

Chapter 8

Chart Erection

Shortcuts and Examples

THE principles and steps to be taken in erecting a horoscope for any time and place are explained in chapter 1. There are certain shortcut methods that may be used under common circumstances, and alternate methods which some find make the work easier. These will be explained and used in some of the example charts.

Church of Light Student's Charts were designed to facilitate taking each of the essential steps in erecting a chart explained in chapter 1 in its proper sequence, and by presenting a blank line to be filled in following printed instruction as to the entry to be made on it to make it unlikely any required calculation would be overlooked.

On a Student's Chart there are thus 28 lines that may be filled in. As the chart was designed to take care of any contingency in chart erection, commonly a few of the lines, which do not apply to the particular chart under construction, are left blank. But for facility in learning to erect a chart according to the Hermetic System it is essential that the student know precisely what entry should be made on each of the 28 lines. For purposes of ready reference, on each of the 10 Student's Charts here reproduced a number has been inserted before each of these lines.

Line 1: Write in the name of the person, corporation, city, nation, planetary cycle or horary question for which the chart is erected.

Line 2: Write in the month, day of month, and year of birth.

Line 3: Write in the name of the place of birth.

Line 4: Write in the latitude of the place of birth.

Line 5: Write in the longitude of the place of birth. The latitude and longitude of a place may be ascertained from an atlas or map. Goode's School Atlas has an index giving the latitude and longitude of over 30,000 places in the world. Dernay's Longitudes and Latitudes throughout the World (except the United States) gives the precise latitude and longitude of 5,000 cities distributed through 187 countries, colonies and dependencies; and Dernay's Longitudes and Latitudes in the United States gives the precise latitude and longitude of all county seats, and all cities with 2,500 inhabitants or over in the United States. For a precise chart, the exact latitude and longitude of the place for which it is erected must be ascertained.

Line 6: Unless some other kind of time than Standard or Local Mean Time was used in timing the birth, line 6 is left blank. If Double Summer Time was used (as in mid-summer in England during World War II) this should be noted

in entry of time on line 6. If Daylight Saving or War Time was used (as throughout the U. S. from 2:00 A.M., Feb. 9, 1942, to 2:00 A.M., Sept. 30, 1945; and during the summer only both before and since in various regions), it should be entered on line 6.

Line 7: Unless some other kind of time than Standard Time or Local Mean Time was used in timing the birth, line 7 is left blank. If Double Summer Time was used, write minus 2h on line 7. If Daylight Saving or War Time was used, write minus 1h on line 7.

Line 8: If the birth was timed by Standard Time write it on line 8 as so many hours and minutes A.M. or P.M. If the birth was timed by Double Summer, Daylight Saving, or War Time, subtract line 7 from line 6 and write the Standard Time thus found on line 8. If the birth was timed by Local Mean Time (as was usually the case in Britain before 1880, and in the U.S. before November 18, 1883) line 8 is left blank. Every 15° of longitude east or west of Greenwich is called a Standard Time Meridian, marking the middle of a different time zone. In the U.S. the middle of the Eastern Standard Time Zone (EST) is 75° west, the middle of the Central Standard Time Zone (CST) is 90° west, the middle of the Mountain Standard Time Zone (MST) is 105° west, and the middle of the Pacific Standard Time Zone (PST) is 120° west. After the Standard Time written on line 8 should be written the abbreviation for the Standard Time Zone within which birth took place.

Line 9: When the birth was timed by Local Mean Time line 9 is left blank. Otherwise find the difference in $^\circ$ s and $'$ s between the longitude of birth and the Standard Time Meridian of the time zone within which birth took place. Multiply the $^\circ$ s so found by 4 and call the product minutes of time. Multiply the $'$ s so found by 4 and call the product seconds of time. Write the minutes and seconds so found on line 9. If the longitude of birth was east of the Standard Meridian precede this time interval with a plus sign. If the longitude of birth was west of the Standard Meridian precede this time interval by a minus sign.

Line 10: When the birth was timed by Local Mean Time, leave lines 6, 7, 8 and 9 blank and merely write on line 10 the time of birth. Otherwise, if line 9 is plus add to line 8, and if minus subtract from line 8. Write the sum or difference on line 10 crossing out A.M. or P.M. to indicate if the birth was before or after noon.

Line 11: Nothing should be written on this line. The figure 12:00 signifies noon on the day of birth.

Line 12: If line 10 shows the LMT of birth to be P.M. line 12 should be left blank. If line 10 shows the LMT of birth to be A.M. the hours, minutes and seconds so shown should be written on line 12.

Line 13: If the LMT as shown on line 10 is A.M., subtract the hours, minutes and seconds on line 12 from the 12h 00m 00s (noon) printed on line 11, and write the hours, minutes and seconds so found on line 13 with a minus sign preceding them. If the LMT as shown on line 10 is P.M., merely copy the hours, minutes and seconds so shown on line 13 with a plus sign preceding them. If a midnight (zero hour) ephemeris is used, before making entry on line 13 add 12 hours (the time interval from midnight to noon) to the hours, minutes and seconds otherwise to be entered.

Line 14: From an ephemeris for the day of birth copy on line 14 the hours, minutes and seconds of sidereal time there given.

Line 15: If line 13, and therefore line 17 is minus and greater than line 14,

in order to subtract line 17 from line 14, 24h should be written on line 15. Otherwise line 15 should be left blank.

Line 16: Line 16 is left blank unless it becomes necessary to write 24h on line 15. In these instances the hours on line 15 should be added to the hours, minutes and seconds of line 14 and their sum written on line 16.

Line 17: Copy the hours, minutes and seconds of line 13, preceded by their plus or minus sign, on line 17.

Line 18: Add or subtract, as the plus or minus sign indicates, line 17 to or from line 14 (or from line 16 if an entry on it has been found necessary). Write the hours, minutes and seconds so found on line 18.

Line 19: If a chart is desired with house cusps within only one degree of precision, which is close enough for delineating, but not precise enough for calculating progressed aspects involving M.C. and Asc., line 19 may be left blank, and line 18 merely copied on line 20. But if a chart with all house cusps calculated to the precise ' is desired,¹ before making entry on line 19 it is first necessary to ascertain line 26.

Line 21: If the birth was timed by Local Mean Time, this time, A.M. or P.M. should be written on line 21. If the birth was timed by Standard Time, the words Local Mean should be crossed out and above them written the word Standard. Then the Standard Time of birth, A.M. or P.M. should be written on line 21.

Line 22: If the birth was timed by Local Mean Time the longitude of birth should be converted into hours, minutes and seconds of time by multiplying the °s by 4 and calling the product minutes, and multiplying the 's by 4 and calling the product seconds. The hours, minutes and seconds so obtained should be entered on line 22. If the birth was timed by Standard Time, merely write the number of hours of the Standard Time Meridian used in timing the birth on line 22. If the birth was in east longitude precede the hours, minutes and seconds on line 22 by a minus sign; if in west longitude by a plus sign.

Line 23: As indicated by the minus or plus sign, subtract line 22 from, or add it to, line 21. Designate if the result is A.M. or P.M.

Line 24: Nothing should be written on this line. The figure 12:00 signifies noon of the day of birth.

Line 25: If line 23 is P.M., line 25 is left blank. If line 23 is A.M. it is copied on line 25.

Line 26: If line 23 is P.M., its hours, minutes and seconds are copied on line 26 preceded by a plus sign. If line 25 is A.M., it is subtracted from line 24 (12h 00m 00s) and the difference in hours, minutes and seconds written on line 26 preceded by a minus sign. The minus or plus Equivalent Greenwich Mean Time Interval of line 26 is the interval from which the sign, °, and ' occupied by each of the ten planets is calculated.

Line 19: Each hour of line 26 is multiplied by 9.86 (approximately 10) and the product is called seconds, and the minutes of line 26 are divided by 6 and the quotient called seconds. The sum of the seconds so found, converted into minutes and seconds, is written on line 19 preceded by a minus sign if line 26 is minus, or preceded by a plus sign if line 26 is plus.

Line 20: If line 19 is minus, subtract from line 18. If line 19 is plus, add to line 18. Write the hours, minutes and seconds so obtained on line 20. This is the Sidereal Time of Birth from which with the aid of a table of houses the sign, degree and minute on each house cusp of the chart may be calculated. If the chart is erected for a place in south latitude, 12h should be added to

line 20, using the degrees thus found, but placing opposite signs on the house cusps.

Line 27: Look in a table of diurnal proportional logarithms for the number corresponding to the hours and minutes of line 26. Write this number on line 27. This logarithm (d) added to the logarithm (a) of the daily motion of the planet on the day of birth gives the logarithm (b) of the °s and 's moved by the planet during the interval written on line 26. If line 26 is minus, subtract the °s and 's so found from the sign, °, and ' of the planet's position as given on the day of birth in the ephemeris. If line 26 is plus, add the °s and 's so found to the sign, °, and ' of the planet's position as given on the day of birth in the ephemeris. If the planet is retrograde, add if line 26 is minus or subtract if line 26 is plus. The symbol of the planet should be placed in the chart followed by the °, sign, and ' so found, which is the zodiacal longitude at the moment of birth.

Line 28: If no progressions are to be worked, line 28 may be left blank. If working progressions is contemplated, the hours of line 26 should be divided by 2 and called months, and the minutes of line 26 should be divided by 4 and called days. If line 26 is minus, the months and days so found should be added to the year, month and day of birth. If line 26 is plus, the months and days so found should be subtracted from the year, month and day of birth. The calendar date so found, including the year, should be written on line 28. This Limiting Date (L.D.) is the starting point in calculating the major progressed positions on any calendar date, and in calculating the calendar date on which any major progressed aspect is perfect.

Finding the Precise ' on Each House Cusp

If the table of houses does not give the house cusps for the precise latitude of birth, find the precise' on the Asc. (and other house cusps if desired) for the nearest latitude to that of birth given in the table, then use the CORRECTION OF HOUSE CUSPS FOR LATITUDE OF BIRTH given on page 112 of chapter 7. The precise ' on the M.C. is the same for all latitudes.

Find (a) the difference in minutes and seconds between the nearest and the next nearest Sidereal Time to that of birth (entered on line 20) in the table. This is always 4 minutes in American Astrology Tables.

Find (b) the difference in minutes and seconds between the True S.T. of birth (entered on line 20) and the nearest S.T. to that of birth in the table.

Find (c) the difference in °s and 's between the same house cusps in the consecutive columns within which the True S.T. occurs for the nearest latitude to that of birth. For the M.C. this is always 1° (60') in Dalton's, AP, Raphael's and RC tables.

By proportion, reduce each term to 's, then multiply (b) by (c) and divide the product by (a). This gives (d) the distance the house cusp is from the nearest similar house cusp given in the table for the nearest latitude given in the table.

