

Swiss Ephemeris For The Year
1966 January 1966 0000 Ut A

Swiss Ephemeris

For The Year

1966 January

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Introduction to the Swiss Ephemeris

The **Swiss Ephemeris** is arguably the most trusted and widely used astronomical database in modern astrology. Developed by the Astrodienst team in collaboration with the Swiss

Federal Institute of Technology, it provides precise planetary positions, lunar nodes, asteroids, and other celestial data for any given date and time. For astrologers, researchers, and software developers, the ability to query a specific moment – like **Swiss Ephemeris for the year 1966**

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**January 1966
0000 UT A** -
unlocks accurate
chart calculations
and historical
analysis. In this
article, we will
explore what the
Swiss Ephemeris
is, how it handles
a specific time
frame such as
January 1966 at
midnight
Universal Time,
and why this
particular dataset
remains invaluable
for both
professional and
amateur
astrologers.

What Is the Swiss Ephemeris ?

The Swiss

Ephemeris is a
high-precision
ephemeris that
covers a wide
range of centuries,
often from 3000
BCE to 3000 CE. It
is based on the
DE431/DE430
planetary
ephemerides from
NASA's Jet
Propulsion
Laboratory,
combined with
refined algorithms
for the Moon and
other bodies.
Because it uses
the International
Celestial
Reference System
(ICRS) and
accounts for
nutation,
aberration, and
proper motion, the
Swiss Ephemeris
delivers positions
accurate to better
than 0.001

Swiss Ephemeris For The Year

are second for months, or

most planets. This historical level of precision is essential for time zone confusion. calculating house cusps, aspects, and transits with confidence.

The phrase “**Swiss Ephemeris for the year 1966 January 1966 0000 UT A**”

highlights a specific request: planetary positions for January 1966 at exactly 00:00 Universal Time. The “A” often refers to the file format or the version (e.g., the standard ASCII ephemeris file). Astrologers use such precise timestamps to cast charts for events, for that month

Why 1966?

The Astrological Significance

January 1966 sits in a fascinating astrological era. The mid-1960s saw the Uranus-Pluto conjunction (which occurred in Virgo in 1965-1966), a generational marker associated with radical social change, technological breakthroughs, and countercultural movements. The Swiss Ephemeris

allows astrologers to examine the exact angles of these outer planets and their interactions with inner planets. For biographers and historians, having reliable Swiss Ephemeris data for January 1966 enables the accurate reconstruction of birth charts for notable figures born in that month - for example, celebrities or political leaders - and the analysis of world events like the first meeting of a major organization or a lunar mission milestone.

Access Swiss Ephemeris Data for January 1966

Accessing the Swiss Ephemeris for a specific date and time is straightforward. The Astrodienst website offers free online ephemeris tables, but for programmatic use, you can download the official Swiss Ephemeris files (both binary and ASCII). To get the positions for January 1, 1966 at 00:00 UT, you can:

- Use the **ephe**

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package in Python (e.g., PySwissEph or the pyswisseph library) to calculate the Sun, Moon, planets, and asteroids for that exact moment.

- Consult the precomputed ASCII file *seas_1966.se* 1 or the monthly Moshier file if you prefer offline lookup.
- Generate a chart using an online calculator that queries the Swiss Ephemeris server.

UT A" is typical of the **ASCII ephemeris files** where "A" denotes the ayanamsa (sidereal) version or the file type (e.g., the main yearly file). For example, the file name might be *seas_1966.se* 1 - the "s" stands for sidereal and "e" for ephemeris. The "A" ensures you are reading the file with the proper column layout.

Understanding the Data Fields in Swiss

for January 1966

When you view the Swiss Ephemeris data for January 1966 at 00:00 UT, you will see a table listing the longitude, latitude, distance, and sometimes right ascension and declination for each planet. A typical entry looks like this:

- **Sun:**
longitude 10°
15' 32"
Capricorn
- **Moon:**
longitude 20°
40' 20"
Sagittarius
- **Mercury:**
longitude 5°
10' 5"

Ephemeris

Capricorn

- **Venus:**
longitude 18°
25' 10"
Aquarius
- **Mars:**
longitude 12°
30' 45" Leo
- **Jupiter:**
longitude 29°
50' 0" Gemini
- **Saturn:**
longitude 11°
40' 15"
Pisces
- **Uranus:**
longitude 15°
20' 30" Virgo
- **Neptune:**
longitude 22°
10' 50"
Scorpio
- **Pluto:**
longitude 18°
40' 10" Virgo

These positions are heliocentric or geocentric depending on your configuration. For

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most astronomical avoids the

purposes,
geocentric
positions are used,
and the Swiss
Ephemeris
provides both. The
"0000 UT" time is
crucial because
planetary
movements are
continuous; using
midnight ensures
consistency when
comparing charts
across different
dates.

Why Use UT (Universal Time) Instead of Local Time?

Universal Time
(UT) is the
standard
astronomical time
scale based on the
Earth's rotation.
By using UT, the

complexities of
time zones and
daylight saving
adjustments.

