

London). The Sun reached this point 1st December 1907, 7h. 5m. 17s. a.m., G.M.T.

This is another strong map, for the Sun is rising in trine to Jupiter, lord of the ascendant, in the ninth; and the Moon is in the mid-heaven in sextile with both. The Sun and Jupiter are also in mutual reception.

These two maps are both so remarkable that it is not easy to say which is more significant of the events that were then happening. In each there is power and dignity shown, and in each the cross aspects, especially those to Uranus and Neptune, show hostility and trouble.

If we may judge from these figures, the map for the progressed birthday has at least equal claims to consideration with those of the ordinary Solar Revolution, and it is not safe to ignore either.

#### NOTE ON THE PROGRESSED BIRTHDAY IN RELATION TO DIRECTIONS

Suppose a person to be born on April 13th, 1906, precisely at noon, at Greenwich. The Sun will be found to be exactly on the meridian, that is to say the ☉ is  $\delta$  M.C., in  $\Upsilon$   $22^{\circ} 38'$ . In a year's time the progressed Sun will be  $\Upsilon$   $23^{\circ} 37'$ , and yet the native's 'birthday' will be celebrated at noon on April 13th, when the M.C. is  $\Upsilon$   $22^{\circ} 38'$  and the progressed Sun consequently one whole degree away from it!

The discrepancy here is very slight, and to argue about the matter may seem like quibbling. But it is otherwise when the native has attained to thirty years or so, and is perhaps living more in his progressed than in his radical horoscope—which is likely in the case of highly strung and sensitive people. If the progressed horoscope, then, is really his horoscope rather than the radical, it is quite clear that the Sun has not made a complete circuit of the Zodiac, so far as the native is concerned, until it has reached the place of the progressed Sun,  $\delta$   $22^{\circ}$ , on May 13th, which will accordingly be his Progressed Birthday when he has reached his thirtieth year.

In fact, some astrologers have contended that the Progressed Birthday is the true birthday anniversary, and that the true measure in directing is not 'a year for a day,' but '*a year and a day for a day.*'

It seems likely that no hard and fast rule can be laid down

as to the general truth of this contention, and that just as there are some people who seem to live a whole life-time in one portion of the radical horoscope, scarcely being affected at all by directions, and others who are ready to respond to and take advantage of every new influence as it is shed upon them, so for some the Progressed Birthday may have no significance, while for others it almost entirely overrides the birthday ordinarily observed.

However this may be, there is one point which should not be lost sight of, and that is, that if the principle alluded to has any foundation in nature, directions measured from the ordinary birthday may be incorrect as to time.

For instance, to revert to the case we have imagined, we find that the Moon meets the sextile of Jupiter at noon on the 29th of May 1906. When may this be expected to take effect? In the year 1952, that is certain; but will it be upon the 'radical birthday,' 13th April, or on the 'progressed birthday,' 29th May?

Some observations recently made incline the writer to favour the influence of the Progressed Birthday in the manner described, and he would be grateful if students would communicate the results of their researches in this direction to the pages of *Modern Astrology*.

All the student need do is to calculate the time the progressed aspect becomes due, and note it in his pocket-book, making at the same time a similar entry on a date as many days ahead of this as he is years old at the time. Nothing could be simpler than this, and the student can thus establish the point for himself.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### TRANSITS OVER SUN, MOON, AND PLANETS

A TRANSIT is the passage of any heavenly body over the place of the Sun, the Moon, a planet, or an angle in the horoscope. This method of ascertaining good or evil days or periods is very important and also very simple and easily applied, for it is quite free from calculations and nothing is needed but a copy of the horoscope and an ephemeris for the current year.

A transit taking place at about the radical or progressed birthday is thought to have more importance than usual and to extend its influence more or less over the following year; but transits can take place at any time in the year, and they always produce an effect, sometimes greater and sometimes less, according to circumstances.

When a transit is opposed in nature to the prevailing directions, it produces much less effect than would otherwise be the case; but if it is similar in nature to the directions, it acts with full force. At a time of bad directions, Jupiter will not do much good by transit; and under good directions, Saturn will not do much harm; yet each will produce some little effect in every case.

The influence of a transiting planet also varies with its position and aspects in the horoscope. For instance, if Jupiter was seriously afflicted at birth, was in its detriment or fall, and had no good aspects, it will not accomplish much good by transit; but if it was well placed and aspected, it can act strongly.

#### WHAT IS A TRANSIT?

The word 'transit,' when not qualified in any way, is understood to be the passage of the transiting body over the actual place of the transited body in the horoscope; *i.e.*, it is a conjunction by transit. The closer the two bodies are in declination at such time

of transit the greater will be the effect produced, and the farther apart they are in declination the less will be the effect.

A good deal of difference of opinion has been expressed as to whether transits by aspect should be admitted. It is certain that transits in opposition to Sun, Moon, and important planets in the horoscope produce effect, probably as much as those by conjunction, and that they are always unfortunate in some way. Squares and trines are always very much weaker, so much so that they are ignored by some workers; and yet they generally have some effect; and if two or more happen at nearly the same time and they coincide in nature with directions, they may mark important periods. Sextiles and smaller aspects are not worth noting.

Transits over the progressed Sun or Moon or their opposition generally take effect; those over the progressed Moon are important and may serve to stimulate or precipitate whatever direction is in force for the current month. If a direction is formed from any body to a progressed planet, transits over that planet in the progressed horoscope should be noted, because they mark dates when effects will be felt from the direction. For instance, if such a direction as  $\text{♂ p. } \square \odot \text{ r.}$  is due in a given year of life, the positions of the progressed Mars and the radical Sun will constitute very sensitive points in the horoscope for the time being, and any transit, lunation, or eclipse falling on either of these points or in opposition to them may help to precipitate the direction.

#### NEW MOONS AND ECLIPSES AS TRANSITS

New Moons and Eclipses are of considerable importance when regarded as transits; *i.e.*, when falling near the conjunction or opposition of some important point in the horoscope. Full Moons are also worth noting when they fall within two degrees of some sensitive point, but they probably have less effect than the New. New Moons that are within two degrees of some point of importance in the horoscope produce as much effect as a progressed lunar direction. For instance, a New Moon in opposition to the place of Saturn at birth will be followed by a month full of Saturnian troubles, losses, ill-health, accidents, isolation, and so on, unless strongly contradicted by directions. New Moons should be

especially noted during those months when there are no progressed lunar directions.

### EFFECTS OF TRANSITS

The general effect produced by one body in transit over another is, in principle, the same as the conjunction of the two by direction, but the transit is much less important than the direction, and is subject to the various limitations and modifications just mentioned. The effects of directions, as given in Part II, should really be a sufficient guide to the interpretation of transits, if these qualifications are borne in mind; but the pages that follow are added because most readers prefer separate lists to which to refer.

The slower a planet is in motion the more effect does its transit produce. A planet stationary within two degrees of some sensitive point in the horoscope is always important.

The rule just given, that a planet produces more effect when slow than when moving quickly at the time of transit, holds good all through. Other things being equal, the slower moving planets are much more marked in the results they bring about than are those that move quickly, and their influence extends over a much longer period. Because of this the planets can be divided for the purposes of transits into two groups; Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, and Jupiter, which are slow, and the remainder, which are quick. Mars, however, is capable of producing distinct effects by transit at critical times when directions agree.

The slow moving planets oftener mark unfortunate *periods* than definite dates. The influence of a slow planet is, of course, strongest on the day when its transit is exact; and yet if the student will take the trouble to examine the transits that were in force on, say, the death of well known persons whose horoscopes have been published, he will find that very often they are not exact but are only within orbs. The reason for this is that the transit is not the only cause at work in producing the effect; there are generally one or more directions also; and the death is, astrologically speaking, the general resultant of the whole of them. In spite of this, however, transits should always be noted to the day; for a list of such dates serves to mark the good and bad days through the year. The

transits of Mars in particular often act very promptly. The exact day when a direction may be expected to take effect can sometimes be determined better by noting some transit similar in nature than it can by attempting to refine the calculation of the arc of direction down to a definite day.

The transits of the quickly moving planets mark days rather than periods, for their influence seldom extends over more than two days. Mercury and Venus usually mark quite ephemeral events of only slight interest, except when they happen to coincide with a direction similar in nature. The Moon, although the quickest in motion of all, is of more all round importance, as explained below.\*

#### THE TRANSITS OF THE MOON

Transits of the Moon are of considerable use in deciding fortunate and unfortunate days. It moves quickly and its influence never extends over more than a few hours before and after the hour when it is exact, but in spite of this its position has a good deal of significance.

When the Moon is passing through any house in the horoscope, it gives some degree of prominence and importance to affairs governed by the house, and the result will be fortunate or the reverse according to the condition of that house in the radical horoscope. Thus if the second house was badly afflicted at birth, the Moon's transit through it once a month will always tend to be more or less unfortunate. If the ephemeris shows that the Moon receives bad aspects that day, such as an opposition of Saturn, the tendency to misfortune will be increased; and if it receives some good aspect, such as a trine of Jupiter, not much benefit can be expected from it because of the radical affliction. If, on the other hand, a house is fortunate at birth, the Moon's transit through it will mark a day that is fortunate for affairs governed by that house; and this will be increased if the ephemeris shows that the Moon is well aspected, and not much lessened by afflictions.

\* A list of planetary positions for every year since 1850 is contained in *Casting the Horoscope*, and these are of use in studying transits in the past. There is also published a list of the positions of the four superior planets on the first of each month from 1800 to 1901, and of the five superior planets for the first of each month from 1900 to 2001.

When the Moon transits the place of a benefic in the horoscope, Jupiter, Venus, or a well aspected Sun, Moon, or Mercury, it will indicate a fortunate day. When it passes over the conjunction or opposition of a malefic or of a seriously afflicted Sun, Moon, or Mercury, a day will be indicated that is unfortunate, when it will be wise to be careful. In each case, if the ephemeris shows that the Moon is well aspected on that day, the good will be increased and the evil lessened; and *vice versa* if the ephemeris shows that it is badly aspected; but the radical indications are the most important.

Generally speaking, the transit of the Moon through a house or over the place of a planet tends to call forth the natural meaning of that house or planet for good or for evil according to its significance by position and aspects at birth. If Uranus or Neptune is free from affliction, the Moon's transit will be fortunate for things psychic and occult, and sometimes significant dreams occur on those days. Its transit over the place of Jupiter or Venus will bring enjoyable days, pleasure, social intercourse, or gain; over Mercury, good days for writing, reading, studying, and beginning new undertakings governed by the planet.

If the Moon was, say, in trine to Jupiter at birth, its transit over either of those two places will indicate fortunate days.

The Moon's transit through the ascendant is fortunate in most cases, especially for going a journey or making changes, except when a malefic or some seriously afflicted planet was rising or setting at birth.

In this way fortunate and unfortunate days can be marked out according to the Moon's transit through the horoscope; and although the Moon is not the only factor that has to be taken into account in this way, yet its influence is very important. Journeys should be undertaken when the Moon is going through the first, third, or ninth house, or over its own place if well aspected. Business should be begun when the Moon is passing through the second, sixth, or tenth house, whichever is the most fortunate, or when it transits Jupiter or Venus.

*NOTE.*—The accounts that follow of the transits of the various planets apply chiefly to those that happen on the birthday in the map of the Solar Revolution, but to a less extent they apply to a transit that takes place at any time.

## THE TRANSITS OF MERCURY

**401.** Mercury in transit\* over THE SUN (chiefly at the Solar Revolution, but to a less extent at any time) is fortunate for study, writing, literary work, employment, business, and new ideas and undertakings; but if afflicted at the same time either no benefit results or there is trouble.

**402.** Mercury in transit over THE MOON is fortunate for journeys, publishing, writings, business, speech-making, and most matters governed by the planet, unless seriously afflicted.

**403.** Mercury in transit over ITS OWN PLACE strengthens all things signified by the planet according to its capacity as shown by its position and aspects at birth; but if seriously afflicted, disappointment, worries, false reports, and anxiety result.

**404.** Mercury in transit over VENUS is fortunate for social and family matters, for friends, pleasure, love affairs, holiday making, and general success.

**405.** Mercury in transit over MARS may make the mind active and have useful results for those who follow Mars occupations, but there is always risk attending it. Danger of disputes, fraud, false rumours, things written or spoken hastily that cause trouble; neuralgia, headache, sleeplessness, for those who are liable to them. Avoid mental excitement.

**406.** Mercury in transit over JUPITER is fortunate for business and all literary occupations; it brings friends, social success, honour, and pleasure.

**407.** Mercury in transit over SATURN brings danger of mental trouble, anxiety, depression, loss, and ill success through writings or study; but if very well aspected and free from affliction there may be gain through occupations and matters ruled by either planet.

**408.** Mercury in transit over URANUS will make the mind active and inclined to the study or investigation of things signified by Uranus, occultism, out-of-the-way subjects, science, or inventions. If Uranus was seriously afflicted trouble will follow.

\* It will hardly be necessary to explain to the reader that this term is not here used in the sense in which it is employed by astronomers. A transit of Mercury or Venus, in the astronomical sense, can only occur when the node of the planet's orbit has approached very closely to the Sun's position in the ecliptic at the time of conjunction (inferior), and this takes place but rarely; the superior planets ♃ ♄ ♅ ♆ ♇ can never thus transit the Sun. The meaning of 'transit,' as here used, has been explained on page 244.



**409.** Mercury in transit over NEPTUNE is very uncertain. It makes the mind intuitional and inclines to things psychic; it is good for musicians, artists, poets, novelists, and actors; but whether it is lucky in the worldly sense depends largely upon aspect.

#### THE TRANSITS OF VENUS

**410.** Venus in transit\* over THE SUN (chiefly at the Solar Revolution, but to a less extent at any time) brings pleasure, social and general success, and friends among people in good position.

**411.** Venus in transit over THE MOON is fortunate for family, domestic and social affairs; it brings friends, especially among women; and tends to pleasure, holiday making, enjoyment, and success.

**412.** Venus in transit over MERCURY is fortunate for writing, study, and the pursuits of Mercury, for trade, for travelling, and for society and friends.

**413.** Venus in transit over ITS OWN PLACE is fortunate for all things signified by the planet according to its house and sign at birth; but if much afflicted in the horoscope not much good will follow.

**414.** Venus in transit over MARS brings danger of extravagance, loss, too much pleasure seeking, and idleness; but if well aspected, benefit may result from enterprise and activity in matters signified by either planet.

**415.** Venus in transit over JUPITER brings good fortune and general prosperity, friends, popularity, and pleasure. If seriously afflicted by malefics its benefic effect will be lessened.

**416.** Venus in transit over SATURN cannot do much good unless very well placed at birth, when good fortune through business or money matters may follow.

**417.** Venus in transit over URANUS will bring some success in affairs that are governed by Uranus, but is not important.

**418.** Venus in transit over NEPTUNE inclines the mind to social activities, friendships, love affairs, and pleasure; it is moderately fortunate for money and business; but much depends upon aspects. If afflicted, loss, disappointment, or scandal may follow.

\* See footnote on p. 249.

## THE TRANSITS OF MARS

- 419.** Mars in transit\* over THE SUN (chiefly at the Solar Revolution, but to a less extent at any time) infuses activity and energy into matters signified by the Sun and the house in which it is placed, and is good for Mars men, those who follow occupations of the planet; but it is accompanied by risk of disputes, accidents, ill health, rashness and extravagance, and requires to be met with caution.
- 420.** Mars in transit over THE MOON causes quarrels, enmity, trouble through females, sometimes a death, danger of rash and imprudent conduct. If well aspected, travelling, and activity in business.
- 421.** Mars in transit over MERCURY makes the mind busy and ingenious but critical, and enemies are likely to be made by tongue or pen, danger of a lawsuit. If Mercury was afflicted at birth many annoyances may result, nervous excitement, headache or neuralgia.
- 422.** Mars in transit over VENUS if very well aspected brings pleasure, social enjoyment, holidays, and activity in matters ruled by Venus; but if much afflicted threatens loss, extravagance, suffering through women or friends, or dissipation.
- 423.** Mars in transit over ITS OWN PLACE strengthens all the characteristics of the planet according to its position and aspects at birth.
- 424.** Mars in transit over JUPITER brings activity in social affairs and success through them or through business. But if Jupiter was much afflicted at birth, extravagance or loss, and trouble through law or religion.
- 425.** Mars in transit over SATURN threatens accidents, trouble in the occupation or with superiors or the aged; quarrels, danger of ill health; the father may suffer.
- 426.** Mars in transit over URANUS brings sudden trouble, danger of accidents, quarrels, unwise actions, nervous affections.
- 427.** Mars in transit over NEPTUNE brings danger from water or liquids, liability to over indulgence in pleasure, the feelings too unrestrained; but if very well aspected may give activity and energy in art, music, or affairs of the house in which it is placed.

\* See footnote on p. 249.

## THE TRANSITS OF JUPITER

**428.** Jupiter in transit\* over THE SUN (chiefly at the Solar Revolution, but to a less extent at any time) brings good fortune, success, the favour of superiors, gain through the business or employment, through the father or husband; pleasure, holidays, enjoyment; health improves.

**429.** Jupiter in transit over THE MOON is fortunate in family, domestic, and social matters; benefit through mother or wife; popularity, public success; health improves; good for travelling or change of residence.

**430.** Jupiter in transit over MERCURY brings benefit through literary work, writing, study, and affairs governed by the planet generally. It removes mental trouble and makes the mind peaceful and well disposed.

**431.** Jupiter in transit over VENUS inclines to pleasure, holiday making, social amusements, friendship, love making with the young; and may bring success through art, music, drama, the occupations of Venus, and the favour of women.

**432.** Jupiter in transit over MARS may improve the business and affairs, especially with those who follow occupations of Mars and may lead to activity and changes; but if afflicted, heavy expenses and loss.

**433.** Jupiter in transit over ITS OWN PLACE brings good fortune and pleasure according to the position and aspects of the planet at birth.

**434.** Jupiter in transit over SATURN does not do much good unless Saturn was well placed and aspected at birth, when there may be gain of money or property, benefit through superiors or elders, and through occupation and persons ruled by Saturn.

**435.** Jupiter in transit over URANUS brings good results from occultism, science, philosophy, from occupying some public position or position of authority, and from occupations and affairs ruled by Uranus. But if weak and afflicted at birth no good will result.

**436.** Jupiter in transit over NEPTUNE may bring benefit or pleasure through music, art, drama, psychism, or the water; but unless well placed and aspected at birth not much may result.

\* See footnote on p. 249.

## THE TRANSITS OF SATURN

**437.** These always produce trouble in health or affairs or both. Saturn is restricting, limiting, and productive of loss and misfortune; the vitality is lowered when transiting Ascendant, Sun, or Moon, and there is liability to colds, rheumatism, or accidents. If coinciding with bad directions, such transits may mark a very serious time when everything goes wrong, but under good directions the trouble is only temporary.

**438.** Saturn in transit\* over THE SUN brings trouble with superiors or those in authority, loss follows, the position or reputation is in danger, business and affairs suffer; trouble through father or husband. Unfortunate for health.

**439.** Saturn in transit over THE MOON brings trouble or loss through business, property, family or domestic matters, and house or land; unfortunate for mother, wife, and female relatives; unpopularity incurred; the health is liable to suffer; the mind may become depressed.

**440.** Saturn in transit over MERCURY brings trouble through writings, study, books, documents, and occupations and persons ruled by Mercury. The mind is liable to depression and worry, and the nerves to be upset.

**441.** Saturn in transit over VENUS brings trouble through the affections, through social and family matters, and through female friends and relatives. Occupations and pursuits ruled by Venus suffer. Under bad directions there may be scandal or financial loss. If Venus was very well aspected, some gain may occur.

**442.** Saturn in transit over MARS brings danger of quarrels and accidents, change of occupation may occur, rash enterprises are undertaken, sudden troubles crop up.

**443.** Saturn in transit over JUPITER will bring financial benefits if Jupiter was well placed and aspected at birth; gain through investments and by economy; benefit through religion or law. But if afflicted danger of loss and trouble.

**444.** Saturn in transit over ITS OWN PLACE brings trouble according to its position and aspects at birth. If very well aspected gain may result through things signified by the planet; but there is oftener loss.

\* See footnote on p. 249.

**445.** Saturn in transit over URANUS brings danger of loss and troubles of various kinds, disputes with superiors, loss of favour of authorities, decline in power or reputation. But if well aspected there may be benefit through persons and things ruled by Uranus, occultism, inventions, science, or public affairs.

**446.** Saturn in transit over NEPTUNE is unfortunate and brings trouble through things signified by the house in which Neptune is situated and its aspects.

#### THE TRANSITS OF URANUS

**447.** These produce sudden troubles and disasters, they bring about great changes, and are seldom or never fortunate unless the planet transited was extremely well aspected at birth. They are strongest over the Ascendant, Mid-Heaven, Sun, and Moon, but are liable to be felt seriously when passing over any planet that was afflicted at birth.

**448.** Uranus in transit\* over THE SUN brings trouble through the occupation, superiors, those in authority, the father or husband; the reputation is in danger; the health may suffer.

**449.** Uranus in transit over THE MOON brings journeys, change of residence, family and domestic troubles, and trouble through mother, wife, or female relatives; the health may suffer. In some cases unusual experiences may occur and the attention be attracted towards things psychical or occult.

**450.** Uranus in transit over MERCURY if well aspected may bring new ideas into the mind and incline towards science, philosophy, inventions, and the occult or psychical. If Mercury was afflicted there will be trouble through writings, study, and persons and affairs ruled by the planet, and the nerves may be upset.

**451.** Uranus in transit over VENUS brings trouble through the affections, love, marriage, friends, social affairs, and through females.

**452.** Uranus in transit over MARS is liable to cause serious trouble, quarrels, accidents, danger, rash undertakings, and misfortune through the house occupied by the planet.

**453.** Uranus in transit over JUPITER may bring benefit or gain through religion, law, philosophy, increased power of some sort,

\* See footnote on p. 249.

if the planet was well aspected; but if afflicted there will be loss, trouble, or disputes through these.

**454.** Uranus in transit over SATURN brings trouble through land, house, property, the father, elders and other things ruled by the planet as well as by the house in which it is placed.

**455.** Uranus in transit over ITS OWN PLACE is unfortunate for things signified by the planet and house unless it was extremely well aspected at birth, in which case benefit may result, increase of power or prominence or attraction to things occult.

**456.** Uranus in transit over NEPTUNE is favourable for psychic, occult and uncommon pursuits and experiences, but if afflicted it is a very unfortunate influence, bringing loss, failure of undertakings, and confusion in matters ruled by the house in which it is placed.

#### THE TRANSITS OF NEPTUNE

**457.** These cause changes and uncertainty, a restless and unsettled state of affairs, entailing anxiety, loss, confusion, and difficulties of all sorts; serious disasters if the point transited is badly afflicted. They cause changes of residence, of occupation, of habits and opinions, and incline to travelling and voyaging. Psychic and occult experiences occur in some cases.

**458.** Neptune in transit\* over THE SUN is liable to bring any or all of the above mentioned troubles; difficulties with superiors, those in authority, the father, the husband, the occupation; credit or reputation in danger. If the Sun was well placed and aspected, not much harm is done and the result may be good. The health may suffer.

**459.** Neptune in transit over THE MOON causes changes in domestic, business or general affairs, uncertainty, anxiety, restlessness, travel, change of residence; trouble through mother, wife, or female relatives. Psychic or occult experiences may occur. The health may suffer.

**460.** Neptune in transit over MERCURY brings change of opinions, and habits of mind; introduces new ideas and may incline to things psychic. But unless Mercury was very well aspected there is liable to be trouble through writings, study, documents,

\* See footnote on p. 249.

examinations, trade or profession; the nerves may be affected. It inclines to travel.

**461.** Neptune in transit over VENUS tends to love affairs, friendship, social pleasures, and to gain or advantage through persons and affairs ruled by Venus. But if afflicted, loss, disappointment, anxiety in these matters, and danger of excesses.

**462.** Neptune in transit over MARS threatens disputes, quarrels, accidents, fever, infectious disease, trouble through Mars persons, and heavy expenses.

**463.** Neptune in transit over JUPITER brings gain, prosperity, honour, success in religion or law or in other matters ruled by the planet and the house in which it is placed; friends, social advantages, and pleasure. If afflicted by malefics, not much results.

**464.** Neptune in transit over SATURN brings discredit, loss, reversal of position, trouble in the occupation and through persons and things signified by Saturn, and an unfortunate time generally.

**465.** Neptune in transit over URANUS is fortunate for occult and psychic activities, for science, inventions, new ideas, and public undertakings, and gives some power or prominence. But if Uranus was much afflicted at birth there is danger of enmity, opposition, failure, some sort of downfall, disfavour of authorities or of the public.

## CHAPTER XIX

### TRANSITS THROUGH HOUSES

THE first and tenth houses, and especially their cusps, are the most important for transits; and the fourth and seventh next to these. These constitute the four angles of the map; transits through the other houses are of much less importance, and their effects are felt mainly when radical or progressed planetary positions are affected by the transit.

### TRANSITS OF THE MOON

These have already been described in the previous chapter, when dealing with transits over planets, and nothing more need be added here.

### TRANSITS OF MERCURY, VENUS, AND SUN

These pass through the houses with such comparative regularity and travel so quickly that not much need be said of them from the point of view of the present chapter. Mercury and Venus add a little vitality and stimulus to the affairs of the house through which they pass, in so far as the natural signification of the planet can blend with that of the house.

MERCURY on the cusp of the Ascendant or Mid-heaven fills the mind with new ideas and is fortunate for those born under the planet or following occupations ruled by it, study, writings, clerical work, literature, speaking, teaching, and so on. The same is true to a less extent when passing through the seventh, and less still in the fourth.

VENUS on the cusp of the Ascendant or Mid-heaven is a fortunate time for all things governed by the planet; for social affairs, visiting friends, holiday making, pleasure, marriage, and for the occupations of Venus. The same to a less extent when in the fourth and seventh houses.



These two planets influence other houses chiefly when they transit the conjunction or opposition of planets in them.

THE SUN in passing through the houses marks off periods according to the points where New and Full Moons fall. A New Moon gives an impetus to the affairs of the house wherein it occurs, especially so in the angles, and this is spread more or less over the whole period of the Sun's stay in the house, and is not greater on one day than another. A New Moon in the Ascendant is fortunate for health, for personal undertakings, for new work, and for holidays. In the second and tenth houses, it is fortunate for money and business matters, for public work, and for approaching superiors. And so on with the other houses, each according to its meaning.

When transiting a planet, the Sun tends to vitalise and strengthen it somewhat and to bring out the significance of matters ruled by it. Its transit over malefics and their opposition marks days that are more or less unfortunate; and the same is true of its passage over almost any planet that was very seriously afflicted at birth. Because these solar transits are on the same days year after year, some persons find that they have lucky and unlucky days which repeat themselves through a succession of years. (See *Modern Astrology, Vol. I (New Series)*, p. 355.)

