THE ASTROLOGY OF THE

GOLDEN DAWN

J.W. BRODIE-INNES

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Introductory Notes by
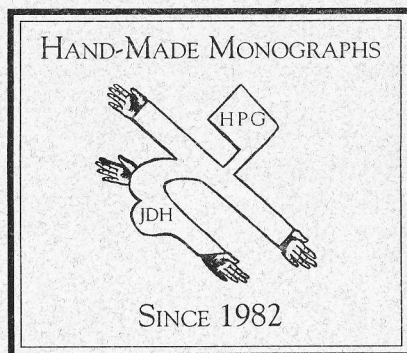Anthony Fleming

Edited by Darcy Küntz

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The invocation of spiritual powers and occult forces through the practice of magical arts is not the type of pursuit one would ordinarily associate with the legal profession. Nevertheless, in Scotland of the late nineteenth century these somewhat disparate activities came together in the form of an extraordinary Barrister called John William Brodie-Innes. While most of the principle members of the Victorian magical group, the *Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn*, have received considerable attention, literary or otherwise, Brodie-Innes has been strangely neglected. This is curious because even amongst the crowded retinue of exceptional people who made up the membership of the *Golden Dawn*, Brodie-Innes manages to stand out as a fascinating character of unusual industry.

The importance of Brodie-Innes as a major *Golden Dawn* figure can be seen in the fact that he was the designated successor to S.L. Macgregor Mathers, that enigmatic genius who (along with William W. Westcott) created the Order, and who was largely responsible for its demise in its original form in 1903. The well documented schism which caused its collapse led to three successor Orders and although Brodie-Innes had connections (not to mention ambitions) with all three, he finally gave his allegiance to Mathers' group known as the *Alpha et Omega* (A.O.). Brodie-Innes ruled the A.O. alongside Mathers' widow Moïna, from the time of Mathers' death in 1918 until his own death on 8 December, 1923. Rulership of the A.O. then passed to Dr. Carnegie Dickson, an interesting *Golden Dawn* personage in his own right, who governed the remnants of the A.O., and possibly even parts of the *Stella Matutina* schism, until his own passing in 1954.

Like many of his *Golden Dawn* contemporaries Brodie-Innes appears to have had an incredible energy. In addition to managing his apparently successful legal practice (and publishing a vast legal tome) he wrote widely on many subjects, producing a huge number of articles and Order

papers, as well as several excellent novels and works of non-fiction. Moreover, as noted by R.A. Gilbert, the reputable historian on esoteric groups of the period, the quality of Brodie-Innes' scholarship was very high indeed. Even his entertaining occult novels are well written, and unlike similar works from that time, do not appear to have dated to any degree.

Although Brodie-Innes did not join the *Golden Dawn* until 1890 (when he was already forty two years old) his progress was rapid and in a mere three years he was appointed Imperator (one of the three ruling Chiefs) of the *Amen-Ra Temple* in Edinburgh. His prominence in the Edinburgh branch of the Theosophical Society may well have been a factor in his magical career as it may also have been in the development of an extraordinary side Order to the *Golden Dawn* known as the *Sun Order*. Very little information has been published on this mysterious group and almost none on Brodie-Innes' most significant role in it. The late Francis King, who wrote several books on esoteric subjects, provided some scant details in two of his books along with several *Sun Order* documents. These, and indeed King's comments, give a somewhat misleading impression of the Order as a kind of pious Christian occultism. King evidently did not have access to many of the documents for it is clear from the rituals and accompanying literature that the esoteric and even gnostic Christian aspects form only one part of a multi-layered doctrine which includes the Kabbalah, Mithraism, Druidism, the Grail, and even aspects of the Shinto faith.

Although the *Sun Order* had three Temples operating at various times the most well known is that of *Cromlech*, a name by which the Order is frequently (and misleadingly) known. Brodie-Innes is the first known head of the Order and as such had the title *Metatron*. The earliest reference to the Order that I have been able to ascertain is an Order paper dated 1892. There are some indications that Dr. Robert Felkin, the Chief of the major *Golden Dawn* schismatic group called the *Stella Matutina*, played some role in the early stages of the *Sun Order*, but there is no doubt that in all essentials the *Cromlech Temple of the Sun Order* was the work of Brodie-Innes.

Of some interest to students of *Golden Dawn* history is the strong indication that only senior members of the A.O. (and a few *Stella Matutina* members) who had reached high Grades were permitted to be members of the *Sun Order*. This was confirmed to me by a surviving (presumably the only surviving) elderly ex-member of the *Cromlech Temple* who was also a member of the *Hermes Temple*, *Bristol* of the *Stella Matutina*. What

the attitude of Macgregor Mathers was towards this Order is not known but there is little doubt that he was at least tolerant towards it given that on 5 August, 1913 he allowed Brodie-Innes to be appointed as his Deputy (*Deputy Archon Basileus*). Moreover, upon his death and the succession of Brodie-Innes, there is no doubt that Mrs. Moïna Mathers permitted the close relationship of the two Orders. Indeed, study of a unique set of *Sun Order* teachings on the nature of sex shows clearly that these form the body of instruction alluded to and speculated on by several recent commentators regarding secret instruction on sexual matters within the *Golden Dawn*. Such teachings, known as the *Aura Papers* are almost certainly those whose subject matter is referred to in correspondence between Mrs. Mathers and Paul Foster Case, and, perhaps, also relate to the disagreement between Mrs. Mathers and Dion Fortune.

Surviving letters from Brodie-Innes to Westcott reveal that as early as September, 1896 Brodie-Innes provided details of the *Sun Order* to Westcott, although the latter's reaction to this material is not known. Virtually all of the Order documents (which number at least one hundred) are signed by Brodie-Innes' *Sun Order* name *Shemesh* (not to be confused with his title as head, *Metatron*). Brodie-Innes made no claim to being the author of this material but implied that, as *Shemesh*, he had "received" it, or in New Age parlance had "channelled" the information from the Masters. In controlling and running both the Edinburgh and London Temples of the *Sun Order* (a New Zealand Temple was chartered after his death), as well as ruling the A.O. in conjunction with his theosophical interests, literary pursuits and legal career, Brodie-Innes would not have been troubled by spare time.

Among the many important *Golden Dawn* instructional papers penned by Brodie-Innes, which dealt with virtually every aspect of the magical curriculum (a significant number of which remain unpublished), there were a series of papers on Astrology. Astrology as such received little attention in the lower Grades of the Order chiefly because it was considered that sufficient instructional material of good quality existed in the public domain for the average member to be able to learn the basics. The more esoteric and secret Order teachings on Astrology were however taught by Mathers, Brodie-Innes and others in the very highest Grades of both the *Golden Dawn* and the *Sun Order*. Despite this Brodie-Innes was always concerned to provide as much assistance as possible to the Neophyte members of the Order and he wrote several small but useful papers on Astrology for this purpose. These papers are published

here for the first time in a public form. It is not apparent to what extent they were known and studied in the original *Golden Dawn* but they were clearly available for members of both the A.O. and the *Stella Matutina*. As more of the corpus of *Golden Dawn* material becomes available there is little doubt that the significant roles played by such key figures as Brodie-Innes will become manifest. This will enable modern students and historians of the esoteric to be better placed in understanding this extraordinary Order with its equally extraordinary members.

Anthony Fleming
New Zealand, June 1996

Astrology Knowledge Lecture[1]

The 4 Elements in Astrology are described as.

Fire - △ : Action, creativity and energy. (Heat and Dryness.)
Air - △ : Versatility and intellect. (Heat and Moisture.)
Water - ▽ : Emotional and sensitive. (Cold and Moisture.)
Earth - ▽ : Physical and practical. (Cold and Dryness.)

The 12 Signs of the Zodiac and Qualities.

No.	Name and Figure	Symbol	Triplicity	Quadruplicity
1:	Aries, the Ram.	♈	Fire.	Cardinal.
2:	Taurus, the Bull.	♉	Earth.	Fixed.
3:	Gemini, the Twins.	♊	Air.	Mutable.
4:	Cancer, the Crab.	♋	Water.	Cardinal.
5:	Leo, the Lion.	♌	Fire.	Fixed.
6:	Virgo, the Virgin.	♍	Earth.	Mutable.
7:	Libra, the Scales.	♎	Air.	Cardinal.
8:	Scorpio, the Scorpion.	♏	Water.	Fixed.
9:	Sagittarius, the Archer.	♐	Fire.	Mutable.
10:	Capricorn, the Goat.	♑	Earth.	Cardinal.
11:	Aquarius, the Water-bearer.	♒	Air.	Fixed.
12:	Pisces, the Fishes.	♓	Water.	Mutable.

The Names of the Old Planets and Qualities.

Name	Symbol	Day	Metal	Temperament
Sol (Sun)	☉	Sunday	Gold	Benefic
Luna (Moon)	☽	Monday	Silver	Benefic
Mars	♂	Tuesday	Iron	Malefic
Mercury	☿	Wednesday	Mercury	Neutral
Jupiter	♃	Thursday	Tin	Benefic
Venus	♀	Friday	Copper	Benefic
Saturn	♄	Saturday	Lead	Malefic

The Names of the New Planets and Qualities.

Name	Symbol	Day	Zodiac	Temperament
Uranus	♅	Wednesday	Aquarius	Malefic
Neptune	♆	Friday	Pisces	Neutral
Pluto	♇	Sunday	Mars	Malefic

The Planetary values of the North & South Nodes of the Moon.

Caput Draconis: head of the dragon - ☊.
Cauda Draconis: tail of the dragon - ☋.

The 12 Houses and Qualities.

The first, fourth, seventh and tenth Houses are called *Angular Houses*. The natural Cardinal Signs of the Zodiac fall in these Houses, and there is thus a correlation between the Signs of Aries, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn. These four Signs make up what is called the Cardinal quadruplicity. Cardinal Signs are active, dynamic and correspond to the seasonal changes. Aries brings in Spring (Vernal Equinox), Cancer the Summer (Summer Solstice), Libra the Fall (Autumn Equinox) and Capricorn the Winter (Winter Solstice). The Aries energy tends to be direct and outgoing. Cancer tends towards emotional energy, while Libra's energy operates on the intellectual level. Material assertiveness is associated with Capricorn.