By logarithms, subtract log. (a) from log. (b), and to the difference so found add log. (c). The result is log. (d), the distance the house cusp is from the nearest similar house cusp given in the table for the nearest latitude given in the table. As the difference between log. (a) and log. (b) is the same for all house cusps, when this log. is once found, it can be used in finding any house cusps by adding to it log. (c), which may be different.

NOTE: When the resulting 's are very few, occasionally in working a proportion by logarithms the nearest logarithm indicates a result which is 1' different than that obtained by direct proportion. In such instances the result

obtained by direct proportion is more precise.

If the true S.T. (entered on line 20) is less than the nearest S.T. given in the table, subtract (d) from the house cusp given in the table. If the true S.T. (entered on line 20) is greater than the nearest S.T. given in the table, add (d) to the house cusp given in the table. This gives the precise ' on the house cusp for the latitude given in the table.

For their research work during 1948, Elbert Benjamine and W. M. A. Drake undertook to find a more reliable method of timing events by horary astrology. They found, from the analysis of a large number of horary charts in which the time of the indicated event had been recorded after it had transpired, that the trend of a mental event, such as impels the asking of a horary question about something in which one is deeply concerned, may be judged both as to what will happen and when it will occur in most respects as if the chart were elected for the commencement of some physical enterprise. Possibly because the Moon is chief ruler of the unconscious mind, and a horary question is an event deriving from the unconscious mind, the chief difference is that the Moon is co-ruler of the querent.

If the question involves some event or condition in the future, the timing of this event includes precisely the same factors which would be present in the birth-chart of an individual or a physical enterprise at the time such an event occurred. If the birth-chart of an individual, a physical enterprise or a horary question indicates that a particular event will not occur, progressed aspects will not bring it to pass. But if the birth-chart indicates the event is probable, it will occur only during the period when there is a progressed aspect involving a planet characteristic of the general nature of the event, and a progressed aspect involving the ruler of each house significantly influenced. Such progressed aspects are effective only while within one degree of perfect.

The analysis of a large number of horary charts reveals that an insignificant event asked about—although usually there are also heavier progressed aspects present—may come to pass when each birthchart or major progressed significator merely receives a transit aspect.

To bring a minor event to pass—although usually there are also heavier progressed aspects present—there must be a minor progressed aspect and a transit progressed aspect to each birth-chart or major progressed significator.

To bring a major event to pass, there must be a major progressed aspect involving each significator, and at the time it happens there must be a minor progressed aspect and a transit progressed aspect to one of the four terminals of each essential major progressed aspect.

If, when the question is asked, the significators are within one degree of perfect aspect, even though the aspect is separating, the event indicated by the aspect—which may be favorable or unfavorable—usually occurs, and commonly occurs before the aspects separates to more than one degree from perfect, just as in a natal chart the event attracted by a progressed aspect may take place either before or after the aspect is perfect, but only while the aspect is within the one degree limit.

The progressed aspects in a horary chart indicate the time and nature of the various events affecting it during its life.

Timing Events Indicated by a Horary Chart

Example of P.M. Standard Time when place is East of Central Standard Time Meridian: Chart 14. The meridian for Central Standard Time is 90°W . $90^{\circ} 00'$ minus $87^{\circ} 39'$ (longitude of Chicago) gives the difference as $2^{\circ} 21'$. Multiplying 2 by 4 gives 8m. Multiplying 21 by 4 gives 84s. The sum is 9m 24s. As the place is east of the standard meridian, this 9m 24s must be added to the standard time to get the LMT of birth.

As the EGMT Interval is plus 8h 30m, the correction of S.T. is plus 1m 24s. S.T. as given in ephemeris for noon, plus L.M.T. Interval, plus correction, gives the S.T. of birth as 6h 59m 45s. House cusps are calculated for this S.T., and the planets' positions for the plus 8h 30m EGMT Interval.

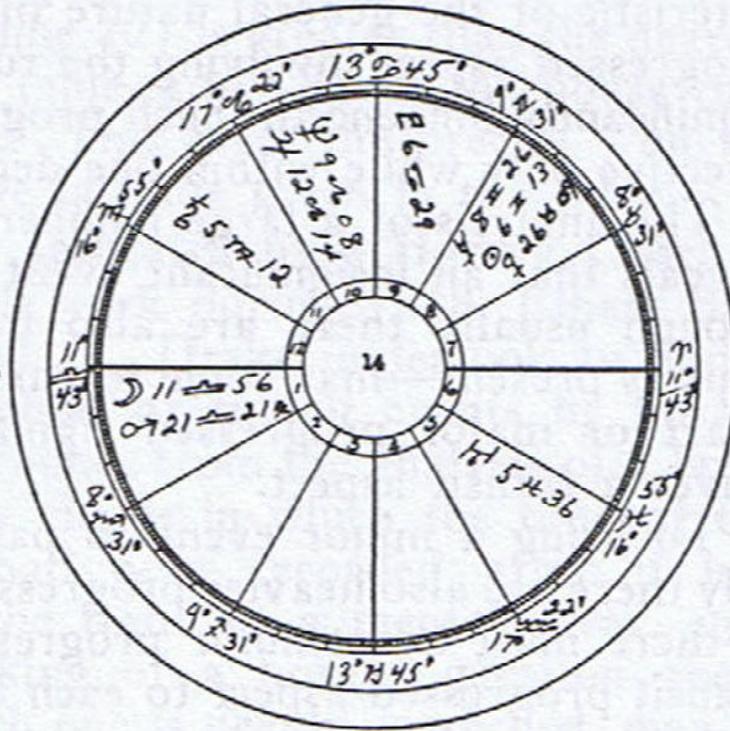
1. Male
 (Name)
 2. May 27 1920
 (Month) (Day) (Year)
 3. Chicago, Ill.
 (Place)
 4. 41° 52' N.
 (Latitude)
 5. 87° 55' W.
 (Longitude)

DOMINANT FACTOR

6. Time of Birth _____
 (Daylight Saving)
 7. Correction for Standard Time _____
 8. Time of Birth P.M. 2h 30m 00m CST
 (Standard Time)
 9. Correction for Mean Time +2m 24s
 10. Local Mean Time of Birth A.M. or P.M. 2h 30m 24s

FIRST KEY PROBLEM

11. Noon _____ 12.00
 12. Local Mean Time _____
 13. L.M.T. Interval +2h 30m 24s
 14. Sidereal Time 4h 18m 57s
 (Mean)
 15. _____
 16. _____
 17. L.M.T. Interval +2h 30m 24s
 18. S. T. (Uncorrected) 6h 58m 21s
 19. Correction, 9.86s per h. for +1m 24s
 E.G.M.T. Int.
 20. Sidereal Time 6h 59m 45s
 (Of Birth)



MOV.	FIX.	MOV.	FIX.	EARTH	AIR	WATER	ANG.	SUC.	CAD.
PER.	CONJ.	P.V.	LIFE	WEALTH	ASSOC.	PHY.	AGGRE	EART	REV.

SECOND KEY PROBLEM
 21. Time of Birth P.M. 2h 30m 00s
 (Mrs. and mins. Z or
 22. W. of Greenwich +6h
 23. E.G.M.T. P.M. 8h 30m 00s
 24. Noon _____ 12.00
 25. E.G.M.T. _____
 26. E.G.M.T. Interval +8h 30m
 (Indicate plus or minus)

Declination	ASPECTS											
	○	☾	☽	☿	♄	♃	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏
21 N 21	○											
7 S 22	☾											
22 N 24	☽											
18 N 31	☿											
8 S 19	♄											
17 N 56	♃											
11 N 21	♊											
10 S 10	♋											
17 N 59	♌											
19 N 40	♍											

22 N 44 M.C. Asc. 4 S 38

ADDITIONAL FACTORS
 27. Constant Log. 4.508
 28. Limiting Date Jan. 19 1920
 (Including year)

Example of A.M. Daylight Saving Time when place is West of Eastern Standard Time Meridian: Chart 7399. The nearest S.T. given in Dalton's table of houses to the 1h 30m 14s written on line 20 is 1h 28m 52s. The difference (b) is 1m 22s or 82s. The next nearest S.T. given in the table is 1h 32m 38s. The difference (a) between this and the nearest is 3m 46s or 226s.

In the same column for latitude 42 the cusp of the 12th house is given as 7.4 Cancer. As each tenth degree is 6' this is 7 Cancer 24. In the column for the next nearest S.T. the cusp of the 12th house is given as Cancer 8.1, which is 8 Cancer 06. The difference (c) is 42'. Multiplying (b) 82 by (c) 42 gives 3444. Dividing 3444 by (a) 226 gives (d) 15' to add to 7 Cancer 24, giving the 12th house cusp in latitude 43 as 7 Cancer 39.

The difference between the 12th house cusp in latitude 42 and in latitude 43 is .6 or 36'. The difference (d) between latitude 42:43 and latitude 43 is 17'. The difference (c) between latitude 42 and latitude 43 is 60'. Multiplying (a) 36 by (d) 17 gives 612. Dividing 612 by (c) 60 gives 10' correction for latitude to be subtracted from 7 Cancer 39, giving the precise 12th house cusp as 7 Cancer 29.

Travel of each planet during 15 minutes is calculated and subtracted from its noon ephemeris position.

1. Female
2. July 7 1920
3. Place Hamburg, N.Y.
4. Latitude 42:43N
5. Longitude 78:50W

DOMINANT FACTOR

6. Time of Birth A.M. 7h 45m
7. Correction for Standard Time -1h 00m
8. Time of Birth A.M. 6h 45m 00s
9. Correction for Mean Time -15m 20s
10. Local Mean Time of Birth A.M. on P.M. 6h 29m 40s

FIRST KEY PROBLEM

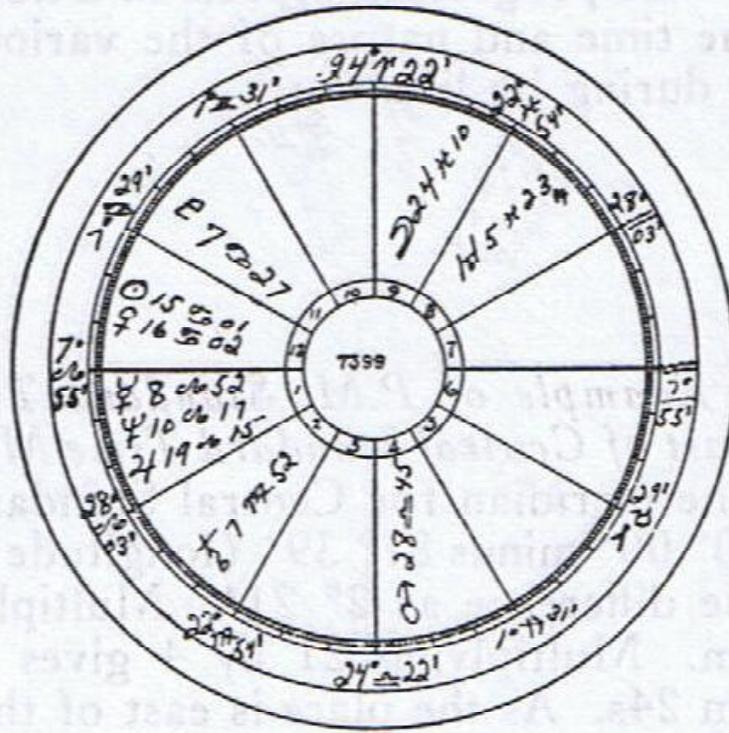
11. Noon 12:00
12. Local Mean Time 6h 29m 40s
13. L.M.T. Interval -5h 30m 20s
14. Sidereal Time 7h 00m 36s
- 15.
- 16.
17. L.M.T. Interval -5h 30m 20s
18. S.T. (Uncorrected) 1h 30m 16s
19. E.G.M.T. Int. 9.86s per h. for 00m 02s
20. Sidereal Time 1h 30m 16s (at Birth)

