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ASTRO-METEOROLOGY

GUIDE TO LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTING

by George J. McCormack

The first known work on weather and the atmosphere was The Meteorologica by the Greek philosopher-scientist Aristotle (384 B.C. to 322 B.C.). His pupil Theophrastus expanded this early treatise in two works "On Winds" and "On the Signs of Rain, Winds Storms and Fair Weather."

These were the sole authorities on meteorology until scientific investigations began in the 17th Century. (Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos, 152 A.D. quoted brief excerpts).

In 1686, Dr. J. Goad's Astro-meteorologica, based on 39 years of his own astro-weather observations and correlations was published in London. Until the end of the 19th Century this text was the leading authority on the subject. It includes a transcript of astronomer Johannes Kepler's diary of astro-weather observations from June 28, 1617 to August 9, 1629. Here Kepler expounded some of his theories relating planetary phenomena to atmospheric changes. It is a matter of historical record that he attained recognition for his remarkably accurate long-range weather forecasting long before advancing his laws of planetary motion. Kepler's "Mysterium Cosmographicum" is a fully documented record of his work from 1602 to 1629. Some scientists who have written disparagingly of the renowned Kepler's interest in correlating planetary phenomena to terrestrial events have rendered a disservice to the progress of science.

Critically tested astro-weather forecasts during the last century, ventured for various parts of the world more than a year in advance, support and confirm Kepler's theories. He discovered that additional magnetic angles of 30, 45, 135 and 150 degrees between celestial bodies synchronized perfectly with atmospheric reactions.

Commander R. J. Morrison of the Royal Navy, publisher of the world known Zadkiel's Almanac more than a century ago, further refined his predecessors' discoveries with a more modern scientific approach.

Morrison's successor, Dr. Alfred J. Pearce (1840-1923), continued the Almanac from 1876 for forty years. He also published his "Weather Guide" in London during 1864, The Science of the Stars in 1881, and completed a magnum opus--his Textbook Vol. II. in 1889. In this expanded work, Pearce evolved new techniques from his own observations with detailed instructions in the method. He cited case histories and voluminous data to support and rationalize the theory of astro-meteorology.

Observations of solar radiation and sunspots will never lead to the discovery of the laws which regulate the weather. The atmosphere is often liable to unusual and long continued impressions, and these are induced by planetary action on the earth as well as on the Sun. Based on many years of specialized experiences with astro-meteorology, we are convinced that to abandon this research is to render the discovery of the laws which regulate the weather, hopeless.

Every astro-meteorologist believes and knows, that when planets form certain angles with the Sun and our Earth, certain known influences are the result. These influences appear to arise from the light reflected from each planet into our atmosphere, which light acts chemically or electrically according to its nature. For instance, Mars reflects the red ray of light. It is a well attested fact that light and heat both exist in the atmosphere and that the latter is but a modification of

of the former. It is also a well attested fact that the component parts of the atmosphere---when brought in contact in given proportions, and fired by the electric spark, produce perfect light; and also that oxygen the red ray of solar light and positive electricity are identical and that the blue ray of light, or nitrogen is equivalent to negative electricity.

The planets Saturn and Uranus reflect the blue ray, negative electricity and induce descending air currents. Uranus reflecting the actinic rays at the negative side of the solar spectrum, operates with more sudden intensity and from higher atmospheric stratas. Hence, regardless of the intensity of radiation where the Sun's rays contact the earth's surface, it is the descending air currents from upper stratas of the atmosphere that bring down the cold. Coincidentally, the winds blow down slope, giving the impression that they originate in the Arctic.

Conversely the planet Mars reflects the red ray, positive electricity and ascending air currents, accordingly facilitating solar radiation, promoting heat and drought and consequently increasing fire hazards. But when mixed with rays of contrary nature, the rays reflected by this planet can produce turbulence. Venus operates to produce milder temperatures, with accompanying humidity and temperate showers, seldom with strong winds. Jupiter conduces to increase of oxygen and in combination with Mars effects thunder storms even in mid-winter, in places where the combined bodies hold relative geometrical angles to the earth. Mercury is neutral, reflecting the nature of planets with which it may be in configuration, but has a potential effect on directions of wind and their velocity. Neptune effects freak weather through extremely sudden changes that may range from humid calms or cold weather fogs to devastating hurricanes or floods. Characterized by vertical ascending air currents, charged with moisture, Neptune conduces to vaccuums and its effects are intensified over small areas at a time. We are not prepared, as yet, to reach conclusive findings regarding the planet Pluto's relation to weather.

