

Simon Foreman the Astrologer  
Rectification of his Natus  
*By Bert Fannin*



*Illustration 1: Simon  
Foreman. From A. L. .  
Rowse*

## I Introduction

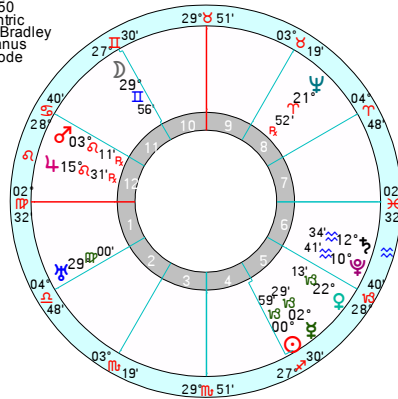
One of the most interesting characters to grace the pages of history, in the Elizabethan age, is Simon Foreman the astrologer. He had clients, both as an astrologer, and as an unlicensed physician. These ranged from the top to the bottom of the social spectrum. He was said to have been associated with Shakespeare's circle. The Bard's landlady was one of his clients. From the historical point of view, he is most interesting because of the exact records that he left of his interactions, both private and professional.

In his autobiography, he gives his birth data and many details of his personal life. In his autobiography, he gives his birth data as: New year's Eve. 30<sup>th</sup> of December 1552 at 45m past 9 in the evening. He was born in Quadhampton. (1° W 50' 00' 51° N 04' 50".) This is a village just across the green from Salisbury.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The life and times of Simon Foreman is captured in the seminal study, Sex and Society in Shakespeare's Age, by the English historian A. L. Rose.

Simon Forman  
 Natal Chart  
 Dec 30 1552 AD JC  
 21:45:00  
 LAT  
 Quadhampton  
 England  
 1w50'00"  
 51n04'50"  
 Geocentric  
 Fagan-Bradley  
 Campanus  
 True Node



*Illustration 2: Natal Horoscope of Simon Foreman the Astrologer*

As interesting as this information is, there are several problems with its form. First, the 30<sup>th</sup> is not New Years, the next day is. Second, the calendar style at the time was Annunciation. The year started on March 25<sup>th</sup> at the feast of Annunciation All days before that, were deemed to be a part of the previous year. All the historical references to Foreman list the birth date as stated. This certainly presents a problem. What is to be done about it? It was suggested to the writer, that the data was worthless, and that any effort to work with it should be abandoned.<sup>2</sup> This writer does not agree. The data cries out for rectification, and he intends to make the effort.

## II Theory of Rectification

The theory of Rectification holds that the closer the birth time is to true, the more closely will its outworking reflect the nature of the event under investigation. By Outworking, we mean all of the testing interments used to test events for astrological significances. These include all Solunars and the Primary and Secondary progressions. Solunar is a generic term used by Cyril Fagan to include the Solar and Lunar Return charts and their progressions. The primary directions rotate the angles of the natus at exactly the Ptolemaic rate of 1° per year. The secondary Progressions takes each day in the ephemeris after birth as representing an equivalent number of years after birth. Moreover, the angles of the secondary progressed chart rotate at 1° per day on the MC.

In theory, if the time of birth is exact or near exact, the planet or planet

<sup>2</sup> This helpful suggestion came from Fellow Siderealist Paul Schure, AKA Roscoe Hope.

combination that best symbolizes the event should fall on one or more of the angles of one or more of the test interments. The amount, by which the planet falls off the angle, measured in Sidereal Time, is related to the discrepancy in the birth time, measured by the clock. Though there is a connection between the two, it may not be possible to do a direct transfer, between Sidereal Time (RAMC) a planet crosses the angle and the Clock Time of birth.

### III The Death of Simon Foreman

As an example of the rectification methodology, let us take an incident from the subject's life. Astrologers are pretty universally agreed that the death of an individual is a good data point upon which to base a test of the birth time. Historical records state that Simon died on September 8, 1611 in London early in the evening.

We first start with the Primary direction for Simon's death. To express the exact moment that this took place we use the year and the Right Ascension of the Apparent Sun, (RAAS).

1611 10:59:28 Year and RAAS death  
 - 1552 19:47:56 Natal RAAS (SSR 1610<sup>3</sup>)  
 59 06:47:24 Age at time of death= 59.2829  
 The Midheaven of the Primary Direction moves at the fixed rate of exactly 1° per year.<sup>4</sup>

59.2829 x 4m= 237.1317m/60m= 03:57:08 PD arch of direction.  
 + 05:09:23 Natal RAMC  
 09:06:31 RAMC PD

When we look at the natal speculum<sup>5</sup> to see if any of the natal planets crossed the natal angles at this time we find That the closest is Venus on the IC at RAMC= 08:54:35. This is -11m 56s of sidereal time off the PD angle. This is equivalent to about 3 years later then the date of death<sup>6</sup>. This seems a bit much. Also the symbolism seems a bit strange. However, history tells us that Simon died quickly and with little pain, while attending to family business. But for sake of argument let us carry though and show how this would effect the clock time of birth. It is a fact that clock time is slow of Sidereal

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3 The RAAS of the SSR covering the event is used, in lieu of the natal value to account for accrued precession, RAAS being a equinoctial coordinate and subject to the effects of precession.  
 4 Why this should be a fixed rate rather than variable, as in the case of other progressions is not really known. However, extensive observation by this writer and other Siderealists have convened this writer that it is so.  
 5 From the Latin for a Mirror. A list of Sidereal times with which the ten planets cross the four angles.  
 6 If the RAMC for crossing is less then the natal RAMC, then the arc becomes according longer and the time is later then the given birth time.