The time of year when the Sun is in opposition to its own place at birth is seldom fortunate; lowered vitality is experienced and liability to trifling complaints, colds, weakness, and so on according to the sign. This is especially so if afflicted at birth, and it applies more to the Sun's passage through its opposition sign than to any one day in particular.

#### TRANSITS OF MARS

**466.** These are quick and soon over; they tend to precipitate matters and rarely give any choice of action, being hot, expansive, rapid, and impulsive—not temperate as in the case of Jupiter.

This rapid expansion produces impulsive and unpremeditated action, and seems to act as an explodent, so to speak—mild or violent according to temperament—for the thought force that has been generated in the past: therefore much depends upon the

nature of the native's past thoughts as to how the transits of Mars will act. In an undeveloped Ego, where impulse and feeling sway the mind, the transits of Mars will find a convenient field for operation, but in a developed Ego the thought-control normally exercised will tend to counteract the explosive nature of this planet, and the transits of Mars will consequently avail but little, and in some cases have no appreciable effect upon the life other than by supplying an extra fund of working energy. The passage of Mars through the houses is of less importance than that of either Saturn or Jupiter, but seems to have more effect when passing over the luminaries and the angles.

**467.** Mars passing through the **FIRST HOUSE** arouses the temper, and stimulates the desire towards action and impulse

**468.** Mars passing through the **SECOND HOUSE** tends to impulsive expenditure, extravagance and some waste. It promotes both acquisitiveness and inquisitiveness.

**469.** Mars passing through the **THIRD HOUSE** is not good for travel, giving liability to accidents. It makes the mind turbulent and hasty.

**470.** Mars passing through the **FOURTH HOUSE** is not good for changes of residence or removals.

**471.** Mars passing through the **FIFTH HOUSE** inclines to prodigality, violent demonstration of feeling and the awakening of the passions.

**472.** Mars passing through the **SIXTH HOUSE** affects health through overwork and brings trouble through inferiors.

**473.** Mars passing through the **SEVENTH HOUSE** is not good for marriage, attachments, lawsuits, or partnerships. It tends to promote quarrels and leads to much opposition.

**474.** Mars passing through the **EIGHTH HOUSE**, unimportant.

**475.** Mars passing through the **NINTH HOUSE**, enthusiastic and rash speech.

**476.** Mars passing through the **TENTH HOUSE**, scandal, loss of credit and ill-repute; but may be good for Mars men.

**477.** Mars passing through the **ELEVENTH HOUSE**, trouble through friends or acquaintances.

**478.** Mars passing through the **TWELFTH HOUSE**, liability to false accusations and trouble from enemies and ill-wishers.

## TRANSITS OF JUPITER

**479.** The transit of Jupiter is a blessing of a more or less definite character. It brings fortune of minor or major importance according to the power of the native to respond and the conditions imposed by the nativity under which he is born. The transits of Jupiter bring opportunities for improvement and progress in all departments of life, but mainly social and spiritual. In some cases social advancement takes place when Jupiter sets in motion a benefic direction, in other cases a spiritual upliftment is experienced by those who are given to prayer and aspiration; in all it tends to expand and increase the emotional side of the nature.

**480.** Jupiter passing through the FIRST HOUSE brings good health, renewed vigour, increased vitality, much cheerfulness, hope and joyousness. It often brings advancement, and social advantages and opportunity to make the most of personal abilities.

**481.** Jupiter passing through the SECOND HOUSE rarely fails to increase financial prospects, or to bring some opportunity to make money, and if the nativity is a good one for financial success, it increases the income and adds considerably to possessions.

**482.** Jupiter passing through the THIRD HOUSE improves the mind, gives favourable journeys and establishes a good understanding with relatives and neighbours. It is good for correspondence, travel, and all literary work or mental pursuits.

**483.** Jupiter passing through the FOURTH HOUSE is good for domestic affairs and home life and for the termination of any important matter that has been in hand awaiting settlement.

**484.** Jupiter passing through the FIFTH HOUSE brings opportunity to speculate, to invest, or otherwise increase income through enterprise. It brings some pleasure, increase of consciousness, and favours love-affairs, courtships and attachments.

**485.** Jupiter passing through the SIXTH HOUSE benefits health and is good for work and industry, bringing gain or success through inferiors, agents, servants, etc. It also favours all ceremonies, forms of respect and accepted customs. It is good for relationships between aunts and uncles and distant relatives.

**486.** Jupiter passing through the SEVENTH HOUSE is good for marriage, partnerships, and unions of all kinds. It binds persons

together, causing unity, amity and satisfactory ties. It is favourable for lawsuits, when undertaken with pure motives, and brings favours from those who are lovers of justice.

**487.** Jupiter passing through the EIGHTH HOUSE brings legacies, or gain through partners and co-workers. It is good for all occult or psychic investigation, and favours dreams and the psychic or sub-conscious side of the nature. To the dying it brings a peaceful death and to those who are receptive enough some religious experiences.

**488.** Jupiter passing through the NINTH HOUSE is favourable for the mind, bringing aspiration, clear thinking, intuitions and philosophic thoughts. It is good for all foreign affairs, and all benefits or emoluments coming from abroad, and sometimes produces travel and long sea voyages if the directions are also favourable.

**489.** Jupiter passing through the TENTH HOUSE is good for honour and reputation, and if the nativity and the directions indicate it, fame and good report follow this transit. It strengthens credit and often brings much good fortune.

**490.** Jupiter passing through the ELEVENTH HOUSE is good for friendships, favours and unions. It brings a peaceful and happy state of mind and some internal spiritual realisations.

**491.** Jupiter passing through the TWELFTH HOUSE brings indirect success through foes or enemies, and often good following on bad or unfavourable conditions. It is good for occultism, romance, secret adventures and unpopular enterprises.

An unfortunate nativity is often improved by the transits of Jupiter, but without the power on the part of the native to *respond* to the transits of this planet it will avail very little. For Jupiter acts more upon the interior planes than the exterior, and by working through the consciousness from within prompts to success and fortune, rather than actually producing good fortune from outside, therefore the most intuitive and the most highly cultured will gain most by its transits. Experience has proved that in this case fortune favours fortune and verifies the statement that 'to him who hath shall be given.'

Jupiter transiting either of the luminaries or the ascendant is always a promising period, bringing opportunities that come at no

other time. It takes Jupiter one year to pass through each sign of the zodiac and as it occupies fully one month in passing over the radical place of the Sun or Moon, it brings out all the influence received by the luminaries from the other planets; and if either are in aspect to Jupiter at birth, the benefic nature of Jupiter is then seen to most advantage. The secret of its influence lies in expansion and fulness of expression.

#### TRANSITS OF SATURN

**492.** Saturn passing through the **FIRST HOUSE** of the horoscope will produce depressing influences in any nativity where desponding tendencies are shewn to exist in the native's mind and character. In a nativity of the progressive order, it will bring responsibilities, and a patient and careful frame of mind, producing caution, reserve and tactfulness.

**493.** Saturn passing through the **SECOND HOUSE** will produce a diminishing income, loss of finance and monetary anxieties to those whose horoscopes denote financial troubles; to the progressive individual, economy, carefulness regarding expenditure, and *prudence* in giving to others, tempering mercy or benevolence with justice.

**494.** Saturn passing through the **THIRD HOUSE** denotes hindrance and delays in travel, disappointments and difficulties through relatives. To the progressive type this will bring gravity of mind, thoughtfulness and an inclination to engage in profound and deep studies, or perhaps a desire to investigate occult and mystical subjects.

**495.** Saturn passing through the **FOURTH HOUSE** will bring domestic troubles, bereavements, unfavourable changes, and hallucinations, etc. To the more highly evolved individual a desire for rest, and more attention to the needs of his household, preparation for the closing years of life, and the making secure of benefits to family and heirs after the close of the earthly career.

**496.** Saturn passing through the **FIFTH HOUSE** will cause disappointments, the breaking of attachments, loss of children, ill success in speculation, troubles over investments; but to the enlightened it will bring chastity, prudence in affection, careful examination of all investments and the avoidance of hazardous

enterprises, and more care and thought with regard to the welfare of the young.

**497.** Saturn passing through the **SIXTH HOUSE** will depress the vital conditions, cause sickness and liability to take chills, and also to have trouble with inferiors. Those who have not a weak Saturn at birth it will incline to carefulness regarding diet, a cautious preparation against change of climate and temperature, and prudence in all dealings with servants, aunts, uncles, and elderly relatives.

**498.** Saturn passing through the **SEVENTH HOUSE** will cause domestic sadness, grave misunderstandings, separations and grief; but to those who are not affected by transitory changes, and who do not succumb to passing moods, it will strengthen conjugal ties, give faithful adherence to contracts and vows, and bind closer the ties that unite and cement true unions.

**499.** Saturn passing through the **EIGHTH HOUSE** will bring deaths; and troubles through partners, or legacies. To the awakened individual, however, it will bring some connection with occult societies, reconciliation to change of consciousness, and thoughts concerning the soul's condition after death.

**500.** Saturn passing through the **NINTH HOUSE** will bring legal troubles, disputes with partners, relatives, and unfavourable voyages; to progressive natures. calm and deliberate thought regarding metaphysics, an inquiry into philosophy and a devout mind, prone to meditate and think deeply.

**501.** Saturn transiting the **M.C.** and passing through the **TENTH HOUSE** will bring failure, scandal, trouble with superiors and loss of honour and credit. To the cultured and refined it will cause prudence in speech and conduct, the undertaking of great responsibilities, and a strict scrutiny of moral conduct.

**502.** Saturn passing through the **ELEVENTH HOUSE** will bring false friends, deception and frustration to hopes and wishes; in the thoughtful it will produce a respect for elders and a scientific turn of mind, it will also bring care in choice of acquaintances and a true appreciation of friendship.

**503.** Saturn passing through the **TWELFTH HOUSE** will produce sorrows, enmities, confinements, and sad experiences generally; to the mystic, strange realisations, careful reflections, a patient

review of the past and an inturning of the mind in search of latent possibilities.

**504.** All persons will feel the transit of Saturn through the various houses of the nativity according to their capacity to respond to his dark and searching influence. Those who ridicule this idea as contrary to their own experience are either wholly immersed in the senses, or have the 'milk and water' nature, and are therefore indifferent to any but Martial vibrations.

Those who have not controlled the senses will feel the adverse side of Saturn's transits, but those who are not fettered and handicapped by the lower mind and senses will have an opportunity of solidifying and concentrating the special indications pertaining to each house.

When Saturn transits the places of the luminaries or passes to an adverse aspect thereto, it denotes a critical period; if in square, opposition or conjunction with the place of the Sun or Moon at birth, it denotes a period of depression, ill-health and loss, depending as to its precise nature upon the houses and the signs occupied by both; but the transit will have less effect if merely traversing the houses and not affecting either of the luminaries.

The most important transits of Saturn are when this planet is passing through one of the angles, for then critical periods are reached. When in the first house or Eastern Angle the health is affected, the whole body being susceptible to cold and chill, and if the 'directions' are adverse decided ill-health is denoted. When passing through the mid-heaven or Southern Angle business affairs are affected, the native's credit is not so good, and grave risks are run, all matters of a responsible nature having reached a critical stage. While passing through the Western Angle oppositions and obstacles are met with of a trying and difficult nature. The transit of the planet Saturn through the fourth house or Northern Angle is felt more when occurring toward the close of a life than at the beginning, but it nearly always upsets domestic affairs, and causes trouble in the home life.

The work of Saturn is solidifying, concreting and tending to make the affairs of life more stable and secure; and hence if the native is not ready for these conditions it disturbs and unsettles the mind, causing resentment at the conditions which it imposes.

Saturn tends to produce permanent moods of consciousness, and produces settled habits which become firmly built into the character. This transit consequently is often the beginning of conditions that finally become permanent.

#### TRANSITS OF URANUS

**505.** Uranus takes eighty-four years to complete the circle, and is therefore about seven years going through each sign, and more or less in passing through each house. Its influence is strongest when it is transiting the angles and the luminaries. It effects great and often sudden changes in the conditions of life as well as in the mental outlook and ideas. When transiting a place that was badly afflicted at birth it can produce great disasters and alter the whole course of life. When passing over a benefic or some point well aspected it strengthens the will, awakens the mind, sometimes gives power and ambition, and makes fit for public life or some position of authority; and occasionally it introduces the native to occult thought or experiences.

**506.** Uranus passing through the **FIRST HOUSE** or ascendant brings sudden and unexpected changes of environment which are generally disturbing and may be very unfortunate. Sometimes it attracts the native towards things occult and gives many strange experiences. It causes nervous troubles, neuralgia, and peculiar ailments.

**507.** Uranus passing through the **SECOND HOUSE**, financial changes, generally troublesome and sometimes disastrous if this house was afflicted at birth: but if it was well occupied, the results although troublesome at the time may be beneficial in the end.

**508.** Uranus passing through the **THIRD HOUSE** stimulates and awakens the mind; subjects ruled by the planet are often taken up now, such as astrology, occultism, or new thought of some kind; inventive ability is manifested; attraction towards science or philosophy. Much travel.

**509.** Uranus passing through the **FOURTH HOUSE**, changes in the home life; removals; death of a parent or removal to a distance; trouble through the household and through house or land property.



**510.** Uranus passing through the FIFTH HOUSE, trouble through children; bad time for speculation; loss through investments; inimical to love affairs.

**511.** Uranus passing through the SIXTH HOUSE, trouble through positions of employment under others, through servants and subordinates; change of occupation; health affected by psychic conditions.

**512.** Uranus passing through the SEVENTH HOUSE, separations, loss of friends and partners, broken bonds, divorce, enmity of superiors or those in power. Sometimes platonic unions are formed at this time.

**513.** Uranus passing through the EIGHTH HOUSE, separations among relatives or friends; trouble through money or legacy; occult and psychic experiences.

**514.** Uranus passing through the NINTH HOUSE, travel, voyages; attention turned towards things psychic or occult; science or philosophy studied; the deeper side of religion investigated.

**515.** Uranus passing through the TENTH HOUSE, changes in occupation or profession, loss of credit, reversals of fortune, difficulties with superiors and public officials. If Uranus was very well aspected at birth there may be increase of power, authority, or dignity. Practical investigation of the psychic or occult. Trouble through a parent.

**516.** Uranus passing through the ELEVENTH HOUSE, friends among people interested in the occult; trouble through friends, disagreements with them or separation from them; trouble through children.

**517.** Uranus passing through the TWELFTH HOUSE, friends lost, treacherous or underhand enemies, opposition, disapproval of superiors and officials, danger of prosecution, reputation in danger.

#### TRANSITS OF NEPTUNE

**518.** These have effect when passing over the angles, especially when close to the cusps of first and tenth. The effect produced is to cause changes of all sorts, often troublesome and harassing, as described in the previous chapter, paragraph 452. But when Neptune was well placed and aspected at birth, the result of

the changes and the transit may bring success and benefit in the end.

In the other houses that are not angular, the effects are mainly felt when Neptune transits the conjunction or opposition of a planet as described in the previous chapter.

#### THE GENERAL EFFECT OF TRANSITS

Too much stress should not be placed upon the influence of transits, for it should ever be remembered that they are necessarily ephemeral in their nature and can therefore only bring into activity the natal influences operating at birth. Thus, if Saturn is an afflicting planet at birth the good transits of Saturn will not mitigate or in any way lessen the evil natal effects, but Jupiter's transits will assist to raise the hopes of the native. In a similar manner the adverse transits will depress and hinder the good vibrations of Jupiter or the other planets. It may be taken as a safe rule that when an evil direction is operating an adverse transit will accentuate it. The most potent and noticeable transits are the following:—

When the Moon by 'direction' is forming a square or opposition to Saturn, a transit of Saturn over the place of the Progressed Moon will bring out all the evil of the lunar directions. In the same way a benefic aspect of the Moon to Jupiter will be doubly benefic when Jupiter by transit is passing over the Moon's progressed place.

One of the most certain and direct transits is that of Saturn 'hunting the Moon,' as it is termed, that is, when Saturn is in transit over the Moon's progressed place. Since the progressed Moon takes twenty-eight and Saturn thirty years to complete the circle, this will often last for many years and in some cases for a lifetime. The most unfortunate aspect in a nativity is the affliction of the Moon by Saturn, either by square or opposition, and when the aspect is very close and the progressive Moon is moving slowly, or at the same rate as Saturn, the transit of Saturn goes on for the best part of the life. For the Moon by progressive motion moves through one sign of the zodiac in two years and a half and Saturn's motion by transit is at the same rate, therefore, unless the Moon is moving fast and moving out of the sphere of influence of Saturn, a double affliction is kept up for the best part of the life. This,

of course, can only be the case where the Moon is in conjunction, square or opposition with Saturn at birth.

A very careful study of transits is necessary to obtain the best results or take full advantage of their influence. When the planets are grouped together in one sign transits have most effect, especially when there is a satellitium of planets in an angle.

The declinations of the transiting planets should always be carefully noted, for they are very powerful and from their slow formation are operative for a much longer period than the ordinary aspects.

## CONCLUSION

As PART IV is quite distinct from all that has gone before, this book may be said to end with the present Chapter.

Examples, illustrating the method of directing adopted in practice by the author, are dealt with from time to time in the pages of *Modern Astrology*. But it would be to the student's advantage, before proceeding to examine these examples, to form his own judgment as to the best way of applying the various methods mentioned in the present work. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that the *radix* or Horoscope of Birth contains the germ of the whole life: it is the root of the tree, so to speak. Everthing depends upon the *character* and *temperament* of the native as to how he will act under any given series of directions. To become a competent judge of the fruit of the tree, as indicated by the directions, the student will require to possess a certain amount of belief in the New Psychology, for it will often happen that influences are maturing under certain aspects which cannot eventuate without the opportunity for their true expression.

The most reliable and the most simple method of directing is to take the nativity as a fixture and move the *planets* according to their position each complete day after birth (which is equivalent to one year), and then to see what aspects they form to the radical positions, always keeping an eye, however, on the root character as indicated in the nativity.

Let us take the author's own case as an example. The map has been given on the page facing Chapter I, and we have previously alluded to the fact that Saturn is upon the ascendant, an unfortunate position hindering the personality and retarding progress, but when 30 days (years) after birth Jupiter came to the conjunction of the radical Sun, and almost simultaneously to the trine of the radical Moon ( $\Upsilon$  p.  $\odot$  r.,  $\Delta$   $\text{D}$  r.), it relieved the radical conjunction of Saturn with the ascendant and liberated a great deal of benefic influence which brought a period of rising fortune.

But it was the radical position of Saturn which gave the perseverance and caution necessary to enable the expansive Jupiter to

act temperately and steadily, thus making a practical application of the good influences and enabling a permanent position to be built up from the year 1890 onwards, since when the benefit promised by Jupiter's favourable position to the luminaries has gone on steadily increasing.

A few words may be added on the time element in relation to events marked in directions. All positions and aspects denote the nature of events likely to happen, *sooner or later*, the actual time usually depending upon opportunity, impulse, and also, to some extent, the directions operating in the nativities of others closely affecting the native's life—the latter an important consideration that is generally overlooked.

Where it appears advisable to know the best time to anticipate favourable directions, or to use means to modify and if possible avert the worst effects of unfavourable ones, a 'horary figure' may be taken for a definite question upon the subjects involved; or, a suitable time may be *Elected\** when the ephemeral influences are favourable for the more satisfactory working of the directions under consideration. Suppose, for instance, that an interview was necessary with some person whom the current directions indicated as likely to be hostile to the native, if the most suitable time were chosen, it would be far more easy to come to an amicable arrangement.

Never should the student allow himself to look upon events as fixed and irrevocable at a certain definite time. The time in many cases is not determinable, prayer in some instances having the power to modify evil directions and accentuate the favourable influences, while in others a strong and determined will, aided by knowledge and foresight, can alter the course of events indicated as *probable* by the nativity and the directions.

\* An 'Election' is the choosing of a favourable time for the performance or commencement of any important undertaking. Thus, the laying of the foundation stone of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was made the subject of an 'Election' by the then Astronomer Royal, Flamsteed, and its history since has justified his choice. But great skill and much experience are needed to choose the most appropriate moment for any given work.

PART IV

PRIMARY DIRECTIONS



## PRELIMINARY NOTE TO PRIMARY DIRECTIONS

THE reader to whom the subject of what are called Primary directions is quite new should, before proceeding, turn back to Part I, Chapter VI, on the *Progression of the Horoscope*, and see that he understands the difference between the two different methods of progression. The method of the Progressed Horoscope, which includes Secondary Directions, is based mainly on the orbital revolution of the earth and the apparent orbital movements of Sun, Moon, and planets. The method of Primary Directions, now to be described, is based mainly on the earth's axial rotation whereby the heavenly bodies are made to rise, culminate, and set.

Because of this difference between the two systems, different rules and methods of calculation have to be adopted. The computation of the directions now to be described is a much more onerous task than any that has gone before, and every beginner who undertakes the subject complains at first of the difficulties that surround it. This cannot be wholly avoided, although those who have a fair acquaintance with mathematics and with elementary astronomy will have an advantage over those who have less.

The chapters that follow have been arranged so as to present the simplest part of the subject first. After glancing through the Trigonometrical Formulae, the reader should study carefully the calculation of the Speculum, should apply it practically to his own horoscope or to any other that interests him, and should not pass on until he understands that chapter and is fairly familiar with its subject matter. Any error or misconception introduced at this point will be liable to invalidate all subsequent calculations.

Several examples of each kind of direction are given to simplify the matter; and it will soon be realised that the real objections to Primary directions are not their difficulty (for this is not serious when once the method is understood) but, in the first place, the length of time occupied by the calculations, which is considerable; and, in the second place, the marked differences of opinion that have always existed and that still exist with regard to many points.



## SPECULUM FOR MRS BESANT'S HOROSCOPE

| <i>Lat.</i> | <i>Declin.</i> | <i>R.A.</i> | <i>M.D.</i> | <i>S.A.</i>          | <i>Cusp. Dist.</i>  |                  |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| ☉           | —              | 3° 8' S     | 187° 15'    | 84° 49' D<br>95 11 N | 86° 3' D<br>93 57 N | 1° 14' above 7th |
| ☽           | 5 17 S         | 17 55 N     | 103 27      | 11 23 N<br>168 37 D  | 66 30 N<br>113 30 D | 11 23 W. of 4th  |
| ☿           | 0 22 N         | 6 12 S      | 195 30      | 76 34 D<br>103 26 N  | 82 8 D<br>97 52 N   | 5 34 above 7th   |
| ♀           | 8 14 S         | 11 56 S     | 186 54      | 94 50 N<br>85 10 D   | 105 26 N<br>74 34 D | 10 36 below 7th  |
| ♄           | 2 35 S         | 13 57 N     | 43 30       | 48 34 N<br>131 26 D  | 71 47 N<br>108 13 D | 0 43 above 2nd   |
| ♃           | 0 5 S          | 22 10 N     | 109 59      | 17 55 N<br>162 5 D   | 59 9 N<br>120 51 D  | 1 48 E. of 5th   |
| ♂           | 2 2 S          | 10 40 S     | 339 57      | 67 53 D<br>112 7 N   | 76 17 D<br>103 43 N | 17 2 below 12th  |
| ♆           | 0 41 S         | 5 55 N      | 15 34       | 76 30 N<br>103 30 D  | 82 30 N<br>97 30 D  | 6 0 below 1st    |
| ♁           | 0 34 S         | 12 44 S     | 330 23      | 58 19 D<br>121 41 N  | 73 29 D<br>106 31 N | 9 20 below 12th  |
| M.C.        |                | 23 26½ S    | 272 4       | —                    | —                   | Meridian.        |
| I.C.        |                | " " N       | 92 4        | —                    | —                   | "                |
| Asc.        |                | 2 1 N       | 4° 38'      | —                    | —                   | Horizon.         |

Log. tan. lat. 51° 32' = 10° 099 9135

## NOTE ON THE SPECULUM.

It is usual to insert in the Speculum only one Meridian Distance and one Semi-arc for each heavenly body. If the body is above the horizon by mundane position, its distance from the upper meridian and its diurnal Semi-arc are inserted. If the body is below the horizon by mundane position, its distance from the lower meridian and its nocturnal Semi-arc are inserted. In the Speculum here given, both nocturnal and diurnal Meridian Distances and Semi-arcs are included for convenience of reference in calculating directions in subsequent pages. They are distinguished by the letters D (for diurnal S.A. and distance from upper meridian) and N (for nocturnal S.A. and distance from lower meridian).

## CHAPTER XX

### TRIGONOMETRICAL FORMULAE AND TABLES

THE following formulae are required either for casting the horoscope, for calculating the Speculum, or for computing Primary Directions. They are gathered together here in one Chapter for convenience of reference. Their use will be explained and fully illustrated in subsequent Chapters.

#### FORMULA I

*To convert Longitude into Right Ascension, without Latitude*

Log. cosine of obliquity of ecliptic ( $23^{\circ} 27'$ )  
 + Log. tangent long. from  $\gamma$  or  $\sphericalangle$  (or Log. cotan. long. from  $\text{♋}$  or  $\text{♏}$ )  
 = Log. tangent R.A. from  $\gamma$  or  $\sphericalangle$  (or Log. cotan. R.A. from  $\text{♋}$  or  $\text{♏}$ ).  
 If in  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$  or  $\text{II}$ , the answer will be the R.A. required. If in  $\text{♋}$ ,  $\Omega$ , or  $\text{III}$ , add  $90^{\circ}$ . If in  $\sphericalangle$ ,  $\text{♌}$ , or  $\text{♎}$ , add  $180^{\circ}$ . If in  $\text{♏}$ ,  $\text{♐}$ , or  $\text{♑}$ , add  $270^{\circ}$ .

NOTE:—This formula is used in the case of the Sun, or of any heavenly body taken without latitude, or of any degree in the ecliptic without latitude.

#### FORMULA II

*To convert Right Ascension into Longitude, without Latitude*

Log. cosine of obliquity of ecliptic ( $23^{\circ} 27'$ )  
 + Log. cotan. R.A. from  $\gamma$  or  $\sphericalangle$  (or Log. tangent R.A. from  $\text{♋}$  or  $\text{♏}$ )  
 = Log. cotan. long. from  $\gamma$  or  $\sphericalangle$  (or Log. tangent long. from  $\text{♋}$  or  $\text{♏}$ ).  
 R.A. of  $0^{\circ} \gamma = 0^{\circ}$ ; of  $0^{\circ} \text{♋} = 90$ ; of  $0^{\circ} \sphericalangle = 180$ ; of  $0^{\circ} \text{♏} = 270$ .