SECOND KEY PROBLEM

21. Time of Birth A.M. 6h 45m 00s
22. W. of Greenwich 75h 00m 00m
23. E.G.M.T. A.M. 11h 45m 00s
24. Noon 11:00
25. E.G.M.T. A.M. 11h 45m 00m
26. E.G.M.T. Interval 15m 00m

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

27. Constant Log. 1.9825
28. Limiting Date July 11, 1920



MOV.	FIX.	MUT.	FIXE	EARTH	AIR	WATER	ANG.	SUC.	CAB.
PRE.	COMP.	PUB.	LIFE	WEALTH	ASSEC	PEY.	ABOVE	EAST	RET.

Declinations	ASPECTS												
		O	>	V	9	8	U	b	H	V	E	mc	asc
22 N 36	O												
1 N 13	>												
18 N 35	V												
23 N 13	9												
12 S 05	8												
15 N 50	U												
10 N 17	b												
10 S 17	H												
17 N 40	V												
19 N 41	E												

9 N 27 W.C. Aso. 18 N 17

Example of P.M. Standard Time when place is West of Mountain Standard Time Meridian: Chart 16. This is one of the rare instances in which the 's being few a house cusp obtained by direct proportion is 1' different than the same house cusp obtained by logarithms. Using Dalton's table of houses, the nearest S.T. is 23h 52m 40s and the next nearest is 23h 48m 59s. The difference (a) is 3m 41s or 221s. The difference (b) between the True S.T. of birth—23h 52m 24s—and the nearest S.T. in the table—23h 52m 40s—is 16s. For the M.C. (c) is 60', and for the Asc. in latitude 41 (c) is 46'.

Dalton's table of houses gives the minor house cusps to the nearest tenth of a degree, each tenth being equivalent to 6'. On the cusp of the second house the table for latitude 41 gives 7.0 Leo for the nearest S.T. and 6.2 Leo (6 Leo 12) for the next nearest S.T., a difference of 48'. By proportion, multiplying (b) 16 by (c) 48 gives 768. Dividing 768 by (a) 221 gives 3'. By logarithms, subtracting log. of 3m 41s (a) .8140 from log. of 16s (b) 1.9542 gives 1.1402. Adding to 1.1402 log. of 48' (c) 1.4771 gives 2.6173 which is a little closer to the log. of 4' than to the log. of 3'.

Subtracting both the 3' obtained by proportion and the 4' correction for latitude from 7 Leo 00 gives 6 Leo 53. By logarithms it would be 6 Leo 52.

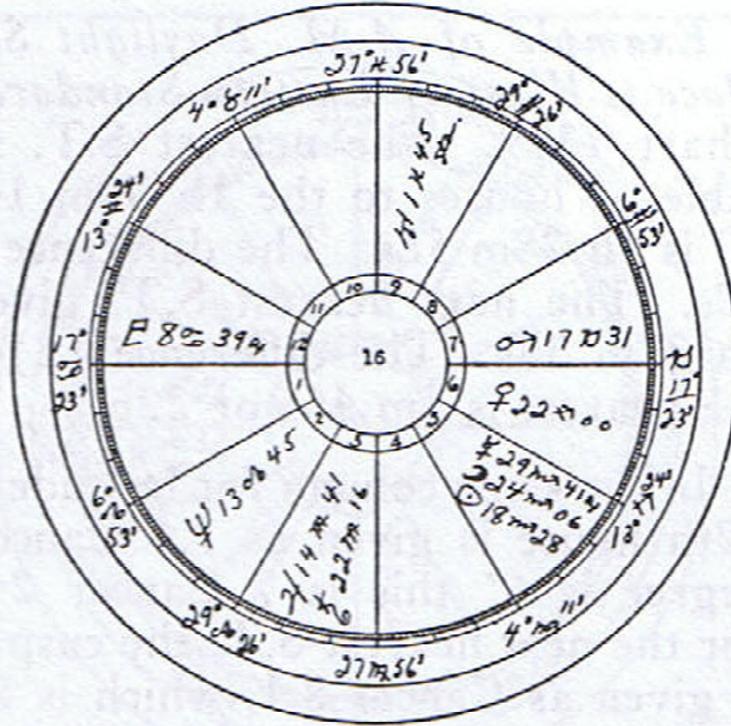
1. Name Male (Name)
2. November 10 1920 (Month (Day) (Year))
3. Place Salt Lake City, Utah
4. Latitude 40:46N
5. Longitude 111:54W

DOMINANT FACTOR

6. Time of Birth (Daylight Saving)
7. Correction for Standard Time
8. Time of Birth P. M. 9h 00m 00m MST (Standard Time)
9. Correction for Mean Time -27m 36s
10. Local Mean Time of Birth 8h 32m 24s or P.M.

FIRST KEY PROBLEM

11. Noon 12:00
12. Local Mean Time
13. L.M.T. Interval +8h 32m 24s
14. Sidereal Time 15h 17m 22s (Name)
15.
16.
17. L.M.T. Interval +8h 32m 24s
18. S. T. (Uncorrected) 23h 49m 46s
19. E.G.M.T. Int. +2m 38s
20. Sidereal Time 23h 52m 24s (Or Birth)



MOV.	FIX.	MUT.	FIRE	EARTH	AIR	WATER	ANG.	EVIL.	CAD.
PER.	COMP.	PUB.	LIFE	WEALTH	ASSOC.	PRT.	ABOVE	EAST	RET.

- SECOND KEY PROBLEM**
21. Time of Birth P. M. 9h 00m 00s (Standard Time)
 22. Hrs. and mins. 9 or +7h 00m 00s W. of Greenwich
 23. E.G.M.T. P. M. 15h 00m 00s
 24. Noon 12:00
 25. E.G.M.T.
 26. E.G.M.T. Interval +15h 00m 00s (Indicate plus or minus)

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

27. Constant Log .1761
28. Limiting Date March 10, 1920 (Including year)

Declinations	ASPECTS											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	MC	ASC
17 S 20	0											
17 S 10	1											
21 S 22	2											
24 S 45	3											
23 S 52	4											
6 N 58	5											
4 N 50	6											
11 S 35	7											
16 N 44	8											
19 N 35	9											

O S 49 M.C. Asc. 22 N 19

Example of P.M. Standard Time when place is West of Pacific Standard Time Meridian: Chart 7400. The meridian for Pacific Standard Time is 120°W . $122^{\circ} 26'$ (longitude of San Francisco) minus $120^{\circ} 00'$ gives the difference as $2^{\circ} 26'$. Multiplying 2 by 4 gives 8m. Multiplying 26 by 4 gives 104s. The sum is 9m 44s. As the place is west of the standard meridian, this 9m 44s must be subtracted from the standard time to get the LMT of birth.

The nearest S.T. given in Dalton's table of houses to the 16h 43m 10s written on line 20 is 16h 41m 59s. The difference (b) is 1m 11s. The next nearest S.T. given in the table is 16h 46m 16s. The difference (a) between this and the nearest is 4m 17s. Subtracting log. (a) .7484 from log. (b) 1.3071 gives .5587 to be used in getting all house cusps.

Adding log. (c) for the 60' M.C. difference 1.3802 to .5587 gives 1.9389, which is the log. of (d) 17' to be added to the 12 Sagittarius 00 shown in the table, giving the M.C. 12 Sagittarius 17.

Adding log. (c) for the $1^{\circ} 37'$ Asc. difference for lat. 38 given in the table 1.1716 to .5587 gives 1.7303, the log. of (d) 27' to be added to the 28 Aquarius 55 given in the table, making the Asc. 29 Aquarius 22 for lat. 38. Adding the 7' correction for the 13' difference in latitude between 38 and $37:47$ gives the Asc. 29 Aquarius 29.

1. Female _____
(Name)
2. September 13 1920 _____
(Month) (Day) (Year)
3. Place San Francisco, California _____
4. Latitude 37:47N _____
5. Longitude 122:26W _____

DOMINANT FACTOR

6. Time of Birth P. 11:5h 22m 00s PST _____
(Daylight Saving)
7. Correction for Standard Time _____
8. Time of Birth P. 11:5h 22m 00s PST _____
(Standard Time)
9. Correction for Mean Time - 9m 44s _____
10. Local Mean Time of Birth 11h 2m 16s _____
A.M. or P.M.

FIRST KEY PROBLEM

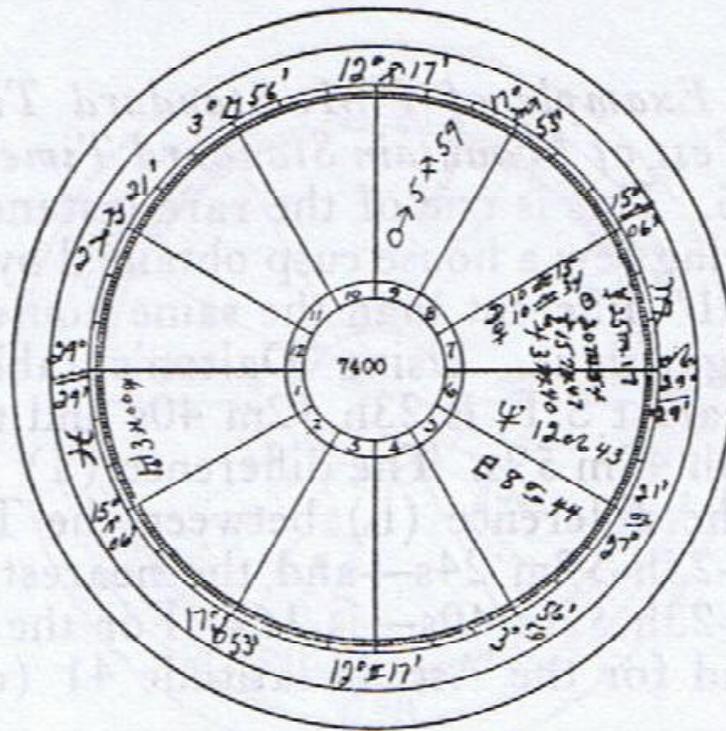
11. Noon 12:00 _____
12. Local Mean Time _____
13. L.M.T. Interval + 5h 12m 16s _____
14. Sidereal Time 11h 28m 42s _____
(None)
15. _____
16. _____
17. L.M.T. Interval + 5h 12m 16s _____
18. S.T. (Uncorrected) 11h 40m 56s _____
19. Correction, 9.8s per h. - 2m 12s _____
20. Sidereal Time 16h 43m 10s _____
(Of Birth)

SECOND KEY PROBLEM

21. Time of Birth P. 11:5h 22m 00s _____
Hrs. and mins. or
W. of Greenwich
22. EGMT P. 11:5h 22m 00s _____
23. Noon 12:00 _____
24. EGMT _____
25. EGMT Interval: 11:5h 22m 00s _____
(Indicate plus or minus)

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

27. Constar Log 2.542 _____
28. Limiting Date February 22, 1930 _____
(Including year)



MOV.	FIX.	MUT.	FIRE	EARTH	AIR	WATER	ANG.	BUC.	CAD.
PER.	COMP.	PUB.	LIFE	WEALTH	ASSOC.	PHY.	ABOVE	EAST	RET.

