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OR THE

COMPLETE ARCANA

OF

ASTRO PHILOSOPHY:

COMMENCING WITH

GENETHLIOLOGY SIMPLIFIED,

OR THE

PHILOSOPHY OF THE DOCTRINE OF

NATIVITIES.

ALSO

THE ASTRO METEOROLOGIST.

By W. J. SIMMONITE, A.M., M.B.A., PH. MAT.

THIRD YEAR'S IMPRESSION.

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Problem xxxvi.

83. *Given a Star's Right Ascension and the Right Ascension of the Midheaven to find its Meridian Distance.*

Rule 1.—Take the difference between the star's R. A. and the R. A. of the M. C., but in this the star must be *above* the earth, and the difference is the star's meridian distance.

Rule 2.—If the star be *below* the earth, then the difference between the I. C. or 4th house and its Right Ascension will be the star's meridian distance.

Note.—The Right Ascension of the 4th is always found by adding 180° to the A. R. of the Midheaven or 10th house, and, if it exceed 360 degrees take that number from the sum or *plus* of 360.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is Saturn's meridian distance in the Queen's horoscope?

	°	′
Saturn's Right Ascension is	359	41
Right Ascension of the M. C. is	301	8
The Meridian distance of Saturn is =	58	33 or M. C. ☌ ♄.

2. What is the Sun's Right Ascension below the earth?

	°	′
Right Ascension of the 4th House	121	8
From which subtract the R. A. of Sol	60	8
The Sun's Meridian distance =	61	0 or M. C. ☍ ☉.

3. Herschel's meridian distance.

	°	′
The Right Ascension of the Midheaven is	301	8
The Right Ascension of Herschel with lat.	262	44
Herschel's Meridian distance =	38	34 or M.C. ☌ ♅.

4. Mars's Meridian distance.

	°	′
The A. R. of Mars with the whole circle	376	42
The Right Ascension of the M. C.	301	8
Mars's meridian distance =	75	34 or M. C. ☌ ♂.

Problem xxxvii.

84. *To find a Star's Ascensional Difference under the Pole of Horoscope.*

Rule.—*Add* the tangent of the latitude of the given place (or *birth* place) to the *tangent* of the star's declination, and the sum will be the *sine* of the Ascensional difference under the Pole of the country.

46 - 12 - 26 - 118

EXAMPLE.

1. What is the Sun's ascensional difference his declination being 20° N. 36′ and the latitude of London 51° 32 ?

Tangent of Sun's declination	20° 36′	=	9,575044
Add the *tangent* of	51 32	=	10,099913
Ascensional difference *sine*	28 14	=	9,674957

EXERCISES.

In the Queen's nativity,

2. What is the ascensional difference of Herschel ? *Ans.* 33° 4′.
3. What is Saturn's ascensional difference ? *Ans.* 3° 4′.
4. What is Jupiter's ascensional difference ? *Ans.* 21° 42′.

Proceed till all the ascensional differences are obtained.

☞ Now get out all the *sines* of their ascensional difference.

Problem XXXVIII.

85. *To find the Semidiurnal Arc of a Star above the Earth.*

Rule.—If the star be *above* the Earth in *North* declination, *add* the ascensional difference to 90 degrees; but if it be *South* declination *subtract* the ascensional difference from 90 for its semiarc.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is Mars's semidiurnal arc ?

	°	′
Set down	90	0
Add Mars's ascensional difference *North*	7	23
Sum is Mars's semidiurnal arc =	97	25

2. What is Saturn's semidiurnal arc ?

	°	′
Set down the degrees	90	0
Subtract the Asc. diff. as the dec. is *South*	86	56
Saturn's semidiurnal arc =	3	4

Problem XXXIX.

86. *To find the Semi-nocturnal Arc of a Star when below the Earth.*

Rule.—If in *north* declination *subtract* the ascensional difference from 90 degrees. But if in *south* declination *add* the ascensional difference to 90 for the semiarc.

Note.—Subtract the acquired arc from 180 degrees, and the remainder is the *contra*-semiarc.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Sun's semiarcs.

	°	′
From the given degrees	90	0
Subtract the Sun's ascensional difference =	28	14
Sol's *semi-nocturnal* arc =	61	46
Thus found, subtract *it* from	180	0
Sol's *semi-diurnal* arc =	118	14

2. The Moon's semiarcs.

	°	′
From the given degrees	90	0
Subtract the Moon's ascensional difference	34	42
The Moon's *semi-nocturnal* arc =	55	18
Thus found, subtract *it* from	180	0
Moon's *semi-diurnal* arc =	124	42

☞ Now get out all the contrary semiarcs and their proportional logs., which reserve in the Speculum.

