

# Divining Declination in Solar Fire

By Leigh Westin

## A. Declination Positions of Charts, Natal, Progressed, Return, Horary, etc.

### 1. Locate declination listings for points in any type chart.

- a. Highlight any set chart and double click on it to bring to maximum size.
- b. To the right is a vertical row of buttons, click on the button labeled *Reports*.
- c. In the *Report* menu, on the right is a list of reports, select *Chart Analysis*.

**Outcome:** The *Chart Analysis Report* shows the chart's points in declination in the 5<sup>th</sup> column. (A plus sign (+) indicates North Declination and a minus sign (-) indicates South Declination.) See Example 1

### 2. Locate declination aspects (parallels, //, and contra-parallel, #) in a natal chart.

- a. Maximize the chart as above, click the button (to the right) labeled *Pages*.
- b. In this new menu, *Page Selection by Topic*, click on *Grids* (7 items down).
- c. Under *Grids*, choose the first selection, *Aspect Grid – Single Chart*, and click *OK*, *Apply* or just double click the item.

**Outcome.** A grid that shows both declination and longitude aspects. See Example 2

### 3. Locate printable declination data.

- a. The *Chart Analysis Report* and the *Aspect Grid* are both printable.
- b. To print, click on the button to the right labeled *Print*, and follow the instructions.
- c. Another printable page yields longitude and declination positions, as well as the *Declination Strip*, a visual of north and south declination and aspects.
  - 1) Maximize a chart as above, and click the button labeled *Pages*.
  - 2) In the menu, *Page Selection by Topic*, double click on *General* (5 items down).
  - 3) Select the last item, *Wheel with Declination Data*, and click *OK*, *Apply* or just double click the item. Then click on the button to the right labeled *Print*.

**Outcome:** *Wheel* positions in longitude and declination and the *Declination Strip*.  
See Example 3.

(The *Declination Strip* shows north declination on the left of the center line and south declination on the right; positions *very* close together on one side of the center line are parallel; those *very* close together on either side of the line are contra-parallel.)

### 4. Locate Declination of Asteroids or Fixed Stars (Brady).

- a. For declination of Asteroids, maximize a chart and click the button labeled *Pages*. In the menu, *Page Selection by Topic*, click on the first item, *Asteroids*. Any of the three selections list declination.
- b. For declination of Fixed Stars, maximize a chart and click the button labeled *Pages*. In the menu, *Page Selection by Topic*, click on the item labeled *Stars*. The first selection, *Star Listing* .will list declination.
- c. Both *Pages* are printable by clicking on the button to the right labeled *Print*.

## \*\*\* CHART ANALYSIS REPORT \*\*\*

## Hurricane Katrina - Natal Chart

DeltaT = +64s; ET = 11:11:04 am Aug 29 2005; JDE = 2453611.966027  
 ST(0°) = 09:41:02; LST = 03:42:57; Ob = 23°26'18"; Eq.Time = -0m52s  
 ACD(0h) = Mar 12 2006; ACD(12h) = Sep 11 2005

## CHART ANGLES

Ascendant 00°Vi10'15" Midheaven 27°Ta59'33"

## HOUSE CUSPS (Placidus)

1 00°Vi10'15"	4 27°Sc59'33"	7 00°Pi10'15"	10 27°Ta59'33"
2 26°Vi00'07"	5 00°Cp24'08"	8 26°Pi00'07"	11 00°Cn24'08"
3 25°Li43'35"	6 01°Aq19'04"	9 25°Ar43'35"	12 01°Le19'04"

