

GLOSSARY & DEFINITIONS IN ASTROLOGY:

ACCELERATION OF THE INTERVAL: is the difference between clock time of birth & sidereal time.

ACCIDENTAL DIGNITY: a planet is in its dignity when it is in the sign that it rules eg Pluto rules Scorpio so Pluto is in its dignity when it is in Scorpio. Also a planet is '**accidentally dignified**' when it is in its own house eg Moon in the 4th House (Cancer's house) or Saturn is in Capricorn (own sign),

ALMUTEN: Arabic word for 'strongest' planet in chart because of its essential accidental dignity.

ACD: Adjusted Calculated Date: date on which a planet in a Progressed Chart culminates (reaches MC).

ASPECTS: See attached sheet on Aspects/Harmonics Definitions*

ALTITUDE: The measurement of a planet in degrees and minutes from the HORIZON up towards the ZENITH. It is the planet's angular distance from the horizon measured vertically. (Angular distance that a planet or point is above or below horizon).

ANGLES: Points at which GREAT CIRCLES intersect the ECLIPTIC. Astrologically we call them ASCENDANT, its opposite point the DESCENDANT. the MIDHEAVEN OR MEDIAN COELI and its opposite point the I.C. OR IMMUM COELI.

APHELION: (apo - away Helios - Sun): The point in a planet's orbit when it is farthest from the Sun.

APOGEE: (apo - away Gaia - Earth): The point in the Moon's orbit that is most distant from the Earth and it is also the point where a planet is farthest away from the Earth in its orbit.

APPARENT MOTION: refers to the axial rotation of the Earth.

APPARENT SOLAR TIME: Measured by the Sun 's apparent motion around the earth. "Sundial Time" or the observable rising of the Sun one day and again the next day.

APPLYING ASPECT: when a transiting planet begins to form an aspect to another planet or a house cusp.

APSE CYCLE: a nine-year cycle of the Moon's orbit used chiefly for Weather forecasting. Not fully explored in Astrology.

APSE or APSIDES LINE: A line connecting the two points of the Moon's PERIGEE and APOGEE, the longest axis of the Ellipse of the Moon's orbit. A Progression of this line causes the Moon's orbit to turn on itself once every 3232.5 days, about 9 years. This produces the APSE CYCLE used in Meteorology.

ARC: Any part of the circumference of a circle in which the distance is measured from one point to another or, astrologically the distance travelled along the ECLIPTIC by a body over a given period of time.

ASCENDANT: The intersection of the HORIZON and the ECLIPTIC.

ASCENSION: LONG AND SHORT: Because of the oblique angle of the Ecliptic to the equator, certain signs at mid - latitudes take longer to rise above the horizon than others. In the Southern Hemisphere the signs Cancer to Sagittarius are called signs of SHORT Ascension and the signs Capricorn to Gemini are called signs of LONG Ascension. The reverse signs apply in the Northern Hemisphere.

ASTEROIDS: Thousands of small celestial bodies mostly orbiting between Mars and Jupiter. The largest is Ceres. Theory of origins is that they may have been composed from a disintegrated planet, which once orbited between Mars and Jupiter. They fit BODES LAW of Planetary distance.

ASTROLOCALITY: or Astro*Carto*Graphy - also called ACG is a field of astrology concerned with the issue of 'space'. It shows you WHERE the planetary patterns in your natal birth chart may actualise themselves in different parts of the world

AZIMUTH: A measurement of a planet's angular distance from the HORIZON in Degrees and Minutes Westward from where the MERIDIAN intersects the south point of the Horizon to a vertical containing the planet, or, an angle made by the vertical of the planet to the Meridian. Astronomy uses this measurement as ZENITH DISTANCE.

BARREN SIGNS: traditionally these are Gemini, Leo and Virgo.

BODES LAW: Noticed by Astronomer Bode that the relative distances from the Sun can be calculated, beginning with Mercury as numeric 0, calling Venus 3 then doubling for each planet, i.e. 6, 12 etc. Add 4 then divide by 10 gives an Astronomical unit that relates to distance.

CELESTIAL BODY: Any object, planet, satellite, Moon, Comet, Asteroid, Fixed Star that is of a natural origin can be called a Celestial body while it is in space.

CELESTIAL EQUATOR: (equinoctial) Is the terrestrial equator imaginarily projected outward from the Earth and on to the background of the stars. It intersects the ecliptic at an angle of 23 1/2 degrees). It is 'A GREAT CIRCLE' passing through the Earth's Equator, projected into space. It forms a perpendicular to the earth's axis. ('The projection of Earth's Equator on to background of the celestial sphere').

CELESTIAL LATITUDE: the angular distance (measured in degrees and minutes of an arc) that a planet or other celestial body is located above or below the ecliptic. **It is measured North & South of the Ecliptic.**

CELESTIAL LONGITUDE: the number beside a planet in a chart - which expresses its position in terms of a degree/minutes of a particular sign. ("a projection of the Earth Latitude and Longitude into space").

CELESTIAL MERIDIAN: A great circle passing through the north and south points of the plane of the Horizon. The EARTH'S MERIDIAN is the equivalent of zero LONGITUDE, projected into space.

CELESTIAL POLES: A projection of the TERRESTRIAL POLES into space.

