

US Elections

An astrological study of past presidential elections

This study is based on an article on Lee Lehman's site: [Atlanta Group:Predicting Future Presidential Elections from Past Ones.](#)

One of the Atlanta Group participants, Penny Shelton, chose Profections as a means of analyzing candidate charts, the following relies on the same study criteria but uses Placidus vs Regiomontanus houses and Equal House profections vs Regiomontanus House profections.

The original study covered 16 elections from 1864 until 2000; I've extended the study to 2024.

Outline i

Criteria

Chart Page Layout

Elections

Initial Conclusions

Study Criteria (from the original article)

"We have restricted this study to presidents and candidates whose data meets the Rodden AA-B criteria. These strictures result in a total of sixteen elections which we can study...."

"Penny picked profections. Profections are a classical technique in which the Ascendant is moved one house for each year of life. Accordingly: the 1 House gives the first year of life, the 2 House the 2 (age one), etc. A chart may be drawn with the profected Ascendant as the 1 House cusp, and the twelve houses interpreted accordingly. Because of the importance of angularity,"

"Penny looked at the Profected 1st and its respective Natal House, the Profected 10th and its respective Natal House, and the Profected Election (based upon November date) from the Profected 1st. House. Then we will look for any combinations which repeat with emphasis on the natal 10th."

Outline i

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Elections

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Chart Page Layout and Abbreviations

The Election pages display the candidates radix and profected charts. An asterick (*) denotes the winning candidate.

In the profected chart, the Profected 1st (P1) and its ruler are circled in green.

The Profected 10th (P10) and its ruler are circled in red.

The house corresponding to the election period (PE) and its ruler are circled in orange.

A coloured dot beside a house or planet indicates the element is a repeat of one triggered at another level.

The profected and radix house correspondences are indicated below the radix chart, where an 'Nn' references the radix (natal) house.

Outline i

Criteria

Chart Page Layout

Elections

- Election November 8, 1864: *Lincoln vs McClellan
- Election November 3, 1896: *McKinley vs Bryan
- Election November 6, 1900: *McKinley vs Bryan
- Election November 3, 1908: *Taft vs Bryan
- Election November 5, 1912: *Wilson vs Roosevelt
- Election November 5, 1916: *Wilson vs Hughes
- Election November 3, 1936: *Roosevelt vs Landon
- Election November 5, 1940: *Roosevelt vs Wilkie
- Election November 8, 1960: *Kennedy vs Nixon
- Election November 7, 1972: *Nixon vs McGovern
- Election November 2, 1976: *Carter vs Ford
- Election November 4, 1980: *Reagan vs Carter
- Election November 6, 1984: *Reagan vs Mondale

Outline ii

Election November 8, 1988: *Bush vs Dukakis

Election November 3, 1992: *Clinton vs Bush

Election November 5, 1996: *Clinton vs Dole

Election November 7, 2000: *Bush vs Gore

Election November 2, 2004: *Bush vs Kerry

Election November 4, 2008: *Obama vs McCain

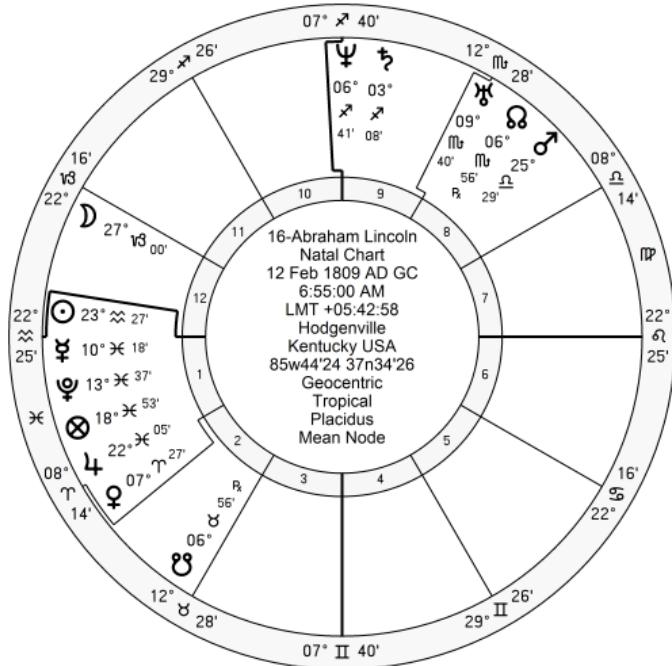
Election November 6, 2012: *Obama vs Romney

Election November 8, 2016: *Trump vs Clinton

Election November 3, 2020: *Biden vs Trump

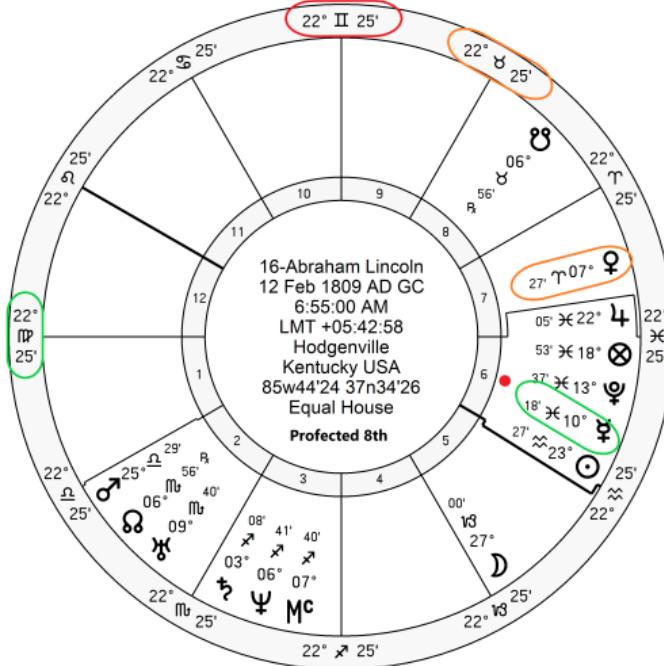
Initial Conclusions

Election November 8, 1864: *Abraham Lincoln



$\text{♀} \Delta \text{P10}$, $\square \text{N10}$

$\text{♀} \square \text{P10}$; in N1 partile ΔMC

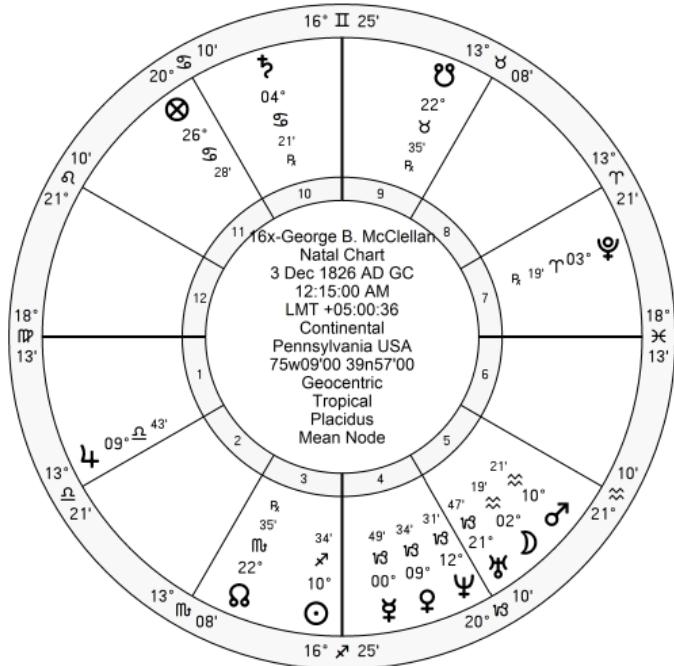


$\text{P1}=\text{N7} \Rightarrow \text{♀} \Rightarrow \text{P6/N1}$

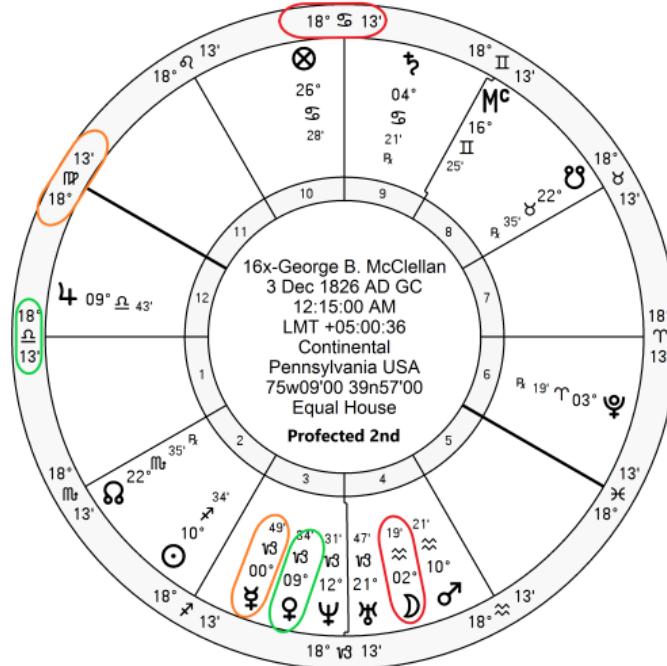
$\text{P10}=\text{N4} \Rightarrow \text{♀} \Rightarrow \text{P6/N1}$

$\text{PE}=\text{P9/N3} \Rightarrow \text{♀} \Rightarrow \text{P7/N1}$

Election November 8, 1864: George McClellan

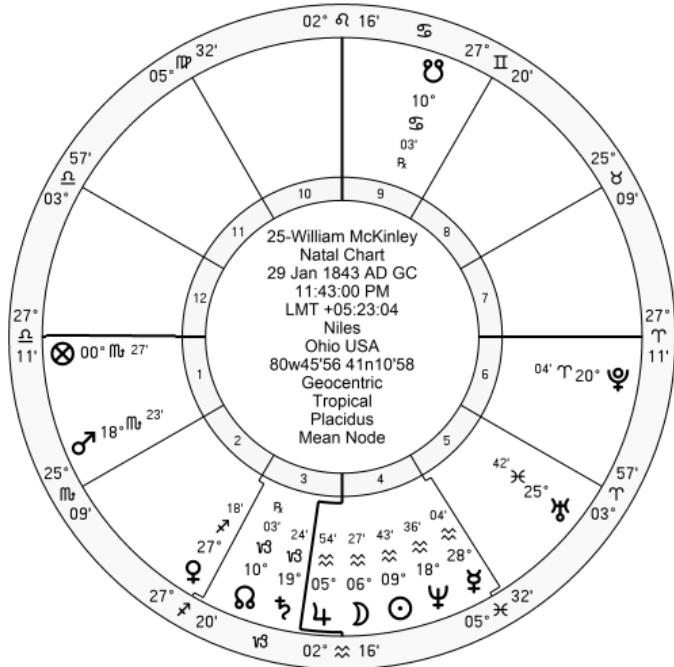


♀ * P1, N1
 ♂ P10
 ♀ * P1, N1

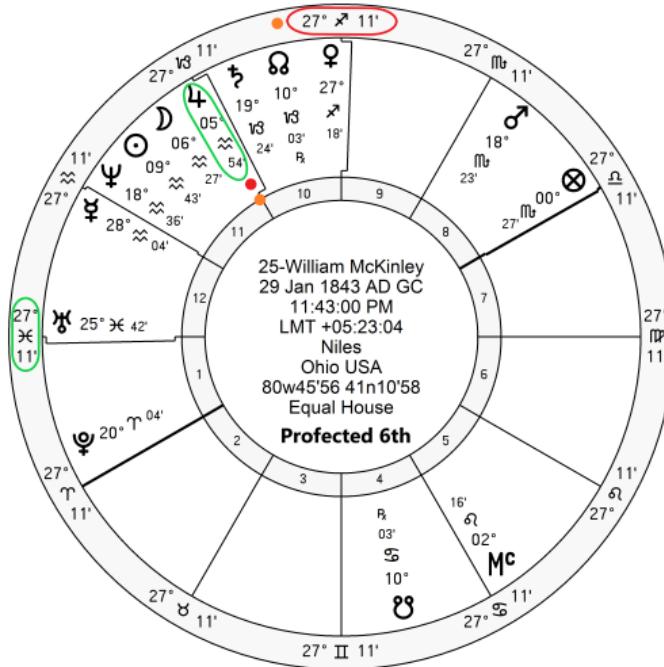


P1=N2 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ **P3/N4**
P10=N11 ⇒ ♂ ⇒ **P4/N5**
PE=P12/N1 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ **P3/N4**

Election November 3, 1896: *William McKinley



$\text{4} \times \text{P1}$, $\square \text{ N1}$, $\diamond \text{ N10}$. Disposed by h in domicile in P10.

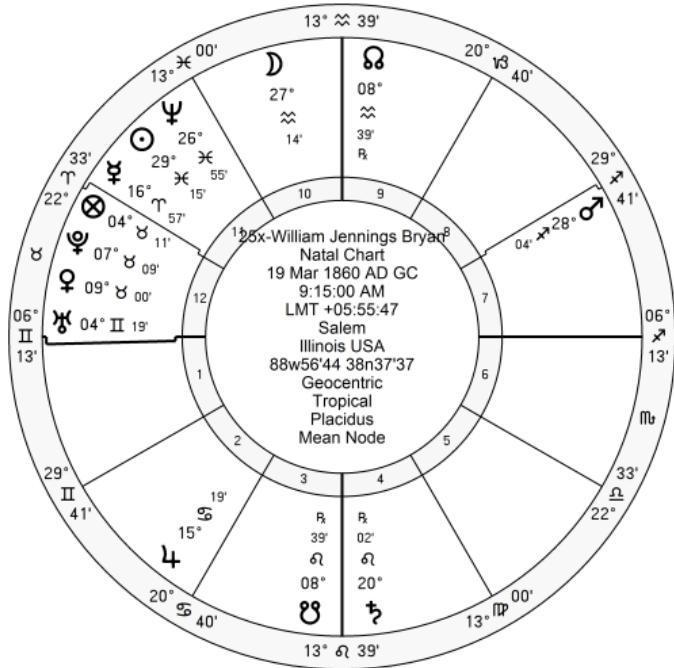


$\text{P1} = \text{N5} \Rightarrow \text{4} \Rightarrow \text{P11/N4}$

$\text{P10} = \text{N3} \Rightarrow \text{4} \Rightarrow \text{P11/N4}$

$\text{PE} = \text{P10/N3} \Rightarrow \text{4} \Rightarrow \text{P11/N4}$

Election November 3, 1896: William Jennings Bryan

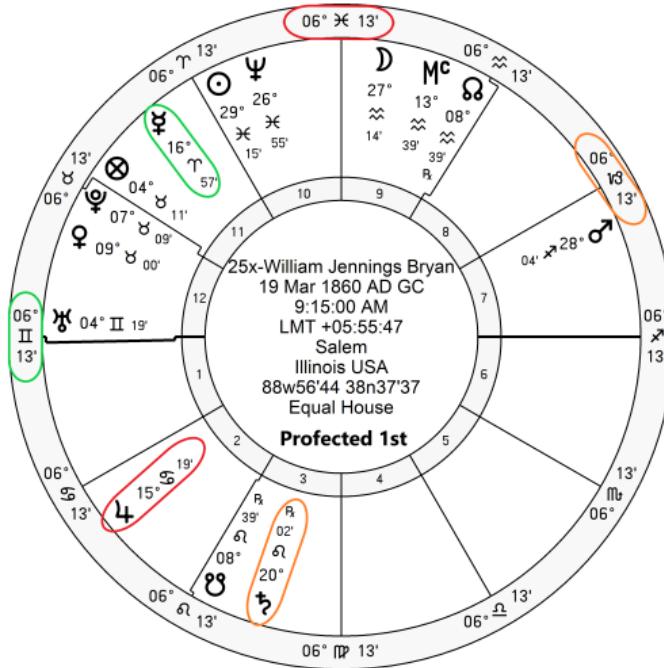


\ddagger is \times N10; \times P1.

Δ P10, N10.

\natural adverse to P10, σ N10; \times P1, N1.

In the profection, \natural and the \wp are in the same sign and house; the South Node tends to be destructive.

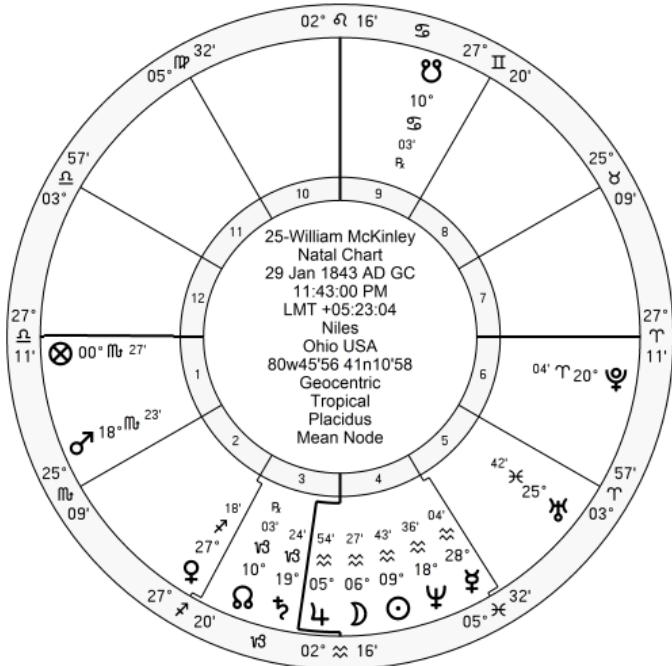


P1=N1 \Rightarrow \ddagger \Rightarrow P11/N11

P10=N10 \Rightarrow Δ \Rightarrow P2/N2

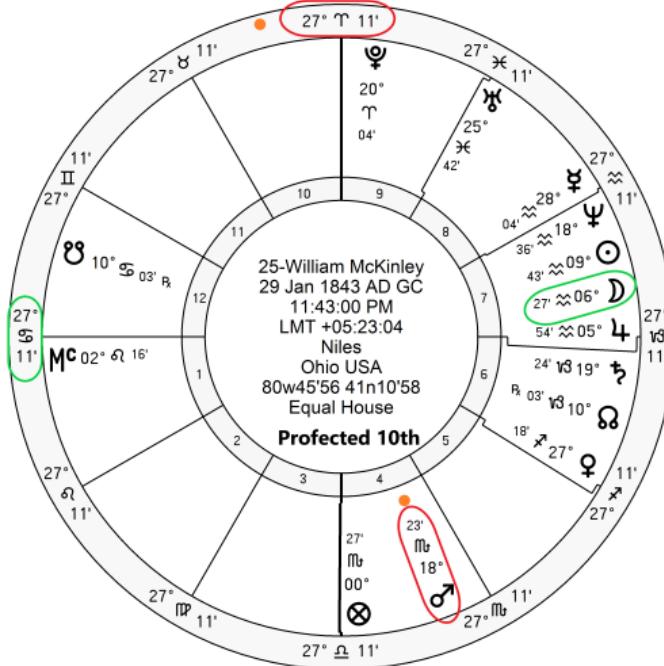
PE=P8/N8 \Rightarrow \natural Rx \Rightarrow P3/N4

Election November 6, 1900: *William McKinley



☽ ♂ P1, N10. The ☽'s combustion does not appear to create a problem; possibly protected by the ♀ ♂.

♂ ♀ P10, □ N10; □ P1, in N1.