Time by 3m 56s per day or 9.856s per hour.<sup>7</sup>

- 08:54:35 RAMC Natal Venus IC
- 03:57:08 PD Arc of Direction
- 04:57:27 Corrected Natal RAMC
- 05:09:32 Natal RAMC
- 00:12:05 Difference in ST
- 00:00:02 Acceleration
- 00:12:03 Difference in UT<sup>8</sup>
- 21:45:00 LAT Birth Time given by Simon
- 21:32:57 LAT corrected birth time.

This is not too far beyond the pale, given the level of accuracy of time keeping at the time of Simon's birth. Given the nature of his death, even the symbolism is not beyond the realm of possibility. Yet this writer remains skeptical of this time and symbolism.

Like the natal angles, the primary angles remain sensitive to transits. So it behooves us to look to see if there were any transits to the PD angles at the time of Simon's death.

First however, we must account for the precession accrued from his birth to his death. This is best handled by first ex precessing the tropical Longitude on the MC of the PD. We must make use of the SVP and OE values for the date of his death.<sup>9</sup>

SL	27° Can 59' 00"	117.3524
SVP	10° Pic 41' 01"	19.3164 <sup>10</sup>
OE	23° 29' 26"	23.4906

*Table 1: Elements to Precess PD RAMC*

$$TL=117.3524 + 19.3164=136.6688$$

The formula for Tropical Longitude to RA w/o latitude is  $\tan a = \tan TL \times \cos OE$ . Plugging our values into this formula we get:  $\tan (136.6688) \times \cos (23.4904) = -0.9434 \times 0.9171 = -0.8652 = \text{atan } -40.8663 + 180 = 139.1337$ <sup>11</sup> When this value is divided by  $15^\circ$ , the result is the ex precessed PD RAMC. 9.2756 or 9:16:32

<sup>7</sup> This is a familiar value to any student who has ever constructed a horoscope by hand. It is known as the Acceleration on the interval. It is used to get the Sidereal Time (RAMC) from the GMT. The reverse is also true.

<sup>8</sup> Because the corrected RAMC is less than the original natal RAMC the corrective value on the clock is negative.

<sup>9</sup> The SVP or Synthetic Vernal point is the position of the Vernal Equinox in the Sidereal Zodiac at any given time. The OE value is the angle between ecliptic and celestial equator, which changes over time.

<sup>10</sup> This is the Nakayama or distance between the two zodiacs.  $30^\circ - \text{SVP} = \text{Ayamansa}$

<sup>11</sup> If the value is negative, then add the value of the next quadrant. In this case  $180^\circ$ .

One has then only to compare this RAMC to those in the speculum of the event chart to see if transit were on the PD angles for the death of Simon. Oddly the transiting planet that comes the closest is the transiting Jupiter on the MC at 09:09:08! Here was a man, out inspecting his property when he died. Neither the Venus nor the Jupiter suggest the death itself. Clearly we will have to look else where for that.

However, for our example, we can carry though and see what this transit does to mutate the time of birth. Here we have to reverse the process and ex precess the Jupiter's value back to the epoch of birth, in order to make a proper comparison. Here are the values for the epoch of birth.

SL	25° Can 18' 14"	115.3039
Lat.	+0° 36' 57"	+0.6158
OE	23° 29' 44"	23.6622
SVP	11° Pict 30' 02"	18.4994

Table 2: Elements for ex-precessing Jupiter back to birth epoch

Both RA and Declination are equinoctial concordant, so both have to be precessed. As one requires the declination to calculate RA, this value has first to be calculated. It is done so from the TL and the Latitude of the body.  $115.3039 + 18.4994 = 133.8033$  TL.

The formula for Declination with latitude is.  $\sin \text{Del} = \cos \text{Lat} \times \sin \text{OE} + (\sin \text{lat} \times \cos \text{OE})$  Plugging in the above values we have:

$$(0.9999 \times 0.7217 \times 0.4013) + (0.0107 \times 0.91859) = 0.2995 = \sin 17.4259 \text{ or } 17 \text{ N } 25' 33''$$

With the precessed tropical longitude and declination it is now possible to calculate the ex precessed RA. The formulas for RA with latitude are:

If TL is from 0 or 180 then  $\cos a = \cos \text{TL} \times \cos \text{lat} / \cos \text{Dec}$

If TL is from 90 or 270 then  $\sin a = \sin \text{TL} \times \cos \text{lat} / \cos \text{Dec}$

In the case of our example the TL is taken from the 90° quadrant so:

$$\sin (133.8033 - 90) \times \cos 0.6158 / \cos 17.4259 = \arcsin a + 90 = 0.6922 \times 1.0 / 0.9541 = 0.6604 = \arcsin 41.3317 + 90 = 131.3317 / 15 = 8.7554 \text{ or } 8:45:20 \text{ RA TX. Jupiter.}$$

