

Calculating the time of the SNQ and its four uses

By Bert Fannin

I Progressed moves into a specific Sign and Degree

It is often important to know the exact time a body leaves one constellation and enters another, or when a body returns such as the Progressed Moon returns to the place of birth.¹ In order to do this, it is necessary to calculate the progressed position, using my JDN algorithm for Secondary Progression. The procedures here are designed to make use of the unique properties of the Janus program.

To determine when the progressed Moon will change signs, first calculated the SNQ², using the JDN method.³

As an example Native born 28th of October 1944 at 7:38 am PWT (14:38 GMT). Start by determining the RAAS at the current moment. This can be gotten from Janus by first accessing the Lists Menu:

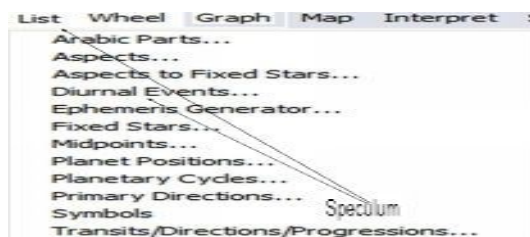


Illustration 1: Diurnal Events Janus

The Right Ascension of the Sun is the MC value of the Sun in the Speculum listing

1 This being the Grand Lunar Return and an important progressed Cycle.

2 Sidereal Natal Quotidian. This is the standard day for a year chart, except that the angles are made to move each day of the year, at the rate of the Right Ascension of the Apparent Sun . (RAAS) so that there are two movements to account for, axial Rotation (Angle) Revolution, Longitude of the body.

3 The Julian Day Number are used to mark the days of the year rather than the day numbers beginning in March.

ChartDetails					Planet on Angle Timing:	Events
SSR 2006-07					Sidereal Time	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Planet on Angle
Natal Chart						<input type="radio"/> Right Ascension
Oct 29 2006 AD GC						<input type="radio"/> Parans
12:05:19 PM						
UT +00:00:00						
San Francisco CA					Chart LST: 6:26:22	Chart RAMC: 96°3
USA						
Planet	Rise	Mc	Set	Ic	Set option to selected	
☉	8:57:21	14:14:28	19:31:35	2:14:28		
♃	15:37:39	20:16:58	0:56:17	8:16:58		RAAS of 2007 SSR
♄	10:39:47	15:27:55	20:16:03	3:27:55		
♅	8:57:58	14:17:27	19:36:57	2:17:27		
♆	8:46:49	14:07:11	19:27:34	2:07:11		
♁	10:27:27	15:28:40	20:29:54	3:28:40		
♂	2:59:27	9:45:47	16:32:07	21:45:47		
♆	17:16:41	22:51:07	4:25:33	10:51:07		
♁	16:09:21	21:18:12	2:27:03	9:18:12		
♁	12:31:04	17:38:41	22:46:18	5:38:41		

Illustration 2: Speculum Janus

This, prefixed by the year is used to pinpoint the moment in time, to which one wishes to progress the chart to as well as to mark the moment of birth. For the latter, one must use the RAAS of current SSR(Above), rather than the natal RAAS, to account for the effects of precession.

Jan 1st 2007 0h UT= 2006⁴ 18:44:16 Tx RAAS

- Oct 28th 1944= 1944 14:14:28

63 04:29:48 Age expressed in ST

- 48 (9.856/hr)

63 04:29:00 Age of Native expressed in UT⁵

63 04:29:00 Age of Native expressed in UT⁶

4 Because the year begins in March, when the RAAS is exactly 0:00:00, any date in January or February is deemed to be part of the previous year and must have that prefix.

5 The desired result is the age expressed in Clock time, as we are looking for a progressed date and time. As Sidereal Time is fast of Clock Time by 3m 56s per day or 9.856s/hr, this must be subtracted from the ST to get clock time.

6 The desired result is the age expressed in Clock time, as we are looking for a progressed date and time. As Sidereal Time is fast of Clock Time by 3m 56s per day or 9.856s/hr, this must be subtracted from the ST to get clock time.

