Medieval Astrology Profile for H. G. Wells

File History: Initial 25-Jun-2015; Tables Revised 14-Jun-2016

Introduction to delineation of appearance and character in natal astrology. The following document is a hand-written analysis of **H. G. Wells**, using the principles of medieval predictive astrology. The discipline of natal astrology focuses on the fate of an individual based on a horoscope cast for the moment of birth. Within natal astrology, the 1st house occupying the eastern horizon at birth describes the native: physical vitality, appearance, and character. Between the Hellenistic and Medieval eras several specialized models were developed to assess these characteristics. They include **longevity** (vitality and length of life), **physiognomy** (form and shape of the face and body), **victor of the chart** (overall life purpose), **manners** (social conduct including ethical behavior), and **temperament** (elemental mix of fire, earth, air, and water with applications in medical astrology). Prior research has presented models and results for longevity (*A Rectification Manual: The American Presidency*, Chapter 4) and physiognomy (*Astrological Physiognomy: History and Sources* & *Astrological Physiognomy: Empirical Tests of the Leo Rising Decan*).

Victor of the Chart. Included are two competing models for computing the victor of the chart said to be the single most powerful planet in the horoscope. According to Plato's follower Porphyry, the planet signifying the victor of the chart by configuration in the natal horoscope shows the life choice made by the soul prior to incarnation. Plato explains the details of his soul model in *The Myth of Er* found in the closing pages of *The Republic*. Porphyry and his peer Antiochus offer specific rules for determining the victor of the chart. The method of Antiochus/Porphyry is compared to a later method for determining the victor suggested by the Jewish Rabbi Abraham ben Meir ibn Ezra, a philosopher and astrologer active in the 12th century. For a discussion of these two models, see the companion paper *Victor of the Chart: Testing Methods of Antiochus/Porphyry and Ibn Ezra*, which serves as a key to what is presented here.

Manners. Plato was not alone among Greek philosophers in conceiving models for the soul. Aristotle's model of vegetative, sensitive, and intellective soul levels (assigned respectively to the plant, animal, and human kingdoms) was taken up by Ptolemy, who found a correspondence between the sensitive and intellective soul and Moon and Mercury in the natal horoscope. The configuration of the Moon and Mercury, with special emphasis given to their rulers, is a second method for analyzing the soul. Ptolemy introduces this model in *Tetrabiblos III.13* "Of the Quality of the Soul.*"* Subsequent authors refer to this model as the "Significators of the Soul" or "Manners." A summary template for the Moon and Mercury is presented in the paper and will be developed further in future versions.

Acknowledgements

Birth Data. Born Herbert George Wells. 21-Sep-1866. Bromley, England, 4:30 PM.
Source: Quoted BC/BR (Rodden Rating: AA). Provided by arrangement with Astro Dienst.
Birth Data Link: http://www.astro.com/astro-databank/Wells,_H.G.

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H. G. Wells

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H. G. Wells (September 21, 1866 – August 13, 1946)

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The original article can be found here:
https://web.archive.org/web/20050307084143/http://www.kirjasto.sci.fi/hgwells.htm

English novelist, journalist, sociologist, and historian, whose science fiction stories have been filmed many times. H.G. Wells's best known works are *The Time Machine* (1895), one of the first modern science fiction stories, *The Invisible Man* (1897), and *The War of the Worlds* (1898). Wells wrote over a hundred of books, about fifty of them novels.

"No one would have believed, in the last years of the nineteenth century, that human affairs were being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man's and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves about their affairs they were scrutinized and studied, perhaps almost as narrowly as a man with a microscope might scrutinize the transient creatures that swarm and multiply in a drop of water." (from *War of the Worlds*)

Along with George Orwell's *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* and Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, which was a pessimistic answer to scientific optimism, Wells's novels are among the classics of science-fiction. Later Wells's romantic and enthusiastic conception of technology turned more doubtful. His bitter side is seen early in the novel *Boon* (1915), which was a parody of Henry James.

Herbert George Wells was born in Bromley, Kent. His father, Joe, was a shopkeeper and a professional cricketer until he broke his thigh – the accident happened while he was helping a girlfriend climb over a wall while his wife was at church. It has been said, that Wells inherited infidelity from his father.

In his early childhood, Wells developed love for literature. His mother served from time to time as a housekeeper at the nearby estate of Uppark, and young Wells studied books in the library secretly. When his father's business failed, Wells was apprenticed like his brothers to a draper.

Wells spent the years between 1880 and 1883 in Windsor and Southsea, and later recorded them in *Kipps* (1905). In the story Arthur Kipps is raised by his aunt and uncle. Kipps is also apprenticed to a draper. After learning that he has been left a fortune, Kipps enters the upper-class society, which Wells describes with sharp social criticism.