We then duplicate the procedure above:

- 08:45:20 Jupiter on the MC
- 03:57:08 PD arc of Direction
- 04:48:12 Corrected natal RAMC
- 05:09:23 Natal RAMC
- 00:21:11 Difference in ST

- 00:00:03 Acceleration
- 00:22:32 Difference in clock time
- +21:45:00 Birth time
- 21:22:28 LAT corrected birth time

Again, this is not outside the realm of possibility for the time. Yet this writer is skeptical about a correction that exceeds +/- 15m. More than that seems excessive and leads to what, the late A. H. Blackwell, called "Wrecked by Wronification." We shall have to look elsewhere to see where death lurked.

### **The Solar Return covering Simon's death**

The Sidereal Solar Return (SSR) is a chart for the moment each year, when the transiting Sun returns to the place he held at the moment of birth, in the Sidereal Zodiac. As such, it indicates the trends in the life of the native for the year. It is a major predictive tool and held pride of place among the ancient Sidereal astrologers of Mesopotamia.

Simon's last SSR, before his life ended in September 1611, set for London, began 10<sup>th</sup> of January 1611 at 19:01:51 UT. This is a figure more reflective of the end of life.

The natal Mars rises while Solar Saturn sets. At the same time the natal Neptune is on the MC squaring off the Mars Saturn combination. This is certainly symbolic of the fact that he died from an "impost" or bust abscess, as he was rowing cross the Thames river, to view property he had acquired. To make matters worse, the natal Saturn/Pluto combination setting and opposing the natal Mars. This natal combination indicated that Simon would have a hard time in the world and would have to scrape to make ends meet. And that it would sooner or later catch up with him and bring his life to an abrupt and dramatic end. And so it was.

At the same time, this Solar Return reflects the fact that Simon was well off and doing well the year of his death. The Sun is opposed the Solar Jupiter which is near conjunct the natal Moon. This is the mark of prosperity. Simon must have achieved a measure of peace as well as the afore mentioned prosperity. Solar Venus is exactly opposed the Natal Jupiter. That is the mark of both success and happiness. And so it was.

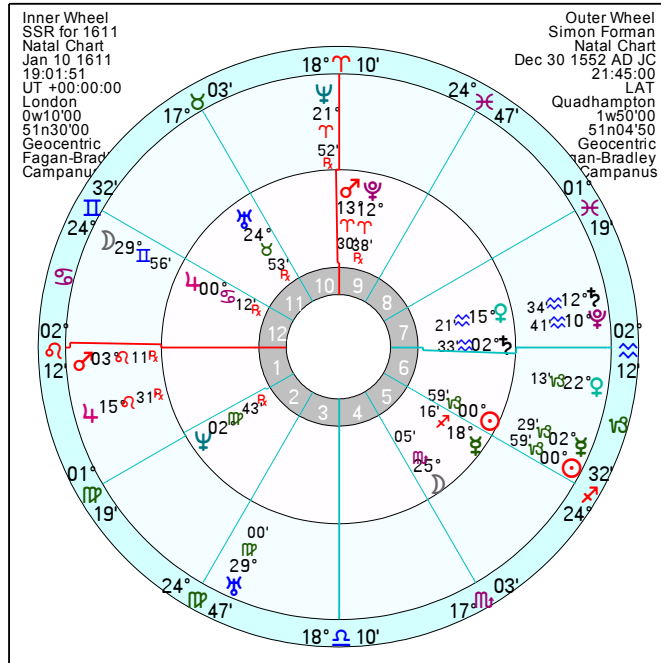


Illustration 3: Simon Foreman's Last Solar Return

In order to capture the timing of the event, one has to look at the Solar Return in a dynamic rather than a static way. To do this, one must look at the progression of the SSR.

The angles of the SSR rotate on the Right Ascension of the Apparent Sun (RAAS). The angular rotation in the Solar Quotidian progression, (SQ) is expressed as the constant relationship between the Position of the transiting Sun, expressed as RAAS and the Midheaven of the chart, expressed as RAMC or Sidereal Time. This relationship, known as the Local Hour Angle of the Sun, is  $RAMC - RAAS = LHAS$ . To maintain this constant relationship, and to articulate the day to day rotation of the return angles, there must be a constant increase in the RAAS.

To progress the Solar to a given day and time, one has only to add the RAAS for that moment in time to the LHS. The result is the RAMC of the SQ for that moment. In the case of Simon's lat SSR, the following are the elements:

RAMC SSR	02:20:30
RAAS SSR	19:27:50
LHAS SSR	06:52:40

Table 3: Elements of Simon's 1611 SSR

At the time of Simon's death, the RAAS was 11:06:42.

