Chapter 3

The Easy Way To Calculate Minor Progressed Aspects

In principle, calculating minor progressed aspects is the same as calculating major progressed aspects. The steps are parallel; but as the time-velocity ratio is different, different bases must be used as starting points, and the parallel of the fourth step in calculating `major progressed aspects is split into two somewhat different steps to facilitate finding the calendar date from the EGMT Interval. The time-velocity ratio makes it inconvenient to convert minor progression'time interval directly into calendar time interval. Therefore to handle this with facility the EGMT Interval is used to find the sign and degree occupied by the minor progressed Moon, and then the minor progressed Moon is used to determine the correct calendar date.

Minor progressed aspects to birth-chart planets, and minor progressed aspects to major progressed planets are effective; but the influence of minor progressed aspects between minor progressed planets is so weak that they should be ignored and not calculated. For minor progressed aspects the five easy steps follow each other in this order:

I. Find the Lunar Constant. This is done but once for each birth-chart.
II. Find the Minor 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 step is exactly the same whether the calculations are for major progressed aspects or for minor progressed aspects, and must be taken for each progressed aspect calculated.
IV. From the EGMT Interval, Find the Sign and Degree Occupied by the Moon. This must be done for each progressed aspect calculated.
V. From the Sign and Degree Occupied by the Moon, Find the Calendar Date When theAspect is Perfect. This must be done for each progressed aspect calculated.

Minor Progression Time-Velocity Ratio

This is not a new concept, merely a different ratio from that used in major progressions. Any calendar time interval can be converted into a minor progressed time interval, and any minor progression time interval can be converted into a calendar time interval, at the ratio of 27.3 days minor progression time being equal to 1 year calendar time, and 360 degrees movement of the Moon by minor progression time being equal to 365¼ days (one year) of calendar time, or approximately 1 degree movement of the Moon by minor progression time being equal to 1 day of calendar time.

As we must use this ratio between the time-velocity level of minor progression time and the time velocity level of calendar time, even as we established such basic starting points of contact in calculating major progressed aspects, so must we establish correctly one called the Lunar Constant (L.C.) from which to determine the month and day of month within the given calendar year when the aspect is perfect, and another, called the Minor Progression Date (Mip.D.), from which it always is necessary to start to ascertain the calendar year during which the aspect is perfect.

** Step I. Finding the Lunar Constant*

The Lunar Constant (L.C.) from which the correct date within the calendar year is ascertained when the aspect is perfect is more easily found than the Limiting date. It is merely the difference between the numbers of the month and day of birth and the numbers of the sign and degree occupied by the Moon in the birth-chart, expressed as plus or minus, so that when added to the sign and degree occupied by the Moon the algebraic sum gives the numbers of the month and day of birth. This means that when the sign and degree occupied by the Moon are the smaller numbers the Lunar Constant is plus; but when the sign and degree occupied by the Moon are the larger numbers the Lunar Constant is minus.

Thus in the John Edwards chart:

12mo	13d	sign and degree of Moon at birth
03mo	19d	subtract month and day of birth
08mo	24d	Lunar Constant is minus 8mo 24d.

Thus in the Mickey Rooney chart:

11mo	8d	sign and degree of Moon at birth
09mo	23d	subtract month and day of birth
01mo	15d	Lunar Constant is minus 1mo 15d.

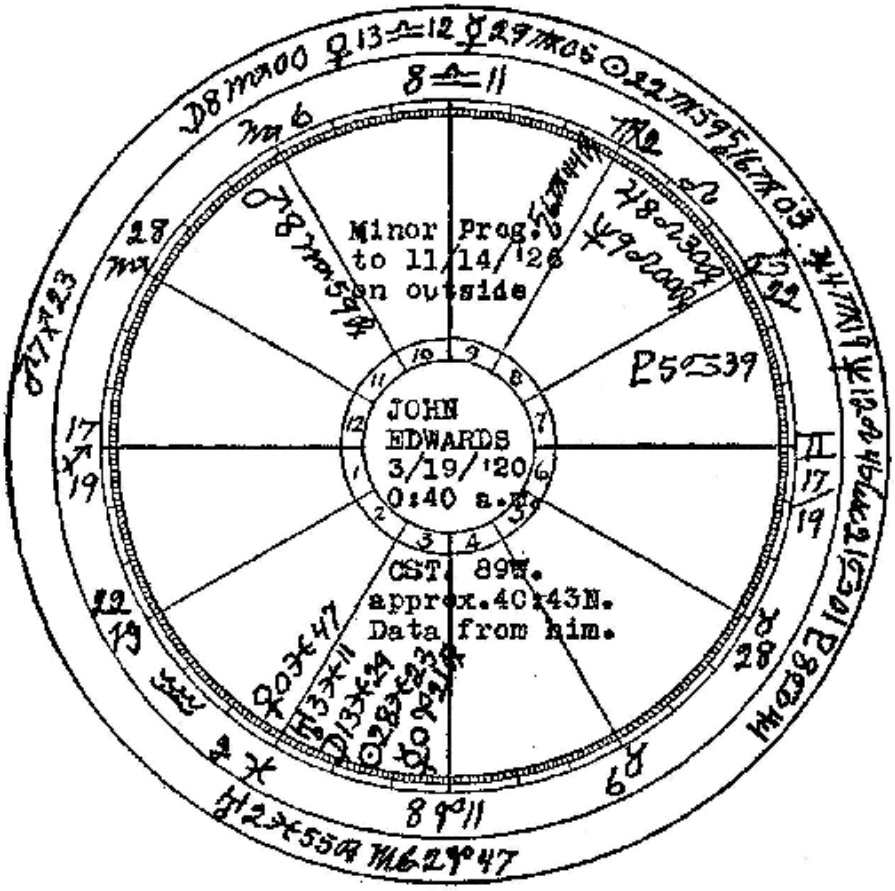
** Lunar constant no longer used. See Solar Constant on page 64.*

For a birth which took place December 9, with the Moon in the birth-chart 2 Gemini 13:

12mo	9d	month and day of birth
03mo	2d	subtract sign and degree of Moon at birth
09mo	7d	Lunar Constant is plus 9mo 7d.

