

# Weather Predicting

C.C. ZAIN



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# **Weather Predicting**

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Course 15

# **Weather Predicting**

Student Manual

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**C.C. Zain**



The material contained in this book was originally published as a set of serial lessons. They are part of the 210 lessons written by C. C. Zain and published under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Light. Together they represent the complete spiritual and occult teachings which comprise the Religion of the Stars. The 210 lessons are currently published as 21 volumes or courses of study covering all three branches of occultism; Astrology, Alchemy and Magic.

See the back of this book for more information on the 21 Brotherhood of Light courses by C. C. Zain.



## Emblem of The Religion of the Stars

The emblem on the facing page symbolizes the philosophy and aspirations of all seekers of Divine Inspiration. The two interlaced trines signify the involution and evolution of the soul through the Cycle of Necessity. The downward pointing trine, dark in color, indicates the descent of the soul into material conditions for the purpose of gaining necessary experience. The upward pointing trine, light in color, indicates the ascent, or evolution of the soul, back to the realm of spirit after gaining experience in matter. Inside the interlaced trines is the word of Deity, JodHeVauHe, written in square formed Chaldean letters. Thus written, it signifies the belief that there is a Super Intelligence Who interpenetrates and exercises a guiding power over the whole universe. It sets forth the four universal principles through which this Super Intelligence always operates. The joined sun and moon at the top of the symbol indicate that spirituality may best be reached, and still further evolution in spiritual realms accomplished, through the marriage of a male and a female soul. The seven stars and the astrological symbols around the outside of the interlaced trines indicate the belief that astrological energies powerfully influence all life. Knowledge of these forces will enable the aspirant to avoid many misfortunes, as well as guide the development of personal talents, thereby successfully advancing spirituality while, at the same time, enabling the individual to contribute his or her utmost to universal welfare. See Course 12, Volume 2, *Natural Alchemy: Evolution of Religion*, by C. C. Zain, for an explanation of the origin and historical development of this symbol.

# Instructions for Using This Manual

This course, Weather Predicting is the 6th of seven in The Brotherhood of Light series on Astrology. In it you will find the serial lessons originally referred to as Serial Numbers 190-196.

## **Who Can Submit Final Exams:**

All seekers may submit a final exam for this course. If you do not have the final exam please request one from The Light of Egypt website.

## **Studying:**

This course consists of 7 lessons. At the back of the book beginning on page 111, are Study Questions which may be used as a guide in preparing for the open book final exam.

We suggest that you carefully read the study questions so you can identify the most important topic areas. Next read the lesson, concentrating on the study questions. Recording the answer to each study question is optional, depending on each persons study techniques. Please do not submit the study question answers for grading.

## **Taking the Final Exam:**

The Final Exam consists of 25 essay questions. Each answer is worth 4 points. Please limit your answers to 25 words or less.

Be sure to neatly print all the information requested on the first page of your answer sheet(s). Include your name, and email address. After the final exam is graded by a Hermetician your graded exam will be returned to you along with your Award Manuscript. This is an open book examination.

## **Time Limits:**

There are no time limits. The Light of Egypt suggests that you pass no more than one exam per month.

## **Suggestions:**

Some of our students have brought to our attention that they like to 3 hole punch their courses, along with the study questions and final exams, and keep them in a notebook for easy reference.

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**R**ELIGION should give instructions in optimum living. Optimum living embraces more than a few hilarious days, a few enjoyable weeks, or a few years of health and material prosperity which are followed by a long period of illness and misery. Optimum living gets the best out of life relative to its entire span. Considering the tremendous accumulation of scientific evidence that life persists after the dissolution of the physical, religion must embrace both life on earth and life beyond the tomb.

For living to best advantage after life on earth is done, man must know as much as possible about the innerplane realm, about its energies and properties. And, it is becoming increasingly evident that for him to live to best advantage while still in the physical form, he must know as much as possible about these innerplane energies.

University scientists have demonstrated extrasensory perception. Man's soul often acquires information, usually unknown to himself, upon which he acts successfully to adapt himself to future conditions he could not have perceived through his reason and physical senses. This extrasensory perception, through which all information must be acquired after he loses his physical body, is equally valuable during and after physical life.

University scientists have also demonstrated psychokinesis. As man will have no physical muscles, and as objects of the innerplane do not respond to gravitation or physical pressure of any kind; after leaving the physical, to move or build anything, or to go anywhere, man must exercise psychokinesis. While still on earth he often is able to bring psychokinesis into play to heal the sick and amazingly demonstrate other desirable physical conditions. Because of this, the use of psychokinesis on earth is equally as valuable as its use after earthly life is done.

On the innerplane there is no air, no moisture and no molecular vibrations which constitute heat. Thus after he leaves the physical he is not influenced by physical weather. He is markedly influenced by astrological vibrations, which constitute the innerplane weather. Though he may not be aware of it while on earth, the innerplane weather has as much or more influence over his life as the outerplane weather. Therefore, knowledge of how to forecast these astrological conditions and what precautionary actions should be taken relative to them, is equally important to man in the afterearth life as it is while he still occupies a physical form.

It seems inevitable that the Religion of the Stars shall become the world religion of the future because it includes all significant demonstrated facts of both the outerplane and the innerplane, Not that these are as yet all known, or that we expect a day to come when all of them will be known. But as fast as they are discovered and properly verified, if they are sufficiently important facts, they will be integrated into The Religion of the Stars.

Mankind is becoming too well educated to be guided either in religion or in its political views by blind belief in propaganda. More and more it is demanding demonstrated facts from those who advocate some economic or political system. And in due time it will demand demonstrated facts on which to base its religion. In 210 Brotherhood of Light lessons the writer has striven to set forth as many of such significant outerplane and innerplane facts, and

the logical inferences to be derived from them, as possible.

The writer believes The Religion of the Stars will be the world religion of the future not merely from the facts and logical inferences presented in these 210 lessons, but because these facts will be supplemented by additional facts as fast as they are discovered and verified. The Religion of the Stars is not a static religion. It will progress as fast as there is progress in demonstrable knowledge.

This writer is not so foolish to believe that what has already been published in the 210 Brotherhood of Light lessons is the last word, or that no errors have been made in them, or that new demonstrated facts may not make necessary some revision of the ideas there presented. He all too well remembers that when he went to college, the atom of each of the many chemical elements was indivisible, unchangeable and indestructible. Einstein had not yet published his Theory of Relativity. And four things, which since his youth have so greatly changed civilization, as yet had no existence: automobiles, airplanes, the cinema and the radio.

While he is still on this earth he will do all in his power to acquire new significant facts and revise The Brotherhood of Light lessons to include them. When he has passed to the next plane, undoubtedly new significant facts will be discovered that should be included in The Religion of the Stars. However, as orthodoxy will certainly try to get sufficient control to slant them into conformity with orthodox opinion, he believes the Brotherhood of Light lessons as he leaves them should remain unchanged.

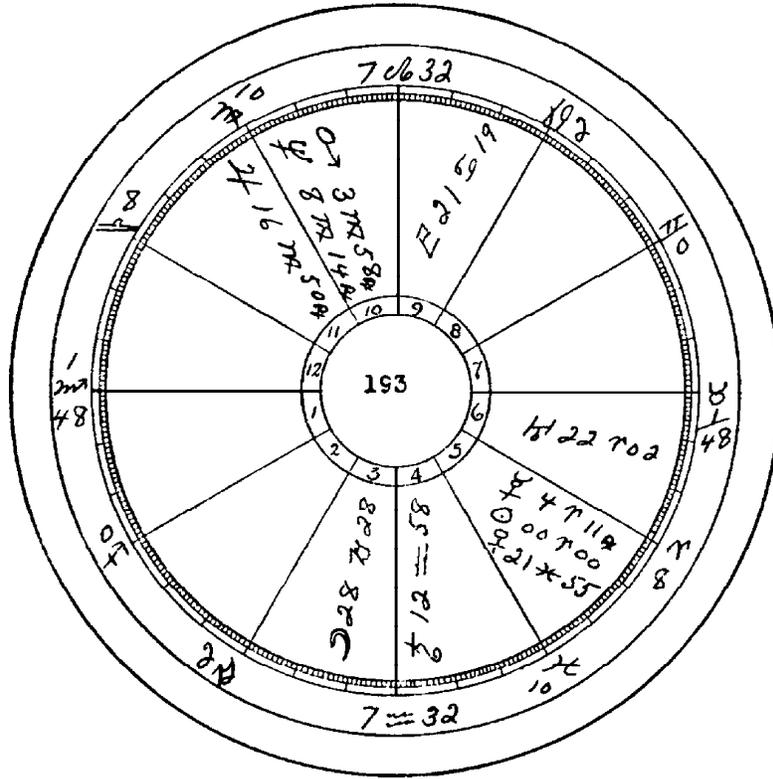
It would be unethical for someone to insert opinions or discoveries in these lessons and not take both the credit and the blame for them. The writer does not want the credit for the ideas or the errors of some other person. He asks that the printed pages of each lesson be left as he has last revised it.

However, in reprinting, it is easy to increase any lesson to 36 or 40 or any multiple of four pages. He suggests, therefore, that any errors he has made, or new discoveries, or logical opinions derived from these discoveries, be set forth and elaborated in an appendix following the 32 pages of the lesson which it is thought should be thus amended. Before this is done, the writer of the appendix should submit what he has thus written to Light of Egypt and secure their approval. And his name should appear in the appendix as the author of such commentary.

The author of the 210 Brotherhood of Light lessons desires that they be permanently retained as the Stellarian Beliefs as he has written them up to the date of his physical demise, and that subsequent amendments should be credited to the persons who make them.

C.C. Zain (Elbert Benjamine)  
August, 1951



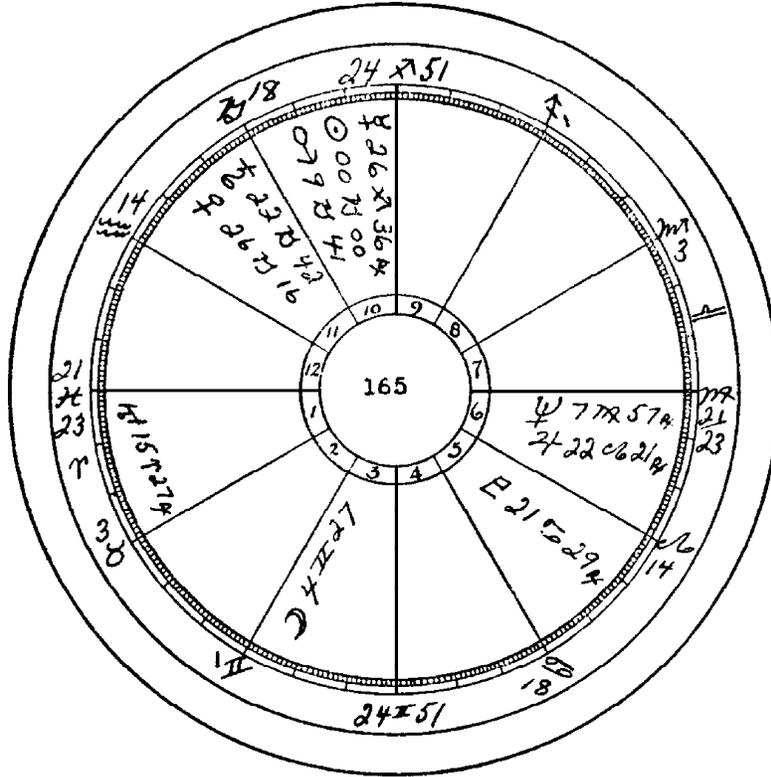


Temperature Chart  
 March 20, 1933, 8:47 p.m. LMT. 74W. 39:45N.

Saturn in fourth. Violent Uranus ruling cusp of fourth in T-square with Moon and Pluto.

Pluto and Mars ruling first, Mars conjunction violent Neptune  
 Sun conjunction windy Mercury. All three planets in angles are violent.

April 4, 1933, U. S. dirigible Akron, the world's mightiest air ship, was caught in twisting center of thunderstorm at indicated location, was torn apart with loss of 5 million dollars and 73 lives.



Temperature Chart

December 22, 1931, 11:37 a.m., LMT. 118:15W. 34N.

Ruler of fourth is cold Mercury in warm Sagittarius. Cool Pisces on Asc. and cold Uranus in first. Cold Saturn rules sign occupied by Sun. Hot Mars and warm Sun in angles are offset by cold Uranus and cold Mercury in angles.

The Weather Bureau reported: "The monthly mean temperature for the State was considerably below normal."



## Chapter 1

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# Astrological Weather Predicting

**W**EATHER predicting according to the Hermetic System here set forth is exclusively astrological. Variations in solar radiation as affecting the temperature and consequent weather changes are not considered, nor are sun-spot periods which undoubtedly have much influence upon the weather, nor volcanic eruptions which shut heat from the earth by extensive blankets of dust. The electromagnetic and physical conditions which influence the weather are ignored, and instead the attention is directed exclusively 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.

The inner-plane weather mapped by astrological positions has an influence on all earthly things and enterprises. In Course 12-1, *Natural Alchemy: Evolution of Life*, it is pointed out how the inner-plane weather influenced both inorganic and organic evolution. Even though they are not aware it is influencing them, Church of Light research has proved that inanimate objects and other life-forms as well as man are powerfully influenced by the inner-plane weather. It is pointed out in Chapter 3, Course 12-1, *Natural Alchemy: Evolution of Life*, that a machine built at one time will not last as long as a machine built at a more favorable time. Many farmers have learned that crops planted at a time when the outer-plane weather seems favorable do not do so well as when planted when the inner-plane weather is favorable. Our research has proved that animals respond to progressed aspects in the same manner as do men, due allowance being made for the evolutionary level of the animal. As one illustration, in Chapter 3, Course 12-1, *Natural Alchemy: Evolution of Life*, the precise birth-chart and the picture of a dog, together with the progressed aspects coincident with fourteen different events in his life are given.

If, as demonstrated, the inner-plane weather profoundly influences all other things on earth it would indeed be strange if it did not also profoundly influence the outer-plane weather. That it does do so has been verified by a great many Church of Light and other students who have tested out the system of astrological weather predicting here set forth since its principles were published sixteen years ago.

There are seven different branches of astrology, the facts about which so far verified being set forth in seven different Brotherhood of Light courses. There is no implication that we know all there is to know about any branch of astrology. And The Church of Light maintains an active Astrological Research

Department which works hard to acquire new and important information about astrology. But relative to each of the seven branches we believe, in addition to considerable detail, we are in possession of knowledge of its fundamental principles.

In a broad sense all seven branches of astrology operate on the same general principle, the principle that the inner-plane weather mapped by astrological positions has a profound influence on what happens here below. But in the detail of how knowledge may be gained of just what inner-plane weather is being brought to bear on physical conditions or life-forms there is some variation.

### **Astrological Signatures**

This branch of astrology is based upon painstaking observation of the parallels which exist between the heavenly positions and worldly affairs. It is the application of this branch of astrology which indicates the relation between astrological factors and spiritual ideas, and the relation between astrological factors and religious or other periodical observances on earth, such as are explained in Course 7, *Spiritual Astrology*. And it is its function to determine the kind of a chart and the type of progressed aspects used in natal astrology, horary astrology, mundane astrology stellar diagnosis and weather predicting. Astrological signatures determines the relation between astrological positions and mental and physical conditions and the chart and progressions to use to gain the desired information.

### **Natal Astrology**

This branch of astrology deals with the character of people, groups of people under a single governing authority, enterprises, life-forms other than man, and other things which have a definite moment of birth. And with the manner they are apt to react to inner-plane weather subsequent to birth.

The principle involved is that a person or other thing is born only at the time when the astrological weather is similar to its inner-plane organization. It is not born at other times because the pressure of the inner-plane weather is too strongly opposed then to its birth. But when the inner-plane weather is similar to its inner-plane organization this pressure opposing birth is no longer present, and a pressure favoring birth is present.

This inner-plane organization may represent any variety of evolutionary levels from that of bacteria, protozoa, a fruit fly, or a mammal, to a man of genius. But whatever the evolutionary level, the astrological chart at birth maps the relations of the various inner-plane factors with much consistency.

After birth, the life-form is influenced by subsequent inner-plane weather. And the astrological factors mapping the energies of the inner-plane weather brought to bear upon the inner-plane organization of the individual are those of major progressions, minor progressions and transit progressions. From observing how people customarily react to inner-plane weather mapped by certain progressed aspects, much can be foretold as to the thoughts, behavior and the events that will enter the individual's life unless, aware of these progressed aspects, he takes precautionary actions to change what otherwise would happen.

### **Horary Astrology**

Enterprises may be mental as well as physical. Thoughts are inner-plane energies, and may be inner-plane organizations. When some question undergoes formulation in the mind, a mental offspring is in process of gestation. And when the question becomes clear and is expressed verbally or in writing the mental offspring at that moment has its birth. A birth-chart erected for the

place and the precise moment where the question is given birth will reveal as much about its possibilities, and what will transpire relative to it in the future, as the birth-chart of an individual will reveal his possibilities and what is likely to transpire to him in the future.

Furthermore, our Research Department has found, through checking a vast number of charts thus erected relative to which events have later transpired, that major, minor and transit progressions work as effectively, and in the same way, with horary charts as they do with natal charts.

If the chart as a whole indicates that the question asked about will not take place, no progressed aspect will cause it to happen. But if the chart as a whole indicates the question asked about will take place, the time it will take place is indicated by a progressed aspect which at that time must be within the one effective degree of orb. If the event—or a series of them relative to the question—is a major event, there must at the time it happens be a major progressed aspect involving a planet characteristic of the event and a major progressed aspect involving the ruler of the house which rules the department of life relating to the event. If the event is a minor one, a minor progressed aspect involving a planet characteristic of the event and a minor progressed aspect involving the ruler of the house which governs the department of life relating to the event may be sufficient, although customarily there is a major progressed aspect also indicating it. And if the event is an inconsequential one, a transit progressed aspect involving a planet characteristic of the event and a transit progressed aspect involving the ruler of the house which governs the department of life relating to the event may be sufficient, although customarily there is also either a major or a minor progressed aspect also indicating it.

Furthermore, in horary charts, for a major event to happen, the major progressed aspect- must be reinforced by a minor progressed aspect and released by a transit progressed aspect, and for a minor event to happen, the minor progressed aspect must be released by a transit progressed aspect precisely as in natal astrology. The astrological factors indicating what will happen and when, relative to a mental birth are closely similar to those indicating what will happen and when, to that which is physically born.

This is a specialized section of natal astrology. The birth-chart constants and the progressed constants for 160 different diseases are given in Course 16, *Stellar Healing*. The birth-chart constants indicate toward what diseases the individual is predisposed. The progressed constants indicate those periods of the life when, due to the progressed aspects that will be present, there will be likelihood that a disease toward which there is a predisposition will develop. The indicated disease will not develop unless the progressed aspects are present which are the constants of the disease.

These constants not only indicate that precautionary actions should be taken against certain diseases, and that special precautionary actions should be taken during those periods when the progressed constants make it possible for a disease toward which there is a predisposition to develop, but they also indicate the nature of the precautionary actions that should be taken.

This is the science of the influence of the heavenly bodies as they affect the world, nations, cities, communities and other groups of people. Any organization of individuals functioning under a common governing authority constitutes an entity. As such it attracts to itself fortunate and unfortunate events

## Stellar Diagnosis

## Mundane Astrology

in a manner quite similar to that in which like events are attracted into the life of man. Both have birth-charts which if known correctly map their characters; and both are influenced by picking up, radio fashion, inner-plane vibrations through changes in their finer structures which are mapped by progressed aspects.

When the birth-chart of a nation, city or other group is known, the influence of the inner-plane weather on it, and its probable response to the inner-plane weather in thought, behavior and the events which come into its life, are handled in the manner charts and progressed aspects are handled in natal astrology, horary astrology and stellar diagnosis.

But supplementing such knowledge, and giving quite a clear picture of the inner-plane weather affecting such groups, are cycle charts erected for the headquarters of the group, or the capital of the nation, at the precise moment a planet moves from south to north declination, or in the case of the Moon, at the moment of its conjunction with the Sun, using the Local Mean Time at the indicated place.

This is the birth-chart of the cycle of the planet involved, and indicates the fortune of affairs under the rulership of, or influenced by, the particular planet. Such cycle charts used in Mundane astrology also are progressed. But the only planet thus progressed is the planet for which the cycle chart was erected. This planet is progressed only by its transit movement as shown in the ephemeris for that calendar period. The aspects this planet makes with the positions of the planets in its cycle birth-chart indicate when each event indicated by the cycle birth-chart will happen.

## Spiritual Astrology

Birth-charts are not erected in spiritual astrology. Spiritual astrology relates to the pressure of astrological influences as affecting the moral conceptions of groups of people, and the pressure exerted by astrological energies to make ceremonies and customs conform to inner-plane weather mapped by astrological positions. In Course 7, *Spiritual Astrology*, the spiritual conception and the traditional story illustrating it, are given for each of the 48 ancient constellations. And in the reference book, *Star Lore of All Ages*, the astrological significance of 30 different holidays is given. These holidays are observed only at the particular time of year when the astrological positions correspond to the significance of the holiday. If the attempt is made to hold them at some other time of year, either the holiday reverts to its original day or its observance soon ceases.

As an example of this, during the period when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was president of the United States for the third time, influential business men presented the idea to him that the two holidays, Thanksgiving and Christmas, were too close together. They held, and most business men concurred, that there would be more sales if Thanksgiving were held earlier in the autumn, so that people could recoup financially from the spending at this holiday before the time to spend Christmas money. It was a period when increasing business was a main objective of the government, and Roosevelt announced that henceforth Thanksgiving would be held earlier. And for a year or two he made the presidential announcement of the day on which Thanksgiving was to be celebrated earlier in the month of November.

But even though Thanksgiving is established each year by presidential announcement, and the President proclaimed the day on which it was to be held several weeks earlier, the attempt to hold the festival on an inappropriate astrological day—for the Sun was then in Scorpio instead of the Jupiter

thanksgiving sign Sagittarius—failed. In some states two Thanksgivings were held, one on the day proclaimed by the President, and one on the accustomed day which was thus designated by the Governor of the state. In other states people were indifferent to a Thanksgiving which they felt somehow was not right. To be normal, as explained in *Astrological Lore of All Ages*, Thanksgiving must take place during the time the Sun is in the Sagittarius decanate of the sign of religion, Sagittarius, the decanate the key-word of which is Devotion. Prayer is an essential part of the Thanksgiving ceremony, as is Jupiter abundance. Therefore, in spite of the merchants, supported by the President of the U.S., the people drifted back to the appropriate astrological day.

To determine the influence of the inner-plane weather on the outer-plane weather there is no birth-chart of weather as a whole that can be ascertained, for the weather has been in existence as long as there has been a planet earth. However, there are definite periods during which the weather normally functions. The three significant factors of the weather are the temperature, the air movement, and the precipitation of moisture. Therefore, what we need is the birth-chart of each period affecting the temperature, the birth-chart of each period affecting the movement of the air, and the birth-chart of each period affecting the precipitation of moisture. And as in natal astrology, horary astrology, mundane astrology and stellar diagnosis, we also need to know the method of progressions which indicate when the weather changes indicated by each of these weather charts will take place, and the nature of the indicated change at that particular time.

Because the weather is so variable and unstable we should not expect the birth-charts of weather periods to be of long duration. We cannot consider that a given weather period has a long span of life compared to the life of man, or even compared with political, financial and such affairs as are considered in mundane astrology. The life of a weather period is of comparatively short duration.

In determining the life-span of weather periods, as so often happens, tradition came to our rescue. From most ancient times, as symbolized by the four different suits of the tarot, the weather has been divided into four different seasons. We have spring, summer, autumn and winter; each long recognized as a separate, distinct, and well defined weather period. And the checking done by a great many students in various parts of the world in the 16 years since the charts here presented were published has well verified that each of these quadrants of the year is the natural life span of a major weather period.

Our first step in weather predicting, therefore, consists in erecting a weather birth-chart for the moment the Sun enters each of the movable signs at the place where the weather is to be considered. To make the erection of such charts both easy and accurate *The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* issued annually by the Government Printing Office a year in advance, under the heading, Phenomena, gives the Greenwich Civil Time when the Sun enters Aries, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn. And in the back of other ephemerides issued annually this data is given as Greenwich A.M. or P.M. time.

If the place where the weather is to be considered is west of Greenwich, subtract the number of hours, minutes and seconds the place is west of Green-

## Weather Predicting

## Temperature Charts

wich from the Greenwich time to find the Local Mean Time at that place. If the place is east of Greenwich add the number of hours, minutes and seconds the place is east of Greenwich to the Greenwich time to find the Local Mean Time at that place. The number of hours, minutes and seconds a place is from Greenwich may be found by multiplying the distance in °s of longitude by 4 and calling the product minutes of time, and multiplying the remaining 's of longitude by 4 and calling the product seconds of time, then converting into hours, minutes and seconds of time. Thus adding or subtracting the difference in time to or from the Greenwich time to get the Local Mean Time must be done for all weather charts after the Greenwich time has been ascertained; for all weather charts must be erected for the Local Mean Time of the place for which the weather is to be ascertained.

I think, either from astrologers or physicists, there would arise no dispute over the statement that the Sun is the heavenly body which chiefly influences the temperature on the face of the earth. I suppose, also, it would quite as readily be admitted that variations in temperature are the most important cause of weather changes. Wind, for instance, chiefly results because of the difference in temperature between adjacent regions which causes warm air to rise and cold air to flow in to take its place. That is, differences in atmospheric pressure, and the air movements consequent arise chiefly from variations in temperature.

Temperature also determines in great degree the amount of moisture the air can absorb, and whether or not moisture held in the air will be precipitated. Warm air can hold much moisture before the saturation point is reached. When the saturation point is reached, however, any lowering of the temperature will cause precipitation, because cold air cannot hold so much moisture.

These are very elementary principles relating to weather variations. But a more technical discussion would not be appropriate to our purpose, which to afford a decidedly popular, and so far as possible non-technical, method of astrological weather forecasting. Consequently, I shall avoid references to areas of high barometric pressure and areas of low barometric pressure. These highs and lows do influence wind currents and the precipitation of rain and snow and the formation of storms. But they are chiefly due to temperature changes.

After all, what the ordinary individual wishes to know about the weather is not whether the barometer shows him to be in a high or low pressure area. He wants to know if the weather is going to be cool, warm, hot, or cold; he wants to know if it is going to be windy or calm, stormy or pleasant; he wants to know if it is going to be cloudy, if the sun will shine, or if it will rain. That is, his chief concern is in temperature, in air movement, and in moisture precipitation. These things he wants to know in advance, because extreme weather conditions of any kind may cause him financial loss, discomfort, or even loss of life, if he is unwarned of their approach and consequently unable to take proper precautionary actions to meet them.

The Sun, chief ruler of temperature, changes polarity four times a year in its influence on the weather. When it enters the sign Aries at the commencement of spring the hours of daylight become longer than the hours of darkness. From this time on until the Sun enters the sign Cancer, the days continue to get longer; but so soon as the Sun crosses the solstice into Cancer at the commencement of summer the days start to shorten. Then when the Sun crosses the equinox into Libra at the commencement of autumn the nights become longer than the days, again changing polarity as it did when it en-

tered Aries and Cancer. The nights continue to get longer until the Sun moves into Capricorn at the winter solstice and again changes polarity. From that time on until it once more reaches Aries the days get longer until when it enters Aries nights and days are once more of equal duration.

The most significant weather charts we call temperature charts. They have to do with the commencement of each new season of the year by the Sun moving into a movable sign. A temperature chart is erected for the moment the Sun enters Aries, Cancer, Libra or Capricorn, as the case may be, using the Local Mean Time of the place where the weather is to be thus foreshown. The temperature chart for the Sun's entry into Aries lasts until the Sun enters Cancer three months later. The temperature chart for the Sun's entry into Cancer lasts until the Sun moves into Libra. The temperature chart for the Sun's entry into Libra lasts until the Sun moves into Capricorn. And the temperature chart for the Sun's entry into Capricorn lasts until the Sun moves into Aries. Thus we have a distinct temperature chart for each of the four seasons; spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Yet temperature is not the only thing of importance in connection with the weather. Next in importance are air movements; because the air movements, largely resulting from temperature changes, are so influential in causing precipitation of moisture. Our next interest, therefore, is with air movement charts.

I suppose no astrologer would dispute that the planet Mercury rules the winds. Mercury is pictured as traveling with wings on his feet, and he is as changeable as thought itself. And because, like the wind, he is so changeable, more readily than any other planet taking on the condition of that with which he is temporarily associated, it requires no vast change in his environment to cause him to start a new and distinct period of endeavor. That is, a rather slight change in his environment is enough to give him a distinctly different trend than he had before.

The change of influence a planet has when it moves from one sign into another is not a marked change of polarity such as takes place at the commencement of its cyclic journey when it moves from south to north declination; nor is it so pronounced as the change of polarity experienced by the Sun at the commencement of each of the four seasons of the year. Yet much observation and checking indicates that it is quite enough to cause the volatile and fickle Mercury to take on new and distinctive characteristics in its influence on movements of the air.

Every planet has a different resonance in each of the different signs; and the air is so susceptible of being influenced by slight changes, and Mercury so readily changes to the quality of the sign into which it moves, that this entering a new sign of the zodiac is sufficient change of polarity to warrant the erection of a new air movement chart.

Both the air movement charts and the moisture charts are subsidiary to the temperature chart of the Sun during the same period. But a new air movement chart is erected whenever Mercury, either by direct motion or by retrograde motion, enters a new zodiacal sign. Unfortunately the ordinary ephemeris does not give the exact time when Mercury enters each zodiacal sign. The time, therefore, must in each instance be calculated. How to make the calculation is given in chapter 4, *Astrological Air Movement Charts*.

The air movement chart erected for the moment Mercury enters a new sign of the zodiac at the place for which it is desired to forecast air movements is not of regular duration; for it lasts only until Mercury enters some

## Air Movement Charts

other zodiacal sign. It may last merely a matter of eighteen days, for instance, or on another occasion it may last more than sixty days, depending on how quickly Mercury moves through the sign it enters. In other words, it is as variable as the winds of heaven. Its influence always terminates, however, when Mercury leaves the sign which it entered at the time the chart was erected.

## Moisture Charts

We still have to consider the element of moisture. And I feel confident that any astrologer will agree With me that the Moon rules moisture. It is the traditional ruler of liquids of all kinds. Yet because the precipitation of moisture, such as fog, rain, snow and hail is so dependent upon temperature changes, the moisture charts must always be considered subsidiary and subservient to the temperature chart operative at the same time.

Moisture charts, as indicated, are dependent upon the changes in polarity of the Moon. And because weather is so variable a condition, it is not merely the cyclic chart commencing at New Moon which has its outer-plane weather parallels, but also the charts erected for the other phases of the Moon. Just as tradition points to their being four seasons of the year, each denoting a distinct weather period, so tradition also points out that there are four distinctive periods of the lunar month. Calendars, almanacs, and other astronomical guides at the present day, as throughout the past, take pains to note the days on which the Moon enters each of its quarters.

Even as the Sun, the major weather influence, in its movement around the zodiac sets off four distinctive periods, so also the Moon in its movement around the zodiac sets off four distinctive periods. The New Moon starts the first period, which lasts until the Moon makes the square aspect to the Sun; and this period, because it is one-fourth of the travel of the Moon from one conjunction with the Sun to the next conjunction with the Sun is traditionally called the First Quarter. The second period lasts from the first quarter, which ends when the Moon is square the Sun, to Full Moon, when the Moon makes the opposition to the Sun. This opposition ends the Second Quarter. The third period lasts from Full Moon, when the Moon is opposition Sun, until the Moon once again makes the square aspect to the Sun. The Third Quarter ends when this square aspect is made. The fourth period, commencing when the Third Quarter ends, lasts until the Moon once more makes the conjunction of the Sun, which marks New Moon. From New Moon, when the Moon is conjunction the Sun, until Full Moon, when the Moon is opposition the Sun, the Moon increases in light. From Full Moon, when the Moon is opposition the Sun, until New Moon, when the Moon is conjunction the Sun, the Moon is decreasing in light. The fourth period ending at New Moon completes the circle.

For moisture charts we erect a chart for the exact moment of Local Mean Time at the place where it is desired to forecast the weather that the Moon makes the conjunction with the Sun, that the Moon makes the first square aspect to the Sun, that the Moon makes the opposition to the Sun, and that the Moon makes the last square aspect to the Sun. We thus, following this plan, have a new moisture chart for each seven day period.

Fortunately for ease and accuracy in calculating these moisture charts, The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac issued annually by the Government Printing Office a year in advance, under the heading, Phases of the Moon, gives the Greenwich Civil Time for New Moon, for the first square which it calls First Quarter, for Full Moon, and for the last square, which it calls Last Quarter. And most ephemerides which are published annually have

an aspectarian in the back which gives, along with the time of other aspects, the time when the Moon makes the conjunction with the Sun, the first square aspect with the Sun, the opposition with the Sun, and the last square with the Sun. As the time given is for Greenwich, the Local Mean Time at the place for which it is desired to forecast the weather must be ascertained by subtracting or adding the difference in time, as explained when considering temperature charts. The chart must be erected by using the Local Mean Time so found, and the latitude of the place for which it is desired the weather should be foreknown.

We have now indicated the three types of charts used in weather predicting: a temperature chart based on the position of the Sun, an air movement chart based on the position of Mercury, and a moisture chart based on the position of the Moon. In any of these charts the sign position of the planets, and the aspects made between planets, are identical the world over. Each chart, though erected for a different station in the world, is erected for the same moment of Greenwich time. The sign positions of the planets, and the aspects between the planets for the commencement of any particular weather period are the same throughout the world, and have an influence on the weather, not merely in some one spot, but all over the world. They are world weather influences.

But the chart erected at a given spot on the earth's surface gives its own house positions of the planets and its own rising sign degree. Either a difference in geographical longitude or in geographical latitude will give a variation in house positions and in the degree upon the Ascendant. It is the house positions of the planets that must be given consideration in judging the type of weather that will follow during the weather chart's period in a given locality.

Such weather charts as we have been considering, erected for the same Greenwich time, each governs the general weather for the locality where erected, over a definite period of time. The three charts, in combination with each other, and subject to the normal conditions at that time of year in the given locality for which erected, give an astrological picture of the weather conditions that may be expected during the indicated period.