In 1883 Wells became a teacher/pupil at Midhurst Grammar School. He obtained a scholarship to the Normal School of Science in London and studied there biology under T.H. Huxley. However, his interest faltered and in 1887 he left without a degree. He taught in private schools for four years. In Kilburn his star pupil was A.A. Milne. Wells did not his B.S. degree until 1890. Next year he settled in London, married his cousin Isabel Mary Wells and continued his career as a teacher in a correspondence college. By 1894 the marriage was over. Wells left Isabel for one of his brightest students, Amy Catherine Robbins, whom he married in 1895. Their first son, George Philip, was born in 1901.

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From 1893 Wells devoted himself entirely to writing. Lung problems and a prognosis that he would die, added an extra urgency to a tremendous four-year burst of creativity, during which he produced his famous "scientific romances" As a novelist Wells made his debut with *The Time Machine*, a parody of English class division. The narrator is Hillyer, who discusses with his friends about theories of time travel. A week later their host has an incredible story to tell the in a late Victorian smoking-room – he has returned from the year 802701. The Time Traveler had found two people: the Eloi, weak and little, who live above ground in a seemingly Edenic paradise, and the Morlocks, bestial creatures that live below ground, who eat the Eloi. The Traveler's beautiful friend Weena is killed, he flees into the far future, where he encounters "crab-like creatures" and things "like a huge white butterfly," that have taken over the planet. In the year 30,000,000 he finds lichens, blood-red sea and a creature with tentacles. He returns horrified back to the present. Much of the realistic atmosphere of the story was achieved by carefully studied technical details. The basic principles of the machine contained materials regarding time as the fourth dimension – years later Albert Einstein published his theory of the four dimensional continuum of space-time.

The Time Machine was followed by *The Island of Dr. Moreau* (1896), in which a mad scientist transforms animals into human creatures. The story is told in flashback by a man named Edward Prendick, who ends up on a remote island controlled by Dr. Moreau, a notorious vivisectionist. Moreau experiments with animals in his laboratory, and has created Beast People. At the end, Moreau is killed by Puma-Woman and Prendick escapes from the island, and returns to London. He concludes the tale: "Even then it seemed that I, too, was not a reasonable creature, but only an animal tormented with some strange disorder in its brain, that sent it to wander alone, like as sheep stricken with the gid." Wells, who was a Darwinist, did not reject the evolutionary theory but attacked optimists and warned that human progress is not inevitable. Moreover, the novel offered a cautionary view on the rise of laboratory science. In film versions the character of Dr. Moreau has inspired such actors as Charles Laughton, Burt Lancaster, and Marlon Brando.

The Invisible Man was a Faustian story of a scientist who has tampered with nature in pursuit of superhuman powers, and *The War of the Worlds*, a novel of an invasion of Martians. The story appeared at a time when Giovanni Schiaparelli's discovery of Martian "canals" and Percival Lowell's book *Mars* (1895) stirred speculations that there could be life on the Red Planet. The narrator is an unnamed "philosophical writer" who tells about events that happened six years earlier. Martian cylinders land on earth outside London and the invaders, who have a "roundish bulk with tentacles" start to vaporize humans. The Martians build walking tripods which ruin towns. Panic spreads, London is evacuated. Martians release poisonous black smoke. However, Martians are slain "by the humblest things that God, in his wisdom, has put on this earth." Cecil B. DeMille bought the rights of the novel in 1925. In 1930 Paramount offered the story to the Soviet director Sergei Eisenstein, but he never attempted an adaptation. Its later Hollywood version from 1952, in which terrifying aliens invade Earth via the American Midwest, reflected Cold War attitudes. The spectacular special effects cost $1,400,000. A great deal of money and effort was put in the final attack on Los Angeles.

The First Men on the Moon (1901) was prophetic description of the methodology of space flight, and *The War in the Air* (1908) foresaw the importance of air forces in combat. Although Wells's novels were highly entertaining, he also tried to arise debate about the future of the mankind. His novel, *In the Days of the Comet* (1906), was about a giant comet, that nearly hits Earth, but its tail gases cause changes in human behaviour. One of Wells's earlier stories, 'The Star' (1897), tells of a planet, that almost demolishes the world before hitting the sun. However, in *The Shape of Things to Come* (1933),

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Wells failed to anticipate the importance of atomic energy, although in *The World Set Free* (1914) a physicist manages to split the atom.

After settling in Sandgate on the Kent coast, Wells slowly gained his physical health, and acquired a lifelong passion for cycling. "Every time I see an adult on a bicycle, I no longer despair for the future of the human race," he said. Dissatisfied with his literary work, Wells moved into the novel genre with *Love and Mr. Lewisham* (1900). *Kipps* strengthened his reputation as a serous writer. Wells also published critical pamphlets attacking the Victorian social order, among them *Anticipations* (1901), *Mankind in the Making* (1903), and *A Modern Utopia* (1905). In *The History of Mr. Polly* (1909) Wells returned to vanished England.

