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

VOLUME 26 MARCH NUMBER 1
APRIL MAY 1952

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ASTROLOGY

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Readers will please note that neither the Astrological Lodge nor the Editor necessarily endorses opinions expressed in signed articles, the object of the Quarterly being to provide a forum for the free discussion of astrological problems.

The proprietors of *Astrology* are the Astrological Lodge of the Theosophical Society in England.

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 MARCH NUMBER ONE
APRIL MAY 1952

EDITORIAL

Retrospective

The first issue of *Astrology* appeared in December 1926, so that we have now passed our twenty-fifth anniversary.

During that period the world has traversed stormy waters. The magazine has survived, though it has not been possible to carry out some of the developments for it that I had in mind. Astrology itself is now making distinct progress towards recognition by the world of science—or perhaps one should rather say that the latter is progressing towards astrology. But it is an error to suppose that the number of serious students has greatly increased in the last quarter-century. There is no evidence for this either in the circulation of the Quarterly or the sales of books: they maintain a very steady level. It would be true to say that astrological students are no longer in the main theosophists, as they were in Alan Leo's time; the interest in the subject is wider. I should question whether there is a higher level of education nowadays than there was twenty-five years ago, or farther back still. The progress since Leo died in 1917 has been steady but certainly not spectacular, so far as numbers go. Probably it is best so.

A "Grim Prospect"

This is the heading of *The Times* leader for January 23rd. Yet until quite recently readers have playfully chidden me for my gloomy views about 1952. This is because the nation has been kept in ignorance of its plight. Papers that have room (despite the newsprint shortage) for all sorts of ephemeral trivialities that will be forgotten next week, give little or no information upon really interesting and important matters, not all of which are depressing.

An amusing feature of the crisis—and one may as well get what fun one can out of it—is that all parties agree that it was utterly sudden and unexpected. Unexpected forsooth! We

have been warning the world of 1952 for several years, both in the Quarterly and in *American Astrology*, though we have always been careful to point out that other countries may suffer from it at least as severely as ourselves.

Prince Ahmed Fuad

According to *The Times* correspondent he was born at Cairo at 6.20 a.m. on January 16, 1952. Assuming this to be local standard time, the ascendant would be 15 Capricorn, in square to Saturn, which, by the *modus aequalis*, would be on cusp 10, followed by Neptune and Mars.

Other British papers, however, say that he was born at 8.20, or 6.20 G.M.T., in which case the ascendant would be 19½ Aquarius.

Few children born in 1952 will have easy genitures and it hardly seems likely that the prince will reach the throne. It is improbable that his health will be robust, especially if 15 Capricorn is the true ascendant.

The Astrological Correspondence Club

Since her marriage Miss T. K. Bateson (now Mrs. Cockbain) is unable to continue to act as secretary to this flourishing little association. I am glad to say that Mr. Dennis Elwell of 22 George Street, Wordsley, near Stourbridge, Staffs, has volunteered to take her place. He writes: "Would you ask would-be members to send a worked-out horoscope if they want any kind of astrological affinity—better still, to state their preference, e.g. 'Please put me in touch with an ascendant Libra.' Also, a stamped addressed envelope would be appreciated."

I hope that a number of students will join the Club. Mrs. Cockbain, who launched it, tells me that members find the contacts thus made to be interesting and stimulating, and the more there are, the more this will be so.

Overseas members will be welcome and an advanced knowledge of Astrology is *not* required.

Faculty of Astrological Studies

The extension of the teaching to external students (i.e. students in any part of the world) will I think be widely appreciated, especially by those many enthusiasts who pursue their studies in isolation from other astrologers. Whilst I was, to be frank, rather pessimistic about the success of the internal work, I have staked my reputation on the externals from the very start.

Mundane Note

The ascendant of the British 1066 map is traditionally 22 Aries. It will be interesting to note any effects that may register (*a*) when Jupiter passes this point at the end of March, (*b*) when Saturn and Neptune oppose this point in November next.

Note that the Queen's Mars–Jupiter–Neptune are all harmoniously configurated with this point, so that, though her reign will bring many difficulties and hardships for the nation, she, personally, should remain as popular and admired as she already is. In fact it is quite possible that the very troubles of the times may enhance her personal position.

Obituary

I learn with regret of the passing of Mr. Elbert Benjamine, head of the Church of Light, which used to be called the Brotherhood of Light but had to incorporate into a Church to conform with Californian law. Mr. Benjamine was an ardent and faithful student of Astrology. He leaves a sad gap in the ranks of serious astrologers.

The "Star of Bethlehem"

An American reader tells me that a radio broadcast recently announced an invention to calculate the planets' places for centuries with perfect accuracy. It was turned back to 6 B.C. and showed a conjunction of Jupiter, Saturn and Mars.

I believe these are the planets of the Hindu Trinity in Indian Astrology.

Interesting Data

Friends who have seen the birth certificate inform us (through Mrs. Hone) that Sir Robert Watson-Watt, recently awarded a large sum for his war-time work on radar, was born at Brechin, Scotland, at 5.15 a.m., April 13, 1892. A highly interesting figure.

A personal friend of Benjamin Britten, the eminent composer, tells us that he was born at 7 p.m., November 22, 1913, at Lowestoft. A natus that correlates well with his principal themes.

Lecture to The Scientific Society of Eton College

On the evening of February 4th, a lecture on Astrology was given to The Scientific Society of Eton College.

The lecturer was Mrs. M. E. Hone, introduced by Mr. Delmar-

Morgan and supported by Miss Buddicom and Mr. Neil Campbell.

The arrangements for this occasion were made by Mr. Delmar-Morgan after finding out that Mr. Campbell, like himself, was an old Etonian.

After the lecture, the four constituted themselves into an informal Brains Trust to answer the questions put by boys and masters, who seemed most interested in the information given.

Probably this is the first time since the Middle Ages that a lecture on Astrology has been given at an English Public School.

Remittances from the United States

Some of our American friends seem puzzled about these, but cheques can be used in the ordinary way or can be made out in sterling (five shillings, sixpence). The banks will adjust the exchange rate.

Money orders are rather troublesome, since they bear no indication of the sender and cannot be credited to the subscriber unless an independent notification is received, for which purpose, of course, a post card is sufficient.

NEWS FROM THE FACULTY

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

Results of Examinations

On January 9th, the opening date of the Spring Term, the awards gained in the recent examinations were presented by the Principal.

Those successful in the examination for the Diploma were: Mr. Campbell, Mr. Fontaine and Mrs. Gill.

Those gaining the Certificate were: Miss Davies, Miss Mason, Mrs. Murison, Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Woolley-Hart.

Each year, a scholarship is given by Mr. Carter to the Junior student who obtains first place in the examination. This covers the fees for tuition and examination in the Senior year. The winner of this special award was Mr. Roberts.

The presentation took place at the Faculty School before an audience of present students and others, now a considerable number, who had passed one or other of the examinations in earlier years. The Principal welcomed all new Juniors and Seniors and asked them to join him in welcoming the new External Students who are one with us even though they

cannot be with us. He spoke of his pleasure in starting this branch of the Faculty and of his knowledge of the need which it will fill.

Brigadier Firebrace then read the extract from William Lilly's *Epistle to The Student in Astrology* which was inscribed and presented to the Faculty last year. Mr. Carter then spoke on "The Necessity for Sound Tuition in Astrology." After an interval for refreshments, the classes separated for tuition periods.

Christmas Party

On November 24th, the students were the guests of the Vice-Principals at an afternoon party. The Faculty had a combined Christmas- and birthday-cake with $3\frac{1}{2}$ candles for its present age.

Mrs. Hone gave an astro-psychological talk on a series of pictures painted by a highly skilled artist when under stress and during illness. Though she knew no astrology, these pictures portrayed her astrological chart and in unmistakeable symbolism showed certain transits as they occurred, thus giving evidence that the unconscious mind, when less closely controlled than usual by the conscious self, can be a channel through which archetypal principles make themselves felt.

External Students' Course

There has been a keen response to this new venture of the Faculty. Students have enrolled from many parts of England. Many had been teaching themselves astrology for some years and now are eager to take the opportunity of full tuition and preparation for examination by which to prove their ability. From the many letters, perhaps a representative sentence may be taken: "How I long to get my teeth into that Diploma!* and how I appreciate what the Faculty is doing for isolated people like myself!"