* * *

0.01 - MAJOR STATIONS OF PLANETS:

When planets are occupying major stations, their general characteristics are strongly impressed on the weather progressively around the globe. In this respect the slower moving planets exert their influences on weather intermittently for weeks and even months. These stations are as follows:

- (a) In perigee, i.e., closest to the earth.
- (b) In Perihelion, i.e., when at their nearest point to the Sun.
- (c) In apogee, i.e., farthest distance from the earth.
- (d) In Aphelion, i.e., at their greatest distance from the Sun .
- (e) In addition to these, the periods of $9\frac{1}{2}$ years when the Moon's North Node arrives at the equinoctial points, coinciding with the Moon's greatest or least extreme north declination. (Observed to affect ocean currents and induce cyclic climatic abnormalities.

The foregoing may be overlooked in initial studies, since they are related to more technical applications as later referred to in our analyses. Of more frequent occurrence and allowing for continued practical study are the following positions of major importance:

- (f) In the Equator ($0^{\circ}00''$ declination)
- (g) When occupying the Tropics, particularly North Tropic (extreme north declination.
- (h) Eclipses of the Sun or Moon . Conjunctions of the major planets.

0.02 - ASPECTS OR MAGNETIC ANGLES:

If asked why there should be any force, virtue, or potency in these particular angles (all multiples of 15 degrees being magnetic and varying in power of intensity) that should cause effects, either on the temperature or any other state of the atmosphere, to appear when the heavenly bodies form among themselves these particular angles, we may say that these geometrical angles demonstrate both positive and negative electro-magnetic virtues. The earth reacts to these angles or

to planets in outer space similarly as a radio dial being rotated to a certain wave length will tune in a radio station.






ASPECTS: The "aspects" or configurations observed to be most effective in meteorology are the following differences in degrees of longitude as given under three classifications for future reference.



(A) - Aspects under class A incline to fair weather and affect temperatures and wind velocity principally. Relative powers, in the order mentioned, are 60° , 120° , 30° and 150° .

(B) - Configurations under class B are normally disturbing to the atmosphere, especially when bodies of contrary natures are combined. Both atmospheric moisture and temperatures are affected. With relative intensities in the order mentioned, these are 180° , 90° , 45° , and 135° .

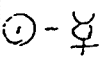



(C) - In class C we include the conjunction and the parallel of declination as neutral configurations. When heavenly bodies of contrary natures form these configurations, changes of winds and distribution of atmospheric pressure are conducive to atmospheric disturbance. (Refer to Table 0.04 for the Sun's positive and negative configurations with the various planets.)

0.03 - GENERAL INFLUENCE OF PLANETS WHEN STATIONARY, OR IN THE EQUATOR OR TROPICS

	<u>SPRING</u>	<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>AUTUMN</u>	<u>WINTER</u>
	Neptune usually conduces to variable "freak" weather, lowering barometer, southerly winds, excessive humidity, static, hazes, fogs. Isolated wet extremes, more effectively in lowlands and along waterways. With Mars conjunction or opposition reports of seismic or volcanic activity.			
<u>NEPTUNE</u>	Misty and mild. Fogs at night Sudden changes	Sultry, warm. If thick haze, sudden showers.	Lower barometer. Mild, muggy. Showers at night	Damp and foggy. Upslope air flows. Unsettled. Thaws
	Uranus denotes <u>high</u> barometric pressure, descending cold air flows, increased wind velocity and sudden changes to colder. Winds <u>gusty</u> , erratic. Sudden cold fronts. Winter severe freezes. Affect elevations first, then downslope <u>Highs</u> .			
<u>URANUS</u>	Overcast, cold and blustery. Chilly drizzles Cold fronts.	Winds shifting to N. W. Storms originate in highlands, move south. Tempera- ture falls	Gusty. Chilly. Bleak skies. Fine rain. Of- ten cold driz- zle. Frosts	Windy and stormy Fresh to strong N.W. winds. (High) Cold wave follows.
	Saturn's keynote is lowering barometer, steady but decisively. Shadows (clouds) dampness and cold. <u>Easterly</u> winds. Effects, general, over large areas. Low hanging clouds. Excessive humidity. Downfall under this planet is more <u>last- ing</u> than with any other. Falling temperatures as winds veer to northwest.			
<u>SATURN</u>	Increasing cloudi- ness. Damp to stormy. Colder	Humid, over- cast, showery, then cooler.	Low clouds. Easterlies Rain & Colder.	Increasing cloud- iness. Stormy. Cold wave.
	Mars's keynote is sharp, penetrating action, with normal tendency to evapor- ation, elevation of temperature, droughts when angular, especially when in north declination. Westerly winds. Parching when in the sign Leo. In B or C aspects with Saturn, Uranus, Mercury, it is inflammatory; with Venus, showery. With Jupiter warmer -heat waves, thunder; when with Neptune, isolated squalls to cloudbursts.			
<u>MARS</u>	Dry air, moderate temperature.	Heat waves. Scattered thund- er storms P.M. lowlands	Warmer temp. Dry air, but watch aspects	Milder. Changes to unsettled
	Jupiter normally relates to northerly winds, fair weather, rising tempera- tures, moreso if in northern declinations. Note Sun-Jupiter in Table 0.04 for interpretations.			
<u>JUPITER</u>				