For a birth which took place September I, with the Moon in 19 Scorpio 32:

9mo	1d	month and day of birth
8mo	20d	subtract sign and degree of Moon at birth
0mo	11d	Lunar Constant is plus 11d.



Declinations

00 S 39 Sun 10 N 54 Saturn

02 S 16 Moon	11 S 01 Uranus
03 N 18 Mercury	18 N 00 Neptune
12 S 08 Venus	19 N 34 Pluto
12 S 21 Mars	22 S 50 Asc.
19 N 01 Jupiter	03 S 10 M. C.

Step II. Finding the Minor Progression Date

The Lunar Constant is used to determine, within some particular calendar year, the month and day when each minor progressed aspect is perfect. But to ascertain within which calendar year the aspect is perfect requires that we find the Minor Progression Date; and this is not so simple as finding the Major Progression Date to which it corresponds in major progression time. Each calendar year of 365¼ days is equivalent to 27.3 days in ephemeris time, which is minor progression time and the time it takes the Moon to complete one cycle through all 12 zodiacal signs. Thus the Minor Progression Date for any calendar year may be found by counting ahead in the ephemeris as many returns of the Moon to the sign and degree it occupies in the birth-chart, as years of life have elapsed since birth.

When the individual has reached an advanced age this is rather a laborious process, which may be eliminated by multiplying the number of years that have elapsed since birth by 27.3 (the number of days in one astrological month), dividing the product by 365 (number of days in one year) and calling the quotient years, dividing any remaining days by 30 and calling the quotient month, and calling any remainder still left days. This gives the minor progression interval since birth to the birthday in the calendar year, except that some of the months in the number of months thus ascertained may have 31 days, or one of them 28 days.

To the year, month and day of birth, add the years, months, and days of the minor progression time interval thus ascertained. Were it not that some of the months do.not have exactly 30 days, the date in the ephemeris obtained by thus adding would show the Moon in the same sign it occupies in the birth-chart. But if several of the months in the minor progression time interval thus added contain 31 days, the ephemeris date thus found may be the number of days in error there are months having 31 days, and show the Moon one or two signs before or after the one it occupies in the birth-chart. But this need cause no difficulty, because the correct Minor Progression Date for any calendar year must have the Moon in the sign it occupies in the chart of birth. In fact, the minor progressed Moon on the birthday of any calendar year must occupy the same sign and same degree it occupies in the birth-chart. Therefore, when necessary, merely move forward or backward in the ephemeris a few days from the one found through calculation, to the day in the ephemeris where the Moon is shown in the sign, and nearest to the

degree, it occupies in the birth-chart.

Thus in the John Edwards example chart, to find the Minor Progression Date for 1926:

6 (years old) X 27.3 gives 163.8 days minor progression time interval.

164 days divided by 30 (days in a month) gives 5 months, with 14 days remainder. (We can only divide by 365 to get years when the minor progression time interval is not less than 365).

1920y	3mo	19d date of birth
	5mo	4d add progression time interval
1920y	9mo	3d approximate Mip.D. 1926
		4d subtract as March, May, July and August each have an extra day.
1920y	8mo	29d Mip.D. 1926.

In actual practice, instead of computing the number of days in excess of 30 in the months, we would turn in the ephemeris to September 3, 1920, as the approximate Mip.D. and then go forward or backward a few days until we found the Moon as near 13 Pisces 29 (birth-chart position of Moon) as we could and thus ascertain the correct Mip.D. day.

In the John Edwards chart, to find the Minor Progression Date for 1935 we proceed thus:

15 (years old) X 27.3 gives 409.5 days minor progression time interval.

410 days divided by 365 (days in year) gives 1 year, with days remainder. 45 days divided by 30 (days in month) gives month with 15 days remainder.

1920y	3mo	19d date of birth
1y	1mo	15d add progression time interval
1921y	5mo	4d approximate Mip.D. 1935

Turning to the ephemeris for 1921 we find on May 4 the Moon is 1 Aries 59. Therefore we move back 1 day to where the Moon is 19 Pisces 27, which is close to 13 Pisces 29. May 3, 1921, is Mip.D. 1935.

In the John Edwards chart, to find the Minor Progression Date for 2003 we proceed thus:

83 (years old) X 27.3 gives 2265.9 days minor progression time interval.

2266 days divided by 365 (days in year) gives 6 years, with 76 days remainder. 76 days divided by 30 (days in month) gives 2 months, with 16 days remainder.

1920y	3mo	19d date of birth
6y	2mo	16d progression time interval
1926y	6mo	5d approximate Mip.D.

Turning to the ephemeris for 1926 we find on June 5 the Moon is 12 Aries 24. Therefore we move back two days where the Moon is 14 Pisces 16, which is close to 13 Pisces 29. June 3, 1926, is Mip.D. 2003.

In the Mickey Rooney example chart, to find the Minor Progression Date for 1921 we proceed thus:

1 (year old) X 27.3 gives 27 days minor progression time interval.

1920y	9mo	23d date of birth
		27d add progression time interval
1920y	10mo	20d approximate Mip.D. 1921.

Turning to the ephemeris for 1920 we find on October 20 the Moon is 2 Aquarius 03, and as this is within a few degrees of birth-chart position of the Moon it is not necessary to go ahead or back in the ephemeris. October 20, 1920, is Mip.D. 1921.

In the Mickey Rooney chart, to find the Minor Progression Date for 1934 we proceed thus:

14 (years old) X 27.3 gives 382.2 days minor progression interval.

