THE WORK
OF THE
ASTROLOGICAL LODGE
OF LONDON

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Meetings of the Astrological Lodge will be held on every Monday in session at No. 6, Queen Square, near Southampton Row, as follows: Beginners' Class, 6.15; Public Lecture, 7.0; Members Only Meeting, 8.20.

Full particulars from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. C. Davison, "Clovelly," Nicholson Road, Croydon, Surrey.

Hon. Treasurer's address is:—Mrs. A. Parkes, 49 Longdown Lane, N., Epsom, Surrey.

Astrology is no mere system of fortune-telling. It is a Universal Philosophy, founded on demonstrable scientific fact. The object of the Lodge is to form a strong body of earnest students, able to study and promulgate astrological truth, and to purify it from unworthy associations of all sorts. In this work we bespeak the help of every serious student, each according to his or her capacity.

All who are seriously interested in Astrological Science are invited to join and assist in our work.

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OF INTEREST TO ALL ASTROLOGERS

ASTROLOGY

THE ASTROLOGERS' QUARTERLY

ISSUED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
ASTROLOGICAL LODGE OF LONDON
AND DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF
ASTROLOGY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Editor: CHARLES E. O. CARTER

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JANUARY FEBRUARY 1953

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ASTROLOGY

Subscriptions

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ASTROLOGY

The magazine ASTROLOGY is conducted upon purely non-commercial and idealistic principles. All contributions and all services (other than printing) are rendered voluntarily and gratuitously in order to assist in spreading a knowledge of astrological science in all its aspects. Readers are invited to co-operate in this work in the above spirit.

VOLUME TWENTY-SIX DECEMBER 1952 NUMBER FOUR
JANUARY FEBRUARY 1953

EDITORIAL

Increase of Price

As from January 1, 1953, the price of the Quarterly will be raised from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. a copy, and the annual subscription will be 10s. instead of 5s. 6d. It is to be regretted that this step has become necessary, but the only alternative would be to reduce the size of the Quarterly to about half and that would make it impossible to produce anything but mere scraps. We have delayed taking action as long as possible in the somewhat forlorn hope that prices might fall.

Changes at the Lodge

I was elected as President of the Astrological Lodge on January 2, 1922, when Jupiter was on my ascendant. Now, after nearly 31 years of office, I have decided not to stand again. There will not be time, before this goes to press, to announce the name of my successor.

It is interesting that my decision was made when Saturn was on my ascendant, so that a sort of cycle had been completed.

It is not all joy being a President. One has to be so tactful that one tends to become, so far as astrological opinions go, rather a nonentity! One does not quit office after 31 years without some pangs, but there may be compensations in being one of the back-benchers! At all events it will be a change.

According to the insurance tables my expectation of life is about 11 years and I can hardly flatter myself that my nativity promises exceptional longevity—unless Sun trine Uranus performs a miracle! However, I may yet do something more for the Great Science to which I owe so much. Time devoted to quiet reflection is more fruitful than days spent in routine work.

At any rate I should like to retain the editorship of the Quarterly, though in some respects this is a greater tie than the Lodge ever was.

Not only has association with the Lodge brought me much astrological edification; I have also made many good friends within its precincts whose affection has meant much to me. This, I am sure, I shall not lose.

One old friend has suggested that I should close my career as an astrological author by writing a sort of summing up of my experiences in the branches of astrology that I have studied and appraising the value which I have found in each. This is a tempting subject and perhaps I will try it. Certainly I have had a wide experience not only of my own efforts but of those of others; but it does seem as if a much more valuable and conclusive work could be written when further data are available.

For example, the best test of the trustworthiness of natal astrology would be the examination of astrological twin-nativities, as we call them; that is, cases wherein two persons, unrelated by blood and preferably of the same sex and race, have virtually identical maps of birth. Only a few of these are extant, so far as I know. But sceptics have quoted them against us since the time of St. Augustine, who relates that his father and a friend, both of whom were enthusiasts, lost faith because one had a son, and another a slave, born (as they asserted) at almost the same moment. Plainly they regarded only the external circumstances of the two babies and did not concern themselves with considering their likeness of character or otherwise.

In case of children born on the same day I have noted quite striking resemblances of destiny and of disposition but also wide discrepancies of both.

It seems premature for astrologers to draw conclusions until many examples of this kind, but much more precise, have been collected and examined.

An amateur does not get as much experience as a professional, but his opinion is less biased. One would not expect a professional practitioner of horary astrology, for instance, to admit freely that his results were not particularly successful. Incidentally when I have cast such maps, for friends, the answer has usually been plain and accurate, provided the question was also clear and serious. I cannot recall any failures. People have told me of bad mistakes in this class of work, but what profession does not go awry at times? Physicians bury their mistakes; astrologers, like lawyers, may have theirs brought up against them years afterwards.

Recently I had a visit from a gentleman whom I advised,

some twenty years ago, to leave London and seek his fortune in Manchester—he had Jupiter rising in Cancer. He took my advice, and, he told me, had thriven beyond all expectations. Still, such a case, though gratifying, is but an isolated instance. Furthermore, it is open to the doubter to say that there is no proof that he would not have done even better, had he stayed in London! Proofs, in any branch of knowledge, are much harder to find than most imagine.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1953

By A. GAUNTLETT, D.F.Astrol.S.

THIS brief preview of the possibilities of 1953 is based on a method of attempting Mundane Forecasting that has not yet been made public. Therefore no astrological reasons for any of the statements are given, and to save any possible correspondence, the only thing I would say in regard to the method is that, with one single exception, all the normally used charts have been totally ignored.

Only the major points are mentioned which affect the nation as a whole, and there is no attempt to forecast such things as accidents, which in the last resort only affect a comparatively few families and in one district.

The emphasis during 1953 will, on the whole, tend to be on internal affairs; foreign relationships, though continuing to be a source of much tension, being somewhat less prominent than of recent years.

Financially the year will continue to produce the now familiar difficulties, with arms expenditure mounting higher and higher, while the Budget, next April, is likely to produce a considerable shock to the country as a whole. We are, for good or for ill, largely dependent upon conditions in America, and the late spring and early summer of 1953 will be marked by considerable labour troubles in the U.S.A. which will have a most adverse effect upon our own national finances. There is the likelihood of a recession in business in U.S.A. through labour difficulties, and this will upset the whole balance of trade of the Western world.

Russia too will be having an extremely difficult time, and there will be considerable changes in the Praesidium, but except for the changes in the personnel of the ruling clique in Russia it is unlikely that we shall have much information as to what is going on in Russia, though it is certain that internal difficulties may drive Russia to some external adventure in order to counteract the internal tensions.

The first three months of the year will, for our Government, be a period of stress and strain, a long series of strikes engineered for political rather than industrial purposes. Nevertheless, the Government will survive for the time being. However, the early autumn will bring the Government another troublous time, and may very well bring us another election, but not a change of Government, only a change of personnel in the Government.

The year is also likely to bring about the death of someone very prominent in the country, during the period May–June.

May, July and September are three months in which the finances of the country will be most difficult, and cause most political excitement and strife, though the whole year is to be marked by much political bitterness, especially over transport, steel, engineering, and the food prices, which will continue to rise a little. The present division in the country will become even more strongly marked, and the next election fought with even more bitterness than the last.

U.S.A. will also have its labour troubles, while Moscow and Peking will both run into financial difficulties, one result of which will be the termination of the Korean war by next spring.

For most of next year it can be seen that it is a case of the "Mixture as Before" to a large extent, a state of affairs that may last for another two years or so, before anything of a radical change in general world conditions can be expected.

For this country, the main points of the year are the continuing financial stress, with a possible revaluation of the £ in the summer, continuing strife in the industrial world over wages and prices, with prices of food continuing to rise. In the bye-elections the present state of the parties will be practically undisturbed, and after the election at the end of the year, the next Parliament will be just about the same as it is now, with a possibly slightly larger majority for the Conservatives. Conditions in the Far East may become a little easier for us, but the Persian losses will have to be written off.

Trade Unionism and Socialism generally will suffer a severe set-back, not only in this country, but also in many other parts of the world.

The winter of 1953–54 will be severe, and there is every possibility of an epidemic during December and January.

Loss by death will grieve the country, two very prominent persons passing away, one in the early part of the year, and the other during the last two months.

COMPETITION

The answer is that the young lady in question was filmed for the first time, very successfully, and received a small cash emolument with which she purchased a bicycle. It was, of course, a big event in her young life.

The prize goes to Mr. Arthur Gauntlett, D.F.Astrol.S., who wrote: "On the day in question she took part in some kind of show, which might mean anything from a charade in the parish hall to her first appearance on a public theatre." He judged this from Jupiter T. on p. M.C. and p. Moon conj. cusp 5 (poli-equatorial house division).

Mr. D. V. Morgan wrote: "She may have had some experience with a place of entertainment or be the subject of public recognition." Very good endeed.

Mr. Ronald Harvey wrote: "Something of a fortunate nature happened to her, affecting her whole life. The indications seem to be that she heard she had won a prize, or scholarship, or passed an examination . . . it was evidently something she had been looking forward to and which meant a lot to her"—very correct.

The fact that three competitors got something that was in some sense quite true appears to me to be an excellent testimony to astrological truth, for how could such results possibly result from guess-work?

No one appears to have noted Pluto (often said to indicate "the lime-light") on the ascendant by transit.

We regret that none of the champions of Mr. Fagan's solar and lunar returns method took part in this little test. It seems they prefer U.S.A. election results—where the chances are even any way. And even then they get the answer wrong!

Since two or three competitors thought the native might have run away from home, I would add that home conditions are exceptionally happy.

NEWS FROM THE FACULTY

By M. E. H. AND R. C. F.