But even as in a human birth-chart something more is needed than a map of the general trend of the character, aptitudes and fortune, so also in weather charts something more is needed than maps of the general weather conditions during the week, during the month more or less, and during the three month season. Even as in natal astrology, to time the events shown as probable by the birth-chart it is necessary to calculate and judge progressed aspects, so also in weather predicting, to determine when indicated weather changes will occur we must have recourse to progressed aspects.

Unlike natal astrology in which major progressed aspects are most significant, and unlike mundane cycles in which the transit progression of only the planet for which the chart was erected is found significant, in weather predicting the transit progressed aspects—as shown by the positions of the planets in the ephemeris on the calendar date under consideration—of all the planets are significant. Their aspects formed in the sky have significance over world weather conditions in general; but it has been found that for a given locality only the aspects of the planets to the Ascendant of a weather chart is indicative of a weather change.

The transit progressed aspects to the Ascendant, which to be effective must be within the customary one degree of perfect, of the chart are only of

**The Degree on  
the Ascendant  
of a Weather Chart  
is of Paramount  
Importance**

local significance and serve as pointers indicating the time when weather changes affecting the specific locality will take place. These aspects to the Ascendant cannot cause weather conditions not indicated by the chart; no more than in natal astrology a progressed aspect can indicate an event which the birth-chart does not indicate as probable. But they do indicate when such changes as are shown by the chart will transpire.

The correct reading of these transit progressed aspects to the Ascendant is the most difficult factor with which we have to deal in weather predicting, because of the tendency to attribute an influence to an aspect made to the Ascendant which the weather birth-chart as a whole does not substantiate. Their correct reading requires both experience and much refinement of Judgment.

In all three types of weather charts the method employed is the same. It consists of considering the ° and ' on the Ascendant of the chart as the polarizing point for atmospheric conditions for the given locality. Every aspect formed, therefore, by the movements of the planets as shown daily in the ephemeris, not neglecting parallel aspects, to the degree on the Ascendant, indicates some weather variation. The kind of variation depends upon whether the aspect is to the Ascendant of the temperature chart, to the Ascendant of the air movement chart, or to the Ascendant of the moisture chart, upon the nature of the planet making the aspect, and upon the general weather indications of the chart as a whole.

If it is the temperature chart which is being considered, it is to be considered the most important chart of all, not merely in regard to temperature, but also in regard to indicating the general conditions of the weather for the three month period that it covers; because temperature is so important in influencing both rain and wind. Thus the chart erected for the time the Sun enters each movable sign is to be taken as the general indicator of what may be expected during the season. But when such wind, and such rain as is indicated will occur is not to be determined from the temperature chart, but solely from the air movement chart and the moisture chart respectively.

The time, however, when temperature changes will occur is to be ascertained solely from the temperature chart. Inspection of the ephemeris will indicate the daily positions of the planets, and reveal those days when any planet makes an aspect to the ° and ' on the Ascendant of the temperature chart. Every such aspect indicates some variation of temperature, having an influence over the period during which the aspect is within the customary effective one degree of perfect.

The heavier aspects, such as conjunction, opposition, parallel, square and trine, indicate more pronounced temperature fluctuations than do sextiles, semi-squares, sesqui-squares, inconjunctions and semi-sextiles. Because they move so slowly and the influence is effective during the time the aspect is within the effective one degree of perfect, the aspects of Pluto, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter indicate longer periods of influence, in which the drop or rise on the exact day the aspect is perfect may not be so pronounced. The Sun and Mars in their aspects to the Ascendant are more precise in influence, and have stronger effects than Venus and Mercury. The aspects made to the Ascendant by the Moon last so short a time that, except when made in the moisture charts, their influence is not pronounced.

The air movement chart determines the wind during the period it covers, subject, of course, to the chart of the season. An air movement chart showing much wind may not indicate wind storms, but only that it will be a windy

time in comparison with the balance of the season. And the time when wind may be expected is determined by the aspects, as they are made, of the planets to the Ascendant of the air movement chart.

A moisture chart lasts only a little over seven days. It indicates how much precipitation there will be during the seven days covered, in comparison with other seven day periods during the season. When such moisture as is indicated will fall is shown by the aspects of the planets, as revealed by their positions in the ephemeris for the current year, to the Ascendant of the moisture chart. Even though the aspects formed by the Moon last but a few hours, because the Moon rules these moisture charts, even those days when the Moon makes heavy aspects to the Ascendant of a moisture chart may be important.

On the average, in natal astrology, in horary astrology, in stellar diagnosis, and in mundane astrology, it is found that the outer-plane environment and the inner-plane environment have about an equal amount of influence over conditions and what happens. And this principle is equally valid in weather predicting. Inner-plane weather has a profound influence over outer-plane weather. But the resistance of a particular environment to inner-plane weather of a certain kind must always be taken into consideration. That is a difficult factor successfully to handle in astrological weather predicting.

Each locality on the earth, due to many variable factors, has its own particular weather conditions which vary with the seasons of the year. Just as in the other mentioned branches of astrology, we have a norm that always must be considered. Variations of the inner-plane weather mapped by astrology do not during the ordinary life time of man radically change the weather of a certain area. It only indicates variations from the normal weather at a certain place during a certain period. Therefore, before an individual can successfully predict what the weather will be during a given period at a certain place, he must become familiar with the normal weather conditions at that place during that time of year. With this information, the aspects made to the Ascendants of the weather charts will indicate when the variations from this normal, as shown by the weather charts, will take place.

In the Death Valley region of the United States, for instance, the average precipitation is but a few inches, and these few inches commonly fall during the winter. The exception to this is that during the hotter period of the year a cloudburst may occur in the neighboring mountains and a vast amount of water, precipitated in a small area, may rush down some canyon carrying boulders, sand and gravel out upon the valley floor.

In addition to this lack of moisture, during the summer there frequently are periods when for days hot, dust laden winds blow violently along this baked depression in the surface of the earth.

It will be seen, therefore, that the astrological conditions which would indicate wet weather in Death Valley, even in winter, would be unusually pronounced, but that the astrological conditions indicating violent winds in summer would be exceedingly slight. It requires very wet aspects forming to the degree on the Ascendant of the moisture chart to give rain, even in winter; and no matter how wet the chart, or how wet the planet making an exact and powerful aspect to the degree on the Ascendant, it would be hazardous to predict wet weather on the floor of the valley in summer.

But in the same state of California, in Humboldt County on the coast, a day in winter when it does not rain is a decided rarity. It is normal for it to rain nearly every day in winter. A wet moisture chart, and aspects from wet

## Seasonal and Geographical Considerations

planets to the degree on the Ascendant, would indicate not merely rain in this region, but more rain than usual.

No matter what the weather charts, nor how the Ascendants were aspected, you should not expect a tornado in California. And even in the northern part of the U. S. it would be unwise to predict, no matter what the weather charts might show, there would be a tornado in January.

Before there can be success in using astrological methods in weather predicting there must be thorough familiarity with the weather conditions that normally occur in the particular region. And it must be taken into account what kind of weather may be expected in this region normally at the particular time of year for which the weather charts are erected.

Having made himself thoroughly familiar with the normal weather, the student of astrological weather predicting will be in a position to judge, and will practice quite precisely, how the weather in the vicinity will be affected by unusual conditions shown in the weather charts.

Certain signs are dry and other signs are wet. Certain planets are dry, and certain planets are wet. When wet influences occur in the season temperature chart or the moisture chart in those positions that have an influence over the weather, he may know that weather which is wetter than the normal for the season is at hand.

Certain signs and certain planets are hot, and other signs and other planets are cold. When hot planets and hot signs are in the positions in the temperature chart for the season that affect the weather, he knows it is going to be a season hotter than normal.

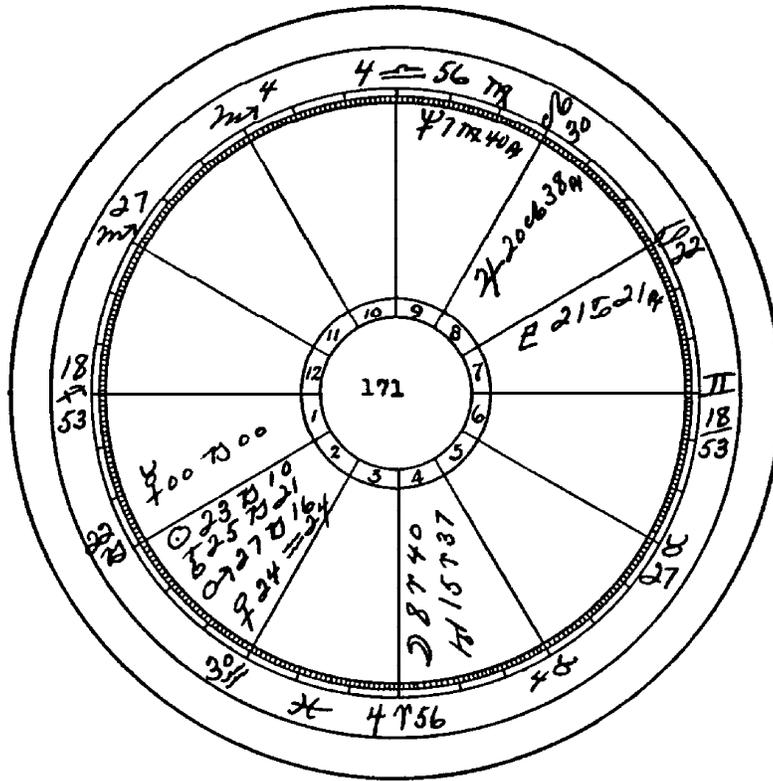
Certain signs and certain planets are windy, and other signs and other planets are calm. When in the temperature chart and the air movement chart the windy signs and planets are in those positions affecting the weather in his vicinity, he knows that a Windy period is at hand.

Certain planets are violent, and certain aspects are violent. And when there are violent planets making violent aspects to each other in the sky there is always violent weather on the earth, of a nature corresponding to the planets and their aspects. And if such violent planets occur prominently in the weather charts erected for a certain vicinity, he knows that violent weather there may be expected.

If the chief afflicting planet is Saturn, it may be a freeze, a flood, a blizzard, or a drought; but it will be destructive. If Uranus is the chief afflicting planet, electrical disturbances, or at least some sudden violence may be expected. If Neptune is the chief afflicting planet, the weather will be quite out of the ordinary. Thus each planet has its own significance where weather is concerned. And if a storm is indicated, it will break when there is a characteristic aspect to the Ascendant of the weather chart.







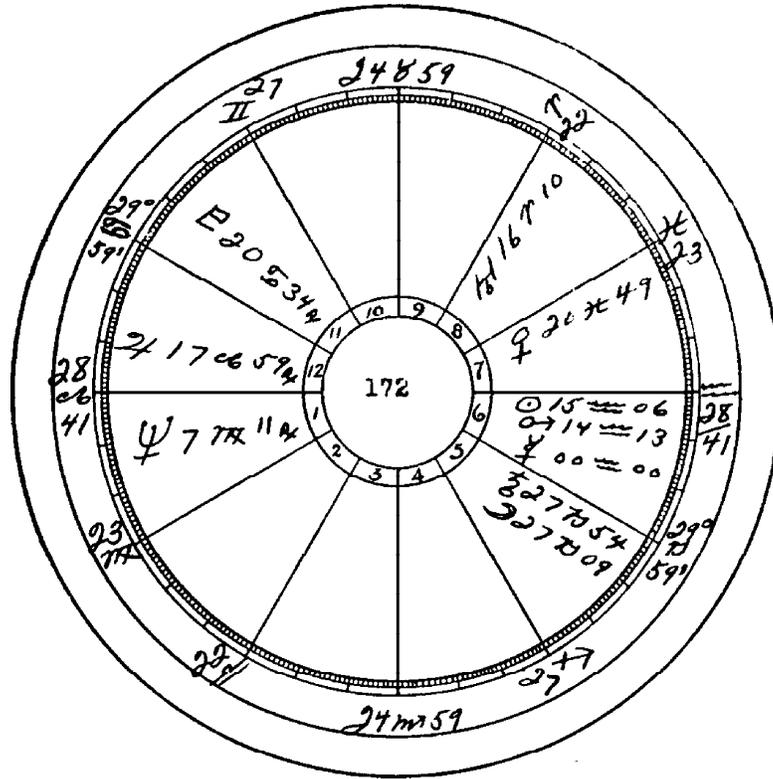
Air Movement Chart  
 January 14, 1932, 4:47 a.m. LMT. 118:15W. 34N.

Uranus in fourth is windy, and Moon in fourth breezy. Aries on fourth cusp gives some wind, and the sign occupied by Mars, its ruler, is windy Capricorn.

Mercury in first gives wind, and Sagittarius on Asc. some air movement, while the sign occupied by Jupiter, ruling Sagittarius, is calm Leo.

Saturn, ruling sign Mercury is in, is in windy Capricorn.

Of planets in angles-Mercury, Moon, Uranus and Pluto-all give wind.



#### Air Movement Chart

February 4, 1932, 6:34 p.m. LMT. 118:15W. 34N.

Of the rulers of the fourth, Mars is in Aquarius and Pluto in Cancer, neither windy signs.

Neptune in the first is a calm planet, and Leo on the Asc. is calm. The Sun, ruler of Asc., is in not windy Aquarius.

Uranus, ruling sign Mercury occupies, is in windy Aries.

Of the planets in angles, neither Neptune nor Venus gives wind.

*Chapter 2* \_\_\_\_\_

## **Reading Astrological Weather Charts**

**H**OW to predict the weather correctly by means of astrology depends upon the ability of the predictor rightly to discern the parallels between the inner-plane weather and the outer-plane weather. The condition of the inner-plane weather, and therefore the condition of the outer-plane weather, is influenced in general by the signs occupied by the planets and the aspects made between them, and by the houses occupied by the planets in some particular area. Every movement of a planet into a new sign, every aspect made between planets, and every marked change of motion made by a planet, produces a corresponding effect upon the weather of the earth.

When planets occupy signs which are harmonious to themselves, such as when they are in their exaltation or in their home sign—the sign they rule—and make favorable aspects with each other, the earth in general experiences advantageous weather. But when planets occupy signs which are discordant to themselves, such as when in their fall or detriment—the sign opposite the one they rule—we may be sure that the weather will respond and be unseasonable. Furthermore, whenever the planets in the sky make oppositions, squares, T-squares and grand squares (crosses) which are fairly close to perfect, this inner-plane violence is quite certain to manifest also in weather on the earth.

Where this violence, or high or low temperature, or wind or calm, or dryness or wetness will occur on the earth, as indicated by the positions of the planets in the sky, is determined by the house positions of the planets in the three weather charts. The date when the peculiarities of the weather indicated by the positions of the planets in the sky and their house positions will manifest most pronouncedly is indicated by the date on which an outstanding transit progressed aspect is made to the degree on the Ascendant of the weather chart.

The Temperature Chart indicates not merely the temperature for the three month season it covers, but the general tendency of both wind and moisture also. But it does not indicate the dates on which there will be marked changes in wind velocity or moisture precipitation. Yet on or near the date when some planet makes a perfect aspect to its Ascendant, the temperature will change within the limits indicated by the chart as a whole according to the character of the planet making the aspect and the nature of the aspect.

Limited by the wind shown for the Temperature Chart of the season, the Air Movement Chart indicates the general trend of air movement during the period Mercury is in the sign entered. It does not indicate changes in either

temperature or moisture precipitation. But when some planet makes a perfect aspect to its Ascendant, the air movement will change within the limits indicated by the chart as a whole according to the character of the planet making the aspect and the nature of the aspect.

Limited by the moisture shown by the Temperature Chart of the season, the Moisture Chart indicates the general trend of rainfall during the following month. It does not indicate changes in either temperature or air movement. But when some planet makes a perfect aspect to its Ascendant, there will or will not be rain at that date within the limits indicated by the chart as a whole according to the character of the planet making the aspect and the nature of the aspect.

Even as in natal astrology, horary astrology, mundane astrology and stellar diagnosis, an aspect which is within one degree of perfect at the time the chart was erected is considered as having the power of a progressed aspect. And as in a weather chart the sensitive point is the Ascendant, an aspect at the time the chart was erected within one degree of perfect to the Ascendant is a powerful progressed aspect tending to concentrate the weather indicated by the planetary aspects in the sky and their house positions at the place where the chart was erected. Such a progressed aspect to the Ascendant at the time any weather chart is erected tends to give unusual activity to the weather at that place.

This does not of necessity indicate a storm. But it does indicate that the temperature changes, the wind, or the precipitation of moisture—according to whether it is a Temperature Chart, an Air Movement Chart, or a Moisture Chart—at that place during the period covered, will be more pronounced than otherwise, and especially during the time the progressed aspect is within the one degree of effective orb. If the chart as a whole indicates advantageous weather, the temperature change, wind or rain thus indicated during the period will be favorable. But if the chart is violent, and the aspect to the Ascendant, whether harmonious or discordant, connects up through tying in to it by aspect with some opposition, square, T-square or grand square, it tends to make more certain that the violent weather indicated by the chart will manifest in full fury at that place; provided, of course, that violence is shown in the houses influencing the weather in that locality.

Any aspect in the sky which is within the one effective degree of perfect has the force of a progressed aspect. But where this force will manifest depends upon house positions. If violence is indicated in the general area, a planet making an aspect within one degree of perfect to the Ascendant at the time the chart is erected acts as an aerial. And even if this aspect is a sextile or a trine, if the other aspects are violent and powerful, it may act as a means by which the Rallying Forces of the heavy discordant aspects reach the Ascendant and manifest the violence in that region. Rallying Forces are not confined in their activity to natal astrology and stellar diagnosis. They are equally effective in horary astrology, mundane astrology and weather predicting. Therefore, it must not be assumed that merely because the progressed aspect to the Ascendant on a given date is harmonious, when the chart as a whole shows violence, that the weather will be fine.

We may be sure that violent aspects between planets in the sky will be coincident with violent weather on the earth, and that the violence will be characteristic of the planets involved in the aspect, but of a type that occurs in the given locality. Whatever the aspect, it will not manifest as a hurricane in the Rocky Mountains, but possibly as a cloudburst and flood, because hurri-

canes do not happen there. Nor will it be a tornado in California, but some form of destructive weather such as at times there occurs.

The heavier planets, by their aspect with each other, are more productive of such violent weather because their aspects, due to slow motion, are more enduring. Jupiter, however, because it is the planet of fine, warm, sunny weather, is less potent in this respect, even when afflicted by other planets. Each of the planets, of course, has typical weather characteristic of it, and influences the weather in this direction.

The fourth house of any weather chart or mundane chart is the house having chief rule over the weather. Experience, however, shows that while the fourth house is the most important single factor in weather judging, that there are also three other factors of importance. And experience shows just about how much relative importance to place upon each of these four factors.

**THE FOURTH HOUSE:** We find that  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the total weather influence of any one of the three types of weather charts should be judged from the fourth house. In this, the most important factor is any planet which is actually in the fourth. The sign it is in and the aspects it makes are first to be considered. Then, as second in importance, comes the sign on the cusp of the fourth. And finally, the planet ruling the sign on the cusp of the fourth, the sign it is in and the aspects it makes, should be considered.

**THE FIRST HOUSE:** We find that  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total weather influence of any one of the three types of weather charts should be judged from the first house. Any planet in the first house and the aspects it makes are most important. Then, as second in importance, the sign on the cusp of the first should be considered. And finally, the planet ruling the sign on the cusp of the first, the sign it is in and the aspects it makes, should be considered.

**THE PLANET FOR WHICH THE CHART IS ERECTED:** We find that  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the total weather influence of any one of the three types of weather charts should be judged from the planet for which the chart is erected. In a Temperature Chart the sign in which the planet ruling the sign the Sun is in should be given consideration. Thus if the Sun has just entered Aries, the sign Mars is in influences the weather. In an Air Movement Chart the sign in which the planet ruling the sign Mercury is in should be given consideration. Thus if Mercury has just entered Libra, the sign that Venus is in indicates this influence over the wind. In a Moisture Chart the sign in which the planet ruling the sign the Moon is in should be given consideration. Thus if the Moon is in Capricorn in a Moisture Chart, the sign Saturn is in is the most important factor in so far as this  $\frac{1}{8}$  influence on the weather is concerned.

**PLANETS IN ANGLES:** As the final consideration of the four factors, we find that  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the total influence of any one of the three types of weather charts should be judged by the planets in angular houses. If in a Temperature Chart they are predominantly hot in nature, it tends toward hot weather. If in an Air Movement Chart the planets in angles are mostly windy, this influences toward wind. If in a Moisture Chart the planets in angles are wet, rain may be expected in so far as this  $\frac{1}{8}$  influence is concerned.

When, in reading the Temperature Chart and the Moisture Chart in the manner above indicated it is found that the damp and wet planets and signs, and particularly the dour Capricorn and the morose Saturn, have considerable influence—even when not enough to bring actual rain—we may look for dark, cloudy and gloomy weather.

## Judging Weather Charts

## Cloudy Weather

## Storms

Moon, Saturn and Venus tend to considerable wetness and clouds. Pluto and Neptune, while less wet, also are able to obscure the Sun. In a wet chart Pluto, unless violently afflicted, in which case he brings disastrous storms, tends to drizzle, and Neptune tends toward fog. In general, then, these five planets tend toward dark days.

Mercury tends to blow clouds away. Uranus, if prominent enough, may bring gusts of wind and thundershowers, but does not tend to permanent cloudiness. The Sun, Mars and Jupiter tend toward clear, bright weather, unless they are so heavily afflicted as to influence a violent storm. Their storm influence, however, is of temporary duration, and is followed by clear weather. So, in general, it may be considered that there are five planets which tend to give a fairly bright sky.

Storms, as a rule, coincide with marked temperature changes, with wind, and with precipitation of moisture. Therefore, when *all three* weather charts show violence at a particular place, the storm signals are apparent. But it is hazardous to try to predict storms from only one of the three charts. Instead, all three should be considered, and when much violence is shown, a departure should be made from the general rule, and even wind indications in the Moisture Chart and rain indications in the Air Movement Chart should be weighed, together with indications of electrical disturbances. That is, before predicting a heavy storm, it should be shown in all three weather charts for the time when it is expected.

As the effectiveness of the planets and signs in indicating weather depends upon their individual characteristics, it is essential that their characteristics in relation to the weather be thoroughly understood. Each planet and each sign has a definite influence upon the temperature, upon the movement of air, and upon moisture. No other factors than a knowledge of the normal weather in the area, the three types of weather charts, and the customary influence of the planets, signs and aspects are necessary in astrological weather forecasting.

**SUN:** In relation to temperature the Sun gives warmth. Its location in the fourth, and to a less degree in any angle, commonly is an influence toward warmer weather. However, if much afflicted in winter, its strong adverse aspect to the degree on the Ascendant may, if from Capricorn or Aquarius, inaugurate a cold spell. But, except under unusual circumstances, it tends toward both sunshine and warmth.

Where the wind is concerned, except when it has discordant aspects from violent planets, its influence is toward calm, still weather. But in a storm chart showing great violence, if it is a member of a violent combination, it adds to the violence to be expected. That is, if it were conjunction Mercury in the fourth, and opposition Uranus and square Mars, it would signify terrific winds. This is because of the energy it possesses which is added to the whole combination. And, because of this power and energy, when it moves to a perfect aspect to the Ascendant of the Air Movement Chart it is potent to bring whatever wind the chart shows. Otherwise its influence is toward calm weather.

The Sun is distinctly a dry planet. That is, its influence is to bring dry weather and prevent rain. Because of its energy, however, when it enters into a rain configuration, especially when violently aspected, it produces lightning. In this respect it is only less powerful than Uranus. When it moves forward to a perfect aspect to the degree on the Ascendant of the Moisture Chart.

## Influence of Planets and Signs on the Weather

because of its energy it tends to precipitate whatever rain is shown in the chart. But, of itself, it is a dry planet.

**MOON:** In relation to temperature the Moon is cool. It does not produce the excessive cold that Saturn and Uranus does, but temperatures that are chilly and at the same time not severe enough to injure plant life. When it moves forward to a perfect aspect to the degree on the Ascendant of the Temperature Chart the influence is to produce temperature variations such as the chart as a whole indicates, rather than to give cold weather.

Where wind is concerned, the Moon tends to give breezes, rather than either still weather or high winds. When it makes perfect aspects to the degree on the Ascendant of the Air Movement Chart it tends to stir up some air movement, but how much must be judged from the chart as a whole.

Where rain is concerned the Moon is the wettest of all the planets. When it moves forward to perfect aspects to the degree on the Ascendant of the Moisture Chart there is a tendency to bring out whatever moisture the chart holds. The Moon, either by position or by aspect, never favors dryness.

**MERCURY:** In relation to temperature, because moving air tends to coolness, Mercury's influence is cold. And this influence is consistent, in spite of the fact that it ordinarily takes on the influence of such planets as it closely aspects. In a hot chart, when it moves to a perfect aspect to the Ascendant of the Temperature Chart it may inaugurate a hot spell, but this is because the chart is more powerful than the influence of Mercury. Its influence, while not toward the extreme cold of Saturn and Uranus, is always cooling.

It is the chief ruler over winds, and its position in the fourth, or to a degree in any angle, influences toward wind. And when it moves forward to any aspect to the Ascendant of the Air Movement Chart, whatever wind the chart holds is let loose. It brings much more wind when measured by duration than does Uranus; but the sudden squalls which Uranus indicates may have, for a short time, a much higher velocity.

Mercury tends toward dry weather, and its appearance in the fourth or in other angles tends to prevent rain, except when it is part of a combination which indicates storm. When the charts are wet and violent, Mercury adds the wind element to the storm without moderating in any degree the amount of rainfall.

**VENUS:** In relation to temperature Venus has a moderating influence. If the previous weather was hot, she tends to cool it; if the previous weather was cold, she tends to warm things up. When she moves forward to a perfect aspect to the Ascendant of the Temperature Chart she commonly thus moderates the weather, unless the aspect is a violent one. Commonly she indicates mild and pleasant temperatures.

Her influence on the wind is similar. She encourages mild movements of the atmosphere, but disparages wild movements and storms. When she moves forward to a perfect aspect to the Ascendant of the Air Movement Chart she tends to stir up some wind; but only such as the chart indicates. That is, the stimulation of the sensitive Ascendant merely loosens such wind as the chart holds.

In regard to rain, next to the Moon she is consistently the wettest planet. Saturn may give floods or drought. But Venus consistently gives beneficial rains. Of course, in charts otherwise indicating storm, she indicates the rain accompaniment; but of herself she does not cause storms. Her influence is to give those rains which in the Middle West are so essential in producing crops.

**MARS:** Mars is the hot planet, and tends more toward hot weather than

any other. When he is in the fourth, or to a less extent in any angle, he commonly brings warm weather. However, if he is a member of violent and destructive combinations in the Temperature Chart, there is likely to be extremes in which hot days are followed by a sudden falling off to unusually low temperatures. When so afflicted in winter, for instance, if Mars moves forward to an aspect to the degree on the Ascendant of the Temperature Chart, instead of warm weather it may inaugurate the very opposite, and the temperature fall to a degree which causes great distress. But normally Mars indicates warmth.

In relation to wind, Mars indicates some movement. He is not a windy planet, but conduces to action. And when he takes part in a wind, by moving forward to a perfect aspect to the degree on the Ascendant of the Air Movement Chart, or as a member of a storm combination in the weather chart, he tends to cause destruction by violence.

Just as you can always consider that the Moon has a wet influence, so you can always consider that Mars has a dry influence. He may, in a Moisture Chart, release rain by coming to the perfect aspect of the degree on the Ascendant, but thus he merely releases conditions that are there in spite of his protest.

**JUPITER:** In relation to temperature, Jupiter is warm. He is not so hot as Mars, and not quite as heating as the Sun. His is a genial warmth, and this warming influence is consistent, whether due to his position in the fourth, or to his aspects to the degree on the Ascendant of the Temperature Chart.

Where wind is concerned he conduces to pleasant breezes, and it is only when configured with malefic planets which strongly afflict him that he takes part in storm weather. He is not a still planet like the Sun and Neptune, but he is not violent. Because his influence is so powerful, when he is in aspect to the degree on the Ascendant of an Air Movement Chart he tends to cause winds, and may release the windy elements of the chart by such aspect. But his own influence is toward balmy breezes.

Where moisture is concerned, Jupiter tends to dryness. He is neither so dry as Mars nor the Sun, but he tends to drive away gloomy clouds, and to bring fine, clear, warm weather of the kind that makes being out of doors agreeable. Even in a rather wet Moisture Chart, where some rain is shown, if Jupiter is in the fourth or otherwise unusually prominent, those days on which rain is not shown during the period will be pleasant and cheery. But under such a Moisture Chart if, instead of Jupiter, Saturn is dominant, the days on which it does not rain will be gloomy and disagreeable.

**SATURN:** Saturn is the storm planet. Where temperature is concerned his influence is toward cold. He is the planet which brings disastrous freezes. However, in summer, if other indications point to a drought and extreme heat, his influence when prominent will not then reduce the temperature, but will increase the extreme heat to a destructive point. In winter, his aspects to the degree on the Ascendant of the Temperature Chart may be looked for to cause a drop in temperature. And in summer also, his influence by aspect to the degree on the Ascendant means lower temperatures, of the kind which delay planting of crops, or which prevent crops growing. But in a period of extreme heat, instead of lowering the temperature, his aspect to the degree on the Ascendant causes the heat to become even more excessive and unendurable. He has a similar extreme influence on the wind. He is a still planet, tending normally toward cold, damp weather without breezes. But in a chart showing storm, or showing excessive wind, his prominence in it tends to

cause the winds to reach destructive violence. In such a storm chart his aspect to the degree on the Ascendant of the Air Movement Chart releases the wind shown in the chart with unusual violence. More than any other planet, he signifies storm and destruction.

Floods are usually due to the prominence of Saturn in the weather charts. He is a wet planet. The blizzards in winter in which cold and driving snow do so much damage are directly under his influence. But in a real drought period, do not look for him by position in the Moisture Chart, or by aspect to the degree on its Ascendant, to relieve the dryness. Under such conditions he adds to the grief by making it still more dry. So, while normally wet, it is best to consider him the planet most favoring destructive and disagreeable weather, whatever kind the charts as a whole and the season indicate. Because of his chilling influence, hailstorms are chiefly under his dominion.

**URANUS:** In his effect upon temperature Uranus is rather consistently cold. But his influence is even more toward sudden temperature changes, from hot to cold and then from cold to hot. In winter or summer he tends to sudden drops of temperature. But as soon as such a drop has become effective under his influence, the temperature is apt to swing back just as abruptly to normal. In the heat of summer he may bring a thundershower which cools the atmosphere. But the heat returns as soon as the shower is over.

He is decidedly a windy planet. But unlike the steady winds of Mercury, he tends to sudden gusts and squalls, which for the time are quite violent. The wind may not blow many days during the period he influences, but during certain short intervals it may reach destructive violence. In fact, where wind storms are concerned he is a violent and destructive influence.

Uranus is a dry planet, in his general influence tending to dry weather. He is also the planet of lightning, and thus, while not favoring steady rain, he does favor thunderstorms in which squalls of wind and electrical displays join with temporary downpours of rain. In an otherwise wet chart he brings lightning and wind with the rain. When there is also a Saturn influence he contributes to the condition which causes hailstorms, and he is the chief influence in cloudbursts. These sudden and violent downpours in which lightning is a prominent feature are typical of his nature.

**NEPTUNE:** Neptune is the peculiar planet in its effect upon the weather. Freak weather of all kinds come under its influence. With Mars, Jupiter and Neptune in Virgo, the sign of grain, in the summer of 1933 there was a drought in the Middle West which destroyed much grain. But on the West Coast it brought in fog from the ocean all summer long, so that it was as exceptionally cool here as it was hot in the interior. His influence over temperature ordinarily is cool but in an afflicted chart he tends to produce some kind of unusual weather which may, or may not, be cool.

He is also a still planet. Normally he tends to murky conditions. But in a chart that otherwise shows storm conditions he has a violent influence which adds to the storm's fury. When the Air Movement Chart otherwise shows violent winds, for instance, he seems to delight in sandstorms and dust storms in which visibility is clouded. In the occasional rains in which little fish or little frogs or mud comes down with the water, he always plays an active part. And in tornado and hurricane charts, his presence in the fourth, or his heavy aspect to the Ascendant, not only increases the violence of the storm, but brings unusual phenomena.

I have already mentioned how rains of unusual nature are influenced by him. Normally, however, he does not favor rain, but tends to mists and fogs

Hazes and smoky conditions and all such impediments to visibility are chiefly due to his influence. In a wet chart his influence tends to increase the amount of rain, and in a storm chart it increases both the amount of water and the violence of the storm. He, more than any other planet, brings about peculiar weather conditions.

**PLUTO:** In his influence upon temperature Pluto is cool. In this respect his influence is about that of the Moon and Neptune rather than the extreme cold brought by Saturn and Uranus. Pluto, however, is decidedly a violent planet, and his prominence in a weather chart, or his aspect to the degree on the Ascendant, tends to bring extreme conditions. But, unless the chart as a whole shows much heat, his influence tends uniformly to cold. Only in a drought chart, or a chart otherwise showing violent heat, does his influence add to the destructiveness of the heat rather than tend to cool weather.

In his influence on the air he tends to produce wind; and when he is prominent and violently aspected in the Air Movement Chart, he brings winds of a violent and destructive nature. He is not quite so sudden and abrupt as Uranus, but his destructive influence under severe affliction is even more far-reaching and enduring. But when he is well aspected, instead of producing violent winds and disagreeable weather, he brings invigorating cool breezes that are decidedly beneficial.

In his influence on rain he is a moist planet. His typical influence is not to bring fog, like Neptune, nor heavy rain like the Moon, but just a steady drizzle. These light, steady rains, when he is well aspected, are beneficial to crops. Afflicted, and with Saturn prominent in winter, they may become sleet. But when Pluto is heavily afflicted in a storm chart, such as receiving the square of Uranus, he is next to Saturn in his ability to produce storms of death and destruction. He is decidedly a violent planet, and lends this violence to the added fury of such charts as indicate cloudbursts, tornadoes and hurricanes.