The next step is to determine the Natal JDN. This is also



Illustration 3: Technical section Janus

listed in Janus, in the technical section of planet positions:

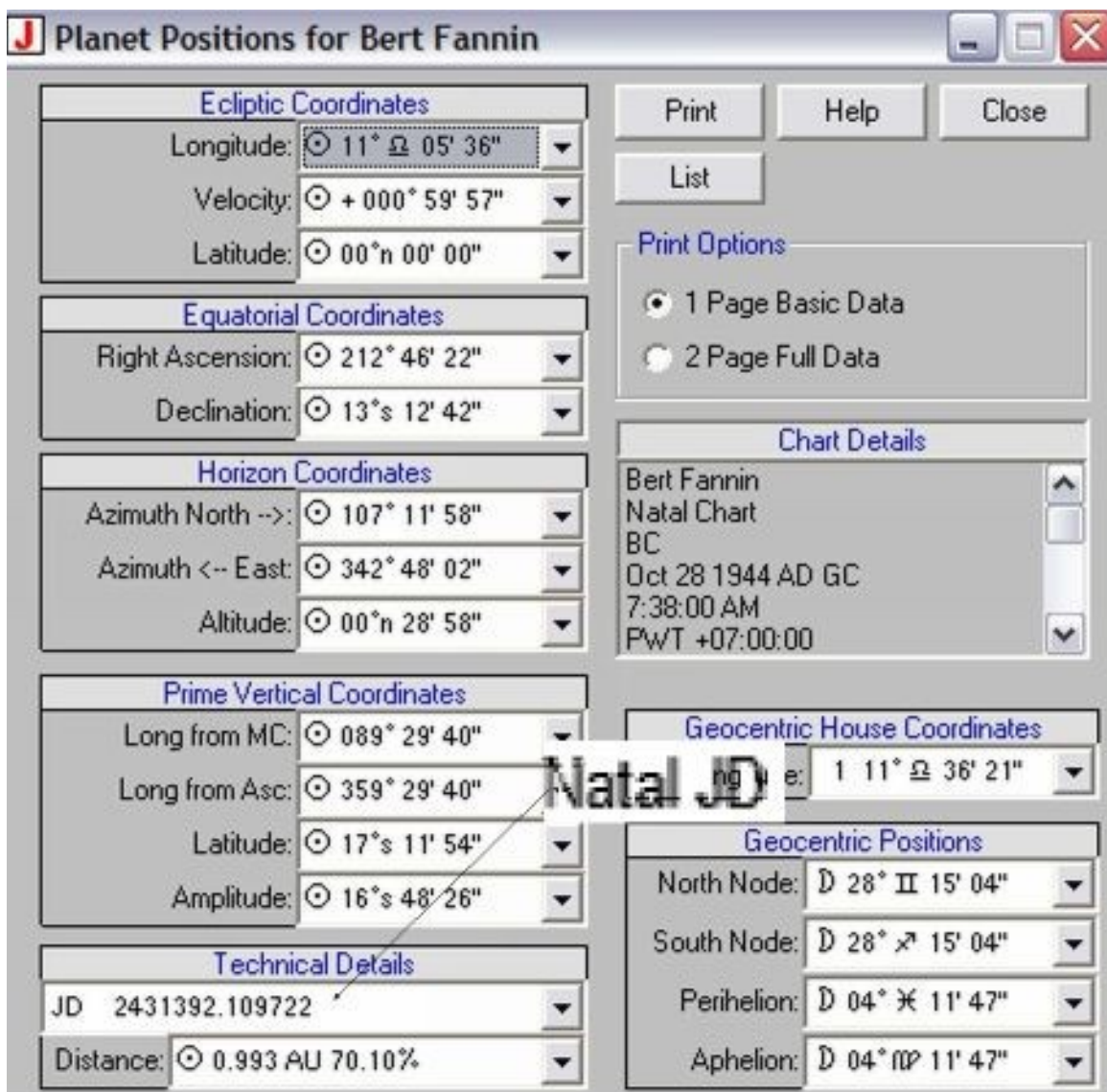


Illustration 4: Planet position Technical Janus

The calculation looks like this:

$$\begin{array}{r} 63.18680 \text{ Age expressed in UT} \\ + \quad \underline{2431392.10972 \text{ Natal JD number}} \\ 2431455.29652 \text{ Progressed JD number} \end{array}$$