Declinations	ASPECTS											
	○	▷	▽	♀	♁	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉
3 N 36	○											
6 S 10	▷											
3 N 06	▽											
3 S 19	♀											
23 S 03	♁											
10 N 54	♃											
7 N 15	♄											
11 S 09	♅											
17 N 01	♆											
19 N 37	♇											

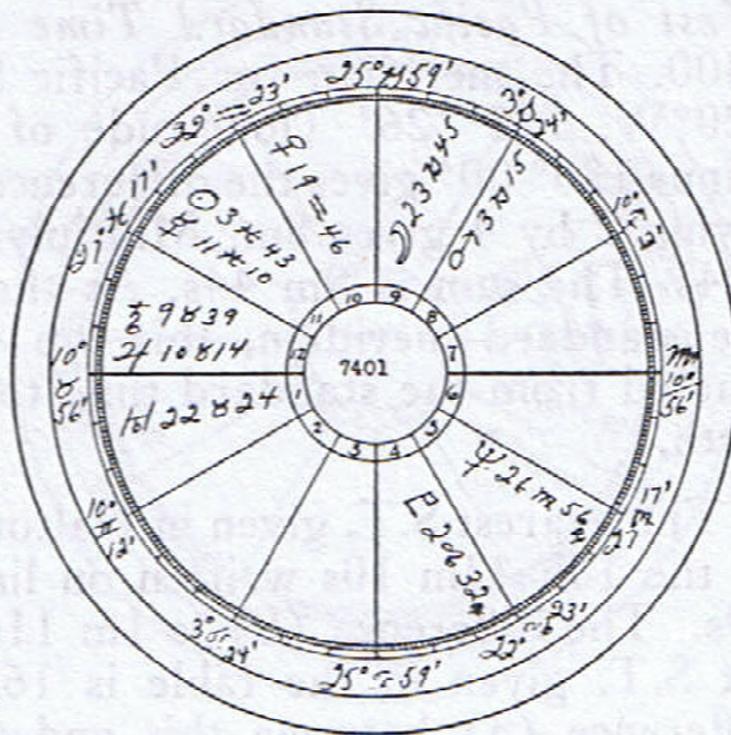
22 S 17 W.C. Asc. 11 S 40

Example of using Midnight Ephemeris for A.M. Standard Time when place is East of Pacific Standard Time Meridian: Chart 7401. The midnight ephemerides are really zero hour ephemerides with positions calculated for the midnight preceding (not following) noon of each given day. Both the LMT Interval entered on lines 13 and 17, and the EGMT Interval entered on line 26, therefore, must be ascertained as from the midnight (zero hour) preceding noon of the day of birth. This may be done merely by algebraically adding plus 12 hours to each of these two intervals as ascertained when using a noon ephemeris for the same date.

The correction of Sidereal Time entered on line 19 must be calculated from the EGMT Interval from midnight entered on line 26, and added to or subtracted from, as its sign indicates, the uncorrected Sidereal Time entered on line 18. The Sidereal Time so obtained, and entered on line 20, is used to ascertain the house cusps in the ordinary way.

The EGMT Interval from midnight entered on line 26 is used to ascertain the positions of the planets at the time of birth, from their positions given in the midnight (zero hour) ephemeris on the day of birth, in precisely the same manner as when using an EGMT Interval from noon with a noon ephemeris.

1. Male (Name)
2. February 22, 1941 (Month (Day) (Year))
3. Place Los Angeles, California
4. Latitude 34:03N
5. Longitude 118:15W
- MIDNIGHT EPHEMERIS USED
DOMINANT FACTOR
6. Time of Birth (Daylight Saving)
7. Correction for Standard Time
8. Time of Birth A.M. 9h 36m 00a PST (Standard Time)
9. Correction for Mean Time +7m 00s
10. Local Mean Time of Birth, A.M. or P.M. 9h 43m 00a



- FIRST KEY PROBLEM
11. Noon 12:00
 12. Local Mean Time A.M. 9h 43m 00s
 13. L.M.T. Interval +9h 43m 00s
 14. Sidereal Time 10h 06m 02s (Mean Zero Hour)
 15. _____
 16. _____
 17. L.M.T. Interval +9h 43m 00s
 18. S.T. (Uncorrected) 19h 49m 02s
 19. Correction, 9.86c per h. for +2m 53s
 20. Sidereal Time 19h 51m 55s (Of Birth)

MOV.	PIS.	MUT.	PIRE	EARTH	AIR	WATER	AND.	SUC.	CAD.
PER.	COMP.	PUB.	LIFE	WEALTH	ASSOC	REV.	ABOVE	EAST	RET.

- SECOND KEY PROBLEM
21. Time of Birth A.M. 9h 36m 00s (Standard)
 22. Hrs. and mins. 2 or +8h 00m 00s (W. of Greenwich)
 23. EGMT P.M. 5h 36m 00s
 24. Noon 12:00
 25. EGMT P.M. +5h 36m 00s
 26. EGMT Interval +17h 36m 00s (Indicate plus or minus)

Declinations	ASPECTS											
	0	>	9	9	δ	u	h	HI	U	E	MC	ASC
10 S 09	0											
16 S 30	>											
4 S 11	9											
15 S 55	9											
23 S 41	δ											
14 N 00	u											
12 N 36	h											
18 N 08	HI											
2 N 24	U											
23 N 47	E											
20 S 57	K.C.											

- ADDITIONAL FACTORS
27. Constant Log. 1347
 28. Limiting Date May 28, 1940 (Including year)

20 S 57 K.C., Asc. 15 N 06

Example of P.M. Double Summer Time when place is West of Western Europe Standard Time Meridian: Chart 7402. When the time given is Daylight Saving Time, minus 1 hour is written on line 7 and subtracted from line 6 to get the Standard Time to be written on line 8 (see chart 7399). When the time given is Double Summer Time, minus 2 hours is written on line 7 and subtracted from line 6 to get the Standard Time to be written on line 8. In either case when the Standard Time has been ascertained, proceed to erect the chart for this Standard Time of birth in the customary manner. Subtracting the A.M. 11h 36m EGMT of line 25 from the noon of line 24 gives the EGMT Interval of line 26 (d) as minus 0h 24m, the log. of which written on line 27 is 1.7781.

Subtracting the position of the Moon on July 6, 1945, from its position on July 7, 1945, gives its daily motion (a) as $14^{\circ} 13'$, the log. of which is .2274. Adding log. (a) .2274 to log. (d) 1.7781 gives 2.0055 which is the log. of (d) 14' which the Moon has moved during the 24m. Subtracting 14' from the noon ephemeris position of the Moon gives its birth-chart position as 17 Gemini 57. Use the daily motion of each planet as (a), add its log. to log. (d) 1.7781, and subtract the travel so obtained (b) from its noon ephemeris position.

Example of P.M. Standard Time when place is West of Central Europe Standard Time Meridian: Chart 7403. When the Standard Time Zone is East of Greenwich the correction for mean time on line 9 is plus if the place is east of the Standard Meridian, and minus if west of the Standard Meridian, the same is if the place were in a Standard Time Zone west of Greenwich.

But when the Standard Time Zone is east of Greenwich the number of hours which it is east of Greenwich should be written on line 22 preceded by minus. As Central Europe Time is 1h east, the 1h written on line 22 is preceded by minus, and when subtracted from line 21 gives 5h 00m 00s P.M. on line 23, and plus 5h 00m 00s on line 26.

When the declinations are given only every third day, find the daily motion by declination by dividing the 3 day motion by 3. Use this to find the declination at Greenwich noon on the given day, and the log. (a) of the daily motion added to log. (b), written on line 27, to find log. (d) of its travel through interval and its declination at birth. Due to ununiform travel of a planet, occasionally there is a difference in the declination so obtained. The average daily movement of Mercury by declination between March 16 and March 19, 1920, is 22', but its motion between March 16 and March 17 is only 18'.

Example of A.M. Local Mean Time when place is 19:50 East Longitude: Chart 7404. When the birth is timed by Local Mean Time, write this on line 10 and on line 21. Multiplying 91 by 4 gives 364 minutes. Multiplying 50 by 4 gives 200 seconds. The sum is 6h 7m 20s to be written on line 22. As the place was east longitude it should be preceded by minus. If it were west longitude it should be preceded by plus. House cusps are calculated from line 20, and planets from line 26, in the ordinary way.

House cusps have same declination as Sun when in same sign, °, and '. Therefore, find declination of Sun in 9 Leo 48 as declination of M.C., and declination of Sun in 8 Scorpio 34 as declination of Asc.

August 2, 1920, Sun 17 N 47 is decreasing (a) 15' daily by declination. It is 9 Leo 51 and moving daily (c) 57' by zodiacal longitude. The difference between 9 Leo 51 and 9 Leo 48 (M.C.) is (d) 3'. Multiplying (a) 15 by (d) 3 gives 45. Dividing 45 by (c) 57 gives (b) 1' to be added to 17 N 47, giving the declination of M.C. 17 N 48.

November 1, 1920, Sun 14 S 26 is increasing (a) 20' daily by declination. It is 8 Scorpio 46 and moving daily (c) 60' by zodiacal longitude. The difference between 8 Scorpio 46 and 8 Scorpio 34 (Asc.) is (d) 12'. Multiplying (a) 20 by (d) 12 gives 240. 240 divided by (c) 60 gives (b) 4' to be subtracted from 14 S 26, giving the declination of the Asc. 14 S 22.

