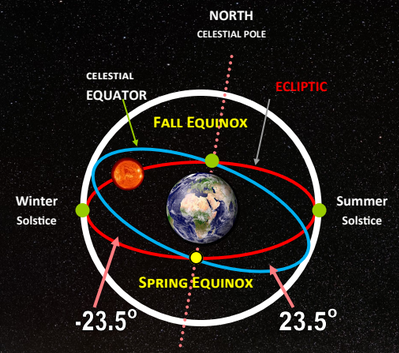
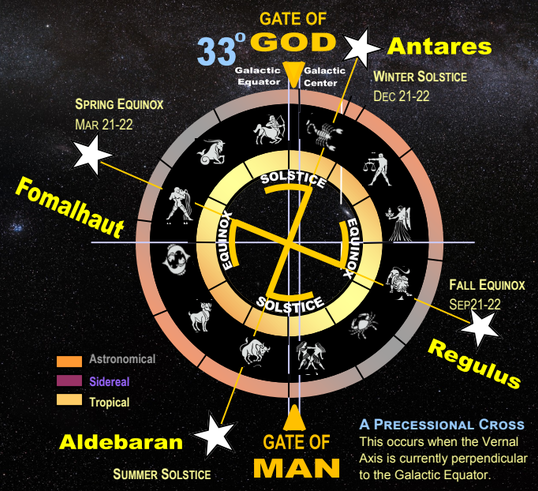
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY I

The purpose of this illustration is to present a study based off a video series that seeks to set the foundation for what the 'Red Dragon' of Revelation 12 could have been or could be still. The study by Brad Hurst also provides a great basic understanding of Ancient Astronomy that is easy to follow and comprehend. The video series has several portioned-out videos with charts that are approximately replicated to have viewers follow in the video study online. Although the Ancient Astronomy study quest to decipher the meaning of what the 'Red Dragon' was or is withThe study will focus on how the Earth functions in the Solar System with regards to Astronomy. The study presents the view that the Earth is spherical and not flat. The Earth has an Axis. The Earth has a tilt of about 23.5 degrees as presented in the study but alternate renderings are actually 23.4 degrees which leaves 66.6 degrees to complete a right angle, etc. The Earth also has an Equator that dissects the sphere that is imposed by its movement around the Sun. Above the Equator at approximately 23.5 degrees is an imaginary line called the Tropic of Cancer. Below the Equatorial line is another imaginary line called the Tropic of Capricorn also at 23.5 degrees. respect to the Revelation 12 astronomical phenomena, it is only one of many possible explanations still to be ascertained.

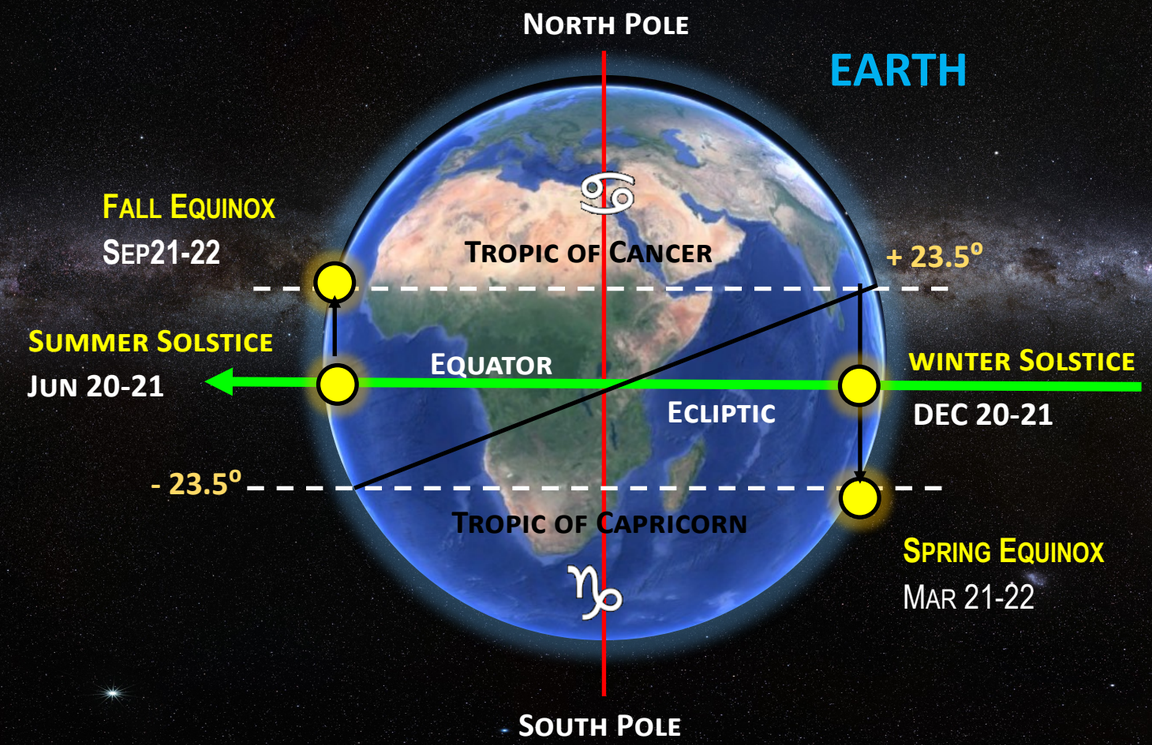
THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE CELESTIAL AXIS



The tilt of the Earth that determines its Axis has these mathematical limits north and south of the Equator at 23.5 degrees respectively. On the 1st day of Spring, typically either Marth 20 or 21, the Sun rays directly shin on the Equatorial Line. This astronomical event and/or movement is called the Vernal or Spring Equinox. From that time forward, the Sun begins to move farther north, as the days get longer until it reaches the Tropic of Cancer. The Sun's direct rays will reach this northern limit around June 20 or 21. This astronomical movement is called the Summer Solstice. This time will be the longest day of the year.



A PRECESSIONAL CROSS
This occurs when the Vernal Axis is currently perpendicular to the Galactic Equator.



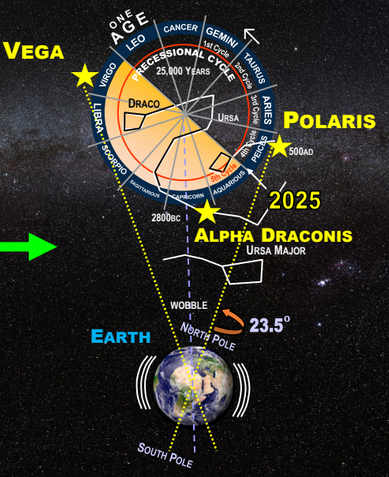
2160 fractal = 72 x 30

2160 x 20 = 43.2 (432) = resonance

A 'GREAT YEAR'

= 25,920 YEARS

1 AGE = ~2160 YEARS



After the Summer Solstice, the Sun begins to move back 'down' the line and crosses the Equator around September 20 or 21,, which is called the Autumn or Fall Equinox. This is when the days start to get shorter. From that time forward, the Sun moves downward and reaches the southern limit of the Earth's rotational Axis or tilt at the line of the Tropic of Capricorn. This astronomical event and/or movement is called the Winter Solstice that occurs around December 20 or 21. This time will be the shortest day of the year.