**ARIES:** The sign Aries in its influence on temperature is hot. Scorpio, the other Mars sign, gives extreme weather conditions which usually are hot but which may tend to extreme cold. Scorpio has the co-rulership of the planet Pluto, which may account for this. The other hot sign is Leo. These two signs, in so far as the Temperature Chart and temperature influences are concerned are the signs of high temperatures.

Because Mars and Aries are both so restless and active we need not be surprised that this movable sign gives some wind. We may consider it only fairly windy, however, in comparison with Gemini, Virgo, Libra and Capricorn, which are more windy, and in comparison with those signs which are calm.

Of all the zodiacal signs Aries and Leo are the most dry. When, however, Aries is prominent in a chart that shows much rain, as when the Moon is in the fourth or the first in Aries, it brings violence along with the rain. But when it is prominent in a dry chart in summer it brings dry, hot winds which tend to desiccate the vegetation and scorch the leaves of growing crops.

**TAURUS:** In its influence upon temperature Taurus, like its ruling planet Venus, has a moderating influence. If the preceding weather has been unusually cold, the influence of Taurus is to warm things up. But if the preceding weather has been extremely hot, the influence of Taurus is to bring cooler temperatures. Its general influence is toward those temperatures which are best for growing crops, during the times crops are in the field, and toward those temperatures which favor domestic stock at other times of the year. It may thus be said to be, more than any other sign, the farmer's friend.

Taurus is a fixed sign, the most fixed of all the signs. And this stabilizing influence marks its effect in an Air Movement Chart. More than any other sign Taurus tends to calm weather in which not a breath of air stirs. Therefore in so far as this sign is dominant in an Air Movement Chart, it tends to prevent winds. Just as its opposite sign, SCORPIO, tends to produce extreme weather conditions, so Taurus tends to produce moderate weather and a still atmosphere.

In conformity to the fact that the Moon, wettest of all planets, has its exaltation there, Taurus tends toward wet weather. But this wet weather is not of the nature indicated by Capricorn, for instance, in which cold rains delay the planting and growing of crops. The typically Taurus weather gives what the farmer calls growing rains. They are not floods, but of generous quantity that benefit crops. Steady rain for a day or two, just enough falling that it has time to soak into the ground, and does not run off so quickly as the more copious downpours of Cancer.

**GEMINI:** Gemini is a cold and drafty sign. Its influence in the Temperature Chart may be considered as favoring cold weather. However, it may also be considered to favor rapid changes and variable temperatures. It does not give extreme cold as do Capricorn and Aquarius, but tends to real cold rather than the cool weather of Pisces. But in addition to the cold, when it has influence, look for fluctuations in temperature.

No other sign is as windy as Gemini, although Virgo makes a close approximation to it. Libra is windy, but not as windy as Gemini and Virgo. In so far as this sign has influence in the season Temperature Chart and Air Movement chart you may expect lively winds without surcease. And in weather charts which indicate storm, it shows that wind will be an accompaniment.

Gemini is bone dry, even though cold. It does not favor rain, and even tends to blow fog and mist away. Even the clouds in the sky are driven from view by its winds of variable power. Only when the rest of a weather chart shows rain does it play any part with precipitation. Then it indicates that it will be a driving rain, or rain which is part of a wind storm.

**CANCER:** Cancer is also a cold sign, but not drafty. Nor is the cold so intense as that given by Capricorn and Aquarius. It is colder than Pisces, however, and the coldness frequently is accompanied by rain in summer and snow in winter. In so far as it has influence on the Temperature Chart it tends to give low temperatures.

Although Cancer is ruled by the Moon, which tends to restlessness and breezes, its influence is toward quietness. It is the only one of the movable signs having such an influence, as Aries gives some wind, Libra is windy, and Capricorn gives wind and storm. The stillness is not so pronounced as that of Taurus and Leo, but enough so that it can be considered as a sign tending toward calm weather.

Of all the signs, Cancer is the wettest, although Scorpio, because of its extreme tendencies may, at times, give more violence to the downpours. Cancer, in its effect upon the Moisture Chart, and to the extent its influence becomes dominant, tends to steady and voluminous rains. It does not bring the cloudbursts, nor the sudden squalls; neither does it bring drizzles, nor just a few rainy hours. When it has power, it brings the kind of weather when it rains and rains some more, the water coming down in full force for days at a time.

**LEO:** Leo is a decidedly hot sign. Dry and hot. Under its temperature influence often not a breath of air stirs. The rays of the Sun bear down with a

heavy hand, and the land swelters. Even in winter time, in so far as this sign has dominance of the Temperature Chart, warm weather may be expected; those bright, sunshiny days that tend to melt the snow and drive the snow clouds from the sky.

Next to Taurus it is the stillest sign of all. In so far as it has power to do so it stifles wind. Thus it is a fine influence in winter, warming the atmosphere and quieting the breezes. But in spring it may, when it is the dominant influence in the Temperature Chart, bring such fine warm days that the buds and blossoms of fruit may open prematurely, and the sap start running; to be followed, under some cold aspect to the Ascendant of the Temperature Chart, by a freeze which destroys the crop for that year.

And it is dry, along with Aries tending to parch the earth. Uniformly, its prominence in a moisture chart tends to delay rain and to prevent cloudy weather. Bright, clear, sunshiny days are typical of its influence. Yet it does have an influence when associated with storms. Next to Aquarius it is the most electrical sign. When, consequently, there is a storm and the planets indicating it are in Leo, or the wet conditions are so pronounced as to bring rain in spite of Leo's prominence in the chart, lightning and other violence may be expected.

**VIRGO:** Virgo, while not as cold as Capricorn and Aquarius, is nevertheless a cold sign. And the winds it causes are cold winds. In so far as it has influence over the temperature, either in winter or summer, it tends to cold, dry, windy weather. Blustery weather is typical.

Its influence on the Air Movement Chart is uniformly in the direction of wind. These winds are variable, both as to force and direction; but not so changeable as those of Gemini; for under Gemini it may blow a gale from one direction, and in an hour change around and blow a gale from exactly the opposite direction. Cutting winds, such as penetrate clothing and chill one to the bone, are quite characteristic.

It is also uniformly dry. It tends to discourage wind and fog; but when the wet influences are strong enough to override this tendency, it adds wind to the storm.

**LIBRA:** Libra cannot be classified as cold, in the same sense that Capricorn and Aquarius, or even Virgo and Cancer, are cold. It is more correct to say that its influence is cool; a milder influence than those mentioned, but in the direction of lower temperatures rather than heat.

That it is an airy sign, and a movable sign, is fully born out by its influence in producing wind. It does not just produce breezes, but those stronger air currents which are commonly called wind. In this respect it is not so pronounced in its influences as Gemini and Virgo, but nevertheless it contributes markedly to the wind tendencies in any chart in which it is unusually prominent. Even though it is a Venus sign, it contributes to, rather than detracts from, the wind tendency of a storm chart, and may be one element in a tornado or hurricane. When the chart is not otherwise violent, the wind it brings is cool and refreshing, and not cutting and disagreeable like Virgo wind.

On moisture it has a drying influence. Uniformly, in the Moisture Chart its influence should be read, in so far as it is dominant, as favoring dry weather. It tends to drive the clouds from the sky and to give bright sunshiny days which, except for considerable wind, are enjoyable and favorable for outdoor work.

**SCORPIO:** Of this sign it may be said that it, more than any other, tends to extremes. Possibly this may be due to the co-rulership of the sign by Pluto,

which is a planet of extremes, being exceedingly constructive or excessively destructive. In so far as Scorpio has dominion in a weather chart, there is either pronounced cold or extreme heat. Its influence seems never to be toward moderate temperature.

In regard to its influence over the Air Movement Chart, however, its dominance, if the chart as a whole shows violence, is always to increase the violence shown. If the chart shows wind, Scorpio inclines the wind to be destructive in force. If the chart does not show wind, but heat, it gives still, sultry days, in which the humidity and oppressiveness carrying into the night making sleep difficult or impossible. Its power is often felt in storm charts which give rise to winds which reach the proportions of tornadoes and hurricanes.

Scorpio is a wet sign, but not one which will break a drought. In weather charts which otherwise indicate dry weather, a dominant Scorpio merely makes the lack of rain continue and the dryness more extreme. But in a rain chart, or a storm chart showing rain, its influence is toward extreme precipitation. Thus it frequently is a noticeable influence in the cloudbursts of our western mountains and in the terrific downpours that sometimes accompany the more violent storms of the East and Middle-West.

**SAGITTARIUS:** Sagittarius, in its influence over temperature, is not hot like Aries and Leo, but is decidedly warm. In so far as it is a prominent factor in the Temperature Chart the weather to be expected is bright, clear, sunny and warm. It favors neither clouds nor fog, but tends to make visibility exceptionally good.

The wind it brings is of moderate force and has an invigorating quality. Although giving some air movement, it neither favors nor discourages storm winds to any appreciable extent.

It is a dry sign, and tends to dissipate clouds and prevent rain. To sum its general and consistent influence up, it tends to fine, pleasant weather, such as favors outdoor work and outdoor sports.

**CAPRICORN:** This is the sign of storms, of extreme cold, and of destructive floods and droughts. Its influence commonly is toward low temperatures, and in winter to temperatures so low as to be destructive of life. But in a period of excessive summer heat, do not look for Capricorn to moderate it. Instead, it will make the heat even more disagreeable.

It is the sign which, more than any other, brings blizzards. It increases the wind force when dominant in an Air Movement Chart. When the temperature drops to below zero, and the wind rises to a gale, driving sleet and snow before it, is typical Capricorn weather. And, at any time of year, when storm is indicated of any kind in a chart, such influence as it has is toward increasing the destructiveness.

It is the detriment of the Moon, and is not only a wet sign, but tends toward floods and destructive snowstorms and hailstorms. In a drought period, however, it cannot be counted on to bring rain. It just tends to increase the drought. And in so far as it is dominant it brings disagreeable conditions, such as dark, damp, cold days, and cold drenching rains when rains are not needed. Unseasonable weather of all kinds come under its rule.

**AQUARIUS:** Next to Capricorn this is the coldest sign, and a drop of temperature may consistently be expected under its influence. Dry, crisp, cold weather, such as often occurs in February is typical of its influence. Only when other influences are violent does it participate in storm, but when such conditions exist, it tends to increase the fury of a blizzard.

Although it is a fixed sign, it tends to some movement of the air. Moderate breezes are characteristic of it, except when the chart is a violent one otherwise in which case, as mentioned, it makes for excessive cold and driving wind that drifts the snow in blinding clouds.

It consistently favors dry weather; but when the other parts of the Moisture Chart and Temperature Chart indicate rain, it adds to them the electrical element. Of all the signs, it tends most to give lightning. Whenever, therefore, in a chart for a region where lightning occurs, this sign is prominent in a rain chart, look for electrical pyrotechnics.

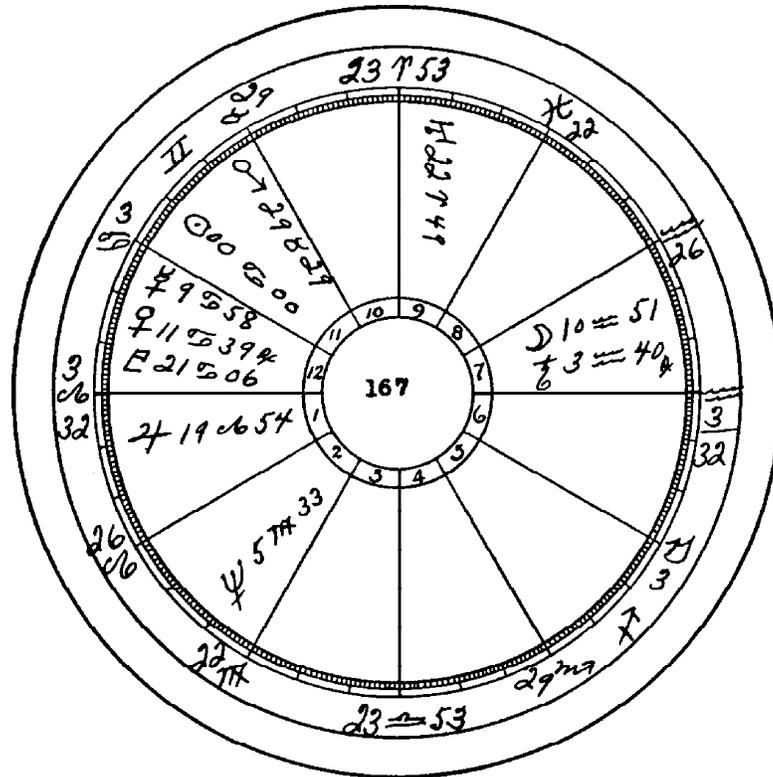
**PISCES:** Pisces is not so pronounced in its influence as to be called cold, but is rather cool. Its influence in the Temperature Chart is consistently toward somewhat lower temperatures, but not of an extreme nature. As might be gleaned from the fact that it is the exaltation of Venus, its influence in general is not violent, but mild.

Where the Air Movement Chart is concerned, it tends toward calm weather. In this respect it is not so powerful as Taurus and Leo but, nevertheless, it tends to moderate whatever windy influences are present.

It is consistently a wet sign, but not given to the downpours that Cancer occasions, nor to the floods and disagreeable storms indicated by Capricorn. In a chart which shows storms, if prominent, it merely indicates that much rain will accompany the violence shown. But when free from extreme influences, it causes those rains which are seasonable and of marked benefit to the crops.

In all its weather influences, next to Taurus, Pisces is most moderate, and produces conditions favorable to crops and to livestock. It also, therefore, like Taurus, only in a less degree, is the farmer's friend. But do not plan a picnic when its influence is dominant; for the rain it brings is sufficient to discourage outdoor pleasures.





### Temperature Chart

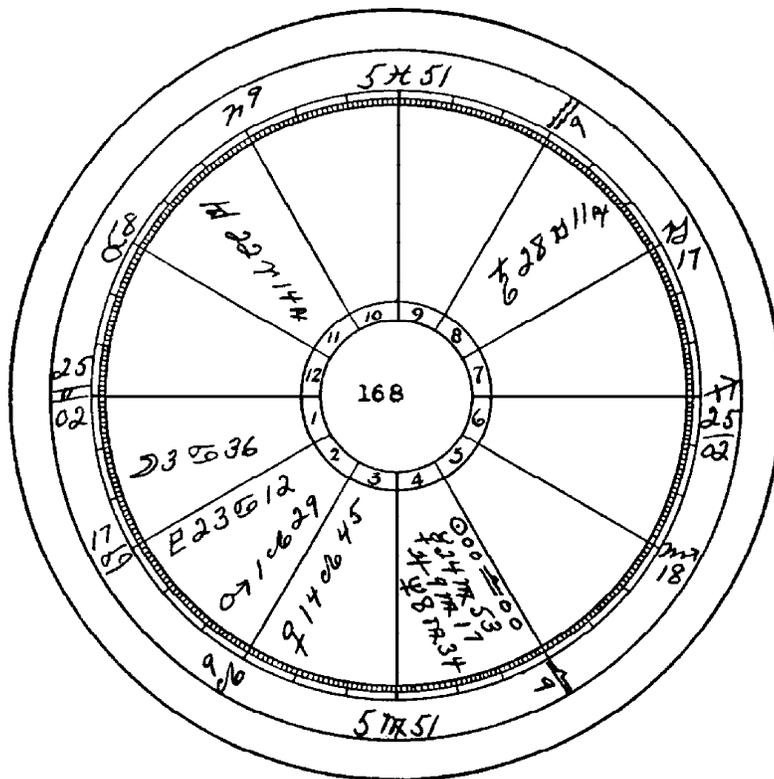
June 21, 1932, 7:30 a.m. LMT. 118:15W. 34N.

Libra on cusp of fourth is cool, and Cancer, occupied by Venus, its ruler, is cold. Venus is conjunction cold Mercury.

Jupiter in first and Leo on Asc. indicate warm, clear weather. Sun, ruling cusp of Asc., is in cool Cancer.

Moon, ruling sign occupied by Sun, is in cold Aquarius.

Jupiter in one angle is warm, but Saturn and Moon in another angle are cold and cool, respectively.



Temperature Chart

September 22, 1932, 10:23 p.m. LMT. 118:15W. 34N.

Sun and Jupiter in fourth are warm, but Mercury and Neptune there are cool. Virgo on cusp of fourth is cold, and the sign occupied by Mercury, its ruler, is cold Virgo.

Moon in first is cool, Gemini on Asc. is cold, and its ruler, Mercury, is in cold Virgo.

Venus, ruling sign Sun is in, is in hot Leo.

Three planets in angles-Moon, Mercury and Neptune-are cool, while two-Sun and Jupiter-are warm.



## Chapter 3

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# Astrological Temperature Charts

**B**ECAUSE, as already indicated, temperature is the most important influence both in air movements and in the precipitation of moisture, not only the temperature, but much about wind and moisture in their general effect on the season can be learned from the Temperature Chart. But the days during the season when such wind and moisture, as shown by the season Temperature Chart, will be present, are to be determined from the Air Movement Chart and the Moisture Chart, respectively.

In its timing of weather conditions, however, the Temperature Chart is to be used exclusively to indicate changes in temperature. Temperature Charts are erected for the place where the weather is to be ascertained, at the exact moment the Sun enters Aries, enters Cancer, enters Libra, and enters Capricorn.

The chart for the time the Sun enters Aries indicates the temperature, and its changes, until the Sun enters Cancer. The chart for the time the Sun enters Cancer indicates the temperature, and its changes, until the Sun enters Libra. The chart for the time the Sun enters Libra indicates the temperature, and its changes, until the Sun enters Capricorn. The chart erected for the time the Sun enters Capricorn indicates the temperature, and its changes, until the Sun once more enters Aries.

Thus do the four charts cover the temperature for the year. And it is the aspects made by the planets as they move through the zodiac and change declination, as shown by their positions on the given calendar date in the ephemeris, to the degree on the Ascendant of these Temperature Charts that indicate the time and amount of temperature changes.

In the various ephemerides issued annually is a table which shows the "Time when the Sun and Moon enter the Zodiacal Signs." If the time there given is m, it means before noon; it is given as af, it means afternoon. The time thus designated is Greenwich Mean Time. Therefore, from this time as given in the ephemeris, the Local Mean Time of the same moment must be calculated for the place where the weather chart is to be erected.

Thus the ephemeris shows that in 1929 the Sun entered Aries on March 20, at 2:35 a.m. Now if the Temperature Chart were to be sought for this date in Chicago, the corresponding Local Mean Time at Chicago must be found. Chicago is 87:39W. This is equivalent to 5h 50m 36s in time. Subtracting 5h 50m 36s from 2h 35 a.m. on March 20, gives the Local Mean Time at Chicago for which the chart should be erected as March 19, 1929, 8h 44m 24s p.m.

If the chart were to be erected for New York weather, because New York is 74 degrees West Longitude, we must subtract 4h 56m from 2:35 a.m. This gives the proper time for erecting the chart at New York as March 19, 1929, 9h 39m p.m. LMT.

In 1931 the ephemeris shows that the Sun entered the sign Cancer on June 22, 9:28 a.m. As this is Greenwich Mean Time, if we wished to erect a Temperature Chart for Washington, D. C., we would subtract 5h 8m from this time, because Washington is 77 degrees West Longitude. This gives us the Local Mean Time for erecting the chart at Washington as June 22, 1931, 4:20 a.m.

The ephemeris for 1933 shows that the Sun entered Libra, giving the chart for the autumn temperature, September 22, at 12:01 p.m. Now if this Temperature Chart were desired for Denver, Colorado, as Denver has West Longitude 104:59, we subtract 6h 59m 56s from 12h 01, which gives the Local Mean Time at Denver as September 22, 1933, at 5h 1m 4s a.m.

The ephemeris for 1933 shows that the Sun entered Capricorn, giving the chart for the winter temperature, December 22, at 6:58 a.m. If this Temperature Chart were desired for Los Angeles, as Los Angeles is 118:15 West Longitude, we subtract 7h 53m from 6h 58m, which gives the Local Mean Time at Los Angeles as December 21, 11:05 p.m.

As the time given in the ephemeris for each weather chart is Greenwich Mean Time, in each instance the positions of the planets must be calculated for this EGMT. But in each case the degrees of signs on the house cusps must be calculated, as illustrated, from the EQUIVALENT LOCAL MEAN TIME.

In judging all weather charts the general rule should be followed of considering  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the total influences as indicated by the fourth house,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total influences as indicated by the first house,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the total influences as indicated by the planet for which the chart is erected, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the total influences as indicated by planets in angles. But in addition to this, the weather forecaster must make himself familiar with the normal weather in the particular area for the season covered by the weather chart.

This can be done by consulting reports made by the Weather Bureau. At the time the weather chart studies presented in this course on Weather Predicting were made, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, printed a Weather Map daily, except Sundays and holidays, for each section of the country, and these were given careful study over many years. This weather map, among other things, gives the precipitation for the last 24 hours, wind velocity at a certain hour in the morning (this feature was discontinued July 7, 1933), the temperature at 8:00 a.m., 75th meridian time, and the amount of temperature change in the last 24 hours; for some 92 different weather stations throughout the United States.

Also published by the Weather Bureau of each section was a monthly publication called Climatological Data which, among other things, indicated the monthly normal temperature and precipitation and the departure from normal for the month, of each year since 1897. From it could be determined for the section covered how much more than normal, or how much less than normal, was the temperature and precipitation of moisture, for the given month. The date, and amount, of the maximum wind velocity for the important stations in the section were also given.

With the necessity for great precision in close range weather forecasts due to the dependence of aviation on probable weather, and the daily weather forecasts given over the radio, changes are taking place in the manner the

Weather Bureau handles weather data. Therefore, those who take up the study of Weather Predicting should get in touch with the Weather Station in their area and ascertain the nature of the records available for study.

After 16 years in which students in many areas have experimented with the method of weather forecasting here presented, I have not found it necessary to make any change in the system or the data. However, in 1933, in natal astrology, in horary astrology, in mundane astrology, and in stellar diagnosis, as well as in weather predicting, it was customary to ignore parallel aspects made to the Ascendant. Since that time statistical research has shown that in all these charts parallel aspects to the Ascendant have significance. Parallel aspects to the Ascendant commonly last over quite a period of time, and influence the weather over this period, which in the case of the slower moving planets may last for weeks, and even for months. Therefore, while in these lessons parallel aspects to the Ascendant are seldom mentioned, in weather predicting as now better understood they should be given due consideration.

For the purpose of indicating how the Temperature Charts should be used, I will refer to the Temperature Charts for Los Angeles which were part of the original weather predicting studies. But it should be understood that such Temperature Charts can be erected and quite as effectively used at any other place.

In the use of the data furnished by the Weather Bureau over the periods covered in these lessons it should be understood that the change of temperature recorded is that computed for the preceding 24 hours, as read at a certain time each morning. Also, that a planet has an influence over the temperature during the time it is within the one effective degree of orb to the ° and ' on the Ascendant.

The Sun entered Capricorn December 22, 1931, at 11 :37 a.m. LMT., Los Angeles. Chart No. 165, erected for this time, is given in on page xv.

Gemini, a cold sign, is on the cusp of the fourth, and Mercury, its ruler is in the warm sign Sagittarius. This accounts for ½ of the influence of the chart.

Cold Uranus is in the first house. Pisces, on the cusp of the first, is cool, and Neptune, its ruler, is in cold Virgo. This accounts for ¼ of the influence of the chart.

Saturn, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in cold Capricorn,. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Sun and Mars in an angle are hot, but are offset by cold Mercury and cold Uranus also in angles This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart

With the cold tendencies so pronounced, cold for the season was to be expected, and here is the Weather Bureau's report:

The monthly mean temperature for the State was considerably below normal. Since State records began, in 1897, there has been but one January with a lower mean temperature, that of 1916, and one with the same record. Both day and night temperatures were subnormal at nearly all stations.

The report for February continues:

The monthly mean temperature for the State was well below normal, with deficiency most marked in the northeastern counties.

**Winter Season,  
1931-1932**

It will be noted that March 20 brings in a new Temperature Chart, and that the one now being considered shows indications only up to that date. Climatological Data for March reads:

Relatively cool weather prevailed during the first week and from the 20th to the 22nd, while during the remainder of the month daily mean temperatures were well above normal.

The temperature for the month was 1.7 degrees warmer than normal.

But now let us observe just when the more marked fluctuations in temperature occurred covered by this chart No. 165. The best way to learn what to expect, and when to expect it, seems to be to observe the exact day on which each aspect from any planet forms to the ° and ' on the Ascendant. In this case we must consider, by consulting the ephemeris, when each aspect to 21 Pisces 23 occurs, making due allowance for the fact that the ephemeris gives the positions 8 hours later than the Standard Time at Los Angeles.

Conjunctions, oppositions, squares and trines, of course, are most important; but even the weaker aspects may also be noted. The daily Weather Map shows just what actually occurred on the day of the aspect in regard to temperature change unless the day was Sunday or a holiday. In these instances, the best we can do is to observe what took place on the adjacent days.

Sunday, December 27, 1931, Mercury is 21 Sagittarius, and thus square the Ascendant. Mercury tends to coolness, and Saturday, December 26, the temperature dropped 5 degrees.

December 31, Venus was 6 Aquarius, and thus semi-square Asc. Venus has a moderating influence, and the temperature went up 1 degree.

The influence of Jupiter, because it remains within the one effective degree of orb so long, lasts some time. January 4 Jupiter lacked only a few minutes of inconjunct Asc., and on that date the temperature went up 1 degree, and then 4 degrees more on the 5th.

This upward trend, however, given by Jupiter, was checked for a day or two by cold Mercury turning direct and making the square of the Asc. on the 5th.

Jan. 12, the Sun made the sextile to the Asc., and Venus made the semi-sextile to the Asc. Too much in the way of heat should not be expected from planets in cold signs, and Venus was in Aquarius and the Sun in Capricorn. Jan. 11, the temperature went up 8 degrees, fell 3 degrees on the 12th, and fell 14 degrees more on the 13th after both planets moved beyond aspect to the Asc.

Jan. 26, Mars made the semi-square to the Asc., and on Jan. 27 the Sun made the semi-square to the Asc. Under the heating influence of these two planets the temperature went up 4 degrees on the 26th and another degree on the 27th.

Jan. 30, Mercury came to the sextile of the Asc., lowering the temperature 3 degrees on the 29th, and raising it 1 degree on the 30th above what it was on the 29th.

Feb. 5, Venus came to the conjunction of the Asc. Venus is a moderate influence, and on Feb. 4 the temperature went up 8 degrees, another 7 degrees on the 5th, and 2 more degrees on the 6th. The conjunction is a powerful aspect.

Feb. 9, Mercury, a cooling influence, came semi-square Asc., resulting the following day in a temperature recording 5 degrees lower.

Feb. 11, the Sun, a warm planet, but in the cold sign Aquarius, came semi-square Asc., resulting the following day in a temperature rise of only 1 degree.

Feb. 14, Mars, the hot planet, came semi-sextile the Asc., from the cold sign Aquarius, resulting in a temperature rise of 4 degrees on the 13th, there being no record for the 14th, as it was Sunday.

Feb. 18, Mercury made the semi-sextile to the Asc., showing a rise of 5 degrees on the 18th and a fall of 4 degrees on the 19th.

March 1, Venus came semi-sextile the Asc. from Aries, with a temperature rise of 1 degree.

March 5, Mercury came conjunction Asc. There was a fall of 6 degrees on the 4th, and a rise of 2 degrees from this position on the 5th and on Monday the 7th, the next recorded day, there was a lowering of 3 degrees the movement as a whole showing lowered temperature.

March 12, the Sun came conjunction the Asc. Pisces is a cool sign, and the chart as a whole shows coolness. The general tendency of this conjunction was not to warm, as the Sun's influence commonly is, but to lower. March 11 there was a rise of 1 degree, a fall of 2 degrees on the 12th, and on Monday, March 14, a further fall of 9 degrees. This was undoubtedly due to cold Mercury being parallel the Asc.

This fall in temperature, however, was checked on March 15 by the semi-square of Venus to the Asc.

This covers the aspects of the planets to the Ascendant, and also the pronounced temperature changes, during the winter season. The lesser temperature changes are to be found from the aspects made by the Moon to the Ascendant.

The Sun entered Aries March 20, 1932, at 12:01 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles. Chart No. 166, erected for this time, is given in on page xvi.

Virgo, a cold sign, is on the cusp of the fourth, and Mercury, its ruler, is in the hot sign Aries, but conjunction cold Uranus and square cool Pluto. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Cool Pluto is in the first, and cold Cancer on the Asc. The Moon, ruler of the Asc., is in the cold sign Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in cool Pisces trine cool Pluto. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the five planets in angles, only the Sun is warm, while Mercury, Uranus and Saturn are cold, and Pluto is cool. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

We may conclude, therefore, that Mercury in Aries would give some warm periods, but that the general tendency would be toward cool weather. Climatological Data records that both April and May were cooler than normal, but that June was slightly above normal.

The Asc. of the chart is 13 Cancer 38. Venus commonly betokens mildness of temperature, and on March 21 Venus came sextile the Asc. from Taurus. While the temperature on the 21st was 2 degrees lower, yet before the aspect left its 1 degree orb it started up, and on the 22nd was 8 degrees higher.

The next aspect to the Asc. was on the 3rd of April which, as might have been expected from the Sun in the fiery sign Aries making the square to the

**Spring  
Season, 1932**

Asc., started a rise in temperature that lasted several days. Venus on the same days was semi-square the Asc. The 3rd was Sunday, but the reading on the 2nd showed 2 degrees warmer, and on the 4th up another degree, and on the 5th still another degree higher.

The Moon, which I here use in the absence of heavier aspects, in Taurus, made the sextile of the Asc. on the 8th, bringing a temperature rise on the 7th and 9th. Within 24 hours of the Moon's conjunction with the Asc. the temperature fell on the 14th.

Otherwise the temperature remained quite constant until the day of the next heavy aspect. Mars, itself, tends to heat; but at the same time Mars was square the Asc. on April 21, Mercury was moving slowly well within orb of square the Asc. There was a fall of 9 degrees on the day mentioned, but the temperature started up again while Mars was still within orb of square Asc.

May 4, the Sun came sextile the Asc., and slow-moving Jupiter made the perfect sextile with the Asc., starting a rise in temperature, commencing with 2 degrees up on the 5th, above what it registered on the 4th, and continuing upward for over a week.

Until May 19 the temperature changes were solely under the aspects from the Moon, but on that date the Sun came semi-square the Asc. This registered both as a rise and fall, up 3 degrees on the 18th, down 2 degrees on the 19th, and up 1 degree on the 20th.

Mercury, which commonly indicates a temperature drop, came sextile the Asc. on May 25, with temperature 7 degrees lower.

Then on May 28 Venus, which usually indicates milder weather, came conjunction the Asc., resulting in a rise of 2 degrees.

May 30, Mars came sextile the Asc., marked by a dropping off of 1 degree on the 31st, but with a sharp rise of 4 degrees on June 1, while the aspect was still within the one effective degree of perfect.

The semi-square of Mercury to the Asc. on the 2nd of June was offset by the warmth of the Sun semi-sextile Asc. on June 4. The two influences, one warm and the other cold, produced no change.

Then on June 9 Mercury came semi-sextile the Asc., with its customary influence, a falling off of the temperature during the following day of 3 degrees.

Venus had by this time turned retrograde, and by June 16th it had backed up to a conjunction with the Asc. with a rise of 4 degrees in temperature.

As the final aspect of the season, other than those of the Moon, so far as temperature was concerned, on June 20 Mars came to the sextile of the Asc., and on that day the temperature showed a rise of 4 degrees.

## Summer Season, 1932

The Sun entered Cancer June 21, 1932, at 7:30 a.m. LMT., Los Angeles. Chart No. 167, erected for this time, is given in chapter 2, page 30.

Libra, a cool sign, is on the cusp of the fourth, and Venus, its ruler, is in cold Cancer conjunction cold Mercury. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Jupiter, a warm planet, is in the first. Hot Leo is on the cusp of the first, but its ruler, the Sun, is in cold Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Moon, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in cold Aquarius, conjunction cold Saturn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the three planets in angles, Jupiter is warm, but Saturn is cold and the Moon is cool. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Thus the reading for the whole season indicates more than usual cool weather, with some nice warm Jupiter periods. Climatological Data records

that July and August, as well as latter June, were well below normal temperature, but that September was well above, there being much warm, sunshiny weather that month.

The Temperature Chart shows 3 Leo 32 on the Ascendant.

The first aspect, other than from the Moon, to the Ascendant occurred June 22 when Saturn came opposition the Asc., lowering the temperature on the 21st 3 degrees, on the 22nd 1 degree, and on the 23rd 1 degree more.

This downward trend, given by the slow moving Saturn, was checked on June 24 by the Sun coming semi-sextile to the Asc., giving an upward trend to the temperature of 3 degrees.

This influence of Saturn continued for some time, but Mars, the hot planet, came sextile the Asc. on June 27. It took a day to overcome the persistent influence of Saturn, but between the 28th and 29th the temperature rose 2 degrees.

July 4, Mercury came conjunction the Asc., but as this was a holiday there is no record, and the following day showed no change.

The square of the Moon to the Asc. on July 12 brought a drop of 4 degrees, but otherwise the temperature remained quite steady until Mars came semi-square the Asc. on July 18, with a rise of 3 degrees.

The conjunction of the Sun with the Asc. on July 26 brought a rise of only 1 degree in temperature; the parallel of Saturn to the Asc. throughout July tending to offset the influence of the Sun.

August 5, Venus came semi-sextile the Asc., with a rise in temperature of only 1 degree.

The weak aspect of Mars semi-sextile the Asc. from the cold sign Cancer on August 10 brought no recorded change.

The Moon square the Asc. on August 14, which was Sunday, was followed by a drop of only 1 degree recorded the following day, the temperature running about the same until the Moon made the trine to the Asc. from Aries, a hot sign, on August 19, with a rise of 5 degrees on the 18th and 1 degree on the 19th.

The next aspect, other than from the Moon, occurred August 26. It was Sun semi-sextile Asc., with a rise of 3 degrees.

Aug. 28, Jupiter also came semi-sextile the Asc. This was Sunday, but the record shows a fluctuation of 3 degrees down on August 29, and 2 degrees up on August 30.