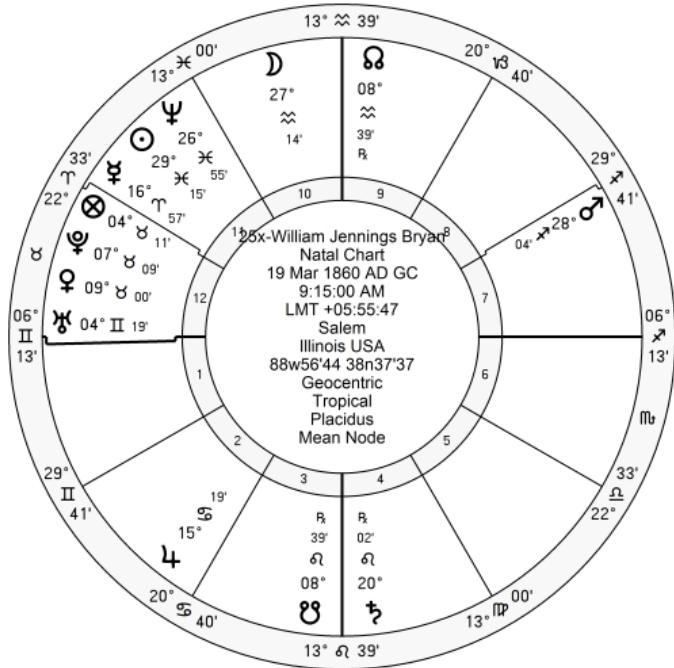


P1=N9 \Rightarrow ☽ \Rightarrow P7/N4

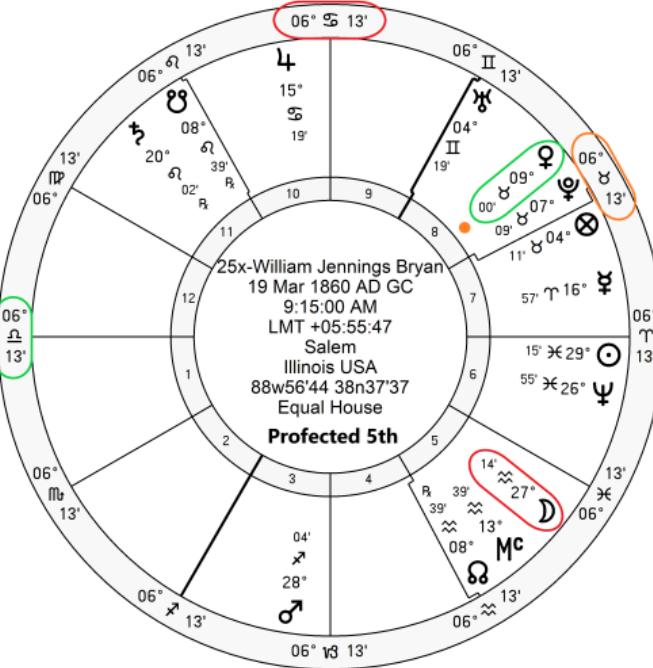
P10=N7 \Rightarrow ♂ \Rightarrow P4/N1

PE=P10/N7 \Rightarrow ♂ \Rightarrow P4/N1

Election November 6, 1900: William Jennings Bryan

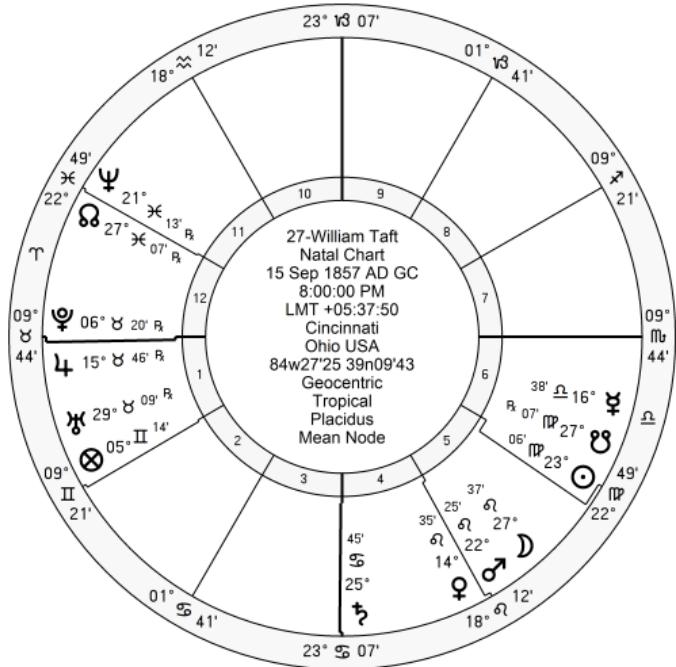


♀ ✶ P10, N10
 ♂ in N10, Δ N1
 ℮ ♂ N10.

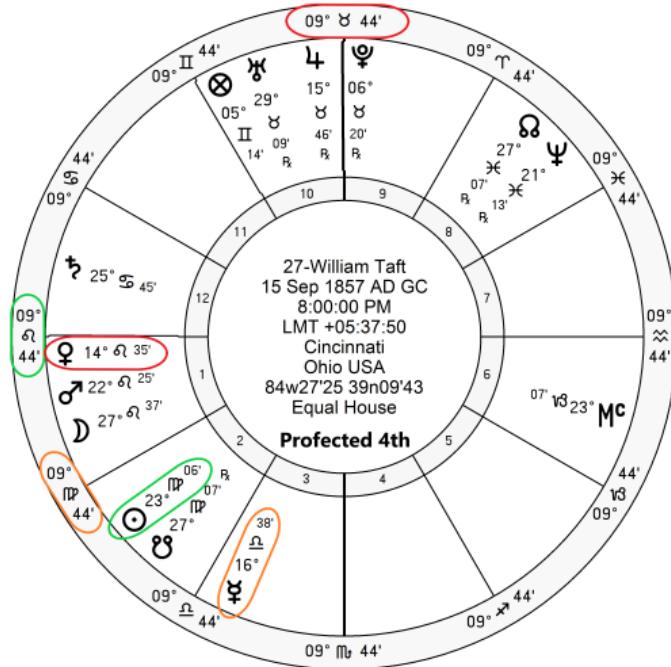


$P1=N6 \Rightarrow ♀ \Rightarrow P8/N12$
 $P10=N3 \Rightarrow ♂ \Rightarrow P5/N10$
 $PE=P8/N12 \Rightarrow ℮ Rx \Rightarrow P8/N12$

Election November 3, 1908: *William Taft



There are connections between P1, P10 and N1 although the underlying houses are weak it appears Bryan's were weaker and worse. The ☽ with the ♀ may have marked him as a one term President.

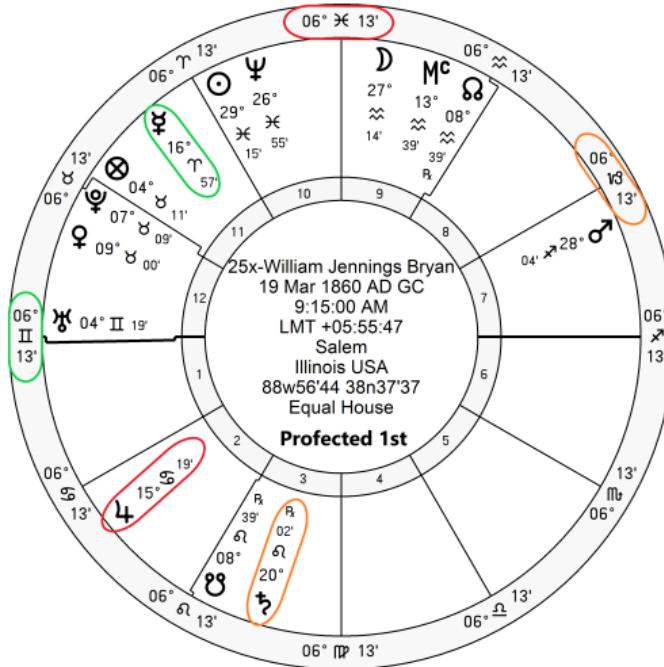
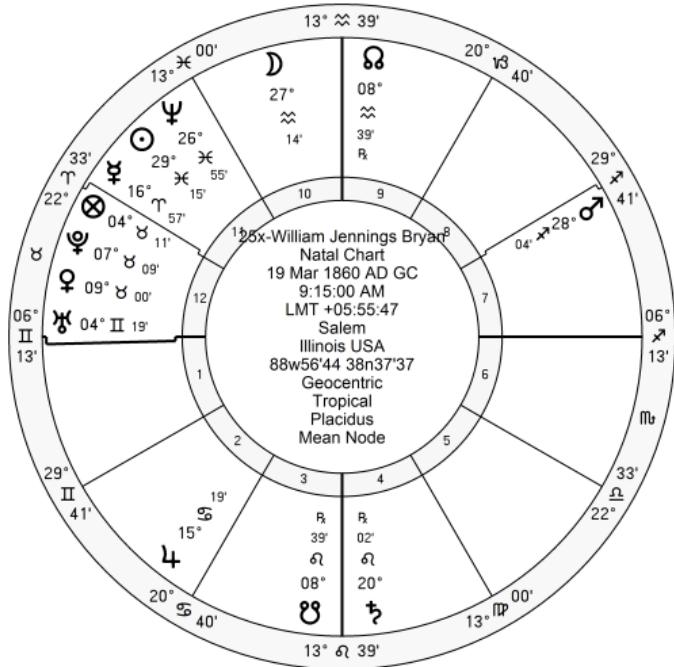


P1=N5 ⇒ ☽ ♂ ♀ ⇒ **P2/N6**

P10=N1 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ **P1/N4**

PE=P2/N6 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ **P3/N6**

Election November 3, 1908: William Jennings Bryan



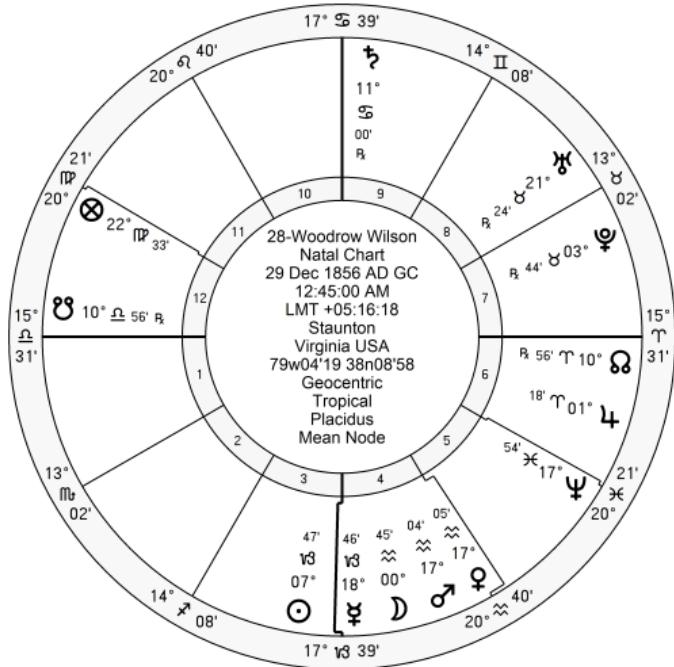
This election is 12 years to the day from the 1896 election; the setup and result are the same.

$$P1=N1 \Rightarrow ♀ \Rightarrow P11/N11$$

$$P10=N10 \Rightarrow 4 \Rightarrow P2/N2$$

$$PE=P8/N8 \Rightarrow \text{h} R_x \Rightarrow P3/N4$$

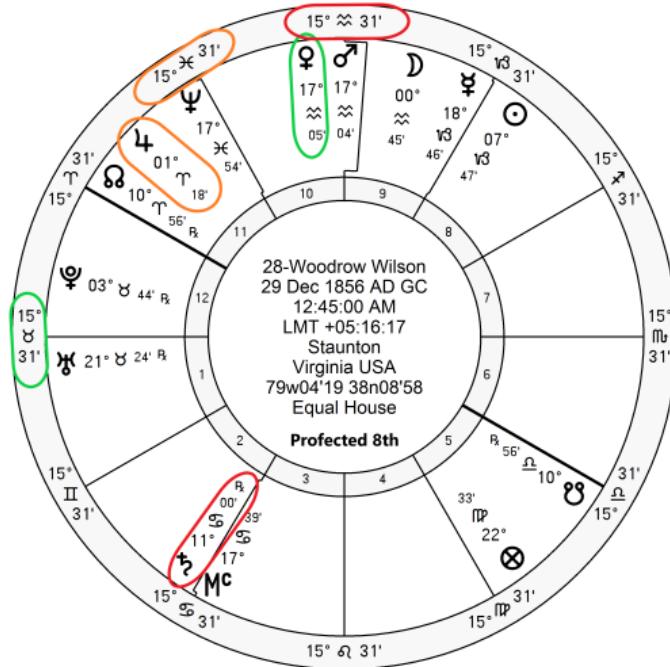
Election November 5, 1912: *Woodrow Wilson



♀ in P10, ♂ N10; ☐ P1, Δ N1

☿ Δ P10

₄ makes no aspects to P1, N1 or P10, N10

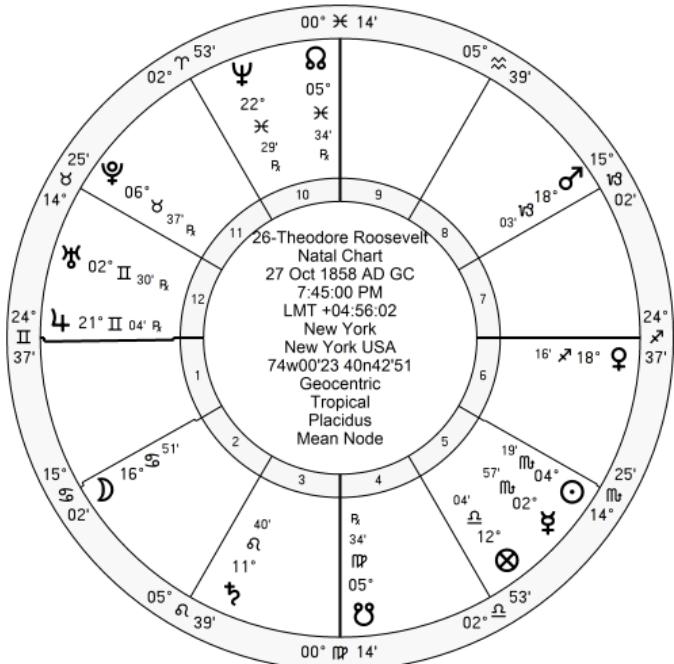


P1=N8 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ P10/N4

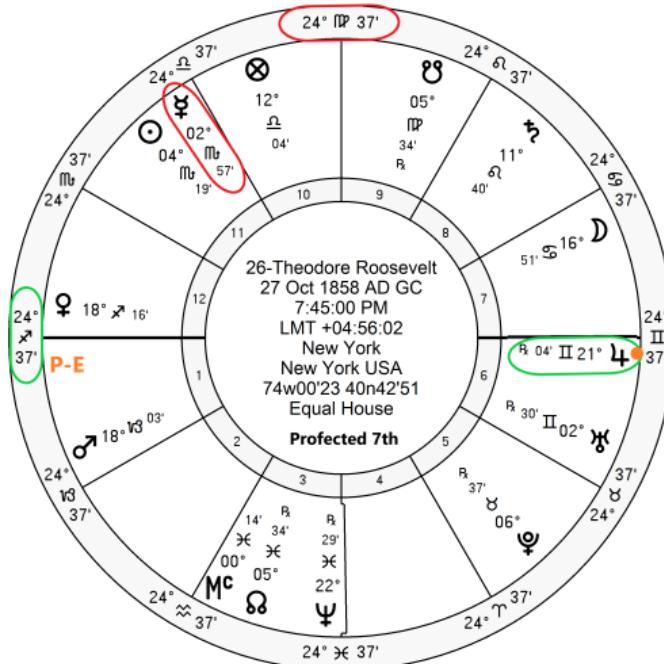
P10=N5 ⇒ ♂ Rx ⇒ P2/N9

PE=P11/N6 ⇒ ₄ ⇒ P11/N6

Election November 5, 1912: Teddy Roosevelt



↳ N10 (1° from ♀)
♀ combust; Δ N10

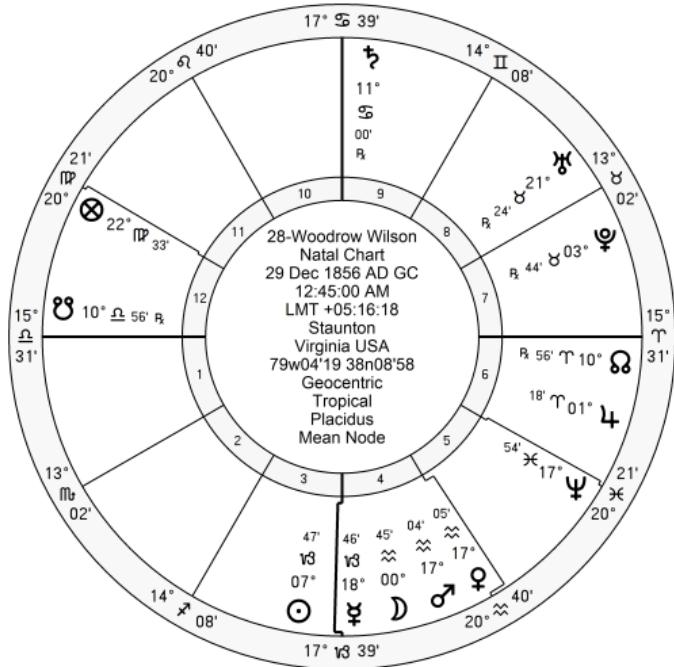


P1=N7 \Rightarrow 4R \Rightarrow P6/N12

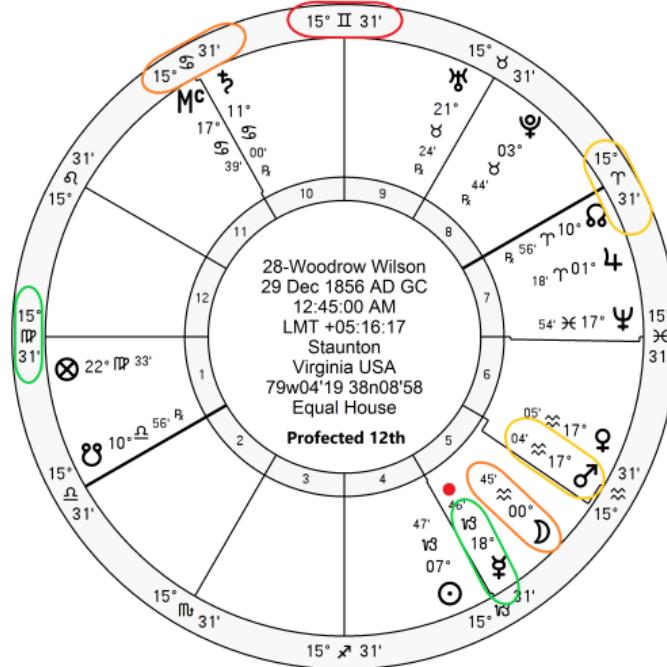
P10=N4 \Rightarrow ♀ (combust) \Rightarrow P11/N5

