

# STAR LORE

AND

## FUTURE EVENTS.

By the Editor of ZADKIEL'S ALMANAC.

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### THE RECENT ECLIPSES.

THE SUN was partially eclipsed in the zodiacal sign *Scorpio*  $6^{\circ} 58' 33''$ , on the 31st of October, 1902. This eclipse was partly visible at Greenwich.

At the moment of ecliptic conjunction—or “new moon”—the sign *Scorpio*  $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  ascended at the centre of London. MARS, the ruler of the eclipse, had passed the upper meridian at  $7^{\text{h}} 52^{\text{m}}$  a.m., and was falling into the ninth house, or division of the heavens, in the sign *Virgo*  $4^{\circ} 15'$ . The SUN and MOON were separating from sextile ( $60^{\circ}$ ) aspect with the ruddy planet, and applying to quartile ( $90^{\circ}$ ) with JUPITER in *Aquarius*  $8^{\circ} 35'$  in the third house.

The student should cast the figure of the heavens, from the following data:—Time of new moon  $8^{\text{h}} 13^{\text{m}}.6$  a.m. Sidereal Time at St. Paul's, London,  $10^{\text{h}} 48^{\text{m}} 0.26^{\text{s}} = 162^{\circ} 0' 4''$  in arc of R.A. *Virgo*  $10^{\circ} 30'$  culminating, *Scorpio*  $20^{\circ} 30'$  ascending. Sun and Moon in the twelfth house, in *Scorpio*  $6^{\circ} 58' 33''$ . Mercury in the eleventh house, in *Libra*  $19^{\circ} 20'$ . Venus in the eleventh, in *Libra*  $29^{\circ} 50'$ . Mars in the ninth house, in *Virgo*  $4^{\circ} 15'$ . Jupiter in the third house, in *Aquarius*  $8^{\circ} 35'$ . Saturn in the second house, in *Capricornus*  $22^{\circ} 11'$ . Uranus just above the cusp of the second, in *Sagittarius*  $18^{\circ} 59'$ . Neptune in *Cancer*  $3^{\circ} 34'$ , retrograde in the eighth house.

The midheaven of the nativity of KING EDWARD VII. is *Scorpio*  $2^{\circ} 29'$ . This Solar eclipse took place, therefore, in the upper meridian, or tenth house, of the royal nativity. The Solar eclipse of November 11th, 1901, took place in *Scorpio*  $18^{\circ} 13' 34''$ , close to the place of the SUN at the birth of the KING. The total eclipse of the MOON, of the 22nd of April, 1902, took place in *Scorpio*  $1^{\circ} 42'$ ; the midheaven of the royal nativity being *Scorpio*  $2^{\circ} 29'$ . These two last-named eclipses are fully treated of in the article on the King's Illness, at pp. 75-80 of ZADKIEL'S ALMANAC for 1903.

In STAR LORE, February, 1898,\* we showed how the Solar eclipses of January 22nd, 1841, in *Aquarius*  $2^{\circ} 36'$ , January 22nd, 1860, in *Aquarius*  $2^{\circ} 16'$ , January 22nd, 1879, in *Aquarius*  $2^{\circ} 9'$ , and January 22nd, 1898, in *Aquarius*  $2^{\circ} 21'$ —falling exactly in the midheaven (*Aquarius*  $2^{\circ} 24'4''$ ) of the nativity of QUEEN VICTORIA, coincided with great crises in the fate of Great Britain. The first two and the fourth pre-signified the wars with China, the third (1879) coincided with the disastrous battle of Isandhlwana, fought on the very day of the eclipse. The cycle of Solar eclipses is nineteen years, and every Solar eclipse in *Aquarius* during the brilliant and eventful reign of our late beloved Monarch, viz., in 1841, 1860, 1879, and 1898, told with serious effect. During the rule of the last-named eclipse, January 22nd, 1898—which extended over five years as the eclipse endured for five hours—QUEEN VICTORIA passed to the higher life, on the 22nd of Jan., 1901. At that eclipse the evil planet *Uranus* was in  $2^{\circ} 40'$  *Sagittarius*, exactly in opposition to the places of the SUN ( $2^{\circ} 11' 7''$ ) and MOON ( $3^{\circ} 11' 41''$ ) at the birth of QUEEN VICTORIA.

With these remarkable coincidences in mind, we may regard the first decanate of the eighth sign of the Zodiac as the critical point for Great Britain, when eclipses take place therein, during the reign of KING EDWARD VII. This has been already exemplified in the instance of the total lunar eclipse of April 22nd, 1902, and that of the partial Solar eclipse of October 31st.

Writing on the import of this last eclipse (in August, 1901), we said that:—"This eclipse accentuates the warning already given to prepare for warlike operations, and to be on guard against a sudden outbreak of war in the East—in Turkey, as Mars is in the sign ruling that country."‡

The warning "already given" referred to the preceding judgment on the total eclipse of the Moon in *Aries*  $22^{\circ} 56'$  of October 17th, partly visible here, viz.: "The position of Mars pre-signifies that the navy and army of Great Britain will gain honour and renown if an enemy should force us to fight for our Empire. It seems more probable, however, that the trouble will arise with Aborigines in one of our colonies than with one of the Great Powers of Europe."§

The trouble with Aborigines arose in Somali-land in the middle of October, news reaching Aden on the 18th of October that in a severe fight with Somalis, who ambushed the British force, Major Phillips and Captain Angus were killed, and Colonel Cobbe was wounded; and that the British expedition had to retire on Bohotle until reinforcements could be sent. At the time of writing, the "Mad Mullah" is said to have an army of 32,000 men, 120 miles to the south-east of Bohotle.