## CHART POINTS

Point	Longitude	Travel	Latitude	Rt.Asc.	Decl.	Azi(0°N)	Alti.
Mon	08°Cn08'03"	+11°59'	+05°08'	099°12'	<b>+28°19'</b>	080°35'	+52°07'
Sun	06°Vi12'31"	+00°57'	+00°00'	157°58'	<b>+09°14'</b>	075°53'	-05°57'
Mer	19°Le20'27"	+01°29'	+00°39'	141°58'	<b>+15°39'</b>	078°00'	+10°47'
Ven	14°Li34'09"	+01°10'	+00°05'	193°26'	<b>-05°39'</b>	067°40'	-43°37'
Mar	16°Ta08'28"	+00°23'	-02°45'	044°29'	<b>+14°01'</b>	216°32'	+71°28'
Jup	18°Li01'59"	+00°11'	+01°06'	197°03'	<b>-06°02'</b>	065°04'	-46°44'
Sat	05°Le32'03"	+00°07'	+00°20'	127°59'	<b>+19°12'</b>	080°47'	+24°20'
Ura	08°Pi53'22" R	-00°02'	-00°48'	340°48'	<b>-08°59'</b>	254°38'	+08°27'
Nep	15°Aq39'08" R	-00°01'	-00°08'	318°09'	<b>-16°16'</b>	259°09'	-14°20'
Plu	21°Sg49'43" R	-00°00'	+07°58'	261°36'	<b>-15°13'</b>	295°01'	-62°18'
Chi	28°Cp35'02" R	-00°02'	+07°22'	299°10'	<b>-13°13'</b>	270°55'	-29°26'
Nod	14°Ar22'29" R	-00°04'	+00°00'	013°13'	<b>+05°40'</b>	247°51'	+43°27'
SNo	14°Li22'29" R	-00°04'	+00°00'	193°13'	<b>-05°40'</b>	067°51'	-43°27'
Asc	00°Vi10'15"	+310°35'	+00°00'	152°15'	<b>+11°24'</b>	076°52'	-00°00'
MC	27°Ta59'33"	+348°41'	+00°00'	055°44'	<b>+19°42'</b>	180°00'	+80°21'
PF	28°Li14'43"	+00°00'	-05°08'	204°20'	<b>-15°38'</b>	071°30'	-58°03'

## LUNAR PHASE

Angle: +301°55'

Phase: Third Quarter (7th of 8, and 24th of 28)

## MODALITIES

Cardinal	Mon Ven Jup Chi Nod SNo PF
Total Points: 7	Weighted Score: 6
Fixed	Mer Mar Sat Nep MC
Total Points: 5	Weighted Score: 9
Mutable	Sun Ura Plu Asc
Total Points: 4	Weighted Score: 8

## ELEMENTS

Fire	Mer Sat Plu Nod
Total Points: 4	Weighted Score: 4
Earth	Sun Mar Chi Asc MC
Total Points: 5	Weighted Score: 11
Air	Ven Jup Nep SNo PF
Total Points: 5	Weighted Score: 4
Water	Mon Ura
Total Points: 2	Weighted Score: 4

\*\*\* END REPORT \*\*\*

**Example 1:**  
**Chart Analysis Report**

The declination column is shown  
 in boldface for emphasis.