1. Male
2. October 31 1920
(Month) (Day) (Year)
3. Place Chittagong, Bengal, India.
4. Latitude 22°21'N
5. Longitude 91°50'E

DOMINANT FACTOR

6. Time of Birth (Daylight Saving)
7. Correction for Standard Time
8. Time of Birth (Standard Time)
9. Correction for Mean Time
10. Local Mean Time of Birth, A.M. or P.M. 6h 13m 00s

FIRST KEY PROBLEM

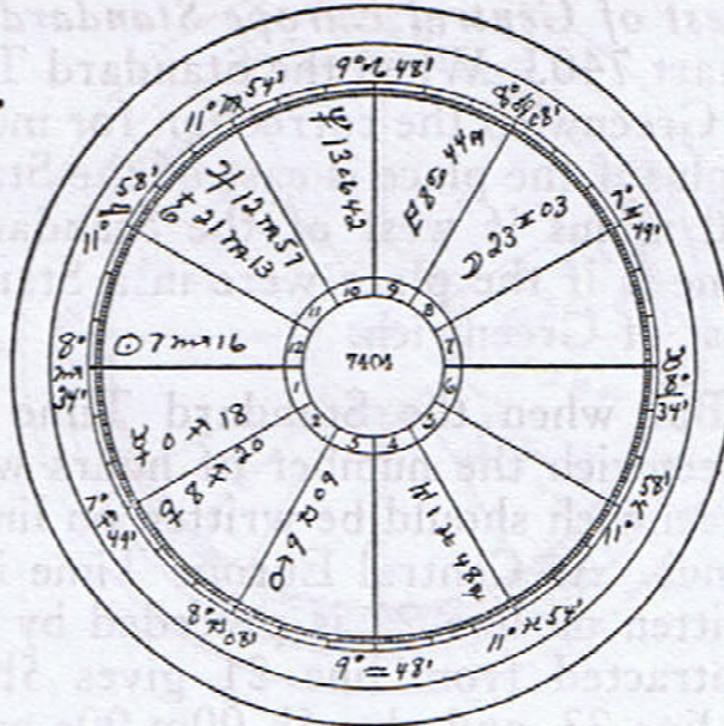
11. Noon 12:00
12. Local Mean Time A.M. 6h 13m 00s
13. L.M.T. Interval - 5h 47m 00s
14. Sidereal Time 14h 57m 56s
(Noon)
15. _____
16. _____
17. L.M.T. Interval - 5h 47m 00s
18. S. T. (Uncorrected) 8h 50m 56s
19. Correction, 9.86s per h. for - 1m 57s
E.G.M.T. Int.
20. Sidereal Time 8h 48m 59s
(at Birth)

SECOND KEY PROBLEM

21. Local Mean Time of Birth A.M. 6h 13m 00s
22. Hrs. and mins. E. or W. of Greenwich - 5h 07m 20s
23. E.G.M.T. A.M. 0h 05m 40s
24. Noon 12:00
25. E.G.M.T. A.M. 0h 05m 40s
26. E.G.M.T. Interval - 11h 54m 20s
(Indicate plus or minus)

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

27. Constant Log 3047
28. Limiting Date April 30, 1921
(Following year)



MOV.	FIX.	MUT.	FIXE	EARTH	AIR	WATER	ANG.	SUC.	CAD.
PER.	COOP.	PUB.	LIFE	WEALTH	ASSOC.	PRY.	ABOVE	EAST	RET.

Declinations	ASPECTS										
	☉	☽	☿	♁	♂	♃	♅	♁	♄	♁	♁
15 S 57	☉										
19 N 16	☽										
23 S 04	☿										
22 S 47	♁										
24 S 47	♂										
7 N 36	♃										
5 N 12	♅										
11 S 54	♁										
16 N 45	♄										
19 N 36	♁										

17 N 48 M.C. Asc. 14 S 22

Examples of charts erected for South Latitude: For south latitude both the Sidereal Time written on line 20, and the EGMT Interval written on line 26 are ascertained exactly as if the place were in north latitude. The planets' places are calculated from the EGMT Interval written on line 26 exactly as if the place were in north latitude. But for obtaining the house cusps from the Sidereal Time written on line 20, 12 hours must be added, using the degrees and minutes on the house cusps found from the Sidereal Time thus obtained, but placing signs opposite to those thus indicated on the house cusps.

Chart 7405 has 5h 03m 19s found in the ordinary way written on line 20. Adding 12h gives the Sidereal Time as 17h 03m 19s. Calculating the house cusps in the ordinary way gives 16 Sagittarius 57 on M.C. and 10 Pisces 15 on the Asc. But instead, the same ° and ' of the opposite signs must be used, giving 16 Gemini 57 on the M.C. and 10 Virgo 15 on the Asc. The minor house cusps are handled in the same way.

Chart 7406 has 1h 57m 05s found in the ordinary way written on line 20. Adding 12h gives the Sidereal Time as 13h 57m 05s. Calculating the house cusps in the ordinary way gives 1 Scorpio 25 on the M.C., and 11 Capricorn 17 on the Asc. Using opposite signs gives 1 Taurus 25 on M.C. and 11 Cancer 17 on Asc. Minor house cusps as shown.

Notes

1. see page 112

1. Female (Name)
2. June 30 1920 (Month (Day) (Year))
3. Buenos Aires, Argentina (Place)
4. 34°36S (Latitude)
5. 58°27W (Longitude)

DOMINANT FACTOR

6. Time of Birth (Daylight Saving)
7. Correction for Standard Time
8. Time of Birth A.M. 7h 18m 00s AST (Standard Time)
9. Correction for Mean Time + 06m 00s
10. Local Mean Time of Birth A.M. or P.M. 7h 24m 12s

FIRST KEY PROBLEM

11. Noon 12:00
12. Local Mean Time A.M. 7h 24m 12s
13. L.M.T. Interval - 4h 35m 48s
14. Sidereal Time 6h 55m 00s (Mean)
15. _____
16. _____

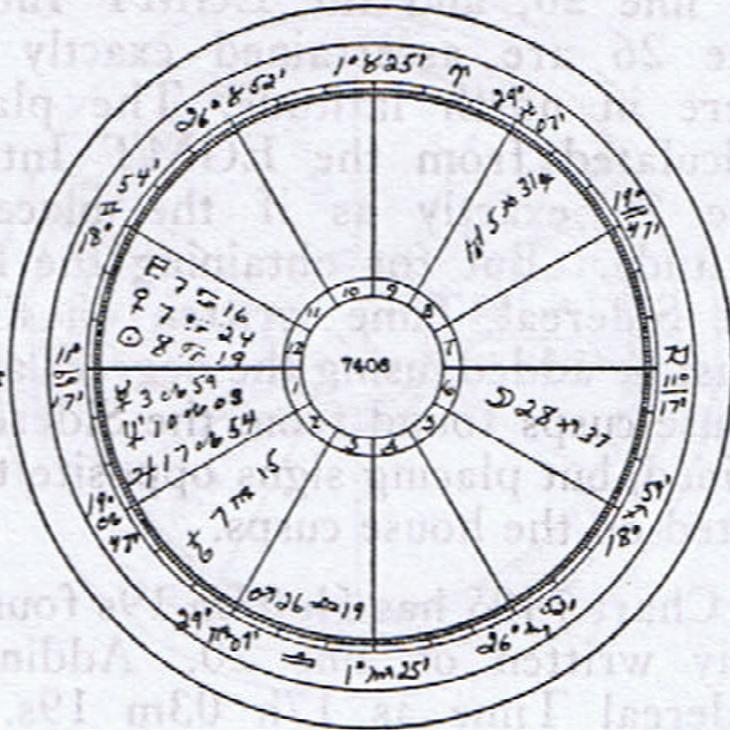
17. L.M.T. Interval - 4h 35m 48s
18. S.T. (Uncorrected) 1h 57m 12s
19. Correction, 9.86s per h. for - 00m 07s
20. E.G.M.T. Int. 15h 57m 06s
20. Sidereal Time 12h 00m 00s (of Birth)
20. Sidereal Time 15h 57m 06s

SECOND KEY PROBLEM

21. Time of Birth A.M. 7h 18m 00s (Standard Time)
22. W. of Greenwich + 4h 00m 00s (Hrs. and mins. W. or E. of Greenwich)
23. E.G.M.T. A.M. 11h 18m 00s
24. Noon 12:00
25. E.G.M.T. A.M. 11h 18m 00s
26. E.G.M.T. Interval - 00h 42m 00s (Indicate plus or minus)

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

27. Constant Log. 1.6551
28. Limiting Date July 11, 1920 (Including year)



REV.	FID.	MVT.	FIRE	EARTH	AIR	WATER	ANG.	SUC.	CAB.
PER.	CONF.	PUB.	LIFE	WEALTH	APPOC.	PEY.	ABOVE	EART	RET.

Add for So. Lat.
No. in Table

Declinations	ASPECTS											
	☉	☽	☿	♁	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	
25 N 11	☉											
19 S 52	☽											
19 N 18	☿											
23 N 43	♁											
11 S 06	♂											
16 N 15	♃											
10 N 31	♄											
10 S 13	♅											
17 N 44	♆											
19 N 41	♇											
11 N 58 N.C.	♈											

Appendix

Study Questions

How To Erect A Horoscope (Serial No. 86)

1. What three factors are necessary to erect a horoscope?
2. In subtracting geographical longitude, if the minuend is too small to permit subtraction, what must be done?
3. Why should the KIND of time used at the date and place of birth always be carefully ascertained?
4. How much reliance can be placed in actual practice on the theoretical boundaries of the Standard Time Zones as exactly 7^h East and 7^M, West of the Standard Meridian?
5. Is it necessary to have a Table of Houses for each year?
6. When Daylight Saving Time is given, what correction is necessary to convert into Standard Time?
7. What is the Dominant Factor?
8. Given a Pacific Standard Time of 6h 30m a.m. at 122^M2 W. Longitude what is the LMT?
9. Given a Mountain Standard Time of 8h 00m p.m. at 103 W. Longitude what is the LMT?
10. What is the FIRST KEY PROBLEM?
11. Given a LMT of 5h 40m p.m. Jan. 2, 1920, at New York, what is the Sidereal Time? 12. Given a LMT of 5h 40m a.m. Jan. 2, 1920, at New York, what is the Sidereal Time?
13. When the Sidereal Time at New York is 15h 6m, show by means of a map the positions of the signs on the houses.
14. When it is found some of the signs are missing after they have been copied from a table of houses to house-cusps, what is done?
15. What is the SECOND KEY PROBLEM? 16. What is the difference in time between Greenwich and Washington, D.C. in Longitude 77^W?
17. What is meant by a Plus Interval, and by a Minus Interval?
18. Given a LMT of 6h 36m a.m. at Washington, D.C., in Longitude 77^W what is the EGMT Interval?
19. Given a LMT of 3h 31m p.m. at Rome, Italy, in Longitude 12 1/2 East what is the EGMT Interval?
20. Given the EGMT Interval of Plus 9h 46m, what is the Constant Logarithm? 21. Given the noon position of the Moon on Jan. 11 as Libra 2° 46', and its noon position on Jan. 12 as Libra 15° 18', what is the daily motion by Longitude?