\* Vol. ii., No. 14.

† Vide STAR LORE, vol. i., No. 6.

‡ Vide ZADKIEL'S ALMANAC, for 1902, p. 63.

§ *Ibid.*

An expedition against the Waziris started on the 17th of November; and on the 19th inst. in a sharp engagement with them Captain E. White was killed, and three officers, in addition to Colonel Tonnochy (who has since died) were wounded, while the fourth column was storming a tower at Gumati.

So that in the East, in Somali-land and on the borders of India, Great Britain is engaged in hostilities with Aborigines who have been excited against her. Turkey has not entirely escaped warfare, for in Macedonia the frequent engagements with revolutionaries show the serious situation in which the Ottoman Empire is placed; and Russia continues to squeeze the "Sick Man." Moreover, Turkey received a sharp reminder from Great Britain with regard to the Aden Hinterland, towards the end of October.

Bearing in mind the disturbing influence of eclipses in the midheaven of the royal nativity in 1841, 1860, 1879, and 1898, in the last reign; and taking into consideration the Solar eclipse of the 31st of October, 1902, in the midheaven of the KING's nativity, and the lunar eclipse in ARIES on the 17th of the same month, and the annular eclipse of the SUN in ARIES 7° 11' next March, British statesmen must not be too optimistic in regard to the preservation of peace, but should keep a watchful eye on the doings of rivals and possible enemies in North Africa, Persia, and China.

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### THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

THE Rev. J. T. Bird, Chaplain, H.M. Forces, writes from Balmoral, Transvaal, July 25th, to the British Astronomical Association,\* as follows:—

"Having lately come across the 'Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám,' my attention was arrested by the first line of Stanza II., which runs as follows:—

'Before the phantom of *False Morning* died.'

"This is explained in a note thus:—

'The False Dawn; Subhi Kázib, a transient light on the horizon about an hour before the Subhi Sádik or True Dawn; a well-known phenomenon in the East.'

"Can any Member of the B.A. Association say whether this refers to what we now term the Zodiacal Light? To myself it seems most probable that it is the Zodiacal Light which is referred to. If so, it is interesting to think of Omar Khayyám, the Astronomer Poet of Persia, observing the Light 800 years ago."

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\*Vide The *Journal* of the British Astronomical Association, vol. xiii. No. 1, p. 23. Eyre & Spottiswoode. Price 1s. 6d.

Mr. G. M. Seabroke, F.R.A.S., read a valuable and interesting paper on the Zodiacal Light, at the meeting of the B.A. Association, October 29th. The learned astronomer said that: "It is apparently so near to us that there ought to be little difficulty in determining its nature; but it is not at all clearly settled whether it arises from something which may be considered terrestrial or from something Solar . . . . So far, I have rather favoured the Solar origin, but Mr. Maunder, who has given this phenomenon much study and is as much qualified to speak with authority as any one, puts, I believe, the origin of the Zodiacal Light in the near proximity of our earth. Continued observation of details will doubtless in the end settle the question at issue."

In the *Horoscope*, March, 1841 (edited by Zadkiel I.), a letter on the Zodiacal Light was printed, from the pen of Mr. J. H. Maverly, a member of the original Meteorological Society\* of Great Britain, from which we make the following extracts:—

"The Zodiacal Light is a conical or lenticular stream of light from the Sun, as its base, lying lengthways with its axis along the zodiac, and resembling, when best defined, that of the milky way.

"This phenomenon was first particularly noticed, and named as above, by Dominique Cassini, in 1683. It seems to be best defined in clear weather, with a dry northerly or easterly wind at the latter end of February and beginning of March, when it appears almost as bright as the milky way, for when its axis forms a great angle with the horizon, consequently it is more distinctly seen. In general, however, it has a faint, turbid appearance, not well defined, and terminates evanescently.

"Here [Gosport] I have observed the Zodiacal Light for many years past, during the first three months of the year, and sometimes to the beginning of May, as was the case last year, when it reached to the nebula Præsepe, in *Cancer*. The apparent angular distance of its vortex from the Sun has varied in a number of years' observations from  $50^{\circ}$  to nearly  $100^{\circ}$ , and the breadth of its base perpendicular to its axis in the horizon from  $7^{\circ}$  to  $15^{\circ}$ . It certainly has no other motion than that of the apparent motion of the Sun.

"Places on or near the Equator are the most favourable for observing it; but even in the latitude of any part of England it sometimes presents an interesting appearance.

"It is still a question whether the Zodiacal Light is an extension of the Sun's atmosphere towards the orbit of the Earth, or a stream of light from a nebulosity about the Sun itself. The latter is, perhaps, the most probable conjecture when mathematically considered and investigated.

