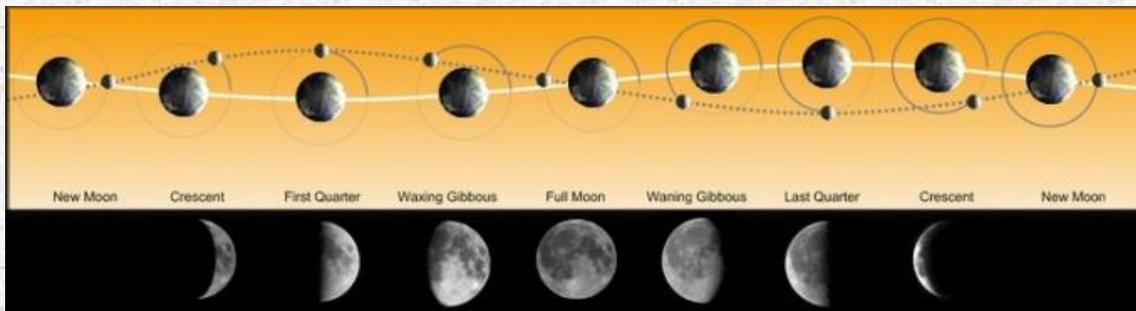


LUNATION



"It is the mean time for one lunar phase cycle (i.e., the synodic period of the Moon). It is on average 29.530589 days, or 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes and 3 seconds. The length of this cycle is linked to many phenomena in nature, such as the variation between spring and neap tides (the extreme highest and lowest tides, respectively).

In a lunar calendar each month corresponds to a lunation.

Individual lunations vary in length by several hours, because of the eccentricity of the orbits of the Moon and Earth. However, the lunation is never more than 15 hours behind or ahead of a mean lunation. Each lunar cycle is assigned a unique Lunation Number to identify it."

- From Wikipedia

LUNATION

from Max Heindel Teachings

A Lunation is a conjunction of the Sun and Moon, a 'New Moon.'

THE INCREASING OR DECREASING MOON

"Among the points in Astrology which bother the beginner, is when the Moon is increasing in light or decreasing. Astrological works frequently use these expressions when tabulating the effects of various configurations. But so far as we know, no explanation has been given elsewhere, and we trust the following may make the subject clear to students.

Each month the Moon comes into conjunction with the Sun, and this conjunction of the luminaries is called a *Lunation* or *New Moon*. After the conjunction or New Moon, she may be seen in the western sky close to the

horizon as a tiny crescent; day by day the lighted surface grows larger; at the time of the opposition to the Sun she has increased her light to the fullest capacity, and at that time we speak of her as a full Moon; she then rises in the eastern sky at the same time as the Sun sets in the west. From that time for another fortnight it will be observed that she rises later and later in the night; at the same time the illuminated part of her disc decreases until just before the next conjunction or new Moon, early risers may observe her in the eastern sky just before sunrise as a tiny crescent upon the vault of heaven. Thus the Moon is increasing in light from the time of its conjunction or new Moon to the opposition, or full Moon, and from the full Moon to the net New Moon it is decreasing in light. The times of the New Moon, Full Moon and eclipses are given each month in our *Simplified Scientific Ephemeris*, which see."

- Max Heindel, *The Message of the Stars*

The Moon in conjunction with the Sun in radical horoscope

"The Moon parallel or in conjunction with Sun. No matter in what sign or house the conjunction of the Lights occurs the person will be so strongly marked with the characteristics of that sign that lacking knowledge of this true Ascendant even the most competent astrologer is likely to be misled and judge him to be born with the sign rising in which the conjunction took place, and whatever matters are ruled by the House in which conjunction occurs will play a very important part in the life. In the First House he is an out and out egotist with very little love for others save in so far as they serve his ends; in the Seventh, his world pivots on the mate; in the Tenth House or sign he will sacrifice all other considerations to rise in public life; in the Twelfth House or sign the conjunction will give a strong tendency to drink, bringing trouble; in the Third and Ninth Houses it will brighten the mind and induce travel from which he will benefit; in the Second House it will bring wealth, especially if in good aspect with Jupiter.

But if the conjunction of the Sun and Moon is closer than three degrees it has a tendency to deplete the vitality and if the conjunction is also a solar eclipse, *and the child survives*, this will be particularly noticeable, all through life. People who have such close conjunctions or eclipses become listless, dis-spirited and out of sorts every time there is a new Moon. The conjunction or eclipse does not seem to interfere with the good effects in other departments of life."

- Max Heindel, *The Message of the Stars*

The Moon in conjunction with the Sun (lunation) transiting the radical horoscope

"When a lunation falls within three degrees of an aspect to any of the planets or other vital points in the radical horoscope it has a marked effect upon affairs *during the current month*, and will easily take the place of an aspect of the progressed Moon which is needed to fructify the planetary indications then in force. Even apart from primary directions, if a New Moon falls in close conjunction with a malefic, it will produce

trouble in minor matters, and conversely, a lunation which falls on the place of Jupiter or Venus will make things pleasant.

