

the Government (tenth house) must be careful or serious complications will arise. Venus in the eighth house is an indication of mortality among females, and ruling the eleventh house (Commons) may bring matters to do with the death duties to the front. Mercury in the ninth is favourable for Colonial trade and Commerce, and shows scientific discoveries and new inventions. Mercury in trine to Neptune will make psychic matters very prominent. The Sun's position, close to the meridian, we have already noticed, but on this point we further say that, whatever difficulties the Government may have to meet arising from the other positions in the figure, they will triumph over them, particularly as Mars is in sextile to the Sun. Mars in the eleventh in this figure is a contradictory position, for while it shows much disputation, fiery speeches and wrangling in the Commons, it indicates much discussion on military affairs, and success in military projects, as Mars has the sextile of the Sun. Neptune may be considered as rising in this map, and shows much agitation among certain classes of the community, increase of Socialism, and unrest.

---

## CHAPTER XXII.

### ECLIPSES.

SOLAR and Lunar eclipses are prominent features in Mundane Astrology, for they indicate most important

and far-reaching events, and their period of influence extends over some considerable time. The figure for each solar eclipse should be erected for the time of the ecliptic conjunction of the luminaries, and that for each lunar eclipse, for the ecliptic opposition, and not for the time of central eclipse. The times of the ecliptic conjunction and opposition are those of the New and Full Moon.

Eclipses have most effect in those countries where they are visible, and more especially where they are on the meridian at the moment of central eclipse. They also affect the countries and cities ruled by the signs in which they are placed.

In eclipses of the Moon, it has been found that the effects commence almost immediately, but in those of the Sun it has been generally observed that some months elapse before the greatest effects appear, and also that the greater or lesser effects of each eclipse will be in proportion to the magnitude of such eclipse, or, in other words, the more total the eclipse the more powerfully will it operate upon the earth and its inhabitants. Also, that eclipses which are invisible are found to have no peculiar or perceptible influence over that region, city or country in which they are invisible.

The united observations of Astrologers in every age and every clime confirms this opinion, and the student himself can easily prove it.

In Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos, we find the following rules laid down in regard to eclipses.

“In all eclipses of the Sun and Moon and especially in such as are fully visible, the place in the Zodiac where the eclipse happens is to be noted; and it must be seen what countries are in familiarity with that place . . . .”

and, in like manner, it must be observed what cities are under the influence of the sign in which the eclipse happens, either by means of the Ascendant and the situation of the Luminaries at the time of their foundation . . . . Whatever countries or cities shall be thus found in familiarity with the ecliptical place will all be comprehended in the event, which will, however, principally attach to all those parts which may be connected with the identical sign of the eclipse, and in which it may be visible while above the earth."

Further it has been found that the effects of eclipses falling in the Fixed signs ( $\varnothing$ ,  $\Omega$ ,  $\pi$  and  $\text{♋}$ ) will have a very lasting effect; those that are formed in Cardinal signs ( $\Upsilon$ ,  $\text{♁}$ ,  $\text{♂}$  and  $\text{♄}$ ) will be brief and soon over, while those that are formed in Common signs ( $\text{♊}$ ,  $\text{♍}$ ,  $\text{♎}$  and  $\text{♏}$ ) will commence sooner, and last longer, but that their effects will be liable to interruption, that is to say, they will continue for a time, suddenly cease, and then commence again.

Now as regards the effects of eclipses, the sign position is first to be taken into account.

1. Eclipses in Fiery signs. These threaten the destruction of cattle and sheep, exile or imprisonment or murder of some king or notable person, or great ruler. Much discontent and dissension among the people. Movements of armies, fighting, fires, fevers, pestilence, and scarcity of the fruits of the earth, especially in those regions affected by the eclipse.

2. Eclipses in Earthy signs. These foreshadow a scarcity of corn and products of the earth by drought, and cause earthquakes, mining disasters, and great agricultural depression.

3. Eclipses in Airy signs. Famine, sickness, pestilence, and tempests and stormy winds hurtful to mankind.

4. Eclipses in Watery signs. These denote much mortality among the common people, great destruction of fowls and fishes, and such things as live in or near the sea.

The following rule should also be observed in judging the effects of eclipses.

The strength of the planet ruling the sign in which the eclipse falls should be considered, and its position in the figure of such eclipse duly noted, for the significations of this planet will principally appear.