"I first observed the Zodiacal Light this year [1841] in the evening of the 12th of January, from half-past six till eight o'clock, when it extended nearly to the Ram, with the planet Venus in the stream near the horizon. It again appeared in the evening of the 19th, from six to half-past eight o'clock about  $50^{\circ}$  south of the Milky Way, and reached to the neck of *Aries*, a distance of  $90^{\circ}$  from the Sun. The best time to see the Zodiacal Light is in the absence of the Moon, an hour and a quarter after sunset, in clear weather. It may be easily traced along the southern side of the square of Pegasus, extending to *Aries* in January, to *Taurus* in February, to *Gemini* in March, and to *Cancer* in April."

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\*Vide the "Quarterly Journal of Meteorology," 1843, p. 171, article by J. H. Maverly (with diagram).

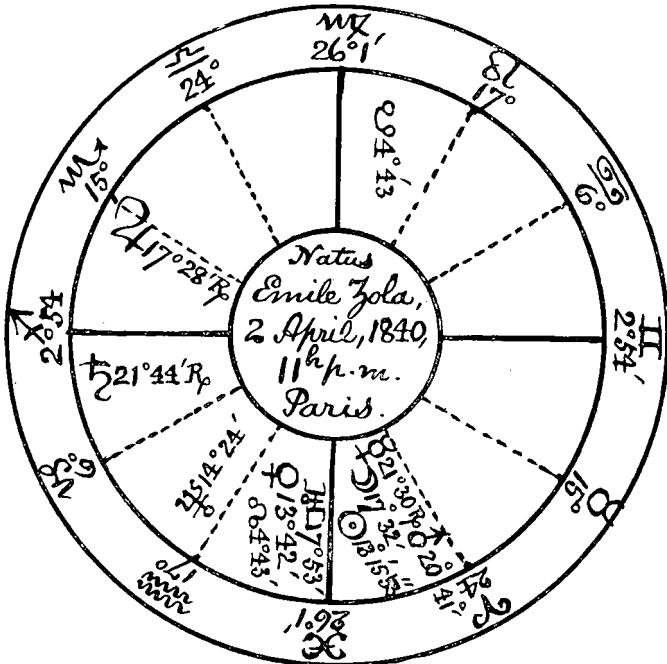
Maverly, in 1843, wrote that: "The Zodiacal Light is a perfectly distinct phenomenon from that of the Northern Lights, for I have on very many occasions taken observations upon both at the same time for hours together in the evenings."

Those of our readers who take an interest in this subject should order a copy of the Journal of the British Astronomical Association (vol. xiii., No. 1), and study Mr. Seabroke's paper on the Zodiacal Light, and compare it with the observations of Maverly.

NATIVITY OF ZOLA.

In Sherard's "Life of Emile Zola" a copy of the *acte de naissance* is given, stating that Emile Zola was born at 11<sup>h</sup> p.m. of the 2nd of April, 1840, in Paris.\*

We have cast the horoscope for that hour, accordingly. The sidereal time was 11<sup>h</sup> 45<sup>m</sup> 21.63<sup>s</sup> = 176° 20' 25" in arc of right ascension, which gives the sign *Virgo* 26° 0' 41" culminating, and *Sagittarius* 2° 53' 42" ascending at Paris.



As stated at p. 110 of STAR LORE, July, 1897.

Zola's noble support of Captain Dreyfus, in the beginning of 1898, led to his being cruelly persecuted by the anti-Dreyfusards, under the primary direction of Ascendant opposition Mars, conversely, in the Zodiac, 57° 58', and in the world, 58° 16'.

being 7° 11'.  
 tion of the midheaven—the meridian distance of that planet father died in 1847, under the direction of Uranus to the opposi-  
 ruined by a long lawsuit with the Corporation of Aix. His  
 his 19th year—under M.C. 8) m., d., 18° 29'—his mother was  
 when by primary direction Saturn came to the ascendant. In  
 In his 21st to 24th years, Zola experienced great privations,  
 planets with the ascending degree (by sesqui-quadrant aspect).

the Moon and Mercury in *Aries*, and the connexion of these three  
 by the popular author is accounted for by the proximity of Mars to  
 heaven; and the independence of thought and action displayed  
 of the Moon with Mercury, whose sign (*Virgo*) occupies the mid-  
 The literary talent of Zola is indicated by the conjunction  
 and in 21° 44' of the ascending sign *Sagittarius*.

the zodiacal parallel with Mars. Saturn is in the first house,  
 aspect with Jupiter and conjunction with Uranus, and having  
 in the third house, in Pisces 13° 42', applying to the trine  
 20° 41' of the same sign, and in trine with Saturn. Venus is  
 in *Aries* 21° 30', retrograding to conjunction with Mars in  
 Mars, and trine with Saturn. Mercury is in the fourth house,  
 moon"—and applying to conjunction with both Mercury and  
 17° 32', separating from conjunction with the Sun—"new  
 with Uranus. The Moon is in the fourth house, in *Aries*  
 Neptune and semi-sextile with Venus, and in parallel declination  
 attended by the Moon, Mercury, and Mars, in sextile with  
 Uranus. The Sun is in the fourth house, in *Aries* 13° 15' 53',  
 lately risen, retrograde in 17° 28' of *Scorpio*, in trine aspect with  
 The diagram shows the chief ruler, the benefic Jupiter

and Mars.  
 The rulers of the nativity are Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury,

