

# NEWSLETTER

from the Astrology Center of America / AstroAmerica.com

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So you want to know more about -

### **MEDICAL ASTROLOGY?**

hroughout the ages, Medicine & Astrology were inseparable. Not only in ancient Greece, not only to the Romans, not only in medieval Europe, but in Egypt, Persia, India & China as well. Wherever there was astrology, there was medical astrology. In Europe, this persisted up until the Enlightenment, when, as we all know, astrology was thrown out. Medicine has done fairly well since, but if you've ever sat through the TV show, House, you know that modern medicine, stripped of astrology, is incapable of diagnosis. And that, as Dr. Gregory House well-knows, can lead to all kinds of problems.

**Astro-diagnosis has two parts**. Many diseases have well-known signatures. If you have the signature in your natal chart, you have a good chance of developing the disease. Forewarned

is forearmed. Carter defines epilepsy as due to this combination of factors: Mercury is cadent, in no aspect to the Moon, afflicted by Mars, Saturn or Uranus. The ascendant & 3rd house are also afflicted (pgs. 77-78, An Encyclopaedia of Psychological Astrol-



ogy, 1954). Carter's book, based entirely on his own research, is excellent, though limited in scope. **Cornell's Encyclopaedia of Medical Astrology** (1939), a compilation of many

sources, is far more comprehensive.



The second part is the decumbiture chart. This is a medieval technique that has only recently been revived. Traditionally, a decumbiture chart was drawn for the moment a

sick person could no longer stand, and took to his bed. Nowadays, it's when the ambulance arrives. Properly read, it will reveal the immediate problem, sometimes even if the patient will live or die. Dr. Cornell was emphatic. With natal & decumbiture, he could diagnose a patient without even touching him. Framing this as a 6th house horary question,



William Lilly wrote extensive delineations in Christian Astrology (1647). The decumbiture Moon may not always be conjunct, square or opposed Marsor Saturn, but it's more than likely. You'll also find extensive notes on decumbiture in Richard Saunders'

Astrological Judgement & Practice of Physick, 1677. Saunders (1613-1692) was one of Lilly's close friends. Some sixty years later Benjamin Franklin immortalized Saunders with his Poor Richard's Almanac. (Note the Wikipedia entry is wrong. Quelle surprise.)

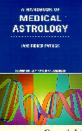




Culpeper has his own notes on decumbiture, critical days, presages, as well as some of the best writing on temperament that I have yet found, all that & more, in Astrological Judgement of Diseases from the Decumbiture of the Sick (1655).

Saunders' book goes so far as to suggest herbal remedies & the best times to apply them, making it, in effect, a single source for diagnosis & cure. But the problem with all these old books is the antiquarian terminology. Do you know what red choler or black jaundies are? I confess that I don't.

But Jane Ridder-Patrick does. Back in 1990, when there was virtually no medieval books in print, she published her Handbook of Medical Astrology, now



back in print. Aside from being one of the best astro-medical books, she defines all the medieval terms. Red choler is any itchy, burning skin disease. The pissing disease is diabetes. Black jaundies is hepatitis. With this book you may unlock the secrets of many others.

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## ASTRO-AMERICA'S DAILY EPHEMERIS 2000-2020



Set for MIDNIGHT. Daily planetary positions (longitude), daily declinations, complete aspectarian, lunar phases, void of course/entry of the moon into signs, solar & lunar eclipses at the top of the page, True node daily, mean node monthly. *CHIRON*: Positions every three days, declination monthly, stations precisely timed. Aids to determine Nakshatras. Beautiful, clear layouts. See a sample page here.

#### IN THE GARDEN

In response to the question, "Are you an astrologer?", I have decided that I will henceforth be known as a gardener. You should see the tomatoes.

On the



(See the second page of the newsletter for previous installments.) If climatic events in 1913 were the beginnings of entirely new forms of art, then those same events might mark the start of the Aquarian Age itself. Here are two, there were many others: In New York:

Alfred Stieglitz & the **Armory Show**, 69th Regiment Armory, February 17, 1913. 6:00 pm? *In Paris*:

The premiere of Stravinsky's **Le Sacre du Printemps**, May 29, 1913, at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees. 8:40 pm? (It followed Chopin's **Les Sylphides**.)

So here are two clues to the entry of the Aquarian Age, timed to the very hour. With these as a guide, we may further speculate the Aquarian Age was born in the triad of Paris, New York & London (Theosophy), with secondary inlets at Vienna, Berlin & Moscow.

Roger Shattuck wrote the ultimate book on the ultimate climax that was 1913: **The Banquet Years** (Vintage Books, 1968). He realized the intersecting lives of Alfred Jarry (*Ubu Roi*), the painter Henri Rousseau, the composer Erik Satie, and the writer Guillaume Apollinare to be the essence of 1913. *Next time:* The planets & signs behind the change. *To be continued*.

## Previously, On The Aquarian Age

#### July, 2007:

Back in 2001, Terry MacKinnell emailed to say he had dated the Aquarian Age to 15th century Italy: The Renaissance. It was an intriguing idea. The Aquarian Age could not possibly have arrived unannounced. But something in me said, No. Aquarius had nothing to do with art like that. And then I realized I had had a class in this. In 1975 I had a class at the University of Kansas on the Aquarian Age. Except they didn't call it that. They called it Studies in 1913. I signed up for it thinking it would be about the politics leading up to WWI. I was disappointed when it turned out to be about art. Painting, drama, music, all changed in fundamental ways in 1913, and have never been the same since. They became ideological. What had once been mere beauty could now only be understood if you had a program guide. To be continued.