Invitation Evening

The Faculty is now becoming old enough to have established a routine in its yearly activities. As previously at the beginning of the Autumn term, the Principal and Officers welcomed to the Faculty School guests who were in their several ways interested in the furtherance of organised teaching of astrology. They were particularly glad to include visitors from Australia and from the United States of America. Brigadier Firebrace made an opening speech in which he detailed the activities of the Faculty. He commented that, though it had been said that chart interpretation could not be taught, the

work of the students for their Summer Holiday Task (which could be examined in the interval), showed that, in two terms of 12 lessons each, it was possible to teach to complete beginners not only the necessary calculation for natal and progressed work, but also a very good idea of interpretation with an extremely high standard of presentation. He explained that while he himself, like Topsy, had "just growed" in astrology, this difference was due to the working of a definite system as used in the Faculty. He spoke with regret of Mr. Carter's recent decision to retire from the Presidency of the Lodge and his satisfaction that he proposed to continue as Principal of the Faculty.

Code of Ethics

At the request of the Council, Mr. Carter has written a careful statement of those ideals which an astrologer should hold before he is granted the Diploma of the Faculty by which he attains the status of *Member* of the Faculty. This was read by Mrs. Hone. In future, all will read it on becoming students and will understand that before deciding to enter for the necessary examination, they must signify their agreement with the principles which it sets before them.

Lectures

The main feature of the evening was the interpretation by Mr. Carter of a chart, which was that of his son. During an interval for refreshments, there was time to introduce guests and meet intending students. In the short time left, Mrs. Hone gave a thumb-nail sketch of the subject of the chart set for the holiday homework.

External Students

With this new department, the Faculty has more than doubled the number of its students, there being now 54. South Africa and Ceylon are the latest countries to be represented.

1953

In view of Christmas holidays, any who would like to become students of the Faculty are asked to communicate with Mrs. Hone in good time. The yearly Courses begin on January 14th and the first meeting of the Map Discussion Group is on January 15th. This is the *only* time at which a beginning may be made.

Change of Tutor

Owing to pressure of other evening work, Mr. John Addey, M.A., has retired from his position on the teaching staff of the Faculty; he is still an active member of the Council. In January, his place as a Tutor will be taken by Mr. Neil Campbell, whose long interest in astrology was commented on in a recent issue.

NOTES ON THE NATURE OF HELEN KELLER

By M. MATTHEWS

X	XI	XII	I	II	III
♍	♎	♏	♏	♐	♒
5	7	3	25.21	26	0
☉ ♌	☽ ♓	☿ ♑	♀ ♌		♂ ♑
6.31	18.22	0.15	2.5		15.46
♃ ♈	♄ ♈	♅ ♍	♆ ♉		PL ♉
16.51	27.23	5.48	13.42		27.40

Helen Keller was born on June 27, 1880, at Tuscumbia, N. Alabama. Time given by her secretary was "about 4 p.m." —rectified 2½ mins.

This highly interesting map of a unique character deserves close study.

♏ rising tends to give much to endure, for Scorpios usually have difficult fates.

The 3rd decanate rises, under ♀ in the old rulership, as are also the decanates of her ☉, ♀, ♄, increasing the Venus influence.

The 8th house holds ☉ ☌ ♀ in ♌, giving a peaceful, happy nature, sensitive, loving.

They are linked up in good aspect with ♅ and ♆, ♅ being right on the M.C., the most powerful planet in this map, tending to a unique fate. All the rest are on the west side of the figure—a fateful life.

The ☽ in the Neptunian ♓ is ✶ ♆, giving great receptivity and intuition.

The Asc. ☍ P, which is on the Pleiades, denotes the darkness opposing her. The asc. then goes △ ☿ on 9th cusp—☿ being □ ♄, tending to deafness.

The ruler ♂ is well placed in ♑ in the 9th, in a ♃ house and decanate, having the fortunate trine of ♃, both in fire signs, giving a warm-hearted, hopeful, enthusiastic nature. But the ruler's □ to ♆ restricts her activity.

So much of the fire and water elements gives the enthusiastic, ardent, sensitive, romantic, poetic temperament, with love of art and beauty.

The missing air is made up for by asc. △ ☿, ☿ ✳ P in a ♎ house, and ♅ on M.C. She is highly intellectual, very widely read, and has written many books, her literary style being very fine, far above that of her teacher.

The 9th house is very important here, containing her ruler, ☿, and Pars Fortunae, ☊ 7. This is the house of the higher mind, here illumined by the ☉. This, too, is the house of travel, and Helen has travelled all over the world in her work for the blind, for whom she has raised vast sums of money.

At the age of 19 months she completely lost both sight and hearing. The ☽ p. was then in 9th degree of ♈, □ ☉ p. ♋ 8, □ asc. Illness said to be acute congestion of stomach and brain. When the asc. progressed to ♐, in close △ to ☿, her teacher first came, in 1887. Her ☉ had come to ✳ ♆ at that time.

With great difficulty she learned to speak at age 10. Entered college in autumn of 1900, graduated in 1904. Has travelled all over America on lecturing tours, acted for the films at Hollywood, in vaudeville from winter of 1920 till spring of 1924, and carries on a large correspondence in English, French and German.

She obtained her degree of Dr. from Glasgow University, and has a special love for Scotland—having ☉, ♀, in ♋.

She is still as active as ever, visiting Scotland last year, also South Africa, to further the interests of the blind natives. Still full of the joy of life, she is looking forward to a cheerful old age. "How could I ever feel old when I have my books to read? Perhaps I shall not be equal to so much public life as I get older, but there are other things. Work in the garden—what a joy!"

She is often out gardening at 5.30 A.M. Open-air life has always given her great joy.

She has a great love for the theatre, visiting many plays with her secretary, who rapidly informs her of the words and scenes. Christopher Fry specially appeals to her.

She remarks: "I seldom think about my limitations, and they never make me sad," and "Physical limitations somehow strengthen and clarify intellectual processes."

☉ ♈	☽ ♈	☿ ♈	♀ ♉	♐ ♓
24.18	13.7	23.53 R	6.13	14.55
♃ ♋	♄ ♏	♅ ♋	♆ ♈	P ♉
0.17	10.9 R	0.29	10.48	13.8

Anne Sullivan, Helen's teacher, was born April 14, 1866, at Springfield, Mass. Planets above for noon, G.M.T.

Possibly ♌ may be her asc., about the first degree or two, though I have not worked it out. It would make her ☽ ♈ 16 on M.C. ☌ and △ Helen's ♃, ♂ — and asc. p. about ☌ her ruler ♂ when they first met.

She became almost totally blind in early life, later partially recovered her sight (but became blind in old age).

Her talents were of the first order. Graduated in 1886. Married happily later in life. Both she and husband were always devoted to Helen.

Much strength, courage, energy are shown in the planetary positions. It was through her loving care and tireless perseverance that Helen unfolded like a flower, and became the marvel that she is.

A DEFENCE OF TAURUS

By Mabel Baudot

The sign of Taurus seems to be subjected somewhat frequently to misjudgment, and even perhaps to prejudice by many students of astrology.

When it is mentioned, the words materialism and obstinacy are heard, as if these two defects are the connotations that arise in the mind.

It is true that the earthy sign is linked with the Golden Calf, and, in the lower manifestation, represents the fleshpots of Egypt.

It is also correlated with the 2nd house, which, from all time, has stood, in one of its aspects, for money and possessions. But it should be clearly understood that every sign has a developed and under-developed side—and the one should not be confounded with the other.

The mystical significance of the unevolved side reveals that many of us are only too prone to bask along the lower slopes, as it were, instead of attempting to scale the heights (symbolised by the last earthy sign, Capricorn) which rise before us.

As a Venus-ruled sign, Taurus has a very beautiful aspect that can be employed to the greatest advantage. There is above all a soothing quality about this sphere that is unique—a sort of creamy, Devonshire quality—note, *en passant*, that Glorious Devon is under Taurean rule!

This quality is of immense help to humanity, especially in

these post-war uneasy times when so many are suffering from strong reactions and nervous apprehensions. Mars, the ruler of Scorpio, the opposition sign to Taurus, plays his usual prominent role in the quarrelsome and aggressive aspect of this era. He it is who incites those inclined to belligerency, to Horrida Bella, and what influence should be employed against his fiery red rays unless it be that of Venus? And she brings us once more to Taurus, from whose fine depths the priceless gifts of tranquillity, stability and above all of peace, can be drawn.

Yes, the finest side of the sign is eminently peaceful, and when we come to consider what this quality means to us in the midst of the whirlpools from which we are striving to steer, we should look upon the sovereigns of Taurus, Venus, as to a Pole Star to guide our course.

England, as an Aries-ruled country, reacts very strongly to her next-door neighbour, as is evidenced by our very real love for the countryside. This, in a general sense, with its woods, fields, hedgerows, coppices, dales, moorlands, flowers of the changing seasons, and as invisible guardian of all these, its soul-soothing peace, come under the watch and ward of Taurus, the agricultural sign.

It has been stated by scientists that if the cities were not recruited by the country, the third generation of town dwellers would be either a race of invalids or woefully unfit and weedy.

More and more do the inhabitants of cities seek to live outside the zones of the over-populated parts. More and more do houses and bungalows of every description spring up where tired business men and women can breathe fresh air after the strenuous tasks of the day are over, although a fatiguing journey by train or bus is the almost inevitable preliminary to the peace for which they long.

And Taurus is in charge of this and in her generous maternal fashion is always ready to clasp all the children of men to her broad and soothing breast. In this sense, she is Diana-Artemis, the mother of men, and her gifts are repose, serenity and sleep. She is indeed Mother Earth, and of her a beautiful fable was related in ancient Greece. Anteus, a strong warrior, was apt to become tired after his many exertions, and was told by the gods to get into contact with the earth. After lying upon the soil for some time, he arose as a giant refreshed, ready to undertake any task, however strenuous and difficult, which might be imposed upon him. Every fable of the Old World holds a profoundly occult meaning. We are all heirs of Anteus and cannot remain fit without this sedative and restorative contact with the earth—viz. the calm, the tranquillity, the peace of Taurus. She brings sleep to exhausted nerves—

"Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care.
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course.
Chief nourisher in life's feast—"

Macbeth, Act 2, Sc. 2.