NOTE:—This formula is used in the case of the Sun, or of any heavenly body taken without latitude, or of any degree in the ecliptic without latitude.

#### FORMULA III

*Longitude being given, to find Declination, without Latitude*

Log. sine of obliquity of ecliptic ( $23^{\circ} 27'$ )  
 + Log. sine long. from  $\gamma$  or  $\sphericalangle$  (or Log. cosine long. from  $\text{♋}$  or  $\text{♏}$ )  
 = Log. sine Declination.

NOTE:—This formula is used in the case of the Sun, or of any heavenly body taken without latitude, or of any degree in the ecliptic without latitude.

#### FORMULA IV

*Declination being given, to find Longitude, without Latitude*

Log. sine Declination  
 — Log. sine obliquity of ecliptic ( $23^{\circ} 27'$ )  
 = Log. sine long. from  $\gamma$  or  $\sphericalangle$  (or Log. cosine long. from  $\text{♋}$  or  $\text{♏}$ ).  
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NOTE:—This formula is used in the case of the Sun, or of any heavenly body taken without latitude, or of any degree in the ecliptic without latitude.

## FORMULA V

To find Ascensional Difference

Log. tangent declination  
+ Log. tangent latitude of birthplace  
= Log. sine ascensional difference.

## FORMULA VI

To find Oblique Ascension

With N. declination, R.A. — ascensional difference = Obl. Asc.

“ S. “ “ + “ “ = “

NOTE:—This is for places in N. latitude. For places in S. latitude reverse the rules; add instead of subtracting, and subtract instead of adding.

|              |   |      |   |                      |      |
|--------------|---|------|---|----------------------|------|
| R.A. of M.C. | + | 30°  | = | obl. asc. of cusp of | 11th |
| “            | “ | 60°  | = | “                    | 12th |
| “            | “ | 90°  | = | “                    | 1st  |
| “            | “ | 120° | = | “                    | 2nd  |
| “            | “ | 150° | = | “                    | 3rd  |

## FORMULA VII

To find Semi-Arc

For diurnal semi-arc with N. declination, 90° + Ascensional Difference.

|   |           |    |    |     |     |   |   |   |
|---|-----------|----|----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| “ | “         | S. | “  | 90° | —   | “ | “ |   |
| “ | nocturnal | “  | N. | “   | 90° | — | “ | “ |
| “ | “         | “  | S. | “   | 90° | + | “ | “ |

NOTE:—This is for places in northern latitudes. For southern latitudes reverse the rules; add instead of subtracting, and subtract instead of adding.

Either semi-arc subtracted from 180° will give the other semi-arc.

## FORMULA VIII

Oblique Ascension being given, to find the degree of Longitude on the cusp of any house

## PART 1

Log. cosine obl. asc. from ♀ or ♁ (or Log. sine obl. asc. from ♃ or ♄)  
= Log. cotangent pole of the house

+ Log. cotangent first angle. Call this A.

The pole of the ascendant is the latitude of the birthplace. The mid-heaven has no pole. The poles of the other houses are given at the end of these Formulae, and by Formula IX.

## PART 2

If oblique ascension be less than 90° or more than 270°, A + obliquity of ecliptic (23° 27') = B.

If oblique ascension be more than 90° and less than 270°, the difference between the obliquity and A = B.

NOTE:—This is for places in northern latitudes. For southern latitudes reverse the rules.

## PART 3

Log. *cosine*  $B$  (arithmetical complement)  
 + Log. *cosine*  $A$   
 + Log. *tangent* obl. asc. from  $\Upsilon$  or  $\sphericalangle$  (or Log. *cotan.* obl. asc. from  $\Xi$  or  $\Psi$ )  
 = Log. *tangent* long. from  $\Upsilon$  or  $\sphericalangle$  (or Log. *cotan.* long. from  $\Xi$  or  $\Psi$ ).

NOTE:—If  $B$  exceed  $90^\circ$ , take log. *sine* (arith. comp.) of its excess. The longitude will then fall the reverse way from the point from which the oblique ascension is taken.

The arithmetical complement of a log. is the log. subtracted from 10.0000000 (or from 10 followed by as many cyphers as there are figures to the right of the decimal point in the log.). It is most rapidly found by subtracting each figure of the log. from 9, beginning at the left hand, and finally subtracting the last figure on the right hand from 10. Using the *a.c.* (as it is generally abbreviated) in place of the log. is equivalent to dividing instead of multiplying by the number which the log. represents.

When the R.A. of M.C. is exactly  $0^\circ$  (or  $360^\circ$ ) or  $180^\circ$ : log. *sine* obliquity of ecliptic + log. *tangent* latitude of birthplace = log. *co-tangent* ascending degree from nearest equinox.

## FORMULA IX

To find the Pole of any House

## PART 1

Log. *tangent* of obliquity of ecliptic ( $23^\circ 27'$ )  
 + Log. *tangent* latitude of birthplace  
 = Log. *sine*  $X$

## PART 2

Log. *sine*  $\frac{1}{3} X$   
 + Log. *cotangent* obliquity of ecliptic ( $23^\circ 27'$ )  
 = Log. *tangent* pole of Eleventh and Third Houses (which have the same pole).

## PART 3

Log. *sine*  $\frac{2}{3} X$   
 + Log. *cotangent* obliquity of ecliptic ( $23^\circ 27'$ )  
 = Log. *tangent* pole of Twelfth and Second Houses (which have the same pole).

This is the usual Formula from which Tables of Houses for northern latitudes are calculated. Mr J. G. Dalton has recommended the use of about  $18^\circ 30'$  declination instead of the full obliquity of  $23^\circ 27'$ , and a Table of Poles so calculated is given at the end of these Formulae. The difference is quite trifling except in very high latitudes. The exact obliquity of the ecliptic is given each year in the *Nautical Almanac* and other astronomical publications; it varies but very slightly from year to year.

## FORMULA X

R.A. and Declination being given, to find Longitude and Latitude

## PART 1

Log. *sine* R.A. from  $\Upsilon$  or  $\sphericalangle$  (or Log. *cosine* R.A. from  $\Xi$  or  $\Psi$ )  
 + Log. *cotangent* declination  
 = Log. *tangent* angle  $A$ .

## PART 2

R.A. and declination same name (if R.A. is less than  $180^\circ$ , call it *North*; if more, call it *South*),  $A + \text{obliquity of ecliptic } (23^\circ 27') = B$ .

But if R.A. and declination be of different names, the difference between  $A$  and the obliquity  $= B$ .

## PART 3

For Longitude:—

Log. sine  $A$  (*arithm. complement*)  
 + Log. sine  $B$   
 + Log. tangent R.A. from  $\gamma$  or  $\simeq$  (or Log. cotan. R.A. from  $\text{♁}$  or  $\text{♆}$ )  
 = Log. tangent long. from  $\gamma$  or  $\simeq$  (or Log. cotan. long. from  $\text{♁}$  or  $\text{♆}$ ).

## PART 4

For Latitude:—

Log. cosine  $A$  (*arithm. complement*)  
 + Log. cosine  $B$  + Log. sine declination  
 = Log. sine latitude.

NOTE:—If  $B$  exceed  $90^\circ$ , use the *cosine* of its excess in Part 3 and its *sine* in Part 4. The latitude will then be of contrary name to the declination.

## FORMULA XI

*Longitude and Latitude being given, to find R.A. and Declination*

## PART 1

Log. sine long. from  $\gamma$  or  $\simeq$  (or Log. cosine long. from  $\text{♁}$  or  $\text{♆}$ )  
 + Log. tangent obliquity of ecliptic ( $23^\circ 27'$ )  
 = Log. tangent  $A$ .

## PART 2

Longitude and latitude the same name (if long. is less than  $180^\circ$  call it *North*, if more call it *South*),  $90^\circ - \text{latitude} = B$ .

Longitude and latitude different names,  $90^\circ + \text{latitude} = B$ .

Then  $B - A = C$ .

## PART 3

For Declination:—

Log. cosine  $A$  (*arithm. complement*)  
 + Log. cosine  $C$   
 + Log. cosine obliquity of ecliptic ( $23^\circ 27'$ )  
 = Log. sine declination.

## PART 4

For R.A.:—

Log. cosine declination (*arithm. complement*)  
 + Log. cosine long. from  $\gamma$  or  $\simeq$  (or Log. sine long. from  $\text{♁}$  or  $\text{♆}$ )  
 + Log. cosine latitude  
 = Log. cosine R.A. from  $\gamma$  or  $\simeq$  (or Log. sine R.A. from  $\text{♁}$  or  $\text{♆}$ ).

## FORMULA XII

*Longitude, Latitude, and Declination being given, to find R.A.*

Log. cosine declination (*arithm. complement*)  
 + Log. cosine latitude  
 + Log. cosine long. from  $\gamma$  or  $\simeq$  (or Log. sine long. from  $\text{♁}$  or  $\text{♆}$ )  
 = Log. cosine R.A. from  $\gamma$  or  $\simeq$  (or Log. sine R.A. from  $\text{♁}$  or  $\text{♆}$ ).

The following are the rules for measuring a planet's mundane position. If the Cuspal Distance is written in the Speculum it should be stated clearly from which cusp it is measured, and whether the planet is above or below, E. or W. of that cusp. It is convenient to measure from the nearest cusp, but when a planet is in about the middle of a house the distance may be taken from either cusp.\*

### FORMULA XIII

#### TO MEASURE MUNDANE POSITION OR CUSPAL DISTANCE

*For a planet in the First House.* Its lower M.D. subtracted from its nocturnal S.A. will give its distance below the cusp of the First House.

Two thirds of its nocturnal S.A. subtracted from its lower M.D. will give its distance above the cusp of the Second House.

*For a planet in the Second House.* Its lower M.D. subtracted from two thirds of its nocturnal S.A. gives its distance below the cusp of the Second House.

One third of its nocturnal S.A. subtracted from its lower M.D. gives its distance above the cusp of the Third House.

*For a planet in the Third House.* Its lower M.D. subtracted from one third of its nocturnal S.A. gives its distance below the cusp of the Third House.

Its lower M.D. is its distance east of the cusp of the Fourth House.

*For a planet in the Fourth House.* Its lower M.D. is its distance west of the cusp of the Fourth House.

Its lower M.D. subtracted from one third of its nocturnal S.A. gives its distance below the cusp of the Fifth House.

*For a planet in the Fifth House.* One third of its nocturnal S.A. subtracted from its lower M.D. gives its distance above the cusp of the Fifth House.

Its lower M.D. subtracted from two thirds of its nocturnal S.A. gives its distance below the cusp of the Sixth House.

*For a planet in the Sixth House.* Two thirds of its nocturnal S.A. subtracted from its lower M.D. gives its distance above the cusp of the Sixth House.

Its lower M.D. subtracted from its nocturnal S.A. gives its distance below the cusp of the Seventh House.

\* NOTE.—The position of a planet as shown in the ordinary map of the horoscope is its position as measured on the ecliptic. Mundane position as calculated by these rules is the position of the body of the planet according to its semi-arc, expressed in degrees measured on the equator. Occasionally it happens that, owing to a planet's latitude, while according to the ordinary map it is in one house, yet when calculated by these rules it appears in another. An instance occurs in the case of Mrs. Besant's horoscope, in which Venus, though apparently in the seventh house, is really, owing to its large south latitude, in the sixth. This is explained later on.

*For a planet in the Seventh House.* Its upper M.D. subtracted from its diurnal S.A. gives its distance above the cusp of the Seventh House.

Two thirds of its diurnal S.A. subtracted from its upper M.D. gives its distance below the cusp of the Eighth House.

*For a planet in the Eighth House.* Its upper M.D. subtracted from two thirds of its diurnal S.A. gives its distance above the cusp of the Eighth House.

One third of its diurnal S.A. subtracted from its upper M.D. gives its distance below the cusp of the Ninth House.

*For a planet in the Ninth House.* Its upper M.D. subtracted from one third of its diurnal S.A. gives its distance above the cusp of the Ninth House.

Its upper M.D. is its distance west of the cusp of the Tenth House.

*For a planet in the Tenth House.* Its upper M.D. is its distance east of the cusp of the Tenth House.

Its upper M.D. subtracted from one third of its diurnal S.A. gives its distance above the cusp of the Eleventh House.

*For a planet in the Eleventh House.* One third of its diurnal S.A. subtracted from its upper M.D. gives its distance below the cusp of the Eleventh House.

Its upper M.D. subtracted from two thirds of its diurnal S.A. gives its distance above the cusp of the Twelfth House.

*For a planet in the Twelfth House.* Two thirds of its diurnal S.A. subtracted from its upper M.D. gives its distance below the cusp of the Twelfth House.

Its upper M.D. subtracted from its diurnal S.A. gives its distance above the cusp of the First House.

### TABLE OF POLES OF HOUSES

(From Dalton's *Spherical Basis of Astrology*)

| Lat. | 11th & 3rd. |      | 12th & 2nd. |       | Lat. | 11th & 3rd. |      | 12th & 2nd. |      |
|------|-------------|------|-------------|-------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| °    | °           | '    | °           | '     | °    | °           | '    | °           | '    |
| 0    | 0           | 0    | 0           | 0     | 42   | 16          | 55.1 | 31          | 11.3 |
| 1    | 0           | 20.0 | 0           | 40.0  | 44   | 18          | 6.3  | 33          | 1.7  |
| 4    | 1           | 20.1 | 2           | 40.2  | 46   | 19          | 22.1 | 34          | 55.5 |
| 7    | 2           | 20.7 | 4           | 40.8  | 48   | 20          | 42.8 | 36          | 52.8 |
| 10   | 3           | 21.9 | 6           | 42.4  | 50   | 22          | 9.0  | 38          | 53.6 |
| 13   | 4           | 24.3 | 8           | 45.3  | 51   | 22          | 54.6 | 39          | 55.5 |
| 16   | 5           | 28.0 | 10          | 49.8  | 52   | 23          | 41.9 | 40          | 58.6 |
| 19   | 6           | 33.5 | 12          | 56.5  | 53   | 24          | 31.2 | 42          | 2.8  |
| 22   | 7           | 41.4 | 15          | 69.9  | 54   | 25          | 22.6 | 43          | 8.1  |
| 25   | 8           | 52.0 | 17          | 83.3  | 55   | 26          | 16.1 | 44          | 14.5 |
| 28   | 10          | 5.8  | 19          | 96.2  | 56   | 27          | 12.0 | 45          | 22.1 |
| 31   | 11          | 23.5 | 21          | 109.1 | 57   | 28          | 10.5 | 46          | 31.0 |
| 34   | 12          | 45.8 | 24          | 122.7 | 58   | 29          | 11.8 | 47          | 41.2 |
| 37   | 14          | 13.7 | 26          | 136.6 | 59   | 30          | 16.3 | 48          | 52.7 |
| 40   | 15          | 48.1 | 29          | 150.1 | 60   | 31          | 24.1 | 50          | 5.7  |

## CHAPTER XXI

### THE SPECULUM

A SPECULUM is a table appended to a horoscope giving a variety of particulars necessary both for deciding the exact mundane aspects and positions of the heavenly bodies in the houses and for computing primary directions. Different practitioners adopt different forms of speculum, giving more or less detail, but it is necessary in all cases to include Latitude, Declination, Right Ascension (abbreviated R.A.), Meridian Distance (M.D.), and Semi-Arc (S.A.); and to these are sometimes added, for convenience of reference, the Cuspal Distances. Anyone who is engaged upon the task of computing directions for a series of years will also find it advisable to write the Ternary Proportional Logarithms\* under the M.D. and the S.A. to save time.

This chapter will be devoted to calculating these details in the horoscope of Mrs Annie Besant, born 1st October 1847, 5.29 p.m. London.

Those readers who have seen Mrs Besant's autobiography will notice that the time of birth is there given as 5.39 p.m., or ten minutes later than that which is employed in this chapter. The reason for this difference is that the horoscope here given has been carefully rectified by primary arcs according to events. Mrs Besant herself said many years ago that the time was somewhere between 5 p.m. and 5.40. p.m., so that the rectification that has taken place is not contrary to probability.

It is assumed that the reader is already acquainted with the rules for calculating a horoscope with accuracy and precision, and these will, therefore, not be repeated here. The subject is fully explained in the companion volume in this series, *Casting The Horoscope*. For the purposes of Secondary Directions, the minute accuracy of the time of birth is not absolutely essential, (except for those who take into account directions to the ascendant and mid-heaven), because a few

\* See footnote on p. 236.



minutes difference earlier or later will make comparatively little change in the positions of Sun, Moon, and planets. With Primary Directions, however, it is necessary that the time should be known very precisely or should have been carefully rectified; because, as will be seen later on, a difference of one degree of R.A. on the meridian, or four minutes of Sidereal Time, will introduce an error that will amount on an average to one year in the measurement of the directions; rather more with some, and rather less with others. So that if the time of birth is very uncertain, or if the horoscope has not been rectified satisfactorily, it is practically useless calculating Primary Directions.

It is necessary to employ logarithms frequently in the calculations that follow and the reader should possess a good work of reference containing them. *Chambers's Mathematical Tables* is one of the best, and the logarithms chiefly used are those headed in it 'Logarithmic Sines, Tangents and Secants' and 'Ternary Proportional Logarithms,' although it also contains other tables of reference of considerable practical use to anyone engaged in astrological computations. In the chapters that follow calculations will be made to the nearest minute of arc only, for the sake of simplicity, but they can be carried to seconds of arc by taking proportional parts of the differences between successive logarithms according to the instructions given in the 'Explanation' of *Chambers*.\*

It is not necessary to illustrate the calculation of Latitudes or Declinations, for these can be taken direct from the Ephemeris in the same way as Longitudes; and we will accordingly begin with R.A.

#### RIGHT ASCENSION

If the reader possesses a *Nautical Almanac* for the year of birth, the R.A. of Sun, Moon, or planet can be computed from this, where it is given in time at Greenwich Noon each day, first turning the time into arc by means of the Table 'For Reducing time to Degrees' in *Chambers*.

\* *Chambers's Tables* are admirable for many purposes and are indeed indispensable as a work of reference, but where many calculations have to be performed of the kind now to be described, (namely such as involve any of the formulae in Chapter XX), the 7-figure logs. of those Tables are inconvenient and unnecessary, 5-figure logs. being quite accurate enough for all ordinary purposes, and quicker in use. An excellent set of 5-figure tables is published by Dr Schlömilch of Brunswick, which on account of its convenience of arrangement is not only a time-saver, but renders mistake less likely. It will not serve as a substitute for *Chambers's Tables*, however, as it does not contain the Ternary Proportional Logarithms. It can be obtained for a few shillings.

But as most students will probably not have access to a *Nautical Almanac*, we will calculate the R.A. from the Longitudes, Latitudes, and Declinations given in the horoscope, which is assumed to have been calculated already.

(1) The Sun's longitude in Mrs Besant's horoscope is  $\approx 7^{\circ} 54'$ ; what is its R.A.? Because the Sun has no latitude, Formula I of the Trigonometrical Formulæ must be used.

|            |                            |               |
|------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Log cosine | $23^{\circ} 27'$           |               |
| ,, tangent | $7 54$                     | $9.962\ 5624$ |
| ,, "       | $7 15$                     | $9.142\ 2689$ |
| Add        | $180 0$                    | $9.104\ 8313$ |
| R.A.       | <u><math>187 15</math></u> |               |

The R.A. of the Sun is  $7^{\circ} 15'$  from the first point of Libra, or  $187^{\circ} 15'$  from the first point of Aries. This is entered in its proper place in the Speculum.

The Sun is the only heavenly body that never has latitude; the others usually have more or less, except when they are exactly on the ecliptic. In this horoscope the least latitude is that of Jupiter, which is only  $0^{\circ} 5'$  South; while the greatest is Venus, which is  $8^{\circ} 14'$  South. Since the longitudes, latitudes, and declinations are known, the R.A. can be calculated by means of Formula XII.

(2) What is the R.A. of Venus in Mrs Besant's horoscope? The longitude of Venus is  $\approx 11^{\circ} 4'$ , latitude  $8^{\circ} 14'$  S., declination  $11^{\circ} 56'$  S.

|        |                            |        |               |
|--------|----------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Cosine | $11^{\circ} 56'$           | (a.c.) |               |
| ,,     | $8 14$                     |        | $0.009\ 4885$ |
| ,,     | $11 4$                     |        | $9.995\ 5005$ |
| ,,     | $6 54$                     |        | $9.991\ 8480$ |
| ,,     | $180 0$                    |        | $9.996\ 8370$ |
|        | <u><math>186 54</math></u> | R.A. ? |               |

That is to say, the R.A. of Venus is  $6^{\circ} 54'$  from the first point of Libra, or  $186^{\circ} 54'$  from the first point of Aries.

The R.A. of each of the other heavenly bodies can be calculated in the same way, including any fixed stars that it may be thought desirable to incorporate in the horoscope. The only one that is likely to show any difference from the R.A. given in the *Nautical Almanac* is the Moon; and the reason for this is that her rate of motion in the zodiac varies somewhat, not only from day to day but even during the same 24 hours, so that when the birth is considerably removed from noon, a variation of one or two minutes of arc may be noticed. This,

however, is only slight and can be corrected from the *Nautical Almanac* if thought necessary, for there the Moon's R.A. is given for every hour.

### MERIDIAN DISTANCE

This is computed by taking the difference between the R.A. of the planet, as just determined, and that of the M.C. (cusp of 10<sup>th</sup> house or upper meridian) or of the I.C. (cusp of 4<sup>th</sup> house or lower meridian), whichever is nearest by mundane—not zodiacal—position.

(3) What is the M.D. of the Sun?

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| R.A. of M.C. | 272° 4' |
| " " ☉        | 187 15  |
| M.D. " "     | 84 49   |

(4) What is the M.D. of Venus?

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| R.A. of ♀ | 186° 54' |
| " " I.C.  | 92 4     |
| M.D. of ♀ | 94 50    |

The distance of Venus is taken from the lower meridian and not the upper because, owing to the great south latitude of the planet, it is really below the cusp of the seventh house, although its zodiacal position is above. This is a rather unusual case and should be noticed carefully by the student, because if the lower meridian distance is mistaken for the upper it may lead to serious error in calculating directions. Instructions for finding the exact mundane position of any planet are given further on in the section headed *Cuspal Distance*. When planets are close to the horizon, as in this case, it is generally necessary to insert both meridian distances in the speculum, because both will be required in calculating directions; the upper meridian distance may be distinguished by the letter D (diurnal) and the lower by the letter N (nocturnal). Either distance subtracted from 180° will give the other.

### SEMI-ARC

A planet's arc is the time it remains above or below the horizon. The semi-arc, or half the full arc, is used in the speculum. When a heavenly body is above the horizon by mundane position, its diurnal semi-arc is used, which is half the time it remains above the horizon; when below the horizon by mundane position, its nocturnal semi-arc is used, which is half the time it remains below the horizon. When close to the

horizon both semi-arcs may be inserted in the speculum, because both are likely to be required in calculating directions; and they may be distinguished by the letters D and N. For convenience of calculation, semi-arcs are expressed in degrees and minutes, not in time.

The S.A. of Sun, Moon, or planet is computed according to Formula VII, before using which it will be necessary to ascertain the Ascensional Difference by means of Formula V.

(5) What is the S.A. of the Sun? It is above the horizon by mundane position; declination  $3^{\circ} 8' S$ ; latitude of birthplace  $51^{\circ} 32' N$ . By Formula V:—

|             |                  |                |                           |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Log tangent | $3^{\circ} 8'$   | $8.738\ 3172$  | $90^{\circ} 0'$           |
| " "         | $51^{\circ} 32'$ | $10.099\ 9135$ | $- 3\ 57$                 |
| " sine      | $3^{\circ} 57'$  | $8.838\ 2307$  | <u><math>86\ 3</math></u> |

The Sun's ascensional difference is  $3^{\circ} 57'$ , and by Formula VII the Sun's diurnal S.A. is  $86^{\circ} 3'$ .

(6) What is the S.A. of Venus? Its declination is  $11^{\circ} 56' S$ . As pointed out in the section on Meridian Distance, there is a difficulty in connection with Venus in this horoscope against which it is necessary to be on our guard. Its zodiacal position is in the seventh house, and in the absence of instructions to the contrary, a beginner would probably proceed to calculate the diurnal S.A. This would be a source of confusion, however, because, as will be seen when the Cuspal Distance is calculated in the next section, Venus is really  $10^{\circ} 36'$  below the cusp of the seventh house by mundane position, and its nocturnal S.A. is that which should be inserted in the speculum. By Formula V:—

|             |                  |                |                             |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Log tangent | $11^{\circ} 56'$ | $9.324\ 9832$  | $90^{\circ} 0'$             |
| " "         | $51^{\circ} 32'$ | $10.099\ 9135$ | $+ 15\ 26$                  |
| " sine      | $15^{\circ} 26'$ | $9.424\ 8967$  | <u><math>105\ 26</math></u> |

The ascensional difference of Venus is  $15^{\circ} 26'$ , and by Formula VII its nocturnal S.A. is  $105^{\circ} 26'$ .

It will be seen that the lower M.D. of Venus is less than its nocturnal S.A., and this shows that the planet is actually below the horizon. If the lower M.D. and the nocturnal S.A. are each subtracted from  $180^{\circ}$  in order to ascertain the diurnal values, it will be found that its upper M.D. is  $85^{\circ} 10'$  and its diurnal S.A.  $74^{\circ} 34'$ ; that is to say, its upper M.D. is in excess of its diurnal S.A., which is a proof that it is really below the

horizon by the amount of the excess, and that the nocturnal values are those which should be first inserted in the Speculum.

The reason for the unusual difference between zodiacal and mundane position in the case of Venus in this horoscope is the extreme amount of south latitude the planet possesses.

(7) What is the S.A. of the Moon? Its declination is  $17^{\circ} 35'$  N. and it is below the horizon. By Formula V:—

|             |              |       |                       |              |          |
|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| Log tangent | $17^{\circ}$ | $35'$ | $9^{\circ}500\ 9203$  | $90^{\circ}$ | $0'$     |
| " "         | $51$         | $32$  | $10^{\circ}099\ 9135$ | -            | $23\ 30$ |
| " sine      | $23$         | $30$  | $9^{\circ}600\ 8338$  |              | $66\ 30$ |

The Moon's ascensional difference is  $23^{\circ} 30'$ , and by Formula VII its nocturnal S.A. is  $66^{\circ} 30'$ .

#### CUSPAL DISTANCE

Cuspal distance shows a planet's mundane position in the houses as distinguished from its zodiacal position. The reason why the two do not usually coincide is because all heavenly bodies except the Sun generally have latitude, that is they are either to the north or south of the ecliptic or Sun's path, and therefore appear to rise and set in a different circle from that of the Sun. The zodiacal position of a planet as marked in the ordinary map of the horoscope is its place as measured along the ecliptic; but if the planet has latitude it is not really in that position; and because of this a distinction has to be drawn between its zodiacal or ecliptic place and its position in its own semi-arc.