22. Given a planet's daily motion as $11^{\circ} 56'$, what is the Proportional Logarithm of its daily motion?
23. Given the Constant Logarithm and the logarithm of a planet's daily motion, how is the distance the planet travels during the INTERVAL found?
24. If the position of the Moon is Sagittarius $14^{\circ} 51'$, and its travel during the Minus Interval is $3^{\circ} 21'$, what is its Longitude?
25. When the declination of a planet is N. $16^{\circ} 42'$ at noon in the ephemeris, and the declination is decreasing, what is the declination of the planet if it travels $58'$ during a Plus Interval?

Strength And Aspects Of The Planets (Serial No. 87)

1. Explain what is meant by Essential Dignity.
2. How is the sign of a planet's Fall known from its Exaltation?
3. Explain the meaning of a sign being Ruled by a certain planet.
4. In what way do the sensations of the astral body influence man's conduct?
5. What one word in each case best signifies the most pronounced influence of each of the Ten Aspects?
6. Explain what is really meant by Orb of Influence.
7. In which houses are planets Powerful; in which Very Powerful?
8. Explain the most expedient way of finding the Semi-Square and Sesqui-Square aspects in a horoscope.
9. When determining the aspects in a chart, in which direction of the zodiac should the aspects always be calculated?
10. Under what circumstances is the expression of an aspect strongest and clearest?
11. Why are Square Aspects a pronounced factor in the birth charts of all great men?
12. Name each of the Ten Aspects and give the number of degrees in each.
13. Explain what is meant by Accidental Dignity.
14. How is the sign of a planet's Detriment known from its Home sign?
15. Explain the manner in which a planet becomes Exalted in a certain Sign.
16. What are the Four Chief Requisites for judging any horoscope?
17. Due to what reactions do most of the actions of life spring into being?
18. What is meant by the Fixed Cross; the Movable Cross; the Mutable Cross?
19. Name the aspects (a) of a destructive nature, (b) of a constructive nature, and (c) of a neutral nature.
20. Name the planets (a) of a discordant nature, (b) of a harmonious nature, and (c) of a neutral nature.
21. Why do too many trines and too few squares never produce a strong virile character?
22. In which houses are planets Feeble; in which Very Feeble?
23. What determines a planet's Power, or Volume of Influence?
24. What constitutes a planet's Harmony; what its Inharmony?
25. What determines a planet's Strength or Tone Quality?

NOTE: Before submitting the Horary FINAL EXAM ANSWERS to headquarters, the chart in question No. 1 on final examination should be sent in for correction. It should be erected on a Student Chart Blank completely

filled out. The rest of the final exam will not be corrected until the student can erect the chart and fill in the aspectarian correctly.

For example: See charts in back of chapter 8.

First Seven Steps In Judging Any Horoscope (Serial No. 88)

1. Are the planets responsible for the events and conditions attracted into the life?
2. State the difference to be noted in the influence of the planets in the East from those in the West. 3. What is signified by a planet fast in motion?
4. Give the Key-word for the influence of a stationary planet.
5. What is signified in a natal chart when the Asc. is slow in motion?
6. What is the relation between the things denoted by the house actually occupied by a planet and the things denoted by the house it rules by sign.
7. What is signified by many planets located in the Trinity of Wealth?
8. What Is signified by many planets being in Fixed Signs?
9. What Is signified by the most elevated planet in the chart?
10. What is signified by a Retrograde planet?
11. What is signified when the ruler of the sign on the cusp of a house is in?
12. Of what importance is the Best Planet in the chart?
13. Of what importance is the Best House in the chart?
14. What Is signified when a planet has many aspects?
15. What is the Key-word for the house occupied by Jupiter?
16. What is the Key-word for the house occupied by Saturn?
17. What is the Key-word for Intercepted Signs?
18. What is signified by many planets located in Personal Houses?
19. What is signified by the house in which the Most Planets are found?
20. What is the First Step in judging any horoscope?
21. What is the Second Step in judging any horoscope?
22. What is the Third Step in judging any horoscope?
23. What is the Fourth Step in judging any horoscope?
24. What is the Fifth Step in judging any horoscope? 25. What is the Sixth Step in judging any horoscope?
26. What is the Seventh Step in judging any horoscope?

The Doctrine Of Horary Astrology (Serial No. 89)

1. In horary astrology, how closely should the rules be followed?
2. What is the First Factor that explains why a horary chart answers a question if the question is properly timed?
3. What is the Second Factor that explains why a horary chart answers a question if the question is properly timed?
4. Explain how the two factors operate together to give a correct answer to a horary question.
5. What three things does a horary chart map?
6. In erecting a horary chart, what is the correct time to use?
7. What is meant by the term QUERENT?
8. What is meant by the term QUESITED?
9. What is meant by the term SIGNIFICATOR?
10. What is meant by the term COSIGNIFICATOR?
11. What conditions in the chart indicate it is better not to pass judgment?

12. What is meant by MUTUAL RECEPTION, and what does it signify?
13. In what three ways are things, as indicated in a horary chart, brought to pass?
14. In what way is the time when an event will transpire indicated in horary astrology?
15. What is meant by VOID OF COURSE, and what does it signify?
16. What is meant by TRANSLATION OF LIGHT, and what does it signify?
17. What is meant by COLLECTION OF LIGHT, and what does it signify?
18. In the Hermetic System of Astrology, what is the basis for omitting from all charts fixed stars, parts of fortune and moon's nodes?
19. What is indicated if one or more of the signifiers is retrograde?
20. If, before the aspect is fully complete, one of the signifiers turns RETROGRADE and the aspect is not fully formed, what is signified?
21. If, before the aspect between the signifiers is perfected, some other planet comes to a complete aspect to either of them, what is signified?
22. If, before the aspect between the signifiers is perfected, one of them must pass to a different sign, what is indicated?
23. When matters are brought about by a sextile, what may be expected?
24. When matters are brought about by a square, what may be expected?
25. Are matters commonly brought about by an opposition, and what may be expected from this aspect?

Questions Relating To First Six Houses (Serial No. 90)

1. By inspecting a horary chart how can it be learned what the question is about?
2. In a horary chart or a natal chart, how is it determined whether there will be greater success by going to a distance or remaining where one is?
3. In the Hermetic System, how are all directions determined?
4. In the Hermetic System, what indicates the kind of environment?
5. Does associating with the things ruled by a planet or sign change the quality of its energy?
6. In a natal chart or a horary chart, how would you determine the direction to move in order to have the greatest business success?
7. In a natal chart or a horary chart, how would you determine the kind of environment to select to have the greatest business success?
8. In a natal chart or a horary chart, how would you determine the kind of environment most favorable to health?
9. In a horary question regarding health, what factors should be given close attention?
10. In a question of health, what signifies the health that may be expected in the near future?
11. Why should an astrologer refuse to predict death?
12. What factors should receive special attention in questions of money?
13. What conditions in a horary chart indicate a debt will be paid?
14. What indicates in a natal or horary chart that there will be great wealth?
15. When money is shown to be gained or lost, how is the method by which this is brought about determined?
16. What conditions in a horary chart indicate a proposition will make money?

17. What conditions in a horary chart indicate the Querent will agree well with his neighbors?
18. In a horary chart, how is the condition of an absent brother or sister determined?
19. In a horary chart, how is the direction in which the brother is, from the Querent, determined?
20. In a horary chart, how is it determined where a lost or stolen article is?
21. In a horary chart, what indicates a lost or stolen article will be recovered?
22. In a question of real estate, what represents the value of the property to the Querent?
23. In a question of real estate, what represents the value of the property to the other person?
24. In a horary chart or a natal chart, what signifies there will be children?
25. In a horary chart or a natal chart, what signifies that tenants will be of a desirable character?

Questions Relating To The Last Six Houses (Serial No. 91)

1. In a horary chart or a natal chart, what are the three factors that should be considered in a question of marriage?
2. In a horary chart or a natal chart, what indicates whether or not the first opportunity to marry is the best that can be expected?
3. In a horary chart or a natal chart, what indicates the kind of persons and fortune with them there is a tendency to attract in partnerships?
4. Subservient to this general fortune in partnership what, in a horary chart or a natal chart, more specifically describes the person there is the opportunity to marry?
5. In a horary or a natal chart, what indicates the conditions and circumstances under which the future husband or wife will be met?
6. In a horary chart, what indicates the querent will marry the person he has in mind?
7. In a horary chart, how is it determined that individuals, armies, or nations inquired about will fight?
8. In deciding the winner of contests, political elections and games, in what manner is the chart divided?
9. Which half of the chart represents the challenger?
10. Which half of the chart, when there is no definite challenger, represents the home team?
11. When the question is asked, and there is no definite challenger or home team, how is it decided who is represented by the east side of the chart?
12. When it is decided who is represented by the east side of the chart, how is the winner selected?
13. How is it indicated in a conflict whether or not one opponent has a decided control over the other?
14. In a contest of short duration, when a malefic crosses the cusp of the 1st or 10th, what often happens?
15. How can a chart be erected to show the outcome of a race?
16. How can a chart be erected to show whether some stock or commodity will rise or fall in price?
17. What indicates how much money some person asked about has?

18. What indicates the querent should place no reliance on the advice of a certain alleged spirit?
19. What indicates that an expected inheritance will be received?
20. In a horary or natal chart, what indicates that the public will place great reliance on what the querent writes or says?
21. In a horary or natal chart, what indicates there will be success in publishing, teaching, or lecturing?
22. In a horary chart or a natal chart, what indicates the best business in which to engage?
23. In a horary chart what indicates the querent should engage in the business he contemplates?
24. In a horary or natal chart, what indicates the chief influence of friends?
25. In a horary or a natal chart, what indicates the chief influence of the querent's advantage over his private enemy?