The second, fifth, eighth and eleventh Houses are called *Succedent Houses*. The natural Fixed Signs of the Zodiac fall in these Houses, and thus the Signs of Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius make up the Fixed quadruplicity. Fixed Signs possess considerable strength of will, concentrated power and determination. Their energy is built up slowly but steadily and released in a powerful manner. The Four Kerubim correlate to the Fixed Signs of the Zodiac, and the four seasons reach their zenith during their ascendancy.

The third, sixth, ninth and twelfth houses are called *Cadent Houses*. The natural Mutable Signs of the Zodiac fall here, and thus the Signs of Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius and Pisces make up the Mutable quadruplicity. Mutable Signs tend to be changeable, restless, versatile and are concerned with and influenced by personal relationships. Here each season of the year begins its decline in preparation for the commencement of the next cycle.

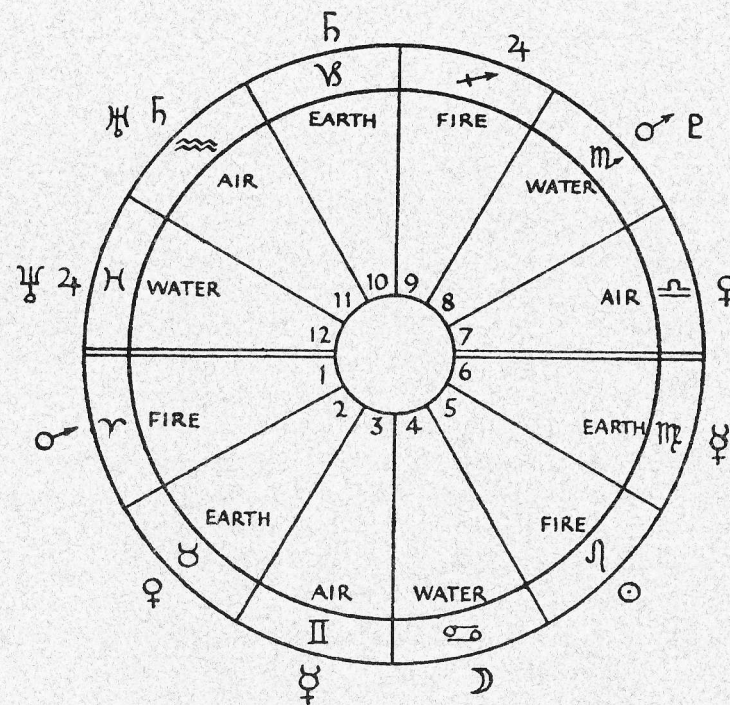The Correlations between the Planets and the Zodiac Signs.

Diagram One.

Aspects: The angular relationship between two Planets in a Horoscope. Aspects are either considered Benefic or harmonious and Malefic or challenging.

Name	Symbol	Angle	Aspect
Conjunction	☌	0°	Neutral: Major
Semi-Sextile	⚺	30°	Benefic: Minor
Semi-Square	∟	45°	Malefic: Minor
Sextile	✻	60°	Benefic: Major
Square	□	90°	Malefic: Major
Trine	△	120°	Benefic: Major
Sesquiquadrate	⚼	135°	Malefic: Minor
Quincunx	⚻	150°	Malefic: Minor
Opposition	☍	180°	Malefic: Major

The Zodiac Signs and Essential Dignities.

House	Sign	Ruler	Detriment	Exaltation	Fall
1:	Aries.	Mars.	Venus.	Sun.	Saturn.
2:	Taurus.	Venus.	Mars.	Moon.	Uranus.
3:	Gemini.	Mercury.	Jupiter.	Caput Draconis.	Cauda Draconis.
4:	Cancer.	Moon.	Saturn.	Jupiter.	Mars.
5:	Leo.	Sun.	Uranus.	Neptune.	Mercury.
6:	Virgo.	Mercury.	Jupiter.	Mercury.	Venus.
7:	Libra.	Venus.	Mars.	Saturn.	Sun.
8:	Scorpio.	Mars.	Venus.	Uranus.	Moon.
9:	Sagittarius.	Jupiter.	Mercury.	Cauda Draconis.	Caput Draconis.
10:	Capricorn.	Saturn.	Moon.	Mars.	Jupiter.
11:	Aquarius.	Saturn.	Sun.	Mercury.	Neptune.
12:	Pisces.	Jupiter.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mercury.

The Planets and Essential Dignities.

Planet	Rules	Detriment	Exaltation	Fall
Sun.	Leo.	Aquarius.	Aries.	Libra.
Moon.	Cancer.	Capricorn.	Taurus.	Scorpio.
Mars.	Aries.	Libra.	Capricorn.	Cancer.
	Scorpio.	Taurus.	Capricorn.	Cancer.
Mercury.	Gemini.	Sagittarius.	Aquarius.	Leo.
	Virgo.	Pisces.	Aquarius.	Leo.
Jupiter.	Sagittarius.	Gemini.	Cancer.	Capricorn.
	Pisces.	Virgo.	Cancer.	Capricorn.
Venus.	Taurus.	Scorpio.	Pisces.	Virgo.
	Libra.	Aries.	Pisces.	Virgo.
Saturn.	Capricorn.	Cancer.	Libra.	Aries.
	Aquarius.	Leo.	Libra.	Aries.
Uranus.	Aquarius.	Leo.	Scorpio.	Taurus.
Neptune.	Pisces.	Virgo.	Sagittarius.	Leo.
Pluto.	Scorpio.	Taurus.	Leo.	Aquarius.

Notes

1. *Astrology Knowledge Lecture* is compiled from the Golden Dawn's Outer Order Knowledge Lectures.—D.K.

ELEMENTARY NOTES ON ASTROLOGY[1]

Issued by the Golden Dawn

WE may take the base theory of Astrology to be that the character, fortune, personal appearance, etc., of everyone depends to a large extent on the various forces flowing into the Earth from the regions of space, at the time of his birth, and the acting and reacting on the nature so formed of the forces, from time to time, flowing upon the Earth, and affecting him during his life—such forces being named influences (i.e., flowing in)—further, that the nature and character of their influence depend upon exact time, as they vary from moment to moment, and from place to place over the Earth's surface, and that the position of the stars and planets indicates the nature and character of each influence sufficiently to form a fairly accurate judgement.

The first point then is, given a certain time and place, to find out exactly what was the aspect of the heavens then and there. For this purpose we require a few simple rules for understanding the nature and movements of the starry sphere as viewed from the Earth, and how to use the tables of calculations which are published and easily accessible.

1. Imagine the Earth and sky to be as it were a ball within a hollow sphere, the latter studded with stars.
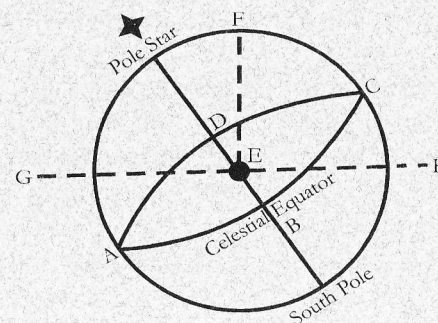

Diagram Two.

The observer in the Northern Hemisphere is supposed to be standing at E. F is the Zenith or point directly above his head, and G-H is his horizon. The line A-B-C-D is exactly midway between the poles of the starry sphere and is the Celestial Equator. If you notice the path in the sky which the Sun traces on the 21st of March, you will have it exactly.

2. This starry sphere apparently turns around the Earth once in about 24 hours (the slight difference may be neglected at present) from East to West. I say apparently, for it is only apparent motion that we need concern ourselves with.

3. Some of the heavenly bodies appear to wander with a motion of their own on the rotating sphere, moving with it. But also moving with a slower motion of their own upon it, as though flies were crawling on a spinning top. They are called Planets (or wanderers) and are (so far as need now be considered) the following:-

Planets	Symbols
Saturn	♄
Jupiter	♃
Mars	♂
Sun	☉
Venus	♀
Mercury	☿
Moon	☽

4. Of these, the Sun appears to pursue a perfectly even course. If we imagine a "great circle" drawn through the hollow sphere of the stars. (Note: a great circle of a sphere is one whose plane exactly bisects it. i.e., if we can conceive the sphere to be cut through, in the line of any "great circle," it will be cut in two halves—like an apple.) Such a "great circle" to be inclined to the Celestial Equator crossing at two exactly opposite points, this will be the "apparent path of the Sun." Along this path the Sun appears to move among the stars with a motion of his own, while being carried around by the whirling star-vault, and his motion is in the contrary direction; so that while the hollow sphere of the stars seems to be whirling round from East to West, the Sun apparently every day, crawls a little bit to the East. His own motion is thus a trifle slower than that of the star-sphere, so that while the star-sphere whirls around the Earth (apparently) 366 in the course of the year, the Sun only goes round 365 in the same period.

There are therefore 365 "Solar days" in the year, and the "sidereal day" being in fact about four minutes shorter than the Solar day. There are 366 "sidereal days" in the year. The Sun's "apparent path" is called the "Ecliptic."
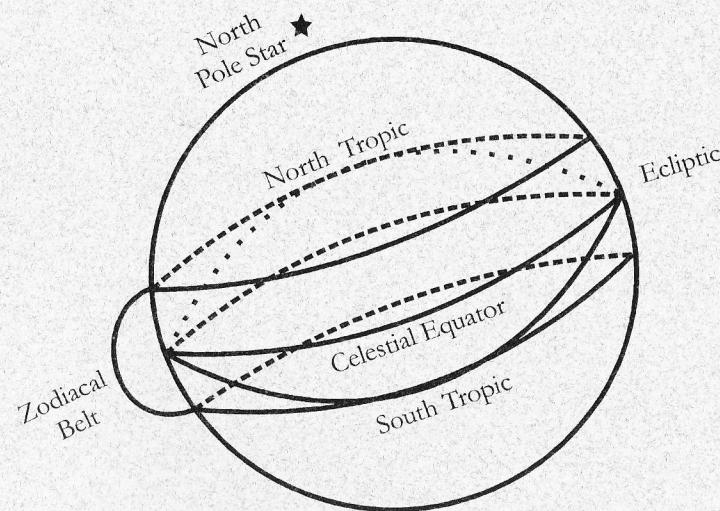

Diagram Three.

