

# **THE FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES**

## **A HISTORY**

**LIZ HENTY D.F.Astrol.S.**

**Acknowledgements**

This history could not have been written without unlimited access to all the Faculty archive material. This comprised not just the official records of Council Minutes, course material and examination papers but a large amount of correspondence. The letters between the Councillors helped humanise and enliven what would otherwise have been a rather impersonal chronology of events. My thanks then go to the Faculty itself and also to everyone who shared their personal reminiscences with me.

## CONTENTS

<b>Part 1. Faculty History, 1948-1969</b>	1
Introduction	1
‘Character is Destiny’ : Astrology in Britain at the turn of the Twentieth Century	1
Foundation of the Faculty of Astrological Studies	4
Early Meetings of the Committee of the Faculty of Astrological Studies	7
The Faculty Council	13
The External Course	15
The Faculty 1954 - 1969 - The Margaret Hone Years	21
The Faculty as seen from outside	25
Awards	25
Notes on Part I	27
Appendix 1. Chart for the Foundation of the Faculty of Astrological Studies	28
Appendix 2. The Faculty of Astrological Studies Constitution, Adopted by the Council, September 19th, 1953. Ratified, May 4th 1954	29
Appendix 3. Statement written by Margaret Hone for the Council Meeting at 6.30 p.m. 6th June 1957	31
Appendix 4. Foreword and Statement for the Faculty Council Minutes written by Mrs Hone in July 1967	34
Appendix 5. Article from the <i>Daily Telegraph &amp; Morning Post</i> , Monday, December 18 <sup>th</sup> , 1950.	38
<b>Part 2. Faculty History, 1970-1981</b>	39
The Jeff Mayo Years	39
The ‘New Council’, 1973 – 1979	45

Faculty History, 1948-1969

Personal Reminiscences	52
The Faculty's Progress 1979 – 1981	56
Notes on Part 2	60
Appendix 6. Astrologers and the Law	61
Appendix 7. Open Day Invitation, 1974	62
Appendix 8. FAS Diploma Course Prospectus 1973/74	63



## **PART 1. FACULTY HISTORY, 1948-1969**

### **Introduction**

This history of the Faculty of Astrological Studies was commissioned by the Faculty Council to celebrate the Faculty's 60th anniversary in 2008. Because of the wealth of material, it took longer to write than originally planned yet charts the early years in fuller detail. It seems remarkable that despite the sixty years of Faculty history, during which time thousands of students passed through its doors of astrological learning, there is no formal written history. For sixty years, the decisions made by loyal and dedicated Diploma Holders at hundreds of Council meetings, have steered the Faculty through uncharted waters and kept it on course through many storms and setbacks. As I researched this project I found myself lost in admiration for the many Council Members who had gone before me; their hard work and commitment truly needs recording. As Patrick Curry says, 'they deserve no less, and our common history would be poorer without them'<sup>1</sup>. So I would like to thank them all and also to thank all the students without whom the Faculty would not have lasted.

I was lucky to be presented with an almost complete set of archives and the history has mainly been compiled from the Minutes of the Council Meetings and the Minutes of the Annual General Meetings. There were of course no e-mails in the early days and relatively little use of the telephone so much of the Faculty business was conducted in writing. This correspondence has helped fill in some of the human story which could not be gleaned from the minutes. John Filbey was in the process of compiling a history when he died and his notes on the Faculty's history have also helped me get a feel for the subject. I am grateful too for personal memoirs and anecdotes from past Faculty students and Council Members. With such a wealth of material it was not easy to decide what to include and what to overlook. John Filbey's notes were full of charts and statistics of student numbers, examination passes and so on, but although I have put in certain dates, times and places to help the keen astrologer calculate charts of interest, generally I have been more interested in the changing social conditions which influenced the changing face of astrology during the period and the stories of human interest which emerged.

### **'Character is Destiny' : Astrology in Britain at the turn of the Twentieth Century**

To put the foundation of the Faculty in 1948 into some sort of perspective the following is a brief account of the place of astrology in Britain leading up to that time. Patrick Curry in his books '*Prophecy and Power*'<sup>2</sup> and '*A Confusion of Prophets*'<sup>3</sup> introduced me to the history of British astrology and set me on a search to discover how the next chapter evolved. In July 1885, 'Albinus Leon' or Alan Leo (1860-1917) published a magazine called 'Modern Astrology'. In his editorial he set a challenge by saying '*The time has come to modernise the ancient system of Astrology*'<sup>4</sup>. Over the next few years he then went on to publish his series of seven pocket manuals entitled '*Astrology For All*'; the final volume being published in

1913. This period saw a general upsurge in astrological publications and a keen interest from the public who applied to receive Alan Leo's Test horoscopes. He had devised a system of delineation sheets and started the '*the first modern astrological business*'<sup>5</sup>. During this time Leo, whose real name was William Frederick Allen, had changed his name by deed poll. It was not unusual to have an astrological nom-de-plume in the days of the occult revival in Victorian times. The first Raphael was Robert Cross Smith (1795-1832) and he was followed by John Palmer (1807-1837) and then by Medhurst who took over in 1837. He in turn was followed by Wakely in 1853 and R V Sparkes in 1854. Robert T Cross (1850-1923) was the last Raphael though of course there are still the invaluable publications bearing the name.<sup>6</sup> Another astrologer who adopted a nom-de-plume was Richard James Morrison (1795-1874), who, as Zadkiel, published astrology textbooks and an Almanac to rival that of Raphael's '*Prophetic Messenger*.'

There is no concluding evidence either to suggest that the use of these names was part of the general trend towards occultism or whether they were used for reasons of anonymity in view of the law surrounding the practice of astrology. In 1824 the Witchcraft Act was updated to include a new Vagrancy Act. This prohibited '*every person pretending or professing to tell fortunes, or using any subtle craft, means, or device, by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive and impose on any of his Majesty's subjects*'. Legally, astrologers were regarded as fortune-tellers and took their place alongside palmists, clairvoyants, spiritualists and penny fortune-tellers, with no distinction made between them. Of the many prosecutions brought against astrologers perhaps the two prosecutions of Alan Leo in 1914 and 1917 were the ones which were most well-known at the time. In his defence Leo claimed that he did not tell fortunes and that he was not an impostor because he was practising a science in which he had genuinely believed. The first case was dismissed but in the second he was found guilty and fined.

Another astrologer of the time was Walter Richard Old (1864-1929) who was best known as Sefarial. He was vice-president of the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society which Madame Blavatsky opened when she came to London in 1887. It was Sefarial who introduced Leo to the Lodge and he was soon moving in Theosophical circles under the heady influence of Madame Blavatsky. Leo saw the karmic potential of esoteric astrology and at an informal meeting on July 13th, 1914 he proposed that a new Lodge of the Theosophical society be founded in order to combine astrology with theosophy. Bessie Leo, Alan's wife was to be President and Leo himself was to be vice-president. The aim was to '*teach Astrology to Theosophists and Theosophy to Astrologers*'<sup>7</sup>. The chart details of the newly formed Lodge are 7.20 p.m. GMT, July 13<sup>th</sup> 1915 at North London.

At the inaugural meeting was a young barrister called Charles E O Carter who had developed an interest in astrology after sending away for one of Leo's 'shilling delineations'. Seven or so years later he took over from Bessie as president of the Middlesex Lodge or the Astrological Lodge of the Theosophical Society as it became known four months later. Theosophy with its karmic philosophy gave astrology new meaning. In fact Alan Leo's motto was '*Character is Destiny*'. Patrick Curry says that the shift from telling fortunes to reading character was initiated by Leo and with the addition of theosophy came an understanding of an occult inner world. The work of Carl Jung introduced further psychological depth with the concept of the psyche and the collective unconscious. In 1936 Dane Rudhyar published '*The Astrology of Personality*' which furthered Leo's work and developed a humanistic astrology, seeing the value of potential in the horoscope. Charles Ernest Owen Carter was 35

when he became President of the Astrological Lodge in 1922 and he introduced and edited its quarterly magazine 'Astrology' for over thirty years from 1926 to 1959. <sup>8</sup> On the back of this influential publication under the heading 'The Work of the Astrological Lodge of London' was printed:

*Astrology is no mere system of fortune-telling. It is a Universal Philosophy, founded on demonstrable scientific fact. The object of the Lodge is to form a strong body of earnest students, able to study and promulgate astrological truth, and to purify it from unworthy associations of all sorts. In this work we bespeak the help of every serious student, each according to his or her capacity.*

This definition of astrology appeared in the magazine until the Summer issue of 1983 when it was dropped. Part of it, without the '*founded on demonstrable scientific fact*' reappeared from the Spring of 1992 but it was completely dropped from Autumn 1995. <sup>9</sup>



*Charles E O Carter*

Charles Carter was a much admired astrologer, impressive lecturer and a prolific writer. Among his best known works are '*The Encyclopaedia of Psychological Astrology*' (1924), '*The Principles of Astrology*' (1925), '*The Seven Great Problems of Astrology*' (1927), '*The Zodiac and the Soul*' (1928), '*Symbolic Directions in Modern Astrology*' (1929), '*The Astrological Aspects*' (1930), '*The Astrology of Accidents*' (1932), '*Some Principles of Horoscopic Delineation*, (1934) and '*Essays on the Foundations of Astrology*' (1947). These



books together with Alan Leo's 'Astrology for All' series helped make astrology more widely available and understood.

A further development in the nineteen thirties saw the birth of astrology as a popular phenomenon. On the 21st August 1930, Princess Margaret was born and the Sunday Express asked the astrologer R H Naylor to write an article predicting what her life would be like. He included a forecast of events for the coming week. This was an instant success and there was an immediate request from the readers for more. The result was that in the next few years all the major newspapers carried Sun Sign horoscopes. In 1936 a private prosecution was brought against Naylor by the editor of the spiritualist journal 'Psychic News' because the editor claimed, whereas spiritualists were being prosecuted under the Vagrancy Act, by and large astrologers were not being charged. This again brought the practice of astrology into question.

During the second world war Naylor continued to make predictions and the Ministry of Information was so worried by about the effect of astrology in the form of sun-sign horoscopes in the newspapers that they set up a Committee to instigate an enquiry on the effects of astrology on national morale. Their findings were:-

*A small proportion of people, at the most one in ten and probably of a neurotic type, make astrology a major interest in their lives and allow it to play some part in forming their conduct...It would appear that the decline in religious belief amongst people...has provided the astrologers with a favourable field for their operations...*<sup>10</sup>

So we arrive at a picture of astrology in Britain after the 2nd World War. Made popular by newspaper Sun Sign columns, astrology appealed to the general public who in days gone by were the Almanac readers. Theosophy and astrology already had a following in elite and intellectual circles and in London these centred on the Lodge. It became more accessible to the middle classes through Alan Leo's and Charles Carter's books. Doubtless during this period many astrologers learned their craft from these books. The astrology tradition was soon to be passed on to a wider audience of students with the foundation of the Faculty of Astrological Studies.

### **Foundation of the Faculty of Astrological Studies**

The Astrological Lodge of London of the Theosophical Society was a thriving astrological association which held weekly meetings at 6 Queen Square, near Southampton Row in the fashionable Bloomsbury area of London. The meetings on a Monday evening were preceded by a Beginners' Class and followed by a public lecture. After that there was a 'Members Only' meeting at which topical astrological questions were discussed. Under Charles Carter's direction it was probably attended by all the leading astrologers in London at the time as well as those interested in finding out more about astrology. Amongst the latter was a young science student of the University of London called Lorenz Johannes Emanuel von Sommaruga.

He came from a family interested in astrology so had studied it early in life. According to a surviving account written by Margaret E Hone<sup>11</sup>, von Sommaruga felt that unless proper astrology classes were taught and examinations set to achieve a level of competence then astrology would 'continue to be without method and without the width or scope which a

*student would cover if he were working to the requirements of a syllabus for an examination*'. He put his ideas to the Committee of the Lodge and they appointed a Sub-Committee to study the possibility of instituting an astrological examination.

This Sub-Committee consisted of von Sommaruga and a Lodge member called Regulus, (another astrologer who continued the tradition of exotic nom-de-plumes), plus unnamed co-opted members from the Lodge. They held several meetings and presented their case to a full public meeting of Lodge members. Their final report was thrashed out at a meeting on 19th May, 1948 at 4 Eton Road, London, the home of von Sommaruga. They made the following recommendations to the Lodge: to hold examinations an examining body must be set up, a definite syllabus agreed and facilities for the training of students to the required standard would be necessary.

