

Chapter 2

The Easy Way To Calculate Major Progressed Aspects

To one who has learned to erect a birth-chart in which the degree and minute of the zodiacal sign occupied by each of the faster moving planets is ascertained through the use of logarithms, calculating progressed aspects by the use of logarithms should be unusually easy; for there are only five additional simple processes to remember, one of which relates exclusively to calculating minor progressed aspects. Thus calculating major progressed aspects resolves itself into four easy steps; and calculating minor progressed aspects resolves itself into parallel easy steps, but with the fourth one split into two easy steps to facilitate handling the rather clumsy minor progression time ratio.

For major progressed aspects the four easy steps follow each other in this order:

- I. Find the Limiting Date. This is done but once for each birth-chart.
- II. Find the Major Progression Date. This must be done for each calendar year during which progressed aspects are calculated.
- III. Find the EGMT Interval When the Aspect is Perfect. This must be done for each progressed aspect calculated.
- IV. From the EGMT Interval, Find the Calendar Date When the Aspect is Perfect. This must be done for each progressed aspect calculated.

Now before explaining, and giving examples, of each of these four distinct and necessary steps, let us examine the four simple processes involved that are new in the sense that they are not used in the original erection of the birth-chart. Two of these relate to bases, or starting points.

I think anyone will recognize that in making any calculation if the base, or starting point, is erroneous, the result obtained will also be erroneous, no matter how accurately the computation otherwise is made. And in major progressed aspects we have two bases, or starting points; one, the Limiting

Date (L.D.), from which we always must start to compute the month and day of month within the given calendar year when the aspect is perfect; and the other, the Major Progression Date (Map.D.), from which it always is necessary to start to ascertain the calendar year during which the aspect is perfect.

I have been correcting examination papers embracing progressed aspects for more than a quarter of a century; and I have found that when errors appear in the timing of major progressed aspects, in more than 9% of the cases it is because the student has used an erroneous Limiting Date, and in more than 25% of the cases it is because he has used an erroneous Major Progression Date. And these errors appear in that proportion whether the progressed aspects are calculated by proportion or by logarithms; for however calculated if the starting point is wrong, the result will not be correct.

The third new thing that must be remembered is that when logarithms are used in calculating progressed aspects the process is just the reverse of that when they are used to ascertain the position of a planet in the birth-chart. That is, instead of adding the logarithms, the logarithm showing the smaller number is subtracted from the logarithm showing the larger number.

Major Progression Time-Velocity Ratio

The fourth new thing is that any calendar time interval can be converted into a major progression time interval, and any major progression time interval can be converted into a calendar time interval, at the ratio of 4 minutes major progression time being equal to day calendar time, and 2 hours major progression time being equal to 1 month calendar time. As we must use this ratio between the time-velocity level of major progression time and the time-velocity level of calendar time to establish the convenient and correct point of contact which is called the Limiting Date, and that other convenient and correct point of contact called the Major Progression Date, let us observe it more in detail, bearing in mind that progression time is identical with the time of the ephemeris positions.

24 hours (one day) major progression time equal 12 months (one year, or 365¼ days) calendar time.

2 hours (120 minutes) major progression time equal 2/24 years (one month, or 30 days) calendar time.

4 minutes (120 divided by 30) major progression time equal 1/30 month (one day) calendar time.

Step 1. Finding the Limiting Date

In erecting any chart of birth the correct positions of the planets in the chart are found by moving them ahead, or moving them back, from

their positions in the ephemeris their amount of travel during a certain Equivalent Greenwich Mean Time Interval. If this EGMT Interval is af-

ter noon it is called a plus interval; if before noon, it is called a minus interval.

Now if the EGMT Interval is after noon, the distance the planets travel during this plus interval must be added to their noon positions. And if, instead of starting with the noon positions, we start with their positions in the chart of birth and want to move them back to the noon position in the ephemeris, we must subtract their amount of travel during this same EGMT Interval.

But if the EGMT Interval is before noon, to place them in the chart their amount of travel during the minus Interval must be subtracted from noon. Then, if we start with their birth-chart positions and want to move them again to their ephemeris noon positions, we must add their travel during the same interval.

Mark this: if we add their travel to put them in the birth-chart, we must subtract their travel to get them back to their noon positions; and if we subtract their travel to put them in the birth-chart we must add their travel to get them back to their noon positions. In other words, to get them back to noon positions as they are in the ephemeris, we use their travel during the same interval, but employ the opposite algebraic sign.

Yet whether we move them back, or move them ahead, we use an EGMT Interval, which being ephemeris time is also major progression time. And any interval of major progression time, as has previously been explained, can be converted into calendar time by calling each 2 hours a month, and each 4 minutes a day. Thus are we in a position readily to ascertain just what date of calendar time is represented by the noon positions of the planets on any day, including the day of birth. And mathematically it makes no difference whether the calendar date so ascertained was before birth, after birth, or after death; for we are not here considering an event in any person's life. We are considering time; and it is assumed that there was calendar time before any particular individual was born, and that there will still be calendar time after he has passed beyond the tomb.