 <u>VENUS</u>	<p>Excessive humidity. Warm southerlies. Showers, highlands to lowlands. Then cooler</p> <p>The influence of Venus is gentle. South winds prevail and velocity is generally moderate. This planet, especially with Mars, Saturn or Neptune is rain or snow maker and has dominion over April rains. Drizzles with Uranus, a flood maker with Neptune. Temperatures rise and the barometer falls, but gradually.</p>	<p>In No. Tropic, warm and sultry. In equator, particularly Aries, showery</p>	<p>South winds. humid, Rainy, then colder.</p>	<p>South Winds. Mild before rain or snow. Then colder.</p>
 <u>MERCURY</u>	<p>Windy and variable.</p> <p>The key note of Mercury is high barometer and wind. Reflects the character of planets to which it forms aspects. On the equator (0° 0' declination) in late summer or early fall may breed hurricanes.</p>	<p>Breezy and variable</p>	<p>Colder, rainy windy. High barometer</p>	<p>Windy, cold front. Rain to snow.</p>

0.04 THE SUN (which rules constitutional weather) CONFIGURATED WITH THE VARIOUS PLANETS, AND THEIR GENERAL INFLUENCE ON THE ATMOSPHERE.

	<u>SPRING</u>	<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>AUTUMN</u>	<u>WINTER</u>
 Sun and <u>MERCURY</u>	<p>(A) Generally fair, windy</p> <p>(B.C) Rain, winds. Mercury retr., strong to gales</p>	<p>Fair, breezy</p> <p>Local showers, cooler</p> <p>Breezy, variable, thunderstorms in elevations</p>	<p>Generally fair, windy.</p> <p>Rain and wind. Cold night</p>	<p>Cold fronts, Windy.</p> <p>High wind velocity. Mercury retro., wind blown snow.</p>
 Sun and <u>VENUS</u>	<p>(A) Rising temperature. pleasant atmosphere</p> <p>(B.C) Warm and humid followed by showers</p>	<p>Warm and misty. Fine weather</p> <p>Hot and sultry followed by dashing showers</p>	<p>Clear and mild</p> <p>Increasing cloudiness, rain, colder.</p>	<p>Fair and milder</p> <p>Lowland fogs</p> <p>Snow inland rain or snow lowlands. Colder,</p>
 Sun and <u>MARS</u>	<p>(A) Evaporation. Warmer.</p> <p>(B.C) Warmer but unsettled</p>	<p>Warm and dry. Note conj. & 60 degree aspects for heat.</p> <p>Heat and static. Thunderstorms in lowlands</p>	<p>Sudden rise in temperature. Dry.</p> <p>Acute changes. milder,</p>	<p>Clear, dry, with moderately higher temp.</p> <p>Generally milder, then sudden changes.</p>
 Sun and <u>JUPITER</u>	<p>(A) Fine growing weather. North winds.</p> <p>The conj. Parallel and 60 degree</p> <p>(B) Mild, pleasant</p>	<p>Generally fine atmosphere Freshening.</p> <p>Warmer. Local thunderstorms freshen the air.</p>	<p>Fair. Moderate pleasant breezes aspect --rising</p> <p>Moderate breezy.</p>	<p>Fair and warmer. Plentitude of ozone. temperatures.</p> <p>Generally fair, moderating the cold.</p>

