3/1990	03:40:36	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cp	52	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
03/23/1990	09:58:28	Tr	Ma	@	8	Aq	52	28	in	Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
05/ 2/1990	14: 7:47	Tr	Ma	@	8	Pi	52	28	in	Hs.	6	SQUARE	MC
07/ 3/1990	10:54:48	Tr	Ma	@	23	Ar	52	28	in	Hs.	8	SEMISQ	MC
09/20/1990	20:57:33	Tr	Ma	@	8	Ge	52	28	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/18/1990	04:47: 3	Tr	Ma	@	8	Ge	52	28	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
02/17/1991	12:21:17	Tr	Ma	@	8	Ge	52	28	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
05/15/1991	18:17:11	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cn	52	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	MC
07/29/1991	16: 4:53	Tr	Ma	@	8	Vi	52	28	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC
09/14/1991	18:24:38	Tr	Ma	@	8	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	TRINE	MC
10/ 7/1991	11:26:54	Tr	Ma	@	23	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	SESQUI	MC
12/11/1991	07: 7:57	Tr	Ma	@	8	Sg	52	28	in	Hs.	4	OPPOSI	MC
02/ 9/1992	22:56: 4	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cp	52	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
02/29/1992	13:10:54	Tr	Ma	@	8	Aq	52	28	in	Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
04/ 8/1992	07:48:14	Tr	Ma	@	8	Pi	52	28	in	Hs.	6	SQUARE	MC
06/ 6/1992	04:44:28	Tr	Ma	@	23	Ar	52	28	in	Hs.	8	SEMISQ	MC
08/ 8/1992	20: 3: 0	Tr	Ma	@	8	Ge	52	28	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
11/ 3/1992	23:21:51	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cn	52	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	MC
12/22/1992	01:50:26	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cn	52	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	MC
04/14/1993	07:38: 4	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cn	52	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	MC
07/ 8/1993	06:54: 8	Tr	Ma	@	8	Vi	52	28	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC
08/25/1993	19: 8:28	Tr	Ma	@	8	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	TRINE	MC
09/17/1993	17:45: 6	Tr	Ma	@	23	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	SESQUI	MC
11/21/1993	07:14:15	Tr	Ma	@	8	Sg	52	28	in	Hs.	3	OPPOSI	MC
01/20/1994	01:33:30	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cp	52	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
02/ 8/1994	08: 9:31	Tr	Ma	@	8	Aq	52	28	in	Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
03/18/1994	12:53: 4	Tr	Ma	@	8	Pi	52	28	in	Hs.	6	SQUARE	MC
05/15/1994	14:43:39	Tr	Ma	@	23	Ar	52	28	in	Hs.	8	SEMISQ	MC
07/16/1994	08:18:36	Tr	Ma	@	8	Ge	52	28	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
09/23/1994	20:20:46	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cn	52	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	MC
06/12/1995	21:29:44	Tr	Ma	@	8	Vi	52	28	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC
08/ 4/1995	22:28:52	Tr	Ma	@	8	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	TRINE	MC
08/28/1995	17:17:23	Tr	Ma	@	23	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	SESQUI	MC
11/ 1/1995	22:59:49	Tr	Ma	@	8	Sg	52	28	in	Hs.	4	OPPOSI	MC
12/31/1995	09:54: 0	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cp	52	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
01/19/1996	13: 6:24	Tr	Ma	@	8	Aq	52	28	in	Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
02/26/1996	12:19: 7	Tr	Ma	@	8	Pi	52	28	in	Hs.	6	SQUARE	MC
04/24/1996	10:39:31	Tr	Ma	@	23	Ar	52	28	in	Hs.	8	SEMISQ	MC
06/24/1996	21:45:51	Tr	Ma	@	8	Ge	52	28	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/30/1996	22:38:48	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cn	52	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	MC
11/15/1996	13:52:56	Tr	Ma	@	8	Vi	52	28	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC
07/ 7/1997	20:25:49	Tr	Ma	@	8	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	TRINE	MC
08/ 3/1997	23:39:11	Tr	Ma	@	23	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	SESQUI	MC
10/11/1997	06:28:12	Tr	Ma	@	8	Sg	52	28	in	Hs.	4	OPPOSI	MC
12/10/1997	05: 0:15	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cp	52	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
12/29/1997	09:17:18	Tr	Ma	@	8	Aq	52	28	in	Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
02/ 5/1998	10:43:31	Tr	Ma	@	8	Pi	52	28	in	Hs.	6	SQUARE	MC
04/ 4/1998	16: 9:56	Tr	Ma	@	23	Ar	52	28	in	Hs.	8	SEMISQ	MC
06/ 5/1998	12: 2:50	Tr	Ma	@	8	Ge	52	28	in	Hs.	10	CONJUN	MC
08/11/1998	03:22:53	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cn	52	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	MC
10/21/1998	22:39:37	Tr	Ma	@	8	Vi	52	28	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC
12/13/1998	09:10:41	Tr	Ma	@	8	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	TRINE	MC
01/12/1999	06: 0:56	Tr	Ma	@	23	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	SESQUI	MC
09/16/1999	09:20:40	Tr	Ma	@	8	Sg	52	28	in	Hs.	4	OPPOSI	MC
11/18/1999	00:58: 1	Tr	Ma	@	23	Cp	52	28	in	Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
12/ 7/1999	15:17:18	Tr	Ma	@	8	Aq	52	28	in	Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
07/21/1990	04:47: 5	Tr	Jp	@	23	Cn	52	28	in	Hs.	11	SEMISQ	MC
10/28/1991	04:15:23	Tr	Jp	@	8	Vi	52	28	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC
03/ 5/1992	23:37:57	Tr	Jp	@	8	Vi	52	28	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC
06/24/1992	22:42:55	Tr	Jp	@	8	Vi	52	28	in	Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC
11/25/1992	13:19:19	Tr	Jp	@	8	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	TRINE	MC
04/ 6/1993	11:54:19	Tr	Jp	@	8	Li	52	28	in	Hs.	2	TRINE	MC