PE=P1/N7 \Rightarrow **4 R** \Rightarrow **P6/N12**

Election November 7, 1916: *Woodrow Wilson

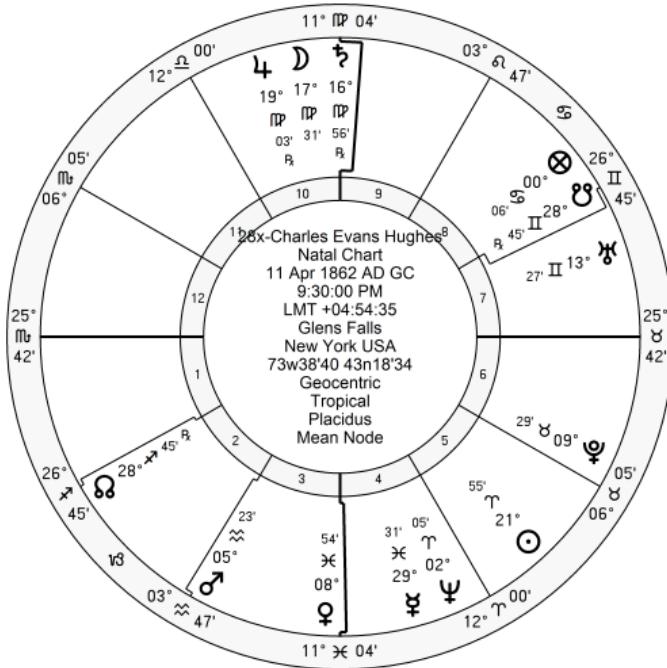


$\text{♀} \text{♂}$ N10; Δ P1, \square N1
 $\text{☽} \text{△}$ N1



$\text{P1} = \text{N12} \Rightarrow \text{♀} \Rightarrow \text{P5/N4}$
 $\text{P10} = \text{N9} \Rightarrow \text{♀} \Rightarrow \text{P5/N4}$
 $\text{PE} = \text{P11/N10} \Rightarrow \text{☽} \Rightarrow \text{P5/N4}$

Election November 7, 1916: Charles Evans Hughes

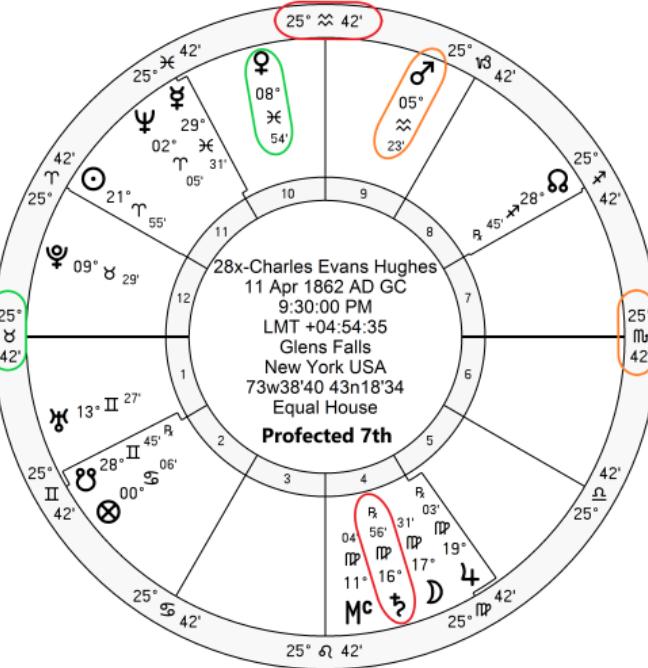


♀ in P10, □ P1, N1

☿ ♀ in P10, □ P1; in N10

♂ Δ P1, ✶ N1

☿ in bad state (retro, disposed by ♃ in Fall; □ ♀) denies what the 10th promises?

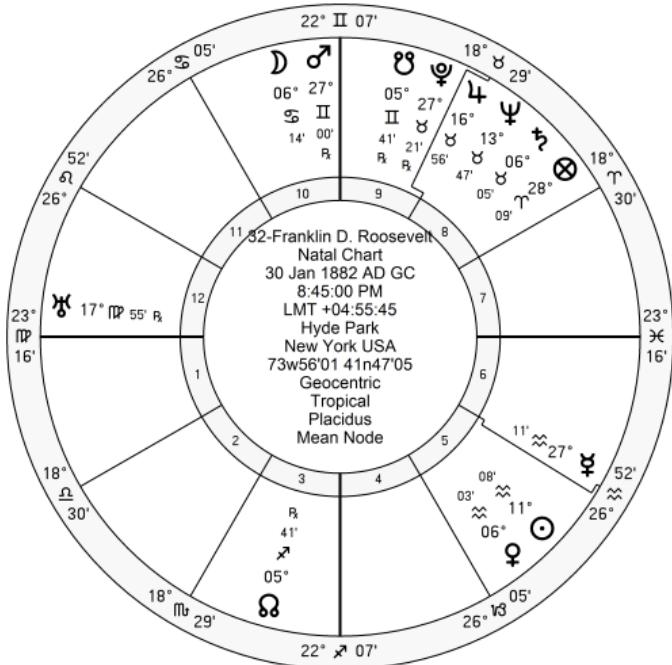


P1=N7 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ P10/N3

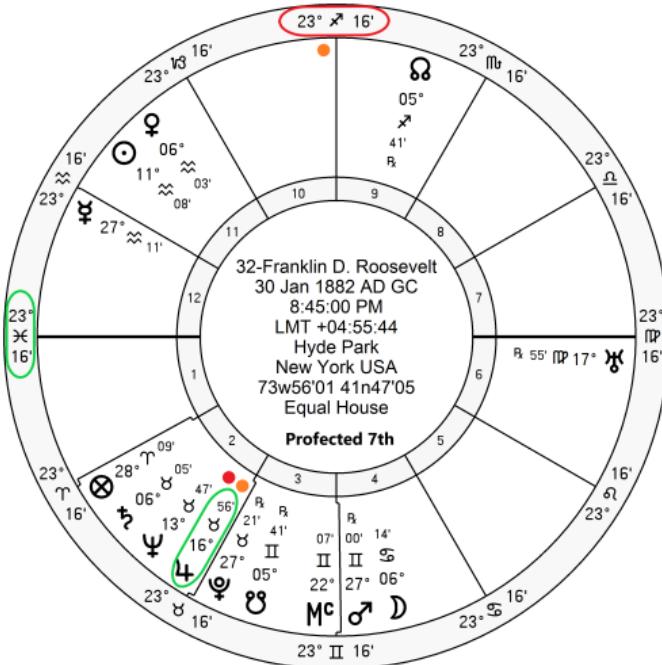
P10=N3 ⇒ ♂ Rx ⇒ P4/N10

PE=P7/N12 ⇒ ♂ ⇒ P9/N3

Election November 3, 1936: *Franklin Roosevelt

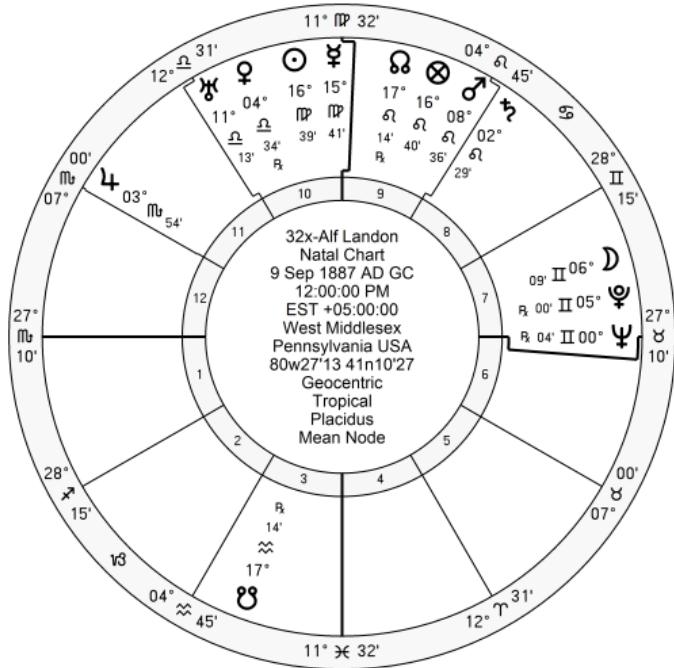


4 Δ P10, ✶ N10, P1; in a mitigated ♂ (♂) with N1 which appears to have been enough for the win as his opponent has only one hard aspect involving a burnt ♀.

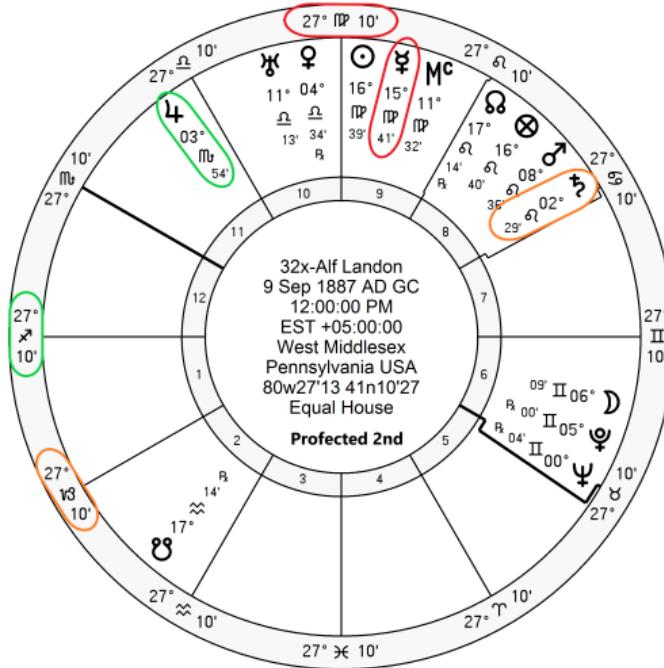


P1=N7 ⇒ 4 ⇒ P2/N8
P10=N4 ⇒ 4 ⇒ P2/N8
PE=P10/N4 ⇒ 4 ⇒ P2/N8

Election November 3, 1936: Alf Landon

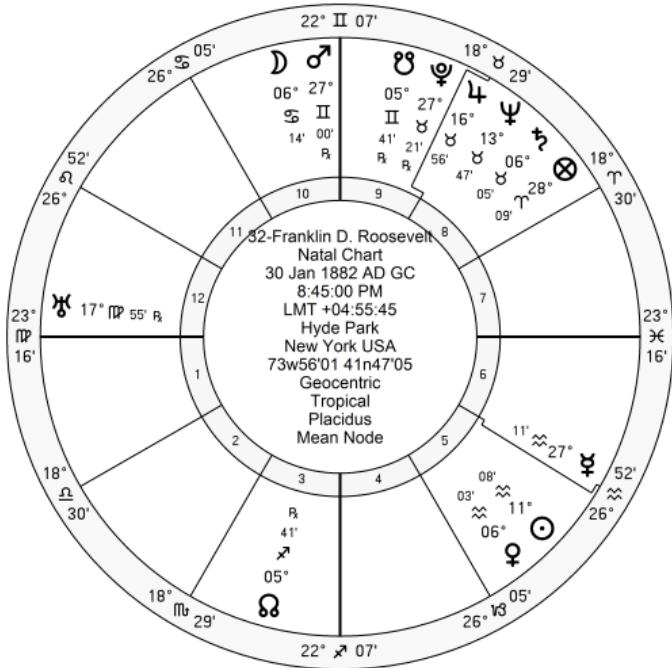


$\text{L}_4 \times P_1$
 $\text{Mars} \times (\text{burnt}) \Delta P_1 \text{ in N10}; \square N_1$
 $\text{Saturn} \times P_{10}$

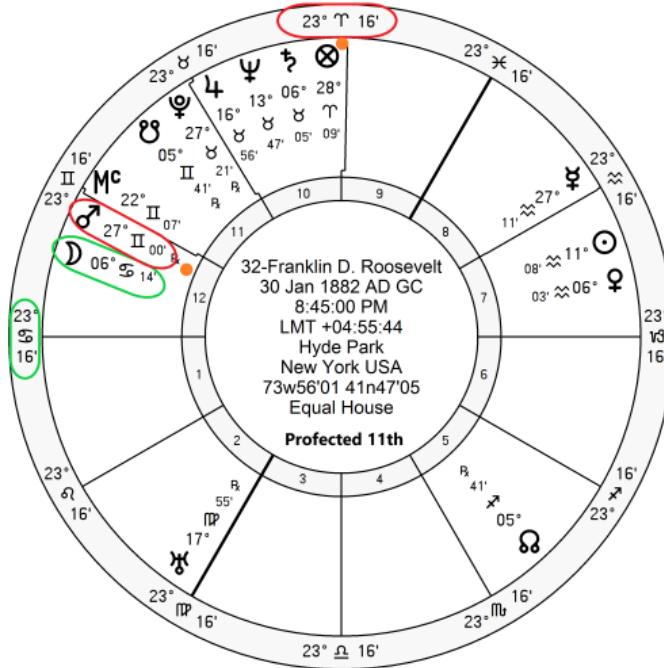


$P_1 = N_2 \Rightarrow \text{L}_4 \Rightarrow P_{11}/N_{11}$
 $P_{10} = N_{10} \Rightarrow \text{Mars} \times (\text{combust}) \Rightarrow P_9/N_{10}$
 $PE = P_2/N_2 \Rightarrow \text{Saturn} \times \text{P}_{10} \Rightarrow P_8/N_8$

Election November 5, 1940: *Franklin Roosevelt



J in domicile \times P10, P1; in N10 \square N1
 σ^* \times P10, in N10 partile Δ dispositor

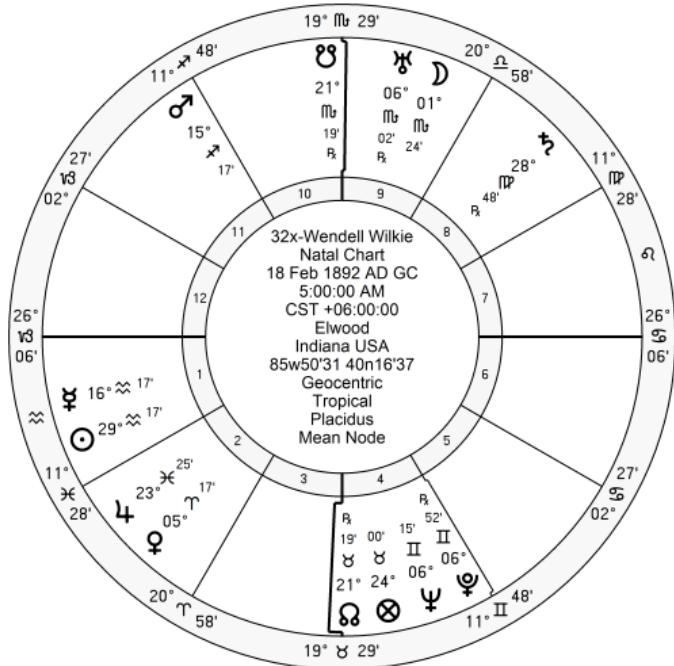


$P1=N11 \Rightarrow \text{J} \text{ (domicile)} \Rightarrow P12/N10$

$P10=N8 \Rightarrow \sigma^* R_x \Rightarrow P12/N10$

$PE=P10/N8 \Rightarrow \sigma^* R_x \Rightarrow P12/N10$

Election November 5, 1940: Wendell Wilkie

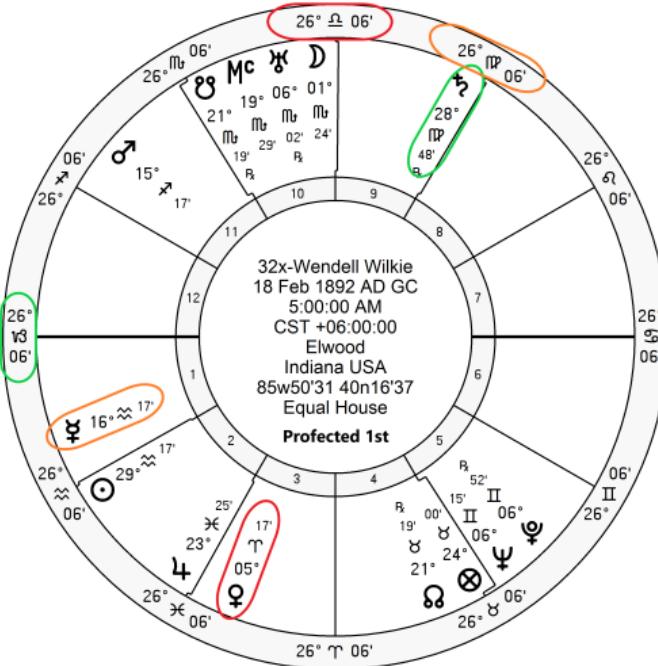


h * N10

P1 * P1, N1

P10 (USB) in P1, N1; \square P10, N10

USB appears to weaken the square and South Node in P10/N10
doesn't help.

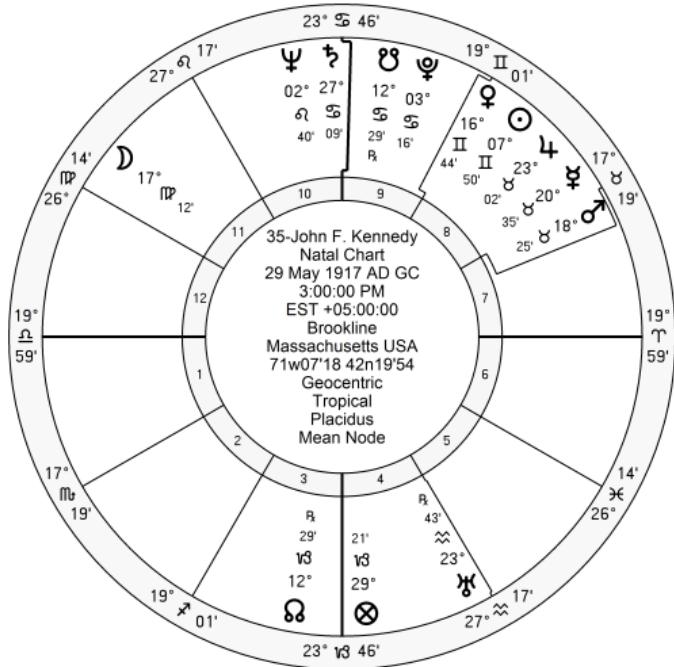


$\text{P1} = \text{N1} \Rightarrow \text{h R}_x \Rightarrow \text{P9/N8}$

$\text{P10} = \text{N9} \Rightarrow \text{P1}$ (detriment) $\Rightarrow \text{P3/N2}$

$\text{PE} = \text{P9/N8} \Rightarrow \text{P1}$ (USB) $\Rightarrow \text{P1/N1}$

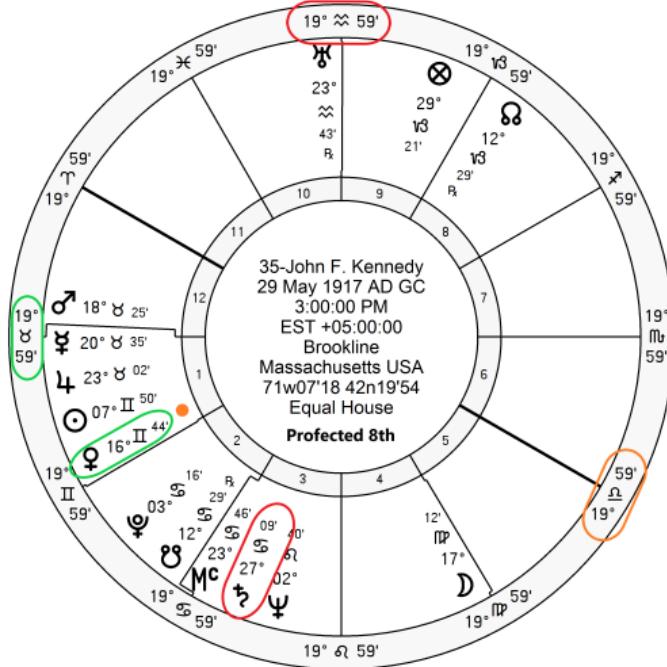
Election November 8, 1960: *John Fitzgerald Kennedy



♀ (USB) in P1, □ P10; * N10

☿ * P1; in N10, □ N1

The charts look weaker than Nixon's; possible Kennedy won because ♂ as the exaltation ruler of the 1st, in the N10, with dispositor in the 11th 'promises' a rise?