This is the JDN that represents the progressed day and time UT. To get the equivalent date and UT, one must turn to a Julian Day Number converter. Fortunately there is one provided free on the USNO web page.<http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/JulianDate.php>⁷

Illustration 5: Progressed Julian Day Number and Date

U.S. Naval Observatory Astronomical Applications Department

Julian Date Converter

This utility converts from calendar date and time to Julian date, and vice versa. The direction of conversion is selected by the calculation type. The form is initialized to current UT and time, as determined by the clock on your computer. **CE** and **BCE** designate "common era" and "before common era". The weekday field is read-only and is determined from the Julian date.

CE BCE year: 1944 month: December day: 30 hr: 19 min: 6 sec: 59 **UT**

Julian date: 2431455.29652

weekday: Saturday

calculation type: JD date

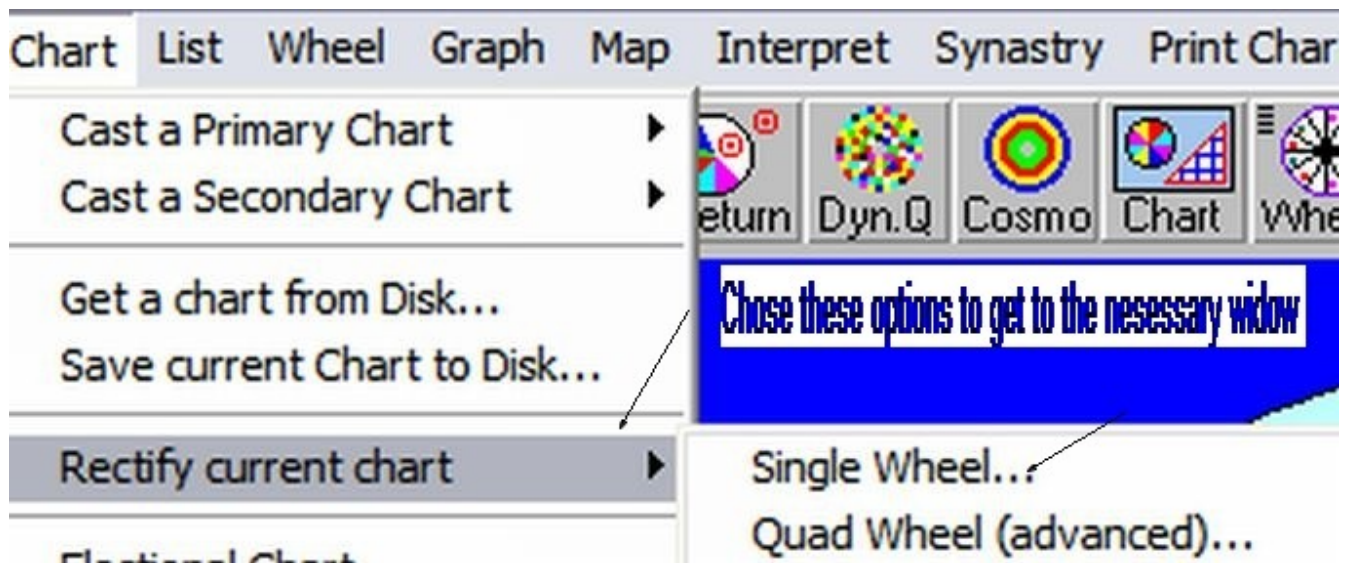
1. Type in or copy Progressed JDN
2. Press Calculate button
3. Read Date in the data window. This is the progressed date and UT.