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07/25/1993	16:49: 2	Tr	Jp	@	8	Li	52	28	in Hs.	2	TRINE	MC
10/12/1993	19: 4:27	Tr	Jp	@	23	Li	52	28	in Hs.	2	SESQUI	MC
01/22/1995	22: 1:21	Tr	Jp	@	8	Sg	52	28	in Hs.	4	OPPOSI	MC
06/14/1995	09:27:46	Tr	Jp	@	8	Sg	52	28	in Hs.	4	OPPOSI	MC
09/19/1995	17: 5:54	Tr	Jp	@	8	Sg	52	28	in Hs.	3	OPPOSI	MC
12/26/1996	03:42:23	Tr	Jp	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
03/ 1/1997	02:53:26	Tr	Jp	@	8	Aq	52	28	in Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
03/13/1998	06:25:11	Tr	Jp	@	8	Pi	52	28	in Hs.	6	SQUARE	MC
05/26/1999	09:22:33	Tr	Jp	@	23	Ar	52	28	in Hs.	8	SEMISQ	MC
03/22/1990	21: 9:36	Tr	Sa	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
06/17/1990	21:55:26	Tr	Sa	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
12/15/1990	21:48:50	Tr	Sa	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
01/26/1992	16:12:53	Tr	Sa	@	8	Aq	52	28	in Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
04/15/1994	23: 2:45	Tr	Sa	@	8	Pi	52	28	in Hs.	6	SQUARE	MC
09/ 3/1994	06:25: 2	Tr	Sa	@	8	Pi	52	28	in Hs.	6	SQUARE	MC
01/10/1995	17:37:12	Tr	Sa	@	8	Pi	52	28	in Hs.	6	SQUARE	MC
04/17/1998	10:53: 6	Tr	Sa	@	23	Ar	52	28	in Hs.	8	SEMISQ	MC
02/ 9/1994	07:27: 7	Tr	Ur	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
07/29/1994	05:21:34	Tr	Ur	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
12/ 1/1994	10:32:46	Tr	Ur	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
01/31/1998	13:23:18	Tr	Ur	@	8	Aq	52	28	in Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
10/ 6/1998	02:14: 6	Tr	Ur	@	8	Aq	52	28	in Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
10/31/1998	01:41:51	Tr	Ur	@	8	Aq	52	28	in Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
02/ 4/1995	14:37:25	Tr	Ne	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
07/27/1995	20:32:56	Tr	Ne	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
12/ 8/1995	10:42:42	Tr	Ne	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
12/25/1998	02:45: 0	Tr	Pl	@	8	Sg	52	28	in Hs.	3	OPPOSI	MC
06/ 9/1999	05: 1:18	Tr	Pl	@	8	Sg	52	28	in Hs.	4	OPPOSI	MC
10/23/1999	19: 0: 0	Tr	Pl	@	8	Sg	52	28	in Hs.	4	OPPOSI	MC
06/ 5/1990	00:56:18	Tr	NN	@	8	Aq	52	28	in Hs.	5	TRINE	MC
04/11/1991	19:55:55	Tr	NN	@	23	Cp	52	28	in Hs.	5	SESQUI	MC
08/18/1993	13:54:47	Tr	NN	@	8	Sg	52	28	in Hs.	4	OPPOSI	MC
12/23/1995	20:19: 9	Tr	NN	@	23	Li	52	28	in Hs.	2	SESQUI	MC
08/13/1996	21:45:34	Tr	NN	@	8	Li	52	28	in Hs.	2	TRINE	MC
04/26/1998	22:57:20	Tr	NN	@	8	Vi	52	28	in Hs.	12	SQUARE	MC

