PRIMARY DIRECTIONS

MADE EASY

BY

SEPHARIAL

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"THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ECLIPSES",
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"LAW OF VALUES",
"PHRENOSCOPY",
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ETC. ETC.

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PREFACE

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I have often been asked by students to evolve a method which, while simple enough to appeal to the average student unused to spherical trigonometry, is yet sound in principle and capable of immediate demonstration. For a long time the study of Primary Directions by the Semiarc method, together with expenditure of money on men of leisure capable of working out a horoscope to a conclusion, I have come to the conclusion not only that Directions by Primary Arcs as commonly practised are unreliable, but also that they are unduly complex and therefore finally unsatisfactory.

Here and there one finds luminous examples of the efficacy of these Directions, but mature experience shows that it is only at those points where they come into line with the true method of Direction. The notable failure of the Semiarc method to find adequate Directions for the most astounding War that was ever waged by men on this planet ought to show that at the crucial point of test this system was a failure. Where, for instance, are the Primary Arcs in the horoscope of the Kaiser Wilhelm II, which ushered in this Great War? Where are the astounding and epoch-making Directions in the horoscope of King George V during the years 1914 and subsequently? Such as transpired in the course of calculation were of a nature to which we are rendered familiar in the everyday life of the man who has lost a job and found another waiting for him! They are inadequate, insignificant, and astrologically puerile.

Commander Morrison, for whose faculty I have always had the most profound respect, seems to have originated the method. It has been referred to Ptolemy by him and also by others, but I have not found anything in Ptolemy's works which seems to indicate the exact method of his Directions, the most explicit of his statements being in favour of Directions by Oblique Ascension and Right Ascension, according to the quarter of the heavens in which the Direction is formed. All such considerations disappear in the Semiarc method, and the system at first devised has been rendered more complex by the introduction of Placidean Directions or Directions in Mundo.

Now there are only two Directions which can be made to any body, one is to its longitude in the zodiac and the other to its bodily place in the heavens. These are known as Directions in zodiac and in Mundo. But the immense mistake has been made of directing all bodies as if they were at the same elevation, instead of occupying various altitudes in the prime vertical.

In the following pages it will be seen that only one method is followed, and this has respect to the varying altitudes of the several bodies directed to the places and aspects of others. The principle involved is, however, so simple of expression and so easy of application, while at the same time so completely satisfactory in results, that I have sought to bring it into popular use by making it instantly accessible to any student fortified with a set of Tables of the Houses.

After all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and a method which indicates the course of events is preferable to any other that fails at crucial points, and only comes into line with the facts from time to time.

Without in any sense disparaging the great and really valuable labours of such writers as Commander Morrison, the noted author of the "Grammar", and his successor, Mr. A. J. Pearse, whose "Text Book" and "Science of the Stars" will always hold a notable position in astrological literature, I cannot afford in the interests of the science to overlook the very great defects of the Semiarc method in regard to this world's great epoch. One has only to refer to the arguments of its chief expositor (*Zadkiel's Almanac,* 1914-15) to see that recourse has to be made to the Directions of one Promittor to another, and of Significators to Fixed Stars, in order to account for the outbreak of the War, whereas it is contrary to the acknowledged practice and teaching to employ the planets as if they were Significators, which prerogative belongs only to the Sun, Moon, Ascendant and Midheaven. For if we start to direct planet to planet, and the various Significators to all the Fixed Stars in the zodiac, there will be no end to the array of arcs which problematically might be advanced as accounting for the course of events.

Now we call the Sun, Moon, Midheaven and Ascendant, "Significators", because they signify something, and the planets we call Promittors because, by their several positions in the horoscope of birth, they promise something of good or ill according to their condition and aspects. The Significators remain in their radical places, and by the revolution of the earth the planets are brought to the places and aspects of these radical Significators. This is the bedrock of all our argument. For, by taking the Significators at their several elevations and directing the planets to them we shall find satisfactory indications of all the chief events in any life, whether it be that of king or commoner, prince or peer. In the following pages I shall show how these natural Directions are formed and how they may be approximately reckoned by mere reference to the Tables of the Houses, always within 15' or three months of their exact mathematical measure, and several illustrations will be given to show that we need not go beyond them to find adequate illustration of the principles of at true astrology.

PRIMARY DIRECTIONS MADE EASY

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CHAPTER 1.

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Principles of Directing

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What are known as "Directions" in Astrology are arcs of a right sphere measured in the plane of the Equator. They are counted from the point of Right Ascension occupying the Midheaven at the moment of birth to the point which occupies the Midheaven when the Direction is completed. The process of directing is the means by which we compute these arcs. To direct one celestial body to the conjunction or aspect of another in the zodiac we have to find the equatorial degrees which will pass over the meridian of a place while the first of these bodies moves to the place of the second, either by Right Ascension or by Oblique Ascension.

If we take in hand a Table of Houses for any latitude, we shall see what degree of the zodiac is rising when a given Right Ascension coincides with the Midheaven. If now we add 30 degrees to the Midheaven we shall find that more or less than 30 degrees have passed over the horizon or Ascendant. The motion of the zodiac over the Midheaven is by Right Ascension, that over the horizon is by Oblique Ascension. Herein lies the difference in the method of directing. For if we suppose a body to have occupied the Midheaven at the time of a birth and another to be lower down the eastern heavens, then, by the motion of the Earth on its axis from West to East, the second body will be carried from the East towards the West and in certain degrees of Right Ascension it will reach the place originally held by the first body on the Midheaven. Now as all planets are held to impress their influence on the particular point of the heavens which they hold at the moment of birth, this coming of the planet to a place of another is to be regarded as a conjunction of the two bodies.

Therefore, in directing to the Midheaven, or to a planet which holds the Midheaven, we direct by degrees of Right Ascension, but to any other part of the heavens we direct by Oblique Ascension.

Thus a planet may be on the Ascendant at birth and another below the horizon in the north-east quadrant of the heavens.

This latter will come to the place of the first at the time of its rising, and the interval of time will be measured by the degrees of Right Ascension which will have passed over the Midheaven in the course of its Oblique passage to the horizon.

The difference between Right Ascension and Oblique Ascension is called "Ascensional Difference", and the amount of this will depend entirely on the position of the body or place to which Direction is made, in connection with the delineation of the body thus directed.

In astrology the latitude of a place is called its pole. The Pole of the Ascendant is the same as the latitude of the place of birth. The Pole of the Midheaven is zero.

Hence any body occupying a position between the Midheaven and the Ascendant will have a Pole proportionate to its distance from the Midheaven.

Therefore we have this general proposition: As the Semiarc of the planet is to the quadrant of 90° so is its distance from the Midheaven (taken in Right Ascension) to its proportional distance. This proportional distance taken from its Right distance will give its Ascensional difference under its own Pole. Then to find the Pole, to the log. sine of the Ascensional difference add the cotangent of the planet's declination (or from it subtract the tangent of the declination) and the result will be the log. tangent of the Pole.

We thus make a new "Ascendant" of the planet, and direct to it under its own latitude or Pole.

THE SIGNIFICATORS

Are the Sun, Moon, Midheaven and Ascendant. They are called "Significators" because they signify something concerning the state and condition of the subject of the horoscope, not only radically by their positions and aspects but also temporarily, by the Directions made to them by the Promittors. Thus the Midheaven signifies the honour, credit, status, and position of the subject. The Sun is related to all male relations, and has a general affinity with the things signified by the Midheaven. The Ascendant signifies the health, personal affections, accidents, and changes taking place in the surroundings of the subject. The Moon signifies female relations and has a general affinity with things signified by the Ascendant.

THE PROMITTORS

Are the planets which are directed to the Significators. In this sense the Sun and Moon may become "Promittors" when directed to the Midheaven and Ascendant. They are called Promittors because by their positions and aspects at birth they have the "promise" of certain events invested in them. Thus if Saturn were in the Second House at birth, his Direction to one or other of the Significators would bring about the financial misfortunes "promised" or indicated by his radical position.

DIRECTIONS

Are formed by the Promittors to the Significators by bringing their longitudes, or the aspects of their longitudes, to the places of the Significators under the several Poles of those Significators. Thus if Jupiter were in the western heaven elevated above the Sun, also in the western heavens, Jupiter would come down the heavens by the rotation of the Earth on its axis until it reached the place of the Sun. To calculate this Direction, we should merely regard the Sun as being on the Descendant of a place whose latitude is the same as the Pole of the Sun and find how many degrees of Right Ascension pass over the Midheaven between the moment of birth and the setting of Jupiter under the Pole of the Sun.

   All Significators are supposed to remain fixed in the places they held at birth and all the Promittors are moved to form conjunctions and aspects with them. This process involves only an inspection of a set of Tables of Houses, and all Directions can by this means be calculated in a minute or so to within 15' or three months of their actual occurrence. And this small limit is not of great consequence seeing that Directions which are calculated with the utmost care to the nearest minute of space do not frequently coincide with the events they are held to signify; but in all Primary Directions it is observed that they have an extensive influence and are brought into action by transits and lunations and frequently retarded or accelerated by ephemeral indications of this sort.

   Nevertheless, the system I am now propounding is of great value in giving an immediate estimate of the Primaries in force at any given period of the life, and this has never yet been done in the various works of Astrologers. If greater accuracy is required it can be readily arrived at by reference to the Oblique Ascensions of the Significators and the Promittor, taken under the Pole of the former. This process will be set out in due course.

CONVERSE DIRECTIONS

Are those which are formed contrary to the order of the signs, by which the radical places of the planets are carried to those of the Significators by the motion of the earth on its axis.

DIRECT DIRECTIONS

Are those formed according to the order of the signs by the apparent contrary motion of the Earth.

Therefore when the Midheaven's Right Ascension is increased to form a Direction, it is a *direct* Direction; but when the Right Ascension is diminished in order to form a Direction it is a *converse* Direction. These are merely labels for the purpose of distinction; they do not affect the nature of the Directions themselves. When, therefore, we speak of a converse Direction it is merely to indicate the method of calculation involved. It does not qualify the effects of such Direction.

Many expositors of Primary Directions have argued that converse Directions are prenatal, and that we take the Significator to a place it occupied prior to the time for birth. This is not the case, at all events in the system I now expounding. The Significator remains where it was at birth as determined by its Pole, or the latitude to which it corresponds, and the planet or its aspect, is brought to the place of that Significator under the Pole of that Significator. Similarly planets or aspects that are succedent to the place of the Significator are brought to it by the natural rising or setting of the signs. In the first case we are dealing with the localised imprint of the planet and in the other with the planet itself. Both Directions depend entirely on the one fact of the Earth's axial rotation.

CHAPTER II.

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Polar Elevation.

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There are very few, if any, works upon Astrology which give a clear idea of what Polar Elevation means. I shall here attempt to remedy that defect.

Imagine the Earth to be stationary on its axis with the stars revolving around it once in twenty-four hours. Let the axis of the Earth be perpendicular, and the Equator at right angles to it will then be horizontal.

Suppose now that a person is standing somewhere in London, facing South. The meridian of London will then pass over his head from North to South, and the point immediately over his head will be his zenith. This point will be 51° 30' N. of the Equator, because that is the north latitude of London. The imaginary circle in which the person is standing will pass through the horizon East and West at right angles because it is vertical to the plane of the horizon. But it will cut the Equator at an angle equal to the latitude of the place, in this case, 51° 30'. Now, since the horizon is always at right angles to the meridian and also at right angles to the Prime Vertical, or that circle in which the person stands in any locality, the circle of the horizon will cut the meridian on the South at an angle which is the complement of the latitude of the place. AT London, in latitude 51° 30' N., the horizon cuts the meridian South at an angle of 38° 30' below the Equator, and it therefore cuts the meridian North at an angle of 51° 30'. So that the North Pole of the Earth is distant from the North horizon by an angle of 51° 30', which is the Polar Elevation of the horizon of London.

Suppose now that the person in London takes a direct South course and proceeds towards the Equator. His horizon will still be always sat right angles to his meridian, and always 90° from his zenith or overhead point, so that by the time he reaches the Equator, his horizon will coincide exactly with the axis of the Earth and his zenith will be a point on the Equator. There will therefore be no Polar Elevation.