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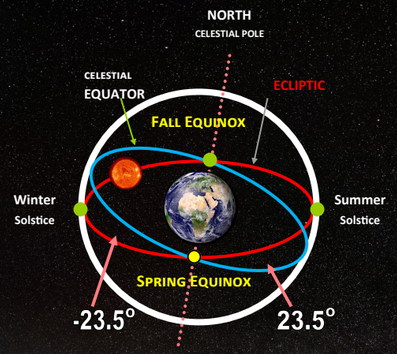
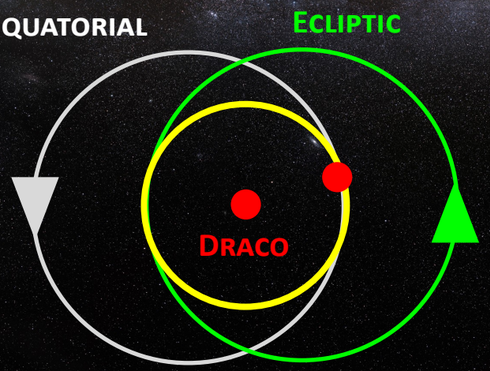
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 2

The purpose of this illustration is to continue in the video study series on the basics of Ancient Astronomy with respect to the depiction of the Celestial Axis in relation to the Earth's Axis. The perspective is from Earth that is presented as a sphere and not a flat surface. The various designations are noted as with the Earth's Axis that is at approximately 23.5 degrees delineated with respect to the North Pole and the South Pole of the Earth, etc. The Ecliptic Line is noted where the Sun travels through the constellations and designates the times of the Spring Equinoxes and the Fall Equinoxes, etc. The red line represents the Celestial Axis. This line is demarked by the constellation of Draco or the Dragon in the north. The North Pole Axis line is projected out from Earth to the constellation of Draco and has its opposite, that South Pole Axis that over time defines the Precession of the Equinoxes.

THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE CELESTIAL AXIS



CELESTIAL AXIS POINT- TOP VIEW



DRACO CONSTELLATION

X = SPRING / FALL EQUINOXES

NORTH POLE

EARTH

PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES

Moves ~47° nearly ~26,000 years

Within constellation of Draco

JUN 20-21

SUMMER SOLSTICE

+ 23.5°

WATERS ABOVE: Dragon Head

TROPIC OF CANCER

EQUATOR

ECLIPTIC

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN

- 23.5°

WATERS BELOW: Dragon Tail

WINTER SOLSTICE

DEC 20-21

SOUTH POLE

SUN

Over time, the North-South Pole imaginary line moves counter-clockwise and crosses the Celestial Axis and proceeds to rotate at an approximate angle of 47 degrees, all inclusive. This movement when completing 1 rotation of this line or 'Precession' takes approximately 26,000 years.

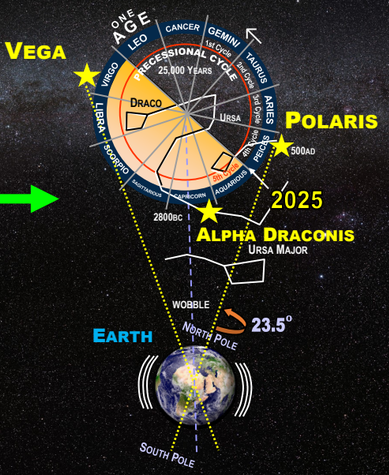
2160 fractal = 72 x 30

2160 x 20 = 43.2 (432) = resonance

A 'GREAT YEAR'

= 25,920 YEARS

1 AGE = ~2160 YEARS



This celestial cycle is also called the Great Year. What is important to note is that as the Precession of the Equinoxes rotates in reference to Earth's position, so too does the Tropics, the north and south 23.5 degree imaginary line delineation relative to the Earth's apparent Equator Line. What this signifies is that the current Tropical Line alignments are not the same as those in the past nor will in the future. If one took the side view of the Precession of the Equinox illustration and looked at it from a top view, the following would be observed.

The present North Pole in relationship to both the Earth and the Celestial North Pole will be at a specific point on an Axis. This Axis will in turn be in relation to the center point of the Celestial Axis. The Ecliptic Line is not centered on the Celestial Axis. It does however, revolve around this Axis counter-clockwise as it changes over time as well. The Equatorial Line orientation orbit or rotation also moves in a counter-clockwise fashion and is centered on the Celestial Axis. What is rather interesting is that both the Ecliptic Line and Equatorial Line both have 6 constellations that make up the totality of the Zodiac Signs or the Mazzaroth.

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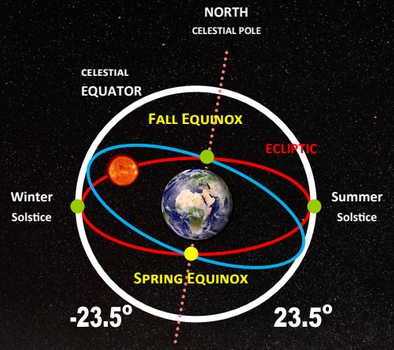
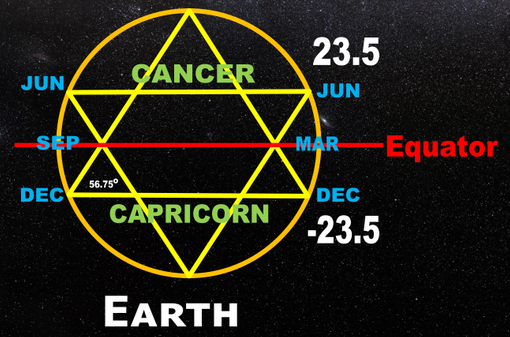
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 3