CELESTIAL SPHERE: The apparent canopy of the stars, which prescribe a visual sphere, which is a projection of the earth sphere into space. The co-ordinates of the Earth grid can be "projected" to give Celestial measurements.

CHIRON: the orbit of Chiron is between Saturn and Uranus normally.

COMETS: Bodies orbiting the Sun most of which have a luminous tail visible when near the Sun. The tail always points away from the Sun. Some orbit in an ELLIPSE, and return at regular intervals, others orbit PARABOLIC, which is an undefined ellipse.

CONJUNCTIONS OF PLANETS (See 'Planetary Conjunctions')

CONTRA-PARALLEL in declination : When two bodies are in the **same Latitude** but **one is North and one is South** of the Celestial equator. I.E. **They are in opposite** declination angles. (Eg. 10 degrees South & 10 degrees North or ☉ 4S51 & ♃ 5N01))

CONSTELLATIONS: Groups of Stars of varying sizes.

CULMINATION: The point, at which the ECLIPTIC and the MERIDIAN intersect, called the *MIDHEAVEN* or *MEDIAN COELI*.

COSMOBIOLOGY: a contemporary form of scientific astrology that uses statistics, analysis and computer programming to study the influences of the cosmos on individuals. It uses Ebertin's 360 degrees zodiac circle on the inside with a 90 degree dial on outside as well as a midpoint system. Cosmobiology is based on the 4th Harmonic.

DECANS: Each sign of zodiac occupies an arc of 30 degrees and every sign is subdivided into 3 decans or decantes of 10 degrees each of which is associated with 3 signs of the same element. Eg. Scorpio - a water sign is subdivided into a Scorpio decan (0 - 10 degrees), a Pisces decan (10 - 20 degrees) and a Cancer decan (20 - 29 Scorpio). Decans indicate a subsidiary influence - eg. a person born with the Sun in the middle of Scorpio can be slightly influenced by the sign of Pisces.

DECLINATION: the solar system lies in one geometric plane, however, most celestial bodies do not lie exactly in the same plane, but are located North or South of the celestial equator. The angular distance of these bodies N or S is their declination. This is measured in degrees N and S of the Celestial Equator which is defined as 00. When 2 planets are in the same degree of declination - the effect is that of a conjunction or an opposition. This is called a 'parallel of declination'.

The Sun reaches maximum declination of 23°00' 28" at the summer and winter SOLSTICES and 00 or no declination at the EQUINOXES when it passes from S to N and back again - i.e. crosses the equator.

DIURNAL ARC: Measurement in degrees of a planet from rising to setting also called Daily Arc.

DIURNAL CHART: refers to 'planets located above the horizon' (Houses 7 – 12).

DIURNAL MOTION: refers to the *Earth's daily rotation* as well as the passage from Midnight to Midnight of a planet across the Ecliptic.

'DOUBLE' APPLYING ASPECT : when 2 planets are moving towards an aspect. Eg. one planet is moving forward (direct) towards a second planet which has been moving Retrograde (backwards)

DRAGONIC MONTH: 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 35.8 seconds

EAST POINT - (also called Equatorial Ascendant) is the point where the Eastern Horizon intersects the Prime Vertical and the Celestial Equator. Similar to the Ascendant.

ESSENTIAL DIGNITIES :

Planet	Rulership	Detriment	Exaltation	Fall
☉	♌	♏	♈	♍
☽	♋	♏	♎	♌
♃	♈/♏	♈/♏	♏	♏
♄	♏/♌	♈/♌	♏	♏
♅	♏/♌	♏/♌	♏	♏
♆	♏/♏	♏/♏	♏	♏
♇	♏/♏	♏/♏	♏	♏

ECLIPSE: The Total or Partial blocking of light of one heavenly body by another. This is also called OCCULTATION.

The **SOLAR ECLIPSE** occurs when the Moon is between the Sun and Earth.

The **LUNAR ECLIPSE** occurs when the Earth is between the Sun and Moon, thus blocking light.

A Solar Eclipse can only take place when there is a conjunction of Sun and Moon at New Moon and when they are parallel in declination and within 9 degrees of the Moon's Nodes. A Lunar Eclipse can only take place when the Sun and Moon are in opposition, at Full Moon, contra-parallel and within 9 degrees of Moon's Nodes.

***An Eclipse depends on the astrological relationship between Sun, Moon and Node.**

ECLIPTIC: (via *Solis*, the Sun's path) The ecliptic is the ORBIT of the Earth as viewed from the Sun. It is the apparent path of the Sun across the sky! For astrological purposes, the ecliptic is taken to be the orbit that the Sun appears to describe around the Earth (via the Sun's path). The Sun's path acquired the name 'ecliptic' because it is along its path, at the points where it intersects the 'celestial equator' (the equator of the Earth projected outward on the background of the celestial sphere) that eclipses occur. Owing to the tilt of the Earth on its axis, the ecliptic intersects the celestial equator at an angle of 23½degrees. The 12 signs of the zodiac, through which the Sun appears to pass over the course of a year, lies around the outside of the ecliptic. Where the Celestial Equator and the Ecliptic intersect are the Equinoxes.

EGRESS: Astrologically the point at which a body leaves a sign. Astronomically it is the point at which a body leaves a constellation.