Thus, if Mars rule over the sign in which the eclipse falls, and is placed in the eighth house of the figure, it will denote some grievous calamity, causing many sudden and terrible deaths: if in the sixth house much sickness, if in the third many terrible railway accidents. The same with the other malefics. When the benefics rule over the place of the eclipse, the effects are better, but much depends upon the strength of the ruling planet.

The effects of eclipses are spread over a long period in proportion to the duration of the eclipse. If a solar eclipse, then the effects will last as many years as the eclipse is hours in duration. Thus the total eclipse of November 1st, 1910, lasts 4h. 35m., equal to four years seven months. If a lunar eclipse, then the effects will last for as many months as the eclipse is hours long. The lunar eclipse of November 16th, 1910, lasts for 3h. 14m., equal to three months seven days.

It is not altogether certain whether this period of duration means from the date of the eclipse, or from the commencement of its effects, but it is more probably the latter.

Several rules are given in regard to this matter, and experience alone can best decide which are correct.

Cardan says, "To know when the effects of an eclipse will begin to be felt, take the distance of the rising of the luminary to the middle of the eclipse, or from the middle of the eclipse to the next rising of the luminary in hours and minutes. The proportion of time the length of day may bear to the year in the case of a Solar eclipse, and the proportion of time the night may bear to the year in a Lunar eclipse, will show the proportion of the year due to the interval obtained."

Ptolemy says :

1. If the eclipse falls in the eastern horizon, the effects will manifest themselves about the next four months, and most strongly will operate during the first third of such period.

2. If it falls in the midheaven, the events thereof will begin to appear from the fourth to the eighth month following the eclipse, and the chief effects will happen during the second or middle part of that period.

3. If falling in the western horizon, the effects will appear from the eighth to the twelfth month following the eclipse, and the chief effects will be felt in the last part of that period.

The most reliable rule, as far as experience goes, is to calculate the time of Sunrise or Sunset from the middle of the eclipse, and reckon this time at the rate of one day for every four minutes, or 24 hours to the year.

In the next two chapters are given the effects of solar and lunar eclipses when falling in the three decanates of each sign. These observations have been handed down to us, and have been found to be very reliable, if not entirely so.

It should be observed here that a decanate is the third part of a sign, and consists of ten degrees. The first decanate of a sign extends from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$ , the second from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$ , and the third from  $20^{\circ}$  to the end of the sign.

---

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE EFFECTS OF SOLAR ECLIPSES.

The following are the principal effects of Solar eclipses when falling in the decanates of each sign.

#### *Aries.*

*First decanate.*—War, tumults, seditions and controversies, motion of armies, and an inclination of the air to excessive drought.

*Second decanate.*—Imprisonment and sadness of some king, and danger of death to him; the corruption of trees bearing fruit, and of things growing on the earth.

*Third decanate.*—Grief and sadness to mortals, death of some great woman, and destruction of cattle.

#### *Taurus.*

*First decanate.*—Afflicts trade and business, and destroys corn and food crops.

*Second decanate.*—Causes danger to travellers, and to women in childbirth.

*Third decanate.*—Brings pestilence and famine.

### *Gemini.*

*First decanate.*—Dissension and strife among clergy and religious denominations; also causes hatred, neglect and contempt for the laws of God and man.

*Second decanate.*—Causes piracies, thefts and murders.

*Third decanate.*—Death of some king, and many troubles to the country.

### *Cancer.*

*First decanate.*—Disturbs the air, and causes great changes and alterations in the weather.

*Second decanate.*—Dries up rivers and fountains, and stirs up incontinency and wantonness among women.

*Third decanate.*—Sedition, pestilence and much disease.

### *Leo.*

*First decanate.*—Denotes the death of some famous prince, and scarcity of corn.

*Second decanate.*—Many troubles, anxieties to kings, princes and great men.

*Third decanate.*—Profanation of holy places, churches, and sacred edifices: captivity, besieging and ransacking of towns.

### *Virgo.*

*First decanate.*—It denotes great calamity, and death of some king.

*Second decanate.*—Famine, pestilence and sedition.

*Third decanate.*—Great troubles and adversity, probably imprisonment to painters, poets, and to those who live by their wits.

### *Libra.*

*First decanate.*—Corrupts the air, causes pestilence, and a scarcity and dearness of corn.

*Second decanate.*—It portends the death of a great king, sedition and famine.

*Third decanate.*—Trouble to the nobility and detriment to their estates.

### *Scorpio.*

*First decanate.*—Causes war, tumults, slaughter, captivity and treason.

*Second decanate.*—Mischief to some peace-loving king.

*Third decanate.*—The rise of a tyrant, and idleness and slothfulness of the former king, hateful to all.