Passionate concern for society led Wells to join in 1903 the socialist Fabian Society that advocated a fairer society by planning for a gradual system of reforms. Wells did not believe in Marx's proletarian socialism, and wrote a messianic dystopia about socialist revolution, *When the Sleeper Wakes* (1899), in which the organizer of the revolution, Ostrog, says: "All power is for those who can handle wealth. . . . You must accept facts, and these are facts. The world for the Crowd! The Crowd as Ruler! Even in your days that creed had been tried and condemned. To-day it has only one believer--a multiplex, silly one--the mall in the Crowd."

Wells soon quarreled with the society's leaders, among them George Bernard Shaw. This experience was basis for his novel *The New Machiavelli* (1911), which portrayed the noted Fabians. At the outbreak of war in 1914, Wells left his lover, Elizabeth Von Arnim, and began a love affair with a young journalist, Rebecca West, 26 years his junior. West and Wells called themselves "panther" and "jaguar". Their son Anthony West later wrote about their difficult relationship in *Aspects of a Life* (1984).

In his novels Wells used his two wives, Amber Reeves, Rebecca West, Odette Keun and all the passing mistresses as models for his characters. "I was never a great amorist," Wells wrote in *Experiment in Autobiography* (1934) "though I have loved several people very deeply." On the other hand, he also liked to call himself "the Don Juan of the intelligentsia." Rebecca West became a famous author and married a wealthy banker, Henry Andrews, who had business interests in Germany. Elizabeth von Arnim dismissed Wells, and Moura Budberg (1892-1974), Maxim Gorky's former mistress, refused to marry him or even be faithful. When quizzed by Somerset Maugham on what she saw in "the paunchy, played-out writer," who had a squeaky voice, she replied: "He smells of honey." Moura was known as the "Mata Hari of Russia." Her lovers included the British spy Sir R.H. Bruce Lockhart. In 1951 she tipped off MI6 that Sir Anthony Blunt was a communist.

"Nothing could have been more obvious to the people of the early twentieth century than the rapidity with which war was becoming impossible. And as certainly they did not see it. They did not see it until the atomic bombs burst in their fumbling hands." (from *The World Set Free*, 1914)

At the call of Charles Masterman, a member of H.H. Asquith's Cabined, Wells joined a group of editors from the British press and senior writers – among them G.K. Chesterton, Arthur Conan Doyle, John Galsworthy, Thomas Hardy, Gilbert Murray, George Trevelyan and Israel Zangwill – whose task was to represent the British viewpoint and counterbalance German propaganda in Allied and neutral nations. From May to July 1918 Wells served as the director of propaganda literature against the Germans at "Crewe House" at the residence of the Marquess of Crewe in Curzon Steet, London. Wells

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urged "a clear and full statement of the war aims of the Allies," which he crystallized in the phrase "The League of Free Nations" and in the dream of perpetual international peace.

After WW I Wells published several non-fiction works, among them *Outline of History* (1920), *The Open Conspiracy* (1928), and *The Science of Life* (1929-39), written in collaboration with Sir Julian Huxley and George Philip Wells. At this time Wells had gained the status as a popular celebrity, and he continued to write prolifically. In 1917 he was a member of Research Committee for the League of Nations and published several books about the world organization. Rising militarism disgusted Wells. "The professional military mind is by necessity an inferior and unimaginative mind," he said, "no man of high intellectual quality would willingly imprison his gifts in such calling." (from *The Outline of History*, 1920)

In the early 1920s Wells was a labour candidate for Parliament. Although Wells had many reservations about the Soviet system, he understood the broad aims of the Russian Revolution, and had in 1920 a fairly amiable meeting with Lenin, though temperamentally he was hostile to Marxism. Lenin, behind his back, called him "a dreadful bourgeois and a little philistine." Wells introduced in *The Open Conspiracy* they idea of a new world order, in which "suitably equipped groups of the most interested, intelligent, and devoted people" would form a world directorate to run humanity's public affairs.

While touring in the Soviet Union in 1920, Wells stayed in Maxim Gorky's apartment in Petrograd and had an affair with Gorky's secretary Moura Budberg. "I believed she loved me and I believed every word she said to me. No other woman has ever had that much effectiveness for me," Wells recalled later. They met again nine years later and Moura became part of his life in the 1930s in London. On the French Riviera he had a liaison with Constance Coolidge and a few months after with the American journalist and writer Martha Gellhorn in Washington. Between the years 1924 and 1933 Wells lived mainly in France. His close friends included Christabel McLaren, who prized his friendship but made it clear from the beginning that she never intended to sleep with him.