When the chart is drawn for this date and time and for San Francisco the result is:

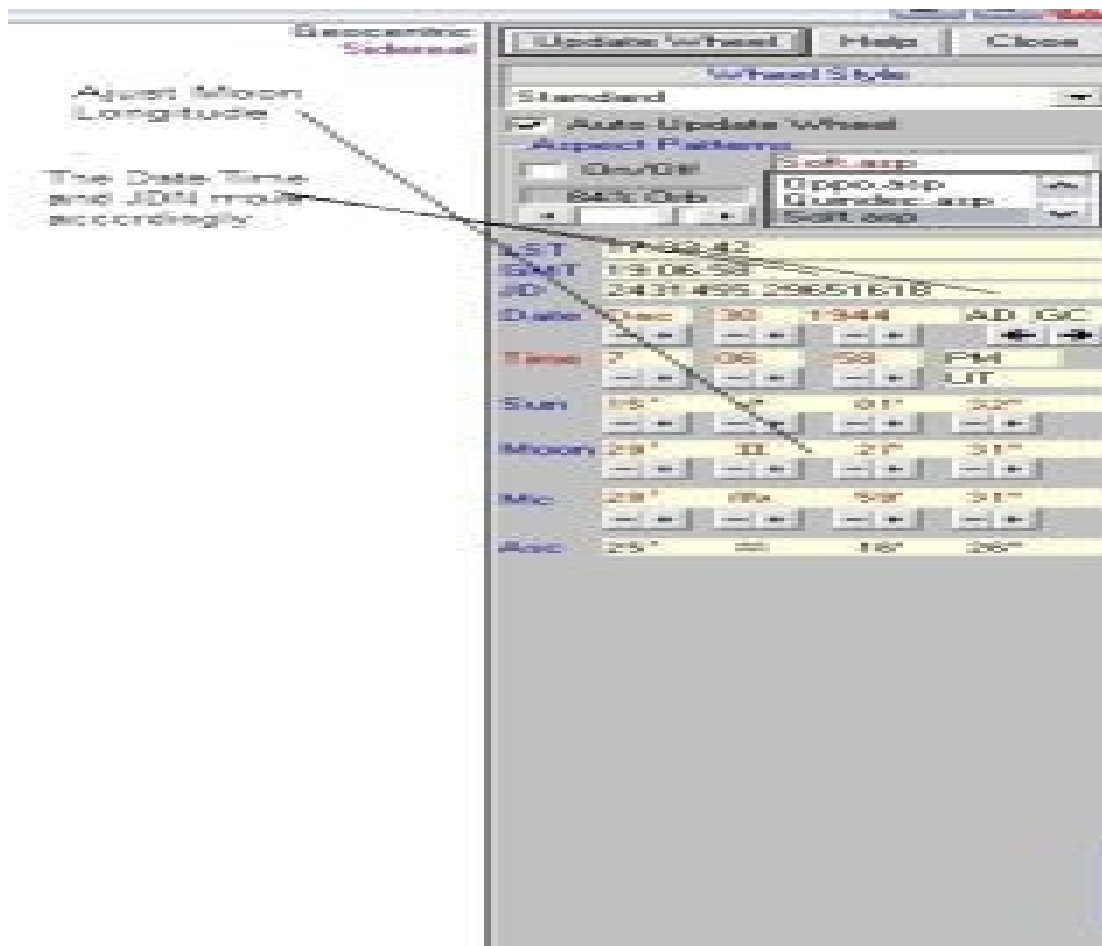
⁷ If this is downloaded to its own directory and saved in full web page format, it can be run whether one is on line or not.. Just put a short cut on the desk-top and it will be called up in the default browser in HTML format.



The Rectification modal is accessed from the chart option in the over head menu.



This will open on to the single Rectification window:



When the Moon is so adjusted, the progressed date is 10/30/1944 at 20:06:57 and the progressed JDN is 2431455.33186.⁸ From this we can determine the age of the native in UT at the time of the ingress of the progressed Moon into the zero degree. Thus:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2431455.33186 \text{ Progressed JDN} \\
 - \quad 2431392.10972 \text{ Natal JDN} \\
 \hline
 63.22214 \text{ Age in UT=} \\
 63 \text{ Years } 5\text{h } 19\text{m } 53\text{s} \\
 + \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 53\text{s} \text{ Acceleration} \\
 \hline
 63 \text{ Years } 5\text{h } 20\text{m } 46\text{s} \text{ Age in ST}^9
 \end{array}$$

What is needed now is the year and the RAAS when the Moon changes Signs. Thus:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1944 \quad 14:14:28 \text{ Natal Year and RAAS (2007SSR)} \\
 + \quad 63 \quad 05:20:46 \text{ Age of native in ST} \\
 \hline
 2007 \quad 19:35:14 \text{ Year and RAAS when Moon } 0^\circ \text{♋ } 00'
 \end{array}$$

⁸ The value is rounded to 5 places because that is all that USNO JD converter can accommodate.

