## VESICA and ASPECTS

The circle as a whole represents the uniform vision within Intelligence or Mind. There's no hierarchy, for every point is in symmetrical relation to every other. Different divisions of the circle give us a sense of both a natural sequence and simultaneous presence.


- 360 and 60


60 and
360

The circle has an indefinite number of radii, but the division of the circle into 360 degrees has also cosmic meaning. The angle of the sun disc and moon discs are each approximately $1 / 720$ of the circle. Together: 1/360
It is the sun journey that focusses the intelligence of the stars into earth. It signifies the smallest unit of meaning available to the divisible human intelligence.

Each degree is a whole mandala. Each connects to 22 paths: when you move attention to another degree, then THAT is the center of the mandala... the focus. Jewel Net of Indra-- Fa Tsang.


360 gods: following the paradigm of Nous Each degree is a unique form of the whole intelligence, a hologram of all 360 the pattern of universe is repeated in each. Each degree is a whole mandala --a spectrum of intelligence... radiates a spectrum of vibrational frequency.
We can illustrate the 12 -fold of a degree with the aspects to the natal degree, and transits. Wisdom of the Cosmic Soul... and you become wisdom





Introducing specific angular relations in the circle provides a way to see relationships within the whole. Most important are the two-, three-, four-, six-, and twelve-fold symmetries that arise naturally from the ration the circumference and the dipheterse right angles. These can be exnstruqued ispigy a series of circles

## OCONSTRUCTIONS:

Using two circles, you construct equilateral triangles and perpendicular axes:

Circle $\rightarrow$ radiating Line diameter $\rightarrow$ circle $\rightarrow$ two $=$ circles $\rightarrow$ triangle Vesica Aspect

Two larger circles $\rightarrow$ Square Vesica Aspect

same
2 circles


Different
3 circles


# CIRCLE - TRIANGLE - SQUARE -- sacred symbol for Reality of Zen master Sengai. read it right to left! 



## Vesica: two equal circles.

Vesica: two larger circles

## See file $p$. 24-27




## CONJUNCTION/ SINGLE CIRCLE RADIUS POINT



## OPPOSITION: <br> SINGLE CIRCLE 2 RADIUS-DIAMETER POINTS



SEXTILE: Second circle shared radius: Center on Circumference.
Gives equilateral Triangle: 60 degrees: $B$ and $C$ are sextile.


SEXTILES: Six circles shared radii. C and B and other four points on original circle.


TRINE: Second circle shared radius: Center on Circumference The other intersection of circles, D, is two 60 's, 120 , trine to $C$.


ALL THREE TRINE
POINTS D, C, B'


ALL THREE TRINE
POINTS D, C, B'



## CONJUNCTION/ SINGLE CIRCLE RADIUS POINT





## SQUARE:

Two Larger Circles Centers B and B' ends of Diameter New Radii $=$ original Diameter..

Connect intersection points E and E'.


## SQUARE: ANGLE BAG and $\operatorname{Arc} B G=90$.



## SQUARE:

All four square points $B, G$,
B', G'


12-fold: 2,3,4 superimposed





12-fold: 2,3,4 superimposed




## SQUARING THE CIRCLE

Many ancient mathematicians were fascinated by the relation of the circle to the square. They expressed this in mathematics as the problem of "squaring the circle": which is, constructing a square with the same area as a given circle--gives rise to the idea of in co measurability: the inability of the finite to apprehend the Infinite Perhaps this problem represented a process of bringing the parts and corners of experience into a unified vision.

Reality is continuous with its appearance Real $\rightarrow$ Power to re(ve)eal and conceal $\rightarrow$ appearance

Circle appears in and through and as square and reveals the square.
Square conceals and reveals circle-sunya.

## Continuity = power of the Real as Creative Imagination and Order




0
(Q)

$$
\frac{x}{x}
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