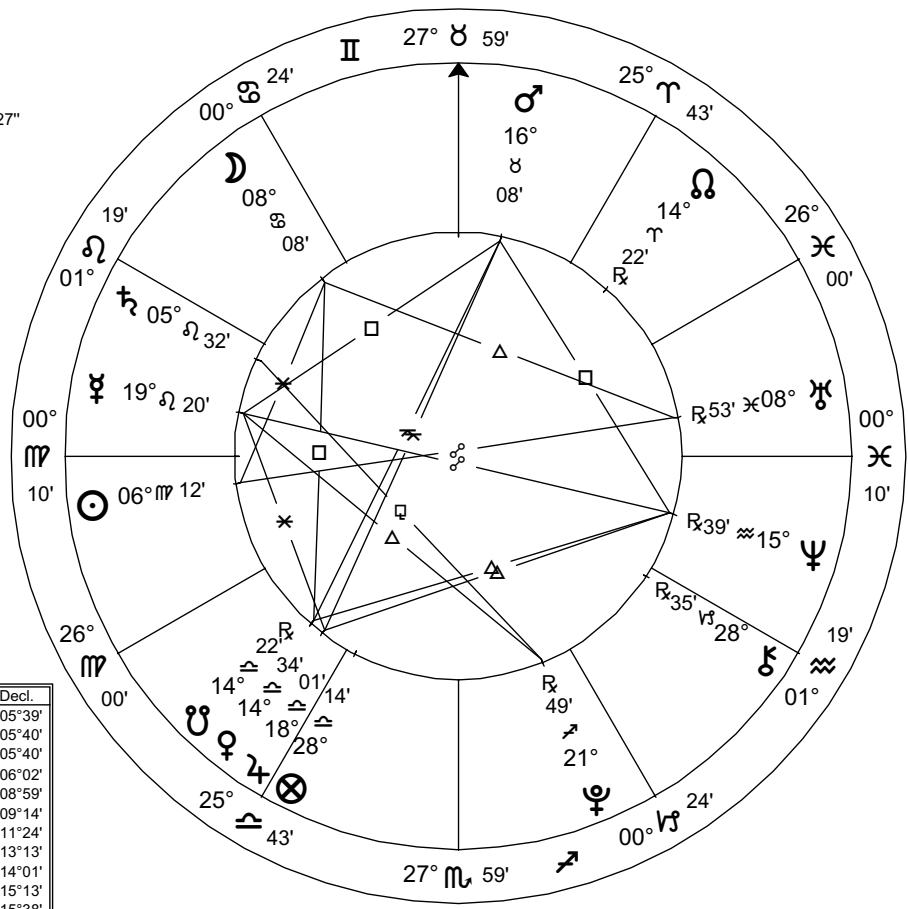
	☾	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	As	Mc	⊗
☾																						
☉	* 1S55					# 0A14																
♃							# 0S37	# 0A25														# 0A00
♄	□ 6A26				// 0A22					# 0A00	// 0A00											
♅		□ 3S11	♄ 1A34						# 0S47													
♆		* 1S18	♄ 3A27	♄ 1A53						# 0S22	// 0S22											
♇																						// 0S29
♈	△ 0A45	♄ 2A40																				
♉		♄ 3S41	♄ 1A04	□ 0S29	△ 2S22																	// 0S38
♊		△ 2A29				♄ 1A17																// 0A24
♋																						
♌	□ 6A14	△ 4S57	♄ 0S11	♄ 3S39		* 1S16																
♍	□ 6A14		♄ 0S11	♄ 3S39		△ 1S16																
♎		♄ 6A02	♄ 0S36							♄ 0S47	♄ 0S47											
♏										♄ 0A35	♄ 1A22	♄ 1A22	♄ 2A10									
♐										♄ 0A20		* 1S55	♄ 0A15									
As																						
Mc																						
⊗																						

← Example 2:  
Aspect Grid Page

Example 3  
Wheel with Declination  
Data Page

Chart  
Hurricane Katrina  
Natal Chart  
Aug 29 2005  
6:10 am CDT +5:00  
Buras, Louisiana  
29°N21°06' 089°W31°27"  
Geocentric  
Tropical  
Placidus  
True Node

Pt	Long.	Travel	Decl.
☉	14°△34'09"	+01°10'	-05°39'
☾	14°▽22'29" R	-00°04'	+05°40'
♃	14°△22'29" R	-00°04'	-05°40'
♄	18°△01'59"	+00°11'	-06°02'
♅	08°×53'22" R	-00°02'	-08°59'
♆	06°♄12'31"	+00°57'	+09°14'
♇	00°♄10'15"	+310°35'	+11°24'
♈	28°▽35'02" R	-00°02'	-13°13'
♉	16°♄08'28"	+00°23'	+14°01'
♊	21°♄49'43" R	-00°00'	-15°13'
♋	28°△14'43"	+00°00'	-15°38'
♌	19°♄20'27"	+01°29'	+15°39'
♍	15°×39'08" R	-00°01'	-16°16'
♎	05°♄32'03"	+00°07'	+19°12'
♏	27°♄59'33"	+348°41'	+19°42'
♐	08°♄08'03"	+11°59'	+28°19'



## B. Declination Graphs, Progressed and Transiting.

### 1. Locate the Declination Graph menu.

Across the top of Solar Fire is a row of icons. Count 8 icons from the right; click on the rectangular icon (*Graphic Ephemeris*), bringing up a menu for the graph.