In order to achieve this, the report proposed that *'a body called "The Faculty of Astrological Studies" under the auspices of the Astrological Lodge should be created at the earliest opportunity.'* This Faculty should consist of a Principal, Secretary and Treasurer and other officers as necessary. There would also be lecturers, tutors and examiners but the examiners were to be elected from members of the Faculty by secret ballot. The Lodge should elect the Principal of the Faculty for a period of three years and he would appoint the Faculty officers, subject to ratification by the Lodge committee.

Further it was proposed that the tasks of the Faculty would be to draw up a syllabus, institute courses of tuition and prepare and hold examinations. Successful students would be awarded a Diploma. In addition an Intermediate Certificate should be granted to students who had reached a certain standard. Candidates should be given a number which should not be known to the examiners. Papers would be marked first by those examiners setting the papers and then by the examiners as a body.

The Faculty was to be financed from examination fees and tuition fees and examiners and tutors would be paid from this income. The Faculty should operate on a non-profit making basis and the Faculty officers would act in an honorary capacity. All matters of detail should be left to the Faculty under its Principal. The concluding sentence of the report reads, *'the committee would like to add that they have constantly borne in mind the need for setting a good standard which the students will find it worthwhile to work for, and that only in this way the dignity and high standing of the practice of astrology may be upheld'*. The report was signed by L J E von Sommaruga and Regulus.

Attached to the report are four specimen examination papers. These comprise, Paper I, Historical and General Astrology and ancillary subjects, Paper II Judgement, Paper III Methods of astrological calculations and Paper IV Practical (chart calculation). There were also specimens of the two Intermediate Examination papers. According to Margaret Hone, Lorenz von Sommaruga worked out the details of his ideas and prepared the specimen papers whilst recovering from an attack of mumps.

On the 7th June, 1948 at a meeting of the Astrological Lodge held at 6 Queen Square the members were asked to ratify the proposals and to choose the first Principal.



6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury

Margaret Hone reported:

*'As so often in life, it was impossible to choose an Inceptional Figure with complete freedom since all meetings of the Lodge began at 7.00 p.m. As Scorpio was rising at that time, but Jupiter was following in Sagittarius, it was obviously better to delay the decision till the latest possible moment before the close at 8.00 p.m., so that Sagittarius, the sign of optimism and growth and of serious philosophical study, should be rising with Jupiter as near the Ascendant as possible. The decision was taken at 7.50 p.m. B.S.T., the president of the Lodge, Charles E. O. Carter accepting the position of first PRINCIPAL of the new Faculty',<sup>12</sup>.*

The Faculty of Astrological Studies was born. The Faculty chart can be seen on the Faculty web site and at the end of Part 1, Appendix 1. Margaret Hone commented, *'It may seem strange that his decision should have been taken when Jupiter was in opposition to Uranus but this position lasted for some weeks and Mr. Sommaruga was anxious to begin so that a*

*Revisionary Course could be arranged to start in September enabling keen students to take their first examinations in December’.*

In the editorial of the Lodge’s Astrology magazine, Volume 22, no.3 of September/November 1948, Charles Carter wrote, *‘The Lodge did me the honour of electing me first Principal. My directions in the next few years are not good; however, I may be of use in laying the foundations of what should become an important factor in British astrology.’*

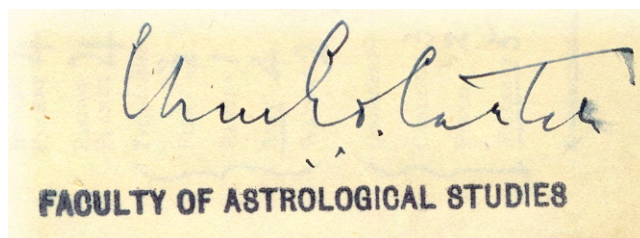
### **Early Meetings of the Committee of the Faculty of Astrological Studies**

The first meeting of the Committee of the Faculty of Astrological studies took place on 20th June, 1948 at approximately 4.00 p.m. after a Lodge Committee meeting convened for 3.00 p.m. It was held at Danecroft, 59 Victoria Drive, Wimbledon Park, the home of Charles Carter, Principal of the Faculty and President of the Astrological Lodge. The minutes of the inaugural meeting confirm the Faculty Birth Chart as follows: *‘The appointment of Principal had previously been ratified by a meeting of the whole Lodge on the 7th June at 6 Queen Square London, W. C. at 7.50 p.m. Summer Time, such time being taken for the compilation of a Faculty Inceptional Map’.*

The following officers and members of the Committee were ratified:

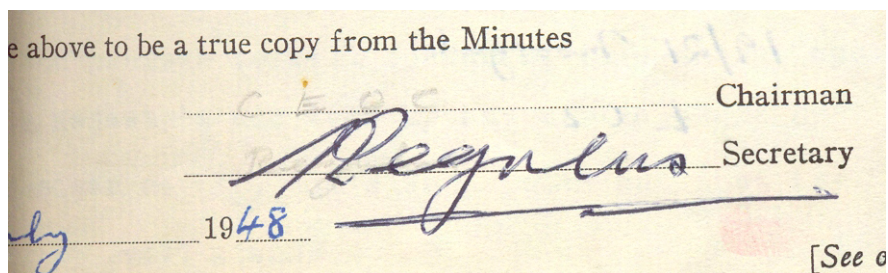
Principal:	Mr C E O Carter (already ratified by the Lodge)
Vice Principals:	Mr L J E von Sommaruga and Edmund Scott Caselli
Secretary:	“Regulus”
Treasurer:	Michael Edmund Leigh Becker Esq
Legal Advisor:	A Chubb, Esq from Child and Child, Solicitors
Auditor:	Bowen-Smith Esq
Public Relations Officer:	Mrs H Jaffe
Advisory Committee:	Mrs M E Hone “Mancunius” vacant

Details of the examinations were discussed and *‘the meeting closed, to be followed by tea provided by Mrs Carter, to whom, and to our Principal, is due our heartiest thanks for their excellent hospitality’*<sup>13</sup>. The minutes were signed by Charles Carter and rubber stamped Faculty of Astrological Studies. Appended to the minutes are hand drawn charts for the Faculty and the chart for the Foundation of the Astrological Lodge of London at 7.15 p.m. BST on 13th July, 1915 at Finchley. Mundane astrology students should note that the Faculty chart is entitled ‘Election of 1st Principal - Faculty of Astrological Studies’.

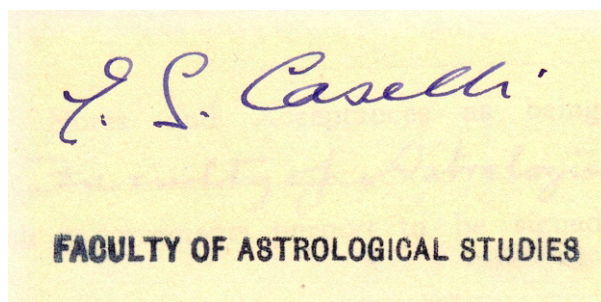


The second Committee meeting on the 12th July 1948 was at the home of the secretary Regulus at 6 Napier Avenue, Hurlingham near Putney Bridge. Not much is known of

Regulus and his real name Basil Laurence Koop is not mentioned in the minutes until he resigned in 1957. He was however a diligent secretary and produced meticulously typed minutes full of detail perhaps in tune with his profession as a civil servant.



The Faculty's initial capital of £50 was a legacy left to the Astrological Lodge by a Mrs. Earp for the benefit of astrology. It was agreed to open a bank account with Barclays Bank Limited and a copy of the Appointment of Bankers (Clubs, Associations, Societies etc.) signed by Regulus was appended to the minutes. Addressing the concerns mentioned earlier it was also agreed to seek legal opinion on the Faculty's status and liability, if any, under the Vagrancy Act and also limited liability company legislation. As for the status of the legal advisor's formal nomination it was felt that this might be an embarrassment to Mr. Chubb from a professional point of view! Once again, here is a pointer to the doubtful standing of astrologers at the time. There had been an announcement at the Lodge of the proposed examinations for December 1948 and eleven enquiries had already been received. The question of accommodation for the tuition classes was discussed together with a draft form of prospectus and syllabus. Ironically, given that Regulus wrote the minutes, he added that light refreshments were offered by Mrs Regulus. The minutes were signed by E S Caselli at the next meeting.



The problem of the Vagrancy Act caused much concern and it was discussed at length at the subsequent meeting. Mr. Sommaruga was under the impression that recent instructions given by the Home Secretary had had the effect of advising the police to use discretion in the matter and to direct their attentions to fairground quacks. Eventually it was felt that as the Faculty was a teaching and examining body it was not directly concerned with the practice of astrology. In a rare statement of political intent the minutes record that '*at a future date we must take a public stand and support any scheme to amend the act.*' There the matter was held in abeyance until it cropped up again at a later stage in the Faculty's history.

The early Committee meetings in 1948 were mainly concerned with agreeing a Prospectus and Syllabus, setting up the first course of tuition to be run for eight weeks from 21st September to 23rd November, 1948 and working on the details of the examinations. Fees for the examinations and tuition were set. These included the sum of £5 for the full course extending over one year's session; the revisionary course prior to the first examinations the fee was set at half that amount. The final (diploma) examination of five papers was to be £2. 10s. 0d. or alternatively individual papers could be taken separately for the sum of 12s.6d. The intermediate examination fee for two papers was twenty five shillings. *'Correspondence courses for provincial students would also be considered subject to demand, though it was felt preferable for provincial students to take external tuition where practicable.'*

In the 'Prospectus and Brief Syllabus of the Faculty of Astrological Studies' issued in August 1948 the Objects of the Faculty were set out:-

*The Faculty of Astrological Studies has been founded by the Astrological Lodge of London as an independent examining body in all astrological subjects. It is a non-profit-making organisation having as its functions:-*

- (1) the drawing up of a syllabus of study of astrological subjects of a high standard;*
- (2) the instituting of courses of tuition;*
- (3) the preparation and holding of examinations in astrology, both of intermediate and final standards.*

It was agreed to rent the Artists Room at Conway Hall from the South Place Ethical Society for ten Tuesday evenings commencing at 7.00 p.m. on 21st September 1948. The room could accommodate twelve people, store the easel and blackboard and would meet initial requirements. The North Room was also used. As provisional dates had been booked for the December examinations a notice had appeared in the editorial of Astrology, the Lodge magazine (pp. 70-71 of No.3 of Vol. 22.) The specimen examination papers were to be published and sold for a nominal amount of 1s.0d but the prospectus would be free.

So the first classes of what was later to be called 'The London School' were arranged as follows:- Astronomy - Mr Sommaruga, 5 lessons, Basic Theory A - Mr Caselli, 5 lessons, Methods and Tables - Regulus, 5 lessons and Basic Theory B - Mrs Hone, 5 lessons.



Subsequently, from the 5th Committee meeting until the 29th meeting at the end of 1956, all the meetings bar one were held in Margaret Hone's *'very pleasant and cosy room'* at 122 Beaufort Street in Chelsea. The minutes regularly remark on her hospitality and *'for the delightful refreshments she so sweetly affords us.'*



*Basement flat at 122 Beaufort Street*

It was during this time that the Faculty developed its structure, organised its administration and set into motion the classes and the examinations for which it had been founded. The

minutes are full of detail which give an insight into not only the astrology of the time but the social context in which it was taught. They provide a record of the process which helped establish the Faculty as a centre for excellence for students from around the world as well as a hint of the personal stories of the pioneers of formal astrological teaching. This may have heralded a new era for astrology itself, not just in Britain. Margaret Hone reported that at the same time as the conception of the Faculty, members of the University of Lille had set up a similar Faculty under Alexander Ruperti who had studied at the Alice Bailey arcane school and also with Charles Carter at the Lodge. Similarly the American Federation of Scientific Astrologers was founded on May 4th, 1938.

In October 1948 the Committee was joined by Mr. Jaques Schupbach who filled the vacant position on the committee. By this time eight students were regularly attending the classes. It was *'agreed that lecturers should endeavour to make astronomy palatable and not let it appear any more difficult than any other part of astrological theory or practice ...'* and it *'must inevitably be the first subject taught.'* The teachers' remuneration for five classes was 10s. 6d.