Hence we see that, as in latitude 51° 30' N. the Polar Elevation is 51° 30' and the Equator, in latitude 0° 0', the Polar Elevation is *nil*, it follows that Polar Elevation diminishes in proportion as we reach the Equator. This is because there is no Ascensional Difference; but the planets rise and set always at right angles to the horizon from the point of view of a person on the Equator, whereas in North or South latitudes they rise and set upon the horizon obliquely. Hence planets that have

no Declination have only Right Ascension, but those with Declination have Oblique Ascension and Descension. Similarly places that have no latitude have no Polar Elevation, while those with latitude have Polar Elevation equal to the latitude.

From these considerations we arrive at the conclusion that a planet on the Ascendant of London will have the same Polar Elevation as that horizon, namely 51° 30', while a planet on the Midheaven will have none. Hence it depends on a planet's proportional distance from the Midheaven as to what Pole (Polar Elevation) it has.

Then to find the Pole of the Sun or Moon in a horoscope we say: As the Semiarc of the body is to 90° (the quadrant), so is its Meridian Distance to the proportional distance. This taken from its Meridian Distance will give its Ascensional Difference under its own Pole. Then to the log. sine of this Ascensional Difference add the log. contan. of the body's declination. The sum is the log. tangent of the Pole of that body.

PROBLEM 1. – To find the Semiarc, or times of Right Ascension, that a body is above or below the horizon.

Rule. – To the log. tang. of its Declination add the log. tang. of the latitude of the birthplace. The sum is the log. sine of the Ascensional Difference under the Pole of that place.

If the body is below the horizon and in South Declination, or above the horizon in the North Declination, *add* the Ascensional Difference to 90°. The sum will be the Semiarc of the body, diurnal if above, and nocturnal if below, the horizon.

But if the body is below the horizon in North Declination, or above the horizon in South Declination, *subtract* the Ascensional Difference from 90° and the remainder will be the Semiarc.

PROBLEM 2. – To find the Meridian Distance of a body. First determine by inspection whether it is nearer the Midheaven or Nadir. Take that to which it is nearest. Having the Right Ascension of the Midheaven (as obtained in constructing the horoscope), add 180° to it, and obtain the Right Ascension of the Nadir or lower point of the Meridian. Then find the Right Ascension of the body whose Meridian distance is required. This is given in the *Nautical Almanac* for every day, in the case of the Sun, and for various hours of the day in the case of the Moon. But they may be worked by logarithms quite easily.

The Sun's Right Ascension is thus derived: From the log. cosine of its distance in longitude from the nearest equinox, subtract the log. cosine of its Declination, and the remainder will be the log. cosine of its Right Ascension from the same equinox. The Right Ascension of Aries

0° is 0°, and that of Libra 0° is 180°, so that if you are reckoning from Libra you must add 180° to the result obtained, or subtract it from 180°.

The Moon's Right Ascension is thus derived: To the log. cosine of its longitudinal distance from the nearest equinox, add the log. cosine of its latitude, and from the sum subtract the log. cosine of its declination. The remainder is the log. cosine of its Right Ascension from the same equinox.

Then having the Right Ascension of the Sun, and also that of the Moon, we may find their Meridian distances by taking the difference between their own Right Ascension and that of the point (Midheaven or Nadir) to which they are each nearest.

Note that if the Meridian Distance is taken from the Midheaven the Semiarc employed in the following problem must be the diurnal Semiarc. But if taken from the Nadir, then the nocturnal Semiarc must be used.

PROBLEM 3. – To find the Ascensional Difference of the Sun or Moon under its own Pole, and thence to find its Pole.

This is worked by Ternary or Proportional Logarithms, which will be found in any set of Mathematical Tables. Those published by Chambers are excellent.

Rule. – To the logarithm of 90° (.30103) add the log. of the Meridian Distance of the Sun (or Moon), and from the sum subtract the log. of the Semiarc. The remainder will be the log. of the proportional distance of the body, and if this be taken from its Meridian Distance (or the Meridian Distance from it, whichever may be the greater), the difference will be the body's Ascensional Difference under its own Pole.

From the log. sine of this Ascensional Difference take the log. tang (or add the log. cotan.) of the Declination of the Sun (or Moon) and the result will be the log. tangent of the Pole.

PROBLEM 4. – To find the Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension of the Sun (or Moon) under its own Pole.

Rule. – Consider whether the planet is rising or setting in the horoscope. If rising take its Oblique Ascension, if setting take its Oblique Descension.

If in the North Declination subtract the Ascensional Difference under its own Pole (see above) from its Right Ascension, or if in South Declination, add it. The result is the Oblique Ascension under that Pole.

Add 180° and you have the Oblique Descension of the opposite point under the same Pole.

Here, we may conclude our initial problems. We have now in hand the Right Ascension of the Midheaven, and by adding 90° we have the

Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant, or by subtracting 90° the Oblique Descension of the Descendant. Also we have the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the Sun and Moon, and also their Poles.

Now from the Oblique Ascension of the Sun and Moon (if rising) take 90° and you have the Right Ascension of the Midheaven at the time of their rising under their own Poles. Or, if setting, add 90° to their Oblique Descension and you have the Right Ascension of the Midheaven at their setting.

Convert this into Sidereal Time by taking the degrees of arc as minutes of time, and the minutes of arc as seconds of time. Multiply these minutes and seconds by four, and reduce to Hours, Minutes and Seconds. You thus have a horoscope in which the Sun (or Moon) is rising or setting under that latitude which answers to the Pole of the Luminary.

You can now work all your Directions both direct and converse by means of the Tables of Houses.

The points to which Direction can be made are: The Midheaven, by Right Ascension; the Ascendant by Tables for the latitude of birth; the Sun, by Tables for the latitude answering to its Pole; the Moon by Tables answering to the latitude of its Pole.

CHAPTER III.

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Illustration.

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I shall take for my example horoscope that of Kaiser Wilhelm II, whose horoscope, calculated for 3 p.m. at Berlin on the 27th January, 1859, failed to show the tremendous crisis of July, 1914, by the system of Semiarc method now generally in use; and it will here be shown that the system of directing under the Poles of the Significators most clearly indicated the crisis and equally shows the inevitable conclusion of the gigantic adventure to which the inordinate ambition of the Kaiser has committed him.
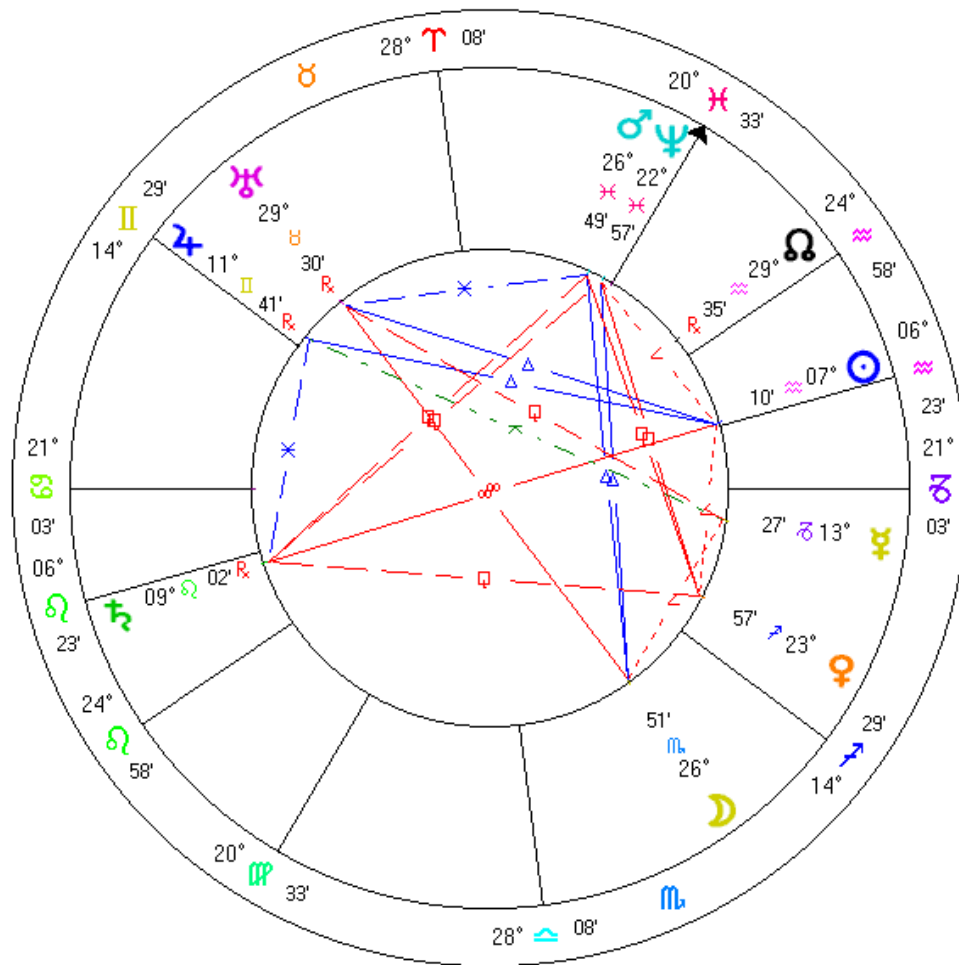
The Right Ascension of the Midheaven is 351° 19', which we convert to sidereal time thus: 351m. 19s. multiplied by 4 = 1,405m. 16s = 23h. 25m.16s. Under this S.T. we find the Directions of the Midheaven and Ascendant.

The Kaiser was 55 years 6 months of age when the War broke out. This is equal to an arc of 55° 30' at the rate of one degree for a year. By calling these minutes and seconds of time and multiplying by 4 we get: S.T. 3h. 42m. Then, to direct the Midheaven in zodiac direct, we add this increment to 23h. 25m. 16s., and get the directed Midheaven under S.T. 3h. 7m.16s. In the Tables of Houses we find this S.T. corresponds with Taurus 19° 15', nearly. Referring to the horoscope, we find that this is approaching the sextile to Neptune, which it attains about 4 years later on, in 1918. We therefore make a note of it, and pass on. There are no other Directions of the Midheaven in zodiac direct.

We now deduct 3h. 42m. from 23h. 25m. 16s., and obtain the converse Direction of the Midheaven, which falls under S.T. 19h. 43m. 16s., and this we find answers to Capricorn 24°. Referring again to the horoscope, we find that this passed the sextile of the Moon and also the trine of Mars by nearly 3 years, and under these ambitious indications it is presumed that the idea of "Deutschland uber Alles" was considerably advanced. The great opportunity was missed. The crisis of 1912 was averted and, considering the internal state of our country at that time and our acknowledged unpreparedness for war, it is well for us that it was so.

We see, however, that the Midheaven converse is coming to the sextile of Neptune in Pisces 22° 57', which it reaches in the course of a year, coinciding with 1915, the great year of Germany's submarine activity and wholesale piratical destruction.

Having made a note of these Directions of the Midheaven in zod. direct, and in zod. converse, we now turn to the Ascendant. The Pole of the Ascendant is the same as the latitude = 52° 30'. We therefore use the Tables for this latitude. Those for Birmingham, 52° 28' will serve very well.

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Pole of Ascendant 52° 30'      tang 10.11502
Pole of Sun          40° 53'      tang  9.93726
Pole of Moon        33° 53.5'    tang  9.82721
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Under the S.T. of the direct Direction of the Midheaven, 3h. 7m. 16s., we find the Ascendant is in the end of Leo. It has just passed the place of the famous fixed star, Regulus, which is in Leo 28° 27' and which coincided with the Ascendant in the year 1912. We also see that the Ascendant is in square aspect to Uranus in Taurus, 29° 32'. This influences the year 1914, and denotes ruptures, dislocations, the severing of ties, breaking off of friendships, etc. (See "Directional Astrology", Chap. 8). The fracture came under the transit of Uranus in conjunction with the Sun in the horoscope during 1914. We see also that the Ascendant has recently passed the 135° aspect of Mercury, which coincided with the trouble in the Balkans, and was, doubtless, the occasion of great anxiety to the Kaiser.