5. The Sun has reached a point at the greatest distance North of the Celestial Equator and then turns South. He again reaches a point at the greatest distance South and turns North. These turning points are called "Tropics." Through each of these draw a circle parallel to the Celestial Equator. A belt of the star-sphere will be enclosed between them. This in the heavens is called the "Zodiacal belt."

A similar belt on the Earth is said to be "within the Tropics." The "Zodiacal belt" is all that need be considered in Astrology. (Note: to "consider" is to put stars together and study their influence.)

6. The Sun, as we have seen, moves with a regular motion on this portion of the star-sphere. All the other Planets move rather irregularly (apparently), sometimes going forward, sometimes stationary. Sometimes Retrograde. These apparently irregular motions arise from the relative motions of the Earth and the Planets and need not concern us now.

7. Now imagine the star-sphere and the Earth cut through in the circles of the Tropics, as you might cut an apple at right angles to the core. Imagine the section laid on the table before you, and you have the

first idea of what is represented by an Astrological figure.

8. Half of it would be that part of the belt which we see above the horizon—the other half, the corresponding part below. The path of the Sun at mid-summer would give the upper face of one section and his path at mid-winter—the lower face. Now before we can form an "Astrological Judgment" we must know accurately the position of the belt and the constellations therein with reference to the particular spot of the Earth's surface that we are "considering," also the exact position of the Planets on the belt and their relation to each other and to the particular spot of Earth.

9. First as to the belt. Stand facing South, and imagine that an iron rail of a half-circular shape is erected in front of you. The middle and highest part of it being just high enough to come between your eye and the Sun at noon, the ends stuck into the ground exactly East and West of where you are standing. If this were done at the Equinox, and you were to stand in the same place, all day from sunrise to sunset, you would see the sunrise and travel exactly along the course of your rail till he set at the far end of it. Now divide your rail into six equal spaces. Three on each side of the highest point [from the Northern Hemisphere is] due South. If you now stand in the same place when the stars come out, you will see the constellations, one after another, rise and pass along your rails, till they set at its farthest end. These divisions are called "Houses," and you have watched through one night the "Wheel of the Zodiac" turning through the Astrological Houses.

10. Now take on your hand a figure cut out of cardboard, in a circular shape, representing the sections of the starry-sphere described in number 7. Draw a line across it through the centre and mark the ends East and West. Draw another line, at right angles to this, through the centre and mark the ends North and South. If you could now take this plan on section to the centre of your rail, and there hold it so that its plane is tilted to the same slope as the plane of the rail, and its East and West line in a line with the East and West line of the rail, then a pin placed at right angles to the section in the centre of it will point exactly at the North Pole Star.

11. If you divide each quarter into three divisions, you will have 12 Houses represented an your paper, and every star in the Zodiacal belt will pass, in 24 hours, right round the edge of your paper model. Obviously, 6 of them will be above the horizon and in sight at any one time, and 6 will be below the horizon and out of sight. The latter being behind you and towards the North.

12. Mark the Houses with numbers—from East to North and West to South, beginning with 1 (called the Ascendant) just below the Eastern horizon, and so round below the Earth to the Western horizon and overhead to the East again, marking the Eastern-most 12, so that a star rising passes from the Ascendant to the 12, 11, 10, and so on.

13. The turning belt has also 12 divisions called "Signs of the Zodiac." These are:

No.	Name	Figure	Symbol
1.	Aries	Ram	♈
2.	Taurus	Bull	♉
3.	Gemini	Twins	♊
4.	Cancer	Crab	♋
5.	Leo	Lion	♌
6.	Virgo	Virgin	♍
7.	Libra	Balance	♎
8.	Scorpio	Scorpion	♏
9.	Sagittarius	Archer	♐
10.	Capricornus	Goat	♑
11.	Aquarius	Water-bearer	♒
12.	Pisces	Fishes	♓

14. Each of these 12 Signs is divided into 30 degrees, numbered from the first point in the direction in which it moves. The "first point of Aries" is taken to be (conventionally) the place occupied by the Sun on the 21st of March (the Vernal Equinox.) 1/360 part of the whole circle is a degree. 30 of these degrees being measured off give us the whole extent of the "Sign of Aries," and we can similarly measure off Taurus and so on.

15. There are good esoteric reasons why the "Ram" should always retain his Equinoctial throne, but it must be remembered that owing to the "Precession of the Equinoxes" the "conventional Signs" do not correspond with the constellations; in fact the constellations of Aquarius now very nearly occupies the Sign known as Aries.

16. It is obvious that having now the "Divisions of the Houses" and of the "Zodiacal belt," which turns through them, we have a formula by which we can put down on paper the position of any part of the belt at any given moment.
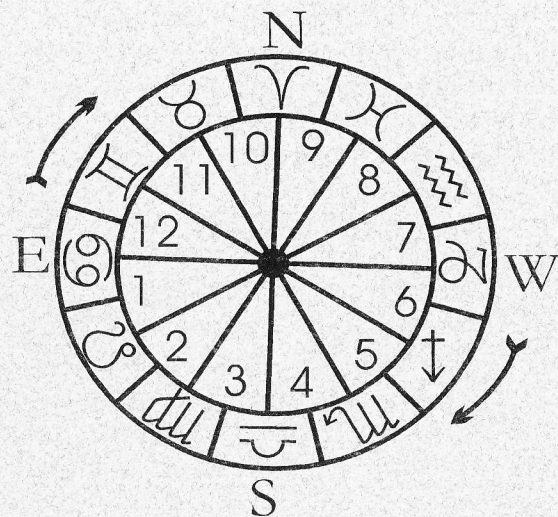
Diagram Four.

The first point of Aries, position of Sun at the Vernal Equinox. The inner circle represents the Houses. The black centre represents the Earth. The Houses 7-12 are those visible above the horizon.

17. To make this conception easier, we have supposed that the observer was looking from the *centre* of the Earth, and that the Houses were measured out along the Equator. If this were so, the length of each House would accurately correspond with that of each Sign, so that if any division line of two Signs were on the division line of two Houses all the other division lines would also fit. This simple arrangement would not fulfil Astrological requirements, for we require to know the position of the Planets as to the Earth, and as to the particular *spot* of Earth. We must therefore divide the vault, or dome of the sky as seen from *that* point, into Houses, by lines drawn from the Pole to points on the Celestial Equator. Now if you will take a ball and draw 12 equal divisions on it to represent the Celestial vault, and fasten a cardboard circle to two opposite points to represent the Celestial Equator, marking the card with 12 divisions, and then turn your card towards the Pole into the "angle of the Ecliptic," you will see that the divisions on the card representing the Signs no longer correspond with the divisions on the ball representing the Houses.

Sometimes you will have a Sign completely included within a House

and bits of the House preceding and the House following it, and sometimes the Sign overlapping into two or even three Houses. Further, the dome of the sky as seen from any particular point does not correspond in horizon or apparent curvature to the hollow sphere as we conceive it as seen from the centre of the Earth. The Houses are conceived as marked on the visible dome, so the Zodiacal belt has to be adapted on to this by a process somewhat akin to that whereby the surface of the spherical Earth is represented on a flat surface of a map. This is called "projection" and it necessarily puts some parts of the belt out of drawing—as it were crumples them up—as if a lady's silk dress or a balloon were to be packed flat. We must expect therefore to find that in any figure we have to deal with, that the measurements of the Signs and of the Houses do not correspond, and it is sufficient for the present to understand what is the reason for the divergence. We do not need to go into the elaborate calculations by which the measurements and the projections are arrived at.
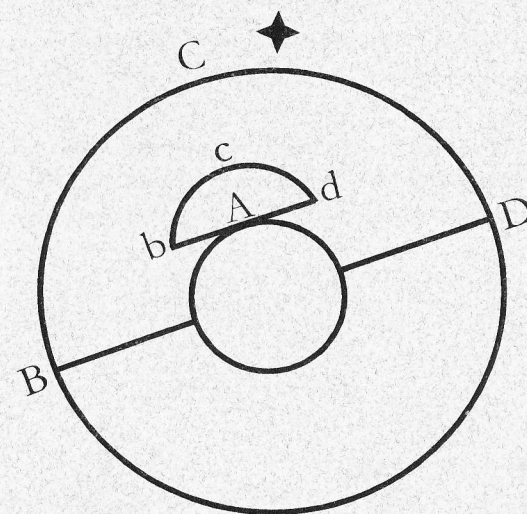

Diagram Five.

The outer black line represents the star-sphere as seen from the centre of the Earth. The semi-circle the dome of the sky to an observer at "A", B-C-D has to be projected on b-c-d. i.e., the Signs and Constellations of the larger dome as they appear to the observer have somehow to be accommodated.

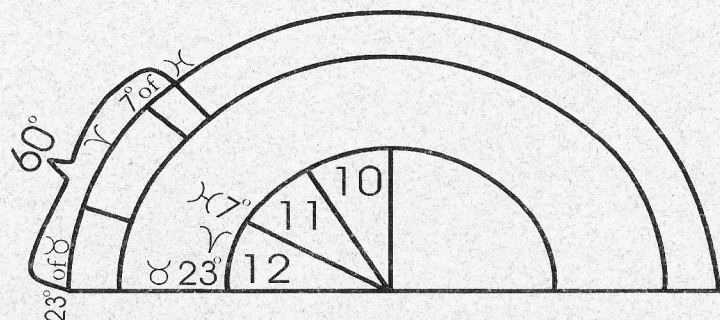18. We get therefore sometimes a figure like this:

Diagram Six.

Here the 12th House contains 7 degrees of Pisces, 23 degrees of Taurus, as well as the whole 30 degrees of Aries on 60 degrees in all. Here Aries is called an "Intercepted Sign." Two Planets situated one at each side of the 12th House would be 60 degrees apart in what is called "Zodiacal Aspect," but apparently (as looked at from the observer's point of view) they would be only 30 degrees. Both then require to be noticed and given effect to, hence the method of projection above described is resorted to.