To calculate the SQ for his death:

11:46:02 RAAS TX ☉

+ 06:52:40 LHAS

17:59:22 RAMC SQ for death

When we look at both the solar and the transiting Specula <sup>12</sup>, we see the following:

Solar ♃ sets	17:54:29
TX ♂ sets	17:57:12
Mean RAMC crossing	17:55:51

*Table 4: Mean value of transiting Mars and Solar Pluto*

The off-set of the Mean value to the SQ RAMC is just -3m 31s. This represents less than 1° of rotation or less than one day's progression, at the SQ rate. This is close but not exact. The questions are, how much would the time of the Solar Return have to be adjusted to make the SQ RAMC exact to this mean value, and, what effect would any such adjustment have on the time of birth?

It is not a matter of simply adjusting the birth time by -3m 31s. A change in the SQ will not necessarily result in a comparably change in the birth time. This is because the rates at which the Sun moved on the day of birth is not necessarily the same as that at which he moves at the time of the event.

One must look at the common links between the birth chart and the Solar Return, along with its progressions. The progressed angles are dependent on the RAMC of the Solar Return, as well as on the RAAS of the transiting Sun. In turn, the RAMC of the Solar Return is dependent on its UT. The UT of the return is dependent on the exact longitude of the natal Sun. Finally, the longitude of the natal Sun is dependent on the birth time. To trace this back and adjust the birth time accordingly, one must do the following:

17:55:51 RAMC SQ for death  
- 11:06:46 RA TX ☉  
06:49:09 Adjusted LHAS  
+ 19:27:50 RAAS SSR  
02:16:59 Adjusted RAMC SSR

The next question is what UT, on the day of the SSR, yields this RAMC? First one must adjust the RAMC to Greenwich. The reason for this is that otherwise the resulting time will be local Mean time. It is always best to deal with a Local Meridian that is also a standard Time Meridian. Greenwich happens to be one such Meridian, that is GMT. To express Longitude time, one takes the

<sup>12</sup> In Latin, the plural form of speculum is Specula



longitude of location and divides by 15. London is 0° W 10' 00" or 0.1667/15= 0.0040 or 00:00:14 Longitude time. As this is west of Greenwich the value is expressed as:

-00:00:14. Longitude Time  
 +02:16:59 RAMC  
 02:16:45 RAMC Greenwich

The next question is what is the GMT equivalent to this RAMC on the date of the SSR? This will depend on what the ST was at 0hr on the date of the SSR. This value was <sup>13</sup>

Date	ST
Jan 10 1611	07:16:12
Jan 11 1611	07:20:08

Table 5: Ephemeris of ST

Then:

02:16:45 RAMC  
 - 07:16:12 ST 0h GMT  
 19:00:33 Time since 0hr in ST

To get the clock time from this Sidereal Time, one must subtract the acceleration on the interval.

19:00:33 ST since 0hr  
 - 03:07 Acceleration  
 18:57:25 GMT corrected Time of SSR

The next question is, how does this change in time change the longitude of the Sun on the day of the SSR? If one calculates a Solar Return for this adjusted time, rather than for the original time, the resulting Longitude of the Sun is:

☉ 00° 13' 58" 52"

The final question is, what GMT on the date of birth will yield this longitude? Using The ingress feature of Janus 4.1, and calculating for this longitude, the resulting is:

21:55:58 Adjusted birth time GMT  
 - 22:00:38 Given birth time GMT<sup>14</sup>  
 - 00:04:40 adjustment

That means that the birth time as given by Simon should be:

<sup>13</sup> Calculated using the Janus 4.1 Ephemeris feature.

<sup>14</sup> For ease calculation, it is best to use UT or GMT as a convention.

21:45:00 LAT  
- 00:04:40 adjustment  
21:40:20 LAT

This is only a little more than 1° on the MC and not an unreasonable adjustment.

When one compares this to the difference between the SQ RAMC and the mean value of the RAMC:

17:55:51 Mean RAMC  
- 17:59:22 RAMC SQ  
00:03:31 Difference

It can be seen, that the adjustments are not the same. If one were to make an adjustment to the birth time, based only on the difference off the angles in sidereal time, the result would be:

00:04:40 Correction from Natal Sun  
-00:03:31 Correction from RAMC SQ  
+00:01:09 Difference

The adjustment would have been off by this amount. Not a great deal, but enough to worry a careful astrologer, trying do the horoscope of the subject justice. QED.<sup>15</sup>

### The Anlunar for Simon's Death

The rectification process is not finished with the Solar Return. Each month, during the life of the Solar Return, the transiting Moon returns to the place she held in the Solar. Such a return chart is called an Anlunar. Return or ALR.<sup>16</sup> Like its natal counter part, the Sidereal Lunar Return, (SLR) the Anlunar reflects the outworking of the month. But it does so, though the focus of the Solar Return. When any tense solar configuration becomes angular in the ALR or is duplicated near the angles of the return, that is when events may be fired into manifestation. Like the SLR, the Anlunar may be progressed at the RAAS rate. Such a progression is dubbed the LQ.