Wells had discussions in 1934 with both Roosevelt, whose world-saving plans did not appeal to him, and Stalin, who left him disillusioned. Speaking of human nature, Stalin said: "You, Mr Wells, evidently start out with the assumption that all men are good. I, however, do not forget that there are many wicked men. I do not believe in the goodness of the bourgeoisie." (from *Stalin - Wells Talk: The Verbatim Record*, published in the *New Statesman*) Wells was convinced that Western socialists cannot compromise with Communism. Also one of his mistresses, Moura Budberg, turned out to be a Soviet agent for years. In *The Holy Terror* (1939) Wells studied the psychological development of a modern dictator exemplified in the careers of Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler.

Orson Welles' Mercury Theater radio broadcast, based on *The War of the Worlds*, caused a panic in the Eastern United States on October 30, 1938. In Newark, New Jersey, all the occupants of a block of flats left their homes with wet towels round their heads and in Harlem a congregation fell to its knees. Welles, who first considered the show silly, was shaken by the panic he had unleashed and promised that he would never do anything like it again. Later Welles attempted to claim authorship for the script, but it was written by Howard Koch, whose inside story of the whole episode, *The Panic Broadcast; Portrait of an Event*, came out in 1970. Wells himself was not amused with the radio play. He met the young director in 1940 at a San Antonio radio station, but was at that time mellowed and advertised Welles next film, *Citizen Kane*.

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"Those who have not read *The War of the Worlds* may be surprised to find that, like much of Wells's writing, it is full of poetry and contains passages that catch the throat. Wells tried to pretend that he was not an artist and stated that "there will come a time for every work of art when it will have served its purpose and be bereft of its last rag of significance." This has not yet happened for the best of Wells's science fiction, though it has done so for all but a few of his realistic and political novels." (Arthur C. Clarke in *Greetings, Carbon-Based Bipeds!*, 1999)

From 1934 to 1946 Wells served as the International president of PEN. He lived through World War II in his house on Regent's Park, refusing to let the blitz drive him out of London. Even at the age of seventy-four, he still enjoyed the company of prostitutes. His last book, *Mind at the End of Its Tether* (1945), was about mankind's future prospects, which he had always viewed with pessimism. "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe," he wrote already in *The Outline of History*. Wells died in London on August 13, 1946.

For further reading: *H. G. Wells: Another Kind of Life* by Michael Sherborne and Christopher Priest (2012); *Shadow Lovers: The Last Affairs of H. G. Wells* by Andrea Lynn (2001); *The Invisible Man: The Life and Liberties of H.G. Wells* by Michael Coren (1993); *A Critical Edition of The War of the Worlds*, ed. by David Y. Hughes and Harry M. Geduld (1993); *H.G. Wells: Six Scientific Romances Adapted for Film* by Thomas C. Renzi (1992); *H.G. Wells* by Brian Murray (1990); *H.G. Wells under Revision, ed. by Patrick Parrinder and Christopher Rolfe (1990); H.G. Wells* by Brian Murray (1990); *H.G. Wells: A Comprehensive Bibliography*, published by the H.G. Wells Society (1986); *The Time Traveller: Life of H.G. Wells* by Norman and Jean Mackenzie (1973); *H.G. Wells: The Critical Heritage*, ed. by P. Parrinder (1972); *H.G. Wells* by L. Dickson (1969); *The Early H.G. Wells* by Bernard Bergonzi (1961); *A Companion to Mr. Wells's "Outline of History,"* by Hilaire Belloc (1926); *The World of H.G. Wells* by Van Wyck Brooks (1915) - **See also**: Jules Verne, Edgar Rice Burroughs

Research Interests

- James Hillman's *The Soul's Code*, p. 104.
- Marriage/Relationships – Rebecca West.
- Moon in the Ascendant sign as an indication of prophecy

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Available Birth Data

Astrodatabank reports an AA-rated birth time of 4:30 PM with Ascendant of 12AQ58 quoting his mother's diary. The proposed rectification is 22 minutes later.

Proposed Rectification

H. G. Wells
21-Sep-1866
4:52:17 PM
GMT +0:00
Bromley, England
0e02, 51n24
ASC 23AQ10'38"

Rectification

Wells has been a difficult rectification exercise. I depart from the full three stages of rectification by making the following comments here:

(1) The AA-rated birth time yields an Aquarius Ascendant with Moon/Aquarius conjunct the Ascendant. Is this correct? Yes because the Moon in the Ascendant sign is delineated a prophecy and Wells was known for as a prophet of technology for his ability to predict many technological advances some of which he wrote about in his science fiction novels. He also had a prophetic dream in 1933 regarding the outbreak of World War in 1940 which was accurate.