This sign also bestows gifts on a still higher plane—not only the beauty of Nature, but of Art in many of its exquisite shapes.

Taurus is a sign of colour—the particular colour degrees are around 17 and 18. She is a mighty painter and her palette is gemmed with entrancing hues. The one she loves best is perhaps the gamut of blue, from the palest azure to the deepest sapphire, for this is the colour of beauty-loving Venus, the cerulean and forget-me-not which are found in the robes of Our Lady, and in the mantles of the saints, showing the gentle, compassionate side of the sign. Harmony is the keynote of blue in all its diverse shades. And green, also, is beloved of Taurus—Nature's tonic green of the woods and pastures, that most soothing colour for the eyes.

The repose of sculpture comes under her aegis. There is a quiet stateliness about the chiselled forms in marble, porphyry or bronze with which she is in complete unison. Her sister sign, Capricorn, in charge of the concrete Saturn, is the sphere of Form. Emerson tells the following story of a sculptor whom he knew. "The sculptor was unable to tell directly what made him happy or unhappy, but by wonderful indirections, he could tell. He rose one morning, according to his wont, before the dawn, and saw the day break, grand as the eternity from which it came, and for many days he strove to express this tranquillity, and lo! his chisel had fashioned out of marble the form of a beautiful youth, Phosphorus, whose aspect is such that all persons who look upon it become silent."

And music, the most ethereal of all the Arts, the universal language, is dearly loved by Taurus, for in this sign, as Alan Leo reminds us, Sound is born. Many musicians have been influenced by this sign.

Taurus held the Sun for so great a composer as Tschaikovski, and was rising in the horoscope of that king of composers, Beethoven.

The nightingales of the human race are influenced by this sign.

Madame Melba was born with the Sun placed here, and Enrico Caruso is said to have had Taurus rising.

Poets too are aided by the Venus influence of the sign. Miss Isabelle Pagan, that very illuminating exponent of astrology

in so many of its branches, believes that Scotland's most famous poet had Taurus on his ascendant at birth—Robert Burns. We find many melodious and haunting poems written by those who have the Sun or Moon here.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti had the Sun, Moon and Mercury in the sign. Robert Browning, with his enheartening optimism and unquenchable faith, was one of the sons of the month of May. Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the writer of some of the loveliest and profoundest poems in India, is another Sun-in-Taurus subject. It is thought that the most celebrated poet and dramatist of all time, Shakespeare himself, arrived on earth when both the Luminaries were in proximity in this sphere, high in the horoscope. Undoubtedly his marvellous descriptions of Nature and his magical power of evoking the very spirit of woods, glades and fields, to say nothing of his passion for flowers and birds, are redolent of the first Venusian zone. Probably he was referring to himself when he makes Sir Toby Belch exclaim: "Was I not born under Taurus?" in *Twelfth Night*, that richly humorous play, with its Taurean delight in fun, merriment and practical jokes!

Florence Nightingale, the beloved and courageous "Lady of the Lamp," was born when the Sun was passing through the sign which rules May.

Famous writers claim this sign, too, as their Sun sphere. The originator of the evergreen "Peter Pan," the mystical "Mary Rose" and "The Enchanted Cottage," Sir James Barrie, had this Luminary in Taurus. The iconoclastic and inimitable Bernard Shaw had a trio of planets here—the Moon, Uranus and Pluto. Thomas Hardy's chart is shown with Venus in her own first stronghold of the Zodiac, which helped to give the Wessex novelist his gripping, vivid and accurate portraits of Nature, and dyed-in-the-wool descriptions of rural psychology and life in all its phases. And he also wrote some unforgettable poems, vital with the charm of the country.

At the birth of Hans Christian Andersen the Moon was in Taurus, and the exquisite fairy stories of this Danish genius are known and loved all over the world, having entranced several generations of children—and adults—of all races. Many of these tales contain a deeply occult meaning, such as *The Little Mermaid*, which deals with absolute self-sacrifice and the growth of the soul through the power of love. Marie Corelli was born with the Sun and Pluto in close conjunction—on May Day. Her novel, *The Sorrows of Satan*, is mystical in trend and has been translated into sixteen different languages. Another of her books, *Ardath*, "the Story of a Self Forgotten," is on the subject of reincarnation.

In France, the famous and representative writer, Honoré de Balzac, with his genius for psychology, had Leo rising, and his ruler, the Sun in Taurus, with Mercury also in this sign. His *Comédie Humaine* has never been surpassed among French novelists. Another well-known writer, Alphonse Daudet, the creator of Tartarin de Tarascon, that superlative actor and boaster, had the greater Luminary, and also Venus and Mars, in Taurus.

This sign is rising in the horoscope of Italy's famous novelist-poet-aviator, the brilliant, versatile, histrionic and eccentric Gabriele d'Annunzio, one of the strangest characters modern Italy has produced. His prose has a vivid, bejewelled style, with the opulence of colour so beloved of the Taurean with important planets in Pisces.

The appearance, disposition and actions of d'Annunzio recall some of the ornate and romantic characters of the Italian Renaissance.

Our celebrated actors must not be forgotten, for Taurus seems to be most congenial to the Thespians of both the legitimate stage and the silver screen.

Sir Lawrence Olivier has the Sun and Venus in exact conjunction, poised between the last degree of Taurus and the first of Gemini—Mercury is in the former sign. Lionel Barrymore has the Luminary in this sign. Jeanne de Casalis also has the Sun standing exactly between Taurus and Gemini, and Sonia Dresdel claims a completely Taurean Sun. So does Esmond Knight, who has acted in Shakespeare. Ursula Jeans also has the Sun here, as does Mai Zetterling, the Scandinavian actress.

The later medium for the dramatic art has many well-known names. John Clements, Shirley Temple, Brian Aherne, Bing Crosby, Mary Astor, James Mason, Henry Fonda, Orson Welles, James Stewart, Anne Baxter, Margaret Sullivan, Alice Faye, Tyrone Power, Robert Montgomery, Stewart Granger, and Marta Toren. Margot Fonteyn, the famous ballet dancer, was born on May 10th.

The last degree of Taurus can be profoundly scientific, as shown in the horoscope of Sir Oliver Lodge, who had Mercury, Venus, Mars and Mercury, as well as Saturn in this sign—Venus in the last decan, and Mercury on the Pleiades, degree 28, 52 a very significant and sensitive point. This indicates the loss of one dearly beloved and it will be recollected that the celebrated scientist suffered the bereavement of his only son in the first war. This bereavement is indicated by Mercury—youth—on this very degree.

It may be objected that all the high-lights of Taurus have

been turned on, and none of the more sombre corners explored. But this is seldom a sombre sign, on account of its rulership.

It is true that the unevolved subject of the second sign can be grossly materialistic, a worshipper of Gold the God and Ten-per-cent his Prophet, and given over to money-making with persistent and concentrated fervour. Where defects are in question, the charge so frequently brought up against him of obstinacy and inflexibility is not always to be denied. Indeed, we can employ comparisons with our dear animal friends, and say that he is somewhat pig-headed and mulish at times—"won't be druv" in the historical phrase of the men of Sussex. And, by the way, this county is under the rulership of Taurus. Religion and mysticism mean little to him at this stage, and the wind which blows from out the future passes unheeded by his ears. He can be maddeningly slow, *d'une lenteur incroyable!* And when accused of holding matters up by this tiresome obstinacy and deliberation, only replies by a bovine stare, strongly reminiscent of the animal which gives the sign its name. Things never seem to be done by this type of Taurean, locks never mended, trains never caught, letters never answered!

But this is the lower side of the sign, we reiterate, and these particular defects need not be emphasised by the subjects, while the qualities can be attained by the will-power inherent in all the fixed signs. The stubbornness is capable of being transmuted into will-power along the right lines, the slowness into stability and forethoughtfulness—an invaluable quality, this!—and the earthiness into deeds of kindness and good works on this earth. So will the silver rays of the Lady of Taurus transmute the soil of Taurus, making it fruitful unto the harvest of Him who watches the stars in their courses and guards the mystic circle of the Zodiac.

THE NATUS OF MARY II

By Martin Harvey

As James II sat exiled in France, ruminating on the unkindness of the daughters who had driven him out, he was given a repentant letter from the younger of them. Much moved, James turned to a friend and said, "Anne is surely better than her sister Mary!" At which blunt Captain Davy Lloyd, a loyal seaman, looked back through the half-open door to shout, "with a rude canine comparison," that they were both as bad as each other. That is one of the few entertaining stories told of the woman who ruled England jointly with her husband

and cousin-german, William III of Orange; and it is made amusing only by the eminent Victorian discretion of Agnes Strickland who tells it. In fact, in this narrowly religious woman, who would have been quite happy living privately in some country town, there is nothing picturesque to stimulate the jaded imagination. Nevertheless, notes on her character will be added because she is rather a shadowy figure and, to the best of my knowledge, her nativity has never before been studied.