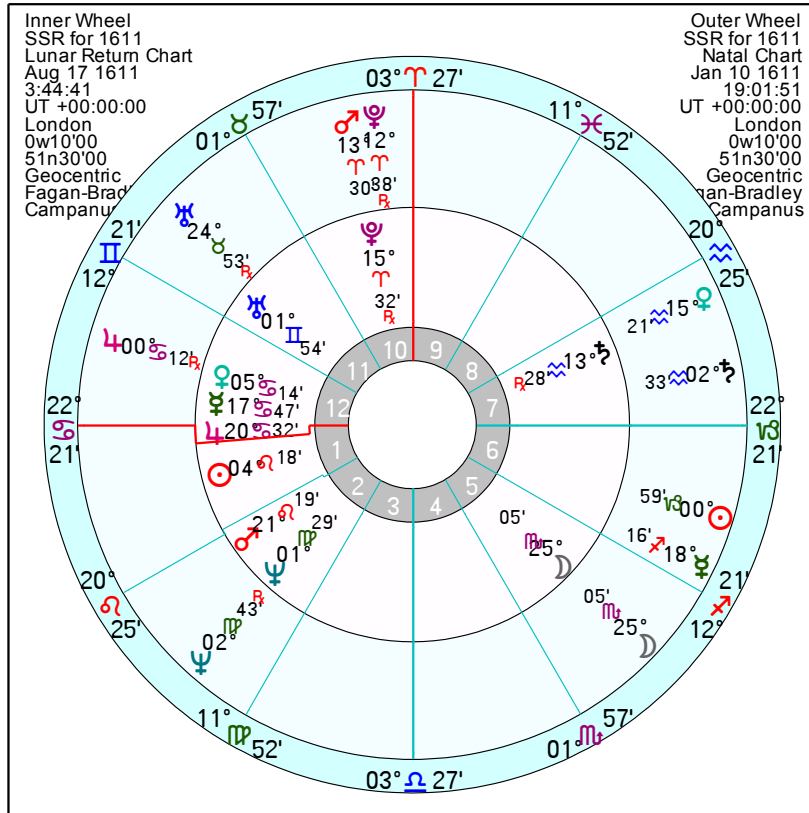
At the time of his last Solar Return, the solar Moon was:

**25° ♀ 05' 52"** . The Anlunar, covering the death, occurred on 17 August 1611 at 03:44:41 UT in London.

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15 : "**Quo erat demonstrandum**" Latin for "**That which was to have been demonstrated**".

16 A name coined by Siderealist Donald Bradley, A.K.A. Garth Allen. It is short for Annual Lunar.



*Illustration 4: Anlunar covering Simon's death*

The anlunar shows an angular lunar Jupiter, this speaks to his prosperity in the month before his death. Likewise, the anlunar Venus separating from the conjunction to Solar Jupiter and opposed natal Sun, also speak to the same.

What tips us off that all is not well, and that things are about to radically change is the fact that the Solar Mars and Pluto are elevated, and that the Solar Venus is conjoined by the Anlunar Saturn. The abruptness of change is denoted by the fact that the Anlunar moon is applying to the opposition to solar Uranus.

To appease the timing, it is necessary to look at the progression of this return chart. The elements are:

RAMC	01:24:15
RAAS	09:42:52
LHAS	15:41:23

*Table 6: Elements of the ALR for Simon's death*

When LHA is added to the RAAS for the time of Simon's death, the result is:  
 15:41:23 LHAS  
 + 11:06:46 RAAS tx ☉ Time of death

02:48:09 RAMC LQ.

When one looks at both the Lunar and transit specula, one finds the following:

Lunar Sun rises	02:32:38
Transit Moon rises	02:46:42
Mean value of RAMC	02:39:40

*Table 7: Lunar and Transit RAMC*

Here only the Lunar Sun and the transiting Moon are rising in the LQ. Unlike the opposition of the Sun and Moon this is not really indicative of death. Yet this forms a lunar phase of sorts. To correct the birth time to make these two planets exactly on the LQ angle, we follow the same procedure as with the LQ.

There is an exception. Where as in the Solar, one moved directly from the Solar to the Natal, in this case, it is a three step process. First we have to correct the exact time on the Anlunar date, for the Moon on the angle. Then, we must correct of the Anlunar accordingly.

02:39:40 RAMC  
- 11:06:36 RA tx!  
15:33:04 Corrected LHAS  
+ 09:42:52 RAAS Anlunar  
01:38:02 Corrected RAMC Anlunar  
+ 00:00:40 LT to Grennwich  
01:38:42 RAMC G.M.  
- 21:39:37 ST for 0hr 8/17/1611  
03:57:45 Time from 0hr UT in ST  
- 00:00:39 Aceleration  
03:57:06 UT at time mean value was on angle.

When a chart is calculated for this time, on the date of the Anlunar, the resulting Lunar Longitude is  $0^{\circ}\mathbf{V}3\ 59'.\ 36''$ . What is the UT on the date of the Solar Return, that will yield this Lunar longitude? The result is 1/10/1611 at 09:14:32 UT. The resulting Solar Longitude of the Solar Return is  $0^{\circ}\mathbf{V}3\ 59'\ 36''$ .

The final step, is to determin, on the date of birth, what the UT is for this Solar Longitude. Using the Single Rectification modual<sup>17</sup> the result is, that on the day of Simon's birth, the Sun was at this exact longitude, at 22:13:29 UT or 22::06:09 LAT. This is a correction to the given birth time of +21m 09s. This correction to the birth time

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<sup>17</sup> Again in the Janus Astrology program, for ease of working.

seems to the writer a bit excessive, but not overly so.

