THE GAUQUELIN MARRIED-COUPLE DATA (by Nick Kollerstrom)

Reliable birth-data for twenty thousand married couples, taken from Paris a century ago, is here presented. It has been extracted from thirteen sets of Gauquelin 'heredity' data and here compiled. The Gauquelin Heredity data as presented on the CURA website comprises family birth data, where each line of data represents one time / space co-ordinate for a birth. Each line is designated as being either F, M, S or D i.e. father, mother son or daughter. We have here extracted only the {F,M} pairs of lines, i.e. where a father and mother are given as adjacent and in that sequence, implying a married couple. Thereby the total number of lines was reduced from 107,036 to 41,832. Dividing by two gives us a total of 20,916 married couples.

We have here labelled these thirteen data-sets A-M for convenience and to enable checking of the data with original sources. Note that five of the data-sets have relatively scant parental data compared to the children (A,C,D, E and F), where only around 15-20% of the data is parental: this would reflect a difficulty in obtaining such data from hospital records. For what is called the 'New Heredity Data' on the CURA site, the seven data-sets G-M, the parental data{F,M} comprises 43% of the data. That indicates families having an average of 2.6 children per family.

The columns of data are as given by Patrice Guinard on CURA: http://cura.free.fr/gauq/902gdE2a.html with two additional columns at the start added (ie on the left-hand side): one with the letters A-M as explained, followed by another with a sequential numbering that starts from unity for each data-set, so that the first line is A -1, etc. The next column has the old numbering as in the 'Heredity' data i.e. including children, so this column is no longer sequential. Thus, should there be perchance any mistakes in this data the lines can be easily specified.

Here is the source-data, with URL links:

Gauquelin Heredity: 13 groups of data:

A. 5018 Birth Data (Paris) in vol. 1   374
B. 4818 Birth Data (Paris) in vol. 2   2228
C. 3898 Birth Data (Seine) in vol. 3   506
D. 3761 Birth Data (Seine) in vol. 4   904
E. 3745 Birth Data (Seine) in vol. 5   926
F. 3710 Birth Data (Seine) in vol. 6[1]   712