PLANETS.	LAT.	DECLIN.	RT. ASC.	MER. DIST.	SEMI-ARC.
Sun .....	0	5 14 30N	12 12 8	15 51 48	84 1 5
Moon .....	3 25N	10 2 56N	14 49 30	18 29 5	78 23 12
Mercury ..	3 7N	11 18 49N	18 38 39	22 18 14	76 51 49
Venus .....	1 15S	7 34 19S	345 29 24	10 51 1	98 42 19
Mars .....	0 25S	7 41 24N	19 14 42	22 54 17	81 10 36
Jupiter .....	1 18N	15 48 28	225 23 5	49 2 40	71 14 55
Saturn .....	1 31N	21 41 15S	261 5 53	95 14 32	116 51 27
Uranus .....	0 45S	5 28 15S	349 9 39	7 10 46	96 14 46

The tragic end, by being asphyxiated while asleep, on the 29th of September, 1902, arc= $62^{\circ} 30'$ , may be accounted for, astrologically, by the following directions:—

- Ascendant  $\delta$  ♄ Zodiac, conversely,  $62^{\circ} 16'$ .  
 $\delta$  □ ♀ Zodiac, cum. lat.  $5^{\circ} 6' N.$ ,  $62^{\circ} 38'$ .  
 M.C. parallel  $\eta$  ♄ Zodiac, conversely,  $62^{\circ} 44'$ .

Reference to the diagram shows that the Moon was in the martial sign *Aries*, in conjunction with Mars, and in sesquiquadrate (an evil aspect) with the ascending degree (the hyleg), and in the fourth angle, the house of the end of life and the grave. A correction of but one minute (later than 11<sup>h</sup> p.m.) would bring up the direction of the Ascendant opposition Moon exactly to the arc for death ( $62^{\circ} 30'$ ). It is an aphorism in astrology that the Moon takes the nature of the planet with which she is in closest aspect, at the birth, upon herself; in this nativity the Moon is closest to conjunction with Mars, wanting but  $3^{\circ} 9'$  to completion. Again, the Moon being directed also to the quartile of Venus shows danger by poison (especially when Venus is afflicted, as in this case, by Uranus), and Zola was poisoned, as well as asphyxiated, by the carbonic oxide gas emanating from the stove in his bedroom.

It may be mentioned that on the 26th of September, three days before the tragic death of Zola, Saturn was stationary in  $21^{\circ} 11'$ , *i.e.*, in quartile aspect with the places of the Moon, Mars, and Mercury, in his nativity.

At the 62nd Lunar Progress (which took place on the 7th of April, 1845), the Moon was in  $22^{\circ} 29'$  of *Aries* close to the place of Mars at birth, and separating from quartile with Mars in *Capricornus*  $18^{\circ}$ . The Sun was in  $17^{\circ} 13'$  of *Aries*, in the place of the Moon at birth. A remarkably evil combination of planetary influence!

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## ANCIENT ASTRONOMY.

A VERY able article on Ancient Astronomy appeared in the *Theosophist*, October and November, 1900, from the pen of Samuel Stuart, Esq., of Auckland, N.Z.; and another article on "The Great Year" of the Ancients, and Our Present Minor Manvantara, was printed in the same journal for January and February, 1901.

With the kind permission of Mr. Stuart, we now give a few extracts from the first of his articles; and intend to reprint some portions of the second in a future issue.

“Bailly, an astronomer of the last century, was convinced that ancient astronomy was as great a science as modern; and held that the scraps of astronomical science which have come down to us from antique times were but the remains and débris of a once perfect system. . . .

“Our scientists have hitherto been content to take the superficial aspect of astronomy as depicted for them by the historians who have incidentally dealt with it as they found it among the early Egyptians, Chaldæans, and other nations, together with such representations of it as have been left to us by the later Alexandrian School, as a reliable basis for their estimates of its value and attainments.

“In Milner’s ‘Gallery of Nature’ it is stated that: ‘Diogenes Laertius informs us that, according to the report of the Egyptians, 48,863 years had elapsed from the time of Vulcan to that of Alexander the Great; and that during this period there had been 373 eclipses of the Sun and 832 eclipses of the Moon.’

“Now that great statesman and writer on Astronomy, Sir G. C. Lewis, in discussing the above abstract, says it ‘assumes that an eclipse of the Sun took place once in every 131 years, and an eclipse of the Moon once in every 58 years.’ Which being contrary to facts, he confidently asserts, upon the strength of superficial investigation, that ‘the statement as to the eclipses is as fabulous as the rest; it has no claim to be considered as possessing any astronomical value, or as being the result of actual observation and contemporary registration.’ So, like most similar writers, Sir G. C. Lewis makes the mistake of reading the above extract from Diogenes Laertius literally; and in consequence of this error he rejects the record in a way which reflects but little credit upon his judgment. . . .