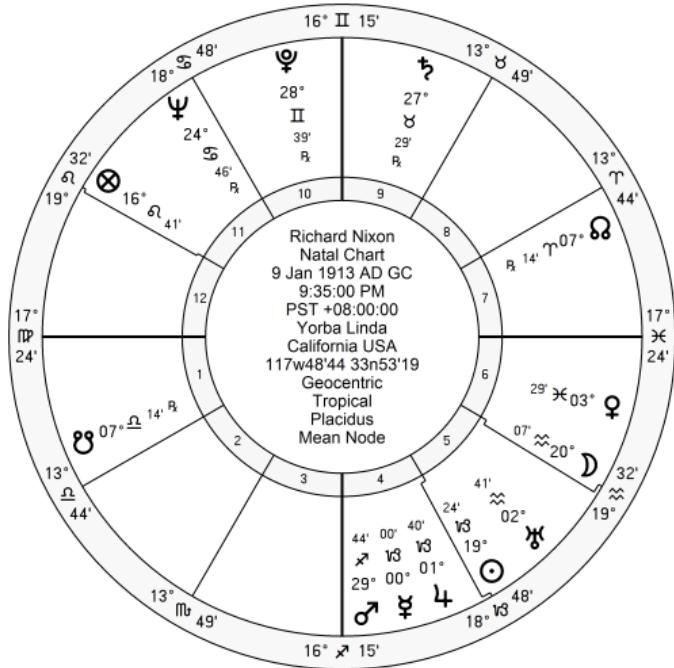


P1=N8 \Rightarrow ♀ (USB) \Rightarrow P1/N8

P10=N5 \Rightarrow ♂ \Rightarrow P3/N10

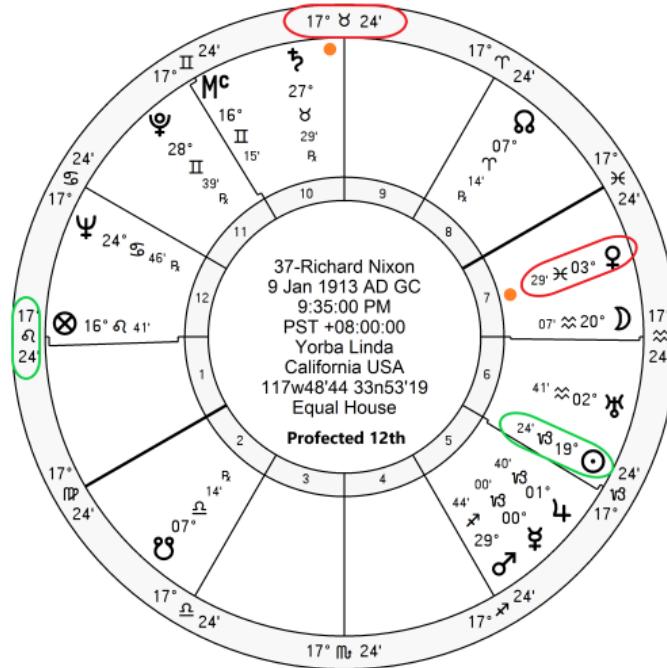
PE=P6/N1 \Rightarrow ♀ \Rightarrow P1/N1

Election November 8, 1960: Richard Nixon



○ △ P10, △ N1

♀ □ P10, ♂ N1; △ N10

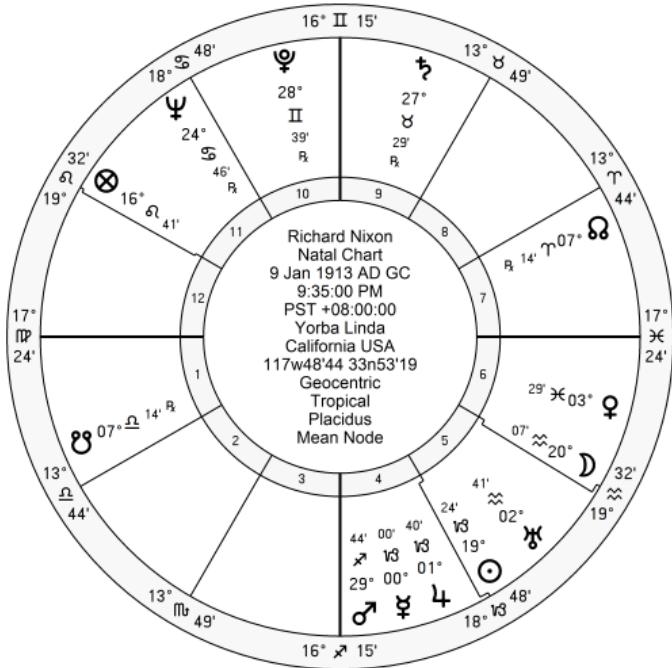


P1=N12 ⇒ ○ ⇒ **P6/N5**

P10=N9 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ **P7/N6**

PE=P10/N9 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ **P7/N6**

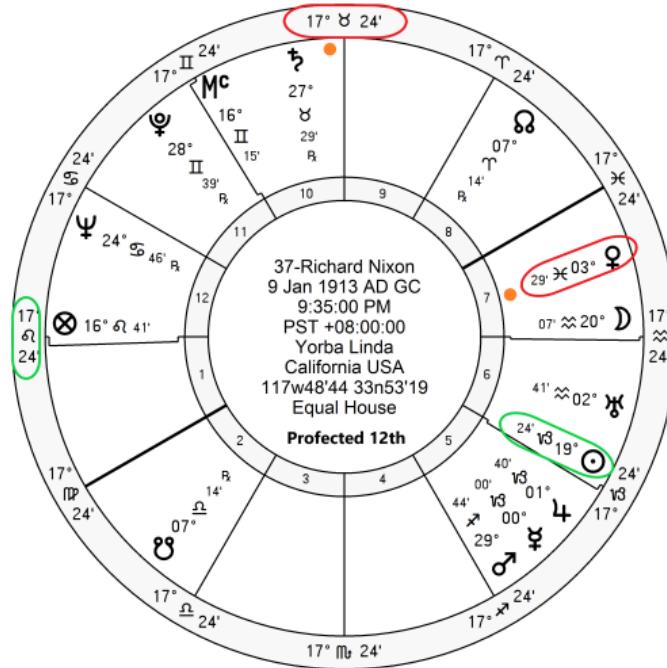
Election November 7, 1972: *Richard Nixon



○ △ P10, Δ N1

♀ □ P10, ♂ N1; Δ N10

The profection conditions are the same as those against JFK in 1960, only this time Nixon won.

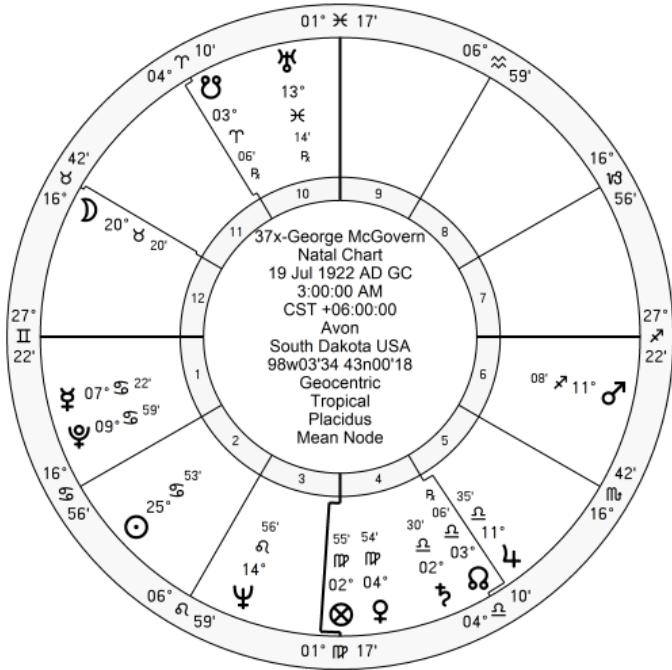


P1=N12 ⇒ ○ ⇒ P6/N5

P10=N9 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ P7/N6

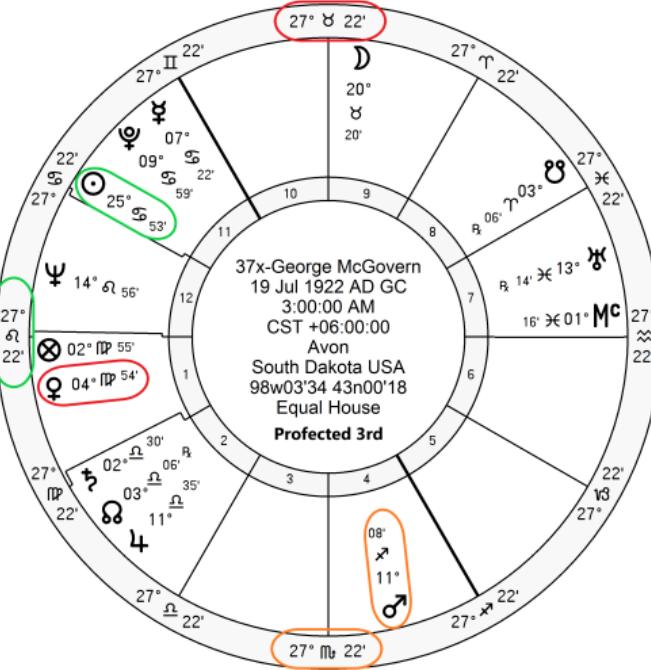
PE=P10/N9 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ P7/N6

Election November 7, 1972: George McGovern



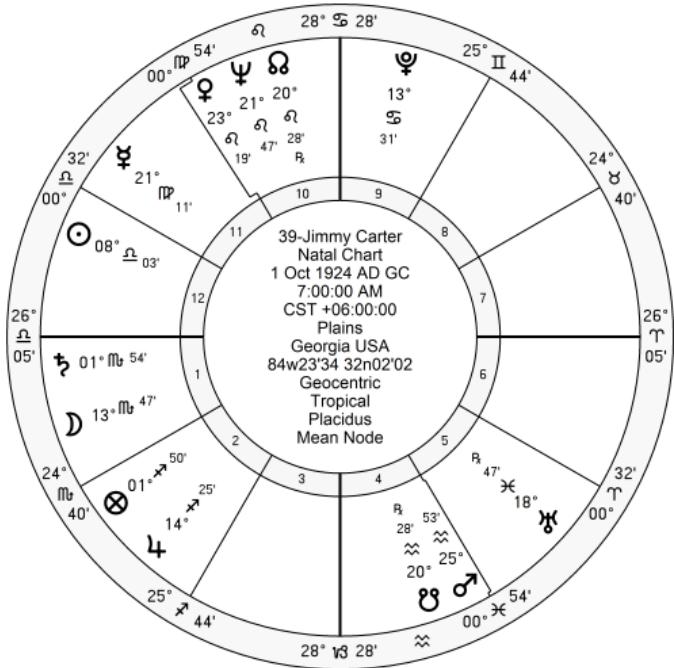
$\odot \Delta$ N10
 \varnothing in P1, \times N1; \square P10, σ N10
 $\sigma \sigma$ P10, \square P1; \square N10

The chart looks stronger than Nixon; \varnothing in N10 weakens 10th? $\sigma \square \varnothing$?



P1=N3 $\Rightarrow \odot \Rightarrow$ P11/N2
P10=N12 $\Rightarrow \varnothing \Rightarrow$ P1/N4
PE=P4/N6 $\Rightarrow \sigma \Rightarrow$ P4/N6

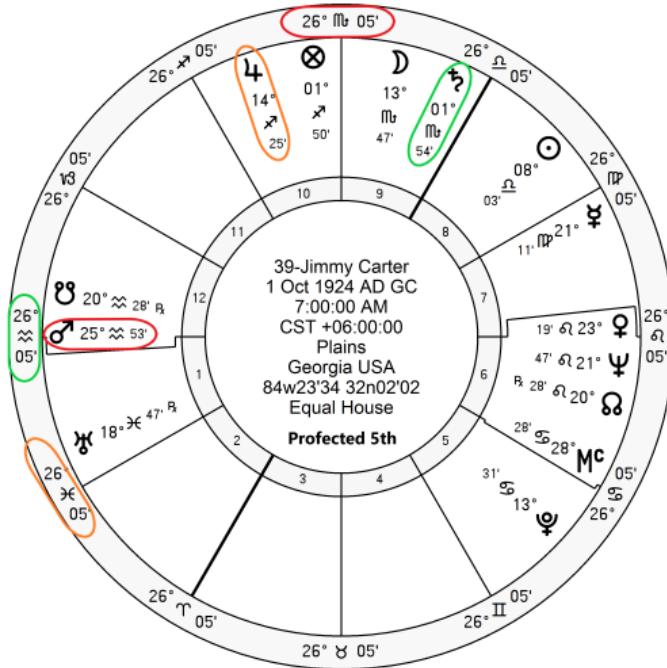
Election November 2, 1976: *Jimmy Carter



\hbar Δ P1; in N1, * N10

♂ * P10

in domicile in P10, P1; N10

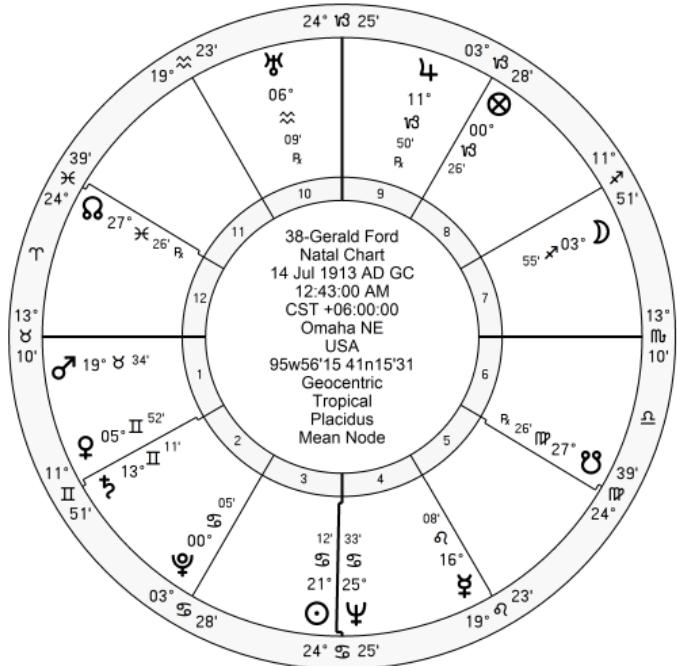


P1=N4 ⇒ h ⇒ P9/N1

P10=N2 \Rightarrow ♂ \Rightarrow P12/N4

$$PE = P2/N5 \Rightarrow 4 \Rightarrow P10/N2$$

Election November 2, 1976: Gerald Ford

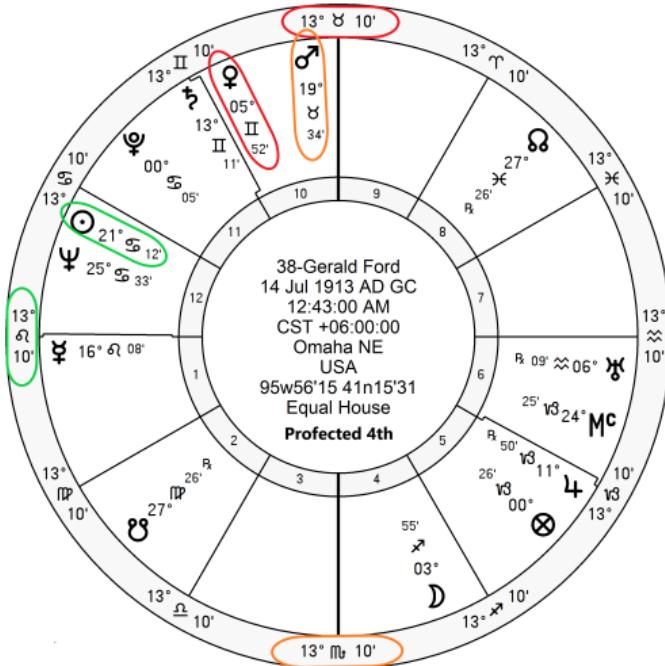


$\odot \times P10, \times N1$

\varnothing in P10, \square P1; Δ N10

σ^{α} in detriment in P10, \square P1; in N1 \times N10

Carter won by a narrow margin; possibly on the strength of his $\mathbf{4}$ in domicile vs Ford's σ^{α} detriment.

