

SEMINAR at Wisdom's Goldenrod, Hector, NY
with Anthony Damiani (AD)
November 2a, 1981
ASTROLOGY; THEORY; HINDU ASTROLOGY

TOPIC: Astrology
SUBJECT: Theory

SUBSUBJECTS: Hindu Astrology, Tropical Zodiac, Sidereal Zodiac

CONTENTS:

Sources on Hindu astrology: *Surya Siddhanta, Jaimini Sutras*
Tropical and sidereal zodiacs coincident around 300 A.D.
Majority of Hindu astrologers define 1° Aries as vernal equinox; some indication of tropical zodiac use
Hindu use of 27-fold division prior to 500 A.D.
Three matching points: 1° Aries, 1° Leo, 1° Sagittarius
Chinese and Babylonian use of 27-fold division
Greek transition from sidereal to tropical zodiac (3rd century B.C.)

BOOKS READ FROM OR REFERENCED:

- Ebenezer Burgess, William Dwight Whitney, *Translation of the Surya-Siddhanta: A Textbook of Hindu Astronomy*
- B. Suryanarain Rao (tr.), *Sri Jaiminisutras*
- Alan Leo, *Esoteric Astrology*

RETYPE AND REFORMATTED by IT 2022

NOTES:

- **RETYPE PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT (hence V10).** From 1981 1029-03R21.PDF, second part. Originally typed by JF. THERE ARE NO AUDIO CASSETTE TAPES EXTANT.
- **This was a Monday Afternoon Seminar, the 1981 1102a event, on Astrology; Theory; Hindu Astrology. 1981 1102b = Monday Evening Seminar on Plotinus; Nature; Dragon.**
- The original file 1981 1029-03R21.PDF has been divided as of April 2022 into 1981 11/02a (this document) on Astrology; Theory; Hindu Astrology, and 1981 10/29 on Physics; Force Fields.
- This event is among those in later 1981/early 1982 when Anthony was exploring Astrology/the Zodiacs, Cosmology, Physics, Astronomy, Soul, Nature, and The Grid: Gnostic and Fabricative.

- For more on The Grid: Gnostic and Fabricative, please see the Appendix to WG Seminar 1981 1016a.
- All astrological glyphs (except for degree) and some numbers spelled out.

1981 11/02a SEMINAR at Wisdom's Goldenrod Astrology; Theory; Hindu Astrology (Monday Afternoon Seminar)

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SEMINARS, THURS. OCT. 29, 1981, & MON. NOV. 2, 1981

HINDU ASTROLOGY, presentation by A. Solomon.

- * Two sources on Hindu Astrology were used:
Surya Siddhanta (Whitney & Burgess, trans. and intro.)
Jaimini Sutras.

The introduction of *Surya Siddhanta* addresses certain questions--do the Hindus always use the sidereal zodiac; is there any time they use the tropical; if they do use the sidereal, how do they determine the starting point; what do they think of the precession, do they know about it, take it into account?

- * Around 300 A.D. 1° Aries was exactly at the spring equinox, and the tropical and sidereal zodiacs were coincident.

It seems that nine out of ten Hindu astrologers define 1° Aries as the vernal equinox, and any discrepancy is not their problem,

However, there's some indication the Hindus do use the tropical zodiac. The Syana (sp?) uses the tropical method.

- * Before 500 A.D. the Hindu system was based on a lunar 27-fold equal division. This was based on a sidereal method.

If the 12-fold is superimposed on the 27-fold, there are three places where the signs match up, 1° Aries, 1° Leo, 1° Sagittarius. The author of the book favors Sagittarius, in the constellation Mula ("root"), that is near the center of the Milky Way, and which seems to be the oldest-used beginning point.

The currently used beginning point is close to the beginning of Aries.

Apparently the Chinese and Babylonians also used the 27-fold.

On the front page of Alan Leo's *Esoteric Astrology*, there is a diagram of the 108 (12 x 9) Hindu pattas (divisions like decans), which really come from the 27-fold division.

- * The Greeks used the sidereal zodiac up until around the 3rd century B.C., when they started using the tropical zodiac.

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