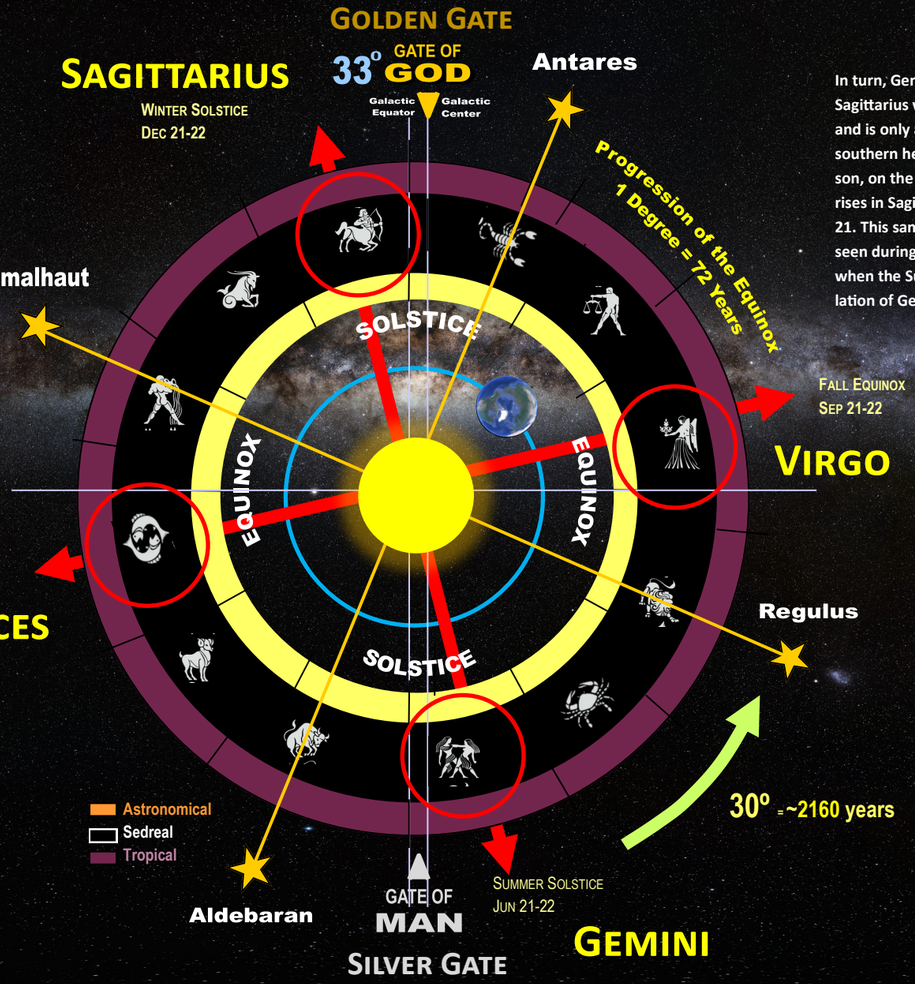
The purpose of this illustration in the continued Ancient Astronomy video series study by Brad Hurst is to look at the construct of the sky. The perspective will be from a top view as the Sun at the center encircled by the 12 Celestial Signs of the Mazzaroth. With respect to the movement of the Sun, the rotation goes in a counter-clockwise motion through the constellations. By way of review, when the Sun is in-between the Earth and Pisces, it is called the Spring Equinox, or the 1st day of Spring. During this time in the morning, the Sun rises in the constellation of Pisces in the east. In direct celestial opposition, the constellation of Virgo, opposite Pisces will be setting in the evening in the west. During the Fall Equinox, the positions and movements of these Signs are reversed, etc.

BASIC FEATURES OF THE 4 CORNERS OF THE EARTH



In the Fall, the Sun is in-between the Earth and the constellation of Virgo. The Sun will rise in Virgo during the morning in the east and Pisces will set in the west. With respect to the Pisces-Virgo Sign alignments, regardless of which Equinox it is, the constellation of Sagittarius will be seen directly above.





In turn, Gemini which is opposite Sagittarius will be at its lowest point and is only able to be seen in the southern hemisphere. By comparison, on the Winter Solstice, the Sun rises in Sagittarius on December 20-21. This same celestial principle is seen during the Summer Solstice when the Sun rises from the constellation of Gemini.

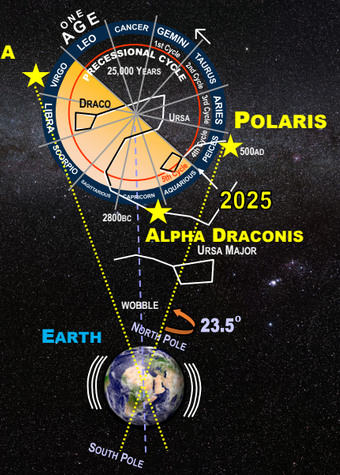
2160 fractal = 72 x 30

2160 x 20 = 43.2 (432) = resonance

A 'GREAT YEAR'

= 25,920 Years

1 Age = ~2160 Years



The researcher suggests that the starting point of this celestial mechanism occurs during the Spring time in the constellation of Pisces. What is presented in this study and illustration is a depiction of what the Ancients called this 'Cross' dissection of the night sky as the '4 Corners of the Earth'. This verbiage or phrase is found in Revelation 7 for example and it appears to be confusing the Flat Earth believers. The passage states a future event where 4 Angels will be holding back the 4 Winds in the 4 'Corners of the Earth' to gather the Elect, etc. One possible

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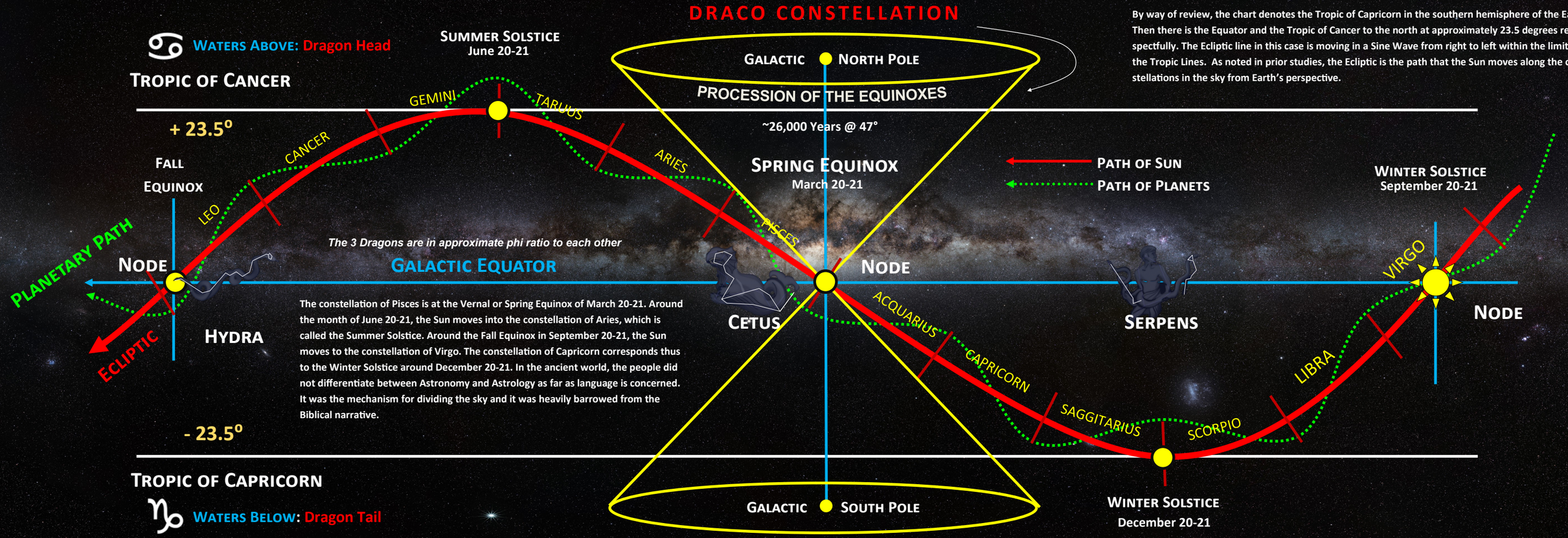
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 4

The purpose of this illustration is to depict the geo-Axis in a different rendering from its 47-degree rotation. This approximate 47-degree limit encompasses the approximate 23.5 angles of the Earth's Tropical Lines. The geo-Axis is the point that lines-up with the Earth's poles. In this rendition, the Celestial Axis will be positioned at one of the edges or limits of the Precession of the Equinox rotation when looking at the Ecliptic from a side view. The purpose of this illustration is to depict the geo-Axis in a different rendering from its 47-degree rotation. This approximate 47-degree limit encompasses the approximate 23.5 angles of the Earth's Tropical Lines. The geo-Axis is the point that lines-up with the Earth's poles. In this rendition, the Celestial Axis will be positioned at one of the edges or limits of the Precession of the Equinox rotation when looking at the Ecliptic from a side view.

THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE CELESTIAL DIRECTIONS



By way of review, the chart denotes the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern hemisphere of the Earth. Then there is the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer to the north at approximately 23.5 degrees respectfully. The Ecliptic line in this case is moving in a Sine Wave from right to left within the limits of the Tropic Lines. As noted in prior studies, the Ecliptic is the path that the Sun moves along the constellations in the sky from Earth's perspective.

The constellation of Pisces is at the Vernal or Spring Equinox of March 20-21. Around the month of June 20-21, the Sun moves into the constellation of Aries, which is called the Summer Solstice. Around the Fall Equinox in September 20-21, the Sun moves to the constellation of Virgo. The constellation of Capricorn corresponds thus to the Winter Solstice around December 20-21. In the ancient world, the people did not differentiate between Astronomy and Astrology as far as language is concerned. It was the mechanism for dividing the sky and it was heavily barrowed from the Biblical narrative.

The area above the Equator was called the 'Waters Above'. The area below the Equator was called the 'Water's Below'. This same area was further subdivided with the 'Dragon's Head' above the Equator and the 'Dragon's Tail being anything south of the Equator, etc. The reason for this 'Dragon' designation is because along the Equatorial Line, there are 3 constellation Dragons that all have their 'heads' above the line. The 1st Dragon is Serpens associated with Ophiuchus. The 2nd Dragon is Cetus associated with Pisces. The 3rd Dragon, Hydra is associated with Leo, etc. A good question comes up as to why if the lowest point of the Earth's Axis occurs in Sagittarius and the highest point occurs in Gemini do the Tropic Lines currently appear to be a mismatch. The reason is because the Equinoxes move due to the Precession with reference to Earth's geo-Axis. Not only does the Precession move and determines the Equinoxes, but as they move, so do the Solstice points. At the time the current Tropic Lines were names, the Solstices were in Capricorn and Cancer.

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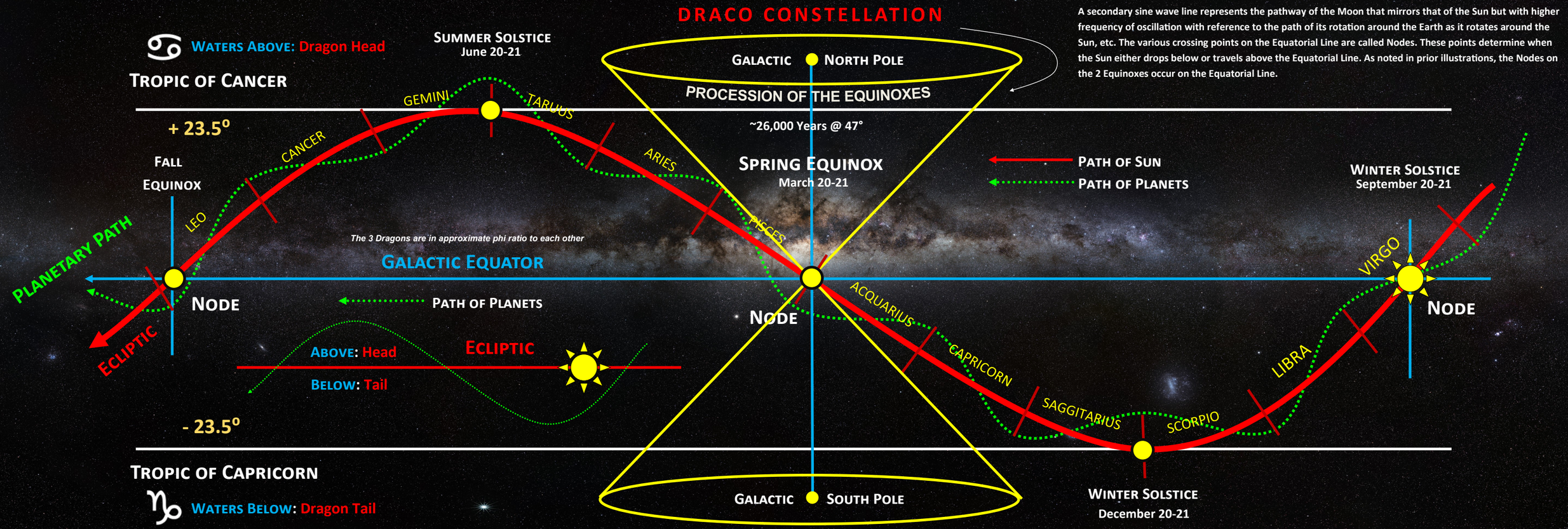
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 5

The purpose of this illustration is to show the Ecliptic Line as a sine wave along the Earth's Equator, of the Sun's path from right to left in movement through the constellations. A secondary sine wave line represents the pathway of the Moon that mirrors that of the Sun but with higher frequency of oscillation with reference to the path of its rotation around the Earth as it rotates around the Sun, etc. The various crossing points on the Equatorial Line are called Nodes. These points determine when the Sun either drops below or travels above the Equatorial Line. As noted in prior illustrations, the Nodes on the 2 Equinoxes occur on the Equatorial Line. The purpose of this illustration is to show the Ecliptic Line as a sine wave along the Earth's Equator, of the Sun's path from right to left in movement through the constellations.

THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE CELESTIAL DIRECTIONS



A secondary sine wave line represents the pathway of the Moon that mirrors that of the Sun but with higher frequency of oscillation with reference to the path of its rotation around the Earth as it rotates around the Sun, etc. The various crossing points on the Equatorial Line are called Nodes. These points determine when the Sun either drops below or travels above the Equatorial Line. As noted in prior illustrations, the Nodes on the 2 Equinoxes occur on the Equatorial Line.

When the path of the Sun or the Ecliptic is straighten-out, the perspective gives the depiction of the path of the planets and Moon that travel above and below the Solar Ecliptic line. There are also Nodes on the Ecliptic that correspond to the planets and the Moon. Wherever there is a crossing of the Sun and the Moon, that is when and where the solar and lunar eclipses occur. Of note, the Nodes also move along the line of the Ecliptic depending of the season of the year. In the same principle of the designation of the 'Dragon' from the prior illustrations, anything above the Ecliptic is also considered 'Above the Waters' and the 'Dragon Head'. Likewise the converse is true with anything below the Ecliptic being the 'Waters Below' and the 'Dragon Tail', etc.