Now it is true that an Interval on the day before birth, or an Interval on the day after birth, is sometimes used in actually placing the planets in a birth-chart. But if we are to start with the day of birth, and thus have a standardized, and therefore easy to remember, point of contact between major progression time and calendar time, we must always use the EGMT Interval on the day of birth. I have been correcting examinations on natal astrology over a quarter of a century; and I find that by far the most common mistake of students is to try to use an Interval on some other day, and thus not get the correct Limiting Date.

Even should the EGMT Interval be 18 hours, or 28 hours, as it some-

times is when the zero (midnight) ephemeris is used, always use the interval on the day of birth; and always calculate the Major Progression Date from the day of birth.

No confusion will arise when the zero (midnight) ephemeris is employed; for the rule still is to convert the EGMT Interval, which was

used to calculate the birth-chart places of the planets, into calendar time. The Limiting Date will be six months earlier than if a noon ephemeris had been used; but as the ephemeris positions of the planets are twelve hours earlier also, the calendar time of all progressed aspects will be exactly the same.

Whichever ephemeris is used, to get the Limiting Date, convert the EGMT Interval into months and days of calendar Interval, and changing the algebraic sign used when the planets were placed in the chart, add or subtract the Interval so found to or from the date of birth. This may take the Limiting Date back into the year previous to birth, keep it in the year of birth, or move it ahead into the year following birth. Into whatever year it takes it, the YEAR is an essential part of the Limiting Date. If this year is not the year of birth, and the year of birth is used as a base for calculating the progressed aspects, they will all be wrong.

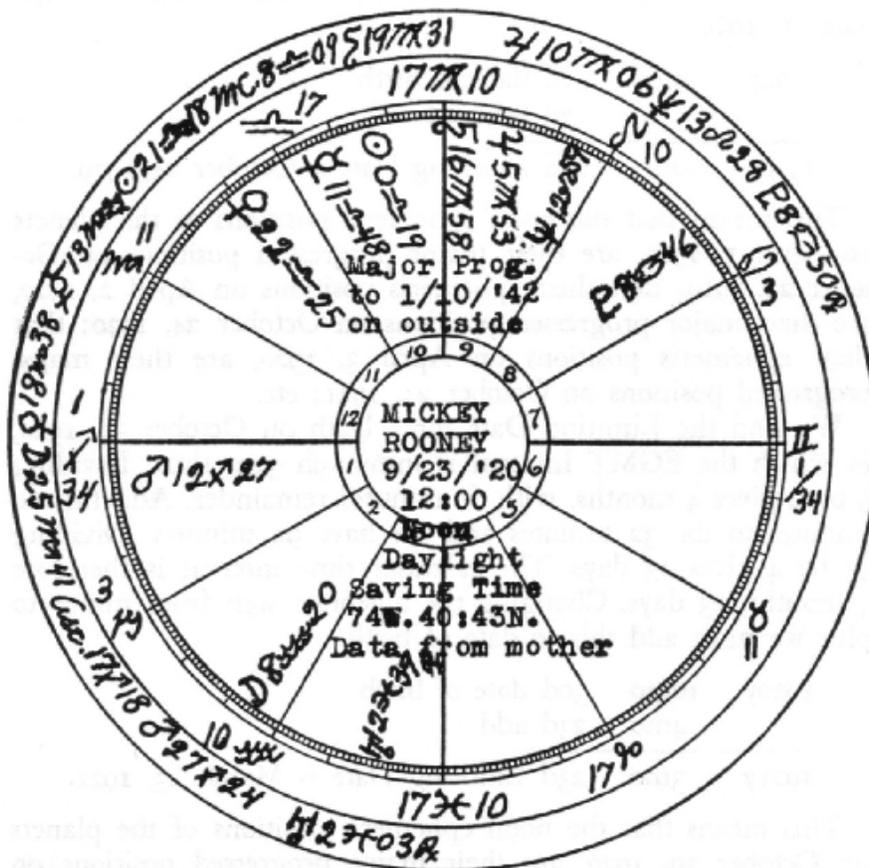
We find the Limiting Date for the Mickey Rooney example chart thus: The EGMT Interval for which the planets were placed in the birth-chart is plus 4h. Dividing 4 by 2 gives 2 months. The calendar time interval is therefore 2 months. Changing the algebraic sign from plus to minus we must subtract this from date of birth.

1920y	9mo	23d date of birth
	2mo	00d subtract
1920y	7mo	23d Limiting Date is July 23, 1920.

This means that the noon ephemeris positions of the planets on September 23, 1920, are their major progressed positions on July 23, 1920; that their ephemeris positions on September 24, 1920, are their major progressed positions on July 23, 1921; that their ephemeris positions on October 4, 1920, are their major progressed positions on July 23, 1931; etc.

We find the Limiting Date for the John Edwards example chart on page 30 thus: The EGMT Interval for which the planets were placed in the birth-chart is minus 5h 20M. Dividing 5 by 2 gives 2 months, with 60 minutes remainder. Add this 60 minutes to the 20 minutes and we have 80 minutes. Dividing 80 by 4 gives 20 days. The calendar time interval is therefore 2 months, 20 days. Changing the algebraic sign from minus to plus we must add this to date of birth.