This may roughly indicate how it is possible that a Sign may be intercepted in the process of a projection—it must not however be taken as showing how projections are calculated. The process is elaborate and difficult.
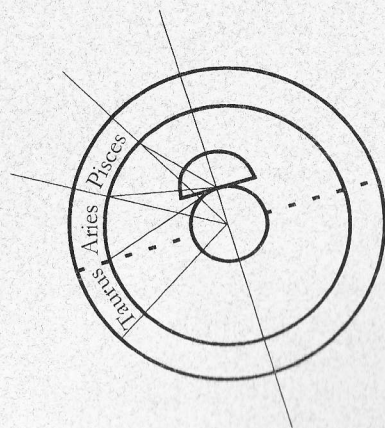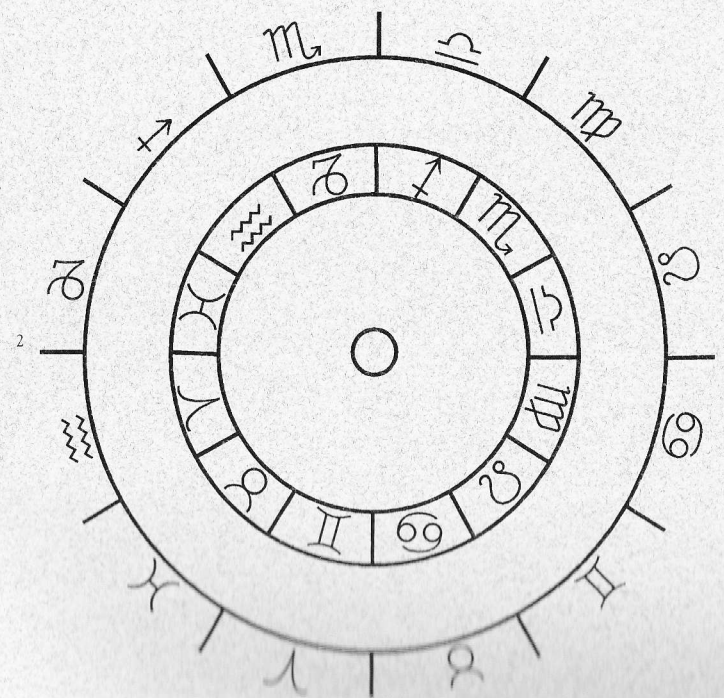

Diagram Seven.

Diagram Eight.

The outer line is the Constellations, the inner line the Conventional Signs.

Notes

1. *Elementary Notes on Astrology* was written anonymously and undated. It was issued to members of the Golden Dawn and the Stella Matutina.—D.K.
2. "The intersection of the Equator. The position of the Sun at the Vernal Equinox."
3. "The intersection of the Equator. The position of the Sun at the Autumnal Equinox."

Astrology: Solar and Sidereal Time[1]

G.H. Fra. Sub Spe 5°=6°
Amen Ra Temple

Issued by the Stella Matutina

Time is ordinarily measured by the Sun. That is to say, the circle which the Sun traces in the Heavens is divided into 24 equal parts, each of which is called an hour. Thus, when the Sun is upon the meridian, it is said to be 0h.0m.0s. o'clock (or what is the same thing 12h.0m.0s. o'clock). When he has traversed one division it is 1 o'clock, and so on; till the Sun is immediately under our feet, when the numbers begin again, and it is said to be 12 o'clock midnight or 0h.0m.0s. once more. This is called Solar Time. The Sun as we have seen moves with a motion of his own in the turning "star-sphere," hence even if his motions were perfectly regular, it would be open to objections as a time keeper for delicate calculations. But it is not even precisely regular, as is shown by comparing an accurate chronometer with a good dial and as is indicated by the phrase in the almanac, "clock slow or fast so many minutes," which means that a chronometer keeping exact time is behind or before the Sun at that particular time.

The chronometer is said to indicate the mean solar time. It is obvious that the Sun is only chosen as a popular timekeeper on account of the comparative ease of noting his motions. For astronomical or astrological observations we need something more exact, and for this purpose we must take a point in the "turning wheel of the Zodiac" itself. The point which has been chosen is one easy to identify and to note, viz., that which is occupied by the Sun exactly at the moment when he crosses the Equator from the South to the North, or when he shines absolutely vertically at the South point on the Earth's Equator, in other words the point of intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic. This is termed the "First Point of Aries," though the student must remember that it is a fixed point and does not coincide with the constellation bearing the name of Aries in the Zodiac (considering the circles of the Equator and the Ecliptic as permanent, the "Zodiacal belt" turns very slowly through them, making a complete round once in about 25,000 years. This is called the "precession of the Equinoxes," so that the constellation Aquarius is now practically at the intersection of Equator and Ecliptic.)

The "First" point of Aries then (or that point which lies between Aries and Pisces) is the name of the intersecting point of the Equator and Ecliptic and from this the 12 divisions are measured round the circle, and are called by the names of the Signs. These are called "Conventional Signs" in contradistinction to the "Constellations."

Now when the "Conventional First Point of Aries" passes the meridian, it is said to be 0h.0m.0s. o'clock by "sidereal time," and the circle described by this point is divided into 24 parts, each being a "sidereal hour." If the passage of the Sun over the Equator occurs precisely at noon, then the Sidereal and Solar time will exactly coincide. The following day, however, the Sun will, as we have seen, have crawled a little back on the turning belt, therefore the "First Point of Aries" will reach the meridian just four minutes before the Sun, or in other words the "Solar noon" will occur at 0h.4m.0s. o'clock of "Sidereal time." The following day it will be about 0h.8m.0s. I say "about," for the Sun's motion, as I have said, is not exactly regular, and for other reasons too long to enter into here.

To erect a figure for an "Astrological Judgment," we require to know the *exact Sidereal time*, for all published tables are calculated on this. The "*Ephemeris* for the year" gives the Sidereal time at noon each day. If then we take the Sidereal time of the noon preceding and add to it the number of hours, minutes, and seconds that have elapsed since, we shall have an accurate sidereal time, remembering that the Sidereal hours go up to 24, and then start again, so that if the sum exceed 24, we must subtract 24 from it.

Remember also that hours are "Sidereal hours," not Solar, that is, they are a trifle shorter. If therefore 2 Solar hours have elapsed it will be 2 and a fraction of Sidereal hours. To obtain this fraction the following table will be useful:—

I append an example. Let us suppose that time selected is 8.00 a.m. on March 18th, 1848 at Greenwich. Looking at the Ephemeris I find the Sidereal time at preceding noon is 23h.40m.44s. add time elapsed from preceding noon to following morning at 8.20 hour. By table, correction for 10 hrs. is:

	h	m	s
is	1	38	30
Twice this is	3	16	60
or roughly	3	17	00

43:40:44

plus 3:17 =	43:	44:	01
Deduct	24:	00:	00
	19:	44:	01.

which will be the exact "Sidereal time" at the moment of birth.

Correction to be made for Solar Hours

Solar Hours				Solar Correction	
1	0	9.83		1	0.16
2	0	19.66		2	0.33
3	0	29.49		3	0.49
4	0	39.32		4	0.66
5	0	49.15		5	0.82
6	0	58.98		6	0.98
7	1	8.81		7	1.15
8	1	18.64		8	1.31
9	1	28.47		9	1.47
10	1	38.30		10	1.64
11	1	48.12		11	1.80
12	1	57.95		12	1.97

Observe also that the railway time all over the United Kingdom is "Greenwich mean time." If the place of birth is one degree East of Greenwich the "true local noon" will be 4 minutes earlier. If it be one degree West it will be 4 minutes later, and so proportionally. Thus in the foregoing example, if the birth had been at Bristol (ca. 3 degrees 30 minutes West of Greenwich) the true Sidereal time at noon preceding would have been 14 minutes later, adding the correction:

	h	m	s
for 12 minutes	12:	01.	97
for 2 minutes	2:	00.	33
for 14 minutes	14:	02.	30

This would give us 14h.2m.3s. later or 23h.54m.46.3s. as the Sidereal time at the previous noon; or 19h.58m.3.3s. as the "Sidereal time" at birth, assuming it took place at 8.00 o'clock "local time."

In some tables instead of Sidereal time the "right ascension of the meridian" is given, and the student should clearly understand this. It is obvious that the exact position of any point in a sphere can be indicated if we fix on a "great circle" from which to measure, and a point on that great circle as the point of commencement, for we have only to draw a line from the given point at right angles to the circle and then to measure the distance from the point to the circle, and from the point where the line cuts the circle to the agreed upon point of origin, and there we have exactly described the position of the required point.
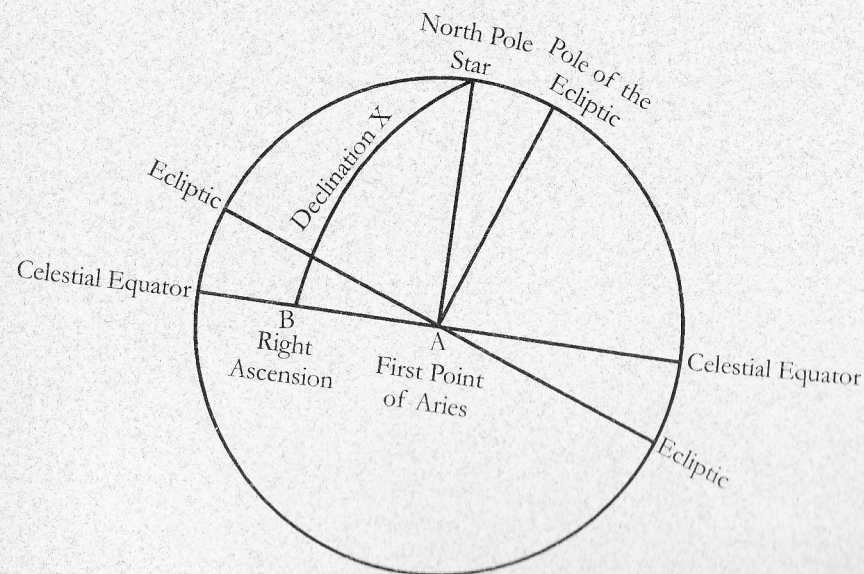

Diagram Nine.

Thus let X be the point and A the commencement of the "great circle of reference." BX the line drawn at right angles to the "great circle of reference" and AB the distance from B to the "agreed point of origin"—then AB and BX will be called the "co-efficients of X," and will describe its exact position. It we take the Celestial Equator to be the "great circle of reference," and the point A the "first point of Aries" (or the point where the Ecliptic cuts the Equator), then the distance AB will be called the "Right Ascension," and BX the declination of the required point. The distance along the great circle

of reference, and consequently the right Ascension and Declination, are measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds instead of hours. There are 360 degrees in the great circle, 60 minutes in each degree and 60 seconds in each minute.