As far as the Solar Return and its Anlunars are concerned, angular planets are not the only concern. At the time of the SSR covering Simon's death, the Moon was at  $25^{\circ} 05'$  and the Neptune was at  $2^{\circ} 43'$ . The Moon was applying to the square to Neptune, and the aspect would be partile in about 7 months, or in August 1611. The symbolism of Moon/Neptune is appropriate for a weakened state, leading to his demise. However he died in September 1611 not in August of that year. How much would the birth time have to be corrected, and in what direction, to make this aspect partile at the time of Simon's death?

First one must calculate the exact progressed time for partility. This is 11 Jan 1611 at 10:33:00 UT. Then one calculated the local RAMC for this moment. That is the SQ RAMC for the aspects being exact. That value is 17:54:12. After that one proceeds as in the above examples, backward to the corrected birth time.

17:54:12 RAMC SQ partile aspect  
- 11:06:42 RAAS TX RAAS for death  
06:47:30 LHAS  
+ 19:27:50 RAAS SSR  
02:15:20 RAMC SSR

The clock time for this RAMC= 18:47:42 and the Sun's Longitude=  $0^{\circ} 13' 58''$ . When you calculate the clock time on the date of birth, for this solar Longitude, the result is 21:45:46 UT. This a corrected birth time of 21:39:25 LAT

- 21:45:00 LAT Time given by Simon  
- 00:05:25 Difference from giventime

This is not at all, an unreasonable amount, by which to correct the birth time.

### **The Lunar Return for Simon's Death**

The monthly return of the Moon to her natal place is called the Sidereal Lunar Return or SLR. Like its Solar counter part, the Anlunar, this Solunar indicates the trends for the month. But, the SLR is not dependent on the Solar Return, but on the natal chart itself.

Here too, one should find Simon's death lurking. The Lunar Return covering Simon's death:

Date	9/3/1611
UT	02:54:46
RAMC	01:41:13
RAAS	10:46:19
LHAS	14:54:54

*Table 8: Elements of the Lunar Return*

To get the RAMC LQ: 14:54:54 LHAS  
+ 11:06:42 RAAS for death  
02:01:36 RAMC LQ

Only the Lunar Jupiter and Venus are close to the Lunar angles. This speaks to Simon's wealth and status, at the time of his death, but not to the death itself. The only malefic that is remotely close to a LQ angle, is transiting Pluto to the MC. The RAMC for this is 02:31:36. This +0:29:26. This writer considers this aspect reaching. Never the less, to demonstrate how much this variance in ST off the angle effects the birth time, it will be worked out.

02:31:36 TX Pluto MC  
- 11:06:42 RAAS for death  
15:34:54 LHAS  
10:46:19 RAAS SLR  
02:11:13 RAMC SLR= 03:15:51 UT= Moon's Longitude is  
0°☾ 09' 03". For the date of birth, this Lunar Longitude yields a UT of 22:26:15 or

22:18:55 LAT  
-21:45:00 Birth time given by Simon  
+00:33:55 Difference

This is more than half an hour greater than given by Simon. While not impossible, it seems a bit much.

### **The Sidereal Natal Quotidian**

Before leaving the incident of Simon's death, there is one more test to be run. That is the secondary progressed chart, or Sidereal Natal Quotidian. (SNQ). The secondary progression theory holds that each day after birth in the ephemeris is symbolic of an equal number of years. So for Simon, who died in his 59<sup>th</sup> year, the 59<sup>th</sup> day after his birth should reflect this most important event of the year.

But it is not as simple as the old tropical saw, “A day is as a year, in the eyes of the lord”. The relationship is more than purely symbolic.

It is due to the fact that the progressed chart itself rotates. The RAMC, increase each day on the Right Ascension of the Apparent Sun. (RAAS) This increase in Sidereal Time(ST), causes the UT of the chart to increase. The amount of increase, over the course of a single year is 24 hours. This is the same as one day in the ephemeris. Hence the dicta “A day for a year.”

To facilitate the calculation of the SNQ, the writer has developed an algorithm using the astronomical Julian Day Number system in substitution for the old Fagan numbers which started in March.<sup>18</sup> The days of the calendar are measured in JDN, while the fraction of a year is measured in the elapsed Right Ascension of the Apparent Sun

To calculate the SMQ for Simon's death, one proceeds as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1611 \quad 11:06:42 \text{ Year and RAAS death} \\ - \underline{1551^{19} \quad 19:27:50 \text{ Year and RAAS birth}^{20}} \\ 59 \quad 15:38:52 \text{ Age om Years and ST} \end{array}$$

This is the expression of age in years and Sidereal Time. However in order to calculate the progressed date and time, one must have this value expressed as Clock Time. Sidereal Time is fast of Clock Time by the acceleration on the interval. This must be subtracted from the Sidereal Value:

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \quad 15:38:52 \text{ Age in Years and ST} \\ - \quad \underline{02:34 \text{ Acceleration}} \\ 59 \quad 15:36:18: \text{Age in Years and UT} \end{array}$$

This equals 59.65021. In the year of birth, the day and UT are expressed as the Julian day number and decimal. This is added to the age to get the progressed JDN.

