



# STAR LORE

AND

## Future Events.



By the Editor of ZADKIEL'S ALMANAC.

No. 4.]

APRIL, 1897.

[PRICE 3D.

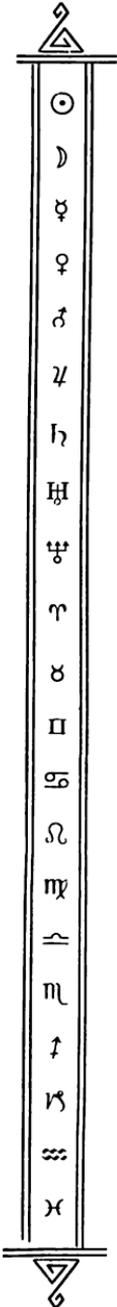
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### PHENOMENA—APRIL, 1897.

- APRIL 2ND.—SUN conjunction MERCURY 3<sup>h</sup> 1<sup>m</sup> morning.  
 „ 7TH.—VENUS *stationary* in TAURUS 16° 56'.  
 „ 10TH.—MERCURY trine JUPITER 7<sup>h</sup> 3<sup>m</sup> afternoon.  
 „ 12TH.—MERCURY in perihelion 8<sup>h</sup> afternoon.  
 „ 18TH.—MERCURY conjunction VENUS 2<sup>h</sup> 43<sup>m</sup> morn.  
 „ 20TH.—SUN trine JUPITER 3<sup>h</sup> 3<sup>m</sup> morning.  
 „ 23RD.—SUN parallel declination JUPITER.  
 „ 26TH.—JUPITER *stationary* in *Virgo* 0° 13'.  
 „ 28TH.—SUN conjunction VENUS 3<sup>h</sup> 46<sup>m</sup> afternoon.  
 „ 29TH.—MERCURY quartile JUPITER 9<sup>h</sup> 31<sup>m</sup> afternoon.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS AND OPPOSITIONS.

	H. M.		H. M.
April 2nd, ☽ ☽	4 24 morning.	April 17th, ☽ ♂	6 25 morning.
" 5th, ☽ ☽	4 31 morning.	" 18th, ☽ ♀	9 8 morning.
" 6th, ☽ ☽	0 57 morning.	" 18th, ☽ ♀	10 10 morning.
" 6th, ☽ ♂	0 44 morning.	" 19th, ☽ ♀	6 39 morning.
" 6th, ☽ ♂	3 58 morning.	" 19th, ☽ ♀	8 41 morning.
" 7th, ☽ ☽	3 52 afternoon.	" 22nd, ☽ ♂	1 28 afternoon.
" 9th, ☽ ☽	9 34 morning.	" 25th, ☽ ♂	10 50 afternoon.
" 13th, ☽ ☽	9 10 morning.		

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets, April, 1897.

D M	MERCURY.			VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.			URANUS.		
	Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
1st	5 47 <sup>m</sup>	0 3 <sup>a</sup>	6 22 <sup>a</sup>	5 59 <sup>m</sup>	2 7 <sup>a</sup>	10 14	9 14 <sup>m</sup>	5 41 <sup>a</sup>	2 10 <sup>m</sup>	2 30 <sup>a</sup>	9 33 <sup>a</sup>	4 40 <sup>m</sup>	10 49 <sup>a</sup>	3 16 <sup>m</sup>	7 39 <sup>m</sup>	10 50 <sup>a</sup>	3 7 <sup>m</sup>	7 20 <sup>m</sup>
5th	5 42	0 17	6 55	5 43	1 53	10 4	9 8	5 34	2 2	2 12	9 16	4 24	10 32	2 59	7 22	10 34	2 51	7 4
9th	5 37	0 32	7 30	5 26	1 37	9 48	9 2	5 27	1 54	1 55	8 59	4 7	10 16	2 43	7 6	10 17	2 35	6 48
13th	5 32	0 46	8 2	5 8	1 18	9 28	8 57	5 21	1 44	1 38	8 43	3 52	9 68	2 26	6 50	10 0	2 19	6 32
17th	5 27	0 59	8 33	4 52	0 58	9 4	8 53	5 14	1 34	1 22	8 27	3 36	9 41	2 10	6 35	9 44	2 2	6 16
21st	5 22	1 9	8 58	4 34	0 35	8 35	8 48	5 7	1 25	1 6	8 11	3 20	9 24	1 53	6 18	9 28	1 46	6 0
25th	5 17	1 16	9 17	4 17	0 10	8 1	8 44	5 1	1 18	0 50	7 55	3 4	9 7	1 36	6 1	9 12	1 30	5 44
29th	5 11	1 18	9 26	4 3	11 46 <sup>m</sup>	7 28	8 39	4 54	1 10	0 34	7 39	2 48	8 50	1 20	5 45	8 54	1 13	5 32

N.B.—In the above table *m* after the figures stands for morning, and *a* for afternoon.

## THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

“With how little wisdom is the world governed.”

The Powers have found that “the stars in their courses” are fighting against their concerted action against Greece and the insurgent Cretans. In fact, the European Concert is in a state bordering on disruption. Even the *Times* is now writing of probable “concessions” to Greece. When Greece was made a kingdom, in 1830, Crete ought to have been given to her by the Allied Powers, and it is a blunder now for the Powers to oppose that island being taken by her. It is said that our Government now favours a settlement satisfactory to Greece, and entailing as a preliminary the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete; also that Great Britain, while acquiescing in the proposal to blockade Greece, will not take part in it. The action of Russia in supporting Turkey seems to indicate that double-dealing which we anticipated. While writing, news arrives that the insurgents have just captured the last two Turkish forts near Canea.

Last July we wrote that the rare conjunction of Saturn with Uranus, January 6th, 1897, would take place in the mid-heaven at Athens, and that “this is a warning to the King of the Hellenes that he is in danger of losing his throne if, at the bidding of Russia, he continues to thwart his subjects’ wish to help to emancipate the Christians from the Moslem yoke.” Moreover, in remarking on the figure of the heavens at the moment of the Vernal Ingress at Athens, March 20th, 1897, we foretold that “Greece will be restless, and will probably gain some territory from the Sick Man; but her statesmen will have to act with prudence to avoid misfortune.”—*Zadkiel’s Almanac* for 1897, pp. 52, 56.

—*March 25th.*

## LOOKING FORWARD.

At the NEW MOON of the 2nd of April, viz. :—At 4<sup>h</sup> 24<sup>m</sup> a.m., London, we find *Sagittarius* 17° 43′ culminating, and the last degree of *Aquarius* rising; the Sun and Moon in 12° 42′ of *Aries* in conjunction with Mercury in 12° 45′ of the same sign. As Jupiter is in the seventh house, the peacemakers will find encouragement. Venus in the second house shows a rising state of the revenue.