The modern basis of the theory and practice of astronomic-weather forecasting was presented at a special seminar of official meteorologists, at the New York Weather Bureau in New York City, on October 3, 1963. In a condensed 20-minute presentation before the 44th Annual Meeting of the American Meteorological Society, at the University of California, in Los Angeles, on January 29, 1964, the author's paper was read by LCDR. David Williams. The essence is summarized as follows:

1. The Sun controls the constitution of the Earth's atmosphere.
2. The planets regulate organic changes in weather as the result of chemical and electrical changes in the Earth's atmosphere caused by the planets' movements thru their eccentric orbits.
3. The Moon, being the functional element, reflects barometric and atmospheric tidal changes previously initiated by solar or planetary phenomena. It not only is the final triggering element for any point of observation, but also governs the $3\frac{1}{2}$, 7 and 14-day periods in weather.

The following is an outline of the basic principles of astronomic weather forecasting:

- a. The engineering approach to interpreting celestial phenomena in relation to atmospheric anomalies is by means of key charts mathematically calculated for the exact time the Sun crosses the equinoctial or solstice points, and from secondary charts prepared for the times of New and Full Moons.
- b. The astronomic calculations used in predetermining regions where high and low pressure systems originate involve the following elements:- (1) The positions of the planets in geocentric longitude, including apparent stationary positions.; (2) the planet's declination North or South of or on the celestial equator; (3) the planet's distance from the Sun--aphelion or perihelion, and from the Earth--apogee or perigee; (4) the angular distance between the planets or between the planets and the Sun; (5) the planets eastward transit over a given terrestrial meridian or in angular relation thereto; (6) the Moon's changing declination, which contributes in part to determining the latitudinal paths of high and low pressure areas.
- c. The astronomic key to anomalies of weather--both seasonal and cyclical (heat and drought, excessive moisture, severe winter trends, etc), is contained in the individual positive and negative characteristics, or blended characteristics of the celestial bodies as later defined.

The 87-degree westward migration and repetition of similar dominating weather patterns each year is based on the fact that the Earth rotates about 87 degrees in the 5 hours 48 minutes and 45.51 secs. of a day beyond the 365 days of its revolution around the Sun. The same general types of weather patterns originate about 6,000 miles apart simultaneously, but in varying intensities. High and low pressure areas, therefore, tend to drift eastward in the temperate zone, with changes at various latitudes. Cold, dry air masses may veer northward and lows or moist warm air masses center southward and vice versa.

Thus, the Earth's rotation provides one of the most important principles in determining the time and location of major weather patterns. Furthermore, the planets, in varying rates of motion, are continually forming different patterns. Continuously forming angles among the planets, and with the luminaries, indicate both the character and intensity of changing atmospheric phenomena.

A S T R O - M E T E O R O L O G Y
THE PLANET MERCURY IN RELATION TO WEATHER
George J. McCormack

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1.00 - MERCURY:

The planet Mercury has a sidereal period of 87.96925 days, relates to the violet ray in the solar spectrum, is associated with wind and in its major stations inclines to high barometric pressure. Rarely visible, because of its proximity to the Sun and its small size, this planet is never more than 28 degrees distant from the Sun with which it can form only the conjunction and equal declination. It is not visible more than 1 hour and 15 minutes before or after the Sun rises or sets. Its orbit being within that of Earth, Mercury is called an inferior planet. Because Mercury is the swiftest moving planet and forms configurations in the heavens more rapidly than any other celestial body except the Moon, it is an important "trigger" element in atmospheric changes. Largely concerned with wind direction and velocity. Air flows are usually directed toward the centers of low pressure areas. When Mercury, which ranks second to Uranus as an electric planet par excellence, occupies the lower meridian at a solar ingress or lunation, it predicates unseasonable coolness and sporadic strong winds. During cold months it can breed wind driven sleet or snow, especially when configured with Uranus. Watch parallels particularly.