We now take the converse Directions of the Ascendant. Taking 3h. 42m. from the radical Midheaven, we arrive at Capricorn 24° and under this Midheaven we find the Ascendant to be in Taurus 25°. This we immediately see is just past the sextile of Mars and the opposition of the Moon. These were formed in the 54th year, answering to 1913, in the interval between the Balkan crisis and the beginning of the Great War. The Ascendant conjunction Uranus had happened in the 53rd year (1911). We consequently take note of these Directions, marking them direct or converse, according to whether we add or subtract from the radical Midheaven in order to obtain them.

The next Directions are those of the Sun. Here it is necessary to find under what latitude or Pole the Sun is placed at birth. The Right Ascension of the Sun is 309° 35'. Its Declination is 18° 30' South. Then to find the Ascensional Difference and Semiarc of the Sun, we use the formula already given:

Tang. of Lat.	51° 30'	log.	… 10.11052
Tang. of Dec.	18° 30'	log.	… 9.52452
Asc. Diff.	23° 51'	sine	… 9.63954
Take from 90°	90° 0'		
Semiarc of Sun	64° 9'	prop. log.	… 44808
		arith. comp.	… 9,55192
The quadrant	90° 0'	prop. log.	… 30103
Merid. Dist. Sun	41° 45'	prop. log.	… 63462
Propor. Dist. Sun	58° 35'	prop. log.	… 48757
Asc. Diff. Sun	16° 50'	sine log.	… 9,46178
Declination	18° 30'	cot. log	… 10,47548
Sun's Pole	40° 53'	sine log	… 9,93726

We here find that the position of the Sun in the horoscope is equivalent to the Sun on the horizon at a latitude of 40° 53'. We can therefore use the Tables of Houses for New York = 40° 43' or any others that are nearer to the required latitude. We have found that the Ascensional Difference of the Sun under its own Pole is 16° 50', and if we take this from the Right Ascension of Sun = 309° 35', we shall have its Oblique Descension under that Pole = 292° 45'. To this add 90° and we have the Right Ascension of the Midheaven at the time of sunset in latitude 40° 53' = 22° 45'. This reduced to S.T. = 1h. 31m.

Now, to find the direct Directions of the Sun for this period of the life concerning which we are making enquiry, namely, 53 years 6 months, we have to add 3h. 42m. to 1h. 31m. and we get 5h. 13m. as the directed Midheaven under the Sun's Pole. Turning to the Tables of Houses for this latitude and under this S.T. we find the Ascendant to be Virgo 21°. This shows the Sun to be nearly approaching the conjunction of Neptune in zodiac direct, the Direction being completed in 1917. For we have to regard the Sun as fixed on the Descendant of a horoscope for latitude 40° 53' N., and by the addition of 55° 30' or 3h. 42m. S.T., we find Virgo 21° rises and therefore Pisces 21° sets, which means that the place of Neptune has come down to the West horizon and meets the conjunction with the Sun.

We now turn to the converse Direction of the Sun, and by taking 3h. 42m. from the Midheaven 1h. 31m. (after adding 24h. for subtraction) we arrive at 21h. 49m. as the converse Midheaven by Direction. This we find in the Tables to correspond with Aquarius 25°, the Ascendant being Gemini 20°, and the Descendant Sagittarius 20°. It is seen that the most recent Directions formed by the Sun were the sesquisquare of Saturn, the semisquare of the Sun, and the square of Neptune, all within the space of five years, the conjunction with Venus coming in the train of evil Directions to modify the worst interpretation. The Sun was, however, exactly in square to the radical Midheaven.

These points being noted we may now turn to the Directions of the Moon.

By calculation similar to that pursued in the case of the Sun we find that its Pole is 33° 53.5', its Ascensional Difference under that Pole 17° 53', its Oblique Descension 215° 21', and therefore the Midheaven at its setting was in Right Ascension 305° 21', which is equal to the Sidereal Time 20h. 21m. 24s.

Then for the direct Directions of the Moon we add 3h. 42m. and arrive at 0h. 3m. which equals Aries 1°, when the Ascendant in latitude 33° 53' N. is Cancer 16°, and the Descendant Capricorn 16°. We have therefore to regard the Moon as if she were directed to Capricorn 16°. Here she is just separating from the sesquisquare of Uranus in the end of Taurus.

The converse Direction of the Moon is found by subtracting 3h. 42m. from 20h. 21m. 24s. = 16h. 39m. and with this Midheaven we find that in the latitude of 33° 53' the Descendant has arrived at the end of Leo, which is therefore the Moon's converse Directional place. Here she forms the square aspect of Uranus zod. com. and goes on to form the square of her own place in Scorpio 27°. These Directions are therefore to be noted.

We have now found all the Directions to the Midheaven, Ascendant, Sun and Moon, under their respective Poles, and we are now able to bring into array the strange category of malevolent aspects through which Kaiser Wilhelm II has to wade on his halting march to World Conquest. They are as follows from the beginning of 1913 onwards to the Spring of 1919:

Ascendant sextile Mars zod. con.	53° 54'
Ascendant opposition Moon zod. con.	53° 55'
Ascendant square Uranus zod. d.	54° 46'
Ascendant par. Saturn	55° 3'
Moon par. Mercury	55° 41'
Moon square Uranus zod. con.	55° 45'
Sun par. Saturn m.	56° 1'
Moon [1]35 Uranus zod. d.	56° 9'
Midheaven sextile Neptune zod. con.	56° 30'
Ascendant sextile Neptune zod. con.	56° 39'
Ascendant par. Sun	56° 42'
Ascendant par. Venus	57° 14'
Moon square Moon zod. con.	57° 40'
Sun conj. Neptune m.	57° 52'
Midheaven par. Jupiter	58° 11'
Sun conj. Neptune zod. d.	58° 20'
Midheaven sextile Neptune zod. d	59° 14'
Midheaven par. Saturn zod.	60° 14'

CHAPTER IV.

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Mundane Aspects.

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It will have been observed that in the computing of the foregoing aspects we have only taken note of the zodiacal Directions; that is to say, of Directions made to the longitudes of the planets in the horoscope. But we may equally direct the bodies of the planets to the Significators. This is done by taking their Oblique Ascensions or Descensions under the Poles of the Significators instead of taking those of their longitudes under the Poles of the Significators, as we have thus far done. For purposes of illustration I have included in the foregoing list a mundane conjunction of Neptune with the Sun as well as its corresponding zodiacal conjunction. This difference is due to the fact that the body has latitude, and hence its declination is not the same as the declination of the longitude it holds.

In the case of the Moon the latitude may be considerable, and the difference between its mundane and zodiacal positions may differ by several degrees.

Therefore, to find the mundane position of the planet, add the log. tangent of the planet's declination to the log. tangent of the Significator to which it is to be directed, and the sum will be the log. sine of the planet's Ascensional Difference under that Pole. This Ascensional Difference added to or taken from the Right Ascension of the planet will give the Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension under the same Pole.

This serves for all mundane *conjunctions*, because we are here taking the Right Ascension of the planet, which includes its latitude, instead of the Right Ascension of the longitude of the planet as is done in zodiacal Directions. But in directing to the mundane *aspects* we have to take the aspect in the zodiac and compute its Right Ascension with latitude equal to that of the planet.

Thus in the case of the Moon in the foregoing horoscope, the longitude is Scorpio 26° 51', and the zodiacal square is in Leo or Aquarius 26° 51'. But the Moon has 5° 14' of South latitude and, therefore, is much lower down the heavens that its longitude indicates. Hence, in order to form a square aspect to the body of the Moon, which for convenience I here call the *mundane* aspect as distinguished from its zodiacal aspect, we have to take Leo 26° 51' with 5° 14' of latitude and find the Right Ascension of this point. Then with the declination proper to that degree we find its Ascensional Difference under the Pole of that Significator to which it is directed. Here follows and example:

Bring the Sun to the square aspect of the Moon in Mundo. The square aspect of the Moon falls in Aquarius 26° 51', the declination of which is 12° 34'. The Moon's latitude is 5° 14' and the Sun's Pole is 40° 53'. These are all the elements we require.

For the Right Ascension with latitude:

Cos. Latitude … …	5° 14'	log.	…	9.99819
Cos. Distance from Aries	33° 9'	log.	…	9.92285
		log.	…	9.92104
Cos. Decl. … …	12° 34'	log.	…	9.98947
Cos. R.A. Aries …	31° 20'	log.	…	9.93157
	300° 0'			

= R.A. of Aquarius 26° 51' with 5 14' latitude.

For The Ascensional Difference under Sun's Pole:

Log. tang. declination … … …	12° 34'	9.34814
Log. tang. Sun's Pole … … …	40° 53'	9.93726
Log. sine Asc. Diff. … … …	11 ° 7'	9.28540
The Right Ascension of the aspect under		
latitude is … … … … … …		329° 40'
From this take the Asc. Diff. … … …		11° 7'
Ob. Des. Under Sun's Pole … … … …		318° 33'
Ob. Des of Sun under ditto … … … …		292° 45'
Arc of Direction Sun square Moon, m. … …		15° 48'

This, as will be seen, is quite different to directing the Sun to the square of the Moon in zodiac, wherein no account is made of latitude, the Sun being directed to the Ecliptic degree in Aquarius, which forms the zodiacal square of the Moon's radical longitude.

I do not feel quite sure that these Directions ought to be called *mundane*, inasmuch as they are quite distinct from those going by the same name in the system of Placidus. But I am somewhat at a loss for the correct name, and therefore wish it to be understood that I merely use the term "mundane" to distinguish them from the zodiacal Directions, which are taken without latitude. For we may direct to conjunctions and aspects by longitude only, or to conjunctions and aspects of the bodily position of the planet. The distinction is vastly important, though not generally recognised.

It should here be noted that some care is needed in the method of stating a Direction. The Significator to which Direction is made should be placed first, then the aspect formed, then the Promittor directed, and lastly the form, whether zod. or mundane, direct or converse. Thus:

Moon square Uranus zod. d.
Moon square Uranus zod. con.
Moon square Uranus m. con.
Moon square Uranus m. dir.

We then know what point in the horoscope to look at in order to find the equivalent Direction. It should be observed that Directions made from a precedent place to a Significator are always converse Directions of that Significator. Directions made from a succedent place are always direct Directions of the Significator.

CHAPTER V.

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Zodiacal Parallels.

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These are formed by degrees of the zodiac which hold the same declination as a planet at birth. Having noted the declination held by any planet in the horoscope, we merely look through the Ephemeris and find the Sun in a similar declination, whether North or South does not matter. The Sun's longitude at the time will then be noted opposite to this declination. Find the Oblique Ascension or Descension (as the case requires) of this degree taken under the Pole of the Significator, and the difference between this and the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the same Significator under its own Pole will be the Arc of Direction.

These parallels are easily found in the Ephemeris, or in the Tables of Declination, by reference to the longitude, for it will be observed that the same or a near degree of the zodiac to that held by the planet will have the same declination, also another about the opposition, and another that is at the same distance from the equinox as the planet.

Thus in the case of our example we find the planet Saturn has 18° 46' declination. Looking through the Ephemeris we find that the Sun holds this declination when in Aquarius 6° 5', in Leo 6° 5', in Scorpio 23° 56', and Taurus 23° 56'.

Within the probable range of life we can direct the Sun to Leo 6° 5' or Aquarius 6° 5'. The Moon can be directed to the parallel of Saturn in Scorpio 23° 56'. The Ascendant can be directed to that in Taurus and also that in Leo, and the Midheaven can be directed to that in Taurus.

We may take the last named as an example. The Midheaven is directed by Right Ascension only. The Right Ascension of Taurus 23° 56' is 51° 33' and that of the Midheaven is 351° 19'. This we state as follows:

Right Ascension of aspect	51° 33'
Add 360° … … … …	360° 0'
	411° 33'
Right Ascension of M.C. …	351° 19'
Arc of Direction … … …	60° 14'

which equals Midheaven par Saturn. zod. d.

Now let us take one involving Oblique Ascension. The declination of Mars is 1° 43' and this falls also in the 2nd degree of Libra and the 26th of Virgo. Let us direct the Moon under its own Pole to the Parallel of Mars in Virgo.