382 divided by 365 (days in year) gives r year with 17 days remainder.

1920y	9mo	23d date of birth
1y	0mo	17d add progression time interval
1921y	10mo	10d approximate Mip.D.

Turning to the ephemeris for 1921 we find on October 10 the Moon is 4 Aquarius 51, and as this is within a few degrees of birth-chart position of the Moon it is not necessary to go ahead or back in the ephemeris. October io, 1921, is Mip.D. 1934.

In the Mickey Rooney chart, to find the Minor Progression Date for 1939 we proceed thus:

19 (years old) X 27.3 gives 518.7 days minor progression time interval.

519 days divided by 365 (days in year) gives 1 year with 154 days remainder. 154 days divided by 30 (days in month) gives 5 months with 4 days remainder.

1920y	9mo	23d date of birth
1y	5mo	04d add progression time interval
1922y	2mo	27d approximate Mip.D.

Turning to the ephemeris for 1922 we find on February 27 the Moon is 15 Pisces 52. Therefore we move back three days to where the Moon is io Aquarius 21, which is close to 8 Aquarius 20. February 24, 1922, is Mip.D. 1939.

In the Mickey Rooney chart, to find the Minor Progression Date for

1942 we proceed thus:

22 (years old) X 27.3 gives 600.6 days minor progression time interval.

601 days divided by 365 (days in year) gives 1 year with 236 days remainder. 236 days divided by 30 (days in month) gives 7 months with 26 days remainder.

1920y	9mo	23d date of birth
1y	7mo	26d add progression time interval
1922y	5mo	19d approxmiate Mip.D.

Turning to the ephemeris for 1922 we find on May 19 the Moon is 5 Pisces 45. Therefore we move back two days to where the Moon is 11 Aquarius 51, which is close to 8 Aquarius. 2o. May 17, 1922, is Mip.D. 1942.

From the Minor Progressed Position of a Planet to Find the Calendar Year

When we look ahead in the ephemeris and note some important aspect between the ephemeris position of some planet and a birth-chart or major progressed position, it may become desirable to know within what calendar year the minor progressed position thus indicated falls. To ascertain this turn to the nearest date in the ephemeris when the Moon occupies approximately the degree it occupies in the birth-chart. This gives the Minor Progression Date for a definite calendar year. If the aspect forms far enough away, as indicated by allowing one month calendar time for each sign the Moon is distant from the Minor Progression Date when the aspect is completed, this may take it into the preceding year or the following year. This may be ascertained by inspection. Otherwise the Minor Progression Date so found represents the required calendar year. Then find approximately how many days have elapsed since birth to the Minor Progression Date and divide by 27.3. Due to some months not having exactly 30 days, there will be a remainder. But the nearest whole number obtained by thus dividing is the number of years that have elapsed since birth to the Minor Progression Date.

Thus for the Mickey Rooney chart we find the ephemeris Sun on June 8, 1923 in 16 Gemini 40, and consequently making minor progressed Sun square birth-chart Saturn during that minor progression day. The Moon is 8 Aquarius 17 on June 3, 1923. This, therefore, is the Minor Progression Date for the required calendar year.

1923y	6mo	3d Mip.D.
1920y	9mo	23d subtract date of birth
2y	8mo	10d since birth

Multiplying 2 years by 365 gives 730 days. Multiplying 8 months by 30 gives 240 days. Adding the 10 days to the 240 days to the 730 days gives approximately 980 days since birth. Dividing 980 by 27.3 gives 36 as the nearest whole number. Add the 36 years since birth thus found to 1920, the year of birth, and it gives 1956 as the calendar year represented by Mip.D. September 3, 1923. Minor Sun therefore makes the square of birth-chart Saturn after the birthday in 1956.

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

This problem is exactly the same whether worked for major progressed aspects or for minor progressed aspects. From (b) the logarithm of the distance the planets must travel to complete the aspect, subtract (a) the logartithm of the gain of the two planets in one ephemeris day (minor progression time)-- or its equivalent in major progression time if one is a major progressing planet-- in closing the aspect. The result (d) is the logarithm of the EGMT Interval.

Minor progressed aspects are not calculated to the positions of other minor progressed planets, but only to birth-chart positions and major progressed position. As the minor progressed movements of the planets are usually so much more rapid than the major progressed movements of the planets, it is seldom necessary to compute the movement of the major progressing planet during the approximately 13 days calendar time which correspond to the daily motion of a planet by minor progression time. And in actual practice usually inspection is all that is required to ascertain the major progressed position of the planet to which the minor aspect is forming with sufficient accuracy; and it may then be treated as if the major progressing planet were a birth-chart planet.

When precision is desired, first calculate the place of the major progressed planet for the calendar month and day corresponding to the minor progressed Moon at noon on the minor progressed day during which the minor progressed aspect is complete. The number of degrees traveled by the Moon on that day will give the number of days calendar time for which the major progressing planet's movement by major progression must be calculated. Then the gain (a) of the minor progressing planet in closing the aspect during the ephemeris day can be ascertained by following the rules for ascertaining such gain in computing major progressed aspects. Examples will be given, but such precision much less often has any practical value than one at first would think.

The examples here given will cover finding the EGMT Interval in each of the three ways in which progressed aspects form mentioned under major progressed aspects:

(1) when the progressed aspect is from a progressing planet, either

direct in motion or retrograde in motion, to a birth-chart planet;

(2) when the progressed aspect is between two progressing planets, both direct in motion or both retrograde in motion;

(3) when the progressed aspect is between two progressing planets, one of which is direct in motion and the other retrograde in motion. Furthermore, as in each of these nine examples, we later follow through with Step IV and Step V, to complete finding the calendar date when the aspect is perfect, the same capital letter is used in each of the three steps to indicate the work in calculating the same minor progressed aspect.