It is not quite correct to measure the distance of a planet from a cusp by degrees of longitude; this is only a rough and ready method, although there will be no very serious error unless the planet's latitude is considerable. In Mrs Annie Besant's horoscope it has been already pointed out that the zodiacal position of Venus is above the cusp of the seventh house, but that its mundane position—that is, the place occupied by the actual body of the planet—is  $10^{\circ} 36'$  below the cusp of the seventh.

Mundane position is where the body of the planet really is placed, as measured along its own semi-arc.\* Zodiacal position is that which the planet would have if it were exactly on the ecliptic, that is, had no latitude. The difference between the two positions depends upon the

\* This expression is figurative; the planet does not actually travel along the semi-arc.

amount of the latitude; if this is small, the difference will be slight; if the latitude is great, the difference will be considerable.

The house-space of any heavenly body depends entirely upon its semi-arc. One third of its semi-arc measures one house-space; two thirds, two house-spaces; and so on. In accordance with this, the rules for measuring mundane position by Cuspal Distance given in the previous chapter have been drawn up. The following examples will show how to apply them.

(8) What is the Cuspal Distance of the Sun in Mrs Besant's horoscope?

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Diurnal S.A.               | 86° 3'      |
| Upper M.D.                 | 84 49       |
| Distance above cusp of 7th | <u>1 14</u> |

(9) What is the Cuspal Distance of Venus?

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Nocturnal S.A.             | 105° 26'     |
| Lower M.D.                 | 94 50        |
| Distance below cusp of 7th | <u>10 36</u> |

(10) What is the Cuspal Distance of Mars?

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Lower M.D.                   | 48° 34'     |
| $\frac{2}{3}$ nocturnal S.A. | 47 51       |
| Distance above cusp of 2nd   | <u>0 43</u> |

(11) What is the distance of Mars below the cusp of the ascendant?

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Nocturnal S.A.               | 71° 47'      |
| Lower M.D.                   | 48 34        |
| Distance below cusp of 1st . | <u>23 13</u> |

## CHAPTER XXII

### MUNDANE DIRECTIONS TO ANGLES

PRIMARY Directions are all formed within a few hours after birth; each four minutes of sidereal time after birth (or, what comes to the same thing, the passage of each degree of Right Ascension across the meridian) measuring to one year of life. At this rate it will be seen that all the Primary Directions in the life of a person 90 years old are completely formed within  $90 \times 4 = 360$  minutes, or 6 hours. Why directions that are formed within six hours of birth should not produce their effect in the life history until a great many years afterwards is an interesting problem, but it is impossible to stop to consider it here and it must be relegated to the philosophical or esoteric department of astrology.

Secondary Directions take longer to form, at the rate of one day for each year of life. The fact that they are not completed until long after the corresponding Primary Directions is the real reason why they are called Secondary. They are Secondary in point of time; but they resemble Primary Directions in the fact that they are completed in the horoscope long before they produce their effect in the outer world. A Secondary Direction that operates at the age of 90 will have been formed 90 days, or about 3 months, after birth.

Another distinction between these two systems lies in the fact that, whereas Secondary Directions depend upon the movements of Sun, Moon, and planets in the zodiac after birth, as shown in the Ephemeris, Primary Directions are all formed by the rotation of the earth on its axis and bear no necessary relation to the movements of the heavenly bodies in the zodiac. This will be fully illustrated in the chapters that follow.

As a result of the earth's axial rotation, the heavenly bodies appear to rise and set, passing through the mundane houses. For instance, if a man is born with the Sun exactly rising, the eastward axial rotation of the earth will carry the Sun to the cusp of the tenth house in a few hours, and this will constitute a Primary direction, M.C.  $\odot$ .

But here an important qualification must be made. On an average it will take the Sun about six hours to pass from the cusp of the first house to that of the tenth, more in summer and less in winter; and during this time the Sun will move forward in the zodiac about a quarter of a degree.

*This real forward motion is ignored in the Primary system. The direction is made not to the moving Sun but to the degree and minute of the zodiac that the Sun occupied at birth.*

For instance, if the sun was exactly rising at  $7^{\circ} 1' 0''$  at birth, the Primary direction M.C.  $\zeta \odot$  will be complete when  $7^{\circ} 1' 0''$  is exactly on the cusp of the tenth house.

This holds good all round. Primary Directions deal with the zodiacal and mundane positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of birth, and with the changes afterwards caused in these positions by the axial rotation of the earth. The actual movements of Sun, Moon, and planets through the zodiac after birth belong to the Secondary System.

#### MUNDANE VERSUS ZODIACAL POSITION

In studying Primary directions it is necessary to bear in mind the distinction between zodiacal and mundane position. For instance in Mrs Besant's horoscope the zodiacal position of Jupiter is  $\varpi 18^{\circ} 25'$ , and its mundane position is on the cusp of the fifth house. For the purposes of astrology, Jupiter's influence is considered to be impressed so strongly upon these two points that they are treated as if Jupiter really remained there during the whole of the life, so that when directions are made to them or transits pass over them the effect is that of a direction or a transit to Jupiter itself, no matter how many years may have elapsed. The same is true of the other heavenly bodies; each is regarded as permanently stationed in that longitude, latitude, declination, and mundane position which it occupied at birth.

It would be out of place to stop to consider such a statement as this now; that also must be left to esoteric or philosophical astrology.

Primary directions are concerned with the effects of the earth's axial rotation in separating the zodiacal positions that were occupied by the heavenly bodies at birth from their mundane positions, and with the new relationships that are brought about as a result.



For instance, axial rotation will make Jupiter (or rather  $\approx 18^{\circ} 25'$  where Jupiter is regarded as permanently posited) pass downward through the fourth house until it reaches the cusp, when the direction M.C.  $\delta \psi$  will be formed. The planet will then rise up, by the same eastward axial rotation, on to the cusp of the third house, forming M.C.  $\tau \psi$ ; then to the cusp of the second house, M.C.  $\Delta \psi$ ; and then to that of the ascendant, Asc.  $\phi \psi$ .

These directions may be either what are called zodiacal or mundane or both, according to circumstances; and this leads to the consideration of the next subject to which it is necessary to call attention.

#### ZODIACAL AND MUNDANE ASPECTS

Primary directions fall into two general classes, which are called zodiacal and mundane directions. These are based partly upon the distinction that has just been drawn between position in the zodiac and position in the mundane houses, and partly upon the distinction between zodiacal and mundane aspects.

The reader will be too familiar with the subject to require any explanation of zodiacal aspects here. Mundane aspects depend upon distance in the mundane houses. Two bodies that are one house apart are in mundane semi-sextile; one and a half houses, mundane semi-square; two houses, mundane sextile; three houses, mundane square; and so on. It is important to remember, however, that these houses are measured not by the zodiacal degrees on the cusps in the horoscope of birth but by proportional parts of a planet's semi-arc. Any planet's semi-arc measures three mundane houses for that planet; two thirds of its semi-arc, two houses; one third of its semi-arc, one house; and so on. For instance, if a given planet is distant by its whole semi-arc from a certain point, the planet will be in mundane square to that point; if they are separated by two thirds of the planet's semi-arc, they will be in mundane sextile; if by half the semi-arc, they will be in mundane semi-square; and so on.

The beginner must not allow himself to be misled by the fact that some Primary directions are called zodiacal. This term as used in the Primary System does not imply real motion in the zodiac; it only means that the aspects upon which zodiacal directions are based are measured in the zodiac and not in the houses. In Mrs Besant's horoscope the Sun is at  $\approx 7^{\circ} 54'$  just above the cusp of the 7th house. A mundane

trine to the Sun will fall a short distance to the west of the cusp of the 3rd house, and a zodiacal trine, a short distance to the east of the same cusp, where  $\Pi$   $7^{\circ} 54'$  was situated at birth. By the eastward axial rotation of the earth, the Moon's place at  $\alpha$   $12^{\circ} 52'$  will pass downwards through the 4th house and then upwards through the 3rd and 2nd. When it gets a short distance (ascertained by calculation) westward of the 3rd cusp, it will form the Primary *mundane* direction  $\text{D} \Delta \odot$ . When it has gone further and reached a short distance eastward of the same cusp, it will form the Primary *zodiacal* direction  $\text{D} \Delta \odot$ . The one direction is mundane and the other is zodiacal, but both are formed in exactly the same way, by the eastward axial rotation of the earth; they only differ in the points to which they measure.

The whole Primary system of directing thus falls into two classes, Mundane and Zodiacal. It is better to begin with the first of these, because it is the simpler of the two.

#### MUNDANE DIRECTIONS TO ANGLES

Mundane directions may be made to the two angles, *i.e.* the cusps of the first and tenth houses, or to the luminaries and planets. Directions to the angles are easier, simpler, and less complicated mathematically than are the others, and are therefore the best with which to begin.

Mundane directions are again subdivided into direct directions and converse directions. A direct mundane direction is one in which the body directed moves, or rather appears to move, in the direct order of motion in the houses; as when Saturn in Mrs Besant's horoscope rises up through the twelfth, eleventh, and tenth houses to form M.C.  $\delta$   $h$ . A converse mundane direction is one in which the body directed appears to move in the opposite order to this, as when Saturn passes down through the twelfth house to form Asc.  $\delta$   $h$ .

It will be noticed that in a direct mundane direction the body directed moves clockwise, *i.e.* in the order of the hands of a clock; but that in converse mundane directions it moves anti-clockwise, contrary to the hands of a clock.

#### DIRECT MUNDANE DIRECTIONS TO ANGLES

Mrs Besant's horoscope shows that Uranus was in the ascendant at birth. Direct mundane motion will carry it on to the cusp of the ascendant, and then through the twelfth and eleventh houses and

upwards to the cusp of the tenth, in the course of which it will form various aspects. When Uranus or any other body is exactly on the cusp of the ascendant, it will be distant by its diurnal semi-arc from the cusp of the tenth; but any planet that is its whole semi-arc distant from a point is in mundane square to that point; so that when Uranus is in mundane conjunction with the cusp of the ascendant it will be in mundane square with the cusp of the tenth. In fact, any mundane aspect to one of these two points is also a mundane aspect of some sort to the other.

(1) *What is the arc of direction Asc. ☿ ♀, mundane?*

Formula XIII shows that to measure a planet's mundane distance from the cusp of the first house, when it is in that house, its lower M.D. must be subtracted from its nocturnal S.A. To do this is the same thing as calculating the arc of direction here required.

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Nocturnal S.A. ♀               | 82° 30'    |
| Lower M.D.                     | 76 30      |
| (1) Asc. ☿ ♀ or M.C. ☐ ♀ mund. | <u>6 0</u> |

Primary arcs are converted into time by allowing one year of life for each degree of arc, so that this one measures to the age of six years, October 1853.

When one mundane direction has been computed in this way, others can be derived from it by adding proportional parts of the planet's S.A.; and in this case, because any further motion will compel Uranus to rise above the ascendant, its *diurnal* S.A. must be used and not the nocturnal which was employed to measure its distance below the horizon.

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Asc. ☿ ♀ mund.                 | 6° 0'         |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ diurnal S.A.     | 32 30         |
| (2) Asc. ♃ ♀ or M.C. * ♀ mund  | 39 30         |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ diurnal S.A.     | <u>16 15</u>  |
| (3) Asc. ♄ ♀ or M.C. ♄ ♀ mund. | 55 45         |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ diurnal S.A.     | <u>16 15</u>  |
| (4) Asc. * ♀ or M.C. ♃ ♀ mund. | 72 0          |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ diurnal S.A.     | <u>32 30</u>  |
| (5) Asc. ☐ ♀ or M.C. ☿ ♀ mund. | <u>104 30</u> |

Direction (2) shows Uranus on the cusp of the twelfth house, and measures to age 39 years 6 months.

Direction (3) shows it in the middle of the eleventh house, and measures to age 55 years 9 months.

Direction (4) shows it on the cusp of the eleventh house, and measures to age 72 years.

Direction (5) shows it on the cusp of the tenth house. Life is not likely to be prolonged to the age signified by this direction, 104 years 6 months, but it serves to show the method of formation of such directions as these. King Edward VII., who had both  $\delta$  and  $h$  in the ascendant at birth, lived to experience this direction, the semi-arcs of these planets being considerably less than that of Uranus in the present instance.

It will be seen from these examples that the general rule for calculating direct mundane directions to angles runs as follows:—

Ascertain the distance of the to-be-directed planet from the cusp to which it will next pass by the eastward axial rotation of the earth. Formula XIII for finding Cupal Distances will show how this can be done. This is the first direction, and subsequent directions are formed from it by adding proportional parts of the planet's S.A.; always remembering to use the nocturnal S.A. so long as the planet is below the horizon, but the diurnal S.A. when a direction carries it above the horizon.

All ordinary mundane aspects to angles, conjunction,  $30^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$ ,  $120^\circ$ ,  $150^\circ$ , and  $180^\circ$ , fall on the cusps of houses, and require the addition (or subtraction as the case may be) of one third of the S.A. Such mundane directions to angles as  $45^\circ$  and  $135^\circ$  fall in the middle of either the second, the fifth, the eighth, or the eleventh house, and require the addition of only one sixth of the S.A., as shown in the above examples.

The foregoing directions have all been formed by addition of proportional parts of the planets S.A.; but it is possible, and sometimes more convenient, to begin with a very extreme direction and then to work by subtraction. The following examples are all direct mundane directions of Mars to the angles, beginning with the mundane conjunction with the mid-heaven.

At birth Mars was on the cusp of the second house. Its lower M.D. was  $48^\circ 34'$ , and therefore by subtraction from  $180^\circ$  its upper M.D. is  $131^\circ 26'$ .

This is also the arc of direction M.C.  $\delta$   $\delta$  or Asc.  $\square$   $\delta$ , mundane direct, and other directions can be derived from it by subtraction. The diurnal S.A. has to be used so long as the direction that is formed is above the horizon; but as soon as the aspect falls below the horizon a change must be made to the nocturnal S.A. The conjunction of

any planet with the Ascendant shows its presence exactly on the horizon ; above that everything is diurnal, and below it nocturnal.

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| (6) M.C. $\delta$ $\delta$ or Asc. $\square$ $\delta$ mund.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ diurnal S.A.                  | 131 26<br><hr/> 36 4 |
| (7) M.C. $\sphericalangle$ $\delta$ or Asc. $*$ $\delta$ mund.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ diurnal S.A.               | 95 22<br><hr/> 18 2  |
| (8) M.C. $\sphericalangle$ $\delta$ or Asc. $\sphericalangle$ $\delta$ mund.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ diurnal S.A. | 77 20<br><hr/> 18 2  |
| (9) M.C. $*$ $\delta$ or Asc. $\sphericalangle$ $\delta$ mund.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ diurnal S.A.               | 59 18<br><hr/> 36 4  |
| (10) M.C. $\square$ $\delta$ or Asc. $\delta$ $\delta$ mund.   | 23 14                |

Direction (6) shows Mars on the cusp of the tenth house. Direction (7) shows it on the cusp of the eleventh house. Direction (8) shows it in the middle of the eleventh house, and measures to 77 years 4 months. Direction (9) shows it on the cusp of the twelfth house at age 59 years 4 months. Direction (10) shows it on the cusp of the Ascendant at age 23 years 3 months.

If the distance of Mars below the cusp of the Ascendant is estimated as given in Formula XIII the result is  $23^{\circ} 13'$ , which differs from direction (10) by one minute of arc. The reason for the discrepancy is that in calculating directions (6) to (10) fractions of a minute have been ignored and have accumulated.

#### CONVERSE MUNDANE DIRECTIONS TO ANGLES

Here the heavenly body directed appears as if it moved in the opposite direction to that which it takes under the influence of direct directions. The whole subject of converse directions has been much in dispute both in ancient and modern times, but it is best to reserve comment until some illustrations have been given.

*It is required to calculate some of the converse directions of Uranus to the angles.*

In direct motion, as has been shown in the previous section, the eastward axial rotation of the earth makes Uranus appear to rise up to the cusp of the Ascendant and to pass through the twelfth, eleventh, and tenth houses towards the upper meridian. In converse motion the planet appears to travel in the opposite direction, down to the cusp of the second house and then through the second and third houses towards the lower meridian.

The first converse mundane direction of this kind that Uranus can form will be that which brings it on to the second cusp, because when

there it will be in mundane semi-sextile to the Ascendant and in mundane trine to the mid-heaven. It is, therefore, necessary to begin by finding the distance of the planet from the second cusp according to the Formula for finding cuspal Distances.

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Lower M.D. ♃.  | 76 30                 |
| $\frac{2}{3}$ Nocturnal S.A. ♃                                       | <u>55 0</u>           |
| (11) Asc. √ ♃ or M.C. △ ♃ mund. con.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ nocturnal S.A. | 21 30<br><u>13 45</u> |
| (12) Asc. ∟ ♃ or M.C. ◻ ♃ mund. con.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ nocturnal S.A. | 35 15<br><u>13 45</u> |
| (13) Asc. * ♃ or M.C. ⋈ ♃ mund. con.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ nocturnal S.A. | 49 0<br><u>27 30</u>  |
| (14) Asc. ◻ ♃ or M.C. ♄ ♃ mund. con.                                 | <u>76 30</u>          |

Direction (11) shows Uranus on the cusp of the second house, and it measures to age  $21\frac{1}{2}$  years. Direction (12) shows it in the middle of the second house, and measures 35 years 3 months. Direction (13) shows it on the third cusp, and measures to 49 years. Direction (14) shows it on the cusp of the fourth house, and measures to 76 years 6 months.

If these calculations have been made correctly, direction (14) should be the same as the lower M.D. of Uranus, and a glance at the Speculum will show that this is so.

The converse directions of Jupiter can be calculated similarly. The Speculum shows that at birth the planet is  $1^{\circ} 48'$  E of the fifth cusp. This is the arc of the first converse direction.

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (15) Asc. △ ♃ or M.C. ⋈ ♃, mund. con.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ Nocturnal S.A. | $1^{\circ} 48'$<br><u>9 51½</u> |
| (16) Asc. ◻ ♃ or M.C. ◻ ♃, mund. con.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ Nocturnal S.A. | 11 39½<br><u>9 51½</u>          |
| (17) Asc. ⋈ ♃ or M.C. △ ♃, mund. con.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ Nocturnal S.A. | 21 31<br><u>19 43</u>           |
| (18) Asc. ♄ ♃ or M.C. ◻ ♃, mund. con.                                 | <u>41 14</u>                    |

Direction (15) shows the planet on the cusp of the fifth house. Direction (16) shows it in the middle of the fifth house. Direction (17) shows it on the cusp of the sixth; and Direction (18) on the cusp of the seventh.

Other converse directions might be formed by adding proportional parts of Jupiter's diurnal S.A., but a sufficient number of examples have been given to show the method of calculation.

#### THE RATIONALE OF CONVERSE DIRECTIONS

The question now arises as to whether converse directions are legitimate and possible, because many writers have either thrown doubt

upon them or have wholly denied them. The earth rotates from west to east, and when a planet is situated just below the cusp of the ascendant, like Uranus in this horoscope, axial rotation will make it appear to rise through the twelfth, eleventh, and tenth houses, forming direct directions as it does so. In order for it to form converse directions, it must sink down through the second and third houses towards the lower meridian, and it cannot do this unless the earth reverses its rotation, a thing which never happens.

This is the kind of argument that convinced many eminent astrologers in the past and that has weight with some at the present day. Most astrologers now admit converse directions, but there is even now no universal agreement as to the manner of their formation. Briefly put, two explanations have been given.

The first explanation is that, in forming such a direction as M.C.  $\text{♁}$   $\text{♁}$ , forces come into play that were in actual existence before the child's birth. In direction (14), Uranus was really on the cusp of the fourth house rather more than five hours before birth; and the effects signified by this are brought to fruition in the life history according to the usual measure of time.

The second explanation is that the degree of R.A. that was on the cusp of the fourth house at birth, and therefore in opposition to the M.C., rises through the third, second, and first houses until it reaches the mundane position that was occupied by Uranus at birth, so forming the direction M.C.  $\text{♁}$   $\text{♁}$ . This is accomplished by the eastward axial rotation of the earth after birth; and a similar explanation applies to other converse directions.

It may be added that it is not easy to see why one of these explanations should be considered truer than the other. Each one seems to explain the phenomenon.

## CHAPTER XXIII

### SOLAR AND LUNAR MUNDANE DIRECTIONS

MUNDANE directions between Sun, Moon, and planets are slightly more complicated than those to the angles because a rule-of-three sum is necessary in the calculations. All are worked in one and the same way; solar directions to the Moon and planets, lunar directions to the planets, and directions from one planet to another.

If attention is turned upon any two heavenly bodies in the horoscope, it is evident that one of them may be regarded as moving through the houses and the other as fixed. The one that moves does so because of the eastward axial rotation of the earth, and while it is moving it meets aspects of the other. For instance, Uranus is rising in Mrs Besant's horoscope in opposition to the Sun setting. If we regard the Sun as fixed, the moving Uranus will rise through the twelfth, eleventh and tenth houses, and will meet various aspects of the Sun while doing so. On the other hand, if Uranus is regarded as fixed, the moving Sun will pass down through the sixth, fifth and fourth houses, and will meet several aspects of Uranus on its way. Both these movements will be brought about by the eastward axial rotation of the earth.

The moving body is called the body that is directed, and there are two systems of naming such directions.

#### TWO SYSTEMS OF NOMENCLATURE

According to one system, *direct* directions are those in which a planet is directed to an aspect of the Sun or Moon; while those in which the Sun or Moon is directed to an aspect of a planet are described as *converse*. This nomenclature is quite arbitrary and has proved confusing to most students as well as to many writers on the subject, because the terms do not bear the same meaning here as elsewhere. In mundane directions to angles, as shown in the previous chapter, we call that direct which seems to imply normal motion clockwise through the houses under the influence of axial rotation, such as the movement of Uranus from the first to the twelfth; and that is called converse which appears



(whatever may be the true explanation of it) to require the heavenly body to move anti-clockwise in a manner contrary to that which is caused by axial rotation, such as the passage of Uranus from the first to the second. But we are now asked to abandon this principle when dealing with mundane directions between the luminaries and the planets, and to adopt another that is entirely different. There is no scientific reason for such an unnecessary change. When, for example, Mercury is directed to the conjunction with the Sun in Mrs Besant's horoscope, its movement is not more direct than is that of the Sun when directed to the conjunction with Jupiter. The first is brought about by Mercury moving down to the place of the Sun, and the second by the Sun moving down to the place of Jupiter. The two movements are the same; both are direct and neither is converse.

The other system of naming such directions, which will be adopted here, recognises that both those just mentioned are direct, and distinguishes them *by writing the moving body first*:—☿♄☉ means that Mercury moves to the conjunction with the stationary Sun; ☉♄♃ means that the Sun moves to the conjunction with the stationary Jupiter; and both are obviously direct: ☉♄☿ and ♃♄☉ would be converse directions if they could take place, because the former would mean that the Sun apparently moved conversely or anti-clockwise to the place of Mercury, and the latter would signify that Jupiter apparently moved conversely to the place of the Sun.

The question of whether such converse directions are possible may be postponed for the present.

#### DIRECT MUNDANE DIRECTIONS

In this section will be considered those directions in which the moving body travels directly or clockwise through the houses; and the system will be followed of writing the moving body first.

It is required to calculate some of the mundane arcs of the Sun directed to aspects of Jupiter.

The Speculum shows that Jupiter is a short distance below (eastward) of the fifth cusp, and that it has only a small semi-arc. As the Sun sets, its first mundane aspect to Jupiter will be formed when the former is a short distance below the cusp of the seventh, for then the two will be in mundane sextile. The problem is to find out how far the Sun must be below the seventh cusp; for its distance must be in

proportion to its semi-arc. To ascertain this a sum in proportion is necessary, and the general rule for calculating all such directions, whether direct or converse, is as follows:—

*As the semi-arc of the fixed body is to its cuspal distance, so is the semi-arc of the moving body to its second distance from that cusp from which the aspect is formed.* The sum or difference of the first and second cuspal distances of the moving body (according to whether it crosses the cusp or not) gives the arc of direction.

Here the fixed body is Jupiter, the moving body is the Sun, the seventh cusp is that from which the aspect is reckoned, and the Sun has to cross it in order to form the aspect. The Sun's nocturnal semi-arc must be used because it will be below the horizon when the aspect is complete.

The rule in this case will, therefore, become:—As the nocturnal S.A. of Jupiter is to its cuspal distance from the fifth, so is the nocturnal S.A. of the Sun to its second distance below the seventh cusp. This second distance, added to the sun's cuspal distance at birth above the seventh, will give the arc of direction.

Ternary proportional logs. from *Chambers* are employed, and the arithmetical complement is used in the first term.\*

|         |     |    |        |         |
|---------|-----|----|--------|---------|
| As log. | 59° | 9' | (a.c.) | 9.51668 |
| is to   | „   | 1  | 48     | 2.00000 |
| so is   | „   | 93 | 57     | 28238   |
| to      | „   | 2  | 51     | 1.79906 |

This shows that the Sun must be 2° 51' below the seventh cusp. This distance must be added to the Sun's cuspal distance above the seventh.

|                                      |   |    |
|--------------------------------------|---|----|
| ⊙ above 7th at birth                 | ° | ′  |
| ⊙ second distance below 7th          | 1 | 14 |
| (19) Arc of direction ⊙ * ∟ mund. d. | 2 | 51 |
|                                      | 4 | 5  |

Other directions can be formed from this by adding proportional parts of the Sun's S.A. just as was done with mundane directions to angles.

|                     |    |     |
|---------------------|----|-----|
| ⊙ * ∟ mund. d.      | °  | ′   |
| ½ nocturnal S.A. ⊙  | 15 | 39½ |
| (20) ⊙ ∟ ∟ mund. d. | 19 | 44½ |
| ½ nocturnal S.A. ⊙  | 15 | 39½ |
| (21) ⊙ ∟ ∟ mund. d. | 35 | 24  |
| ½ nocturnal S.A. ⊙  | 31 | 19  |
| (22) ⊙ ∟ ∟ mund. d. | 66 | 43  |

\* This form of stating the sum is used for convenience. Strictly speaking, the word 'log.' ought not to be inserted just where it is, since the proportion is between the numbers, and not between the logs. of the numbers; but this is an academical distinction which will not trouble the reader.

In direction (19) the Sun is  $2^{\circ} 51'$  below the seventh cusp; in (20) it is the same distance below the middle of the sixth house; in (21) it is the same below the sixth cusp; and in (22) it is in conjunction with Jupiter, east of the fifth cusp.