The presence of Saturn and Uranus in the ninth house is not re-assuring to the speculators for the rise; and for some days to come the markets are more likely to droop than to advance; probably a “lame duck” will be hatched in the City.

In the United States the wool market will be good, but other commodities are not likely to be so favoured. The position of Mars threatens disputes of an embittered kind, most probably with Spain. Criminals will be very daring in their nefarious

deeds ; and there will be either a scandal or an outbreak at a great prison. The presence of the Sun, Moon, and Mercury in the fourth house at the moment of New Moon at Washington pre-signifies some great storm of wind and damage to buildings and gardens ; a great functionary will be in danger of being degraded or imprisoned.

At Pretoria the new moon takes place in the ascendant, so that about the 16th of April, when Mars will form the quartile aspect with the place of the luminaries, the crisis in the Transvaal will enter on a very acute stage, and unless Kruger displays much more wisdom than of late, a very dangerous state of affairs will ensue.

### HOROSCOPE OF THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.

IN FUTURE, for April, 1894, we gave the places of the heavenly bodies at noon of the day of birth of Earl Rosebery, who was then Prime Minister, and we stated that "Mercury was in the martial sign *Aries*, and very probably near the ascending degree." At that time we were unaware of the time of birth, whether it was in the morning, noon or night. Recently, we have been given to understand that the noble Earl was born at 3 o'clock in the morning. Upon casting the horoscope for that hour of the 7th May, 1847, London, we find the R.A. of the M.C. is  $269^{\circ} 10' 42''$ , which gives *Sagittarius*  $29^{\circ} 15'$  culminating, and *Pisces*  $28^{\circ} 3'$  ascending, so that the whole sign of *Aries* is in the ascendant, and Mercury therein as we divined when writing in March, 1894. Upon computing the arcs of primary direction of the chief events of his lordship's eventful life, we find unmistakable evidence that the time of birth stated is correct, as we shall, presently, demonstrate.

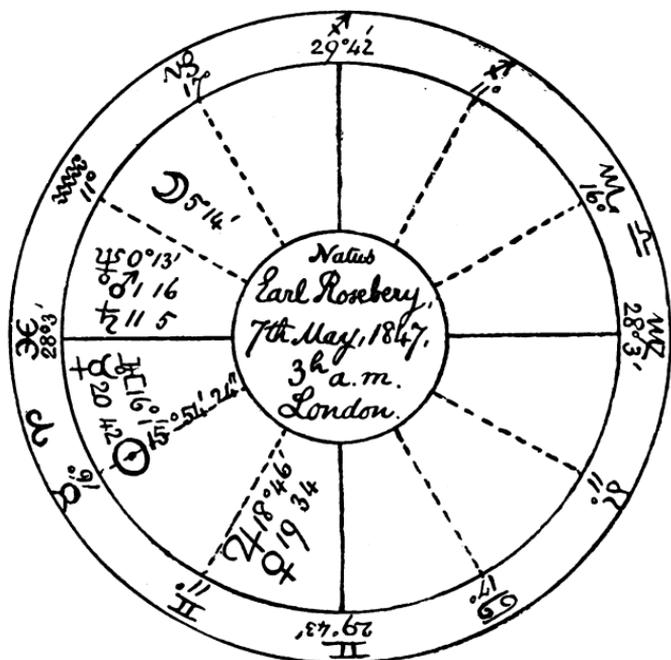
Inspection of the horoscope shows that the Sun was on the cusp of the second house, in *Taurus*  $15^{\circ} 54' 24''$ , separating from sextile aspect with Saturn, and applying to the semi-sextile with Jupiter and Uranus. The Moon is in the eleventh house, in *Aquarius*  $5^{\circ} 14'$ , in sesqui-quadrate ( $135^{\circ}$ ) aspect with Venus and Jupiter. Mercury is in the ascendant, in *Aries*  $20^{\circ} 42'$ , separating from conjunction with Uranus, and semi-quartile with Mars. Venus and Jupiter are in conjunction in the second decanate of *Gemini*, in the third house. Mars and Saturn are just risen in *Pisces*.

The death of his father, Lord Dalmeny, took place on the 23rd, of January 1851, arc= $3^{\circ} 43'$ , under the following primary directions :—

Ascendant quartile Venus, zodiac	...	...	$3^{\circ} 34'$
Sun semi-quartile Mars, mundo	...	...	$3^{\circ} 42'$
Ascendant quartile Jupiter, zodiac	...	...	$3^{\circ} 56'$

The death of his grandfather on the 4th of March, 1868, raised him to the peerage. The arc for this event is  $20^{\circ} 49'$  ( $1^{\circ} = 1$  year of life). We find the following primary directions measuring closely thereto, and well accounting for the bereavement and the dignity, viz. :—

Ascendant parallel Sun, zodiac, converse ...  $20^{\circ} 45'$   
 Sun parallel Saturn, mundo, direct ... ...  $21^{\circ} 11'$



Planets	Latitude.	Declination.	Right Ascen.			Merid. Dist			Semi-Arc.		
			°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
Sun ... ☉	—	16 36 41 N	43	26	13	45	44	29	68	7	38
Moon ... ☾	5 0 N	14 6 28 S	306	19	51	37	9	9	71	42	32
Mercury ☿	2 59 S	5 19 29 N	20	15	3	68	55	39	83	18	59
Venus ... ♀	1 34 N	24 35 56 N	78	31	14	10	39	28	55	7	50
Mars ... ♂	1 44 S	12 39 24 S	333	56	50	64	46	8	73	42	50
Jupiter ♃	0 16 S	22 42 36 N	77	48	37	11	22	5	58	29	29
Saturn ♄	1 39 S	8 56 15 S	343	10	44	74	0	2	78	40	27
Uranus ♅	0 38 S	5 43 17 N	15	0	12	74	10	30	82	48	45

The marriage of Lord Rosebery took place on the 20th of March, 1878, arc =  $30^{\circ} 52'$ , under—

Ascendant trine Jupiter, mundo, converse ...  $30^{\circ} 52'$

In February, 1885, he entered the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone as Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Works ; and in the following year became Foreign Secretary ; the arcs for these important events being  $37^{\circ} 45'$  and  $38^{\circ} 45'$ , respectively, and the following directions tell very forcibly :—

Sun trine Moon, mundo, direct	...	...	$37^{\circ} 30'$
Midheaven conjunction Moon, zodiac	...	...	$38^{\circ} 25'$
Sun rapt parallel Jupiter	...	...	$38^{\circ} 38'$