(2) The following two primary directions effectively 'locked down' the rectification in my mind. The MC directed to the Sun time his father's death; the IC directed to the Sun (in 8th) time his own death.

REG	D	Venus/Sagittarius	P	MC d. => Sun	9-Oct-1910

Death of Father, 10-Oct-1910

PT	D	Venus/Gemini	P	IC c. => Sun	11-Aug-1946

Death, 13-Aug-1946

(3) Two directions, one primary and one solar arc, timed the marriage to his second wife Jane which occurred during his greatest period of literary productivity.

Primary Direction

PT	D	Mercury/Leo	P	opposition Moon d. => Lot of Fortune	28-Oct-1895

<u>Solar Arc Direction</u>

26-Oct-1895. dsa Lot of Fortune square Venus

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Template for Computing Victor of the Chart a/c Ibn Ezra

Total Victor Scores for 12 Model Variations

			☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	Victor
H. G. Wells	Chaldean	IA	5	19	27	23	7	6	29	Saturn
H. G. Wells	Chaldean	IB	5	19	32	16	13	12	22	Mercury
H. G. Wells	Chaldean	IIA	4	19	26	30	5	6	35	Saturn
H. G. Wells	Chaldean	IIB	4	19	32	24	11	12	29	Mercury
H. G. Wells	Chaldean	IIIA	4	28	32	30	14	12	35	Saturn
H. G. Wells	Chaldean	IIIB	4	28	38	24	20	18	29	Mercury
H. G. Wells	Triplicity	IA	5	17	25	25	8	6	30	Saturn
H. G. Wells	Triplicity	IB	5	17	30	18	14	12	23	Mercury
H. G. Wells	Triplicity	IIA	4	17	24	32	6	6	36	Saturn
H. G. Wells	Triplicity	IIB	4	17	30	26	12	12	30	Mercury Saturn
H. G. Wells	Triplicity	IIIA	4	26	30	32	15	12	36	Saturn
H. G. Wells	Triplicity	IIIB	4	26	36	26	21	18	30	Mercury

Breakout Scores for Triplicity – IB Model

1507 Version, In-sect triplicity ruler, Triplicity decans

	----------	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
Sun	28VI27			9	4			2
Moon	21AQ17				1	2		8
ASC	23AQ10				1	2		8
LOF	16CA01		5	2	3	1	4	
Syzygy	16VI08			9	5			1
Superiors – Oriental						2	0	0
Houses		5	12	10	4	7	8	4
TOTAL		5	17	30	18	14	12	23

KEY

Rulerships: *house=5; exaltation=4; in-sect triplicity=3; bound=2; face=1*
Houses: *H1=12; H10=11; H7=10; H4=9; H11=8; H5=7; H2=6; H8=5; H9=4; H3=3; H12=2; H6=1*
House system: *Alchabitius semi-arc with 5 degree offset rule*
Superiors – Oriental: *helical rising to sextile=3; sextile to square=2; square to 1st station=1*

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Investigating the Victor of the Chart a/c Antiochus/Porphyry – Stage I – Identify

	Significator	Position	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	MC degree	14 SA 44							
*	MC degree - sign ruler							1	
	MC degree - bound ruler					1			
	MC degree - dwad ruler	26 TA 52				1			
*	Planet in MC sign								
*	Planet in MC bound								
	Asc degree	23 AQ 10							
*	Asc degree - sign ruler								1
	Asc degree - bound ruler						1		
	Asc degree - dwad ruler	08 SC 07					1		
*	Planet in Asc sign			1					
*	Planet in Asc bound			1					
	Moon degree	21 AQ 17							
*	Moon degree - sign ruler								1
	Moon degree - bound ruler						1		
	Moon degree - dwad ruler	15 LI 31				1			
	Sun degree	28 VI 27							
	Sun degree - sign ruler				1				
	Sun degree - bound ruler								1
	Sun degree - dwad ruler	11 LE 24	1						
	Pars Fortuna degree	16 CA 01							
*	Pars Fortuna degree - sign ruler			1					
	Pars Fortuna degree - bound ruler				1				
	Pars Fortuna degree - dwad ruler	12 CP 14							1
	Pars Spirit degree	00 LI 20							
	Pars Spirit degree - sign ruler					1			
	Pars Spirit degree - bound ruler								1
	Pars Spirit degree - dwad ruler	04 LI 01				1			
	Syzygy degree	16 VI 08							
	Syzygy degree - sign ruler				1				
*	Syzygy degree - bound ruler					1			
	Syzygy degree - dwad ruler	13 PI 46						1	
	Planet Phases								
*	Rising within 7 days								
*	Setting within 7 days				1				
	Acronycal rising								
*	Station within 7 days							1	
	Total (Sign only)		0	1	2	1	0	1	2
	Total (Bound only)		0	0	1	2	2	0	2
	Total (Dwad only)		1	0	0	3	1	1	1
	Total (Sign + Bound)		0	1	3	3	2	1	4
	Total (Sign + Bound + Dwad)		1	1	3	6	3	2	5
	Total		1	3	4	6	3	3	5