ELECTIONAL ASTROLOGY: the branch of astrology dealing with *selecting (electing) the best time to initiate any given activity or project* eg. opening a new business, a marriage, planting, beginning journeys, buying or selling a house or property, initiating lawsuits etc. It is traditionally regarded as a subdivision of 'horary astrology' involving reverse applications of horary principles - where one determines the outcome one wishes to achieve and works backward to find an appropriate moment to begin.

EXALTATION: is a way of classifying certain sign placements of planets. A planet is said to be '*DIGNIFIED*' when it is in the sign it rules. These are considered to be favourable placements because of the freedom of expression. Planets in opposite signs to the signs they rule are known to be in their '*DETRIMENT*' as their power is lessened by being placed in these signs. '*EXALTATIONS*' are sign positions said to be more favourable for a planet than the sign it rules as here we can see the expression of the energy in its highest form. Planets that are in signs opposite to their exaltation are in the sign of their '*FALL*' (traditionally said to bring disappointment to the concerns of the planet and to a certain degree, those of the house in which it falls).

Sun exalted in Aries; fall in Libra; detriment in Aquarius
Moon exalted in Taurus; fall in Scorpio; detriment in Capricorn
Mercury exalted in Aquarius; fall in Leo; detriment in Sagittarius
Venus exalted in Pisces; fall in Virgo; detriment in Scorpio
Mars exalted in Capricorn; fall in Cancer; detriment in Libra
Jupiter exalted in Cancer; fall in Capricorn; detriment in Gemini/Virgo
Saturn exalted in Libra; fall in Aries; detriment in Cancer
Uranus exalted in Scorpio; fall in Taurus; detriment in Leo
Neptune exalted in Cancer; fall in Capricorn; detriment in Virgo
Pluto exalted in Pisces; fall in Virgo; detriment in Taurus

EQUINOX: The point where the Celestial Equator and the Ecliptic intersect marks a point in space dividing the Celestial Sphere into North and South. When the Sun reaches this point in Declination, day and night are of almost equal length. This occurs twice a year as the Sun's apparent motion changes from North - South and South - North. The **Equinoxes** are the 2 points in the year (when the **length of the day is equal to that of the night** - this is the vernal (spring) or autumn equinox on 21 March and 23 September depending in which hemisphere it occurs. Here the *Sun appears to be situated at the exact intersection of the Celestial equator and the Ecliptic* eg The Sun crosses the Celestial Equator at **the Equinoxes**; (**not** the midpoint of Fixed signs; or zero degrees Capricorn; or the Solstices). Remember the spring equinox = the vernal point = 0 degrees Aries.

FINAL DISPOSITOR: a planet is the final dispositor of other planets when it is located in the sign the first planet rules. Eg. if both Mercury and Mars are in Taurus - then Venus the ruler of Taurus is the dispositor of Mercury & Mars. This is regarded by some as having a strong influence over the entire chart especially if you can trace a chain of dispositors until you stop at a single planet in its rulership sign or two planets in mutual reception – which is regarded as the **final dispositor** of every other planet in the chart.

FIXED STARS: Stars are different bodies to planets as they are Self-Luminous - not depending on the Sun for light. Their great distance from Earth makes them appear not to move but in fact they do, however, this cannot be detected by the naked eye.

GEOCENTRIC: (Gaia - earth Kentron - centre). *Using the Earth* as the CENTRAL point of reference or perception.

GEOMETRIC ANGLES: aspects (angles) between the planets.

GREAT CIRCLE: Any circle, the plane of which crosses through the centre of the Earth, the imaginary core, projecting into space to intersect the ecliptic. Those most used in Astrology are the Horizon, the Equator, and the Ecliptic. A LESSER CIRCLE does not pass through the centre of the Earth but can be at any point. Lesser Circles define the TROPICS.

GREAT YEAR: 25,800 years (Vernal Equinox precesses through zodiac = Precession of Equinoxes).

GREENWICH MEAN TIME: (GMT) - because of the variation in time caused by time changes, as one moves east or west across the globe - astrologer's construct the 'Tables of Planetary Positions' (ephemerides) using Greenwich - England as the benchmark. Greenwich lies at 0 degrees longitude (meridian line) - thus we can determine the number of hours to add or subtract to local time to obtain GMT (15 degrees = 1 hr). GMT is a standard of time measurement commencing at the Great Circle passing through the Poles of the equator and the position of Greenwich, England, from which the Earth's Time Zones and Earth Longitudes begin.

HARMONICS: the study of the various divisions of a circle (eg. fifths, sixths and sevenths of 360 degrees) & how these relate to the wheel of the astrological chart. It is in a sense a logical extension of 'aspects' (specific angles between planets and other points in a chart which divides a circle into halves (opposition 180 degrees) thirds (trines 120 degrees) etc.

Conjunction – 0 degrees – any Harmonic
 Square – 90 degrees – 4th, 8th, 12th Harmonic
 Opposition – 180 degrees – 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th Harmonic
 Trine – 120 degrees – 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th Harmonic
 Sextile – 60 degrees – 6th, 12th Harmonic
 Quincunx – 150 degrees – 12th Harmonic
 Semisquare – 45 degrees – 8th Harmonic
 Sesquisquare – 135 degrees – 8th Harmonic
 Semisextile – 30 degrees – 12th Harmonic

HELIACAL RISING OR SETTING: The Rising or setting of a Star at the same time as the Sun.