Assume that the "first point of Aries" is on the meridian, then the right Ascension of the meridian will be 0deg.0m.0s. (= 0° 0' 0"), in one hour the first point of Aries will have travelled 1/24 of the whole 360 degrees of the great circle towards the West (or 15 degrees) and the Right Ascension of the meridian will now be 15 degrees. In other words, the "first point of Aries" travels one degree in four minutes (1/15 of an hour). Therefore if we have the Right Ascension of the meridian (given in degrees, minutes, and seconds) we can find the exact "Sidereal time" by multiplying by 4 and writing *minutes* instead of *degrees* and *seconds* instead of *minutes*.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Right ascension of meridian} \quad 15° \ 20' \ 0" \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 61° \ 20' \ 0" \end{array}$$

or 61 minutes and 20 seconds, which gives Sidereal time, 1 hour 1 minute, and 20 seconds.

Notes

1. *Astrology: Solar and Sidereal Time* was written by G.H. Fra. Sub Spe [J.W. Brodie-Innes]. It was issued to members of the Stella Matutina and the Golden Dawn.—D.K.

Astrology: Concerning the Houses[1]

G.H. Fra. Sub Spe 5°=6°
Amen Ra Temple

Issued by the Stella Matutina

BEGINNERS have usually a good deal of difficulty in understanding how the actual division of the starry-sphere is represented by the figure of the Heavens set up for an "Astrological Judgment." The image of the rail in *Elementary Notes on Astrology* shows the division of the part of the visible sky occupied by the Ecliptic into six Houses, and the turning of the Wheel of the Zodiac through these Houses. Conceive now the idea that the whole visible hemisphere (or vault) of the Heavens is bounded by the horizon, and is divided into two equal parts by the meridian (or the great circle which passes through the South point, through the Zenith (or the point immediately overhead) and through the North point). Every star or Constellation therefore rises in one of these divisions, culminates when it passes the meridian, and passing through the other division sets below the horizon. The horizon and the meridian therefore from two great circles, cutting the entire hollow sphere of the Heavens into four. Each of these, divided into three by circles drawn through the points of intersection of the horizon and meridian, will represent a House.

To make this clearer, take a ball, and paint upon it a red circle, which call the Horizon, and a blue circle cutting the former at right angles, which call the meridian. Mark one point of intersection North, and the other South. Exactly halfway between the two points of intersection, mark a spot and call it Zenith, and another point about one third of the distance from North point to Zenith and call this the Pole Star. Through the point of intersection of horizon and meridian draw two circles an each side of the meridian, dividing the space into three small spaces. You have thus the hollow globe of the Heavens divided into twelve spaces by 12 circles, all intersecting at the North

and South points an the horizon, and these 12 spaces are the 12 Houses.

Now take a point on the horizon exactly halfway between South and North, and another point opposite to this on the other side. These will be East and West points respectively. Take a point an the meridian as far from the South Point as the Pole Star is from the Zenith. Draw a circle through these three points and call this the "Celestial Equator." Every star that rises will pass either along this (as the Sun at the Equinox will do) or it will have a path parallel thereto. By an actual experiment it will be very clear that the length of the path which passes through the different Houses varies greatly according to whether the path traced by the star is North or South of the Equator, and according to how far it is distant therefrom. This simple experiment shows that the relation of the stars and Constellations to the Houses varies constantly with the latitude—for example as we go North the amount of the circle of the Zodiac which is visible increases.

Thus when the first point of Aries is on the meridian of Sidereal noon, the whole sign of courses will be riding over most of the Northern Hemisphere, but at Benares (Lat. 25deg.18') only 10deg.40' will be above the horizon. While at Cairo (Lat. 30deg.2') 12deg.37' will be visible. In Cyprus (Lat. 35deg.) there will be 15deg.34' risen. In Washington (Lat. 38deg.) there will be 17deg.48' risen. In Rome (Lat. 41deg.54') there will be 19deg.39.' In Paris (Lat. 42deg.50') there will be 24deg.28.' While in London (Lat. 51deg.32') there will be 29deg.36,' and in Liverpool (Lat. 53deg.25') there will be 28deg.13,' etc.

It is to be noticed further that every celestial body revolves in a circle parallel to the Celestial Equator. Aries therefore crosses the sky exactly along the Equator, but Cancer crosses by an arc considerably above, and Capricorn by an arc considerably below. The Paths of these Constellations will therefore be differently inclined to the paths of the Houses; and the proportion between the 30 degrees of a great circle, which constitutes the theoretical sign and the portion of a House or Houses it is opposite to or passing through will also vary. Suppose an observer was to follow the meridian of Greenwich almost to the North Pole, he would see Aries circling round his rational horizon. Cancer circling parallel to the horizon at some distance above, and Capricornus also parallel, but out of sight below the horizon and never rising at all.

It will be obvious that Aries crosses the 12th House by a longer path (a' to b') (see diagram below). This will explain why under apparently similar conditions some Signs become intercepted and others not, in the same Houses. From this it is plain that the positions of the signs of the Zodiac in the Houses must be separately calculated for the particular degree of Latitude in which we are working. This has been done for many places, and excellent tables are published in the *Future*, Volume II. The computation of the variations whereby the Tables of the Houses for any given House or degree of Latitude may be arrived at, by means of logarithms, are not difficult, but the beginner may be advised to leave these for the present, and confine his attention to places for which he can get a calculated table.
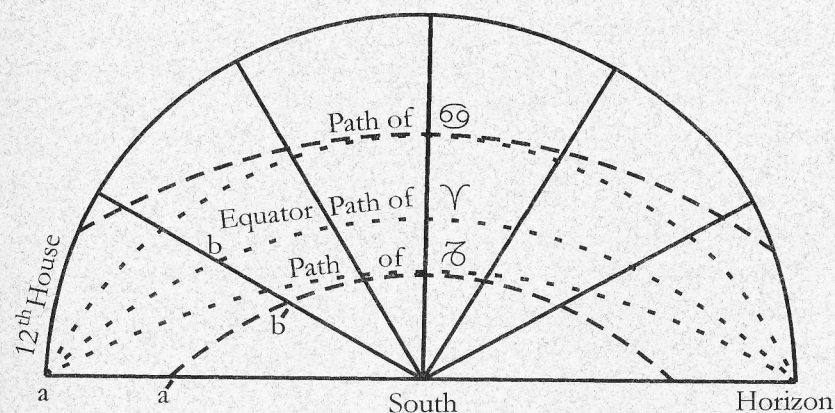

Diagram Ten.

Having thus (i) discovered the Local Mean Time, (ii) ascertained from an *Ephemeris* (a) the stellar time or (b) the right ascension of the meridian, and (iii) being provided with a Table of Houses for the Latitude, we are prepared to commence drawing the figure.

Notes

1. *Astrology: Concerning the Houses* was written by G.H. Fra. Sub Spe [J.W. Brodie-Innes]. It was issued to members of the Stella Matutina and the Golden Dawn.—D.K.

ASTROLOGY: HOW TO ERECT AN ASTROLOGICAL FIGURE[1]

Issued by the Stella Matutina

THE great majority of texts books on Astrology seem to be so full of abstruse calculations and technical details that any would-be student is quite at a loss to know what is essential and what is not, and he may be entirely frightened off the subject owing to its apparent difficulties. These notes have therefore been complied with the idea of providing in an as clear and concise a manner as possible the minimum essentials only. The instructions given providing for sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes.

Once the foundations are laid, the student should have no difficulty in adding to his knowledge by the perusal of standard works on the subject. The examples have been carefully chosen so to include all possible traps and pitfalls for the unwary beginner.

It is necessary of course to have an *Ephemeris* or an almanac containing astronomical data. These are issued yearly, *Raphael's* being the best and can be obtained for a shilling or so at most booksellers. But by far the most convenient book to have is Waite's *Compendium of Natal Astrology and Universal Ephemeris*. This handy little volume contains all the necessary tables from 1850-1916 and is a mine of information. Equipped with this book, these notes, a modicum of common sense, and an ability to do simple arithmetic, students should find the study of Astrology both easy and fascinating.

The study of Astrology is of exceeding great value to the occultist and cannot be neglected. It is far from being merely a species of fortune telling, as will be very soon found.

The two classes of Astrology of which we are concerned are called Natal and Horary, but in each case the method of erecting the requisite map of the heavens is the same. These notes purposely omit many "why's and therefore's" in order to make them as concise as possible. The sections dealing with the judgement of a horoscope is confined to but a few simple hints: skill in this can only be acquired by practice and intuition.

Several different methods of reckoning time unfortunately have to be considered in Astrological calculations: there need, however, be no confusion between them.

The Observatory at Greenwich (London) stands on 0 degrees Longitude. The time of places West of that line is four minutes slower than Greenwich time for every degree; places East are four minutes faster for every degree. For instance, if it is 12.00 noon at Greenwich, in Malta (15 degrees East) it will be 1.00 p.m. (4 x 15 = 60 minutes = 1 hour fast, being East). But in a place like Quebec, which is 75 degrees West of Greenwich, it would be only 7.00 a.m. (4 x 75 minutes = 5 hours, slow because of being West).

Havelock North is 177 degrees East of Greenwich, therefore when it is noon at Greenwich the time at Havelock North will be 4 times 177 minutes (11 hours 48 minutes) fast, otherwise 11.48 p.m. This latter time is known as the *Local Mean Time*. It is by the *Greenwich Mean Time* that many tables are calculated: to use these tables it will be necessary to convert *Local Mean Time* into *Greenwich Mean Time*.

Now, in most places, it will be found that the *Local Mean Time* will be slightly different from the time registered by the clocks. For instance, the *Local Mean Time* of Napier and of New Plymouth must be different, one place being East of the other; yet their respective clocks may correspond. This difference will not amount to a great deal, and except for an accurate mark may be disregarded. The clock time, the time ordinarily used is called *Standard Time*. For general purposes, New Zealand as a whole, uses time 11 hours 30 minutes[2] in advance of Greenwich time.