How To Select The Best Time For Any Undertaking (Serial No. 92)

1. For what purpose should the Mars planetary hours be selected?
2. In Table XI, how is the length of the planetary day hour found for any day of any month in Lat. 30N; and how is the night hour found for the same day?
3. Having determined the length of the planetary night hour, how may the period ruled by Venus on Wednesday between Sunset and midnight be determined?
4. Near what time of day and in what planetary hour should a particular enterprise be started when it is not of consequence enough to select a chart for its beginning?
5. In a general way what time of day is the worst time for a person to do things of importance?
6. In a general way what time of day is the best time for a person to do things of importance?
7. Give the order of sequence in which the planets rule the planetary hours.
8. In every natal chart what three planets should be determined that one may know the best, worst and the most eventual days and hours?
9. In what way are the Ascending Degree and the Degree on the M.C. important in every chart selected for commencing a venture?
10. Having found the Sidereal Time corresponding to a chart favorable to a venture, how may the time of day be found when the heavens will be located as in the chart?
11. In selecting the most auspicious day and moment to commence any particular thing, what is the first thing to select?
12. In selecting the most auspicious day and moment to commence any particular thing, in what special manner must the houses be occupied by sign or planet at the time elected?
13. What are the most important astrological factors to consider in selecting a proper time to start any enterprise of consequence?
14. Is it advisable for the body part ruled by the natal Moon-sign or the body part ruled by the progressed Moon-sign to be operated upon?
15. For what purposes should the Moon be (a) increasing in light; (b) decreasing in light?
16. What aspects does the Moon form to the Sun at New Moon and Full Moon?

17. What planet always rules the hour immediately after sunrise?
18. How is the length of the planetary day hour of any day precisely determined?
19. How is the length of the planetary night hour of any night precisely found?
20. How may the exact time, when any aspect between the planets during the current year is formed, be determined for the place of residence from the ephemeris?
21. To what extent should a trial chart for selecting a time be judged before it is adopted?
22. Why will not picking a time when the planets are favorable as shown in the ephemeris for the current year always insure the success of any venture started?
23. For a matter to reach maturity quickly, even at the expense of size, during what quarter of the Moon should it be started?
24. The activity of what planet is favorable to buying?
25. The activity of what planet is favorable to selling?

Appendix

History of The Brotherhood of Light

To trace the origin of The Religion of the Stars, recourse must be made to tradition. Pseudo occultists and charlatans are only too ready to appropriate a name and use it to deceive the unwary. Hence a name and boasted lineage mean nothing in such matters. When genuine they rest upon secret tradition. And such documentary evidence as can be submitted for the genuine may easily be imitated by the spurious.

The only safe criterion of the genuineness of any esoteric teaching is the amount and accuracy of the information contained therein. The Brotherhood of Light lessons are now accessible to all. We welcome investigation with a view to proving their value. The lineage here given is not to claim infallibility or to prove authority, but to disclaim any originality in the ideas set forth beyond their method of presentation. Upon the *prima facie* evidence these lessons contain as expositors of THE RELIGION OF THE STARS, The Church of Light is well content to rest all its claims.

According to tradition, in the year 2,440 B.C., a group separated from the theocracy of Egypt, and through subsequent times, as a secret order, the name of which translated into English means The Brotherhood of Light, has been perpetuated, and has exerted a beneficial influence upon western civilization.

During only one period of Egyptian history did the teachings of The Religion of the Stars have a great influence on Egyptian civilization. This was during the reign of Akhenaten. This king was influenced by The Brotherhood of Light and broke completely with the corrupt priesthood of Amen. He moved to his City of the Horizon and spread stellar art and wisdom throughout Egypt. He died before the establishing of a new civilization could be completed; so the priests of Amen did the best they could to destroy his city and philosophy.

With the ascension of the Greek civilization, the influence of The Brotherhood of Light is seen in the astrology and mythology of Greece. Many of the Greek Mysteries take their basic rites from the ancient Egyptians.

The Greek philosophers, Thales, Pythagoras, Plato, Euxodus, and a score of others famed for learning that might be mentioned, received initiation directly at the hands of the Egyptian members of the fraternity.

At a later date this venerable order gave the impetus to learning in Alexandria, which made the city so justly famous. One of The Brotherhood of Light, the noble Hypatia, who, after the decline of the colleges in that city,

was the last to withstand the onslaughts of superstitious ignorance, and died endeavoring to spread the light of ancient wisdom.

It was The Brotherhood of Light that preserved the taper of learning from complete extinction during the dark ages, and that was responsible for kindling with it the fires of science and philosophy in Europe, even in the face of ruthless persecution.

The Brotherhood of Light not only has persisted as such on the innerplanes, but the line of succession has been kept alive, although at times it became exceedingly thin, also on the physical plane.

Much of our written history is lost in the mist of time. The thread of modern day existence on the physical plane picks up with the following.

M. Theon, for years, was the head of The Brotherhood of Light in Europe. The teachings came to America and were published in two books translated and edited by Emma Harding Britten, *Art Magic* and *Ghost Land*. The original edition of *Art Magic* bears this legend at the bottom of the title page, "Published by the author, at New York, America, 1876."

T.H. Burgoyne was the son of a physician in Scotland. He roamed the moors during his boyhood and became conversant with the birds and flowers. He was an amateur naturalist. He was also a natural seer. Through his seership he contacted The Brotherhood of Light on the innerplane, and later contacted M. Theon in person. Still later he came to America, where he taught and wrote on occult subjects. We find articles on the tarot, written by him, for instance, during 1887 and 1888, in *The Platonist*, published by Thomas M. Johnson at Osceola, Missouri. This was more than a dozen years before Genevieve Stebbins translated the work of P. Christian.

Captain Norman Astley, an officer in the British Army, had traveled extensively. In the performance of his duties he had lived in India and there had pursued occult studies. He also resided a short time in Australia. Later he returned to England to meet M. Theon, having previously contacted The Brotherhood of Light in his travels.

Astley was also a surveyor. Retired from the British Army he surveyed, among other places, what is now Carmel, California. It was such a beautiful region that when he married Genevieve Stebbins, a member of The Brotherhood of Light and a Delsarte teacher in New York, they decided to build their home in Carmel. That was in the 1860's.

As T.H. Burgoyne was a member of the same organization, it was natural he should pay them a visit. Captain and Mrs. Astley, who had contacted a number of earnest students suggested to Burgoyne that he write the basic Brotherhood of Light teachings as a series of lessons. This he agreed to do provided the students would enable him to live while he did this work. The Astleys made contact with students he knew and 12 were found who were willing to donate \$5 per month to this purpose.

Burgoyne lived in the home of the Astleys while he wrote *Light of Egypt*, Volume I. He wrote and issued as a manuscript lesson, which the 12 students were permitted to copy, one chapter each month. He had a white pony which would come at his whistle and follow him as if it were a dog. Each morning the weather was clement, he and his pony would leave the Astley domicile and go to a certain wild spot on Point Lobos to commune with the Monterey pines, to listen to the birds, to caress the flowers, and to hear the noisy surf boil into a little rocky cove above which in spring wild asters grew in profusion. Overlooking the charging and retreating waters, always sitting at the same spot, he wrote the whole of *Light of Egypt*, Volume I.

For reasons set forth in the preface to *Light of Egypt, Volume I*, it was later decided to publish these private lessons in book form. That this might be done it became necessary to finance the venture, and to have some kind of an organization which would resist the attacks it was anticipated would be made by those opposed to the purpose of the book.

Dr. Henry Wagner and Mrs. Belle M. Wagner (both with Jupiter in the tenth house of their birthcharts) agreed to finance the venture, and did so to the extent of \$100,000. And a branch of The Brotherhood of Light called the Hermetic Brotherhood of Luxor, was formed for the express purpose of seeing to it that the *Light of Egypt* and its teachings should receive wide distribution.

The Hermetic Brotherhood of Luxor was governed in all its affairs by a council of three members consisting of a scribe, or secretary, an astrologer and a seer. Burgoyne was the original secretary. He passed to the next plane in March 1894, while residing in Humboldt County, California. Belle Wagner, Sun in Pisces, Aquarius rising and the Moon in the first house in Aquarius, was elected to take his place on the council. Minnie Higgins, Sun in Gemini, was the astrologer. Mrs. Anderson, Sun in Sagittarius, Moon in Cancer, Libra rising, was the seer. Meetings to decide issues were held on the second floor of Mrs. Anderson's large home in Denver, Colorado.

The bylaws of The Hermetic Brotherhood of Luxor made it impossible for any person under 21 years of age to join; made it impossible for a married person to join unless the spouse also joined, and made membership possible only after the individual's record had been thoroughly investigated.

Early in 1909 Minnie Higgins passed to the next plane, and in the spring of that year Elbert Benjamine was called to Denver and elected to take her place on the Council as the astrologer. At this meeting on the second floor of Mrs. Anderson's home, the other two members of the Council did their utmost, as the official minutes of the meeting show, to convince Elbert Benjamine that he should undertake the job of preparing a complete system of education that would enable a wide public to become conversant with The Religion of the Stars. But it was not until April of the following year that he consented to do this work.

Meanwhile he had contacted personally and through correspondence not only members of the Hermetic Brotherhood of Luxor, but members of The Brotherhood of Light who had remained aloof from the organization with headquarters at Denver. But it was chiefly by his becoming more closely associated with The Brotherhood of Light on the innerplane that he overcame his reluctance to take over so imposing a task.

In 1913 the three members of the Council of The Hermetic Brotherhood of Luxor, after due deliberation, voted unanimously to close The Hermetic Brotherhood of Luxor, and since then no members have been accepted.

During the period, 1914 to 1934 that The Brotherhood of Light lessons were being written, there was never any spirit other than that of helpfulness shown toward this work by any member of The Brotherhood of Light or by any person who had been a member of The Brotherhood of Luxor. And, in particular, Captain and Mrs. Astley were helpful. Elbert Benjamine visited them in their home on various occasions, and some of the extensive and encouraging correspondence he received from them helped him in this work.

In 1918 classes were first opened to the public. In order to carry out its objective of reestablishing The Religion of the Stars on earth, The Brotherhood of Light was incorporated as The Church of Light, on November 2,

1932, 9:55 a.m. PST at Los Angeles. The three founders of The Church of Light were Elbert Benjamine (C.C. Zain), who served as President until his demise November 18, 1951; Elizabeth Benjamine, who served as Secretary Treasurer until her passing in 1942; and Fred Skinner, who served as Vice President until his demise in 1940. From the 1920's through the 1940's much astrological research was carried on which has become standard reference for many astrologers.

Much of the history of The Church of Light in years between 1915 and 1951 involve the history of Mr. Benjamine's efforts. His mission on earth being completed through the writing, rewriting and printing of The Brotherhood of Light lessons, he felt that his physical form was worn beyond repair and that he could better serve the cause of Universal Welfare by leaving that body behind and moving to the next phase of his work in God's Great Plan.

In accordance with Mr. Benjamine's instructions, there was no public funeral, and his body was cremated. Because of his desire to be free from thoughts and emotions of grief so he might make a speedy adjustment in his new life, the announcement of his passing was withheld until the Response Day dinner in Los Angeles on December 18, 1951.

He left a priceless heritage in The Brotherhood of Light lessons, which must be preserved and passed on unchanged to succeeding generations.

The Light of Egypt is a consortium of advanced students and Hermiticians who seek to carry on the high traditions of the Brotherhood of Light by contributing our utmost to Universal Welfare without thought of personal gain or recompense.