The sad death of Lady Rosebery happened on the 19th of November, 1890, arc =  $43^{\circ} 32'$ , under—

Moon semi-quartile Venus, mundo	..	...	$43^{\circ} 28'$
Sun parallel Mars, zodiac, converse	...	...	$43^{\circ} 44'$
Sun quartile Venus, mundo	...	...	$44^{\circ} 1'$

The legacy left to Earl Rosebery by his wife is accounted for by

Ascendant parallel Jupiter, zodiac	...	...	$44^{\circ} 0'$
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Earl Rosebery became Premier, on the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, on the 5th of March, 1894, the arc for this notable event being  $46^{\circ} 50'$ , and his colt Ladas won the Derby the same year, under—

Ascendant conjunction Jupiter, zodiac	...	...	$46^{\circ} 35'$
Midheaven sextile Mercury, mundo	...	...	$46^{\circ} 37'$
Sun sextile Mercury, mundo	...	...	$47^{\circ} 4'$
Moon biquintile Sun, zodiac, con.	...	...	$47^{\circ} 6'$
Ascendant conjunction Jupiter, mundo	...	...	$47^{\circ} 7'$
Ascendant conjunction, Venus, zodiac	...	...	$47^{\circ} 22'$
Midheaven parallel Sun, zodiac	...	...	$47^{\circ} 23'$

Unhappily, in March, 1885, influenza, followed by insomnia, attacked the Premier, and he resigned office on the 23rd of June, 1895, under the following evil directions and the transit of Uranus over the opposition of the Sun's place at birth :—

Sun parallel Moon, zodiac, converse	...	...	$47^{\circ} 48'$
Ascendant $135^{\circ}$ Moon, zodiac, direct,	...	...	$48^{\circ} 0'$
Sun quartile Saturn, mundo, ...	...	...	$48^{\circ} 9'$

The following remarks appeared in FUTURE, April, 1894 :—  
 “The star of strength, as Longfellow terms Mars, has dominion over Lord Rosebery's mind, and Claudius Ptolemy declared that this influence renders men noble, imperious, versatile, powerful in intellect, acute, self-reliant, stern and able in government Mercury has the sextile with Jupiter, and Ptolemy wrote that, ‘Jupiter configurated with Mercury renders men fit for much business, fond of learning, public orators, temperate, skilful in counsel, politic, beneficent, able in government, etc.’ Morinus wrote that this configuration gives wisdom, success in exploits ; and a proper person to be an ambassador or statesman.”

With the true horoscope now before us, we may add that the ascending positions of Saturn and Mars have marred the public career of Lord Rosebery and brought him many sinister and bitter enemies even amongst his own party. Nevertheless, he is deservedly popular among thoughtful and unprejudiced people, and he is far superior in honesty of purpose and generosity to the great majority of his opponents political and otherwise. His talent is unquestionable.

We have not yet carried forward the primary directions for the remainder of Lord Rosebery's life, but we may say that his 53rd year will bring some good directions into operation promising advancement and success. He has a very good chance of winning the Derby on the 2nd of June next with his fine colt Velasquez.

The primary directions to the ascendant tell very forcibly in favour of the method of casting horoscopes accurately for the birthplace, for no such directions could be obtained by the "protractor."

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### OBSTETRICS AND ASTROLOGY.

In obstetric practice a good knowledge of astrology is invaluable. I state this from experience, for while assisting for several years my late father, Dr. C. T. Pearce, and, for seven years, a busy practitioner in the north of England, I have attended considerably more than a thousand cases alone, and have assisted at many others. I have, on several occasions, delayed the birth when an evil planet has been just rising, culminating, setting, or in the lower meridian, and in evil conjunction with the Sun or Moon, in order to prevent bad results to the mother and misfortune or early death to the child. I have expedited the birth on some occasions, when it was safe to do so, in order to take advantage of the benefic influence of Venus or Jupiter.

Through the neglect of astrology many a mother has a bad recovery, and many a child has a hard struggle for existence. On one occasion, in the year 1875, I had two cases going on at the same time, a short distance apart, when the Moon was close to conjunction with Mars near the lower meridian. Having to run from one bedside to the other, but cases being too far advanced to permit of delaying the birth, but a few minutes' interval elapsed between the two births; both mothers suffered from hæmorrhage and, made a very tedious recovery, and in one case the danger to life was imminent.

Medical readers should remember that whenever the Moon is in conjunction, quartile, or opposition with Mars during labour, extra vigilance is necessary to guard against hæmorrhage and fever. The less latitude the moon has at conjunction or opposition, the more powerful is the influence. Whenever Mars is nearly rising, southing, or setting, the danger is the same. In STAR LORE we give the times of rising, southing, and setting of the major planets, and the times of lunar conjunctions and oppositions. In the calendar of *Zadkiel's Almanac*, all the Solar and Lunar aspects are tabulated. If the surgeon will carry in his pocket the current number of STAR LORE and *Zadkiel's Almanac* he will be able to foresee dangerous complications in the great majority of instances.

For example, in April Mars is in the western angle, or descendant, at 2 a.m., at the beginning of the month, setting gradually earlier as the month progresses; in the ascendant at 9 a.m., rising gradually earlier; southing or culminating at from 5<sup>h</sup> 41<sup>m</sup> to 4<sup>h</sup> 54<sup>m</sup> p.m. as the month progresses; and he is in the lower meridian 12 hours after culminating. If the surgeon should find it possible to delay a birth until after Mars has ascended, culminated, or set, as the case may be, so much the better for the mother and the child, especially if the Moon be nearly in conjunction, quartile, or opposition with Mars, as in the morning of the 1st, the morning of the 9th, the morning of the 16th, and the afternoon of the 22nd of April.

When Saturn is ascending, etc., it is advisable to delay the birth, if it be possible and safe to do so, until twenty minutes or more after the evil planet has risen.

On the other hand, when Venus or Jupiter may be ascending or culminating the birth should be facilitated and expedited when it is safe to do so.

The mother should never be allowed to sit up or go out of doors for the first time when either Mars or Saturn may be rising, or in quartile, conjunction, or opposition with the Moon.

The time at which the Moon arrives at the semi-quartile aspect (45° distance in longitude) of her own place at the birth, will be a critical one for the mother if the Moon was in conjunction (within 2°) or quartile, or opposition with either Mars or Saturn at the moment of birth, or if she should be so at the crisis.

By proportion the exact longitude of the Moon may be determined, at the moment of birth, from *Zadkiel's Ephemeris*, which gives the moon's longitude at noon and midnight daily. Her arrival at the point 45° distant therefrom may also be readily computed by proportion. The surgeon should visit his patient and note her condition as near the time of this first crisis as possible.