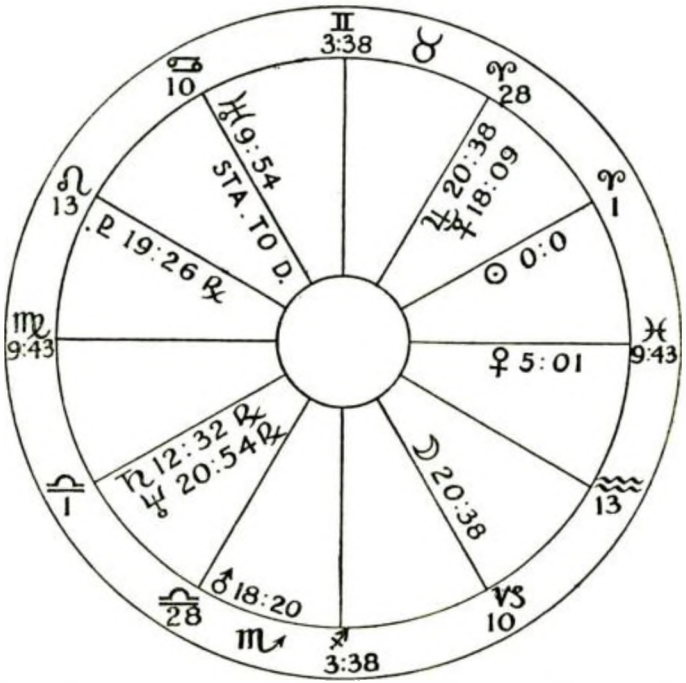
A student in Denmark is the first to register from abroad. We look forward to hearing from other countries as time goes on.

"AT HOME AND ABROAD"

We expect to resume this series, which is much liked, in our next issue.

* Ambiguous! But doubtless the sentiment was praiseworthy!—Ed.

VERNAL EQUINOX HOROSCOPE 1952



THE above is cast for Greenwich, March 20, 1952, 4.14 p.m., semi-arc method. Campanus cusps are: 11th, 1 ♒; 12th, 5 ♌; 2nd, 11 ♎; 3rd, 7 ♏.

The best feature here is that the Sun is unafflicted and the ruler is with Jupiter. Otherwise we have the distressing sight of six bodies in a great cross, with one of them, Uranus, sta. on cusp 11. Mars and Pluto do some mediation, but are themselves in close square. Venus, ruling 9th, is in exaltation (for what that may be worth, probably very little) and is trine Uranus, quintile Mercury.

It is not at all a pleasant map and seems above all to threaten continuing monetary and economic difficulties for this country, which is all in agreement with the general picture of things.

At Moscow (M.C. Libra 6 Cancer 8) the position is not good at all, and conditions in high places will not be easy, whether the world at large hears about them or not. Purges may well be rife.

At Teheran the ascendant is besieged between Saturn and Neptune, and anything might happen.

At Seoul Saturn and Neptune are near the midheaven.

Certainly we do not come off as badly as these countries.

The Washington map shows all the signs of financial crisis and violent falls on the Stock markets, a usual concomitant of Saturn-Uranus afflictions in coelo, any way. It is a map, like our own, of widespread failures and bankruptcies.

For many years now economic structures the whole world over have become more and more divorced from reality. Wages and prices have been artificially planned and manipulated and "standards of living" set up as if they had behind them some sort of divine sanction. But it is futile to argue as to how the cake should be divided when the article in question is no longer there and is being replaced by some very stale bread! Futile, and misleading, for it hides the nature of the problem.

In Russia, I believe, large transfers of population are carried out, and a similar process within the British Empire might go far to solve our difficulties at their root. But few democracies would submit to such a drastic application of the surgeon's knife. Both Great Britain and Italy, to instance but two nations, could probably lose a third of their population by emigration with advantage. But even then, what about the "teeming East"?

However, we pin our faith to science, always provided it doesn't destroy us before it saves us.

Generally there does seem to be what I will call a change of trend in the world. To explain what I mean: it often happens, in natal astrology, that for many years one particular aspect or nexus of aspects will express itself in one way, be it health, marriage, finance or as the case may be. Then, quite suddenly, there is a change of direction; the nexus either becomes comparatively dormant for another long period, or else it alters its nature completely. For instance, such an aspect as Venus square Neptune might, in youth, express itself in the affectional life, in manhood in the sphere of Taurus, in old age in the affectional life once again but in quite another way—the deaths of friends such as become increasingly frequent as one grows older.

Such a change of trend seems to be at work in the world at large. For years every bad configuration had to be considered chiefly from the standpoint of war, actual or likely. Now the economic question has supplanted this, and yet other fields of expression appear. Thus, I called the winter ingress "shocking" but (at the time of writing) the "shock" has been mainly meteorological, with almost unprecedented storms and hurricanes, floods, and (if they may be called meteorological) bush-fires.

JOHN RUSKIN

By Joan Rodgers

[Being a Lecture given to the Lodge on June 18, 1951.]

In choosing Ruskin for my subject, I realise that I have embarked on a very large one, so I think it is as well if I begin by explaining that I do not propose to deal with his work or the events of his life in any great detail. We know that he was a great man—perhaps the best description of him would be a Great Victorian, a philanthropist and art critic. My reasons for choosing him as a subject for an astrological lecture are two—the first is that his birth-time is known, and the second is that the recent publication of the Millais papers and Peter Quennell's biography have enabled us to know him as a sensitive and suffering human being. In fact, his life story as it is now revealed shows us that he was a psychological case, of the sort that we might easily meet in everyday life, and that is what I think is interesting to us as astrologers.

So let us start by looking at this chart* and consider the character that we deduce from it. In the first place, the pattern as a whole is a striking one: the kind we call a "bucket." That is, all the planets except one are contained within a square in the north-east quadrant of the chart, while the Moon in her own sign Cancer is alone in the west in the 6th house. This gives her a very special significance of her own, since the Moon is the symbol of the Mother and the native's dealings with women in general. So we can see that this part of his life is going to be important. If we look further to see how she is aspected—opposition Mars and Mercury and quincunx Neptune—we can deduce that he is likely to have difficulty in his relationships with women, perhaps because of the domination of his mother. The Moon is also opposition to Jupiter, but as Jupiter is in Aquarius—just—the opposition is not likely to be a happy one: it would work out more like a quincunx.

The Sun is rising in Aquarius. Now the house and sign in which the Sun is posited is an indication of the true character and interest of the native. The Sun in Aquarius usually gives a strong character—with an inflexible will and a desire to lead. It is more natural to Aquarians to give orders than to take them, and their interests usually lie in matters concerning their fellow men and are connected with ideas. That is, the fixed sign gives the desire to rule and the air element the taste for ideas.

* Positions as given in "Notable Nativities": M.C. 11½ ♐; Asc. 16½ ♒; ☉ 19 ♒; ☽ 27 ♋; ☿ 25 ♑; ♀ 6 ♑; ♂ 26½ ♑; ♃ 0½ ♒; ♄ 17 ♓; ♅ 23½ ♐; ♆ 28 ♐. PL 27 ♓.

Thus, the Aquarian wants to be *a leader in the world of ideas*: and since new ideas mean change, they are often reformers or innovators. I have observed, however, that although the Aquarian likes the idea of change for other people he seldom cares for it for himself! The changes are more in the mind, in fact, than in reality. The Aquarian nature is usually mild and rather cold; to the rest of us there is something a little inhuman about them. It is the 11th sign of the zodiac, which is connected with friends. And the Aquarian makes a very good friend indeed: the fixity of his nature makes him constant—he is always the same towards his friends—and a friendly relationship suits the impersonality of his temperament. For this very gift of attachment to a circle of friends and detachment from mankind in general seems to be a defence against more personal relationships. While Leo, the opposite sign, likes to rule through the heart, Aquarius feels embarrassed and self-conscious when anything more than friendship is demanded of him. He likes best to be alone in a crowd of friendly people—to stand a little aloof from them—and to be a leader in intellectual matters.