The Right Ascension corresponding with declination 1° 43' is 176° 3'. The Ascensional Difference due to the declination 1° 43' under the Pole of the Moon is thus calculated:

Log. tang. declination	1° 43'	-	8.47669
Log. tang. Pole Moon	33° 53.5'	-	9.82721
Log. sine Asc. Difference	… …		8.30390
			1° 9'
Right Ascension	… … … …		176° 3'
Oblique Descension Aspect	… …		177° 12'
Oblique Descension Moon	… …		215° 21'
Arc of Direction	… … … …		38° 9'

= Moon par. Mars zod. con.

This could have been calculated quite easily from the Tables of Houses by noting that the declination 1° 43' corresponds with Virgo 25° 42'. We then observe that the Oblique Descension of Moon under its own Pole (already calculated) is 215° 20' = 14h. 21m. 24s., to which add 90° = 6 hrs., and we have the Sidereal Time on the Midheaven when the Moon sets in lat. 33° 53.5' N., which is its Pole. This Sidereal Time will be 20h. 21m. 24s., and under this Midheaven in the Tables of Houses for lat. 34° we get Taurus 21° on the Ascendant, which is the opposition of the Moon's mundane position. Then tracing back through the same Table we find that Virgo 25° 42' sets. Pisces of the same degrees rises when the Sidereal Time on the Midheaven is 17h. 49m. Then:

```
   h.  m.
   20  21
-  17  49
   ───────
    2  32 = 38° = 38 years.
```

By observing the direct and converse position of the Moon or Sun, the Ascendant or Midheaven, to which by Direction they have severally arrived in the zodiac, and referring to those degrees either in the Ephemeris against the Sun's daily longitude or in the Tables of Declination, it may at once be seen whether they are in parallel to any of the radical places of the planets.

Thus in the horoscope submitted we have the following points of Direction and their corresponding declinations:

Long.		Dec.	Par.	Arc.
Sun direct Pisces	21°	3° 34'	Neptune	61° 36'
Sun conv. Sagit.	20°	23° 4'		
Moon direct Capri.	16°	22° 29'	Mercury	55° 41'
Moon conv. Leo	29°	11° 50'		
Asc. direct Leo	29°	11° 50'		
Asc. conv. Taurus	25°	19° 1'	{Sun	56° 42'
			{Saturn	55° 3'
			{Venus	57° 14'
M.C.direct Taurus	19°	17° 29'		
M.C. conv. Capri.	24°	21° 19'	Jupiter	58° 11'

These positions are for 55 years 6 months, which measures to 27th July, 1914; and it will be seen that the Sun will be in parallel to Neptune in 1920, Moon parallel to Mercury at the outbreak of the War (Mercury being afflicted at birth by semisquare Moon, and sesquisquare Uranus). The parallel of Ascendant to Uranus fell in 1910, that to Saturn falls in 1914 (a disastrous indication), the Ascendant parallel Sun 1915, the Ascendant parallel Venus 1916, the Midheaven parallel Jupiter 1917. From these indications, which have to be included in the list of zodiacal Directions already enumerated, we find that Saturn afflicts the Ascendant in zodiacal converse during 1915 and that 1917 brings such influences as will conduce to peace, namely: Ascendant parallel Venus zodiacal con. And Midheaven parallel Jupiter zodiacal con.

Parallels have frequently a lasting influence owing to the slow Ascension of certain parts of the zodiac, and for other reasons parallels formed about the Tropics (Cancer and Capricorn) have a very durable effect, as will be seen by referring to the Tables of Declination where the 23rd and 24th parallels are seen to extent many years together.

We may now refer to another kind of parallel which experience shows to be effectual as a signal of impending good or evil.

CHAPTER VI.

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Mundane Parallels.

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Planets that have the same Pole are either in mundane conjunction or mundane parallel. A mundane parallel is formed by two bodies being at equal distances from the meridian or horizon. Having the Pole of a planet we may direct another to its mundane parallel by the following rule:

Find the Oblique Ascension or Descension (as the case may require) for the Significator on which the parallel is formed, taken under its own Pole. Next find the Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension of the planet forming the parallel, under the same Pole. The difference will be the Arc of Direction.

In the example horoscope we bring Saturn to the mundane parallel of the Moon.

The Moon's Pole is 33° 53.5', its Oblique Descension under that Pole is 215° 21'. The Right Ascension of the cusp of the 4th is 171° 19', and therefore the Moon's distance is 44° 2' westward of the Meridian. From the Right Ascension of the 4th 171° 19' subtract 44° 2' and we have the Oblique Ascension under the Pole of the Moon of the point eastward answering to the plane of the Moon westward of the name meridian, namely, 171° 19' – 44° 2' = 127° 17'. Now find the Oblique Ascension of Saturn under the Moon's Pole:

Saturn's declination	18° 46'	log. tang.	9.53120
Pole of Moon … …	33° 53.5'	log. tang.	9.82721
		log. sine	9.35841
Asc. Diff. Saturn under Moon's Pole =	13° 12'		
R.A. Saturn … …	131° 41'		
O.A. Saturn … …	118° 29'	under Moon's Pole.	
O.A. Aspect … …	127° 17'	under Moon's Pole.	
Arc of Direction …	8° 48'	Moon par. Saturn Mundo.	

In every case the Significator remains fixed. The planet by its rising or setting is brought to the same Pole and so forms a mundane parallel.

Bring Saturn to the mundane parallel of the Sun. The Sun's Pole is 40° 53'. Its Oblique Descension under that Pole is 292° 45'. The distance of this from the Midheaven is 351° 19' – 292° 45' = 58° 34'. We have to bring Saturn up to this distance from the Midheaven under the Pole of the Sun.

Saturn declin. … … … …	18° 46'	tang. 9.53120
Sun's Pole … … … … …	40° 53'	tang. 9.93726
Asc. Diff. Saturn under Sun's Pole	17° 6'	Sine 9.46846
Saturn's R.A. … … … …	131° 41'	
Saturn's O.A. under Pole of Sun =	114° 35'	
O.A. of Aspect … … … …	58° 34'	
Sun par. Saturn in mundo … …	56° 1'	

This Arc of Direction has to be added to the list of Directions in force at the present time.

These examples will doubtless serve for all cases that may arise. The process is very simple. We first find the Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension of the Significator under its own Pole and take its distance from the Meridian. Find a point on the other side of the same meridian which as the same distance and bring the Promittor (or body directed) to it. This is done by taking the Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension of the Promittor under the same Pole as the Significator and the difference between this and the point to which Direction is made will be in degrees of Oblique Ascension or Descension and will constitute the Arc of Direction.

RAPT PARALLELS.

These are formed by the motion of the Earth on its axis, whereby two bodies are brought to the same distance upon either side of the same Meridian.

To get this Arc of Direction we have to take the Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension of the two bodies under their own Poles; add the two together and divide by two. This will give the midway point on the meridian, and the difference between this and Right Ascension of the Midheaven at birth will be the Arc of Direction.

Bring the Sun to the Rapt Parallel of the planet Saturn in the example horoscope.

The Sun's Pole has already been found to be 40° 53' and its Oblique Descension under that Pole 292° 45'. The Pole of Saturn is found to be 39° 40', its Ascensional difference under this Pole 16° 22'. This we take from its Right Ascension, 131° 41', and get its Oblique Ascension under its own Pole = 115° 19'. Then from the Sun to Aries 0° = 360° – 292° 45' = 67° 15', plus Saturn 115° 19' = 182° 34', half of which is 91° 17'. This added to the Sun's Oblique Descension gives 384° 2', from which take the Right Ascension of Midheaven 351° 19' = Arc of Direction, Sun Rapt Parallel Saturn = 32° 43'.