HELIOCENTRIC: (Helios - Sun, Kentron - Centre). *Using the Sun* as the point of central reference. The closer planets are to the Earth's orbit, ie Mercury, Venus and Mars, the greater the differences between Geocentric and Heliocentric. There is no RETROGRADE in Heliocentric Astrology.

HORIZON: eastern/western horizons - extended outwards into space and projected against the background of the planets. Eastern Horizon = Ascendant; Western Horizon = Descendant. It is a plane specific to a given location on Earth, which divides the visible hemisphere from the invisible hemisphere. **The Asc/Desc axis is the intersection of the Horizon & the Ecliptic.**

{The APPARENT HORIZON is a plane tangent to Earth from a specific location - what is actually seen as the horizon dividing the Earth and the sky and depending on elevation of the location above the sea's level. So the GEOCENTRIC HORIZON is a Great Circle, defined by an imaginary plane crossing through the Earth's core, which is parallel to the Apparent Horizon. The RATIONAL HORIZON is the Geocentric Horizon projected into space}.

HOUSE SYSTEMS:

Equal: all houses are equal in length - beginning at same degree (used in Hindu Astrology.)

Placidus: house cusps between ASC & MC are obtained by trisecting the time it takes a degree of the zodiac to rise from the Eastern Horizon to the Midheaven.

Koch: a more modern system which does not vary much from Placidus but in this case it takes the 'time a degree rises from the Horizon to the Ecliptic.

HOUSE TYPES: Houses of the chart are classified into 3 groups of four houses:

ANGULAR Houses (1, 4, 7, 10) - "To Be" - regarded as most powerful houses - planets in these houses have the most influence on the outer, surface aspects of a person's life.

SUCCEDENT Houses (2, 5, 8, 11) - "To Use" - regarded as the resource houses - planets in these houses exercise a stabilising effect on one's life - mediating one's inner and outer lives

CADENT Houses (3, 6, 9, 12) - "To Understand/Transform" - are the mental houses - regarded as least powerful houses in which planets are positioned but have most impact on one's inner life.

HORARY ASTROLOGY: the branch of astrology whereby you set up a chart for time of day that you 'ask a specific question' eg 'should I buy this house - take this job - where is my lost ring - can it be found; where is this missing person; does my mate have a lover???

HYLEG: traditional term for a planet used to determine an individual's life span. However, due to dubious ethics of predicting a person's length of life, this term has been dropped from modern astrological practice.

INGRESS: Astrologically, the entry of any of the planetary bodies or Luminaries (Sun and Moon) into a SIGN of the ZODIAC. Astronomically, the entry of the planetary bodies into a different constellation. **Eg. At the Capricorn Ingress the Sun is at what angle to the Equator? Answer = 23S27**

INFERIOR CONJUNCTIONS: are conjunctions between Sun & inferior planets in which **Mercury & Venus lie between Sun and Earth**. None of the other planets are capable of 'inferior conjunctions' because their orbits never carry them between the Sun and the Earth. ***"Mercury is at inferior conjunction with Sun when it is Retrograde"***. (See Superior Conjunctions under S.*)

INTERCEPTED HOUSES: two houses with same signs on the cusps are linked ie the affairs of the two houses are linked in some way. The number of signs that can be intercepted in a birth chart are always an even number.

LATITUDE: a location's distance from the equator – North or South

LONGITUDE: the distance of a given location East or West of 0 degrees longitude (Greenwich Meantime)

LORD OF THE HOUSE: SEE **RULERSHIP**

LUNATION: A conjunction of the Sun and Moon is called a lunation. This occurs every 29.3 days.

LUNATION CYCLES : The Moon moves ahead of the Sun

0 - 44°	New Moon Phase
45 - 89°	Crescent Moon Phase
90 - 134°	First Quarter Moon Phase
135 - 179°	Gibbous Moon Phase
180 - 224°	Full Moon Phase
225 - 269°	Disseminating Moon Phase
270 - 314°	Third Quarter Moon Phase
315 - 359°	Balsamic Moon Phase

LUNE: A portion of the celestial sphere. Each of the 12 sections of the sphere we call Houses is a LUNE.

MEAN SOLAR TIME: The MEAN is the AVERAGE of the Sun's apparent passage since the Sun does not move uniformly through the Zodiac.

MERIDIAN: A GREAT CIRCLE, specific to a location on earth, PERPENDICULAR to the HORIZON, intersecting it at its north and south points and passing through the NADIR and ZENITH.

METEOR or METEORITE: Millions scattered through the Solar system. These are known as Shooting Stars and are masses of debris. Shower meteors come in swarms such as the LEONIDS each year in November, with a 33-year massive swarm. Sporadic meteors appear from any direction at any time. Usually consumed by Earth's atmosphere, one that lands on earth is called a Meteorite.

MIDHEAVEN: The **point at which the *Meridian and the Ecliptic* intersect** at any given time. Also known as **Medium Coeli** (latin for 'middle of sky') abbreviated **MC**, it is the cusp of the 10th House and also called the zenith of the chart. It is opposite the Imum Coeli ('bottom of sky') IC or Nadir or 4th House cusp. The MC is found at the intersection of the local meridian and the Ecliptic.