*It is required to calculate some of the arcs of Mars directed to aspects of the Moon.*

The Moon will be the fixed body and Mars the moving one, rising over the ascendant and going towards the mid-heaven precisely as it did in directions (6) to (10), except that these were calculated in reverse order so as to illustrate the process of subtraction. The first aspect formed will be the square, when Mars is a similar distance below the horizon to that of the Moon westward of the lower meridian, in the proportion of their semi-arcs. The proportion will run:—As the semi-arc of the Moon is to its cuspal distance, so is the semi-arc of Mars to its second distance. Nocturnal semi-arcs are used because the aspect is formed below the horizon.

|         |    |    |        |         |
|---------|----|----|--------|---------|
| As log. | 65 | 30 | (a.c.) |         |
| is to " | 11 | 23 |        | 9.56755 |
| so is " | 71 | 47 |        | 1.19900 |
|         |    |    |        | 39925   |
| to "    | 12 | 17 |        | 1.16580 |

This shows that Mars must be  $12^{\circ} 17'$  below the cusp of the ascendant. But by Formula XIII Mars is found to be  $23^{\circ} 13'$  below that cusp at birth; therefore subtraction will give the arc of direction.

|                           |    |    |  |
|---------------------------|----|----|--|
| δ below Asc. at birth     | 23 | 13 |  |
| δ 2nd distance below Asc. | 12 | 17 |  |
| (23) δ □ } mund. d.       | 10 | 56 |  |

Notice now that it is *not possible* to form further directions from this by addition, because the next aspect will compel Mars to rise above the ascendant, and then its diurnal S.A. must be used. This necessitates a second sum in proportion.

|         |     |    |        |         |
|---------|-----|----|--------|---------|
| As log  | 66  | 30 | (a.c.) |         |
| is to " | 11  | 23 |        | 9.56755 |
| so is " | 108 | 13 |        | 1.19900 |
|         |     |    |        | 22098   |
| to "    | 18  | 31 |        | 98753   |

That is to say, Mars must be  $18^{\circ} 31'$  below the cusp of the twelfth house in order to be in mundane trine to the Moon. The distance of Mars at birth from the twelfth cusp must be found and  $18^{\circ} 31'$  subtracted from it.



## CONVERSE MUNDANE DIRECTIONS

With the exception of Mundane Parallels and Rapt Parallels, to be considered later, the directions in the previous section are all that are usually computed or admitted by most astrologers. In every one of them the directed body moves clockwise through the houses in accordance with axial rotation, so that they are all direct directions in reality, in spite of the fact that some workers, using a misleading and contradictory nomenclature, call those converse in which the Sun or Moon is directed to the aspect of a planet.

The question now arises whether it is possible for directions to be formed that are really converse, *i.e.* brought about by one of the heavenly bodies apparently moving anti-clockwise through the houses.

The problem of converse mundane directions to angles has been considered in the previous chapter, and the two theories advanced in explanation and justification of them have been given. Directions (11) to (18) were computed by way of illustration of them.

Converse directions between the heavenly bodies and converse directions to the angles stand or fall together. If the latter are possible, the former are possible also. If Uranus can apparently pass from its radical position just below the horizon down to the lower meridian, as directions (11) to (14) represent it doing, there is nothing to prevent it forming aspects to the Sun or the Moon or any other heavenly body while doing so. Or, to reverse the proposition, if it is impossible for Jupiter to move conversely and anti-clockwise to the conjunction with the Sun in the seventh house, directions (15) to (18) are impossible also. And yet although most astrologers to-day admit converse directions to angles, their inevitable corollary, converse directions between the heavenly bodies, is ignored by almost every writer.

One or two practical examples will show how to work these directions, and will also shew that for every direct arc between two heavenly bodies there is a corresponding converse one.

In directions (23) to (26) four mundane arcs were formed by Mars moving upwards through the first, twelfth, and eleventh houses to aspects of the Moon. If Mars is regarded as the fixed body, the Moon can move conversely through the fifth and sixth houses and form similar aspects to Mars. The formula will be:—As the S.A. of Mars

is to its cuspal distance, so is the S.A. of the Moon to its second distance.

|       |      |    |           |                |
|-------|------|----|-----------|----------------|
| As    | log. | 71 | 47 (a.c.) | 9.60075        |
| is to | "    | 0  | 43        | 2.39976        |
| so is | "    | 66 | 30        | 4.3245         |
| to    | "    | 0  | 40        | <u>2.43316</u> |

When the Moon is  $0^{\circ} 40'$  east of the fifth cusp it will be in converse mundane square with Mars.

|      |   |                  |
|------|---|------------------|
|      | $\frac{1}{2}$ S.A. }<br>M.D. }                            | $22^{\circ} 10'$ |
|      | } from 5th<br>2nd distance }                              | $10^{\circ} 47'$ |
| (28) | } $\square$ $\delta$ mund. con.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ S.A. }   | $10^{\circ} 7'$  |
| (29) | } $\triangle$ $\delta$ mund. con.<br>$\frac{1}{4}$ S.A. } | $22^{\circ} 10'$ |
| (30) | } $\square$ $\delta$ mund. con.<br>$\frac{1}{4}$ S.A. }   | $32^{\circ} 17'$ |
| (31) | } $\nabla$ $\delta$ mund. con.                            | $11^{\circ} 5'$  |
|      |   | $43^{\circ} 22'$ |
|      |   | $11^{\circ} 5'$  |
|      |   | $54^{\circ} 27'$ |

Direction (28) shows the Moon just east of the fifth cusp; (29) shows it just below the sixth cusp; (30) just below the middle of the sixth; and (31) just below the seventh cusp.

|                       |                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Direct direction (23) | compares with converse direction (28) |
| " " (24)              | " " " " (29)                          |
| " " (25)              | " " " " (30)                          |
| " " (26)              | " " " " (31)                          |

Jupiter directed to converse aspects of the Sun will give a series of directions corresponding to numbers (19) to (22). In this case Jupiter is the moving body and the Sun is regarded as fixed. The formula becomes:—As the Sun's S.A. is to its cuspal distance so is Jupiter's S.A. to its second distance. The sextile will be formed when Jupiter is the second distance west of the fifth cusp. For the conjunction a second calculation is necessary, using Jupiter's diurnal S.A. The following are the arcs of direction.

|      |  |                             |                       |
|------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (32) | $\nabla$ * $\odot$ mund. con.          | $2^{\circ} 39'$             | corresponding to (19) |
| (33) | $\nabla$ $\angle$ $\odot$ " "          | $12^{\circ} 30\frac{1}{2}'$ | " " (20)              |
| (34) | $\nabla$ $\sphericalangle$ $\odot$ " " | $22^{\circ} 22'$            | " " (21)              |
| (35) | $\nabla$ $\delta$ $\odot$ " "          | $42^{\circ} 53'$            | " " (22)              |

It is unnecessary to give the working of these in full, as sufficient examples have been given in this chapter to enable the working to be understood.

It will be seen that while in some cases direct and converse directions do not differ very much in arc, in other instances the difference is considerable.

Because these converse directions have been omitted by most writers there is no general consensus of opinion as to their value; and until they have been more fully examined and considered it is impossible to say whether the majority of astrologers are in favour of them or against them. Many of the older writers ignored all converse directions, under the impression that their formation was contrary to nature and was impossible. This idea has now been practically abandoned, but the subject is still surrounded with a good deal of confusion; for few seem to have made up their minds upon the matter or to have realised how extensive a field it really covers when fully worked out.

## CHAPTER XXIV

### MUNDANE PARALLELS AND RAPT PARALLELS

ANY two heavenly bodies are in mundane parallel when they are at distances from the meridian that are proportional to their semi-arcs. For instance, when the Moon by mundane motion passes over the fourth house, crosses the lower meridian, and then rises through the third house, it will presently reach a distance from the meridian similar to that of Jupiter at birth, and the two will then be in mundane parallel. In order to decide how far the Moon must be distant from the meridian, a sum in proportion is necessary similar to those used in the last chapter. Jupiter is fixed and the Moon moves.

|       |                    |         |                     |         |
|-------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| As    | log. 59° 9' (a.c.) | 9.51667 | J's M.D.            | 11° 23' |
| is to | „ 17 55            | 1.00202 | J's 2nd M.D.        | 20 9    |
| so is | „ 66 30            | 43245   | (36) J P 2 mund. d. | 31 32   |
| to    | „ 20 9             | 95114   |                     |         |

The Moon's first and second meridian distances must be added together because they are on opposite sides of the meridian.

*Required to find the arc of ☉ P ☽ mundane direct.* To form this the Sun must pass below the horizon until it reaches a distance from the lower meridian proportional to the two nocturnal semi-arcs.

|       |                     |         |                     |         |
|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| As    | log. 71° 47' (a.c.) | 9.60075 | ☉'s M.D. noct.      | 95° 11' |
| is to | „ 48 34             | 56893   | ☉ 2nd M.D.          | 63 34   |
| so is | „ 93 57             | 28238   | (37) ☉ P ☽ mund. d. | 31 37   |
| to    | „ 63 34             | 45206   |                     |         |

Many of these mundane parallels are at the same time either conjunctions or oppositions. For instance, if the moving Moon continues its eastward motion by which direction (36) was formed, it will rise up through the third and second houses and presently reach a distance from the meridian similar to that of Mars, when the two will be in mundane parallel; but they will also at the same time be in mundane conjunction. Similarly if the Moon is regarded as fixed and if Neptune rises up through the eleventh and tenth houses, it will reach a distance from the upper meridian proportional to that of the



Moon from the lower meridian, and the two will be in mundane parallel; but they will also at the same time be in mundane opposition.

#### CONVERSE MUNDANE PARALLELS

The four previously mentioned mundane parallels are all formed by direct or clockwise motion through the houses in accordance with axial rotation. The question of the possibility of converse or anti-clockwise motion arises here just as it did in previous chapters. If such motion, or apparent motion, is possible, converse mundane parallels are also possible.

Assuming such apparently converse motion as possible, the Moon may pass back through the fifth and sixth houses (or rather seem to do so) and get into mundane parallel with Mars, thus:

|         |              |                    |                       |    |    |
|---------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----|----|
| As log  | 71 47 (a c.) | 9 <sup>60075</sup> | }s 2nd M.D.           | 45 | 0  |
| is to " | 48 34        | 56893              | }s M.D.               | 11 | 23 |
| so is " | 66 30        | 43245              | (38) } P ♂ mund. con. | 33 | 37 |
| to "    | 45 0         | 60213              |                       |    |    |

The two bodies will be on opposite sides of the meridian, and the Moon will be 0° 40' inside the cusp of the sixth house at the time when the aspect is complete (or, rather, will seem to be there), so that it will be neither a conjunction nor an opposition.

Those who adopt the first of the two explanations of converse motion previously given when discussing converse mundane directions to angles would affirm this to be a parallel formed before birth and brought forward into the life history at a time according to its arc. It was actually formed rather more than two hours before birth.

Those who adopt the second of the two explanations would maintain that the point 45° 0' west of the lower meridian passes eastward by ordinary axial rotation until it reaches the mundane position occupied by the Moon at birth, and that this is how the parallel is really formed.

By a similar converse motion, Mars might pass back through the second and third houses until it formed the direction ♂ P ♃ mundane converse. And Uranus might form ♅ P ♃ mundane converse in the same way.

#### RAPT PARALLELS

In mundane parallels and aspects, one of the bodies concerned is regarded as fixed and the other as moving. In rapt parallels, both the bodies move, and the parallel is complete when they are equal distances from the meridian in proportion to their semi-arcs. For

instance, in Mrs Besant's horoscope, Mars rises up towards the cusp of the Ascendant and the Sun passes down below the cusp of the seventh houses, and when they have reached distances from the meridian that are proportional to their semi-arcs the rapt parallel will be formed.

These are quite as truly mundane as those previously described which are called mundane parallels; but the name rapt parallels serves to distinguish them.

With rapt parallels one of the bodies is always approaching the meridian and the other is always receding from it. The one approaching the meridian is the one that is directed.

The following is the rule for calculating them. Add together the semi-arcs of the two bodies; then say—*As the sum of the two semi-arcs is to the semi-arc of the body directed, so is the difference between the R.A. of the two bodies to the second distance of the body directed.*

*Required the arc of ☉ rapt par. ♂.* The Sun is the body directed because it approaches the meridian, and its nocturnal S.A. must be used because it will be below the horizon.

|  |   |  |    |     |                     |         |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |
|--|---|--|----|-----|---------------------|---------|----|--------|---------|--|-------|--|----|-----|--|-------|--|-------|--|----|-----|--|-------|--|----|--|----|----|--|-------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|----|------------|--|--|--|--|----|----|----------|--|------------|--|--|----|----|---------------------|--|
| $\begin{array}{r} \text{☉'s S.A. } 93 \quad 57 \\ \delta \quad \text{,,} \quad 71 \quad 47 \\ \hline 2 \quad   \quad 165 \quad 44 \\ \hline \quad \quad 82 \quad 52 \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad   \quad 93 \quad 57 \\ \hline \quad \quad 46 \quad 58\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text{☉ R.A. } 187 \quad 15 \\ \delta \quad \text{,,} \quad 43 \quad 30 \\ \hline 2 \quad   \quad 143 \quad 45 \\ \hline \quad \quad 71 \quad 52\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ |    |     |                     |         |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |
| <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">As</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">log.</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">82</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">52</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">(a.c.)</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: right;">9.66321</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">is to</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">46</td> <td style="text-align: center;">58½</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">58341</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">so is</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">71</td> <td style="text-align: center;">52½</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">39869</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">to</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">40</td> <td style="text-align: center;">44</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">64531</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">81</td> <td style="text-align: center;">28</td> <td style="text-align: center;">☉ 2nd M.D.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">95</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">☉ 1st ,,</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">difference</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">13</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43</td> <td style="text-align: center;">☉ rapt. par. ♂ (39)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> |   |  |    | As  | log.                | 82      | 52 | (a.c.) | 9.66321 |  | is to |  | 46 | 58½ |  | 58341 |  | so is |  | 71 | 52½ |  | 39869 |  | to |  | 40 | 44 |  | 64531 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81 | 28 | ☉ 2nd M.D. |  |  |  |  | 95 | 11 | ☉ 1st ,, |  | difference |  |  | 13 | 43 | ☉ rapt. par. ♂ (39) |  |
|  | As  | log.   | 82 | 52  | (a.c.)              | 9.66321 |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |
|  | is to   |  | 46 | 58½ |                     | 58341   |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |
|  | so is   |  | 71 | 52½ |                     | 39869   |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |
|  | to  |  | 40 | 44  |                     | 64531   |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |
|  |   |  | 2  |     |                     |         |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |
|  |   |  | 81 | 28  | ☉ 2nd M.D.          |         |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |
|  |   |  | 95 | 11  | ☉ 1st ,,            |         |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |
| difference   |   |  | 13 | 43  | ☉ rapt. par. ♂ (39) |         |    |        |         |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |       |  |    |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |    |  |       |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |            |  |  |  |  |    |    |          |  |            |  |  |    |    |                     |  |

Half of each quantity is used in the working and the product is doubled at the end. Half the sum of the semi-arcs of the Sun and Mars makes the first term; half the semi-arc of the Sun is the second term; and half the difference in R.A. is the third term

The arc of direction 13° 43' means that when the direction is complete the Sun will be this distance nearer the lower meridian and Mars will be the same distance further away from it; so that the second M.D. of the Sun will be 81° 28', and that of Mars 62° 17'.

If any doubt should arise in the mind as to whether a rather involved calculation like this has been correctly performed, the result can be

tested by the rule-of-three; because the Sun's S.A. nocturnal must be to that of Mars as  $81^{\circ} 28'$  is to  $62^{\circ} 17'$ . Thus:—

|       |      |              |       |        |              |
|-------|------|--------------|-------|--------|--------------|
| As    | log. | $93^{\circ}$ | $57'$ | (a.c.) | 971762       |
| is to | "    | $71^{\circ}$ | $47'$ |        | 39925        |
| so is | "    | $81^{\circ}$ | $28'$ |        | <u>34429</u> |
| to    | "    | $62^{\circ}$ | $15'$ |        | 46116        |

The result differs by two minutes of arc from the distance of Mars originally obtained, and the discrepancy is due to the fact that one or two small fractions of a minute have been ignored in the calculation; but this is sufficient to show that the arc of direction  $13^{\circ} 43'$  is correct.

It sometimes happens that the two bodies are on opposite sides of the horizon, one above and the other below the earth, when the rapt parallel is complete, and then a slight modification of the preceding method is necessary

*Required the arc of  $\frac{1}{2}$  rapt parallel  $\mathcal{D}$ .* When this is complete, Saturn will be in the eleventh house and the Moon in the second. Saturn will be as far distant from the upper meridian as the Moon is from the lower, in the proportion of Saturn's diurnal and the Moon's nocturnal semi-arc.

In such a case as this, when calculating the difference in R.A., the opposition of the Moon must be used, which is obtained by adding  $180^{\circ}$  to the R.A. of the Moon in the Speculum; and then the difference taken between this and the R.A. of Saturn. But the Moon's nocturnal S.A. must be used.

|                    |                                  |                  |  |                    |                                 |       |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ S.A. | $76^{\circ}$                     | $17'$            | $2 \overline{) 76^{\circ} 17'}$        | $\frac{1}{2}$ R.A. | $339^{\circ}$                   | $57'$ |
| $\mathcal{D}$ "    | $66^{\circ}$                     | $30'$            | $\underline{38^{\circ} 8\frac{1}{2}'}$ | $\mathcal{D}$ "    | $283^{\circ}$                   | $27'$ |
|                    | $2 \overline{) 142^{\circ} 47'}$ |                  |  |                    | $2 \overline{) 56^{\circ} 30'}$ |       |
|                    | $71^{\circ}$                     | $23\frac{1}{2}'$ |  |                    | $28^{\circ}$                    | $15'$ |

|                        |      |                                |                         |                                       |              |
|------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| As                     | log. | $71^{\circ}$                   | $23\frac{1}{2}'$        | (a.c.)                                | 959837       |
| is to                  | "    | $38^{\circ}$                   | $8\frac{1}{2}'$         |                                       | 67388        |
| so is                  | "    | $28^{\circ}$                   | $15'$                   |                                       | <u>80425</u> |
| to                     | "    | $15^{\circ}$                   | $5\frac{1}{2}'$         |                                       | 107650       |
|                        |      |                                | $\frac{2}{2}$           |                                       |              |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ 2nd M.D. |      | $30^{\circ}$                   | $11'$                   |                                       |              |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ 1st "    |      | $67^{\circ}$                   | $53'$                   |                                       |              |
| difference             |      | <u><math>37^{\circ}</math></u> | <u><math>42'</math></u> | $\frac{1}{2}$ rapt par. $\mathcal{D}$ | (40)         |

Saturn is the one directed because it is approaching the meridian when the direction is complete, whereas the Moon, after having crossed the lower meridian, is receding from it in the second house.

CONVERSE RAFT PARALLELS

On examination it will be seen that in directions (39) and (40) the bodies concerned are direct in motion moving clockwise in accordance with axial rotation. The problem of converse motion, however, obtrudes itself here just as it does elsewhere, and the question of whether it is possible to form raft parallels by converse motion is forced upon our attention. There is no need to discuss the whole matter again under this heading; all that need be said is that if what appears to be converse motion is possible at all, as in the case of directions to angles, it carries with it the certainty that when a body appears to move conversely it must be able to form aspects and parallels of all kinds while so moving.

*Required the arc of 1/2 raft parallel 1) converse.* When this is complete Saturn will be in the lower part of the first house, just above the cusp of the second, and the Moon will be in the sixth house, just above its cusp. The two bodies must both move conversely in order to get into these positions. Saturn is the planet directed because it applies to the meridian, and its nocturnal semi-arc must be used. Saturn's R.A. must be subtracted from that of the Moon, first adding 360° to the latter.

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| $\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} \text{ S.A. n. } 103^{\circ} 43' \\ \text{1) } \text{''} \quad \quad 66 \quad 30 \\ \hline 2 \mid 170 \quad 13 \\ \quad \quad 85 \quad 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $2 \mid \begin{array}{r} 103^{\circ} 43' \\ \hline 51 \quad 51\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text{1) R.A. } 103^{\circ} 27' \\ \text{add } 360 \\ \hline 463 \quad 27 \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ R.A. } 339 \quad 57 \\ \hline 2 \mid 123 \quad 30 \\ \quad \quad 61 \quad 45 \end{array}$ |
|--|--|---|

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| As log $85^{\circ} 6\frac{1}{2}'$ (a.c.) | 9.67470                        |
| is to $51^{\circ} 51\frac{1}{2}'$        | 54045                          |
| so is $61^{\circ} 45'$                   | 46464                          |
| to $37^{\circ} 37\frac{1}{2}'$           | 67979                          |
| $\frac{2}{\quad}$                        |                                |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ 2nd M.D. $75^{\circ} 15'$  |                                |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ 1st $112^{\circ} 7'$       |                                |
| difference $36^{\circ} 52'$              | $\frac{1}{2}$ raft par 1) (41) |

This means that Saturn will be 36° 52' nearer the lower meridian, and the Moon the same distance farther away from it. Saturn's lower M.D. will therefore be 75° 15', and that of the Moon 48° 15', when the parallel is complete; for these arcs are proportional to the two nocturnal semi-arcs. If these two secondary meridian distances are examined by means of the Formula for finding cuspal distances, it will be discovered

that Saturn is  $6^{\circ} 6'$  above the cusp of the second house, and that the Moon is  $3^{\circ} 55'$  above the cusp of the sixth, when the direction is complete.

Several other converse rapt parallels are possible in this horoscope, but, in the light of what has gone before, no more need be given here.

## CHAPTER XXV

### ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS TO THE ANGLES

THE difference between mundane and zodiacal directions lies in the fact that the former are based upon mundane aspects, whereas zodiacal directions depend upon aspects measured in the zodiac. For instance in Mrs Besant's horoscope the Moon is at  $\varpi 12^{\circ} 52'$ , about half its house-space west of the cusp of the fourth house; and in order for Uranus to get into direct *mundane* trine with the Moon, the planet must rise across the ascendant and reach the middle of the twelfth house; but in order for it to reach the *zodiacal* trine of the Moon, Uranus must rise into the position that was occupied by  $\kappa 12^{\circ} 52'$  at birth. Both movements are brought about by the same eastward axial rotation of the earth.

Zodiacal directions are classed as direct and converse just as are the mundane group; and the problem of what the converse really are arises here just as it did there.

### DIRECT ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS TO THE MID-HEAVEN

To direct to the conjunction, aspect, or parallel of declination of any body, find the R.A. of that degree and minute of the zodiac where the conjunction, aspect, or parallel falls. The difference between this R.A. and the R.A. of the M.C. at birth is the arc of direction.

*Required the arc of M.C.  $\zeta \frac{4}{5}$  zod. direct.* Neptune is at  $\equiv 28^{\circ} 0'$ , and the R.A. of this point must be calculated in the usual way. The R.A. of the planet as given in the Speculum cannot be used for the present purpose because in reckoning it latitude was taken into account, whereas in these zodiacal directions position on the ecliptic is considered without latitude. To work with the R.A. in the Speculum would constitute this a mundane direction.

By Formula I,  $\varpi 28^{\circ} 0'$  is  $58^{\circ} 0'$  from  $\Upsilon$ .

|             |                  |                                   |                                 |                          |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Log. cosine | $23^{\circ} 27'$ | $9^{\circ} 962 5624$              |                                 | $60^{\circ} 11'$         |
| " cotan.    | $58^{\circ} 0'$  | $9^{\circ} 795 7892$              |                                 | $270$                    |
| " "         | $60^{\circ} 11'$ | $9^{\circ} 7583 516$              | R. A. of $\varpi 28^{\circ} 0'$ | $330 11$                 |
|             |                  |                                   | R. A. M.C.                      | $272 4$                  |
|             |                  | (42) M.C. $\delta \varpi$ zod. d. |                                 | <u><math>58 7</math></u> |

The R.A. of  $\varpi 28^{\circ} 0'$  is  $330^{\circ} 11'$ . The R.A. of the M.C. is  $272^{\circ} 4'$ . The difference is the arc of direction, and it measures to age 58 years 1 month.

In forming this direction,  $\varpi 28^{\circ} 0'$  rises up to the meridian by the eastward axial rotation of the earth.

Required the arc of M.C.  $\delta \varpi$ , zod. direct. This aspect falls at  $\Upsilon 18^{\circ} 25'$ . By Formula I:—

|             |                  |                                   |                              |                           |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Log. cosine | $23^{\circ} 27'$ | $9^{\circ} 962 5624$              |                              | $19^{\circ} 57'$          |
| " cotan.    | $18^{\circ} 25'$ | $10^{\circ} 477 5834$             |                              | $270 0$                   |
| " "         | $19^{\circ} 57'$ | $10^{\circ} 440 1458$             | R.A. $\varpi 18^{\circ} 25'$ | $289 57$                  |
|             |                  |                                   | R.A. M.C.                    | $272 4$                   |
|             |                  | (43) M.C. $\delta \varpi$ zod. d. |                              | <u><math>17 53</math></u> |

In forming this direction  $\varpi 18^{\circ} 25'$  passes across the fourth house on to the lower meridian by the eastward axial rotation of the earth.

Required the arc of the M.C. par.  $\delta$  zod. d. The Moon's declination is  $17^{\circ} 35'$  and it is first necessary to find to what longitude this declination corresponds. By Formula IV—

|           |                  |                      |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------|
| Log. sine | $17^{\circ} 35'$ | $9^{\circ} 480 1401$ |
| " "       | $23^{\circ} 27'$ | $9^{\circ} 599 8270$ |
| " cosine  | $40^{\circ} 37'$ | $9^{\circ} 880 3131$ |

This means that declination  $17^{\circ} 35'$  corresponds to longitude  $40^{\circ} 37'$  reckoned from the first point of Cancer or Capricorn; and as the M.C. here is Capricorn, it will fall at  $\varpi 10^{\circ} 37'$ . The R.A. of this point is then found, in the same way as in the two previous examples, to be  $43^{\circ} 4'$  from  $\Upsilon$  or  $313^{\circ} 4'$  from  $\Upsilon$ .

|                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| R.A. corresponding to declination | $313 4$                  |
| R.A. of M.C.                      | $272 4$                  |
| (44) M.C. par. $\delta$ zod. d.   | <u><math>41 0</math></u> |

In forming this direction  $\varpi 10^{\circ} 37'$  passes up on to the meridian.