PROBLEM XL.

87. *To find the Semiarcs without the Ascensional Difference.*

RULE.—*Add* the tangent of the Latitude of Birth Place to the tangent of the Star's declination, and the sum will be the *cosine* of the Semiarc.

Care.—If the latitude of the country be North and the declination South, the result will be the *semi-diurnal* arc. But if the latitude of the country be of the same name, North or South, as the declination, the sum will be the *semi-nocturnal* arc. The latitude will always be N. in this hemisphere.

EXAMPLE 1.

What is the semiarc of Jupiter in the latitude of London with 16 degrees 22 min. South latitude?

Tangent of 51 degrees 32 minutes =	10,099914
Tangent of declination 16 deg. 22 min. =	9,467880
Cosine of this is 68 deg. 18 minutes =	9,567794

The result is Jupiter's semi-diurnal arc, 68 degrees 18 minutes.

EXAMPLE 2.

What is Mars's semiarc in the Queen's natus?

Tangent of latitude 51 degrees 32 min. = 10,099914
Tangent of declination 5 deg. 51 min. = 9,010546

The cosine is semi-nocturnal arc 82° 35′ = 9,110460

Work all the semiarcs in the Queen's natus.

3. What is Herschel's semi-diurnal arc? *Ans.* 56 degrees 56 minutes.
4. What is Saturn's semi-diurnal arc? *Ans.* 86 degrees 56 minutes.
5. What is the Sun's semi-diurnal arc? *Ans.* 118 degrees 14 minutes.
6. What is Venus's semi-diurnal arc? *Ans.* 100 degrees 48 minutes.
7. What is Mercury's semi-diurnal arc? *Ans.* 104 degrees 3 minutes.
8. What is the Moon's semi-diurnal arc? *Ans.* 124 degrees 42 minutes.

The Part of Fortune's semiarc is always 90 degrees. The contrary arc may be seen in the *speculum*; therefore we have no need to work them by way of example. For when the semiarc of a planet is found that planet's contrary semiarc may be found by subtracting the semi-arc already obtained from 180 degrees, and the remainder will be the semiarc required.

PROBLEM XLI.

88. *To find the Logarithm of a Planet's Circle of Position.*

RULE.—Add the Arithmetical Complement of the Planet's semiarc (63) to the proportional Logarithm 90 (3010), and the sum is the Logarithm of Circle of Position. The Logarithm must be preserved in the *speculum*, for future calculations.

EXAMPLES.

1. The circle of Position of Herschel.

Semiarc of Herschel is 56° 56′ (Ar. Co.) is 9,5001
Proportional Ar. of 90 degrees is 0,3010

Logarithm of Circle of Position = 9,8011

2. The circle of the Position of Saturn.

The semiarc of Saturn 86° 56′ = 9,6839
Proportional arc of 90 degrees = 0,3010

Logarithm of Saturn's circular Position = 9,9849

3. The circle of Position of Jupiter.

The semiarc of Jupiter 68° 18′ (Ar. Co.) = 9,5791
Add the Logarithm of 90 degrees = 0,3010

Logarithm of Jupiter's circular Position = 9,8801

4. The circle of Position of Venus.

The semiarc of Venus is 110° 48′ (Ar. Co.) = 9,7481
Add the Logarithm of 90 deg. = 0,3010

Logarithm of the circle of Position of Venus = 0,0491

5. The circle of Position of Mercury.

The semiarc of Mercury is 104° 3′ (Ar. Co.) = 9,7620
Add Logarithm of 90 degrees = 0,3010

Logarithm of Mercury's circular Position = 0,0630

6. The circle of Position of the Part of Fortune.

The semiarc of Pars 90 degrees (Ar. Co.) = 9,6990
Add Logarithm of what you borrowed = 0,3010

The circle of Part of Fortune is alway this = 0,0000

Problem XLII.

89. *To find a Planet's difference of Circle of Position or Second Meridian Distance in any Figure.*

Rule.—Add together the Logarithm of the Circle of Position to the Logarithm of the Planet's Meridian Distance, and the sum will be the proportional Logarithm of the *difference of the Circle of Position; or the Planet's second Meridian Distance.*

Examples.