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Investigating the Victor of the Chart a/c Antiochus/Porphyry – Stage II – Evaluate

SECT	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
Diurnal planets: Is the chart diurnal?	1					1	1
Diurnal planets: Placed on same horizon as Sun?						1	1
Diurnal planets: Placed in masculine sign?							
Nocturnal planets: Is the chart nocturnal?							
Nocturnal planets: Placed on opposite horizon as Sun?					1		
Nocturnal planets: Placed in feminine sign (except Mars)?				1			
Is Mercury diurnal on diurnal chart, or nocturnal on nocturnal chart?			1				
SOLAR PHASE	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
Velocity	0.98	13.34	1.84	1.04	0.54	0.01	0.1
Latitude	0	3.51	1.85	-2.7	0.24	-0.6	2.17
Superiors oriental or inferiors occidental?				1	1		
ADVANCED: SUPERIOR PLANETS							
Superior: Cazimi - Conjunct Sun							
Superior: Oriental - Combust							
Superior: Oriental - Under sunbeams							
Superior: Oriental - Rising to waxing sextile							
Superior: Oriental - Waxing sextile to square					1		
Superior: Oriental - Square to 1st station							
Superior: Oriental - 1st station (retrograde)							
Superior: Oriental - Retrograde to acronycal rising							
Superior: Acronycal rising							
Superior: Occidental - Opposition to 2nd station							
Superior: Occidental - 2nd station (direct)							
Superior: Occidental - From 2nd station to waning square						1	
Superior: Occidental - Waning square to sextile							
Superior: Occidental - Sextile to sinking							1
Superior: Occidental - Under sunbeams							
Superior: Occidental - Combust							
ADVANCED: INFERIOR PLANETS							
Inferior: Cazimi - Retrograde conjunction							
Inferior: Oriental - Retrograde combust							
Inferior: Oriental - Retrograde under sunbeams							
Inferior: Oriental - Rising to 1st direct station							
Inferior: Oriental - 1st direct station							
Inferior: Oriental - From 1st direct station to sinking							
Inferior: Oriental - Direct under sunbeams			1				
Inferior: Oriental - Direct combust							
Inferior: Cazimi - Direct conjunction							
Inferior: Occidental - Direct combust							
Inferior: Occidental - Direct under sunbeams							
Inferior: Occidental - Rising to 2nd retrograde station				1			
Inferior: Occidental - 2nd retrograde station							
Inferior: Occidental - From 2nd station to setting							
Inferior: Occidental - Retrograde under sunbeams							
Inferior: Occidental - Retrograde combust							

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Investigating the Victor of the Chart a/c Antiochus/Porphyry – Stage II – Evaluate - CONT

HOUSE POSITION	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
Relative to Ascendant							
Whole Sign House Position (ASC): Angle		1		10			10
Whole Sign House Position (ASC): Succedent	8		8				
Whole Sign House Position (ASC): Cadent					6	12	
Relative to Lot of Fortune							
Whole Sign House Position (LOF): Angle					1	7	
Whole Sign House Position (LOF): Succedent		8		5			5
Whole Sign House Position (LOF): Cadent	3		3				
Relative to Lot of Spirit							
Whole Sign House Position (LOS): Angle					10	4	
Whole Sign House Position (LOS): Succedent		5		2			2
Whole Sign House Position (LOS): Cadent	12		12				
House of Joy							
Whole Sign House of Joy					1		
Quadrant Placement relative to Sex							
Masculine planets in masculine quadrants (4,5,6,10,11,12)					1	1	
Feminine planets in feminine quadrants (1,2,3,7,8,9)				1			
ESSENTIAL DIGNITY	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
Dignity - Sign			1				
Dignity - Exaltation			1				
Dignity - Exaltation degree							
Dignity - Triplicity - Diurnal				1			
Dignity - Triplicity - Nocturnal					1		
Dignity - Triplicity - Participating							
Dignity - Bound					1		
Dignity - Decan							
Dignity - Fall					1	1	
Dignity - Detriment				1			
PLANETARY/NODAL CONFIGURATION	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
Moon's configuration							
From which planet does the Moon separate?				1			
To which planet does the Moon apply?							
Reception							
Which planets are received by sign?	1	1	in	1		1	1
Mutual reception by sign							
Which planets are received by exaltation?	1		in		1	1	
Mutual reception by exaltation					1	1	
Which planets are received by bound?	1		1	1	in	1	1
Mutual reception by bound							
Position relative to the Nodes							
Conjunct the North Node by sign?							
Conjunct the North Node within 12 degrees?	1						
Conjunct the South Node by sign?							
Conjunct the South Node within 12 degrees?							
Square the Nodes within 5 degrees?					1		
TIME LORDS	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
Day ruler				1			
Planetary Hour ruler							1