On the 16th of February, 1878, at 4<sup>h</sup>. 45<sup>m</sup>. p.m., S. London, a male child was borne by a strong and perfectly healthy young mother. Her father-in-law brought me the time of birth, and stated that the mother and child were doing well. I found that the Moon was in the descendant in exact quartile with Mars in the lower meridian. I therefore impressed on the gentleman the imperative necessity for watching the mother and guarding against bad results, as I feared she would soon be in danger. Although every care was taken of her by the surgeon, nurse, and relations, the poor mother died three weeks after the birth, most unexpectedly. She had never been ill since childhood. Unfortunately her own time of birth was unknown.

At pp. 120-21, of the first volume of my "Text-Book of Astrology," I have cited several other instances of danger to the mother resulting from evil positions at the moment of birth of her offspring.

In any case in which any surgeon may find it difficult to determine the lunar and planetary positions, I shall be pleased to be of service if he will write to me under cover to the publishers of STAR LORE.

ALFRED J. PEARCE.

### CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE.

Dr. R. H. B. kindly sends the horoscopes of two children whose times of birth were carefully observed and recorded by himself, who died of congenital disease of the heart. The children were both girls, their births taking place respectively at 9<sup>h</sup> 28<sup>m</sup> p.m. of the 14th of April, 1893, and 9<sup>h</sup>. 45<sup>m</sup>. p.m. of the 13th of April, 1894, in Yorkshire. The second child, in addition to heart disease, had an umbilical hernia, an interesting instance of two congenital malformations in the same subject.

Dr. B. writes: "Only through such records can a complete system of astrology be gradually built up. You will see that the ascendant and Sun have practically the same places in each case. There were, however, differences in the symptoms in the two cases. The first child had dropsy before the end came. The second one had great hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart, which could be felt beating an inch below the ribs of the costal angle. Cyanosis was not marked; but congestion of the lungs preceded death."

The first child's horoscope has Saturn elevated above all the heavenly bodies, and in semi-quartile with the ascending degree (hyleg), and zodiacal parallel with both the Moon and Mercury. This child died on the 21st of April, 1896.

The second child's horoscope also has Saturn elevated above all the heavenly bodies, and in opposition with the Sun; the Moon, hyleg, in *Leo* 5° 34', applying to opposition with Mars and quartile with Uranus. She died on the 7th of January, 1897.

In both horoscopes Uranus had just risen in *Scorpio*, retrograde.

At page 72 of the "Science of the Stars," we wrote, in 1881, that "in cases of *congenital* disease proving fatal within a very short period after birth, it cannot fairly be expected that the horoscope should, in every case, indicate the early death of the infant. It is in the case of disease (or accident), coming on *after* birth, that we should expect the horoscope to pre-signify the evil."

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### THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY.

The *Daily Mail*, March 13th, stated that Her Majesty arrived at Nice shortly before 4 p.m. of March 12th, and that "an accident, which might have been attended with the most terrible consequences to Her Majesty, happened as the royal carriages drove along the Boulevard Dubouchage on the way to Cimiez. A private of chasseurs was riding quite close to the royal carriage when his horse shied, threw its rider, and fell. The animal regained its feet, and immediately reared up on its hind legs. For a brief space the threatening fore-hoofs of the horse were raised in the air above Her Majesty's head, and but for the promptitude of the driver of the carriage, who immediately pulled to the side, an accident might have happened to Her Majesty. The Queen seemed much unnerved by the occurrence, and grew deadly pale. Strangely enough, another horse became restive a few minutes later, and for a brief space delayed the Queen's progress to the Hotel Cimiez."

The imminent danger in which the Queen was momentarily placed was due, astrologically speaking, to the *stationary* positions of Saturn and Uranus, in *Sagittarius* 0° 46', and *Scorpio* 29° 3' respectively, on the 3rd and 10th of March, in opposition to the ascendant of Her Majesty's nativity. At page 61 of *Zadkiel's Almanac* we warned "the physicians and counsellors of Her Majesty to advise the abandonment of any intention on her part to travel abroad in 1897, as it would be a pity if any evil result of a long journey abroad should interpose to mar the festivities attending the celebration of the 60th year of Her Majesty's fortunate reign."

It is a matter for thankfulness that the accident was no worse, and that Her Majesty soon recovered from the effects of the fright occasioned by it. Sceptics must admit that the danger was present, and came sharply up to time, as foretold.

## ON TRAVELLING.

In "The Text-Book of Astrology," Vol. 2, p. 161, we wrote, in 1878, as follows:—"The position of the Moon is chiefly to be considered in regard to travelling. When she is cadent, in the 9th or 3rd house more especially, the person then born travels much. The 9th house is considered as indicating long journeys, and the 3rd house short journeys, such as are completed in one day. The Moon in a sign of the watery triplicity [*Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*] causes much travelling by water, and when she is located in the 9th or 12th house, the native generally goes to sea, or takes a long voyage early in life. When, however, the Moon is cadent at birth and in a fixed sign (with the exception of *Scorpio*), the native does not travel far.

"Ptolemy considered that Mars, when descending or cadent from the zenith, and in quartile or opposition with the luminaries, will cause much travelling in foreign countries. This is doubtful, as Wilson says, and the author's own nativity contradicts it.

"The Moon located at birth in the sign *Gemini*, and oriental, gives a great propensity to travel. Both Mercury and the Moon in movable signs (*Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra* and *Capricornus*), would have the same effect; but when both are in fixed signs and angles there is little disposition to travel, and the native rarely removes from his birthplace.

"When either the Moon, Mars, or Mercury is found at birth in the 9th or 3rd house, the native usually takes a journey or voyage when the Moon or planet comes by direction to the cusp of that house.

"Mercury ascending in a bi-corporal or movable sign gives a disposition to travel or trade in foreign countries."

To this we may now add, from observation, that the Moon located at birth in the 6th house; produces travelling abroad.

Mr. Legge asks how do we know that the angles or other houses of a figure constructed on the Placidian system would fall in the same places as those of a figure cast by the natural and consistent method of the *Tetrabiblos*? We reply that the rules given above are based on our own observation and that of the late Captain Morrison, R.N. (Zadkiel I.), extending over many years. We have stated that Ptolemy's application of the rules to Mars has not been borne out in our experience. So that we do not rely on Ptolemy's rules except so far as they are borne out by experience.

Reference to page 29 of STAR LORE for March will show that at Mr. Barnato's birth Mercury ascended in the movable sign *Cancer*, and the Moon was within 5° of the cusp of the 9th house; and he has crossed the ocean, to and from the Cape, 40 times.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has "travelled much," having journeyed to Canada, India, etc., and at his birth the Moon was in the 9th house (*vide* "Science of the Stars," p. 117). H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha had the Moon in the 9th house, and he went to sea and travelled round the world (*vide* FUTURE. July, 1892).