CONVERSE ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS TO THE MID-HEAVEN

Required the arc of M.C.  $\delta \delta$  zod. con. The opposition of Mars is at  $\text{III } 15^{\circ} 12'$ . By Formula I:—

|                                     |                  |              |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Log. cosine                         | $23^{\circ} 27'$ | $9.9625624$  | $42^{\circ} 42'$ |
| " tan.                              | $45 12$          | $10.0030320$ | $180 0$          |
| " "                                 | $42 42$          | $9.9655944$  | $222 42$         |
|                                     |                  |              | $272 4$          |
| (45) M.C. $\delta \delta$ zod. con. |                  |              | $49 22$          |

The same two explanations of converse directions that have previously been given when considering mundane directions to angles are advanced here again.

The first explanation is that  $\text{III } 15^{\circ} 12'$  was actually on the cusp of the mid-heaven a little more than three hours before birth, and that this is a pre-natal influence acting after birth.

The second explanation is that the degree and minute on the cusp of the mid-heaven at birth pass across the ninth and eighth houses by the eastward axial rotation of the earth until they reach the position that was occupied by  $\text{III } 15^{\circ} 12'$  at birth.

Required the arc of M.C.  $\text{par. } \text{D}$  zod. con. The calculation performed under direction (44) shows that the Moon's declination  $17^{\circ} 35'$  corresponds to longitude  $40^{\circ} 37'$  from Capricorn or  $49^{\circ} 23'$  from Libra, which latter is  $\text{III } 19^{\circ} 23'$ . The R.A. of this point is found by Formula I to be  $226^{\circ} 56'$ .

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| R.A. of M.C.                                | $272^{\circ} 4'$  |
| subtract                                    | $226^{\circ} 56'$ |
| (46) M.C. $\text{par. } \text{D}$ zod. con. | $45^{\circ} 8'$   |

DIRECT ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS TO THE ASCENDANT

The Ascendant is always directed by Oblique Ascension. Formula VI shows that the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant is obtained by adding  $90^{\circ}$  to the R.A. of the M.C.

The rule for directing the Ascendant to any point, whether direct or converse, is as follows:—

Firstly, by Formula I find the R.A. of the degree and minute of longitude to which the Ascendant is to be directed.

Secondly, by Formula III find the declination of that longitude.



Thirdly, by Formula V find the Ascensional Difference of that declination at the latitude of the birthplace.

Fourthly, by Formula VI find the Oblique Ascension of the degree and minute of longitude; having already found its R.A. and Asc. Diff.

Lastly, the difference between the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant and that of the point where the aspect falls is the arc of direction.

When directing the Ascendant to the conjunction of a planet, that planet's declination and R.A. as given in the Speculum must not be used. Instead, the declination and R.A. of the degree and minute of longitude where the planet is situated without latitude must be computed and used. This is illustrated in the following direction.

*Required the arc of Asc. ♂ ♁ zod. d.* The longitude is  $\Upsilon$   $16^{\circ} 37'$ . The R.A. of this point is  $15^{\circ} 19'$ , and its declination is  $6^{\circ} 32'$  N. The Ascensional Difference of this declination for the latitude of London,  $51^{\circ} 32'$ , is  $8^{\circ} 17'$ , which makes the Oblique Ascension  $7^{\circ} 2'$ . From this is subtracted the O.A. of the ascendant,  $2^{\circ} 4'$ , which leaves the arc of direction Asc. ♂ ♁ zod. d., as  $4^{\circ} 58'$  (47).

Mrs Besant's father died at this time.

*Required the arc of Asc. ♁ ♄ zod. d.* The declination of Mars is  $13^{\circ} 57'$  N., which by Formula IV corresponds to longitude  $\delta$   $7^{\circ} 17'$ . The R.A. of this is  $34^{\circ} 56'$ , its Asc. Diff.  $18^{\circ} 13'$ , and its O.A.  $16^{\circ} 43'$ . The difference between this and the O.A. of the ascendant  $2^{\circ} 4'$  is  $14^{\circ} 39'$  which is the arc of direction Asc. ♁ ♄ zod. d. (48).

#### CONVERSE ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS TO THE ASCENDANT

These are worked in a similar way to the direct directions. The difference between the Oblique Ascension of the ascendant and the Oblique Ascension of the degree and minute of longitude where the aspect falls is the arc of direction.

Converse directions to the angles are admitted now by all astrologers, and nothing need be added here to what has been said on the subject previously.

*Required the arc of Asc. ♂ ♄ zod. con.* The longitude of Saturn is  $\kappa$   $7^{\circ} 28'$ , the R.A. of which is  $339^{\circ} 10'$ , and the declination  $8^{\circ} 46'$  S. Its Asc. Diff. is  $11^{\circ} 12'$ , and its O.A.  $350^{\circ} 22'$ . The difference between this and the O.A. of the Ascendant,  $362^{\circ} 4'$ , is  $11^{\circ} 42'$ , which is the arc of direction Asc. ♂ ♄ zod. con. (49)

*Required the arc of Asc. ♁ ♃ zod. con.* The opposition of Jupiter falls at  $1^{\text{st}} 18^{\circ} 25'$ , the R.A. of which is  $289^{\circ} 57'$  and its declination  $22^{\circ} 11'$ . Its Asc. Diff. is  $30^{\circ} 53'$ , and its O.A.  $320^{\circ} 50'$ . The difference between this and  $362^{\circ} 4'$ , the O.A. of the Ascendant, is  $41^{\circ} 14'$ , which is the arc of direction, Asc. ♁ ♃ zod. con. (50).

## CHAPTER XXVI

### ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS BETWEEN SUN, MOON, AND PLANETS; WITHOUT LATITUDE

WHEN taken in the ecliptic without latitude, the directions of Sun, Moon, and planets are all calculated in the same way; whether the Sun is directed to the Moon or to a planet, whether the Moon is directed to a planet, or one planet is directed to another.

These directions, like the others in the Primary system, are divided into direct and converse; but an important difference has to be noticed here. In all the various kinds of directions that have been included in previous chapters—mundane directions to angles, mundane directions between the heavenly bodies, and zodiacal directions to angles—a direct direction has been one in which the body moving, or apparently moving, passed through the houses clockwise, under the influence of the earth's axial rotation, as from the first house to the twelfth; and a converse direction has been one in which it apparently moved anti-clockwise, as from the twelfth house to the first.

This system of defining and naming directions is dropped by all astrologers when dealing with the zodiacal group, and a different one is employed based upon apparent motion in the zodiac. When the body directed moves, or rather seems to move in the order of the signs, as from Aries to Taurus, the direction is called direct; but when it appears to move in the opposite order to the signs, as from Aries to Pisces, it is called converse.

At first glance this will probably seem to many readers a reasonable system to adopt, that direct zodiacal directions should follow the order of the zodiacal signs; but it has really been the cause of serious misunderstanding and confusion, and is open to strong objection. It seems to imply that in a primary zodiacal direction, the body directed moves along the ecliptic until it reaches the degree and minute to which it is directed. For instance, that when the Sun at  $\approx 7^{\circ} 54'$  is directed to the direct zodiacal conjunction with Mercury at  $\approx 16^{\circ} 40'$ , the luminary

moves towards the latter place in much the same way as it would do in a Secondary direction.

#### CONVENTIONAL NOMENCLATURE MISLEADING

Those who have considered carefully the preceding chapters will see that this is not a correct account of what really happens when such a direction is formed. If the proposition be true that all Primary Directions are completed within a few hours after birth, such zodiacal motion is impossible in the Primary system. What really takes place is that, by the eastward axial rotation of the earth,  $\approx 16^{\circ} 40'$  moves downwards until it reaches a similar distance from the meridian to that held by  $\approx 7^{\circ} 54'$  at birth in the proportion of their semi-arcs.

So that to call  $\odot \text{ } \text{♁} \text{ } \text{♃}$  zod. a direct direction is doubly misleading; for it implies, firstly, that there is zodiacal motion, which is untrue; and secondly, that the Sun moves towards Mercury, which is also untrue, seeing that it is Mercury which moves towards the place of the Sun.

The only difference between mundane and zodiacal directions is that the former are based upon mundane aspects and the latter upon zodiacal. Both are brought about by the eastward axial rotation of the earth (with the possible exception of mundane converse directions, on which, as previously remarked, the astrological world is not yet agreed).

The misleading nature of the ordinary method of naming Primary zodiacal directions does not end even here. If we take such a direction as  $\odot \text{ } \Delta \text{ } \text{♁}$  zod. con. and analyse it, we notice that the Sun appears to move back to  $\Omega 16^{\circ} 37'$ , and that the direction is called converse because this is contrary to the order of the signs. What really happens is that the place of the Sun  $\approx 7^{\circ} 54'$ , moves directly by axial rotation towards the position that was occupied at birth by  $\Omega 16^{\circ} 37'$ . Judged by the only true standard, that of mundane motion resulting from axial rotation, the movement is direct or clockwise; whereas by the conventional system it is called converse. So that this arbitrary nomenclature is the reverse of the truth; it inverts completely the true motion.

Direct and converse zodiacal directions are both of them direct, the one as much as the other, when judged by the standard of axial rotation.

This system of naming directions, however, is so widely spread and

so old established that it would be a very difficult task to introduce any other. Accordingly where the terms *zodiacal*, *direct* and *converse* are used here they will be employed in the conventional sense of apparent motion in the zodiac, but in the light of what has been said no misunderstanding should arise as to what these directions really are or how they are brought about.

#### RULE FOR CALCULATING ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS

When one heavenly body is directed to another, one of them must necessarily be in advance of the other, in the sense that by the earth's axial rotation it will come to the cusp of the next angle sooner than the other. For instance, in the direction  $\odot \square \text{h}$  zod. direct, the Sun is at  $\approx 7^{\circ} 54'$  and the place of the aspect is at  $\uparrow 7^{\circ} 28'$ . The Sun is in advance because, by axial rotation, it will arrive at the next angle, the seventh cusp, before the place of the aspect will do so. In the direction  $\odot \text{♃} \text{D}$  zod. con., the Moon is in advance because it will reach the cusp of the next angle, the fourth cusp, before the Sun. In the direction  $\text{♅} \text{♃} \text{h}$  zod. con., Saturn is in advance because it will reach the M.C. before Uranus. In  $\text{D} \Delta \odot$  zod. con., the place of the aspect,  $\text{II } 7^{\circ} 54'$ , is in advance because it will reach the next angle, the ascendant, before the Moon.

If that which is in advance in this sense is called the *preceding*, and if the other is called the *succeeding*, it will be noticed that all zodiacal directions between two heavenly bodies, whether direct or converse, and whether with or without latitude, are formed by the succeeding body or point moving towards the preceding one by axial rotation.

In  $\odot \square \text{h}$  zod. d.,  $\uparrow 7^{\circ} 28'$  moves down to the place of the Sun.

In  $\odot \text{♃} \text{D}$  zod. con., the place of the Sun moves down towards the place of the Moon.

In  $\text{♅} \text{♃} \text{h}$  zod. con., the place of Uranus moves up towards the place of Saturn.

In  $\text{D} \Delta \odot$  zod. con., the place of the Moon moves eastward towards the place that was occupied at birth by  $\text{II } 7^{\circ} 54'$ .

Using the terms *preceding* and *succeeding* in the sense here described, the rule for calculating any of these directions is as follows:—*As the semi-arc of the preceding body or point is to its meridian distance, so is the semi-arc of the succeeding body or point to its second distance.*

The sum or difference of the first and second distances of the succeeding body or point will be the arc of direction. If the succeeding body crosses the meridian to form the aspect, as it would do in  $\text{D} \Delta \odot$  zod. con., its first and second distances must be added together. If the succeeding body does not cross the meridian to form the aspect, as in  $\odot \acute{\circ} \text{D}$  zod. con., the difference between its first and second distances will give the arc of direction.

In order to tell whether to use diurnal or nocturnal semi-arcs and meridian distances, always use that which belongs to the preceding point according to its position in the horoscope; if this is diurnal, all must be diurnal; if it is nocturnal, all must be nocturnal. When any change of S.A. or M.D. from nocturnal to diurnal or *vice versa* takes place, it is the succeeding one that changes.

EXAMPLES OF DIRECT ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS

*Required the arc of  $\odot \ast \text{h}$  zod. d.* The place of this aspect falls at  $\text{V} 7^\circ 28'$ . Its R.A., M.D., and S.A. must be computed in the ordinary way by means of the Formulæ, as illustrated in the chapter on the Speculum, remembering that this longitude is taken without latitude.

The R.A. of  $\text{V} 7^\circ 28'$  is  $278^\circ 8'$ . Its M.D. is  $6^\circ 4'$  east of the meridian. Its S.A. diurnal is  $57^\circ 18'$ . Then by ternary proportional logs:—

|       |      |         |          |                        |        |                 |  |      |                       |                       |
|-------|------|---------|----------|------------------------|--------|-----------------|--|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| As    | log. | $\odot$ | S.A.     | $86^\circ \frac{1}{3}$ | (a.c.) | $9^\circ 67948$ |  | 1st  | M.D.                  | $6^\circ \frac{1}{4}$ |
| is to | „    | $\odot$ | M.D.     | $84^\circ 49'$         |        | $32679$         |  | 2nd  | „                     | $56^\circ 29'$        |
| so is | „    |         | S.A.     | $57^\circ 18'$         |        | $49712$         |  | (51) | $\odot \ast \text{h}$ | $62^\circ 33'$        |
| to    | „    |         | 2nd M.D. | $56^\circ 29'$         |        | $50339$         |  |      |                       |                       |

The formula here becomes:—As the Sun's S.A. (the preceding point) is to its M.D., so is the S.A. of  $\text{V} 7^\circ 28'$  (the succeeding point) to its second M.D.

The first and second distances of the place of the aspect are added together because they are on opposite sides of the upper meridian. Diurnal semi-arcs and distances are used because the preceding place (the Sun) is diurnal.

*Required the arc of  $\text{D} \acute{\circ} \text{W}$  zod. d.* The place of the opposition is  $\Omega 28^\circ 0'$ . Its R.A. is  $150^\circ 11'$ , its M.D.  $58^\circ 7'$ , its S.A.  $74^\circ 15'$ . The preceding place is that of the Moon, and the formula is:—As the Moon's S.A. is to its M.D., so is the S.A. of the place of the aspect to its second distance. The difference of the first and second distances

of the place of the aspect, because they are on the same side of the meridian, gives the arc of direction,  $45^{\circ} 25'$ .

|                              |              |  |  |                 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Log. $66^{\circ} 30'$ (a.c.) | 9.56755      |  | 1st M.D.                                 | $58^{\circ} 7'$ |
| " $11 23$                    | 1.19900      |  | 2nd "                                    | $12 42$         |
| " $74 15$                    | <u>38458</u> |  | (52) $\gamma \delta \frac{1}{2}$ zod. d. | <u>45 25</u>    |
| " $12 42$                    | 1.15113      |  |  |                 |

*Required the arc of  $\gamma \delta \frac{1}{2}$  zod. d.* The place of the opposition is  $\pi \gamma 7^{\circ} 28'$ . Its R.A. is  $159^{\circ} 10'$ , its M.D.  $67^{\circ} 6'$ , its S.A.  $78^{\circ} 48'$ . The preceding place is that of Jupiter; the succeeding place is  $\pi \gamma 7^{\circ} 28'$ . The formula is:—As Jupiter's S.A. is to its M.D. so is the S.A. of the place of the aspect to its second distance. The difference between the first and second distances, because they are on the same side of the meridian, gives the arc of direction.

|                             |              |  |  |                 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Log. $59^{\circ} 9'$ (a.c.) | 9.51668      |  | 1st M.D.                                 | $67^{\circ} 6'$ |
| " $17 55$                   | 1.00202      |  | 2nd "                                    | $23 52$         |
| " $78 48$                   | <u>35875</u> |  | (53) $\gamma \delta \frac{1}{2}$ zod. d. | <u>43 14</u>    |
| " $23 52$                   | 87745        |  |  |                 |

#### EXAMPLES OF CONVERSE ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS

*Required the arc of  $\odot \epsilon \gamma$  zod. con.* The preceding place is  $\varpi 18^{\circ} 25'$ , considered as a point on the ecliptic without latitude. The succeeding place is that of the Sun, which moves down to the preceding place along its nocturnal S.A. by direct axial rotation. The R.A. of  $\varpi 18^{\circ} 25'$  is  $109^{\circ} 57'$ , its M.D. is  $17^{\circ} 53'$ , and its S.A.  $59^{\circ} 7'$ . The formula is:—As the S.A. of the place of the aspect is to its M.D. so is the Sun's nocturnal S.A. to its second distance. The difference between the Sun's lower M.D. and its second distance gives the arc of direction.

|                             |              |  |  |                  |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--|--|------------------|
| Log. $59^{\circ} 7'$ (a.c.) | 9.51644      |  | 1st M.D. $\odot$                       | $95^{\circ} 11'$ |
| " $17 53$                   | 1.00282      |  | 2nd " "                                | $28 25$          |
| " $93 57$                   | <u>28238</u> |  | (54) $\odot \epsilon \gamma$ zod. con. | <u>66 46</u>     |
| " $28 25$                   | 80164        |  |  |                  |

*Required the arc of  $\delta P \delta$  zod. con.* The declination of Mars is  $13^{\circ} 57'$ , which by Formula IV is found to fall at  $\delta 7^{\circ} 17'$ . The R.A. of this place is  $34^{\circ} 56'$ , its M.D. is  $57^{\circ} 8'$ , and its S.A.  $71^{\circ} 47'$ . The preceding place is  $\delta 7^{\circ} 17'$  and the succeeding is the place of the Moon, which crosses the lower meridian by direct axial rotation and moves towards the former place. The formula is:—As the S.A. of  $\delta 7^{\circ} 17'$  is to its M.D., so is the Moon's S.A. to its second distance. The first

and second distances of the Moon are added because they are on opposite sides of the meridian.

|                              |              |  |                  |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| Log. $71^{\circ} 47'$ (a.c.) | 9.60075      |  | $52^{\circ} 56'$ |
| " $57^{\circ} 8'$            | 49838        |  | $11^{\circ} 23'$ |
| " $66^{\circ} 30'$           | <u>43245</u> | (55) $\downarrow$ P $\delta$ zod. con. | <u>64 19</u>     |
| " $52^{\circ} 56'$           | 53158        |  |                  |

Required the arc of  $\eta \delta \Downarrow$  zod. con. The aspect falls at  $15^{\circ} 12' 52''$ , and Saturn's place moves up to this, apparently in the converse order of the signs, but really as the result of the direct rotation of the earth. The R.A. of the place of the aspect, which is also the preceding place, is  $283^{\circ} 59'$ , its M.D.  $11^{\circ} 55'$ , and its S.A.  $58^{\circ} 0'$ . As the S.A. of  $15^{\circ} 12' 50''$  is to its M.D. so is the S.A. of Saturn to its second distance.

|                             |              |   |   |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Log. $58^{\circ} 0'$ (a.c.) | 9.50816      |   | 1st M.D. $\eta \delta$ $67^{\circ} 53'$ |
| " $11^{\circ} 55'$          | 1.17912      |   | 2nd " $15^{\circ} 41'$                  |
| " $76^{\circ} 17'$          | <u>37284</u> | (56) $\eta \delta \downarrow$ zod. con. | <u>52 12</u>                            |
| " $15^{\circ} 41'$          | 1.06012      |   |   |

When one planet is directed to another, the conjunction and opposition are for the most part the only aspects that are worth calculating; the lesser aspects do not have much effect.



## CHAPTER XXVII

### ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS BETWEEN SUN, MOON, AND PLANETS; WITH LATITUDE

THE previous chapter dealt with zodiacal directions considered as measured on the ecliptic without latitude; the problem of how to compute them when latitude is taken into account is one on which a good deal more division of opinion exists than a student might suppose from a perusal of the published books on the subject. Two methods have been recommended.

If we turn back to direction (52) ♃ ♄ zod. d. by way of practical illustration, in order to form this direction *with latitude*, the first method and probably the one most widely followed is to ascertain from the ephemeris what latitude and declination the Moon will have when it next arrives at the place of the opposition,  $\Omega$   $28^{\circ} 0'$ . Knowing longitude, latitude, and declination, calculate the Moon's R.A. by Formula XII, and then its M.D. and S.A. in the usual way. The rule for finding the arc of direction by proportion is then applied in exactly the same way as directions without latitude.

The second method is not so widely practised and appears to be quite unknown to many students. It consists in employing the same amount of latitude which the body directed had at birth. For instance, in Mrs Besant's horoscope the Moon had  $5^{\circ} 17'$  south latitude at birth, and this amount would be incorporated as a factor in the R.A., the declination, and the S.A. every time it is desired to direct the Moon with latitude.

#### SOME OBJECTIONS

Both these methods have been criticised, and the first in particular has aroused much hostile comment.

On turning to the ephemeris it will be seen that the Moon reached  $\Omega$   $28^{\circ} 0'$ , the opposition of Neptune, on October 5th, 1847, *four days after birth*. It is argued that if it is legitimate to import into the process of calculation a factor that did not exist until four days after birth, it is obviously fatal to the claim so often made that Primary directions are all completed within a few hours after birth.

This illustration is only a mild one; others much more serious can be given.

If direction (53) is taken with latitude,  $\psi \text{ } \text{♁} \text{ } 17 \text{ } \text{zod. d.}$ , Jupiter did not reach the place of the opposition,  $\text{♁} \text{ } 7^{\circ} 28'$ , so as to have the latitude that belonged to it, until 16th September, 1849, *two years after birth*.

If such a direction as  $\text{♃} \text{ } \square \text{ } \text{♄} \text{ } \text{zod. d.}$  is taken with latitude Neptune did not reach the place of the aspect until 1867, *nearly twenty years after birth*.

Even these are only trifles when compared with some of the converse directions with latitude.

If  $\text{♁} \text{ } \square \text{ } \text{♄} \text{ } \text{zod. con.}$ , a direction formed very early in life, is taken with latitude, we are faced with two alternatives. The aspect falls at  $\text{♁} \text{ } 12^{\circ} 52'$ , and, in order to ascertain the latitude that belongs to Uranus when here, it is necessary either to go back to 11th March 1847, *six and a half months before birth*, or forward to 1929, *eighty-two years after birth*. To adopt the former alternative is to admit that converse directions are really pre-natal. To adopt the latter is absurd, because this direction is formed in early childhood.

In the case of  $\text{♃} \text{ } \text{♁} \text{ } \text{zod. con.}$  with latitude, the two possible dates are, December 1826, *twenty-one years before birth*, and the year 1990, *one hundred and forty-three years after birth*, both of which are absurd.

If the proposition is true that Primary directions are completed within a few hours of birth,—and, at the rate of  $1^{\circ}$  of R.A. for each year, a life of ninety years would take only six hours of sidereal time,—no very appreciable change of latitude is possible, not much change of declination, and very little change of longitude, even for the Moon, the fastest moving body, and practically none for the planets.

If, on the other hand, we admit change of latitude to a greater extent than is justified by the time that has elapsed since birth (at the rate of  $1^{\circ}$  R.A. = 4 mins. = 1 year of life), it is obviously necessary to abandon the idea that Primary directions are completed within a few hours of birth, for it is then untrue. While to assert this in the case of directions without latitude and to abandon it when calculating those with latitude is equivalent to dividing Primary directions into two different and irreconcilable systems.

#### ANSWERS TO THE OBJECTIONS

These are some of the objections that have been advanced, and they have had different effects with different students. Some reject directinos

with latitude altogether, and affirm that only those to points on the ecliptic without latitude are valid. Others admit directions with change of latitude to any extent, and maintain that the idea of Primary directions being formed within a few hours after birth is an illusion, and that their formation really extends over as long a period as is the case with Secondary directions. Others, again, acknowledge directions with change of latitude when direct but deny them when converse. Yet others follow the second of the two methods previously mentioned; disallowing any change of latitude and always using with the longitude to which the aspect measures the same latitude that the body directed had at birth.

There is certainly something to be said in favour of this second method, for apparently it is the only one capable of being reconciled with the statement that Primary directions are all complete within a few hours of birth.

As pointed out in a previous chapter, the positions in the horoscope of birth are regarded as persisting unaltered for the whole of life, so far as the native is concerned. If he was born at sunrise, he is a sunrise type of man all his life. If a given degree of longitude was rising at birth, good and bad transits will prove the importance of that degree all through life. Birth positions remain so long as life continues. Longitude, declination, latitude, and mundane position continue unchanged so far as the horoscope of birth is concerned.

The modifications we call directions are subordinate changes taking place within the changeless framework of the horoscope. A secondary, moving, changing horoscope is superposed upon that which was made permanent at birth. In such a direction as  $\text{D } \text{♁ } \text{♃ } \text{zod.}$ , no change takes place in either the latitude, longitude, or declination of the Moon; what happens is that  $\Omega \text{ } 28^\circ \text{ } 0'$  is brought eastward by axial rotation until it occupies a position from the lower meridian that is similar to the position of the Moon at birth in the proportion of the two semi-arcs. The problem really is this:—when computing the R.A., declination, oblique ascension, M.D., and S.A. of  $\Omega \text{ } 28^\circ \text{ } 0'$ , is it to be treated as a point on the ecliptic only and nothing more; or as having the same latitude the Moon had at birth; or as having that latitude which the Moon acquired when it reached this longitude by secondary progression after birth?

#### EXAMPLES

Because these directions, except for the fact that they include

latitude, are calculated in exactly the same way as those without latitude, one illustration of each method will be sufficient.

*Required the arc of  $\text{D } \text{♁ } \text{♃} \text{ zod. d. with the latitude given in the Ephemeris.}$*  The Moon reached  $\Omega 28^{\circ} 0'$  on 5th October 1847 at 8.55 a.m. Its latitude was then  $3^{\circ} 32' \text{ S.}$  With this latitude the R.A. will be  $148^{\circ} 57'$ ; the M.D.  $56^{\circ} 53'$ ; the declination  $8^{\circ} 53'$ ; the Ascensional Difference  $11^{\circ} 21'$ ; the S.A.  $78^{\circ} 39'$ ; and finally the arc of direction  $43^{\circ} 25'$ . (57).

*Required the arc of  $\text{D } \text{♁ } \text{♃} \text{ zod. d. with the latitude at birth.}$*  The Moon's latitude at birth was  $5^{\circ} 17' \text{ S.}$ , and if this is considered as remaining unaltered, the R.A.\* of  $\Omega 28^{\circ} 0'$  will be  $148^{\circ} 21'$ ; its M.D.  $56^{\circ} 17'$ ; its declination  $7^{\circ} 13' \text{ N.}$ ; its Ascensional Difference  $9^{\circ} 10'$ ; and its S.A.  $80^{\circ} 50'$ . Then by a proportion similar to that of direction (52) the second distance is  $13^{\circ} 50'$ , and the arc of direction is  $42^{\circ} 27'$ . (58).

Directions (52), (57), and (58) may be compared with each other. The first is reckoned without latitude and is accepted by all. The last two are reckoned with latitude, and astrologers are not agreed with regard to them.