It continues to work toward fulfilling these purpose by meeting the needs of a new world order with its progressive philosophy of soul development. As always there is a determination that each individual should have the opportunity to Contribute his or her Utmost to Universal Welfare to the end that all people may live with freedom from fear; freedom from want; freedom of speech; freedom of religion, and to be enlightened to the extent they wish by the soul uplifting teachings of The Religion of the Stars.

Appendix

Declaration of Principles

We are a Religious altruistic association. We consider all humanity as equal in the higher sense, and utilize our resources for the purpose of assisting each individual to fulfill their part in the Divine Plan. Our Hermetic Philosophy indicates that each soul is responsible for its spiritual progress; and our lessons provide the best information possible for the attainment of true spirituality and happiness on the physical plane and on each higher plane of progress.

There cannot be Two Orders of Truth in the Universe. Therefore, we deny that there is any antagonism between true Science and true Religion. We accept but one book as infallible in interpreting the Will of Deity. That is the Book of Nature. We worship but one Religion, which is also a Science: Nature's laws.

Students are under no obligation to accept our teachings. We encourage them to investigate all existing religious and occult organizations, and our course on *Evolution of Religion* gives details on how our philosophy relates to many of the religions of the world today.

We teach that the family and the marriage relationship are the most powerful aid in building the spiritual body. It is through the sacrifices of the parents for the children that they give up selfishness and then transfer that love to higher planes of work. Our course, *Ancient Masonry*, gives more detail about this process, as well as the course on Spiritual Alchemy and the one on *Occultism Applied to Daily Life*.

Our view of the reason for existence upon the earth is discussed in the book, *Astrological Signatures*, and the book *Organic Alchemy*. We know from tradition and scientific experiments that the soul and personality survive the transition called death and live on higher planes of existence. This is outlined in the book *The Next Life*. We also have lessons on healing and alchemy (psychology) both from the spiritual and physical plane.

Our philosophy is grounded in two basic studies: The Golden Key of Astrology and the Silver Key of the Sacred Tarot. Only with a thorough knowledge of these two keys may the sanctuary of Nature's Temple be opened. Astrology is the science of finding and utilizing the natural potentialities as indicated by the planetary chart of birth. It becomes a religion when it shows the individual how these natural tendencies can be utilized for the benefit of all humanity and furtherance of the purposes of Deity. This is why we are called The Religion of the Stars.

The *Sacred Tarot* is the pictorial form of the spiritual ideas of our world as viewed by the spiritual giants of the past and checked by subsequent illuminated ones as to accuracy. Initiates of all ages have added their contributions. It is the esoteric presentation of the Hermetic Philosophy, and provides each Neophyte with many sources of meditations and inspiration. Our courses on *The Sacred Tarot* and *Spiritual Astrology* give much insight on these two foundations of Knowledge.

The Religion of the Stars is dedicated to the unfoldment of the Universal Plan for this Aquarian Age. A Nine Point Plan provides the framework for this work. The Nine Point Plan is:

That everyone should have:

Freedom from Want
Freedom of Expression
Freedom from Fear
Freedom of Religion

That to obtain these in proper measure, people must have the freedom to become familiar with:

Facts of Astrology
Facts of Induced Emotion
Facts of Extrasensory Perception
Facts of Directed Thinking

And, that instead of working to take all that he can for himself, each must learn to find pleasure in

Contributing His or Her Utmost to Universal Welfare

The Brotherhood of Light teachings are presented in 21 courses covering 21 Branches of Occult Science. The courses have study questions in the back of each book for every lesson. If you request them, you will receive a final exam for each course. Upon passing the final exam, the Award Manuscript will be sent to you. These give information on the safest method of developing higher states of consciousness and other information of value to the neophyte.

Appendix

Home Study Program

About The Home Study Program...

The Brotherhood of Light lessons offer the safest and most reliable information concerning occult studies found anywhere! Many are interested in investigating the occult sciences but cannot find a suitable teacher or are unable to find a practical approach to such matters. To meet this challenge the Home Study Program was designed.

Much information about the outerplane environment can be had in public schools and universities. Of equal importance is knowledge of the innerplane. Since this information is not yet available in our public institutions, The Brotherhood of Light lessons are published.

With the dawning Aquarian Age, our planet is undergoing a new dispensation of knowledge. Manifestations of this knowledge are evident in the scientific and technological growth experienced since 1881. So that development may be along the most constructive channels, it is important that we work to align personal and community intention to the Will of Deity. It is the role of religion to facilitate this alignment.

The Religion of the Stars teaches that the most reliable evidence of God's intention is obtained by observing Nature. To do this requires not only effort, but the process of trial and error. Sometimes standing on the shoulders of those who precede us can be helpful. May we suggest that you will find The Brotherhood of Light lessons to be a reliable guide, as well as some of the most uplifting material you will ever encounter.

Who can enroll in the Home Study Program...

Anyone can study the 21 Courses by reading the material contained therein, and may submit examinations for correction. Upon receiving a passing grade, members will receive the "NotSold Manuscripts." They contain information which we believe to be safest and most reliable methods for psychic unfoldment.

While the reason for each person's study is highly personal, there can also be an organization goal. That is, to become a Hermetician. A Hermetician is a person who has passed final exams on all 21 Courses and thereby demonstrated physical knowledge of all branches of the Hermetic Sciences (Astrology, Alchemy and Magic). As a Hermetician one is eligible to participate more fully in the religious and educational aspects of the organization.

How does the program work...

Recognizing that each person begins his/her course of study with a particular area of interest we have structured the program so you may pass courses in any order you wish. We strongly encourage you to undertake the passing of examinations in sequence from Course 1 to 21.

You can request that we send you an a Course 1 (Laws of Occultism) examination.

After receiving a passing score (exams are open book) we will send you the "Not Sold Manuscript." This process is repeated until you reach the Hermetician level by passing exams for all 21 courses.

Appendix

Other Brotherhood of Light Courses

Other Brotherhood of Light Courses in the Astrology Branch

Course 2, Astrological Signatures

For those only vaguely acquainted with Astrology, this course provides a genuinely complete starting point. For those thoroughly conversant in the effects of the stars and planets, this course explains the connection Astrology has always had throughout the millennia with the Religion of the Stars. The religion's Hermetic Traditions concerning where the soul had its origin, through what processes it reached the earth and why human incarnation was necessary are related. Of special interest is the explanation of the purpose of joy and sorrow. Also included is a description of the aspect of the Religion of the Stars evident in the Mysteries of Ancient Egypt—from a translation by Genevieve Stebbins of Iamblichus's description of the ancient initiation ceremony.

Course 7, Spiritual Astrology

The ancient Wise Ones, when they had discovered some great and vital spiritual truth, looked about to find some material object which would explain, in terms of universal symbolism, this truth to generations to come, of whatever land and of whatever subsequent time. Doctrines of the Religion of the Stars thus formulated were pictured in the sky as the 48 ancient constellations. Each of these constellations is a spiritual text and by their means every story in the Bible or any other Sacred Book may correctly be interpreted.

Course 10-1, Delineating the Horoscope

As the Lessons on Astrology emphasize: much is to be gained by diligent application of the rules when delineating—and much is lost by not doing so. Here, then, is the Hermetic System of Natal Astrology, step by step, along with the unsurpassed "Outline of a Complete Astrological Reading." When this process is followed, one can hardly avoid providing an effective and helpful delineation. Of interest to the beginning student or the advanced are the explanations of the 36 decanates, illustrated with examples of renowned persons having Sun, Moon or Ascendant in that decanate.

Course 10-2, Progressing the Horoscope

A technical manual on the Hermetic System of Progressions, major and minor. Some of the best proof of Astrology's validity and effectiveness (especially for those extremely skeptical of the science) can be found in this area due to the ease of observing the influences of properly timed major progressions. Hermetic rules regarding the delineation of progressed aspects assist the student in avoiding erroneous assumptions concerning the progressed chart. To round out this study of Natal Astrology, a Lesson on the Hermetic System of rectifying the horoscope is included for use in erecting a birthchart when the exact birth-time is undetermined.

Course 13, Mundane Astrology

The sign occupied by each of the planets in our solar system, and the aspects they form from time to time, have an influence over the trend of world events. Where these events will chiefly take place, however, must be determined from specific natal charts and progressions. When these natal charts are unavailable, though, astrological influences can be determined through the Cycle charts of the nations, cities, groups, etc., in question. This course is not only one of the few technical manuals available on the erection of Cycle charts and delineation, but, by way of numerous examples, provides a fascinating and enlightening account of the effect of planetary cycles in the 1800's and early 1900's on the United States and the world.

Course 15, Weather Predicting

A complete treatment of the subject and the only text available entirely devoted to astrological influences on the weather. The inner-plane weather mapped by astrological positions has an influence on all earthly things and enterprises and physical weather is no exception. Weather predicting according to the Hermetic System here set forth is exclusively astrological. The attention is directed to the manner in which the inner-plane weather tends to change the physical weather from its normal trend during the season at any place selected. This is particularly useful information for those involved in agriculture, aviation, travel or planning a social event. It is an aspect of the science that should surely not be neglected by anyone seeking a complete, working knowledge of Astrology.

Course 16, Stellar Healing

This course entails what is probably the most effective method of spiritual healing: treatment according to birthchart indications. Natal and progressed constants have been determined through years of extensive research for 160 of the more prevalent diseases; these are included along with the appropriate stellar treatment for each. For ease of reference, the latter six Lessons are devoted to an alphabetical arrangement of the diseases, from abdominal troubles through yellow fever. A most important inclusion is the method in Lesson 197 for calculating astrodynes, harmodynies and discordynies, the unsurpassed mathematical formula for the measurement of astrological power developed by Elbert Benjamine and W.M.A. Drake in 1946.

**The 21 volume Brotherhood of Light series
on the occult sciences by C.C. Zain includes:
3 Branches of Study**

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Cs. 2	Astrological Signatures 1-5, 20, 21, 46 & 47
Cs. 7	Spiritual Astrology 71-83
Cs. 8	Horary Astrology 36, 86-92
Cs. 10	Natal Astrology 19, 103-117
Cs. 13	Mundane Astrology 141-150
Cs. 15	Weather Predicting 190-196
Cs. 16	Stellar Healing 197-208
Alchemy	
Cs. 3	Spiritual Alchemy 49-54
Cs. 9	Mental Alchemy 95-101
Cs. 12	Natural Alchemy 125-140
Cs. 14	Occultism Applied 151-162
Cs. 17	Cosmic Alchemy 164-172
Cs. 19	Organic Alchemy 209-215
Cs. 21	Personal Alchemy 216-225
Magic	
Cs. 1	Laws of Occultism 39-45
Cs. 4	Ancient Masonry 6-18
Cs. 5	Esoteric Psychology 56-67
Cs. 6	The Sacred Tarot 22-33, & 48
Cs. 11	Divination & Character Reading 118-124
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Award Manuscripts	
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