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ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 6

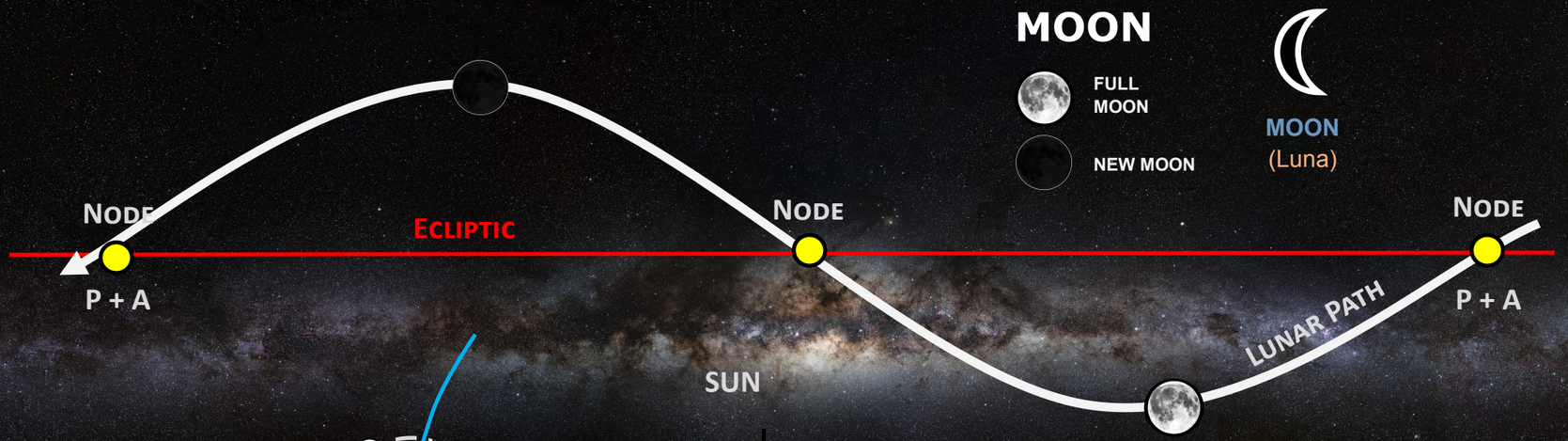
The purpose of this illustration is to consider what are Lunar Months. For reference, the prior illustration to this online video series are noted with the depiction of the various positions of the Ecliptic, the Polar North, the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, etc. These areas from a side view correspond to the areas above and below the Equator to delineate the 'Water's Above' and the 'Dragon's Head' along with its counterpart of the 'Water's Below' and the 'Dragon's Tail'. In this depiction, the Ecliptic Line is straighten-out, the chart will illustrate the path of the Moon around the spherical Earth. The first type of Lunar Month is called the Draconic consisting of 27.2 days from Node to Node on the Ecliptic Line depiction. The Node is the point in which the Moon crosses over and descends on the Ecliptic Line, then ascends alone the Sine Wave pattern to cross over the Node on the Ecliptic Line. In this Sine Wave pattern, the Moon then descends to end at the terminal Node at the Ecliptic Lines.

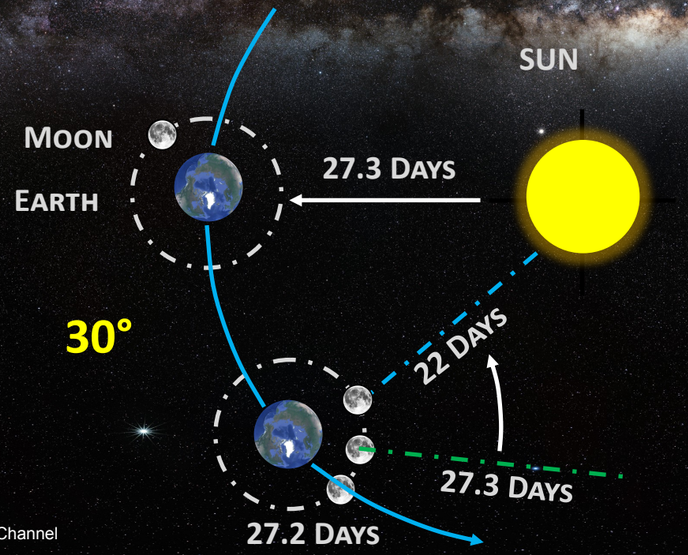
THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE LUNAR MONTHS

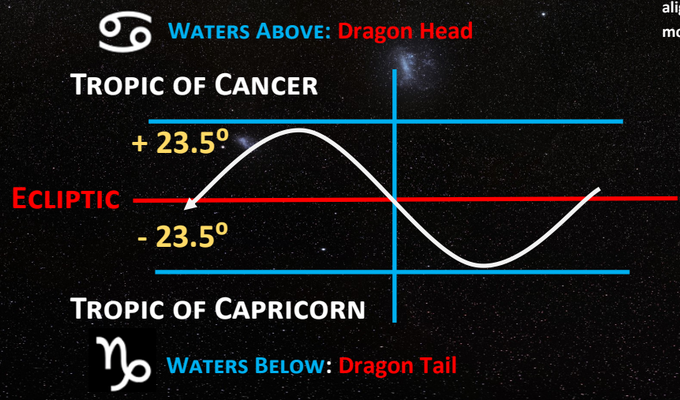
1) DRACONIC
27.2 Days
Node to Node

2) SIDEREAL
27.3 Days
Star to Star

3) SYNODIC
29.5 Days
New Moon to New Moon







The 2nd type of Lunar Month is called Sidereal Month with 27.3 days or 1/5 of a day longer from Star to Star. The Sidereal Month is the time and place it takes for the Moon to revolve around the Earth to the exact prior position. The 3rd type of Lunar Month is called a Synodic Month with 29.5 days from New Moon to New Moon. A good question many ask is why is the Sidereal Lunar Month shorter than a Synodic Lunar Month.

The difference in days comes about in that as the Moon is rotating around the Earth, the Earth is likewise rotating around the Sun. Approximately one full revolution of the Moon around the Earth takes the Earth forward about 30 degrees in an arc around the Sun. When this occurs, due to the angle, to have the Earth with the Sidereal Moon align from Star to Star, a New Moon requires 2.2 more days to compensate the difference.

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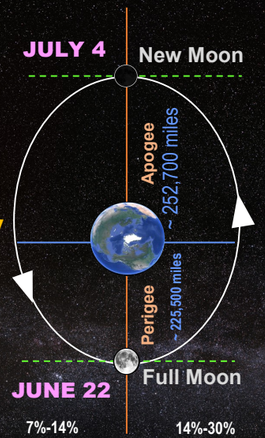
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 8

The purpose of this illustration is to consider the ancient Lunar Phases. The depiction has the Earth at the center of the diagram with the Sun to the side. The perspective is from a top view with intersecting lines for referencing the 4 quadrants of lunar phases. The Moon is then broken-up into what is called Lunar Weeks within the 4 sections. The New Moon occurs with the crescent or the 'Horns' first appear as the 'Sliver of the Moon', etc. The 'Sliver of the Moon' is Day 1. The 7th Day is called the 1st Quarter Moon and the 1st Sabbath. This 7th Day or the 1st Sabbath encompassing the 1st 6 Lunar 'Horns' is called the Lunar 'Crown'. Thereafter, the days enter the Waxing Crown phases of the 2nd Quarter. The 14th Day is the 2nd Quarter Moon and the 2nd Sabbath of the Lunar Month. At this junction or phase of the Moon, it is called a Full Moon. It is at this type that lunar eclipses can only occur from Earth's perspective.

THE BASIC FEATURES OF LUNAR PHASES

18.2 YEAR LUNAR PATH



MOON


FULL MOON


NEW MOON

TOP VIEW FROM EARTH

From that point forward the Moon enters the 4th Quarter phase which is called the Diminishing Crowns. The 28th Day is what is called the 4th Quadrant Moon and the 4th and last Sabbath of the Moon.