“The Aristotelian commentator, Simplicius (who wrote in the sixth century), says that the Babylonians had a period of 1,440,000 years; and this, when taken in connexion with the 48,863 ‘years’ of Diogenes Laertius, and the information as to the Egyptians and others having purposely confounded years, months, and days, leads to a curious discovery which appears to throw some light on the matter. For if we suppose the Chaldæan period cited by Simplicius represents *days* in place of years, whilst the Egyptian period quoted by Laertius refers to *months* in a similar way, we shall find that both are respectively equal to just 4,000 Egyptian years of 360 days each—or at least they are so if we substitute 48,763 for 48,863, a difference very easily ascribable to a copyist’s error, and by no means a singular instance of such.\* Therefore we see what the Egyptian priests meant by the period which had elapsed between ‘the time of Vulcan’ and the arrival of Alexander in their country—that it was just 4,000 of their years, which are nearly 3,942 and a half of our calendar, or Julian years.

“The time given by the Egyptians and Laertius being thus satisfactorily disposed of, we may next consider the number of eclipses, which, according to them, are in all just 1,205. This we shall find exposes another part of the puzzle we are dealing with, which is in every way a remarkable one; and perhaps one of the strangest relics of the kind of conundrums set before the uninitiated by the ancient temple-priests, which is known to have descended to our times. If we could suppose that a record was kept of all the eclipses of the Sun and Moon which were visible at some given spot upon the earth’s surface (the sky being supposed to remain unclouded), for a given period of time, that record would show a very different number to that which would result if the observers could see from the centre of the earth instead of a point on its surface. By the aid

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\* As happens in the Ciceronian period quoted by Ashmand in tr. of the *Tetrabiblos*, as xii. MDCCCLIV.; and by Lewis and others as xii., MDCCCCLIV.



of our modern tables, we can compute exactly what would be the respective numbers, and therefore how many ought to have been seen at a given place in Egypt within a limited period; and the first thing which strikes us upon making the attempt is that the number of eclipses mentioned is not nearly large enough for the given time—in fact, is not more than a quarter of what would be required. Evidently, then, there is something more intended to be understood than what we have already discovered, and what it is we shall presently see.

“In pursuing the inquiry, we may note that it used to be the custom to omit all eclipses which were of very small magnitude, and therefore inconspicuous; and this magnitude would be larger in the case of Solar than of Lunar eclipses, because no one looks at the Sun, as a rule, unless there is something very likely to attract attention. Let us therefore fix the limit at one digit for Solar eclipses, and half a digit for Lunar, omitting also every eclipse which ended within a quarter of an hour after the rising, or began within the same time before the setting. Had no such reduction been made, and the time been one thousand of our calendar or Julian years, the number of eclipses would have been 1,432, as may be seen elsewhere;\* and if reduced as above, 1,214. Hence, as the numbers reported by the Egyptians are not widely different from this, it thereby appears that as regarded the eclipses the time was something less than a thousand years.

“Now, among that strange nation there is said to have been a cycle in use which has been called the Sothic or Canicular period, from its supposed relation to Sothis or the Dog-Star; and this cycle, consisting of 1,461 days, was called by some the greater year of the Sun. This was because it is the least period which will return his place in the Zodiac with a near approach to accuracy, and at the same time accommodate the leap-years. Dividing, then, the time already found, or the Chaldean period of 1,440,000 days, by the Canicular period of 1,461 days, the quotient is 985·63, this being the corresponding number of Sothic cycles. But the number of calendar years in a quarter of the time is also 985·63, and this agreement at once proves the key which unravels the remaining part of the mystery—for the greater years of the Sun, as concerned the eclipses, they substituted the less; and this has proved one of the most effectual blinds they could have adopted, having foiled all enquiry until now.

“Proceeding, then, by strict averages and the rule of proportion: As 1,000 years are to 1,214 eclipses, so are 985·63 years to 1,203; and as the Egyptians made the number 1,205, and there are certain irregularities which may slightly alter the true number, it follows that they must have observed and calculated with an accuracy which is simply amazing; for it is not in any measure inferior to the best results obtainable in modern times, and with all the advantages we at present have.

“But though the total number of Eclipses reported has thus been found so accurate, possibly their relative numbers—373 of the Sun and 832 of the Moon—may be less so. And it is just here that certain more careful or less prejudiced astronomers than Sir G. C. Lewis have reached an uneasy suspicion that this old fragment of ancient lore covers more knowledge than may appear at the first glance. One writer remarks: ‘But it is very singular that this is the proportion of the Solar to the Lunar Eclipses visible above a given horizon within a given time; and such a coincidence *certainly cannot be accidental.*’† More especially may we believe this to be the case when we remember that as Seneca informs us, † Conon, the contemporary of Archimedes, had collected all the eclipses of the Sun preserved

\* *Journal of the Brit. Astron. Assoc.*, Vol. vi., No. 2, p. 492.

† *Library of Useful Knowledge, Nat. Phil.*, ed. 1834, article *History of Astronomy*, p. 15.

‡ “*Quest. Nat.*”, lib., vii., c. 3.

in Egypt; and Aristotle\* mentions the Babylonians and Egyptians as having recorded a great number of credible observations. Therefore, we feel no surprise when we ascertain upon calculation that the number of Solar Eclipses is just 373, while that of the Lunar is 830—two facts which amply demonstrate that the Egyptians reduced the eclipses in the way we have supposed; since otherwise the proportion would be considerably different.