⁹ Here the process is reversed. We are going from UT to ST, so the acceleration is added to get the equivalent ST.

When this RAAS is looked up in the American Sidereal Ephemeris and interpolated for exact date and time the results are January 12th 2007 at 15:28:15 UT or 7:28 am PST. So on that date and at that time, the progressed Moon went from a Mercurial to a Lunar Constellation and the emotional set changed considerably.

II The Return of Progressed Moon to her Natal place |The Grand Lunar Return|

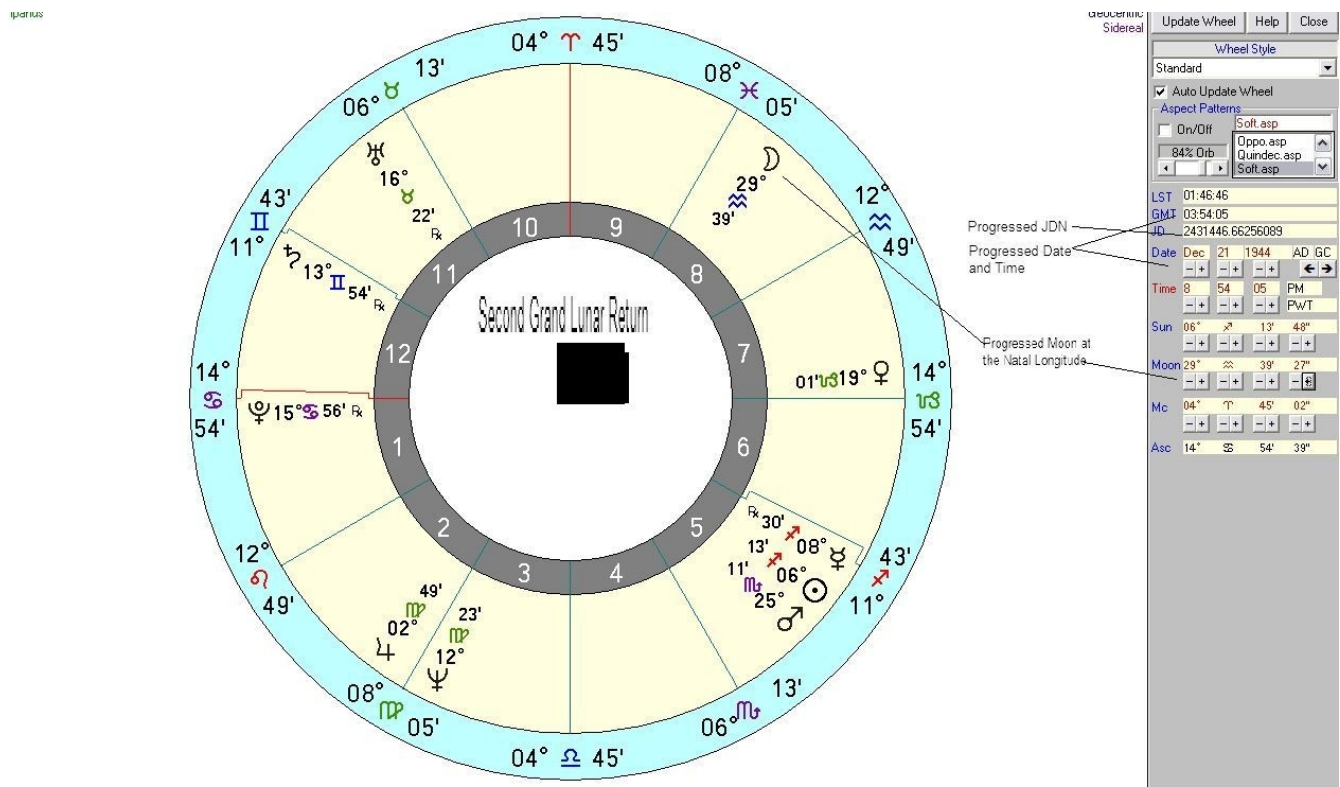
Each month the transiting Moon returns to her natal place. This is a 28 day cycle and is known as the Sidereal Solar Return. Such cycle charts take pride of place in monthly forecasting. Likewise, every 27 years the progressed Moon returns to her natal place. This long cycle is called the Grand Lunar Return (SGLR). Such charts give the general flavor to the 27 year cycle.