MIDPOINT: a position in zodiac **midway between 2 planets or personal points** which becomes activated when planets either transit or are directed in aspect to this point. Also regarded as **an imaginary point in space, halfway between any two non-imaginary astrological factors** eg you have one planet at 10 degrees Leo and another at 20 degrees Leo - the midpoint is 15 degrees Leo. It is believed that when a transiting planet crosses this 15 degrees of Leo, the energies of the transiting planet and the two natal planets all click in at once creating a magical point, so to speak.

Certain schools (Uranian/Cosmobiology) regard midpoints as sensitive points in the chart because the combined energies of 2 planets are regarded as being the strongest at the MIDPOINT. If a planet is located near this midpoint it is a very significant key. Founder of Cosmobiology Reinhold Ebertin further developed the use of midpoints. (*See his 'Combination of Stellar Influences' book)

Midpoint Formula: Convert 2 planets involved into Absolute Longitudes (see Table)

Eg. Sun at 17 Leo and Moon at 23 Capricorn. Translate this to absolute longitude (use Table). 17 Leo = 137 degrees ; 23 Capricorn = 293 degrees.

$$293 + 137 = 430 \text{ (Divide by 2)} = 215 \text{ degrees}$$

Now convert 215 degrees back to Zodiac Longitude = **5 degrees Scorpio**.

MUNDANE ASTROLOGY: the branch of astrology which draws up charts for nations, for events (wars), for national leaders, for political parties as well broader social trends. Also the astrology of weather, earthquakes, business, agriculture etc. fall under this branch. It is devoted to the study of planetary cycles and patterns as reflected in world events, cultural trends and collective phenomena generally.

MUTUAL RECEPTION: two planets in each other's signs eg ♃ ♈ (ruled by ♂) = ♂ ♀ (ruled by ♃)

NADIR AND ZENITH: The Poles of the Horizon which indicates its extremities according to cardinal points of the compass, South to North, East to West. (Nadir is directly below the observer, Zenith overhead.) A line drawn between Zenith and Nadir would be in the direction of the gravitational pull, like hanging a pendulum or plumb line.

NADIR - opposite zenith - point in the heavens on the other side of the Earth (underneath your feet). *'Where lower meridan intersects prime vertical'.*

(Also referred to as IC point where lower meridan intersects Ecliptic.)

NEPTUNE: was discovered in 1846

NODES of the MOON: The Moon does not orbit in the Ecliptic but is inclined to it by a mean of 5 degrees 8 minutes. The two points in the Moon's orbits where it cuts across the plane of the Ecliptic are called NODES. The ASCENDING node is called North Node where the Moon crosses the Ecliptic from South to North and the DESCENDING node is called South Node where the Moon crosses the Ecliptic from North to South. A line joining these points is called NODAL AXIS.

- **Nodal cycle of Moon takes approx. 18 ½ years to return to its natal position.**
- **If a planet trines North Node, then it will sextile the South Node.**

NONAGESIMAL: The highest point of the Ecliptic above the Horizon at any given time, being 90 degrees round the ecliptic (from the point at which it intersects the horizon). Not to be confused with the Midheaven.

OCCULTATION: refers to **an eclipse of a planet or star** by another heavenly body – particularly the Moon. This generally applies to a Total, not a Partial Eclipse. Planets can OCCULATE each other from a geocentric view.

ORBITS of Planets	LENGTH of time to orbit the Sun
Mercury	88 days
Venus	225 - 244 days
Mars	686.98 days
Jupiter	approx. 12 years
Saturn's	29 years approx
Neptune	164 years (approx. 14 years in one sign) (Discovered: 1846)
Uranus	84.01 years (approx. 7 years in one sign) (Discovered 1781)
Pluto	approx. 247 years)its orbit alternates in and out of Neptune) (discovered in 1930)

PARALLEL of DECLINATION: When two bodies are **at the same Latitude North or South of the Celestial equator**. They do not need to be in the same Longitude position. When 2 bodies are at the same latitude, in the same celestial hemisphere they are PARALLEL in Declination. When two bodies are in the same Latitude but one is North and one South of the Celestial equator, they are CONTRA-PARALLEL in Declination.

Planets that **PARALLEL // or CONTRA PARALLEL #** to each other are aspects of declination.

Parallel: equality of declination where the planets are operating in the same Celestial Hemisphere within 1 degrees latitude of each other. (Eg. both are in either N or S so ♃ 10N14 & ♃ 10N27 are parallel).

TWO PLANETS ARE PARALLEL WHEN THEY ARE ON THE SAME SIDE OF THE CELESTIAL EQUATOR WITHIN THE 1 DEGREE OF DECLINATION_(Similar to a conjunction)

Contra Parallel : equal but **opposite** declination angles. When 2 planets lie on opposite sides of the Celestial Equator and have the same degree of declination - (eg. one planet is 10 degrees South & the other is 10 degrees North or ☾ 4S51 & ♃ 5N01)

PART OF FORTUNE · ⊕

Day : ASC + MOON - SUN (Check chart - see if Sun is above horizon :Asc - Desc)

Night: ASC + SUN - MOON (Check chart - see if Sun is below horizon :Desc - Asc)

♈	0°	♋	210°
♉	30°	♌	240°
♊	60°	♍	270°
♋	90°	♎	300°
♌	120°	♏	330°
♍	180°	♐	360°

***If your answer is over 360 degrees subtract 360 to obtain answer*

Full Moon Birth ⊗ falls in 7th House – near or conjunct Descendant;

New Moon Birth ⊗ falls near Ascendant - conjunct Asc.;

♃ □ ☉ ⊗ falls in 4th or 10th House – near or conjunct IC or conjunct MC;

♃ △ ☉ ⊗ falls in 5th or 9th House.