1. The difference of circle of position of Herschel.

The logarithm of circular position of Herschel is 9,8011
Meridian distance of Herschel is 38° 24′ its proportional log. = 0,6709

Difference in circular position of Herschel is 60° 42′ = 0,4720

2. The difference of circular position of Saturn.

The logarithm of circular position of Saturn is 9,9849
Meridian distance of Saturn 58° 33′ proportional difference = 0,4877

Difference in circle of position of Saturn is 60° 37′ = 0,4726

3. The difference of circular position of Jupiter.

The logarithm of circular position of Jupiter is 9,8801
Meridian distance of Jupiter 18° 30′ proportional logarithm = 0,98801

Difference in circle of position of Jupiter is 24° 23′ = 0,8682

4. The difference of circle of position of Luna.

The logarithm of circular position of the Moon is 0,1416
Meridian distance of the Moon 119° 37′ proportional logarithm = 0,1775

Difference in circle of position of Luna 86° 20′ = 0,3191

5. The difference of circular position of Mercury.

Mercury's logarithm of circle of position is ,0630
Meridian distance of Mercury 95° 53′ its proportional logarithm = ,2734

Mercury's difference of circle of position 82° 58′ = ,3364

6. The difference of circle of position of the Part of Fortune.

The Part of Fortune's logarithm is equal to 0,0000
The logarithm of its meridian distance must be added 0,3236

The difference of circle of position of Part of Fortune is 85° 25′ = 0,3236

7. The difference of circle of position of *Mars* is 69 degrees 5 minutes.
8. The difference of circle of position of *Sol* is 80 degrees 5 minutes.
9. The difference of the circle of position of *Venus* is 75 degrees 14 minutes.

90. The *circle of position* of all the planets between the meridian and the horizon are analogous to the *circles of latitude*, which *are small circles of the sphere* (13), having their planes parallel with the plane of the *meridian*. The *circle of position* of a planet, &c., has a certain point where it and the pole of the planet intersect the equator. The *circle of position* being obtained by PROBLEM 41, we have only to find the difference between it and the distance of the planet itself, and we obtain the *ascensional difference* of the planet *under its own pole*, as by the 44th Problem.

PROBLEM XLIII.

91. *To find a Planet's Ascensional Difference under its own Pole.*

RULE.—The difference between the Planet's Meridian Distance and the difference of its Circle of Position is the *Ascensional Difference under its own Pole.*

EXAMPLE.

1. What is Mars's Ascensional Difference *under his own pole*, in the Queen's nativity?

	°	′
Mars's meridian distance is	75	34
Difference in circle of position =	69	50
Mars's Ascensional difference under his own pole	5	44

EXERCISES.

2. What is the Ascensional difference of Jupiter *under his own pole?*
Ans. 5 degrees 53 minutes.
3. Required the Ascensional difference of Herschel *under his own pole?*
Ans. 22 degrees 18 minutes.
4. What is the Ascensional difference of Saturn *under his own pole?*
Ans. 3 degrees 5 minutes.
5. Required the Ascensional difference of the Moon *under her own pole.*
Ans. 33 degrees 17 minutes.
6. What is the Ascensional difference of Mercury *under his own pole?*
Ans. 12 degrees 55 minutes.

7. Required the Ascensional difference of the Sun *under his own pole.*
Ans. 28 degrees 7 minutes.
8. What is the Ascensional difference of Venus *under her own pole?*
Ans. 9 degrees 0 minutes.

Problem XLIV.

92. *To find the Pole of any Star in any Figure.*

Rule.—To the *sine* of the Ascensional Difference, last found, add the *cotangent* of its Declination, and the sum will be the *tangent of its Pole.*

EXAMPLE.

1. Find Mars's pole in the Queen's nativity.

Sine of Ascensional difference	5° 44′	= 8,999560
Add *cotangent* of Mars's dec.	5° 51′	= 10,989454
Tangent of the pole of Mars	44° 21′	= 9,989014

EXERCISES.

2. What is the pole of Herschel in the Speculum? *Ans.* 41 deg. 12 minutes.
3. What is the pole of Saturn in the Queen's natus? *Ans.* 40 deg. 19 minutes.
4. What is the pole of Jupiter? *Ans.* 19 deg. 14 minutes.
5. What is the pole of the Sun? *Ans.* 51 degrees 16 minutes.
6. What is the pole of Venus? *Ans.* 46 degrees 28 minutes.
7. What is the pole of Mercury? *Ans.* 49 degrees 17 minutes.
8. What is the pole of the Moon? *Ans.* 50 degrees 31 minutes.
9. What is the pole of the Part of Fortune? *Ans.* 49 degrees 55 minutes.