1920y	3mo	19d date of birth
	2mo	20d add



Declinations

00 S 07 Sun	06 N 48 Saturn
13 S 08 Moon	11 S 17 Uranus
04 S 20 Mercury	16 N 56 Neptune
08 S 10 Venus	19 N 36 Pluto
24 S 03 Mars	20 S 31 Asc.
10 N 11 Jupiter	05 N 04 M. C.

This means that the noon ephemeris positions of the planets on March 19, 1920, are their major progressed positions on June 9, 1920; that their

ephemeris positions on March 20, 1920, are their major progressed positions on June 9, 1921; that their ephemeris positions on March 25, 1920, are their major progressed positions on June 9, 1926; etc.

We find the Limiting Date for a birth on April 1, 1920, in which the EGMT Interval is plus 10h 28m thus: Dividing 10 by 2 gives 5 months. Dividing 28 by 4 gives 7 days. The calendar time interval is therefore 5 months, 7 days. Changing the algebraic sign from plus to minus we must subtract this from the date of birth.

1920y	4mo	1d date of birth
	5mo	7d subtract
1919y	10mo	24d Limiting Date is October 24, 1919

This means that the noon ephemeris positions of the planets on April 1, 1920, are their major progressed positions on October 24, 1919; that their ephemeris positions on April 2, 1920, are their major progressed positions on October 24, 1920; that their ephemeris positions on April 3, 1920, are their major progressed positions on October 24, 1921; etc.

We find the Limiting Date for a birth on October 30, 1920, in which the EGMT Interval is minus 9h 32m thus: Dividing 9 by 2 gives 4 months, with 60 minutes remainder. Add this 60 minutes to the 32 minutes and we have 92 minutes. Dividing 92 by 4 gives 23 days. The calendar time interval is therefore 4 months, 23 days. Changing the algebraic sign from minus to plus we must add this to date of birth.

1920y	10mo	30d date of birth
	4mo	23d add
1921y	3mo	23d Limiting Date is March 23, 1921

This means that the noon ephemeris positions of the planets on October 30, 1920, are their major progressed positions on March 23, 1921; that their ephemeris positions on October 31, 1920, are their major progressed positions on March 23, 1922; that their ephemeris positions on November 30, are their major progressed positions on March 23, 1952; etc.

Using the AP ephemeris for 1942 (calculated for zero hour, or midnight) for a birth on January 7, 1942, 10:00 P.M. Standard Time, Los Angeles, we find the Limiting Date thus: The EGMT Interval is plus 30h 00m. Dividing 30 by 2 gives 15 months as the calendar time interval. Changing the algebraic sign from plus to minus we must subtract this from the date of birth.

1942y	1mo	7d date of birth
	15mo	0d subtract
1940y	10mo	7d Limiting Date is October 7, 1940

This means that the AP ephemeris positions of the planets on January 7, 1942, are their major progressed positions on October 7, 1940; that the AP ephemeris positions of the planets on January 9, 1942, are their major progressed positions on October 7, 1942; that the AP ephemeris positions of the planets on January 29, 1942, are their major progressed positions on October 7, 1962; etc.

Using the AP ephemeris for 1942 (calculated for zero hour, or midnight) for a birth on December 25, 1942, 1:30 A.M. Standard Time, Tokyo, Japan, we find the Limiting Date thus: The EGMT Interval is minus 7h 30m. Dividing 7 by 2 gives 3 months, with 60 minutes remainder. Add this 60 minutes to the 30 minutes and we have 90 minutes. Divid-

ing 90 by 4 gives 22 days. The calendar time interval is therefore 3 months, 22 days. Changing the algebraic sign from minus to plus we must add this to date of birth.

1942y	12mo	25d date of birth
	3mo	22d add
1943y	4mo	17d Limiting Date is April 17, 1943

This means that the AP ephemeris positions of the planets on December 25, 1942, are their major progressed positions on April 17, 1943; that the AP ephemeris positions of the planets on January 4, 1943, are their major progressed positions on April 17, 1953; that the AP ephemeris positions of the planets on January 24, 1943, are their major progressed positions on April 17, 1973; etc.

Step II. Finding the Major Progression Date

The Limiting Date is used primarily to determine, within some particular calendar year, the month and day when each major progressed aspect is perfect. But to ascertain within which calendar year the aspect is perfect requires that we find the Major Progression Date. And for finding it, we use the Limiting Date as the base or starting point in calendar time, and the day of birth as the base or starting point which is equivalent to it in progression time. Then to find the Major Progression Date, merely count ahead in the ephemeris from the day of birth (progression time), as many days as years of life (calendar time) have elapsed since the Limiting Date. 25% of all the errors of our students of progressed aspects during a quarter of a century have arisen from counting ahead in the ephemeris from the date of birth as many years as the person is

old, instead of correctly counting ahead as many years as have elapsed
SINCE THE LIMITING DATE.

As Mickey Rooney was married in 1942, we would wish to know the Major Progression Date for 1942.