An easier way of dealing with the same problem:

```
Right Ascension of Midheaven =    351° 19'
Sun's Oblique Descension    …    292° 45'
                 Difference         58° 34'
Oblique Ascension of Saturn under
   Sun's Pole    ...    115° 19'
   Plus 360°     ...    360°   0'
                       475° 19'
Right Ascension
   of Midheaven    351° 19'
                   124°   0'          124°   0'
   Difference    …    …    …     65° 26'
   Half-Arc of Direction    …     32° 43'
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     In all cases, therefore, take the distance from the Meridian (upper or lower as occasion requires) of the two bodies. Find the difference of these distances and take half,. That will be the Arc of Direction.

CHAPTER VII.

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Summary.

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We have not completed our survey of the various methods of directing, and have clearly seen that Directions which have hitherto been regarded as a complex matter for only skilful mathematicians to undertake, are comparatively easy work when properly approached. All Directions are seen to be effected by Oblique Ascension or Descension. Moreover, we have seen that the four Significators are fixed points and that all Directions are made to them by the planets under those latitudes which correspond with their several Poles. The Pole of the Midheaven being always 0° and that of the Ascendant being always the same as the latitude of the birthplace, there remains only the Poles of the Sun and Moon to be found, and the simplest rule has been given for this calculation.

Hitherto it has not been recognised as part of the system of directing under the Poles that mundane Directions can be as readily dealt with as zodiacal Directions. In fact it may be said that only zodiacal Directions have been recognised. To these I have added all Directions of the bodies of the planets to Significators, mundane parallels and rapt parallels.

The Spectrum necessary for all these calculations can be very easily made. It includes the Right Ascension of the planet taken with latitude, the declination, the Pole, the longitude of the planet and the declination of that latitude.

With these we may proceed to make any of the calculations dealt with in this treatise with mathematical exactness. But for the benefit of those who need a ready means of estimating the Directions in force at any time of life, the facile use of Tables of the Houses has been suggested. This involves having three sets of Tables, namely, one for the latitude of the birthplace and one each for the latitudes of the Sun and Moon. The Midheaven, being directed by Right Ascension only, needs no Tables of Houses.

We may now regard the Directions in the example horoscope with a view to their interpretation, for this after all is the ostensible object of all our labour.

Under the Ascendant sextile Mars zod. con., which fell out at the end of the year 1912, together with the Ascendant opposition Moon, we have indications which tend to martial success and a strong policy of military efficiency, but at the same time the Kaiser would have experienced domestic troubles due to the Moon in the radical 5th

House, and some of the measures to which he lent his support at this time would be unpopular.

Under the Ascendant square Uranus and Ascendant par. Saturn towards the end of 1914 and the beginning of 1915 the Kaiser appears to have been committed to a breach of treaties which could only have the effect of producing an open fracture. Uranus being in the 11th and Saturn in the 2nd, there would be unfortunate alliances (such as that with Austria) and dangerous financial transactions which ultimately would tend to the ruin of his credit. At the end of the same year we have the Direction of the Moon to the parallel of an afflicted Mercury, and an evil aspect of the Moon to Uranus. This was followed by Sun parallel Saturn, a very sinister aspect, and also an evil aspect of the Moon to Uranus. Here the pinch created by the blockade of the German Fleet and the unsuccessful attempt to coerce Italy produced conditions which pressed heavily on the internal resources of Germany in men, money and munitions. Loan after loan was floated with only partial success. Private property was commandeered to supply the materials for munitions of war and food supplies were raised fifty per cent. In price.

The Balkan plot, which was concocted between Germany and Bulgaria in July, 1915, and which was only disclosed three months later, was a piece of successful statecraft which had for its appropriate signification: Midheaven sextile Neptune zod. con. 56° 30' and Ascendant sextile Neptune 56° 39'. This is followed by Ascendant par. Fun 56° 42', which is by no means a benefic configuration owing to the radical import of the Sun semisquare Neptune, semisquare Venus, opposition Saturn, the Sun being in its lowest dignities in Aquarius and in the 8th House, which denotes loss. This coincided with the severe reversals on the East and West fronts of the great campaign.

The Ascendant par. Venus which falls in April, 1916,* cannot be regarded too hopefully as Venus is heavily afflicted by Mars, Neptune, Saturn and the Sun at birth. It appears to point to a strong Peace agitation among the Germans themselves by which the Kaiser may be affected. Peace overtures, at all events, are likely to be the result of this Direction.[1]

It is followed by Moon square Moon zod. con., which shows popular assaults and affronts, disfavour of the people, hurts by women and a state of unrest and general misfortune. Internal troubles are likely to affect the course of German policy.

The Sun conjunct Neptune at the end of the year is of sinister import and shows an involved and complicated state of affairs, loss of

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[1] All statements referred to dates after 1915 must be regarded as predictions, this work having been delivered for publication in the autumn of that year. –S.

credit, the falling off of prestige, unfortunate manoeuvres – a policy of desperation. This may be to some extent remedied by the Midheaven being par. Jupiter, but the following conjunction of the Sun with Neptune in the zodiac is unfortunate and there is danger of enforced sequestration or even flight and exile.

As to the end of this remarkable figure, I consider that he is doomed to see the end of the Hohenzollern dynasty which has for so long a time dominated the fortunes of Germany, coerced the princes and reduced the people by a military autocracy. This is sufficiently indicated by the presence of Saturn in the 2nd House opposing the Sun in the sign of its fall and in the House of Loss. The Sun being in the 8th House afflicted by the semisquare of Neptune and the opposition of Saturn, and the Moon also afflicted by the opposition of Uranus, there is great danger of a violent death, though the trine aspect of Jupiter appears to offer a safe exile and succour in obscuration. The horoscope of the Crown Prince clearly indicates this loss of inheritance.

We have now brought this study to a conclusion and may profitably consider the ground over which we have gone so that its principles and methods may be fixed in the memory and the whole system of directing thus made familiar to the student.

CHAPTER VIII.

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Further Examples.

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In the horoscope of King George V, which is set for London, 3rd June, 1865, at 1h. 18m. am. the Midheaven is in Right Ascension 271° 1' 15". The Sun's Pole is 22° 33', and its Oblique Ascension under that Pole is 61° 8', the Moon's Pole is 50° 8' and its Oblique Descension is 176° 51'.

Now if we take 90° from the Oblique Ascension of the Sun we shall have the Right Ascension of the Midheaven when the Sun rises in latitude 22° 33'. The Tables of Houses for Calcutta, 22° 31', will serve very closely for this latitude or Pole. Therefore, from Oblique Ascension Sun 61° 8' take 90°, after adding 360° for subtraction, and obtain Right Ascension of Midheaven 331° 8'. This converted to Sidereal Time = 22h. 4m. 32s.

Also if we add 90° to the Moon's Oblique Descension, which is 176° 51', we shall obtain Right Ascension of Midheaven 266° 51', when the Moon's place sets in latitude 50° 8', which is the Moon's Pole. This converted to Sidereal Time = 17h. 47m. 24s. The Tables for Plymouth will serve here.

With these elements we can get to work, and by mere inspection of the Tables of Houses under the latitudes of the Poles of the Sun and Moon, and those for the latitude of the City of London, we can calculate all Directions in the zodiac to within 15' of an arc of three months in the time of their maximum strength.

Take the Directions of the Sun as an example. The Pole is 22° 31', and we are using the Tables of Houses for Calcutta. Against the Sidereal Time 22h. 4m. 32s. we find Aquarius 29° on the Midheaven, and Gemini 12° 23' rising, which is practically the place of the Sun. This latter is the point from which we direct.

The King was married on 6th July 1893, at the age of 28 years 1 month = 28° 5' = 1h. 52m. 20s. This we add to the Sun's Midheaven, *i.e.*, the Sidereal Time on the Midheaven when the Sun was rising, 22h. 4m. 32s., and obtain Sidereal Time 23h. 56m. 52s., against which in the same Table we find Cancer 8° 32' rising. This then is the Directional place of the Sun in the zodiac *direct*. It will be seen that it applies to the sextile of Venus in Taurus 9° 38', which it reaches in about a year.

Now we take the Arc of Direction, 1 h. 52m. 20s., from the Sun's Midheaven and obtain

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    22 h.   4m.  32s.
 -   1h.  52m.  20s.
    20h.  12m.  12s.   = Aquarius 1°.
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This gives Taurus 12° rising, and therefore the Sun is directed to a near conjunction with Venus in zodiac *conversely*.

We next take the Moon under latitude 50° 8', which we find is close to the Tables for Plymouth 50° 22', and we therefore use these. The Midheaven when the Moon sets in this latitude was found to be 17h. 47m. 24s., which shows that the latitude and declination of the Moon at birth, being both South, reduces the actual place of the Moon in the horoscope to Virgo 23°, which accordingly we find to be rising when the Moon's place at birth sets.

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    From the Moon's M.C.   17h. 47m. 24s.
                   take     1h. 52m. 20s.
                           15h. 55m.  4s.
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This gives Capricorn 15° rising or Cancer 15° setting, which is therefore the Directional place of the Moon in zodiac converse. It forms no Direction at this time apparently, but on reference to the declination of Cancer 15° we find that it is 22° 34', and therefore the Moon by converse Direction in the zodiac is separating from the parallel of Jupiter and going to that of the Sun. Both favourable indications for the event.

For the *direct* Direction of the Moon we have

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    Moon's Midheaven     17h. 47m. 24s.
               Add         1h. 52m. 20s.
    Direction of Moon     19h. 39m. 44s.
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In the Tables we find that this gives Taurus 20° rising or Scorpio 20° setting, which is therefore the Directional place of the Moon in zodiac direct.

This is separating from the opposition of Mercury and applying to the mundane sextile of Moon in Virgo 23° (see above). As the declination of this Directional place is 17° 45' it forms no parallel in the zodiac with the radical planets, and we therefore pass on to the Directions of the Midheaven and Ascendant.

These can be taken together, because the Midheaven is directed by Right Ascension only, and the Ascendant is found in the Tables for London.

The radical Midheaven is 18h. 4m. 5s., and to this we add the Directional arc 1h. 52m. 20s., making 19h. 56m. 25s., and in the Tables for London we find this corresponds with the Ascension of

Taurus 29°, so that the Ascendant is close to the trine of the Moon in the zodiac direct. It is also approaching a parallel of Mars.

For the converse Directions we have

Radical Midheaven	18h. 4m. 5s.
Subtract	1h. 52m. 20s.
Directed M.C. conv.	16h. 11m. 45s.

This gives the 5th of Aquarius on the Ascendant, and the Ascendant is therefore still opposition to Mars in zodiac direct at the time of the marriage, which is not a favourable indication. Lastly, we have the direct Direction of the Midheaven as above = Capricorn 27° in sesquisq. Aspect to Sun in zodiac. Also the converse Direction in Sagittarius 5°, which is trine to Mars in the radix, and therefore we have the Direction Midheaven separating from the trine Mars in zodiac converse.

These Directions are all that are formed at this time, and they have therefore to be collected. They can be tested as to the exact time of their formation by the following simple rule: Find the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the Significator under its own Pole. To the tangent of this Pole (already extracted when we find the Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension) add the tangent of the declination answering to the longitude of the Promittor. This will give the tangent of its Ascensional difference under the same Pole. Apply this to its Right Ascension and so obtain its Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension (as the case requires) and the difference between this and the Significator's Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension is the Arc of Direction.

The Arc of Direction for the death of King Edward is 44° 56' = 2h. 59m. 44s. which being added to and also taken from the respective Midheavens under the Poles of the Sun, Moon and Ascendant, yield the following indications: Midheaven opposition Mercury zod. con., Mon ad. Opposition Sun zod. d., Sun separating from opposition Saturn zod. con., Sun square Saturn zod. d., Moon square Neptune zod. con. The significant arc for this event is Moon opposition Sun zod. d. acting in connection with Sun square Saturn.

It will thus be seen that with considerable ease we may obtain close approximations to all arcs of Directions formed by the direct and converse motions of the planets to the Significators merely by an inspection of the Tables of Houses.

CHAPTER IX.

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Suggested Method.

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In order to make a methodical study of this system of Signpost marking, it will be necessary to pursue a definite method. Otherwise there will be inevitable omissions from the list of current Directions. The following rules of procedure will therefore be found useful:

Having found the Poles of the Sun and Moon by the rule given for that calculation, it will be necessary to have a set of Tables of Houses for the corresponding latitudes, and also one for the Ascendant which is under the latitude of the place of birth.