### 2. Set a Progressed Declination Graph (this is much easier than may first appear).

- a. In the menu, top center, under *Dynamic Radix Chart*, highlight the chart to be set.
- b. Straight down in the center is *Ephemeris Selection*, click on *Progressions*.
- c. Still in the center, just below, click on the arrow by *Longitude* and select *Declination*.
- d. Just below, under *Modulus Angle*, select 30°; just below again, mark *Radix Positions*, *Deg Gridlines* and *Date Gridlines*; for now, leave others unmarked.
- e. On the right center, under *Point Selections*, for now use only *Prog* and *Radix*.
- f. Click on *Prog*; on the right of the *Progressing Point* menu, click on *Edit*; in the *Select Progressing Point* menu, select for now only the traditional positions: Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto. In the left column, click on any point to move from the *Selected Points* list to the *Unselected Points* list on the right. Click on *Save*, then on the next menu, click *Select* which closes it.
- g. Move down and click on *Radix*; repeat the same steps shown for *Prog*; the names of the menus that come up will be *Radix Points* and *Select Radix Points*.
- h. On the left of the menu, find *Period of Report*; enter the birth time of the highlighted chart; to the right, mark *Years* and enter a length of life for the chart (99).
- i. Click on View at the bottom right.

**Outcome:** A Progressed Declination graph with Radix positions; to print, locate at the top the *Print* button, click on it and follow the instructions.

### 3. Set a Transiting Declination Graph.

- a. Follow items, a-d in 2 above, "Set a Progressed Declination Graph."
- b. Under *Point Selections*, use only *Transits* and *Radix*; select the chart positions for *Transits* and *Radix* in the same manner as f and g in item 2 above
- c. Click on View at the bottom right.

**Outcome:** A Transiting Declination graph with Radix positions. Print as above in 2. See examples on page 4.

(A graph, progressed or transiting can be set for years, months or days. To zoom in closer on a time period, highlight the chart to be used, change the date under *Period of Report* to a later time, mark whether the time period is to be years, months or days and the quantity.)

### Graph Explanation:

The numbers on the left represent declination degrees as do the hash marks next to the grid.

Glyphs on either side and the dotted lines straight across, represent natal positions.

The curved lines from the glyphs on the left, running to the right are progressed positions. Bodies that move more quickly are represented with lines that curve the most, such as the Moon. Bodies that progress slowly are described by lines that curve less to being straight across, such as Pluto.

When dotted lines are close together, a natal parallel exists; when progressed lines cross natal dotted lines or the progressed solid lines, a progressed parallel exists. Contra-parallels are not as easily seen, but can be easily determined by *Chart Analysis Reports* (see Example 1).

The very best way to learn to read the graph is to set your own graph and check the events in your life against the various crossing of the lines, progressed to natal and progressed to progressed.