Within the 3rd Quarter quadrant of the Lunar Month, the phases are called the Waxing Crowns until it reaches the 21st Day. This 21st Day of the Lunar Month is also the 3rd Sabbath and specifically the 3d Quarter Moon.

7%-14% LARGER AND 14%-30% BRIGHTER

7,918 miles (12,742 km)
Earth, Diameter


EARTH
(terra)


MOON
(Luna)

However it coincides with an additional day called the 8th Day. This is because from the 2st Day, the days are counted from 1 to 8. This 4th Quadrant Moon is called the 'Dark Moon' or a New Moon. There are actually 2 days of Dark Moons wherein the 8th Day is noted. It is also at this juncture that solar eclipses can only occur.

Interesting, in terms of the 4 Sabbath counts within a Lunar Month, eclipses can only occur on the 2nd and 4th Sabbaths. Also of note with regards how the Sabbath Day Adventist, such use the Solar Calendar which does not actually hold to the real occurrence of when a true Sabbath is to be and should be observed. Why? It is because with a Lunar Calendar, the Sabbaths would always be fixed to the type of lunar phases that would be constant and always determinable.

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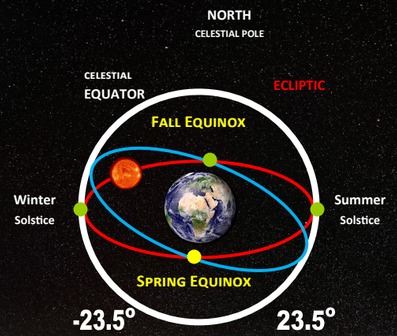
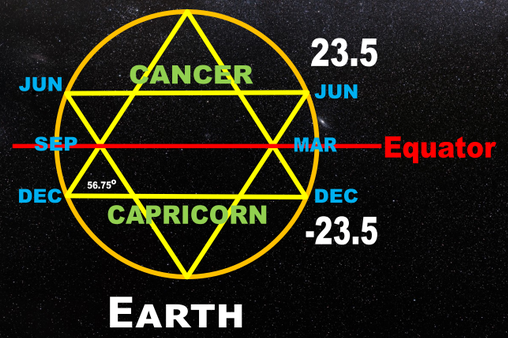
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 9

The purpose of this illustration is to consider the basics of what are the Saros Cycles. The word Saros is an ancient Babylonian astronomical term that NASA still uses to this day in calculating the frequencies of solar and lunar eclipses and movements. The illustration will present a geocentric depiction with the Earth at the center and the Moon revolving around its sphere and the Sun to the edge. The lines will have the Ecliptic Plane intersect the Equatorial Line. The 3rd line will represent the Moon's orbit around the Earth. The Earth will have its denoted North and South Poles with the Axis marked at the 23.5 degree limits. The Moon's orbit around the Earth is about 5 degrees off the Ecliptic Line. The intersecting Node of the Moon's opposite points would converge at the center where all 3 lines interest.

THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE SAROS CYCLES

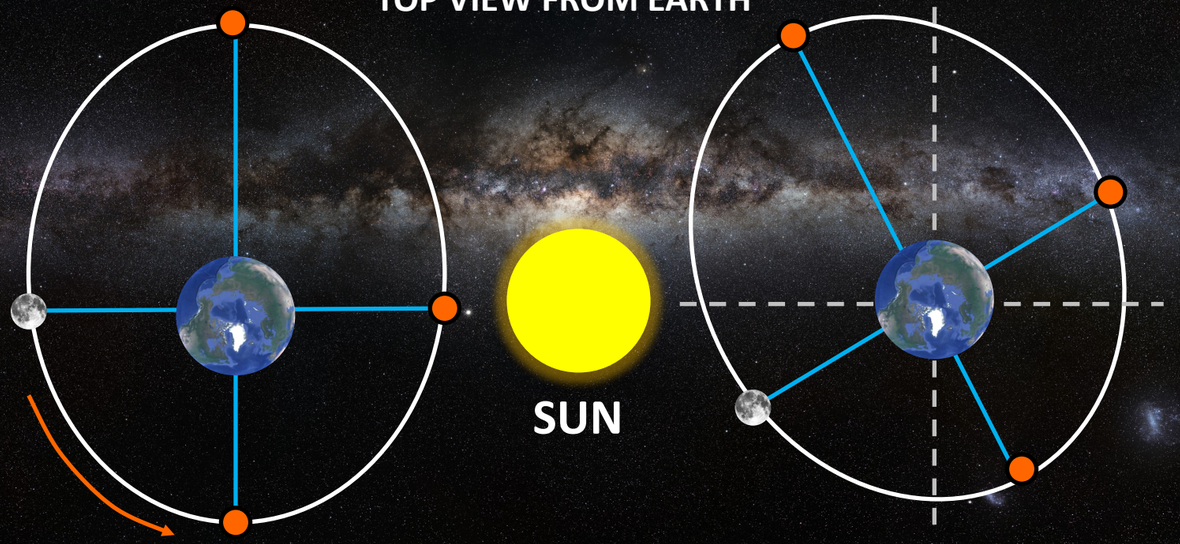
From a top view of the geocentric depiction of the Earth, the Moon's orbit around the Earth has some unique attributes. The orbit of the Moon going around the Earth is not a perfect circle, but elliptical in nature. What is very interesting about the elliptical orbit of the Moon is that as it revolves around the Earth and crosses the 2 Nodes, the Moor orbit itself is rotating, counter-clockwise. Thus, such a dual rotation also causes the 2 Nodes to spin as well.



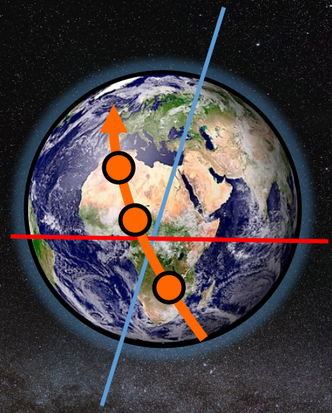


18.2 YEAR LUNAR PATH

TOP VIEW FROM EARTH



The total time that it actually takes for the Lunar Path Orbit to complete 1 revolution is 18.2 years. Assuming a top view with the Sun to the right of the diagram, when the Moon reaches the Ecliptic intersectional Node, or when the Moon is directly in-between the Spherical Earth and the Sun, this is where the solar eclipses occur. Conversely, when the Moon is in the opposite Node intersection on the Ecliptic and the spherical Earth is in-between the Sun and the Moon, this is where the lunar eclipses occur, etc.



SAROS CYCLE
~ 13,000 YEARS
70 ECLIPSES AVERAGE (182 YEARS)
40 CYCLES AT A TIME

ECLIPTIC LINE

NODES

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Brad Hurst

ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 10

The purpose of this illustration is to describe the motion of the planets and their phases, in particular the phases called the 'Crowns'. The depiction will be from a top view of the Solar System with the Sun at the center. The various concentric circles represent the various orbits of the planets from the Sun. They are from Mercury to Pluto although Pluto has been down-graded to a pseudo-planet. The reference point is assumed to always be form the perspective of the Earth, etc. The emphases will be on the visible planets that can be seen from the naked-eye. Each planet has its own elliptical orbit around the Sun along with its frequency of retrograde motion. Like the prior study of the Moon and how its lunar orbit rotates around the Earth, so too do the various planetary orbits move around the Sun. All the planetary orbits occur at a counter-clockwise fashion. In a similar manner, in general all the planets rote in a counter-clockwise rotation.

THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Like the Moon, planets go through phases, from a crescent then waxing to waning phase, etc. In the ancient times, the predominate phases noted were the crescent or 'Horn' phases and the waning called the 'Crown' phases for example. Due to the various distances of the planets from Earth, the phases vary in terms of time, either lasting longer or shorter times. In some instances when Mercury and or Venus are in direct alignment with Earth with reference to the Sun, the planets cannot be seen due their respective phases. It is only after the planets rotate around the Sun enough to have what is called a 'Crown' or waning phase.

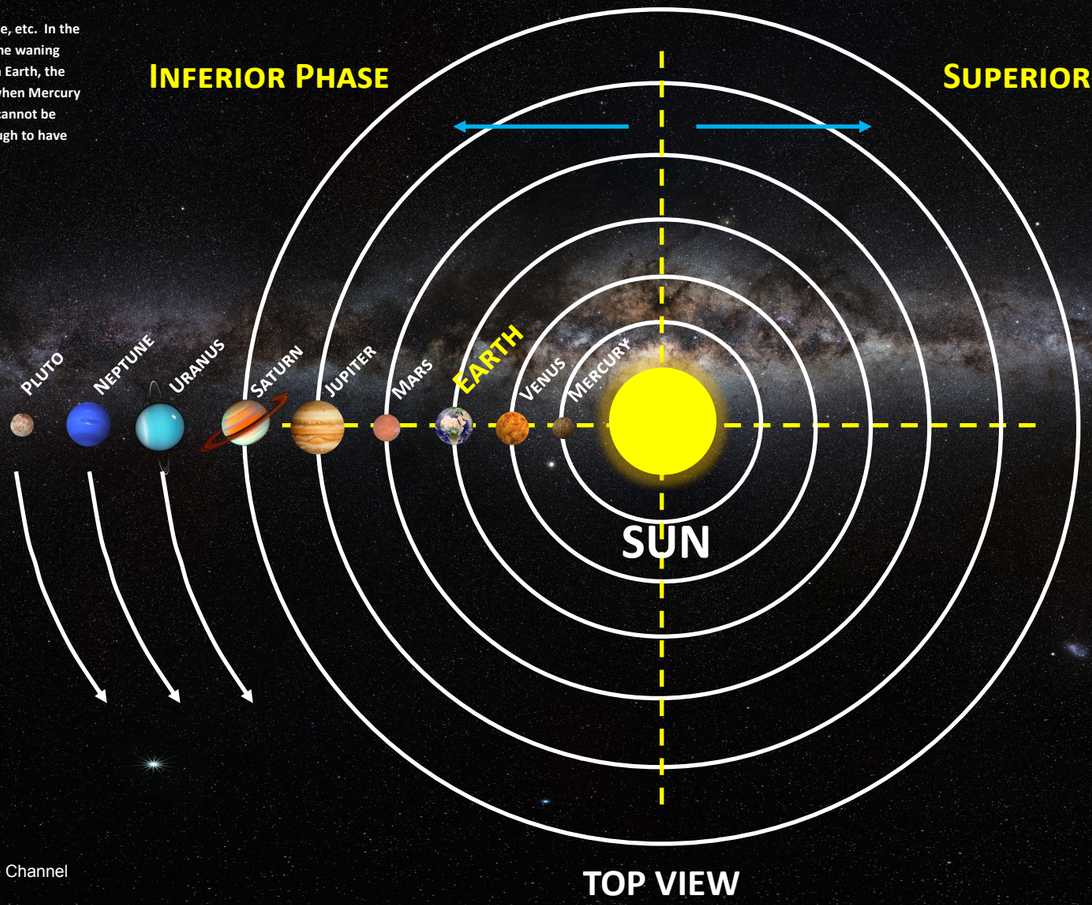
FULL RANGES OF PHASES

'CROWNS'

1/2

FULL

1/2



FULL

FULL—1/2

1/2—FULL

FULL—1/2

From a top view perspective and when the layout is quarter-off in sections with an X and Y Axis, all the planets to the right of the Solar System are considered to be in Superior position from Earth's perspective. Conversely, those planets east or to the left of the X, Y Axis are considered to be in the Inferior position or orbit. However, have in mind that the imaginary X,Y lines are not fixed to the Sun's position but rather to the Earth's. This this X,Y Axis line rotates around the Sun with respect to Earth's position which means that regardless of where the Earth is at, the Superior and Inferior sides are relative.

However when the planets are in their Superior position and in full phase, they are not able to be seen at all because they are directly opposite the Sun or behind the Sun from Earth's perspective. Take note that Mercury and Venus are the only 2 planets that have a full phase cycle like the Moon because they are the only 2 planets closer to the Sun in their orbits than the Earth. This is also why these 2 planets also experience the various 'Transits of the Sun' as they cross the Sun's Disk, etc.

What is interesting is that the planets of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn never go through a full phase cycle, which are called 'Crowns'. They are either in a half phase or full phase and then back to half phase, in general. However Jupiter and Saturn mostly remain in their full phases as they rotate around the Sun from Earth's perspective.

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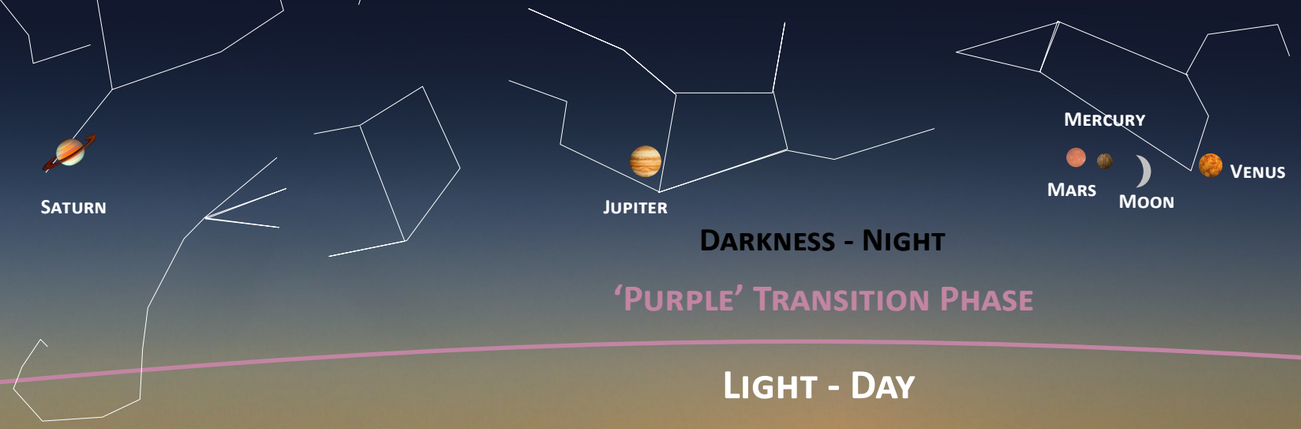
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY II