In *Lettres et memoires de Marie reine d'Angleterre, épouse de Guillaume III* (La Haye, 1880) the editor, Mechtild Comtesse Bentinck, says: "before ending I should like to express a personal opinion formed while reading Queen Mary's letters and memoirs. She has been severely reproached for indifference and hardness towards her father. Yet after learning through these letters to know her better one can judge with more indulgence because of the two high motives that ruled her every action—love for the king her husband, and devotion to the Protestant cause in Europe." Minor details can be filled in by that garrulous critic, Bishop Burnet, who according to William III, knew Mary more intimately than anyone else: "a sweetness there was in her deportment that charmed, an exactness in her piety and virtue, a frugality in her expenses, an extensiveness in her charities, and a peculiar grace in bestowing them, so as to make her a pattern to all who saw her. She read much, both in history and divinity, and when the humour in her eyes forced her from that exercise, she set herself to work with such constant diligence that all the ladies about her were ashamed to be idle. But, above all, she was a singular instance of conjugal obedience and affection, insomuch that when it was put to her by me, What she intended the Prince should be if she came to the crown? her answer was, 'That the rule and authority should be his; for she only desired that he would obey the command of Husbands, love your wives, as she should do that of Wives, be obedient to your husbands in all things.' "

William was indeed grieved when she died in her thirty-fourth year; but he had neglected her almost from the moment when Charles II closed the bridal curtains with a jesting "St. George for England!" And just before that, at the wedding when William cast gold and silver upon the Book and said "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," that same shrewd judge of men, uncle Charles (who gave the bride away) whispered to Mary, "pick it up quickly, girl; it's sheer profit," knowing perhaps that she would get few similar opportunities in the future. And in after years, although Mary founded a college in Virginia and promoted meritorious legislation on the

few occasions that she wielded power (for which, incidentally, she had talent), William saw to it that most of her "extensiveness in charities" remained but good intentions.

Otherwise, according to Burnet, "she did divide her time so regularly between her closet and business, her work and diversion, that every minute seemed to have its proper employment . . . she considered everything that was laid before her so carefully, and gave such due encouragement to a freedom of speech; she remembered everything so exactly, observing at the same time the closest reservedness, yet with an open air of frankness; she was so candid in all she said, and cautious in every promise she made; and notwithstanding her own great capacity, she expressed such a distrust of her own thoughts, and was so entirely resigned to the King's judgement, and so constantly determined by it, that when I laid these things together, which I had large opportunities to observe, it gave a very pleasant prospect to balance the melancholy view that arose from the ill posture of our affairs in all other respects."

When she was dead Burnet wrote: "I never admired any person so entirely as I did her. In the course of above eight years' very particular knowledge of her, I never saw any one thing that I could have wished to be otherwise than it was in her." It was strange how Mary captivated Burnet, usually so critical of others; especially as she never sought friends and was ungracious to Burnet behind his back. So let us leave her: chattering endlessly with her women, prying into their private lives, and keeping them busy lest they got into mischief—her nativity is here presented for the purpose of demonstrating astrological experiment.

In 1946 I found the following paragraph in *The Kingdoms Intelligencer &c. No.* 18 *From Monday April* 28, *to Monday May* 5, 1662: "Wednesday, April 30. This morning very early her Highness the Duchess of York, was brought to bed of a Daughter at Saint James's." Thereafter, I learned from Mr. Ralph Kraum of Burbank, California, that a biographer had given the time of birth as half-past one in the morning, which provides an impressive nativity. But it seemed probable that the source of this information (for which no authority was given) was the contemporary Lancaster Herald, Francis Sandford, who must be received with some caution in the matter of birth times. Sandford wrote: "past one of the Clock in the morning."

Now it happens that in my office there is a girl secretary, born in Brazil of Portuguese parents, who bears so striking a resemblance to portraits of Mary II that I asked her birth hour, and was informed by her mother that this was at 3 h. 15 m.

p.m. on Friday, October 11, 1918, at Santos (23S 59 46 W 18). The mother said that she was certain of this time, but added a rider that it might have been a few minutes earlier. She also said that the time on the birth certificate was 4 h. p.m., but that this was made by the grandfather who did not know the exact time: a useful comment on birth certificates. I drew a figure for the Brazilian girl for 3 h. 15 m. and then applied the same ascendant to Mary II, following the doctrine that the same signs ascending can produce similar physical features. This gave an estimate around 2 h. 15 m. for Mary II. Then the matter was left for further investigation.

Being again in England in 1950 I was fortunate in coming across the following rough jotting at f. 126 of MS. Sloane 1708, which is an old medical note-book of Dr. F. Bernard, physician to James II and to St. Bartholomew's Hospital: "Duke of Yorkes Daughter, Mary Nasc: Ap: 30 1662 AM H2: 22′ AM"; followed by, "His Sonne July 12 1663 H 1: 19 AM by y^e^ Kings watch." The second note is particularly valuable because watches that told the time in minutes were rare at that period; one may also assume that both recordings follow a timepiece and are not astrological guesses. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that such watches were still regulated by sundials and were not very accurate.

There were now data for a tolerably accurate comparison between the nativity of the Brazilian girl and that of Mary Stuart, born over 250 years apart in different latitudes, in opposite hemispheres, and of diverse nationalities. The result was as follows:

	Midheaven	*Ascendant*
Miss N. M.	♐ 8	♓ 9
Mary II	♐ 23	♓ 13

In considering the above we must remember that the solar and lunar factors are dissimilar in both nativities, so that the ascending degree is alone involved: here there is no question of the luminaries lending assistance as sometimes they undoubtedly do. Moreover, though Pisces rises quickly in the northern hemisphere, the birth time was taken there accurately; while any small margin of error in the southern natus is of little account because Pisces rises slowly in Brazil.

The main interest in this experiment resides in the fact that several astrologers in South America believe that signs in the Southern Hemisphere have the meanings of their opposites in the North, and their physical influences as well. Such a theory if carried to its logical conclusion would propose a different sign value, on a sort of sliding scale, for every degree of latitude

in both hemispheres: because signs cannot make a complete *volte face* as they cross the Equator. But the case of Miss N. M. and Mary II would appear to clear our minds, at least on this point. The nativity of Mary II is given below, calculated from the Ephemerides of Vincent Wing (1658) for the old planets, and from the tables of Schoch and Foelsch for the new. The houses are those of Campanus, computed for London, Wednesday, April 30, 1662 O.S. at 2 h, 22 m. a.m. local sundial time.

Mary II: St. James's Palace: Wednesday, April 30, 1662 O.S., 2 h. 22 m. a.m. local solar time.

☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃ R
19 ♉ 35	6 ♒ 46	23 ♈ 53	26 ♈ 24	6 ♌ 42	7 ♏ 40

♄ R	♅ R	♆ R	PL
3 ♐ 7	8 ♒ 12	13 ♑ 12	22 ♊ 24

Campanus houses: R.A.M.C. 261° 38′: M.C. ♐ 22: 11th ♑ 1: 12th ♑ 15: Asc. ♓ 10: 2nd ♉ 26: 3rd ♊ 13.
Tropical zodiac.

AT THE LODGE

THE Summer Session began on April 21st, when Mr. Alex Sim spoke on "Prediction, Successful and Otherwise—Why?" He dealt with the various methods by which predictions could be made and stressed the importance of the psychic factor in making forecasts. Although the general course of a person's life was determined from the moment of birth only the divinely inspired, as Ptolemy had said, could predict particulars. Whereas astrologers could predict broadly the trend of life many years ahead, mediums rarely predicted more than a few years ahead, confining themselves to those events which were fairly imminent. Astrology dealt with the potentialities of the life. These potentialities could be completely or partially realized, or not realized at all. Any planetary hypothesis which did not take this fact into account was doomed to failure.

The power to predict was possessed by all. The ability to develop and focus this power was often lacking, however. Common causes of failure to predict correctly were the personal bias of the forecaster and a lack of knowledge of all the factors involved. The student should not hanker after the aptitude too much, for an attitude of disinterested detachment gained the best results.

Mr. Carruthers led the 8.20 discussion, putting forward some

of his ideas on the subject of "Countries under the Rulership of Double Signs." Such countries generally manifested some marked duality which was often linguistic or historical. Wales and Belgium, traditionally ruled by Gemini, were bi-lingual, while the United States, under the same sign, had besides a Federal Code of Law, separate Codes of Law for each State. Spain, under Sagittarius, was the meeting-place of Catholic and Muslim culture. The Sudan, under Pisces, was under Anglo-Egyptian administration. Mr. Addey suggested that groups of islands were connected with the sign Pisces. Some countries were probably ruled by adjacent signs, such as Spain: Scorpio-Sagittarius; Ireland: Taurus-Gemini; England: Aries-Taurus. Mr. Davison thought that a certain duality was manifest in the glyphs of the signs Cancer, Libra and Aquarius. Scotland and South Africa, ruled by Cancer, were bi-lingual countries. It was suggested that many of the old rulerships should be regarded with reserve. National temperament and characteristics were often a helpful guide in determining the present-day rulership of a country.

An impromptu Brains Trust was the feature of the 7 o'clock meeting on April 28th. The President, Mr. Addey, Mr. Davison and Mrs. Churchill were chosen to compose the panel. Several questions aroused a lively interest. The connection between the present positions of Saturn and Uranus and the deliberations of the Government Commission on Marriage and Divorce was thought by the Brains Trust to indicate considerable disagreement amongst the members of the Commission. The presence of both Saturn and Neptune in Libra suggested a clash between the religious and secular approach to the question of divorce. No definite agreement was reached upon the subject of the effects of combustion upon a planet. Various cases were cited in support of theories that combustion did or did not produce serious disadvantages.

Some considerable discussion centred around the correct moment to take for the erection of the horoscope of a building. The time of turning the first sod, the moment when the roof was completed, the moment when the workmen finished their work, the moment of moving in, of paying the first deposit and of signing the contract were all suggested. The time of first taking up residence was probably the easiest to determine.

At 8.20 the President introduced a discussion on "Astro-Meteorology." The types of weather corresponding with interplanetary aspects were fairly well defined. Venus and Neptune brought rain; Jupiter and Mars, heat; Saturn, cold; Uranus change. Mercury was convertible, according to aspects received. The nature of the aspect did not appear to modify the indica-

tions. The parallel was a powerful influence. Mrs. Hone was not convinced that it was possible to trace any planetary effects on the weather, citing the cases of areas where monsoons and cyclones occurred with periodic regularity, irrespective of the aspects in force. Mr. Carter maintained that the severity of such periods always had a connection with the aspects in force. Mr. Carruthers and Mr. Davison suggested that just as the natal chart did not show the heredity and race of the native, who was nevertheless conditioned by those factors, so aspects in the heavens did not show the basic weather conditions on the Earth's surface, but only the way in which those conditions were capable of being modified. Dr. Rosenthal added that it had been found that aspects of the Sun, Mars and Venus had most effect on the weather in Equatorial countries, aspects of Jupiter had most power round about latitude 34° N. and S. and Saturn from 45° N. and S. to the Poles. This would satisfactorily account for the basic differences of climate over wide areas of the Earth's surface.

