

CHAPTER XXV.

DIVERGENCE OF CHARACTER AND FORTUNE IN TWINS.

I HAVE now come to a matter of prime importance in relation to twin births, and one which has been the cause of some considerable discussion and difference of opinion among astrologers, viz., the divergence of character and

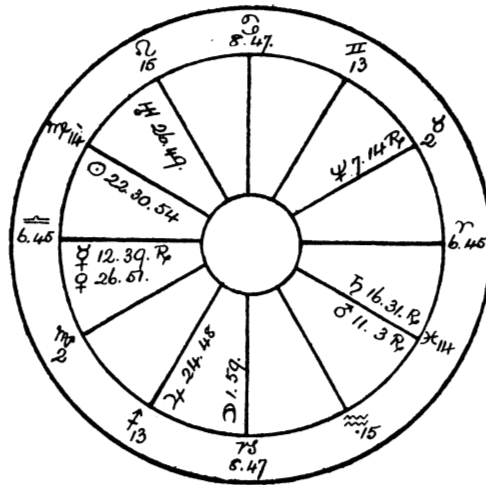


FIG. 12.

fortune. Twins are born within a few minutes of one another ; one child dies, and the other lives to maturity ; one has an eventful life, and the other the reverse ; one is quick and forward mentally and physically, the other dull and weakly. The horoscopes of birth are inadequate to show these divergencies, being in most cases almost identical. The prenatal epoch is the sole and only factor by which such divergencies can be accounted for.

The first case I have to present in illustration of this important point is that of twins—girl and boy—the former born on September 15th, 1877, at 7 a.m., and the latter at 11.30 a.m. of the same day. The particulars were given to

me by a lady correspondent some years ago, and the following interesting and remarkable comments were also appended:—"The girl was very puny and backward in all ways; never gave any signs of intelligence until three months after birth, and has always developed slowly, both physically and intellectually. The boy was full-grown, strong and healthy, developed quickly, and when older was always thought to be at least a year older than the girl. There were two separate after-births, and it appears to be most probable that the girl was a seven months child and

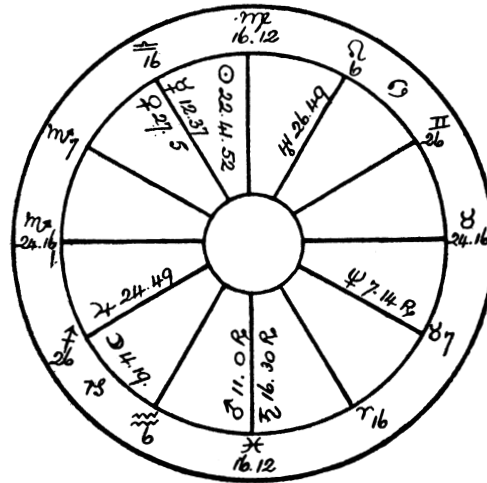


FIG. 13.

was born simply because the boy's time had come and could not be delayed."

The particulars of birth are as follow :

GIRL (Fig. 12).		BOY (Fig. 13).	
6h. 37m. 24s.	R.A.M.C.	11h. 8m. 8s.	
6° 36' \simeq	Ascendant	24° 4' η	
1° 59' ν	Moon	4° 19' ν	

The moon in both cases is below the earth and increasing in light, and in the second case the epoch occurs on November 30th, 1876, the moon being then in the descending degree of the horoscope, and the moon's birth-place rising. The

“count” is made from the moon to the ascendant, but, in consequence of that degree being in a female area, it is continued round to the descendant, making the excess period sixteen days. The time of the epoch is 9h. 52m. 27s. a.m., with the moon in $24^{\circ} 16' 8''$. This point sets on the day of birth at 11h. 31m. 5s. a.m., or 1m. 5s. later than the recorded time.

The epoch of the girl is, as surmised, a short period one, falling on February 2nd, 1877, seven days in excess of the eighth return of the moon to its radical place, at 5h. 30m.

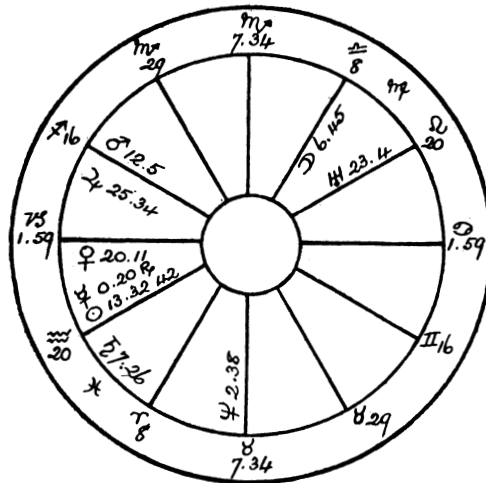


FIG. 14.

45s. a.m., at which time the moon is in $6^{\circ} 45' 2''$ —the correct ascendant of the horoscope. This point rises on the day of birth at 7h. 0m. 50s. a.m., or 50s. later than the given time. Figs. 12 and 13 show the two horoscopes.