In this chart the Aquarian element is doubly emphasised: the Sun and the ascendant are both in Aquarius, so that we may expect a person of intellectual interests, of cool detachment, and a strong desire to rule. The Sun being in the 1st house would make him particularly interested in *himself*, his own ideas, his own personality, and the ruler of the chart, if you consider it to be Saturn, is also in the 1st house—a third emphasis on the self. If, on the other hand, you take the ruler of Aquarius to be Uranus, this planet is also in an angle—in the 10th, so that you could say that the native's aim was to put himself in a prominent place in the world; and the conjunction of Uranus with Neptune in the 10th house gives an indication of both Ruskin's interests—art and philanthropy—a desire to teach moral truths and artistic aims—Uranus and Neptune in Sagittarius.

His method of working is of course shown by the 6th house, where the Moon is situated in Cancer. Ruskin was enormously industrious, as we might expect from the 6th house Moon opposed by Mars. He was forever writing, teaching and lecturing, and no detail was too small for his attention. Indeed this love of detail sometimes spoiled his vision of his work as a whole. The Moon in Cancer would give him a very personal point of view. Everything he did would be related to his own life and his own family. It would make him extremely sensitive and rather emotional. Already we can see that this is a contradiction to the Aquarian temperament which is impersonal and

*

detached. I have always found that people who have no relationship between the Sun and the Moon—that is no aspect even by quality or element—have a sort of split in their make-up; their emotions sway them at times without reference to any sort of reason, and at others they use their will without reference to their feelings at all. Thus, in this chart, the mind and the emotions were always working in separate departments, as you might say.

The quincunx of the Moon to Neptune is another testimony of his sensitive feelings. It would also I think give his love of painting, since Neptune seems to give an ability to understand the arts. The Moon is also opposition Mercury and Mars, both of which are in a sign that suits them—Capricorn. Mercury in Capricorn gives a very clear mind with a gift of neat precise expression, and Mars, in the sign of his exaltation, would be added testimony to the clarity of his intellect and his ability to express his thoughts. Yet anyone who has studied Ruskin will know that, as his life advanced, his style of writing became more and more obscure and complicated, and even his ideas became confused. So that I think the opposition of the Moon, while it gave him imagination, and an ability to sense the opinions and problems of his time, frustrated his aims, by bringing the personal element too closely into his ideas, and clouded the brilliance of his mind. Also, of course, Mars and Mercury are in the 12th house—locked up, one might say—and therefore full expression was denied them. I think, too, the conjunction of Mars and Jupiter, although wide and in different signs, would have added a touch of mental confusion: he seemed to have so many things to express all at once and they were often contradictory. Thus Ruskin was not able to bring out the whole of his vision, partly because of the restrictions of the 12th house and partly because of the hampering and contradictory effect of the Moon ruling his private life, his home, his family and his relationships with women, which we shall see was the frustrating element in his life. The bunch of planets, including Pluto, so happily packed together in the square between Uranus and Pluto were constantly modified by the Moon in Cancer in the 6th house.

Now let us look at Venus, since Ruskin's fame rests largely on his writings as an art critic. It is rather a surprising Venus because she is in Capricorn—not a sign that suits her well—and her only aspect is a semi-sextile to Jupiter. Venus in Capricorn is a very practical Venus—she is generally more sensible than artistic; she usually likes value for money and the parallel in Ruskin's chart, I think lies in his love of craftsmanship. He liked, with the exception of pictures painted by Turner whom

he called his "Master," pictures painted with extreme care and attention to detail, such as those painted by the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, whose patron he was. She is in the 11th house—an added testimony to his love of friends. Ruskin liked to be the friend and patron of artists: he was not always, I think, very understanding in his patronage, in that he often commissioned pictures that were not in keeping with the interest and talents of the artist, as when he asked the very urban Rossetti to paint a scene in the Welsh mountains for him, but he was generous and fearless in his praise when he thought it was due.

Venus in Capricorn is also inclined to relate pleasure to duty and to give the native an uncomfortable feeling that pure enjoyment is wrong. Thus in his art criticism he liked to link art with moral values and to preach that pictures should teach spiritual truths. He himself had always an uneasy feeling—indeed a feeling of guilt—unless his pleasures were linked with duty. I think if his Venus had been in a happier and gayer sign, he might have overcome his difficulties in marriage. As it was his sense of duty and his sense of guilt overshadowed the natural ability to enjoy himself like other people.

Lastly we come to Jupiter and Saturn in semi-square to each other. The semi-square is an aspect of limitation too. Once more we have a sign that the natural hopefulness and expansive side of Ruskin's nature is limited by Saturn, the planet of duty and limitation.

Jupiter in Aquarius would give him a desire to enrich the lives of those less fortunate than himself, while at the same time make him wish to be the arbiter of their destiny. In fact, it would make him a benevolent planner. But the semi-square to Saturn in the 1st house would impose a limitation on his benevolence. Saturn in Pisces is not a very comfortable Saturn. The planet and the sign do not go well together. The idealism and spiritual duality of Pisces is at war with the materialism of Saturn, so that often only the negative side of both is able to manifest giving the native a rather uncertain morality and constantly shifting moral and intellectual convictions. Ruskin was aware of this duality in himself. He delighted in contradicting his own opinions, sometimes in the space of the same article, and this was particularly true in politics, when he would declare himself a Tory in one breath and a Socialist in the next.

This position of Saturn in the 1st house made him subject to fits of intense gloom: a weary feeling of self-depreciation and inadequacy would often come over him, although he never doubted his own artistic opinions. Saturn, you will see, is

coming to the conjunction of Pluto, and if we accept the theory that Pluto brings intensification, poor Ruskin had a double Saturn as his life advanced.

Ruskin was mildly interested in astrology—and this is why we know the birth time is reasonably correct—and it is said that he liked to trace his misfortunes to the position of Saturn.

Well, that is a very quick review of the chart and the planets. I think we could sum up this chart as one of a man with a high sense of duty and of moral purpose whose aim in life was to be a teacher and a reformer and whose weakness lies in his inability to deal with personal contacts because of the contradiction in his nature, which he could not resolve, between the universality of his Sun and rising sign in Aquarius and the extreme sensitivity and personalness of his Moon in Cancer.

Let us turn now to some of his life story to see how it fits in with the picture in the chart.

John Ruskin was the only child of elderly parents. He was born on February 8, 1819, in London at 7.30 a.m. He was brought up with almost military discipline. That is, his life as a child was regulated from hour to hour and whatever promises or threats were made to him were faithfully carried out. If we go back to the Moon, which always shows the childhood of the native and his relations with his Mother, we can trace this to the Moon opposition Mars and Mercury. His mother had been the housekeeper in his father's old home. She was serious and well-educated, but regarded by the Ruskin family as the social inferior of his father—and you will see the Moon is in the 6th house—the house of servants and social inferiors in the snobbish Victorian sense. This is a very important fact because it added a great deal to the isolation of his early years. Ruskin's father was a wine merchant who had brought his business from the verge of ruin when he inherited it to a very prosperous condition. During Ruskin's growing up days, the family gradually grew more prosperous. When John was four, they moved to a suburban house in Herne Hill. Here they were surrounded by the families of prosperous city merchants, but the Ruskins did not mix with them. Mrs. Ruskin was sensitive about her birth and feared to be snubbed by her neighbours; so the three of them—James and Margaret Ruskin and their son John—formed a little world of their own which as time went on became more and more exclusive. Thus John Ruskin, who never went to school but was educated by his mother who wanted him to be a Bishop, had a lonely childhood bounded by his parents' society. Fifty years later, writing of these days, Ruskin said "I had nothing to love."

In this we can trace the isolating effect of the 12th house

which contains the rulers of the 10th and 4th houses—Mercury and Jupiter—the Father and Mother, emphasised by the opposition of the Moon—another symbol of the Mother—in the 6th. The sense of excluding and being excluded from the rest of the world would, I think come from the rising Saturn. Such people often have difficulty in their contacts: they seem to have a feeling of standing apart from the rest of the world.