Sunday, September 11, the Sun came semi-square the Asc. from cold Virgo, with a rise of 2 degrees recorded on Saturday the 10th. There is little heat in the sign Virgo, however, and by Monday, Sept. 12, the temperature was down 4 degrees; possibly due to the moderating influence of the planet Venus, which on that day came conjunction the Asc. The tendency of Venus when the weather is cold is to make it warmer, and when the weather is hot to make it cooler.

The Sun entered Libra September 22, 1932, at 10:23 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles. Chart No. 168, erected for this time is given in chapter 2, page 31.

Four planets are in the fourth house. Jupiter and the Sun are warm, Neptune is cool, and Mercury is cold. Virgo, the sign on the cusp of the fourth is cold. Mercury, ruler of the sign on the cusp of the fourth, is in the cold sign Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Moon in the first house is cool, and Gemini on the cusp of the first is cold. Mercury, the ruler of the sign on the Asc. is in cold Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

**Autumn  
Season, 1932**

Venus, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in hot Leo. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the five planets in angles, Sun and Jupiter are warm, but Moon and Neptune are cool, and Mercury is cold. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart. Furthermore, Mercury being in progressed aspect to the Asc. increases the tendency of the chart to indicate cold weather.

The indication are that under the influence of Sun and Jupiter in the fourth there would be some nice warm weather, but that much more of the weather would be cold.

Climatological Data reports that the temperature and sunshine were sub-normal during October, and that the daily range of temperature was large. November is reported to have been unusually warm, with more than average sunshine. But December was marked by a severe cold spell that prevailed from the 8th to the 14th, being so severe as to damage the citrus crop. December was decidedly a cold month.

As this chart has 25 Gemini 02 on the Ascendant, we must look to those days when the planets make aspect to this degree for the more marked temperature changes. And because the Moon is so close to the Ascendant of the chart, its aspects assume more than usual importance throughout the season. The Moon being so powerful in the chart, its aspects to the Ascendant gain unaccustomed power to indicate changes in temperature.

The first aspect, other than that of the Moon, was made immediately after the time for which the chart was erected. Mercury square Asc. was within the one effective degree of orb at the time the chart was erected, and brought a lowering of the temperature by 2 degrees on that day, Sept. 22.

The next aspect was the sextile of Venus to the Asc. on Oct. 3, accompanied by a drop of 1 degree on that day, and a raise of 1 degree on Oct. 4.

Then, on Oct. 11, Mercury came trine the Asc. with a rise of 6 degrees of temperature on the 11th, and a drop of 7 degrees on Oct. 12.

Oct. 18, the Sun came trine the Asc. with a rise of 3 degrees in temperature.

Oct. 20, Mercury came semi-square the Asc., with a rise of 6 degrees on Oct. 20, and a drop of 4 degrees on Oct. 21.

Sunday, Oct. 30, Mercury came to the inconjunct of the Asc., with a drop of 4 degrees of temperature recorded on Oct. 31.

Nov. 2, the Sun came sesqui-square the Asc., with a rise in temperature of 4 degrees.

Nov. 4, Mars came sextile the Asc., accompanied by a rise of 1 degree, followed by a drop the next day, and considerable increase a few days later.

Nov. 17, the Sun came to the inconjunct aspect with the Asc., with a rise of 5 degrees of temperature on the 17th, and a rise of 4 degrees more on the 18th.

The next aspect is Venus sesqui-square Asc. on Dec. 5, the day the Moon also made the square of the Asc. from Pisces. A drop of 4 degrees was registered for this day, and cold weather continued for a week, especially on those dates the Moon made aspects to the Asc.

The cold spell was broken as the Sun approached the opposition to the Asc. from Sagittarius. The aspect was complete Dec. 16, with a rise of 3 degrees on the 15th, and a rise of 1 degree on the 16th, followed by a still further rise of 4 degrees on the 17th. Venus is also inconjunct the Asc. on the 16th, and thus helped break the severe cold spell. No other aspects, except those of the Moon, influenced the Ascendant during this season.

The Sun entered Capricorn December 21, 1932, 5:21 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles. Chart No. 169, erected for this time, is given in chapter 2, page 32.

There are two planets in the fourth. Jupiter, being close to the cusp of the fourth, has the major influence, and it is warm. But the Moon in the same house is cool. Virgo, on the cusp of the fourth is cold, but Mercury, its ruler, is in the warm sign Sagittarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Pluto in the first is cool, and Cancer on the cusp of the first is cold. The Moon, ruler of the first, is in the cool sign Libra. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Saturn, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in old Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the four planets in angles, Jupiter is warm, Pluto and the Moon are cool, and Uranus is cold. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

We conclude, therefore, that under the influence of Jupiter, and Mercury in Sagittarius, there will be many sunshiny, fine days during the season, and that while Jupiter will prevent extremes of low temperature, that the season as a whole will be a cold one.

This Climatological Data bears out in its report:

The mean temperature for January, as for the preceding month, was unusually low, but unlike December there was no severely cold weather, lower minimum temperatures having been recorded in January in 13 of the last 37 years.

February was a month with deficient rainfall, an abundance of sunshine, and sub-normal temperature.

The cold of January continued into the first decade of February. During the rainy period of the second decade the temperature rose to nearly normal. ... Sub-normal temperature retarded the growth of range grasses and truck.

Other than aspects of the Moon, the first aspect that occurred in the winter temperature chart was Venus inconjunct the Asc. on Dec. 26. There is no weather map for the 26th, but as might be expected from the moderating influence of Venus, Dec. 27 shows a rise of 2 degrees.

The next aspect was Sun opposition Asc. on Dec. 28. This was from the cold sign Capricorn, and the temperature went down 1 degree, instead of up. So heavy an affliction of the Ascendant by the Sun at this time of year cannot be counted on to moderate the weather.

Thus far, because the heavier planets have a more enduring influence over the temperature, remaining within orb of the aspect they make to the Ascendant at least for more than one day, and perhaps for weeks or longer, I have neglected the influence of the Moon. Except by parallel, no aspect of the Moon to the Ascendant remains within the one effective degree of orb longer than about four hours. In natal astrology and stellar diagnosis, we call the progressed aspects made by major progressed Moon Sub-Major Aspects, because they are more powerful than minor progressed aspects, but weaker in their power to bring events into the life than the major progressed aspects of the other planets. Not only in natal astrology and stellar diagnosis, but also in mundane astrology, horary astrology and weather predicting we have found through extensive observation that the influence of progressed Moon, other things being equal, is  $\frac{1}{7}$  of that of other progressed planets.

## Winter Seasons 1932-1933

### Including All the Aspects Affecting Temperature

Even though the influence of the aspects of the Moon to the Asc. is so temporary, nevertheless, for a complete study, on which to base predictions as to temperature changes, we must consider the normal temperature for the place at the particular season the influence of the seasonal Temperature Chart as tending to cause a departure from this normal; and every aspect that forms to the degree on the Ascendant as having an influence, and marking the time of this influence, the aspects of the Moon included.

Consequently, that I may illustrate the minor details, as well as the heavier influences, let us use chart No. 169, in chapter 2, page 32, which has 6 Cancer 54 on the Asc., giving the Ascendant 23 S 16 declination, and commencing Jan. 1, 1933, consider all the aspects in their detailed influence, just as we would were we to undertake to make a day to day weather forecast.

As there was no weather report on Jan. 1st or Jan. 2nd, the first aspect to consider is Moon square Asc. from the hot sign Aries on Jan. 3rd, with a rise of temperature of 2 degrees between the 3rd and 4th.

Jan. 5, Mercury was parallel Asc., but the Moon was sextile Asc. from its exaltation in Taurus, with a rise in temperature of 8 degrees.

Jan. 7, the Moon was semi-square the Asc. from Taurus, with a rise of 5 degrees.

Jan. 8, the Moon was parallel and semi-sextile the Asc., but there was no weather chart for that day.

Jan. 10, the Moon was conjunction the Asc., and as would have been expected, the temperature dropped; it dropped 9 degrees.

Jan. 13, the Moon was parallel and semi-sextile the Asc. from the hot sign Leo, and the temperature went up 2 degrees, even though Mercury came to the opposition of the Asc.

Jan. 14, the Moon was semi-square the Asc. from the hot sign Leo, and the temperature went up another 3 degrees.

Jan. 15, the Moon went into the cold sign Virgo and made the sextile to the Asc. As this was Sunday there was no record, but on Jan. 16 the temperature went down 7 degrees.

Jan. 17, the Moon came square the Asc. from the cool sign Libra, lowering the temperature 2 degrees.

Jan. 19, Venus came to the opposition of the Asc., with its customary moderating influence, at the same time the Moon came trine the Asc. from Scorpio. Scorpio tends to extremes, never to moderation; often giving hot, sultry weather. On this day the temperature went up 7 degrees.

Jan. 20, the Moon came sesqui-square the Asc. from the extreme sign Scorpio, and back went the temperature, falling off 7 degrees.

Jan. 21, the Moon made the weak aspect, inconjunct Asc. from the warm sign Sagittarius, and the parallel aspect to the Asc., and the temperature went up 1 degree.

Jan. 24, Saturn made the semi-sextile to the Asc. and the Moon made the opposition to the Asc. from the cold sign Capricorn, and the temperature fell off 4 degrees.

Jan. 26, the Sun and Moon both made the inconjunct aspect to the Asc., and the temperature went up nearly 1 degree. The Sun is warm, and the less powerful Moon is cool, but the aspect was from cold Aquarius.

Jan. 27, the Moon came sesqui-square the Asc., with a further rise of 4 degrees.

Jan. 28, the Moon went into cool Pisces and made the trine to the Asc., with a lowering of 6 degrees in temperature.

Jan. 30, the Moon went into the hot sign Aries, making the square to the Asc., and the temperature went up 3 degrees.

Jan. 31, Mercury came inconjunct the Asc., and as should have been expected, the temperature dropped 2 degrees.

Feb. 1, the Moon made the sextile to the Asc., a moderate aspect, from the moderate sign Taurus, and the temperature went up 1 degree. Weak influences indicate weak changes in temperature.

Feb. 3, the Moon was again parallel the Asc., and also made the semi-square to the Asc. from Taurus, and the temperature went up another 3 degrees.

Government curtailment of the budget (this was a financial depression year) for Weather Maps caused these maps to be missing from my files from Feb. 3 to Feb. 17, 1933. So we will omit the aspects for which we have no coincidental records.

Feb. 17, Mercury was trine the Asc. from Pisces, and the temperature went down 3 degrees.

Feb. 18, the Moon in Sagittarius made the inconjunct to the Asc., with a rise of 5 degrees between the 18th and 19th.

Feb. 20, the Moon made the opposition to the Asc., but no weather record was issued between the 18th and 21st, the reading being higher on the 21st than on the 18th.

Feb. 22, the Moon was parallel and inconjunct the Asc. from the cold sign Aquarius, and on Feb. 23 it was sesqui-square the Asc., and the temperature fell off 9 degrees during those two days.

Feb. 24, Venus was sesqui-square the Asc., and the Moon was trine the Asc., and on the 25th the Sun was trine the Asc. These aspects coincided with a rise of 8 degrees in temperature.

Feb. 26, the Moon was square the Asc. from hot Aries. As this was Sunday there was no record, but the temperature is shown rising on Feb. 25.

March 1, 1933, the Moon was sextile the Asc. from Taurus and there was a drop of 2 degrees.

March 2, the Moon was parallel the Asc. and semi-square the Asc., and the temperature fell off another 2 degrees.

March 3, the Moon was semi-sextile the Asc. from usually cold Gemini, yet the temperature went up 1 degree.

March 6, the Moon was conjunction the Asc., with a falling off of temperature 2 degrees between the 6th and the 7th.

March 8, the Moon was semi-sextile the Asc. from the hot sign Leo, but it was also parallel the Asc., and instead of going up, the temperature went down 2 degrees.

March 9, Mercury came within the one effective degree of orb of square the Asc., and the temperature, as usual under the influence of Mercury, fell off. It lowered 5 degrees. It remained within the one effective degree of orb for 9 days, moving to 7 Aries 27 on March 13, then turning retrograde, and moving out of orb of square Asc. on March 18.

March 10, the Moon was semi-square the Asc. from hot Leo, and in spite of Mercury's influence the temperature went up 2 degrees.

March 11, the Moon came sextile the Asc. from cold Virgo, indicating a downward fluctuation of temperature, but no records are available until March 13.

March 12, Mars made the sextile of the Asc., but as the aspect came from cold Virgo, this forced the temperature up only 1 degree on the 13th, as the 12th being Sunday there was no record.

March 13, in addition to Mars yet being sextile Asc. from cold Virgo, the Moon made the square of the Asc. from cool Libra. But as the square of Mercury was yet operative, as well as the cooling influence of the Moon, Mars was able to raise the temperature only 1 degree.

March 15, the Moon came to the trine to the Asc. from Scorpio and the temperature went up 2 degrees.

March 16, the Moon made the parallel with the Asc., but this coincided with almost no change in temperature.

March 17, the Moon made the inconjunct aspect with the Asc. from the hot sign Aries, but this seems to have been neutralized by Mercury still within the one effective degree of orb to the square of the Asc., and almost no temperature change took place.

March 19, the Moon made the opposition to the Asc. from the cold sign Capricorn. There was no record, for this was Sunday, but Mercury had now moved beyond the 1 degree of orb to square of Asc., and on Monday, March 20, the record shows the temperature 2 degrees warmer.

However, in considering this slight increase of temperature we must also make due allowance for the new temperature chart, which started the spring season at Los Angeles in 1933, on March 20, at 5:50.

The new chart, coming in on the 20th, had Sagittarius on the cusp of the fourth, and this, together with its other indications would have some influence on the temperature for March 20.

Above I have indicated by Weather Bureau records the influence of the aspects of the various planets to the Ascendants of the Temperature Charts, giving each temperature change in connection with the aspects of each planet other than the Moon for a period of some 15 months, and including the aspects made by the Moon to the Asc. for about three months.

It is good practice to study the temperature charts here given, and the influence of the aspects made to the Ascendant coincident with temperature changes, with an ephemeris at hand to check the aspects mentioned.

While this is good practice, and affords a preliminary foundation for further work, nothing can enable you to become efficient in predicting temperature changes, wind, and moisture precipitation in your own locality except through acquiring Weather Bureau records covering each season in your own area and becoming familiar with the normal weather to be expected, then erecting the weather charts for your vicinity and checking the temperature, air movements and precipitation from day to day, against these charts and the aspects made to the Ascendant of each as shown by the positions of the planets in the ephemeris. Such personal observations, if persisted in, will enable any intelligent person to do what most people consider marvelous things in weather predicting.

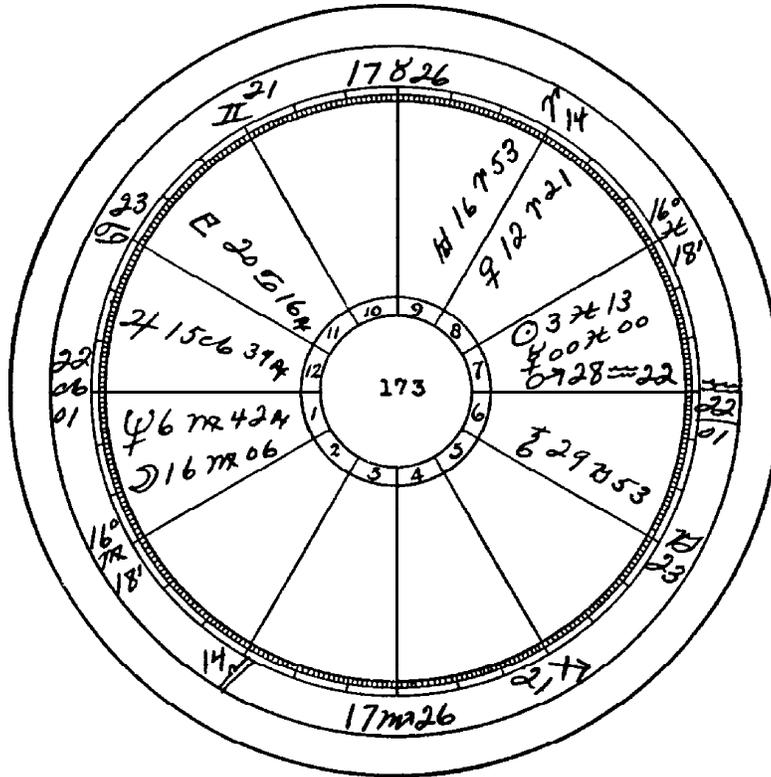
Such checking of the weather is now facilitated by the radio. The radio stations commonly not only give a forecast of the weather for 24 hours ahead or more, as issued by the Weather Bureau, but usually they report on the maximum and minimum temperature that was actually present during each day. And most newspapers have a paragraph or two indicating what the weather has been each day.



*Finding the Time of Day a Transit Progressed Planet  
Ununiform in Motion Reaches a Given Position.*

First find the increment or decrement of the planet during the 24 hours within which the time of its position is to be found. The increment or decrement found by taking the difference in the planet's daily motion on two consecutive days is that of the planet's average travel. And this average travel is its precise travel midway between the two noons of each day. Starting at midnight with the average increment or decrement, the acceleration or deceleration increases as the planet is distant from midnight. The travel of the planet at noon, therefore is this average travel between the two noons plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  the daily increment or minus  $\frac{1}{2}$  the daily decrement. With the noon travel ascertained, by proportion or by logarithms find the increment or decrement at the midway point between the planet's position at noon and the given position. Add the increment thus found, or subtract the decrement thus found, to or from the daily motion of the planet. Then use this as the average gain (a) and solve the problem in the ordinary way.

By logarithms, subtract log. (a) thus found from log. (b), the distance the planet must move to reach the required position. The result is the log. of (d), the EGMT Interval required to move (b) the distance. Use this EGMT Interval to calculate the positions of all the planets. From this interval, find the Greenwich time of day. From this time of day find the Local Mean Time at the place where the chart is to be erected, and calculate the house cusps of the chart from this LMT.



## Air Movement Chart

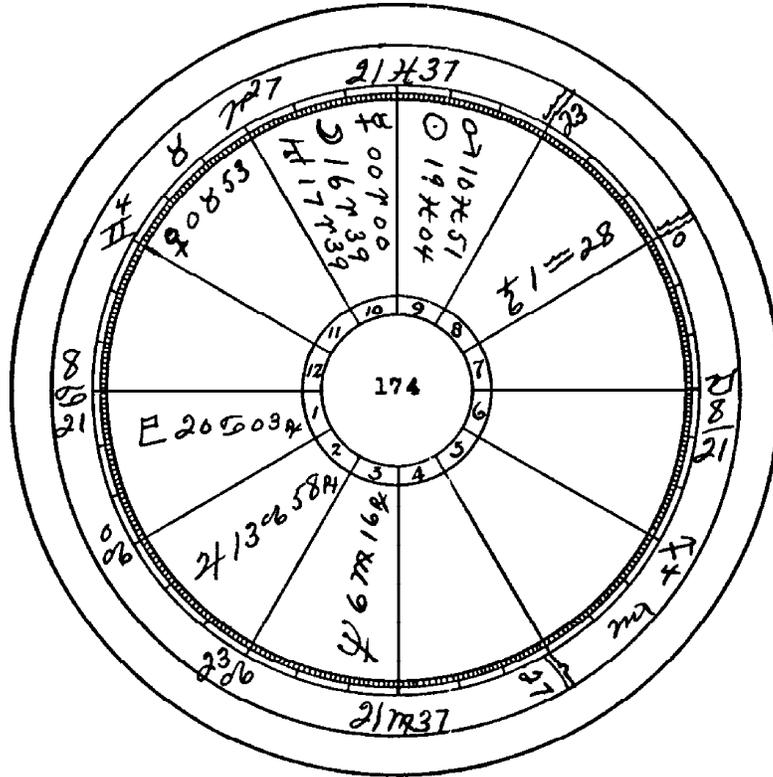
February 22, 1932, 4:53 p.m. LMT. 18:15W. 34N.

Scorpio, ruler of the cusp of the fourth gives little wind unless e chart as a whole indicates it. One of its rulers, Mars, is in Breezy Aquarius, and the other, Pluto, is in calm Cancer.

Breezy Moon and quiet Neptune are in the first. Quiet Leo is in the cusp of the first, and its ruler, the Sun, is in calm Pisces.

Neptune, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Virgo.

Of the 5 planets in angles, Sun and Neptune are calm, Mars and Moon are breezy, and Mercury is windy.



#### Air Movement Chart

March 9, 1932, 12:20 p.m. LMT. 118:15W. 34N.

Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in windy Aries.

Windy Pluto is in the first house, with calm Cancer on the cusp of the first. Its ruler, the Moon, is in windy Aries.

Mars, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in calm Pisces.

Of the planets in angles, Pluto, Mercury and Uranus are windy, and the Moon is breezy.

*Chapter 4* \_\_\_\_\_

## **Astrological Air Movement Charts**

**I**N judging the prevalence and velocity of the wind for any period, not only must the Air Movement Chart be considered, but also the Temperature Chart for the season. If the Temperature Chart does not indicate wind for the season, it takes an Air Movement Chart showing much activity to give even a moderate amount of wind. Each of the Air Movement Charts indicates how much wind, relative to the Temperature Chart for the season, will be present during the period it governs. And it shows exclusively, without reference to any other chart, on what dates such wind movements as take place will happen.

And, of course, before any intelligent predictions can be made as to wind from an Air Movement Chart, there must be a thorough knowledge as to just how much wind commonly may be expected at the given place during the given season. The chart is not absolute; it merely indicates the variations from the normal air movements, and when they will occur.

The Air Movement Charts are erected, at the place where it is desired to determine the air movements, for the exact moment the planet Mercury, either by direct motion or by retrograde motion, enters each sign. The chart so erected governs the wind for the period until Mercury, either by direct or by retrograde motion, enters another sign.

The stay of Mercury in a sign is variable. It may be only sixteen days, or it may be over two months. Like the wind, Mercury's movements are changeable. But however short or however long Mercury stays in a sign, that period is governed by the Air Movement Chart.

Unfortunately for ease in erecting Air Movement Charts, most ephemerides do not give the time of day when Mercury enters each sign. Before 1941 none of them did, but commencing that year the American Astrology Ephemeris has annually been giving this data precisely for Eastern Standard Time. As this is 5 hours west, the EGMT may be found by adding 5 hours to the time thus given, and the Local Mean Time may be found by adding the time difference the place is east of the 75th meridian, or subtracting the time difference the place is west of the 75th meridian. If the American Astrology Ephemeris is used, in calculating both the positions of the planets and the Sidereal Time for which the chart is erected, the interval is 12h greater than when using a noon ephemeris, for its positions are calculated for Oh, the commencement of the civil day, which is the midnight preceding noon on that day.

But if the year is earlier than 1941, or an American Astrology Ephemeris is

not at hand, the time Mercury enters each sign must be calculated. The rule for finding the time it thus enters a sign is given in chapter 3, page 46, and is illustrated by examples in considering the charts to be studied in this lesson.

For wind during the period covered by each Air Movement Chart, no other charts should be consulted as to the time when the winds will occur. Winds are indicated by the aspects made by the planets, in their movement through the zodiac and by change in declination, to the degree on the Ascendant of the Air Movement Chart covering the period. Mild aspects from mild planets do not stir up heavy winds, but only mild air movements. The more violent the planet and the more violent the aspect the more violent will be the wind indicated, always, of course, subject to what the chart indicates, and to the indications of the season Temperature Chart.

There is only one way to become sufficiently familiar with Air Movement Charts as indicating winds at any particular place that reliable predictions can be made. That is actually to observe each aspect as it forms to the Ascendant and the air movement coincident with it. This should be done from day to day over considerable time.

Weather Station reports, such as now in many regions are given over the radio, will assist in this. But I have found that with no wind blowing at 6:00 A.M., at the time the wind movement is recorded in the Weather Maps used in these studies, that it may be blowing a gale by 11:00 A.M., and quite subsided by sundown. Repeatedly, days on which the Weather Map has thus recorded almost no air movement at the time the observation was recorded for its use, I have observed much of the day to be gusty, or even extremely windy.

What the average individual wants, is to know, not how much wind is blowing before breakfast, but whether it will blow enough at any time during the day to inconvenience him in some anticipated undertaking. I mention this not in criticism of the Weather Map, which served its own purpose, but to indicate that in checking what the wind was on a given day its use is very restricted. Also, that the proper approach to understanding how to predict wind movements is carefully to watch the aspects of the planets to the Ascendant of the Air Movement Charts, and to record, in terms applicable to human undertakings, just what the wind did on such days.

Thus it may be recorded that there was a strong wind from the northwest all day, that it was quiet in the morning but gusty in the afternoon, that it was blowing a gale during the night, but quieted down by 10:00 A.M., that there was a warm zephyr, or whatever the conditions were. These notes, together with the aspects to the Ascendant which coincided with the recorded air movements, will form a sound basis for predictions in the kind of terms that the ordinary person understands and can use in his everyday planning.

To illustrate the method used, however, I will have recourse again to the Weather Maps issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. These maps up to July 7, 1932, as issued in California, give the velocity of the wind at certain stations at 6:00 A.M., Pacific Standard Time. After July 7, due to economy imposed upon the Weather Bureau, the velocity was not given. Some information, however, can be gleaned from the Climatological Data for each month, and we can use it as far as it goes.

**Air Movement Chart,  
December 19, 1931**

The ephemeris shows that between midnight Dec. 19 and midnight Dec. 20, 1931, Mercury backed into Sagittarius. At midnight Dec. 19 (daily motion between Dec. 19 and Dec. 20) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 20'$ . At midnight Dec. 20

(daily motion between Dec. 20 and Dec. 21) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 22'$ . The increment during 24 hours is the difference, which is  $2'$ .

The increment at noon on Dec. 20 is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this, or  $1'$ . Between Dec. 19 noon and Dec. 20 noon Mercury moves  $1^{\circ} 20'$ . Adding the  $1'$  gives the travel on Dec. 20 at noon as  $1^{\circ} 21'$ . At noon Dec. 20 Mercury is past the aspect (b)  $14'$ . Between Dec. 19 noon and Dec. 20 noon as Mercury moves  $80'$ , to find the increment  $\frac{1}{2}$  way from noon we take  $\frac{7}{80}$  of the daily increment of  $2'$ , which is  $0'$ . We thus use the noon travel of Mercury, which is (a)  $1^{\circ} 21'$ .

Subtracting log. (a) 1.2499 from log. (b) 2.0122 gives .7623, which is the log. of (d) 4h 09m. Subtracting this from noon gives the Greenwich time as Dec. 20, 7:51 A.M. Subtracting 7h 53m (difference in time at Los Angeles) from this gives the time for erecting the chart as December 19, 1931 11:58 P.M. LMT., Los Angeles. Chart No. 170, erected for this data, is given in chapter 1, page 14.

Los Angeles and its suburbs extend from the ocean to the mountains, and the Weather Bureau makes a separate wind velocity report from each edge of the region. One daily report is from Los Angeles Harbor, on the ocean, and the other is at the observatory on Mt. Wilson, about a mile in elevation, and plainly visible from Los Angeles. Roughly, the two stations thus reporting are about 40 miles apart, Los Angeles Harbor being visible from Mt. Wilson when the weather is clear.

While the wind in the metropolitan area of Los Angeles will almost always be of less velocity than the average of the two observation points, the average of the wind velocity at these two points is probably the best index we could have of the average over the Los Angeles area, it being understood that these observations do not cover the entire day, but are for 6:00 A.M. Pacific Standard Time. Therefore, in indicating the effect of the wind, not for the whole day, but as it is recorded at 6:00 A.M., I shall consider all the aspects formed to the Ascendant, and give the wind velocity as reported on that day at both observation points.

This Air Movement Chart indicates the wind, modified by seasonal Temperature Chart No. 165, given on page xv, from Dec. 19, 1931, until Jan. 14, 1932.

This Air Movement Chart No. 170 in chapter 1, page 14, has windy Mercury, active Mars, stormy Saturn and moderating Venus in the fourth. Breezy Sagittarius is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Jupiter, is in the calm sign Leo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the first, and Mercury, its ruler, is in the windy sign Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Jupiter, ruling the sign Mercury is backing into, is in calm Leo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Pluto, Uranus, Mercury, Mars and Saturn tend toward wind, while only Venus tends toward calm. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

While there would be some calm days, the indications are that there would be more wind than normal. This was borne out by Climatological Data.

In considering the aspects of the planets to the Ascendant of an Air Movement Chart it should be borne in mind that, as a rule, violent aspects, such as oppositions and squares, signify more wind than do harmonious aspects, such as trines and sextiles.

The Ascendant is occupied by  $27^{\circ}$  Virgo  $52'$ , which gives its declination as  $00^{\circ} S 50'$

Dec. 20, the Sun made the square to the Asc., but as it was Sunday there was no record.

Dec. 21, the Moon came to the trine of the Asc., with wind registering 10 miles at the Harbor and only 5 miles at Mt. Wilson.

Dec. 22, Mercury made the square to the Asc, but this aspect, possibly due to trine of Moon to Asc, brought only 5 miles at the Harbor and 4 miles velocity on Mt. Wilson.

Dec. 24, the Moon came square the Asc. from the windy sign Gemini, and the wind rose in velocity to 8 miles an hour at the Harbor and to 20 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Dec. 26, the Moon made the sextile to the Asc., and the wind at 6:00 A.M. was 8 miles an hour at the Harbor and 15 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Dec. 27, was Sunday, with no record.

Dec. 28, the Moon was semi-sextile the Asc. from the calm sign Leo, resulting in wind velocity of 6 miles an hour at the Harbor and 15 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Dec. 30, the Moon made the conjunction with the Asc., with a wind of only 5 miles an hour both at the Harbor and on Mt. Wilson. This day the Moon was also parallel the Asc.

Jan. 2, 1932, when the Moon came to the semi-sextile of the Asc. from the windy sign Libra, the wind velocity at both the Harbor and Mt. Wilson went up to 10 miles an hour at 6:00 A.M.

Jan. 2, Venus from the moderate sign Aquarius made the sesqui-square of the Asc., and the wind registered only 3 miles at the Harbor, but was up to 45 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson. The sesqui-square is not a harmonious aspect.

Jan. 6, the Moon was square the Asc. from the fairly active sign Sagittarius, and the wind at the Harbor registered 8 miles an hour and on Mt. Wilson only 4 miles an hour.

Jan. 9, the Moon made the sesqui-square of the Asc., and the wind registered only 3 miles an hour at both stations.

Jan. 11, the inconjunct of the Moon from Aquarius, a sign usually giving moderate movement, increased the velocity to 10 miles at the Harbor and to 12 miles on Mt. Wilson.

Jan. 12, showed little wind at 6 A.M., but that day windy Mercury made the square of the Asc., and on the 13th the Moon made the opposition of the Asc. from the windy sign Capricorn, resulting in a wind velocity of 18 miles an hour at the Harbor, but only 8 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Jan. 14, Mars came to the trine of the Asc., and the wind continued with some velocity, registering 10 miles at the Harbor and 13 miles on Mt. Wilson.

### Air Movement Chart, January 14, 1932

The ephemeris shows that Mercury goes into Capricorn between midnight Jan. 13 and midnight Jan. 14. At midnight Jan. 13 (daily motion between Jan. 13 and Jan. 14) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 08'$ . At midnight Jan. 14 (daily motion between Jan. 14 and Jan. 15) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 11'$ . The increment during 24 hours is the difference, or  $3'$ .

The increment at noon on Jan. 14 is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $3'$ , or  $1\frac{1}{2}'$ . Adding the  $1\frac{1}{2}'$  to the motion at midnight Jan. 13, gives the travel on Jan. 14 at noon as  $1^{\circ} 9\frac{1}{2}'$ . At noon Jan. 14 to reach the aspect Mercury must move (b)  $2'$ . Between Jan. 14 and Jan. 15 Mercury moves  $1^{\circ} 11'$ , or  $71'$ . To find the increment  $\frac{1}{2}$  way from noon to the position  $2'$  past noon we take  $\frac{1}{71}$  of the daily increment of  $3'$ , or  $0'$ . As the increment is a little more than that at noon, we use the noon travel, but the larger even  $'$  instead of the smaller. This gives the travel (a) as  $1^{\circ} 10'$ .

Subtracting log. (a) 1.3133 from log. (b) 2.8573 gives 1.5440, which is the log. of (d) 41m. Adding this to Greenwich noon gives the EGMT as Jan. 14, 12:41 p.m. Subtracting the time difference from Los Angeles-7h 53m-gives the time for erecting the chart at Los Angeles as Jan. 14, 1932, 4:48 A.M. LMT. Chart No. 171, erected for this data, is given in chapter 1, page 15.

Windy Uranus and breezy Moon are in the fourth house. Breezy Aries is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mars, is in windy Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Mercury is in the first house. Breezy Sagittarius is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Jupiter, is in the calm sign Leo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Saturn, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Pluto and Uranus are windy and the Moon is breezy. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

We must conclude from the above that the period covered by this chart will be windy. Climatological Data bears this out, recording two storms; one from the 12th to the 15th, and the other from the 30th to the 31st. The first of these storms started under chart No. 170 when, as mentioned, first Mercury came square to its Asc., and then Mars came trine to its Asc., but carried on under chart No. 171, here considered.

"High winds occurred during the two stormy periods." "On the 29th several stations in the mountain sections reported a blizzard." Mercury in Capricorn on that day was both parallel the Asc. and semi-sextile the Asc. Capricorn favors blizzards.

On January 22 Jupiter backed to the one effective degree of orb of trine Asc., and remained within orb until the new Air Movement Chart came in on Feb. 4. Strong aspects to the Asc. from slow moving planets, as will be indicated in chapter 7, favor storms.

Jan. 15, the Moon came trine the Asc. from the fairly windy sign Aries, and the velocity registered at the Harbor was 24 miles, and on Mt. Wilson it was 10 miles an hour.

Jan. 16, the Moon moved into the still sign Taurus, and made the sesquicircle to the Asc. The wind moderated some, showing only 6 miles at the Harbor and 10 miles on Mt. Wilson.

Jan. 17, the Moon was inconjunct the Asc., but as it was Sunday there is no record.