(A) As an example of (1) when the progressing planet is direct in motion, in the John Edwards chart on September 17, 1920, Mars in the ephemeris (minor progression day) makes the trine of birth-chart Jupiter:

As birth-chart Jupiter is 8 Leo 30, and Mars on September 17 is 8 Sagittarius 16, Mars must move 14' to close the aspect. Its daily motion on September 17 is 41'.

Log. (b) 2.0122	0° 14'	distance Mars must travel
Log. (a) 1.5456	0° 41'	subtract daily motion Mars
Log. (d) 0.4666	8h 12m	plus EGMT Interval

(B) As an example of (1) when the progressing planet is retrograde in motion, in the John Edwards chart on July 19, 1920, Mercury in the ephemeris (minor progression day) reaches the square of birth-chart Mars:

As birth-chart Mars is 8 Scorpio 59, and retrograde Mercury on July 19 is 8 Leo 55, Mercury has passed the aspect 4. Its daily motion on July 19 is 26'.

Log. (b) 2.5563	0° 04`	Mercury is past aspect
Log. (a) 1.7434	0° 26`	subtract daily motion of Mercury
Log. (d) .8129	3h 42m	minus EGMT Interval

(C) As an example of (1) using the Mickey Rooney chart, to find the EGMT Interval when on ephemeris (minor progression) day October 28, 1920, minor progressed Venus makes the square of birth-chart Jupiter:

As birth-chart Jupiter is 5 Virgo 53, and Venus on October 28 is 5 Sagittarius 16, Venus must move 37 to close the aspect. Its daily motion is 1° 13`

Log. (b) 1.5902	0° 37'	distance Venus must travel
Log. (a) 1.2950	1° 13 `	subtract daily motion of Venus

Log. (d) .2952	12h 10m	plus EGMT Interval

(D) The way (2) a minor progressed aspect to a major progressed planet can usually be handled well enough for practical purposes may be illustrated in the John Edwards chart by minor progressed Sun making the trine of major progressed Venus in calendar year 1928.

On the L.D. 1928 (ephemeris March 27, 1920) Venus is to Pisces 53. Mip.D. 1928 is October 23, 1920. The Moon, by minor progression, passes through one sign each month, and on November 3, 1920, representing calendar date (means for ascertaining to be explained shortly) August 19, 1928, it is 13 Leo to, and Sun is to Scorpio 46.

August 19 is 2 months, 10 days after the L.D. 1928. Venus is progressing 1° 13' per calendar year by major progression. We can either estimate how far Venus will travel in 2 months, 10 days, or calculate it thus: Multiplying 2 by 2 gives 4 hours. Multiplying to by 4 gives 40 minutes.

Log. (a) 1.2950	1° 13`	daily motion Venus
Log. (d) .7112	4h 40m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) 2.0062	0° 14`	distance Venus travels.

Add this 14' to the place of Venus on the L.D., to Pisces 53, and it gives the place of major progressed Venus on August 19, 1928 as 11 Pisces 07. During the time it takes minor progressed Sun to move the 21' from to Scorpio 46 to 11 Scorpio 07, major progressed Venus will not

quite have moved 1' from its progressed position on August 19. In fact, at the rate of 1° 13' per year, it takes 5 days to move 1', and the aspect is completed 4 days after August 19.

Log. (b) 1.8361	0° 21`	Sun must move to close aspect
Log. (a) 1.3802	1° 00`	subtract daily motion Sun
Log. (d) .4559	8h 24m	plus EGMT Interval

As already indicated when both planets are direct in motion (2) most minor progressed aspects to major progressed planets can be ascertained close enough for practical purposes by estimating the major progressed position of the major progressing planet when the minor progressed aspect is complete and then treating it as a birth-chart planet. Nevertheless, the precision method should be understood so it can be used when desired; and I will give two examples of using it. These will not only show how to acquire precision in calculating minor progressed aspects to major progressing planets, but will give further practice in finding the major progressed position of a planet on any given calendar date. They will also illustrate the use of the position of the minor pro-

gressed Moon to find the date within the calendar year, which is the method used later to find the calendar date when the aspect is perfect.

(E) Thus to find the date within the calendar year indicated by the Mip.D., merely algebraically add the Lunar Constant to the number of the sign and degree occupied by the Moon. Thus in the John Edwards chart in finding minor progressed Sun opposition major progressed Sun (2) we find major progressed Sun 5 Aries 32 on Map.D. March 26, 1920, representing L.D. in 1927. The Mip.D. for 1927 is September 26, 1920; and on that day ephemeris Sun is 3 Libra 05, and thus soon to be opposition major progressed Sun.

Two days later, September 28, 1920, we find the Sun 5 Libra 03, and the Moon io Aries. We wish therefore to know what month and day in the calendar year 1927 is indicated by this minor progression day. We have already found the L.C. for the chart to be minus 8mo 24 days.

1s	10°	sign and degree occupied by Moon
8mo	24d	subtract L.C.
4mo	16d	calendar date is April 16, 1927.

To find where major progressed Sun is April 16, 1927, we follow the instructions given for finding where a major progressed planet is on a given date thus:

1927y	6mo	9d L.D. in 1927
1927y	4mo	16d subtract calendar date
	1mo	23d minus calendar interval.

Multiplying 1 by 2 gives 2 hours. Multiplying 23 by 4 gives 92 min-

utes. The EGMT of Sun's major progressed movement is thus 3h 32m. The daily motion of the Sun on March 26 is 59

Log. (a) 1.3875	0° 59`	daily motion of Sun
Log. (d) .8321	3h 32m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) 2.2196	0° 09'	distance Sun travels

Subtracting this 9' from 5 Aries 32, where the Sun is in ephemeris March 26, 1920, gives the major progressed position of the Sun on April 16, 1927, as 5 Aries 23. We found the minor progressed Sun on this same calendar date to be 5 Libra 3. The aspect is thus as yet 20' from perfect.