The first really important event in Ruskin's life was his first journey to the Continent at the age of 14¼. I have moved the ascendant back from Aquarius 16½ to 15 to coincide with this event as it was undoubtedly a turning point in Ruskin's life in that it aroused his interest in architecture and painting on the Continent. Since Aquarius is a rapidly ascending sign this is only a matter of about 2 minutes in time. There is another reason why I have done this. 15 Aquarius is one of the great degrees of the zodiac—being the middle degree of a fixed sign —and it is one that is connected with writing and teaching. Further, this would give 15 Leo on the descendant—the degree which Mr. J. R. Owen has told us is connected with the animal kingdom and dog bites in particular. Ruskin's lower lip was mutilated by his parents' watchdog when he was a child. If you don't accept this theory, the ascendant as given in *Notable Nativities* is 16½ Aquarius.

On their return from this trip through Switzerland and Italy while Jupiter was still conjunct his ascendant, John Ruskin met and fell in love with the daughter of his father's partner. Her name was Adele Domecq and she was 15. She did not take him very seriously: indeed, she found him gauche and awkward. He had never learned to make friends with girls. Being a Roman Catholic she did not care for his religion and found him rather conceited. Mrs. Ruskin, on the other hand, took great exception to Adele's views and thought the idea of her son marrying a Roman Catholic "too monstrous to be possible." But John was not easily put off: he had set his heart on Adele. It is interesting to note that all Ruskin's loves were very young girls, and he liked best to worship them from afar. Adele, for instance, lived in France. Throughout his life Ruskin thought and wrote of his loves as nymphs, or witches, or fairies —never as women. He chose to imagine them as something unreal and uncatchable. If we look in the chart, I think we can trace this to the quincunx of the Moon and Neptune conjunct Uranus. The quincunx is a difficult and separating aspect, and in this case I think the ideal and the real woman was never the same. Faced with reality—a real woman—Ruskin took refuge in fantasy and an ideal woman.

In 1837, when he was 18, Ruskin went to Oxford as a gentle-

man commoner. His mother took rooms in the town and John spent his evenings with her. On Sundays they were joined by his father. He seems to have got on quite well in Oxford in spite of his parents, but the University itself seems to have had little influence on him. When he left he knew no more of life than when he went there.

In 1839, just after Ruskin's 20th birthday, Adele Domecq was married to a French baron. Ruskin had seen something of her during the previous year, and though he thought her less attractive than at 15, he was still in love with her and her marriage was a great blow to him. He threw himself into his work at the University with such fervour that he collapsed later in the year with lung tuberculosis. During this period, by 1° both Mars and Mercury come to the ascendant. In his *Encyclopedia of Psychological Astrology*, Mr. Carter gives 28° of the cardinals as danger degree areas for consumption, and here the Moon is in 27 Cancer. Ruskin recorded that John Varley the astrologer "fastened (in 10 minutes) on the ages of 14, 18 and 21 as specially fatal . . ." In those years Ruskin met, fell in love with and lost Adele Domecq.

(*To be concluded in our next issue.*)

AT THE LODGE

On October 29th Miss M. Corcos lectured on "Astrology in Relation to Adler's Psychology," showing how some of his theories might be adopted in the interpretation of a horoscope. He believed that, given an optimistic and courageous attitude, there were few obstacles that could not be overcome and he always strove to create and enhance such an attitude in his patients. He realised the paramount importance of the patient's attitude towards events. Needless conflict arose when the patient habitually acted as if the world were hostile. He believed that what we were reaching out for in the future was more potent in shaping our lives than the inheritance of the past. It behoved astrologers to remember that an astrological prediction, by altering a person's outlook, could affect the course of events.

Adler's belief that the highest function of the individual was to be a good neighbour and to render service to his fellows was well born out by the Aquarian and Piscean planets in his horoscope. He was born in Vienna on February 7, 1870, at 2.00 p.m. C.E.T.

At 8.20 Mrs. Hone initiated the second of the discussions on "New Trends in Astrology," dealing particularly with new

ideas in practice. She suggested that Astrology was in the process of being put on a more scientific basis and her assertions that "modern" Astrology was necessarily more accurate, more scientific and less "woolly" than the Astrology of earlier generations aroused considerable discussion. Members were quick to express their appreciation of much of the statistical research of recent years, but they were also keen to uphold many of the values of traditional Astrology and particularly the underlying spiritual basis without which no astrological knowledge could be used to the best advantage.

Mr. Dennis Bartlett presented "Some Interesting Charts" on November 5th. He confined himself to easy, simple and direct methods, using only the planets and angles of the radical charts and showing how important events coincided with the simultaneous transits of two or more planets, either in conjunction or in opposition, falling on sensitive points in the horoscope.

He traced the history of the Crystal Palace, basing his observations on a chart cast for noon on June 20, 1850, the day on which the plans were completed. He considered horoscopes cast for the time of ceremonial openings of public buildings to be less effective than charts calculated for the moment when it was first decided to build or when the drawing up of the plans was completed. When the ribs of the structure were first erected in Hyde Park, Saturn in the heavens was in exact trine to the radical Mars. Other important dates were appropriately shown by transits to the radical positions.

He concluded by showing the charts of a married couple in which strong radical afflictions were due to receive severe transit aspects in the middle of December. The husband had already been advised by his doctor that he might not long survive a recent operation. In cases such as this the astrologer was in an extremely delicate and most responsible position, and it seemed to the lecturer that too much knowledge could be just as dangerous as too little.

At 8.20 the President invited members to guess the professions of the owners of two horoscopes which he exhibited.

The Annual General Meeting on November 12th was well attended. There were several changes in the membership of the Committee, Brigadier Firebrace, C.B.E., and Mr. Addey joining Mrs. Hone as Vice-Presidents, while Mrs. Churchill and Regulus, the retiring Vice-Presidents, were happily retained as Committee members, being elected in company with Miss Buddicom, Mr. Carruthers, Mrs. Rodgers and Dr. Rosenthal. Regulus reported that he was unable to continue as Book Steward but Mrs. Davison, who had been a capable deputy, was taking over his duties. The President expressed his warm

appreciation of the work done by the retiring Committee members and added a special word of consolation for those who had been unsuccessful in securing election to the new Committee.

Reports from the various Lodge officers were received and passed and a sound state of affairs was disclosed in all departments.

After the formal business was concluded there was a discussion as to whether more time should be devoted to the Public Lectures in order to give the audience more opportunity to comment and to ask questions on the various points raised. One of the greatest difficulties was to decide in advance whether a lecture was going to stimulate a great deal of discussion.

On November 19th, Brigadier Firebrace delivered a lecture on House Division under the cryptic title "A. and M. Houses." He presented the findings of the London Astrological Research Group, a small band of enthusiasts who had been experimenting with a dual system of Equal House Division using both the Ascendant and Midheaven as starting points (*see page* 32).

Mrs. Jaffa conducted the 8.20 meeting, introducing the first of a series of three discussions on "Vocational Astrology." She produced three horoscopes from her own collection, each of a man who had achieved success in his career. The first was a metallurgist, who had Mercury and the Sun rising in Libra, with the Moon, Mars and Uranus in Sagittarius; the second, a builder, had the Moon rising in Cancer, just above the Ascendant, the Sun being again in Libra; the third, a naturalist, had Sagittarius rising with the Moon in Cancer and the Sun in Gemini in the sixth house. All three charts showed well-integrated planetary patterns. The two natives born with planets rising had achieved a measure of prominence.

"Directions and Other Things" was the title of a lecture by Mr. A. Gauntlett, who made a welcome return to the Lodge platform, on November 26th, after a long absence. He placed before the audience details of his own novel system of directing, involving three separate measures which he related to the threefold constitution of man. Using a day-for-a-year as a basis, he added to each factor in the horoscope the amount of arc travelled by the Sun in the Zodiac between the day of birth and the day which measured to the year under review. This rate of increment not only differed for each individual but also varied at different periods in the life of the same individual. Such a variation was appropriate, since the rate of human evolution could not be equated to a constant. Directions formed by adding the Solar arc were related to the native's spiritual development. Similarly, he also added to all factors the amount

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of arc travelled by the Moon in the Zodiac during the same period. Aspects thus formed showed opportunities for development in the mundane sphere. Finally, he added to all factors the number of degrees between the position of Uranus at birth and its actual position in the heavens on the day under consideration. Aspects formed as a result of adding this increment showed opportunities for mental development.