First take the Directions of the Midheaven and Ascendant under the latitude of birth. The point from which calculation is made in this case is that on the Midheaven at birth. Add the Arc of Direction for the current year, reduced to Sidereal Time. Refer to the Tables of Houses for the latitude of birthplace and take out the Midheaven and Ascendant for the year. Refer to the horoscope and find what aspects these points form to the planets in the horoscope of birth. Set these down as they are noted. Observe that the Significator directed must be set down first, then the aspect formed, next the planet to which the aspect is formed, and lastly whether it is direct or converse. When you add the Arc of Direction it is *direct* Direction, but when you subtract the Arc of Direction from the radical Midheaven, it is *converse* Direction.

Now note the declinations of the directed Midheaven and Ascendant. If these agree with the radical declinations of any of the planets, note them and set down the Direction, "Midheaven par. zod. d.".

Next subtract the Arc of Direction for the current year of age from the Sidereal Time on the radical Midheaven, and against this (which is the converse Direction of the M.C.) you will find, in the same Tables of Houses, Midheaven and Ascendant. Take out the aspects, if any, thus formed to the radical planets. Also note the declinations of the converse Direction of the M.C. and Ascendant and see if any parallels are formed to the radical declinations of the planets. Mark these "M.C. (or Asc) par. zod. con.".

Having thus directed both the Midheaven and Ascendant under the pole of the latitude of birth to aspects and parallels of the radical Sun, Moon and planets, you will now proceed to direct the Sun.

From the Sidereal Time answering to the Oblique Ascension (or Descension) of the Sun, subtract 6 hrs. for Oblique Ascension, or add 6 hrs. for Oblique Descension. This gives the Sidereal Time on the

Midheaven at the rising or setting (as the case may be) of the Significator in the latitude answering to the Pole of that Significator.

Now refer to the Tables of Houses for that latitude.

Add the Arc of Direction answering to the present age, and against this find the direct Direction of the Sun from the Ascending degree. Note the aspects thus formed to the radical planets. Note also the declination of the Ascending degree and see if it is in parallel to any of the planets at birth.

Then subtract the Arc of Direction and find the converse Ascendant under the same latitude (Pole of Sun) and note the aspects and parallels thus formed.

Next refer to the Moon's Pole and take the Tables due to this latitude. Find the Midheaven due to the rising or setting of the Moon in that latitude which answers to its Pole. Add the Directional Arc for the current age. Also subtract it. Find the Directions to the planets in the radix formed by these tow positions of the Ascendant and also the parallels of declination, exactly as was done in the case of the Sun.

These will then be the Directions current for the year. Those that are exact will operate that year. Those that are forming will ensue later. Past Directions may still retain some degree of influence. Do not allow more than 1° or 4' of Sidereal Time for the operation of any Arc of Direction. A Direction begins to operate when it comes to within 1° of an exact aspect. It lasts for 1° and takes another degree to entirely pass away. Thus a Direction has an increascent and decreascent influence over a space of three years.

The following Directions are significant in the horoscope of 20th March, 1864, at 2.10 a.m., lat. 52° 30' N.: The Pole of the Sun is 26° 34' and that of the Moon is 39° 54'. The death of the father occurred at 4 years 1 month 10 days, Arc of Direction = 4° 7'. For this we have the following Directions:

      Ascdt. Opposition Uranus zod. con.   4° 0'
      Sun semisquare Mars zod. con.   …   4° 28'
      Sun conjunct Neptune zod. con.   …   5° 17'
      Ascdt. Square Sun zod. d.   …   …   5° 21'

At 21 years a serious illness occurred under Ascdt. Square Saturn zod. con.

The death of the mother took place under the following Directions, the event being due on an Arc of 27° 8'.

Sun opposition Moon zod. con.   27° 5'
…
Sun semisquare Uranus zod. d.   …   27° 14'
Midheaven square Venus zod. d.   …   27° 48'

Marriage took place under the following Directions:
Ascdt. Sextile Sun zod. d.
Midheaven sextile Jupiter zod. con.
Ascdt. Trine Sun zod. con.

At 36.5 years there was serious trouble due to malignant enmity, followed by financial troubles and ending in an attempt upon the life by secret poisoning. For these events we have Directions:

Ascendant opposition Moon m.   …   36° 37'
Ascendant conjunct Jupiter m.   …   36° 47'
Ascendant conjunct Mars zod. d.   …   37° 31'

In this instance the conjunction of the Ascendant with Jupiter signified that assistance would be rendered to the saving of life, and this was actually the fact, Jupiter in Scorpio indicating the physician and surgeon whose skill was instrumental in averting what at first appeared to be certain death. Observe that the Ascendant is hyleg in this horoscope.

These Directions appear to fully establish the validity of the "Signpost" system of directing under the Pole of Significators. Hitherto it has been the practice to direct under the Pole of the planet to which Direction was made, but a little thought will show that if it be valid to direct the Ascendant under the Pole of the latitude of birthplace, it is equally valid to direct the Sun and Moon under their own Poles. We do, in fact, make of them two other Ascendants and direct the planets to them both by conjunction and aspect.

As a singular case for study, the following horoscope is submitted. Male born at Bombay at 8 mins. To 8 in the evening of 6th February 1884. The Midheaven is in Gemini 15° 12' and the Ascendant in Virgo 14° 48'. The Moon is close to the Midheaven in square to Venus, and applying to the square of Uranus, but in trine to the Sun and separating from sextile Mars. Mars opposes the Sun from Leo, the Sun being on the cusp of the 6th House.

This subject died of fever in November 1913. The position of the Sun in the 6th House opposed by Mars from a fiery sign denotes sickness from fever. The Arc of Direction Ascendant opposition Sun is 29° 45', which measures exactly to the event. But as the Moon, being in the Midheaven is undoubtedly hyleg, we should expect to find some affliction of this point, and we do in fact find it from the most appropriate

source, namely Mars, which was Directed to the Rapt Parallel of the Moon. This is effected by bringing the mid-distance between the bodies of Mars and the Moon to the Midheaven by Right Ascension. And it will be further noted that Saturn was close to the Moon's place at the time of this fatal event.

In the horoscope of the late King Edward VII the attempt upon the King's life by the maniac regicide Scipido took place under an Arc of 58° 25'.

For this event we have the following Directions in process: Sun square Uranus zod. con., Sun par. Moon zod. d., Moon conjunct Mercury zod. d. (Moon semisquare Mars zod. d., Ascendant semisquare Neptune zod. d., Ascendant opposition Moon – applying), Ascendant square Neptune zod. con., semisquare Moon zod. con., semisquare Saturn zod. con., sextile Mars zod. con., par Neptune zod. con., par Sun zod. con. An array of malefic influences which might well have proved fatal except that the hyleg (the Sun) was not heavily involved, the Directions being chiefly to the Ascendant. The radical indications of danger in foreign lands were: Moon on the cusp of the 9th semisquare Sun, square Saturn, sesquisquare Neptune.

The Arc for Queen Victoria's death was 59° 19'. For this we have the following significant Directions: Midheaven square Moon zod. d. – Ascendant opposition Moon zod. d., and Sun conjunct Saturn zod. con. Here the Moon, as natural Significator of the Mother, is found to afflict both the angles of the horoscope by Direction. These Directions can be worked out accurately to the nearest minute of an arc by using the logarithms of the tangents. They are all within the limits of 1° and are therefore current indications or signposts.

CHAPTER X.

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General Review

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The system here expounded presumes that the radical Sun, Moon, Ascendant and Midheaven remain fixed as Significators of the general fortunes. The places of the planets both bodily and in the zodiac are carried to the conjunctions and aspect of these Significators by the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis. All arcs are measured in Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension. All planets are directed to the Significators under the Pole or geographical latitude of these Significators.

Having found the Right Ascension of a Significator and its Ascensional difference under its own Pole (except the Midheaven, which has neither Pole nor Ascensional difference), and also that of the planet to be directed, taken under the same Pole, the difference of their Oblique Ascensions (or Descensions) will be the Arc of Direction. For the same declination as the planet to be directed, take its Right Ascension and Ascensional difference, and from these obtain its Oblique Ascension or Descension under the pole of the Significator to which Direction is made. The difference between this and the Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension of the Significator under its own Pole, will be the Arc of Direction. For mundane parallels, find a degree of Oblique Ascension or Descension, taken under the Pole of the Significator, which is on the opposite side of the meridian to that Significator. Bring this point to the Significator. The difference between the radical place of the point taken under the Pole of the Significator and that of the Significator itself, taken under the same Pole, is the Arc of Direction.

For Rapt Parallels, find the middle distance between any Significator and a Promittor, each taken under its own Pole. The difference between this and the Meridian will be the Arc of Direction.

To find what Directions are in process or forming, convert the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the Significator under its own Pole into Sidereal Time. From this subtract 6 hrs. if the Significator is rising, or add 6 hrs. if it is setting. This will give the Sidereal Time on the Midheaven at the rising or setting of that Significator. To this add the Sidereal Time corresponding to the present age of the Subject, refer to the Tables of Houses for the Pole of the Significator (Pole = latitude), and on the Ascendant or Descendant (as the case may be) you will find the degree of the zodiac to which the Significator is directed, by direct

Direction. It is then easy to see whether this point is forming any Direction to radical places of the planets.

Also subtract the Sidereal Time for the age from the same Midheaven as that found above, and this will give the degree of the zodiac to which the Significator is directed conversely. Observe the aspects formed between it and the radical planets.

Proceed thus with the Sun, Moon and Ascendant. But for the Midheaven merely add and subtract the Sidereal Time for age form the Right Ascension or Sidereal Time on the Midheaven at birth and this will give the degree which is on the 10th House by Direction both direct and converse.

Note also the degrees on the Ascendant or Descendant to which the Significators are thus directed and take out their declinations, and if any of them be that held by a planet at birth, such Significator will be in zodiacal parallel to that planet.

Then for mundane parallels:

Having the Sidereal Time equal to the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the Significator, and also that of the radical Midheaven, find their difference. Add this difference to the Midheaven if the parallel is formed on the East side of the Meridian, or subtract it if formed on the West side. This will give the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the Point where the parallel forms. The difference between this and the Oblique Ascension of the planet taken under the same Pole as the Significator will be the Arc of Direction.

The use of the Tables of Houses is to form an approximate idea of the Directions in force or forming. These can afterwards be tested by exact calculation.

In effect it will be found that this is the most satisfactory method of directing, inasmuch as it supplies evidence of the true course of events at times when the Semiarc method absolutely breaks down. There is never any need to drag in the Fixed Stars nor to invest Promittors with the prerogatives of Significators, as has frequently been done of late by exponents in their desire to rehabilitate the Semiarc method. Even if we confine ourselves to Zodiacal aspects and parallels and leave out of consideration entirely the mundane and Rapt Parallels, which hitherto have not been adjudged to be part of this system of directing under the Poles of Significators, we shall have abundant evidence that the course of events is clearly indicated by Directions derived from this system. It deserves, indeed, to be called the "Sign-Post" method, not only because it employs the Significators under their respective Poles, but because truly it offers continual evidence of the nature of events we are called upon to deal with in our career, and very accurately indicates the times at which those events are to be expected.

I understand that a complete set of Tables will be ready by 1917, and there already exists sets ranging from about 13° to 56° N., so that

there need be no difficulty experienced in testing the merits of this system. Dalton has a set which extends from 22° to 56°, but they are badly arranged for our purpose and are, moreover, vitiated to some extent by the introduction of a parallax due to the oblate sphericity of the Earth. If, as we have every reason to believe from experience, the planets affect us *via* the Earth's centre, the heavens being a right sphere extending from that centre, it does not matter what shape the Earth may be. The ordinary Tables of Houses calculated on a right sphere are more accurate and more suitable to our purpose. Worsdale's Tables of Oblique Ascension are, of course, preferable in every way, as by them we can always get the Arc of Direction immediately without conversion into Sidereal Time.

CHAPTER XI.

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The Royal Horoscope.

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In the horoscope of King George V, which is set for 1.22 a.m. on 3rd June 1865, as shown below, the Pole of the Ascendant is 51° 30'. The Moon, which by longitude is just below the West horizon, is bodily several degrees below it, owing to the South latitude it has, namely, 2° 27'. Its Pole is found to be 50° 22', and that of the Sun is found to be 25° 2'. The Midheaven is in Right Ascension 271° 18'. The Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant is therefore 90° more, namely 361° 18', which reduced by the circle = 1° 18'.