The mythical Gog and Magog were the inspiration behind the title of Mr. Harmer's lecture on May 5th on the horoscope of London: "The City of the Twin Giants." He used the epidiascope to show various horoscopes of famous buildings and personalities connected with London which appeared to support the validity of a horoscope for the city, cast for June 30, B.C. 1052 (O.S.).

3.07 a.m.:—	M.C. 12 ♒	♀ 26 ♊	♆ 21 ♊
	Asc. 17½ ♊	♂ 14 ♌	
	☉ 27 ♊	♃ 17 ♐	
	☽ 12 ♒	♄ 5 ♏	
	☿ 22 ♊	♅ 13 ♏	

London was said to have been founded in B.C. 1107–8 One degree directions measuring to various important events in the history of the capital seemed highly significant, while the sign Gemini on the ascendant accorded well with the traditional chirpiness of the Cockney. Strong afflictions in the heavens to Mars and Uranus in the city horoscope during the first and second Great Wars coincided with major air raids on the capital. The recent transit of Uranus over London's ascendant occurred at the time when long-term plans for the rebuilding of the city were being drawn up. The last years of the present century were most unfavourable for London and much devastation appeared likely.

Miss Buddicom introduced a discussion on "The Delineation of Difficult Aspects" at 8.20. She based her remarks on a nativity cast for January 2, 1910, 8 a.m. G.M.T., at Basingstoke,

in which there occurred a Grand Cross in Cardinal signs. Mars conjoining Saturn was probably the most difficult stress in the chart. Home conditions had been difficult and the native's education had been interrupted as a result. He was now teaching English in a foreign country. The son of a clergyman and a man of high principles, he displayed a keen interest in astrology and the occult sciences. At one time he had experienced stringent financial difficulties. He had been very unhappy in the Army but had come through the war unscathed. He was unmarried.

Members commented on the fact that the various afflictions had not signified any great catastrophes in the life, but had merely heralded difficult conditions which had proved a challenge to the native. He had been able to resolve many of the stresses by means of the trines between the Moon and Mercury and between Venus and Pluto. Those with the Grand Cross in Mutable signs appeared to suffer most ill-effects from this configuration; those with it in fixed signs, least.

On May 12th Mrs. Joan Hodgson spoke on "The Sun, the Heart of the Horoscope." The Sun was the heavenly representative of the Spirit of Man, the divine spark in the heart that could rise triumphant. Humanity was on the brink of the Aquarian Age, which meant an emphasis on the Aquarius-Leo polarity. Unless there was a quickening of the Spirit, in response to the Leo urge, there was a danger that the new age might be dominated by the cold intellect of Aquarius. We were always told that "a wise man rules his stars" but were never enlightened as to how this desirable object could be achieved. It was advisable to attempt to cultivate certain attitudes of mind when under various progressed bad aspects. Mercurial afflictions required an affirmation of repose and tranquillity; Martian afflictions, a determination to use energy wisely and to practise forgiveness; Uranian afflictions, a preparedness to renounce outworn dogmas and to face up to the light of Truth. The element to which the sign occupied by the Sun belonged showed the path of inner development. Fire signs taught the lesson of Love, Earth signs Service, Air signs Co-operation and Water signs Peace.

The repeat showing of the film strip on "Antiquarian Research" prepared by Mrs. Hone which had been arranged for the 8.20 meeting could not take place owing to a defect in the projector. After some delay a brief impromptu discussion was carried on until the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Delmar-Morgan lectured on "Cosmic Integration" on May 19th. In a thoughtful discourse he showed that everywhere in the Cosmos there could be perceived an ordered

relationship and a definite connection between various types of phenomena. Everything could be interpreted in terms of time. In the dream world particularly, past and future were chaotically blended, apparently at random. Astrologers were familiar with the technique of using converse directions to forecast future events. The present was merely an ever-moving point of integration between past and future. It should be possible, given the requisite skill, to trace conditions dating back many centuries from a map cast for a given "present" moment of time. For this reason inaugural charts and electional charts should be capable of accurate interpretation without the astrologer having recourse to the birth horoscope of the persons concerned. He cited the case of a marriage which took place on November 21, 1924, at 11.00 a.m. (M.C. 23 ♏; Asc. 16 ♑). The marriage was an extremely happy one but there was eventually a divorce although the couple continued to live together as before. After another two years they arranged to have separate rooms under the same roof and continued to live in this manner for another eight years. Venus was strong and well aspected but the Midheaven was squared by Neptune.

At 8.20 Mr. Davison spoke on "Points from the Quarterly." He referred first to Mr. Addey's recent review of Alice Bailey's "Esoteric Astrology." He thought that one or two rather adverse points in the criticism might have deterred some from reading the book, which contained a great deal of most valuable material. He next dealt with a new book received from France, Abel Wattelier's *Principes Nouveaux de l'Astrologie Traditionelle*. This book was due to be reviewed in a future number of the Quarterly but as the author was anxious to know how the Lodge might regard his ideas, it had been arranged to make some mention of the book in advance of the publication of the review. The author held that aspects had no orbs, but that the lights and the planets had. The Sun and Moon had wider orbs than the planets and all bodies had a wider orb when applying to an aspect than when separating from one. A planet in the last few degrees of a sign threw its influence forward into the next sign. While most of those present were willing to concede that a planet might have a wider orb when applying to an aspect they did not agree with the hypothesis that a planet, however near the end of one sign, could cast its influence forward into the next sign. The author also propounded a system of awarding points to determine the dominant planet, triplicity and quadruplicity in a horoscope. Members were of the opinion that such a system tended to ignore the fact that each horoscope possessed a unique quality not shared by any other.

Mrs. Ella McMurray was the lecturer on May 26th. Her subject was "The Key Cycle," a system sponsored by the American astrologer, Wynn, and based on the fact that the Midheavens of successive Solar Revolutions were approximately three signs further advanced in the Zodiac. Thus in four years the Midheaven returned to a position close to its starting point. A progressed horoscope based on this four-year cycle could be obtained for intermediate periods in the year by calculating the number of degrees travelled by the Sun between the birthday and the day under review and turning this arc into Sidereal Time by means of a special table. This Sidereal Time was added to the Sidereal Time of the yearly Solar Revolution and the Midheaven and ascendant for the time so found was then extracted from the Tables of Houses for the place where the native was on that day. Predictions were then made by carefully co-ordinating the testimonies of the nativity with those of the Key Cycle chart, special consideration being given to the ruler of the Cycle Ascendant. The lecturer was high in her praise of the results gained by this system.

At 8.20 Mr. Alex Sim introduced a discussion on "Do we Claim Too Much for Astrology?" Over-enthusiastic astrologers were apt to do harm by exaggerating the achievements of astrology. Ptolemy's injunction that only the divinely inspired could predict with precision of detail should never be forgotten. It was fairly safe to claim that astrology could be used to indicate how the character might best be developed, to choose propitious times appropriate to certain action and to predict upon broad lines the trend of future events. Mrs. Rodgers suggested that the greatest attraction of astrology to the layman was the possibility of being able to predict. Mrs. Churchill pointed out that although it might not be possible to foresee the exact nature of events it was often possible to give the native helpful advice so that he would be better prepared to meet whatever emergency came his way. Dr. Rosenthal claimed that astrology was superior to all other systems of character reading. There was some discussion as to whether it was possible to eliminate undesirable traits of character when these had been diagnosed from the nativity and it was generally agreed that the integration of personality was a lifetime's work!

"The Aquarian Age and Russia" was the intriguing title of a lecture by Mrs. Ada Parkes on June 9th. As an experiment she had taken the date for the beginning of the Aquarian Age proposed by Mr. John Addey, whose lecture on the subject is reported above, and cast the chart for Leningrad, the old capital (M.C. 12 ♊ 15; Asc. 8 ♎ 00) and Moscow (M.C. 19 ♊ 30; Asc. 14 ♎ 04). Angular directions based on the first

horoscope coincided most appropriately with events in Russia until 1917, after which directions based on the Moscow horoscope gave much more satisfactory results. If the charts were really connected with the inauguration of the Aquarian Age and were valid for 2100 years, some of the same progressed aspects would be likely to recur several times. Such phenomena would appear to be the celestial justification of the assertion that history repeated itself.

Mrs. Hone gave a brief commentary at 8.20 on the film strip devoted to "Antiquarian Research" which she presented again, as the original showing on January 21st had left little time for discussion. Of the many fascinating illustrations one of the finest was that of the large celestial globe housed in the Science Museum at South Kensington. This globe, covered with symbolic representations of the various constellations, provided material in abundance for the thoughtful astrologer to ponder upon.

On June 16th three speakers new to the Lodge platform took part in a "Miscellany," each giving a brief talk on a subject of his own choosing. Mr. Peter Roberts spoke first, on "The Assessment of Statistics" showing how statistics should properly be tabulated, making due allowance for the laws of chance. Figures were only misleading if those who studied them were willing to be misled! Before accurate conclusions could be drawn from astrological data, it was necessary to ensure that these data were gathered from a reasonably random group. If an investigator confined himself to horoscopes of his own friends and acquaintances this would introduce a common factor peculiar to that group. By applying the necessary tests to Mr. Carruther's collection of centenarians' horoscopes, Mr. Roberts said that he had been able to establish that a number far in excess of what might be expected to occur fortuitously had the aspect Sun square Uranus. This factor could therefore be regarded as highly significant. In the discussion which followed Mr. Carter pointed out the difficulties of obtaining a truly random selection of horoscopes for different types of case. Such horoscopes should be gathered from all walks of life, from all quarters of the globe and should be spread over as wide a span of centuries as possible.