#### TRUE ZODIACAL CONVERSE DIRECTIONS

In previous chapters the problem presented itself of mundane directions apparently formed before birth, and some examples were given. It will be seen that up to the present there has been nothing answering to these among the zodiacal directions between Sun, Moon, and planets; what are conventionally called direct and converse zodiacal directions can both be explained as the result of the earth's direct eastward axial rotation.

In order to form zodiacal directions that are really converse in the sense of being formed in the contrary way to those that are called direct, it would be necessary to reverse the rules. It is not proposed to give here any lengthy argument on the subject; one simple example will be sufficient for those who have followed carefully the explanations given in this and previous chapters.

In direction (52) the arc of  $\text{D } \text{♁ } \text{♃} \text{ zod. d.}$  was calculated. In this the Moon looks as if travelled along the zodiac until it reached  $\Omega 28^{\circ} 0'$ , the place of the opposition. What really happens is that  $\Omega 28^{\circ} 0'$  passes down eastwards by direct axial rotation until it reaches a distance from the meridian similar to that of the Moon in the proportion of the two semi-arcs. The Moon's S.A. and M.D. are taken as the standards

\* By Formula xi.

of comparison, and the formula is:—As the Moon's S.A. is to its M.D. so is the S.A. of  $\Omega$   $28^{\circ} 0'$  to its second distance. The preceding place is that of the Moon and the succeeding that of the opposition.

In order to form the same direction conversely in the sense of reversely, all the rules must be reversed. The S.A. and M.D. of Neptune are taken as the standards of comparison, and the place of the Moon, with or without latitude, is imagined as passing up westward through the fifth house until it reaches a distance from the meridian similar to that of Neptune in the proportion of the two semi-arcs. The opposition of the Moon's place would be used in practice, and this would pass down through the eleventh house toward Neptune. This cannot happen unless the earth is depicted as reversing the direction of its rotation and re-assuming pre-natal positions. The preceding place will then be that of Neptune, and the succeeding that of the Moon's opposition, and the formula will be:—As the S.A. of Neptune is to its M.D., so is the S.A. of the Moon's opposition,  $\Upsilon$   $12^{\circ} 52'$ , to its second distance.

The following are the elements of the direction, taken without latitude. The R.A. of  $\Upsilon$   $12^{\circ} 52'$  is  $283^{\circ} 59'$ ; its M.D.  $11^{\circ} 55'$ ; its S.A.  $58^{\circ} 0'$ .

|                             |         |   |                                   |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Log $73^{\circ} 29'$ (a.c.) | 9.61092 | 2nd M.D.                                      | $46^{\circ} 2'$                   |
| " $58^{\circ} 19'$          | 4.8948  | 1st "   | $11^{\circ} 55'$                  |
| " $58^{\circ} 0'$           | 4.9184  | (59) $\Upsilon$ $12^{\circ} 52'$ zod. reverse | <u><math>34^{\circ} 7'</math></u> |
| " $46^{\circ} 2'$           | 5.9224  |   |                                   |

This can be compared with (52). 'Reverse' is probably a better term for such a direction, to avoid confusion with 'converse' when used in its conventional sense.

So far as is known, none of these Reverse directions have been calculated by astrologers, so that no experience is yet available to decide whether they have any value. They are only mentioned here in order to complete the subject.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT DIRECTIONS

The question now arises as to how many aspects of one kind it is possible to compute between two heavenly bodies. Taking the opposition of the Moon and Neptune by way of illustration, and omitting all 'reverse' directions, the following can all be accounted for by the direct eastward axial rotation of the earth.

(a)  $\Upsilon$   $12^{\circ} 52'$   $\Upsilon$  mundane direct. The place of Neptune rises through

the eleventh and tenth houses to meet the mundane opposition of the Moon.

(b)  $\text{♃} \text{♄} \text{♅}$  zod. d. without latitude. The same motion takes place; the aspect is zodiacal, and the opposition of Neptune is taken as a point on the ecliptic without latitude.

(c)  $\text{♃} \text{♄} \text{♅}$  zod. d., with latitude. The same motion takes place; the aspect is zodiacal, and the opposition of Neptune is taken with the latitude the Moon will have when it gets there (or with the latitude the Moon had at birth, according to the method adopted).

(d)  $\text{♃} \text{♄} \text{♅}$  zod. con., without latitude. The same motion takes place; Neptune with the latitude it had at birth rises to the zodiacal opposition of the Moon taken as a point on the ecliptic without latitude.

(e)  $\text{♃} \text{♄} \text{♅}$  zod. con., with latitude. The same motion takes place; Neptune with the latitude it had at birth rises to the zodiacal opposition of the Moon taken with the latitude Neptune had when there (or with the latitude Neptune had at birth, according to the method adopted).

Classes (a), (b), and (c) are accepted by all astrologers, so far as is known. Class (d) is accepted by most astrologers although not by all, and they differ regarding the method to be used. Class (e) is rejected or ignored by most astrologers, but is accepted by those who employ the second of the two methods of directing with latitude.

The mere fact that so many classes are possible will be sufficient to arouse a feeling of scepticism in most minds, and it certainly proves that the science of Primary directing has not yet reached finality.

NOTE.—Since the above classification of direct directions was made a critical reader has argued that if it is legitimate to treat the Moon or any other body having latitude as if it had none, but was a mere point on the ecliptic, it must also be legitimate to direct this lunar ecliptic point to any other point. This would add a sixth class to the five just given.

(f)  $\text{♃} \text{♄} \text{♅}$  zod. both without latitude. The same motion as before takes place.  $\text{♆} 28^{\circ} 0'$  (the opposition of Neptune), treated as without latitude, passes eastward to the mundane position occupied at birth by  $\text{♃} 12^{\circ} 52'$  also taken without latitude.

If classes (b) and (c) are admitted, it is difficult to see why their combination in class (f) should be excluded.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### ON EQUATING ARCS OF DIRECTION. MEASURES OF TIME

WHEN the arc of direction has been ascertained, it is always expressed in equatorial degrees and minutes, *i.e.* in Right Ascension. This arc really shows how many degrees pass across the meridian while the direction is in process of formation. It is then necessary to know at what period of life the direction will produce its effect; we must be able to equate the degrees and minutes of arc with years and months of life. A variety of methods of doing this have been suggested at different times and the following is a summary of the most important.

#### I. PTOLEMY'S METHOD

In this method each degree of R.A. measures one year of life. This is the simplest and most widely used of all, and is the one we have employed in the preceding chapters. The student will do well to follow it.

#### II. NAIBOD'S METHOD

Here each degree of R.A. measures one year, five days, eight hours; and each minute of arc, six days four hours. Put differently, the mean daily motion of the Sun represents one year of life. Hence we get the following table.

NAIBOD'S TABLE OF THE MEASURE OF TIME.

| <i>Measure of Time for DEGREES.</i> |      |       | <i>Measure of Time for MINUTES.</i> |      |       |    |       |      |    |       |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------------------|------|-------|----|-------|------|----|-------|------|
| °                                   | Yrs. | Days. | °                                   | Yrs. | Days. | '  | Days. | Hrs. | !  | Days. | Hrs. |
| 0                                   | 0    | 0     | 30                                  | 30   | 160   | 0  | 0     | 0    | 30 | 185   | 7    |
| 1                                   | 1    | 5     | 31                                  | 31   | 166   | 1  | 6     | 4    | 31 | 191   | 11   |
| 2                                   | 2    | 10    | 32                                  | 32   | 171   | 2  | 12    | 8    | 32 | 197   | 16   |
| 3                                   | 3    | 16    | 33                                  | 33   | 177   | 3  | 18    | 13   | 33 | 203   | 20   |
| 4                                   | 4    | 21    | 34                                  | 34   | 181   | 4  | 24    | 17   | 34 | 209   | 0    |
| 5                                   | 5    | 26    | 35                                  | 35   | 186   | 5  | 30    | 21   | 35 | 216   | 4    |
| 6                                   | 6    | 32    | 36                                  | 36   | 192   | 6  | 37    | 1    | 36 | 222   | 9    |
| 7                                   | 7    | 37    | 37                                  | 37   | 197   | 7  | 43    | 6    | 37 | 228   | 13   |
| 8                                   | 8    | 43    | 38                                  | 38   | 202   | 8  | 49    | 10   | 38 | 234   | 27   |
| 9                                   | 9    | 48    | 39                                  | 39   | 208   | 9  | 55    | 14   | 39 | 240   | 21   |
| 10                                  | 10   | 53    | 40                                  | 40   | 213   | 10 | 61    | 18   | 40 | 247   | 2    |
| 11                                  | 11   | 59    | 41                                  | 41   | 218   | 11 | 68    | 23   | 41 | 253   | 6    |
| 12                                  | 12   | 64    | 42                                  | 42   | 224   | 12 | 74    | 3    | 42 | 259   | 10   |
| 13                                  | 13   | 69    | 43                                  | 43   | 229   | 13 | 80    | 7    | 43 | 265   | 14   |
| 14                                  | 14   | 74    | 44                                  | 44   | 234   | 14 | 86    | 11   | 44 | 271   | 18   |
| 15                                  | 15   | 80    | 45                                  | 45   | 240   | 15 | 92    | 16   | 45 | 277   | 23   |
| 16                                  | 16   | 85    | 46                                  | 46   | 245   | 16 | 98    | 20   | 46 | 284   | 3    |
| 17                                  | 17   | 90    | 47                                  | 47   | 250   | 17 | 105   | 0    | 47 | 290   | 7    |
| 18                                  | 18   | 96    | 48                                  | 48   | 256   | 18 | 111   | 4    | 48 | 296   | 11   |
| 19                                  | 19   | 101   | 49                                  | 49   | 261   | 19 | 117   | 9    | 49 | 302   | 16   |
| 20                                  | 20   | 106   | 50                                  | 50   | 266   | 20 | 123   | 13   | 50 | 308   | 20   |
| 21                                  | 21   | 112   | 51                                  | 51   | 272   | 21 | 129   | 17   | 51 | 315   | 0    |
| 22                                  | 22   | 117   | 52                                  | 52   | 277   | 22 | 135   | 21   | 52 | 321   | 4    |
| 23                                  | 23   | 122   | 53                                  | 53   | 282   | 23 | 142   | 1    | 53 | 327   | 9    |
| 24                                  | 24   | 128   | 54                                  | 54   | 288   | 24 | 148   | 6    | 54 | 333   | 13   |
| 25                                  | 25   | 133   | 55                                  | 55   | 293   | 25 | 154   | 10   | 55 | 339   | 17   |
| 26                                  | 26   | 138   | 56                                  | 56   | 298   | 26 | 160   | 14   | 56 | 345   | 21   |
| 27                                  | 27   | 144   | 57                                  | 57   | 304   | 27 | 166   | 18   | 57 | 352   | 2    |
| 28                                  | 28   | 149   | 58                                  | 58   | 309   | 28 | 172   | 23   | 58 | 358   | 6    |
| 29                                  | 29   | 154   | 59                                  | 59   | 314   | 29 | 179   | 3    | 59 | 364   | 10   |
| 30                                  | 30   | 160   | 60                                  | 60   | 320   | 30 | 185   | 7    | 60 | 370   | 14   |

III. SIMMONITE'S METHOD

This is similar to Naibod's but it uses the Sun's actual daily motion after birth and not the mean motion. The Sun's R.A. at noon on each day after birth must be known or calculated from the Ephemeris. If we call the Sun's R.A. at noon on the day of birth  $0^{\circ} 0'$ , its increase at the next noon will be the measure for the first year; its motion up to noon on the second day will measure to the end of the second year; and so on.

Hence a table has to be constructed for each horoscope. Simmonite gives one for Queen Victoria's nativity, born 24th May 1819, 4.15 a.m., Kensington, London. The following illustrates it.



| Year | Arc |    | Year | Arc |     |
|------|-----|----|------|-----|-----|
| 1    | 1°  | 1' | 7    | 7°  | 6'  |
| 2    | 2°  | 2' | 8    | 8°  | 7'  |
| 3    | 3°  | 3' | 9    | 9°  | 8'  |
| 4    | 4°  | 3' | 10   | 10° | 9'  |
| 5    | 5°  | 4' | 11   | 11° | 10' |
| 6    | 6°  | 5' | 12   | 12° | 11' |

Any arc of direction not exceeding  $1^{\circ} 1'$  will fall due during the first year of life; any arc between  $1^{\circ} 1'$  and  $2^{\circ} 2'$ , during the second year of life; any arc between  $2^{\circ} 2'$  and  $3^{\circ} 3'$ , during the third year of life; and so on. The measure for odd months is obtained by dividing the year's increase by 12. For instance if the arc of direction is  $7^{\circ} 23'$ , the table shows that this would measure to age 7 years and some odd months over. The arc for 7 years exactly is  $7^{\circ} 6'$ ; therefore the excess is  $17'$ . One twelfth of the motion for the eighth year is  $5'$ ; therefore the excess measures to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months, sufficiently near; and the whole arc measures to 7 years  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months.

A table must be constructed afresh for each horoscope, because the Sun's actual motion varies during the different months of the year.

While this method of equating arcs shows ingenuity in taking the Sun's real motion as the standard, instead of a constant like the Ptolemaic  $1^{\circ}$  or an average like the mean motion of Naibod, it is open to the criticism that it confuses Primary and Secondary directions. The arcs to be equated are Primary; but to make the Sun's motion on the first day of life the measure for the first year, its motion on the second day of life the measure for the second year, and so on, is to import the Secondary measure of a day for a year into the Primary system. It has been and still is the idea of many astrologers that Primary and Secondary directions will ultimately be found to be only two parts of one whole, and that they will be proved not to conflict as they are often supposed to do; but this method of equating is inadequate as a reconciliation and is not, we believe, followed by many workers to-day.

A more consistent method, which has been used by some students, is to employ the Sun's actual motion in R.A. on the day of birth as the measure of time for the whole of life. This motion may vary from about  $55'$  up to  $1^{\circ} 5'$ , but whatever it is on the day of birth is used for each year throughout the whole of life. This method does not conflict with the idea that Primary directions are complete within a few hours of birth.

## IV. THE METHOD OF PLACIDUS

Add the arc of direction to the Sun's R.A. at birth. When the Sun in its daily motion after birth reaches the point of R.A. thus indicated, the direction will operate; the measure of time being a day for a year and two hours for a month. The R.A. is converted into longitude by Formula II, and the ephemeris will show when the Sun reaches this longitude.

This method has been much used by astrologers in the past. It is not very different from that of Simmonite and is open to much the same comment of looking like a half-hearted attempt to reconcile Primary and Secondary directions. Moreover, seeing that an arc of direction is really the number of degrees that pass across the meridian while the direction is in process of formation, it is not easy to see why degrees on the meridian should be added to the Sun's position in some other part of the horoscope. If the Sun were exactly on the meridian the method might perhaps apply, but it is difficult to see how it can do so when elsewhere.

## V. C. C. MASSEY'S METHOD

The following method of directing and equating was published by the well-known mystic the late C. C. Massey in *Modern Astrology*, December 1904. It is not evident why he attributes such a measure as one degree of longitude to Ptolemy. In the *Tetrabiblos*, Book III, Chap. XIV, it is stated—'each equatorial degree being taken to signify one solar year.' This is R.A., not longitude; but the method is extremely interesting and has not yet been sufficiently tested. He writes:—

(i) The presentation of Queen Victoria's horoscope in your October number induces me to send you the following correction in computing the secondary direction (considered primary by Placidus), which solves the problem of bringing  $\psi$  exactly to the meridian as the direction for accession to the throne.

The method laid down in all the books, and always followed, is to allow a *day* for a *year*, and proportionally for additional months and weeks. There is thus without apparent reason, a departure from the Ptolemaic measure of time in the primary direction, which assigns a *degree of longitude* for a *year*, and so proportionally. My suggestion is:—



the equivalent of longitude to time observed in the primary zodiacal direction) for the diurnal advance, which does not keep that proportion. But I have now to propose a bolder innovation. I do not see why any planet should not be similarly directed, regardless of its actual rate of motion. In the one case, as in the other, we have done with the 'day = year' of the old secondary direction. Every degree of the zodiac represents the Sun at that point, and whatever the rate of a planet's revolution, for the purpose of directing we may equate its distance from any other zodiacal point on the degree = year principle.

It is, in short, the Sun's proportional time that determines the period represented in Astrology by zodiacal distances.

By this method of directing I do not conceive the planet as moving out of his place at birth at all, but I feign the Sun advancing from that place to the directional point and then proceed as follows, (in the case of the late Queen's accession):

The longitude of ♃ is  $\approx 16^{\circ} 57'$ , to which I add  $18^{\circ} 4'$  for the age at accession, bringing the longitude to  $\kappa 5^{\circ} 1'$ , with R.A.  $336^{\circ} 52'$ , Decl.  $9^{\circ} 40\frac{1}{2}'$ , Asc. Diff.  $12^{\circ} 23'$ , semi-arc diurnal  $77^{\circ} 37'$ . I now bring this longitude,  $\kappa 5^{\circ} 1'$ , to the meridian distance corresponding to that of ♃ at birth, which is  $15^{\circ} 9'$ .

This correspondence is obtained, of course, by proportion of the semi-arcs, thus:

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Semi-Arc of ♃ at birth  | $68^{\circ} 18'$   |
| Is to M.D. of ♃ at birth  | $15^{\circ} 19'$   |
| As Semi-Arc of the directional longitude ( $\kappa 5^{\circ} 1'$ )  | $77^{\circ} 37'$   |
| Is to M.D. of $\kappa 5^{\circ} 1'$   | $17^{\circ} 14'$ * |
| which is M.D. of $\kappa 5^{\circ} 1'$ east of Meridian, therefore  |                    |
| R.A. of $\kappa 5^{\circ} 1'$ , $336^{\circ} 52' - \text{M.D. } 17^{\circ} 14' = \text{R.A. of Meridian}$ | $319^{\circ} 38'$  |
| R.A. of ♃ at birth  | $319^{\circ} 37'$  |

Thus by the direction of the Sun from the place of ♃, that planet is brought exactly to the Meridian, as also by the direction of the Sun from his own place, in both cases the *directional longitude* being brought to the *mundane position of the longitudes from which the direction is reckoned*—latitude being of course observed in the case of ♃ or any planetary body.

The suggestions here made open up the field for a very interesting discussion. The real question at issue is much deeper than would at first sight appear, namely, 'granted that a solar longitudinal motion of

\* Or by logarithms, a.c.  $9.57915 + 1.07438 + .36532 = 1.01885 = 17^{\circ} 14'$

1° is equivalent to a year, why should it be so, seeing that the ☉ does not move exactly 1° during either a day or any integral fraction of a year?'

In its practical aspect however the method merely calls for *testing*, and we hope all students of 'directions' will make trial of the method on any nativity of unimpeachable accuracy.

### SUMMARY OF MEASURES OF TIME.

The thoughtful reader who has carefully considered the new method advanced by Mr C. C. Massey, will perceive that there is a somewhat formidable array of rival measures of time now before the astrological world. Perhaps it will conduce to a clearer understanding of the matter if a short summary of these is given.

(A) One degree measures one year. There are two possible varieties of this, in addition to the special modifications mentioned previously:—

- (1) In this, the degree is taken as Right Ascension. This is the measure given by Ptolemy.
- (2) In this, the degree is taken as longitude. This is Mr C. C. Massey's suggestion.

(B) One day measures a year. There are several theoretically possible varieties of this; but it will probably be sufficient to mention the following:—

- (3) The day is assumed to be a mean day. This is the method usually followed.
- (4) The day is assumed to be a true solar day. This means that the progressed horoscope is calculated for the *apparent* time of birth and not for the mean time. An explanation of this method is given in the astrological manual entitled *Directions and Directing*.
- (5) The day is assumed to be what may be called, for the sake of convenience, a mundane day; *i.e.*, it ends with the Sun's return to the exact mundane position from which it started. The progressed horoscope is calculated for the time when the Sun's meridian distance is in the same proportion to its semi-arc as at birth.

This is the kind of day employed by Mr C. C. Massey [see his suggestion (b)], and it was also put forward independently in the manual *Directions and Directing*, where a practical illustration is given.

A student familiar with the mathematics of the subject might really employ any one of these as the measure in either of the two systems or directing, the application varying according to whether it was applied to the progression of the meridian or to that of the Sun. When applied to the progression of the meridian by the axial rotation of the earth, the system is called Primary; when applied to the progression of the Sun in the zodiac by the orbital revolution of the earth, the system is called Secondary.

## APPENDIX I

### THE PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE IN DETAIL

To those who wish to study in detail the directions predisposing to a certain event—to find out, as far as possible, WHY the circumstances were exactly as they were and happened exactly when they did—the following little exposition of the general theory of The Progressed Horoscope and its Offshoots will be of interest. It is taken from a paper which appeared in *Modern Astrology* in June 1903 (Vol. XIV., p. 229), to which article those may refer who wish to see a practical exemplification of the method suggested. The whole idea is but the logical outcome of the principles previously enunciated.

The writer says (referring to the death of native at 23y. 5m. 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.) :—

'I am here concerned chiefly with the question of *terminus vitæ*. This I propose to consider with reference to the "progressed horoscope."\*

'The theory of "progression" I conceive to be, broadly speaking, as follows :—The three prime cycles (or circles) of *Day*, *Month*, and *Year*, are mutually sympathetic, *i.e.*, the influences dominant in the one are reflected in the events prominent in the others; thus, (A) the first *day* is a picture in miniature of the first year of life, (B) the first *month* (synodic month, 29.53059 days), is similarly a picture, in greater detail, of this first year, (C) the *year* itself filling in all the outlines; similarly, succeeding days and months picture succeeding years.

'The entire influences, therefore, going to produce the events of any one day of life are shown by

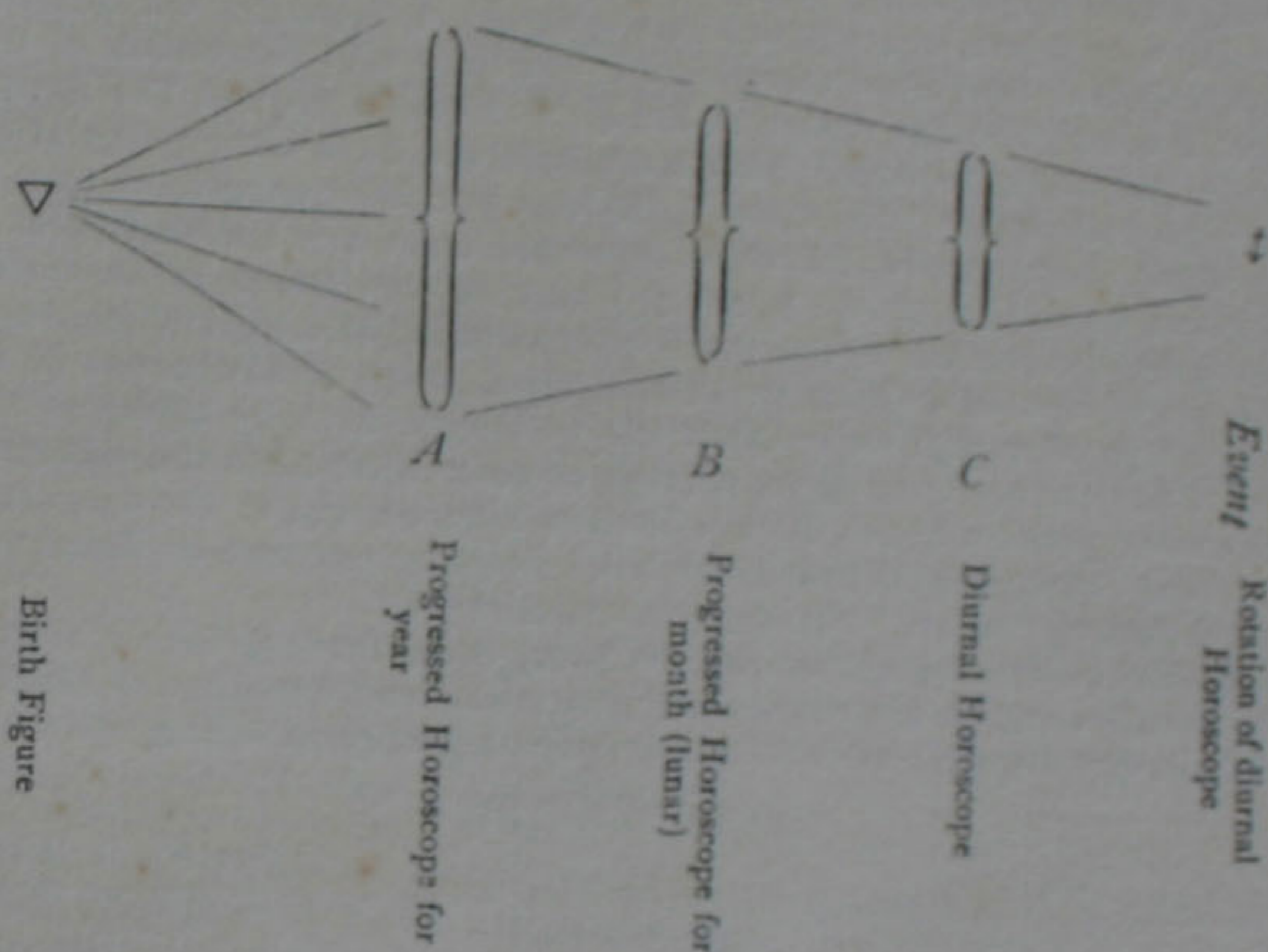
- ∇ : The Horoscope of Birth, the root out of which all events must grow, its influence extending throughout the life: *projected forward in any given year into*
- A : The Progressed Horoscope for the year (a map erected for exact birth-time on equivalent day after birth)—I *day*=I year: *particularised in*
- B : The Progressed Lunar Horoscope (map for as many months after birth as subject is years old)—I *month*=I year: *and actualised in*
- C : The Diurnal Horoscope—I *year*=I year† The absolute *point*

\* [Nata: 3h. 3m. 33s. p.m., local mean time (*rectified time*) 17/12/1878. Lat. 52°14'N., 1°28'E.; *obit*, 1/6/02, about 0 to 3 a.m.]

† The 'diurnal horoscope' is treated of in *Directions and Directing*; 'converse directions' to which reference is made below are also discussed (under the term 'pre-natal directions') in that book.

of time when any influence shall attain its maximum effect being indicated by the rotation of the latter figure.

