Calculating Progressed Aspects by Logarithms

RULE: Find the EGMT Interval from noon the aspect is perfect on the day (Major Progression Date) the ephemeris shows it is completed. **Divide the hours by 2 and call this number months**, and the **minutes by 4 and call this number days**. This gives the calendar interval before or after the Limiting Date of the calendar year corresponding to the Major Progression Date.

Solving Example 1 in Chapter 4 by Logarithms.

	Log. (b)	1.8573	=	0° 20′	Venus past aspect.
–	Log. (a)	1.2950	=	1° 13′	subtract daily motion Venus.
	Log. (d)	.5623	=	– 6h 35m	minus EGMT interval.

Dividing the – 6 hours by 2 gives – 3mo. Dividing the – 35 minutes by 4 gives – 9d. Thus, minus 3mo 9d is the calendar interval.

	1922 y	3 mo	22 d	L.D. in calendar year.
–		3 mo	9 d	subtract calendar interval.
	1921 y	12 mo	13 d	date Venus sextile Saturn r.

Either Proportion or Logarithms Get Correct Dates

It is more convenient to work progressed aspects of Sun, M.C. and Asc. by proportion. But when always using 60' as the yearly progression of the Sun, the date the progressed aspect is perfect may be a few days in error. Thus, in the example below the Sun on January 4 is moving 61' instead of 60' per day. Using 61', either by logarithms or by proportion, gives the date the aspect is complete as January 3, 1922. January 6, 1922, however, obtained by using 60' as the yearly progression of the Sun, is precise enough for all practical purposes.

Solving Example 6 in Chapter 2 by Logarithms.

	Log. (b)	1.7270	=	0° 27′	distance Sun must travel.
–	Log. (a)	1.3730	=	1° 01′	subtract daily motion Sun.
	Log (d)	.3540	=	10h 37m	plus EGMT interval.

Dividing the 10 by 2 gives 5 mo. Dividing the 37 by 4 gives 9 days. 5mo 9d is the plus calendar interval

	1921 y	7 mo	24 d	L.D. in calendar year.
+		5 mo	9 d	add calendar interval.
	1922 y	1 mo	3 d	date Sun semisquare Venus r.

Solving Example 11 in Chapter 2 by Logarithms.

The gap to be closed by the M.C., and therefore by the Sun, is found as indicated in the lesson. On April 10, 1921, the Sun and Mars are thus 21° 45′ apart, and must yet close the 8′ to make M.C. opposition Mars p. The daily gain of Sun on Mars, as indicated, is 15′.

	Log. (b)	2.2553	=	0° 08′	Sun must gain to make aspect.
–	Log. (a)	1.9823	=	0° 15′	subtract daily gain of Sun.
	Log. (d)	.2730	=	12h 48m	plus EGMT interval.

Dividing the 12 by 2 gives 6mo. Dividing the 48 by 4 gives 12d. Thus 6mo 12d is the plus calendar interval.

	2035 y	2 mo	9 d	L.D. in calendar year.
+		6 mo	12 d	add calendar interval.
	2035 y	8 mo	21 d	date M.C. opposition Mars p.