“Such, then, was the mystery of the numbers quoted by Diogenes Laertius from the priests of ancient Egypt—and it is one which, whether it found any interpreters in ancient times or not, has most effectually served to baffle the modern wiseacres who, like the great authority we have cited so often, did not hesitate to brand as mere fiction and mendacious humbug on the part of the ancients, all that such modern brains could not understand! From which example it appears that the dead and gone priest of ancient Egypt is still able to puzzle the scientist of modern London, in the latter’s most perfect line of knowledge. Our scientists are fond of denying that there was any Astronomy worthy of the name, even so recently as 2,000 years ago; but if we reflect upon the time which would be necessary in order to perfect the science sufficiently to reach the accurate results here given, it will appear that its cultivation must have extended backwards for an enormous period, as the next following instance will show that it did.”

In our next number (March, 1903) we will give the second instance exemplified in as able a manner as the foregoing, by Mr. Stuart.

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## NOTES ON NATIVITIES.

### THE PRIME MINISTER’S NATIVITY.

In the *Daily Mail*, July 25th, 1901, we presented, by request, the places of the heavenly bodies at noon of the day on which the Right Honourable A. J. Balfour was born, viz., July 25th, 1848. The following paragraph is taken from that issue of the *D. M.* :—

The casting of Mr. Balfour’s horoscope is attended with some difficulty by reason of the fact that the right hon. gentleman is not cognisant of the time of his birth. Investigations which Zadkiel undertook for the *Daily Mail*, however, lead that gentleman to believe that Mr. Balfour was born shortly before noon, when the Sun, Jupiter, and Venus were culminating and Mercury was in the ninth division of the heavens, which would account for the right hon. gentleman’s elevation to the leadership of the House of Commons and for his love of good literature, science, psychology, and music. “If,” continues Zadkiel, “Mr. Balfour was really born, as I think very probable, close to noonday, then his prospects are very brilliant, and he will prove a very successful statesman indeed. The Sun strongly supported by both the benefic planets, Venus and Jupiter, and the Moon in harmonious sextile with the Sun, are configurations tending towards advantageous service to Great Britain; and will, I trust, go far to mitigate the disadvantage of a certain prominent and talented Minister having the Sun in opposition with Saturn at his birth. At the 53rd return of the Sun to his place at Mr. Balfour’s birth, the Moon is in trine with the Sun and

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\* “De Cælo,” lib. ii., c. 12.

applies to the sextile aspect with Mars. These configurations promise a successful year of life, increase of honour and popularity. In February, 1902, when Jupiter will be in opposition to the place of the Sun, and Saturn in opposition to that of Mercury, Mr. Balfour will be involved in a sharp controversy on religious and educational matters, and probably one at least of his projects will miscarry. He will have strenuous opposition to face later in the Parliamentary Session of 1902; and will experience some trouble in the autumn of that year; and must not then neglect the care of his health."

It may be mentioned that on the resignation of the Marquis of Salisbury on the 11th of July, 1902, Mr. A. J. Balfour was sent for by the King, and accepted the appointment of Prime Minister on the 12th of the same month; so that Mr. Balfour reaped the "increase of honour" we foretold, for his 54th year of life, from the auspicious 53rd birthday-anniversary (Solar revolution). In March, 1902, Mr. Balfour introduced the Education Bill, and became forthwith involved in "a sharp controversy on religious and educational matters," an autumn session having to be called to consider the Bill. Important amendments had to be accepted in the autumn session.

The planetary positions at noon of the 25th of July, 1848, were as follows:—

	☉	♃	♁	♂	♂	♃	♁	♁
Long.	29 35	29 8 26	23 25 32	39 17	29 9 46	29 2	25 8 0	22 4 18
Dec.	19 N 36	15 N 27	16 N 54	20 N 28	12 N 35	20 N 8½	4 S 4	8 N 6

About the 10th of February, 1903, Saturn will be in opposition to the places of the Sun, Jupiter and Venus. Accordingly, some trouble and difficulty will have then to be faced. Again, in the following October Saturn will be stationary in *Aquarius* 2° 41', exactly in opposition to the Sun's place at the Prime Minister's birth. Caution will then be needed to steer the nation clear of entanglements and dangers; and the Prime Minister will do well to take care of his health and avoid dangerous places. The year 1903 will not be altogether smooth and pleasant, we fear. In the absence of information as to the precise moment of the birth of Mr. Balfour we cannot ascertain whether there are primary directions of favourable nature falling due in 1903 to counteract the evil transit of Saturn—we trust that there are.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S  
NATIVITY.

THE hour of birth of the popular and able Colonial Minister is unknown to us, so that we can only present the planetary positions at noon of the day of his birth:—

July 8th, 1836, Greenwich Mean Noon.

	☉	☽	♀	♁	♂	♃	♅	♁
Long.	16 15	17 45	1 30	10 47	1 18	24 44	28 36	4 12
Dec.	22 N 28	17 N 4	19 N 4	15 N 5	20 N 3	21 N 32	8 S 39	10 S 43

The Sun is in semi-quartile with Mars, sextile with the Moon, and applying to the sesqui-quadrant with Uranus and conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury has separated from the trine aspect with Saturn, and applies to the semi-sextile with Mars and trine with Uranus—indications of courage, resolution, tenacity of purpose, independence of thought and action.