Jan. 20, after being quite mild for a day or two, when Mercury came parallel the Asc., and the Moon made the opposition to the Asc. from the windy sign Gemini, the velocity jumped to 16 miles at the Harbor and 30 miles on Mt. Wilson.

Jan. 23, again after having a low velocity for a day or two, under the influence of active Mars semi-square the Asc., and Jupiter trine Asc., the velocity again went up; this time to 20 miles at the Harbor and 35 miles on Mt. Wilson. The Moon on the same day was inconjunct the Asc.

Jan. 25, the Sun, a still planet, made the semi-square to the Asc. from breezy Aquarius. The velocity at the Harbor was 6 miles, and on Mt. Wilson only 5 miles an hour.

Jan. 27, the Moon came to the square of the Asc. from windy Virgo, and the velocity increased somewhat, registering 8 miles an hour at the Harbor and 5 miles on Mt. Wilson.

Jan. 28, windy Mercury came semi-sextile the Asc., Jupiter was in perfect

trine with the Asc., and the Moon was sextile the Asc. The wind increased to 12 miles an hour at the Harbor, and to 40 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Jan. 30, with Mercury closely parallel the Asc. since the 27th, and the Jupiter aspect still close, the velocity at the Harbor was 8 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 10 miles an hour.

Feb. 2, the Moon came conjunction the Asc., in the rather active sign Sagittarius, and the wind jumped to 16 miles at the Harbor. There was no record for that day on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 3, Venus in Pisces, a rather still sign, came to the rather violent aspect, square the Asc. The result was 12 miles recorded at the Harbor, and 5 miles on Mt. Wilson. Had the aspect been from a more active sign, even though Venus is not a violent planet, but rather mild, the wind, no doubt, would have been higher.

### Air Movement Chart, February 4, 1932

The ephemeris shows that between midnight Feb. 4 and midnight Feb. 5 Mercury moves into Aquarius. At midnight Feb. 4 (daily motion between Feb. 4 and Feb. 5) Mercury moves  $1^{\circ} 33'$ . At midnight Feb. 5 (daily motion between Feb. 5 and Feb. 6) Mercury moves  $1^{\circ} 34'$ . The increment during 24 hours is the difference, which is  $1'$ .

The increment at noon on Feb. 5 is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this, or  $\frac{1}{2}'$ . The travel between noon Feb. 4 and noon Feb. 5 is  $1^{\circ} 33'$ . Adding the  $\frac{1}{2}'$  to this gives the travel on Feb. 5 at noon as  $1^{\circ} 33 \frac{1}{2}'$ . At noon Feb. 5 Mercury is (b)  $37'$  past the required position. Between Feb. 4 and Feb. 5 Mercury moves  $93'$ . To find the increment  $\frac{1}{2}$  way from noon we take  $\frac{19}{93}$  of the daily increment of  $1'$ , which is  $0'$ . As the travel is slightly less than the  $1^{\circ} 33 \frac{1}{2}'$  at noon on Feb. 5, we use (a)  $1^{\circ} 33'$  as its travel.

Subtracting log. (a) 1.1899 from log. (b) 1.5902 gives .4012, which is the log. of (d) 9h 33m. Subtracting the 9h 33m from noon gives the Greenwich time as Feb. 5, 2:27 A.M. From this subtract 7h 53m, the time difference of Los Angeles, and it gives the time for which the chart should be erected as Feb. 4, 1932, 6:34 P.M. LMT, Los Angeles. Chart No. 172, erected for this data, is given in chapter 1, page 16.

Scorpio, on the cusp of the fourth does not indicate wind unless the chart as a whole does. Its ruler, Mars, is in breezy Aquarius, and its co-ruler, Pluto, is in the quiet sign Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Calm Neptune is in the first house. Calm Leo is on the cusp of the first, and the Sun, its ruler, is in breezy Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Uranus, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, both Neptune and Venus are calm. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

We conclude from the above that while there may be a few blustery days, indicated by Uranus in Aries, the period as a whole will have little wind. This is borne out by the report in Climatological Data.

The chart has 28 Leo 41 on the Ascendant, which gives the declination of the Asc. as  $11^{\circ} N 56'$ . The strongest indication of wind in the chart is Saturn within the one effective degree of orb of inconjunct the Asc. As this aspect came closer, even though an inconjunct, there was hail and sleet and some wind, registering highest two days before the aspect was perfect. Saturn is the storm planet.

Feb. 7, the Moon came parallel and opposition the Asc., but there is no

record for that day as it was Sunday. The following day, Feb. 8, there was 10 miles an hour at the Harbor, but no record for Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 9, the Moon came inconjunct the Asc., and Saturn was within the 1 degree of effective orb of inconjunct the Asc. The wind registered 20 miles an hour at the Harbor and 10 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 10, the Moon was sesqui-square the Asc., and Saturn closer to perfect inconjunct the Asc. The wind registered 12 miles an hour at the Harbor and 14 miles on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 11, Saturn made the perfect inconjunct to the Asc., and Venus made the inconjunct to the Asc. The wind registered 8 miles at the Harbor and 15 miles on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 12, the Moon came trine the Asc., and the wind went down to 5 miles an hour both at the Harbor and on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 14, the Moon made the square of Asc., but as this was Sunday there was no record. The Moon was in Taurus, and on the 15th the wind registered only 8 miles at the Harbor and 4 miles on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 17, the Moon made the sextile to the Asc, with a wind velocity of 8 miles at the Harbor, and 4 miles on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 18, the Sun made the opposition to the Asc., and the velocity at the Harbor jumped to 12 miles an hour, but was still only 4 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 19, the Moon came to the semi-sextile of the Asc., and kept the wind, with the help of the Sun opposition Asc. still in orb, 10 miles an hour at the Harbor, and raised it to 20 miles on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 21 was Sunday, and the 22 was on a holiday, so there are no records for these two days.

The ephemeris shows that Mercury goes into Pisces between midnight Feb. 22, and midnight Feb. 23, 1932. At midnight Feb. 22 (daily motion between Feb. 22 and Feb. 23) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 48'$ . At midnight Feb. 23 (daily motion between Feb. 23 and Feb. 24) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 50'$ . The increment during the 24 hours is the difference, which is  $2'$ .

The increment at noon on Feb. 23 is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this, or  $1'$ . Adding the  $1'$  to the travel of Mercury at midnight of Feb. 22, gives its travel at noon of Feb. 23 as  $1^{\circ} 49'$ . Between Feb. 22 and Feb. 23 Mercury moves  $108'$ . At noon Mercury is (b)  $51'$  past the required position. We want the increment for  $\frac{1}{2}$  this distance, or  $26/108$  of the daily increment of  $2'$ , which gives  $0'$ . Thus we use the noon motion of Mercury on Feb. 23, which as above found is (a)  $1^{\circ} 49'$ .

Subtracting log. (a) 1.1209 from log. (b) 1.4508, gives .3299, which is the log. of (d) 11h 14m. Subtracting 11h 14m from noon gives the Greenwich time as Feb. 23, 12:46 A.M. From this subtracting the Los Angeles time difference of 7h 53m, gives the time at Los Angeles as Feb. 22, 1932, 4:53 P.M. LMT. Chart No. 173, erected for this data, is given in chapter 3, page 47.

Scorpio, ruler of the cusp of the fourth, gives little wind unless the chart as a whole indicates it. One of its rulers, Mars, is in breezy Aquarius, and the other, Pluto, is in calm Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Breezy Moon and quiet Neptune are in the first. Quiet Leo is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, the Sun, is in calm Pisces. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Neptune, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

### Air Movement Chart, February 22, 1932

Of the 5 planets in angles, Sun and Neptune are calm, Mars and the Moon are breezy, and Mercury is windy. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

The indications for the duration of this chart are that there will be some windy days, but that the wind will not be violent, and that days of moderate wind movement will be more common.

The Ascendant is occupied by 22 Leo 01, with a declination of 14 N 11.

Feb. 23, the Moon made the semi-sextile to the Asc. from windy Virgo. Only 2 miles per hour was registered at the Harbor, but the velocity was 20 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 24, the Moon was semi-square the Asc. from windy Libra, and the wind was blowing 12 miles an hour at the Harbor and 5 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 25, the Moon was sextile the Asc. from windy Libra, and the wind was blowing 11 miles an hour at the Harbor and 10 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

Feb. 27, the Moon came square the Asc. from the sometimes violent sign Scorpio, and the wind at the Harbor registered 16 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 5 miles an hour.

Feb. 29, the Moon came trine the Asc. from the fairly windy sign Sagittarius, and the wind registered at the Harbor 10 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 8 miles an hour.

March 1, the Moon was sesqui-square the Asc., with only 5 miles registered at the Harbor, and no wind on Mt. Wilson. Venus was also trine the Asc., but its influence is generally to moderate.

March 4, the Moon came opposition the Asc., and the wind at the Harbor registered 4 miles and on Mt. Wilson 14 miles an hour.

March 5, Mercury made the inconjunct to the Asc., with only 3 miles an hour at the Harbor, but 12 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

March 7, the Moon was inconjunct the Asc. from the calm sign Pisces, and the wind at the Harbor was 6 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 5 miles an hour.

March 8, the Moon was sesqui-square the Asc., and the wind at the Harbor registered 6 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 5 miles an hour.

### Air Movement Chart, March 9, 1932

The ephemeris shows that Mercury goes into Aries between midnight March 9 and midnight March 10, 1932. At midnight March 8 (daily motion between March 8 and March 9) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 55'$ . At midnight March 9 (daily motion between March 9 and March 10) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 54'$ . The decrement during 24 hours is the difference, which is  $1'$ .

The decrement on March 9 at noon is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this or  $\frac{1}{2}'$ . Adding the  $\frac{1}{2}'$  to the travel of Mercury at midnight of March 9, gives the travel at noon of March 9 as  $1^{\circ} 54 \frac{1}{2}'$ . Between noon March 9 and noon March 10 Mercury moves  $114'$ . At noon on March 9 Mercury needs to move (b)  $39'$  to reach the required position. We want the decrement for  $\frac{1}{2}$  this distance, or  $20/114$  of the daily decrement of  $1'$ , which gives  $0'$ . We thus use the nearest even  $'$  to the noon travel, which, as the position is reached after noon, is nearer (a)  $1^{\circ} 54'$ .

Subtracting log. (a) 1.1015 from log. (b) 1.5673 gives .4658, which is the log. of (d) 8h 13m. Adding the 8h 13m to noon gives the Greenwich time as 8:13 P.M. From this subtracting the 7h 53m time difference of Los Angeles, gives the time at Los Angeles as March 9, 1932, 12:20 P.M. LMT. Chart No 174, erected for this data, is given in chapter 3, page 48.

Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in windy Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Pluto is in the first house, with breezy Cancer on the cusp of the first. Its ruler, the Moon, is in windy Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in calm Pisces. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Pluto, Mercury and Uranus are windy, and the Moon is breezy. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

The indications are that while during the period there will be many fairly calm days, the windy influences are pronounced enough that quite high winds may be expected at times. This is borne out by Climatological Data, which records several days of high wind in April.

The Ascendant is occupied by 8 Cancer 21, with a declination of 23 N 11.

March 11, the Moon made the sextile to the Asc. from Taurus, a mild aspect and a mild sign, and the wind at the Harbor recorded 6 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 8 miles an hour.

March 12, the Moon was semi-square the Asc. from Taurus, and parallel the Asc. The wind at the Harbor registered 5 miles an hour, and at Mt. Wilson 8 miles an hour.

March 13, when the Moon made the semi-sextile to the Asc. was Sunday and there is no record.

March 14, Mercury made the square to the Asc., and the wind recorded at 6:00 A.M. on the 15th was 10 miles an hour at the Harbor and 4 miles an hour at Mt. Wilson.

March 16, Venus came sextile the Asc. from Taurus, and the Moon came conjunction the Asc. While the wind at the Harbor was only 3 miles an hour, on Mt. Wilson it was 35 miles an hour.

March 17, as a result of the two previous aspects the wind at the Harbor was still 3 miles an hour, but had eased off on Mt. Wilson to 20 miles an hour.

March 18, the Moon was parallel Asc., but was also semi-sextile Asc. from the calm sign Leo, and the wind on Mt. Wilson dropped to 4 miles an hour, and was only 4 miles an hour at the Harbor.

March 19, the Moon was semi-square the Asc. from the still sign Leo, and the wind was only 2 miles an hour at the Harbor and 5 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

In considering the probable influence of the Air Movement Charts in producing wind during the three months following March 20, 1932, the Temperature Chart governing the season should also be scanned to perceive if the season as a whole will be windy. This chart, No. 166, is given on page xvi.

It has windy Virgo on the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, in windy Aries. Windy Pluto is in the first Calm Cancer is on the cusp of the first, but its ruler; the Moon, is in windy Virgo. Mars, ruling the sign occupied by Mercury, is in calm Pisces. Of the four planets in angles, Sun is calm, but Pluto, Mercury and Uranus are windy. Thus for the season as a whole, considerable wind might be expected.

March 20, when the Moon made the sextile of the Asc., was Sunday, and there is no record; but on the following day this aspect from windy Virgo resulted in a record of only 4 miles an hour at the Harbor, but 25 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

March 22, when the Moon came square the Asc. from the windy sign Libra, the wind at the Harbor was 5 miles an hour, but on Mt. Wilson it had increased to 35 miles an hour.

The wind moderated on March 23, but March 24 the Moon came trine the Asc. from the extreme sign Scorpio, and while it registered only 3 miles an hour at the Harbor, it rose to 15 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

March 25, the Moon was parallel the Asc., and on March 26 it was inconjunct the Asc., resulting in a recording on the 26th at the Harbor of 4 miles an hour, and 25 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

March 29, the Sun came square the Asc. and the Moon opposition the Asc., and the wind registered 4 miles an hour at the Harbor and 10 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

March 31, the Moon made the inconjunct and the parallel to the Asc., and the velocity at the Harbor was only 4 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson only 3 miles an hour.

April 1, the Moon made the weak aspect, sesqui-square the Asc., and the wind at the Harbor continued at 4 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson at 3 miles an hour.

April 2, the Moon made the trine to the Asc. from the calm sign Pisces, and the wind at the Harbor registered 4 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 6 miles an hour.

April 5, Venus came parallel Asc., and the Moon made the square to the Asc., and the wind at the Harbor registered 4 miles an hour, but on Mt. Wilson rose to 10 miles an hour.

April 7, the Moon came sextile the Asc., and the wind registered at the Harbor 8 miles an hour and on Mt. Wilson 5 miles an hour.

April 8, the Moon in Taurus made the semi-square the Asc., and as this is a slightly violent aspect, the wind gained somewhat, registering 8 miles an hour at the Harbor, and 20 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

April 10, the Moon came semi-sextile the Asc., but as it was Sunday there is no record.

April 12, the Moon was semi-sextile the Asc., and there was very little wind.

April 13, Venus was semi-sextile the Asc., and this brought the wind up to 6 miles an hour at the Harbor and to 10 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

April 14, Mars came square the Asc., and the Moon was parallel the Asc. While at 6:00 A.M. the wind at the Harbor registered only 7 miles an hour and at Mt. Wilson only 6 miles an hour, by the following morning, with Moon semi-sextile Asc., it had increased to 8 miles an hour at the Harbor and to 10 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

April 17, the Moon came sextile the Asc. from windy Virgo, but it was Sunday and there is no record. The following day, April 18, however, the wind registered 5 miles an hour at the Harbor and 10 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

April 19, the Moon came square the Asc. from windy Libra, and the velocity recorded at the Harbor was 12 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 7 miles an hour.

April 21, the Moon was trine Asc. from the extreme sign Scorpio, and the velocity increased at the Harbor to 12 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson to 13 miles an hour.

April 22, the Moon made the parallel and the sesqui-square to the Asc., and the velocity was 6 miles an hour at the Harbor and 10 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

April 23, the Moon made the inconjunct to the Asc., and there was no wind at the Harbor, and only 5 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

April 25, the Moon made the opposition to the Asc. from windy Capricorn, and the wind rose to 10 miles an hour both at the Harbor and on Mt. Wilson.

April 27, the Moon made the parallel and the inconjunct aspect from the breezy sign Aquarius, and the wind at the Harbor registered 8 miles an hour, while only 5 miles an hour was registered at Mt. Wilson.

April 28, the Sun, still in the calm sign Taurus, made the sextile to the Asc., and the Moon made the sesqui-square to the Asc. There was wind at only 2 miles velocity at the Harbor, but on Mt. Wilson it went up to 20 miles an hour.

April 29 the Moon came to the trine of the Asc. from calm Pisces, and the wind dropped off to 3 miles an hour both at the Harbor and on Mt. Wilson.

May 2, the Moon made the square of the Asc. from windy Aries and the velocity increased to 8 miles an hour at the Harbor, but remained at 3 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

May 4, the Moon came sextile the Asc., and the wind remained at 3 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson and remained at 8 miles an hour at the Harbor.

May 6, under Moon parallel and semi-square the Asc., the wind increased to 7 miles an hour at the Harbor, and to 20 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

May 7, the Moon came semi-sextile the Asc. from the windy sign Gemini, and this increased the velocity at the Harbor to 8 miles an hour, but on Mt. Wilson the velocity dropped to 3 miles an hour.

May 9, the Moon came conjunction the Asc., a powerful aspect, and the velocity went up to 12 miles an hour at the Harbor and to 13 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

May 10, the Moon conjunction Asc. on the 9th took place after the 6:00 A.M. recording, and influenced the wind on the 10th also. The record at the Harbor was 10 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 17 miles an hour.

May 12, the Moon moved into calm Leo, and made the weak semi-sextile aspect to the Asc., and the wind went down to only 2 miles an hour at the Harbor, but retained its 10 mile an hour velocity on Mt. Wilson.

May 14, the Moon came sextile the Asc. from windy Virgo, and the velocity at the Harbor was 8 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson was 6 miles an hour.

The ephemeris shows that Mercury goes into Taurus between midnight May 15 and midnight May 16, 1932. At midnight May 14 (daily motion between May 14 and May 15) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 16'$ . At midnight May 15 (daily motion between May 15 and May 16) Mercury is moving  $1^{\circ} 19'$ . The increment is the difference, which is  $3'$ .

The increment on May 15 at noon is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this or  $1 \frac{1}{2}'$ . Adding this to the travel at midnight May 14, gives the travel at noon on May 15 as  $1^{\circ} 17 \frac{1}{2}'$ . Between May 15 and May 16 Mercury moves  $79'$ . At noon May 15 Mercury lacks (b)  $35'$  of the required position. We want the increment  $\frac{1}{2}$  way from noon to this position, or  $\frac{18}{79}$  of the daily increment of  $3'$ , which is a little less than  $1'$ . To the noon travel of  $1^{\circ} 17 \frac{1}{2}'$  we add a little less than  $1'$  and it gives us the nearest ' as (a)  $1^{\circ} 18'$ .

Subtracting log. (a) 1.2663 from log. (b) 1.6143 gives .3480, which is the log. of 10h 46m. Adding 10h 46m to noon gives the Greenwich time as 10:46 P.M. From this subtracting the 7h 53m difference in time for Los Angeles gives the time at Los Angeles as May 15, 1932, 2:53 P.M. LMT. Chart No. 175 erected for this data is given on page 64.

Windy Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth. Its ruler, Saturn, is in the breezy sign Aquarius, square windy Mercury. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  the influence of the chart.

### Air Movement Chart, May 15, 1932

Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first house, and its ruler, Venus, is in quiet Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  the influence of the chart.

Venus, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in quiet Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Venus moderates, but Pluto, Mars, Uranus and Saturn are windy. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

The indications of the chart are that there would be calm days, followed by other days in which there would be rather high winds. Climatological Data confirms these indications.

The Asc. is occupied by 5 Libra 39, with a declination of 2 S 15.

May 16, the Moon came conjunction and parallel the Asc., but the wind registered at the Harbor was only 6 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson 3 miles an hour.

May 18, the Moon came semi-sextile the Asc. from Scorpio, and the wind velocity at the Harbor was 6 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson was 6 miles an hour.

May 20, the Moon made the mild aspect, sextile Asc., and the velocity at both the Harbor and on Mt. Wilson was only 4 miles an hour.

May 22, the Moon made the square of the Asc. from windy Capricorn. As it was Sunday there is no record. But the following day it registered 8 miles an hour at the Harbor and 25 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

May 24, the Moon made the trine to the Asc., a harmonious aspect, and the wind fell to 3 miles an hour at the Harbor and to 5 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

May 25, the Moon was sesqui-square the Asc., and before the day was out the Sun was trine the Asc. The wind rose to 9 miles an hour at the Harbor, and to 20 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

May 27, the Moon came inconjunct the Asc. from the calm sign Pisces, and the wind dropped to 4 miles an hour at the Harbor and to 10 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

May 29, the Moon was opposition the Asc. from windy Aries, but as it was Sunday there was no record.

June 1, the Moon was inconjunct the Asc. from the calm sign Taurus, and the wind dropped to only 3 miles an hour both at the Harbor and on Mt. Wilson.

June 3, the Moon came trine the Asc., and the wind was 5 miles an hour at the Harbor and 3 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

June 6, windy Mercury came trine the Asc., and the Moon came square the Asc., and the wind rose on Mt. Wilson to 25 miles an hour, but remained at 3 miles an hour at the Harbor.

June 8, the Moon came sextile the Asc. and Mars made the sesqui-square to the Asc. The velocity at the Harbor was 8 miles an hour, and on Mt. Wilson was 5 miles an hour.

June 9, the Moon came semi-square the Asc. from calm Leo, and the wind registered only 4 miles an hour at the Harbor, and only 5 miles an hour on Mt. Wilson.

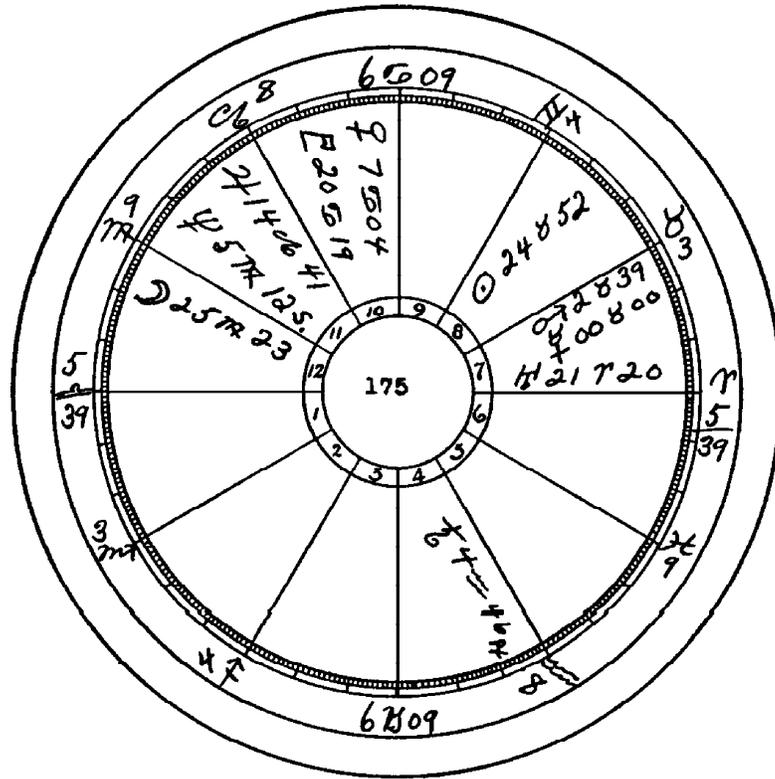


MOISTURE CHART PLANETS

176.	09 27	09 27	20 07	07 45	16 49	28 50R	23 46	15 28	07 52R	21 22R
177.	16 29	16 29	23 28	16 19	22 11	21 16R	24 35	15 31	07 47R	21 05R
178.	24 32	24 32	01 36	26 04	28 20	20 29R	25 31	15 38	07 39R	21 03R
179.	02 22	02 22	11 36	05 32	04 22	19 36R	26 25	15 48	07 29R	20 55R
180.	09 19	09 19	21 37	13 54	09 44	18 44R	27 14	15 59	07 20R	20 35R
181.	16 37	16 37	02 22	22 39	15 25	17 47R	28 05	16 13	07 09R	20 27R
182.	24 52	24 52	15 36	02 29	21 49	16 42R	29 00	16 31	06 56R	20 25R
183.	02 15	02 15	28 19	11 14	27 37	15 47R	29 48	16 51	06 43R	20 18R
184.	08 57	08 57	10 36	19 07	02 53	14 59R	00 29	17 09	06 33R	20 13R
185.	29 47	29 47	24 25	14 28	01 20	09 14	28 12	22 15R	08 33	23 12
186.	06 51	06 51	07 30	22 15	05 39	10 44	28 07	21 59R	08 49	23 16
187.	13 02	13 02	18 20	29 12	09 19	12 00	28 08	21 44R	09 01	23 23
188.	20 55	20 55	04 30	19 48	12 30	22 13	02 02	19 33R	10 11R	23 00R
189.	28 46	28 46	07 10	29 24	15 04	22 44	02 49	19 28R	10 10R	22 55R
190.	21 13	21 13	05 01	26 50	19 46	23 15R	05 17	19 32	09 56R	22 33
191.	28 45	28 45	16 13	06 06	20 16	23 03R	06 10	19 39	09 48R	22 19R
192.	05 33	05 33	26 49	14 27	20 08R	22 46R	06 58	19 47	09 40R	22 07R
195.	13 02	13 02	24 59R	08 18	01 21R	15 19R	14 09	22 46	07 55R	21 15R
194.	04 48	02 01	00 00	27 55	02 46R	16 15R	13 25	22 17	08 07R	21 17R

AIR MOVEMENT CHART PRECEDING AKRON DISASTER

No. of House	Cusp	MOISTURE CHART HOUSE CUSPS					
		X	XI	XII	I	II	III
176.	♄02	♄08	♄14	♄21	♄27	♄30	♄02
177.	♄09	♄12	♄13	♄21	♄30	♄19	♄12
178.	♄07	♄06	♄13	♄19	♄30	♄21	♄14
179.	♄02	♄27	♄19	♄40	♄20	♄29	♄29
180.	♄02	♄04	♄01	♄10	♄23	♄27	♄27
181.	♄01	♄24	♄16	♄59	♄28	♄04	♄04
182.	♄27	♄23	♄28	♄57	♄11	♄04	♄04
183.	♄07	♄09	♄10	♄36	♄04	♄04	♄04
184.	♄08	♄07	♄14	♄58	♄23	♄15	♄15
185.	♄17	♄09	♄04	♄33	♄21	♄23	♄23
186.	♄01	♄04	♄13	♄37	♄13	♄05	♄05
187.	♄21	♄18	♄10	♄11	♄08	♄17	♄17
188.	♄29	♄04	♄11	♄01	♄05	♄29	♄29
189.	♄06	♄29	♄29	♄31	♄16	♄13	♄13
190.	♄29	♄26	♄02	♄40	♄14	♄07	♄07
191.	♄04	♄06	♄06	♄08	♄01	♄01	♄01
192.	♄26	♄02	♄09	♄04	♄03	♄28	♄28
195.	♄28	♄23	♄14	♄20	♄14	♄25	♄25
		AIR MOVEMENT HOUSE CUSPS AKRON DISASTER					
194.	♄02	♄07	♄10	10♄08	♄03	♄00	♄00



#### Air Movement Chart

May 15, 1932, 2:53 p.m. LMT. 118:15W. 34N.

Windy Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, is in breezy Aquarius, square windy Mercury.

Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is in calm Cancer.

Venus, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in calm Cancer.

Of the planets in angles, Venus moderates, but Pluto, Mars, Uranus and Saturn are windy.

*Chapter 5* \_\_\_\_\_

## **Astrological Moisture Charts**

**F**OR determining the amount of rain that will fall during a season, the Temperature Chart for that season must be consulted. But within the season, such rain as does fall will come down during those weeks that show the most wetness in the Moisture Charts. And within the week which shows rain will fall, the precipitation will be most pronounced on those days when planets make heavy aspects to the Ascending degree. And as the Moon rules moisture, the heavy aspects made by the Moon to the degree on the Ascendant of the Moisture Charts in particular are indicative of precipitation.

But no matter how wet the Moisture Chart is, unless the Temperature Chart for the season within which it is erected also indicates precipitation, none will be present. Furthermore, the normal amount of precipitation in the given area at the particular time of year for which the Moisture Chart is erected also always must be taken into consideration. Both the Temperature Chart for the season, and the particular Moisture Chart under consideration, only indicate variations from the normal for that season at that definite place. The amount of rainfall, or snowfall, indicated by both charts is not absolute; but the days on which such rainfall or snowfall as does occur, are indicated exclusively by the Moisture Chart without reference to any other chart. They will be the days on which transit progressed planets, as shown by their positions in the ephemeris on the given calendar days, make aspects to the degree on the Ascendant of the Moisture Chart.

Fortunately for ease in calculating these Moisture Charts the various ephemerides issued annually give the time when the Moon makes the conjunction with the Sun, the first square to the Sun, the opposition to the Sun, and the last square to the Sun. The time given for each of these four aspects of the Moon to the Sun is the time for which Moisture Charts are erected. The chart erected for each of these aspects is the Moisture Chart covering the next seven days until the next Moisture Chart takes over the influence. Starting with the New Moon when the Moon is conjunction the Sun, moving the eye down the aspectarian, 7 days will bring it to the first square, and so on. But in most ephemerides, the time given for all aspects is Greenwich Mean Time. This is the time for which the positions of all the planets are calculated; for when an aspect between planets is complete, the positions of the planets in the zodiac are the same world over.

But their house position differs with both longitude and latitude. There-

fore, the Local Mean Time at the place for which the weather is to be forecasted must be ascertained by subtracting the time difference if the place is West of Greenwich, and adding the time difference if the place is East of Greenwich. The time difference is ascertained by multiplying each ° by 4 and calling it minutes, and each ' by 4 and calling it seconds, and then reducing to hours, minutes and seconds.

In the ephemeris for 1932 the aspectarian records that on Jan. 1, the Moon makes the square of the Sun at 1:23 a.m. To erect the Moisture Chart for this last quarter of the Moon it became necessary to subtract the Los Angeles time difference of 7h 53m from the mentioned Greenwich Time. Subtracting 7h 53m 00s from 1932y 1mo 1d 1:23 a.m. gives the Local Mean Time at Los Angeles for which to erect the chart as 1931y 12m 31d 5:30 p.m. Therefore the sidereal time and house positions are calculated for Dec. 31, 1931, 5:30 p.m., and the planets are calculated as usual for Jan. 1, 1932, 1:23 a.m. EGMT.

Had the place for erecting the Moisture Chart been Denver, Colorado, where the time difference is 6h 59m 56s, the Local Mean Time would have been Dec. 31, 1931, 6h 23m 04s p.m. Had the place for erecting the chart been Des Moines, Iowa, with a time difference of 6h 14m 32s, the Local Mean Time would have been Dec. 31, 1931, 7h 8m 28s p.m. Had the place for erecting the chart been Cleveland, Ohio, with a time difference of 5h 26m 52s, the Local Mean Time would have been Dec. 31, 1931, 7h 56m 08s p.m. In each instance the house cusps used would be for the latitude of the place. Using the precise Sidereal Time ascertained from the Local Mean Time and the Sidereal Time given on that day in the ephemeris, and the Table of Houses for the nearest latitude to the place, and making the proper corrections, in each Moisture Chart the precise sign, °, and ' on the Ascendant should be ascertained; or it is the aspects to this position that determine when there will be precipitation.

In handling the relation between the aspects and the moisture precipitation records, for the purpose of indicating the relation between them, and how, therefore, to forecast rain, it will be necessary to proceed in a slightly different manner than we did when handling the Temperature Charts and the Air Movement Charts. On any day of the year, whatever the aspect to the Temperature Chart Ascendant, or without any aspect to it, there is always some temperature that may be recorded. And more often than not, regardless of the aspects to the Ascendant of the Air Movement Chart, there is some air movement to be recorded. But in most places there are more days in the year when no rain falls than days when precipitation may be recorded; and in many localities, such as Los Angeles, there are sections of the year when it is customary for months to pass without a drop of rain.

Thus if we are to consider every aspect that forms to the Asc. in such a semi-arid region, most of them would coincide with no rainfall. Therefore, in following the records of the Weather Map, we shall here consider only those dates on which at least a trace of moisture fell, and observe the aspect made to the Ascendant on that day.

As there are so many Moisture Charts to consider, only their elements are given. These may be found for each Moisture Chart in chapter 4 on pages 62 and 63, and may be copied off onto a blank chart for study. This should be supplemented by erecting Moisture Charts in the region where you live, and noting the influence of aspects to the Ascendant on the precipitation of moisture in that area.

Unlike the temperature record and the wind record, the precipitation record, resulting from moisture I measurement at 5:00 a.m. Pacific Standard

Time (8:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time), records the total amount of rain which has fallen during the preceding 24 hours. It may, or may not, be raining at the time the measurement is made. Therefore any aspect during the 24 hours preceding the record coincides with the recorded precipitation, rather than the aspects forming on the day the measurement is made unless the aspect was within the one effective degree of orb before the time the measurement was made.

It will be my practice, consequently, to state the day on which the aspect was perfect: and then state this with the rainfall reading following the influence of the aspect. This reading usually will be the one recorded on the day following the one on which the aspect was perfect, on the assumption that the indicated rain did not start until the aspect was complete, although it may have started at any time while the aspect was within its one effective degree of orb.

However, we must bear in mind under a wet Moisture Chart, if the chart is wet enough, that a very slight aspect may start precipitation, and that the rain may continue unabated throughout the entire 7 days covered by the chart, and if the season is a wet one, and the next Moisture Chart is also wet, it may continue through the whole 7 days influenced by it also. For instance, in the Puget Sound region, in winter, it takes a very dry Moisture Chart to prevent it raining most of the week it influences.

The Moon is the one really wet planet of them all. And although it moves so rapidly, and by progression has only 1/7 the power of the other planets by similar progression, its aspects to the Ascendant are of prime importance in predicting the days, and the time of day, when rain may be expected. The heavier aspects, especially from watery signs, are more indicative of rain.

The conjunction and opposition of the Moon to the Ascendant of the Moisture Chart are most powerful to precipitate moisture, and the parallel, if at the same time some zodiacal aspect is operative, is next most powerful. Then come the square and the trine, followed in power by the sextile. The semi-square and sesqui-square are not quite so powerful as the sextile, and the inconjunct and semi-sextile are the weakest of all the aspects in power to bring rain.