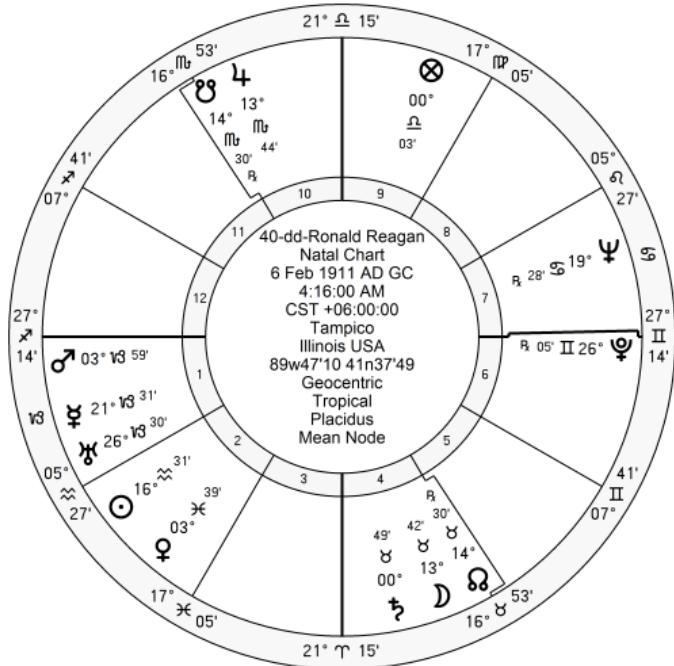


$P1=N5 \Rightarrow \odot \Rightarrow P12/N3$

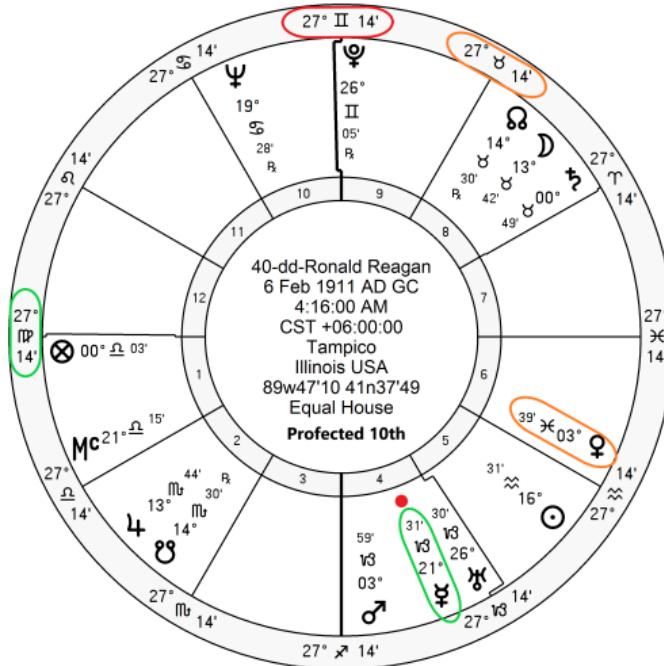
$P10=N1 \Rightarrow \varnothing \Rightarrow P10/N1$

$PE=P4/N7 \Rightarrow \sigma^{\alpha} \Rightarrow P10/N1$

Election November 4, 1980: *Ronald Reagan

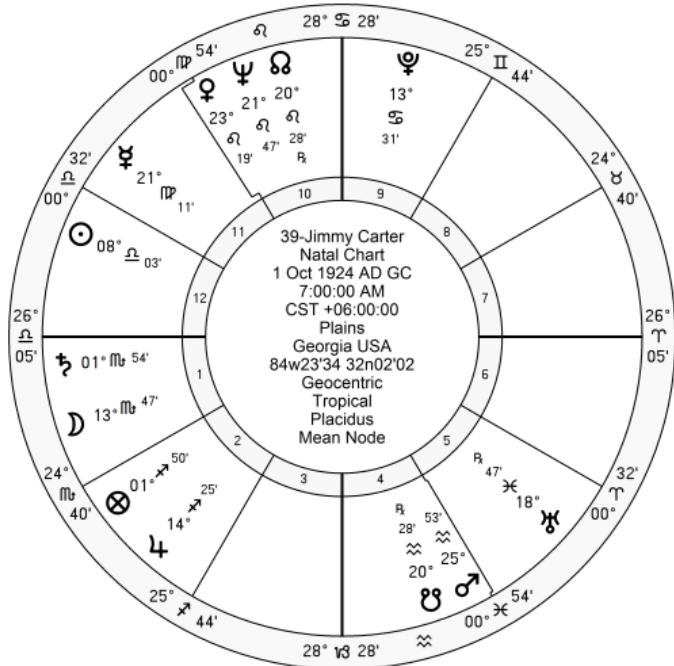


♀ ♂ P10, \square P1; in N1 partile \square MC
 ♀ Δ P10, Δ N10



P1=N9 $\Rightarrow \text{♀} \Rightarrow \text{P4/N1}$
P10=N6 $\Rightarrow \text{♀} \Rightarrow \text{P4/N1}$
 PE=P9/N5 $\Rightarrow \text{♀} \Rightarrow \text{P6/N2}$

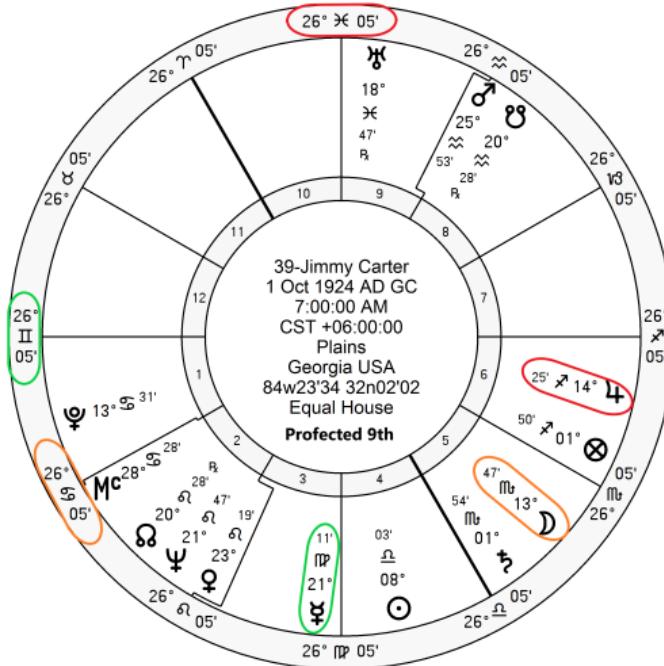
Election November 4, 1980: Jimmy Carter



♀ * P1; * N1

Δ △ P10, Δ N10

△ Δ P1; in N1 □ N10

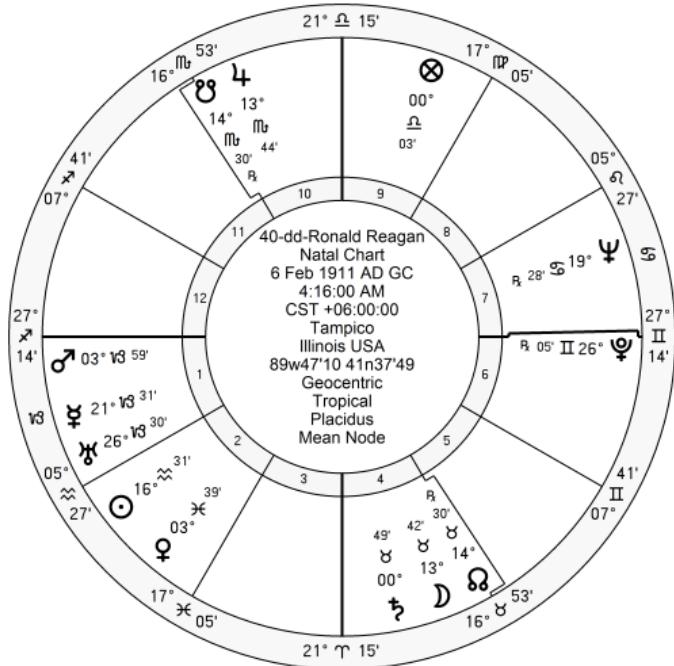


P1=N9 \Rightarrow ♀ \Rightarrow P3/N11

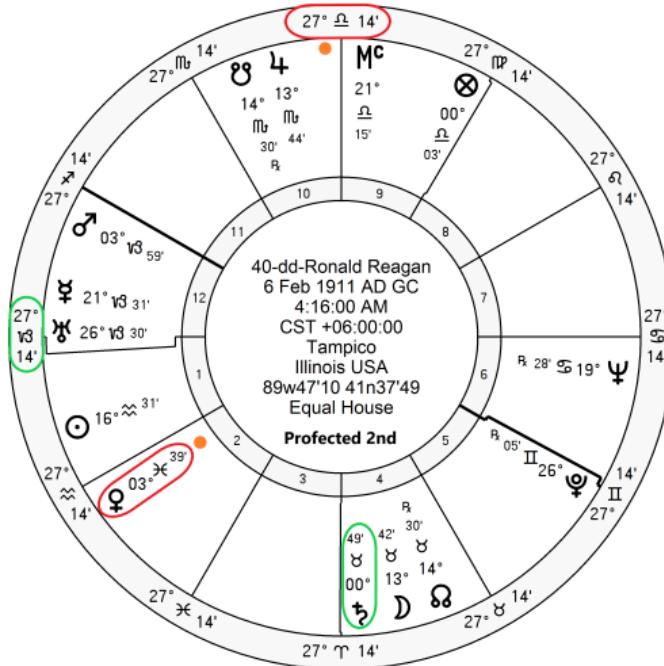
P10=N5 \Rightarrow Δ \Rightarrow P6/N2

PE=P2/N10 \Rightarrow △ \Rightarrow P5/N1

Election November 6, 1984: *Ronald Reagan

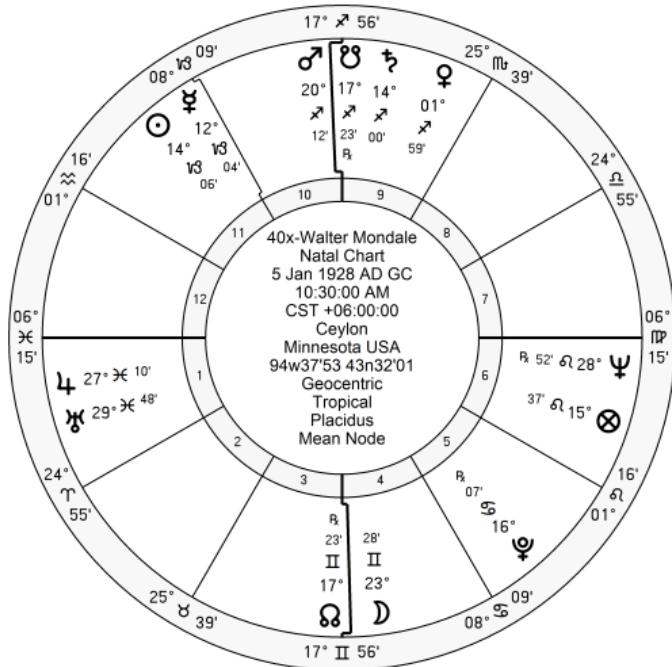


h ♂ P10, N10; \square P1, N1
 \varnothing Δ P10, N10



P1=N1 $\Rightarrow \text{h} \Rightarrow \text{P4/N4}$
 P10=N10 $\Rightarrow \varnothing \Rightarrow \text{P2/N2}$
 PE=P10/N10 $\Rightarrow \varnothing \Rightarrow \text{P2/N2}$

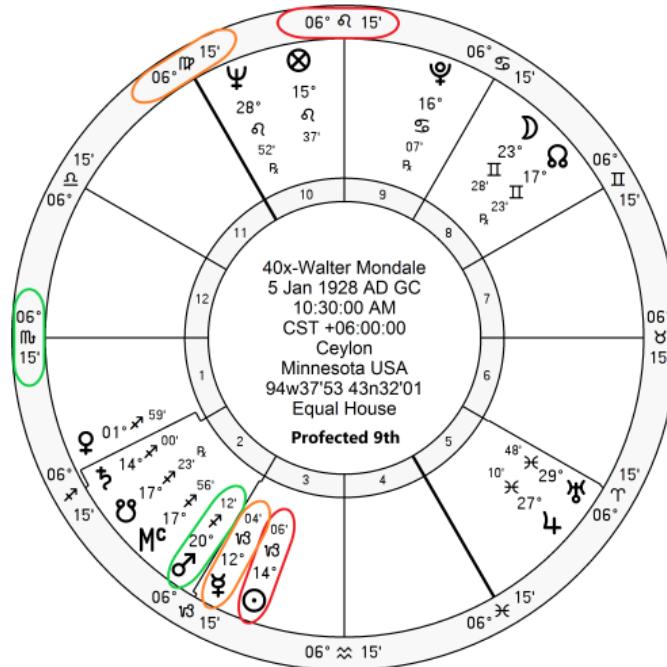
Election November 6, 1984: Walter Mondale



$\text{♂} \Delta \text{P10}$; in N10 $\square \text{N1}$

$\odot \times \text{P1}$

\ddagger (burnt) $\times \text{P1}$

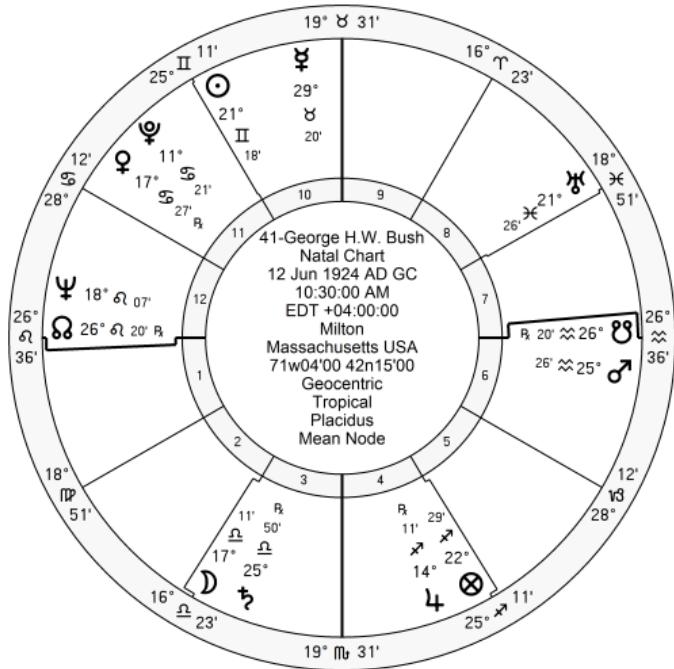


$\text{P1} = \text{N9} \Rightarrow \text{♂} \Rightarrow \text{P2/N10}$

$\text{P10} = \text{N6} \Rightarrow \odot \Rightarrow \text{P3/N11}$

$\text{PE} = \text{P11/N7} \Rightarrow \ddagger \text{ (burnt)} \Rightarrow \text{P3/N11}$

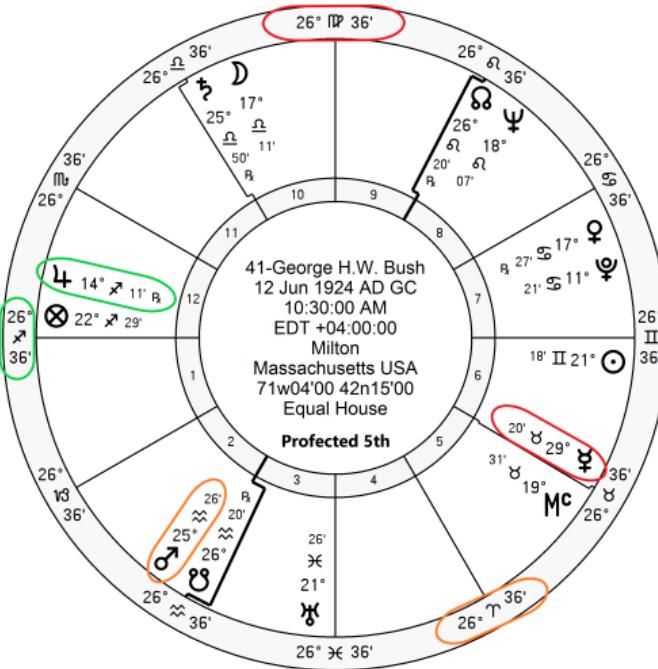
Election November 8, 1988: *George H.W. Bush



$\text{4} \times \text{P10}; \text{♂ N10}$

$\text{\textdollar} \Delta \text{P10}$

♂ partile Δh in P10; mitigated \textpi (♂) N10

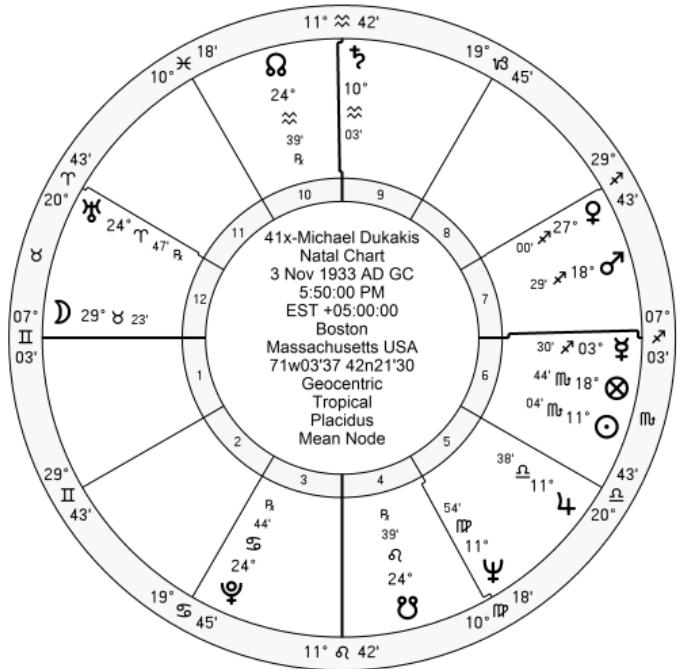


$\text{P1=N5} \Rightarrow \text{4} \Rightarrow \text{P12/N4}$

$\text{P10=N2} \Rightarrow \text{\textdollar} \Rightarrow \text{P6/N10}$

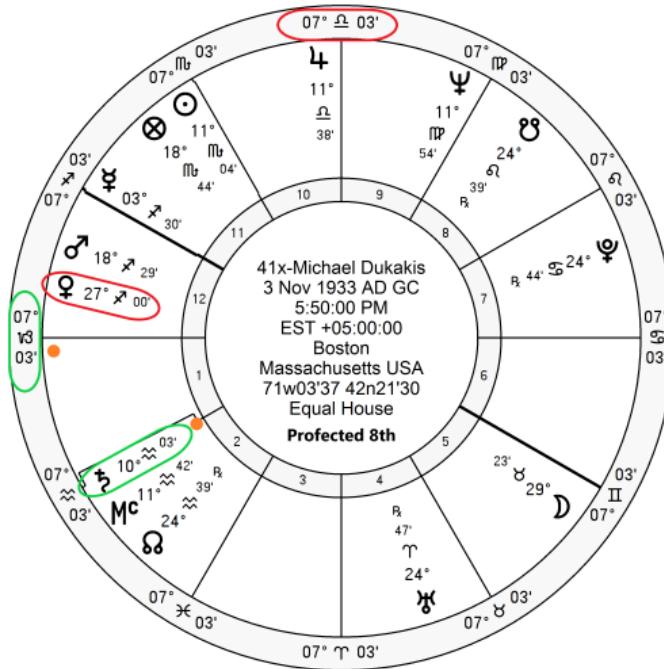
$\text{PE=P5/N9} \Rightarrow \text{♂} \Rightarrow \text{P2/N6}$