PERIGEE: (Peri - near Gaia -Earth) The point in orbit where the Moon or a planet is **closest to the Earth** in its orbit. Opposite is Apogee.

A PEREGRINE (foreign) planet is one that is neither dignified or exalted and also not in aspect with any other planet. This term is mostly used in Horary Astrology.

PERIHELION: (Peri - near, Helios - Sun). The point in a planet's orbit where it is **closest to the Sun** or the point that a planet reaches that position. Opposite of Aphelion.

PHOEBOS & DEIMOS: are the Moon's of the planet MARS.

PLANETARY CONJUNCTIONS :

Jupiter-Saturn (about every 20 years)

Jupiter-Uranus (about every 14 years)

Jupiter-Neptune (about every 13 years)

Jupiter-Pluto (about every 13 years)

Saturn-Uranus (about every 45 years)

Saturn-Neptune (about every 36 years)

Saturn-Pluto (about every 33 years)

Uranus-Neptune (about every 171 years)

Uranus-Pluto (about every 127 years)

Neptune-Pluto (about every 492 years)

PLUTO was discovered in 1930 & is the smallest planet in our solar system. (If person is born around 1900 transiting ♅♁♅ occurs at around 65 years.

Pluto was reclassified from a planet to a dwarf planet in 2006. This is when IAU formalized the definition of a planet as "A planet is a celestial body that

- a. Is in orbit to the Sun
- b. Has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape and
- c. Has cleared the neighbourhood around its orbit

POLAR ELEVATION: is the height of the pole of any given place above the Horizon and is the equivalent of that place's LATITUDE or Angular distance from the Equator.

PRECESSION of the EQUINOXES: The Vernal Equinox or First point of Aries is an important reference point in Astronomy and Astrology as it indicates the start of a Seasonal Year, when the Sun is at the intersection of Equator and Ecliptic. Due to Precession, the CONSTELLATION, which forms a background to the Solar system, is changed from year to year by an amount of approx. 52 seconds of arc. This is caused by **the Earth's tilt** of 23°27' to the plane of the Ecliptic and other perturbations in its rotation causing the Earth to "wobble on it's axis".

**Rate of Precession between Sidereal & Tropical Zodiac each year = 50.25 seconds*

Astrologically, we still refer to the Vernal Equinox as the Aries Ingress or First

Point of Aries as the moment when the cycle of the Zodiac begins. At present the Constellation of Pisces is in the background and the Vernal Equinox point is located in that constellation. Precession occurs 'backwards' through the signs, so the Vernal Equinox will eventually be against the background of the constellation Aquarius.

PRIME VERTICAL: is the 'great circle' that intersects the **east point** (horizon) & the **west point**, perpendicular to the Meridian - passing through the nadir, and the zenith at any given point on Earth. Some systems of house division utilise this great circle as their primary point of reference, deriving the house cusps by dividing the prime vertical into 12 equal subdivisions.

QUADRANT: One of four quarters of the Celestial Sphere and transposed to the horoscope as three houses. It is defined by the intersection of the Axis between Ascendant and Descendant and Midheaven and Immum Coeli.

RADIUS VECTOR: Distance at any given time of a planet from the Sun's Centre.

RETROGRADE: When a planet appears to be moving backwards due to the relative speed of the earth to the planets. This is only apparent from a Geocentric perspective.

Mercury goes retrograde **3 - 4 times a year** for approx 3 weeks (24 days).

Venus turns retrograde **once every 18/19 months** (1.5 years) for approx. **6 weeks** (40 days)

Mars goes retrograde **once every 2 years** for approx. **80 days**.

Jupiter goes retrograde **once a year** for about **4 months**.

Saturn goes retrograde **once a year** for about **4 ½ months**.

Uranus turns retrograde **once a year** and remains so for **5 months** (about **155 days**).

Neptune turns retrograde **once a year** for about **158 days**.

Pluto turns retrograde about **once a year** for about **160 days**.

RETURNS: when a planet makes a complete circuit of the zodiac and returns to the position it occupied at birth.

Mercury Return (1 year)
 Mars Return (about 2-1/2 years approx.)
 Jupiter Return (12 years)
 Saturn Return (around 29 years)
 Uranus Return (about 84 years)
 Neptune Return (165 years)
 Pluto Return (about 248 years)
 Nodal Return (about 18 ½ years)

RULERSHIP: Ruler - Lord of the House: The ruler of a sign on the cusp of a particular house is said to rule that house and the ruler of the Ascendant Sign is felt to rule the chart strongly.

SEPARATING ASPECT: after an aspect has passed the point of being exact, a faster-moving planet pulls away from a slower-moving planet.

SIDEREAL DAY: period of time that Earth takes to complete one rotation on its axis with respect of a fixed point in space (23 hrs. 56 min. 4.09 sec). The True rotation of the Earth measured by two successive transits of a fixed star over the observer's Meridian.