The times we have been considering have been calculated by the Sun. Now we come to an entirely different method of time calculating. A *Sidereal day* is divided into 24 hours and is the interval between two successive appearances between the same fixed star upon the meridian. These Sidereal hours and days are not of then same length (although very nearly so) as the ordinary ones and must not be confused with them. Sidereal hours are counted from 0 to 24, back again to 0 then so on; no a.m's or p.m's.

Before an Astrological figure can be erected for any given time it is necessary to know the Sidereal Time for that given moment. Knowing the Standard Time or the Local mean Time, and having an Ephemeris for the year, the discovery of the corresponding Sidereal Time is easy. And it may here be pointed out that to erect a reliable horoscope of

a birth, it is necessary to know the exact time of that birth to within a few minutes. In a Horary figure, the exact time is of course known.

To Find Sidereal Time at Birth

An Ephemeris gives the Sidereal time for noon each day of the year. If using Waite's *Universal Ephemeris*, the Sidereal Time at noon for any day of any year may easily be calculated by using the table on page 204 and the notes on page 20. If the time of birth was before noon, as many hours and minutes as that time was before noon must be subtracted from the Sidereal Time at noon. If it was after noon, add instead of subtracting. The answer, disregarding minor corrections for the present, will give the Sidereal Time for the moment required. If however, and this is very important, the Southern Hemisphere is being dealt with, a further 12 hours must be added.

Example One:

To find Sidereal Time at 7.15 a.m. March 1, 1921.

Sidereal Time at noon, March 1, 1921, 22 hours 34 minutes 59 seconds. 7.15 a.m. being 4 hours 45 minutes *before* noon, so subtract 4.45.

Answer: Sidereal Time at birth—17 hours 49 minutes 59 seconds. Had the place been in the Southern Hemisphere, it would be necessary to add a further 12 hours. The Sidereal Time at Birth would then be 29 hours 49 minutes 59 seconds, but as the Sidereal circle starts again at 0 after 24 hours (the next day) we would call the answer 5 hours 49 minutes 59 seconds.

Example Two:

To find Sidereal Time at 3.15 p.m. March 1, 1921.

Sidereal Time at noon, March 1, 1921. 22h. 34m. 59s.
Add 3h.15m. (being afternoon)   3h. 15m.
Answer: Sidereal Time at Birth   25h. 49m. 59s.
                                =   1h. 49m. 59s.

As before, the answer being over 24, we subtract 24; and as before it was the Southern Hemisphere, we would add another 12 hours to the answer.

Example Three:

To find Sidereal Time at 10.30 a.m. March 1, 1921.

Sidereal Time at noon   0h. 1m. 44s.
Subtract 1.30 (before noon)   1h. 30m.
Sidereal Time at Birth   =   22h. 31m. 44s.

Here it was necessary to borrow 24 hours in order to subtract.

Having found then the Sidereal Time for the moment required, the next step is to ascertain from any Atlas or from Waite's Book, the Latitude of the place being dealt with. The Latitude (to the nearest degree) of the Chief towns of New Zealand are:-

Auckland	37 degrees
Napier	40 degrees
Wellington	41 degrees
Christchurch	44 degrees
Dunedin	46 degrees

Knowing now the Sidereal Time and the Latitude, and having an Ephemeris, the erection of a map of the heavens is practically no more than copying from the tables in the *Ephemeris*.

It is necessary to draw ready a map. This is divided into the 12 Houses, the nature of which is explained in one of the Knowledge Lectures.

The circular form is the one usually adopted, but it is useful to have a knowledge of the other form also.

This map will be a chart of the heavens, the Eastern horizon being on the left, the Western horizon being on the right. The top part of the map will represent the visible part of the Heavens (that is the Northern Sky in the Southern Latitudes and the Southern Sky in the Northern Latitudes).
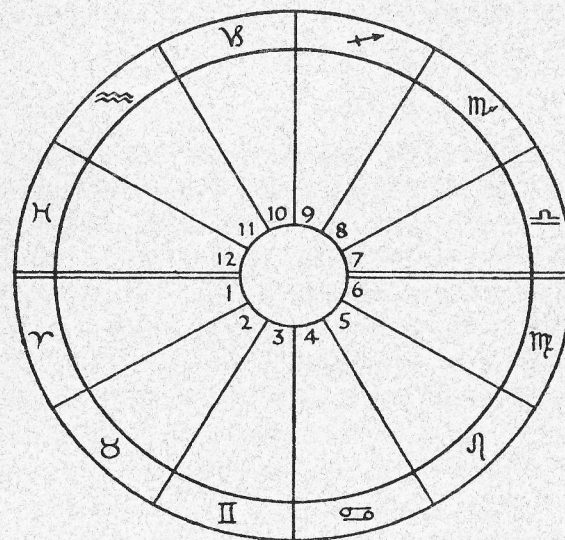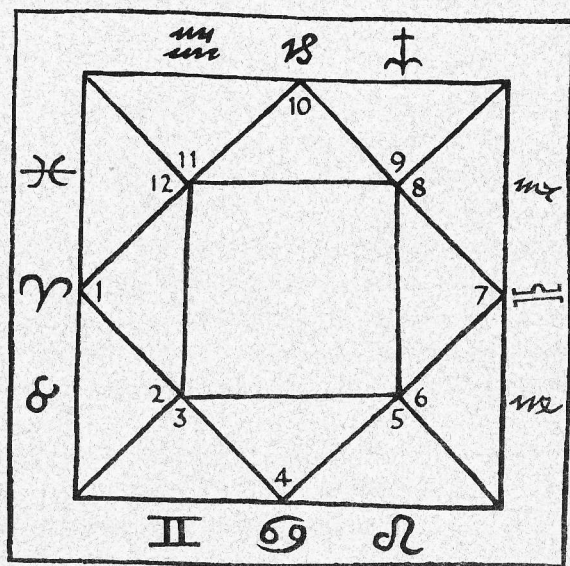

Diagram Eleven.

Diagram Twelve.

Adopting the method given here, the 12 Houses will always be as they are placed in the above map.

Filling in the Signs

For the sake of illustration, we will imagine that the Sidereal Time at Birth was found to be 10h.23m.14s. and the Latitude of the place was 50 degrees (whether North or South—don't worry at present).

Find, in the *Ephemeris*, under the 'Table of Houses' the table for the Latitude required (or the nearest one to it). In this case it will be found on page 78 in Waite's book. In the left hand column, find the Sidereal Time which most nearly corresponds to the one wanted: in this case it will be 10.27.22. Opposite that Sidereal Time in the column headed 10, you will find the figure 5. Run your finger up that column from the figure 5 until you come to one of the Signs of the Zodiac. In this case, almost at once, we find Virgo. This means that 5 degrees of Virgo are on the Cusp or the beginning of the 10th House. From the next column we ascertain in exactly the same way the Cusp of the 11th House [4 degrees of Libra]. Then 0 degrees Scorpio (the nearest degree) on the 12th: 18 degrees Scorpio (to the nearest) on the Cusp of the ascendant or the 1st

House: 18 degrees Sagittarius (the nearest degree) on the 2nd: and finally 26 degrees Capricorn (to the nearest) on the 3rd. These are filled in on our map thus:-
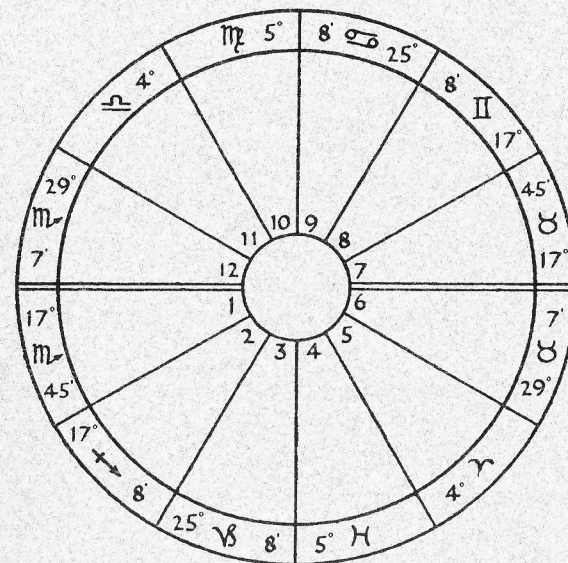

Diagram Thirteen.

Although the map is divided arbitrarily into 12 equal Houses, it is obvious that each House does not contain the same number of degrees of the Signs of the Zodiac. The whole circle must contain 360 degrees, each of the 12 Signs occupying 30 degrees. In the previous diagram, between the Cusp of the 7th and 8th Houses there happens to be exactly 30 degrees, from the 18 the degree of Taurus to the 18 degree of Gemini. But between the Cusps of the 9th and 10th Houses there will be 39 degrees, 4 degrees of Cancer (the other 26 degrees are in the 8th House) the whole 30 degrees of the intercepted Leo, and 5 degrees of Virgo, making 39 degrees in all. Note that the Signs go round the reverse way to the hands of a watch, and that they are very unequally spread out.

Alterations for Southern Hemisphere

A radical alteration has to be made in the map should the place be in the Southern Hemisphere. All the Signs must be reversed; what was on

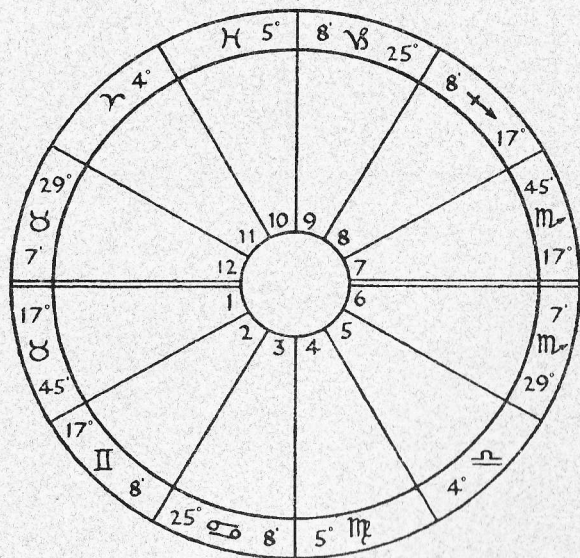the Cusp of the 10th House is now on the Cusp of the 4th, the 11th on the 5th, the 12th on the 6th, and so on. Therefore, still using the same table in the *Ephemeris*, instead of entering column 10 on the Cusp of the 10th House, place it on the 4th Cusp, Column 11 on the 5th Cusp, and so on, round the opposite side of the map. When Cusps 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are filled in, it is given as thus:

Diagram Fourteen.