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Template for Investigation of Manners

MANNERS	-------	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
MOON 21AQ17								
Sign Ruler	♄♏							
Bound	♂♒							
Bound Ruler	♂♋							
Mubtazz Scoring- single point	♄♏				1	1		**1,1**
Mubtazz Scoring – early medieval	♄♏				1	3		**5,2**
Mubtazz Scoring – late medieval	♄♏			3	1	2	3	**5,3**
Fixed Stars								
Moon conj Deneb Algedi 1 05’ (Capricorn)	♃♄							
Moon conj Nashira 0 40’ (Capricorn)	♃♄							
Moon conj Sadalsuud 0 56’	☿♄							
Saturn conj Acrux 1 00’ (Southern Cross)	♃							
Saturn conj Alphecca 1 24’ (Northern Crown)	♀☿							
Saturn conj Mimosa 0 46’ (Southern Cross)	♃							
Saturn conj Copula 0 42’ (Bear)	☽♀							
MERCURY 19VI03								
Sign Ruler	☿♍							
Bound	♃♍							
Bound Ruler	♃♑							
Mubtazz Scoring for Mercury – single point	☿♍			**1,1**	1		1	1
Mubtazz Scoring for Mercury – early Medieval	☿♍			**5,4**	2		3	1
Mubtazz Scoring for Mercury – late Medieval	☿♍		3	**5,4**	3	3	2	1
Fixed Stars								
Mercury conj Denebola 1 24’ (Leo)	♄♀							

KEY – Mubtazz Scoring
Single point: assigns 1 point for each essential dignity
Early medieval: sign 5, exaltation 4, bound 3, primary triplicity lord 2, decan 1. Used by al-Kindī and Māshā’allāh.
Late medieval: sign 4, exaltation 4, triplicity lords (all) 3, bound 2, decan 1. Used by Schoener; taught by Zoller.

Fixed Stars from Janus 4.3 software. Criteria: conjunction within 2 degrees longitude.

Additional

Moon’s Configuration: Moon separates from Venus and is void of course.

Moon-Mercury whole sign aspect? No. Moon and Mercury are inconjunct.

Do scoring methods agree? Yes. Manners are signified by **Saturn-Mercury**.

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Model Summary

(for model details see www.regulus-astrology.com/research.html)

Physiognomy

Ascendant sign: Aquarius
Ascendant sign ruler: Saturn/Scorpio
Ascendant decan: Scorpio
Ascendant decan ruler: Mars/Cancer
Planets/Nodes placed in the Ascendant sign or decan: Moon/Aquarius in ASC; Venus/Saturn in decan.

Longevity: 79y 10m 21d

Releaser and kadukhudhāh. Figure is diurnal and Sun/Virgo/8th is preferred yet disqualified by Al-Qabisi for placement in a feminine sign. If we ignore the rule, Mercury as the Sun's sign lord conjunct the Sun is the victor and grants 76 years. Wells was diagnosed with liver cancer at 77yr 5mo which is close enough and we can probably stop the exercise here. If we follow the playbook assuming Sun as the releaser, then do the other planets make adjustments to Mercury's major years? We know empirically they do not; let's see why. Both benefics aspect by either trine (Jupiter) or sextile (Venus) but Jupiter/Capricorn is in fall and Venus/Scorpio is in detriment. Neither benefic adds years. Both malefics aspect by sextile and receive Mercury by one minor dignity (Mars by participating triplicity and Saturn by decan) but these relationships do not deduct years.

If we were to exclude the Sun because of feminine sign placement, then the Moon angular in the 1st is the next choice for releaser. Sign and diurnal triplicity lord Saturn peregrine can't function as kadukhudhah, nor can bound lord Mars in fall, nor can decan ruler Venus in detriment, nor can participating triplicity lord Jupiter in fall. We are back to Mercury but Mercury is inconjunct the Moon so we move to the next candidate for diurnal figures: the Ascendant. With the Moon closely conjunct the Ascendant the same exercise repeats and fails. Next candidate is the Lot of Fortune. We are back to Mercury with its strong essential dignity and rulership of the Lot of Fortune by bound; Mercury also aspects the Lot by sextile. As long as we take the Lot's quadrant house placement in the 5th we are OK, by whole signs the Lot is cadent which would exclude it from Al-Qabisi's criteria.