======================================

81,393 New Heredity Data (Nouvelles Données d'Hérédité)
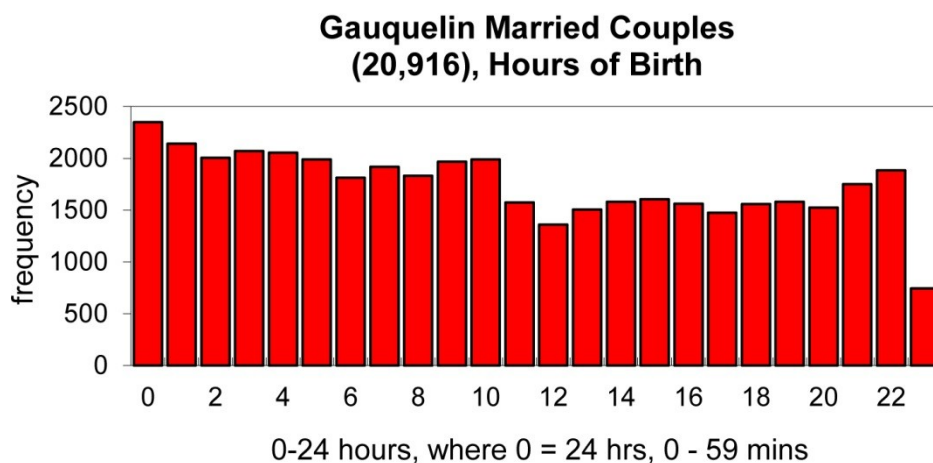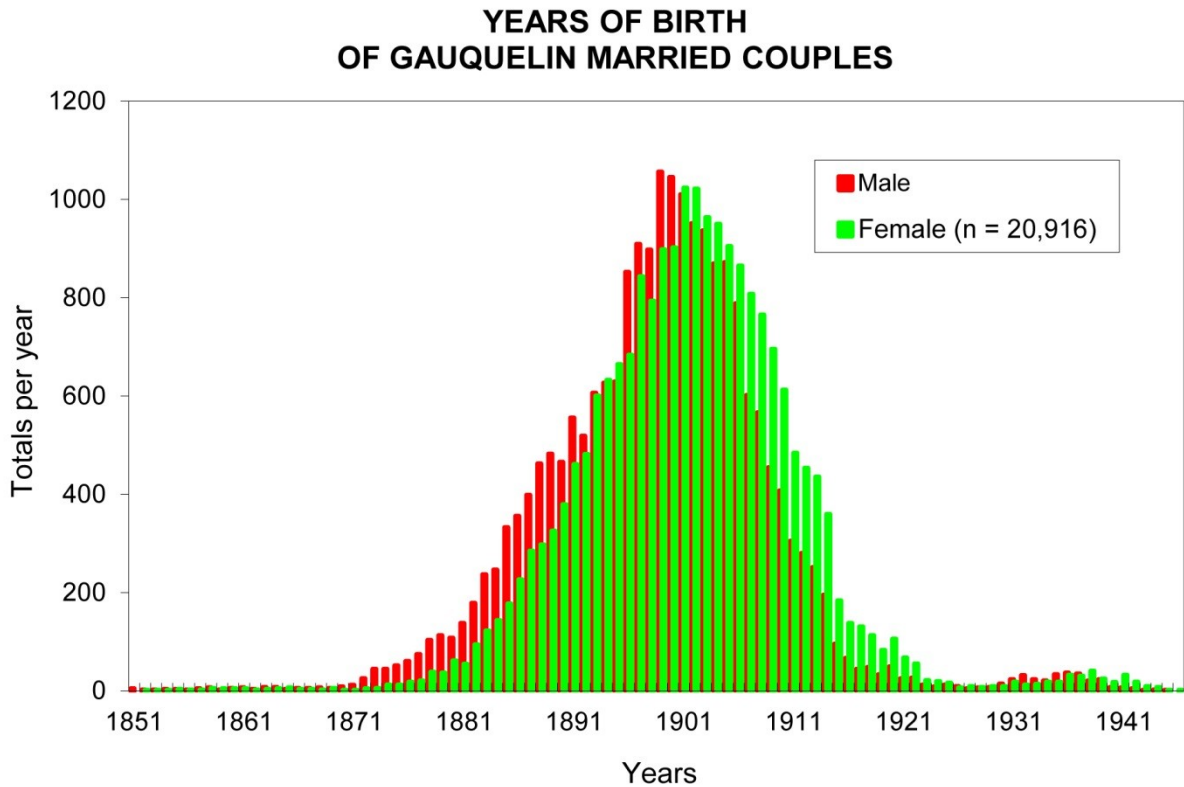
G. 8219 New Birth Data (Paris 12) in vol. 2 4232
H. 6918 New Birth Data (Paris 13) in vol. 2 3206
I. 13109 New Birth Data (Paris 14, Port-Royal Maternity) unpublished 6360
J. 17131 New Birth Data (Paris 14, Baudelocque Maternity) unpublished 9088

1These six groups are from volumes 1-6 of M.&F. Gauquelin, *Series-C Profession Heredity Results of Series A&B,* Paris 1972. Times are given usually to nearest 15 minutes, but some to 5-minute intervals.

Totals: 107,036   41,832

Husbands averaged 2.8 years older than wives in the total group (mean birth years were 1901.6 female, 1898.8 male). 95% of this data lies within the forty-year period 1880-1920:

YEARS OF BIRTH
OF GAUQUELIN MARRIED COUPLES

.