The first two Intermediate examinations were held on December 7th and 8th, 1948 and the Final examination of five papers were held on December 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th and 15th at Conway Hall. The Principal, Charles Carter allocated the candidate numbers and the invigilators were Mrs Hone, Messrs Regulus, Sommaruga and Caselli. The papers were all 3 hours long and took place between 6.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. There was a full set of instructions for the candidates who were not allowed to use any form of identification other than the examination number. Of the seven candidates, Miss Raynbird and Mrs. Pickford gained their Certificate and Mr Peter Carruthers gained a Diploma. It was agreed to announce the names of the successful candidates at the next meeting of the Lodge and the Certificates and Diploma would be presented at that time.

The successful completion of the examinations posed the Committee something of a problem as it brought the status of the examiners into question. Regulus suggested that the examiners should be awarded the Diploma as a special distinction though this was not to be regarded as a precedent and in future could only be awarded by the Principal in consultation with the Committee. It was agreed that the Diploma could be conferred *'honoris causa'* to the examiners. In a letter written by Charles Carter to Regulus dated 19th December, 1948, he formally stated his wishes that these Diplomas be awarded *'for services to Astrology in general and to the Faculty in particular'*, that they should be the first names in the register and that he had put them in alphabetical order. However, Regulus suggested that the first name should be that of Mr Carter himself. Accordingly the first entries in the Faculty Register of Diploma Holders are Charles Carter, Edmund Caselli, Margaret Hone, Regulus (Basil Koop) and Laurenz von Sommaruga. Mrs Hone presented the Faculty with a register for this purpose and the flyleaf bore the legend *'Herein are inscribed the names of those to whom the Diploma of the Faculty has been granted.'* For the matter of the initials to be used by Diploma holders there was the suggestion of Dip.F.Ast.S. as the initials F.A.S. were already used by the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. However it was finally settled that the form D.F.Astrol.S. should be used to denote Diploma holders. The first Diplomas and Certificates were headed *'FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES founded under the auspices of the Astrological Lodge of London'*.



The first session of classes had been of a revisionary nature in preparation for the first examinations but in the following years they had a more formal structure and much thought was put into the programme. The Intermediate classes were Astronomy (applied to Astrology), Methods of Calculation and Use of Tables as well as Basic Theory of Astrology. Basic Theory was an introduction to the reading of a birth map and later included the theory of progressions in order to '*assist in the concept of the birth map being a living, growing and progressing chart*'. The Final classes were to be History of Astrology and Methods (advanced), Astronomy (advanced) and Judgement (advanced delineation). The Committee was also keen to introduce classes on special subjects such as Psychology and kindred Sciences (applied to astrology), Horary and Mundane Astrology and other special features which could be included in the Syllabuses. Moving on from Alan Leo's traditional astrology '*...it was considered desirable for advanced students to be introduced to modern psychological methods in order that their powers of astrological judgement may be developed on the lines of modern schools of thought and not just on traditional text-book lines.*' Intermediate students '*should begin their training in interpretation along the lines of basic key-word attributes for planets, signs and house influence*' There was discussion on the '*vexed*' subject of house division and it was agreed that students should express their own opinion guided by the Faculty tuition. Regulus summed up the teaching programme in the following words: '*The Intermediate syllabus teaches WHAT, the Advanced syllabus teaches WHY*'. Naturally the content of the syllabus changed over time as astrological fashions changed and that is dealt with in a later chapter.

Obviously the London classes were only a possibility for students living in or around London but the Faculty aimed to be as far-reaching as possible. Regulus offered his series of correspondence courses to enable provincial and foreign students to receive tuition until the Faculty could publish its own. He proposed to amend and extend his lessons to cover the syllabus and stated that his elementary and intermediate courses would suit those desiring to take the Faculty Intermediate Course, and his advanced course, extended into two parts with extra lessons on the sciences, horary, mundane astrology and other optional subjects, would cover the Final syllabus. '*This offer having been placed before the Committee was accepted nem com*' (with no one dissenting). The question of examinations outside London was resolved by having invigilators and the 1949 examinations included provincial candidates.

Once the examinations and the classes became part of normal Faculty procedure the Committee turned its attention to the Constitution. It was felt that this should be the concern only of the Faculty and not the Astrological Lodge. Diploma Holders could become members of the Faculty for an annual subscription of 5/- and only members of the Faculty (including the Committee who became automatic members for their term of office) could vote at the proposed first Annual General Meeting which was held on 29th October, 1949. The Principal would make a Report to the Lodge following the meeting.

Over the years there was a succession of hard-working and dedicated Committee members. In 1952 Margaret Hone commented on the Faculty's Jupiter/Uranus opposition '*this aspect has dominated the affairs of the Faculty ..... constant change in 7th house colleagues has been a marked factor. At each change, another willing helper has appeared so that 'Growth through Change' would seem to be the inescapable motto.*' An early casualty at the end of 1948 was Mr. von Sommaruga who left to live in New Zealand but he hoped '*that the Faculty would become the power of good in astrology he with others had earlier dreamed to be possible*'. In the summer of 1949 Mr. Caselli resigned over what was reported as a '*trivial*

*cause*'. He asked for his name to be deleted from the Register of Diploma Holders and the committee seemed to be more concerned with the spoiling *'the pristine excellence'* of the book than discussing Mr Caselli's reason for resigning. At this point it must be remembered that the Faculty was not an autonomous body and discussion of how to appoint a new Vice-Principal showed that *'the Principal remains our link with the Astrological Lodge and is responsible to that body..'* for drawing up a syllabus, instituting tuition and examinations. Brigadier Roy Firebrace was proposed and seconded as Vice-Principal in June 1949 to take Caselli's place although he never took the Diploma examination. In March 1952 he joined the founding members in being awarded a Diploma honoris causa. Later Roy Firebrace was to become well known for his work, alongside Cyril Fagan, in sidereal astrology and for 'Spica' the quarterly magazine he founded in 1961. During the war he had been Head of Military Intelligence and was involved in the investigation and prosecution under the Witchcraft Act of 1735 of the spiritualist Helen Duncan whose spirit guide had announced in 1941 that a British Battleship had been sunk. The position of second Vice-Principal had been held open in case von Sommaruga returned but Margaret Hone was voted into that position at the first A.G.M. held on 22nd October, 1949.

From the outset, the Committee were aware of the need for advertising and had their eye not only on Britain but also felt the need to let the rest of the world know about the Faculty. In the early years advertisements were placed in magazines which included *'Prediction'*, *'Modern Mystic'*, *'Enquiry'*, *'Occult Review'*, *'Theosophical News and Notes, John o' London's Weekly'*, *'New Statesman and Nation'*, *'Kensington Post, West London Observer and Aquarian Path'* and in the United States, *'World Astrology'*, *'A.F.A. Bulletin'*, *'American Astrology'*, and *'The Horoscope'*. *'News from the Faculty'* was a regular feature in the Lodge's quarterly magazine. There was even advertising on the London Underground but after a brief spell that was discontinued as it was too expensive.

### **The Faculty Council**

Once the classes and examinations were structured and functioning well the Committee turned its attention to the Constitution. Many meetings were devoted to the fine details but the first formal resolution passed was that the Committee should become the Council of the Faculty, the present members of the Committee forming the nucleus of the new Council. Thus the fifteenth Committee meeting held on 14th January 1950 at 7.30 p.m. was at the same time the first meeting of the Council of the Faculty. This is now more familiarly known as the Faculty Council which continues to govern the work of the Faculty. At that same meeting John Filbey (who became a tutor later that year) and Colin Evans gained their Diplomas and a personal award of a year's scholarship in the Final Class was awarded by the President, Charles Carter.

The early Council members were great benefactors to astrology and the Faculty, often waiving their tutor fees when the Faculty funds were precarious and there were also anonymous donations. A manuscript of part of William Lilly's *'An Epistle to the Student in Astrology'* was presented to the Faculty by a member of the Astrological Lodge. At one time funds were raised by selling parchment copies of the text which is now presented to successful students when they receive their Diploma. Charles Carter purchased a gift of a 'Celestial Globe' (*'accepted with expressions of admiration'*) for the Faculty use and Mrs Hone presented a standard lamp with special shade and fittings. *'Four wheel blackboards in american cloth on beaver-board backing, two with the Ecliptic wheel and two with the*

*Houses wheel* were purchased at a cost of £8 each. As it was not possible to obtain regular bookings at Conway Hall, from April 1950 the classes were held at St. Michael's House, 39 Rosary Gardens in the Old Brompton Road. To support this work the Faculty School Committee was formed with Brigadier Firebrace as Chairman and Margaret Hone as Director of Studies.

Nowadays the Faculty Diploma is recognised and highly thought of in the astrological world but in the early days the Council were much concerned with its promotion. As Regulus reported in June 1950, *'the Diploma of the Faculty must be made a dignity worth working hard for, if it takes two years or more; the status of the Faculty must ever be kept at the highest level, its work must be brought to the notice of all astrologically minded people in this country, and in the broadest manner, and we must be prepared to give at least examination to students from all over the world - however they may have been trained'*. Subsequently in September, Charles Carter gave a special lecture and invitees included the editors of *'Prediction'*, President of the F.B.A., Mr Whitman, President of the Society for the Study of Physiological patterns, Miss Theodossiou, the presidents of the societies relating to Radionics and the Society of Dowzers and other allied and kindred bodies as well as the Committee of the Lodge. At the second AGM in March 1951 Charles Carter said there were four attitudes towards astrology, the old traditional attitude, the scientific attitude, the esoteric and the symbolical attitude - neither a religion, nor a science but an art of interpretation and it was to the last type that the Faculty appealed.

Following the formation of the Council and nearing the end of Charles Carter's three year term as Principal, the relationship between the Faculty and the Astrological Lodge of London was brought up. It was pointed out that the sole link with the Lodge was vested in the Principal and it was felt that the Faculty should be independent and that the Council should elect their own principal. This change would require ratification by the Lodge Committee. Although the AGM was in March the election of Principal took place in June around the time of the Faculty birthday and in June 1951 Charles Carter agreed to serve a second three year term. Although this was ratified by the Lodge the articles relating to the links with the Lodge were deleted from the new Constitution drafted by Council in February 1952 at which time a Code of Ethics was also added. It took a further two years before the new Constitution was ratified at an Extraordinary Meeting at 7.00 p.m. on 4th May 1954 (Appendix 2). The chart of 7th June 1948 is used as the Faculty natal chart but the dates of the first Council meeting on 14th January 1950 or the ratification of the new Constitution of the independent Faculty on 4th May 1954 are worthy of note for keen astrologers. The Lodge did not formally acknowledge the Faculty's independence until early 1955.

When Charles Carter resigned at the end of his second term in 1954 the title of Principal Emeritus was conferred upon him. Throughout his period as Principal of the Faculty Charles Carter remained dedicated to astrology and his views were fully reported in the minutes of the 1952 AGM.