Election November 8, 1988: Michael Dukakis



h Δ P10; Δ N1

♀ \times P10, \times N10; ♂ N1

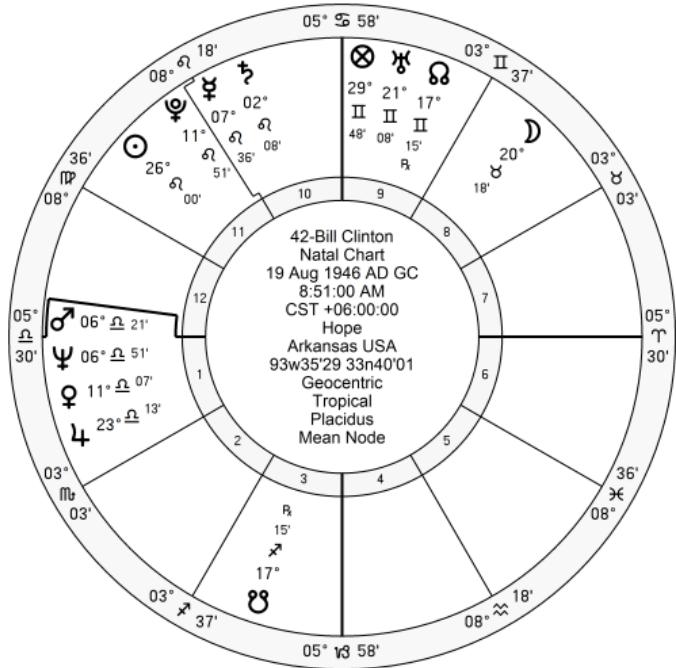


P1=N9 \Rightarrow h \Rightarrow P2/N9

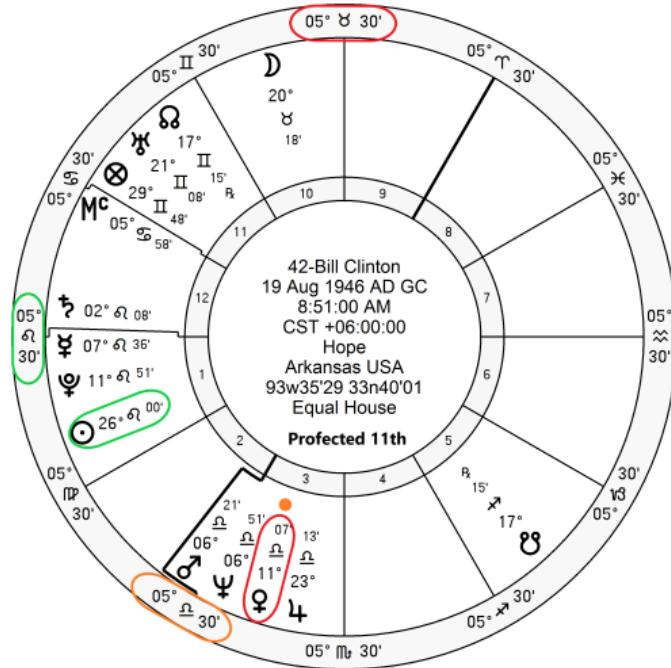
P10=N6 \Rightarrow ♀ \Rightarrow P12/N7

PE=P1/N9 \Rightarrow h \Rightarrow P2/N9

Election November 3, 1992: *Bill Clinton

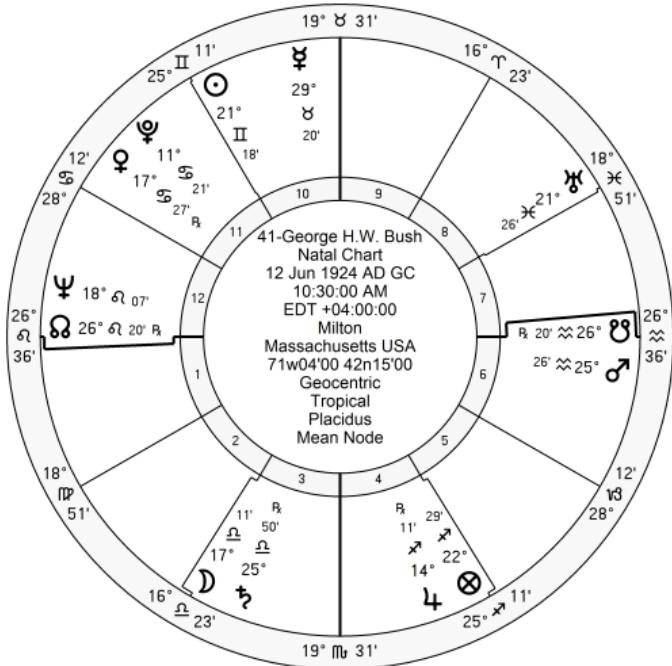


\odot in Ω in P1 \square P10; \times N1
 \varnothing \times P1; in Δ in N1 \square N10



P1=N11 \Rightarrow \odot \Rightarrow P1/N11
 P10=N8 \Rightarrow \varnothing \Rightarrow P3/N1
 PE=P3/N1 \Rightarrow \varnothing \Rightarrow P3/N1

Election November 3, 1992: George H.W. Bush

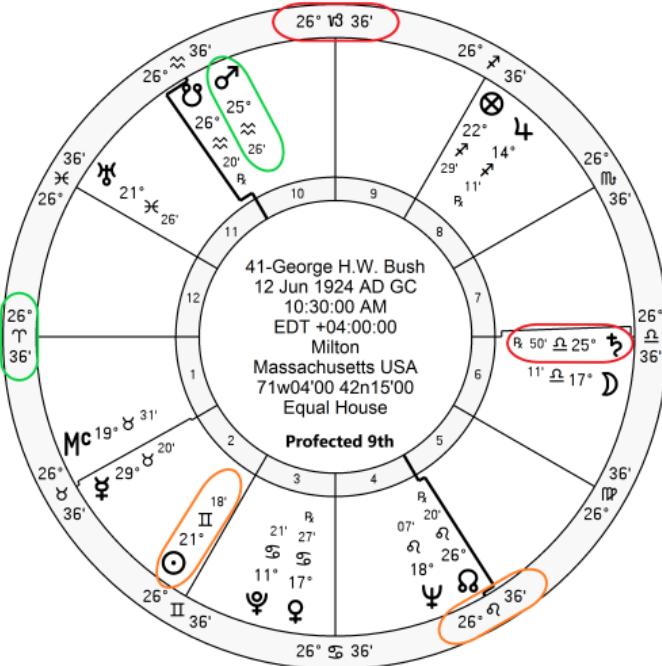


σ σ \varnothing in P10; \square N10

\natural partile $\Delta \sigma$ in P10; mitigated π (σ) N10

\odot Δ P10; in N10, \square N1

Another case of the \varnothing weakening the candidate's chances?

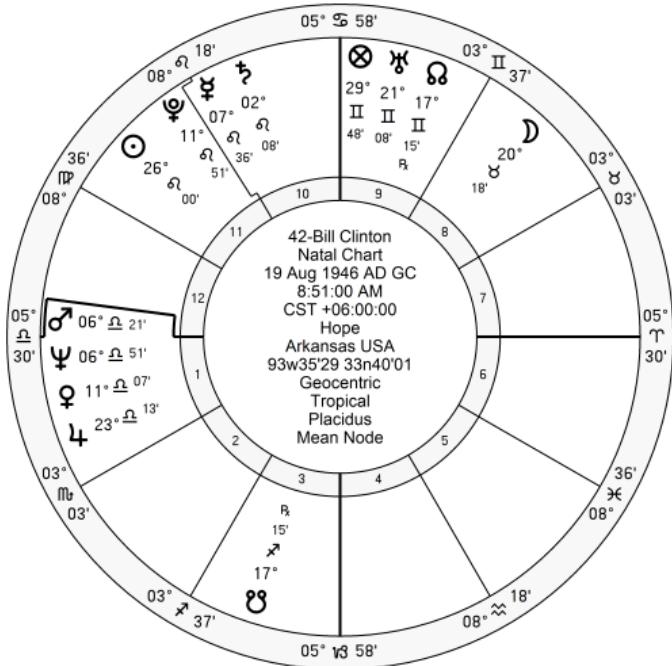


P1=N9 $\Rightarrow \sigma$ (σ \varnothing) \Rightarrow P10/N6

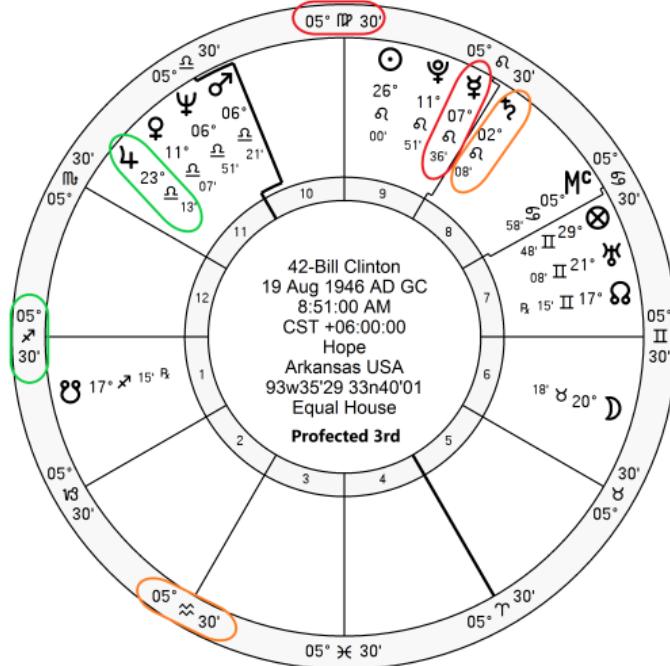
P10=N6 $\Rightarrow \natural$ (partile $\Delta \sigma$) \Rightarrow P6/N3

PE=P5/N1 $\Rightarrow \odot$ \Rightarrow P2/N10

Election November 5, 1996: *Bill Clinton

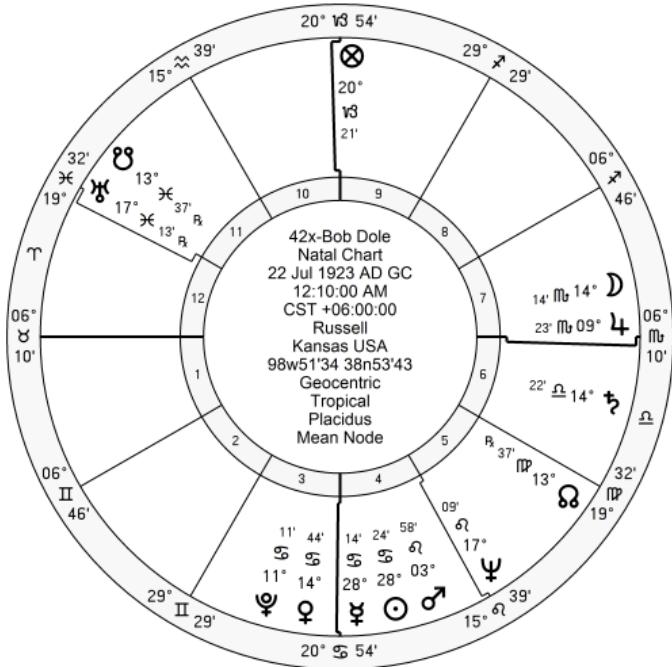


$\text{L} \times \text{P1}$; in N1 \square N10
 $\text{V} \Delta \text{P1}$; in N10 \times N1
 $\text{J} \text{ in N10} \times \text{N1}$



$\text{P1} = \text{N3} \Rightarrow \text{L} \Rightarrow \text{P11/N1}$
 $\text{P10} = \text{N12} \Rightarrow \text{V} \Rightarrow \text{P9/N10}$
 $\text{PE} = \text{P3/N5} \Rightarrow \text{J} \Rightarrow \text{P8/N10}$

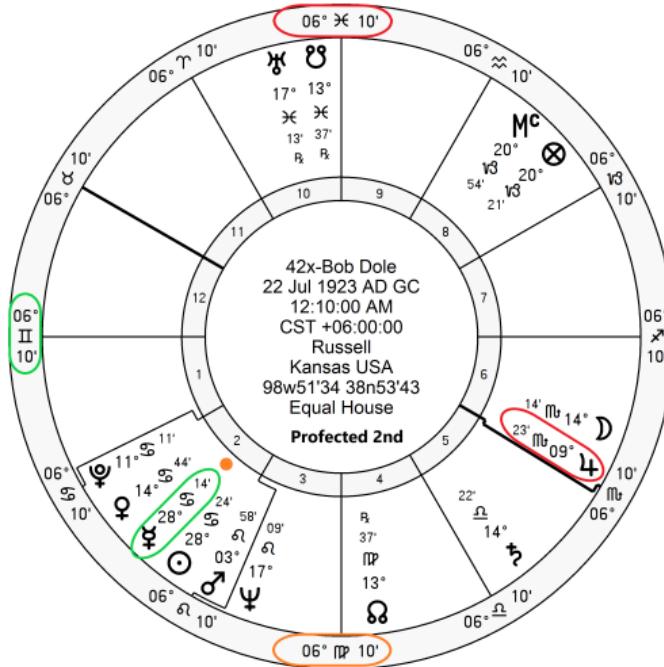
Election November 5, 1996: Robert Dole



\ddagger (burnt) Δ P10; σ N10

\natural Δ P10; σ N1

Dole has a burnt \ddagger and the \ddagger in the 10th working against him.

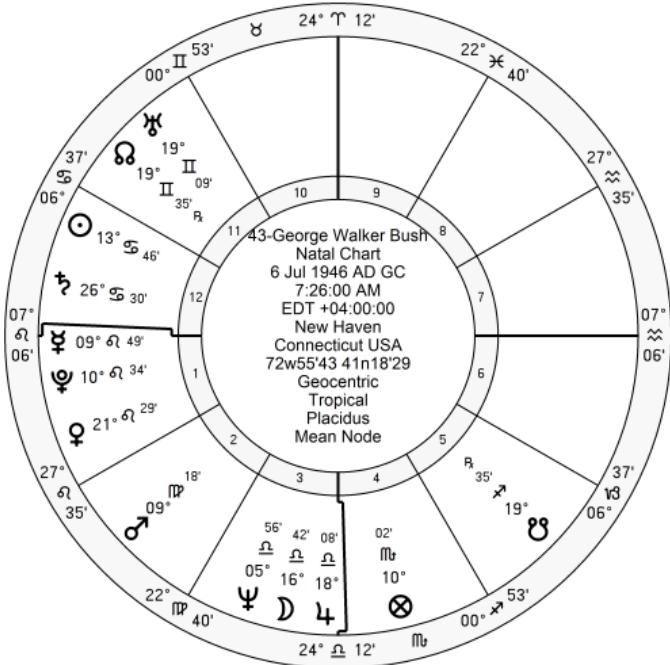


P1=N3 \Rightarrow \ddagger (burnt) \Rightarrow P2/N4

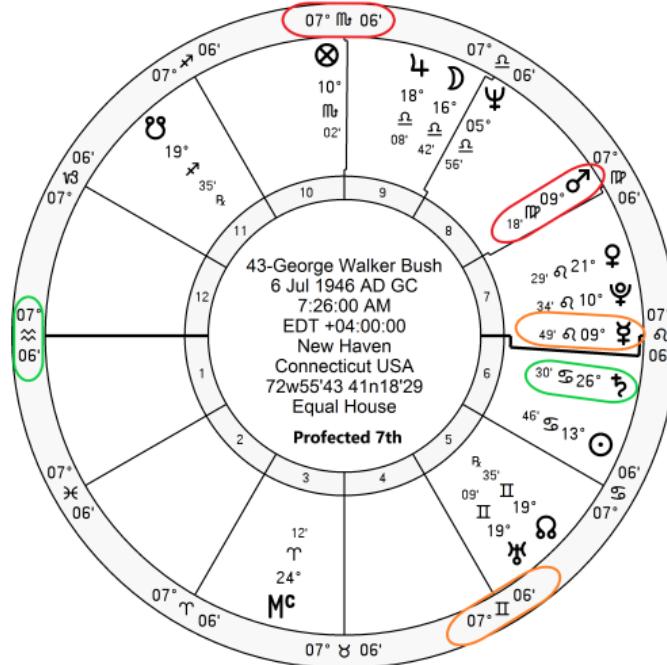
P10=N12 \Rightarrow \natural \Rightarrow P6/N7

PE=P4/N6 \Rightarrow \ddagger (burnt) \Rightarrow P2/N4

Election November 7, 2000: *George W Bush

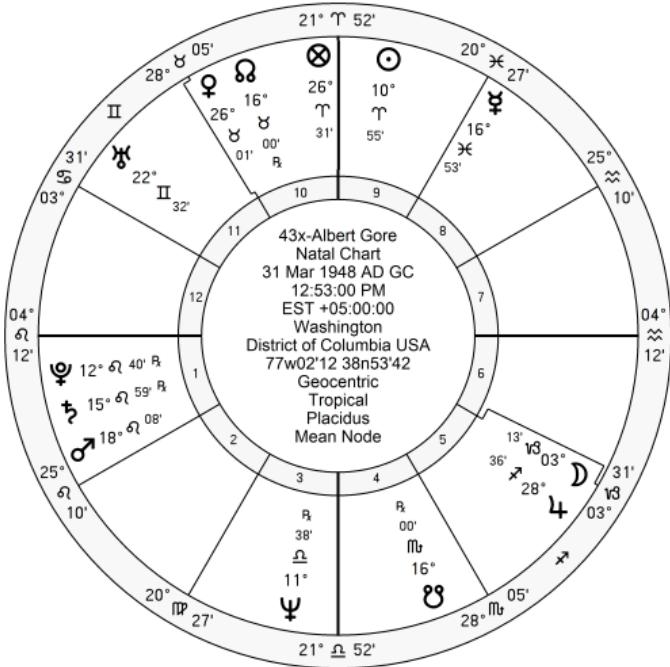


h Δ P10; \square N10
 σ^* \times P10; Δ N10
 \ddagger in N1 \square N10, P10



P1=N7 \Rightarrow h \Rightarrow P6/N12
 P10=N4 \Rightarrow σ^* \Rightarrow P8/N2
 PE=P5/N11 \Rightarrow \ddagger \Rightarrow P7/N1

Election November 7, 2000: Al Gore

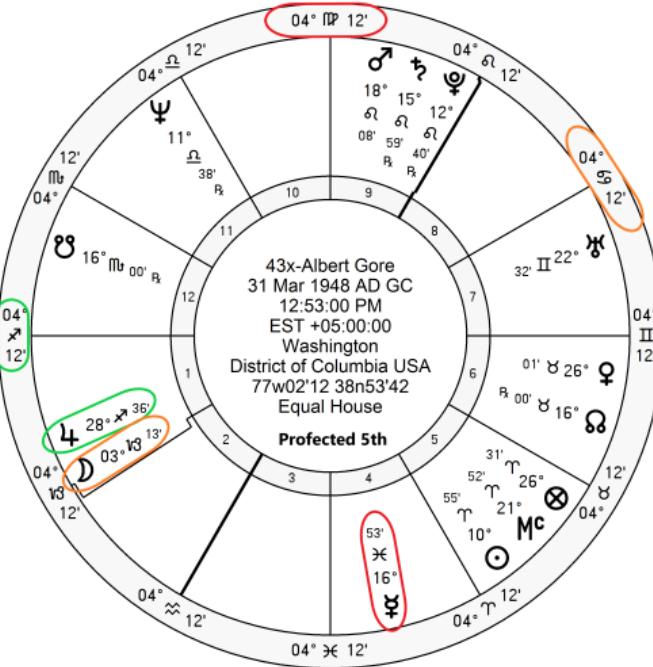


4 in ♂ in P1 □ P10; Δ N10, Δ N1

♀ ♂ P10, □ P1

☽ in ♀ in P1; □ N10

There is not much between the two; Bush's radix connections to N10 are stronger.

