

CHAPTER X

CONSIDERATIONS TO BE BORNE IN MIND WHEN READING DIRECTIONS

WHEN the Progressed Horoscope and the directions have all been computed and set forth in order, it still remains to decide the relative importance to be attached to each aspect that is formed. Directions are not all of equal value, although it is also a fact that it is not wise to overlook any of them. The Effects of Directions are given in full in PART II of this volume, but the delineations there given should be applied intelligently and the possibility of variations and modifications not forgotten, for man is a living being possessed of free-will and not a machine working only in one predetermined manner.

Directions are divided or grouped in various ways according to the point of view. The classification previously given into Solar, Mutual, Lunar, and Angular directions is the most practical yet suggested, and unless some such system is followed the beginner will be in danger of losing himself in a mere chaos of uncoordinated aspects ; while, if properly classified, there should be no difficulty in giving a coherent account of what may be expected of them.

DIRECTIONS TO ANGLES

From the point of view of one who is engaged in the practical interpretation of directions, there is the important distinction between those which are liable to vary considerably with any variations in the estimate time of birth, and those which are not so liable. This separates off directions to angles as a class which, in a sense, are open to suspicion. An error of four minutes in the estimate time of birth will make about one degree difference on the cusp of the M.C. and more or less than this on the ascendant. When directing the angles to a planet, such an error will introduce a variation of about one year in the date to which the aspect will

measure ; and when directing a planet to an angle, it may make a much greater difference than this, especially in the case of a very slow-moving planet. Because of this, some workers omit these directions, especially when only a few minor aspects are included in the years under examination. Experience has proved, however, that the stronger of these directions to angles have a very decided effect, and that it is not safe to ignore them ; for a trine of Jupiter to the M.C. or a square of Saturn to the Asc. may account for success in business or a breakdown in health that cannot be accounted for by the solar or mutual directions taken alone.

Directions to angles should therefore be included in the list, but it should be remembered that, unless the time of birth is known with certainty or unless the horoscope has been correctly rectified, the dates to which they measure cannot be relied upon so confidently as can other directions. In this case greater attention should be given to transits over the place where the aspect falls, to eclipses or lunations that occur, and to progressed lunar directions to the planet or the angle, because one of these may indicate the time when the direction will act.

QUICKLY AND SLOWLY FORMED DIRECTIONS

This consideration introduces the next subject that must be mentioned, namely, the distinction between quickly and slowly formed directions, and this marks the progressed Lunar directions as a class apart. The Moon is the most quickly moving of all the heavenly bodies ; its influence is very important, but its aspects are soon formed and soon dissolved. Its orb in practical directing does not extend to more than about a month before and the same time after the date when the aspect is exact, or in very important cases two months. A transit over the progressed Moon often stimulates the current direction to act a little before or after its time, but in most cases Lunar directions produce their effects promptly to the month. So often does this happen that it is sometimes possible to find an unknown birth time by calculating all the Lunar directions that were due on the day corresponding to the year when some important event happened, deciding which was the one that produced the event, and arranging the time of birth accordingly.

All other directions are relatively slow in their formation and dissolution, and they extend their influence over a proportionately longer period. A strong aspect, ζ P δ Δ or \square may be felt a long time before or after it is exact, and this is especially the case when similar Lunar directions or transits occur.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS

Many instances of this could be given if necessary. The German Emperor, Wilhelm II, had $\odot \zeta \delta$ r in 1908. In 1911 the progressed Moon met the \sphericalangle aspects first of Mars and then of the Sun, and it was predicted in *Modern Astrology* that this would revive the very martial force of the separating conjunction. The prediction was fulfilled ; for exactly at the period of the year when the lunar aspects were due, the German warship *Panther* was sent to one of the ports of Morocco, which aroused much international excitement and warlike feeling involving Spain, France, and Great Britain.

King Edward died 6th May 1910. Queen Alexandra had the following directions in force in her horoscope :—

$\delta \delta \odot$ r.	July 1909	$\sphericalangle \sphericalangle \odot$	March 1910
$\odot \sphericalangle$ M.C.r.	July 1910	$\sphericalangle \sphericalangle$ r.	May "
$\odot \delta$ r.	Feb. 1912	\sphericalangle P \sphericalangle	June "

The conjunction of Mars with the Sun measures ten months before the event, but was only half a degree separated in May 1910 ; Mars transited the place of the conjunction about a month before the death, while the king was unwell, and Saturn transited the opposition of the radical Mars a week before the death. The opposition of the Sun to the radical Moon was a year and three quarters distant from the event, but the progressed Moon was translating light from the one to the other, aspecting the progressed Sun in March and the radical Moon in May, so bringing the direction into force before its time. Neptune transited the opposition of the progressed Moon within three days of the death. The fact that such a direction as Sun opposition Moon does not exhaust all its energy by acting before it is exact was afterwards illustrated ; for Queen Alexandra's son-in-law, the Duke of Fife, died in January

1912, and her brother, Frederick VIII of Denmark, was ill in February and died in May 1912.