Perhaps it is simpler to assign Mercury as kadukhudhah because it is the victor.

Victor of the Chart: Mercury/Virgo

Ibn Ezra's method identifies Mercury as the high scoring candidate; Porphyry's expanded Stage I criteria adds Venus and Saturn as candidates. As a science fiction writer, Mercury as Wells' victor wins hands down. Wells legacy rests on his novels *The Time Machine*, *The Island of Doctor Moreau*, *The War of the Worlds*, and *The Invisible Man*. All were written and published during Wells Mercury-Sun and Mercury-Venus Firdaria subperiods, confirming the importance of Mercury as a time lord.

Manners: Saturn-Mercury

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Firdaria

SUN 10 yrs		21-Sep-66	Victor	Life Event
Sun	Venus	24-Feb-68		
Sun	Mercury	30-Jul-69	X	
Sun	Moon	3-Jan-71		
Sun	Saturn	8-Jun-72		
Sun	Jupiter	11-Nov-73		
Sun	Mars	17-Apr-75		
VENUS 8 yrs		20-Sep-76		
Venus	Mercury	11-Nov-77	X	
Venus	Moon	3-Jan-79		
Venus	Saturn	24-Feb-80		
Venus	Jupiter	17-Apr-81		
Venus	Mars	8-Jun-82		
Venus	Sun	30-Jul-83		
MERCURY 13 yrs		20-Sep-84	X	Summer 1884. Wrote illustrated comics and wrote letter to Midhurst Times which was his debut in journalism.
Mercury	Moon	30-Jul-86	X	Dec 1886. Launched student magazine "Science Schools Journal" Summer 1887. Failed geology which ended dream of becoming a professional scientist. End-Apr-1888. Starts to appear in his magazine "The Chronic Argonauts"
Mercury	Saturn	7-Jun-88	X	
Mercury	Jupiter	17-Apr-90	X	July 1891. Essay "The Rediscovery of the Unique" published in the newspaper Fortnightly Review. Published magazine Specimen Days
Mercury	Mars	24-Feb-92	X	End 1893. Published 2nd *book Honours physiography* (written June)
Mercury	Sun	2-Jan-94	X	Jun 1894. Published short comic stories of science fiction in Budget. 28-May-1895. Published *Selected Conversations with an uncle and two other reminiscences*. Established Wells as creative writer. 29-May-1895. *The Time Machine* published. Excellent Reviews.
Mercury	Venus	12-Nov-95	X	Apr-1896. *The Island of Doctor Moreau* published. Apr-1897. *The War of the Worlds* started serial publication Jun-1897. *The Invisible Man* started serial publication.
MOON 9 yrs		20-Sep-97		Jan-1898. *The War of the Worlds* appeared in book form.
Moon	Saturn	3-Jan-99		
Moon	Jupiter	16-Apr-00		
Moon	Mars	30-Jul-01		
Moon	Sun	11-Nov-02		
Moon	Venus	24-Feb-04		
Moon	Mercury	8-Jun-05	X	12-Jun-1905. Mother Sarah died.
SATURN 11 yrs		20-Sep-06		
Saturn	Jupiter	16-Apr-08		
Saturn	Mars	11-Nov-09		
Saturn	Sun	8-Jun-11		
Saturn	Venus	2-Jan-13		
Saturn	Mercury	30-Jul-14	X	4-Aug-1914. Birth of son Anthony West. 14-Aug-1914. Published "The War that will End War" Jul-1916. Published *Boon*.
Saturn	Moon	24-Feb-16		
JUPITER 12 yrs		20-Sep-17		
Jupiter	Mars	8-Jun-19		
Jupiter	Sun	23-Feb-21		
Jupiter	Venus	11-Nov-22		
Jupiter	Mercury	29-Jul-24	X	
Jupiter	Moon	17-Apr-26		
Jupiter	Saturn	3-Jan-28		

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MARS 7 yrs		20-Sep-29		
Mars	Sun	20-Sep-30		
Mars	Venus	20-Sep-31		
Mars	Mercury	20-Sep-32	X	1-Sep-1933. Had prophetic dream of life in 2116, included vision of world war in 1940. Sep 1933. *The Shape of Things to Come* is published.
Mars	Moon	20-Sep-33		
Mars	Saturn	20-Sep-34		
Mars	Jupiter	20-Sep-35		
NORTH NODE 3 yrs		19-Sep-36		
SOUTH NODE 2 yrs		20-Sep-39		
SUN 10 yrs		20-Sep-41		
Sun	Venus	23-Feb-43		
Sun	Mercury	29-Jul-44	X	
Sun	Moon	2-Jan-46		
Sun	Saturn	8-Jun-47		

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