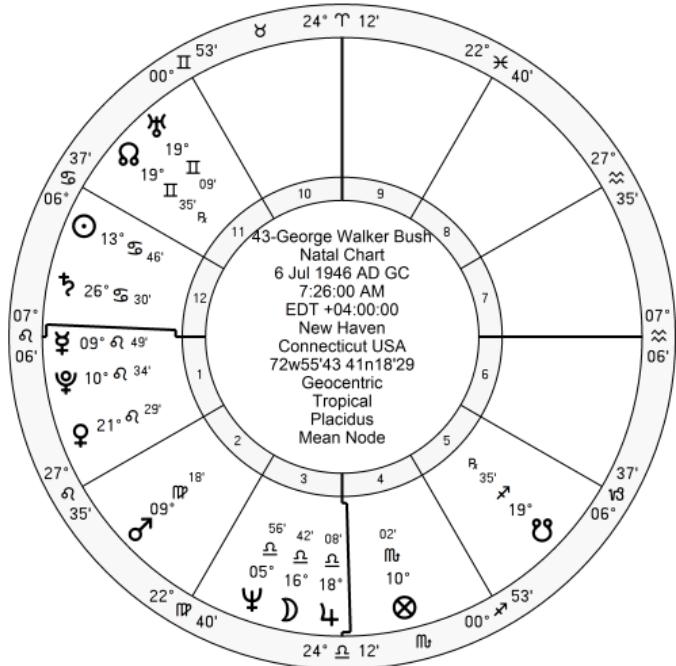


P1=N5 ⇒ 4 ⇒ **P1/N5**

P10=N3 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ **P4/N8**

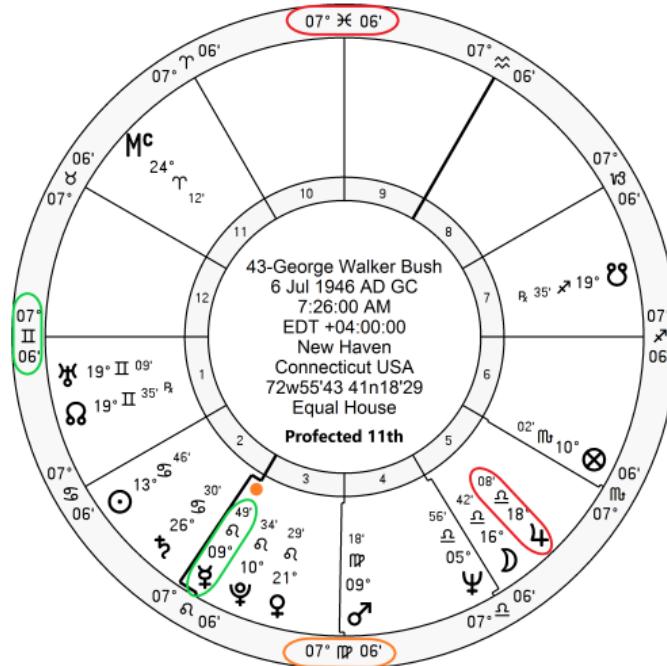
PE=P8/N12 ⇒ ☽ ⇒ **P1/N5**

Election November 2, 2004: *George W Bush



♀ ♂ P1; in N1 □ N10

↳ Δ P1; in mitigated ☠ (♂) N10

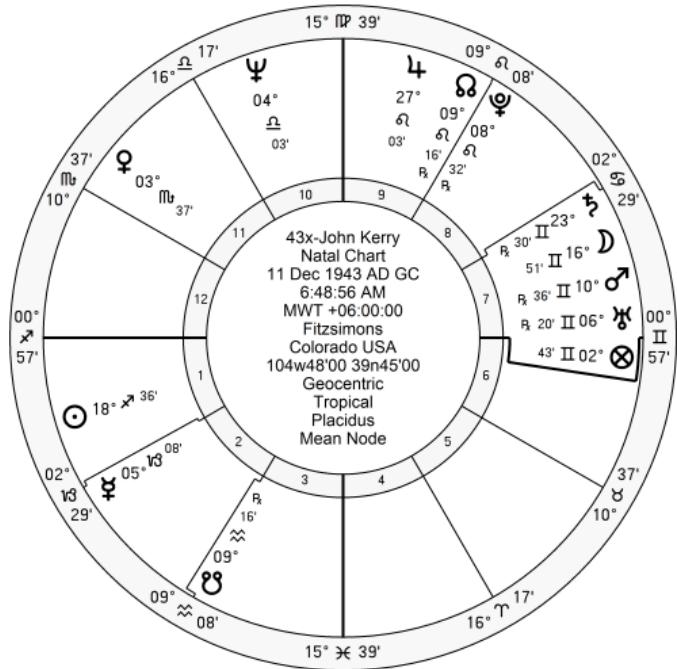


P1=N11 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ P3/N1

P10=N9 ⇒ ↳ ⇒ P5/N3

PE=P4/N3 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ P3/N1

Election November 2, 2004: John Kerry

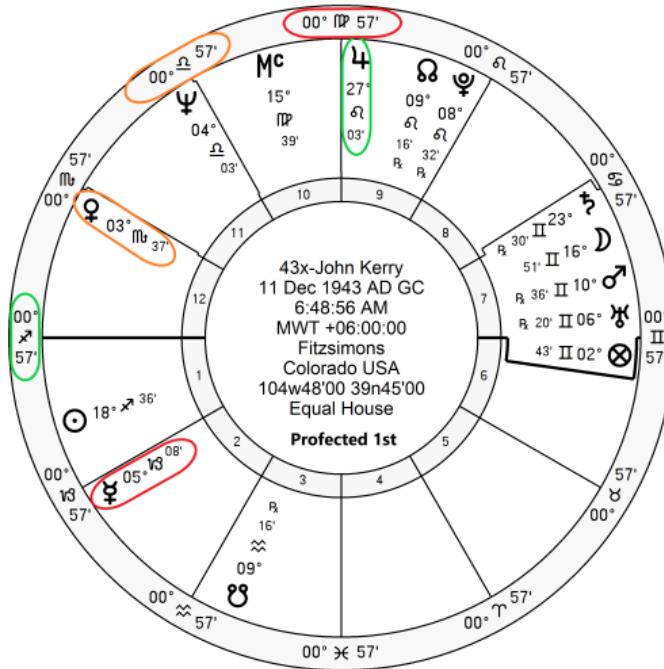


Kerry's birth time is out of scope for the original study; the chart is based on Starkman's rectified time as given on Astrodatabank.

4 \triangle P1, N1

☒ △ P10. N10

♀ * P10

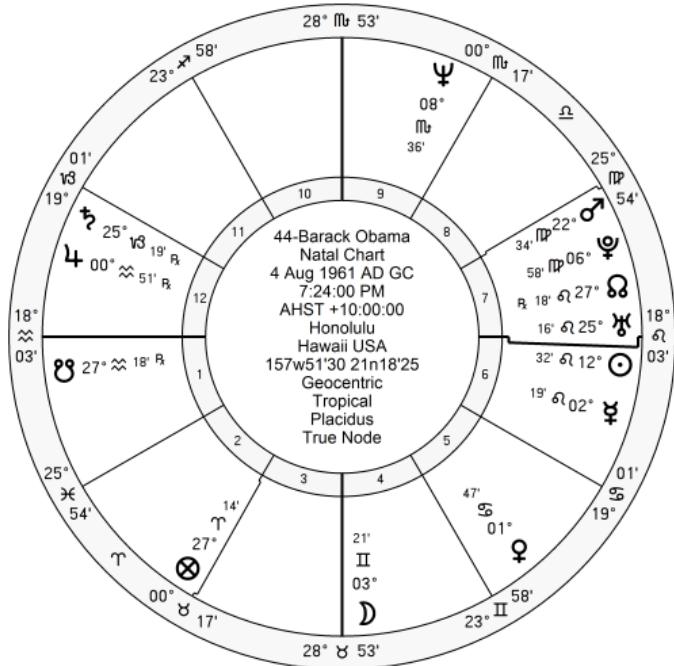


$$P1=N1 \Rightarrow 4 \Rightarrow P9/N9$$

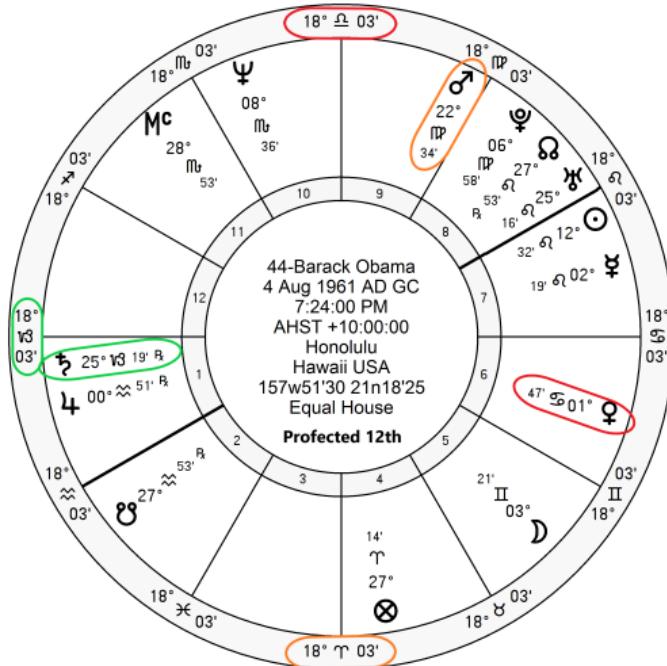
P10=N10 \Rightarrow ♀ \Rightarrow P2/N2

PE=P11/N11 \Rightarrow ♀ \Rightarrow P12/N11

Election November 4, 2008: *Barack Obama

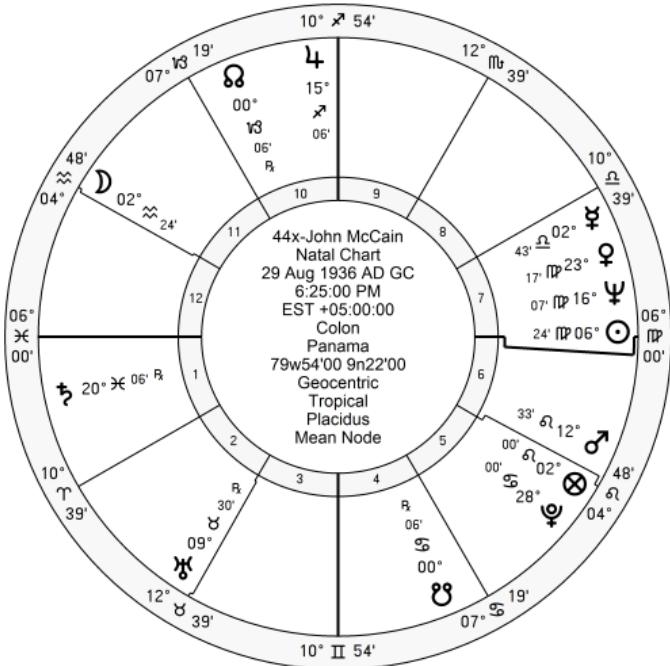


☿ in ♍ in P1 \square P10; * N10
 ♀ Δ P10; mit. ♂ (x) N10
 ♂ Δ P1; \square N10, x N1



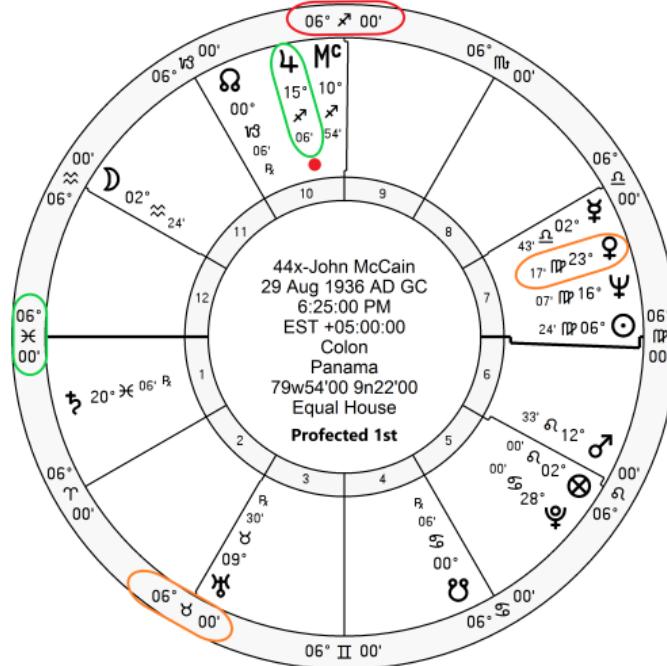
P1=N12 \Rightarrow ☿ \Rightarrow P1/N12
 P10=N8 \Rightarrow ♀ \Rightarrow P6/N5
 PE=P4/N2 \Rightarrow ♂ \Rightarrow P9/N7

Election November 4, 2008: John McCain



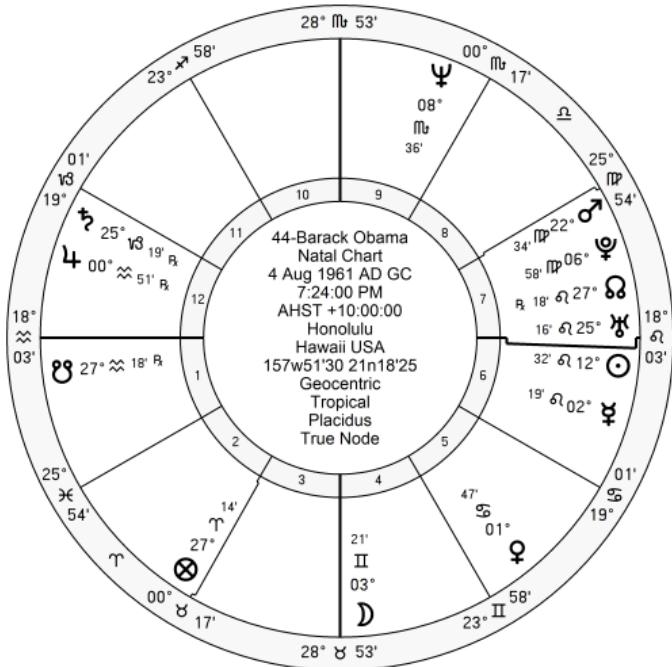
4 in ♂ in P1, N1; \square P10, N10
 ♀ \square P10, N10; ♂ P1, N1

Looks stronger than Obama's charts; possibly ☿ in P1 and N1 \square 4 and ♂ ♀ denies what they promise in both times.



$\text{P1}=\text{N1} \Rightarrow \text{4} \Rightarrow \text{P10/N10}$
 $\text{P10}=\text{N10} \Rightarrow \text{4} \Rightarrow \text{P10/N10}$
 $\text{PE}=\text{P3/N3} \Rightarrow \text{♀} \Rightarrow \text{P7/N7}$

Election November 6, 2012: *Barack Obama

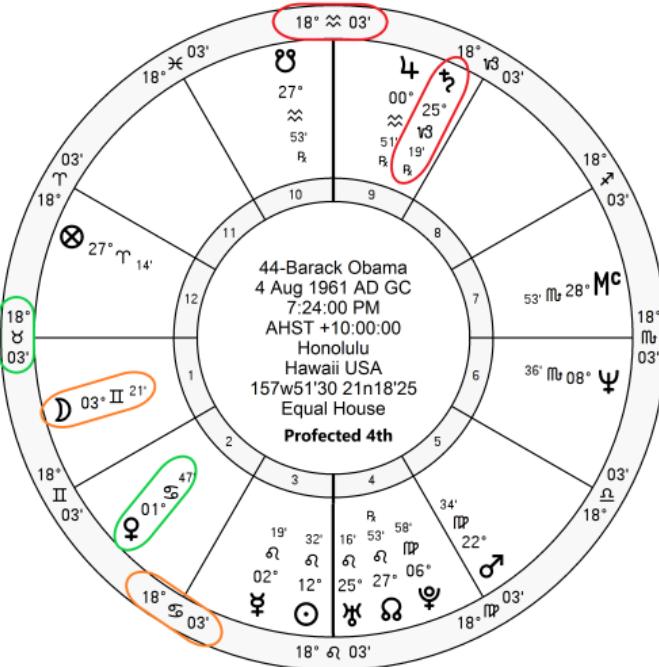


♀ Δ N1; mit. ♂ (♂) N10

h Δ P1, * N10

» in P1 \square P10; \diamond N10, \square N1

8 in P10 appeared not to harm him; possibly because Romney had no aspects involving P10 or N10.

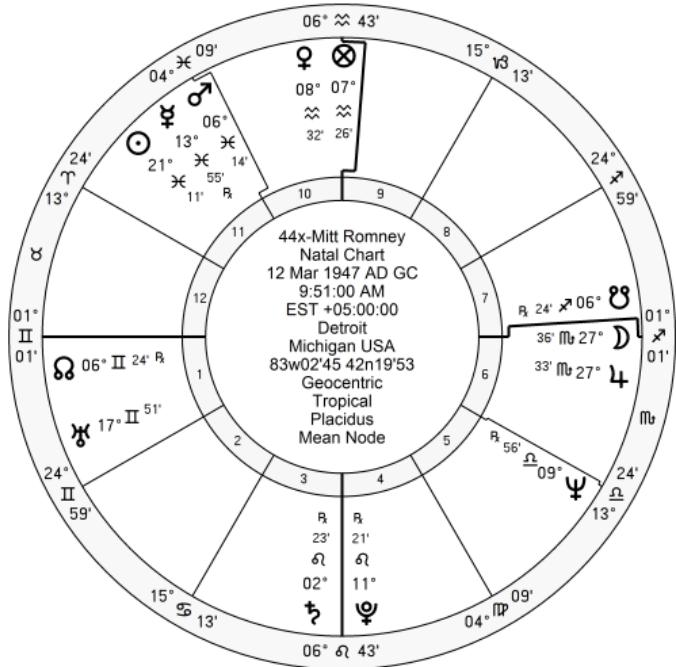


P1=N4 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ P2/N5

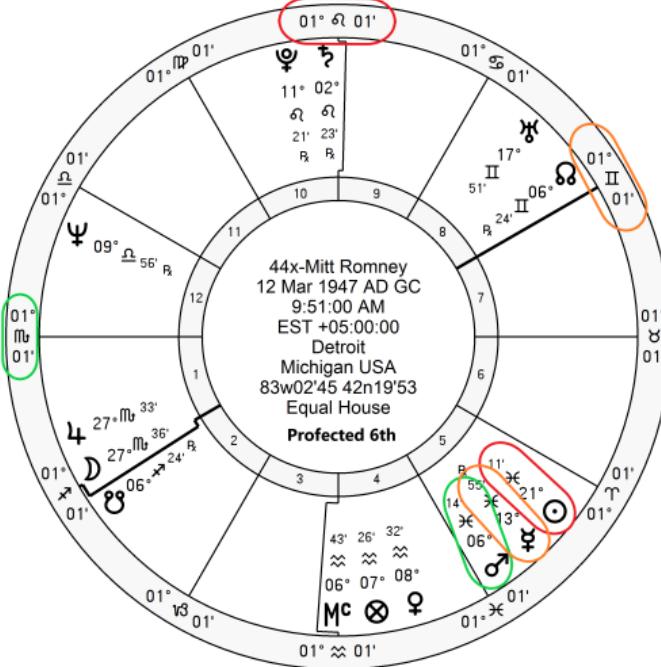
P10=N1 ⇒ h ⇒ P9/N12

PE=P3/N6 \Rightarrow **D** \Rightarrow **P1/N4**

Election November 6, 2012: Mitt Romney

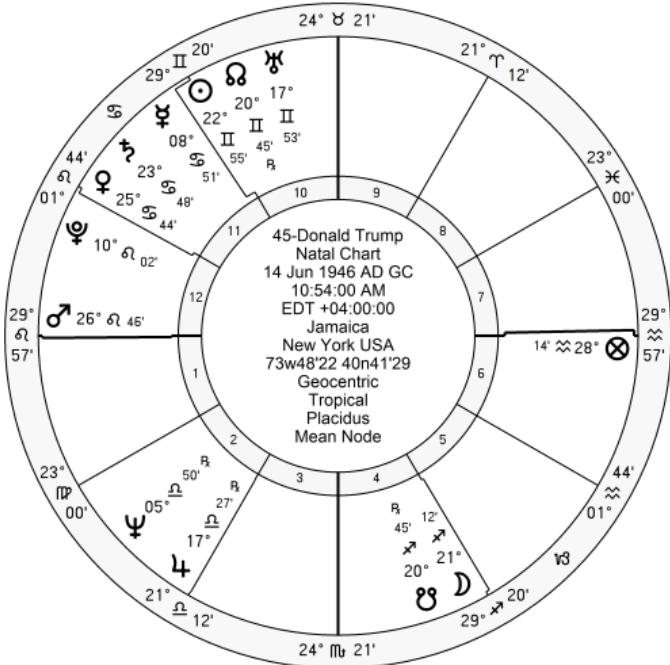


$\sigma^\circ \Delta P1; \square N1$
 $\odot \Delta P1; \square N1$
 $\times \text{burnt} \Delta P1; \square N1$