For practical purposes the major progression travel of the Moon during one minor progression day (approximately 13 calendar days) may be taken as 28'. To find with precision how far a major progressed planet, especially the Moon, moves during a minor progression day, find how many degrees the Moon travels during this day. Then 365 (days in year) : degrees Moon travels (equivalent to days calendar time)

:: distance major progressed planet travels during the equivalent major progression day : required distance.

However, except for major progressed Moon, precision can also be obtained merely by dividing the distance the major progressed planet travels in one major progression day by 27.3 (the minor progression time-velocity ratio). Thus dividing the 59' of major Sun travel by 27.3 gives 2' as the distance major progressed Sun travels while the minor progressed Sun travels 59'. The gain (a) of minor progressed Sun on major progressed Sun is the difference, or 57'

Log. (b) 1.8573	0° 20'	aspect from perfect
Log. (a) 1.4025	0° 57`	subtract gain of minor Sun.
Log. (d) .4548	8h 25m	plus EGMT Interval.

(F) Now for example (2) purposes, we will select a problem in which a minor progressed planet has almost the same rate of travel as a major progressing planet, and calculate when they form a progressed aspect. In reference to the John Edwards chart it will be noted that Map.D. 1928-- ephemeris March 27, 1920-- major progressed Moon is 9 Cancer 23; and that on the Mip.D. 1928-- ephemeris October 23, 1920-- minor progressed Mars is 3 Capricorn 37. Minor Mars is moving a little faster than major Moon, so that during the following year it makes the opposition to major progressed Moon.

Ephemeris November 5, 1920, minor Mars is 13 Capricorn 15, and minor Moon is 10 Virgo 47.

6s	11°	sign and degree occupied by Moon
8mo	24d	subtract L.C.
9mo	17d	calendar date is September 17, 1928
6mo	9d	subtract L.D. 1928
3mo	8d	since L.D. 1928

Multiplying 3 by 2 gives 6 hours. Multiplying 8 by 4 gives 32 minutes. The EGMT Interval is 6 hours, 32 minutes.

Log. (a) .2336	14° 01'	daily motion of Moon March 17, 1920
Log. (d) .5651	6h 32m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) .7987	3° 49'	distance Moon travels.

To the place of the Moon on L.D. 1928-- 9 Cancer 23-- add the 3° 49'it travels, and it gives the place of major progressed Moon on September 17, 1928, calendar time as 13 Cancer 12. Minor Mars on the same calendar date-- November 5, 1920, in ephemeris-- is 13 Capricorn 15, and therefore just 3' past opposition major progressed Moon. It is moving 45' per ephemeris day.

On November 5, 1920, the Moon travels 14 degrees. Major progressed Moon on March 27, 1920, travels 14° of or 841'. Then 365: 14:: 841:? Solving the proportion shows that in the 14 days calendar time represented by minor progressed Moon moving 14 degrees on November 5, 1920, major progressed Moon moves 32'. Subtracting this 32' from the 45' minor progressed Mars moves on November 5, 1920, gives 13' as the gain (a) of minor progressed Mars on major progressed Moon.

Log. (b) 2.6812	0° 03'	Mars is past aspect
Log. (a) 2.0444	0° 13'	subtract gain of Minor Mars
Log. (d) .6368	5h 32m	minus EGMT Interval

(G) As an example of (3) when progressed aspect is between two progressing planets, one of which is direct in motion and the other retrograde in motion, in the John Edwards chart let us find the EGMT Interval when on ephemeris (minor progression) day September 16, 1920, minor progressed Sun makes the semi-square of major progressed Jupiter:

Major progressed Jupiter on Map.D. March 25, 1920 (calendar date 1926) is 8 Leo 15, and on Map.D. March 26, 1920 (calendar date 1927) is 8 Leo 13. As the minor progressed Sun reaches the semi-square of this position about half a year after the L.D. for the calendar year, major progressed Jupiter would then be 8 Leo 14. And it would not move from this degree and minute during the 13 days calendar time covered in the calculation to be made, and thus this degree and minute should be treated as if it were a birth-chart position.

September 16, 1920, the Sun is 23 Virgo 18, and thus 4 past the semi-square of major progressed Jupiter in 8 Leo 14. Daily motion of Sun is 59'

Log. (b) 2.5563	0° 04'	Sun past aspect
Log. (a) 1.3875	0° 59 `	subtract daily motion Sun
Log. (d) 1.1688	1h 38m	minus EGMT Interval

(H) Parallel aspects made by minor progressing planets to birth-chart planets or major progressing planets are handled in exactly the same manner as other aspects. Thus in the Mickey Rooney birth-chart Neptune has declination 16 N 56. In the ephemeris on December 8, 1920, the Moon is 17 S 22 and has thus passed the parallel by 26'. The daily motion of the Moon by declination is 2° 19'

Log. (b) 1.7434	0° 26'	Moon past aspect
Log. (a) 1.0153	2° 19'	subtract daily motion Moon
Log. (d) .7281	4h 29m	minus EGMT

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

Progressed aspects made by minor progressing M.C. and minor progressing Asc. are calculated exactly as are aspects made by major progressing M.C. and major progressing Asc. However if they make aspects to major progressing planets, in ascertaining the gain (a) of minor M.C. or Asc. on the major progressing planet, the motion of the major progressing planet during the approximately 13 days calendar time must be taken into account for precision, even as in calculating a minor progressing planet to a major progressing planet.