As in the regular monthly SLR, one must look to the condition of the Sun as the most important body in the Cycle.

The native in this example is just turned 63 years ago. That means that his last GLR should have occurred at age 54 or in 2000. Then:

$$2431392.10972 + 56 = 2431448.10972 \text{ Prog}$$

JDN=12/23/1944 at 14:38 UT. This is the progressed date that we start with. When a chart is calculated for this date and time result in $D 20^\circ \text{♁} 11' 18''$. At birth, $D 29^\circ \text{♁} 39' 27''$ This progressed date and time is too late. To correct this progressed Date and time, once again resort to the rectification module of Janus. The result is below:



The above chart is for the Grand Lunar Return that began during in the natives 54th year and still remains in effect in his 63rd . From the progressed JDN, the exact real-time.

2431446.66256 JDN Grand Lunar

- 2431392.10972 JDN Natal

54.55284 Age at start of Grand Lunar= 54 13:16:05 UT

+ 00:02:11 Acceleration (9.856/hr)

54 13:18:16 Age ST

Starting with the working assumption that the Grand Lunar will start before the native's birthday we calculate the RAAS of the 53rd SSR which turns out to be:

From the progressed JD, the real-time date of the Grand Lunar commencement can be determined. We start with the working assumption that the real-time date will occur before the 54th Solar Return. (This assumption will be tested in the course of the calculations.) Therefore, we start with the RAAS of the 53th Solar Return. The RAAS is 14:14:05. We proceed as before:

1944 14:14:05 Natal Year and RAAS

+ 54 13:18:16

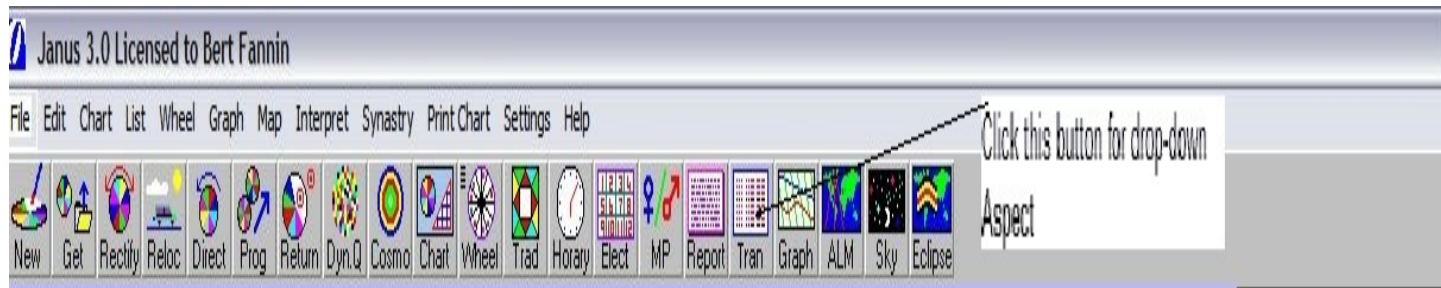
1999 03:22:10 Year and RAAS for commencement

This is May 16th 1999 at 17:55:08 UT or 11:55 am PDT. The working assumption turned out to be correct.

The question of whether the Grand Lunar, itself the product of progression, can be progressed is beyond the scope of this paper. It will be taken at a later time, upon further testing and research.