Directions formed by adding the Solar arc were most important, measuring to the beginning of an event and setting the pattern for the period. As the Moon's Nodes moved backward through the Zodiac they should be directed in the reverse direction. Under this system only aspects between progressed factors and radical factors should be considered.

At 8.20 Mr. Addey took the second of the discussions on "Vocational Astrology." He put forward the following rules for judgment:—

1. Vocational aptitudes should be judged from the whole horoscope.
2. Special attention should be paid to the tenth house and its ruler.
3. The condition of the ruler of the Ascendant or of any strong planet should be noted.
4. The Sun's position and strong Solar aspects should be carefully considered.
5. Benefics and their aspects often provided useful hints.
6. The fifth and eleventh houses, representing the creative abilities and the ideals, should be consulted.
7. The second and sixth houses, representing the earning ability and the capacity for work, were also important.
8. A satellitium often gave a clue as to the direction in which the native's interests lay.

Other factors had also to be taken into consideration. The occupation which gave the most pleasure was not necessarily the one which brought in the most money or which provided the best outlet for some special skill or ability. In order to illustrate some of these points Mr. Addey produced the horoscope of Randolph Turpin, who was born at Leamington on June 7, 1928, 5.45 p.m.

Mr. Alex Sim spoke on "Essentials for Right Judgment" on December 3rd and effectively summarised the basic methods of chart interpretation. He regarded the individual as a unit of limitless Universal Spirit which had temporarily accepted the limitations of the material world for the purpose of gaining

experience. Pluto was the significator of the native's capacity for readjustment to the circumstances which came his way. The speaker advised students to pay attention to decanate rulers. Bad aspects were much modified when both planets were in mutual reception. In cases where the last degree of a sign appeared on a house cusp, both the ruler of that sign and of the sign following should be considered as the rulers of that house. All horoscope readings should remain strictly private and should never be shown to a third party without the native's consent.

The last of the sessions on "Vocational Astrology" was introduced at 8.20 by Miss Buddicom. She confined her attention to a chart erected for the start of certain employment. She stressed the desirability of choosing a time when the planetary transits were in harmonious configuration with the nativity, and in particular with the positions of the progressed planets and angles. She would advise the applicant, whenever possible, to compare his birth data with that of his employer. Unfortunately, employers were seldom willing to co-operate in this most necessary piece of research! Several members confessed that they were in the habit of changing their employment first and consulting the aspects afterwards. Miss Buddicom conducted the proceedings with considerable gusto, which appeared to derive largely from the evident enjoyment with which she related her several changes of career!

On December 10th Mr. Rupert Gleadow spoke on "Astrological Superstitions," contriving to cover a good deal of ground in an amusing yet stimulating fashion. Zodiacal symbolism, he said, was often misused and astrologers sometimes overlooked the fact that its primary purpose was to set in train a certain line of thought. Set interpretations, so often found in astrological circles, led to slack thinking and erroneous delineation. Jupiter in the third house did *not* mean "prosperous brothers," but signified that the native behaved expansively towards brethren and was a source of help to them. Similarly, Jupiter in the tenth did not indicate that the father was wealthy but that the native would rise in life. The more prosperous the father the harder the native would have to strive in order to surpass him!

Students should be careful before accepting the word of any one authority on a given question and they should eschew the pernicious habit of selecting an extract from one authority to support *this* idea and an extract from another authority to support *that* idea—especially in cases where degree symbols and interpretations were concerned. The lecturer warned his audience against sloppy standards of criticism, giving a blatant

example of such criticism from the pen of a well-known astrologer who had taken exception to a certain theory concerning the Fixed Zodiac.

The speaker was doubtful about the value of numerology in astrological work and was strongly against what he dubbed "Great Pyramidosophy." Astrologers should be particularly wary when dealing with new ideas and theories, and evidence which was put forward as "proof."

At 8.20 the Lodge Ritual was successfully celebrated with due solemnity.

The Spring Session of the Lodge began on January 14th with a highly successful "Co-Relations Evening." Mrs. Hone, as a member of the Society for the Study of Physiological Patterns, introduced the three speakers. Miss Beryl B. Hutchinson, the founder of the society, had postponed her trip to Africa in order to be present as the hand-reading expert. Her fine gesture was greatly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Peter Marshall was the Society's instructor in Graphology, while Dr. Alice Marden, who had recently gained the Diploma of the F.A.S., needed no introduction. Mr. J. Louis Barr, the phrenologist, who was to have completed the panel of experts, was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending.

The three speakers then gave a delineation of the character of a chosen subject according to their various methods. All they knew beforehand was that the subject was an osteopath and that he was married.

There were striking similarities in the delineations presented by all three speakers, who had arrived at their conclusions independently of each other. All three, for instance, remarked on the subject's depth of emotion, love of beauty and strong idealism. Miss Hutchinson attributed this to a well-developed Mount of Venus; the nail phalange of the third finger dominant, supported by a heart line which branched towards the head line. Mr. Marshall reached a similar interpretation through the indications of the thin upward and thick downward strokes of the handwriting made with absolute definiteness. Dr. Marden stressed the same characteristics, adducing as evidence the Libran Ascendant and the integration of Venus with the Moon, Mercury and Neptune. Her suggestion that a form of dancing was likely to be the native's hobby was corroborated by Mr. Frank Coulstring, who had so kindly consented to act as the "victim." He had, in fact, been a teacher of the Margaret Morris School of Basic Movement. Mr. Neil Campbell said that he, too, had been a teacher of Basic Movement and he noted that both he and the subject had an Air Ascendant, both Mercurys were in Sagittarius and in aspect to both Venus and Mars.

Mr. Coulstring, who was born at Macclesfield on December 24, 1920, at 0.45 a.m., added that he was an F.T.S., a vegetarian, and had out-of-the-ordinary interests. He had been a radio mechanic while in the Forces.

The testimony of the three speakers and the subsequent discussion provided a strong indication that the individual carries with him, wherever he goes and whatever he does, certain patterns which spring from a common centre and which, under the expert eye, are capable of yielding up their secrets, whether the pattern be that of the planets in the sky at the moment of birth, whether it be formed by the imprint of the hand, or whether it be an expression of individual thought such as handwriting.

Our thanks are due to the visiting speakers and to the "victim," who all contributed so much to the success of the evening.

"Astrology and Antiquarian Research" was the title of a lecture by Mrs. Hone on January 21st. She began by decrying the lack of co-operation between antiquarians, astronomers and astrologers, as the two latter groups could so often aid the former in deciphering the true meaning of the pictorial representations which figured so largely among their discoveries. She then outlined the earliest beginnings of Astronomy before presenting a specially prepared film showing many most interesting discoveries uncovered by antiquarian researchers. The various pictures and sculptures were all recognisable as having astrological significance and several showed quite unmistakably how the astrological knowledge of those far-off days was carefully guarded by the priest-kings and astrologer-initiates.

One illustration showed four yokes, which the lecturer linked with the sign Libra. The yoke was similar in shape to the top half of the glyph of Libra, and yokes were generally sold in pairs as the bulls or other animals that wore them usually worked in double harness. Madame Latour and Miss Kurz suggested that the earliest known sign glyphs were those used by the Chinese in 8000 B.C. Mr. Freedman quoted the sixth chapter of Genesis—"and God showed the animals to Adam."

At 8.20 Brigadier Firebrace inaugurated the first of three discussions on the dual system of house division outlined in the lecture, "A. and M. Houses," which he had presented on November 19th. A chart consisting of equal houses measured from the Ascendant, designated "A. houses," was held to show the character of the native and the events which rose from character, while a horoscope consisting of equal houses measured from the Midheaven (the M. houses) showed the events which

arose from external causes. As an example, the speaker referred to the horoscope of the Duke of Windsor. In the "A." map, Uranus in the tenth house was an excellent indicator of the Duke's often erratic behaviour and of the abrupt ending of his monarchical career. The Moon in Pisces, exactly on the Ascendant of the "M." chart, showed the prominent part played by a woman in determining his actions. Brigadier Firebrace pointed out that, in many respects, the Placidean chart was similar to the "M." chart in the case under consideration. Mr. Gauntlett was dubious whether two different sets of houses based on different systems of reference could rightly be applied to one birth chart. Several members commented that it was not uncommon for more than one chart to be used in delineation and Mr. Carruthers mentioned that Hindu astrologers sometimes used as many as seven different charts, all derived from the original horoscope of birth.

