

Thanx, Sheldon. Now we wait and “see what develops”. Waiting is not a “fun exercise but at least we know what to look for.

If you are interested in following Saturn’s “orbital dip” compliments of Wormwood/PX/Nibiru, use the Fourmilab website and compile a list of weekly or monthly calculated Ephemeris numbers for Saturn from now through December, 2018. That would be a calculated “should be” list... where they would normally expect Saturn to be. It might come in handy if NASA and other “agencies” decide to “scrub” some numbers for Saturn on a post facto basis... the old CYA_{ss} maneuver. They are not above that kind of “thing” ... politically correct “corrections” and all.

Unless I miss my guess, Saturn will actually start showing a little bit of “south side orbital dip” later this year (2016) and early next year (2017). The process is gradual... a smooth curve... not a “spike” toward the southern side of the ecliptic. So the process of perturbation is visible for quite some time. But it will be maximal while we are in the December orbital position (with the Sun in the way) so we can’t see Saturn’s point of maximal deflection from its “normal” orbit track.

The only other challenge on this assignment will be to find a good source of Saturn’s actual (measured) real position numbers... where it actually does go vs. where it “should have gone” according to the calculated numbers. You might start looking into that possibility to see if anyone has real time (actual) measurement data for Saturn Ephemeris... or if they can get some.

Keep in mind, it was the difference between the predicted orbital track of Uranus and its actual measured orbital track that turned people on to the planetary perturbation problem starting way back in the late 1700’s and early 1800’s. When Alex Bouvard measured the orbital track of Uranus, he found out that it was 1 full Degree off track back in 1823... as measured from Planet Earth. That was a lot of deflection back then, but there it was. Of course it was helpful that the astrophysics types had worked out the math and at least had something of a predictable pattern for the known planet orbits. But then the deflection in the orbit pattern of Uranus lead to the discovery of Neptune... and you know that story. More recently it was Pluto that went off track and the astronomy types wondered about that issue. So... next it will be Saturn’s turn. The difference now is that it’s easier because of computer calculated orbit patterns and better telescope measurement capabilities... with Degrees, Minutes and Arc Seconds... a lot more

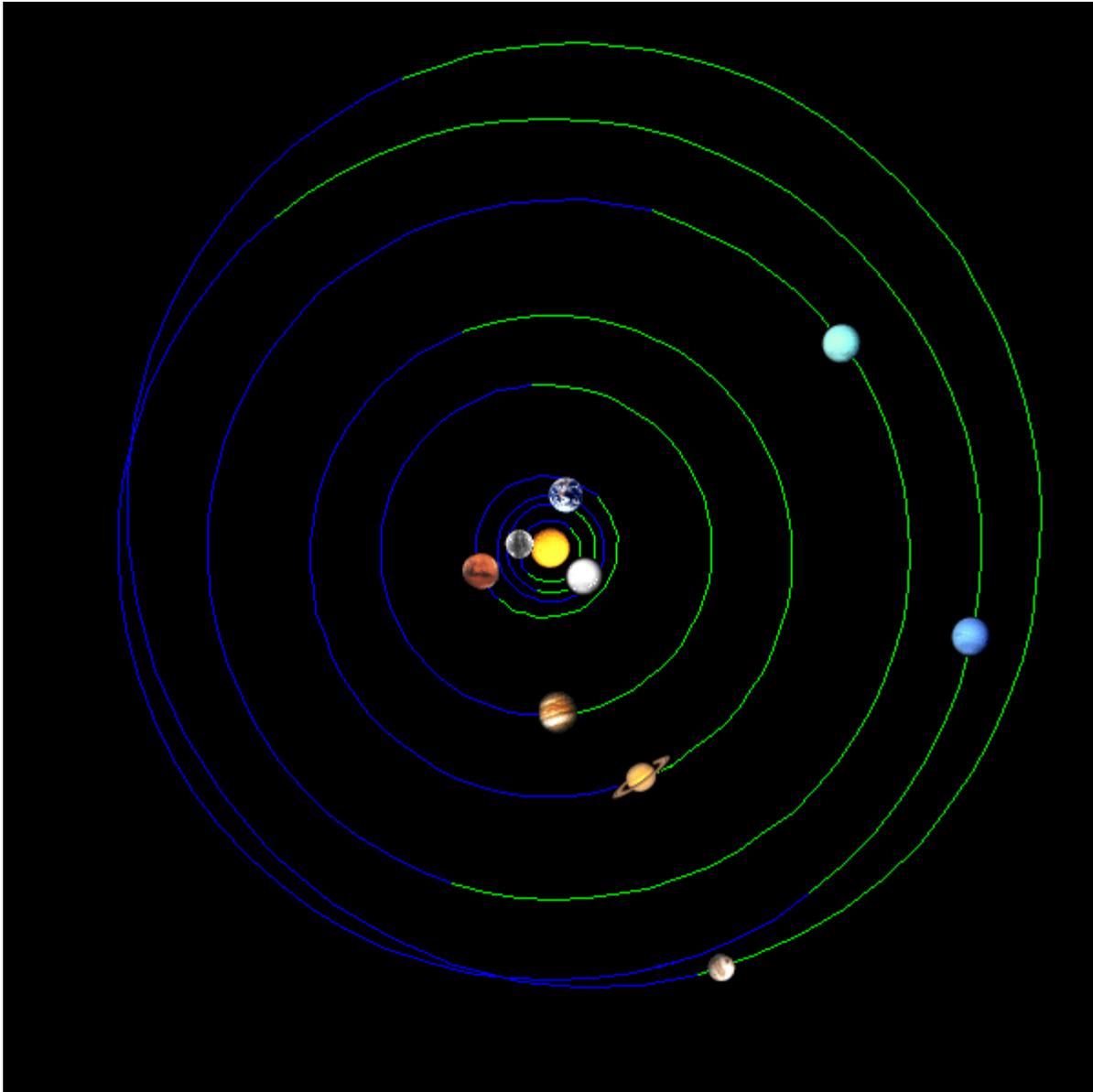
precision and easy math calculating because of our computerized age. It was a lot more difficult back in the early 1800's when Msr. Bouvard was doing his telescope work. The best he could do back then was 1/10th of 1 Degree increments... not quite as accurate as our equipment today. But that was then and now it's now. Lucky us...