The late Sir Richard Burton, the great traveller, had the Moon but 5° above the cusp of the 12th house (*vide* FUTURE, October, 1893.)

Mr. Henry Rider Haggard had the Moon within 5° (outside) the cusp of the 9th house, and he has "travelled much"; he also had Mercury in *Gemini* in the 12th house, and the movable sign *Cancer* ascending.

Many other instances could be cited, but we limit the proof to those of public men whose times of birth are well known. Can Mr. Legge or any one else bring forward any evidence to the contrary?

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### TABLET RECORDING THE FALL OF MAN.

Among the numerous clay tablets which were brought from the Royal Library of Assur-bani-pal, by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, is one which deserves the attention of all interested in Biblical matters. The tablet is about six inches long, and very much broken, but refers to a most interesting subject, *viz.*, the fall of man. It appears from what the inscription tells us that the incident took place in the garden of the gods, and that the fruit which was eaten was called the Asnan, which, however, is difficult to recognise as any particular known fruit. Most Assyriologists are of opinion that the fruit referred to is probably the pomegranate, as we are further told in the tablet that "the husk they destroyed." Now, whatever may be the opinion of those who still hold the apple theory, it is very evident that that fruit has no husk, which, however, is peculiar to the pomegranate.

The inscription further tells us that as they had eaten the fruit the god Merodach was appointed to look after their future condition.

The following is a free translation of this interesting fragment:—

"Their . . . in the garden of the gods  
 The Asnan fruit they eat  
 Its husk they destroyed  
 Their sin they together in compact join  
 To Merodach their redeemer is appointed their fate."

This most important and interesting tablet is now on exhibition in the Koujounjik Gallery of the British Museum.—*Echo*, October 20th, 1894.

## "THE WORLD" v. ASTROLOGY.

"THE WORLD," February 17th, contained an article on Astrology remarkable for ignorance and abuse. Still, the writer confesses that, "as a matter of fact, there is no item in the whole catalogue of human delusions that can boast a longer history, a more extended influence, or a prouder record of domination over the minds and rulers of men." He stigmatises the most famous professors of Astrology as "colossal knaves, all of them," who were in their time "the implicitly trusted advisers of emperors, kings, great nobles, and powerful ecclesiastics," and asserts that in all previous ages, Astrology has been "indissolubly associated with the grossest forms of fraud and charlatany."

These audacious and mendacious assertions that Astrology is mystical humbug, gross fraud, etc., could not be written by any one who is ever so slightly acquainted with the history of astronomy, or is possessed of the faintest glimmer of logic and common sense. The absolute hatred and spite exhibited are disgraceful in a leader-writer of the present day. In his opinion, forsooth, the "rulers, leaders of men, kings, great nobles, and powerful ecclesiastics," were all fools and incapable of distinguishing truth from error; and that they knew nothing at all in comparison with this anonymous scribe. *He is either ignorant of or conceals the fact that the ancient astronomers were astrologers almost without exception; that nearly every ancient philosopher believed in planetary influence; that Bacon judged that astrology should be purged rather than rejected, and accepted it as a part of Physics; that Kepler, the founder of modern astronomy, believed in and practised astrology. Such men are classed by him as either themselves "colossal knaves" or the witless dupes of fraud and charlatany! His prejudice, ignorance, and abuse excite disgust and contempt. It would be a waste of time to attempt to reason with such a specimen of the opponents of the most ancient of all sciences. Let it be observed that he brings forward no evidence of the truth of his assertions. His opinion is based on ignorant assumption, and is therefore worthless and contemptible; and it is a reflection on the cramming system of "education" of the present day, which stunts the mental faculties. We teach the astrology taught and believed in by Plato, Bacon, Kepler, and many other great philosophers. We are not concerned to defend the symbolical trash of some of the Arabian astrologers, which has been revived by certain half-educated "astrologers" of the present day in their "Guides," "Keys," and "Prophetic Messengers," and their "birthday influences" for every day of the year. We say, with Bacon, that astrology should be purged and not rejected; that *astrologia sana* must be received as a part of Physics.*

## NOTES.

The lives of some people are replete with casualties, whereas other people pass unharmed through many dangers. Nothing but astrology can explain this difference of fate. Nothing but astrology can explain this difference of fate. Nothing else can explain why Wellington and Napoleon escaped the dangers of so many battle-fields; why the one died at a ripe age full of honours, whereas the other fretted away a comparatively short life in an island prison. Nelson, who was born when the planet Mars was exactly rising in *Scorpio*, lost an eye and an arm in battle, and eventually lost his life at the moment of the splendid victory of Trafalgar. These divergencies of fate are the outcome of the law pre-ordained for the government of mankind; planetary action supplies the key to that law.

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The educated and experienced astrologer reads in the planetary heavens "the signs of the future," and the workings of the Great Ruler of the Universe swaying the destinies of the nations. The astrologer foresees the appointed times of vast changes, revolutions, wars, floods, earthquakes, etc. His science is not yet perfect, and occasional errors are the result. Those who raise the greatest obstacles to the perfecting of astrology are those philosophers and press-writers who abuse the astrologer and throw every possible impediment in his path.

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The unusual rainfall of the first half of March was foretold at page 9 of *Zadkiel's Almanac*, thus: "At the moment of new moon the luminaries are in the mid-heaven at London, and in semi-quartile (45°) aspect with Venus, so that March will not be a month of drought—in fact, rain will be somewhat plentiful, albeit Jupiter in the lower meridian favours a fine season." The State-supported *savants* of the Meteorological Office never venture on such a prediction months in advance; but are content with the mere transmission of telegrams of already existing weather, and they call such messages "forecasts."

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In the scientific and literary world there are a great many individuals who are extremely bigoted. They perceive that astro-meteorology is the thin edge of the wedge, and that the wedge is astrology. As their object is not solely to discover and demonstrate TRUTH, but to uphold the views in which they have been educated, they will have nothing to do with anything that savours of astrology. They hate the very name; it is their bugbear and bogey; in their sleep they are haunted by evil planets, and they awake to "thank their lucky stars" it was merely a

dream. They might as well attempt to keep back the advancing tide with a mop as endeavour to burke the advance of astral truth, which must eventually prevail.

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Britons should have no such weakness as to fear the discovery of any truth. The moral cowardice which has for so many years been allowed to deter investigation of astro-meteorology and astrology, for fear they should be proved to be based on truth, must no longer, at the end of the boasted nineteenth century, be allowed to sully the fame of British scientific men.