*'In looking to the future, we could now meet those sceptics who ask 'is Astrology true?' with the concrete evidence of the results the Faculty could now show in three and a half years of existence. But we had to convince them - or make them convince themselves. So 'What use is Astrology?' The psychological approach to astrology has now had an innings of thirty years or so, and it might be that we shall get back to a more concrete approach. Certainly,*

*psychology leads to a better understanding of the character of the individual, but people prefer to forecast their possible success or failure, their health prospects and ambitions.*

*Lectures, possibly of a post-graduate nature, in the summer term might be given on these points and demonstrate the truth of Astrology. But we should. look higher, in healing and the mental outlook, and the knowledge of our own natures. We can make our own Tenth house in accordance with what is in our maps compared with the general pattern. There is an unlimited field for astrology and we should give quality rather than quantity, to meet any well-informed man and impress him that we are not talking nonsense. We must definitely now provide for our post-graduate members.’ In conclusion, he warned members ‘not to take the horoscope for granted; the new birth given to the science by Alan Leo and his team of helpers had started in a simple manner, but was now outgrown, and the presence of a fully qualified and well-informed body of post-graduates will undoubtedly have its effect in the Lodge and the world at large. Once an astrologer, always an astrologer.’*

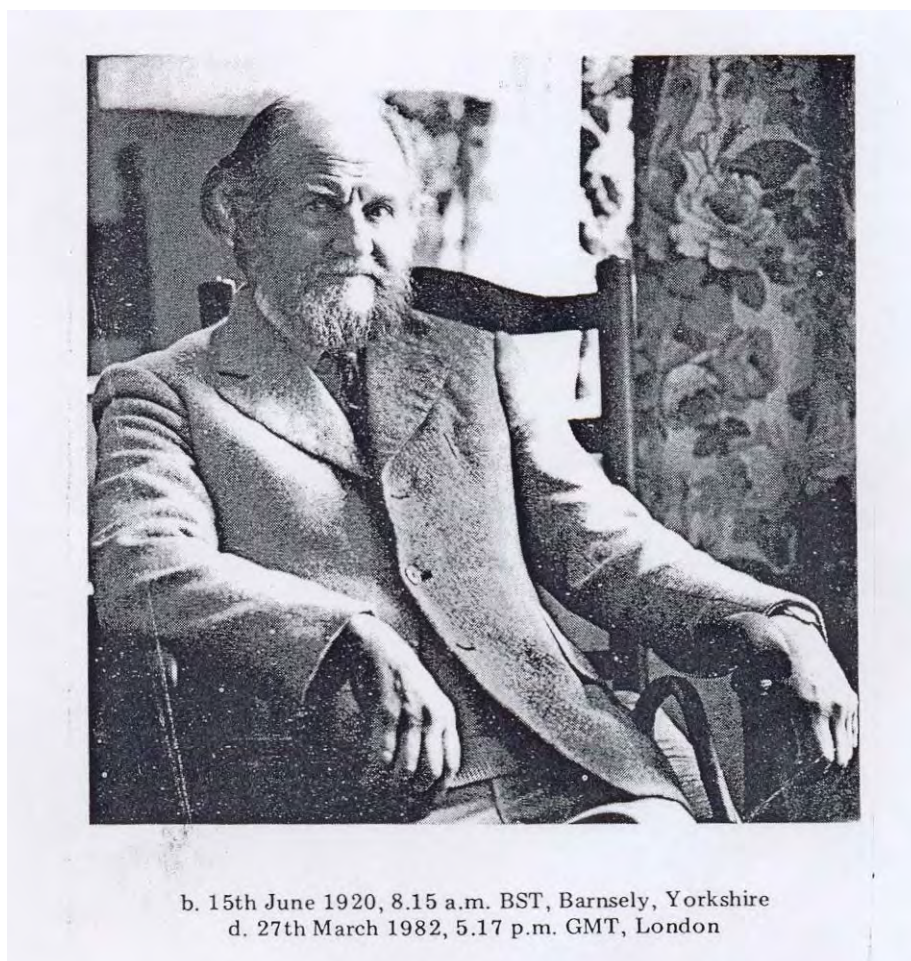
Generally the AGMs were poorly attended despite the offer of ‘*SHERRY as an inducement*’.

### **The External Course**

Up until 1952 the Faculty had relied on the correspondence courses compiled by Regulus for its provincial and foreign students but it was felt that an External scheme should be adopted with a special prospectus for External Students. Attitudes in fifties Britain are shockingly reflected in the minutes as whilst Regulus was the ‘*last to look at this in a prejudiced manner ....*’ he asked ‘*might we not be liable to be shot at if medicine men and witch-doctors went about displaying the letters DFAstrol S?*’. The adoption of Mrs Hone’s ‘*Modern Text Book of Astrology*’ (first printed in 1951 and revised and enlarged in 1955) as a standard text-book for the Faculty came up for discussion as Mrs Hone pointed out it had been written entirely with the Faculty’s syllabus in mind. At a later date John Filbey, who is acknowledged along with Charles Carter, Brigadier Firebrace and Mr R Trotter in the Introduction to the Text-Book, claimed that the text-book was a collaborative effort involving several well-known astrologers of the time. Although the Council did not feel that tuition should be limited to this book the prospectus should be amended to read ‘*All students must be in possession of a copy of the Modern Text-Book of Astrology by Mrs M E Hone*’. Although the Text-Book was generally available and listed in Fowler’s catalogue it advertised the Faculty specifically inside the cover and by inference throughout its pages and it became a source of new enrolments. Initially four students enrolled in the new External scheme and there were enquiries from as far away as Australia. The numbers grew rapidly and by the beginning of 1954 there were seventy four external students. There are no surviving copies of the Course itself, which included short Instruction Papers and Test Papers, though the Text-Book is still widely available, with the last revised edition published in paperback by L N Fowler & Co Ltd in 1990. Also included in the Course fee was the Quarterly produced by the Lodge but in 1965 this was substituted by the Astrological Journal produced by the Astrological Association which was founded on 21st June, 1958.

Margaret Hone had been one of the initial founders and worked energetically tutoring at the London Classes, getting the External Course off the ground and forming the Thursday Map Discussion Group, later called the Thursday Club, the activities of which will be described later. The Council meetings were all held at her house and she was Director of Studies. Known to be a forceful character it is not surprising that there was a clash of personalities and in September 1952 Roy Firebrace resigned as Vice-Principal and Chairman of the

Schools Committee. His Diploma *honoris causa* was never added to the register but this omission has recently been rectified. He was replaced by Miss Buddicom who acted as Treasurer. Votes on Council matters showed John Addey, another new Council member, also as a dissenter. Margaret Hone remarked that three members of the Council together with three members of the School Committee '*had charts which were strongly Leonine ... [and] Mr. Carter began to feel that he could be no other than Daniel!*'



*John Addey*

The disagreements between Margaret Hone and John Addey were various. On the Constitution, John Addey felt that all Faculty members should have a say in the election of Councillors, not just Council members, and he wrote at length to explain his fears for the Faculty future. He said '*that their (all Diploma holders) vote will always be the best safeguard against the usurpation of authority by inferior leaders and the best guarantee of the preservation of good standards on the Council*'. A Council only electing to itself would have a '*sameness*' which produces '*sterility*' whereas '*diversity*' produces '*fertility and vitality*'. There was a blistering reply from Mrs Hone who described the early meetings as follows:- '*There was nothing but time-wasting argument and it was hard to get anything done*'. Although now Council members are elected by the Faculty membership of

Subscribing Diploma Holders, John Addey's proposals were rejected at the time in 1953. At the following

AGM Brigadier Firebrace suggested that Mrs Hone's arguments '*savoured of Fascism*'.

However as Roy Firebrace was no longer on Council and elections were held by the Council itself, Margaret Hone was elected as Principal on 29th May, 1954. The retiring Charles Carter pointed out '*the auspiciousness of the moment with Sun semisextile Venus, Moon and Sun sextile Jupiter and other good aspects to Venus and Mars.*' John Addey sent a letter tendering his resignation ostensibly because of pressure of business and Lodge work and his resignation was closely followed by that of another Council member, Neil Campbell.

### **The Faculty 1954 - 1969 - The Margaret Hone Years**



*Margaret E Hone*

Margaret Hone was influential in establishing the Faculty as a teaching and examining body right from its inception but in the years under her Principalship the Faculty became known world-wide, its status for excellence was recognised by other astrological organisations and it became financially profitable. It was a time of solid growth with the appearance of stability yet in her zeal to promote her own interests some of the finer principles of the Faculty were lost. During these years the Faculty was ably run by a small group of people but indisputably steered by Margaret Hone herself.

Two of her most faithful supporters were Miss Jacinthe Buddicom and Mrs Ingrid Mullins, better known as Ingrid Lind. At the time Ingrid Lind wrote about astrology for 'She' magazine, presenting it in a worthwhile light. She later became better known for her down to earth astrology books entitled '*Astrologically Speaking*' and '*Astrology and Commonsense*'. She remained a prominent member of astrological circles until her last public meeting in 1979 when she was presented with a gift which was jointly given to her by the Faculty and the Astrological Association.



*Ingrid Lind*

When Margaret Hone took over as Principal numbers were declining, prompting her to make this comment on the social atmosphere of post-war Britain, '*I realise that people have little time, money or inclination for such concentrated study nowadays, for a subject which is not a direct money earner*'. It is a testimony to her enthusiasm and dedication, aided by her group of followers, that she turned this situation around. Several lectures were given at the Caxton Hall in order to promote astrology and the Faculty but it was clear that the External Course which now had over one hundred students was subsidising the Internal School (the London classes). Numbers for the taught classes continued to fall despite the fact that many visiting astrologers including John Naylor gave lectures. The London School was closed in 1957.

The Modern Text-Book of Astrology was the core of the External Course and soon after Margaret Hone became Principal she hinted that it would be fair if she was given a royalty fee of 10/- per student. At that time in 1957, 2500 copies had been sold on the open market but all external students had to purchase a copy as part of their course. Her approach was a source of difficulty for Regulus, who with Von Sommaruga had formed the sub-committee of the Lodge to consider the possibilities of the Faculty and was joint author of the report on which the Faculty had been founded. Regulus had served tirelessly as Secretary since the

beginning, had tutored and helped set and mark examinations and modified his own correspondence course for external students, nine years of voluntary service. When Margaret Hone was re-elected for her second term as Principal, Regulus abstained and then immediately resigned and left the meeting. In a letter written to the new secretary, Norman Blunsdon, he stated that his resignation was irrevocable and in a dignified way declined to make comment, but gave a clue to his feelings as he expressed his good wishes to the new secretary in the *'trust that he will ever serve the best democratic interest of the Faculty, as I have ever done'*.

This marked a new period in the Faculty History when apart from honouring its objectives and aims for astrology it became a source of profit for the main players. Margaret Hone foresaw the necessity of regularising the position of the External Course which she said was *'a sort of gentleman's agreement'* which was not covered by the Constitution. Whereas the Tutors for the Internal Course at the Faculty School were appointed by the Council she ran the External course herself, took all the financial risks by providing all books, ephemerides and charts as well as paying heavy overseas postage so the profit was hers less an amount of £2 that she gave to the Faculty for each student. The minutes kept from the Faculty's inception do discuss the External Course and the Text-Book but this financial arrangement is not mentioned until Mrs Hone's written statement to the Council in June 1957 (Appendix 3). In the statement she recommended that a Tutor should be appointed to take over the External Course on the same financial basis as she had operated it and she would take the above-mentioned royalty for each student.

The qualifications for the Tutor were that he should hold the Faculty Diploma, should have sufficient time, type clearly and well, should write a pleasant letter and be patient with the less intelligent students. She recommended Jeff Mayo for the position of Tutor saying that *'for some years he has been doing calculatory work for other astrologers, has been doing all Mrs Mullins' charts for her work on 'She' and for the last year or more has been working full-time for John Naylor. For such a man, the relatively steady income from the Course will be a great help.'* She goes on to say that she would not dream of withdrawing the External Course from the Faculty *'but it is my Course and I must see that it is administered efficiently'*. Margaret Hone's stance was to have repercussions in the next few years and at this point she was the only one of the Faculty Founders who remained on Council. Nowadays all Faculty Course material is held under Faculty copyright.

Margaret Hone's written statement and the resignation of Regulus caused, in the secretary Norman Blunsdon's view, *'what amounts to a crisis in Faculty affairs'*. Immediately Miss Buddicom resigned as Treasurer and Miss Margaret Davies resigned as Councillor, followed a month later by Mr. Wiffen. In September 1957 a new Council was elected with Ingrid Lind and Maurice Machin as Vice-Principals, Norman Blunsdon as Secretary and co-opted members Jeff Mayo, Roy Allin and Dr. Wardman. At the first meeting of the new Council Mrs Hone gave her version of the Faculty History, saying the Internal School, which had had to close because there were no new students, had been the Faculty's only responsibility. The External Course was purely her own effort to which the Faculty had not contributed. She said that it was entirely her *'own affair as to who was appointed Tutor of the External Course and was not the business of the Faculty to appoint a Director of Studies, a post which was in abeyance since the closing of the Internal School.'* Obviously the question of what the Council had to do arose, to which she replied that it set the examination papers, examined the students and bestowed Diplomas and Certificates. On this basis it was agreed to allocate a



balance of £30 annually to the Faculty funds as its financial needs were small with the balance divided between Margaret Hone and Jeff Mayo in the proportion of 90% to 10% until Mr Mayo took over more of the work. This financial arrangement continued for the rest of Margaret Hone's Principalship though in 1962 Jeff Mayo's proportion increased to one seventh. In 1964 Ingrid Lind was also given an Honorarium for her services.

At the 9th AGM in January 1958, Roy Allin presented Mrs Hone with a gift from her students on her retirement from the Tutorship of the Faculty. He eulogised that if Alan Leo was the '*Father*' of modern astrology then Mrs Hone was the '*Mother*'. In reply, of the Faculty chart she said '*With Jupiter rising in Sagittarius, it will always expand somehow and I think it only natural that its expansion has been through foreign contacts rather than local ones. With Uranus in opposition in the seventh house, that is, its colleagues, it is inevitable that there will always be changes. Up to now I have interpreted this opposition as a Faculty Motto, "Growth through Change". We are at the ninth annual general meeting, at the seventh anniversary of the publication of the Text-book and the founding of the Course for External Students. In a moment we are going to have a glass of sherry and we will drink to "The Faculty may it go on with Growth Through Change".*' True that the Faculty now had students in twenty-five countries but clearly it was not appropriate to mention the Faculty's difficult Pluto aspects.