Very probably, Mr. Chamberlain was born when Mercury was rising. It is remarkable that the Sun, Mercury and Jupiter are found in *Cancer*, the sign ruling Africa—*i.e.* Northern and Western Africa. The ruling sign of the Transvaal is *Scorpio*; and neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Mr. A. J. Balfour has any heavenly body in that sign. We do not know which of the signs may rule Natal, Cape Colony and Rhodesia.

Mr. Chamberlain started on his voyage to South Africa on the 25th of November, leaving London at 11<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> a.m.; and the cruiser "Good Hope" set sail at 3<sup>h</sup> p.m., the same day, when, fortunately, the Moon was in trine with Jupiter, a happy augury of a completely successful mission.

On the 7th of July, 1902, Mr. Chamberlain was thrown out of a hansom cab, through the horse falling, in Whitehall, London, and sustained a serious scalp wound on the forehead, from which, happily, he quickly recovered. As Mercury was stationary, on the 5th of July in *Gemini* 27° 11', this point of the zodiac might be the ascendant of the nativity (Mars being, then, in the same sign). At the 66th Solar return the Sun was in parallel declination with Neptune in *Cancer* 1° 47'. At the 67th Solar return the Sun will be in quartile with Mars nearly, and the Moon nearly in opposition with the Sun and quartile with Mars. This

is ominous of trouble ahead; we hope that it does not import warlike action in China (seeing that Mars will then be in *Libra*) or Upper Egypt.

All true Britons will wish Mr. Chamberlain a speedy and safe voyage; and that his visit may result in a just and equitable settlement of affairs in South Africa.

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### NATIVITY OF A CLERGYMAN.

THE Rev. B. L., late vicar of G., was born at 3<sup>h</sup> a.m. of the 17th of September, 1834, in lat. 51° 24' N., and long 0° 30' W. The sidereal time was 2<sup>h</sup> 40<sup>m</sup> 16·6<sup>s</sup>=40° 4' 9'' in arc of R.A.; *Taurus* 12° 31' culminating, and *Leo* 24° 54½' ascending. The Sun was in the second house in *Virgo* 23° 43', in conjunction with Mercury and parallel with Saturn, and applying to quartile with Mars. This gentleman was talented, and a thoroughly worthy clergyman; but unfortunate until his 54th year. He entered the Church in 1858, under the primary direction of M.C. par. ♃ zodiac, 23° 54'. He was ruined, financially, in 1878, under ☉ ♁ mundo, conversely, 43° 27'. He had an arm broken in 1879, under Asct. ☐ ♀ mundo, con. 45° 14'. He was again in great financial difficulty in 1887, under ☉ rapt parallel ♃ 52° 38'. He was appointed vicar in 1888, under ☉ ♂ ♀ zodiac 53° 50'. He died under Ascendant parallel ♂ zodiac, conversely, 68° 14'—preceded by ♁ ☐ ☉ zodiac, con. 67° 47'.

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### THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

PEACE was signed at 10<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> p.m. of the 31st of May, 1902, at Pretoria.

At that moment of local mean time, the sidereal time was 15<sup>h</sup> 3<sup>m</sup> 36·15<sup>s</sup>=225° 54' 2" in arc of R.A., which gives *Scorpio* 18° 22' culminating and *Aquarius* 20° 44' ascending at Pretoria.

Jupiter had just risen in 17° 12' of the ascending sign (*Aquarius*). The Sun was in *Gemini* 9° 25' 23'', applying to trine aspect with Jupiter. The Moon was in *Pisces* 26° 4' in quintile with the Sun, sextile with Mars and Saturn, and semi-sextile with Venus. Uranus was on the cusp of the eleventh house, in *Sagittarius* 19° 42', retrograde. Saturn was in the twelfth, in *Capricornus* 27° 21', retrograde. Mars was in the fourth, in *Taurus* 25° 16', in trine with Saturn.

Jupiter ascending in the fixed sign *Aquarius* favours the permanence of peace, and the prosperity of the South African Colonies.

The position of Uranus is indicative of some trouble and discord in the Cape Parliament.

Saturn in the twelfth is significant of some plotting on the part of secret enemies of British rule; but, being retrograde, his evil influence on discontented persons will quickly decline.

It is evident from the position of Mars in the fourth house that the enemies of Great Britain will be persistent in their hostility; and that there will be disputes about the mines in the Transvaal, and some accidents therein. When eclipses of the Sun shall take place in the 18th to 27th degrees of either *Taurus* or *Scorpio*, troubles, difficulties, and disturbances may be expected in the Transvaal. There will be a great crisis there in 1910 and 1911.

That *Scorpio* is either the meridional or ascending sign of the Transvaal, as we said in 1899,\* is confirmed by this figure for the moment of signing of Peace. Our readers will remember that while Saturn and Uranus were in *Scorpio* the terrible explosion of dynamite took place, in 1896; the Jameson raid at the beginning of January, 1896, soon after the fateful conjunction of Mars with Saturn in  $11^{\circ} 33'$  of *Scorpio*, November 15th, 1895; and that the war was begun by the Boer invasion of Natal on the 10th of November, 1899, within a month of the conjunction of Mars with Jupiter in *Scorpio*  $13^{\circ} 33'$  close to the place of the conjunction of Mars with Saturn in 1895.