Mr. Wynyard was the next speaker. He suggested that the Lodge should set up an official collection of horoscopes, suitably cross-referenced under various sub-headings such as "unhappy marriages," "enormous legacies" and so on, so that researchers could have a central store of reliable horoscopes upon which to draw. Members should be invited to contribute regularly to the collection from their own case-books.

Mr. Hammerton then spoke on "Cuspal Ascendants." Com-

plications arose when the end of one sign was rising owing to the greater part of the 1st house being occupied by the following sign. Often a very fine judgment was called for as there arose a point when the two signs were evenly balanced. When signs of short ascension were rising it was particularly necessary for great care to be taken in determining the exact degree on the ascendant. Some sign blends were more contradictory than others. Leo-Virgo, for instance, suggested a struggle between expansiveness and pettiness, while Pisces-Aries symbolised the iron fist in the velvet glove.

All three speakers acquitted themselves well and showed themselves capable of providing stimulating material on future occasions.

At 8.20 Mr. Neil Campbell, another newcomer to the Lodge platform, led a discussion on "Can We Judge the Moral Status from the Horoscope?" He maintained that it was impossible to judge the state of a soul's evolution, for behind the planetary pattern of the birth chart was an individual with free-will either to evolve or devolve. Aspects in a nativity might work out objectively or subjectively. Those of high moral states might encounter difficult experiences under aspects which in other cases appeared to warp the character. He quoted the case of two people born very close together in point of time, one of whom committed suicide in prison. The other was a great scholar of fine character who eventually became paralysed. The first was born on February 10, 1864, in Geneva (M.C. 3 ♎; Asc. 9 ♐ 57); the second on February 15, 1864, at 1.30 a.m., Calcutta (M.C. 2 ♎; Asc. 22 ♐).

On June 23rd the President spoke on "The Lunar Principle."

At 8.20 Mr. Freedman introduced a discussion on "Accidents." He cited three cases. The first was of a man, born on May 5, 1902, at 7.0 a.m. (M.C. 25 ♒; asc. 28½ ♊). At twenty-one he was involved in a motor-cycle accident as a result of a skid and at twenty-eight was killed while crossing the road, being in a hurry to get to some amateur theatricals in which he was taking part. Mercury square Jupiter in the nativity showed that misjudgment was the underlying cause of both accidents. The second case was that of a woman born on March 20, 1892, at 6.30 p.m. at Bradford. A fatal accident took place on September 29, 1934, and it appeared that she had deliberately sought her own death. Her mother also was killed in a motor accident. The third case concerned a man born on March 13, 1910, at 7.50 a.m., at London, who became entangled in his parachute while making a sensational leap from a flying-boat in the neighbourhood of Whipsnade Zoo. He eventually landed on the top of the lions' cage and was only rescued with diffi-

culty. This curious mishap occurred in the summer of 1934. The native had done much pioneering work in gliding.

"Marie Antoinette" was the topic of Mrs. Joan Rodgers' lecture on June 30th. She was born on the night of the great Lisbon earthquake (not a happy augury!) and her horoscope (N.N. 694) was cast at birth by an astrologer of the period. Her betrothal to the Dauphin of France at the age of seven coincided with the direction Mars opposition Saturn (O D). As Saturn ruled the 7th house this boded ill for her future as the Dauphin's wife. Her education was of the scantiest, a woeful preparation for the exalted rôle she was called upon to play in later life. This was shown by Neptune on the third cusp in square to the Sun.

Tremendous significance attached to the position of Uranus in the 10th house of the nativity, for the planet was discovered in 1781 and heralded the outbreak of the French Revolution with its Uranian slogan: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," which was to encompass her downfall.

Mars rising in Cancer, a grand trine in water, the Moon in Libra and Saturn in Capricorn gave her a strongly personal approach to life which, coupled with her poor education, completely prevented her from understanding the masses, thus arousing the antagonism on their part which was to bring about the end of the monarchy.

At 8.20 Dr. Rosenthal led a second discussion on the subject of accidents. He produced horoscopes for the moment of a 'bus accident in Manchester (March 4, 1952), 4.15 p.m. G.M.T.) and the explosion at Windsor Barracks where several guardsmen were killed (June 17, 1952, 10.02 a.m. G.M.T.). Both charts showed suitably severe afflictions. In charts cast for the moment of road accidents Mercury, the significator of judgment, and the 3rd house were often involved. Mars in Scorpio was exactly on the cusps of the 4th house of the Manchester horoscope in square to Pluto and Venus. In the explosion chart Mercury, the ruler, was in conjunction with Uranus, in square to Saturn and in semi-square to Pluto. In the discussion which followed it was established that the ascendant was in almost exact opposition to the previous Solar Eclipse in Pisces.

On July 7 Mr. John Addey gave a talk on "Some Fundamentals of Astrology." There were three main types of astrologers, the philosophers, the scientists and the artists. The philosophers were concerned with establishing the truths of astrology by arguing from First Principles. The scientists endeavoured to find these truths by practical experiment. The artists attempted to apply the findings of the other two groups. All three groups acted as a check upon each other and their

findings were questioned, in turn, by their clients. There was a gradual movement towards the unification of all sciences. Astrology had a unique part to play in achieving this end.

It was doubtful if the individual could "change his horoscope." He could only make his best contribution to society through his own natural qualities, expressed at their highest level. Who could imagine Sagittarius as a civil servant, Cancer as a soldier, or Gemini as a farmer? If we were able to improve our moral character our physical circumstances would come more under our control, then our environment and finally our destiny.

The President inaugurated a discussion on "Mundane Astrology" at 8.20. He began by giving data, furnished by an American correspondent, of some of the leading contenders for nomination as candidates in the forthcoming United States Presidential Election. Senator Taft was born on September 8, 1889, Cincinnatti, Ohio, "before 5.00 p.m." 4.44 p.m. L.M.T., had been suggested as the correct time. General Eisenhower was born on October 14, 1890, at Dennison, Texas, "late in the afternoon." 5.54 p.m. L.M.T. was suggested as a possible time of birth. This suggestion did not meet with a great deal of support. Senator Kefauver was born on July 26, 1903, at Madisonville, Tennessee, at 7.47 a.m.

The eclipse of August 20, 1952, formed the next topic of discussion. This was not a good figure, as the eclipse point was squared by Mars, while Neptune culminated at London, afflicted by Uranus. Some members felt that this showed a renewed danger of financial crisis. The eclipse fell on an astrological degree and was not a happy augury for the immediate future of the science. Mr. Carter pointed out that the eclipse positions menaced the inaugural chart for the U.S.S.R. and also afflicted important planets in Molotov's nativity. Malenkov seemed to be gaining the upper hand in the struggle to become Stalin's successor.

Mrs. Smoker spoke on "The Judgment of Conjunctions" on July 14th. The power of the conjunction lay in its potential. The closeness of two bodies suggested a relationship between them. For this relationship to be made complete it was necessary for the two planets in conjunction to be linked to a third point, which acted as a reconciliation factor, balancing the stress between the other two bodies. Two planets in conjunction often represented a struggle between a pair of opposites. Through the quality of Mind, signified by Mercury, something of eternal value could be distilled from the experiences arising from this struggle. As an example she cited the case of a woman born on June 13, 1895, 0.29 p.m., London, with Venus joined

to Mars in Leo, both planets being squared by Saturn. The Sun was in conjunction with Neptune and Mercury was in conjunction with Jupiter and in trine to Uranus. In spite of a lifetime of trials and disappointments she had acquired many accomplishments and risen above the strains and stresses of her environment. Other examples were given, where the natives had failed to find such a satisfactory solution to their problems. In the discussion which followed various members offered alternative solutions for the reasons why the respective natives succeeded or failed in their tasks.

Dr. Alice Marden introduced a discussion at 8.20 on "Jung's Psychology Illustrated from Horoscopes." The great task confronting each individual was to accomplish integration. There was a basic difference in the first and second halves of the life. The first half should be devoted to action, the second half to integration. Intuition, Sensation, Thinking and Feeling, corresponding to the elements Fire, Earth, Air and Water respectively, were four functions which should be unfolded equally. It was customary for one of these functions to be stressed above all the others, with a corresponding repression of the function denoted by the complementary element. She gave two interesting examples: one a woman with Mars in Leo dominant, who, although she was married and had children, was not happy as she did not fit naturally into such a situation; the other, a man with prominent Venus and Earth signs predominating, who appeared to have suppressed his emotional nature in spite of having been born with the Sun in Pisces in trine to Jupiter in Cancer. The great necessity in each case was to develop the repressed function and so avoid unpleasant consequences which must otherwise arise. Mrs. Hone commented that many psychologists were now turning to astrology, which greatly aided the speed and sometimes the accuracy of their diagnosis. R. C. D.

REVIEWS

Astrologie Météorologique. By André Barbault. Editions Niclaus. Paris, 1945.