Problem XLV.

93. *To find a Planet's Oblique Ascension or Oblique Decension under its own pole.*

Rule 1.—*Add* the Ascensional Difference to its Right Ascension if the declination be *south;* but *subtract* the Ascensional Difference if the declination be *north* from the Right Ascension, and the result is the Answer.

Rule 2.—If the Star have *north* declination *add* the Ascensional Difference to the Right Ascension; and if *south* subtract it, the result is the *oblique Decension.*

N. B —Oblique Ascension is wanted when the star is between the 4th rising towards the Ascendant up to the 10th. Oblique Decension from the 10th past the 7th to the 4th house.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is Mars's *Oblique Ascension* in the nativity of Queen Victoria?

	°	′
Mars's Right Ascension is	16	42
Subtract Mars's Ascen. Diff. as he is *north*	5	44
Mars's Oblique Ascension is	10	58

2. What is Herschel's *Oblique Decension* in the horoscope?

	°	′
Herschel's Right Ascension is	262	44
Subtract ♅'s Asc. Diff. under his own pole S.	22	17
Herschel's *Oblique Decension* is	240	27

Remark.—We have *subtracted* the Ascensional Difference, in both examples, from the Right Ascension; although the Declinations are one *north*, and the other *south;* but then you will perceive, according to Rule, that when the Declination is *north*, we take the difference for the *Oblique Ascension;* also the difference for *Oblique Decension* when the Declination is *south, et vice versâ.*

EXERCISES.

3. What is Sol's Oblique Ascension in the Queen's natus? *Ans.* 32 degs. 2 min
4. It is required to find Jupiter's Oblique Ascension. *Ans.* 325 degs. 31 min
5. Required the Oblique Ascension of Venus. *Ans.* 16 degs. 21 min.
6. Find the Oblique Ascension of the Moon. *Ans.* 27 degs. 28 min.
7. What is the Oblique Ascension of Mercury? *Ans.* 24 degs. 6 min.
8. Required the Oblique Ascension of Saturn. *Ans.* 1 deg. 45 min.
9. The Oblique Ascension of the Part of Fortune is required. *Ans.* 26° 34′.

PROBLEM XLVI.

94. *To bring a Star to the Cusp of any of the Celestial Houses when above the Earth.*

RULE.—To bring it to the Cusp of the 1st house subtract the whole semi-diurnal arc from its Meridian Distance, or the difference between them. To the Cusp of the 12th, the difference between its Meridian Distance and two-thirds of semiarc—if to the Cusp of the 11th the difference between the Meridian Distance and one-third of semiarc; if to the 10th, the Meridian Distance is the arc. If to the *9th, add one-third* of the semiarc; if to the *8th, add two-thirds;* if to the *7th, add the whole semi-diurnal arc* to the Meridian Distance, and the sum will be the respective distance of each Planet required.

EXAMPLES.

1. To bring the Moon to the cusp of the 1st in the Queen's natus.

	°	′
The whole *semi-diurnal* arc of the Moon is	120	42
The Moon's distance from the 10th is	119	37
The Moon's distance from the cusp of the 1st *above*	5	5 or M. C. □ ☽.

95. On account of the Moon's *great latitude* she is actually 5 deg. 5 minutes *above* the Ascendant, although she appears by her geocentric longitude to be below the earth. Found by another method—take one-third of the Moon's semi-diurnal arc, which is the *space of one house*. Her semiarc diurnal is 124 deg. 42 min., and one-third is 41 deg. 34 min., subtract from this 36 deg. 29 min. distant from the cusp of the 12th. *Proof*—Take two-thirds of the Moon's semiarc, 83 deg. 8 min. from the Meridian distance 119 deg. 37 min., remain 36 deg. 29 minutes, as before; so here you see *she is above the earth.* The Moon's square to M. C. is 5 deg. 5 min., her sextile to M. C. is 36 deg. 29 min.: her sextile to Asc. is 78 deg. 3 min. or distance from the cusp of the 11th, which is a semisextile to the M C.: found —add one-third of semiarc 41 deg. 34 min. to M. C. sextile Moon 36 deg. 29 min. equal 78 deg. 3 min.; or subtract one-third of semiarc 41 deg. 34 min. from her Meridian distance 119 deg. 37 min. leave 78 deg. 3 min., as before.