When a New Moon is a solar eclipse it produces *first*, the usual effect of a lunation during its current month, if in aspect with any of the radical planets, and *secondly*, similar effects during the months of the following year when aspects of the same nature are formed with the place of the eclipse. That is to say, if the eclipse fell in the twelfth house in Leo, square to Mars in Scorpio, in the third house, then it would produce enmity with brothers and sisters during the month of August when the eclipse was formed. In November when the lunation occurs in Scorpio more fuel will be added to the fire by the square with the eclipse. In February when the Sun is in opposition to the eclipse there will be more trouble from the same source, and also in May when the last square occurs. Conversely, if the initial aspect of the eclipse is good, more benefit will be experienced during the months when sextiles and trines are formed.

The **cycle of lunations** is nineteen years; for example, in July 1900 the lunation occurred on the 26th of July in three degrees of Leo, and in 1919 another lunation will occur on the 26th of July in three degrees of Leo. Thus the student may calculate the lunations of future years with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes.

Eclipses may also be calculated for *future* years in a similarly easy rough and ready manner if the student has the ephemerides for *past* years.

During her monthly course the Moon zigzags across the ecliptic, and at the conjunctions, or New Moons, is generally a number of degrees away from the ecliptic. Under such conditions we have just an ordinary New Moon. In order to have a total solar eclipse the Moon must be directly in the Sun's path as seen from the earth, and the declination of the Sun and Moon must be practically the same; also the moon must have practically no latitude.

There are never less than two eclipses in a year, and they are solar, nor are there ever more than seven, but these extreme numbers happen very seldom. The usual number of eclipses is four; two solar and two lunar eclipses, and they usually come in pairs and six months apart. The Full Moon preceding or following a solar eclipse is usually a lunar eclipse. Also if on pair of eclipses occurs in February, look for the other pair in August.

Bearing the above in mind, eclipses in any year may be found with fair success by the following simple rule:

(1.) From the year for which eclipses are wanted, subtract 18. The resulting year we will call the '*eclipse year*.'

(2.) Search the 'Eclipse Year' for New and Full Moons which are eclipses. *Note their dates only.*

(3.) In the year previous to the 'Eclipse Year,' note the dates and zodiacal places of the lunations which occur about eleven days *after* the dates

obtained in the 'Eclipse Year.' These are dates and places of eclipses in the year wanted.

In order to test the simple rules of thumb here given, let us imagine this is the year 1910, and that we want to find the first solar eclipse occurring in 1915. We take an ephemeris for 1897 which is eighteen years earlier than 1915, and look for the first solar eclipse.

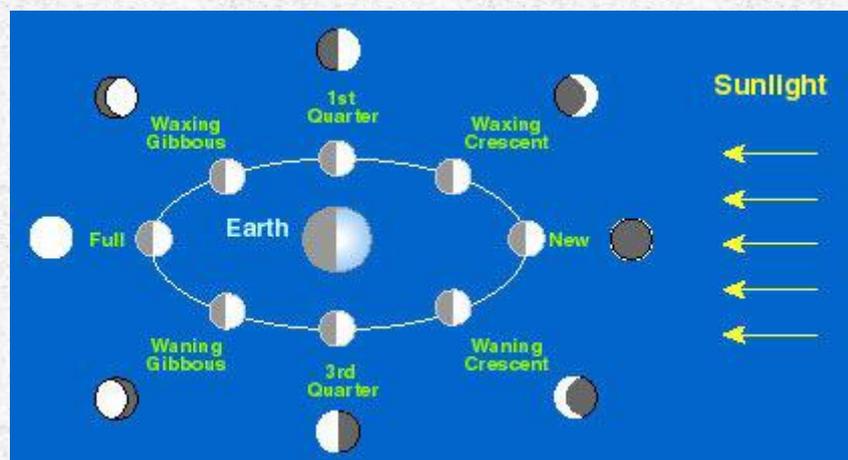
We find a solar eclipse on the 1st of February 1897.

To ascertain the date and degree of the Zodiac in which this eclipse will fall in 1915, we look for information in the ephemeris for 1896, which is one year earlier than the 'Eclipse Year' 1897.

There we find that the first New Moon which occurred *after* February 1st, fell in the afternoon of the 13th of February, in twenty-four degrees, nineteen minutes of Aquarius, and we therefore judge that there will be a solar eclipse on the 13th of February 1915 in twenty-four degrees, nineteen minutes of Aquarius.

After completing our calculations we cease to make believe about living in 1910, and take up the ephemeris for 1915 to see if our rules have given the right result; and we find that a solar eclipse did occur on the morning of the 14th of February 1915, in Aquarius, twenty-four degrees, forty-two minutes, proving the rule to have given an essentially correct result. "

- Max Heindel, *Astrologia Científica Simplificada*



Moon Phases - The Lunation Cycle

From: <http://csep10.phys.utk.edu/astr161/lect/time/phases.jpg>