This is an informative book on a subject which has so far received scanty publication only in astrological literature. A historical survey including the traditional rules relating to Astrometeorology is given, the value of which has been much enhanced by the addition of tabulated results derived from modern astrometeorological research carried out by the author. The contents of the work can be summarized briefly as follows:

Vernal equinox and other cardinal ingress-charts prior to the time for which the weather is to be forecast are important pointers. Also monthly charts as well as the conjunctions, squares and oppositions between the luminaries preceding and following the Sun's cardinal ingresses are considered essential in the judgment of the weather. When analysing a weather-chart the same rules of interpretation as used in Natal Astrology, such as the consideration of the angles and of the luminaries together with their aspects and their rulers, must be applied likewise in Astrometeorology. If a chart is erected for the time of the mentioned aspects between the luminaries, the same can be used for predicting the weather during the week following the aspect. A table is given explaining the influence of the planetary aspects upon the weather during the four seasons, which is noteworthy as the same aspect does not necessarily cause the same effect upon the weather in each season. Furthermore the importance of the Mars-Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions is stressed for weather-prediction. Examples of configurations are given. Thus excessive heat is caused by a Sun-Mars aspect from fiery signs and excessive cold caused by a Sun-Saturn opposition-aspect in spring and in autumn. All meteorological forecasts which are made without the consideration of astrometeorological laws are held to be unreliable. The general procedure for the purposes of forecasting is to look first for the seasonal influence due to the Sun which is found from the preceding ingress-chart also considering the modifications caused by the planetary aspects in this chart. The next important influence is seen from the aspects between the luminaries. The Moon's course also governs the daily changes of the weather, particularly when maintaining maximum-speed. The planetary influences only contribute the finer shades. For the proper determination of the weather both the seasonal and the daily forecasts must be synthesized with each other. In the daily forecasts the planetary aspects of the Sun are considered as well, but one must differentiate between the seasonal influence of the Sun and the daily influence of the aspect thrown by the planet which is temporary. The same planetary aspects of the Sun can have different local effects owing to the asc. or the M.C. found for the time when the aspect became exact. Difficulties in making correct weather-forecasts are due to time-lags in the working power of the daily aspects. New Moon-figures lasting for a month in their effects including the observation of the Moon's passage over the planets must also be considered. In a general way the Moon's phases correspond to the four seasons. It is stated that in the lunar figure the Moon tends to bring out the nature of the sign in which it is, rather than its own nature. Then an instructive example of weather-prediction is given in which all the mentioned influences are superimposed upon one another for analysis. An interesting point of influence is the so-called "Part of Rain" mentioned in the historical survey which is computed by adding the distance from the Moon to Venus to the Sun's longitude if the latter is above the horizon and from Venus to the Moon if the Sun is below the horizon. Furthermore, the solar conjunctions with the planets are shown for the year 1945 and compared with the actually recorded weather

prevailing at the various times when those conjunctions took place. In each case the type of weather recorded agreed with the predictions possible according to the astrometeorological rules. The chart showing this result of a long-term forecast is therefore extremely instructive. Nevertheless it is pointed out quite clearly that an accurate weather-forecast is only possible if a detailed meteorological knowledge concerning the climatic conditions of a particular region for which the forecast is to be made can be obtained besides the knowledge of the astrometeorological factors. Lastly the relationship existing between Astrometeorology and the planting of crops with particular reference to the phases of the Moon is touched upon. Thus dealing with vegetables growing mainly above the soil requires the commencement of seed-planting under increasing Moon, whereas in handling root-vegetables and seeds needing careful nursing below the ground the latter must be planted under decreasing Moon accordingly. The Moon's aspects to the planets are also important as each plant, herb or vegetable comes under a definite planetary rulership. In conclusion one can perhaps say that the author has opened up a new field of research by stressing the importance of cardinal ingress-figures in Astrometeorology because the latter should then also be important in Natal Astrology as no astrological factor works in one branch alone.

The Principles of Astrology. By Charles E. O. Carter. The Theosophical Publishing House, London, Ltd., 68 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. 187 pp. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The publication of the fourth edition of a work which has been a standard textbook for over a quarter of a century is an event warranted to make any author feel proud. Mr. Carter not only deserves our warmest congratulations on this achievement but the heartfelt thanks of generations of students whose steps he has guided so ably.

Here is no bulky tome padded out with woolly meanderings and embellished with tortuous diagrams. On the contrary, it is a neat and handy-sized volume containing a well-written and lucid exposition of the subject, the basic principles of astrology being explained clearly, concisely and in an orderly manner.

After a detailed description of the factors employed, the author goes on to show how to erect a horoscope for any part of the world, special attention being paid to the many pitfalls associated with time and place. Separate chapters are then devoted to the luminaries and planets, the signs and the houses, followed by two comprehensive sections dealing with judgment from the points of view of character and destiny respectively, exemplified by a further chapter on delineation. The difficult problem of personal appearance is next tackled, after which comes a chapter devoted to different methods of prognostication based on the interactions of transits, directions and the like with the factors in the radical chart. A discussion of theoretical considerations concludes the book.

As this edition of the textbook has not only been well revised but certain sections entirely re-written, it is eminently worthy of a place

alongside its predecessors on one's bookshelf. Indeed, the library of every astrologer, whether student, teacher or practitioner, would be incomplete without this excellent manual.

GEORGE H. BAILEY.

It has unfortunately been necessary to hold over other reviews.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From MARTIN HARVEY (SÃO PAULO: BRAZIL)

IN THE ENGLISH TRADITION

If the Austrian Astrological Society felt amazement at what they believe to be my ignorance of the basic principles of classical astrology, I can assure you, Sir, that I was no less surprised by some of the things that they say I said. May I offer in return that soft answer which we have been told is a certain talisman against wrath?

To begin with, and to save time, most points concerning the sidereal zodiac have been dealt with adequately by Mr. Cyril Fagan in *Zodiacs Old and New* which I commend once again to the Austrian Astrological Society, together with his writings in the *AFA Bulletin* and the articles of his co-worker, Mr. Rupert Gleadow, in *American Astrology*. My belief in the importance of most of their findings (though not all of them) is in no way shaken by the review from *The Observatory* published in the June *A.Q.*, which begs some important questions. Judging from the queries now put to me it rather looks as though Mr. Fagan has been placed on an *Index librorum prohibitorum* without being read.

Item 1 of your correspondents' "Refutation" shows that I was correct in my estimate of what they mean by "the classical tradition" though I prefer the undiluted Ptolemy of Robbins to Ashmand's version of the paraphrase ascribed to Proclus recommended by your learned correspondents. And I maintain that the late view of Ptolemaic doctrine is best found in Andrew Argol's *Ptolemaevs Parvvs*, or, if they do not know it, in the Introduction by Origanus to his *Ephemerides*. If familiarity with these works has bred in me contempt for much traditional belief, that may be proof of a sceptical nature; but it is no argument that I am unaware of what these authors thought. And I look forward to reading in "The Common Basis" what we are to make of Orientality which plays so fundamental a part in the Ptolemaic tradition, and to learning the value of Ptolemy's Animodar: the latter was still in use in England in Stuart times and could produce curious results, as I shall presently show.

I am, in fact, a traditionalist—provided the tradition can stand up to uninhibited examination. And my admiration for the present Dublin school of astrologers derives in part from their insistence on the essential meanings of the planets as handed down from antiquity. Besides, Mr. Fagan is far less of an innovator in the classical tradition than was Kepler; and it is odd to find your correspondents

mentioning Regiomontanus and Placidus in the same breath as continuators of the same thing, when a little later they recall Partridge's excursion into Placidus house division which involved him with George Parker in mutual vilification. As I mentioned in my first letter, the Golden Age of English astrology was filled with bitter division concerning departures from the orthodox, and ran to obscene pamphlets which did not spare even the opponent's womenfolk.

Item 1 of your correspondents' letter suggests that worth-while English astrology stopped dead with Pearce. I hesitate to believe this. For one thing, it shuts out such names as those of Leo and Carter. Moreover, Austrian studies of traditional English astrology seem to have varied from mine. Your correspondents ask if I have read Lilly's *Introduction to Astrology*. I have it on my shelves, but I prefer the first edition (which I often consult) entitled *Christian Astrology Modestly Treated of in three Books*. I am aware that the figures in it are tropical; but is the Austrian Astrological Society aware that the work recommended by them is only a part of Lilly's original, published in 1835 by Zadkiel "divested of the Superstitions of the 17th century: to which are added numerous emendations adapted to the improved state of the Science"? Surely this bowdlerized edition, far smaller than the one with which it tampered, is hardly a proper book for devout traditionalists.

I am also asked if I know that Partridge wrote a monograph on Scorpio. I have his major works but do not know this one. I rather suspect that your correspondents are thinking of Gadbury's *The Just & Pious Scorpionist or the Nativity of that thrice Excellent Man Sir Matthew Hales . . . who was born in the year of our Lord* 1609. *on Wednesday Novemb. the first 7h 8' manè Under the Coelestial Scorpion.* Incidentally, this was an unhappy choice by Gadbury, because Partridge tells us (*Opus Reformatum*, p. 116) "upon the same Authority of hear-say (Gadbury) confidently printed Judge Hales's Nativity, and gave the World as much assurance of it, as if he had been by his Mothers Bed-side when she was delivered of him; when there was nothing more certainly a Lye, than the time he printed for that good mans Birth; and to convince you of the truth of this matter, the very same Gentelman, upon whose report only he printed it, and corrected it likewise, told me above a Twelve-month afterward, "That the time he had given to Mr. Gadbury for Sir Matthew Hales's Nativity, *was a mistake of twelve hours, and yet it happily agreed with the Animodor of Ptolomy*, p. 20, of the Just and Pious Scorpionist (sic) . . ." I may add that Gadbury's informant was John Aubrey and the estimate time of birth as noted by him in Bodleian MS. Aubr. 23 fol. 3 was: "1609, natus, November 1st, in the evening, his father then being at his prayers." Or perhaps the Austrian Astrological Society thinks of "Gadbury's *Obsequium Rationabile, or a Reasonable Service performed for the Coelestial sign Scorpio, in XX. remarkable Genitures of that glorious, but stigmatized Horoscope, against the malitious and false attempts of that grand (but fortunate) Imposter, Mr. William Lilly.* (1675). Gadbury was interested in Scorpio because it rose at his own nativity. Partridge was said to have Virgo rising."

I did not say that Lilly & Co. used the sidereal Zodiac. What I said was that the old astrologers (with the exception of Fludd, who used both zodiacs as zodiacs) were strangers to elaborate sign meanings as we know them today. This can be verified from Lilly's reading of Strafford's nativity in *A Collection of Ancient and Moderne Prophesies* (1645), and can be confirmed by you, Sir, from the transcription of Lilly's readings of Edward III and the Black Prince, which I took from Bodleian MS. Ashm. 1744 and sent to you. I made the point as being one of interest to traditionalists.