2. Bring Mars to the cusp of the 11th house.

Mars's semi-diurnal arc is 97° 25′, and one-third is 32° 28′
Taken from Mars's Meridian distance 75 34

♂'s distance from the 11th or the *Asc.* to the ✱ of ♂ = 43 6 or M. C. S✱ ♂.

3. Bring Saturn to the 10th, which will be his Meridian distance, or M. C. ♂ ♄.

The Right Ascension of Saturn is 359° 41′
The Right Ascension of the 10th house, or M. C. 301 8

Saturn's distance from the 10th house, or M. C. = 58 33 or M. C. ♂ ♄.

Note.—This aspect of Saturn is the conjunction of M. C. Saturn; the same 58 deg. 33 min. is the Asc. square Saturn—and the Mid. dist. of Saturn. All the Mundane aspects to the Ascendant and Mid-heaven can be obtained by this method.

Problem XLVII.

96. *A Planet below the Earth, to bring it to the Cusp of any of the Houses.*

Rule.—If to the Cusp of the 6th or 2nd, subtract two-thirds of its *semi-nocturnal* arc from its Meridian distance, or take the difference if subtraction cannot be made. If to the 5th or 3rd, the difference between one-third of semiarc and Meridian distance. If to the 4th, its Meridian distance.

EXAMPLE.

1. Bring the Sun to the Cusp of the 2nd house.

The Sun's Meridian distance from the I. C. is 61° 8′
Sol's semi-nocturnal arc is 61° 46′, and two-thirds are 41 11

Sol's distance from the cusp of the 2nd house = 19 57 or M. C. △ ☉.

Problem xlviii.

97. *To find the Pole and Oblique Ascension or Oblique Decension of a Star in any Figure.*

Rule 1.—Add the Logarithm of Circle of Position to the Log. of Meridian Distance: the sum will be the Planet's second distance (89).

Rule 2.—Add or subtract the *second distance* to or from the Meridian Distance as the declination may be *south* or *north*, and the sum or difference will be the *oblique ascension* or *decension of the planet under its own* Pole (93).

Rule 3.—Take the difference between the Right Ascension of the Planet and its Oblique Ascension or Oblique Decension, which is its *ascensional difference under its own* Pole.

Rule 4.—*For the Pole*—From the *sine* of Ascensial Difference *subtract* the *tangent* of its declination, and the remainder is the *tangent of its pole* (91).

EXAMPLE.

In Queen Victoria's nativity the Moon's declination is 24° 23′, her semi-diurnal arc is 124° 42′; her Meridian distance 119° 37′, and her Right Ascension 60° 45′—required her Oblique Ascension and her Pole.

Add Log. of Circle of Position, which is		0,1416
To the Meridian distance of the Moon	119° 37′	1775
The sum is the *second* dist. of the ☾ from the Mid.	86° 20′	= 0,3191 as P. 89
To 86° 20′ add the Right Ascension of the Meridian	= 301 8	
The sum	387 28	
As 387° 28′ is more than the circle, we take	360 0	
The true Oblique Ascension of the ☽ under *her* Pole is	= 27 28	

The difference between her Oblique Ascension and Right Ascension is the Ascensional Difference under her own Pole, therefore, 27° 28′ from 60° 45′ her A. R. will leave 33° 17′.

The *sine* of Ascensional Difference	33° 17′	= 9,739398
Subtract *tangent* of Moon's declination	24 20	= 9,655348
Remains the *tangent* of Moon's Pole	50 31	= 10,084050

N. B. This Problem serves for Paragraphs 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93.

Problem xlix.

98. *To find the Place of the Part of Fortune.*

Rule.—From the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the *Moon* under *her* own Pole, subtract the Sun's Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension under *his* own Pole, and to the difference *add* the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant, and the sum will be the required distance from the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the House to which it falls the nearest.

EXAMPLE.

In the Queen's nativity find the place of the Part of Fortune.

Oblique Ascension of the Moon under her own pole is 27° 28′, we must add the circle to this or subtraction cannot be made, then we have 387° 28′

Subtract Sun's Oblique Ascension under his pole	32	2
	355	26
Add Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant	31	8
Gives Oblique Ascension of the Part of Fortune	386	34
Subtract the Oblique Ascension of the 12th	361	8
Remains Part of Fortune distant from the 12th inside	25	26

or 4° 34′ from the cusp of the Ascendant answering to 1° ♊ 57′ *in the zodiac.*

After finding the distance of the Part of Fortune from a House by this method, then I allow it a semiarc of 90 degrees, and it will work the direction correct, according to the true mundane distance of the Moon from the Sun.