The interest in learning astrology came from all quarters and the enrolments for 1959 included six teachers from India and Ethiopia, a head of an Educational Institute, an art master at King's college, a music teacher with a degree in philosophy from the USA, a music teacher (and doctor's wife) in Wales, three secretaries, one being secretary in the Department of External Affairs in Canada, a psychologist's wife from the USA, a Nigerian with a degree in psychology, a midwife, the wife of a director of Penguin books, an army sergeant, a book-seller from Australia, a farmer's wife, a dress-designer, a commercial traveller, a shipping clerk, an American with his own general merchandise business, a semi-professional astrologer and office manager from the USA, an astrologer from Argentina, an American with a seasonal tourist gift business in the Indian Reservation country in North Minnesota, a Hungarian refugee with five or six degrees who worked with the Ex-Premier and a mother of seven children, aged forty six who was twice a grandmother and twice married. Apparently the average age of students was forty five. The standards set by the examinations were exacting and the pass mark for the Diploma was twice increased, first to 60% and then to 70% though the Certificate remained at 50%.

Without computer facilities, word-processing or e-mails the Faculty continued to teach and examine considerable numbers of students. Happily airmail post is '*one of the blessings of this Aquarian age*'. All charts were hand drawn and the workload which fell particularly to Jeff Mayo as Tutor must have been heavy, yet from January 1959 the only Council Members left were Hone, Lind, Mayo and Lumsden. Norman Lumsden resigned in 1961 and his place as Secretary was taken by H T Brockwell more familiarly known as George.

With a tenacity bordering on obsession Margaret Hone continued to elaborate on what she felt was the difference between the Faculty and the External Course - '*the two are not one*'. At a Council meeting immediately prior to the 13th AGM on 1st August, 1962 she said she had written instructional letters to be used as a correspondence course combined with the Text-Book. She stressed that when she had broached the idea of an external course it was not well received by the Faculty. As she paid £2 per student to the Faculty, the Faculty included

the External Course in their advertising. After the London School closed the only function of the Faculty was to hold examinations and to appoint an examining body. *'Mrs Home then proposed that it was no longer necessary to invite all members of the Faculty to an AGM since the work of the Council revolved round the External Course over which members had no jurisdiction'*. This proposal was accepted by Ingrid Lind, Jeff Mayo and Roy Allin (back from Nigeria), the only members present. However she conceded that a newsletter could be sent out making it clear that any diploma holder was welcome to apply to the Secretary if he or she wished to attend a current meeting of Council.

In 1965 Pauline Collett, later to become Pauline Hayward was co-opted onto the Council to be joined a year later by Charles Harvey. That year once again Margaret Hone was re-elected as Principal, her fifth three year term of office. At the time of writing, the Constitution states no Councillor may serve for longer than three consecutive terms. There were Constitutional changes at the time so that only Diploma holders could be elected onto Council. The Annual General Meeting as such was discontinued as it was felt that as there were so many foreign diploma holders *'any sort of general vote would be valueless'*. Instead there was to be a Yearly Council Meeting.

When in June 1967, Margaret Hone later had access to the Minutes Book for other reasons, she inserted a paragraph (as a correction to the Minutes of July 1966) typed in red with much underlining to point out a confusion between fees and honoraria. *'Honorary Officers cannot be paid "fees". They can be given honoraria which, in virtue of work done, are to be declared for income tax purposes. Work done by officers or other Councillors or retired Councillors for setting or correcting exam papers etc. may be paid for by fee arranged.'* A moot point perhaps which coincided with Pauline Hayward's resignation from Council. At the same time as she made the insertion to the earlier Minutes, Margaret Hone also added a further statement filed at the end of the Minutes book in order to correct the misunderstanding of *'casual instead of exact wording. We should never have got into the habit of saying "The External Course of the Faculty" when it is correctly "The Course for the External Students of the Faculty..... It was NOT "produced as the External Course of the Faculty" as Miss Buddicom puts in red letters (in 1957) ..... it was never given to the Faculty.'*

Clearly the views of the Faculty as represented by the Council did not coincide with the views of Margaret Hone who enlisted Jeff Mayo onto her side. This was understandable as he had a vested interest in the financial rewards of the External Course. Between them they prepared a four-page joint statement together with four pages of excerpts from past Committee and Council meetings' minutes and a copy of the original Prospectus and Syllabus of August 1948. A copy of this signed statement was added to the Minutes book (Appendix 4). The purposes of this statement were, (as recorded in the Minutes) firstly to put the matter clearly to Mr. Chubb of Messrs Child and Child, (solicitors used by the early Faculty Committee), secondly to inform Miss Lind and her solicitor and thirdly so that each Councillor should be informed. This followed the solicitor's advice that if the Minutes of a Meeting are read and passed by the next Meeting as being correct, it would not be easy to satisfy a Court that they were incorrect. Mrs Hone had previously asked Roy Allin and George Brockwell to stand down from the Council as they could not attend meetings so with the resignation of Pauline Hayward the only other Council members were Charles Harvey, Wendy-Jane Thomas and Ingrid Lind, the Vice-Principal. Although Miss Lind consulted her solicitor on the relationship between the Faculty and the External course and on the responsibility of Councillors in the event of any legal action being taken, nothing further

remained but for her to bow to pressure and resign. She had been a dedicated member of the Faculty since 1954 and had been Vice-principal for ten of her thirteen years of service. None of these details has ever been made public before and the uncomfortable atmosphere did not compromise the work of the Faculty which increased its enrolments from 73 in 1966 to 135 in 1967. Since the commencement of the External Course, there had been students from seventy countries.

A new Council, still headed by Margaret Hone, was elected with Jeff Mayo taking the position of Vice-Principal. Charles Harvey was Treasurer and Secretary, Miss Wendy-Jane Thomas was Assistant Secretary and there were three new Councillors, Mrs Julia Parker, Mrs Sheila Geddes and Mr Stanley Baker. George Brockwell was re-elected soon afterwards. Honoraria would not be paid but surplus funds would go to research. Constitutional changes were made so that a voting Quorum should consist of five Councillors including the Principal or Vice-Principal.

Sadly the bad feelings which had been stirred up regarding the External Course and Margaret Hone's ebullient handling of the affair were not dispersed with the election of the new Council. On the 20th April, 1968 an Extraordinary Meeting of the Council was held with all Council members present except Miss Thomas. George Brockwell took the chair for the meeting which was '*called to discuss the effect of Mr Harvey's attitude to the well-being of the Faculty and its officers, as expressed in various letters.*' The main consideration was a fear that the Faculty might be usurped by some other party and additionally the right of any member to propose the improvement of the Faculty had been called into question. Feeling that there were ambiguities in the rules of the Faculty regarding the External Course, Mr Harvey had contacted Mr Carter as Principal Emeritus and also Mr Addey. At Mr Mayo's request Mr Harvey wrote to him confidentially about the other Councillors' doubts and criticisms but Mr Mayo had forwarded this letter to Mrs. Hone. Mrs Geddes felt that as Mrs. Hone was the owner of the Course and Mr. Mayo the Faculty's Tutor, '*they should be on the Council only in an ex officio position.*' She said that she, Mr Baker and Mr Harvey had made their suggestions for the revision of the Constitution so that the Faculty would stand up under outside investigation since interest in its work was increasing. Mr Harvey said he thought recent discoveries in astrology might need to be brought into the Course and had implied that the Course was '*crippling*' the Faculty. He had not been in contact with Miss Lind as implied.

Mr Harvey reported that Mr Carter had agreed that the Faculty should use Mrs Hone's book as schools use textbooks and had also agreed with Mr Harvey's understanding that the Course was the Faculty's property but that subsequently the Council had taken a different view. Mr Baker had heard that Mrs Hone was '*autocratic*' before he joined the Council and he felt there was looseness in the Constitution, that the relationship between the Faculty and the Course had not properly been defined and he understood there had been past controversy with Miss Lind on this point. Mr Mayo had written to Mr Baker alleging a plot between Baker, Geddes and Harvey and Mrs Geddes said that Mr Mayo was turning on the people who wanted to '*save him from Mrs Hone's domination*'. They had wanted to regularise Mr Mayo's position as he had been appointed unconstitutionally by Mrs. Hone. Mrs Geddes was not in favour of a system in which Mrs Hone was in complete control.

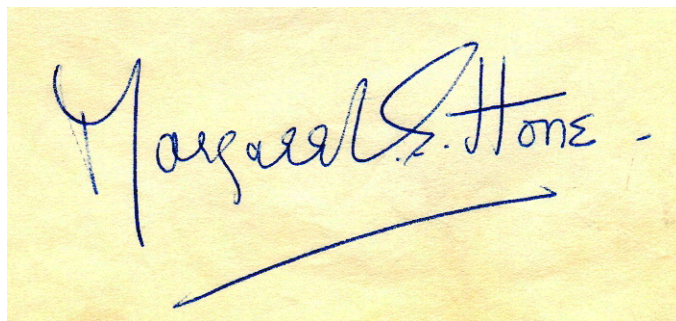
After an adjournment, Mr Mayo accused Charles Harvey of acting in an '*arrogant, lordly and abusive manner*' by contacting Mr Carter and went on to make ten further accusations

which included that against Mr Harvey's suggestion that the course had degenerated to a mere money-making concern and that Mrs Hone was dishonest in her selection from the Minute books, quoted in her statement. Mayo wound up by proposing there had been dealings with the Astrological Association which undermined the Faculty. Mrs Geddes disapproved of the way Mrs Hone ran meetings and was horrified at the way Mr Mayo had passed on Harvey's letters to Mrs. Hone yet had thought that the Extraordinary meeting should not be held as *'it would do more harm than good'*. Mr Harvey said he had attempted conciliation before the meeting but *'he, like Mrs Hone, tended to write in an authoritarian and dogmatic manner - they were both Leos; as astrologers they should understand the facts and make allowances for them'*. The inevitable conclusion was that Charles Harvey resigned and Mrs Geddes and Mr Baker said they would not stand for re-election.


There is no time given for the meeting but there are thirteen pages of Minutes which show clearly that many of the accusations were scripted beforehand. Julia Parker was Secretary at the time and she was in the habit of recording the minutes and typing them up later so it can be assumed that it is an accurate record. However it would seem that the outcome had already been decided before the meeting ever took place given that there was a second Extraordinary Meeting which followed at 3.30 p.m. At that meeting attended by Messrs Hone, Mayo, Parker and Brockwell, the following new Councillors were proposed and seconded, namely John Filbey, Pauline Hayward and Doreen Tyson.

Margaret Hone then announced her decision not to stand for re-election on the 7th June 1969, the day which would mark the Faculty's 21st birthday. Before she stood down however the Faculty Constitution was revised and checked over by Lewis Chubb, the Faculty solicitor. The new Constitution had the result of ratifying the position of the External Course and there were new Agreements with the owner of the Course for External Students and Tutors. George Brockwell had spent a great deal of time and effort ensuring the 'i's were dotted and the 't's were crossed. It is recorded in the Minutes that the proposal to adopt the new Constitution was passed unanimously at 3.06 p.m. B.S.T on 23rd November, 1968. Around this time Margaret Hone also established the tax position of the Faculty which was at that time regarded by the Inland Revenue as an unincorporated association which provided services, namely tuition and diplomas in return for payment and was thus liable to income tax. In practice the expenditure exceeded the income (not counting the donations which were not taxable) so no tax was paid in these early years.

At the next meeting on 12th April, 1969 the election of officers to start the next phase of the Faculty's history took place. Jeff Mayo was to be the new Principal with George Brockwell as Vice Principal. Tom McArthur was elected as full Councillor and Clifford Bretelle was co-opted onto the Council. At the same meeting Margaret Hone signed a Deed of Gift of the ownership of the External Course and after being signed by Jeff Mayo and witnessed by Julia Parker, she officially handed it over to him. A new chapter indeed.