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In Nubia, the ancients had a system of stations throughout the country, whereat records were made of planetary phenomena coinciding with atmospheric disturbances. This was far in advance of anything yet attempted either by the Meteorologic Office of London, the Meteorological Department of the Paris (Observatory, or the Weather Bureau at Washington. The Nubian reports embraced astronomy, meteorology and history; they were signed by the observer, presented to the king, and preserved in the library. When Mr. B. G. Jenkins, F.R.A.S., offered to read a paper in which the influence of Venus was shown on meteorological phenomena, before the Royal Meteorological Society, it was, we understand, declined. The Royal Academy dei Lincei, the oldest scientific body in the world, and of which Galileo was a member, printed his treatise in their "Transactions" in 1880. †

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We have read many articles written against astrology, some by learned men and others by half-educated scribblers, but have never yet found any evidence in any such articles that the writers had ever really studied the evidence in favour of planetary action. A stock argument is that the founders of our science knew little of astronomy, but the answer to this is that Pythagoras and Kepler subscribed to a belief in astrology, a fact which our opponents strive to their utmost to conceal.

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When facts telling unmistakably in favour of astrology are presented for examination and study, they are rejected by opponents who like to be considered philosophers, because such facts are not within the range of their philosophy. Sir D. Brewster wrote that the study of astrology would require "greater labour than is necessary to gain an acquaintance with the solid and sublime discoveries of astronomy." Here we find evidence

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† Vide *Urania*, July, 1880.

that the writer of the philippic in the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* had never taken any trouble to acquire a knowledge of the science he condemned—*ne damnent quæ non intelligunt* should be the motto of true philosophers.

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It may be mentioned that about the year 1854 a work was published with the title of "The Plurality of Worlds," which was ascribed with some reason to Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of the most distinguished men of his day, and that this work was answered in the *North British Review* by Sir D. Brewster, and by a book, "More Worlds than One." These two distinguished philosophers thus showed their lack of love of truth, and a writer of that day, commenting on the dispute, remarked that "it shows how weak science is, and how very incomplete are its boasted conquests when even the most eminent men in its ranks are stumbling in the face of its most splendid discoveries."

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Sir David's ignorance of astrology may be seen in one sentence of his, *viz.*:—"But what is there in the motions of Venus or Mars that indicates the ferocious attributes ascribed to the one or the graces and endearments possessed by the other?" This is the wildest assumption. It is obvious that the planets cannot operate on an individual until their motions and that of the earth have brought them into the requisite relative positions. Sir David would not have put such a question to an electrician as: "What is there in the motions of positive or negative electricity that indicates their different attributes?" The electrician would reply that he referred the different attributes of the two electricities, or forms of electricity, to difference of *natures*, not to difference of motions.\*

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Mr. F. Legge has presented to our readers his views on Chaldean horoscopy in the very interesting treatise here appended. We trust that Mr. Legge will pursue his investigations still further, and not abandon the study of astrology. He will find plenty of horoscopes for examination in the various numbers of FUTURE; and we hope to present several important ones in STAR-LORE as it progresses. The importance of having the ascendant correctly determined for the place of birth is equally as great as having the meridian accurately computed.

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\* Vide *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1857, pp. 60, 61.

## CHALDÆAN HOROSCOPY:

My attention has been called to recent articles and correspondence in "STAR LORE," dealing with a paper by myself in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for August last. In these articles, my paper has not always been correctly quoted, but I am perfectly satisfied with the contentions attributed to me in the March number, to wit: that neither the Chaldæans nor the author of the *Tetrabiblos* constructed horoscopes by oblique ascension; that they—meaning here the Chaldæans only<sup>1</sup>—contented themselves with recording the apparent places of the Sun, Moon, and other planets, leaving the degree on the ascendant to be calculated by some such means as the use of the protractor; and that it is impossible to test their rules—meaning the systems of prediction used either by the Chaldæans or the author of the *Tetrabiblos*—effectually, save by figures constructed on the same principles as their own.

In support of these contentions I will first give the translation of the face of the cuneiform tablet reproduced at the foot of my paper. It runs thus:—"In the month Adar of the 170th year of Demetrios for the night of the sixth day. At the beginning of the night the Moon was seen before"—i.e., in the first position to the west of—"the Bull's North Horn at a distance of one ell. Midway between midnight and noon a man-child was born under the Sun's influence<sup>3</sup>. The Moon stood at the beginning of the Twins, the Sun in the Fishes, Jupiter in the Scales, Venus and Mars in the Goat, and Saturn in the Lion." Father Epping, S.J., who was the first decipherer of this, the earliest horoscope (so far as I know) yet discovered, found by working backward that there was an error of four or five degrees in the position attributed to the Moon, and that the position of all the planets in the tablet had been ascertained, not by observation, but by calculations made after the birth. We know that the Babylonians made lists of the planets' places for long series of years—those used by Ptolemy in the *Syntaxis* going back to the year 747, B.C.; and as their reckoning was exclusively by lunar "years" or cycles, it seems probable that the reference to the Moon's place at the beginning of the night was intended to point out some particular place in the calendar of observations. However that may be, it can be ascertained by actual calculation that the positions given in the

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1. The *Tetrabiblos* gives no horoscopes, so I cannot tell what its author thought necessary to record.

2. Sur-narkabti=Taurus B.

3. Literally: Under his (i.e., the Sun's) omen.

tablet are those for 6 a.m. on the 28th February, 141 B.C.,<sup>4</sup> and working on this, Father Epping has got out the planets' places as in Fig. 1 of my paper. But how did the scribe of the tablet expect his readers to ascertain the ascending and descending signs, or in other words, the parts of the Zodiac above and below the earth at the time of birth? He plainly was ignorant of the method of measuring by arcs either of Right Ascension or of Ecliptic longitude, or he would not have resorted to so clumsy a mode of determining the Moon's place as that of noting its apparent distance from a fixed star. Nor did he take any notice of the terrestrial longitude and latitude, as he would have been obliged to do had he wished to record the actual appearance of the heavens *at the place* as well as at the moment of birth. I must therefore conclude that the scribe thought that the Sun's place gave the necessary information for orienting the horoscope, and so it does if we consider the astronomical horizon merely. For the Sun at noon is always at right angles to this, and anyone reading the tablet has only to arrange the signs of the Zodiac in a circle, to put the Sun in the sign named, and to draw or imagine a line bisecting the circle opposite to the Sun's place, to get the astronomical horizon *at noon*. And as the lowest savages are acquainted with the fact that the Sun takes 24 hours to complete his apparent circle round the earth, I think it would occur to such an intelligent people as the Babylonians that a line at right angles to the mid-day horizon would give the horizontal points for the hour, as the tablet puts it, midway between midnight and noon. It is on this theory that the use of the protractor is based, and that the theory, if not the instrument, was known in Chaldæa may be inferred from the statement of Sextus Empiricus that the Chaldæans of his time were accustomed in the daytime (i.e., when the stars of the Zodiac were not visible) to get their horoscopes "by the motions of the Sun."<sup>5</sup> If there is anything in this inconsistent with the statement, also made by Sextus, that the horoscope was originally determined by actual inspection of the heavens, I cannot for the life of me see it. That people should in the first instance use the most difficult way possible, and then after some practice, hit on a more expeditious mode of attaining their object, seems to me the most natural thing in the world.