(1) Minor progressed M.C. always moves the same distance as minor progressed Sun during the same interval, and the position and the movement of minor progressed Asc. is determined from the position and movement of the M.C. as shown in a table of houses for the latitude of birth. As the method of finding the EGMT of such aspects was illustrated by several examples under major progressed aspects, one more example should suffice here. And as in calculating minor progressed aspects of the M.C. and Asc. to birth-chart planets-- but not to major progressing planets -- the degree and minute occupied by the minor. progressed Sun when the aspect is perfect can be used to find the EGMT Interval, as was illustrated when considering major progressed aspects, the example here will be of finding a minor progressed aspect of the Ascendant to a major progressed planet. And for that purpose we will use minor progressed Asc. opposition major progressed Mars in the John Edwards chart.

By consulting the table of houses for 40:43N and mentally progressing the Sun the same number of degrees and minutes the M.C. must move to bring the Asc. to the aspect, inspection informs us it will be about 4 years calendar time, which brings us to Map.D. March 23, 1920, with major progressed Mars retrograde in motion in 8 Scorpio 39; and to Mip.D. July 6, 1920, with Sun in 14 Cancer 4. Adding the distance the Sun has traveled since birth to the M.C. gives us a M.C. of approximately 24 Capricorn and 12 Taurus on the Ascendant. As this is too much we back up to July 4, 1920, with the Sun 12 Cancer 10.

04s	12°	10' Sun July 4, 1920
12s	28°	23' subtract birth-chart Sun
03s	13°	47' travel of Sun
07s	8°	11' add birth-chart M.C.
10s	21°	58' progressed M.C.

Calculating theAscendant at latitude 40:43 from the table of houses,

as in erecting a birth-chart shows that this gives 9 Taurus 01 on Asc.

Next we want to know where major progressed Mars was on calendar date when minor progressed Asc. was 9 Taurus 01, and minor progressed Sun was 12 Cancer 10. We note the Moon July 4, 1920 is 17 Aquarius.

11s	17°	sign and degree of Moon
08mo	24d	subtract L.C.
02mo	23d 1924 calendar date	

1924y	6mo	9d L.D. in calendar year
1924y	2mo	23d subtract calendar date
	3mo	16d before L.D.

Multiplying 3 by 2 gives 6h. Multiplying 16 by 4 gives 64m. We therefore seek to find where major progressed Mars was 7h 04m minus EGMT March 23, 1920. This gives us major progressed Mars 8 Scorpio 41. If it traveled as much as is major progression during the 12 days minor progression time between July 3 and July 4, 1920, the difference between its travel and the travel of the progressing minor Asc. would need to be used for the gain (a). But as it moves only 6' in a year by major progression, we can treat it as a stationary planet after locating it in 8 Scorpio 41, corresponding in minor progression time to the position of the progressed Ascendant July 4, 1920 in 9 Taurus 01. Minor progressed Ascendant has thus passed the opposition by 20'.

The Sun on July 4, 1920 travels 57', which means the M.C. progressed also 57'. The table of houses shows that while the M.C. moves 60' the Asc. moves 94'. Then working the proportion 60: 57:: 94: ? we find the Asc. moves 1° 29'.

Log. (b) 1.8573	0° 20'	Asc. is past aspect
Log. (a) 1.2090	1° 29'	subtract daily motion Asc.
Log. (d) .6483	5h 24m	minus EGMT Interval

Step IV. Finding, From the EGMT Interval, the Sign and Degree Occupied by the Moon

Instead of finding the calendar date when the aspect is perfect directly from the EGMT Interval, as we do in handling major progressed as-

pects, we first find the sign and degree occupied by the Moon when the aspect is complete, and from this we determine the calendar date the aspect is perfect. To find the sign and degree occupied by the Moon we proceed exactly as we do when placing the Moon in the birth-chart, that

is, to the logarithm of the daily motion (a) of the Moon we add the logarithm of the EGMT Interval (d) and get the logarithm of the distance (b) the Moon has traveled on that day. If the EGMT is minus we subtract this from the noon position of the Moon. If the EGMT is plus, we add this to the noon position of the Moon. Let us now do this in each of the nine examples in which we have already found the EGMT Interval when the aspect is perfect.

(A) In the John Edwards chart we found September 17, 1920, Mars makes the trine of birth-chart Jupiter in 8h 12m plus EGMT Interval.

Log. (a) .2956	12° 09`	daily motion Moon
Log. (d) .4664	8h 12m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) .7620	4° 09`	travel of Moon

8s	24°	25' Moon Sept. 17, 1920
	4°	09' add travel of Moon
8s	28°	34' Moon when aspect perfect

(B) In the John Edwards chart we found July 19, 1920, Mercury square birth-chart Mars in 3h 42m minus EGMT Interval.

Log. (a) .2310	14° 06`	daily motion of Moon
Log. (d) .8120	3h 42m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) 1.0430	2° 10`	travel of Moon

6s	16°	22' Moon July 19, 1920
	2°	10' subtract travel of Moon
6s	14°	12' Moon when aspect perfect

(C) In the Mickey Rooney chart we found October 28, 1920, Venus square birth-chart Jupiter in 12h 10m plus EGMT Interval.

Log. (a) .2218	14° 24`	daily motion Moon
Log. (d) .2950	12h 10m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) .5168	7° 18`	travel of Moon

2s	16°	48' Moon October 28, 1920
	7°	18' add travel of Moon
2s	24°	6' Moon when aspect perfect

(D) In the John Edwards chart we found November 3, 1920, Sun trine major progressed Venus in 8h 24m plus EGMT Interval.

Log. (a) .2367	13° 55`	daily motion Moon
Log. (d) .4559	8h 24m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) .6926	4° 52'	travel of Moon

5s	13°	10` Moon November 3, 1920
	4°	52` add travel of Moon
5s	18°	02' Moon when aspect perfect

(E) In the John Edwards chart we found September 28, 1920, Sun opposition major progressed Sun in 8h 25m plus EGMT Interval.