$$\begin{array}{r} 59.65021 \text{ Age} \\ \underline{2288290.41712 \text{ Natal JDN}} \end{array}$$

<sup>18</sup> The U.S Naval Observatory on its web page defines the Julina Day number as: *Julian dates (abbreviated JD) are simply a continuous count of days and fractions since noon Universal Time on January 1, 4713 BCE (on the Julian calendar). Almost 2.5 million days have transpired since this date. Julian dates are widely used as time variables within astronomical software. Typically, a 64-bit floating point (double precision) variable can represent an epoch expressed as a Julian date to about 1 millisecond precision..* There is a Julian day number conversion utility on the USNO page that can be downloaded and saved as a complete web page. This will allow the astrologer to Beasley convert back and forth from day to JDN and back. The web page URL is

<http://www.astron.nl/~foley/JulianDate.html>

<sup>19</sup> Because the astronomical year begins in march, when the RAAS is 00:00:00, all dates in January and February are deemed to belong to the previous year.

<sup>20</sup> In the case of progressions, one substitutes the RAAS of the current Solar Return for that of the natal, to account for the accrued precession.

2288350.06733 Progressed JDN

When this value is fed to the afore mentioned JDN converter, the result is as follows:

Date	28 February 1553
UT	13:36:57
RAMC	00:57:31

Table 9: Progressed JDN, Date, Time and RAMC

When the values in the progressed speculum are compared to this RAMC, one sees that it is straddled by the progressed Mars rising at 00:21:30 and progressed Uranus at 01:02:16. The mean of these two values is 00:42:33. From this, one must determine the equivalent progressed UT.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 00:42:33 \text{ RAMC} \\
 - \underline{11:10:08 \text{ ST 0hr 2/28/1553}} \\
 13:32:25 \text{ ST} \\
 - \underline{02:14 \text{ Acceleration}} \\
 13:30:12 \text{ Progressed time on 2/28/1553} = \text{JD } 2288350.06264 \\
 \text{Progressed JDN for death.} \quad - \underline{2288350.06733} \\
 \quad \quad \quad - 0.00469 \text{ Difference} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{2288290.41714} \text{ Natal JDN} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 2288290.41243 \text{ Correction Natal JDN} \\
 \text{This is the JDN for 12/30/1552 at :} \quad 21:53:54 \text{ UT} \\
 \quad \quad \quad - \underline{22:00:30} \text{ UT of time given by Simon} \\
 \quad \quad \quad - \underline{06:54} \text{ Correction} \\
 \quad \quad \quad + \underline{21:45:00} \text{ LAT Given by Simon} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 21:38:15 \text{ Correct LAT of birth}
 \end{array}$$

When the progressed RAMC, as calculated, is precessed the result is :  
0:52:50 Exp SNQ RAMC

A look at the speculum, for the moment of death, shows that the transit Moon was on the IC with a RAMC of 0:52:50. The transiting Moon is often found to be in the mix, and to act as the chronocrator.<sup>21</sup> But in order to find out how much the birth time must be corrected, this Sidereal Time must first be precessed back to the epoch of the progressed date.

<sup>21</sup> From the Greek meaning "Timer". That is the trigger that sets off a configuration and times an event.



S $\lambda$ Moon	173.1442
$\beta$ Moon	+4.4697
SVP Progressed Epoch	30-11.4981= 18.5019
$\varepsilon$ Progressed Epoch	23.4961

Table 10: Elements of the transit Moon

S  $\lambda$  173.1442  
+ 18.5019  
T  $\lambda$  191.6461

Given the Tropical Longitude and the Latitude of the transiting Moon, one must first calculate the declination of the transiting Moon at progressed epoch. The formula for Declination with latitude is:  $\sin \delta = (\cos \beta \times \sin T\lambda \times \sin \varepsilon) + (\sin \beta \times \cos \varepsilon)$ . Plugging the above values into the formula one gets:  $(0.9966 \times -0.2019 \times 0.3987) + (0.0779 \times 0.9171) = \sin -0.0090 = -0.5167$  or  $\delta$  0° S 30' 08”.

The next step is to calculate the precessed RA of the Moon for the progressed epoch. The formula for RA with latitude are:<sup>22</sup>

If the T $\lambda$ is from 0° or 180° then $\cos \alpha = \frac{\cos T\lambda \times \cos \beta}{\cos \delta}$
$\cos \delta$
If the T $\lambda$ is from 90° or 270° then $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sin T\lambda \times \cos \beta}{\cos \delta}$
$\cos \delta$

Table 11: RA with latitude

As the longitude is from 180°, the first formula must be used to determine the RA of the Moon. Plugging the values into this formula, it looks like this:

$$\cos (191.6461 - 180) \times \cos 4.4697 / \cos -0.5167 = 0.9794 \times 0.9970 / 1.0000 = 0.9764 =$$

$\arccos 12.4633 + 180 = 192.4633 / 15 = 12:49:51$  RA of the transiting Moon at epoch of progression. As the transiting Moon was on the IC of the SNQ, the value would then be

00:49:51 TX Moon IC (Epoch of progression)

<sup>22</sup> One must remember to subtract the quadrant at the start of the operation and add it back at the end of the operation. If 0, then no addition but if 90, 180 or 270 then these must be subtracted at the start and added back at the end. If the result is negative, then add the next quadrant algebraically. That is if the quadrant is 90 and the result is -14.5 the addition is  $(-14.5) + (+180) = 165.50 / 15 = 11:02:00$  RA

-00:57:31 RAMC SNQ for death

-00:07:40 Diff in ST

However, in order to determine the correction to the birth time, this RAMC must be converted from ST to UT.