III Finding the Real-Time dates of Progressed Aspects

This technique can be used for yet another task. That is finding the date and time that progressed aspects mature. Here again one can turn to the the Janus program for ease of calculation.



The progressed day for the natives 63rd year is 12/30/1944. We make the assumption that transit to transit aspect on that day really represent progressed aspects for the 63rd year of life. We turn to the aspect generator in the Janus program. We start with the transit button on the overhead menu. When this option is selected the transit menu drops down:

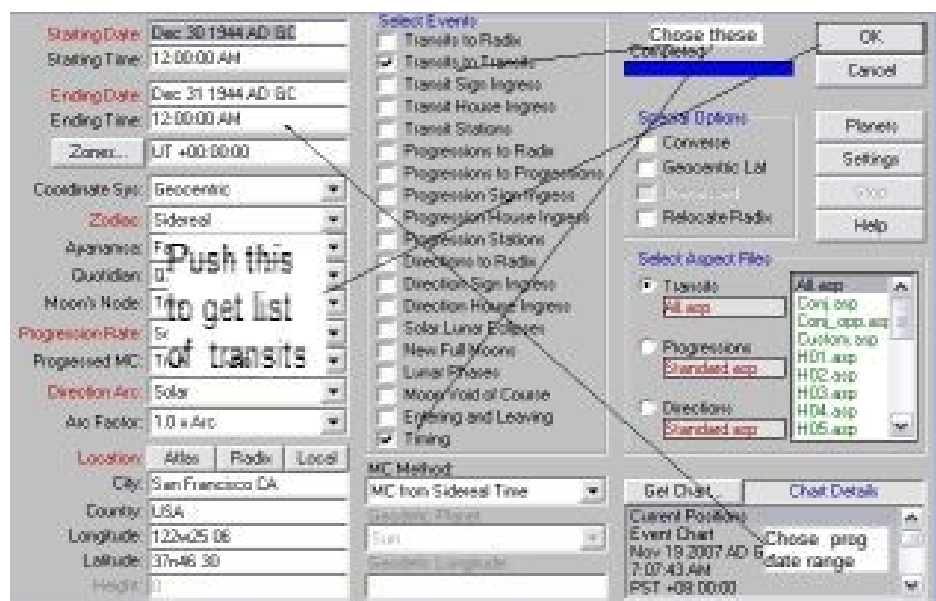


Illustration 6: Transit window

When the OK button is pressed, a list of transit to transit aspects drops down.

In this case the reader can see that there is only one aspect on the progressed day, so only one aspect for the year.

Row	P1	Dyn	P2	Type	Rad	Event	EXL	Date	Time	P1pos	P2pos
1	♀	R	♂	Tr-Tr		Dynamic-Dynamic	X	Dec 30 1944	9:44 pm	29m22	29v322

The sextile between progressed Mercury and Venus. Using the date and time go to the JDN converter and take out the progressed Date and Time. This turns out to be

2431455.40556 Prog JDN

- 2431392.10972 Natal JDN

63.25784 Age=

63 06:11:17 Age UT=

63 06:15:12 Age ST

+1944 14:14:28

2007 20:29:40 Year and RAAS maturation of progressed aspect.

When the American Sidereal Ephemeris is consulted the date and time are extrapolated the result is 1/25/2007 @ 10:28:44 UT¹⁰ or 2:29 am PST. Here too, the aspect matures before the 2007 SSR, so use the RAAS for the 2006 SSR.

Some times it is better to have a list of several Progressed Years (Days) and calculate the dates of all of the progressed aspects for the several years. One would calculate a listing like the one below:

Row	P1	Dyn	P2	Type	Rad	From 12/30/1944 0h UT to 1/30/1944 0h	EXL	Date	Time	P1pos	P2pos
1	♀ R	*	♀	Tr-Tr		Dynamic-Dynamic	X	Dec 30 1944	9:44 pm	290°22	291°22
2	D	*	♄	Tr-Tr		Dynamic-Dynamic	X	Dec 31 1944	2:13 am	03°17	03°17
3	D	*	♃	Tr-Tr		Dynamic-Dynamic	X	Dec 31 1944	7:22 pm	12°27	12°27

Illustration 7: Progressed Aspect list for two years

One would just proceed as in the above example. However one must make sure if the

¹⁰ Need the writer tell how amusing the results seem to him?

maturation date falls before or after the current Solar Return, and use the appropriate RAAS for the natal year+ RAAS.