The horoscope of the girl shows Mercury rising in Libra, retrograde, but unafflicted save for a semisquare of Uranus. Here there is nothing to account for the backwardness intellectually. The ascendant is hyleg, separating from the square of the moon, but Venus—ruler of the ascendant—is rising, well aspected by Jupiter and Uranus. Certainly Mars and Saturn are in the sixth house, the latter only a few degrees separated from the opposition of the sun, but

that luminary is not hyleg. The position of the two malefics would make the child backward physically, and delicate, but scores of horoscopes have the same position, and nothing untoward has occurred. The fact is that the horoscope does not show the defects above stated.

The boy's horoscope shows Scorpio rising, but Mars—ruler—is weak, while the sun here is hyleg, and afflicted by the opposition of Saturn, and sesquiquadrate of Neptune. Mercury is no better placed than in his sister's horoscope, and is nearer the square of the moon, yet he was intellectually

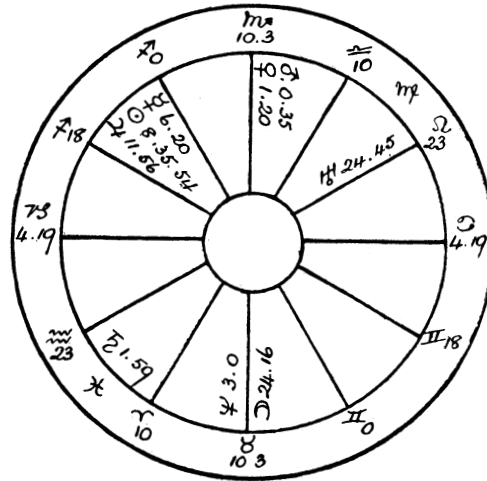


FIG. 15.

her superior, and physically stronger and better developed. There is nothing whatever in the horoscope to account for this, so where is the solution?

The maps of the prenatal epochs of each child are given in Figs. 14 and 15.

In the epoch of the girl, Mercury is again found in the ascendant, but in square to Neptune and semi-square to Mars. It is true that it is near a trine of the moon, but Mercury is retrograde, and the aspect is separating. Moreover, during the prenatal period, Neptune was in square to Mercury, and at nearly every libration of the moon Mercury was heavily afflicted. The ruler of the ascendant Saturn

was afflicted by a square of Mars and a semi-square of Venus, and this was sufficient to make the child weakly and backward.

What does the epoch of the boy show? Saturn ruler of the ascendant, trine Mars, trine Venus, and the moon applying to its trine as well—all indications of physical strength and well-developed body. Mentally, Mercury is found in the eleventh house, in conjunction and parallel with both the sun and Jupiter—indications of a splendid mind, quick intellect, and unusual cleverness. The ascendant has also

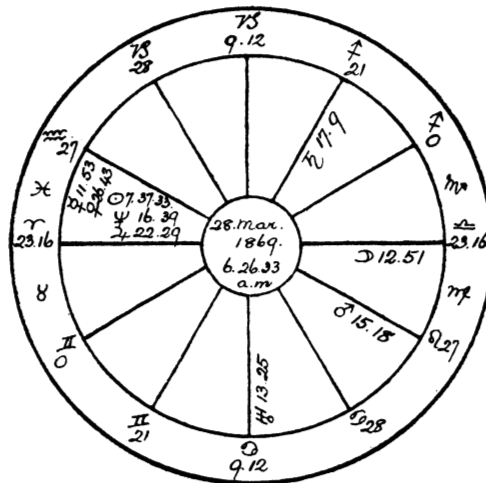


FIG. 16.

the sextile of Mars and Venus, and the trine of Neptune, and the sun is conjoined with Jupiter.

The comparison of the two epochal maps shows the divergence in a remarkable manner; the horoscopes do not show it at all

My second illustration is a well-known one, having been commented on in astrological magazines some years since. It is a very remarkable one, and gives further proof of the validity of the epoch as calculated, and of its paramount importance in prefiguring the destiny and the directions for events in life. It is the case of twin ladies who were born near Bath on March 28th, 1869—one at 6.25 a.m.,

and the other at 8 a.m. On May 1st, 1889, they were out driving, when the second lady alighted to adjust the bit which the servant had allowed to slip between the horse's teeth; she removed the head-piece, and the horse bolted. The elder remained in the trap, and was uninjured. The younger lady was killed instantly.

The rectified times are respectively 6h. 26m. 33s. a.m., and 7h. 54m. 47s., as will be seen from the maps of the horoscopes (Figs. 16 and 17).