To celebrate her retirement and the Faculty's 21st birthday Margaret Hone held a champagne reception at Miss Vera Pompei's flat in Lowndes Square on 7th June, 1949. She had been a founder member of the Faculty and Principal for 15 years; her contribution to astrological education incalculable, spreading far beyond the Faculty students. According to Mr Mayo's Report on the Courses, from 1952 to 1968 there was a total of 966 enrolments and the Faculty had been represented by students in 75 different countries or islands. By April 1969 the 1000th student had enrolled. Careful records had been kept of the source of these enrolments and over the years the following were credited:- 'Teach Yourself Astrology Text Book' by Jeff Mayo, 'Prediction' advertisement, Mrs Hone's 'The Modern Text-Book of Astrology', 'Astrology Forecast', 'Astrology and Commonsense' by Ingrid Lind, Fowler's Catalogue, 'Fate', MacNeice's 'Astrology' Book, Davison's 'Astrology' Book and many other miscellaneous sources and recommendations.



The pleasure of your company  
is requested by  
Margaret S. Hone  
at Flat 6. 1. Lowndes Square. SW1.  
(By kind permission of Miss Pompei)  
on Saturday June 4th  
Champagne at 7.15 to celebrate  
the Twenty-first Birthday of the Faculty  
of Astrological Studies  
R.S.V.P.  
Work with same address

Four months after her retirement, Margaret Hone died on 14th October, 1969.

### The Faculty as seen from outside

During the 1950s and 1960s the public interest in astrology was kept alive by newspaper articles, radio broadcasts and television programmes. An article about the Faculty, published in *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* in December 1950 (Appendix 5), is an example of the amount of column space that was afforded to astrology at the time. The affairs of the Faculty were regularly reported in *Astrology*, the Lodge quarterly and served to inform the astrological world of the dates of the examinations as well as reporting progress.

Out in the public arena the Faculty had a mixed reception. The secretary found cause in 1960 to write a letter to 'Psychic News' to protest over some derogatory remarks about the Faculty letters D.F. Astrol.S. However in the April 1961 copy of 'Horoscope' there were some favourable comments about the Faculty by Dane Rudyhar. Ingrid Lind was a sought after public speaker and she spoke of the work of the Faculty at the Radionics Conference at Hastings in March 1963 and the Conference of Joint Esoteric and Spiritual Groups at Kensington Town Hall in April of that year.

In 1965 there was an article in a Leicester paper by Vernon Gibb which mentioned the Faculty as a *'school for astrologers run by Miss Ingrid Lind in London. After a two year course, her pupils sit an examination for a diploma which permits them to practise the science professionally if they wish'*. Although inaccurate and misleading it does indicate the perception of the Faculty as a teaching body. The article had been syndicated to a dozen papers at home and abroad. In 1969 an interview about the Faculty's work was broadcast by the BBC overseas service.

In 1968 The Faculty Principal, Margaret Hone and the Council published thanks to Charles Carter on the occasion of his death. It was his faith in the Faculty's inception and his suggestion that the Astrological Lodge should sponsor it, which got the Faculty off the ground. His book on Mundane Astrology was sent to all Senior Faculty Students and he compiled the Code of Ethics. They acknowledged him as the finest astrological thinker and writer of their times. This tribute was sent to the two astrological journals edited by John Addey and Ronald Davidson. In deference to Charles Carter's own wishes a donation was made to the National Trust's Operation Neptune project.

Slightly later than this period, Julia Parker became quite a celebrity and in 1972 was interviewed by television appropos the supposed 'discovery' of a new planet, announced in the press. The Cambridge Observatory had been unable to confirm the or deny the presence of a new planet, but stated that one might exist outside the orbit of Pluto.

## **Awards**

The Carter scholarship was awarded on an annual basis from 1950 and was funded personally by him until funds ran out in 1967. It was replaced by the Faculty Scholarship. This award was not given in 1959 as no candidate had been eligible. Mrs Luxinger, an American interested in English astrology, gave a special prize of Llewellyn George's 'A to Z Horoscope Maker and Delineator' in 1953 and 1954. Twenty gilt (gold) medals were presented anonymously to the Faculty by an External student and the first of these was presented in 1955.

When Ingrid Lind and Roy Allin left the Council in 1967 they donated two awards to the Faculty. Miss Lind's award was to be given to the best candidate of the Diploma

Interpretation Examination. Julia Parker was the only recipient of this award which was a book token for one pound ten shillings because Miss Lind later withdrew the offer because she was not allowed to see the winning papers. Her award was replaced by the Margaret Hone Award. Mr Allin's award was for the best Certificate (then called Intermediate) Interpretation and was to '*be a book which the donor hopes will be of a type to help the winner in his/her astrological work*'. A further fifty gold medals had been made and donated. At the time the donor allowed his name to be known to the '*intimate circle* (of Council members) *but never alluded to in print or publicly mentioned*. Of these prestigious awards 57 remained in 1968. Writing about the Gold Medal Julia Parker said, '*like Charles Harvey, we both missed out on the medal by a couple of marks, but we always privately joked about it, saying that it didn't really do us much harm*'. She goes on to relate that '*these were the days before Faculty Day was inaugurated, but it was usual that if Diploma Holders lived reasonably locally they were invited to collect their Diplomas and meet the Council, who would be having a meeting in someone's house or apartment*.' When Julia went to collect her award Ingrid Lind invited her to come in and meet '*the Headmistress*'.

Shortly after this period, two more awards were donated in 1972. The Jeff Mayo Award was for the best Calculation paper in the Certificate Examination. The Thomas MacArthur Award was for the candidate with the highest marks for the Calculation paper in the Diploma Examination.

The Faculty itself was given an award of Diploma in 1960 by the School of Astrological Techniques which was run by a Mr. Ralph S Schaffer. In 1968 Margaret Hone accepted the offer of honorary Vice-President of the International Society for Astrological Research founded by a Mrs Julienne Sturm in the USA.

The Faculty reserves the right to take away the award of its Diploma for breaches in the Code of Ethics, a decision which is not taken lightly. The first Diploma to be taken away with the relevant entry erased from the register of Diploma Holders was that of a Miss Erna Clay of Johannesburg in 1964. She sold an 'Astro-Analysis' purportedly written by herself but which she had ordered from Jeff Mayo, which she then presented at treble the price with his name removed.

## Notes on Part I

1. Curry, Patrick, (1989), *Prophecy and Power, Astrology in Early Modern England*, Polity Press, p.2.
2. Curry, Patrick, (1989), *Prophecy and Power, Astrology in Early Modern England*, Polity Press.
3. Curry Patrick, (1992), *A Confusion of Prophets, Victorian and Edwardian Astrology*, Collins and Brown Limited.
4. As above, p.134.
5. As above, p.136.
6. Kim Farnell: Seven Faces of Raphael <http://www.skyscript.co.uk/raphael.html> (accessed 28.02.08).
7. Curry Patrick, (1992), *A Confusion of Prophets, Victorian and Edwardian Astrology*, Collins and Brown Limited, p. 151.
8. [www.charlescarter.co.uk](http://www.charlescarter.co.uk) (accessed 28.02.08).
9. Information from Nicholas Campion.
10. TNA: HO 199/454, Extract of the Minutes of the War Cabinet Civil Defence Executive Sub-Committee, 19th January 1942 - Information from Dr Vanessa Chambers.
11. Amongst the archives there is a six page account of the Faculty foundation written by Margaret Hone in 1952.
12. As above.
13. Unless otherwise noted, the quotations are taken from the Minutes of the Committee or Council Meetings of the time.





**Appendix 2. The Faculty of Astrological Studies Constitution,  
Adopted by the Council, September 19th, 1953. Ratified, May 4th 1954**

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES

1. The Faculty of Astrological Studies was established by the Astrological Lodge of London at a meeting held at the Headquarters of that Lodge on 7th June, 1948.
2. The objects of the Faculty of Astrological Studies are:-
  - (a) To raise the standard of astrological knowledge and practice.
  - (b) To institute courses of tuition.
  - (c) To hold examinations for different grades.
  - (d) To confer Diploma status on successful candidates.
  - (e) To organise and promote astrological research and discussion.
3. The Faculty shall be governed by a Council which shall consist of:
  - (a) The Officers  
The Officers shall be a Principal, two Vice-Principals, a Secretary, a Registrar, a Treasurer and such further Officers as may hereafter be considered necessary by the Council.
  - (b) The Elected Advisory Members.  
There shall be also three Advisory Members of Council.
  - (c) The Co-opted Advisory Members.  
In addition to the Elected Advisory Councillors, the Council shall have the power to co-opt up to three additional Advisory Members for a term of one year.

The Officers and the Advisory Members (both Elected and Co-opted), collectively termed the Councillors, shall jointly constitute the Council of the Faculty which shall be responsible for the management of the affairs of the Faculty.

4. Elections to the Council will be made as follows:
  - (a) The Principal.  
The Principal will be elected by the Councillors by secret ballot for a term of three years.
  - (b) The Elected Councillors.  
These shall be elected by secret ballot for a term of one year at the Annual General Meeting of the Faculty.
  - (c) The voting shall be by the retiring Councillors who shall have one vote (with a casting vote for the Principal) for the purpose of the above elections.

5. Nominations.

Nominations for Officers or Members of Council may be made by Councillors and all Members of the Faculty and shall be sent to the Secretary not later than fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting. Councillors who retire automatically at each Annual General Meeting shall not need nomination but shall be considered, if they so desire, to be eligible for re-election.

6. Membership of the Faculty.  
The following shall be Members of the Faculty.

- (a) The Councillors
- (b) All holders of the Diploma of the Faculty
- (c) Former Councillors

The Council shall have power, should it consider such a step desirable, to require from Members of the Faculty such subscription as it considers suitable.

The Council shall have power to invite any individual who has rendered service to the Faculty to become an Honorary Member of the Faculty.

## Faculty History 1948-1969, Appendices

### 7. Faculty School.

The Council shall organise and maintain in London a central Faculty School. For this purpose, the Council shall appoint for a term of one year, a Director of Studies who will consult with those who are appointed as Tutors and will report on all activities to the Council and will submit to the Council any proposal for any major change in policy or organisation.

The Director of Studies shall:-

(a) Under the general supervision of the Council, organise the central School in London and arrange for tuition in varying grades, as may be decided from time to time by the Council.

(b) Recommend for the approval of the Council suitable instructors and lecturers for the School.

(c) Be responsible for the preparation, for the approval of the Council, of the Syllabus for tuition and for the Faculty examinations.

### 8. Examinations.

The Council shall conduct examinations annually in the following grades:-

(a) Diploma

(b) Certificate

The main examinations will be held centrally in London but the Council shall arrange for candidates to be examined outside London provided that either the examination can be conducted by a local representative or suitable invigilators are available.

### 9. Honours.

(a) The Diploma of the Faculty shall be awarded by the Council to candidates who pass the Senior examination of the Faculty and in addition satisfy the Council by submission of a specimen of their astrological work that they have attained the requisite standard.

(b) The award of a Diploma carries with it the right to use after the name the letters "D.F.Astrol.S."

(c) The Council, on the recommendation of the Principal, shall have the right, in exceptional cases, to confer the Honorary Diploma of the Faculty on persons who they may decide to be worthy of this honour.

(d) The Certificate of the Faculty shall be awarded to those candidates who attain a satisfactory standard at a Junior examination.

10. The Council shall have the power to employ teachers, lecturers, examiners and invigilators and to remunerate them at a suitable rate and to hire accommodation as may be necessary.

11. The Council of the Faculty is empowered to receive donations or legacies which shall be devoted to promoting and furthering the objects of the Faculty.

12. The Faculty holds as a high aim the setting of a good standard of astrological tuition and will work to uphold the dignity of astrology. For this purpose, the Council reserves to itself the right to terminate without reason given the employment of any person should it appear to the satisfaction of the Council that such person, by his or her action, is likely to bring astrology into disrepute. The Council shall further have the right to cancel the award of a Diploma or Certificate should any holder, in its opinion, have committed acts which are likely to have a similar effect. The Council may in such a case decide in the first instance to issue a warning to the individual concerned.

13. Any alteration in these articles of Constitution may only be made after discussion in Council and as a result of a vote in which a majority of two-thirds of the Councillors support the said alteration, this majority to include the Principal and at least one Vice-Principal.

## **Appendix 3. Statement written by Margaret Hone for the Council Meeting**

at 6.30 p.m. 6th June 1957

## FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES

*Principal:*

C E O CARTER, Esq., B. A., D.F.Astrol.S  
*President Emeritus of the Astrological Lodge of London*

*Vice-Principals:*

Mrs. M. E. HONE D.F.Astrol.S  
Miss JACINTHE BUDDICOM, D.F.Astrol.S

**122 Beaufort Street  
London, S.W.3.**

**Flaxman 0229**

### COURSE FOR EXTERNAL STUDENTS

#### TO THE COUNCIL OF THE FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES

Since time is short, I am writing this so that all points may be dealt with and the copy given to our Secretary for filing.