### *Sagittarius.*

*First decanate.*—Much dissension and hatred among men.

*Second decanate.*—Deaths of camels, and such cattle as chew the cud.

*Third decanate.*—Variously affects horses and armies.

### *Capricorn.*

*First decanate.*—Unhappiness to great men, the trans-



migration of some king, and the rebellion of nobles and common people.

*Second decanate.*—Causes military riots, and the mutiny of soldiers against their officers.

*Third decanate.*—It induces the tumultuary motion of some king, and causes famines.

### *Aquarius.*

*First decanate.*—It causes public grief and sorrow.

*Second decanate.*—Public robberies, thefts, rapes, earthquakes and famine.

*Third decanate.*—The death and slaughter of sheep and beasts of the field.

### *Pisces.*

*First decanate.*—Dries up rivers and makes the sea-coast unfortunate.

*Second decanate.*—Causes the death of some famous and excellent man; the destruction of fish, tidal waves and inundations.

*Third decanate.*—Sedition, cruelty, fierceness and inhumanity of soldiers.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

## THE EFFECTS OF LUNAR ECLIPSES.

THE following are the principal effects of Lunar eclipses when falling in the decanates of each sign.

*Aries.*

*First decanate.*—Fever, incendiarism, firing of woods and forests, and dryness of the air.

*Second decanate.*—Pestilence.

*Third decanate.*—Causes abortive births, incommodities, and dangers to women.

*Taurus.*

*First decanate.*—Death and diseases among cattle.

*Second decanate.*—Death of some queen, and a scarcity of seeds, and barrenness of the earth.

*Third decanate.*—Chief effects will be manifest among snakes and creeping things, which will perish by the million.

*Gemini.*

*First decanate.*—Threatens incursions and rapines of enemies.

*Second decanate.*—Brings sudden motion of armies, and the solicitation of private and public bodies.

*Third decanate.*—Causes death of some illustrious and renowned man.

### *Cancer.*

*First decanate.*—Excites and stirs up wars.

*Second decanate.*—Causes grievous exactions, intolerable tributes, taxes and such like burdens.

*Third decanate.*—Brings death to the female sex; sudden destruction and miseries.

### *Leo.*

*First decanate.*—Brings the sudden infirmity of some king; or the death of a great man.

*Second decanate.*—Journey of the king, and mutation of things.

*Third decanate.*—Stirs up the people and armies to new attempts at sedition and insurrection.

### *Virgo.*

*First decanate.*—Causes sickness and infirmities to the king, and various seditions and discords among men.

*Second decanate.*—Brings damage to councillors and scribes, and the like.

*Third decanate.*—Causes diseases among human beings.

### *Libra.*

*First decanate.*—Provokes furious storms of hail.

*Second decanate.*—Pernicious to everyone.

*Third decanate.*—Threatens the death of some renowned and illustrious man.

### *Scorpio.*

*First decanate.*—It portends horrible thunders and lightnings and perhaps an earthquake.

*Second decanate.*—It dries up olives and fruits, and the air is contagant with fevers and pestilence.

*Third decanate.*—Brings the same, also sharp sicknesses, with many seditions, quarrels and slaughters.

### *Sagittarius.*

*First decanate.*—Brings thefts and rapines.

*Second decanate.*—Brings destruction to horses and mules.

*Third decanate.*—Causes pestilence and many evils among mankind.

### *Capricorn.*

*First decanate.*—Causes conspiracies among men, and shows the lamentable murder of some excellent man.

*Second decanate.*—Brings frequent incursions and assaults of soldiers, robberies and captivities.

*Third decanate.*—Causes the death of some king, and also sedition.

### *Aquarius.*

*First decanate.*—Shows sickness of some king.

*Second decanate.*—It universally damages the seeds of the earth.

*Third decanate.*—Causes a change in all things.

### *Pisces.*

*First decanate.*—Brings sorrow to the priests and to religious houses.

*Second decanate.*—Brings death to some great and illustrious person.

*Third decanate.*—Threatens robberies and promiscuous assaults and rapines, both on sea and land.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### PLANETARY CONJUNCTIONS.

THE conjunctions of the superior planets, especially those of Jupiter and Saturn, deserve particular and careful notice in this part of predictive Astrology. Their observed effects on the affairs of nations, individuals, kings and governments, form a striking feature of Mundane Astrology.

The chief conjunctions are those of Mars and Jupiter, and Mars and Saturn; Jupiter and Saturn, and Saturn