War between Turkey on the one hand, and the Balkan States and Greece on the other, broke out October 1912. In the horoscope of King George of Greece there were no martial directions either solar or mutual, but among the directions to angles there were—

M.C. ☐ ½ r. May 1912	Asc. ☐ ½ r. Nov. 1912
„ ☐ ⅔ r. Jan. '13	„ ☐ ⅔ r. March '13
	„ ☐ ⅔ r. Oct. '13

The directions to Saturn are significant because the planet was on the cusp of the seventh house—open enemies—at birth. Those to Mars were brought into play by an eclipse of the Moon that fell on the place of the radical Mars, 26th September 1912; and Mars transited the opposition of its own place and the conjunction of the radical Sun one month before the actual outbreak of the war, while the alliance against Turkey was in course of formation. The King was assassinated in March 1913.

SOME GENERAL HINTS

The conclusion to be drawn from such cases is that strong directions formed by slow moving bodies extend their influence over considerable periods of time and are liable to produce effects whenever similar lunar directions, transits or eclipses coincide. But it is not safe to go to the extreme and affirm that such directions do not act unless stimulated to do so in this way, for experience does not justify this idea. The slow moving direction may act when it is due even if no lunar directions or transits concur, although one or two generally do occur. King Frederick VIII of Denmark died of apoplexy in the street at Hamburg on 14th May 1912. He had ☐ ☐ ☉ r, December 1911, ☐ ☐ ☌ June 1912. No lunar directions measured to the event, but Jupiter transited the opposition of ☉ r within one day of the death, Saturn was transiting in square to both Mercury and Jupiter within four days, and the Sun transited the exact square of Mercury and Jupiter on the very day of death. Mercury was in Leo and Jupiter in Aquarius, while the transits of Saturn and the Sun took place from Taurus, which rules the base of the brain, generally affected by apoplexy, a fixed sign disease.

Another conclusion from these facts is that careful attention should be paid to the time when one direction is waning and another is beginning, especially if some one planet is common to both, because the middle date between the two will be a time of transition, when the influence is changing. For instance, if ☉ ♃ ♀ measures to age 30 and ☉ ♁ ♀ to age 36, the change from one to the other will be effected at about 33. Up to that age, lunar directions and transits to the Sun or Saturn will stimulate the first direction to act, but afterwards those to the Sun and Jupiter will produce more effect. If both directions are evil, the time of transition will mix the two and will be critical.

INFLUENCE OF THE RADIX

A consideration that should be borne in mind very clearly is that all directions are conditioned by the state of the horoscope at birth. If a planet is fortunately aspected and free from affliction in the horoscope, even serious directions to it, such as squares and oppositions will have only a limited power to harm, while good directions to it will mark periods of decided good fortune. And *vice-versa* with those which are heavily afflicted at birth ; evil directions to them will be serious and dangerous, and good ones will be restricted in their scope. Thus in the case of the King of Denmark, previously mentioned, Jupiter, which was afflicted by direction and transit at death, was in bad aspect with Sun, Moon, and Mars at birth ; and in the case of Queen Mary, who had the progressed ascendant in sextile with Jupiter, Moon, and Uranus by direction at or shortly after the time when she became Queen, the Moon was in conjunction with Jupiter, and both were in trine with Uranus at birth.

Two planets in strong good aspect at birth mark fortunate points in the horoscope all through life ; and two that seriously and closely afflict each other will always be a source of trouble or danger under adverse directions and transits.

DIRECTIONS TO THE RADICAL MOON

A distinction should be drawn between directions to the radical Moon and those to the progressed Moon. The latter, as previously

pointed out, do not last for more than a month or two, while those to the place of the Moon at birth behave just like any other slowly formed direction and may extend over two or three years, as in the instance given of Queen Alexandra's direction, ☉ ♁ ♃ r.

Directions should be interpreted in terms of the positions of the planets in the horoscope of birth, except when both bodies that form the direction are progressed, or when the direction is to a progressed angle ; the progressed horoscope should then be consulted. Thus the King of Greece's direction Asc. ♁ ♃ r obviously means that the ascendant has progressed until Mars is on the cusp of the seventh house, hence war.

CHAPTER XI

SUBDIVISIONS OF SIGNS

THERE are many methods of subdividing and classifying both the zodiac as a whole and also each separate sign. The reader will be familiar with the division into pairs of signs, each pair ruled by one planet ; into the three qualities, rājasic (cardinal), tāmasic (fixed), and sâttvic (common or mutable) ; into the four elements, fire earth, air, water ; and into the six male or positive and six female or negative signs.