1.01 - WINDS:

Mercury's configurations with other planets normally induce winds as follows: With Venus, gentle southerly winds with resulting rising temperatures southward. Low pressure areas veer northward. With Mars, inclines to westerly winds. Negative aspects sharpen winds. During Winter, seasonal temperatures. In Summer, hot and dry. Reddish clouds. The atmosphere depends largely on the nature of the sign tenanted by Mars. Sudden afternoon or evening changes. Thunderstorms often develop, especially if the Moon be in perigee at or near the same time. With Sun (conjunction or parallel) invariably accompanied by winds of high velocities. Potential blizzard breeder during cold months, Cold waves. With Jupiter, northerly winds, generally fair, temperate weather, wool packed clouds, moderate winds, fresh atmosphere. With Saturn, lower barometer, prevalent easterlies, increasing relative humidity, Variable degrees of cloudiness which may range to overcast skies. With Uranus, rising barometer, downslope winds, lower temperatures. Winds gusty, predominating northwest. During cold seasons the opposition, square and conjunction, or when either body is stationary, particularly when combined with Venus, Mars, Saturn or Neptune, then major storm indications with blizzard breeding potentials. Troublesome for air and land transportation, traffic, power and communication lines. During periods of warm temperatures, these configurations induce scattered thunderstorms progressively downslope. Erratic, gusty winds. Tornado breeders in the Midwest and southwest tornado belt, if aspects are angular. Temperatures invariably fall. With Neptune, variable, upslope air flows. Often very calm, hazy, humid. Fog, at night in valleys or flatlands. Sudden changes. Often scattered squalls --line squalls. Pluto appears to be similar to Mars, though even more acute. Configurations indicate the time of phenomena. The ingress and lunation charts afford the keys to locality. It does not necessarily indicate that results of planetary phenomena will manifest at your point of observation on the date of culmination. Later in this course, you will learn how to time atmospheric changes from a point of origin eastward to any required meridian.

1.02 MERCURY IN MAJOR STATIONS:

Mercury excites increased wind velocity when in superior conjunction or in equal declination with the Sun, or when at greatest elongation from the Sun. This also applies when Mercury is on the equator (declination $0^{\circ} 0'$), in maximum north declination, or when it attains its apparent stationary position. Terrestrial areas where Mercury occupies the angles, primarily the 4th, or the 10th channel of the

solar ingress or lunation charts, should be considered carefully as points in longitude where maximum intensity of such atmospheric conditions originates and progresses eastward. Likewise, note 90 degree angles to those meridians. Mercury, when retrograde and in conjunction or equal declination with the Sun, excites strong winds and high barometer. When the ill-fated dirigible Shenandoah met with disaster during a wind storm on September 3, 1925, Mercury was just turning stationary from apparent retrograde motion. When federal meteorologists accept the theory of planetary and luni-solar phenomena in relation to weather, the significance of Mercury-Uranus aspects in aviation accidents may be understood.

1.03 - MERCURY WITH VENUS:

Only the 60°, 45°, 30° conjunction and parallel configurations can be formed. Southerly winds normally predominate. Breezes are gentle. Rising temperatures, some humidity but fairer weather southward. More cloudiness to the north.

1.04 - MERCURY WITH MARS:

Blend the nature of the sign Mercury occupies. Mercury-Mars action indicates energy, acuteness, sharp--never gentle. Prevailing westerly winds. Under the conjunction, parallel, opposition or square, sudden brief spurts of whipping winds. In summery temperatures, these configurations induce excessive static, followed by scattered electrical disturbances. Thunderstorm breeders with hail potentials. During cold months, temperatures are seasonable but wind is a salient feature. If Mercury also forms a conjunction with the Sun and/ or negative aspects to Uranus, atmospheric turbulence may reach above full gale wind velocity. Effects of Mercury appear to be more potent in the lowlands when configured with Mars, Venus, Saturn or Neptune, and in higher elevations when aspecting Jupiter or Uranus.

When Mercury passes from an aspect of a warm planet like Mars to negative angles with cold planets such as Saturn or Uranus, serious wind disturbances ensue. If Mercury be retrograde, give preference to the negative natures of planets concerned regardless of the degree angle.

1.05 - MERCURY WITH JUPITER:

Normally induces northerly air flows of moderate velocity. Rising barometer. If Jupiter be in northern declination, inclines to elevate the temperature. Wholesome, fresh atmosphere. Wool packed, fleecy clouds against a blue sky. If either planet be retrograde, variable winds, scattered cloudiness. "The north wind driveth away rain." If Mars adds its rays, then expect lower barometer, brief precipitation. During seasons of high temperatures sharp, brief wind or electric disturbances.