N. B. The Part of Fortune is never moved or directed like the Planets—it is the Planets that are directed to the Part of Fortune's mundane aspects.

The Part of Fortune is always the same distance from the Ascendant, in the order of the signs, as the Sun is from the Moon; to prove this being correct, here follows the calculation—

The Oblique Ascension of the Sun	32°	2′
The Oblique Ascension of the Moon	27	28
The luminaries from each other	4	34
Again { The Oblique Ascension of Ascendant	31	8
{ The Oblique Ascension of Part of Fortune	26	34
Distance of Part of Fortune from the Ascendant	4	34

This proves our method of calculation to be correct.

If we wish to have the A. R. of the Part of Fortune, which is of no use, here is the calculation. We have found its Oblique Ascension to be 26 deg. 34 minutes. Find its Pole of Position thus—

Pole of the Ascendant 51° 32′, pole of the 12th 40° 53′, difference 10° 39′. Then as 30°, the space of a house, give 10° 39′ what will the Part of Fortune's distance from the 1st give, 4° 34′. *Ans.* 1° 37′, which taken from 51° 32′ leave 49° 55′, and this tangent is 10,074904

The ⊕'s declination as the ♋ 24° 20′ = 9,655348

It gives *sine* of Asc. Diff. ☾'s under pole 32° 30′ = 9,730252

Add 32° 30′ to Obl. Asc. of ☉ under pole 26 34

This gives the A. R. of Part of Fortune = 59 4

Allowing it the same latitude as the Moon, it shews its *place to be in the zodiac* in 1° ♊ 57′.

INFORMATION.

"These are the only data required to proceed to calculate the arcs of direction, by which not only the nature of the events which shall befall the native may be foreseen, but also the period when they shall occur (to within a few days) may be undoubtedly ascertained." *For further information see Arcana*, p. 217 *and* 218.

A direction, or an *arc of direction*, is the pathway or track described in the heavens by any planet that is significator, or that assumes the dominion or government of life, or any other accident or event peculiar to the native, from the moment of birth to its meeting or forming an aspect with the anaretas or promittors, at which time the event, be it what it may, that is indicated thereby, comes to pass. For as all the heavenly bodies constantly moves in circles, their progress, whether for a long or short time, will necessarily form arches, the content or degrees of which, being accurately found, and measured, are equated by the solar motion, will describe the length of time, whether it be years, months or days, which the significator will be in forming the *arc of direction* which produces the event.

99. If the planet directed should pass the horizon in forming aspects, that is, if the arc of direction should be longer than the planet's distance from the horizon, then *its other semiarc* must be used for those aspects which fall *beyond* the horizon. Great care is to be taken to avoid errors by taking the *wrong semiarc:* this may be done by observing that if the aspect fall *above the earth*, the SEMI-DIURNAL ARC *is to be taken;* and if *below the earth*, the SEMI-NOCTURNAL ARC *of that planet which is directed, must be taken.*

100. *Directions in mundo*—In *all* cases if the secondary distance of a planet be on the *same side of the cusp whence the primary was taken*, when the aspect is completed, SUBTRACT *the primary and secondary distance from each* other, and the difference will be *the arc of direction.* But if the *primary* and *secondary* distance be on *different sides* of the cusp whence the primary was taken, then ADD them, and the sum will be *the arc of direction.*

101. *Mundane parallels* are formed when two planets are equi-distant from the angles of a figure, and are, like all other mundane aspects, measured by the semiarcs of the planets; thus a star on the cusp of the 2nd house would be in mundane parallel to another on the cusp of the 6th, because they are both two houses distant from the 4th; a star on the cusp of the 9th is in the same parallel with another on the cusp of the 11th, because they are equi-distant from the midheaven, &c.

102. *Zodiacal Aspects*—if the Sun or Moon be exactly on the meridian, then it has no pole, and the arc of direction must be found by *Right Ascension.* If the Sun or Moon be exactly on the horizon, it will have the polar elevation of the horizon itself; which is always *the latitude of the Birth place.* The Ascendant, when it is directed in the *zodiac*, must always be directed under the pole or latitude of the place of birth.

G. Thorpe, Printer, Thorne.