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A NEW quarterly astrological magazine, the "HOROSCOPE,"† was published on the 1st of October, 1902, edited by Rollo Ireton. It is well written; and we cordially wish the editor-proprietor success with it, for it is well worth the support of students of astrology. The "Primer of Astrology" is, however, puerile, and would have been better omitted.

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### NOTES.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., presided over a meeting of the National Indian Association, held at the Imperial Institute, Nov. 25th, 1901, when Dr. M. L. Dhingra read a paper on Indian Sanitation. Much harm, Sir George declared, was done in these days of keen commercial competition by the vulgar manner in

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\* STAR LORE, December, 1899.

† "The Horoscope," a Quarterly Review of Astrology and Occult Science. Foulsham & Co. One shilling.

which new discoveries and their application in medical and sanitary science were advertised, or "boomed," as the saying was. Vast sums of money had been spent on sanitation, but the greater part had been thrown away. As to health in India, no little depended upon the constitution of the natives, the avoidance of excess, and personal cleanliness. European nursing was one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon the people, and it must be confessed that there was still room for the development of nursing throughout the Eastern Empire. He fancied that the lecturer had not made enough of the value of sanitation among the natives themselves, particularly with reference to religious teaching, and his own experience led him to attach importance to native guidance in the treatment of disease. He was sick of hearing so much about the hopeless poverty of the Indian people; but he never knew a happier race in his life, and if he were obliged to be poor he would rather be a poor Hindu than a poor Englishman.

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SIR NORMAN LOCKYER and Mr. Penrose assume that Stonehenge was a Sun Temple, and hundreds, perhaps thousands of years before Cæsar and his legions invaded England, the ancient Britons possessed sufficient ability to raise the huge monoliths. The main evidence of the stones being the remains of a Solar Temple is that an avenue of two ancient earth banks extends in the direction of sunrise on the longest day of the year, "precisely in the same way as in Egypt a long avenue of Sphinxes indicates the principal outlook of a temple." They think that there is little doubt that the temple was originally roofed in, and that "the Sun's first ray suddenly admitted into the darkness found a fundamental part of the cultus." It appears equally clear that the orientation of the principal axis of the temple was the same as that of the avenue. They say that it was about 3,581 years since the Midsummer Sun poured its ray straight down that avenue and through the middle line of the temple. There may be an error of 200 years, but this would be near the date.

We have not time at present to study this theory of Stonehenge, but may direct attention to the fact that the worship of the Moon as well as the SUN obtained among the ancient Druids of Britain and Gaul. They called their chief altars *Mon* or *Mein*, whence is derived *Mona*, the Welsh name for Anglesea. The *Mon* or *Mein* was an altar of refuge. The word *Minster* among the ancient Druids did not signify a building but the precincts of a holy stone or *Mein*, around which they placed a circle of stones, as at Stonehenge, and this they called a *Kern* or *Caern*, or place of worship.

"ASTROLOGY interested us, for it tied man to the system. Instead of an isolated beggar, the farthest star felt him, and he felt the star. However rash and however falsified by pretenders and traders in it, the hint was true and divine, the soul's avowal of its large relations, and that climate, century, remote natures, as well as near, are part of its biography.

\* \* \* \* a right and perfect man would be felt to the centre of the Copernican System."—From Emerson's *Essay on Beauty*.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. A. B. writes that Neptune, in his experience, is quite as malefic as Uranus, if not more so.  $\Psi$  symbolises secret associations, especially the secret police. "I am greatly struck with the accuracy of the primary directions in my nativity."

CAPT. A. T. B., India, sends a copy of the *Indian Mirror*, July 13th, 1902, containing a letter of his directing attention to the "very successful predictions" in ZADKIEL'S ALMANAC for 1902; and to the success of the Madras Astrologer, Mr. Pillai. The *Indian Mirror* gave predictions of great disturbances of Nature in May and June, this year. In the issue of that Journal of August 9th, Captain A. B. had nearly a column of his interesting judgment on the Prime Minister's nativity. In another Indian Journal of the 26th of June, our correspondent says that: "The death-rate in Madras has been rapidly mounting up week after week, until it is said to have assumed alarming proportions. It seems that Zadkiel's prediction of plague or cholera in the Madras Presidency has only been proving too true. There is not only cholera in Madras, which swells the bill of mortality, but also scarcity of food and water in certain tracts such as Gooty, etc." Our correspondent believes that England is not so much under the rule of the whole of *Aries* as under the last decanate, perhaps the 26th degree of the sign. His "Astrological Warnings," which appeared in the *Theosophist*, 1901, were very interesting and useful. He considers Mars is almost always the *Deus ex machina* that brings to pass (most usually by his opposition aspect) the events portended by a great Conjunction or an Eclipse. He believes that the State of Washington is ruled by *Pisces*—it was made a separate State on the 2nd of March, 1853.

N.B.—Several communications are held over.

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### TO OUR READERS.

WE are very sorry that the appearance of STAR LOBE has of late been cometary, for this is the first and only issue of the present year. Under two evil primary directions— $\odot \square \gamma$  zodiac, con.  $61^{\circ} 43'$  and Ascendant  $\square \odot$  zodiac  $61^{\circ} 33'$ —our health has been precarious lately. We hope and expect to be punctual with the publication of four quarterly numbers in 1903.