R.A. 271° 18' M.C.

♒ 14	♑ 20	1° ♑	12'	♐ 13	♏ 19°
♓ ♈ 3° 9'			♃ R. 23° 40'		23° 3' ♄ R. 3° 9' ♎
♆ 10° 9' ♀ 9° 38' 18° 20' ☿	12° ☉	♅ 26'28° 28'		5° ♂ 35'	1° 4' ☽ ♍
♉ 19	♊ 20	1° ♋	12'	♋ 20	♌ 14

The Oblique Ascension of the Sun under its own Pole is 59° 27', and the Oblique Dissension of the Moon under its own Pole, 177° 14', the Oblique *Ascension* of the opposite point being, therefore 357° 14'. These are all the elements that we require for the calculation of the Directions.

We can use the Tables for 50° for the Moon's Directions and those of 25° for the Sun's Directions, or we can work by the Tables of Oblique Ascension, or again by logarithms. But as the whole purpose of this work is to make Directions easy, I shall work by the Tables.

The King was married to Princess May of Teck on 6th July, 1893, being then 28 years 4 months, 3 days of age. This gives an Arc of 28° 20' at the rate of 1° for every year. This is equivalent of 1h. 53m. 20s. of Sidereal Time. Add this to the Midheaven at birth, which was Right

Ascendant 271° 18' – 18h. 5m. 12s., and we get 19h. 58m. 52s., and in the Tables of Houses for the latitude of London we find this to be equivalent to 27.5° Capricorn, the Ascendant being then in Taurus 29°. These two points represent the direct Direction of the Midheaven and Ascendant respectively. It is thus seen that the Midheaven has reached the sesquisquare aspect of the Sun at birth, which was in Gemini 12° 25'. The Ascendant has the trine aspect of the Moon, within about 2°.

We now take the converse Directions of the same Significators, namely, the Midheaven and Ascendant, by subtracting the Arc of Direction instead of adding it. We thus obtain 16 hrs. 11m. 52s., which we find to give Sagittarius 5° on the Midheaven, and Aquarius 4° on the Ascendant. The former is just in trine to Mars in the 5th House of the radix, while the Ascendant is in trine to the Moon. None of these indications are, however, strong at the time of the event except the complete aspect of Midheaven trine Mars zod. con.

The Moon's Oblique Descension under its own Pole was found to be 177° 14', and for convenience we take the Oblique Ascension of the opposite point, namely 357° 14', and from this we take 90° to get the Right Ascension of the Midheaven, namely 267° 14' which, being reduced to Sidereal Time = 17h. 48m. 56s., which is the Right Ascension of the Midheaven when the Moon's place sets. Now to this we add, and also from it we take, the Arc of Direction, which we found to be 1h. 53m. 20s. We then get the direct and converse Directions of the Moon under the Ascendants of latitude 50° 22', which is the Moon's Pole.

The *Direct* Direction shows against 19h. 42m. 16s., the Midheaven is 24° Capricorn. But we are not concerned with this, but only with the Ascendant which is in Taurus 22°, and therefore we know that the 22nd degree of Scorpio (the opposite sign) has now reached the place of the Moon at birth, that is to say, the Moon is Directed to that point of the zodiac. No aspect is formed to this point. We therefore pass on to the Direction of the Moon conversely, by subtracting the Direction, 1h. 53m. 20s., from the Meridian of the lunar horoscope, 17h. 48m. 56s., and thus get 15h. 55m. 36s., which gives us the first degree of Aquarius rising, so that we know the Moon has reached Leo 1° by converse Direction, and this is in sextile to the Moon's radical place, the Moon at birth being on the cusp of the 7th House. So far, then, we have two Directions answering closely to the period of marriage, namely:

Midheaven trine Mars zod. con.

Moon sextile Moon zod. con.,

these Directions employing the 5th and 7th Houses of the radix, which is exactly what we should have expected.

The Pole of the Sun was seen to be 25° 2'. We have no Tables available for this latitude, and therefore we use the Tables of Oblique Ascension for that latitude. To the Oblique Ascension of the Sun, 59° 27', we add the Arc of Direction, 28° 20', and obtain 87° 47', which under latitude 25° we find to be the Ascension of Cancer 8° 33'to which place the Sun is Directed. It is found to be in close sextile aspect to Venus, the ruler of the radical 7th House. It is a strong planet, being in its own sign and angular, and is altogether suitable for marriage indication.

The converse Direction of the Sun is found by taking the Arc of Direction from the Sun's radical Oblique Ascension, and against the remainder 31° 7' in the Tables of Oblique Ascension for lat. 25° we find Taurus 10° 47', which is the place to which the Sun is conversely Directed. This, we observe, is in close conjunction with Venus at birth. So that, taking all the current indications into account, we have four that are uniformly in harmony with the nature of the event, namely:

Midheaven trine Mars zod. con.
Moon sextile Moon zod. con.
Sun sextile Venus zod. d.
Sun conjunct Venus zod. con.

Now, let us take another important event in the life of King George, namely, the death of his august father, King Edward VII, which happened in May, 1910, the Arc for the event being 44° 56', being within a month of the 45th anniversary.

Following out exactly the same methods, but with an Arc of 44° 56', which is equivalent to Sidereal Time 2h. 59m. 44s., we find the Directions to be as follows:

1. The Midheaven has reached Aquarius 13° 45', where it forms no Direction. But it is close to the mid-distance of Uranus and Moon (see further below).

2. The converse Direction of the Midheaven is to Scorpio 18° 50', which is exactly the degree held by the cusp of the 8th House (death) in the radix and in direct opposition to Mercury.

3. The direct Direction of the Ascendant is to Gemini 19° 34'. Which falls between the longitudes of Uranus and the Sun and thus constitutes a parallel of Sun and Uranus on the angle of the Ascendant, and as both bodies move to form this aspect on the angle it is called a Rapt Parallel.

4. The converse Direction of the Ascendant is to Capricorn 13° 15', which forms no aspect. It is of interest, however, to note that it falls exactly in square aspect to the mid-distance of Saturn and the Moon, the exact position being Libra 12° 33'.

5. The Moon is Directed to Sagittarius 14° 1', and has just passed the opposition of the Sun.

6. Conversely the Moon is Directed to Cancer 11° 56', where it has the square aspect of Neptune.

7. The Sun by direct Direction is in Cancer 23° 7', where it is close to the square of Saturn, ruler of the 10th House (the father).

8. Conversely the Sun is in Aries 19° 38', where it forms no aspect.

We have thus the following significant Directions:

Midheaven opposition Mercury.

Sun Rapt Parallel Uranus.

Moon opposition Sun (separating).

Moon square Neptune.

Sun square Saturn (applying).

These are Directions which, falling together, signify change and death or hurt to the parents.

If taken in connection with the eclipses which happened in June 1909, that of the Sun in opposition to the Ascendant of King Edward's horoscope, and that of the Moon in opposition to the Sun in the horoscope before us, we shall have little difficulty in estimating the full significance of these Primary Directions.

It should always be observed that when a point of Direction falls exactly between the longitudes of two bodies in the horoscope of birth, if this point be one of the angles, Midheaven or Ascendant, Nadir, or Descendant, it constitutes a Rapt Parallel and is of great significance. I remember that one of the most distressful periods of my life was attended by the Direction of the Midheaven to the mid-distance between Moon and Saturn = Moon Rapt Parallel Saturn, while the death of my good mother was indicated by Moon Rapt Parallel Uranus, formed on the Western angle.

These mid-distances appear to have been too much neglected and overlooked, owing, probably, to the fact that in the Semiarc method of Directing the positions of the bodies themselves (not their longitudes) are taken in proportion to their Semiarcs. But as we are dealing in this system solely with the longitudes, or positions in the zodiac, such mid-distances will take the place of Rapt Parallels.

The mid-distances should be marked off on the horoscope so that they may be observed when coinciding with the place of Direction of either the Midheaven or Ascendant both by direct Direction and converse Direction. Thus in the Kaiser's horoscope the mid-distance between the Sun and the planet Neptune falls in Aquarius 29° 47', and therefore the Sun was Rapt Parallel Neptune at the outbreak of the Great War. Neptune, it should be observed holds the 10th House, and it was surely the folly of madness for the Kaiser to have embarked on an enterprise of World Conquest at a time when the Sun was thus heavily afflicted, and when the Midheaven (honour and position) was

Directed to a point which coincides with the cusp of the 8th House (loss of and death). It only illustrates once more the old saying: *Quem Deus perdere vult prius dementat*.

    This Parallel is easily calculated by the Tables of Houses, thus: Knowing the mid-distance to fall in Aquarius 29° 37', we find the rising of the opposite point, Leo 30°, in the Tables for Berlin, and against this we find the Sidereal Time 3h. 6m.

Add for subtraction	24 0	
	27 6	
R.A. of M.C. radix, Subtract	23 27	
	3 39	=

55 degrees in Arc, or 55 years = 1914.

    In King George's horoscope the mid-distance of Moon and Jupiter falls in Scorpio 13° 22', and this point has Right Ascension 220° 54' which, taken from the radical Midheaven 271° 18' gives an Arc of Direction 50° 24',which measures to the end of 1915. Jupiter being in the 9th House, thus denotes the potent action of the Sword of Justice in foreign lands. Observe that Jupiter here is on the Ascendant of the late King Edward, and being in the 9th House denotes spiritual aid. The White Horse goes before the hosts of Albion to good effect.

CHAPTER XII.

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The Telescopic View.

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In the process of computing current Directions, as illustrated in the foregoing chapter, many opportunities occur for taking what I call "the telescopic view" of things. Thus it may be found on taking out the Directions to the Significators for the current year that there are none of special significance, but at the same time we may observe that the radical position of some striking Promittors, which include all of the planets, are in process of formation. It is then easy to estimate the times at which they will mature and become current Directions. This enables one to make long-distance forecasts. The particular merit of this system of Directing under the Poles of Significators is that it enables us to make a ready survey of current Directions, which cannot be done in the Semiarc method, owing to the Directions being formed by proportion of the Semiarcs, and except in the Direction of the Ascendant and Midheaven the method is to this extent faulty. It deals in approximations and not in astronomical facts, and can only be defended on the grounds of a natural symbolism.

But in the present method, we have the current positions both direct and converse, of the four Significators, and we are therefore able, most frequently by a mere inspection of the Tables of Houses, to estimate the time of approaching Directions that strike us as important, and this by merely counting the Meridian degrees that separate the current from the future position of the Significator, which is always supposed to be on the Ascendant of the Directional Horoscope.

Thus we have the direct Direction of the horoscope of King George for the year 1915. It is set for 50 years by adding 50° to the Right Ascension of the Midheaven at birth, thus:

♉ 5	♈	♓ 19	♒ 18°	51'	♑ 28°	♑ 11
9° ♀ 38' ☿ 18° 29' ☉ 12° 26' ♊ 24° 42'	10° ♆ 9'					25° 40' ♃ 24° 42' ♐
♅ 28° 38'		5° ♂ 35'			24° ♄ 3' 1° ☽ 4'	
♒ 11°	♋ 28°	♌ 18°	51'	♍ 19	♎	♏ 5

In this figure, which represents one fourth of the Directional work for the year, we are able to pick up the direct Directions of the Midheaven and Ascendant. These we see at a glance to be: Midheaven square Mercury zod. d., Ascendant opposition Jupiter zod. d., Ascendant semisquare Venus zod. d., and the Ascendant separating from the semisquare aspect of Mars. But we also perceive that Uranus is approaching the Ascendant, and inspection of the Tables of Houses for London shows that 4° have to pass over the Midheaven before this Direction comes into currency. This points to the year 1919 as one of extraordinary change and dislocations, of party strife and defections, with attendant governmental troubles. For Uranus was close to the lower Meridian at the birth, and therefore opposed its influence to the Midheaven, which represents the supreme function and dignity of Rulership. The Midheaven will then be in Aquarius 23°, and opposed by the opposition transit of Saturn, which planet begins his attack upon this point of the horoscope in the autumn of 1918. Consequently, we shall expect a considerable back-draught to result from the conclusion of the War, and many important dislocations and changes in the government of the country will transpire in consequence, all of which will be favourable to the resuscitation of the enemy, bruised and battered out of recognition though he may be, yet still alive and already smouldering with the ambition of *la grande revanche*. It is not for us here to say what course the country will take, but it is predictable. It is obvious enough, however, from the fact that Jupiter opposes the Ascendant and comes out of the radical 9th House, that lawyers are the present great source of hurt and detriment to the King. Unfortunately the circumlocution of our lawyer legislators cannot argue us out of the position into which they have brought the country.

Similar figures to the above can be set up for the purpose of reviewing the current and future converse Directions of the Midheaven and Ascendant, and others for the Sun and Moon. But those who are capable of using the picture-memory, will be able to carry the horoscopes in their mind's eye, and will have no difficulty in following the process already laid out and illustrated in the foregoing pages.

In order to illustrate the system completely, however, I shall introduce the figures of the Solar and Lunar horoscopes, from which it will be seen that the radical Sun and Moon are in the nature of Ascendants, which taken under the latitude of their polar elevation respectively, can be dealt with exactly as if they were Ascendants under the equivalent latitudes, and thus they may be calculated entirely from Tables of Houses.