'Thus we have *four* figures, giving us the influences as projected upon the native in the order of their intensity; first the generalised, then the particularised. The mode of operation of these influences may be illustrated by the following diagram, where the braces may be regarded as *lenses*, so to speak:—



'Here we have a series of Three Horoscopes, *A, B, C*, which, taking certain generalised influences, focus them in a progressive manner, so determining the culmination of any given influence upon some one specific day. They may be compared to the wheels and dial of a clock:— it is the weight which maintains the motion; this is regulated in its action by wheels, corresponding to (*A*) hour-hand, (*B*) minute-hand, and lastly (*C*) second-hand; both hour and minute-hand may have passed the XII, yet not until the seconds-mechanism is in relation thereto does the midnight hour strike.

'It should here be borne in mind that, given a set of figures in this way, *no one of them stands still*—though they move at different rates. Thus a figure for the 23rd day after birth represents the 23rd year of life, starting from the birth-day of that year; yet this same figure accomplishes one complete rotation (*plus one degree*, which gives the "progressed M.C.") during the said year. Therefore, say we desire to know the effective major and minor influences operating at the age of 23y. 5m. 13½d. (23.45156 years), we must also consider the correspondingly revolved figures, which I will call *A', B', C'*, in addition to the key-





which is strongly impressed upon me, *i.e.*, that converse directions portray past kârma chiefly, [in other words, the effect of actions committed under the various opportunities of the past, in previous lives] while the forward directions indicate the opportunities of the future [in this present life].

'I find it convenient to draw the maps on square post-cards; the houses and signs in black, and the planets in red for  $A'$   $B'$   $C'$ , and green for  $a'$   $b'$   $c'$ .

'The data required for above figures are as follows (Birmingham table of houses will do, or even London):—

Age 23.00 years\* :—

$A$ . 22-13-8.

$B$ . 19-22-9.

$C$ . 7-31-4.

$a$ . 19-12-6.

$b$ . 16-19-39.

$c$ . 9-54-30.

Age 23.45156 years :—

$A'$ . 10/1/'78 : 9-3-5.

$B'$ . 9/11/'80 : 7-5-47.

† $C$ . 31/5/'02 : 7-31-4.

$a'$ . 24/11/'78 : 8-22-29.

$b'$ . 24/1/'79 : 10/19/'48.

† $c$ . 6/7/'55 : 9-54-30.

It is perhaps well to refer to a variant of ( $B'$ ,  $b'$ ), the lunar progressed horoscope, that suggests itself.

Age at death = 23.45156 years.

= 290.067 months (synodic).

= 8565 days.

( $A'$ ,  $a'$ )

( $BB'$ ,  $bb'$ )

( $C'$ ,  $c'$ )

If we call *each* of these periods days, we obtain ( $A'$ ,  $a'$ ,  $C'$ ,  $c'$ ), and a new figure I will call ( $BB'$ ,  $bb'$ ); our series then being constructed on the principle that each *mundane* rotation = a *solar*, a *lunar*, and a *mundane* revolution respectively. These maps are :—

( $BB'$ ) = 3/10/'79 : 17-25-30.

( $bb'$ ) = 2/3/'78 : 21-21-4.

Which of these is the correct lunar figure I am unable to determine. It will be seen that in the given instance *each* is remarkably significant of a sudden and violent end.

'In calculating these figures mean periods and sidereal time have been used.

'I feel certain that any student who will take the trouble to study these maps will be more than repaid for his labour in the clearer grasp he will gain of the nature of directions in general.'

We have quoted just so much of the article referred to as will suffice to make clear the procedure to be adopted. The student is recommended to take what he considers to be the most significant event that has occurred in his own life, and to tabulate the predisposing directions in the manner described—setting out his maps thus,

|      |     |   |     |      |
|------|-----|---|-----|------|
| $a'$ | $a$ |   | $A$ | $A'$ |
| $b'$ | $b$ | ∇ | $B$ | $B'$ |
| $c'$ | $c$ |   | $C$ | $C'$ |

\* 22-13-8 : 9-3-5 : etc., means the R. A. M. C. or *Sidereal Time* (in *hrs.*, *mins.* and *secs.*), on the dates in question, for which the maps should be erected.

†  $C'$  and  $c'$  would have been obtained, if we are to follow the analogy by respectively adding and subtracting *the time after 2h. 58m. 52s. p.m.* that death (in this case a violent one) occurred—were this known.

with the nativity in the centre—and to weigh in his mind the relative gravity of each map in relation to the event concerned. It may seem a very tedious matter to calculate such a number of maps, but it is surely better to spend this amount of work over *one* event, and to get to the bottom of it, than to fritter away the same energy over a dozen or more different occurrences. At any rate, by this course he will learn, in a way he could not otherwise, how an event which may seem to result from a certain aspect, will be found on further investigation to be far more clearly indicated by another aspect, resulting from a different method of 'direction.'

He will thus be prevented from taking a short-sighted view of the subject, and he will find the breadth of outlook gained, which will be of great value to him in his later studies, more than compensate for the trouble involved.

## APPENDIX II

### THE RELATION BETWEEN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIRECTIONS : A SUGGESTION

THERE is one point which deserves attention, and that bears on the question of 'primary' directions—which it is perhaps just as well that every student should understand, at least in principle if not in practice.

In normal cases, the foetus is nine months in gestation, during which time the Sun completes three-quarters of his annual journey. For only three months of that particular cycle does the child see the light of day; the previous nine are spent in the darkness of the womb. This gives us the proportion 1 to 3, and it suggests that the visible life upon earth is only a quarter of that particular cycle in the greater life of the Ego of which it is a section.

Now if this is so we see that the ninety years which form the normal complement of human life, will correspond (a) to the three months or *quarter-year* succeeding birth, and (b) to the six hours or *quarter-day* succeeding the moment of birth. The first of these analogies will be seen to hold good as regards the Progressed Horoscope, from what has been already said concerning the latter; the second, on the other hand, affords a reasonable explanation of the principle underlying the so-called 'primary' directions, which latter have undeniably established a claim to consideration through practical instances, but are mistakenly conceived of when regarded as the *only* means of foretelling the future.

The question now arises:—'If these methods are both true in some way, as analogy suggests they should be, how are we to regard them: and, in the case of a "good" direction in one coinciding with a "bad" direction in another, to which are we to accord precedence?' The answer to this appears to be that since the horoscope of birth is the prime factor involved, so that good directions therefrom can only be interpreted in terms thereof,—a consideration often lost sight of by many students,—in the same way the quarter-rotation of the globe succeeding birth must be regarded as holding precedence over the Progressed Horoscope.

In other words, the six-hours-after-birth directions ('primary') may be regarded as determining, in conjunction with the birth figure, those conditions of life which constitute our *fate*, that portion of our 'karma' which does not depend upon any actions of our own in our present life but is the heritage, good or bad, of our past lives; that which we cannot escape by any circumspection on our own part. As examples may be instanced inherited or unexpected sources of revenue, death of parents,

misfortunes brought upon us through national disaster, etc.; in a word, our *fixed fate*, corresponding in a sense to the effects of Uranus, the planet typical of the inevitable and the unforeseen. It represents what may be termed the hereditary constitution of the soul—*The Form, and its limits of expansion*.

The 'progressed horoscope,' on the other hand, may be taken as representing the possibilities of individual growth within the limits of the form thus marked out: it indicates those trials and conflicts which are brought against us in order to test our strength, and by struggling with which we may develop and expand these resources we already possess; and also, of course, those joys and benefits of which we may accept just so much as we can profitably use; corresponding to the planets Saturn and Jupiter. It represents, in fact, what may be paralleled as physical exercise, rest and nourishment: in brief, *The Life and its inflow*. No doubt this distinction will be found also to apply to the 'converse' directions alluded to in Appendix I, if the suggestion there made as to the essential distinction between direct and converse directions is borne in mind.

Delineations based on the 'progressed horoscope' will be capable of application in an analogous way to the directions calculated according to this method, due allowance being made for the fundamental difference hinted at above.

### APPENDIX III

#### HOW TO CALCULATE THE ACTUAL DAY ON WHICH A GIVEN ASPECT FALLS DUE

It often happens that one wishes to know the actual *day* on which a given progressed aspect falls due, and it has therefore appeared desirable to give an illustration of how this may be done, in the simplest way, and with the least amount of calculation.

Let us take the Progressed Horoscope of the Author for illustration, and we will calculate the first lunar aspect ♃ p. ☽ ♃ r., which falls due somewhere in October 1906. We have chosen a lunar aspect, because although the method of calculation is precisely similar in the case of mutual or solar aspects, it is rarely that any good purpose is served by calculating them to the day, since it is the *lunar* aspects chiefly that are concerned with actual events. We proceed in much the same way as described for the calculation of the time of a New Moon on p. 78 of *Casting the Horoscope*, using preferably an ephemeris for the year of birth, as it is more convenient than the Condensed Ephemeris, where several calculations of this kind are required. We first find the Moon's daily motion:—

|                              |         |   |       |       |
|------------------------------|---------|---|-------|-------|
| ♃'s place, noon              | 22/9/60 | ♃ | 5°    | 54'   |
| ♃'s place, noon              | 21/9/60 | ♃ | 22    | 58    |
| ♃'s motion per day           |         |   | 12    | 56    |
|                              |         |   | ----- | ----- |
| ♃'s position at birth        |         | ♃ | 20°   | 11'   |
| ☽ aspect                     |         |   | 135   | 0     |
| Zodiacal degree in ☽ to ♃ r. |         | ♃ | 5     | 11    |
| ♃' place, noon, 21/9/60      |         | ♃ | 22    | 58    |
| Distance to be traversed     |         |   | 12    | 13    |
|                              |         |   | ----- | ----- |

That is, we have to find how long it takes the Moon to travel 12° 13' at the rate of 12° 56' a day. We make use of Diurnal Proportional Logarithms, as explained in *Casting the Horoscope*:—

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Diurnal proportional logarithm 12° 13'      | 2933  |
| "    "    "    12° 56'                      | 2685  |
| Difference, giving time required, 224. 40m. | 0248  |
|   | ----- |

which it must be remembered is time after noon 21/9/60, that is, 10.40 a.m., 22/9/60. Now since a day measures to a year and we have found that *noon* measures to November 9th in any year, (see pp. 35, 36) we can easily find the day to which this measures, thus:—

|                                  |                  | Y.    | M.    | D.    |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Noon, 21/9/60                    | measures to      | 1905  | 11    | 9     |
| 22 hours                         | is equivalent to |       | 11    | 0     |
| 40 minutes                       | "    "           |       |       | 10    |
| <i>i.e.</i> , 10.40 a.m., 2/9/60 | "    "           | 1906  | 10    | 19    |
|                                  |                  | ----- | ----- | ----- |

or 19th October 1906.

## A QUICKER WAY

There is however a quicker way of finding the day required, which simplifies matters when a lot of dates have to be calculated, and is indeed more accurate than the above, in which the disparity of the months—some of which have thirty and some thirty-one days—is not taken into account. The native whose directions we are studying was born at London on 7th August, at 5.49 a.m., when the R.A.M.C. or Sidereal Time was :—

|   | <i>h.</i> | <i>m.</i> | <i>s.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| R.A.M.C. or Sidereal Time at actual moment of birth         | 2         | 52        | 54        |
| " " " " at Greenwich noon on day of birth                   | 9         | 4         | 55        |
| Difference in sidereal <i>h. m. s.</i>                      | 6         | 12        | 1         |
| R.A.M.C. or Sidereal Time at Greenwich noon on day of birth | 9         | 4         | 55        |
| Sum, *gives S.T. noon on a certain day of the year          | 15        | 16        | 56        |

The day, then, that has this S.T. at noon, or the nearest thereto, as recorded in the Ephemeris, is the day of the year to which *noon* on the day of birth measures. This day, in the year 1906, is 10th November, and not the 9th, as we calculated approximately on p. 36, and hence the map on p. 38 is really calculated for the latter date.

We can at once see the application of this method to the determination of the date on which ♃ p. ☽ r. falls due.

|   | <i>h.</i> | <i>m.</i> | <i>s.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Noon 21/9/60 measures to a day in 1905 having a noon S.T. of                | 15        | 16        | 56        |
| Add time elapsed 22h. 44m. (in sidereal <i>h. m. s.</i> )                   | 22        | 44        | 0         |
|   | 38        | 0         | 56        |
| (Less circle of 24 hours)   | 24        | 0         | 0         |
| <i>i.e.</i> 10.40 a.m. 22/9/60 measures to a day in 1906 having noon S.T. = | 14        | 0         | 56        |

On reference to the Ephemeris for 1906 we find this date to be the 22nd of October, and not the 19th as we had previously calculated.

A further illustration may be given. We will determine the day on which ♃ p. ☿ p. falls due :—

|   |   |     |     |
|---|---|-----|-----|
| ☿'s place, noon, 23/9/60                          | ♌ | 41° | 36' |
| ☿'s " " 22/9/60                                   |   | 13  | 40  |
| ☿'s daily motion                                  |   | 0   | 56  |
| ♃'s " " (♃ 18° 28' - ♃ 5° 54')                    |   | 12  | 34  |
| ♃'s acceleration, or rate at which she gains on ☿ |   | 11  | 38  |
| Place of the ☿ aspect to ☿ at noon 22/9/60        | ♊ | 13° | 40' |
| ♃'s position at noon, same date 22/9/60           | ♊ | 5   | 54  |
| Distance between ♃ and ☿'s ☿ at noon 22/9/60      |   | 7   | 46  |

We have therefore to find how long it will take the Moon to catch up to

\* NOTE.—Had the Greenwich time of birth been 6-12-1 *after* instead of *before* noon; the Difference would have been subtracted therefrom; *e.g.*, suppose S.T. at birth 15-16-56, then S.T. at noon 9-4-55, Difference, 6-12-1; subtract this from 9-4-55, giving 2-52-54, which would be S.T. at noon on day required, namely, May 6, 1906.

this  $\sphericalangle$  aspect, or in other words, how long it will take to traverse  $7^{\circ} 46'$  at the rate of  $11^{\circ} 38'$  in 24 hours. We use, as before, D.P. Logs. :—

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Diurnal proportional logarithm $7^{\circ} 46'$ | 4900 |
| " " " $11^{\circ} 38'$                         | 3145 |
| Difference, giving time required, 16h. 1m.     | 1755 |

This is the time after noon of the 22nd September. Now we know that, in this native's horoscope,

|   |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|
| Noon corresponds to a day of the year having a noon S.T. of | h. | m. | s. |
| Add mean time elapsed                                       | 15 | 16 | 56 |
| Correction to sidereal time                                 | 16 | 1  | 0  |
|   |    | 2  | 40 |
|   | 31 | 20 | 36 |
| (Less circle of 24 hours)                                   | 24 | 0  | 0  |
| S.T. at noon on day required                                | 7  | 20 | 36 |

and this day we find to be the 13th of July, the year of course being 1907.

A little practice with this method will make it quicker, as well as more accurate, than the former, and in actual use the correction between mean and sidereal time may be omitted, since at most it can only make a difference of one day.

Any other example can be worked in a similar manner. It is needful to remember that we are here concerned with Greenwich time throughout, *never* local time, and with the S.T. of the radical and not with that of the progressed horoscope.

#### WHERE THE BIRTHPLACE IS NOT LONDON

As the Ephemeris in general use is calculated for Greenwich, it will be necessary to find out what was the S.T. at *Greenwich* at the moment of the native's birth; this can be found from the G.M.T. of birth, previously determined in the ordinary way.

This S.T. at Greenwich is then used in place of the S.T. at birth, the calculations being in every other respect precisely as given in the two foregoing illustrations.



## APPENDIX IV

### A SIMPLE WAY OF CALCULATING PRIMARY DIRECTIONS TO ANGLES

IN order to ascertain the time when any planet reaches the Ascendant or Mid-heaven, the following method may be recommended to those unaccustomed to trigonometrical calculations.

1. Procure a Table of Houses for the latitude of the birthplace, if obtainable; if not, use the Table of Ascendants given in *Casting the Horoscope*.

2. Find the *Sidereal Time* (or *R.A.M.C.*) when the degree and minute occupied by the planet in question arrives at the Asc. or M.C., as the case may be.

3. From this *S.T.* subtract the *S.T.* of birth. The remainder gives the 'Arc of Direction'; and this shows the age at which the event will take place, at the rate of *one year of life* for each four minutes of time (or each  $1^\circ$  of R.A.).

An example will make this clear. Taking the horoscope of the Author, as originally published, we find M.C.  $\delta$   $15.52$ , which gives 2h. 53m. 35s. as the *S.T.* at birth, or  $43^\circ 23'$  R.A.M.C. The first planet to come to the M.C. is  $\text{H}$  in  $\text{II}$   $11.23$ . What is the arc of direction M.C.  $\delta$   $\text{H}$  ?

|   | <i>S.T.</i> | <i>or R.A.M.C.</i> |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| When $\text{H}$ $11^\circ 23'$ is on M.C. | 4-39-20     | $69^\circ 49'$     |
| At birth                                  | 2-53-35     | $43 \quad 23$      |
| Difference, Arc of Direction              | 1-45-45     | <u>26 26</u>       |

This measures to the age of 26 years 5 months.

Another example will show the method in the case of the Ascendant, which will be opposed by  $\Psi$  at  $\text{X}$   $29^\circ 10'$  in middle life.

|   | <i>S.T.</i> | <i>R.A.M.C.</i> |
|---|-------------|-----------------|
| When $\Psi$ $29^\circ 10'$ is on Asc. at London | 5-55-21     | $88^\circ 50'$  |
| At birth  | 2-53-35     | $43 \quad 23$   |
| Difference, Arc of Direction                    | 3- 1-46     | <u>45 27</u>    |

This measures to age 45 years 5 months.

ASPECTS.—If it is desired to calculate an aspect which is neither a conjunction nor an opposition, take the degree and minute in which the aspect falls and work with that as though there were a planet there.

## APPENDIX V

### THE UNITY OF ALL SYSTEMS OF DIRECTING

ONE of the first things that strikes a beginner is the multitude of 'systems' and 'methods' of direction, and he is tempted to think that if there are so many they will probably all be wrong, since they cannot all be right. Yet the advocate of each system claims that the one he follows gives results more reliable, according to his experience, than any other!

It is quite clear, however, that the tests of two people with regard to any system of directions will not be of equal value, even though the investigators be of equal integrity and ability. For one will look for his results in one direction, for financial losses, say, while the other looks for death, perhaps, or personal suffering;—this is only given as a crude illustration of the difference in mental bias between the two experimenters (which difference of outlook will inevitably have its effect upon all results coming under their notice), and it is not, of course, to be taken too literally.

Nevertheless, the mere fact that careful individual investigators swear by many different systems, is strong presumptive evidence of a good measure of truth in each; and it immediately suggests itself to the mind that this common measure of truth is a fundamental principle, the operation of which through different media (so to speak) is observed and recorded by different witnesses.

Let us examine into the question and see if this one fundamental principle can be discerned.

We will first take the system of *Primary Directions*, in which the angular distance by oblique ascension between two bodies is measured, and equated at the rate of  $1^\circ = 1$  year. No reason is as a rule advanced for this procedure, beyond that it was the practice of Ptolemy or some other ancient authority, who may have had excellent reasons for his practice without, however, stating them. One degree of oblique ascension is one degree of the equator, and is the mean increment of the Sun (or the meridian) in Right Ascension *per day*.\* If, therefore, the cuspal points of the 'progressed horoscope' be considered

---

\* To be precise, the actual mean increment is  $\frac{360^\circ}{365.26} = 59'5''.325$

in relation to the radical places of the planets, we shall thus have what is virtually Primary Directing: except (1) that the measure of time will vary—very slightly; (2) that in the case of planets having latitude, they would not arrive at the angles or cusps of houses precisely as shown; and (3) that this process, while identical in principle, would not be so convenient in practice, since we should have no means of ascertaining thereby when one planet had arrived at the same distance by O.A. beyond a cusp that another was at birth, and thus formed with it the various mundane aspects ✕, □, ♀, mundane parallel, rapt parallel, etc.). Otherwise, however, these two processes are identical.

This holds equally true whether the directions are 'direct' or 'converse'; it is only a question of regarding the place of the first or the second planet as fixed and the place of the other as moving towards the ♀, ♂ or aspect thereof. Similarly also, of course, for parallels in mundo, rapt parallels, etc. Thus we see that the Progressed Horoscope, taken in relation to the radical position of the planets, affords identical results—so far as it is capable of furnishing them at all—with the system of Primary Directing.

*Secondary Directions* have been defined as consisting of (a) Secondary Solar directions formed by proper motion in longitude (zodiac) after birth by planets radical and progressive to Sun *ditto*, or by Sun or planets progressive to M.C. or Asc. radical, (b) Secondary Fixed Lunar, *i.e.*, aspects of above to the Moon's place in radix, (c) Lunar Progressive, *i.e.*, those formed from day to day by the progressive Moon's increasing longitude, either with the Sun or planets radical or progressive, its own place at birth, M.C. and Asc. radical, &c.

These, it will be seen, can all be classified under positions occurring in the Progressed Horoscope.

There are thus but two things left unaccounted for, the 'progressed Ascendant' and the 'progressed M.C.' These seem to be the peculiar property of the Progressed Horoscope, and since they are found to be of undoubted efficacy it would appear to indicate that the latter method not only *includes* the Primary and Secondary Directional Systems within itself (if properly studied) but also *adds* a new factor of vital interest.

Thus it has been shown that amid apparent diversity there is yet a unity of principle, *viz.*, that the circle of the *day* after birth reflects itself in the *year* of subsequent life, starting from the birth-moment and the birth-day respectively, as shown in Appendix II in which the rational basis of the conception that the first six hours after birth impress their influences on the subsequent history at the rate of a year for each four minutes, was explained.

There remains but one further consideration. Granted as above that the planetary movements per day after birth reflect themselves in due perspective on succeeding years, why should the conception be limited to the 'year' defined by the orbit of our own planet merely?

The period of Saturn's revolution is approximately 30 years. Let us suppose then that a mundane direction of ♃ ♂ ♄, say, occurs about two minutes after birth. This is (1) at the rate of 4m. = a year (Primary Direction), equivalent to about 6 months after birth; (2) at the rate of

4m. = 30 years (one year of Saturn), 15 years or so; (3) at the rate of 4m. = 1° of precession,\* 36 years or thereabouts.

From such a series of directions one would expect a parallel series of events, acting on different planes of environment as it were. As a matter of fact, in the illustration given that is precisely what happened. In the nativity† of a male well known to the writer, the Moon is applying to the conjunction of Mercury, the joint ruler of 1st and 5th. (1) The events of the first six months have not been communicated, but it is known that a removal (♁ ♃) took place shortly after birth. (2) At 15 years native went abroad (the ♁ was in 9th) and met a youth to whom he became warmly attached. (3) At about 30 years he underwent a radical change of thought, was thrown into an entirely new mental environment and declares himself to have felt, as it were, illuminated in comparison with his past beliefs (9th house). At the same period, he became deeply attached (♃ ruler of 5th) to a lady somewhat his senior, in whose case‡ a similarly close mundane application of the ruler to the ascendant measured by the same process to the same event.

This is given merely as an illustration of what is meant, and is by no means advanced as a proof; yet the widening sweep of the successive influences as regards the native is clearly to be traced. The year abroad at 15 was a personal and domestic emancipation, the change of thought at 30 an intellectual one; the attachment likewise in the one case was personal, in the other individual, and doubtless other parallels could be noted were all the circumstances known.

By way of conclusion, and in order to co-ordinate the various systems in use, they may be tabulated as follows:—

#### ORDINARY 'DIRECTIONS'

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 'Primary'   | one day = the (so-called) 'life-cycle' of 360 years |
| 'Secondary' | " " = the seasonal cycle of 1 year                  |

#### THE PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE AND ITS OFFSHOOTS

(Nomenclature as in Appendix I)

|                             |               |                  |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Progressed Horoscope§ (A)   | one day       | = 1 year         |
| Lunar Equivalent (A')       | " " + 0·x day | = 1 " + 0·x year |
| Progressed Lunar (B or B')  | " month       | = 1 "            |
| " " (BB or BB')             | " day         | = 1 month        |
| Diurnal Horoscope (C or C') | " year        | = 1 year         |

In addition to these there may be considered the various exceptional or 'fancy' methods of directing, such as:—

|                    |                       |            |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 day (or, degree) | = 1 period of Jupiter | = 12 years |
| 1 " " "            | = 1 " " Saturn        | = 30 "     |
| 1 " " "            | = 1 " " Uranus        | = 84 "     |
| 1 " " "            | = 1 " " Neptune       | = 164 "    |
| 1 " " "            | = 1° of precession    | = 72 "     |

\* Equivalent to one 'day' of the Sun's movement in the great year of precession, 26,000 years. *viz.*, 72 years per degree.

† Rectified by pre-natal epoch and substantiated in other ways as far as possible.

‡ Nativity also rectified and tested as above.

§ Virtually equivalent to, and almost identical with, Secondary Directions.

The question which presents itself most forcibly to the mind on reviewing these many methods is—'which is the most important one?'

The answer appears to be that 'Primary' and 'Secondary' Directions, in conjunction with the Progressed Horoscope, have by far the most direct and immediate influence on ordinary concerns, the 'Primary' apparently having chief relation to those events which can in no sense be considered dependent on the native's own actions,—in a word, his 'karma'; while the Progressed Horoscope, on the other hand, seems to chiefly indicate the unfolding of the character and of the opportunities for its development.

In connection with this latter, many cases are found in which an unprogressive soul sticks in the rut of the radical horoscope, as it were, whilst a more progressive individual with a less favourable nativity responds at once to every new aspect or degree on the ascendant, with all the readiness and adaptability of those capable people who seize and utilise every opportunity for advancement.

The gist of the whole matter is that each and every system of directing is founded on the universal correspondences of Nature, and that did we but know precisely the various planes of operation of each system, every event on every plane could be read off on its appropriate plane and at its due time.

In the adjudgment of the 'nature' of the effects—or rather the nature of the *influences* operating, for the *effects* depend largely on the native himself—resulting from directions lies a wide field for the employment of those higher mental faculties which must be brought to bear in judging a nativity; a field as wide at least, if not even wider, and needing a mind both even and well-balanced, capable of both analytical and synthetic processes of thought.

'All are but parts of one stupendous whole, Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.'—'Ye suffer from yourselves.'—'Each man's life the outcome of his former living is.'—'Ye are not bound, the soul of things is sweet.'

For this life on earth is but a *part*—and not a disjunct part, save only in appearance—of a wider life which embraces all planes of being; even as the Solar System is itself A Whole, although we study the planets and note their special characteristics separately.

THE END

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*NOTE.*—In compiling this Index the intention has been to facilitate reference to all matter bearing upon any given subject. The headings here given, therefore, are rather indicative of the purport of the pages than mere literal copies of their titles or headings; in many cases they refer to paragraphs which are not distinguished by any special heading. Subjects indexed under the same heading are arranged, not alphabetically, but in the order of their occurrence in the volume. Brackets indicate passing references or sidelights which should be looked up.

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