Log. (a) .2477	13° 34`	daily motion Moon
Log. (d) .4551	8h 25m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) .7028	4° 45`	travel of Moon

1s	10°	15` Moon September 28, 1920
	4°	45` add travel of Moon
1s	15°	00` Moon when aspect perfect

(F) In the John Edwards chart we found November 5, 1920, Mars opposition major progressed Moon in minus 5h 32m EGMT Interval.

Log. (a) .2440	13° 41`	daily motion Moon
Log. (d) .6372	5h 32m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) .8812	3° 09`	travel of Moon

6s	10°	47' Moon November 5, 1920
	3°	09' subtract travel of Moon
6s	7°	38' Moon when aspect perfect

(G) In the John Edwards chart we found September 16, 1920, Sun semi-square major progressed Jupiter in ih 38m minus EGMT Interval.

Log. (a) .2758	12° 43`	daily motion Moon
Log. (d) 1.1671	1h 38m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) 1.4429	0° 52`	travel of Moon

8s	12°	01' of Moon September 16, 1920
	0°	52' subtract travel of Moon
8s	11°	09' Moon when aspect perfect

(H) In the Mickey Rooney chart we found December 8, 1920, Moon parallel birth-chart Neptune in 4h 29m minus EGMT Interval.

Log. (a) .2903	12° 18`	daily motion Moon
Log. (d) .7286	4h 29m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) 1.0189	2° 18`	travel of Moon

8s	24°	50` Moon December 8, 1920
	2°	18' subtract travel of Moon
8s	22°	32' Moon when aspect perfect

(I) In the John Edwards chart we found July 4, 1920, Asc. opposition major progressed Mars in 5h 24m minus EGMT Interval.

Log. (a) .2962	12° 08`	daily motion Moon
Log. (d) .6478	5h 24m	add EGMT Interval
Log. (b) .9440	2° 44`	travel of Moon

11s	16°	54' Moon July 4, 1920
	2°	44' subtract travel Moon
11s	14°	10' Moon when aspect perfect

Step V. Finding, From the Sign and Degree Occupied by the Moon, the Date the Aspect is Perfect

The calendar year in which the aspect is perfect is indicated by the Mip.D. preceding or following the ephemeris day during which the aspect is perfect. The month and day of the calendar year when the aspect is perfect is determined merely by adding algebraically the Lunar Constant to the numbers indicated by the sign and degree occupied by the Moon. Let us, therefore, find the calendar date when the minor progressed aspect is perfect in each of the nine examples in which we have already found the sign and degree occupied by the Moon when the aspect is perfect.

But before doing so, it should be noted that as the other calculations are adjusted to midnight positions, exactly the same method should be followed in each of the five steps, and the dates the aspects are perfect will be found the same, when the zero hour (midnight) ephemeris is used instead of the noon ephemeris.

(A) Now we found August 29, 1920 to be Mip.D. 1926 in the John Edwards chart, and that following this MipD. Mars makes the trine of birth-chart Jupiter on September 17, 1920 when the Moon is 28 Scorpio 34. ,

8s	29°	sign and degree of Moon
8mo	24d	subtract L.C.
0mo	05d	Minor Mars trine birth-chart Jupiter December 5, 1926.

(B) In the John Edwards chart July 6, 1920 is Mip.D. 1924, and we found following this Mip.D. Mercury makes the square of birth-chart Mars on July 19, 1920 when the Moon is 14 Virgo 12.

6s	14°	sign and degree of Moon
8mo	24d	subtract L.C.
9mo	20d	Minor Mercury square birth-chart Mars September 20, 1924.

(C) In the Mickey Rooney chart October 21, 1920 is Mip.D. 1921, and we found following this Mip.D. Venus makes the square of birth-chart Jupiter on October 28, 1920 when the Moon is 24 Taurus 06.

2s	24°	sign and degree of Moon
1mo	15d	subtract L.C.
1mo	09d	Minor Venus square birth-chart Jupiter January 9, 1922.

(D) In the John Edwards chart October 23, 1920 is Mip.D. 1928, and we found following this Mip.D. Sun makes the trine of major progressed Venus on November 3, 1920 when the Moon is 18 Leo 02.

5s	18°	sign and degree of Moon
8mo	24d	subtract L.C.
8mo	24d	Minor Sun trine major progressed Venus August 24, 1928.

(E) In the John Edwards chart September 26, 1920 is Mip.D. 1927, and we found following this Mip.D. Sun makes the opposition of major progressed Sun on September 28, 1920 when the Moon is 15 Aries 00.

1s	5°	sign and degree of Moon
8mo	24d	subtract L.C.
4mo	21d	Minor Sun opposition major progressed Sun April 21, 1927.

(F) In the John Edwards chart October 23, 1920 is Mip.D. 1928, and we found following this Mip.D. Mars makes the opposition major progressed Moon on November 5, 1920 when the Moon is 7 Virgo 38.

6s	08°	sign and degree of Moon
8mo	24d	subtract L.C.
9mo	14d	Minor Mars opposition major progressed Moon September 14, 1928.

(G) In the John Edwards chart September 26, 1920 is Mip.D. 1927, and we found preceding this Mip.D., that is, before the birthday in 1927, Sun makes the semi-square of major progressed Jupiter on September 16, 1920 when the Moon is 11 Scorpio 09.

8s	11°	sign and degree of Moon
8mo	24d	subtract L.C.
11mo	17d	Minor Sun semi-square major progressed Jupiter Nov. 17, 1926.

(H) In the Mickey Rooney chart December 14, 1920 is Mip.D. 1923, and we found preceding this Mip.D., that is, before the birthday in 1923, Moon makes the parallel of birth-chart Neptune on December 8, 1920 when the Moon is 22 Scorpio 32.

8s	23°	sign and degree of Moon
1mo	15d	subtract L.C.
7mo	8d	Minor Moon parallel birth-chart Neptune July 8, 1923.