		1942y Calendar Date
		1920y subtract year of Limiting Date
		22d day after birth
1920y	9mo	23d add date of birth
1920y	10mo	15d Map.D. for 1942

As in the John Edwards example chart between April 5 and April 6 the Sun reaches 15 Aries 47 and is then semi-square birth- chart Venus, instead of wishing to know the Major Progression Date for some particular year we would wish to know to what calendar year April 5 as a Major Progression date corresponds. To learn this we add to the year of the Limiting Date as many years as days have elapsed since birth thus:

1920y	4mo	5d Map.D.
1920y	3mo	19d subtract date of birth
	0mo	16d
		1d add as March has 31 days
		17d days after birth
		1920y 6mo 9d add Limiting Date
		1937y 6mo 9d Calendar Date required.

If in the chart of a birth on April 1, 1920, in which we found the Limiting Date to be October 24, 1919, we wish to know what the Major Progression Date is for 1950, we proceed thus:

		1950y Calendar Date
		1919y subtract year of Limiting Date
		31d days after birth
1920y	4mo	1d add date of birth
1920y	5mo	2d Map.D. for 1950.

If in the chart of a birth on October 30, 1920, in which we found the Limiting Date to be March 23, 1921, we wish to know what the Major Progression Date is for 1958, we proceed thus:

		1958y Calendar Date
		1921y subtract year of Limiting Date
		37d days after birth
1920y	10mo	30d add date of birth

1920y	12mo	7d
		1d subtract as October has 31 days
1920y	12mo	6d Map.D. for 1958.

Step III. Finding the EGMT Interval When the Aspect is Perfect

When you placed the faster moving planets in the chart of birth you found it convenient to use logarithms to ascertain how far they had traveled during a given EGMT Interval. To do this you found the logarithm of the EGMT Interval (Constant Log.). To this you added the logarithm of the daily motion of the planet whose position was being calculated. The sum gave you the logarithm of the distance traveled by the planet during that EGMT Interval.

Take the Moon in the Mickey Rooney example chart. Here is the way you calculated it:

Log. (d) .7781 4h 00m plus EGMT Interval
 Log. (a) .2915 12° 16' add daily motion
 Log. (b) 1.0696 2° 03' travel during EGMT Interval.

Now instead of finding how far the Moon traveled during a given interval, suppose you wish to know how long an Interval it took the Moon on September 23, 1920, to move 2° 03'. That is, suppose the Moon

must travel 2° 03' to make the perfect aspect with some other planet. How would you go about it to find this interval ? Well, if you add two-numbers to get their sum, you can always find the other number by subtracting one of them from this sum. Therefore you would subtract the logarithm of the Moon's daily motion (a) from the logarithm of 2° 03' (b), and this would give you the logarithm of the Interval (d) thus:

Log. (b) 1.0696 2° 03' distance Moon must travel
 Log. (a) .2915 12° 16' subtract daily motion of Moon
 Log. (d) .7781 4h 00m plus EGMT Interval

Such EGMT Intervals, found in exactly this way, are what we seek in calculating either major or minor progressed aspects. (b) as in this instance, is always the distance the aspect is from perfect. (a) is always the gain of the two planets in one ephemeris day (progression time) in closing the aspect. And the logarithm of (a) is always, as above, subtracted from the logarithm of (b) to get the logarithm of (d) the EGMT Interval.

1. When the progressed aspect is from a progressing planet, either direct in motion or retrograde in motion, to a birth-chart planet, the gain (a) is the daily motion of the progressing planet.
2. When the progressed aspect is between two progressing planets,

if both are direct in motion or if both are retrograde in motion the gain (a) is the difference between the daily motions of the two planets.

3. When the progressed aspect is between two progressing planets, one of which is direct in motion and the other retrograde in motion, the gain (a) is the sum of their daily motions.

In the eleven examples which follow, the capital letter prefixing each corresponds to the same capital letter used in Step IV to complete finding the date the aspect is perfect.

(A) As an example of (1) when the progressing planet is direct in motion, in the John Edwards chart on April 5, 1920, the Sun reaches 15 Aries 47 and is then semi-square birth-chart Venus.

Log. (b) 1.7966	0° 23' distance Sun must travel
Log. (a) 1.3875	0° 59' subtract daily motion of Sun
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Log. (d) .4091	9h 21m plus EGMT Interval

(B) As an example of (1) when the progressing planet is retrograde in motion, in the John Edwards chart on April 3, 1920, Mars reaches 6 Scorpio 44 and is then sextile birth-chart Saturn.

Log. (b) 3.1584	0° 01' Mars past aspect
Log. (a) 1.9823	0° 15' subtract daily motion Mars
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Log. (d) 1.1761	1h 36m minus EGMT Interval

(C) As an example of (2) when both progressing planets are direct in motion, in the Mickey Rooney chart on October 17, 1920, the Moon reaches the sextile of progressed Sun.

11° 58' daily motion of Moon
01° 00' subtract daily motion of Sun
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10° 58' daily gain (a) of Moon on Sun

Log. (b) .9680	2° 35' Moon past aspect
Log. (a) .3401	10° 58' subtract gain of Moon on Sun
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Log. (d) .6279	5h 39m minus EGMT Interval

(D) As an example (2) when both progressing planets are retrograde in motion, in the John Edwards chart both Mars and Jupiter are retrograde and on March 26 in the ephemeris they form the square aspect. The daily motion of Jupiter on this day is 1' and the daily motion of Mars is 9'. The difference in daily motion is 8' which constitutes the daily gain (a) of the faster planet on the slower. On March 26 the ephemeris shows the aspect (b) 4' from perfect.