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## Appendix F

## Solar Arc hits for US Chart #10

July 4, 1776 9:36:00 AM LMT  
 PHILADELPHIA, PA 39 N 57.0 75 W 9.0  
 Tropical Placidus Natal

Positions Starting 1/ 1/1994 AT 00:00 Hours GMT

	Solar ARC'd	NATAL	NATAL HOUSES
Su	18 Aq 44 33	13 Cn 1 21	
Mo	28 Vi 19 59	22 Aq 36 47	1 11 Vi 46 28
Me	0 Pi 3 32	24 Cn 20 21	2 6 Li 16 44
Ve	8 Aq 26 20	2 Cn 43 8	3 5 Sc 37 31
Ma	26 Cp 52 50	21 Ge 9 38	4 8 Sg 52 28
Jp	11 Aq 34 56	5 Cn 51 44	5 12 Cp 55 23
Sa	20 Ta 30 59	14 Li 47 47	6 14 Aq 18 0
Ur	14 Cp 37 34	8 Ge 54 22	7 11 Pi 46 28
Ne	28 Ar 7 50	22 Vi 24 38	8 6 Ar 16 44
Pl	3 Vi 17 15	27 Cp 34 4	9 5 Ta 37 31
NN	12 Pi 19 9	6 Le 35 58	10 8 Ge 52 28
Vx	19 Vi 20 15	13 Aq 37 3	11 12 Cn 55 23
EP	11 Ar 3 17	5 Vi 20 6	12 14 Le 18 0
As	17 Ar 29 40	11 Vi 46 28	
MC	14 Cp 35 40	8 Ge 52 28	
Tp		3 Ar 12 10	

## ASPECTS &amp; ORBS USED:

CONJUN 1.00 SEMISX 1.00 SEMISQ 1.00 SEXTIL 1.00 SQUARE 1.00  
 TRINE 1.00 SESQUI 1.00 QINCX 1.00 OPPOSI 1.00

E=Entering orb X=eXact L=Leaving N=Natal P=Progressed  
 T=Transit SA=Solar Arc D=Dexter S=Sinister  
 R=Retrograde contact n=north node s=south node p=perihelion  
 a=aphelion b=begin shadow r=rx stn d=dir stn e=end shadow

DATE	INITIATING BODY	ASPECT
03/ 3/94	SA Ur @ 14 Cp 47 47 in Hs. 5	X D SQUARE N Sa
03/14/94	SA MC @ 14 Cp 47 47 in Hs. 5	X D SQUARE N Sa
03/31/94	SA NN @ 12 Pi 34 4 in Hs. 7	X D SEMISQ N Pl
04/13/94	SA Mo @ 28 Vi 37 3 in Hs. 1	X S SESQUI N Vx
05/ 5/94	SA Sa @ 20 Ta 51 44 in Hs. 9	X S SEMISQ N Jp
05/17/94	SA Ve @ 8 Aq 49 6 in Hs. 5	X OPPOSI N Jp/As
06/ 7/94	SA Ve @ 8 Aq 52 28 in Hs. 5	X S TRINE N MC
06/18/94	SA Ve @ 8 Aq 54 22 in Hs. 5	X S TRINE N Ur
09/ 5/94	SA Ma @ 27 Cp 34 4 in Hs. 5	X CONJUN N Pl
09/11/94	SA NN @ 13 Pi 1 21 in Hs. 7	X S TRINE N Su
10/17/94	SA Mo @ 29 Vi 8 11 in Hs. 1	X D SEMISQ N Jp/Ne
07/13/95	SA Me @ 1 Pi 36 24 in Hs. 6	X S TRINE N Me/MC
10/21/95	SA Vx @ 21 Vi 9 38 in Hs. 1	X D SQUARE N Ma
11/15/95	SA Sa @ 22 Ta 24 38 in Hs. 9	X S TRINE N Ne
12/12/95	SA EP @ 13 Ar 1 21 in Hs. 8	X S SQUARE N Su
01/ 5/96	SA Jp @ 13 Aq 37 3 in Hs. 5	X CONJUN N Vx
01/10/96	SA Pl @ 5 Vi 20 6 in Hs. 12	X CONJUN N EP
01/27/96	SA Sa @ 22 Ta 36 47 in Hs. 9	X D SQUARE N Mo

DATE	INITIATING BODY	ASPECT
02/ 5/96	SA Su @ 20 Aq 51 44 in Hs. 6	X S SESQUI N Jp
03/12/96	SA Sa @ 22 Ta 44 13 in Hs. 9	X S SEMISQ N NN/MC