(I) In the John Edwards chart July 6, 1920 is the Mip.D. 1924, and we found preceding this Mip.D., that is, before the birthday, 1924, Asc. makes the opposition of major progressed Mars on July 4, 1920 when the Moon is 14 Aquarius 10.

11s	14°	sign and degree of Moon
08mo	24d	subtract L.C.
02mo	20d	Minor Asc. opposition major progressed Mars February 20, 1924.

Method for Hair-Splitting Precision

In the method of finding the calendar date of the year just illustrated no allowance is made for the fact that the months are not all exactly 30 days in length, and that there is a leap year every fourth year. Thus the date so found quite often may be a day or two in error from the precise day when the progressed aspect is perfect. But as other factors are also involved in determining when the event so indicated is most apt to take place, commonly there is no practical advantage whatever in determining the date the aspect is perfect closer than within a day or two.

However, after the sign and degree and minute occupied by the Moon when the aspect is perfect has been found in Step IV, this can be used not merely to find the exact day, but even the hour of the day, when the aspect is perfect.

* The distance of the minor progressed Moon to the Sun in the calendar year the aspect is perfect is constant. It is always the exact distance from the Sun the Moon is from the Sun in the chart of birth. Thus in the John Edwards chart:

** Now called the Solar Constant (S.C.) and used in place of the L.C.*

12s	28°	23 birth-chart Sun
12s	13°	29 subtract birth-chart Moon
00s	14°	54' add to minor Moon to find calendar Sun.

In the Mickey Rooney chart:

11s	8°	20' birth-chart Moon
07s	0°	19' subtract birth-chart Sun
04s	8°	01' subtract from minor Moon to find calendar Sun.

(A) We found in the John Edwards chart that in calendar year 1926, minor progressed Mars was trine birth-chart Jupiter when the Moon (Step IV) was 28 Scorpio 34.

8s	28°	34' minor Moon
	14°	54 add S.C. to get calendar Sun
9s	13°	28' position Sun in ephemeris 1926.

9s	13°	37' Sun Dec. 6, 1926 in ephemeris
9s	13°	28' required place of Sun
0s	00°	09' Sun past required place.

Log. (b) 2.2041	0° 09'	Sun past place
Log. (a) 1.3730	1° 01 `	subtract daily motion Sun
Log. (d) .8311	3h 32m	minus EGMT Interval

This means the aspect was perfect December 6, 1926, 8:28 A.M. Greenwich. But as John Edwards was still in Illinois in 1926, we must subtract the 6h difference in Standard Time. Thus minor Mars was trine birth-chart Jupiter December 6, 1926, 2.28 A.M., Central Standard Time. Such precision as this would seldom have any practical value.

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

We add or subtract the L.C. to or from the sign and degree occupied by the Moon to find the month and day when a minor progressed planet has reached a certain position. Therefore, if we start with the month and day we just reverse the process, that is, change the algebraic sign of the L.C. and algebraically add it to the numbers of the month and day of calendar time to get the sign and degree occupied by the Moon by minor progression. In other words we work Step V in reverse.

Then we find the EGMT Interval that on some ephemeris day moves the place of the Moon so found back to its noon position. That is, we reverse Step IV.

When the EGMT Interval from noon is found which places the Minor Moon in the sign and degree it occupied on the given calendar

date, this EGMT Interval may then be used to find the position of all the other minor progressed planets. The progressed M.C. and Asc. are determined from the sign, degree and minute occupied by the minor progressed Sun.

John Edwards took to his bed with an illness on November 14, 1926. We have already determined that the L.C. for his chart is minus 8mo 24 days, and that the Mip.D. 1926 is August 29, 1920.

11mo	14d	date progressions wanted
08mo	24d	add (instead of subtract) L.C.
08s	08°	sign and degree of Moon

As November is after the birthday, 1926, we look ahead in the ephemeris from August 29, 1920, until on September i6, 1920 we find the Moon near 8 Scorpio.

8s	12°	01' of Moon Sept. 16, 1920
8s	8°	00' subtract minor Moon
	4°	01' Moon past required place.

Log. (b) .7763	4° 01 `	Moon past place
Log. (a) .2758	12° 43 `	subtract daily motion Moon
Log. (d) .5005	7h 35m	minus EGMT Interval.

Now calculate, as if for placing in a birth-chart, the positions of all the planets on September 16, 1920 for minus EGMT Interval 7h 35m. This will give their minor progressed positions for November 14, 1926. Find the number of signs and degrees the minor progressed Sun has thus moved from its position in the birth-chart, and add them to the M.C. This gives the minor progressed M.C., and the minor progressed Asc. is the Asc. corresponding to this in a table of houses for 40:43N. The example chart shows the minor progressed positions thus ascertained around the outisde of the John Edwards chart.

Mickey Rooney was married January 10, 1942. We have determined that the L.C. for his chart is minus 1mo 15 days, and that the Mip.D. for 1942 is May 17, 1922.

1mo	10d	date progressions wanted
1mo	5d	add (instead of subtract) L.C.

2s	25°	sign and degree of Moon

As January is before the birthday, 1942, we look back in the ephemeris from May 17, 1922, until on April 28 we find the Moon near 25 Taurus.

2s	25°	00' minor Moon
2s	22°	22' subtract Moon April 28, 1922
0s	2°	38' Moon must travel

Log. (b) .9597	2° 38 `Moon must move
Log. (a) .2719	12° 50 `subtract daily motion of Moon
Log. (d) .6878	4h 56m plus EGMT Interval.

Then calculate, as if for placing in a birth-chart, the positions of the planets on April 28, 1922, for 4h 56m plus EGMT Interval, and this gives all their minor progressed positions for calendar date January 10, 1942. Minor progressed M.C. and Asc., as per examples previously given, are to be found from the position of the minor progressed Sun.