As we will start our examples relative to precipitation with January 1, 1932, our first step is to see what the winter season as a whole indicates. This information we gain from consulting Temperature Chart No. 165, erected for Dec. 22, 1931, at Los Angeles. This chart is given page xv. A Temperature chart indicates not merely the temperature and when it will change due to aspects of the planets to the degree on the Ascendant, but in a general way also the amount of wind and the amount of moisture precipitation during the following three months.

This chart has dry Gemini on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, in dry Sagittarius. The accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Dry Uranus is in the first house, but the cusp of the first is occupied by wet Pisces. Neptune, ruling the cusp of the first, is in dry Virgo. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

Saturn, ruling the sign the Sun is in, is in stormy Capricorn. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, all 4, Mercury, Sun, Mars and Uranus, are dry. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

We are warranted in concluding, therefore, that the season as a whole would be very dry; and this is borne out by the report in Climatological Data.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 176**

This chart, erected for the last quarter of the Moon, Dec. 31, 1931, 5:50 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles, governs the first 7 days of 1932 in reference to precipitation, subject to the dry influence of season chart No. 165.

Dry Libra is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Venus, is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Moist Pluto is in the first house, and wet Cancer is on the cusp of the first. Its ruler, the Moon, is in dry Libra. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The ruler of the sign Libra, occupied by the Moon, is Venus in the dry sign Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Venus and Saturn are wet, and Pluto is damp, while Mars is dry. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

We conclude, therefore, that due to the wet planets in angles there will be a little rain, but that most of the week will be dry. Jan. 1, the Moon made the square to the Asc., and this was followed by .29 inches of rain during the next 24 hours. There was no other rain in Los Angeles during the week.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 177**

This chart, erected for the New Moon on Jan. 7, 1932, 3:36 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles, also shows very little rain for the following week.

Dry Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in dry Sagittarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Dry Gemini is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in dry Sagittarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Saturn, the ruler of the sign the Moon is in, is in wet Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, both the Sun and Mars are dry. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

We conclude from these indications that the week following this New Moon will be even dryer than the preceding week, but that there will be some moisture.

On Jan. 12, when Mercury came opposition the Asc., there was a precipitation of .15 inches, and the following day, when the Moon made the square to the Asc., there was a precipitation of .04 inches.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 178**

This chart, erected for the first quarter of the Moon, Jan. 15, 1932, 1:52 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles, is wet enough to cause considerable precipitation if the season chart showed wetness.

Dry Jupiter is in the fourth. Dry Leo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, the Sun, is in wet Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Wet Taurus is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in wet Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the two planets in angles, Jupiter is dry and Venus is wet. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

At the time of erection of the chart, the Sun was already 2' within, and applying to the trine of the Asc., and the only rain that fell was under this aspect, .01 inches being recorded on Jan. 15, and .44 inches the following morning. Saturn was also trine the Asc. during the duration of the chart.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 179**

This chart, erected for Full Moon, January 23, 1932, 5:51 a.m. LMT., Los Angeles, if the season had been normal would have indicated considerable precipitation.

Wet Taurus is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Venus, is in wet Pisces. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the three planets in the first, Saturn is wet, but both Mars and the Sun are dry. Mercury, almost in precise conjunction with the Asc., is also dry. Saturn, ruler of the Asc., is in the wet sign Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Sun, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Moon, Saturn and Pluto favor rain; but Mars, Jupiter and the Sun are dry. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

In this dry season the only rain that fell during the week was .01 of an inch, which fell Jan. 27 while Venus was within the effective 1 degree of sextile Asc.

This chart, erected for the second square of Moon to the Sun Jan. 30, 1932, 1:42 a.m. LMT., Los Angeles, is a much different chart than the four already considered.

Wet Venus is in the fourth house. Wet Pisces is on the cusp of the fourth, but its ruler, Neptune, is in dry Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

The wet sign Scorpio is on the cusp of the first, its ruler, Mars, is in the dry sign Aquarius, and its co-ruler, Pluto, is in the wet sign Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, the ruler of the sign occupied by the Moon, is in the dry sign Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

The two planets in angles, Venus and Neptune, both tend toward moisture. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

From such a chart as this, dominated by a normal Temperature Chart, quite heavy rains might be expected. Within 24 hours after the commencement of the influence of the chart Mercury came to the sextile of Asc., and at 5:00 a.m. of Jan. 30, as the chart came in there was a trace of rain recorded; and the next day, with Mercury making the sextile Asc., there was no record, as the day was Sunday. But during the day following the perfect aspect the record shows that 1.95 inches of rain fell.

Feb. 2, with Mars parallel Asc., and Moon semi-sextile Asc., .53 inches were recorded.

Feb. 3, with Moon semi-square the Asc., the precipitation fell off to .02 inches.

The only other moisture recorded during the Week was a trace which fell on the 5th, following the sextile of Moon to Asc.

This chart, erected for New Moon on Feb. 6, 6:53 a.m. LMT., Los Angeles, is still a different type of influence. While otherwise dryer, Mars being within progressed conjunction the Asc., and Uranus being within progressed sextile to the Asc., give the chart unusual activity, and indicate almost as much precipitation as was indicated in Chart No. 180.

Dry Gemini is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Dry Mars and dry Sun are in the first, but the wet Moon is also there. Uranus, the ruler of the first, is in dry Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Uranus, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

### Moisture Chart No. 180

### Moisture Chart No. 181

Of the six planets in angles, Sun, Mars and Jupiter are dry, while Moon, Venus and Neptune tend toward moisture. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

However, as previously indicated, the Asc. is given unusual activity by progressed aspects of Mars and Uranus to it. Heavy aspects to the Asc. of any weather chart, especially if within the one degree of effective progressed orb, tend toward storms. This is such a chart.

On the day the chart commenced, under the influence of the two progressed aspects to the Asc. a trace of rain was recorded.

Feb. 6, Mars came to the perfect conjunction the Asc., but as it was Sunday there is no record.

Feb. 8, Mars had moved beyond the conjunction with the Asc. but was parallel the Asc., and the record shows .64 inches of rain, and on the 9th, under this parallel aspect, there was 1.52 inches.

Feb. 10, when the parallel aspect was perfect, and the Moon came semi-square the Asc., .40 inches of rain was recorded.

Feb. 13, the Moon came parallel and square the Asc., and a trace of moisture shows on the records.

### Moisture Chart No. 182

This chart erected for the first square of the Moon on Feb. 14, 1932, 10:21 a.m. LMT., Los Angeles, also indicates some rain, but not because of heavy aspects to the Asc.

Dry Jupiter is in the fourth house, but wet Cancer is on its cusp, and its ruler, the Moon, is in wet Taurus. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

The wet Moon is in the first, and wet Taurus on the cusp of the first, while its ruler, Venus, is in dry Aries. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

Venus, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Aries. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Mars, Mercury and Jupiter are dry, while Saturn and the Moon are wet. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

As the Moon was in the first house and Mars was parallel the Asc., .32 inches of moisture fell during the hours following the erection of the chart.

Feb. 16, following the semi-sextile of the Moon to the Asc., .51 inches were recorded.

Feb. 17, the Moon made the semi-square to the Asc. and slightly more moisture, .74 inches, fell. The semi-square is both a little more powerful, and a little more violent than the semi-sextile.

Feb. 18, only a trace was recorded, but as the Moon made the sextile to the Asc. from the wet sign Cancer, this aspect recorded .23 inches on the 19th, during the hours following the aspect.

This completed the moisture precipitation for the week.

### Moisture Chart No. 183

This chart, erected for the opposition of the Moon to the Sun on Feb. 21, 1932, 6:15 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles, indicates dry weather.

Dry Sagittarius is on the fourth, and its ruler, Jupiter, is in dry Leo. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Dry Virgo is on the cusp of the first, and Mercury, its ruler, is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

Mercury, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

No planets in angles accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

As might have been expected, no rain fell during the week following the date on which this chart started its influence.

This chart was erected for the last quarter of the Moon, Feb. 28, 1932, 10:14 a.m. LMT., Los Angeles. It also is a quite dry chart.

Dry Jupiter is in the fourth, and dry Leo on its cusp. The ruler of the cusp of the fourth, the Sun, is in the wet sign Pisces. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Wet Taurus is on the cusp of the first, and Venus, its ruler, is in dry Aries. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

Jupiter, the ruler of the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Leo. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the four planets in angles, Neptune is foggy, the Moon is wet, and Jupiter and Mars are both dry. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

No rain fell during this week. The dry influence of the Temperature Chart had become so pronounced that no more rain fell during the season.

Because the summer half of the year in Los Angeles has so few rainy days, and 1932 was a dryer year than usual, to proceed with example charts that show at least a little precipitation, we will skip both the spring season and the summer season, and continue our examples starting with the autumn, first considering the Temperature Chart for this season.

This chart, which is given in chapter 2, page 31, was erected for September 22, 1932, 10:23 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles.

Of the four planets in the fourth, Sun, Mercury and Jupiter are dry, and Neptune is moist. Dry Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and Mercury, its ruler, is in the dry sign Virgo. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

The wet Moon is in the first, but dry Gemini is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in dry Virgo. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

Venus, ruling the sign the Sun occupies, is in dry Leo. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the five planets in angles, Moon is wet, Neptune is damp, and the Sun, Mercury and Jupiter are dry.

On the whole, while the Moon's influence indicates some rain for the season, the chart is pronouncedly dry. And Climatological Data records that the precipitation for each of the three months it covered was decidedly subnormal.

This chart was erected for the last quarter of the Moon, Sept. 22, 4:53 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles.

The wet Moon is in the fourth. Dry Gemini is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in dry Virgo. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Wet Pisces is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Neptune, is in dry Virgo. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

Mercury, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon is in dry Virgo. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, the Moon is wet, Neptune is moist, and Sun and Jupiter are dry.

### Moisture Chart No. 184

### Season Chart No. 168

### Moisture Chart No. 185

However, Neptune is precisely opposition the Asc., and Jupiter is within the one effective degree of opposition the Asc. Such heavy aspects from slow moving planets tend to indicate storms.

Yet because it takes a wet season chart together with a real wet Moisture Chart to give rain in September in Los Angeles, none was experienced there. Rain in Los Angeles in September is unusual.

But the moisture indications, and also the storm indications shown by Jupiter and Neptune within progressed opposition of the Asc. were fully borne out in the mountains surrounding Los Angeles. In Los Angeles the influence of the Neptune aspect only brought much fog.

Climatological Data for September, 1932, says of California:

Precipitation was decidedly deficient, except in the mountains of southern California, and in Inyo and Mono counties and portions of the desert region where it exceeded the normal. It nearly all occurred during the last week of the month.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 186**

This chart was erected for the New Moon, Sept. 29, 1932, 9:37 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles. It is not particularly a wet chart, but is decidedly a storm chart.

Moist Neptune and dry Jupiter are in the fourth. Dry Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in dry Libra. This accounts for ½ of the influence of the chart.

Dry Gemini is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in dry Libra. This accounts for ¼ of the influence of the chart.

Venus, ruler of the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Leo. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Jupiter is dry and Neptune is moist. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

When violent planets make heavy aspects, especially afflictions, there is a tendency toward destructive storms; and these storms, thus shown by the zodiacal aspects of the planets, tend to take place in those regions where the Ascendant is also severely afflicted in the weather charts.

In this chart there is a T-square formed by Saturn opposition Pluto, and Uranus making the square to both.

Uranus, one member of this T-square, is within 1° 22' of perfect sextile to the Asc., violent Mars makes the progressed semi-square to the Asc. within 2' of perfect, and Neptune conjunction Jupiter in the fourth and in progressed semi-square aspect with Pluto, all tend toward violent weather. And because one of the violent influences Mars-is in progressed aspect to the Asc., one might be sure that the violence would not long be delayed.

Under the aspect of Mars to the Asc., in Los Angeles .02 inches of rain was recorded on the day the chart commenced its influence, .10 inches fell on the next day, the 30th, and .02 on Oct. 1. All the rain that fell was precipitated while Mars was still semi-square the Asc.

For Los Angeles this was about what might have been expected with Neptune in the fourth, and so dry a chart. It was not much more than a heavy fog.

But about 100 miles north of Los Angeles, in practically the same Longitude, but the higher latitude bringing the Asc. to a position where Uranus was just within the one effective degree of sextile to it, there was a cloudburst. This was in the Tehachapi Mountains. And it was only there that the full violence of the chart was manifested.

Climatological Data records the storm briefly thus:

Excessive rains in the Tehachapi Mountains on the 30th flooded Agua Caliente and Tehachapi creeks, killing 15 persons and causing property losses estimated at over \$1,000,000, mostly public utilities. At Tehachapi the precipitation between 1:30 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. of the 30th was 4.38 inches.

This chart was erected for the first square of the Moon, Oct. 6, 1932, 12:16 p.m. LMT. Los Angeles.

Dry Uranus is in the fourth, and dry Aries on the cusp of the fourth. Mars, the ruler of the cusp of the fourth, is in dry Leo. Thus this ½ of the chart is completely dry.

Wet and stormy Saturn is in the first, and wet Capricorn is on the cusp of the first. Saturn, ruler of the cusp of the first is in wet Capricorn. In a normal season, in spite of the dry fourth, this ¼ of the chart being all wet would indicate some rain, especially as the wet Moon is also in the first.

Saturn, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is wet. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Moon, Saturn and Pluto are wet, but Uranus is dry. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

In a wet season, in spite of the complete dryness of the fourth house, we would have expected considerable rain. But as the season as a whole was so dry, only a little moisture could be looked for.

Here again the heavy afflictions among the planets indicated storm; but as none of the violent planets were closely in aspect with the Asc., and as there was no progressed aspect within the one effective degree of orb to the Asc., it was unlikely the indicated storm would occur within the area covered by this chart.

Oct. 9, Venus made the trine to the Asc., and before the next morning .06 inches of rain had fallen.

Because the season as a whole was so dry, there is no point in giving the charts of the weeks that followed up to the one for December 12.

This chart was erected for the Full Moon of Dec. 12, 1932, 6:29 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles. Here again we find a chart showing violence, although in this one no zodiacal aspect is within the one effective degree of orb to the Asc., but both Pluto and the Sun are parallel the Asc. Both Pluto and Uranus are in angles, square to each other, and Saturn also in an angle opposition Pluto. The parallel of Pluto to the Asc. lasts throughout the duration of the chart and connects up the violent influences with the region for which the chart was erected. Therefore it could logically be assumed that the stormy condition indicated by the afflictions in the sky would be felt in the region for which this chart was erected.

Dry Uranus is in the fourth. Dry Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in dry Sagittarius. This ½ of the influence of the chart, except for the aspect of Uranus to moist Pluto, indicated dry weather.

Moist Pluto is in the first, opposition wet Saturn and square dry Uranus. Wet Cancer is on the cusp of the first, and the Moon, its ruler, is in dry Gemini. Here the ¼ influence of the chart is decidedly wet.

Mercury, the ruler of the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Sagittarius. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 187**

**Moisture Chart  
No. 188**

Of the planets in angles, Pluto is moist, Saturn is wet, and Uranus is dry. All three are violent. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Dec. 13, The Sun was parallel the Asc., and the record is .37 inches of rain.

Dec. 14, Mars came sextile the Asc., and there is recorded .09 inches of rain.

Dec. 15, Mars was still sextile the Asc., and there is recorded .03 inches of rain. And so far as Los Angeles itself was concerned that finished the storm and the precipitation for the week.

But in the mountains about 100 miles east of Los Angeles the violent conditions shown in the chart were manifest. The newspapers on the morning of December 13, 1932, carried these headlines:

Snow, Rainstorm leaves Death Trail Over Southland. 18-Foot Drifts Trap 200 at Big Bear; Rescued Later." "3 Ammunition Barges Hurlled Against Pier Threaten Blast" This was south of Los Angeles at Los Angeles Harbor. Quoting further from the newspaper on the following day: "Six persons were killed, eleven perhaps fatally injured, and twenty others less seriously hurt in this section yesterday through traffic accidents, most of which were due to the weather.

As the next moisture chart goes into the winter season, let us look at it for indications of rain during the winter months of 1933.

**Season Chart  
No. 169**

This chart, which is given in chapter 2, page 32, was erected for December 22, 1932, 5:21 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles.

The wet Moon and dry Jupiter are in the fourth house. Dry Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in dry Sagittarius. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Moist Pluto is in the first house, and the wet sign Cancer on the cusp of the first. The Moon, ruler of the cusp of the first, is in the dry sign Libra. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

Saturn, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the four planets in angles, Pluto is moist and the Moon is wet, but Jupiter and Uranus are dry. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

On the whole, the indications of the chart are that there would be as much, or more, than the average amount of rainfall for the season.

This was borne out by Climatological Data. But the peculiar thing about the weather was that almost the total rainfall for the season fell between the 15th and 31st of January. Therefore, let us consider the first Moisture Chart of the season, and then the three charts covering the period in which the precipitation was so heavy.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 189**

This chart was erected for the last quarter of the Moon, December 20, 12:28 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles. It covers the first 5 days of the winter season, and thus during those days is subject to the winter season chart No. 169.

Moist Pluto is in the fourth house, and wet Cancer is on the cusp of the fourth. The Moon, ruler of the cusp of the fourth is in dry Sagittarius. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Dry Uranus is in the first house, and dry Aries on the cusp of the first. Its ruler, Mars, is in dry Virgo. This 1/4 of the influence of the chart is dry.

Mercury, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Sagittarius. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the two planets in angles, Uranus is dry and Pluto is moist. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Under such a chart, as the season promises rain, some moisture may be expected. However, such rain as did fall right in the Los Angeles area fell immediately following the start of the influence of the chart, and before the winter season commenced. It was only a trace, and was due to Neptune being within the one effective degree of orb of inconjunct the Asc.

Now let us skip the New Moon of December 27, 1932, and the first square of the Moon on January 3, 1933, as both of these Moisture Charts are exceedingly dry, and other than indicating dryness have no points of interest.

This chart was erected for Full Moon January 11, 1933, 12:43 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles.

Wet Cancer is on the cusp of the fourth house, and its ruler, the Moon, is in dry Virgo. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Wet Taurus is on the cusp of the first house, and its ruler, Venus, is in dry Sagittarius. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

The Moon, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is wet. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

The only planet in an angle is wet Saturn. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart. Thus here we have quite a wet Moisture Chart.

Jan. 15, the Moon made the trine of the Asc., and the following morning the record was .08 inches of rain. This was the commencement of a rainstorm which lasted until Jan. 31.

Jan. 17, as Mercury moved up to trine Asc., the record showed 2.68 inches of rain.

This chart was erected for the last quarter of the Moon, Jan. 18, 1933 10:22 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles.

Sun and Mercury in the fourth house are dry, but Venus also in that house is wet. Capricorn, on the cusp of the fourth is wet, and its ruler, Saturn, is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Wet Moon is in the first house, and the cusp of the first is occupied by dry Libra. Capricorn, occupied by Venus, ruling the cusp of the first, is wet. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

Uranus, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Aries. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, the Moon and Venus are wet, and Uranus, Sun and Mercury are dry. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Jan. 19, the Moon made the semi-sextile of the Asc., and there was recorded .73 inches of rain.

Jan. 20, with the Moon semi-square the Asc. in this wet chart, the record was 2.31 inches of rain.

Jan. 21, under the milder aspect, Moon sextile Asc., the rainfall dropped off to .23 of an inch.

Curtailment of funds by the Government made records unavailable until Jan. 24.

Jan. 24, the Sun was trine Asc., almost out of orb of influence, and the record was .52 inches. But the newspapers indicate that on the two previous days while the Sun was trine the Asc. there was also considerable rain.

### Moisture Chart No. 190

### Moisture Chart No. 191

**Moisture Chart  
No. 192**

This chart was erected for New Moon, January 25, 1933, 3:27 p.m. LMT., Los Angeles.

Dry Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth house, and its ruler, Mercury, is in wet Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Damp Pluto is in the first and wet Cancer on the cusp of the first. Moon, ruler of the cusp of the first is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Uranus, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Pluto is damp and Venus is wet, while Uranus and Mercury are dry. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Jan. 25, no rain fell.

Jan. 26, the Moon made the inconjunct with the Asc., and there was recorded .21 inches of rain.

Jan. 28, the Moon made the trine to the Asc. and there was .08 inches of rain.

Jan. 30, the Moon made the square of the Asc. and under this more violent aspect 1.48 inches of rain was recorded.

This finished the storm, and also practically all the rainfall for the three month season.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 195**

This chart was erected for the first quarter of the Moon, April 3, 1933, 1:00 a m., LMT., 74 W., 39:45N., off Barnegat Light,

Dry Aries is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mars, is in dry Virgo conjunction Neptune. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Wet Capricorn is on the cusp of the first house, and its ruler, Saturn, is in dry Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Moon, ruler of the sign occupied by the Moon, is in wet Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the two planets in angles, Pluto is moist and the Moon is wet. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart

The significant thing about this chart is not the amount of precipitation, which would be about average for the season in New Jersey, but the conjunction of Sun with electrical and violent Uranus, and the square of both to violent Pluto and the Moon in an angle.

When storms are indicated, all three weather charts should be consulted both as to wind and moisture and other conditions. Mars, ruler of the cusp of the fourth is in windy Virgo, and windy Aries is on the cusp of the fourth. Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler is in the electrical sign Aquarius.

On the date of the storm which tore the giant dirigible asunder with much loss of life, April 4, 1933, the Moon was parallel the Asc. More about this storm will be given in chapter 6.



UNUSUAL WEATHER CHART PLANETS

	☉	☽	♂	♀	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
196.	00 5 00	02 2 26	08 1 17	03 2 30	14 8 02	28 1 54	09 8 13	15 7 01	01 7 13	18 5 37											
197.	25 5 43	27 7 15	00 6 00	05 7 08	03 1 12	05 5 01	07 2 16	15 7 22	01 7 58	19 5 23											
198.	25 5 36	25 7 36	29 5 42	04 7 57	03 1 06	04 5 59	07 2 17	15 7 22	01 7 57	19 5 23											
199.	00 7 00	28 7 18	04 7 10	21 7 55	03 7 58	16 7 50	12 2 58	22 7 02	08 7 14	21 5 19											
200.	17 1 18	23 7 38	00 5 00	01 5 04	15 7 58	14 7 32	16 2 15	26 7 14	07 7 31	21 5 58											
201.	23 1 24	23 7 24	11 5 58	07 5 54	18 7 54	15 7 07	16 2 06	26 7 28	07 7 35	22 5 14											
202.	00 5 00	02 5 32	24 7 53	14 6 44	01 6 29	09 7 17	28 2 11	22 7 14	08 7 34	23 5 12											
203.	10 7 12	09 7 01	00 7 00	00 7 48	24 6 26	17 7 05	28 2 54	20 7 39	09 7 46	23 5 24											
204.	20 7 54	20 7 54	04 7 30	19 7 49	12 7 27	22 7 13	02 2 02	19 7 34	10 7 11	23 5 00											
205.	00 7 00	28 7 18	04 7 10	21 7 56	03 7 58	16 7 50	12 2 58	22 7 02	08 7 14	21 5 19											
206.	27 7 09	02 7 48	00 7 00	26 7 05	01 7 02	14 7 05	15 2 08	23 7 34	07 7 39	21 5 18											
207.	18 7 48	18 7 48	29 7 16	23 7 37	05 7 02	13 7 17	16 2 08	24 7 49	07 7 25	21 5 28											
208.	00 7 00	28 7 18	04 7 10	21 7 56	03 7 58	16 7 50	12 2 58	22 7 02	08 7 14	21 5 19											
209.	27 7 08	05 7 40	00 7 00	26 7 08	01 7 02	14 7 05	15 2 08	23 7 35	07 7 39	21 5 58											
210.	04 7 02	04 7 02	07 7 13	04 7 50	01 7 47	13 7 41	15 2 32	23 7 59	07 7 38	21 5 21											
211.	00 7 00	28 7 18	04 7 10	21 7 56	03 7 58	16 7 50	12 2 58	22 7 02	08 7 14	21 5 19											
212.	04 7 48	02 7 07	30 7 00	27 7 56	02 7 56	16 7 15	13 2 25	22 7 16	08 7 08	21 5 18											
213.	20 7 14	20 7 14	25 7 33	17 7 22	00 7 53	14 7 38	14 2 40	23 7 10	07 7 47	21 5 15											
214.	00 5 00	07 7 46	07 7 44	08 7 27	14 7 47	09 7 23	13 2 23	17 7 33	16 7 13	10 5 29											
215.	09 7 47	14 7 29	00 7 00	05 7 36	10 7 16	14 7 39	15 2 02	16 7 29	15 7 23	09 5 20											
216.	05 5 46	05 7 46	14 7 19	15 7 50	18 7 42	09 7 11	13 2 28	17 7 33	16 7 23	10 5 35											
217.	00 5 00	02 7 26	08 7 23	03 7 32	14 7 02	28 7 55	09 7 14	15 7 02	01 7 15	18 5 37											
218.	23 7 00	03 7 10	00 7 00	24 7 49	08 7 40	27 7 14	09 7 46	14 7 50	01 7 05	18 5 36											
219.	10 5 30	10 5 30	26 7 34	16 7 32	21 7 58	01 5 26	08 7 25	15 7 15	01 7 30	18 5 52											

No. of	UNUSUAL WEATHER CHART HOUSE CUSPS					
	House	X	XI	XII	I	II
196.	♌ 14	♌ 07	♌ 29	♌ 18	♌ 05	♌ 14
197.	♌ 21	♌ 14	♌ 06	♌ 24	♌ 14	♌ 22
198.	♌ 02	♌ 01	♌ 25	♌ 43	♌ 19	♌ 26
199.	♌ 16	♌ 19	♌ 19	♌ 15	♌ 10	♌ 11
200.	♌ 11	♌ 18	♌ 27	♌ 41	♌ 18	♌ 11
201.	♌ 06	♌ 07	♌ 02	♌ 57	♌ 23	♌ 29
202.	♌ 08	♌ 15	♌ 23	♌ 02	♌ 16	♌ 09
203.	♌ 18	♌ 09	♌ 02	♌ 08	♌ 25	♌ 25
204.	♌ 01	♌ 08	♌ 13	♌ 37	♌ 03	♌ 29
205.	♌ 27	♌ 01	♌ 00	♌ 10	♌ 21	♌ 23
206.	♌ 18	♌ 25	♌ 05	♌ 03	♌ 00	♌ 22
207.	♌ 22	♌ 26	♌ 25	♌ 48	♌ 16	♌ 18
208.	♌ 13	♌ 16	♌ 16	♌ 20	♌ 08	♌ 09
209.	♌ 02	♌ 04	♌ 15	♌ 01	♌ 15	♌ 07
210.	♌ 04	♌ 10	♌ 14	♌ 18	♌ 05	♌ 02
211.	♌ 11	♌ 13	♌ 14	♌ 05	♌ 08	♌ 08
212.	♌ 21	♌ 25	♌ 27	♌ 48	♌ 20	♌ 19
213.	♌ 29	♌ 01	♌ 01	♌ 53	♌ 24	♌ 26
214.	♌ 05	♌ 08	♌ 18	♌ 23	♌ 17	♌ 09
215.	♌ 19	♌ 16	♌ 07	♌ 24	♌ 05	♌ 15
216.	♌ 13	♌ 19	♌ 25	♌ 07	♌ 18	♌ 24
217.	♌ 11	♌ 01	♌ 23	♌ 14	♌ 14	♌ 17
218.	♌ 27	♌ 01	♌ 29	♌ 54	♌ 20	♌ 22
219.	♌ 23	♌ 14	♌ 08	♌ 13	♌ 03	♌ 02

TORNADO CHART PLANETS

	☉	☽	♂	♀	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	P
220.	00 7 00	28 2 18	04 7 10R	21 4 56	08 7 58R	16 7 48R	13 5 10	23 7 03	08 7 15R	21 6 17												
221.	27 7 08	01 4 57	00 7 00	26 7 05	01 7 02	14 7 05R	15 4 08	23 7 34	07 7 39R	21 5 18												
222.	04 8 02	04 8 02	07 7 13	04 8 50	01 7 47	13 7 41R	15 4 32	23 7 58	07 7 33	21 5 23												
223.	00 8 00	20 6 48	11 6 35R	27 7 16	26 7 36	03 8 23	14 4 45R	07 7 15	26 6 56	16 5 06												
224.	12 7 49	26 8 12	00 8 00	00 8 55	16 7 32	10 8 22R	12 4 49	06 7 18R	29 6 27	17 5 58												
225.	20 7 58	20 7 58	13 8 13	11 8 43	21 7 15	10 8 06R	13 4 08	05 7 59R	29 6 45	18 5 06												
226.	00 7 00	23 7 33	15 7 20	29 7 49	15 7 42	25 7 26	29 5 11R	17 7 07	04 6 21R	04 5 26R												
227.	25 7 52	26 7 51	00 7 00	08 7 17	28 7 52	00 8 24	24 5 58R	20 7 05	02 6 53R	02 5 30R												
228.	17 7 46	17 7 46	00 7 26	05 7 27	16 7 03	04 8 22	23 5 56R	21 7 16	02 6 25R	02 5 20												
229.	00 7 00	08 7 49	25 7 37	03 7 03	22 7 11	22 7 36R	15 5 21	12 7 04R	02 6 11	03 5 14												
230.	26 7 34	03 7 49	00 7 00	06 7 38	07 7 02	19 7 38R	16 5 25	11 7 45R	02 6 36	03 5 09R												
231.	13 7 50	13 7 50	25 7 02	28 7 14	15 6 24	18 7 42R	16 5 26R	11 7 51	02 6 40R	03 5 03R												
232.	00 7 00	06 6 30	07 7 17	06 7 30	04 5 00	10 8 50	00 7 13	06 7 56	29 6 12R	16 5 15R												
233.	13 7 37	01 7 02	00 7 00	07 7 34R	10 5 03	13 8 48	00 7 29	07 7 42	28 6 56R	16 5 13												
234.	19 7 30	19 7 30	11 7 14	06 7 43R	12 5 52	15 8 06	00 7 31R	08 7 03	28 6 50R	16 5 13												
235.	00 7 00	15 7 02	14 7 30	21 7 19	28 8 08	18 7 47	13 7 41R	21 7 58	20 6 13R	11 5 24												
236.	11 7 22	14 7 35	00 8 00	05 7 35	05 7 32	20 7 14	13 7 07R	22 7 36	20 6 01R	11 5 28												
237.	11 7 04	11 5 04	29 7 47	05 7 14	05 7 21	20 7 12	13 7 08	22 7 36	20 6 01R	11 5 27												
238.	00 7 00	09 7 16	16 7 18	10 7 09R	08 7 46	28 7 18R	02 7 55	01 7 29R	27 6 56	17 5 01												
239.	20 7 15	25 7 54	00 7 00	14 7 59R	02 7 15	29 7 38R	02 7 15	01 7 52R	27 6 37	16 5 51												
240.	01 7 50	01 7 50	19 7 09	09 7 38	10 7 00	28 7 02R	03 7 05	01 7 25R	18 6 00	16 5 54												
241.	00 7 00	28 7 18	04 7 10R	21 7 56	03 7 58R	16 7 50R	12 7 59	22 7 03	18 7 14	21 5 19R												
242.	27 7 09	02 7 57	00 7 00	01 7 05	01 7 02	14 7 05R	15 7 08	23 7 34	07 7 39R	21 5 18												
243.	04 7 07	04 7 07	07 7 17	04 7 53	01 7 47	13 7 41R	15 7 33	23 7 58	07 7 33R	21 5 23												

*Chapter 6* \_\_\_\_\_

## **Unusual Weather**

**N**OW that we have given some study to Temperature Charts and the dates on which temperature variations should occur, Air Movement Charts and the dates on which wind variations should occur, and Moisture Charts, and the dates on which precipitation should occur, we are prepared to consider charts indicating not just ordinary variations, but unusual variations from the normal trend of the weather. These include wind storms, electrical storms, fogs, sandstorms, tornadoes, hurricanes, blizzards, cloudbursts and other uncommon conditions of the weather.

In these studies, and those of more common weather conditions, we find that the outer-plane weather quite precisely mirrors the inner-plane weather during any particular period. But where this outer-plane weather will manifest pronouncedly depends upon the normal weather conditions of the areas of the world at that time of year, and the degree upon the Ascendants of the weather charts erected for given areas. We thus find that powerful aspects of any kind in the sky, and especially at those times when they are within the one effective degree of perfect that gives them the force of progressed aspects, always affect the weather in a corresponding manner on the earth. Invariably, discords in the sky bring disagreeable weather conditions on earth; and fine, harmonious aspects in the sky bring fine weather. However, even if the aspect is a trine or sextile, if the planets are violent in their own nature, the weather also may be somewhat violent.

When there is a heavy affliction from the electrical planet Uranus to other slow-moving planets, we may be sure that the sudden violence of Uranus, and its electrical force, will play a part in the weather at that time. Saturn is the general storm planet. Its heavy afflictions from other planets invariably produce destructive weather conditions. These may vary from drought to flood and from hail or a sandstorm to a winter blizzard. Just how Saturn will act is not easy to determine; except that its weather tends, as Saturn is the planet of loss and disappointment, to destroy crops and property. It is not the most violent of the planets, but about one-half the afflictions and loss experienced by mankind are mapped by its influence. And this general observation of its influence in the other branches of astrology is applicable also to the amount of destructive weather indicated by it.

Neptune, when combined by destructive aspects with other heavy planets, gives weather of a rare type; fog, sandstorms, unusual objects falling with the rain, and the smog which now afflicts many present-day cities.

When violence is shown, if either Mars or Pluto is significant in the chart or by progressed aspect, the violence is increased.

Heavy afflictions in the sky always bring weather afflictions on the earth; but the destructive weather may be a flood in China rather than in the United States, or it may be a drought in India, the freezing of crops in Siberia, or a typhoon in Japan. An indicated hurricane may take place far to the south of the United States.

It is only when, by their house positions, the planets showing very heavy afflictions directly affect the given locality, as indicated by the weather charts erected at that place, that the indicated weather may be expected to have an influence at that place.