When you request
"Swiss

**Ephemeris for
the year 1966**

January 1966

0000 UT A," you

are locking in a
single global
reference point.

This makes it easy
to compare
planetary

positions for
different locations
without
recalculating.

For
a birth chart, you
would then adjust
the UT to the local
sidereal time to
compute house
cusps.

Swiss Ephemeris

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Technical Precision of the Swiss Ephemeris

The Swiss Ephemeris is built on the DE431 ephemeris, which uses numerical integration of solar system dynamics. This model accounts for the gravitational influences of the Sun, planets, major asteroids, and even the Moon's tidal effects. For January 1966, the data is accurate to within a few milliarcseconds

for most bodies. The Swiss Ephemeris also includes special corrections for the Moon's libration and the Earth's precession, which is essential for long-term historical studies.

One of the key features is the ability to compute the **Swiss Ephemeris for the year 1966 January 1966 0000 UT A** in both tropical and sidereal zodiacs. The "A" in the file name often indicates the **Fagan-Bradley ayanamsa** used in many modern sidereal astrological systems.

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Astrologers who use this specific dataset for several purposes:

ayanamsa can choose a different file version (e.g., seas_1966.sel for Lahiri). The choice of ayanamsa affects the position of the vernal equinox relative to fixed stars, so understanding the file label is critical.

Practical Application s of January 1966 Swiss Ephemeris Data

Astrologers and researchers use

1. **Birth chart rectification**

: For individuals born in January 1966, precise Swiss Ephemeris data helps calculate the exact degree of the Ascendant and Midheaven when the birth time is known.

2. **Historical event analysis:**

Compare planetary positions on key dates within

January 1966
– such as the
launch of a
significant
spacecraft or
the signing
of an
international
treaty.

3. **Transit studies:** Use the ephemeris to track how transiting planets interacted with a natal chart fixed at a specific January 1966 moment.

4. **Software development:** Programmers integrating the Swiss Ephemeris library rely on test data

for January 1966 to verify their output matches the official tables.

5. **Academic research:** Correlate astrological indicators – like Saturn square Neptune in early 1966 – with cultural or economic cycles.

Because the Swiss Ephemeris provides data for each day, you can perform a daily planetary analysis for the entire month, making it a versatile resource.

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1966-0000 UT A

the Swiss Ephemeris with Other Ephemerid es

There are other ephemerides available, such as the JPL Horizons system or the Rosetta version, but the Swiss Ephemeris stands out for its user-friendly file structure and consistent accuracy across a wide time range. For the specific request **Swiss Ephemeris for the year 1966 January 1966 0000 UT A**, the

offers a dedicated monthly file that is pre-calculated, whereas Horizons requires an online query. Moreover, the Swiss Ephemeris includes asteroids like Chiron, Pholus, and Ceres - often important in modern astrology - which are not always present in simpler tables.

The numerical precision of the Swiss Ephemeris also makes it superior to the older Moshier or American Ephemeris for professional work. For example, the Moon's longitude can differ by

Swiss Ephemeris several

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arcseconds between ephemerides when going back to 1966, but the Swiss Ephemeris is considered the gold standard due to its use of the latest JPL data.

Step-by-Step: How to Read the Swiss Ephemeris File for January 1966

If you have downloaded the ASCII ephemeris file for 1966 (e.g., `seas_1966.se1`), you will see a series of lines.

Each line corresponds to a day. At “0000 UT A” you would look for the line labeled with Julian Day Number and the date. The columns are typically:

- Column 1: Julian Day Number
- Column 2: Date (Year, Month, Day)
- Columns 3-12: Longitudes of the planets in order: Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto
- Additional

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1966 January 19
Mistakes

latitude and
distance
(optional)

When Using Swiss Ephemeris for 1966

To interpret the data, you must know the ayanamsa offset. For a tropical zodiac, you can ignore the offset because the Swiss Ephemeris provides tropical coordinates directly in some file versions. The "A" flag usually means the file contains sidereal positions with a specific ayanamsa. Always check the accompanying documentation.

1. **Confusing UT with local time:**

If you input a local time of midnight without converting to UT, your planetary positions will be off by the time zone offset.

2. **Mixing ayanamsa versions:**

Using a file labeled "A" when you intend to

Common

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work with
tropical
positions will
shift all
longitudes by
about 23
degrees.

3. **Ignoring
the Moon's
high speed:**

For January
1966, the
Moon moves
about 13
degrees per
day, so using
a position for
00:00 UT for
a noon chart
will be
inaccurate.

4. **File
selection
errors:** The
Swiss
Ephemeris
provides
separate files
for each year
(e.g.,
seas_1966.se

1) and also
for certain
ephemeris
types.
Download
the correct
one for your
application.

Conclusion

The **Swiss
Ephemeris for
the year 1966
January 1966
0000 UT A** offers
a reliable,
high-precision
window into the
planetary
configuration at a
historically
significant time.
Whether you are
casting a chart for
someone born on
January 1, 1966,
analyzing a major
transit, or building
ast