## The ancient Hebrew hourly mazalot (signs) based on the seven visible moving heavenly luminaries

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Based on chapter 6 (4th day of Creation) of Pirke De-Rabbi Eliezer (פרקי דרבי אליעזר), see [http://www.daat.ac.il/daat/vl/tohen.asp?id=293](http://www.daat.ac.il/daat/vl/tohen.asp?id=293).

The sequence of signs starts at sunset on Yom Rivii because that is the traditional time of creation of the celestial luminaries.
The sequence is geocentric (as seen from Earth), progressing from the most slowly moving luminary ( $1=$ Saturn) to the fastest moving $(7=$ Moon $)$.
After every seventh hour the sequence repeats in the same order, completing 24 cycles per week.
The luminary associated with the hour of sunrise on each weekday determined each weekday name (the sequence and names match many other cultures).
Naturally the day of rest (Shabbat, after Shabbtai) was associated with the most slowly moving luminary (Saturn), and considered holy because of its "halo" (visible rings). The hour of each luminary occurs exactly 24 times per week, once per week at each hour of the day. The pattern repeats identically each week.

The first 3 luminaries of each day occur 4 times that day, the others occur only 3 times that day.
To calculate the mazal (sign) for any hour: Add 3 to the modern Hebrew weekday number (Yom Rishon =1 ... Shabbat=7), multiply by 24
Then add the hour of the day ( 0 to 23), divide by 7 , and keep only the remainder. Finally add 1 , the result from 1 to 7 indicates the mazal for that hour.
In summary: Mazal $=[($ HebrewWeekday +3$) \times 24+$ HourOfDay $]$ MOD $7+1$