Log. (b) 2.5563	0° 04' Mars must travel to make aspect
Log. (a) <u>2.2553</u>	0° 08' subtract gain of Mars on Jupiter
Log. (d) 0.3010	12h 0m plus EGMT Interval

(E) As an example of (3) when one progressing planet is direct in motion and the other is retrograde in motion, in the John Edwards chart on March 28 in the ephemeris the Moon, direct in motion and Mercury, retrograde in motion form the trine aspect.

14° 01' of daily motion of Moon
<u>00° 33' add daily motion of Mercury</u>
14° 34' daily gain (a) of Moon on Mercury

Log. (b) 1.8159	00° 22' Moon past aspect
Log. (a) 0.2168	14° 34' subtract gain of Moon on Mercury
Log. (d) 1.5991 0h 36m	minus EGMT Interval

(F) Parallel aspects of course form no exceptions, but are handled in exactly the same manner. Thus in the Mickey Rooney birth-chart Neptune has declination 16 N 56, and in the ephemeris the Moon reaches this declination, and is thus parallel birth-chart Neptune, on October 1, 1920.

The daily motion of the Moon by declination on this day is 1° 54', and as at noon the Moon is 16 N 51 it has 5' to move to complete the aspect.

Log. (b) 2.4594	0° 05' Moon must travel to make aspect
Log. (a) <u>1.1015</u>	1° 54' subtract daily motion of Moon
Log. (d) 1.3579	1h 03m plus EGMT Interval

Finding EGMT Interval When Progressed M.C. and Asc. Make Perfect Aspects

Progressing M.C. and Asc. are no exceptions to the general rules, and are handled precisely as if they were planets. The M.C. must move by progression, to keep the time velocity ratio constant, exactly as many degrees and minutes the progressing Sun moves on the same day. The Asc. must move by progression the proportional amount indicated by a table of houses for the latitude of birth that corresponds to the given movement of the M.C. To find the amount of movement by major progression of the M.C. and Asc. during any calendar year, first find from the major progressed position of the Sun on the Limiting Date of the given calendar year the sign, degree and minute occupied by the M.C. and Asc. on the Limiting Date that year. Then find from the major progressed position of the Sun on the Limiting Date of the following calendar year the sign, degree and minute occupied by the M.C. and Asc. on the Limiting Date of that year. The difference between the positions oc-

cupied by the M.C. on the two successive dates is the amount of daily travel (yearly travel by major progression) of the M.C. The difference between the positions occupied by the Asc. on the two successive dates is the amount of daily travel (yearly travel by major progression) between the two successive dates.

In the Mickey Rooney example chart if we wish to know the daily motion of the progressing M.C. and Asc. corresponding to the calendar year commencing on the Limiting Date July 23, 1941, and ending July 23, 1942, we first find the Map.D. for 1941 and 1942. In the example work we have already found that the Map.D. for 1942 is October 15, 1920. Therefore the Map.D. for 1941 is October 14, 1920.

7s	20°	50' Sun on October 14
7s	00°	19' Subtract Sun in birth-chart
0s	20°	31' Sun has progressed since birth
6s	17°	10' add M.C. in birth-chart
7s	7°	41' Progressed M.C. July 23, 1941.

Now turning to the table of houses for 40:43N we find, as if we were working it for a birth-chart, what sign, degree and minute is on the Asc. when 7 Libra 41 is on the M.C. The answer is 16 Sagittarius 56. This is the progressed Asc. July 23, 1941.

Now as the Sun on October 14 moves 1°, this is the daily motion of the M.C. for progression purposes on that day. Add this 1° to 7 Libra 41 and it gives us 8 Libra 41 as the progressed M.C. on October 15 in the ephemeris, or calendar date July 23, 1942. Then again turning to the table of houses for 40:43N, and working it as if we were finding it for a birth-chart, we find that when 8 Libra 41 is on the M.C. 17 Sagittarius 43 is on the Asc.; and this is the progressed Asc. July 23, 1942.

The difference between the progressed Asc. for July 23, 1941 and the progressed Asc. for July 23, 1942, is 47' which is the daily motion of the progressed Asc.

(G) When progressed M.C. reaches 8 Libra 20 it will complete the trine with birth-chart Moon in 8 Aquarius 20. From 7 Libra 41, where it is on the Map.D. October 14, it must move 39' to reach 8 Libra 20; and we have already noted that its daily motion is 1° 00'.

Log. (b) 1.5673	0° 39' M.C. must travel to make aspect
Log. (a) 1.3802	1° 00' subtract daily motion of M.C.
Log. (d) 0.1871	15h 36m plus EGMT Interval

(H) When progressed Asc. reaches 16 Sagittarius 58 it will complete the square with birth-chart Saturn in 16 Virgo 58. From 16 Sagittarius 56, where it is on Map.D. October 14, it must move 2' to complete this aspect; and we have already found that its daily motion at this time is 47'.

