

*[Editor's Note: At the lecture, Denis will show how a regular (zodiacal longitude) chart can be converted to an entirely new chart with the planetary positions altered according to declination longitude. The declination longitude chart can be read similarly as reading a regular chart, which makes it a convenient way to explore another dimension. Transits can also be measured in declination longitude and he will demonstrate the difference in timing of aspects between the two methods. Even if the celestial mechanics behind the charts are a mystery to you, you'll easily see what their impact is. Expect to be amazed!]*

## **Messages from Another Dimension - Part 2**

This article is the second in preparation for the ASC's January lecture, "Messages from another Dimension" - An Earth-Centered Perspective. An Earth-centered perspective is saying that we are using the celestial Equator as our reference rather than the Ecliptic or path of the Sun. By using the Equator, we come to realize and accentuate the 23.5 degree tilt that creates our seasons on Earth.

The orientation of the equator has a language and dynamic of polarity and momentum, through ascending and descending latitude. (Ascending means the number of degrees of latitude (whether north or south) increases while descending means the number of degrees of latitude decreases.) The polarity points are the equinox and solstice points, also known as the 0 degree cardinal axis. This axis creates the hemispheres of our globe. These hemispheric markers indicate shifts of energy and momentum in the relationship of Earth to the Sun. These two principles of energy and momentum, or ascending and descending, are signatures of the space we describe when we add our overlay of astrological sign. An example would be the Sun's movement from spring equinox to summer solstice. Our experience of increasing intensity of light and heat is a feeling experience.

[This illustration](#) highlights the interplay of two important measurements central to the study of declination longitude. First is "antiscia" (singular "antiscion"), a condition of being equidistant in zodiacal longitude from the solstice degree. Second, is "parallel," which means two points having the same distance (measured in degrees) either north or south of the celestial equator. The illustration shows lines of parallel latitudes laid over a circle of signs. (Be sure to read the caption below the illustration!) Taurus and Leo are in a relation of antiscia; they are in the same hemisphere and they mirror each other across a common axis, the cardinal axis. Parallels and antiscia happen to be identical when two bodies occupy the same latitude degree north (or south) of the equator. Contra-antiscia are signs in the other hemisphere that oppose by sign. For example, Scorpio and Aquarius share antiscial relation by being in the same hemisphere. A similar relationship of being opposite holds for contraparallels, which are in the same degree of latitude but in opposite hemispheres. For example, looking at the illustration, picture where 25 Taurus is and how it is parallel to 5 Leo at 19 north latitude (in the bottom half of the circle). These points are contraparallel to 25 Scorpio and 5 Aquarius at 19 south latitude (in the top half of the circle). This concept will be made clear at the lecture.

Evoking this feeling experience is the focus of this presentation. The language of polarity via antiscia in zodiacal sign (on the ecliptic) and by aspect through parallels and contraparallels (from the equator) reveals the dynamics generated by the 0 degree cardinal cross. In translating

movement on the equator, we use declination longitude. A point to keep firmly in mind is that we are equator-oriented when we use parallels and antiscia by sign in declination longitude.

Confusion reigns if we do not make a clear distinction of orientation when we look at antiscia. They exist by sign in both orientations (zodiacal longitude and declination longitude) but are not supported by parallel unless they are referenced from the equator. In other words, the ecliptic antiscia are devoid of an Earthly connection and are in relation by sign only. The Earthly connection is inferred by relation to the cardinal axis but is not articulated without translation by declination longitude.

In making this distinction between ecliptic and equator, the measurement of planetary position takes on some differences. These differences are measured in latitude. The ecliptic and equator at 0 Aries/Libra is zero latitude difference but at 0 Cancer/ Capricorn, the latitude measurement is approx. 23.5 degrees. When we measure longitude from the equator, it is called right ascension and is an integral part of a geocentric longitude measurement to the ecliptic. Within this calculation, latitude is adjusted for transference to the ecliptic. The point is by adjusting to the ecliptic, we have essentially flattened the relationship between Earth and Sun. The convenience of this has had its price in reducing our understanding of what is really happening in planetary position.

The appreciation of latitude opens into a distinction of space. Looking at planets in the night sky, we rarely see the bodies in alignment. They are in the same section of the zodiac, i.e., sign, but from our line of sight they maybe left, right, above or below each other. The distinction of latitude/declination takes this differential into account and can be plotted from the orientation of the equator, expressed as as declination longitude. The difference of geocentric longitude and declination longitude again is zero at the Aries/Libra axis but can become quite apparent when planets are positioned close to Cancer/Capricorn. Saturn can be as much as 10 degrees different; for Pluto or Chiron, it can be a whole sign. This spatial distortion opens the opportunity for clearer distinction in the timing of events. After observation for some years now, the “time windows” created by these two measurements, from ecliptic and equator as separate but related, challenges the traditional concept of orb. This will be extensively demonstrated at the lecture.

In taking ascending and descending movement into account, we have laid the foundation for the relationship of antiscia and parallels. Zero degrees of Cancer and Capricorn are the highest ascending points in their respective hemispheres; they are turning points. In the case of the northern hemisphere, Aries-Virgo, Taurus-Leo and Gemini-Cancer have a dynamic relationship to each other. They reflect or shadow each other from the cardinal axis, complementing their ascending and descending natures. The inherent complement to 0 cardinal underlies their descriptive nature by sign and latitude. This equality in latitude creates a notion of completion from the cardinal axis and forms a dynamic bond of attraction. We would find planets in antiscia and parallel projecting or reflecting their potential positive and negative qualities. Taurus and Leo have fixed affinity by quality but Taurus would be active as ascending and Leo as

descending would be more passive. An example would be the fertility of spring versus the dog days of summer.

Throughout our history, many notable astrologers have referenced the parallel conjunction as the most intense and powerful. The lack of attention it has received to date is due to the concentration of ephemerides on ecliptic position. The amount of information is overwhelming without a philosophical context to answer why. Discussion throughout our global astrological community will need to address these developing concerns. The interjection of this perspective will help quicken the discourse.

Modern computing allows a greater distinction in all our investigations, a case in point, the parallel. There are actually two types of parallel. The most powerful as referenced by our ancestors was the parallel conjunction by sign degree and latitude. An example would be two planets at 25 Taurus when both are at 19 degrees **north ascending** latitude. The second and less referenced is the parallel conjunction by antiscion and latitude. Both are in the same hemisphere, i.e., parallel but also complement by sign degree: 25 degrees of Taurus is in antiscion to 5 degrees Leo by sign but parallel at 19 degrees north **ascending** for Taurus and 19 north **descending** for Leo. (Both are at an equal degree of **north** latitude.)

The purpose of this overall investigation is to identify markers of dynamic power and intensity. We have this expectation often in our astrological awareness but it is not always connoted by our perspective. Looking back to the astrophysics of the great circles, we can distinguish and articulate factors that accentuate the relationship of the great circles of ecliptic **and** equator. Eclipses have always held the mystique of this dynamism of Sun, Earth and Moon alignment. We are taking it further by looking for similar alignments and attempting a hierarchy of dynamic import.

The implications of the inclusion of this dimension are far-reaching. We have obscured this basic disconnect with our Earth long enough. The honoring of Earth in her orientation in consort with the Sun can only yield a conversation of incredible depth.

by Denis Picard, exclusive for the monthly newsletter of the Astrological Society of Connecticut, Inc., January, 2015