And where storms of extreme magnitude are indicated, or other unusual weather conditions, nearly always, at least in some measure, the Temperature Chart, the Air Movement Chart, and the Moisture Chart for the period are all three involved. Therefore, storms and unusual weather should not be forecast as to time except after a careful study of all three weather charts for the given period.

But when the Temperature Chart for the season shows violence at the particular place, and the Air Movement Chart shows violence at the particular place, and the Moisture Chart also shows violence at the particular place during the week it covered, one may be sure that within the area covered by the charts there is going to be destructive weather that week. And a study of the aspects formed to the Ascendants of the charts often will enable the exact day of the storm to be predicted.

Now in order that we may, to best advantage, get some understanding of these violent aspects in the heavens which presignify storms and other unusual weather conditions, and how the planets are located by house position in the region where the unusual weather occurs, let us take events which are already on record, and analyze the weather charts which preceded them. The time for which these charts were erected is the Local Mean Time at the indicated place.

In this study, and in the prediction of unusual weather, *all three weather charts* must always come in for consideration. The Temperature Chart for the season, of course, indicates the weather for the season. But when the storm occurs, there must also be indications of it in the Air Movement Chart or the Moisture Chart, or both. More commonly the indications are shown in all three charts, and in all cases where unusual weather conditions are predicted *all three charts* should come in for careful consideration; for *all three* have a bearing on such weather.

To commence these studies, let us consider a quite local storm, just off the land at sea. It was, perhaps, no more violent, and was certainly less extensive, than numerous other storms in which there was no damage. This local storm is notorious, however, because the U. S. dirigible, Akron, the world's mightiest airship at that time, had started on a short pleasure cruise, and was caught in the storm off Barnegat Light, New Jersey.

The giant airship was torn apart and fell into the sea, a total loss of 5,000,000 dollars. And of the 76 men aboard, only three survived. To complicate the disaster still further, the U. S. Navy blimp, J-3, sent next morning to the rescue, also was forced down by the storm, and two of her crew of seven were drowned, bringing the total dead to 75.

The Akron was caught in the twisting center of a thunderstorm area. The crash came April 4, 1933 "at 12:30 a.m., only a few hours after the start of a

practice cruise from Lakehurst, New Jersey; a pleasure jaunt to Cape Cod to make compass adjustments.

This chart was erected for March 20, 1933, 8:47 p.m., 74W. 39:45N. This Temperature Chart preceding the Akron disaster is given on page xiv.

Stormy Saturn is in the fourth house. Electrical Aquarius is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Uranus, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Scorpio is on the cusp of the Ascendant, and one ruler, Mars, is in windy Virgo, while the other ruler, Pluto, is in wet Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the three planets in angles, all three—Saturn Neptune and Mars—are violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Thus did the season for Barnegat indicate violent storms, and on April 4 violent Mars made the sextile aspect to the Ascendant.

This chart was erected for March 25, 1933, 4:46 p.m., 74W. 39:45N. Its elements are given in chapter 4 pages 62-63.

Violent Scorpio is on the cusp of the fourth house, and one of its rulers, Pluto, is in breezy Cancer, while the other, Mars, is in windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Mars is in the first house. Quiet Leo is on the cusp of the first, but its ruler, the Sun, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, the ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars in an angle is violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

This chart certainly indicates much wind, and as Pluto is within the one effective degree of progressed square electrical Uranus, electrical disturbances are indicated. On April 4, Venus made the trine of the Ascendant, and windy Mercury came sesqui-square the Ascendant.

This chart was erected for April 3, 1933. 1:00 p.m., 74W. 39:45N. Its elements are given in chapter 4 pages 62-63.

Dry but violent Aries is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mars, is in dry but windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Saturn, is in electrical Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Cancer, the sign occupied by the Moon, is very wet. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles the Moon is wet, and because of its close square to electrical Uranus, Pluto is violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

On April 3 the Moon made the conjunction of Pluto in the seventh, and the square of Uranus, and then on April 4 it moved to the inconjunct of the Ascendant. This, together with the aspect of violent Mars to the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, and the aspect of Venus and windy Mercury to the Asc. of the Air Movement chart, released the weather indicated by electrical Uranus within progressed square of violent Pluto.

### Temperature Chart No. 193

### Air Movement Chart No. 194

### Moisture Chart No. 195

Usually even more local in extent, and more violent in both lightning and the downpour of rain, are cloudbursts. Already, in chapter 5, Moisture Chart No. 186, I have mentioned one example of a cloudburst which occurred about 100 miles north of Los Angeles. But another from a different locality is here warranted.

**Temperature Chart  
No. 196**

This chart was erected for June 21, 1930, 8:47 p.m., Pena Blanca, New Mexico. Its elements are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5.

Violent Mars is in the fourth house. Calm Taurus is on the cusp of the fourth, and Venus, its ruler, is in calm Leo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the first house, and Saturn, its ruler, is in stormy Capricorn. Aquarius is intercepted in the first, and its ruler, Uranus, is in violent Aries. Saturn is square the Sun. Saturn is opposition Pluto, and violent Uranus makes a T-square with this opposition. This not only accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart, but shows there is much violence in the sky.

The Moon, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is wet. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Mars and Neptune tend to violence, while Venus tends to moderate the weather. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

**Air Movement Chart  
No. 197**

This chart, the elements for which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for July 18, 1930, 7:30 p.m., Pena Blanca, New Mexico.

Violent Mars is in the fourth closely square violent Neptune and closely sextile windy Mercury. Calm Taurus is on the cusp of the fourth, but its ruler, Venus, is in windy Virgo, closely conjunction violent Neptune and closely square violent Mars. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Electrical Aquarius is on the cusp of the first house, and its ruler, Uranus, is in violent Aries, square Pluto, square Sun, and square Saturn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Sun, ruling the sign occupied by Mercury, is in breezy and wet Cancer, conjunction violent Pluto. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Mercury is windy, Venus is mild, and Mars and Neptune are violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 198**

This chart, the elements for which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected July 18, 1930, 4:23 p.m., Pena Blanca, New Mexico.

The planet of lightning, Uranus, is in the fourth house, square violent Pluto. Violent Aries is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mars, is in windy Gemini, closely square violent Neptune. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

The storm planet Saturn is in the first house, opposition Jupiter. Dry Sagittarius is on the cusp of the first, but its ruler, Jupiter, is in wet Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry but windy Gemini, closely square Venus and closely square violent Neptune. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Saturn is stormy, the Moon is wet, Jupiter tends to fine weather, and Uranus tends to lightning and violence.

Of special significance in releasing the violent weather indicated, is progressed Uranus trine the Ascendant throughout the duration of the influence of the chart.

As a cloudburst lasts only a short time, perhaps less than an hour, and usually is confined to a region less than a mile square, where rain falls in torrents, the chart for the region is not necessarily wet; for most of the region covered by the chart may be dry. But a cloudburst always shows extreme violence. However, as the violence is due chiefly to water, we look chiefly to the Moisture Chart to time the date when it will occur.

This one at Pena Blanca, New Mexico, occurred July 24, 1930, when Mars was parallel the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, Mercury was parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and Uranus was trine and the Sun made the sesqui-square to the Asc. of the Moisture chart.

The cloudburst that resulted caused \$10,000 damage, demolishing 12 homes and covering the land on which people had raised crops with sand.

Of course, cloudbursts occur only in certain sections of the world, and a similar chart in another region would indicate violence of a different kind arising from the weather.

In direct contrast to such violent precipitations are droughts, such as the one experienced throughout the month of June, 1933, in the Midwest.

This chart was erected for March 20, 1933, 7:16 p.m., Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Its elements are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5. It was erected for this place because this was the hardest hit of all the drought area, which extended over Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, and North and South Dakota. Not only was the wheat crop badly burned, but the corn crop also was severely damaged.

Both Saturn and the Moon in the fourth indicate rain, but Saturn tends to intensify any destructive condition of the weather, even droughts. Capricorn on the cusp of the fourth is stormy, but its ruler Saturn, is in the dry sign Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Dry Libra is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is in wet Pisces. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in dry Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Pluto in the tenth house makes a progressed square to violent Uranus in the seventh house. Pluto is damp, but Uranus is dry. Moon and Saturn in the fourth tend to wetness, but Saturn was in progressed trine with the Asc. It is the storm planet, and in addition to the drought, there were many bad storms during the season. These angular planets account for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for June 8, 1933, 7:34 a.m., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Dry Libra is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler is in wet Cancer. Libra is windy, and Cancer is breezy. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Wet and breezy Cancer is on the cusp of the first, and the Moon, its ruler, is in dry and breezy Sagittarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Moon, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in dry and breezy Sagittarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

#### Temperature Chart No. 199

#### Air Movement Chart No. 200

**Moisture Chart  
No. 201**

Saturn in an angle, the seventh house, is in dry and breezy Aquarius. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for June 14, 1933, 5:00 p.m., Sioux Falls, South Dakota. It does not, of course, represent the whole month of June, but only one week of it. This week, however, was the most severe period of the drought, and by the end of this week slight showers began to relieve the dryness in some sections.

The wet Moon is in the fourth house, opposition dry Mars and Jupiter in the tenth, and trine damp but extreme Pluto. Wet Pisces is on the cusp of the fourth, but its ruler, Neptune, is in dry Virgo, the sign ruling grain. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Extreme Scorpio is on the cusp of the first house. One of its rulers, Mars, is in dry Virgo, while its other ruler, Pluto, is in wet Cancer. This accounts for 1/4 of the influence of the chart.

Neptune, ruling the sign the Moon occupies, is in dry Virgo. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Moon is wet, Neptune is moist, and Mars and Jupiter are both dry. This accounts for 1/8 of the influence of the chart.

However, Pluto, which increases the extreme tendency of a chart, whatever that tendency is, is in progressed trine with the Asc., and is square Uranus. Dry Mars and Jupiter, as well as unusual Neptune are in the sign of grain, Virgo, opposition the Moon.

It would seem that progressed Pluto trine the Asc. in the Moisture chart, progressed Saturn trine the Asc. in the Temperature Chart, and progressed Jupiter semi-square Asc. in the Air Movement chart, enabled the heavy afflictions of the period to work out in terms of a drought which destroyed grain. Aspects within one degree of perfect to the Ascendant always have a powerful influence on the weather.

By way of still further contrast, instead of the heat and dryness of a drought, let us consider one of the cold spells, two or three of which usually occur each winter and cause death and much suffering.

The one here considered was not confined to any particular region of the United States. Instead, the newspaper headline for Dec. 12, 1932, reads: "52 Lives Lost as Cold Sweeps Entire Country." This was followed by the explanation:

Winter blazed a fresh trail across the country today. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees above zero in Chicago. The entire country, from coast to coast, suffered unusually severe climatic conditions. The bitter cold in Chicago followed a new fallen snow. Snow was falling over most of the Middle West, while rain and sleet were reported in the Eastern states to the Atlantic seaboard. Snow fell in Washington, Oregon, and Montana, with temperatures from zero to 15 below."

**Temperature Chart  
No. 202**

This chart was erected for September 23, 1932, 0:24 a.m., Chicago, Ill. Its elements are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5.

Cool Libra is on the cusp of the fourth, but its ruler, Venus, is in hot Leo. This accounts for 1/2 of the influence of the chart.

Hot Mars is in the first house, but cold Cancer is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, the Moon, is in cold Cancer. Furthermore, while not making

progressed aspects to the Asc., Pluto is conjunction the Asc., Saturn is opposition both Pluto and the Asc., and cold and extreme Uranus, from an angle is making a T-square to both of these oppositions. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart, plus the influence of the indicated aspects.

Venus, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in hot Leo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Mars is hot, Venus moderates, Uranus is cold, and Saturn is cold. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

The significant thing about this chart is not that it indicates a cold season, but that the T-square from heavy planets, which include the Asc., indicate extreme weather at times which, as the T-square planets are cold, would tend to be cold.

This chart was erected for November 2, 1932, 2:20 p.m., Chicago, Ill. Its elements are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5.

Cold and windy Gemini is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in breezy and genial Sagittarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Cold and windy Uranus is in the first house square cold Saturn and cool Pluto. Cool Pisces is on the cusp of the first house, and its ruler, Neptune, is in cold and windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Jupiter, ruling the sign occupied by Mercury, is in cold and windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles Neptune is cool, Jupiter is warm, and Uranus is cold and windy. This accounts for of the influence of the chart.

The T-square involving Uranus in the first indicates some periods of extremely windy and cold weather.

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for December 12, 1932, 8:30 p.m. Chicago, Ill.

Venus in the fourth is wet, and Mercury in the fourth is cold and dry. Scorpio, on the cusp of the fourth, tends to extremes. One of its rulers, Mars, is in cold Virgo, and the other, Pluto, is in cool Cancer. Virgo is dry and Cancer is wet. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Leo, on the cusp of the first is hot, but the sign occupied by its ruler, the Sun, is extreme Scorpio. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mercury, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry and genial Sagittarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Moderate Venus and cold and windy Mercury are in an angle. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Dec. 12, 1932, violent Mars made the semi-square of the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, made the parallel of the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and made the semi-sextile of the Asc. of the Moisture Chart. This released the extreme weather indicated by each chart.

Tornadoes and hurricanes receive special consideration in chapter 7. They are circular air movements. But there are also straight winds which have sufficient velocity to be highly destructive. Quoting from the newspaper: "Dayton, Ohio, May 9, 1933. A seventy mile an hour wind, accompanied by rain, hail and lightning, swept across southwestern Ohio today and caused damage estimated at \$1,000,000. Ten persons were injured here, none seriously.

"Hundreds of buildings were unroofed and power lines and trees blown down." Dayton received the brunt of the storm.

### Air Movement Chart No. 203

### Moisture Chart No. 204

**Temperature Chart  
No. 205**

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for March 20, 1933, 8:06 p.m., Dayton, Ohio.

The Moon and the storm planet Saturn are in the fourth house. Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, is in violent Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart

Cold and windy Libra is on the cusp of the first; and its ruler, Venus, is in wet but calm Pisces. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in cold and windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Both the planets in angles, Moon and Saturn, are cold, and Saturn is stormy. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

In addition to these factors, however, violent Neptune is in progressed semi-square to the windy Ascendant.

**Air Movement Chart  
No. 206**

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for April 17, 1933, 9:37 a.m., Dayton, Ohio.

Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Pluto is in the first house. Calm Cancer is on the cusp of the first, but the Moon, its ruler, is in violent Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Mercury and violent and windy Uranus are in one angle, and violent Pluto in another angle is square Uranus. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

This is a violent and windy chart.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 207**

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for May 9, 1933, 4:27 p.m., Dayton, Ohio.

Stormy Saturn is in the fourth house. Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn is in violent Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is in calm but wet Taurus. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Pluto, one ruler of the sign occupied by the Moon, is in wet Cancer, and the other ruler, Mars, is in the dry and windy sign Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Saturn is stormy, Pluto is drastic, Mercury is windy, and Uranus is windy and violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mercury is conjunction Uranus, and both are square Pluto.

May 9, when the storm broke, Venus was inconjunct the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, the Moon was parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and the Sun was inconjunct the Asc. of the Moisture chart.

Next let us consider a freak storm. Quoting from the newspaper:

Kansas City, April 29: Freakish weather—a shower of mud in Kansas, snow in normally temperate places, severe dust and sand storms and high winds that made going hazardous for pedestrians—was served up in various parts of the West today.

Rain falling through dust-laden atmosphere caused the mud shower at Dodge City, Kansas.

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for March 20, 1933, 7:03 p.m., Dodge City, Kansas.

Stormy Saturn and the wet Moon are in the fourth house. Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, is in violent Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Cold and windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is in wet Pisces. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in cold and windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Uranus is violent, Saturn is stormy, and the Moon is wet. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for April 17, 1933, 8:34 a.m., Dodge City, Kansas.

Pleasant Jupiter and violent Neptune are in the fourth. Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Virgo.

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for New Moon, April 24, 1933, at noon, Dodge City, Kansas.

Scorpio on the fourth is a dirty sign, and gives wetness. One ruler, Mars, is in dry Virgo, and the other ruler, Pluto, is in wet Cancer, square violent Uranus in the tenth house. The New Moon is in wet Taurus conjunction Venus. Progressed Jupiter is semi-sextile the Asc.

On April 29, 1933, the day of the mud storm, progressed Venus was inconjunct the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, progressed Sun was semi-square the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and in addition to progressed Jupiter still being semi-sextile the Asc. of the Moisture chart, progressed Mercury was trine the Asc. of the Moisture chart.

At Dodge City the wind element, which is shown to be markedly violent and unusual, was not so prominent, but it manifest fully elsewhere.

In Kansas City, several women were upset by the wind in the downtown district, one being carried 50 feet and receiving injuries that required hospital treatment. Sober citizens clung to lamp posts to retain their footing.

As this mud storm was preceded by a sandstorm, let us now consider a sandstorm of such violence and length of duration that it occasioned not only inconvenience, but considerable damage.

The worst sandstorm in the history of Texas occurred April 13, 1933, in the Panhandle. The wind blew 40 to 50 miles an hour, making automobile traffic impossible. The sand buried fences, and the air was so thick with it that seeing more than a few feet was impossible. There were at intervals also gusts of rain, snow and sleet.

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for March 20, 1933, 6:55 p.m., Panhandle, Texas.

Moist Moon and stormy Saturn are in the fourth house. Again stormy

### Temperature Chart No. 208

### Air Movement Chart No. 209

### Moisture Chart No. 210

### Temperature Chart No. 211

Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, is in violent Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Moon being opposition Pluto, and Uranus making a T-square to the opposition, increases the tendency to violence.

Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is in cool but wet Pisces. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Moon, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in stormy Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Pluto and Uranus tend to violence, Saturn tends to cold and storm, and the Moon to rain or snow. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

It is an ugly looking season chart.

### Air Movement Chart No. 212

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for March 25, 1933, 3:05 p.m., Panhandle, Texas.

The violent sign Scorpio is on the cusp of the fourth, and one of its rulers, Mars, is in dry and windy Virgo, while the other ruler, Pluto, is in wet Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Mars, and the planet which gives fog or sandstorms, Neptune, are conjunction in the first house. The more pleasant Jupiter is also in the first house, but all three are in the windy sign Virgo. The Sun, ruling the cusp of the first, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Neptune, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in cold and windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Jupiter is mild, but Mars and Neptune are violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

### Moisture Chart No. 213

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for Full Moon, April 10, 1933, 6:50 a.m., Panhandle, Texas.

Stormy Saturn is in the fourth house. Here again stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, is in the violent sign Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first house, and its ruler, Venus, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Venus, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

The two planets in angles, Mars and Saturn, are both violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Sun is conjunction Uranus, and both are square Pluto.

April 13, when the sandstorm was at its peak—starting when Mercury came within the one degree of orb to the Air Movement Asc.—the Moon was sextile the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, Mercury was inconjunct the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and Mercury was inconjunct the Asc. of the Moisture Chart. When the Moon also made the semi-square of the Asc. of the Moisture Chart there was rain, snow and sleet.

Another kind of weather which occasionally causes considerable damage is hailstorms. Such a storm of wind and hail, in which the damage done by the hail was estimated at \$600,000, occurred June 29, 1923, at Dodge City, Kansas.

### Temperature Chart No. 214

This chart, the elements for which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for June 22, 1923, 4:23 a.m., Dodge City, Kansas.

Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth house, and its ruler, Mercury, is in cold and windy Gemini. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Mars and violent Pluto are conjunction with the Sun and with each other in the first house. Cold and windy Gemini is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in cold and windy Gemini. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mercury, ruling the sign occupied by Mercury, is in cold and windy Gemini. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

The three planets in the first house, the three in angles, are predominantly violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart. But the fact that all three are also square Saturn, the planet of hail, should also be given consideration.

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for April 30, 1923, 10:39 p.m., Dodge City, Kansas.

The Sun is in the fourth, but is opposition Moon and Jupiter and square Neptune, indicating violence. Violent Aries is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mars, is in cold and windy Gemini. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Sagittarius is on the cusp of the first house, and its ruler, Jupiter, is in violent Scorpio. Capricorn, however, is intercepted in the first house, and its ruler, Saturn, is in windy Libra. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mercury, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury is in cold and windy Gemini. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Pluto, Jupiter, Sun and Moon in the angles do not signify much wind for this  $\frac{1}{8}$  influence of the chart.

However, the Sun in an angle is square violent Neptune.

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for June 29, 1923, 6:25 a.m., Dodge City, Kansas.

Saturn, the storm planet and the planet of hail, is right on the cusp of the fourth house. Jupiter is also in the fourth, indicating some very pleasant weather. Windy Libra is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Venus, is in cold and windy Gemini. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Unusual Neptune is in the first house. Wet Cancer is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, the Moon, is in cold and stormy Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Saturn, the ruler of the sign occupied by the Moon, is in cold, dry and windy Libra. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Jupiter is warm and sunny, Neptune gives peculiar weather, and Saturn gives storms. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

On June 29, 1923, the date of the hailstorm, violent Mars was square the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, the Sun was parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and Uranus was square the Asc. of the Moisture Chart. These were all progressed aspects within the one effective degree of orb.

We need just one more type of weather fairly well to have covered unusual weather conditions, with the exception of tornadoes and hurricanes. So we will conclude this lesson with the three charts preceding an electrical storm. This electrical storm, on the evening of July 6, 1930, resulted in the destruction of a \$28,000 clubhouse at Clarence, N. Y.

### Air Movement Chart No. 215

### Moisture Chart No. 216

**Temperature Chart  
No. 217**

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for June 21, 1930, 10:29 p.m., Clarence, N. Y.

Genial Jupiter and pleasant Sun are in the fourth house, but both are opposition Saturn, the planet of storms. Cold and windy Gemini is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in cold and windy Gemini. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Electrical Aquarius is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Uranus, is in violent Aries square violent Pluto. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Moon, ruler of the sign occupied by the Sun, is in mild Taurus. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Jupiter and Sun are pleasant, but Neptune is given to peculiar weather. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

**Air Movement Chart  
No. 218**

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for June 14, 1930, 2:29 p.m., Clarence, N.Y.

The Moon is in the fourth in the electrical sign Aquarius, and is square violent Mars. Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, is in stormy Capricorn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is in mild Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mercury, ruling the sign occupied by Mercury, is in cold and windy Gemini. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Moon tends to water and Mars to fire. Their square to each other tends to violence.

**Moisture Chart  
No. 219**

This chart, the elements of which are given on pages 78-79 of chapter 5, was erected for the first quarter of the Moon, July 2, 1930, 10:50 p.m., Clarence, N. Y.

Mercury and the Sun are in the fourth house, the Sun being opposition Saturn, square Uranus and conjunction Pluto. This is a very violent combination, and as Uranus is in an angle and involved, electricity would be featured in the storm indicated. Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in windy Gemini.

Uranus, the planet of lightning, is in the first house, opposition Saturn, and square Sun, Moon and Pluto. Wet Pisces is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Neptune, is in dry Virgo.

Venus, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in dry Leo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Mercury is windy, Sun is dry, and Uranus is electrical.

July 6, when the lightning struck, progressed Mars was square the Asc. in the Temperature Chart, progressed Mars was inconjunct the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, progressed electrical Uranus was parallel the Asc. of the Moisture Chart, and progressed Moon was trine the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.





No. of House	TORNADO	House Cusp	X	XI	XII	I	II	III
244.	II	23	527	628	24	R09	20	R19
245.	5	22	R17	X08	27	X48	06	X17
246.	R	17	X09	X29	21	D52	X07	X18
247.	5	10	X09	X17	01	X02	26	517
248.	5	20	X21	D01	12	X20	505	526
249.	X	08	D14	II20	22	542	613	R08
250.	5	22	624	R24	21	28	R20	X21
251.	X	14	X18	D24	27	X47	521	616
252.	5	13	X13	X19	27	B04	23	517
253.	6	29	501	528	19	R53	X20	D24
254.	R	10	X04	X26	18	D33	29	609
255.	X	08	X12	D22	29	X01	20	612
256.	6	07	R10	509	05	R31	X04	R05
257.	5	24	X25	D03	09	X09	04	528
258.	5	19	X20	X27	04	X25	29	523
259.	X	18	D12	509	12	X20	X21	D23
260.	R	01	R28	X22	15	D50	22	X29
261.	X	08	X11	D18	22	X25	16	610
262.	5	12	612	R13	12	532	R12	X12
263.	5	01	R02	R29	23	X52	R24	527
264.	D	06	502	X02	07	X49	D12	511
265.	5	11	513	614	12	R29	09	R10
266.	R	18	519	R15	07	X17	R08	513
267.	5	10	612	R13	09	540	R08	X09

No. of House	TORNADO CHART				HOUSE CUSPS			
	Cusp	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	
220.	♄ 21	♌ 24	♋ 24	♎ 24	19 ♄48	♈ 18	♏ 19	III
221.	♋ 12	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 24	29 ♄42	♄ 28	♌ 14	♏ 14
222.	♌ 14	♈ 18	♈ 18	♄ 20	00 ♌11	♈ 13	♄ 11	♄ 11
223.	♄ 04	♄ 09	♄ 09	♌ 11	00 ♈23	♄ 02	♈ 01	♈ 01
224.	♌ 18	♈ 20	♈ 20	♄ 17	09 ♈07	♋ 08	♈ 11	♈ 11
225.	♈ 13	♈ 06	♈ 06	♋ 07	24 ♈ 38	♌ 29	♄ 22	♄ 22
226.	♈ 07	♄ 12	♄ 12	♌ 13	10 ♈ 51	♄ 05	♈ 04	♈ 04
227.	♄ 16	♌ 18	♌ 18	♈ 18	12 ♄30	♈ 09	♋ 11	♋ 11
228.	♌ 23	♄ 28	♄ 28	♌ 01	29 ♌28	♈ 22	♄ 20	♄ 20
229.	♄ 12	♋ 10	♋ 10	♈ 19	03 ♄23	♄ 27	♄ 19	♄ 19
230.	♄ 04	♋ 02	♋ 02	♈ 09	24 ♌ 56	♄ 20	♄ 12	♄ 12
231.	♄ 06	♄ 10	♄ 10	♌ 11	09 ♈27	♄ 04	♈ 04	♈ 04
232.	♌ 03	♈ 06	♈ 06	♄ 05	28 ♄46	♈ 27	♋ 29	♋ 29
233.	♄ 01	♄ 05	♄ 05	♌ 06	04 ♈18	♈ 29	♄ 28	♄ 28
234.	♌ 26	♄ 30	♄ 30	♄ 02	00 ♈14	♈ 24	♄ 23	♄ 23
235.	♌ 24	♈ 26	♈ 26	♄ 25	19 ♈150	♋ 19	♌ 21	♌ 21
236.	♋ 07	♈ 10	♈ 10	♌ 17	21 ♄ 17	♄ 15	♌ 09	♌ 09
237.	♈ 24	♋ 19	♋ 19	♌ 13	10 ♄52	♋ 20	♄ 25	♄ 25
238.	♌ 19	♄ 14	♄ 14	♋ 17	03 ♌ 20	♄ 06	♄ 28	♄ 28
239.	♌ 14	♄ 07	♄ 07	♋ 08	23 ♈ 48	♌ 28	♄ 22	♄ 22
240.	♋ 08	♋ 30	♋ 30	♌ 22	22 ♄22	♈ 09	♌ 13	♌ 13
241.	♄ 19	♌ 21	♌ 21	♈ 21	17 ♄32	♈ 16	♋ 17	♋ 17
242.	♋ 09	♈ 13	♈ 13	♌ 22	26 ♄ 54	♄ 19	♌ 12	♌ 12
243.	♌ 11	♄ 15	♄ 15	♄ 18	16 ♌46	♈ 11	♄ 09	♄ 09

*Chapter 7* 

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## Tornadoes and Hurricanes

**W**HEN all three weather charts show unusual violence at the place for which they are erected, and especially if at the time erected there is a progressed aspect to the Ascendant, we may be sure that storms or other destructive weather will occur in the region covered by the charts.

If the chief destruction is through extreme temperature, we look chiefly to the aspects made to the Ascendant of the Temperature Chart to show the day the event will take place. If the chief destructive force indicated is rain, hail, snow or flood, we look chiefly to the aspects made to the Ascendant of the Moisture Chart to indicate the day the destruction will take place. But if the destruction is to be caused by wind, we look most to the aspects made to the Ascendant of the Air Movement Chart to indicate the days of the storm. However, almost always there is a progressed aspect to the Ascendant of all three weather charts at the time of a destructive storm.

In chapter 6 we considered most of the other kinds of unusual weather, leaving the consideration of the most destructive types of storms, tornadoes and hurricanes, to be taken up in this lesson. Here, therefore, I shall present a brief analysis of ten tornadoes and six hurricanes. Each and every one, picked at random, show exceptional elements of violence and wind.

That we may have a clear and definite idea of what a hurricane is, and how it is distinguished from a tornado, I will quote from *The Realm of the Air*, by Charles Fitzhugh Talman:

The name 'West India Hurricane', is applied to the violent whirling storms of cyclones that occur in the region of the West Indies and the adjacent waters to the west and east, namely the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and a tract of the Atlantic Ocean extending eastward nearly to the African coast. Storms having essentially the same characteristics occur in other tropical oceanic areas. In the Far East they are called 'Typhoons', or in the Philippines sometimes 'Baguiois'. In the Indian Ocean they are known as 'Cyclones' while the name 'Hurricane', prevails in the South Pacific.

'Tropical cyclone', is a name that embraces all of them, but also applies to numerous mild disturbances of the tropical atmosphere that do not rank as tempests.

The winds in these storms blow around a center of low barometer with a velocity that often exceeds one-hundred miles an hour. The storm as a whole travels at a very moderate speed-say ten to fifteen miles an hour-and may even remain almost stationary for awhile. Hence it is the rotary and not the progressive movement of the storm that causes havoc.

It may help the reader to crystallize his ideas concerning tropical cyclones if he bears in mind that these whirls of low latitudes are intermediate in size between two other types of revolving storms, namely, the huge 'extra tropical, cyclone of the temperate and polar zones, and the small tornadoes that are confined chiefly to continental interiors of the north temperate zone. The extra tropical cyclone has an average diameter of about fifteen-hundred miles, while a large specimen may, for example, cover the entire north half of the North Atlantic Ocean. The diameter of a tropical cyclone (hurricane) is sometimes less than fifty miles and seldom as great as three-hundred miles. The tornado is a mere dot on the map-from a few rods to half a mile or so in diameter.

For concentrated fury and destructiveness no other wind on earth-except, perhaps, the blast in front of a great avalanche or landslide-rivals the tornado.

A tropical hurricane is a vast whirlwind that sweeps for days together on sea and land and is capable of doing a greater aggregate of damage than the tornado on account of the much larger area embraced in its path. It leaves ruin in its wake, yet stout buildings withstand its assaults and well-found ships plow safely through it.

The entire life history of the tornado is usually compassed within less than half an hour and the path of destruction is seldom more than a quarter of a mile wide and some score of miles long. At any one place along the path the whole thing is over in a minute. Within these narrow limits of space and time it does its deadly work with a thoroughness only rivaled by the deviltries of modern warfare.

The tornado is borne along as a local episode in a wide-spread belt of squalls and thundershowers.

Usually the first warning of a tornado is when someone sights the black funnel a few miles away on the horizon. But, not infrequently, the knowledge that a hurricane is approaching is known a day or two before its arrival, and people board up their windows, and perhaps go by train loads to higher ground where danger of the water of the sea piling in on them is less great.

A waterspout is merely a tornado-like funnel which, passing over water, sucks the water up. Waterspouts usually are much smaller than the larger tornadoes, and usually are much less destructive.

When the heavy planets in the sky make squares and oppositions we may be sure of destructive weather conditions on the earth. And when the planets forming these heavy discords in the localities where the weather charts are erected, if the localities are in a tornado region and it is the time of year when tornadoes are more common, we may expect tornadoes. But when the same afflictions occur in those regions where tornadoes are rare, but where the destructive storms are hurricanes, we may expect hurricanes. And the same

charts in the Great Basin region, where tornadoes and hurricanes do not occur, indicate cloudbursts, sandstorms, and destructive lightning.

The general principle to follow in judging such storms is that the more violent and destructive the inner-plane weather, as shown by the three weather charts, the more violent and destructive will be the storms on earth.

As tornadoes are more local affairs, and the most vicious of all storms in the limited area where they do strike, let us briefly analyze some typical cases; and then close with those larger storms, which due to their size, in the aggregate often create more havoc than any others. These are hurricanes.

A tornado on the indicated date struck near midnight in both Arkansas and Mississippi, sweeping a wide path of destruction. Six were killed and 50 injured, with a property damage of half a million dollars. The heaviest damage was reported at Yazoo City, Miss., for which the three following weather charts were erected.

Temperature Chart No. 220, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has stormy Saturn and the wet Moon in the fourth house, the Moon being opposition violent Pluto and square violent Uranus. Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, is in violent Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and Venus its ruler, is in mild but wet Pisces. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

The calm Moon, windy and violent Uranus, and stormy Saturn are in angles. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Air Movement Chart No. 221, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has pleasant Jupiter in the fourth house. Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Pluto is in the first house, square both Sun and Uranus. Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mars, ruling the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Virgo. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Jupiter is mild, but Pluto is violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Moisture Chart No. 222, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has the violent sign Scorpio on the cusp of the fourth, and one of its rulers, Mars, in windy Virgo, and the other of its rulers, Pluto, in mild Cancer. Pluto, however, is closely square violent Uranus. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Mars and Neptune are in the first house. Calm Leo is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, the Sun, is in wet Taurus. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Venus, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in mild Taurus. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Both planets in angles, Mars and Neptune, are violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

**Tornado,  
April 29-30, 1933**

**Tornado,  
September 14, 1928**

At the time of the tornado, progressed Jupiter was parallel the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Pluto was parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and the Moon on the day of the tornado had made the conjunction of the Asc. of the Air Movement chart. All during the period covered by the Air Movement chart, up to a day and half before the tornado, Saturn, the storm planet had been within the one degree of effective orb of progressed sesqui-square the Asc. This added to the charts violence.

On this date there was a tornado at Rockford, Ill., at about 3:20 p.m. The tornado path was from 200 to 500 feet wide, and had a length of 25 miles. There were 14 deaths, about 100 injured, and property damage in Rockford alone was \$1,200,000.