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03/17/96	SA Sa	@	22 Ta	44 59	in Hs.	9	X	S SEMISQ	N	Me/Ma
03/18/96	SA Sa	@	22 Ta	45 10	in Hs.	9	X	S SEMISQ	N	Ur/NN
03/27/96	SA Vx	@	21 Vi	35 58	in Hs.	1	X	D SEMISQ	N	NN
04/29/96	SA Sa	@	22 Ta	52 14	in Hs.	9	X	S SEMISQ	N	Su/Ve
05/23/96	SA Su	@	21 Aq	9 38	in Hs.	6	X	S TRINE	N	Ma
07/11/96	SA Jp	@	14 Aq	8 11	in Hs.	5	X	OPPOSI	N	Jp/Ne
08/18/96	SA Me	@	2 Pi	43 8	in Hs.	6	X	S TRINE	N	Ve
10/22/96	SA As	@	20 Ar	20 6	in Hs.	8	X	S SESQUI	N	EP
10/29/96	SA Sa	@	23 Ta	22 29	in Hs.	9	X	S SQUARE	N	Me/Ne
12/30/96	SA Vx	@	22 Vi	22 6	in Hs.	1	X	D SQUARE	N	Jp/MC
01/ 5/97	SA Vx	@	22 Vi	23 3	in Hs.	1	X	D SQUARE	N	Jp/Ur
01/14/97	SA Vx	@	22 Vi	24 38	in Hs.	1	X	CONJUN	N	Ne
01/17/97	SA EP	@	14 Ar	8 11	in Hs.	8	X	S TRINE	N	Jp/Ne
03/ 6/97	SA Jp	@	14 Aq	47 47	in Hs.	6	X	D TRINE	N	Sa
03/16/97	SA Sa	@	23 Ta	45 28	in Hs.	9	X	S SQUARE	N	Ve/Sa
03/28/97	SA Mo	@	1 Li	36 24	in Hs.	1	X	D SQUARE	N	Me/MC
08/ 2/97	SA Su	@	22 Aq	22 6	in Hs.	6	X	S TRINE	N	Jp/MC
08/ 8/97	SA Su	@	22 Aq	23 3	in Hs.	6	X	S TRINE	N	Jp/Ur
09/13/97	SA EP	@	14 Ar	47 47	in Hs.	8	X	OPPOSI	N	Sa
10/29/97	SA Su	@	22 Aq	36 47	in Hs.	6	X	CONJUN	N	Mo
12/13/97	SA Su	@	22 Aq	44 13	in Hs.	6	X	S SESQUI	N	NN/MC
12/18/97	SA Su	@	22 Aq	44 59	in Hs.	6	X	S SESQUI	N	Me/Ma
12/19/97	SA Su	@	22 Aq	45 10	in Hs.	6	X	S SESQUI	N	Ur/NN
01/30/98	SA Su	@	22 Aq	52 14	in Hs.	6	X	S SESQUI	N	Su/Ve
05/ 4/98	SA Mo	@	2 Li	43 8	in Hs.	1	X	D SQUARE	N	Ve
06/ 4/98	SA Sa	@	24 Ta	59 21	in Hs.	9	X	OPPOSI	N	Ne/Pl
06/ 7/98	SA Vx	@	23 Vi	49 6	in Hs.	1	X	D SEMISQ	N	Jp/As
08/ 1/98	SA Su	@	23 Aq	22 29	in Hs.	6	X	OPPOSI	N	Me/Ne
10/25/98	SA Mo	@	3 Li	12 10	in Hs.	1	X	OPPOSI	N	Tp
12/17/98	SA Su	@	23 Aq	45 27	in Hs.	6	X	OPPOSI	N	Ve/Sa
12/20/98	SA Jp	@	16 Aq	36 24	in Hs.	6	X	S SESQUI	N	Me/MC
02/14/99	SA Ve	@	13 Aq	37 3	in Hs.	5	X	CONJUN	N	Vx
03/21/99	SA Me	@	5 Pi	20 6	in Hs.	6	X	OPPOSI	N	EP
07/12/99	SA Pl	@	8 Vi	52 28	in Hs.	12	X	D SQUARE	N	MC
07/23/99	SA Pl	@	8 Vi	54 22	in Hs.	12	X	D SQUARE	N	Ur
08/21/99	SA Ve	@	14 Aq	8 11	in Hs.	5	X	OPPOSI	N	Jp/Ne
08/25/99	SA Ur	@	20 Cp	20 6	in Hs.	5	X	D SESQUI	N	EP
09/ 5/99	SA MC	@	20 Cp	20 6	in Hs.	5	X	D SESQUI	N	EP
09/28/99	SA Me	@	5 Pi	51 44	in Hs.	6	X	S TRINE	N	Jp
10/26/99	SA As	@	23 Ar	22 29	in Hs.	8	X	S TRINE	N	Me/Ne
12/27/99	SA Pl	@	9 Vi	20 20	in Hs.	12	X	D SEMISQ	N	Me

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