SIDEREAL CYCLE of the Moon : 27.3 days

SIDEREAL HOUR: 1/24 length of a sidereal day

SIDEREAL MONTH: period of time it takes Moon to complete an orbit of Earth with respect to a fixed point in space (27 days 7 hrs 43 min 11.5 sec)
 (Synodic Moon Month = 29½ days)

****Difference between Sidereal & Synodic Cycles of Moon = 2.5 days***

SIDEREAL TIME: time based on Sun's position on the Vernal Equinox around 23rd March or culminating at 0 degrees Aries - based on the rotational and orbital motion of the earth. Called Star Time. Time is measured from the fixed stars. A More precise way of measuring time but not practical to use for social purposes.

*****“Sidereal Time differs from Solar Time by approx. 4 minutes per day”***

SIDEREAL ZODIAC: Refers to the position of the celestial bodies as seen against the actual 12 CONSTELLATIONS (**‘fixed’ zodiac**) not the SIGNS. The starting point for 00 Aries is therefore unreliable because of precession. It is used in Hindu astrology for predicting future conditions as well as the karmic soul.

SIDEREAL YEAR: The passage of the Sun over two successive passages over a fixed star. 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9.5 seconds.

SOLAR APEX: The Sun revolves around a GALACTIC CENTRE along with all the other bodies associated with the Solar System. It move at 12 miles per second in the direction of the Constellation Hercules, in right Ascension 2770 and declination of 300 North at the end of December each year, when Earth is directly behind the Sun in its motion round the centre of the Galaxy. The point to which the Sun's galactic motion moves is called the Solar Apex.

SOLAR ARC DIRECTIONS - the Sun is advanced through the chart at a rate of approx. 1 degree per year - and are symbolic advancements.

SOLAR ARC FORMULA:

Where is Solar Arc Moon at 14 years?:

Natal Sun = 24° II 19'

Natal Moon = 18° ♀ 33'

*Count forward to 14 years in Ephemeris = Prog. Sun is 07° ♄ 41'

Subtract - 24° II 19'

13° 22'

*Take Natal Moon 18° ♀ 33'

Add + 13° 22'

31° 55' = 1° ♃ 55'

In a 'Year for a Day' dynamic method, how many months would equal 6 hours? = 4 months. (24 divided by 6)

SOLSTICE: The time when the Sun is at its greatest Northern or Southern Declination, on the TROPICS. The Sun is then farthest from the Equator and seems to "stand still". The opposite point in the year to the Equinoxes. It then appears to turn in the opposite direction. This impression is created by the earth's tilt of 23 degrees 27 minutes and the Tropics lie at earth Latitudes of 23 degrees 27 minutes north or south of the Equator.

So the **Solstices** = the **longest and shortest days** of the year. In the Tropical Zodiac, the solstices correspond with the moment the Sun enters (0 degrees Cancer - winter solstice = 21 June. ; and 0 degrees Capricorn - summer solstice = 21 Dec.

RememberThe Sun reaches declination at the solstices & **Declination** is measured: North or South of the Celestial Equator.

SOUTHING: The moment when a celestial body crosses the upper meridian of the observer is "Southing" that Meridian.

STANDARD TIME: setting one's watch forward or backward as an imaginary line is crossed. To cast a Natal chart, astrologers must find the 'true' local time that a person was born. Therefore, a birth time in Standard Time is converted back into Local Sun time. **The Standard Time Meridian is usually set at every 15 degrees of Longitude.**

SUPERIOR CONJUNCTION: conjunctions in which Mercury & Venus are **located behind Sun.**

SUPERIOR PLANET: Those planets whose orbit lies outside that of Earth, i.e. Mars to Pluto.

SYNODIC PERIOD: The time taken for a heavenly body to move from one conjunction with the Sun to the next. The Synodic period of the Moon is 29.5 days, or one LUNATION to the next.

SYNODIC MONTH: period of time between successive New Moons

**Moon take approx. 29 1/2 days to return to same as Sun (New Moon)*

SYNODIC CYCLE: approximate time between the conjunctions of two outer planets.

Jupiter-Saturn (20 years)
 Jupiter-Uranus (14 years)
 Jupiter-Neptune (13 years)
 Saturn-Uranus (45 years)
 Saturn-Neptune (36 years)
 Saturn-Pluto (33 years)
 Jupiter-Pluto (13 years)
 Uranus-Neptune (171 years)
 Uranus-Pluto (127 years)
 Neptune-Pluto (492 years)

TRITON: is largest Moon of Neptune

TROPICAL ZODIAC - (called the 'moving' zodiac): **circle of 12 signs starting at 0 degrees of Aries (the point where Sun is located at spring equinox)**. Because of the 'precession of equinoxes' - the equinox point changes slightly each year moving farther and farther back when looked at against the background of 'stars' so the effect of this movement is that signs no longer correspond with the constellation after which they are named. Some astrologers say tropical zodiac provides a 'map' of the personality more to do with the psyche - outer personality whereas Sidereal Astrology (see under 'sidereal' deals with the soul (inner self).

TROPICAL SIGNS - ♋ ♎ - as the Sun enters these signs during the Summer and Winter Solstices - it appears to change direction (reverse) in its movement North or South of the Equator.