Log. (b) 2.8573 0° 02' Asc. must travel to make aspect
 Log. (a) 1.4863 0° 47' subtract daily motion Asc.
 Log. (d) 1.3710 1h 01m plus EGMT Interval

(I) In this Mickey Rooney chart the progressed Sun is moving faster than the progressed Ascendant; and as the Sun at birth is 0 Libra 19 and the Ascendant is 1 Sagittarius 34, progressed Sun will in due time make the sextile of progressed Ascendant. September 28, 1920, in the ephemeris the Sun is 5 Libra 03; and the M.C. calculated as already indicated is 21 Virgo 54; giving an Ascendant of 5 Sagittarius 02. That is, by the Map.D. for the calendar date July 23, 1925, progressed Sun has passed the sextile of progressed Asc. by 1'. Calculated as already indicated, the daily motion of the Ascendant is 42'.

Now as the Sun is moving 59' and the Ascendant is moving 42' per day, the gain (a) of the faster on the slower is the difference, or 17'.

Log. (b) 3.1584 0° 01' Asc. past aspect
 Log. (a) 1.9279 0° 17' subtract daily gain of Sun on Asc.
 Log. (d) 1.2305 1h 25m minus EGMT Interval.

In calculating progressed aspects of the M.C. and the Asc. to birth-chart planets-- but not to progressing planets-- it often is convenient not to find the daily motion of M.C. and Asc., but merely to find the sign, degree and minute occupied by the Sun in the ephemeris when the progressed aspect is perfect, and then find the EGMT Interval on that day which brings the Sun to that place.

(J) If in the Mickey Rooney chart we wish to know when the progressed Asc. comes to the trine of birth-chart Neptune, we can proceed thus:

Turning to the table of houses for 40:43N we look down the column until we find the Asc. as close to 12 Sagittarius 59, where it must be to complete the aspect, as possible. This brings us to 12 Sagittarius 37 with a M.C. of 2 Libra 00. The Asc. must move 22' to reach the aspect;

and we want to know what degree is on the M.C. when it does reach it. We note in the table of houses that while the M.C. moves 60' the Ascendant moves 42'. We then solve the proportion 42' : 22' : 60' : ?

The answer is 31', which we add to 2 Libra 00 and get 2 Libra 31 as the M.C. when 12 Sagittarius 59 is on the Asc.

7s	2°	31' progressed M.C.
6s	17°	10' subtract birth-chart M.C.
0s	15°	21' amount M.C. has progressed
7s	00°	19' add birth-chart Sun.

7s	15°	40' place of progressed Sun.
7s	15°	53' Sun Oct. 9, in ephemeris
7s	15°	40' subtract required place Sun
0s	00°	13' Sun has passed required place.

Log. (b) 2.0444	0° 13'	Sun has passed required place
Log. (a) 1.3875	0° 59'	subtract daily motion of Sun
Log. (d) .6569	5h 17m	minus EGMT Interval

As October 9, is Map.D. for calendar year 1936, and the EGMT Interval is before noon, progressed Asc. is trine birth-chart Neptune before the Limiting Date in the year 1936; exact date to be determined from EGMT Interval.

(K) As progressed M.C. in due time makes the conjunction with birth-chart Venus in the Mickey Rooney chart, we can find the date the aspect is perfect from the EGMT Interval by the same method.

To make the perfect aspect the progressed M.C. must reach 22 Libra 25.

7s	22°	25' progressed M.C.
6s	17°	10' subtract birth-chart M.C.
1s	05°	15' amount M.C. must progress
7s	00°	19' add birth-chart Sun
8s	05°	34' place of progressed Sun

8s	05°	46' Sun Oct. 29, 1920 in ephemeris
8s	05°	34' subtract required place
0s	00°	12' Sun has passed required place

Log. (b) 2.0792	0° 12'	Sun has passed required place
Log. (a) 1.3802	1° 00'	subtract daily motion of Sun
Log. (d) .6990	4h 48m	minus EGMT Interval

As October 29 is Map.D. for calendar year 1956, and the EGMT Interval is before noon, progressed M.C. is conjunction birth-chart Venus before the Limiting Date in the year 1956.

***Step IV. Finding, From the EGMT Interval,
the Calendar Date When the Aspect is Perfect***

To find the calendar date when the progressed aspect is perfect, convert the EGMT Interval, which is progression time, into its equivalent interval of calendar time at the ratio of each 2 hours progression time being equal to 1 month calendar time, and each 4 minutes progression time

being equal to 1 day calendar time. Then if the EGMT Interval was minus (before noon) subtract the calendar interval so found from the month and day of the Limiting Date in the calendar year corresponding to the Major Progression Date. But if the EGMT Interval was plus (after noon) add the calendar interval so found to the month and day of the Limiting Date in the calendar year corresponding to the Major Progression Date.

Using this Major progression time-velocity ratio, let us now in the order of their sequence, convert each EGMT Interval already found in the example work into calendar interval, and ascertain the exact calendar date when each such aspect is perfect. As in the eleven examples, we follow through from step III with step IV, the same capital letter is employed in both of these steps to indicate the work in calculating the same major progressed aspect.