It is not quite such plain sailing with regard to the *Tetra-biblos*, because it is difficult to be sure of what the original author really said. The Nuremberg edition of 1535, which is the only copy I have met with that purports to be a transcript of the

4. In the *Pall Mall Magazine*, this appeared as 140 B.C. This error did not come to my knowledge till it was too late to alter the plate.

5. *Sext. Emp. Contra Mathematicos*, lib. v., p. 343. Cod Fabricius.

original treatise, is so concise as to lead one to fancy that it must be in itself an epitome. The text from which Ashmand's and other translations have been made is confessedly a paraphrase attributed to Proclus, who wrote more than 200 years after Ptolemy. That Cl. Ptolemy could, had he pleased, have constructed figures of the heavens by oblique ascension there can be no doubt, for he was, in fact, the person who first made it possible to do so. In the words of the *Abbé Halma*, in his preface to the magnificent French edition of the *Syntaxis*, Ptolemy "sought out the arc of the equator which rises with the corresponding one of the ecliptic, the differences of ascension as well between the arcs of the ecliptic taken from one or the same point as between the arcs of the ecliptic and the corresponding ones of the equator. From these quantities he formed a general table by tens of degrees of the signs from the equator to the climate of 17 hours. It contains the time of the particular Right Ascensions and those of the oblique. Ptolemy showed the use of these tables in the determination of the length of the day and night in any given climate, the manner of reducing the equinoctial hours to temporary ones, and conversely, and" (the italics are mine) "*the Eastern point of the ecliptic and that which is on the Midheaven.*" All this would have been of the greatest use to a caster of nativities, yet the possibility of divination by the stars is not referred to anywhere in the *Syntaxis*, and the omission tells very strongly against the theory that Ptolemy had given any attention to the subject. Moreover, Hippolytus, Bishop of Portus, writing against the science of his time 70 or 80 years later, condemns Ptolemy's astronomical calculations as impious, but does not refer to him in connection with astrology, which he calls "the Chaldæan Art," and attacks on the ground of imposture and unfulfilled prediction. And when we come to the *Tetrabiblos*, we see it is well-nigh impossible for it to have been written by Ptolemy. For the Paraphrase, after going through the difficulties in the way of correctly recording the *time of birth*—all which, by the way, such as the inaccuracy of the water-clock and of the sun-dial are specified by both Sextus and Hippolytus<sup>7</sup>—goes on to say, "Since, then, these things err from the truth, a method must be imparted by which anyone shall be able to find out in the natural and consistent way the part of the Zodiac due to ascend, that part being taken as a foundation which is found by the Treatise of Ascensions to be near at the given hour."<sup>8</sup> This "Treatise," which Ashmand transmogrifies into "Doctrine," was evidently an abridgment of

7. Sextus says that even when the person seated beside the woman in labour struck a gong to announce the birth to the Chaldæan observing the stars from "some hill-top," the time seldom came right. He attributes this to the time elapsing before the sound of the gong reached the observer.

8. Procl. Par. in Ptol. Lib. 3, Lug. Bat. 1654, p. 156.

the manuals which were compiled at Alexandria for use in navigation,<sup>9</sup> and which were constructed from the General Table of Ascensions mentioned by Halma. This table, as we have seen, was calculated to 10 degrees, or the third part of a sign, but it is plain from a later passage of the Paraphrase to be presently quoted, that the Treatise referred to in the text gave the sign only.

Having thus settled the sign to be placed on the Ascendant the Paraphrase next goes on to describe how the particular degree of it is to be found from the New or Full Moon next preceding the birth. This is pretty much as quoted in the March number from Ashmand, the idea being to get a planet which could anyway be said to have rule over the degree in which the New Moon at her conjunction in the one case, or the higher luminary at the time of birth in the other, was placed. Then the degree of the ruling planet in its sign at the birth was to be found, and "knowing this," says the Paraphrase, "we say that an equal number to it rises in the sign found to be nearest by the Treatise of Ascensions."<sup>10</sup> Again, it seems plain that the Treatise must have contained the ascensions of the signs only.

This, then was the method recommended by the *Tetrabiblos* for casting horoscopes, and it amply bears out James Wilson's remark that "the whole is evidently a system of Divination in which no real operation of Nature is included, except in a figurative sense." There is nothing in the Paraphrase or the Nuremberg edition to support the theory put forward in the March number (apparently from something in Ashmand's translation) that it was only intended to apply to cases where there was any uncertainty as to the moment of birth. The opening words of the chapter quoted expressly state that the hour and even the minute of the birth can be determined with accuracy by the hour-plate of an astrolabe when skilfully employed at the time of delivery, and it is only the popular substitutes for this which are condemned as untrustworthy. But the object of the *Tetrabiblos* is evidently to make the employment of any skill unnecessary. The author wishes to set forth means by which "anyone" without either mathematical knowledge or previous practice can discover a figure to put on the Ascendant, and with this view he gives a method depending as thoroughly on chance as the shuffling of cards, or the throwing of dice. And, as if to show his contempt for trigonometry, he recommends in certain cases that any process connecting the birth with the ascendant should be abandoned altogether. "If," the chapter on the

9. A copy of one of these manuals, composed by Ptolemy himself, is now in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris.

10. Procl. op. cit. p. 157.

Ascendant concludes, "the distance of the degrees of the place having rule shall be found to be greater from the part which ascends in the universe<sup>11</sup> than from that which is in the same way the Mid-heaven"—or, in other words, if the ruling planet be nearer to the middle of the sky than to the Eastern horizon—"then we take the same number for the degree on the Mid-heaven, and arrange the rest of the cardinal points in the same manner."<sup>12</sup> In the Fourth Book, he goes even further, for in his chapter on the children of the native, he says that "to pursue (the enquiry) in order, you must take as the Ascendant the place of each planet which promises children, and observe and judge the rest of the figure as if for a birth."<sup>13</sup> How anyone, who has read the Greek texts that we have, can have imagined that such a system of figure-casting can be one of oblique ascensions, is to me a puzzle.