IV Finding the Real-Time Date and UT progressed planets come to angles

One of the most controversial questions about the SNQ is whether anything important can be expected when a progressed planet is swept by an SNQ angle. This writer's colleague and research partner¹¹ feels that it is not at all important. He makes a compelling argument against their importance. Never the less, neither he nor I are willing to dismiss the angular crossings out of hand. This writer feels that if there are simultaneous transits to the angles, the progressed crossings may gain seriously in importance. Both the method for determining the real-time of the crossing and a work-around for the precession problem, when comparing the progressed and transit epochs will be demonstrated below.

Below is the SNQ speculum

Event: Planet on Angle

Sidereal Time= 17:33:41

Planet	Rise	Mic	Set	Ic
☉	13:56:31	18:39:09	23:21:47	6:39:09
♃	0:28:56	7:41:28	14:54:01	19:41:28
♄	12:37:21	17:31:19	22:25:17	5:31:19
♅	16:33:39	21:44:05	2:54:31	9:44:05
♆	13:00:46	17:40:27	22:20:08	5:40:27
♁	5:44:56	11:51:56	17:58:57	23:51:56

¹¹ That would be Ken Bowser of Minneapolis, with whom this writer has collaborated on various research projects.

♃	23:16:12	6:31:04	13:45:56	18:31:04
♃	21:20:49	4:33:31	11:46:13	16:33:31
♃	6:29:39	12:25:49	18:21:59	0:25:49
♃	1:36:41	8:55:45	16:14:49	20:55:45

The reader can see that as the Sidereal Time (RAMC) of the SNQ is 17:33:41. Both Mars and Jupiter are near enough to cross their respective angles in the near future. The question is when will they do so. That is what are the Real-Time dates of their crossings by the SNQ progression?

Let us start with the Mars coming to the MC. When the SNQ chart is rotated, using the Rectification model in Janus, the Mars RAMC has changed only by 1s¹² to 17:40:28. When the chart is rotated to this RAMC, the result is a progressed date and Time of December 30, 1944 at 19:13:44 UT. For this progressed date and time the JDN is:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2431455.30120 \text{ Progressed JDN for Mars/MC} \\
 - \underline{2431392.10972} \\
 63.19143 = 63 \text{ 04:35:40 Age UT} \\
 + \underline{00:45} \text{ Acel.} \\
 63 \text{ 04:36:25 Age ST} \\
 + \underline{1944 \text{ 14:14:28}} \text{ Natal Year and RAAS} \\
 2007 \text{ 18:50:53 Year and RAAS crossing}
 \end{array}$$

When the American Sidereal Ephemeris is consulted and interpolated for exact time, the result is 2nd January 2008 at 11:59:44¹³ ET or 9:28 am PST.

Next comes the Jupiter setting with 17:58:57. When the wheel is rotated to this RAMC, there is no iteration necessary. When the value is processed and looked up in the ephemeris, the resulting date and time are: 6th January 2007 at 17:29:37 UT or 11:59 am PST.

So in close succession the native will have first Mars on the MC and then Jupiter setting. This could be read as difficulty at work, with Help rendered by some one else.

¹² It should be remembered that for fast movers like the Moon and Mercury and Venus, the operation may require more than one iteration can be up to three in the case of the progressed Moon.

¹³ ET or Ephemeris Time, in which this Ephemeris is written in, differs from UT by the Δt in this case +1m06s. So the UT value of the time would be 11:58:38 UT.

But as was said above, sometimes, nothings take place at these crossings, unless there are simultaneous transits to the angles of the SNQ. To compare the Sidereal Times of transits to the SNQ, it is necessary to precess the transit values back to the epoch of the progression. The method for doing so is discussed in Part III of this writers paper on Rectification by the SNQ by way of the JDN method. This paper can be found in the papers section of the writer's web page: www.ltastrology.com.