A pictorial representation of the Zodiac, painted by Miss Anna Zinkeisen to the lecturer's original specification, formed the central theme of a lecture by Miss Buddicom on January 28th. Her talk, appropriately titled "The Astrological Pattern," consisted of a commentary on the painting, which graphically illustrated the basic ideas of the twelve signs. The artist appeared most effectively to have captured these ideas on the canvas, producing in the process a most pleasing pictorial achievement. The lecturer inclined to the idea that Uranus had most affinity with Aries, and Pluto most with Aquarius, quoting in support of her theory the alternative name of Februus for Pluto. She concluded by giving examples of charts containing a large number of planets in their own signs. Subsequent discussion centred around the question of whether a planet was necessarily well placed in its own sign. The President was of the opinion that a planet in its negative sign did not always manifest its qualities to the best advantage. Mr. Addey suggested that a planet might work better through its own house than through its own sign.

At 8.20, Mr. Davison continued the discussion on "A. and M. Houses." He doubted whether it was possible to separate events due to character from those caused by apparently external circumstances. He thought that systems relying on equal house division belonged to a past age, being most effective at an earlier period in the evolution of humanity when Hindu astrology was at its peak. At the present stage of evolution Spirit (Midheaven) was never more firmly embedded in Matter (Ascendant), hence the Quadrant Systems of house division, based on a proportional division of the arcs between these two axes, was the truest reflector of present conditions. It was not

logical to expect any system of house division to produce results at the Poles since no East or West point could be obtained with the Pole as starting point.

A serious flaw in equal house systems was that stresses could not be shown between houses in trine and sextile to each other. If the native's sister (third house) hated the sight of his wife (seventh house) this state of affairs under the quadrant systems might easily be shown by a square between planets in the two houses. This could not happen in a chart cast by an equal house system.

The speaker concluded by quoting statistics drawn up by the Church of Light which showed that events of a third house nature occurred in 100 per cent of cases when the ruler of the third cusp of the Placidean chart was involved in a progressed aspect. Similar statistics were also given involving the other intermediate Placidean house cusps with 100 per cent results in each case.

Brigadier Firebrace pointed out that stresses between houses in trine to each other in an equal house chart could be shown by squares between the rulers of those houses. Mr. Freedman said that no less an authority than Cardan had used an equal house system, but had finally discarded it in favour of a quadrant system. R.C.D.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THAT FAMOUS USURPER OLIVER

Traditional nativities are accepted by most astrologers with such naive faith that your wise caution, appended to Lieut. P. R. Lewis-Bizley's letter on page 101 of the September *Astrology*, could be applied with advantage to almost any of them. However, for Oliver Cromwell, there do exist contemporary pointers to an approximate hour. In *Opus Reformatum*, page 22, John Partridge (*b.* 1644) says: "The time of this Great Man's birth, *according as he gave it himself*, was on St. Mark's day in the year 1599. Summo Mane, at Huntington (sic) whose Latitude is 52 deg. and a few minutes; and this is the estimate time given." It should be noted that Partridge was one of those rare astrologers who realise the need to give the basis for their work; but even so he failed to state whence he had this information. I do not know why Cromwell should have described his birth in Latin, unless he quoted from some family record—which is not unlikely. But Partridge, though a good Latinist, did not understand the phrase and after lengthy considerations came to the conclusion that Summo Mane meant "The top of the Morning . . . at about 5 minutes after one of the Clock."

I notice that H. E. Butler, sometime Professor of Latin at London University, renders these two words as "early in the morning" in his translation of Cronica Jocelini de Brakelonda; on the other hand I have met with them occasionally in mediaeval Portuguese documents where, in one instance, they appear to coincide with the Hour of Matins or the first light; a learned Jesuit told me that he thought of them as the dark before the dawn. So much for Summo Mane. If we understand this phrase to mean dawn, when some bright stars are still visible, it would correspond roughly with John Gadbury's well-known figure for 3 h. 46 m. 49 s. a.m.

One of the practice-books of John Booker (*b.* 1601) is in the Bodleian, Ashm. 183. Here at fol. 373 is a note that Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, was born at 3 a.m.; but this note must have been made between January 2, 1654–5 and the last day of 1656; and Cromwell died on September 3, 1658. Therefore, the entry dates from only a year or two before his end. But Brooker may have had the time from his friend William Lilly (*b.* 1602) who used 3 a.m., as can be seen from fol. 109 of Ashm. 436, labelled "The Nativity of that Famous Usurper Oliver Protector of England." In the same volume, at fol. 108, there is another nativity with Pisces 2° 18′ rising.

Traditional nativities are not infrequently wrong even in dates. However, Cromwell's date is undoubted because it was set down in the Parish Register of the old church of St. John the Baptist at Huntingdon, now preserved in All Saints', Huntingdon. This reads: "Anno Dni 1599 Oliverus filius Robti Cromwell gener et Elizabeth ux eius Natus vicessimo quinto die Aprilis et Baptisatus vicesimo nono eiusdem mensis." Across the top someone wrote "Englands plague for 5 years," which I am sorry to say has been crossed out.

All things considered, perhaps the most acceptable time is that of Lilly and Booker, because of a slight chance that their early sympathies with the Parliamentary faction might have given access to an estimate time more specific than Summo Mane. For what this suggestion is worth here are the positions calculated from the solar tables of James Hynes of Dublin, and from Schoch and Foelsch, for Huntingdon on Wednesday, St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1599 O.S. at 3 a.m. sundial time. The Sun is in degrees and minutes while the Moon and planets are in decimals of a degree. Conversion to Cyril Fagan's Hypsomatic Zodiac can be made by adding 10° 44′ to all positions and cusps with mental subtraction of one sign.

R.A. M.C. 267° 9′ Campanus: M.C. : ♐ 27 ♑ 5 ♑ 20
As : ♌ 24 ♊ 4 ♊ 19

☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃
♉ 13° 58′	♏ 15.5	♉ 16.5	♉ 29.9	♈ 10.5	♐ 15.0
	♄	♅	♆	PL	
	♎ 10.7	♈ 28.1	♌ 23.1	♈ 22.7	

It will be noted that Mars is not cadent in this figure.

From (Miss) M. Matthews

We certainly owe a great deal to ancient astrology, from which most of our knowledge is derived, brought forward in modern times by Alan Leo, who revived the ancient science. Of course further research is needed, as we are yet only on the fringe of a vast subject. Symbolic directions have proved very useful, as set forth by Mr. Carter and Mr. Frankland. But let us keep it free from alien subjects such as psycho-analysis, and so on, which have really nothing to do with it. Above all, keep astrology as simple as possible, and not complicate a deep subject further by endless discussion on house division, zodiacs, etc. To erect a horoscope is quite easy, with Placidean cusps. The best astrologers generally have used them, with excellent results.

In fact, too much reading of books may confuse judgment.

Nowadays I consider that too much attention is given to the mechanical side, and to astronomical study, and exams., but it does not follow that one who has passed exams. with honours will be a good delineator—therefore the public may be easily deceived. More knowledge is of great interest, but often those not so learned may delineate far better, possessing more intuition.

As for speculative maps, I think it very useful to publish them. It arouses thought and may help others to pursue the subject, perhaps at last arriving at the true birth-time.

What does it matter about obtaining the recognition of scientists and thinkers, to want to stand well with the world? Astrologers should be above troubling about what the world thinks. Just as well, maybe, that too many do not study the subject, for few would use it except for egotistic purposes. Most people want it to help them, instead of wanting to help astrology.

The ideal would be, everyone their own astrologer, and but very

few professional ones. Those interested would learn, and the egotistic ones would not have an endless number of professional astrologers to fall back on. Interest in Truth, not one's own advantage, is the ideal.

Astrology is said to help one in life. Personally I doubt whether one's Karma can be avoided. It is fascinating to know the planetary causes of things, but it cannot be proved that events would have been different if we had not known Astrology.