In regard to the Course for External Students, some of you here now may not be fully aware of the way in which it started. The time has now come when I feel I would rather not continue with the necessary work any more and that a Tutor should be appointed.

When I wrote the Text-book, many requests were being received from abroad for tuition. This was impossible without a Text-book on which students could work. Accordingly just before the book was on the market that is, in the latter part of 1951, I sketched out the idea of this Course and brought it before a meeting of the Council. I submitted that I would write the whole thing, based on the Text-book, and I would organise the tuition of students, taking all financial responsibility but giving the Faculty £2 on each student obtained. This would be a clear gain to the Faculty, nothing being asked in return but inclusion of the Course in the current advertisements.

As you all know, the utterly unexpected result has occurred, that the supply of Internal students has completely gone whereas, up to now, we get constant supplies of External students. We have no idea whether this also may stop in time. At present, the usual channel is that people interested buy the text-book or get it from a friend and then become keen to learn properly and apply for tuition. Some apply through the advertisement in Prediction and an occasional one through that in the Quarterly.

This means that the income tided the Faculty over the difficult years when we had to pay rent and tutors fees with not enough Internal students to cover these and now is the only source of income, out of which the only expense is the advertising, note-paper and occasional re-duplicating of stationery etc.

In the 5½ years, we have had 157 enrolments (some of these being Senior Preparatory students on less fees than Junior or Senior) 34 of these having taken the Senior Course. Thus, very roughly, we get about 30 a year so the Faculty gets an income of about £50 per year.

I have spent whatever I thought required on the Course, gradually improving the duplicating, the folder, the lay-out etc. I provide all books, ephemerides, charts etc. and pay all postages these being heavy since much has to be done by air-mail. The remainder then is mine. As I intensely dislike book-keeping, I was willing to take all the risk and say that I would take the profit however it went, good or ill.

Now in the matter of appointing a tutor to do the actual work of the Course, the matter becomes more complicated because, though I will be in charge while I am here, there is also responsibility to the Faculty. There would have been no Text-book and no Course without me and thus there would now be no Faculty but, even so, it was better to build this up as a Faculty thing, which gave it a better standing than if it had been put forward as a personally run affair.

The Course will still be mine and I shall still be responsible for it but, if a Tutor is to be in charge of the work, he must pay all accounts and hand over the same to the Faculty, as I have done. I now suggest that I appoint such a Tutor, taking for myself a royalty of 10/- per student which is what Fowlers pay me on each Text-book which I sell myself. The Tutor should then retain somewhere about £5 per student for himself. The work consists not only of correcting work sent in but of sending the Prospectus to all enquirers, often having to write letters in answer to their queries. (The cost of the Prospectus is borne by the Tutor.) Then there are innumerable letters which the students write asking all sorts of things which must be answered. Occasionally, a student joins but does no work at all and thus is more profit but others, often through insufficient education, need endless help especially with the calculatory part.

The point now arises as to how the new Tutor is to be recompensed for the work he will do this autumn on students who paid their money earlier in the year. New ones will be coming along but not so much in the autumn. I suggest that he should be guaranteed a certain amount and should be given whatever, of this amount, does not come to him from students. On a good year this might be forty or fifty pounds but since I will have to be training him this year and since it is a great advantage to be given this ready-made source of income, I suggest that £25 would be enough. Our balance at the moment is £45 and I am about to hand in another £5 making £50.

There is nothing on which this has to be spent except current advertisements. I, on the other hand, am feeling rather depleted as I have just paid out £60 for the re-duplication of the whole Junior Course of 100 copies. (Incidentally I am now going to open a post office account into which the Tutor must pay 10/- per student towards having this amount ready when re-duplication is again needed. I suggest that, if the Council thinks favourably, the Faculty might, in consideration of what it has gained through me, offer to give a certain amount of what we must pay a Tutor for this coming term, he then being ready to take his chance after that. This we must discuss in a moment.

The choice of a new Tutor is not easy as there are very few who are not fully occupied and who could devote the time needed. I would have liked as experienced astrologer but all who I know are very busy with their own lives. The essentials are:- firstly, of course,

that he should hold our Diploma. Secondly, that he should have proper time to give to this. After that, the necessities are that he should type clearly and well, should write a pleasant letter and be patient with the less intelligent students, and should be business like in keeping all stocks up, keeping the correcting file stocked with correcting matter, replying promptly to correspondence and able to explain difficulties. All students' files have to be kept in order and their money.

The man who I think fills these requirements is Mr Mayo. For some years, he has been doing calculatory work for other astrologers, has been doing all Mrs Mullins charts for her work on SHE for two years or more and for the last year or more has been working full-time for John Naylor. He has now been able to get a house of his own so has more convenience for his work and he intends to do half-time for Naylor and begin to get his own clients. For such a man, the relatively steady income from the Course will be a great help and he will get clients through it also.

Objection has been raised that he has little experience in interpretation but this is not really of first importance in the work on the Course. No new charts are to be interpreted. They are always the same ones and I have prepared envelopes of sheets of comments on these which are sent to each student as he does his own attempt. of course the Tutor must comment on the work, its successes and its omissions but the main comment is already written by myself with my knowledge of the person concerned. I also have copies of answers to the more advanced questions to which students must send their own answers. The part that needs the most patience and letter-writing is in explaining the innumerable tangles that they get into over calculation; in this, a tutor must be completely competent.

For this first term, I shall be working also, seeing the first lots of corrections sent out and giving my comments. I shall be here to deal with any of the more difficult and knotty points that arise. In February, I am going abroad for two months but even then I can be reached by air and anything difficult can be held up till an answer can be got from me.

So, what it comes to is that I hope you will approve of my choice of Tutor.... That I would like you to discuss what we can do about his guarantee for the autumn term.

#### Charts and Advertising

While I am on my feet, I would like to mention the topic of charts and of advertising. I am proposing to see whether Fowlers will take over the business of marketing the charts, stencils, cards etc. which I have designed, paying me a royalty. This will ensure that as long as the Text-book is printed, the requirements for the work will be to hand also.

I am also seeing them and Watkins about advertisement in their booklists and think it would be worth paying them something on each student gained by these.

#### **Appendix 4. Foreword and Statement for the Faculty Council Minutes written by Mrs Hone in July 1967**

#### FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES

FORE-WORD

to

MINUTE BOOK. Written by Margaret E Hone, July 1967

The first enclosures in this book are:

- a) The STATEMENT in regard to the Faculty made (with legal aid) in 1967 , signed by Margaret Hone and Jeff Mayo.
- b) EXCERPTS from early Minutes or Council in regard to the COURSE FOR EXTERNAL STUDENTS AND ITS STATUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

IT IS REQUESTED THAT THIS FORE-WORD AND THE ABOVE TWO EXPLANATORY SETS OF PAPERS BE TRANSFERRED TO THE BEGINNING OF ALL SUBSEQUENT MINUTE BOOKS SO AS TO AVOID THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH MADE IT NECESSARY TO PRODUCE THEM.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE COURSE FOR EXTERNAL STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY IS THE MAINSTAY OF THE FACULTY. OTHER THAN THE INCOME PROVIDED BY IT THE ONLY OTHER INCOME IS FROM FEES FROM CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION. IF THERE WERE NO COURSE FOR EXTERNAL STUDENTS, SUCCESSFULLY RUN, THERE WOULD BE NO CANDIDATES, THEREFORE NO EXAMS, THEREFORE NO FACULTY.

\*\*\*\*\*

EXPLANATION OF ABOVE

In 1967 certain Councillors, (not in office in 1951.) expressed failure to understand the "gentleman's agreement" made between the Committee of the Faculty and Margaret Hone when the Course was inaugurated (1951).

For this reason, the STATEMENT was composed with reference by page-numbers in the first Minute Book, thus to provide evidence for truth as stated.

With these papers are a copy of the first part of the first PROSPECTUS detailing the first "functions" and "facilities" of the Faculty.

In short, The Modern Text-book of Astrology was written by Mrs Hone and adopted as the book to be used by students of the Internal School. Nextly, the Course was written and compiled by her for the exclusive use of the External Students of the Faculty. This included the Text-Book. The Faculty contributed nothing towards this Enterprise, all financial risk of loss or profit being taken by the owner of the Course. To provide income for the Faculty (in the hope of subsidising the Internal School which failed later) she offered to donate £2.0.0 to it for each External Student (described in the Minutes to be "clear Profit". The only return asked was that mention should be made of the COURSE in the current advertisements of the then extinct Internal School and that the COURSE should be known as the EXTERNAL STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES.

\*\*\*\*\*

STATEMENT

This STATEMENT is in regard to matters relating to the Faculty of Astrological Studies. Copies of it may be obtained by anyone having need to confirm any of the points mentioned. (Apply Hon. Secretary)

As there appears to be some confusion about the precise position of The Faculty of Astrological Studies in relation to The Course for the External Students of the Faculty it is hoped that the following explanation will clarify the matter. Each item is authenticated by reference to the relevant Page Number in the Minutes of the Council Meetings of the Faculty, called in earlier days the Committee. The Minutes, as is customary, were written by the Secretary, read to the Council, approved by it and signed by the Principal as correct.

The Faculty was started as on a non-profit basis (2), and as a teaching and examining body (15). The task of the Faculty was first described as being to:

- a. Draw up a syllabus.
- b. Institute courses of tuition.
- c. Prepare and hold examinations.

The first Prospectus repeated these objects (21). Facilities offered by the Faculty both in London and the provinces were described in August 1948 (page 21) as Internal Tuition for London Students and External Tuition Facilities. Item 6 stated that "For such students as are unable to attend in London, the Faculty is endeavouring to make provision for the teaching of the astrological subjects contained in the syllabus".

Later in the year (facing page 46) Regulus (Mr. Koop) offered his series of correspondence courses to enable provincial and foreign students to receive tuition in the syllabus of the Faculty till such time as the Faculty could publish its own. This offer was placed before the Committee and accepted.

In view of doubts which have been expressed as to the propriety of using the name of the Faculty of Astrological Studies on the note-paper of the Course for External Students of the Faculty of Astrological Studies, it is to be noted that Regulus, as long ago as 1949 (page 48) asked for more Faculty note-paper as "a great deal of correspondence could now be expected".

In February 1949 (page 57) the question of the Faculty's own correspondence courses was brought up and fully discussed. It was decided that, at the present stage of the Faculty's finances, it could not afford the services and materials required to provide full series of lesson-papers and supervision at the present time. It was repeated that Regulus should continue as arranged (page 70).

In September 1951 (page 127) there was again discussion on the formation of an External scheme. Regulus pointed out the great difficulties. It was decided that the Schools Committee be empowered to go ahead with the new proposed External scheme, to draft a special Prospectus for External Students and for advertisements to be amended where and when necessary to refer to this new venture.

The adoption of Mrs. Hone's MODERN TEXT-BOOK OF ASTROLOGY as a standard text-book for the Faculty came up for discussion, Mrs. Hone pointing out that it had been written entirely with the Faculty syllabuses in mind and designed as a teaching book. The proposal was accepted that "All students must be in possession of a copy of The Modern Text-book of Astrology by Mrs. M. E. Hone".

In November 1951 (page 132) the Report of the Schools Committee stated that "the new External Students scheme has been inaugurated and advertisements have been amended accordingly". Courses of Instruction were in hand and being examined by certain officers of the Faculty.



## Faculty History 1948-1969, Appendices

In December 1951 (page 132) it was reported by the Schools Committee that four definite students had been enrolled and that, for each of these, the Faculty received £2.0.0d clear profit (indicating that all expense was undertaken by the compiler of the Course, none by the Faculty).

Reference must also be made to a regular item called News from the Faculty, in the magazine ASTROLOGY, edited by Charles Carter (President of the Astrological Lodge and Principal of the Faculty at that time. Under the heading of EXTENSION OF TEACHING FACILITIES (Dec. 1951) is:- "External students, as they will be called, will be enrolled as students of the Faculty; they will begin in January, etc."

Now it may be seen that though the Course nowadays is commonly called "the Course" or the "External Course", its correct name is The Course for External Students of the Faculty of Astrological Studies and that its students are the External Students of the Faculty of Astrological Studies.