The purpose of this illustration is to consider the nature of 'Crowns' and 'Phases'. This information is based on the ancient Babylonian linguistic notion of the Crown Presentation of the Sun. This Solar 'Crown' phase always takes place either at Sunrise or Sunset. The illustration depicts the Horizon with the ground from Earth's perspective as the Sun either is setting or rising. The arch line suggests the delineation of the Transitional Line point between the Light and Darkness or the Day and Night. This area in the sky has a purplish-pink tint to it. Anything below this Transitional Line to the ground is called or referred to as the 'Crown' of the Sun. As noted, this celestial phenomenon occurs either at Sunset or Sunrise. Take note that the Transitional Line moves with respect to the movement of the Sun, either when setting or rising, etc.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE SUN'S CROWN



DARKNESS - NIGHT

'PURPLE' TRANSITION PHASE

LIGHT - DAY

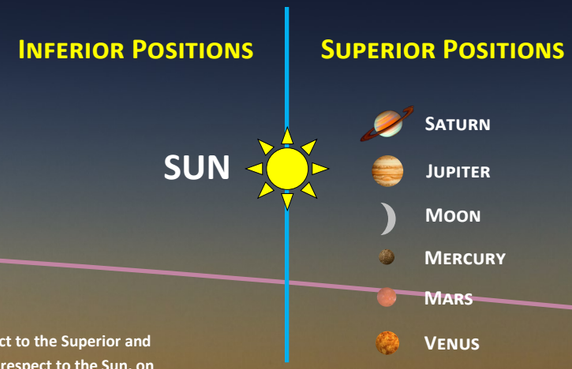
'CROWN'

SEP 19, 2017

EARTH HORIZON

GROUND

SUNSET-SUNRISE



What is interesting is that with respect to the Superior and Inferior positions of the planets with respect to the Sun, on September 18, 2017 just about 1 week before the Revelation 12 Sign, all the celestial bodies were in the Superior positon with respect to the Earth.

ALL IN THE CROWN PHASE

In other words, all the planets and even the Moon were in their 'Crown' phase, which is rather remarkable in terms of celestial synchronicity. To further elaborate, this phenomenon meant that tall the visible celestial bodies could all be seen either in the morning at Sunrise or in the evening just before Sunset; and all within the 'Crown of the Sun' phase of the Sun. The morning or night sky would span the constellations of Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio and Ophiuchus where the crux of the apparent Revelation 12 astronomical alignments took place.

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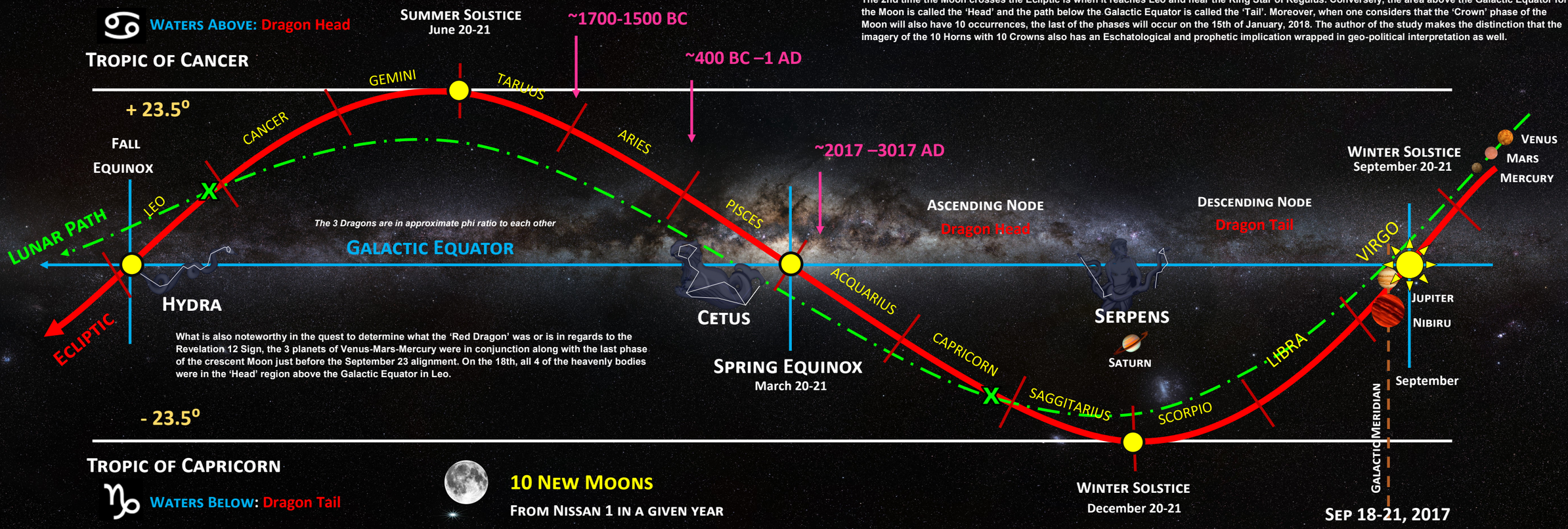
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 12

What is rather interesting, for example is that during the Revelation 12 Sign phenomenon, there was a Lunar eclipse on August 8 at the junction of the crossing Node in Capricorn, at the 'Tail' of the Dragon. Then on August 21, there was the Great American Solar Eclipse that occurred in the other crossing Lunar Node in Leo, at the 'Head' of the Dragon. In essence, the span of time and distance then from Leo to Capricorn construed as if a 'Dragon' from Lunar Node to Lunar Node on the Ecliptic in a span of 14 days later. This illustration also notes the several Dragons that compose the layout astronomically. What is interesting is that all 3 'Dragons' have their 'head' above the Equator and their 'tails' are below the Equator, etc. The Moon crosses the Ecliptic twice, the 1st time in the constellation of Capricorn which starts its below the Ecliptic phase.

THE ECLIPTIC FEATURES OF THE MAZZAROTH

The 2nd time the Moon crosses the Ecliptic is when it reaches Leo and near the King Star of Regulus. Conversely, the area above the Galactic Equator for the Moon is called the 'Head' and the path below the Galactic Equator is called the 'Tail'. Moreover, when one considers that the 'Crown' phase of the Moon will also have 10 occurrences, the last of the phases will occur on the 15th of January, 2018. The author of the study makes the distinction that the imagery of the 10 Horns with 10 Crowns also has an Eschatological and prophetic implication wrapped in geo-political interpretation as well.



What is also noteworthy in the quest to determine what the 'Red Dragon' was or is in regards to the Revelation 12 Sign, the 3 planets of Venus-Mars-Mercury were in conjunction along with the last phase of the crescent Moon just before the September 23 alignment. On the 18th, all 4 of the heavenly bodies were in the 'Head' region above the Galactic Equator in Leo.

10 NEW MOONS

FROM NISSAN 1 IN A GIVEN YEAR

10 'CROWNS"

FOR EXAMPLE FROM

APRIL 2017TO JANUARY 2018 TIMEFRAME

Also, just before the Sun reached the Node of the Fall Equinox on the 21st, it was also above the Galactic Equator in Virgo. Likewise, the planet Jupiter was also in its 'Head' designation above the Ecliptic even though it was below the Galactic Equator in Virgo. This same scenario goes for the planet of Saturn in Scorpio.

GREAT PYRAMID ALIGNMENT

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