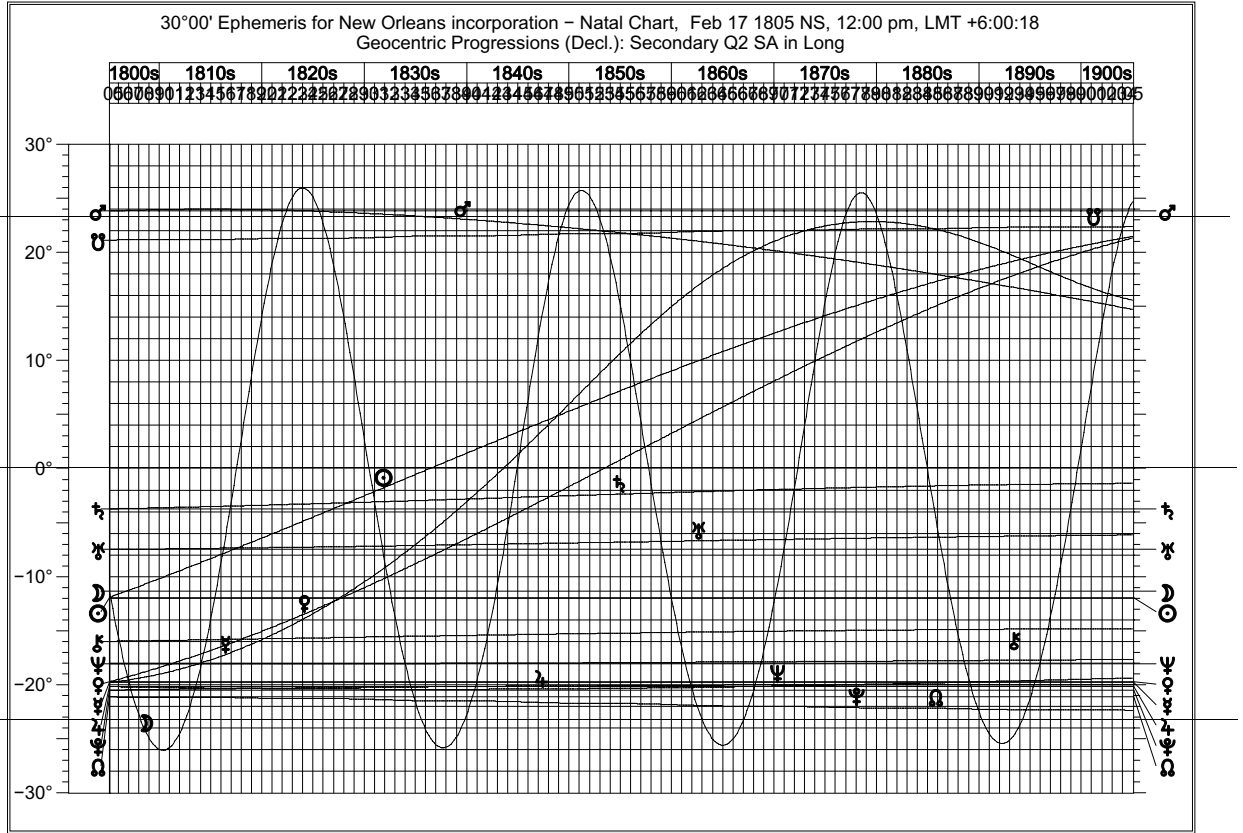
### Example 4

Out-of-bounds above this line. Note natal Mars.

North Declination is above this line

South Declination is below this line

Out of bounds below this line, Note progressed Moon.



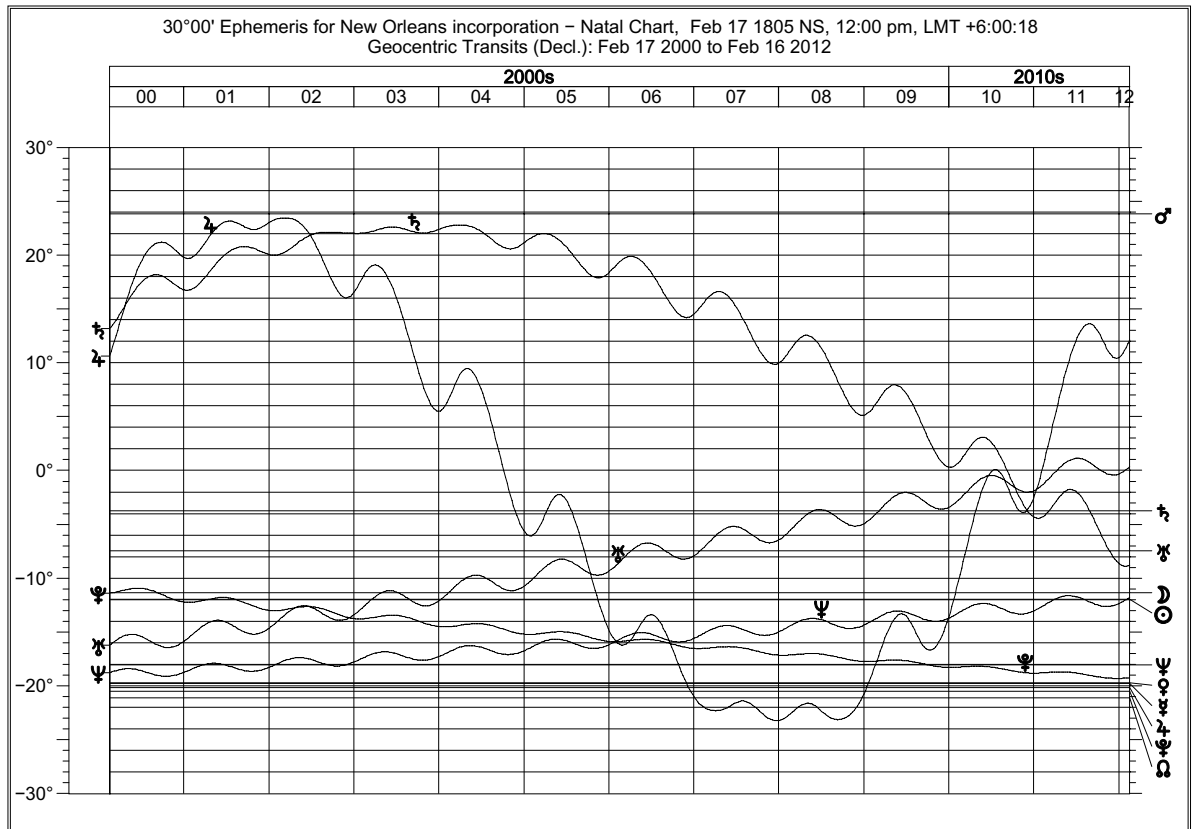
### Example 5

This is a graph of outer transiting bodies (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto) beginning Feb. 17, 2000 for 12 years shown against the natal positions of the New Orleans incorporation graph above.