00:49:51 RAMC TX Moon IC (Epoch of Progression)

11:10:08 ST 0hr 2/28/1553

13:39:43 ST after 0hr 2/28/1553

02:15 Acceleration (9.656<sup>s</sup>/Hr)

13:37:28 UT 2/28/1553=

2288350.06733 JDN for death

-2288350.06769 JDN TX Moon IC

-0.00013 Difference

2288290.41714 Natal JDN

228890.41701 Corrected Natal JDN =

30<sup>th</sup> December 1552 at 22:00:30 UT Corrected birth time

30<sup>th</sup> December 1552 at - 22:00:38 UT equivalent to given time

-00: 00:08 Diff

+ 21:45:00 LAT given

21:44:52 LAL corrected Birth Time.

It takes only a very small correction to the birth time (08s!) to put the transiting Moon on the angle of the SNQ (When properly precessed), so that she can act as chronocrator at Simon's demise.

It can be seen, that there are quite a verity of corrected birth times, produced by the application of the several test interments. This is due, in no small measure, to the fact that such indicators do not act with the exactitude one would like to see. This produces a

broader spectrum of indications, and resulting in a rather large range of birth time corrections. The next question, how does one deal with this?

#### IV A Statistical Approach to Birth Time Variances

This writer feels that the best way to treat such variances is statistically. There will be a small band of times that are viable, while outside that narrow band, such times will not produce the proper planets on the angle for subsequent events.

#### The Statical Array

The first step is to list all of the derived times along with their variances from the mean, in units of standard deviation.( $\sigma$ ).

LAT Derived Birth Time	Standard Deviation. ( $\sigma$ ).
<del>22:18:55</del>	<del>+1.8093</del>
<del>22:06:09</del>	<del>1.0093</del>
21:45:22	-0.2930
21:41:52	-0.5123
21:40:20	-0.6084
21:39:25	-0.6659
21:38:15	-0.7390
Mean	21.83405
$\sigma$	0.26598

Table 12: 1st Statical Array

The reader will notice, that in the above table, two of the values have been struck out. These are values that are equal to, or greater then,  $\pm 1 \sigma$  unit. These are considered times, that are too fare outside a normal range to yield valid results, when tested against other events. They must therefore, be eliminated form the array. Note too, that there are several values that are above  $\pm 0.5 \sigma$  . When the array is recalculate, those above 0.5, are likely to fall outside the  $\pm 1 \sigma$  range.<sup>23</sup> When the array is recalculated without the outside times, the array is displayed below.

<sup>23</sup> This is true because the  $\sigma$  value is fairly high.

<b>LAT Derived Birth Time</b>	<b>Standard Deviation. (<math>\sigma</math>).</b>
<del>21:45:22</del>	<del>1.5690</del>
21:41:52	+0.2978
21:40:20	-0.2590
21:39:25	-0.5920
<del>21:38:15</del>	<del>-1.0157</del>
Mean	21.68411
$\sigma$	0.04589

*Table 13: 2nd Statistical Array*

Here the reader can see that those values that were above +/- 0.5 in the first pass, have now moved outside the range, and must be eliminated from the array. In the values that are within range, two are above +/- 0.5. These will likely be eliminated on the third pass.

<b>LAT Derived Birth Time</b>	<b>Standard Deviation. (<math>\sigma</math>).</b>
<del>21:41:52</del>	<del>+1.0702</del>
21:40:20	-0.16706
21:39:25	-0.9091
Mean	21.6757
$\sigma$	0.02063

*Table 14: 3rd Statistical Array*

In this third pass, one more of the value, is eliminated from the array, because it now falls outside the normal range of less than +/1 standard deviation unit. The reader will note, that while the Standard deviation unit value is low, there is yet one more value in the array that is greater than -0.5. However, there remains only two values to work with. The value of the corrected birth time, will be the mean of the two remaining values

<b>LAT Derived Birth Time</b>	<b>Standard Deviation. (<math>\sigma</math>).</b>
21:40:20	-0.7153
21:39:25	+0.6993
Mean	21.66467
$\sigma$	0.01080

*Table 15: 4th Statistical Array*

As it turns out. Both of the remaining values in the array are within the standard range. This is due no doubt to the fact that in this final array, the  $\sigma$  value is quite low. The mean value of this array is 21:39:53.LAT. This is only -5m 07s off what was given by Simon as his birth time.

One event does not a rectification make. To do a proper job of it, the astrologer must test a great verity of events, over a diverse range dates. The mean time, in the fourth pass, can form the basis for further testing, with other events in Simon's life. He was a very meticulous record keeper when it came to his life and those of his clients. There is no shortage of events to be tested in the above manner.