These Poles of the Sun and Moon can be taken with near accuracy from their mundane positions in the radical horoscope. Thus, if the Sun be on the Ascendant it will have the same Pole as the latitude of birth. If on the cusp of the 2nd, it will have the same Pole as the cusp of the 2nd House. These Poles of the Houses are given in most works and are here repeated for convenience. (See Appendix.) But if the Sun be between the cusps of the two Houses it will have a Pole proportional to its distance from either cusp. Thus, in the Royal Horoscope we have the Sun near the cusp of the 3rd House, the Pole of which in the latitude of London is 23° 46', and if it were on the cusp exactly, that would be its Pole. But the Sun is rather higher than the cusp of the 3rd House. The Pole of the 2nd being 40° 51' and that of the 3rd House 23° 46', their difference is 17° 5'm and this is covered by 24° of the zodiac included in the 2nd House. Then we say: As 24 is to 17 so is 1, the distance of Sun from the 3rd cusp, to 1.5, or 1° 20', which being added 23° 46' gives 25° 6' for the Pole of the Sun. We can work quite closely enough by taking 25°. The actual Pole of the Sun is 25° 2' as worked by proportion of its Semiarc to the quadrant and referred to its Meridian distance.

In the case of the Moon the problem is also easy, but regard must be had to any latitude that the Moon may have at birth. This will affect its declination. But inasmuch as its Semiarc depends on its declination taken under the tangent of the latitude of birth, it will have the same Semiarc as the adjacent degree of the Ecliptic whose declination is at the same as that of the Moon. If we take the distance of this degree from the cusp of the house to which it is nearest and make proportion of the interval from the Poles of the including cusps, we shall arrive at a near approximation of the Pole of the Moon, near enough at all events for purposes of general observation. But if you require mathematically exact results you must pursue mathematical methods and calculate all Arcs by Oblique Ascension from the Tables of Oblique Ascension to the nearest minute of space. The results obtained from the use of the

Tables of Houses can always be relief upon to furnish a Direction, which will be correct to the nearest 15' of space or three months of time. And this interval is an inconsiderable quantity when it is remembered that seldom do the Primary Directions operate exactly to time. They are hastened and retarded to some extent by the current transits and eclipses.

In the case of doubtful data of birth, where the time is not accurately known, the Midheaven should first be corrected by an estimate made from several directions to the Midheaven and Ascendant, an average being generally correct within 1' or so. Otherwise reference should be made to the Prenatal Epoch considered in relation to the Law of Sex.

These considerations will enable the student to pursue the method of Directing here set forth with considerable easy and accuracy. The main object of all Directing is to know under what current influences a person may be and those also out of which the present condition arose and those to which the state of things tend. Nothing more than this is necessary, for the timing of events will always be more readily effected by reference to transits and lunations (the entire equipment of the ancient astrologers0 than by any other means. The hands of a clock will show how major and minor indications should be estimated. The our hand of the clock corresponds with the Primary indications, the hour being the more important consideration. The minute hand, which corresponds to the transits, will show the exact division of that hour. Thus from the general indications for the year current we come to the particular months wherein the lunations fall in aspect to the radical positions of the planets, and lastly we come to the day on which the planets transit the places of Direction or the radical places of the Significators. Thus all the most accurately timed predictions are made by a cadence from the major to the minor indications. The diurnal horoscope is also of singular value in timing the passage of events indicated by the Directions, etc. thus in the Royal Horoscope we find that the planet Mars has progressed to Virgo 6° by the year 1914, and the horoscope for 4th August, 1914, set for the same hour and minute as the birth figure, shows Pisces 6° on the Midheaven. Also on October 29th of the following year, 1915, the Ascendant for the day was in Virgo 6°, and on that day the King had a severe accident by being thrown from his horse, which became excited by the cheering of the soldiery. But most frequently it will be found that the ephemeral positions of the planets are transiting the Midheaven or Ascendant on the day of important events, or the radical places of the planets are similarly affecting the angles of the Diurnal Horoscope. There are very few events which are not thus indicated if we take the radical, progressed, and diurnal places of the planets into account.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Solar and Lunar Horoscopes.

In the course of this short treatise we have made it clear that there are four separate Significators set up at the moment of a person" birth into this world as "Signposts" or markers. These Significators are set at different positions in the horoscope. The Midheaven and Ascendant guard the South and East points and the Sun and Moon are variously set according to their Poles, or the latitude to which they correspond in the world. A Significator on the horizon would have the same Pole as the place of birth, and its rising would be marked by the transit of a point over the Meridian that is just 90° or 6h. of Sidereal Time West of it. As it continued to rise it would alter its Pole or place in the world, the latitude corresponding to it being less and less as it approached the Meridian, where it would be nil. Hence we measure its Arc by Right Ascension only when on the Meridian, by the Oblique Ascension due to the latitude of birth when on the horizon, and by that due to is Pole when in any intermediate place in the horoscope. Therefore, we have to Direct it under its own Pole. This Direction is formed by keeping the Significator fixed and observing the rising and setting of the planets' longitudes and aspects. And because every degree of the zodiac has the same Pole when it comes to the same place in the world and forms a conjunction with the Significator, we do rightly to Direct that planet or longitude under the same Pole as the Significator, which is the same thing as finding the difference between their Oblique Ascensions or Oblique Descensions. But to take the Oblique Ascension of one planet under the horizon of birth and to apply it to the Oblique Ascension of a planet under another horizon is manifestly inaccurate and can only lead to false results. If we take the Oblique Ascension of a Significator under its own Pole, however, and subtract from it 6h. or 90°, we shall have the Midheaven in Right Ascension under which that Significator rises under the latitude corresponding to its Pole. This, I think, is sufficient proof that we are to treat the Sun and Moon as if they were rising in separate horoscopes for the latitudes corresponding to their respective Poles. Accordingly, I have given two separate figures showing the Directional spheres of the Sun and Moon in the horoscope of Kaiser Wilhelm. Treating these as separate horoscopes under their respective latitude of Poles, we shall easily find the Directions by merely consulting Tables of the Houses for these latitudes, for all we have to regard is the rising degree in that horoscope after adding the Arc for the current year, and also subtracting it from the Midheaven.

We merely have to note its declination and thus determine whether it forms any parallel with the planets at birth, and whether it forms any aspects in the zodiac.

THE SOLAR HOROSCOPE
(For 27th January, 1859, 3 p.m. Berlin)
Set for Latitude 40° 53'

———

R.A. 22° 45' = 1h. 31m. S.T.

♒ 7	♊ 2 ♉ ♈	25 ♓ 23 ♒ 28°
	♃ 11° 41' R.	♅ 29° 32' R.	♂ 26° 49'	♆ 22° 57'	
♌ 7° 10'					☉ 7°10' ♒
♄ 9° 2'					
			26° ☽ 51'	23° ♀ 58'	☿ 13° 28'
♌ 28	♍ 23	♎	25 ♏ ♐ 2	♑ 7	

As The Sun is setting, take the Oblique Ascension of the opposite point and direct it under the latitude of 40° 53', which is the Pole of the Sun, by adding the Arc of Direction to the Midheaven. Thus the Sun conjunction Neptune is formed by bringing Neptune's longitude to the West horizon = Virgo 23° rising, and taking the difference between the radical Midheaven 1h. 31m. and that obtained at the setting of Neptune = 5h. 25m. = 58° 30'.

THE LUNAR HOROSCOPE.
For Pole Moon = 33° 53.5'

———

R.A. 305° 21' = 20h. 21m. 24s. S.T.

♒	♈ 8	♓	♒ 30	3°	♑ 7°	♐ 20
	22° ♆ 57' 26° ♂ 49'	☉ 7° 10'		☿ 13° 28'	♀ 23° 58'	26° 51' ☽ zod. ☽ 20° 22' ♏
♉ 20° 22'						
♅ 29° 22' R.						Mundo
R.11° ♃ 41'			♄ 9° 2' R.			
♊ 20	♋ 7		♌	3	♌ 30	♍ ♎ 7

Here the Moon's place of Descension under its own Pole is Taurus 20° 22' as distinguished from the setting of its longitude. The fact that the Moon had 5° 14' of South latitude accounts for this difference, for, in the Northern hemisphere, planets that have South latitude rise later and set earlier than the degree of the zodiac they hold.

Incidentally this gives an entirely new method of interpretation, for it will be observed that, so far as the Sun is concerned, Neptune's position indicates foreign affairs, and coming to the conjunction with the Sun it denotes foreign aggression, and especially of the naval order, Neptune being in the sign of Pisces. Observe the much afflicted Venus in the House of Progeny and the position of Uranus on the cusp of the 11th opposing the Moon on the cusp of the 5th House. Here are broken relationships, defective allies, and rescinded treaties by the score.

In the Lunar horoscope for the same geniture we find the Moon's place setting in opposition to Uranus, while the Sun is in the Midheaven in Direct opposition to Saturn, both in the signs of their fall. Begun as it was under the most disastrous indications, the Greta War cannot be otherwise than ruinous to the Prussian Kaiser, and both the Solar and Lunar horoscopes clearly show that there is nothing in store for him but the Dead Sea fruit of an inordinate and godless ambition.

Students of this system of Directing will do well to prepare separate horoscopes for the Sun and Moon as shown above, and make their interpretations accordingly as they observe the positions of the planets

therein to which Direction is made.   If greater accuracy is required than that which can be achieved by the Tables of Houses, a set of Tables of Oblique Ascension for all latitudes, such as those published by Worsdale, should be obtained.   The Arcs of Direction can then be arrived at to the nearest minute.

I think it is even possible that a great many difficulties which some horoscopes present may be resolved by reference to the Solar and Lunar horoscopes, which for the first time have here been introduced to students of Astrology.   With these hints, and in the hope that by simplifying the system of Directions under the Poles of Significators I may have contributed to the wider appreciation of Astrological facts generally and the further interest of the student of prognostic astronomy, I may now bring this treatise to a close.

APPENDIX

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Astronomical Formulae.

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RULE FOR CALCULATING THE POLE OF A PLANET.

Find the Semiarc of the Body. – To the tangent of the latitude of the place add the tangent of the planet's declination = the log. sine of the Ascensional Difference.

If the body has North Declination, subtract this Ascensional Difference from 90° for the nocturnal Semiarc, and add it to 90° for the diurnal Semiarc.

If the body has South declination, add the Ascensional Difference to 90° for the nocturnal Semiarc, and subtract it for the diurnal Semiarc.

N.B. – For places South of the Equator, reverse the above.

Find the Meridian Distance of the planet. – From the Right Ascension of the planet subtract the Right Ascension of the nearest Meridian. The remainder is the Meridian Distance of that planet.

Find the Pole of a Planet. – To the proportional logarithm of the Meridian Distance of the planet, add the prop. log. of 90°, and from the sum take the prop. log. of the planet's Semiarc. There will remain the prop. log. of the difference of the planet's position and the Meridian. Find the value of this and take it from the Meridian Distance of the planet. There will remain the Ascensional Difference of the planet under its own Pole.   From the sine log. of this take the tangent of the planet's declination. The remainder will be the tangent of the Pole.

NOTE. – A planet on the cusp of a House will have the same Pole as that cusp. Therefore, as the Semiarc of the Sun alters according to its declination, the degrees of the zodiac on the cusps of the Houses will alter under a given Meridian according to the date for which the calculation is made.

RULE FOR CALCULATING THE POLES OF HOUSES.

(1) To the log. tan. Of the latitude of the place of birth, add the log. tan of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic; the sum is the log. sine of the Ascensional Difference of the Tropic.

Divide the Ascensional Difference by three, and to the log. sine of this add the contang. Of the Ecliptic Obliquity (or subtract the log. tan., as above). The sum, or remainder, is the log. tan. Of the Pole of the 11th, 9th, 3rd and 5th cusps.

(2) Double the Ascensional Difference due to the above Houses and from the log. sine of this subtract the log. tan. Of the Obliquity of Ecliptic, as before. The remainder is the log. tan. Of the Pole of the 12th, 2nd, 8th and 6th cusps.

(3) The Pole of the 1st and 7th is the same as the latitude of the place.

EXAMPLE. – *Find the Poles of Houses for London. Lat. 51° 30' N.*

(1)	Tan. 51° 30'	10.09939
	Tan. 23° 27'	9.63761
	Sine 33° 5'	9.73700
	$^1/_3$ 11° 2'	9.28190
	23° 27'	9.63761
	Pole = 23° 47 ½'	9.64429

This gives the Pole of the succedent Houses, the 11th, 9th, 3rd and 5th.

(2)	Asc. Diff.	11° 2'		
		2'		
		22° 4'	Sine	9.57482
		23° 27'	Tan.	9.63761
	Pole =	40° 52'	Tan.	9.93721

The Pole of the 12th, 2nd, 6th and 8th is therefore 40° 52'.

(3)	Asc. Diff	33° 5'	Sine	9.73700
	O.E.	23° 27'	Tan.	9.63761
	Pole =	51° 30'	Tan.	10,09939

The Pole of the 1st and 7th Houses is therefore the same as the latitude of the place.

N.B. – For practical purposes we take the Sun as if it were always in Cancer 0° and work accordingly.

Primary Directions

TABLES OF THE POLES OF HOUSES
Latitude 0° to 60°.

Lat	Pole of 3rd, 6th, 9th & 11th Houses	Pole of 12th, 2nd, 8th & 6th Houses	Lat	Pole of 3rd, 6th, 9th & 11th Houses	Pole of 12th, 2nd, 8th & 6th Houses
	° '	° '		° '	° '
1	0 21	0 42	31	11 26	21 56
2	0 41	1 22	32	11 54	22 46
3	1 0	2 0	33	12 23	23 36
4	1 21	2 41	34	12 51	24 25
5	1 41	3 23	35	13 26	25 15
6	2 0	4 0	36	13 51	26 5
7	2 21	4 40	37	14 18	26 55
8	2 41	5 21	38	14 52	27 48
9	3 2	6 2	39	15 24	28 40
10	3 23	6 43	40	15 56	29 32
11	3 43	7 24	41	16 29	30 25
12	4 4	8 5	42	17 5	31 20
13	4 24	8 45	43	17 42	32 18
14	4 45	9 26	44	18 20	33 15
15	5 7	10 10	45	18 58	34 13
16	5 29	10 50	46	19 37	35 10
17	5 49	11 30	47	20 19	36 10
18	5 12	12 14	48	21 3	37 12
19	6 34	12 57	49	21 46	38 12
20	6 57	13 41	50	22 33	39 14
21	7 20	14 24	51	23 21	40 18
22	7 43	15 7	52	24 12	41 24
23	8 5	15 50	53	25 6	42 32
24	8 30	16 36	54	26 1	43 39
25	8 54	17 22	55	26 59	44 48
26	9 17	18 5	56	28 1	45 59
27	9 43	18 52	57	29 6	47 13
28	10 8	19 37	58	30 15	48 27
29	10 32	20 21	59	31 29	49 44
30	10 59	21 9	60	32 48	51 4