Glyphs on the left are transiting bodies. The zigzags in the curved lines of the transits represent retrogrades in declination.

Glyphs on the right are natal positions depicted by dotted lines straight across the graph.

Where lines cross depict parallels either with natal positions or with the transits themselves.



## C. Declination, using Solar Longitude Equivalents of Declination.

This method allows declination to be placed in a round chart, allowing it to be read with the same familiar notations, sign—degree and aspects—that are found in a longitude chart. The validity of this method is based on the fact that the same degree/minute of solar longitude equates to a particular degree/minute of solar declination year after year as can easily be seen in yearly ephemerides. Over an extremely long period of time, the positions do gradually change at the same rate as Earth's tilt changes. Thus it is not the apparent Sun that is the source of the equating of longitude and declination, but rather that of the Dynamic Earth. The true source is Earth's motion in its orbit around the Sun (longitude) while the direct light of the Sun hits the same geographical latitude on Earth's body (declination) year after year.

1. Set a round chart with longitude equivalents of declination.
  - a. Highlight a chart in the main menu.
  - b. Go to the top left of the program menu and click on *Charts*.
  - c. Under this option, click on the 5<sup>th</sup> item, *Harmonics*.
  - d. In this new menu, make sure the chart to be set in longitude equivalents is highlighted under *Base Charts* (at the top); under *Type Chart to Generate* (bottom right), click on *Long Equiv Decl*, the next to last selection and then click on the *OK* or *Apply* button.

**Outcome:** The greater the latitude of celestial bodies, the greater the difference will be between the longitude equivalent positions and the regular longitude positions.

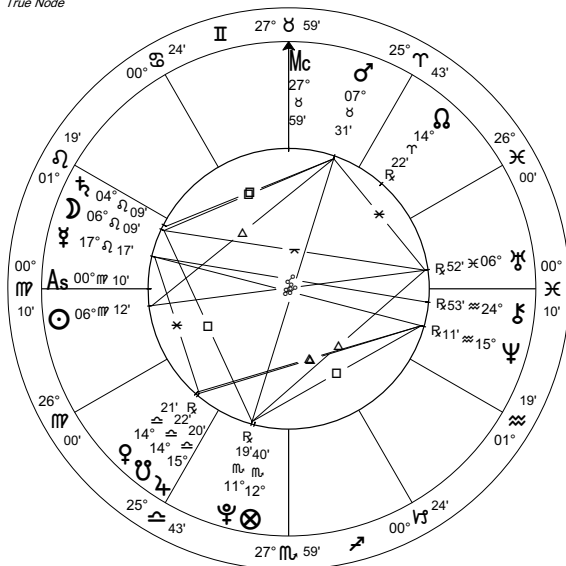
2. Set a round chart with antiscia of longitude equivalents of declination.
  - a. Follow steps a-c above in 1, Set a round chart with longitude equivalents of declination.
  - b. Follow d in 1 above, except click on the last item *Long Equiv Decl (Ant)*.

**Outcome:** Antiscia of declination in longitude equivalents.

Both types of charts are printable.

Hurricane Katrina  
Long Equiv Decl  
Aug 29 2005  
6:10 am CDT +5:00  
Buras, Louisiana  
29°N21'06" 089°W31'27"  
Geocentric  
Tropical  
Placidus  
True Node

Example 4:  
*Longitude Equivalent  
Chart*



Hurricane Katrina  
Long Equiv Decl (Ant)  
Aug 29 2005  
6:10 am CDT +5:00  
Buras, Louisiana  
29°N21'06" 089°W31'27"  
Geocentric  
Tropical  
Placidus  
True Node

Example 5:  
*Antiscia of Longitude  
Equivalents*