1.06 - MERCURY WITH SATURN:

All aspects between Mercury and Saturn are conducive to variable cloudiness and lower temperature ranges. Dullness, leaden skies (shadows) and tendency to east winds or counterclockwise air flows. Positive aspects indicate partly cloudy skies, lower temperatures, especially under the crystalizing 60° angle. The barometer is moderately lower, relative humidity higher in the lowlands while cooler, fairer weather dominates northern portions. Under negative angles 180°, 90° 45° and including the conjunction, normally easterly winds, increasing cloudiness, falling barometer, in eastward transit. Precipitation followed by cooler temperatures, clearing skies as winds veer to northwest. Saturn conditions are usually slower in developing and ending. Consult lows and cold waves under Saturn, for further details.

1.07 - MERCURY WITH URANUS:

Mercury-Uranus aspects invariably excite descending, cold, dry air masses, high barometer, erratic gusts of wind. Changes are sudden. Falling temperatures are abrupt with northwest winds. The 60° aspects very potent in this respect. Under the conjunction, opposition, square, 45°, 135° and equal declination, during cold months, blustery, bleak, penetrating cold weather. Stratus clouds. Always spasmodic. When attendant phenomena indicating southing storms, these combinations play havoc with

power and communication, land and air transport lines, owing to sleet or snow and erratic strong winds. In this respect, the conjunction, opposition and parallel configurations are related to isolated winds of maximum velocities. During warm months, cold fronts generate scattered severe thunderstorms, intensify turbulence in atmospheric levels above 10,000 feet. In season, the Mercury-Uranus aspects often spawn hurricanes in the Caribbean. In warm months isolated hail, especially if descending, cold, dry air masses from the north collide with rising, warm moist tropical air masses from the south. The higher elevations experience the maximum effects of sharply lower temperatures.

Mercury on the lower meridian at an ingress or lunation, combining its influence with Uranus, predicates unseasonably low temperature, high barometer, storm emergencies due to gusty winds. If either is posited in the third channel, such atmospheric conditions originate to the northwest of the observation point. If in the 9th or 10th channels the high pressure areas, southing, will move from west to east. This pattern often breeds the so-called "Bermuda highs" on the Atlantic coast.

1.08 - MERCURY WITH NEPTUNE:

Nebulous weather. Variable winds. Sudden changes. Upslope air flows. Effects similar to those under Venus, though more extreme. Rising temperatures. Under positive aspects, moderate humidity, generally fair. Gentle breezes to dead calms. Misty atmosphere, particularly near water.

The negative angles (including the conjunction and parallel) indicate lower barometer, haze, high relative humidity, smoke over industrial centers. In cool seasons, low ceilings, fog potentials at night, variable winds. Cloud breeder. If triggered by the Moon, low, dark clouds, foreboding mild showers. During spring months, these aspects are tornado breeders in the southern plains states. During cold months, expect thaws. During warm summer temperatures, rapid fall of barometer, oppressive atmosphere, "sticky", static, sudden squalls scattering through lowlands. Intensifying over water. Neptune weather conditions are usually concentrated over very limited areas. The negative aspects suggest alert periods for small sailing craft because the localized squalls are narrow and, while by-passing some localities, may generate localized squalls. The specific paths are unpredictable. That is why we employ the term "nebulous."

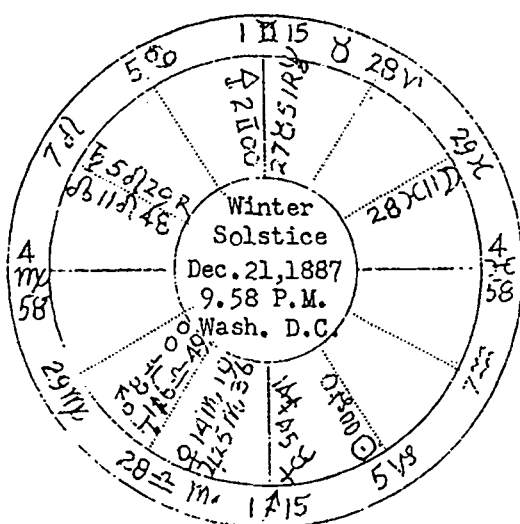
1.09 - MERCURY WITH PLUTO:

Findings on Pluto, based on observations to date, are inconclusive. It is believed, however, that impressions of Pluto weatherwise are similar to those of Mars. The most opportune period to test the nature of a planet is when it is on the Earth's equator (declination $0^{\circ} 0'$) as indicated by Uranus in 1927, when coincidental with Jupiter's equinox, the unseasonably chilly summer with 25 rainy days in August out of 31 days in New York played havoc with the summer resorts. Again, Neptune's prolonged position on the equator--exact on November 1, 1943, attested its pluvial extremes in the heavy snowfalls, thaws, rains and floods during the military invasion of Italy. This was further confirmed from the map for the Vernal Equinox on March 20, 1944, 11:51 a.m., C.S.T. where Neptune, near the equator, was posited in Libra $2^{\circ} 57' R$ near the lower meridian, opposed by the Sun and Mercury. On that very date, as noted in our diary, Mt. Vesuvius erupted. At St Louis, Mo., on April 30, the Mississippi rose to a flood crest of 39.01 feet, the highest since June 27, 1844. Pluto has a revolutionary period of 248.43 years and another 40 years may elapse before that celestial body will make its equinoctial colure.

1.10 - STATISTICAL DATA: MERCURY

(a) Striking instances of Mercury's influence, when angular and in aspect to Uranus at a seasonal ingress have been demonstrated in tested forecasts as follows: At the Winter Solstice on December 21, 1887, 9:56 p.m., Wash., D.C. Mercury occupied the lower meridian and formed a 60 degree angle to Uranus. From these testimonies, the severe winter of 1888, and the historic blizzard of March 12, 1888, were forecast by A.J. Pearce, in Zadkiel's Almanac, a year in advance of the event.

In the accompanying figure for the Winter Solstice, Dec. 21, 1887, pluvial



Neptune, gouthing at Long. 81° West and opposed by Jupiter, contributed to above average precipitation east of the Mississippi. Mercury in the north angle accentuated windy highs in northeast.

At the new Moon on March 12, 11:21 a.m., E.S.T. (LST 22:43:15, M.C. 9 Pisces), Mercury was within three degrees of the lower meridian. While snowfall totaled 20.9 inches in New York March 12-14th, gale winds piled snow into huge drifts extending through New England.

A matter of ordinary observation amongst astro-meteorologists is that Mercury or Uranus on or near the lower meridian in a cardinal ingress or lunation chart denotes high barometer, strong winds and a boisterous atmosphere, especially when Mercury in this position is configured with Uranus.

(b) MERCURY (R) IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SUN, April 19, 1925. A belated winter snowfall of 14 inches was reported on that date in Woodside, N. H.

Mercury in superior conj. with the Sun, Oct. 7, 1925. - Preceded by an earthquake in Helena, Mont. on the 6th. A cold wave followed a snowstorm moving eastward. Gale winds whipped the Chicago area on the 7th.

Retrograde and conj. with Sun, August 7, 1926. A tropical hurricane, cradled in the Caribbean, veered northwest from Bermuda, skirted the Atlantic coast to the banks of Newfoundland where it played havoc with maritime shipping. The German liner Deutschland, enroute eastward to New York reportedly encountered 100 m.p.h. winds and turbulent seas.

On November 25, 1926, Mercury again retrograde and conjoined with Sun in Sagittarius $3^{\circ} 02'$, as both bodies were in parallel with Venus. The Moon conjoined Neptune in $26^{\circ} 59'$ Leo. A tornado from central Arkansas swept northward through Missouri, causing the loss of 84 lives and injuries to more than 300 persons. Heavy rains reached the New York City area during the evening of the 26th

(c) MERCURY STATIONARY July 24, 1926: Mercury, in Leo $21^{\circ} 14'R$, having just squared Saturn as it turned direct in Scorpio, formed a paftile conjunction with Neptune. To complicate atmospheric conditions, Venus then squared Uranus and Mars formed a 60 degree angle to Jupiter, thus indicating the clash of high and low pressure patterns. A turbulent wind storm out of the west, attaining a reported velocity of 105 m.p.h. winds, unroofed homes and buildings in Sea Girt, Manas quan and other New Jersey shore communities between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m.