Note: the first half of the map is still the Hemisphere of the sky visible at any time, but should be considered as the Northern Sky instead of the Southern. The whole, map is of course only diagrammatic.

As the tables in an *Ephemeris* are all calculated for Northern Latitudes, two important alterations have to be made, as we have seen, if we are dealing with a place South of the Equator. These are:-

1. Add 12 hours to the sidereal time.

2. Reverse the Signs on the Cusp of the Houses.

There is another method of dealing with Southern Latitudes, but the above method is simpler and results in all maps being finally arranged with the same Latitude.

The map is now ready for the insertion of the planets.

The Longitude of each Planet for each day at noon (Greenwich Mean Time) is given in the *Ephemeris*. In Waite's book it is given for every few days, and a little mental calculation will supply the figures for the days not given.

The great thing to remember is that the Planet's position must be calculated according to Greenwich Time. For instance, suppose that the time of birth was 2.00 p.m. in New Zealand, that would be about 1.30 a.m.[3] the same morning by Greenwich Time. The table would give their places at noon, but being calculated for 1.30 a.m., it is obvious that they would not be quite as far on in the Zodiac as indicated by the table. In the case of the slower moving Planets this difference would be negligible, especially as we only take them to the nearest degree. Roughly speaking in 24 hours Neptune, Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter may be said not to move an appreciable amount, Mars about half a degree; the Sun, Venus and Mercury about one degree; and the Moon about 12 degrees, that is, one degree every two hours, so if a Planet's position in the Zodiac is known at noon, it will not take much of a mathematician to ascertain its position a few hours earlier or later.

The Planets move through the Signs in order, from Aries to Taurus, and so on. When they are marked with a letter 'R' in the *Ephemeris*, it means that they are Retrograde or apparently moving in the opposite direction, and this must be borne in mind when calculating their position.

As an example, utilising the map that we have already erected, we will suppose the time of birth to be 3.00 p.m. in New Zealand, on Sunday January 8th, 1892. That will be equivalent to 3.30 a.m. Greenwich Time on the same date. With an *Ephemeris* at hand for that year, the Planets places for noon can be seen at a glance; whether they will be eight and a half hours before noon can be easily calculated. Using Waite's *Universal Ephemeris*, we find that the table required on page 136. The places for the Planets are given for January 1st and 15th; January 8th will be halfway between. Without any calculation we can put down Neptune as being in 7 degrees of Gemini; Uranus as 6 degrees of Scorpio (the nearest degree); Saturn in 0 degrees of Libra; Jupiter it will be seen was in 13 degrees of Pisces on January 1st, and in 16 degrees on January 15th; we can therefore call it 15 degrees on January 8th. Mars we would put down as 20 degrees Scorpio. The Sun at noon on the 8th is given as 17.44 of Capricorn; as our time is eight and a half

hours earlier than noon, we would call that 17 degrees of Capricorn. Similarly Venus is 15 degrees of Aquarius, and Mercury 28 degrees of Sagittarius. That only leaves the Moon, and as the Moon moves so quickly, compared with other Planets, we turn to its special table on page 183. There we find that on January 7th at noon, its place was 22 degrees of Aries, and on the 9th at noon it was 20 degrees of Taurus; therefore at noon on the 8th, it would be halfway between, that is, 6 degrees of Taurus. But we want it positioned eight and a half hours before noon, and as it moves about 1 degree every two hours we can call its position at 3.30 a.m. 2 degrees of Taurus.

Remember that there are only 30 degrees in each Sign, and that the Planets pass through them in order. If a Planet is retrograde, a 'D' indicates that it is resuming its forward motion.

Before actually placing the Planets in the map, it is well to tabulate them on a slip of paper so as to see if more than one is going to be in the same Sign. Note how a Planet in an intercepted Sign is written in compared with the others. Below, then, will be our completed map. Although the Planets Uranus and Mars are both in the Sign of Scorpio, yet they are the 6th and 7th Houses respectively. Scorpio starts on the Cusp of the 6th House, the 18 degrees of it is on the Cusp of the 7th House (the Signs follow the direction of the arrow): as Mars is 20 degrees of Scorpio it must therefore be further on than the 18 degrees, and consequently in the 7th House. Similarly all except 4 degrees of the Sign of Capricorn occupy the 8th House, therefore the Sun being in 17 degrees of Capricorn may be placed in the 8th House. If the Sun had been placed in 28 degrees of Capricorn it would have been in the 9th House. The position of the Sun in the completed map—a useful check; it stands to reason that if the birth-time is in the daytime the Sun must be above the horizon (above the horizon means Houses 7-12). Our birth time in this case was 3.00 p.m. The Sun at the time is above the horizon and getting towards the West; and so it is in the map.

If the map had shown it below the horizon, or away in the East, we could tell at once that there was an error somewhere. In the centre of the map is usually written all the data connected with the birth, name time, place, Latitude, etc.
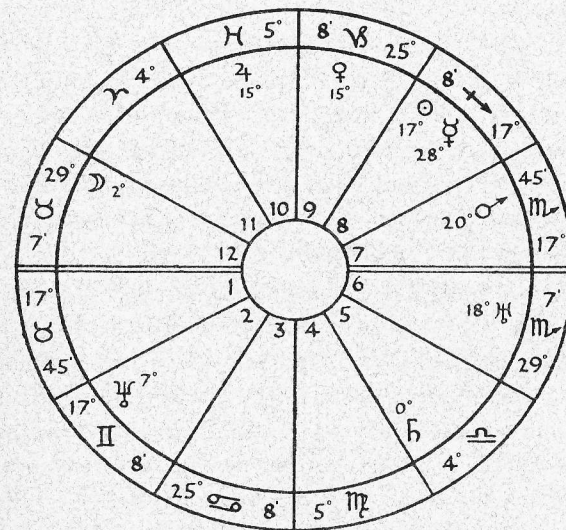

Diagram Fifteen.

Aspects

Finally we come to the calculation of the Aspects, which is simply a matter of counting the number of degrees between each and every Planet. The most important aspects are:-

Good	Bad
30 degrees (Weak)	45 degrees (Weak)
60 degrees (Strong)	90 degrees (Strong)
73 degrees (Weak)[4]	135 degrees (Weak)
144 degrees (Weak)[5]	180 degrees (Strong)
120 degrees (Strong)	

If the number of degrees between any two Planets works out to exactly any of the above numbers, or two within a few degrees (the "orb's influence" mentioned in the Knowledge Lectures will indicate how many), and the "Aspect" is said to be formed. Of course the nearer the exact number of degrees, the more potent the Aspect. For instance, two Planets—170 degrees apart, would be said to be forming a very strong Aspect, being but 10 degrees off 180 degrees, which is in itself a strong Aspect. But if they were 130 degrees apart it would be such

a weak aspect so as to be almost negligible, being several degrees off a sesquiquadrate which is only a weak Aspect at the best.

Taking the map on the previous page, we will start with the Sun's Aspects, counting the shortest way round to all the other Planets in turn.

From the Sun to Venus is 28 degrees (13 degrees of Capricorn plus 15 degrees of Aquarius), therefore the Sun is Semi-Sextile to Venus. It is 58 degrees of Jupiter (13 degrees of Capricorn, plus 30 degrees of Aquarius, plus 15 degrees of Pisces), therefore it is Sextile to Jupiter, being 105 degrees of Luna, no Aspect is formed. From Neptune it is 140 degrees (13 degrees of Capricorn plus 30 degrees of Aquarius plus 30 degrees of Pisces plus 30 degrees of Taurus plus 30 degrees of Gemini); this would be a rather weak Bi-Quintile Aspect.

Now counting the reverse way, we find that the Sun is in 19 degrees Mercury, no Aspect; 57 degrees of Mars (17 degrees of Capricorn plus 30 degrees of Sagittarius plus 10 degrees of Scorpio); The Sun is therefore Sextile to Mars. 71 degrees off Uranus makes a Quintile Aspect with that Planet. No Aspect is formed with Saturn, there being 107 degrees between them.

Similarly all other Aspects for the remaining Planets are calculated, and it is a good plan to tabulate them as below. This table shows all the aspects formed by the Planets in the map with which we are dealing:-

Symbol	Name	Angle
☌	Conjunction	0°
⊻	Semi-Sextile	30°
L	Semi-Square	45°
✳	Sextile	60°
Q	Quintile	72°
☐	Square	90°
△	Trine	120°
�	Sesquiquadrate	135°
BQ	Bi-Quintile	144°
⊼	Quincunx	150°
☍	Opposition	180°

Judging a Horoscope

It is not the purpose of these notes to enter into the question of judging a figure; The Knowledge Lectures and any textbook will give information as to the meaning of the various positions of the Planets,

etc. The points to be considered are—the figure as a whole, whether a majority of the planets are above or below the horizon; whether the Planets are in Fiery, Watery, Earthy or Airy Signs; the Sign rising at the birth, that is, the Sign on the Eastern Horizon (Taurus in this case); the position of the Planet that rules the Sign, this Planet being generally the Ruler of the Horoscope (Venus in this case); The meaning of the Planets in the different Houses; the meaning of the various aspects that the Planets form. All these and many other points are carefully explained in the books. Waite's little book has an excellent summary, while for the fullest information as to every possible combination in a Horoscope there is no book better than Alan Leo's *Key to Your Own Nativity*. Do not depend entirely upon books; use your own judgement and intuition. Practice will make perfect, as in other things.

To Find Accurately the Sidereal Time at Birth

1. Convert the Standard Time, or clock time, at birth to the Local Mean Time. To do this, to or from Standard Time, add or subtract, as many hours and minutes as that time is slow or fast on Greenwich. The answer will be the Greenwich Mean Time at birth.
2. To the General Mean Time at birth add 4 minutes to every degree the place is east of Greenwich, or subtract 4 minutes for every degree it is to the West. The answer will be the Local mean Time at birth, which will usually be found to be a few minutes different to the Standard Time at Birth.
3. Find from the *Ephemeris* the Sidereal Time at noon that day; to that add or subtract as many hours and minutes as the Local Mean Time of birth was after or before noon.
4. Add another 12 hours if in the Southern Hemisphere.