No examinations can absolutely ensure that successful candidates will be competent and conscientious practitioners, either of astrology, medicine, or anything else. The Faculty does its best to give students a complete training and a proper ethical outlook; no organisation can do more. It might have been a good thing if Astrology had remained, for the present, in the keeping of the few, but, for good or ill, it has once again attracted the attention of the public. One cannot set the clock back.—EDITOR.

From ALICE MARDEN, D.F.ASTROL.S.

MR. CARTER'S "STAGE, ABILITY FOR," PERSONIFIED

On the occasion of a "co-relations" evening at the Society for the Study of Physiological Patterns, I as astrologer was asked to join a team of five, the others being two hand-readers and two graphologists. We were to study the hands, the hand-writing and the astrological chart of an unknown person. There, in his presence, we were to compare the results attained by our different techniques.

We were given very little case-history, in fact the only information was that the person was a man and by profession an actor.

I decided to look up what Mr. Carter had said under "Stage, Ability for" in his *Encyclopaedia of Psychological Astrology*. The result was so striking that not only was I able to interpret this map with confidence but also to show the complete truth of astrological findings as enunciated by Mr. Carter. In fact, I felt that this young man had stepped right out of Mr. Carter's book!

Very often astrologers are faced with difficulties in judging professions so that it is re-assuring that such a definite piece of evidence can be shown, as follows:

Quotations from the "Encyclopedia of Psychological Astrology"	*Factors in Chart of Actor*
1. "An examination of the horoscopes of actors and actresses in N.N. discloses that *Aquarius* is most strongly tenanted,—"	1. Showing a prominent Satellitium in *Aquarius*. Sun, close to M.C. in 22° 30 Aquarius, Mercury and Mars which is exactly conjunct Uranus.

Quotations from the "Encyclopedia of Psychological Astrology"	*Factors in Chart of Actor*
2. . . . "together with the *water signs. Pisces* and the *12th* are prominent and in many cases the Moon is in *Cancer.*"	2. The ascendant is in *Cancer*, Moon the ruler being in *Pisces* with Jupiter ruler of 6th house (work).
3. "Acting is distinctly a *12th* house occupation."	3. Saturn, natural ruler of professions, is with Pluto in the *12th.* As co-ruler of Aquarius, Saturn is very important in this map, being ruler of the Sun and dispositor of the Satellitium. It is in trine to Jupiter, the M.C. and exact trine to the Sun.
4. "The zodiacal area especially connected with the stage is around *23° Leo-Aquarius*, and in this we must include the aspecting areas in the other air and fire signs."	4. M.C. is *22° 30 Aquarius* trine Saturn in Gemini (3° out).
5. "The actual power of impersonating others appears to belong to *13° Pisces.*" "Venus of course is usually prominent."	5. Moon is in *11° 48 Pisces* in close sextile (3° orb) to Venus in the 7th house.

I think the comparison of the two columns does speak for itself. This birth took place at noon precisely, local time, February 15, 1915, in Belfast.

From MAURICE WEMYSS

HYPOTHETICAL PLANETS

In *Modern Astrology*, and at a later date in *Wheel of Life*, vol. 3, I gave particulars of certain hypothetical planets proposed by me on astrological grounds. One of these, Hercules, was estimated to be moving at a little over half a degree per annum during the nineteenth century. The astronomer, C. H. Schütte has recently put forward the view (in *Popular Astronomy*, 1949, 176) that a family of comets is associated with a planet which has a mean distance of 77 times that of the Earth from the Sun. That mean distance implies an average annual motion of about 0·533 which corresponds closely with the rate of motion of Hercules.

It will be recollected that the Lowell planet when discovered corresponded closely with the conditions envisaged by me as re-

gards relatively small planets ruling Virgo (*see Modern Astrology* 1930, p. 151).

It is regretted that other letters have been omitted owing to lack of space.

BEGINNERS' FORUM

From C. HAMMERTON (HARROW)

My first query concerns the positions of dignity and exaltation (and their opposites) of the heavenly bodies. Generally speaking, the books dismiss these terms very cursorily, inasmuch as one is left wondering whether the reader is intended to infer that "exaltation" is a better position than "dignity," for the former is usually described as the condition where "the best qualities of the luminary or planet show to the best advantage." If this is so, what is the essential difference between the two?

Secondly, it seems to me that the usual practice of adding up the number of bodies in each triplicity and quadruplicity and positive and negative signs may yield rather misleading results. The mere numerical majority of bodies in one element may be out-weighed by a smaller number of more important bodies in another. It might be more advisable to give three points to the Sun, two to the Moon and ruler of ascendant, and the usual one to the other planets rather than adding them all up on an equal basis. If the Sun and ascendant are in watery signs, for example, then the nature of the person concerned would be strongly emotional, no matter what the numerical superiority of bodies in other elements was.

Answer: As commonly employed, "dignity" is a quite general term. A body may be dignified by sign, house, or aspect, and on the other hand, it may be debilitated. It is really the same as saying that it is "strong" except that this is an even more general phrase. Being in its own sign or in the sign of its exaltation gives a planet a specific kind of dignity (supposing that we acknowledge exaltations to have any basis in true astrology, which some question) and being in detriment or fall is, again, a specific kind of debility.

The second point is quite sound. When we tabulate the number of bodies in element and quadruplicity, this is to be regarded as a preliminary operation only. Further consideration will be necessary to decide whether an element or triplicity is actually to be regarded as prominent or otherwise. For example, a person with Sun conjunction Mars rising would not be weak in Fire, even though there were nothing in that triplicity.

From "LODGE MEMBER"

What is meant by the Chaldean decanates?

Answer: Beginning with the first decanate of Aries under Mars, the allocation is made according to the apparent motion of the Sun, Moon and planets, but in reverse order.

Thus, Aries goes: ♂, ☉, ♀; Taurus, ♀, ☽, ♄; Gemini, ♃, ♂, ☉, and so forth.

This appears to have been the only method in use in the West until Sepharial and Leo introduced the Hindu allocation. Students should draw their own conclusions as to which is the better.

REVIEWS

An Unfinished Autobiography. By Alice A. Bailey. The Lucis Press Ltd., London, 30s.

The account of a most interesting life, written with much vivacity and humour, and full of astonishing episodes.

There are passages wherein Astrology is mentioned. Indeed, Mrs. Bailey speculates as to whether her rising sign was Cancer, Leo or Pisces, which she calls "the sign of the intermediary or mediator," a description that many would prefer to ascribe to Libra. She was born at Manchester, June 16, 1880, and finds plenty of Gemini in her disposition and destiny.

There is an interesting passage, attributed to her instructor, "the Tibetan," in which the old point is made that "Astrology is not so correct, however, in the case of highly developed people, aspirants, disciples and initiates who are beginning to control their stars and hence their actions." Would it not be truer to say that highly developed persons respond differently, rather than to assert that they cease to respond at all? By refusing to permit discordant elements in their maps to manifest in terms of bad character, they freely elect, as I see it, to have their "medicine" on the physical plane and therefore often suffer more than the undeveloped in terms of ill-health, monetary troubles, family matters, and so on, as indeed was most evidently the case with Alice A. Bailey herself, who at one time had to support herself and three small children by working in a sardine canning factory.

We are not called upon to comment on Mrs. Bailey's occult work, except to say that she does not hesitate to ridicule the self-righteous and pretentious, and above all those who set themselves on pedestals, regarding whom she quotes an amusing Chinese proverb—"He who stands on a pedestal has nowhere to go but off!"

Her remarks on the Aquarian and other Ages are not always correct. "We" are *not* transiting into the "sign of Aquarius," nor do we see why this should be "the sign of universality because water is a universal symbol," for surely so also are fire, air, and earth.

We salute the passing of a remarkable woman. C. E. O. C.

Esoteric Astrology. (Treatise on the Seven Rays, Vol. III.) By Alice A. Bailey. Lucis Press, 30s.

This book presents to the would-be charitably disposed reviewer one great difficulty, for of all literary faults the one most difficult to overlook is that of pretentiousness. The substance of the book emanates from a mysterious Tibetan Teacher and he tells us frankly

at the outset that we are going to have a job to keep up with him. "I am a brother of yours who has travelled a little longer upon the Path. . . ." he says. "I am one who has wrestled and fought his way into a greater measure of light than has the aspirant who will read this. . . ." Hereafter, page by page, we are somewhat oppressed by the superior knowledge and standing of this person, to which he ever and anon draws our attention. The reader may be forgiven if the words of Lao Tsze rise up to disturb him as he reads:

"The great river and sea, because they hold a lower place, are lords of a hundred streams. This is why the Master, when wishing to elevate men, places himself in speech below them.