That our Viennese friends mistakenly accuse me of believing that Lilly & Co. used the stellar zodiac gives rise to the uneasy suspicion that they have read my mention of heliocentric astrology and think that it is the sidereal zodiac. If this be so it is disquietening in a movement that seems to lean towards mental strait-jackets and the imparting of dogmas and creeds. I did not say that heliocentric astrology was practiced by Lilly & Co.; but obviously it was fashionable because George Parker published heliocentric ephemerides for many years, and supported them with articles in his Almanacks.

As for my excursion into spiritualism may I ask your correspondents to have patience and read to the end what I wrote about Churchill's data. They will then see that, far from approving such methods as a source of birth data, the whole purpose of my letter was to condemn them. But Mr. Norris has as much right to his opinion as I to mine. In such circumstances I had no choice but to test his suggestion with his own means, on the assumption that diverging results for the same data demonstrate the unwisdom of such experiments.

In conclusion let me assure the Austrian Astrological Society that I attacked nobody, but was merely asking for information. After all, I could hardly attack something that has not yet been published but which I now learn can be summed up in the single word "ratio." I do not know the precise meaning of this word as your correspondents use it, but it sounds wide enough to embrace us all. So let me end by quoting what Professor Ellsworth Huntington said in 1945 to the Astrologers Guild of America: "I think that astrology is like alchemy. It has hold of the germs of something which is important, but frankly I think that you are no further along than the alchemists were four or five hundred years ago. . . . I think, undoubtedly, that there are many extraterrestrial influences which have a great effect upon us . . . (but) . . . you have hold, perhaps, of just the tail end of something and you believe you have caught the whole thing. That is true of scientists also."

As one born under the sign of the Crab (in both zodiacs), and thus traditionally a man who leans on the past, let me suggest to your correspondents that the past is useful only for its lessons; and that thoughts do not grow, as indeed nothing grows, when trammelled by restrictions. Let us then look forward with open minds and with clearer eyes; for there is so much to do, so little done.

[*This correspondence is now closed.*]

From (MR.) A. MUSSELWHITE (CALCUTTA)

THE SIDEREAL ZODIAC

There is so much that is provocative in the current issue of the Quarterly.

Let us take the quotation from the Observatory with Jacinthe Buddicom's remarks "The results of the Sidereal Zodiac are negative or unacceptable to others," "Precession is simply a mad tea-party." Again in a similar spirit in the article: "A refutation of an appeal" by Zoe Wassilke, wherein is questioned the starting-point of the Zodiac. The Indians have about five starting-points. Lahari, who issues an ephemeris from Calcutta, has one, an old Bengalee calendar uses another, Raman of Raman publications uses yet another, and so on. Then we have Fagan's Spica as Fiducial in 1790. The writers go on: "Which point then shall astrologers agree to assume?" This is a valid question. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Which produces results? Fagan's *pièce de resistance* is his Solar and Lunar Returns. I have tested these thoroughly, in natal and mundane affairs. I can say without equivocation that Solilunar Returns, correctly calculated, are the finest prophetic instruments extant and seldom fail to give, even detailed, indications. There is a special technique to be used in judging them. Explanations for the setting up of the maps are given in the *Sidereal Ephemeris* (published Anscombe, Gray's Inn Road) and in *Solar and Lunar Returns* by Bradley, published by the Llewellyn Foundation. The Lunar Returns are the simplest to calculate. They should be made for the Moon in its radical position, and also in the opposite sign, and should be calculated for the meridian of the place of residence, using the radical map to see the propinquity of the planets in the return to those in the radix, and make judgment accordingly. At first one may find the method of using the vernal point, slightly complicated, but frequent use will soon give facility in setting up the maps. Take the most important events in your life. You will be amazed the way they pin-point these events. If you compare the tropical solar returns with the sidereal solar returns there is often a difference of 16 to 18 hours between them. Here you have a rich field of thrilling discovery. Go to it, for you will be able to say with complete certainty, what are the trends for the forthcoming year. This is a statement of fact which only needs to be investigated, to be proved.

Now for Miss Buddicom's remarks. "A mad tea party,""negative results": Can Miss Buddicom say with sincerity that she has ever tested the sidereal zodiac via the solilunar returns? If she has not, then why hurl unproved statements at Mr. Fagan. She gives him a backhanded compliment by approving the amount of investigation he has made and then caps it by throwing dust in his eyes by her ill-considered statements. One of our grouses against the public is that they condemn astrology without knowing anything about it. Yet the leading astrologers condemn the sidereal zodiac without even examining it. There is the instance of one famous astrologer who was criticised because of his interest in astrology.

He replied: "I have studied it, you have not." This is my argument in relation to the sidereal zodiac.

How often do we read in text-books, "the key to astrology was lost with the burning of the library at Alexandria, or it perished with the Atlantis people, and so on? Has Miss Buddicom never felt that we have only half the truth? Mr. Carter has questioned several times the truth of the dignities of the planets. Has one ever felt that something is missing? I have. When you have given a delineation of a map, how often do we evade the issue by vague statements? I am reminded of Alfred Russel Wallace's opinion that the success achieved by astrologers was principally due to a state of clairvoyance under semi-self-hypnosis, induced by gazing at the horoscope diagram. I believe that all sciences undergo a broad metamorphoses with new adaptions and discoveries. With the discovery of old the zodiac we have the key; if only we can shorn ourselves of old prejudices.

As regards the interpretation of genitures in terms of houses rather than the symbolic meaning of the planets, and their propinquity to the angles, it behoves us to listen to Johann Kepler, who, apart from being one of the truly "greats" in astronomy, was one of the most successful astrologers since the *Tetrabiblos* was written. He says:

> "Astrologers have made the division into Twelve houses in order to answer the various questions concerning which man desires knowledge; but I do not think it to be possible in this way, which seems to me to be rather superstitious, a sort of fortune-telling (*wahrsagerisch*) and a kind of Arabian sortilege, where one can get an answer 'Yes' or 'No' to any question that may occur to anyone at a given time (i.e. Horary Astrology) without knowing the person's hour of birth, thereby making Astrology an oracle, and consequently depending on the inspiration of heavenly (or rather devilish) spirits. And as I make it a rule not to deal separately with the various houses and to ventilate special questions, this omission on my part I hope will not be taken amiss. . . . (*Beitrag zur Feststellung des Verhaeltnisses von Keppler*)."

Kepler based his technic of genethliacal astrology in terms of the planets in the FOREGROUND, the MIDDLEGROUND and the BACKGROUND. If planets or fixed stars (within latitude and within the zodiacal belt) occupy positions within 15° on either side of the cusps of the 1st, 10th, 7th and 4th houses (angles) they were said to be in the FOREGROUND. When within 15° on either side of the cusps of the succeedent houses, they were said to be in the MIDDLEGROUND and when within 15° on either side of the cusps of the cadent houses they were said to be in the BACKGROUND. When planets were in the FOREGROUND, they exerted their maximum power for weal or woe. The nearer they were to the cusp the more potent was their power, especially if they were above the horizon. The influences of the planets so placed were extremely apparent in the life and character of the native. On the other hand, when situated in the background planets were shorn of much, if not all of their power, for good or bad: so placed their influence was ineffective, vague,

dim and sickly. For example, if Jupiter occupied the foreground the native would be prosperous and successful and generally popular notwithstanding its configurations with other planets. On the other hand, with Jupiter in the background, the native would be relatively poor, unsuccessful and unpopular unless Jupiter is powerfully aspected by the luminaries, when the native usually succeeds in lifting himself out of his impoverished conditions. A good nativity is one where the benefics are in the foreground, while the malefics are found in the background.

If you doubt the validity of these precepts examine the condition of the 2nd house in known cases of wealthy men. How often does this fit with their condition of wealth? Take the map of the richest man in the world, Calcuste Gulbenkian, born Istanbul, 6.20 p.m., March 1, 1869. Here we find the Sun and Saturn angular and in mutual square aspect, right in the foreground, indicating overweening desire to hoard his wealth and years (he plans to live as long as his father, who was an octogenarian); he also collects "old masters."

The millionaire is usually a man with a hump on his back, who is so terrified with life that he entrenches himself behind walls. The richest or at least the most astute business men will have Saturn in the foreground, powerfully aspected by square or opposition with the Sun. Most of the U.S. American Presidents had Sun square Saturn showing great responsibility. Is not wealth a heavy responsibility? I will counter one of the objections to the sidereal zodiac that is invariably raised when its superior merits are extolled. Let us presume the native was born during the first week of September when the Sun was in the sign Virgo. Most popular textbooks describe the character as stiff, formal, critical, rather unemotional. A description that usually fits the native perfectly. Is not this proof, so they say, that the tropical zodiac is, after all, the correct one? Do you affirm that these character delineations, which have so frequently been proved reliable are incorrect? Not at all. I reply there is nothing wrong with these delineations and I have no quarrel with them. It is the symbol being that of the Lion and not the Virgin that is wrong and not the delineation. The original Virgo is anything but the straight-laced type. Ancient authors describe her as frail, gentle, nervous, sweet-tempered, modest, self-effacing, bashful, intellectual, expert in detail, skilful with the hands, virtuous.

If interpretations of the signs of the tropical zodiac, derived solely from their symbols, were really put to the test, they would be found not to meet the facts of experience. So let us reorientate ourselves to a state of things as they are. It is the responsibility of the leaders of astrology to restore astrology to the rightful place in the council of the nations as in the days of old. So much depends on their perspicuity.

Let us discard antiquated, outmoded principles and give Mr. Fagan's sidereal zodiac a fair trial.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The Competitions which appear from time to time in *Astrology* afford an opportunity for advocates of new methods to prove their worth.

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