Notes

1. *Astrology: How to Erect an Astrological Figure* was written anonymously and undated. It is probable that J.W. Brodie-Innes wrote this paper which was issued to members of the Stella Matutina.—D.K.
2. This information was correct when it was written. Now it would be 12 hours in advance of Greenwich Time except when it is daylight savings time when it would be 13 hours.—D.K.
3. Today the time you would subtract 12 hours to get 2.00 a.m. and if it was daylight savings time you would subtract 13 hours to get 1.00 a.m.—D.K.
4. This Aspect is called "Quintile," but it is used very little today.—D.K.
5. This Aspect is called "Bi-Quintile," but it is used very little today.—D.K.

The Zodiac Signs

Aries: *Activity*; I Am; cardinal Fire; assertive; action; leadership; short concentration span; governs the head and face; masculine.

Taurus: *Stability*; I Have; fixed Earth; possessions; patient; determined; laziness; stubborn; governs the throat and neck; feminine.

Gemini: *Versatility*; I Think; mutable Air; communication; versatility; variety; traveller; progressive; memory; governs hands, arms, shoulders, collarbone, lungs and nervous system; masculine.

Cancer: *Devotion*: I Feel; cardinal Water; imaginative; conventional; sensitive; psychic; protective; governs breast and stomach; feminine.

Leo: *Magnetism*; I Will; fixed Fire; creativity; pride; magnetic; creative; courage; governs heart, sides and upper portion of the back; masculine.

Virgo: *Practicality*; I Analyze; mutable Earth; intelligent; business-like; critical; detailed; service; governs solar plexus and bowels; feminine.

Libra: *Harmony*; I Balance; cardinal Air; united; compassion; justice; harmony; governs kidneys, loin, ovaries, and lower back; masculine.

Scorpio: *Intensity*; I Desire; fixed Water; passionate; mystic; secretive; intensity; resourceful; governs the bladder and sex organs; feminine.

Sagittarius: *Visualization*; I Understand; mutable Fire; abstract ideas; freedom; optimistic; exaggerative; energetic; governs liver, hips, thighs, and condition of blood; masculine.

Capricorn: *Ambition*; I Use; cardinal Earth; reserved; ambition; prudent; conservative; aspiring; governs knees and spleen; feminine.

Aquarius: *Imagination*; I Know; fixed Air; scientifically; independence; unconventional; detached; rebel; clever; determined; governs calves, ankles, distribution of bodily fluids and intuition; masculine.

Pisces: *Understanding*; I Believe; mutable Water; receptive; indecisive; compassion; dreamer; governs feet and psychic faculty; feminine.

The Planets

Sun: *Inner Self*; ego; personality; power; ambitious; vitality; self-expression; faithful; loyal; masculine.

Moon: *Emotions*; ego personality; domestic; variable; domestic; response; fluctuation; reflective; receptive; maternal; feminine.

Mercury: *Reasoning Powers*; intellectual; observant; communication; understanding; studious; concentrative; clever.

Venus: *Affection*; harmony; unison; relationships; love; graceful; humane; contented; sympathetic.

Mars: *Energy*; action; heat; activation; applied energy; sex; courageous; constructive; strong; aggressive.

Jupiter: *Expansion*; compassionate; preservation; knowledge; wealth; benevolent; moral; reasonable; generous.

Saturn: *The Teacher*; security; limitation; ambition; concentration; wisdom; prudent; persistent; temperate; cautious.

Uranus: *The Awakener*; intuitive; constructive; occultism; adventure; genius; change (revolutionary; disruptive); innovation.

Neptune: *Intuition*; spirituality; mystical; idealistic; nebulousness; dreams; impressionability; impressionable.

Pluto: *Transformation*; fusion; elimination; renewal; regeneration; underworld; transformation; reproduction.

The Twelve Houses

First House: *Identity*; Angular; personality; self-possession; self-interest; material base; the *House of Life*.

Second House. *Values*; Succedent; investments; personal freedom; occupations; financial affairs; pleasures; the *House of Wealth*.

Third House. *Awareness*; Cadent; family; friends; communication; writings; short journeys; transportation; the *House of Collaterals*.

Fourth House. *Security*; Angular; parents; property; financial position; home; environment; domestic affairs; the *House of the Family*.

Fifth House. *Creativity*; Succedent; children; pleasurable emotions; the arts; love affairs; the *House of the Children*.

Sixth House. *Duty*; Cadent; doctors; illness; service; employment; food; hygiene; the *House of Health*.

Seventh House. *Co-operation*; Angular; partners; open enemies; unions; contracts; marriage; the *House of Marriage*.

Eighth House. *Regeneration*; Succedent; investigators; financial affairs; lawsuits; regeneration; sexuality; manner of death; the *House of Death*.

Ninth House. *Aspiration*; Cadent; clergy; publishing; values; ambition; philosophy; long journeys; dreams and visions; intuition; religion; occultism; the *House of Religion*.

Tenth House. *Honour*; Angular; employer; occupation; promotion; mother; status; ambition; the *House of Honours*.

Eleventh House. *Social Consciousness*; Succedent; friends; hopes and wishes; government; organizations; the *House of Friendship*.

Twelfth House. *Subconsious*; Cadent; widows; secret enemies; secrets; self-undoing; seclusion; subversion; misfortune; the *House of Enemies*.

APPENDIX II

Later Teachings Received from Mathers[1]

Between 1908 and 1912 Mathers issued various side-lectures and other manuscripts to those Temples that were loyal to him. Much of this additional material reached the Stella Matutina (via J.W. Brodie-Innes) but some did not do so and, consequently, is not included in Israel Regardie's edition of the Order documents. Some of these later manuscripts are of great interest, and one in particular, that seems to have been issued to Theorici Adepti Minores, is of real importance; for it outlines an astrological system that differs in some respects from both the normal Western Astrology (taught, in the Golden Dawn and its offshoots, to members of the Portal Grade) and the sidereal ('starry') astrology used by the Hindus and a minority of modern Western Astrologers.

In considering this 'initiated astrology' it must be borne in mind that the signs of the zodiac in popular astrology are completely out of step with the constellations bearing the same names. This situation has arisen because of the precession of the Equinox—the fact that the equinoctial point (i.e. the point of the zodiac at which the Sun lies when it crosses the equator on March 21st each year) moves steadily through the zodiac in a reverse direction to the motion of the Planets. In spite of this fact exoteric Astrologers insist on calling this invisible, moving equinoctial point the 0° of Aries although it is, in reality, many degrees away from the constellation of that name.

In Mathers' system the moving, or tropical, zodiac is abandoned in favour of a fixed sidereal zodiac in which the signs and constellations coincide and is measured from the star called Regulus, which is taken as being in 0° Leo. This sidereal zodiac requires a correction to the tropical longitudes given in all ephemerides (lists of planetary and zodiacal positions) used by astrologers—and this correction varies each year. Mathers supplied a table of these corrections for the years 1800-1911; as it seems likely that some of the readers of this book will have astrological interests—a recent poll showed that no less than twenty per cent of the adult population of England and Wales take Astrology seriously—I think it worth reproduction; in each case Column I indicates the year and Column II indicates the degrees and minutes to be subtracted from the planetary and house positions as calculated from an *Ephemeris*.

Col I	Col II	Col I	Col II	Col I	Col II	Col I	Col II
1800	27 04	1828	27 27	1856	27 51	1884	28 13
1801	27 05	1829	27 28	1857	27 52	1885	28 14
1802	27 06	1830	27 29	1858	27 53	1886	28 15
1803	27 07	1831	27 30	1859	27 53	1887	28 15
1804	27 08	1832	27 31	1860	27 54	1888	28 16
1805	27 08	1833	27 31	1861	27 55	1889	28 17
1806	27 09	1834	27 32	1862	27 56	1890	28 18
1807	27 10	1835	27 33	1863	27 56	1891	28 19
1808	27 11	1836	27 34	1864	27 57	1892	28 20
1809	27 12	1837	27 35	1865	27 58	1893	28 21
1810	27 12	1838	27 35	1866	27 59	1894	28 22
1811	27 13	1839	27 37	1867	27 59	1895	28 23
1812	27 14	1840	27 37	1868	28 00	1896	28 24
1813	27 15	1841	27 38	1869	28 01	1897	28 25
1814	27 16	1842	27 39	1870	28 01	1898	28 26
1815	27 17	1843	27 40	1871	28 02	1899	28 27
1816	27 18	1844	27 41	1872	28 03	1900	28 28
1817	27 19	1845	27 42	1873	28 04	1901	28 29
1818	27 19	1846	27 43	1874	28 05	1902	28 30
1819	27 20	1847	27 44	1875	28 06	1903	28 31
1820	27 21	1848	27 44	1876	28 06	1904	28 32
1821	27 22	1849	27 45	1877	28 07	1905	28 32
1822	27 23	1850	27 46	1878	28 08	1906	28 33
1823	27 23	1851	27 47	1879	28 09	1907	28 34
1824	27 24	1852	27 48	1880	28 10	1908	28 35
1825	27 25	1853	27 49	1881	28 11	1909	28 36
1826	27 26	1854	27 50	1882	28 11	1910	28 37
1827	27 27	1855	27 50	1883	28 12	1911	28 37

I am not myself an Astrologer, but a friend who does practice that art tells me that applying these corrections to the charts of well-known figures often produces meaningful and helpful amendments. One example he gives is that of the horoscope of King George VI. He writes:

In the exoterically calculated nativity of King George VI no planet is either in its exaltation or dignity, but if the whole thing is redone according to the G.D. system both Venus and Mars are brought into the signs of their dignity, as one would expect in a happily-married monarch who was also commander-in-chief of his armed forces. In view of certain events in the late King's life it is also significant that his Ascendant changes from Libra to Virgo.

It is also interesting to note that on the Mathers system we enter the so-called 'Aquarian Age' in about 2010 A.D. and not, as most occultists teach, something like three hundred years later.

The House division system used in this Golden Dawn Astrology was neither that of Placidus, used by almost all nineteenth-century Astrologers, nor the 'equal' system used by many contemporary Astrologers. Instead, the ascendant, I-C, Descendant, and M.C. were the boundaries of the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth Houses and each of the four segments was then divided into three equal Houses.

Note

1. This appendix is taken from Francis King's *Ritual Magic in England*, (1970). pp. 203-205.

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