"Thus though he dwells above them, the people follow him with ease; though he is placed before them he does not bar their progress."

Having regard to the assurances which we are given at the outset there are some curious deficiencies in what follows. It is difficult to imagine a more elevating subject than Esoteric Astrology, yet the text never takes wings; our hearts are never lifted up by passages of power and beauty such as might characterise the utterances of the man of great vision.

Possibly we ought not to expect anything of that sort, for this is strictly a treatise—and a very erudite treatise—on a branch of occultism, and is concerned with the handing down of information rather than with leading the reader gently and reasonably to the vision of the Divine Wisdom so that he may see for himself.

This distinction between the Ageless Wisdom (which is the vision of luminous and self-evident Universal Principles) and occultism (which is knowledge of hidden facts about the cosmos and man) is one which the writer often confuses, as when he says (p. 6) that the Ageless Wisdom "claims" that there are "around seventy" planets in our solar system.

One is aware of the wide reputation which the writings of Alice Bailey enjoy, but there is one pertinent question that one may ask about books of this kind: "To whom are they addressed?" For on the one hand only the most profound and disciplined mind could hope to follow with real intelligence the thread of the discourse, yet on the other the Teacher seldom seems to anticipate in his reader any of the vigour and independence of intellectual enquiry which must accompany such mental clarity and self-reliance. The implications of this contradiction must weaken considerably the confidence of those who consider accepting this book as their guide along unknown paths. J. M. A.

Der Mensch im Horoskop. By William Knappich. Published at Verlag Moritz Stadler, Villach, Austria.

The author of this book, who is an Austrian astrologer of repute, calls his work a comprehensive system of interpretation. He claims that there are two useful forms of Astrology only: Cosmic Biology which also includes modern psychology representing the scientific aspect of Astrology, and Symbolic Astrology which deals with mythological and collective concepts representing the art of inter-

pretation. Thus he correlates the traditionally known principles of Astrology with the postulates of modern psychology and biology in a clear and precise manner. Therefore he emphasises that Astrology is both symbolic and rational being an art and a science at the same time, the two aspects being inextricably interwoven and yet distinct from each other. Reference is also made to the work of the known Continental psychologists Jung, Adler and Freud, as well as to Kretschmer, known for a famous treatise on the relationship between physical appearance and character. The author concludes further that there are two ways of thinking, (1) the rational or causal way, and (2) the irrational or symbolic way, which have existed at all times besides one another during the evolution of humanity but to a varying extent in relation or comparison to one another, which affected the development of Astrology. The so-called analogy-conclusions of the symbolic way of thinking rest, in the author's opinion, on the morphology or similarity in the external arrangement of a shape or figure, and also on the analogy and similarity of functions in the framework of a whole. Thus one links "Aries" and "Head," the commencing parts of a shape, or "Sun" and "Heart," the same functions, in fixed chains of symbols as it were which are not connected causally at all. However, both ways of thinking are considered to have equal reality-value. After giving this general background the author explains the meanings of the known planets and of the zodiacal signs—the astrologer's working tools—from historical and mythological findings stating their generally accepted renderings in modern times as well. According to the author, the name chosen for the planet Neptune does not constitute an apt choice, as Neptune in a mythological sense does not describe the devotional, female and lunar side of this planet's influence. This surely is a highly controversial subject. In general the planets are considered as primeval or primordial pictures of soul-forces, whereas the zodiacal signs are said to express "the seasons of the soul" as it were. Certainly an original simile! Also the origin and history of house-division finds adequate treatment with particular emphasis upon the Placidian system which is the most widely known and used system at the present day. In contrast to the signs, the houses are considered to represent "the diurnal cycles of the soul," as it were. It is also explained that the mundane circle of houses has been evolved as an interplay of three factors: from the symbology of nature, from mythology and from geometrical speculations. This combination of associations led in the first place to the determination of the angles, taking the axial rotation of the earth into account. A very plausible explanation! It is also stated that the names of the zodiacal signs were taken from those of the constellations at a time when the sign Aries was still in the constellation Aries. As regards the aspects, the author calls them "the music of the soul," as it were. Here he mentions the Ptolemaic scheme of both the sign-rulers and of the aspects, which is very important as it explains the meanings of the aspects in terms of planetary natures without having to introduce number-symbolism. This is probably a timely addition to the contents of

the book. Thus the meanings of the aspects arise from considerations pertaining to the field of Symbolic Astrology. Mid-points and planetary pictures as well as their mode of writing are also mentioned. A novel feature of the author's work is the representation of horoscopical delineation in the form of so-called structural and directional formulae, introducing a system of point-valuation in form of a fraction. In the structural formula the enumerator indicates the strength of the planets in the four elements and the denominator shows their strength in the three qualities. In the directional formula the enumerator indicates the distribution of the planets above the horizon, in the eastern part of the map and in the first six signs of the Zodiac, whereas the denominator shows the distribution of the former below the horizon, in the western part of the map and in the last six signs of the Zodiac. The factors so deduced may be regarded as the psychological constants of the person. The connection of psychological states (such as split personality or quickly alternating opposite moods) with the corresponding astrological determinants appears to be another novel feature. The art of synthesis is demonstrated in various examples taken from known horoscopes. There are also explanations on the meaning of certain planetary patterns and aspects in relation to famous people. Here one would have wished to obtain more details about the lives of the persons mentioned in order to appreciate the planetary example-configurations given to a fuller extent. Finally, guiding suggestions and rules often established by tradition are given for purposes of astrological interpretation. At the end of the book one finds an interesting collection of horoscopes, which include those belonging to the various members of the Imperial House of Hapsburg which have been carefully checked and verified by the author. There is also Joseph Haydn's horoscope, which is discussed in detail. Finally, there are suitable tables at the end of the book giving astrological key-words useful for interpretative purposes. Whilst one may not agree with all conclusions at which the author has arrived, the general impression one gets when studying the author's work is that he has written a substantially sound treatise offering valuable suggestions to practical astrologers.

A. ROSENTHAL.

Other reviews of Continental books are held over for lack of space and should appear in our June issue.

American Astrology Ephemeris and Aspectarian for 1952. Based on Longitude 75° West. Clancy Publications, Inc., 1472 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y., U.S.A. 72 pp. Price $2.00.

In the latest issue of this ephemeris the compilers have essayed an improvement on their previous high standards by introducing a number of innovations, amongst which appear the longitudes of the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus and Mars for noon as well as midnight, while in addition to the hourly motions of these bodies at the two epochs, data are given for summing the motions to suit times from midnight or noon. In the case of the Moon even more

information is available, for her longitudes and hourly motions are tabulated for every six hours.

The increase in the number of pages (eight) provides room for features not previously included as, for instance, positions of some of the fixed stars, which, although but few, are likely to be welcomed by students of stellar Astrology.

It is a pity that the example method of finding the local sidereal time is unnecessarily involved, but readers of *Astrology* are not likely to take such devious turnings.

As in former years the planetary positions are also listed in right ascension, but it is indeed a surprise to find a second Aspectarian giving right-ascensional aspects, on the grounds that some students obtain better results in timing thereby. There are other surprises, too. An attempt is made to justify heliocentricism in the eyes of "the thoughtful student" by the fact that "we send hearts to our loved ones on St. Valentine's Day." Shades of St. Chad!

However, idiosyncracies of this sort in no way detract from the excellence of the abundant data contained in this valuable ephemeris.

GEORGE H. BAILEY.

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SPECIAL NOTES

In our next issue we expect to publish some observations on the death of His Late Majesty, and also upon the Geniture of our present Queen.

We shall also publish a synopsis, from the pen of Brigadier Firebrace, of the work done on the "A & M Houses" thesis by the London Research Group. Their conclusions are later to appear in the form of a Transaction.

Readers are reminded that we always like to have their views as to what they like and do not like in the Quarterly. We cannot always carry out their wishes, for no one can please everyone; but all opinions are carefully borne in mind.

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