TABLE OF TRIPLICITIES AND QUALITIES

<i>Triplicity</i>	<i>Cardinal</i>		<i>Fixed</i>		<i>Mutable</i>		
	+	—	Sign	Nature	Sign	Nature	
FIRE	+	♄	Impulsive	♌	Organising	♌	Inspirational
WATER	—	♋	Tenacious	♍	Solidifying	♋	Relaxative
AIR	+	♊	Uniting	♎	Concentrative	♊	Diffusive
EARTH	—	♉	Retentive	♏	Decisive	♉	Analytical
PERIOD			Short duration	Long duration			Medium duration

There are even more methods of subdividing each of the signs ; but for the purposes of the present work, the only two that need detain us are the ' decanates ' and the ' dwadashâmshas.'

<i>Sign</i>	<i>First Decanate</i> 0°-10°	<i>Second Decanate</i> 10°-20°	<i>Third Decanate</i> 20°-30°
♄	♄	♌	♌
♋	♋	♍	♍
♊	♊	♎	♎
♉	♉	♏	♏
♈	♈	♐	♐
♇	♇	♑	♑
♆	♆	♒	♒
♅	♅	♓	♓
♄	♄	♌	♌
♋	♋	♍	♍
♊	♊	♎	♎
♉	♉	♏	♏
♈	♈	♐	♐
♇	♇	♑	♑
♆	♆	♒	♒
♅	♅	♓	♓

In the classification by decanates, each sign is divided into three

equal parts containing ten degrees each. In any sign, the first decanate is of the nature of the sign itself ; the second contains an undercurrent of influence from the next sign of the same triplicity, counting in the order of the signs ; and the third contains a similar influence from the third sign of the same triplicity. This will be made clear by the table.

Thus the first decanate of Aries is purely Aries ; the second is Aries with a sub-influence of Leo ; and the third is Aries with a sub-influence of Sagittarius. It must not be forgotten, however, that in each case the influence of the sign as a whole comes first in importance ; and that the influence of the sub-division only modifies that of the sign slightly without altering its inherent nature.

It may be mentioned that these influences are real and actual in their natures, quite as much so as those of the signs. A case is recorded in which the elder of two twins was picked out from a photograph solely from a knowledge of the two decanates, $\text{m}\ddot{\text{x}}-\text{v}\ddot{\text{j}}$ and $\text{m}\ddot{\text{x}}-\delta$, under which the children had been born.

TABLE OF DWADASHAMSHAS

Sign	First Decanate.				Second Decanate.				Third Decanate.			
	i. 0° to 2½°	ii. 2½° to 5°	iii. 5° to 7½°	iv. 7½° to 10°	v. 10° to 12½°	vi. 12½° to 15°	vii. 15° to 17½°	viii. 17½° to 20°	ix. 20° to 22½°	x. 22½° to 25°	xi. 25° to 27½°	xii. 27½° to 30°
T	T	♄	♂	♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄
♄	♄	♂	♁	♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄
♂	♁	♂	♁	♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄
♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄
♃	♃	♆	♄	♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄
♆	♆	♄	♁	♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄
♄	♄	♂	♁	♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄
♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄
♃	♃	♆	♄	♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄
♆	♆	♄	♁	♁	♁	♃	♆	♄	♁	♃	♆	♄

In the classification by dwadashâmsha,* each sign is divided

* ' Sesquialterate ' would be the equivalent *Latin-derived* word, corresponding to ' decanate.'

into twelve equal parts of $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. This is a Hindu method of subdivision, and more than one way of applying it has been indicated by the various schools ; but the one we have hitherto found to give the best results is that employed in the accompanying table.

It is a well-known principle in occultism, that each part of a whole reflects the whole within itself. Thus, each one of the seven cosmic planes reflects the whole cosmos within itself, and so becomes divisible into seven sub-planes. When this principle is applied to the zodiac, we have each of the twelve signs reflecting the whole twelve within itself, and so giving rise to the dwadashâmshas.

As with the decanates so here ; it must not be forgotten that, no matter into how many parts a sign may be divided, the influence of the sign is predominant everywhere, and the influence of the part is subordinate to that of the sign. On the other hand, it is also true that each part, when considered alone, is a whole in itself. Thus each sign, although only a twelfth part of the zodiac, is complete and perfect in itself ; and so is each decanate and each dwadashâmsha when considered apart from all the rest. It would not be correct, for instance, to assume that the influence of the first dwadashâmsha of Aries is composed of the influence of the first degree of Aries plus that of the second degree plus that of the first half of the third degree. It is quite true that it covers this extent of longitude ; but nevertheless, each dwadashâmsha when considered in itself is an indivisible whole, uniform throughout.