So...

If you are up for it, the next couple years could get more interesting in the "Wormwood/PX Department". There is also the possibility that Wormwood/PX won't even show up until December, 2019 (+/-)... or maybe even later. If that's the case we might even see additional planetary perturbation "activity" working its "magic" on Jupiter. What kind of "magic" remains to be seen. If Wormwood/PX is still a ways out beyond Jupiter's orbital radius in December, 2019, it could be pulling down on both Jupiter and Saturn. If it has crawled right up underneath Jupiter's "tailpipe" it would be visible... reflected light rays of the Sun... and it MIGHT have an electric discharge duel with Jupiter. And THAT would be VERY EXCITING!!!!. I wonder what NASA would use as an excuse if Wormwood and Jupiter were out there shooting lightning bolts at each other. The odds of that happening are not very good. It's an issue of how far they will be from each other as Wormwood/PX closes in for its perihelion date with the Sun. If they are too far away from each other with Wormwood's passing, then there won't be a thunderbolt duel. But if they get really close to each other, then a thunderbolt duel is a possibility. Proximity and timing will be the issues for Wormwood and Jupiter. But can you imagine the POSSIBILITIES? Hmm... Geeze Loueeze... what would NASA say? Two Jupiter's out there near RA 18 dueling it out in the night time sky... How in the world would NASA be able to lie about that?

Solar System: Tue 2019 Dec 3 17:13

<http://www.fourmilab.ch/cgi-bin/Solar>



Ephemeris:

	Right		Distance	From 47°N 7°E:		
	Ascension	Declination	(AU)	Altitude	Azimuth	
Sun	16h 38m 41s	-22° 7.3'	0.986	-14.713	73.185	Set
Mercury	15h 21m 0s	-16° 25.8'	1.125	-23.784	91.111	Set
Venus	18h 42m 0s	-24° 37.8'	1.425	1.763	49.880	Up
Moon	22h 33m 54s	-13° 43.6'	63.4 ER	29.270	-0.832	Up
Mars	14h 29m 13s	-14° 4.7'	2.372	-30.855	103.015	Set

Jupiter	18h 0m 55s	-23° 18.1'	6.160	-2.842	58.163	Set
Saturn	19h 19m 3s	-22° 6.3'	10.807	8.504	44.090	Up
Uranus	2h 4m 50s	+12° 7.2'	19.036	33.392	-70.236	Up
Neptune	23h 9m 50s	-6° 30.2'	29.836	35.805	-11.954	Up
Pluto	19h 32m 17s	-22° 21.7'	34.681	9.810	41.273	Up

The Lord Jesus did say, “the powers of the heavens will be shaken” (Matthew 24:29; Luke 21:26). I wonder if that includes the possibility of a thunderbolt duel between Jupiter and Wormwood. I’m pretty sure it did include deflections/perturbations from “normal” orbit tracks... and some extra quaking and shaking here on Planet Earth. But, for now, we will just have to wait and see what unfolds.

Anyway, there you have it, Sheldon.

Regards,

Gill Eriksen