Temperature Chart No. 223, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has the storm planet Saturn in the fourth. Breezy Sagittarius is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Jupiter, is in mild Taurus. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in calm Cancer, but is conjunction violent Pluto, semi-square violent Neptune, and square windy and violent Uranus. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Moon, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in Leo conjunction violent Neptune. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, the Sun is calm but Saturn is stormy. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Air Movement Chart No. 224, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has violent Aquarius on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Uranus, in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Scorpio is on the cusp of the first, and one of its rulers, Mars, is in windy Gemini, and the other ruler, Pluto, is in calm Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Venus, ruling the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Libra. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, the Sun is quiet and the Moon is quiet, Jupiter is pleasant, but Neptune is violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart, except that Jupiter is in progressed opposition the Asc. and thus stirring up discord.

Moisture Chart No. 225, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has violent Pluto in the fourth house. Wet Cancer is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, the Moon, is in windy Virgo making a progressed square to Mars. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Pleasant Jupiter is in the first house, but violent Aries is on the cusp of the first and Mars, its ruler, in windy Gemini makes a progressed square with the Moon. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mercury, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in windy Libra. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles Jupiter is mild but Pluto is violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

September 14, 1928, when the tornado struck, progressed Neptune was conjunction the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Jupiter was oppo-

sition the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and the progressed Moon was inconjunct the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

This is the date on which there occurred the first well defined tornado in Cincinnati, Ohio, of which there is a record. Three people were killed, 32 injured, and 90 houses partly wrecked, with a damage of \$250,000.

Temperature Chart No. 226, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has the Sun in the fourth house opposition violent Pluto. Sagittarius is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Jupiter, is in violent Aries. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in stormy Capricorn in progressed conjunctions with violent Mars. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Saturn, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in mild Cancer, but conjunction violent Neptune. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, the Sun is calm and Pluto is violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Air Movement Chart No. 227, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has windy Mercury and mild Venus in the fourth house. Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, is in mild Cancer. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is conjunction windy Mercury in violent Aquarius. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Uranus, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is conjunction the Sun in violent Aquarius. This, accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Venus and Jupiter are mild, Saturn is stormy, Mercury is windy, and Neptune is violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Moisture Chart No. 228, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has violent Scorpio on the cusp of the fourth with one of its rulers, Mars, in wet Pisces, and the other of its rulers, Pluto, in wet Cancer in progressed semi-sextile with violent Neptune. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Wet Moon in the first house is in close opposition to violent Mars. Calm Leo is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, the Sun, is in wet Pisces in close conjunction with violent Mars. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

March 11, 1917, when the tornado struck, progressed Moon was semi-square the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed violent Mars was parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement chart, and progressed windy Mercury was parallel the Asc. of the Moisture chart.

This is the date when a tornado struck Great Bend, Kansas, at 7:07 p.m., killing 11 persons and destroying \$1,000,000 worth of property.

Temperature Chart No. 229, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has calm Leo on the cusp of the fourth, with its ruler, the Sun, conjunction Venus, and both sextile Neptune and square Pluto.

Windy Gemini is on the Asc., and progressed Venus is trine the Asc., pro-

**Tornado,  
March 11, 1917**

**Tornado,  
November 10, 1915**

gressed Pluto is semi-square the Asc., and progressed Venus is square Pluto. This is a violent combination.

Air Movement Chart No. 230, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has violent Mars in the fourth opposition violent Uranus.

Mild Taurus is on the cusp of the first, but its ruler, Venus, in violent Scorpio, is in progressed square with violent Mars.

The only two planets in angles are Mars and Uranus, both violent. This is an extremely violent chart.

Moisture Chart No. 231, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has Sagittarius on the cusp of the fourth, and Jupiter in an angle, indicating some fine weather during the 7 days it rules. The cusp of the first, however, is windy Virgo, and its ruler, Mercury, in windy Libra, is in progressed semi-square to the Asc. This indicates plenty of wind.

At the time of the tornado on Nov. 10, progressed Neptune was sextile the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Neptune was parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement chart, and progressed Mercury was parallel the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

### **Tornado Day, April 10, 1929**

It is called tornado day in Arkansas because on that date there were eight tornadoes in the northeast part of that state during the afternoon and early part of the night. The first storm hit three miles west of Calico Rock, about 3:00 p.m. The last storm, about 8:31 p.m., made a path from Calico Rock eastward 100 miles. 56 persons met death, 213 were injured, and property damage was reported as \$795,000.

Temperature Chart No. 232, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, shows violent Aquarius on the fourth, and its ruler, Uranus, conjunction Sun, in progressed conjunction with Venus, and both in progressed trine with the Moon. This shows much action from windy and violent Uranus.

Air Movement Chart No. 233, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, shows the storm planet Saturn in the fourth house in progressed square with windy Mercury. This indicates storm in no uncertain terms.

Moisture Chart No. 234, the planets of which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has violent Scorpio on the cusp of the fourth, and Mars, one ruler, in wet Cancer in conjunction with the other ruler, violent Pluto, and square windy Mercury and windy and violent Uranus.

Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is conjunction violent Uranus, while stormy Saturn makes a progressed trine to the Asc. This also indicates storm in no uncertain terms.

On April 10, when the storms struck, progressed Neptune was sextile the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Sun was sesqui-square the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and both progressed Moon and progressed Neptune were parallel the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

### **Tornado, April 5, 1925**

On this date there was a tornado and hail storm near Miami, Florida, in which 5 persons died, 35 were injured, and property damage reached \$200,000. Preceding the tornado the ground was covered with hail.

Temperature Chart No. 235, the planets of which are given on page 80 of

chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, shows the wet planet Venus in progressed conjunction with eccentric Uranus in the fourth house. Violent Aquarius is on the cusp of the fourth.

Violent Scorpio is on the cusp of the first, and one of its rulers, Mars, is in the seventh house semi-square the other ruler, Pluto, and semi-square windy Mercury.

Air Movement Chart No. 236, the planets for which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses for which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has windy Virgo on the cusp of the fourth and windy Gemini on the cusp of the first. The Moon is conjunction violent Pluto in the first, and Uranus in an angle is closely square the Asc. Much wind is indicated.

Moisture Chart No. 237, the planets for which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses for which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has violent Mars in the fourth house and violent Aquarius on the cusp of the first. The most significant thing about this chart is the progressed inconjunct of Moon and sextile of Sun to the Asc., and the progressed inconjunct of Pluto to the Asc., connecting the degree on the Asc. with the violent progressed square of Sun to Pluto and conjunction of Moon with Pluto.

April 5, when the tornado struck, progressed Neptune was square the Asc. and progressed Jupiter was sextile the Asc. of the Temperature chart, progressed Jupiter was semi-sextile the Asc. of the Air Movement chart, and progressed Pluto was inconjunct the Asc. of the Moisture chart.

On this date there was a severe tornado at and near St. Louis, Mo., in which 79 lives were lost, and property damage was \$25,000,000.

Temperature Chart No. 238, the planets for which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses for which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has stormy Capricorn on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, in an angle. Somewhere during the season there would be violence, due to the T-square made by Mars to the close opposition of Sun and Uranus, and as stormy Saturn aspects Sun and Uranus closely, and connect them up with the Asc. by making a progressed inconjunct to it, it was likely to be this region.

Air Movement Chart No. 239, the planets for which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses for which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has violent Pluto in the fourth and stormy Capricorn on the cusp of the fourth, with Saturn, its ruler, in progressed sextile to Mars and in progressed trine to Uranus, Mars and Uranus being in progressed opposition. Mercury, the wind planet, is closely conjunction Mars and closely opposition Uranus. Violent Aries is on the Asc., and Mars, its ruler, involved in the indicated aspects. This is a very violent chart.

Moisture Chart No. 240, the planets for which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses for which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has windy Gemini on the cusp of the fourth, and violent Aquarius on the cusp of the first, with its ruler, violent Uranus, making the progressed opposition to Sun and Moon. This also is a very violent chart.

September 29, when the tornado struck, progressed Saturn was inconjunct the Asc. in the Temperature chart, progressed Mercury was opposition the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Moon was both parallel and square the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

On this date a tornado struck Mindon, Louisiana, 68 were killed, 55 of them in Mindon, and 50 were injured.

**Tornado,  
September 29, 1927**

**Tornado,  
May 1, 1933**

Temperature Chart No. 241, the planets for which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses for which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, has stormy Saturn in the fourth, and stormy Capricorn on the cusp of the fourth. Wet Moon is also in the fourth in opposition to violent Pluto in the tenth, and Pluto makes the progressed square with violent Uranus in the seventh. This is a destructive combination.

Air Movement Chart No. 242, the planets for which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, shows pleasant Jupiter in the fourth, but windy Virgo on the cusp of the fourth. Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in an angle. The ominous thing about the chart, however, is Sun conjunction Uranus, and both square Pluto, and this violent aspect connected with the Asc. by progressed Sun sextile Asc.

Moisture Chart No. 243, the planets for which are given on page 80 of chapter 5, and the houses of which are given on page 96 of chapter 6, shows violent Scorpio on the cusp of the fourth, and one of its rulers, Mars, conjunction violent Neptune, and the other ruler, Pluto, closely square Uranus. This Mars conjunction Neptune occurs in the first house.

At the time the tornado struck, on May 1, progressed Mars was semi-square the Asc. in the Temperature Chart, progressed Pluto was parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Mercury was trine the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

**Tornado,  
June 28, 1924**

On this date, at Lorain, Ohio, there occurred a tornado which cost the lives of nearly 100 people, and created property damage of about \$12,000,000.

Temperature Chart No. 244, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, shows breezy Sagittarius on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Jupiter, closely opposition windy Mercury, and in progressed semi-square with violent Mars. Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, as indicated, closely opposition Jupiter. But the most ominous thing about the chart is progressed stormy Saturn semi-sextile the Asc.

Air Movement Chart No. 245, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has violent Aries on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mars, in progressed conjunction with stormy Saturn. Sagittarius is on the cusp of the first, but stormy Capricorn is intercepted in the first, and its ruler, Saturn, is in progressed conjunction with violent Mars. Progressed Sun is also square violent and windy Uranus.

Moisture Chart No. 246, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has Taurus on the cusp of the fourth, with its ruler, Venus, in close conjunction with violent Pluto, and making the progressed inconjunct with Jupiter. Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the first, but the most ominous thing about the chart is progressed Uranus sextile the Asc.

At the time the tornado struck, June 28, progressed Moon was trine the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Mercury was opposition the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Uranus was sextile the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

**Tornado,  
May 6, 1927**

The tornado on this date demolished the town of Poplar Bluffs, Mo., killing 80, injuring 300, and doing property damage amounting to \$2,100,000.

Temperature Chart No. 247, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, shows violent Neptune in the fourth house. Violent Mars is in the first house making progressed square to windy Mercury and Jupiter.

Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is in progressed conjunction with Jupiter and progressed square with Mars. Mars, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in windy Gemini, making the progressed aspects indicated, and also progressed square with violent Pluto. This is, therefore, a very violent chart.

Air Movement Chart No. 248, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, also has Neptune planet of peculiar weather, in the fourth, and Neptune is making the progressed sextile to Venus and the progressed inconjunct to Jupiter. Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the first. The ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, Venus, is in windy Gemini in the first house. This is a mild position, but there is an ominous position, progressed Mars semi-sextile the Asc.

Moisture Chart No. 249, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has windy Libra on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Venus, in windy Gemini in progressed square to Jupiter. Wet Cancer is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, the Moon, is in Leo, conjunction peculiar Neptune. Only windy Mercury is in an angle.

At the time the tornado struck, May 6, progressed Uranus was sextile the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Mars was semi-sextile the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Venus was semi-sextile the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

These ten destructive tornadoes, picked at random, all show great violence in all three weather charts. And, as is practically always the case, at the time of the destructive storm, there was, with the exception of one chart, a progressed aspect within the one effective degree of perfect to the Ascendant of each of the three weather charts. I believe, therefore, they show in sufficient detail to form a solid foundation for further research on the part of the student, the inner-plane conditions which precede, and which are present at the time of tornadoes. Therefore, to complete these studies, let us make a similar brief analysis of those less common, but sometimes even more destructive storms known as hurricanes.

This hurricane in southern and western Florida did damage to the extent of \$678,000 to fruit, trucks, highways, telephones, small boats, buildings, power plants, etc.

Temperature Chart No. 250, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, shows stormy Capricorn on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, in Sagittarius, opposition Jupiter. Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and windy Mercury is in the first house, closely conjunction Mars and the Asc. The really ominous thing about the chart is violent Mars in progressed aspect with the Ascendant. Mars and Mercury are in close square with violent Pluto.

Air Movement Chart No. 251, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, shows windy Mercury conjunction violent Mars in the fourth house, with Mars square the Moon. Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury is in violent Aries. Violent Pluto is in the first house Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the first house, and as indicated, its ruler, Mercury, is heavily afflicted. Furthermore, tending to release the indicated violence in the area for which the chart was erected, progressed Venus is semi-sextile the Asc.

Moisture Chart No. 252, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, shows peculiar Neptune conjunction Venus in the fourth house

**Tropical Hurricane,  
September 28-30, 1929**

and making the progressed sextile to Moon and progressed semi-sextile to Sun. The Sun is opposition Uranus, and the Moon makes a T-square with this opposition. Thus this chart also shows violence.

At the time of the hurricane, September 28-30 progressed Mercury was conjunction the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Moon was parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Moon was square the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

**Hurricane,  
August 24, 1933**

This hurricane with most destruction at Norfolk, Va., brought the highest tide on record, with water pouring through the streets of the city, and a property damage of millions.

Temperature Chart No. 253, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, shows the violent sign Aquarius on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Uranus, in violent Aries square both violent Pluto and the wind planet Mercury. Violent Scorpio on the cusp of the first, and one of its rulers, Mars, is in windy Virgo, and the other ruler, Pluto, is conjunction windy Mercury, and in progressed sextile with violent Mars.

Air Movement Chart No. 254, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has Taurus on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Venus, in an angle in progressed conjunction with violent Pluto. Both are square violent and windy Uranus. Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, stormy Saturn, is in the first house in violent Aquarius opposition to the Moon. In addition to Venus, Moon, Saturn and Pluto, windy Mercury also is in an angle. This is a storm chart.

Moisture Chart No. 255, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has wet Venus and peculiar Neptune in the fourth house. Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in opposition to stormy Saturn, and in progressed inconjunct with peculiar Neptune. Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, has the violent aspects already indicated. But the most significant thing about the chart is the progressed square of Venus to the Asc.

On the day of the hurricane, Aug. 24, progressed Saturn was parallel the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Pluto was parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Mercury was square the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

**Hurricane,  
September 5, 1933**

On this date hurricane swept southeast Texas, and at Harlingen Texas, 53 were killed, thousands were hurt and the town was shattered and ruined. Other towns also were flooded, and the property loss ran into millions.

Temperature Chart No. 256, erected for Harlingen, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has the storm planet Saturn in the fourth house. Violent Aquarius is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Uranus, is in violent Aries square violent Pluto and windy Mercury. Mercury, the wind planet, is in progressed conjunction with violent Pluto. Violent Scorpio is on the cusp of the first, and one of its rulers, Mars, is in progressed sextile with windy Mercury from the windy sign Virgo, and also in progressed sextile with the other ruler, Pluto. This is an ominous combination, although it needs a progressed aspect to the Asc. to release it.

Air Movement Chart No. 257, erected for Harlingen, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has Sun, windy Mercury, and peculiar Neptune in the fourth house, progressed Sun being conjunction Neptune. As Leo is on the cusp of the fourth, and the Sun is its ruler, this is a significant

aspect. But the really ominous thing about the chart is that progressed Sun and Neptune are also square the Asc. This makes the chart indicate very dangerous weather.

Moisture Chart No. 258, erected for Harlingen the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, also has Sun conjunction peculiar Neptune in the fourth house, Leo again on the cusp of the fourth, and both its ruler, Sun, and Neptune, opposition the Moon. Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the first house, and its ruler, Mercury, is in the windy sign, Virgo. Neptune, the ruler of the sign occupied by the Moon, is in windy Virgo conjunction windy Mercury, conjunction Sun and opposition Moon.

On Sept. 5, the day of the hurricane, progressed Mars was conjunction the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Neptune was square the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Mercury was square the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

This hurricane arrived at Miami, Florida, at 3:00 a.m., on this date causing great damage.

Temperature Chart No. 259, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has the Sun in the fourth house conjunction Pluto and square violent Mars. Windy Gemini is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in Cancer conjunction violent Pluto. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Violent Mars is in the first house conjunction windy and violent Uranus and square the Sun. Pisces is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Neptune, is in Leo in progressed square with Venus. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

The Moon, ruling the sign occupied by the Sun, is in violent Scorpio conjunction stormy Saturn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Sun is calm, but Mars and Uranus are violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart. However, the Moon in progressed trine with the Asc. helps release the energy of the chart.

Air Movement Chart No. 260, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has violent Mars in the fourth house. Taurus is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Venus, is in Leo closely opposition Jupiter and closely square Saturn. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

Jupiter is in the first house square Saturn and opposition Venus. Stormy Capricorn is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Saturn is square Venus, opposition Mars, and square Jupiter. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the influence of the chart.

Mercury, ruling the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Virgo making the progressed semi-square to violent Pluto. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart.

Of the planets in angles, Jupiter is mild, Saturn is stormy, and Mars is violent. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the influence of the chart

The most ominous thing about the chart, however, is progressed Pluto opposition the Asc.

Moisture Chart No. 161, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has Sun in the fourth house in progressed sextile with stormy Saturn. Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Mercury, is in windy Virgo conjunction the Sun and in the fourth. This accounts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the influence of the chart.

The ominous thing about the chart is that progressed Sun is square the Asc., and progressed Mars is inconjunct the Asc.

**Hurricane,  
September 18, 1926**

**Probably the  
Greatest Hurricane  
Ever Recorded**

At the time the hurricane reached Miami, on Sept. 18, progressed Moon was semi-sextile the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Pluto was opposition the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Saturn was inconjunct the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

This hurricane formed near Cape Verde Islands, and raged from September 10 to September 20, 1928, causing great loss of life and destruction of property.

Temperature Chart No. 262, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, shows stormy Capricorn on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Saturn, in Sagittarius inconjunct violent Pluto. Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is sextile peculiar Neptune. The most ominous thing about the chart is progressed Mercury, planet of wind, square the Asc.

Air Movement Chart No. 263, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, shows violent and windy Uranus in the fourth in opposition to windy Mercury. Venus, the ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in windy Libra in opposition to violent Uranus. Pluto and Uranus, both violent, are the only two planets in angles. This chart, in spite of Sagittarius being on the cusp of the first, shows much violence and wind.

Moisture Chart No. 264, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, shows Pluto in the fourth house in progressed semi-sextile with violent Mars. Cancer is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, the Moon, is in windy Gemini in close conjunction with violent Mars and square violent Pluto. Violent Aries is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mars, as already indicated, is progressed sextile to Pluto, and is conjunction the Moon and square the Sun. This also is a very violent chart.

At the time the hurricane commenced, Sept. 10, progressed Saturn was sextile the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Moon and progressed Mars were parallel the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Mercury was opposition the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.

**Hurricane,  
August 7-13, 1928**

This hurricane ranged for a week all the way from Florida to New Jersey, unroofing scores of buildings, wrecking others, killing a few people, and damaging the citrus crop. The three charts are erected for Jacksonville, Florida.

Temperature Chart No. 265, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has the storm planet Saturn in the fourth in progressed inconjunct with violent Pluto. Windy Virgo is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Mercury, is square Uranus and conjunction Pluto, both violent planets. The Moon, ruler of the sign occupied by the Sun, is in Leo conjunction peculiar Neptune.

Air Movement Chart No. 266, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has windy and violent Uranus in the fourth. Pisces is on the cusp of the fourth, and its ruler, Neptune, is in Leo closely square violent Mars. The storm planet Saturn is in the first house making a progressed trine with the Sun. The Sun, ruler of the sign occupied by Mercury, is in Leo thus in progressed aspect to Saturn. The most ominous feature of the chart is that progressed and violent Uranus releases the force of the chart by making a progressed trine to the Asc.

Moisture Chart No. 267, the elements of which are given on pages 94-95 of chapter 6, has the storm sign Capricorn on the cusp of the fourth and its ruler, Saturn, in Sagittarius. The most ominous feature of the chart is the Moon

in the fourth making a progressed trine to the Asc., and the Sun in the tenth making a progressed sextile to the Asc.

Windy Libra is on the cusp of the first, and its ruler, Venus, is in Leo making a progressed semi-sextile to Pluto. Uranus, ruling the sign occupied by the Moon, is in violent Aries in opposition to the Asc. The planets in angles are Sun, windy Mercury, wet Moon and violent Pluto. In addition to the progressed aspects of Sun and Moon to the Asc., progressed Jupiter is square both Sun and Moon and at the same time inconjunct the Asc. Thus there are three progressed aspects to the Asc. releasing the force of the chart.

On the date the hurricane reached Jacksonville, August 7, progressed Saturn was square the Asc. of the Temperature Chart, progressed Uranus was trine the Asc. of the Air Movement Chart, and progressed Jupiter was inconjunct the Asc. of the Moisture Chart.



*Appendix* 

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**Study Questions****Astrological Weather Predicting (Serial No. 190)**

1. Following what universal law do the weather charts indicate what the weather will be at the place for which erected on the earth?
  2. What is meant by the astrological signature of an object?
  3. Why is a knowledge of the Law of Signatures absolutely essential to any intelligent practice of the other six branches of astrology?
  4. By what science is the particular chart selected astrologically that will give the information sought?
  5. What relation exists between the national and international holidays and the place of the Sun in the zodiac?
  6. Why should the Sun be in the first decanate of Virgo on Labor Day?
  7. What constellation pictures the decanate the Sun is in on Thanksgiving Day?
  8. What is that branch of astrological science called that is specifically devoted to answering questions?
  9. What kind of astrological charts are chiefly used in determining what is going to happen to a nation?
  10. In such national charts, how is it determined when the events shown in the charts will come to pass?
  11. What three types of progressions are used in determining when an event will happen in an individual's life?
  12. What are the astrological factors consulted in making Stellar Diagnosis?
  13. How many kinds of charts are used in astrological weather predicting?
  14. Which one of the weather charts is most important?
  15. Where can the data be found for erecting each of the weather charts?
  16. What is the most important planet influencing the weather?  
For what astronomical phenomena should the following charts be erected:
  17. Temperature Charts?
  18. Air Movement Charts?
  19. Moisture Charts?
- Are the following charts to be taken independent of any other chart:
20. Air Movement Chart?
  21. Moisture Chart?
  22. What is the sensitive point in any weather chart, aspects to which indicate the time the weather changes?

23. To what extent does the season need to be considered in making predictions from a weather chart?
24. To what extent do the normal conditions of the weather at the place under consideration need to be known in making weather predictions?
25. When violent planets occur prominently in the weather charts erected for a given vicinity what may be expected?

#### **Reading Astrological Weather Charts (Serial No. 191)**

1. Upon what does the whole art of weather predicting depend?  
What influence has the following on the weather?
2. When the planets occupy signs harmonious to themselves and make harmonious aspects?
3. When the planets occupy signs discordant to themselves and make discordant aspects?
4. How is it determined where the conditions of weather indicated by planets and signs will be most pronounced?
5. What is the most important house in any weather chart?
6. What planets tend to give the following: cloudy weather; clear weather?
7. What charts should be consulted in the prediction of storms?  
What planets tend to give the following:
8. Warm weather.
9. Cold weather.
10. Wind.
11. Calm, still weather.
12. Storm.
13. Floods.
14. Rain.
15. Dry weather.
16. What kind of weather does Jupiter bring?
17. What kind of weather does Venus bring?  
What kind of weather may be expected from the following signs:
18. Capricorn.
19. Taurus.
20. Sagittarius.
21. Pisces.
22. Virgo.
23. Gemini.
24. What planet tends to bring lightning?

#### **Astrological Temperature Charts (Serial No. 192)**

1. Do temperature charts indicate other things about the weather than temperature?  
Can the following be predicted from the temperature chart?
2. Rainy days.
3. Windy days.
4. Days on which the temperature goes up, or goes down.
5. Are any other charts to be considered in timing temperature changes?
6. For what astrological positions are the temperature charts erected?
7. How long does the temperature chart for the moment the Sun enters Aries govern?
8. What is the sensitive point, to which aspects are made, that indicates temperature changes at a given locality?

9. is this sensitive point different at different localities?
  10. From what astrological phenomena are the times of the temperature changes to be determined?
  11. Where may be found the time, each year, when the Sun moves into each zodiacal sign?
  12. How must this time, there given, be treated to get the Local Mean Time from which a Temperature Chart may be erected at some other locality?
  13. From this time, there given, how would you get the Local Mean Time for erecting a Temperature Chart at Chicago?
  14. To calculate the positions of the planets, does the time given in the ephemeris for the Sun's entry into the selected sign need to be converted, or can it be used as there given?
  15. Why does the season of the year need to be taken into account by the weather astrologer?
  16. Why does normal weather at the selected locality need to be taken into account by the weather astrologer?
- How much influence should be given to the following, in a Temperature Chart:
17. Fourth House.
  18. First House.
  19. The sign occupied by the planet ruling the sign the Sun is in.
  20. Planets in angles.
  21. Where can daily weather maps for each section be obtained?
  22. What are the most important aspects to the degree on the Ascendant, as influencing weather?
  23. Aspects of what planet to the Ascendant tend to give the hottest weather, the coldest weather?
  24. Do aspects from the Sun to the degree on the Ascendant, when the Sun is in Capricorn or Aquarius, give much warmth?

#### **Astrological Air Movement Charts (Serial No. 193)**

1. In gauging the wind for a certain period, what other chart than the Air Movement Chart must also be considered?
2. To find on what dates the wind movement takes place is it necessary to consult any other chart than the Air Movement Chart?
3. For what place must the Air Movement Chart be erected?
4. For what astrological phenomena is the Air Movement Chart erected?
5. In determining the time for erecting an Air Movement Chart does it make a difference whether Mercury moves into a new sign by direct motion, or backs into a sign by retrograde motion?
6. How long does the Air Movement Chart govern?
7. Is the time when Mercury enters each sign given in the ephemeris?
8. What mathematical tables should be used in calculating the time for erecting the Air Movement Chart?
9. Why, in all weather charts, is it so desirable that the time for erecting each part shall be known so precisely?
10. In using logarithms to find when Mercury enters a sign, is the logarithm of Mercury's daily motion added or subtracted from the logarithm of its distance from the new sign?
11. When the time Mercury enters a new sign is found at Greenwich, what must be done to this time to enable the chart to be erected at some other locality?

12. Why is it vastly better to observe the actual wind conditions, from day to day, in connection with the aspects to the sensitive point in a Weather Chart, than to observe these aspects and the wind movements recorded in Government Weather Maps?
  13. Why is it that the Government Weather Maps give a very unsatisfactory picture of wind movements?
  14. The aspects to what sensitive point in the Air Movement Chart are important as indicating wind movements?
- In determining the amount of wind during the period covered by an Air Movement Chart, how much influence should be given to the following:
15. Fourth House.
  16. First House.
  17. Sign in which the planet is found that rules the sign in which Mercury has just gone.
  18. Planets in angles.
  19. What kinds of winds are given by Uranus?
  20. Which aspects to the degree on the Ascendant indicate the most wind?
  21. What kind of winds are given by aspects from Capricorn?
  22. Do planets in Aquarius usually indicate much wind?
  23. How much wind is usually signified by a planet in Sagittarius?
  24. What effect on the wind have the following signs: Taurus, Virgo, and Gemini?

#### **Astrological Moisture Charts (Serial No. 794)**

1. In gauging the amount of rain that will fall during a certain period what other chart than the Moisture Chart must be considered?
2. Within which weeks during the season will most rain fall?
3. Within those weeks which show rain, on what days will the precipitation be most pronounced?
4. To find on what dates it will rain, is it necessary to consult any other chart than the Moisture Chart?
5. For what place must the Moisture Chart be erected?
6. For each of what four astrological events is a Moisture Chart erected?
7. Where can the exact time of these astronomical events be found?
8. How must the time, as there given, be treated in order to get the time for erecting a Moisture Chart at some other place than Greenwich?
9. If the place for which the Moisture chart is to be erected is in Denver, Colorado, how much time must be subtracted from the time given in the ephemeris in order to get the Local Mean Time for erecting the Moisture Chart?
10. To what extent must the time of year be taken into consideration when studying a Moisture Chart?
11. How long does the Moisture Chart govern?
12. In what way can the government Weather Maps be made useful in studying Moisture Charts for past periods?
13. In determining the amount of rain during the period covered by a Temperature Chart, how much influence should be given to the fourth house?
14. In determining the amount of rain during the period covered by a Moisture Chart, how much influence should be given to the fourth house?
15. In both the Temperature Chart and the Moisture Chart, how much influence should be given to the first house, as determining rain?

16. In both the Temperature Chart and the Moisture Chart, how much influence should be given to the planets in angles?
17. In the Temperature Chart, in judging its wetness, how much influence should be given to the sign in which the planet is found that rules the sign the Sun is in?
18. In the Moisture Chart, in judging its wetness, how much influence should be given to the sign in which the planet is found that rules the sign the Moon is in?
19. What is the wettest planet?
20. What does the Planet Neptune usually signify as to rain?
21. Do the signs ruled by Mercury indicate rain?
22. What is signified as to rain when a violent planet makes a powerful aspect within a degree or two of perfect, to the Ascendant of the Moisture Chart?
23. Does the sign Scorpio indicate rain?
24. What kind of weather is signified by Jupiter; by Venus?

#### **Unusual Weather (Serial No. 195)**

1. What may be expected in the weather when there is a heavy affliction from Uranus to other slow moving planets?
2. What kind of weather is given by Neptune when prominent in a weather chart?
3. What have the house positions of the planets in a chart to do with indicating weather?
4. What charts should be consulted before predicting unusual weather?
5. What was the heavy influence in the weather charts at the time of the Akron disaster?
6. What planet is called the windy planet?
7. Aspects to the degree on the Ascendant of which chart are more important in a storm where the destruction is by wind?
8. What sign is the electrical sign?
9. What planet is the planet of thunderstorm?
10. Which planets tend to mildness rather than to storm?
11. Planets moving to an aspect with the degree on the Ascendant of which chart is important in cloudbursts?
12. What kind of an influence has Mars conjunction Neptune in the fourth house of a weather chart?
13. What kind of an influence has Saturn in the fourth house of a weather chart?
14. Afflictions in which sign tend particularly to affect the grain crop?
15. Which planet, in combination with other violent influences, is responsible for blizzards?
16. Which two signs conduce most to winds?
17. Does a chart indicating considerable wind indicate a wind norm?
18. How is a wind storm indicated in a chart that shows that most of the days will be fairly free from wind during the period?
19. What are the chief indications in a mud storm?
20. What are some of the chief indications in the weather charts preceding a sandstorm?
21. What are some of the chief indications in a hailstorm?
22. In what manner does Mars contribute to storms?
23. What is the effect of planets being in close aspect, in the weather charts to the degree on the Ascendant?

24. What are some of the chief indications of a snowstorm?
25. What are the indications that the weather will be foggy?

### **Tornadoes And Hurricanes (Serial No. 196)**

1. What may be expected when all three weather charts show unusual violence at the place where erected.
2. How are such charts affected by strong aspects to the degree on the Ascendant, which are within a degree or two of perfect at the time the chart is erected?

To which chart do we look to indicate when it will happen if the chief destructive influence is through:

3. Wind?
4. Temperature (extreme)?
5. Rain, snow or hail?
6. How large is a hurricane?
7. Does a hurricane have a swift progressive movement?
8. What is a typhoon?
9. How great a velocity does the rotary motion of a hurricane sometimes attain?
10. How large are the "extra tropical" cyclones of the temperate and polar zones?
11. What kind of a storm has the most concentrated fury and destructiveness?
12. Why, in the aggregate, do hurricanes sometimes prove more destructive than tornadoes?
13. What one thing is the characteristic by which a tornado is recognized?
14. What is the difference between a tornado and a waterspout?
15. How large are the destructive limits of a tornado?
16. What is a cloudburst, and how extensive is it?
17. Are the astrological indications markedly different in the charts for cloudbursts, tornadoes and hurricanes?
18. How can it be determined usually, whether the storm shown will be a cloudburst, a tornado, or a hurricane?
19. What are some of the common features of weather charts which indicate destructive wind storms?
20. Is a T-square in which Saturn is opposition Pluto, and both are squared by Uranus, conducive to moderate weather?
21. In such a chart, if the wind influences were prominent, and Saturn was within a degree of some aspect to the degree on the Ascendant, what might be expected?
22. In such an event, how would you determine when the indicated event would take place?
23. In a chart such as that indicated, what two elements does Uranus contribute?
24. If Neptune were also in the fourth house, would this lessen the likelihood of a storm?
25. What relation is there between the severity of the afflictions in the weather charts and the destructiveness if the weather indicated?

*Appendix* 

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## History of The Brotherhood of Light

**T**o 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 Benjamin 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 Benjamin 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 Benjamin 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.

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## Declaration of Principles

**W**e 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.

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## 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.

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## **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 8, Horary Astrology*

This course is most often chosen by beginning students of Astrology for its technical Lesson, "How to Erect a Horoscope," as well as for its clearly organized, easy-to-understand system for judging any given horoscope. More advanced students quite frequently refer to this volume for details concerning the delineation of a horary chart. For students of the Religion of the Stars and/or Hermetic Astrology, the Lesson, "Doctrine of Horary Astrology," is of special importance, with its explanation of just how and why this branch of occult science can solve a problem relating to events past, present and future. Also included for beginning students are C.C. Zain's chart erection shortcuts, for which he designed the Church of Light #2 chart pad to further facilitate this process.

### *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 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**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Serial Number</b>
<b>Astrology</b>	
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
<b>Alchemy</b>	
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
<b>Magic</b>	
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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<b>Award Manuscripts</b>	
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4	How to Hold the Consciousness on the Selected Level of the Inner Plane 229
5	Breathing to Acquire Proper Electrification 54
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	<b>Title</b>	<b>Serial Number</b>
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15	Customs and Habits of Elementals	68
16	Value of Totems	85
17	Contacting the Masters	163
18	Great Pyramid Interpreted	55
19	Symbol Reading Made Easy	70
20	Initiation	38
21	Practice of White Magic	37