The horoscope of the elder lady shows Aries rising. She

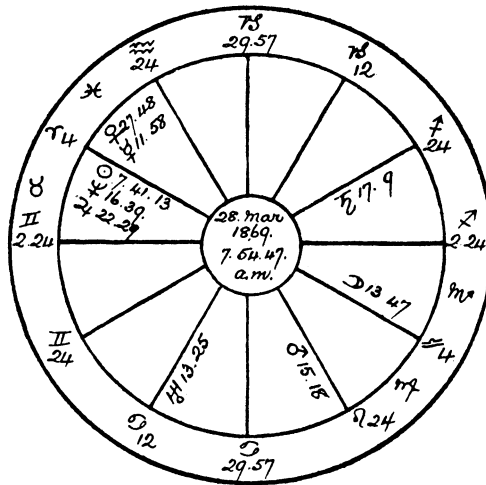


FIG. 17.

was tall and dark. Mars, her ruler, was in Leo, giving height, and Jupiter, rising in Aries, darkened the hair. There is little in the horoscope to indicate danger while travelling—the only position being that of Mercury, ruler of the third, in square to Saturn. At the time of the accident (planets' places April 17th, 8.38 a.m.), the moon was in the third house near a semi-square of ♃ R. The sun was conjoined with Jupiter P. The progressed ascendant is Taurus 29° 8', just past the semi-square of Uranus, whose progressed position is on the cusp of the third house, showing the slight danger to herself.

The horoscope of the younger lady does not show the

danger any more pointedly, while there is nothing to indicate the danger of a violent death. Uranus, on the cusp of the third, afflicts both the luminaries, but neither of these are hyleg, hence do not indicate the danger. The same directions are in force as in her sister's case, though the moon is a little closer to the semi-square of Mars. The ascendant, which is hyleg, certainly has the parallel of Saturn, but it is also in sextile with both Venus and the sun. The ascendant, by direction, was near the parallel of Uranus, and the Sun in parallel to Neptune conversely.

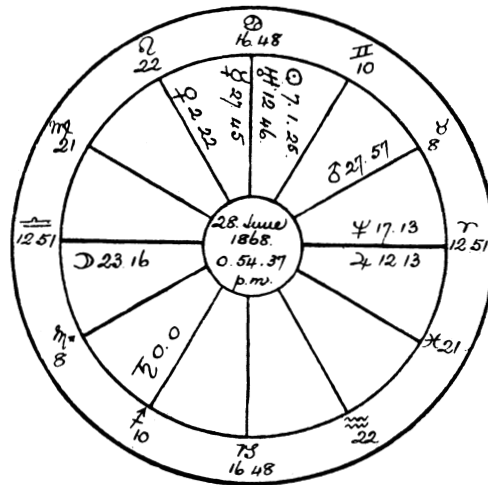


FIG. 18.

Both ladies had the sun in square to Saturn by converse motion, but why should it kill in one case and not in the other?

A very contradictory point occurs in this case. In the elder lady's horoscope the moon is hyleg, as, owing to it having over 4° N. Lat., it is only just over two degrees below the west horizon. It is afflicted by a square of Uranus and the opposition of the sun; hence, greater violence is shown in her case than in her sister's. In the younger lady's horoscope neither luminary is hyleg, and the ascendant is not sufficiently afflicted to indicate a violent death.

How is the question to be decided? The maps of the

prenatal epochs (Figs. 18 and 19) will show the cause, and give directions to account for the sad event.

Reference to the epoch of the elder lady, which took place on June 28th, 1868, at oh. 54m. 37s. p.m., shows no serious danger of accident. At the time of the event the sun was conjoined with Mercury and sextile to Mars, and the moon conjoined with Mercury P. By converse direction the sun was in parallel with Venus P. The moon, however, was in parallel with Mars, and close to the square of Neptune and opposition of Uranus. The progressed ascendant was in

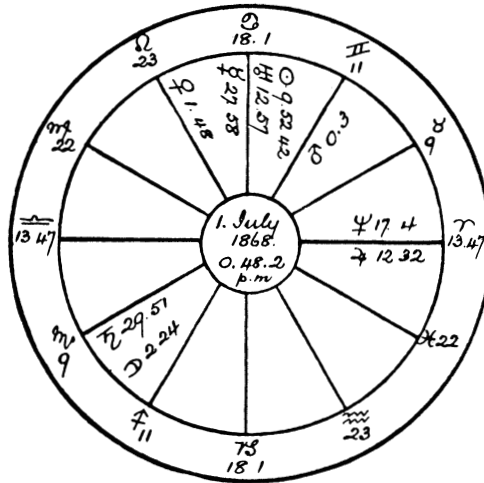


FIG. 19.

square to Mercury, accounting for the death of the sister.

The epoch of the younger sister, (July 1st, 1868, oh. 48m. 2s. p.m.) however, shows different influences, and these very serious ones. The moon is conjoined with Saturn, and in opposition to Mars, the two latter being in close opposition, and the entire influence falling across the horizon of the horoscope of birth. By direction, the sun is in parallel with Mars R., and the moon has just separated from square Mars, square Saturn, square moon, all acting on the epochal indications of danger. By converse direction, the sun is in parallel with Uranus, and Mars has progressed to the parallel of the radical moon. The

ascendant of the converse lunar equivalent has the exact parallel with the progressed Mars and the radical moon.

Here again the prenatal epoch has been proved to be paramount in determining the divergence of fortune in twins. In the horoscopes dealt with, nothing is clearly shown that the younger lady would die a violent death ; nor are there directions to account for the event. Reference to the epoch shows the cause and nature of the whole occurrence, and produces directions to account therefor.