Tropic of Cancer : 23° N 30
Tropic of Capricorn: 23° S 30

URANUS was discovered in **March 1781** by Hershel

VENUS: moves in an orbit between the Earth and Mercury - its sidereal period is **224.7 days** - the 2nd planet closest to the Sun. In Mythology she is the Goddess Aphrodite - of beauty, harmony and fertility.

Greatest Western Elongation: **Venus is Morning Star when it is 48x BEHIND Sun.**

Greatest Eastern Elongation: **Venus is Evening Star when it is 48x AHEAD Sun.**

VERNAL EQUINOX: an equinox = equal night and day eg. 21 March = **0 degrees Aries** - **spring** in Northern Hemisphere (using Sun's position for where zodiac begins).

VERNAL POINT: is the beginning of the tropical zodiac - **0 degrees Aries.**

VERTEX: the point in a horoscope where the '**Prime Vertical**' intersects the **Ecliptic in the west**. The anti-vertex is the corresponding point in the east. The point where the vertex falls is said to be the most fated part of the chart. Antivertex represents the opening/closing of doors in our lives - where people arrive and leave - events start and finish! Karmic connections!

Formula : Take Latitude of Birth place eg 34 degrees
Calculate **Co-latitude** by $90 - 34 = \underline{56}$

For **Southern Latitudes** : Look up **MC** (eg. 11xI 38') of birth chart in '**Table of Houses**'. Run your finger down the **ASC** col down to 56 degrees = $8^{\circ} \approx 31$ Anti-vertex. Therefore Vertex is opposite = $8^{\circ} \Omega 31'$.

For **Northern Latitudes** : Look up **IC** in Table of Houses - run finger down ASC column down to Co-Latitude degrees. **This answer is the Vertex.**

VOID-OF-COURSE - a term used to describe *a planet that will form no major aspects before leaving the sign it occupies*. It is most often applied to the Moon and most often used in Electional/Horary astrology

ZENITH - point in heavens (celestial sphere) **directly overhead** at any given location on Earth where upper meridian intersects prime vertical.

**Extra Notes on

ACCIDENTAL DIGNITY – definitions by various authors :

Refers to the planets position by house, aspect or motion. A planet is accidentally dignified when it is near the Midheaven, in an angular house, in its natural house, favourably aspected, or increasing in light.

When a planet is placed in an angle its effect is much more powerful than in the succedent or cadent houses.

A planet that occupies its house of natural rulership or falls within 5° of an angle is said to be accidentally dignified. The term is also applied to planets in angular houses and to the most Accidental Dignity

A planet's position by house (angular, succedent, or cadent), or by other beneficial factors such as well-aspected, increasing in light, elevated, swift, etc.

Accidental Dignity - Planet dignified by favorable position, motion or aspect, but not in Essential Dignity.

Accidental Debility - a planet weakened by house placement or by aspect to a malefic object.

ACCIDENTAL DIGNITY: When a planet is so placed in the chart that by its house position or relationship with other planets is strengthened.

Accidental Dignity - a planet strengthened by house placement or by aspect to a benefic (Jupiter or Venus) or conjunct a benefic fixed star, or cazimi.

Both essential and accidental dignity indicate promotion of planetary strength. In horary charts an essentially dignified planet is more likely to be favourable in its influence - like a contented person, ...

DERIVATIVE HOUSES

Derived Houses is a technique often used in Horary Astrology (the system which endeavours to answer a question asked at a certain time) and Electional Astrology (the system which assists in deciding on an appropriate time to begin something - such as opening a business). It was used in ancient times extensively.

Derivative means to literally turn the chart around. For example we know that the **2nd House rules finances, resources** that we have and earn; how we hold onto and value what we have etc. Now consider that the **7th House rules partnerships** & the **8th House rules the things we share with marital partners** such as sex, our deepest thoughts and money - we can start seeing that the 8th House gets much of its meaning from the fact that it is "2nd House from the 7th"! i.e. we say the 8th House is the 2nd from the 7th! Confused? Well mentally turn the chart around in your mind and place the 7th House cusp in the No. 1 position on the chart where Asc. normally is, but call it 7. Now you can see the 8th House is in the No. 2 position! So the 8th is the 2nd one you come to if you start counting from the 7th!

Let us try another example: The MC or 10th House rules your career, your status and authority in the world - your achievements & reputation. Now the 11th House rules your peer relationships - friendships in general and groups. Now if you look at the 2nd from the 10th (put the 10th at No 1 and go to next house) you will see it will also indicate resources/money that you gain from your career and it also includes your hopes and goals in life.

Let us try one more way of looking at derived houses in your chart: You want to find out more about your child's health. Now you can look at his or her chart - but you can also look at your '**YOUR**' chart as in this system it is believed, in family situations - we are all represented in each other's charts too. So your 5th House represents your child. Health is symbolised by the 6th House. O.K. ? So your 5th House is now called No 1, your 6th House is No. 2, 7 is 3, 8 is 4, 9 is 5 and 10 is 6! You have actually moved 6 houses (because 6th = health) to get to the 10th !

Thus **your 10th House** symbolises your **child's** health in **your** chart. Which house would symbolise your mate's health?

Another Multiple-Choice Example:

Using the derived house system, which house would represent your wife's boss' dog?

- a) **9th House**
- b) 12th House
- c) 8th House
- d) 1st House