(A) In the John Edwards chart we found that April 5, 1920, was Map.D. for calendar year 1937, and on that day the Sun reached 15 Aries 47 in semi-square to birth-chart Venus in plus EGMT Interval 9h 21m. We divide the 9 by 2 and it gives 4 mo. with a remainder of 60 minutes. Adding the 60 minutes to the 21 minutes gives 81 minutes. Dividing 81 by 4 gives 20 days. We thus have 4 months, 20 days to add to the Limiting Date in 1937.

1937y	6mo	9d L.D. in calendar year
	4mo	20d add calendar interval
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
1937y	10mo	29d Aspect is perfect October 29, 1937.

(B) In the John Edwards chart April 3, 1920, is Map.D. for calendar year 1935, and we found on that day Mars reached the sextile of birth-chart Saturn in minus EGMT Interval 36m. This is 96 minutes. We divide the 96 by 4 and it gives 24 days of calendar time.

1935y	6mo	9d L.D. in calendar year
		24d subtract calendar interval
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
1935y	5mo	15d Aspect is perfect May 15, 1935.

(C) In the Mickey Rooney chart October 17, 1920, is Map.D. for calendar year 1944, and we found on that day progressed Moon sextile progressed Sun in minus EGMT Interval 5h 39m. Dividing the 5 by 2 gives 2 months with a remainder of 60 minutes. Adding the 60 minutes to the 39 minutes gives 99 minutes. Dividing 99 by 4 gives 25 days.

1944y	7mo	23d L.D. is calendar year
	2mo	25d subtract calendar interval
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
1944y	4mo	28d Aspect is perfect April 28, 1944.

(D) In the John Edwards chart March 26, 1920, is Map.D. for calendar year 1927, and we found on that day progressed Mars square progressed Jupiter in plus EGMT Interval 12h 00m. Dividing the 12 by 2 gives 6 months.

1927y	6mo	9d L.D. in calendar year
	6mo	0d add calendar interval
<hr/>		
1927y	12mo	9d Aspect is perfect December 9, 1927.

(E) In the John Edwards chart March 28, 1920, is Map.D. for calendar year 1929, and we found progressed Moon trine progressed Mercury in minus EGMT Interval 0h 36m. Dividing 36 by 4 gives 9 days.

1929y	6mo	9d L.D. in calendar year
		9d subtract calendar interval
<hr/>		
1929y	6mo	0d Aspect is perfect May 31, 1929.

(F) In the Mickey Rooney chart October 1, 1920, is Map.D. for calendar year 1928, and we found on that day progressed Moon was parallel birth-chart Neptune in plus EGMT Interval 1h 03m. 1h 03m are 63 minutes. Dividing 63 by 4 gives 16 days.

1928y	7mo	23d L.D. in calendar year
		16d add calendar interval
<hr/>		
1928y	8mo	09d Aspect is perfect August 9, 1928.

(G) In the Mickey Rooney chart we found October 14, 1920, is Map.D. for calendar year 1941, and on that day progressed M.C. trine birth-chart Moon in plus EGMT Interval 15h 36m. Dividing 15 by 2 gives 7 months, with a remainder of 60 minutes. Adding the 60 minutes to the 36 minutes gives 96 minutes. Dividing 96 by 4 gives 24 days.

1941y	7mo	23d L.D. in calendar year
	7mo	24d add calendar interval
<hr/>		
1942y	3mo	17d Aspect is perfect March 17, 1942.

(H) In the Mickey Rooney chart we found October 14, 1920, is Map.D. for calendar year 1941, and that on that day progressed Asc. was square birth-chart Saturn in plus EGMT Interval 1h 01m. 1h 01m are 61 minutes. Dividing 61 by 4 gives 15 days.

1941y	7mo	23d L.D. in calendar year
		15d add calendar interval
<hr/>		
1941y	8mo	08d Aspect is perfect August 8, 1941.

(I) In the Mickey Rooney chart we found September 28, 1920, is

Map.D. for calendar year 1925, and on that day progressed Sun sextile progressed Asc. in minus EGMT Interval 1h 25m. 1h 25m are 85 minutes. Dividing 85 by 4 gives 21 days.

1925y	7mo	23d L.D. in calendar year	
		21d subtract calendar interval	
1925y	7mo	02d Aspect is complete	July 2, 1925.

(J) In the Mickey Rooney chart October 9, 1920, is Map.D. for calendar year 1936, and we found on that day progressed Asc. trine birth-chart Neptune in minus EGMT Interval 5h 17m.

Dividing 5 by 2 gives 2 months with a remainder of 60 minutes. Adding the 60 minutes to the 17 minutes gives 77 minutes. Dividing 77 by 4 gives 19 days.

1936y	7mo	23d L.D. in calendar year	
		19d subtract calendar interval	
1936y	5mo	04d Aspect is complete	May 4, 1936.

(K) In the Mickey Rooney chart October 29 is Map.D. for calendar year 1956, and we found on that day progressed M.C. conjunction birth-chart Venus in minus EGMT Interval 4h 48m. Dividing the 4 by 2 gives 2 months. Dividing the 48 by 4 gives 12 days.

1956y	7mo	23d L.D. in calendar year	
		12d subtract calendar interval	
1956y	5mo	11d Aspect is complete	May 11, 1956.