$P1=N6 \Rightarrow \sigma^\circ \Rightarrow P5/N11$
 $P10=N4 \Rightarrow \odot \Rightarrow P5/N11$
 $PE=P8/N2 \Rightarrow \times \Rightarrow P5/N11$

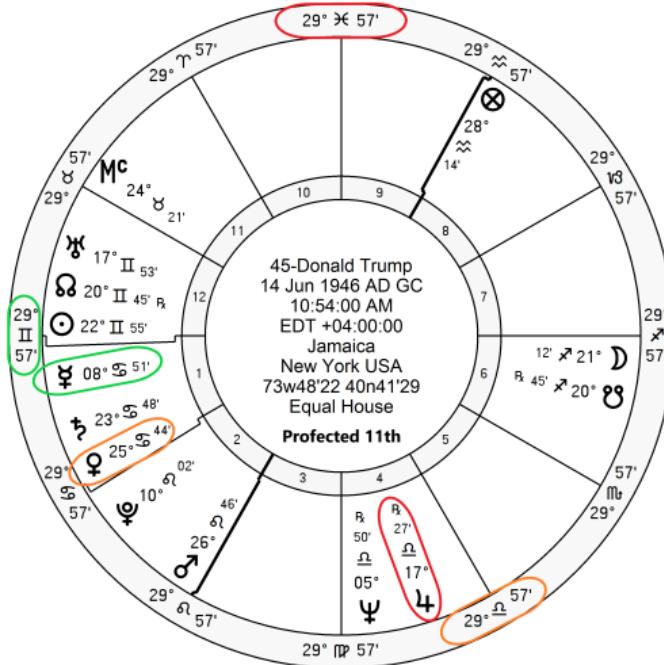
Election November 8, 2016: *Donald Trump



☽ in P1 □ P10; ✶ N1

₄ ♂ P10, □ P1; partile Δ to ☽ in N10

♀ in P1, □ P10, ✶ P1, N10

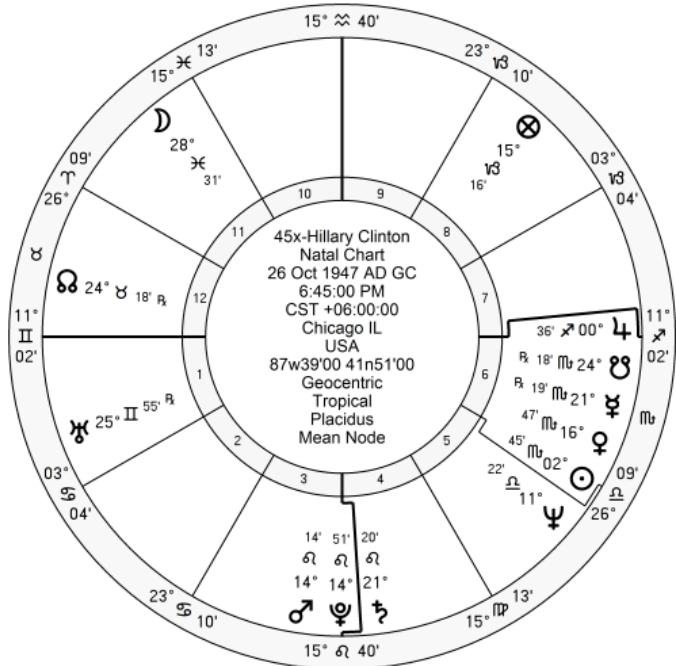


P1=N11 ⇒ ☽ ⇒ **P1/N11**

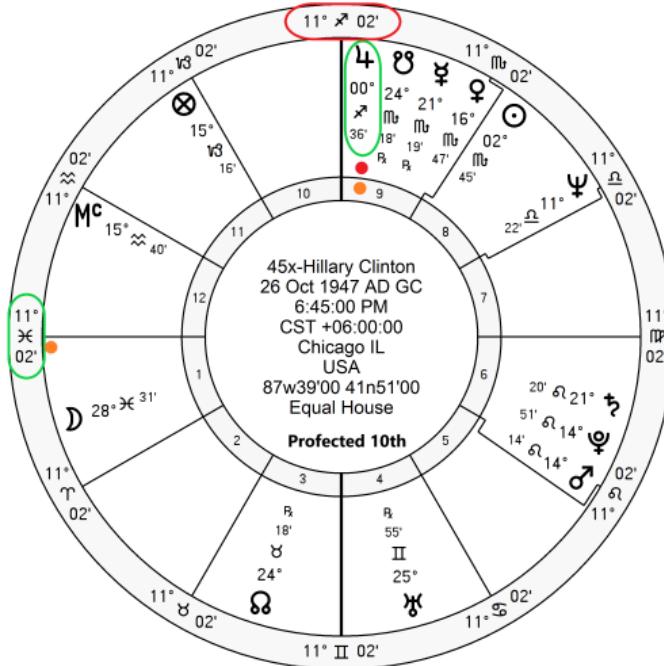
P10=N8 ⇒ ₄ Rx ⇒ **P4/N2**

PE=P5/N3 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ **P1/N11**

Election November 8, 2016: Hilary Clinton



4 Δ P1; □ N10

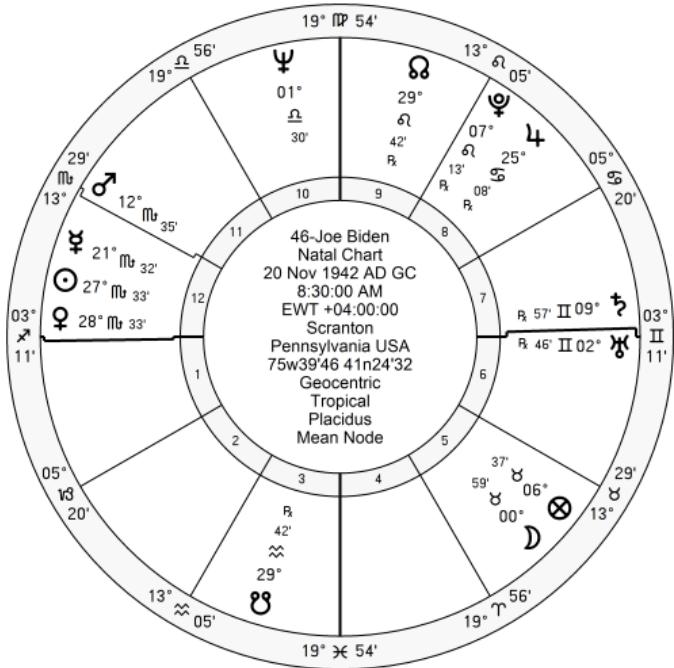


P1=N11 ⇒ 4 ⇒ P9/N6

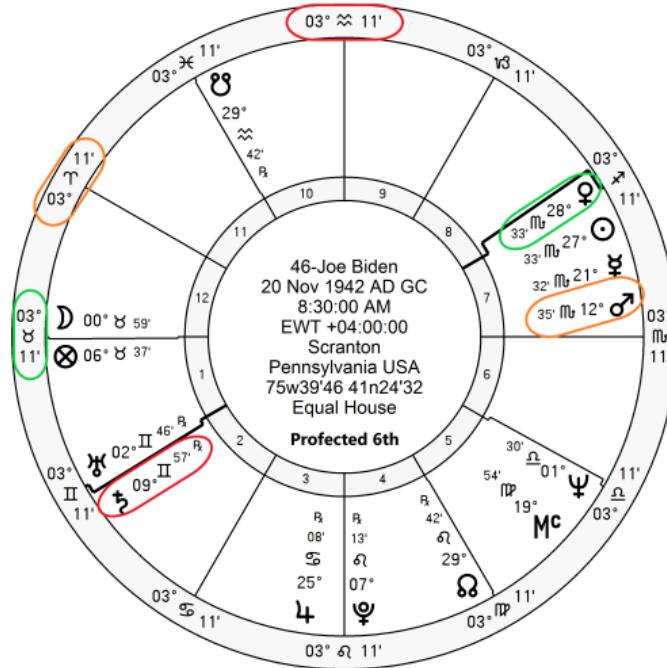
P10=N7 ⇒ 4 ⇒ P9/N6

PE=P1/N11 ⇒ 4 ⇒ P9/N6

Election November 3, 2020: *Joe Biden

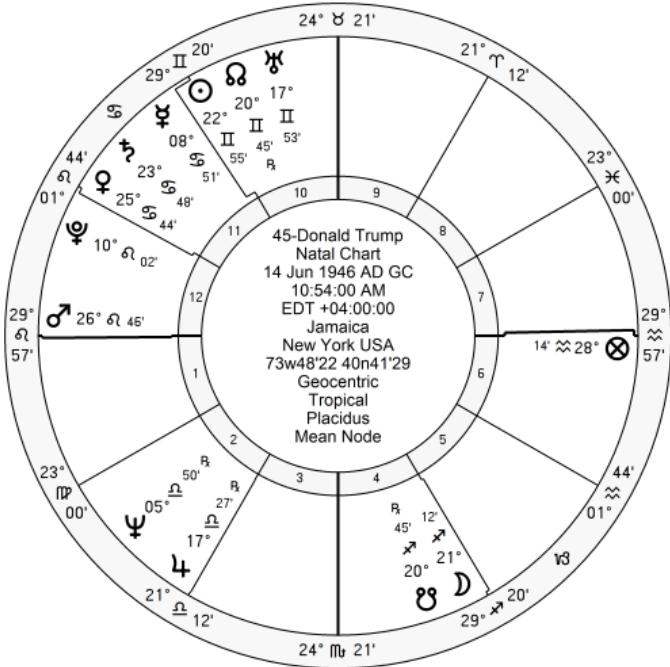


♀ burnt □ P10, ♂ P1; ✶ N10
 ♂ Δ P10; ♀ N1, □ N10
 ♂ □ P10, ♂ P1; ✶ N10



P1=N6 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ P7/N12
 P10=N3 ⇒ ♂ Rx ⇒ P2/N7
 PE=P12/N5 ⇒ ♂ ⇒ P7/N11

Election November 3, 2020: Donald Trump

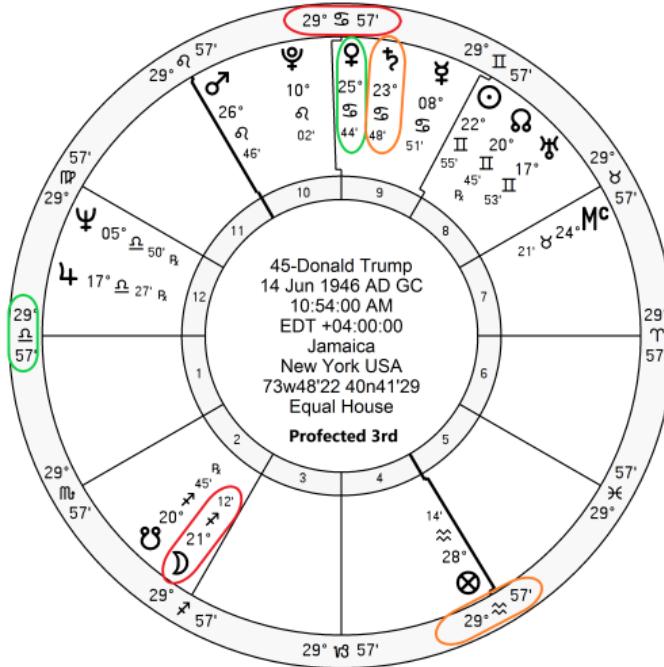


♀ Δ P1, ✯ P10

☽ ♂ ♀, Δ P10; ♂ N10, □ N1

☿ Δ P1; ✯ N1

Only one hard aspect involving the 10th and it's weakened by the conjunction with the ☿



P1=N3 ⇒ ♀ ⇒ P9/N11

P10=N11 ⇒ ☽ ♂ ♀ ⇒ P2/N4

PE=P5/N6 ⇒ ☿ ⇒ P9/N11

Outline i

Criteria

Chart Page Layout

Elections

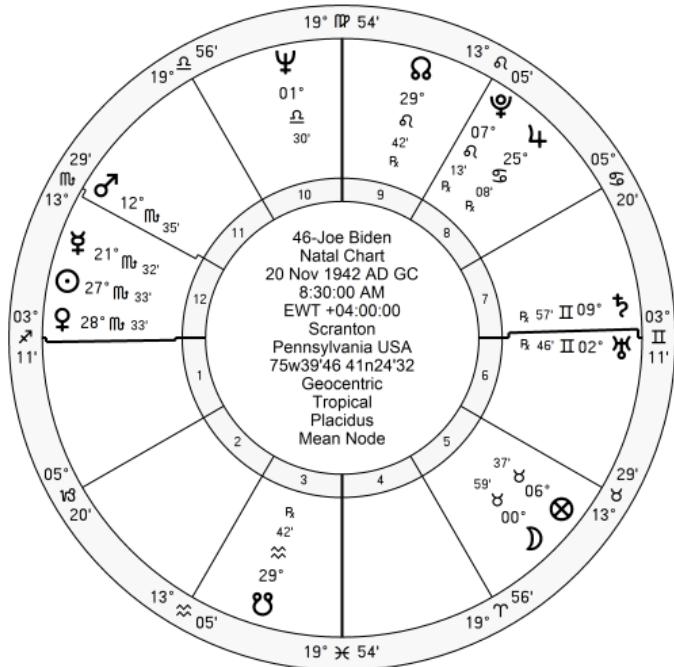
Initial Conclusions

Election November 5, 2024: Biden vs Trump

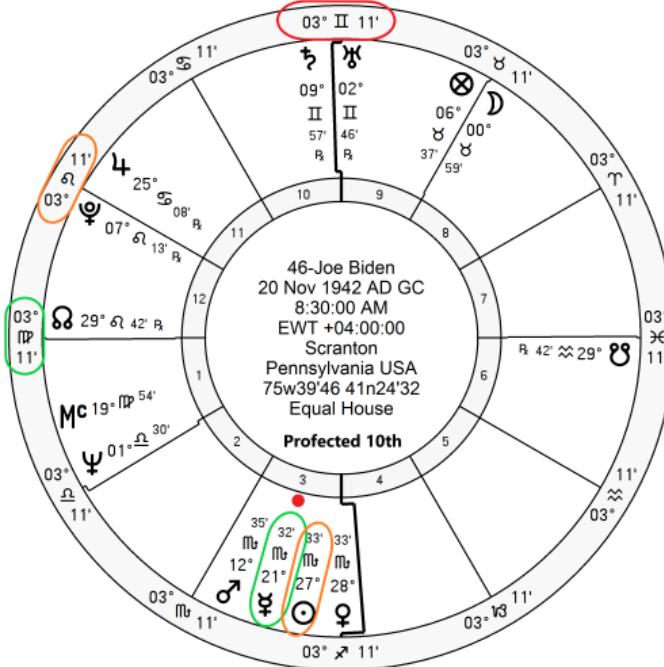
Initial Conclusions

- Hard aspects from the planets managing the times, especially those involving P10 and N10, appear to win out over soft aspects with the possible exception of a partile trine involving a planet in or ruling the 10th in either time
- A burnt ♀ as one of the planets managing the times appears to ensure a loss
- The ♀ in N10 appears to weaken chances (see Wilkie, McGovern); in P10 it gives mixed indications: Reagan, Obama, and Biden all had it in P10 and won while George H.W. Bush had it in P10 with the ruler of P1 and lot and Dole had it in P10 with Uranus and lost but he also had a burnt ♀ ruling P1 Δ P10

Election November 5, 2024: Joe Biden

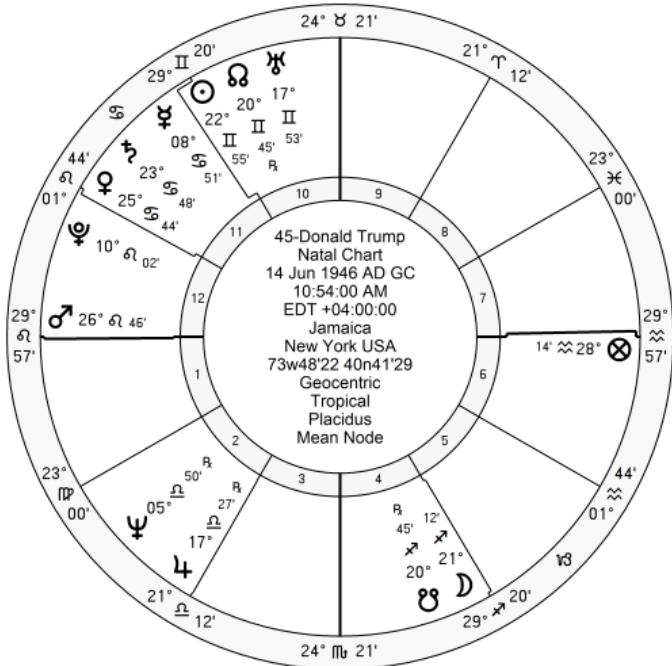


\ddagger burnt \times P1, \times N10
 \odot \times P10; \times N10



P1=N10 \Rightarrow \ddagger (burnt) \Rightarrow **P3/N12**
P10=N7 \Rightarrow \ddagger (burnt) \Rightarrow **P3/N12**
PE=P12/N9 \Rightarrow \odot \Rightarrow **P3/N12**

Election November 5, 2024: Donald Trump



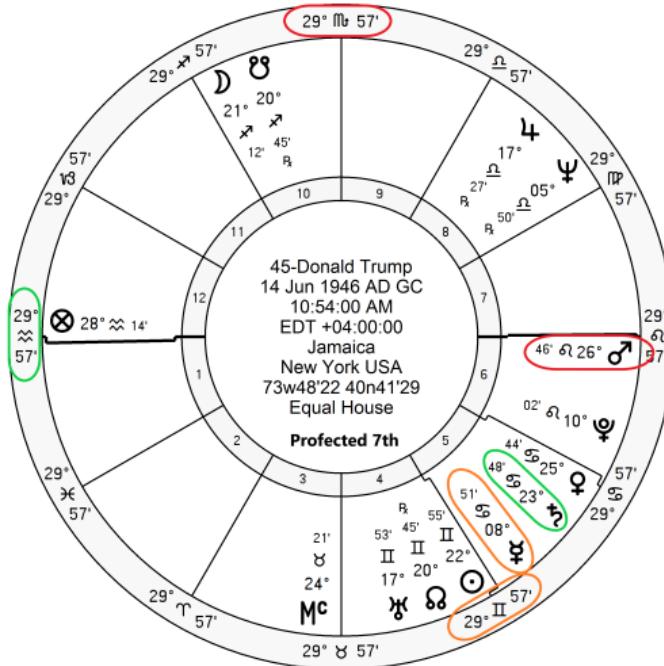
☿ mit. $\text{\text{T}}$ ($\text{\text{♂}}$) P10, Δ P1, partile $\text{\text{x}}$ to N2

$\text{\text{♂}}$ Δ P10; \square N10

$\text{\text{♀}}$ Δ P1, mit. $\text{\text{T}}$ ($\text{\text{♂}}$) P10; $\text{\text{x}}$ N1

Trump looks like the winner (assuming both are candidates on election day).

The $\text{\text{♀}}$ $\text{\text{♂}}$ in P10 could cause problems, possibly GOP won't do well overall, weakening his control over Congress or the Senate, or both ($\text{\text{D}}$ rules P6, N11).



$P1=N7 \Rightarrow \text{☿} \Rightarrow \text{P5/N11}$

$P10=N4 \Rightarrow \text{\text{♂}} \Rightarrow P6/N12$

$PE=P5/N11 \Rightarrow \text{\text{♀}} \Rightarrow P5/N11$