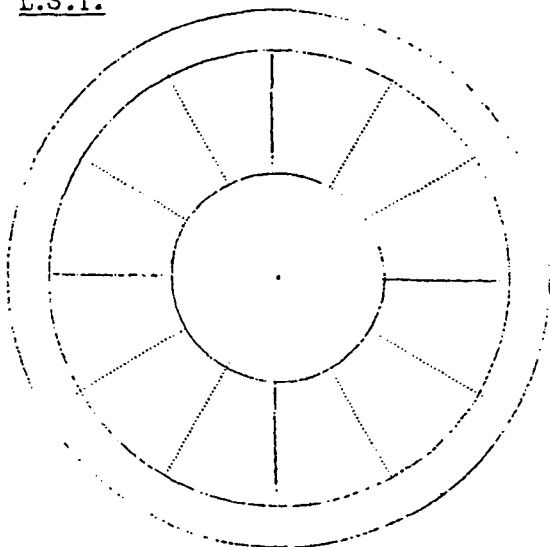
(d) MERCURY 180° URANUS: On September 10, 1928, under this configuration, a hurricane intensified several hundred mile east of Puerto Rico. After lashing its fury across that island with resulting loss of lives and considerable property damage, this whirling storm entered Florida on the 16th at 6 P.M., clocktime where winds were reportedly clocked up to 95 m.p.h.

(e) MERCURY TRANSIT OVER THE PLACE OF URANUS on Lower Meridian: At the solar eclipse* on March 7, 1932, 2:45 a.m., E.S.T., Uranus in Aries $17^{\circ} 31'$ tenanted the nadir at Long. 86° West. The ephemeral Mercury "triggered" that position by transit on March 20th for cold front indications. On the 21st, a violent wind storm of tornado intensity struck Alabama at Long. 87° West, Lat. 33° N., cutting a path through portions of Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and No. Carolina. Reported death toll of 200 and injuries to approximately 1,000 persons. (*Note: not visible there).

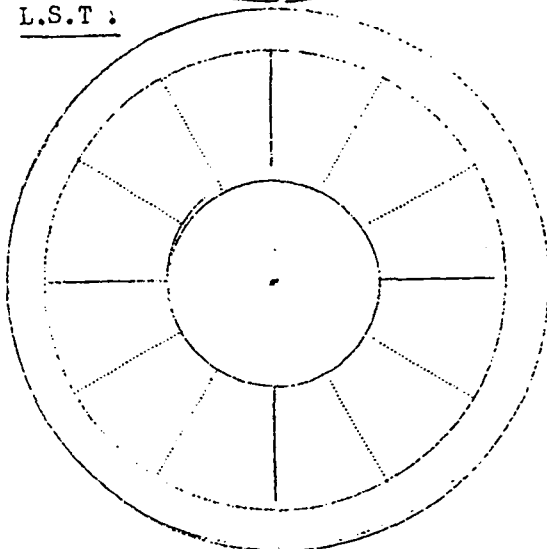
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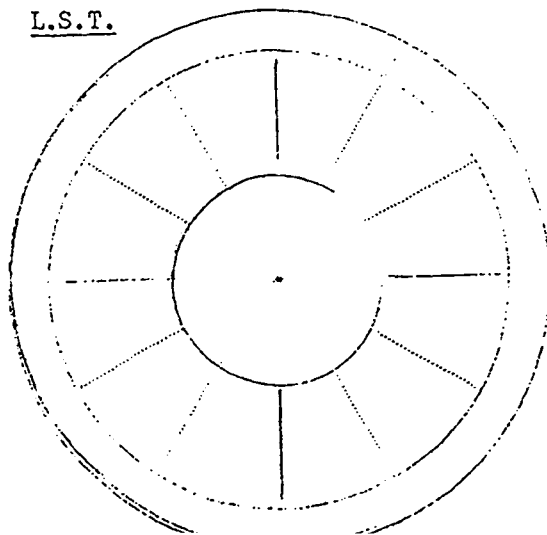
L.S.T.



L.S.T.



L.S.T.



D e c l i n a t i o n s

Sun
Moon
Merc.
Venus
Mars

Jupiter
Saturn
Uranus
Neptune
Pluto

Memoranda:

L. S. T.