Finding the Major Progressed Positions of Planets, M.C. and Ascendant For Any Calendar Date

Under the first subheading of this chapter-- Major Progression Time-Velocity ratio-- it was pointed out that any calendar time interval can be converted into a major progression time interval, and any major progression time interval can be converted into a calendar time interval. In Step II an example was given of converting, in the Mickey Rooney chart, the calendar year 1942 into the Major Progression Date. It was found that calendar year 1942 was Major Progression Date October 15 in the ephemeris. And by proceeding in the manner there indicated the Major Progression Date, which is a date showing the ephemeris positions which are also the major progressed positions of the planets for the Limiting Date within that calendar year, may easily be found for any calendar year.

In the various examples given under Step IV, we have been starting with the EGMT Interval on the Map.D. and finding the corresponding calendar date. To do this we divided the hours by 2, and the minutes by 4, calling the result months and days to add to or subtract from the

Limiting Date. Having found such a calendar date, if we wish to move back to find the progressed positions of the planets for the corresponding EGMT Interval on the Map.D., we merely have to reverse the calculations already made. That is, we would convert the Calendar Interval from the Limiting Date into EGMT Interval by multiplying the months by 2 and calling the result hours, and the day by 4 and calling the result minutes. Then if the Calendar Interval were plus (after the L.D.) the EGMT Interval on the Map.D. would be plus; and if the Calendar Interval were minus (before the L.D.) the EGMT Interval on the Map.D. would be minus. Having found the EGMT Interval on the Map.D. we would then calculate the positions of the planets for that plus or minus EGMT Interval just as if we were placing them in a birth-chart for that ephemeris day.

The progressed positions of the planets can be found for any calendar date thus by first finding the Map.D. of the calendar year, then converting the Calendar Interval from the L.D. in that calendar year into EGMT Interval by multiplying the months by 2 and calling the result hours, and the days by 4 and calling the result minutes, and on the Map.D. calculating the places of the planets for the EGMT Interval so found as if calculating their positions for a birth-chart. This means, of course, that instead of subtracting the logarithms, the logarithms are added.

After the progressed position of the Sun has thus been found, add the signs, degrees and minutes it has moved since birth to the birth-chart M.C. This gives the correct progressed M.C. From this progressed M.C., using a table of houses for the latitude of birth, then calculate the sign, degree and minute that must be on the Asc. This gives the correct progressed Asc.

Mickey Rooney was married January 10, 1942. To find the major progressed positions we first ascertain that calendar year 1942 is Map.D. October 15, 1920.

1942y	7mo	23d L.D. in calendar year
1942y	1mo	10d subtract calendar date
	6mo	13d minus Calendar Interval

Multiplying 6 by 2 gives 12 hours. Multiplying 14 by 4 gives 52 minutes. Planets'places are to be calculated, therefore, on October 15, 1920, for minus EGMT Interval 12h 52m. Their positions as thus calculated are shown around the outside of the example chart. Progressed M.C. and Asc. are calculated thus:

Log. (a) 1.3802 01° 00'	daily motion of Sun
Log. (d) .2707 12h 52m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) 1.6509	0° 32' distance Sun travels.

7s	21°	50' Sun on October 15
0s	00°	32' subtract distance Sun travels
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
7s	21°	18' progressed position of Sun.
7s	00°	19' subtract birth-chart Sun
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
0s	20°	59' progressed Sun moved since birth
6s	17°	10' add birth-chart M.C.
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
7s	8°	09' progressed M.C.

Using table of houses for 40:43N, and calculating as for a birth-chart, shows that when 8 Libra 09 is on the M.C. 17 Sagittarius 18 is on the Asc. This, therefore, is the major progressed Ascendant January 10, 1942.

John Edwards took to his bed because of illness on November 14, 1926, not to leave it until the following April. To find the major progressed positions for the day he took to his bed we first ascertain that calendar year 1926 is MapD. March 25, 1920.

1926y	11mo	14d calendar date
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1926y	6mo	9d subtract L.D. in calendar year
	5mo	5d plus Calendar Interval

Multiplying 5 by 2 gives 10 hours. Multiplying 5 by 4 gives 20 minutes. Planets' places are to be calculated, therefore, on March 25, 1920, for plus EGMT Interval 10h 20m. To find progressed M.C. and Asc. we must first get progressed position of the Sun thus:

Log. (a) 1.3875	0° 59' daily motion of Sun
Log. (d) .3660	10h 20m add EGMT Interval
<hr/>	<hr/>
Log. (b) 1.7535	0° 26' distance Sun travels.

01s	4°	33' Sun on March 25
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
00s	0°	26' add distance Sun travels
01s	4°	59' progressed position of Sun
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
12s	28°	23' subtract birth-chart Sun
00s	6°	36' progressed Sun moved since birth
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
07s	8°	11' add birth-chart M.C.
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
07s	14°	47' progressed M.C.

Using table of houses for 40:43N, and calculating as for a birth-chart shows that when 14 Libra 47 is on the M.C., 22 Sagittarius 33 is on the Asc. This, therefore, is the major progressed Ascendant November 14, 1926. The progressed positions of the planets are calculated in the same manner as was the progressed position of the Sun.