Did this "natural and consistent way" originate with the author of the *Tetrabiblos*, as his rather pompous introduction of it would lead us to believe? Some years ago, we could only have answered such a question by guesswork, but now we are able to reply unhesitatingly that it did not. The proof of this is to be found in the cuneiform tablet which I have before quoted, and which bears the following inscription on its back. "In the month Airu, the 14th day, the morning Sun and Moon were together on the horizon. On the 27th day in the morning the crescent Moon was visible for the last time." Here, then, are the very data required for the determination of the Ascendant by the *Tetrabiblos* method. After finding the ascending sign by the apparent motion of the Sun (either by means of a protractor or otherwise), the reader was to trace the "Lord of the Planetary Hour" from the luminary above the earth at the date of the Full Moon,<sup>14</sup> and from this to learn what part of the sign to place on the ascendant of the horoscope. The method of the *Tetrabiblos* was therefore known and practised in Babylonia two centuries and a half before the great Greek astronomer whose name it bears left Ptolemais for Alexandria.

That rules founded on the observation of figures constructed in one way cannot be applied to the interpretation of figures constructed in a totally different one, would seem to be a self-evident proposition. We know nothing of the interpretation of horoscopes by the Babylonian astrologers, for the few prediction tablets that have yet been deciphered are occupied with what

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11. Or "which in the universe marks the hour."

12. Procl. *op. cit.* p.p. 157-158.

13. Procl. *op. cit.* p. 267.

14. The date of the New Moon was probably given as before for convenience of reference to tables.

Mr. Pearce would call "Mundane" astrology. The system of interpretation which Sextus Empiricus attributes to the Chaldeans of his time is a farrago of the terms and other dignities of the planets, their guards and other relative positions in the figure, together with much speculation as to the importance and signification of the different houses. Whatever the value of it may have been, it was clearly abandoned by the author of the *Tetrabiblos* who says that he shall not take into account "the ancient plan of prediction, which is associated with the general mingling of all the stars, because it is complicated and endless":<sup>15</sup> and he goes on to say that if anyone wished to study it thoroughly, it would be impossible to do so, on account of the conflict of traditions with regard to it. The system of the Paraphrase was not therefore derived from the Chaldeans, although it is by this new method of interpretation that all modern astrologers try to read their figures. But how foolish this is unless they are convinced that their figures are constructed in the same way that the author of the *Tetrabiblos* constructed his. Mr. Pearce, for instance, in his *Text-Book of Astrology* (Vol. I pp. 134-135) gives instances in support of the teaching of the *Tetrabiblos* that paralysis and the like will follow if the malefics at birth are situated in angles, and on p. 161 of the same work tells us that the native will travel much if the Moon be situated in the 9th or 3rd house. But how does he know that the angles or other houses of a figure constructed on his system would fall in the same places as those of a figure cast by the natural and consistent method of the *Tetrabiblos*? The "degree of the ruling place" might easily vary 29' from the degree given in any Table of Houses as that of the Ascendant, and then all the other houses would alter accordingly.<sup>16</sup> To apply the *Tetrabiblos* interpretation to a modern figure then, is as if a doctor knowing that a temperature of 102 Fahrenheit is a symptom of fever, were to arm himself with a Centigrade thermometer and wait for his patient's skin to send up the needle to 102 on *that* scale.

I have now done with the contentions attributed to me, but before I leave the study of Astrology (I expect for ever), I should like to explain why it is that the figures cast by the protractor do not always correspond exactly with those produced according to the *Text-Book*. I at once admit that the latter method produces a perfectly accurate representation of the heavens as visible at the time and place of birth. On the other hand, I see the editor

15. Procl. *op. cit.* p. 106

16. Even if Ashmand were right in thinking that this method was only intended for Rectifications, there is no certainty as to the way the *Tetrabiblos* intends figures to be cast. James Wilson took the same view of the text as Ashmand. Yet in his *Dictionary* (s. v. Figure) he gives a horoscope with 0° 29' Cancer as the Ascendant cast by two different systems each claiming to be the method of Ptolemy. The M.C. in one case is 0° 29' Aries, in the other 25° 0' Aquarius.

admits that the protractor gives "correct results for places very near the equator." It would be comparatively easy to correct a figure so drawn for the latitude of the birth-place. But I hold that it is unnecessary to do so, because I cannot imagine that the influence of the planets (if they have any), can be at all different in one part of the earth from what it is in another. I do not know what theories the readers of STAR LORE may have formed as to the nature of planetary influence, a point on which there has always been much difference of opinion among believers in Astrology. In the March number there is something said about angels, but that is a theory which I cannot discuss, because its supporters and myself could have no common ground for argument. A quaint little book in my possession which professes to treat of the influence of the stars on Cartesian principles, seems to think that a certain "matter" drops from them which affects the native. But this would surely only apply to those stars which are above the earth at the time of the birth, and to those children who are born in the open air. For my own part I have never been able to understand if the inter-position of a small segment of the earth can nullify the effects of a planet's rays — and this is what Astrologers seem to mean when they talk of a planet's influence being less when it is a few degrees below than when it is a few degrees above the horizon—why the same effect should not be produced by a cloud, a fog, or even a house ; and it is difficult to see how either starry matter or starry rays are to penetrate into, for instance, the dark recesses of a Drury Lane cellar on a November day. On the other hand, it is at least possible that great masses of matter like Jupiter and Saturn may exercise a varying effect on the earth's atmosphere, through some hitherto unexplained link like that which connects our magnetic storms with the sun-spots. This is what Wilson appears to have meant when he said that the planets operated by "attraction," and if his theory is right, I can imagine that the alteration in the atmosphere might modify the constitution of children at the time of its formation. That it would have a similar effect on the actions of adults is perhaps going a little far ; yet the fact that the democracy is more inclined to revolution and civil commotion in bright than in rainy weather seems to have been established by observation, and should not be forgotten. But on any such theory, the planetary influence must extend to the whole of the earth's surface, and not to a small portion of it only, and the equator is the most convenient place for its measurement. It is for this reason that I have refused to correct the horoscopes drawn with the protractor for terrestrial latitude, and this is the reason of the "dreadful mess" with which the editor and his correspondents compliment me when the ascendants of my figures vary from theirs.

Finally, I may say that to my paper in the *Pall Mall Magazine* I had originally appended thirty-one horoscopes giving the nativities of the Queen's direct descendants arranged in families. Want of space prevented them from appearing in this form, but the explanation was perhaps wanted to make the point of the last paragraph in the paper intelligible. It certainly was not intended as an allusion to the nineteen royal horoscopes of the editor of *STAR LORE*, of which I now hear, I think, for the first time.

F. LEGGE.