Gauquelin Married Couples
(20,916), Hours of Birth

0-24 hours, where 0 = 24 hrs, 0 - 59 mins

The data showed a marked diurnal-circle effect, of avoiding the pre-midnight hour. The hour after midnight had approximately three times more birthdates than the hour before:

G. marriage couples,
minutes of birth-times

minutes 0 - 60
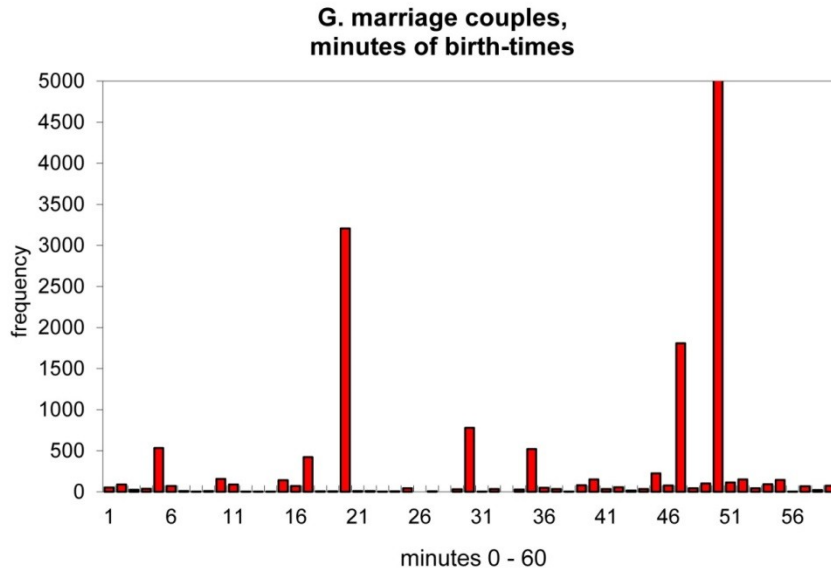
A superstitious avoidance of the midnight hour would mean less births on the first hour of the day, viz. 0:00 – 0:59h, whereas that hour here appears as being maximal, having the most births. The view expressed by Michel Gauquelin, was that parents tend to avoid date ambiguity of midnight sharp (0:00h). All of this data has been converted from Paris time to GMT by subtracting ten minutes, giving a huge peak at 50 minutes, see figure. Data given as on the hour appears as 50 minutes of the previous hour. Does that account for the minimum in this data as falling on the 23rd hour? Gauquelin's 1970 publication of his Heredity data has much of it timed to the nearest hour with no minutes given. Or, often it was cited to the half-hour or the quarter-hours, and converting these to GMT gives the peaks here visible at 5, 20 and 35 minutes. Here is a bar-chart for the minutes distribution (NB the 50 minutes bar goes up to 38 thousand, not shown here: the chart is cut off at five thousand).

Summarising, the time-data given in this data-set to minutes and seconds is exaggerated, and in general it is reliable to the nearest hour. The fifty-minute cases come from births registered to the nearest hour, and are plus or minus thirty minutes, this being most of the data; while some is given to greater accuracy, eg a quarter of an hour.

…………………………

The creation of this new file was done by Ray Murphy, who adds these notes:

The CSV data file has been made for synastry research in the CSV format. The CSV format can easily be converted to other formats.   An extra .TXT file (All-Partners) in the tab-delimited format has been included.
The CSV ".dat" file is named:
"Gau_Partners_A_to_M_41832.dat" - the complete file of 41,832 data with the prefixes A – M. The data is in pairs for Mother and Father, so the files must not be sorted or that pairing sequence will be lost. The .dat files must not have any space after the last character or they will not load in Jigsaw. Nothing must be added to the .dat files or they will not load in Jigsaw.
The first number after the alpha-prefix (A - M) is the sequential number for that prefix. The second number is the number in the original file. That will make random checking easy.

30th May, 2015, Adelaide

NB the *Jigsaw* program has not been designed to do synastry work, i.e. to compare a large number of pairs of charts. The more expensive US programs *Kepler* and *Sirius* have been so designed.

1. M&F Gauquelin, *Series-C Profession Heredity Results of Series A&B,* Paris 1972; M. Gauquelin*, New Birth Data Series Volume 2 Planetary Heredity A Reappraisal of 50,000 subjects* Paris 1984.