The manner in which the decanate modifies the influence of the rising sign in the horoscope of birth is given in *How to Judge a Nativity*, Chapter VI ; and the modifying influence of decanates upon the progressed ascendant is given in PART II of the present work. The reader who is familiar with these two chapters will be able to estimate for himself the modifications that will be introduced by the successive dwadashâmshas through which the ascendant progresses by direction after birth, and it will therefore not be necessary to tabulate them in detail. One or two illustrations may be given, however, to make the method clear.

AN EXAMPLE

Let us suppose that, in any horoscope, the ascendant has pro-

gressed so as to be just entering the second dwadashâmsha of Aries. This is an φ -8 influence. While passing through this division, the energy and impulse of Aries will be directed towards pleasure, enjoyment, holiday-making, &c. (φ ruling), and some financial matter will arise for settlement, whether favourable or the reverse will depend upon the prevailing directions.

When the ascendant enters the third dwadashâmsha of Aries, which is φ -11, intellectual matters or affairs bearing upon books, writings, education and brethren will be to the fore, and many short journeys will be taken.

While passing through the fourth dwadashâmsha, φ -12, home and the household will occupy the attention ; sometimes a move will be made, or a house acquired for the first time ; the affairs of the mother may come forward in the life, or a journey by water be undertaken ; and if the directions are bad, sorrow may result from any of these causes.

The occult teaching is that our whole solar system, visible and invisible, forms the body of one great Being, its creator and sustainer. His consciousness and vitality permeate it everywhere, so that all smaller modes of energy and consciousness within the system are only modifications of His own, appropriated and altered by the various classes of lesser beings through whom it flows. The twelve signs of the zodiac are twelve modes of this life and consciousness transmitted through twelve different classes of beings, each class a mighty host in itself ; and to one or other of those classes every human being belongs spiritually.

Concerning the subdivisions of these signs, we have as yet little positive information from occultists ; but the probability is that analogy holds good. We may look upon decanates, dwadashâmshas, and such other subdivisions as are really existent in nature (in contradistinction from those that are only mathematical abstractions) as representing classes of beings subordinate in nature and powers to those belonging to the sign as a whole, but each one as truly loving and conscious an entity as is man himself, and each with a definite part to play and work to do within the system. This helps to explain the apparent anomaly that some of these subdivisions of signs are represented by other signs not in sympathy with the one in which they fall ; for instance, the sign Aries contains

the Taurus, Cancer, Libra and Pisces dwadashâmsas ; and Mars, the lord of Aries, is not well placed in any of these. Here we have groups of energies, modes of consciousness, called forth under various circumstances and exercising various powers, not really antagonistic to those pertaining to the main sign, Aries, under which they are classified. The work of the beings representing the subdivisions is in furtherance of that of the greater beings who represent the signs, although differing in detail ; just as the work of a private is different from that of his colonel, and both of these from that of the Commander-in-Chief.

INFLUENCE OF PLANETS UPON SUBDIVISIONS

It is also highly probable that the influence of subdivisions is not exerted uniformly. It seems likely that one planet when passing through a sign, may tend to call out the influence of one particular kind of subdivision, and another planet that of another. By this it is meant not merely that Mars, for instance, is strong in an Aries subdivision and Venus in a Taurus one ; but rather that one planet tends to subdivide a sign by, say, three, another planet by seven, and another by twelve. Thus, when the planet signifying three is rising, the influence of decanates will be far more noticeable than at another time ; and when the one which signifies twelve rises the dwadashâmsas, will be the most potent.

Some such variation as this must certainly exist ; for, as the student will discover from personal experience, while the signs are unmistakable in their natures, the subdivisions do not seem to be of uniform importance in all horoscopes.

THE PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

TABLE OF ASPECTS

SHOWING THE VARIOUS DEGREES IN ASPECT TO ANY GIVEN DEGREE.

Degrees and Sign	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°
	∨	∟	*	□	Δ	◻	∨	8
♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♉	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♊	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♋	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♌	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♍	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♎	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♏	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♐	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♑	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♒	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♓	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♉	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♊	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♋	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♌	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♍	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♎	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♏	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♐	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♑	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♒	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♓	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈

EXAMPLE.—Suppose the degree we are concerned with is ♈ 20°, the ∨ is ♈ 20° or ♉ 20°, the * is ♈ 20° or ♉ 20°, and similarly with the others; the ∟ will be ♈ 5° or ♉ 5°, and the ◻ 5° or ♉ 5°. In the same way, the aspects to any other degree may be seen at a glance.