No formal agreement was made by Mrs. Hone for the use of her book or her Course. The agreement was a tacit one made between colleagues who trusted each other and that was considered enough.

The two cases are much the same and arrangements for the acceptance of the book as the standard text-book of the Faculty may help to explain to those who are confused in their thinking about the Course.

Both books and Course were written to cover the Syllabus of the Faculty examinations. Both book and Course were read in draft form (page-proof) by the Principal and other officers of the Faculty and approved. Neither was given to the Faculty but the Faculty adopted Mrs. Hone's Course and book as the obligatory Course and book for their External Students.

Mrs. Hone herself offered to do the work of the Course which she did until 1957, then choosing a Tutor who she trained to carry on the work as started. Just as the publishers did their work in producing the book, making what profit they could for themselves, so Mrs. Hone did the work of the Course, making what profit she could for herself (after taking all risks and paying for the work of duplicating and so on herself).

In view of the poor state of the finances of the Faculty, she undertook to pay £2.0.0d to the Faculty for each student enrolled. The Tutor now takes the same chance of conducting the Course at a profit or loss and continues to pay the Faculty £2.0.0d for each student.

It should be noted:-

Firstly, that the book and the Course never belonged to the Faculty nor did the Faculty ever manage the production or work entailed by either.

Secondly, that those who studied the book in the Internal School were the Internal Students of the Faculty and that those who studied both book and Course were the External Students of the Faculty.

Thirdly, that the Course has never been available to anyone other than External Students of the Faculty.

Since the Course was accepted in this way by the Faculty which included it in its current advertisements as The Course for its External Students, it was correct for the Faculty to agree to the design of the note-paper being used by whoever was running the Course for the External Students of the Faculty. The Sub-heading of the Course, under the main heading of the Faculty was known to all officers of the Faculty. It was decided it should be blue to differentiate it from the paper used

by the Faculty itself, matching the colour chosen for the book-cover and for the Folder of the Course.

A question has been raised as to whether the Faculty would be responsible in the event of any claim arising not only against itself but also in connection with the Course and no doubt it would, since the Course is quite properly advertised as the Faculty's Course for its External Students, these students being enrolled by the Faculty. Although there has never been a claim since the Faculty and the Course were first started, we are investigating ways of protecting the Faculty and its officers against this possibility and we shall be making our recommendations to the Faculty shortly

Criticism has also been made that, in an advertisement of the Course under the name of the Faculty, the officers are described as of the leading teaching body for Astrology. But the Faculty are indeed a teaching as well as an examining body even though the actual work of instruction is carried out by means of the Course for External Students under the Tutorship of **Mr. Mayo**.

Remark has also been made that, in an advertisement, it is said that the Faculty enrolls the External Students but that this is not so as they are enrolled by the Course. Once it has been accepted that the heading on the paper is as it was first approved by the Faculty and is correct, then it follows that the usual letter in reply to Application for Prospectus is also correct. It is signed by the Tutor per pro the Principal of the Faculty, and the first line of the Form is: "I wish to be enrolled as an External Student of the Faculty". On enrolment, a letter, again signed by the Tutor per pro the Principal of the Faculty, is sent and its first line is: "I welcome you as an External Student of the Faculty and hope that you will find your studies of much benefit and enjoyment".

We hope that the above explanation has clarified the position and will have disposed of any doubts as to the propriety of the use of the Faculty's name in connection with the Course for its External Students.

Facilities will be given for anyone wishing to do so to refer to the original Minutes of the Meetings of the Faculty.

Signed ..... PRINCIPAL

.....VICE PRINCIPAL

Note: The statement in the Minute book is signed respectively by Margaret E Hone and Jeff Mayo.

It is followed by four pages of notes selectively taken from the Minutes to justify the above statement and part of the Original Prospectus and Brief Syllabus issued in August 1948 which mentions the External Course. Neither the original Constitution (page 145 of the Minutes) or the new Constitution, ratified in 1954 mention the External Course at all.

**Appendix 5. Daily Telegraph & Morning Post, Monday, Dec. 18, 1950**

## EXAMINATION IN ASTROLOGY

---

### 16 CANDIDATES FOR DIPLOMA

#### DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

Sixteen candidates in London this week-end finished a series of examinations "to further the development of astrology by establishing definite standards of knowledge and practical proficiency."

The examinations, held in the rooms of a woman doctor, were organised by the Faculty of Astrological Studies. There were five papers, with three hours allowed for each.

Successful candidates will receive a diploma. According to the prospectus of the Faculty, they will "be entitled to use the letters D.F.Astrol. S. after their names." Questions were on subjects such as: Transits, eclipses, occultations, apparent retrogradation of planets, asteroids, nebulae and comets.

A typical question is: "What would you expect to find by way of planetary placing-in-sign if you heard of the following in relation to a person whose chart you were considering: a weak heart; beautiful feet; constant chatter and a tendency towards pneumonia?"

#### NON-PROFITMAKING

The prospectus states that the Faculty, founded in 1948 by the London Astrological Lodge of the Theosophical Society, has no commercial and object and is nonprofit-making.

Mr. C.E.O. Carter, a barrister, is principal; vice-principals are Brig. R.C. Firebrace, for some years British Military Attache in Moscow, and Mrs. Margaret E. Hone. A year's tuition, with one evening class a week "during the three terms of the school year," costs £6 6s.

Of the 16 candidates who finished their examination yesterday," Mrs. Hone said, "I expect about 12 to pass.

"The time has come when some status must be obtained by a capable astrologer, so as to differentiate him from the many who offer to do all sorts of

horoscopic work without giving any guarantee that they are able to do this efficiently."

To furnish me with my own birth map and "astro-analysis" she said her charge would be £4 4s. It would entail 15 or 16 hours work, with the aid of a costing accountant, who did the intricate mathematical calculations involved.

Her astro-analysis formula states: "Owing to the prevalence of certain misunderstandings, it has been thought well to include the following statement before all work: Astrology does not constitute an art by which the future can be foretold. This would be fortune-telling and is not possible."

#### COURSES IN STARS

Gifted people with a profound knowledge of the stars are competing for diplomas in astrology. Most of the rest of us, however, will continue our own amateurish attempts to divine what lies in store for us. Let us confess the shapes lurking ahead generally give us nightmares. There is, however, no compulsion about facing the future. Others, wiser or more cowardly than we, prefer to have no sense of ills to come, nor care beyond to-day.

Not so, of course, the astrologer. He is of sterner stuff. Carefully observing the position of the stars, he plots his course upon the Chart of Life-and if we let him, will do the same for us. He has, it is clear, all the advantages. Meeting, for instance, a lady with a weak heart, beautiful feet and a tendency, like so many ladies, to constant chatter, any good candidate for the new diploma will know at once whether he has met his fate. He will doubtless know, too, whether he will get his diploma.

#### For Astrologers

CHRISTMAS present hoped for by sixteen budding astrologers: that they may write the letters D.F.Astrol S. after their names. They have just taken the examinations of the young Faculty of Astrological Studies, and the D. Stands for the diploma they will get if they pass.

The candidates were of all ages, among them a professional

musician, a woman doctor, a Cambridge MA, an ex-ship's engineer and a nursing sister from a London hospital. Men and women were about equally divided. Full course takes two years.

For astrologers are campaigning against quacks, charlatans and fortune-tellers. The diploma study course is an attempt to put their art on an honourable basis.

#### Astro- Analysis

Head of the faculty is a barrister, Mr C.E.O. Carter, who became interested in astrology in the 1914 war. Director of Studies is Mrs Margaret E. Hone who, with Brigadier R.C. Firebrace, for some years our Military Attache in Moscow, is one of the viceprincipals. There are four lecturers and classes are held in the consulting rooms of a woman doctor in the West End.

Horoscope is a word not used by the Faculty: it prefers "astroanalysis." One of these costs you about four guineas. Basis of working one out is the Nautical Almanac, and it takes about 16 hours of abstruse mathematical calculation.

What use is astrology? I was told: "It helps people to know themselves so that they can use the tendencies in them for the smoother running of their lives."

@ Telegraph Group Limited,  
London 1950

## **PART 2. FACULTY HISTORY, 1970-1981**

### **The Jeff Mayo Years**

After Margaret Hone's retirement on 7th June 1969, Jeff Mayo took over as Principal of the Faculty and presided over the next Council meeting on the 12th July 1969. Up until that time signed copies of the Minutes were kept in ring binders as an official record of Council business. Whilst later Minutes were kept and present an almost complete record up until the present day, some are missing and these include the four or five meetings between July 1969 and May 1971. During this time, however, a statement was published by the Council, entitled 'Astrologers and the Law' (see Appendix 6). Once again the Vagrancy Act was examined to see if it had any present relevance to astrologers. Although a solicitor thought there was little to worry about the Council concluded that all work should be prefaced by a disclaimer similar to that found in Margaret Hone's Text-Book which said, *'they are not dogmatically stating that events will happen, but that from their point of view, the likelihood is that tendencies of a certain nature may bring about results of that nature'*.

In view of the missing minutes, the detail for this chapter of the Faculty history must commence with the Council meeting held on 8th May, 1971. Present were Jeff Mayo, Principal, George Brockwell, Vice-Principal, Julia Parker, Secretary, John Filbey, Treasurer and Council members Doreen Tyson, Tom McArthur and Heidi Langman. In the intervening period Clifford Bretelle had resigned and he was replaced by co-opted Councillor Beatrice Earp.

These were very different social times from those of today. In a letter from George Brockwell to Beatrice Earp welcoming her onto the Council he wrote, *'it is an established practice among us that all Councillors, even those newly joined, are addressed by Christian names'*. Brockwell's initials were H. T. but he used the name George as he detested his first name. *'My old music master used to call me 'George' under the impression that it was my real name, and actually I like it that way.'* He also confessed that Councillors have other interests, he himself was *'mad on poetry'*.

The general business of the Faculty Council was carried out much as before in the next couple of years with emphasis on the examinations, student enrolments and advertising. The Junior Course was improved and reprinted and enquiries increased after publicity in the Daily Telegraph's colour supplement. It was felt that students should be conversant with midpoints and John Addey's work on Harmonics through material supplemental to the course, though at this stage the theories would not be examined. Alongside the required Text-Book of Margaret Hone, Jeff Mayo's books, *'The Astrologer's Astronomical Handbook'*, *'How to Read the Ephemeris'* and *'How to Cast a Natal Chart'*, were included on the reading list which exceeded ninety titles. As a legacy of the earlier dispute with Margaret Hone, the Faculty's solicitors were changed from Child and Child to Lieberman and Leigh. Other business included allowing the use of noms-de-plume only after Faculty approval, provided that they did not have *'any adverse effect on either the Faculty or astrology in general'*. Thus Rupert Sewell became Rupert Jay and Edith Davis became Iola Sherringham.

John Filbey had attended a meeting of the Urania Trust whose trustees included John Addey, John Naylor and Ronald Davison. Tom Fripp, Charles Harvey, Ada Phillips and James Russell were also founder members. The Trust was an effort on the part of the Astrological Association to create a body not subject to taxation which would benefit astrology generally and organisations like the Faculty in particular. As the Faculty finances were stretched, although it applauded the foundation of the Trust and its objectives, it was felt that it was unable to support the Trust materially.

At this time there arose a difference of opinion between the Faculty and the Astrological Association when criticisms were made against the Faculty by Peter Clark at their 1971 Conference. Later in the year Jeff Mayo suggested a meeting between the Faculty and the Association to *'help reaffirm the friendly and co-operative relationship which both organisations have always desired.'* This was the first ever meeting *'between the Councils of the two chief astrological organisations in the UK'*. The fear, from the Faculty's point of view was that the Astrological Association was aiming to discredit the Faculty in order to prepare the ground for the establishment of a new teaching and examining organisation. It was a very fraught year for the Faculty and the relationship between the two bodies was high on the Council Agenda throughout 1971 and 1972. In a spontaneous initiative, Julia Parker became unanimously elected onto the Association's Council in the hopes that it would improve relations between the two bodies. Previously the Faculty Council had decided that their members should not serve on the Association's Council and as Julia acted without the Faculty approval, her well-meaning action did more harm than good. Jeff Mayo was moved to write, *'having slept on this matter I am not at all happy about it under the present circumstances'*.

The Faculty's affairs were common knowledge as the London astrological circle revolved round the Faculty, the Lodge and the Astrological Association, with past Council members active in the other organisations. Margaret Hone's claims about the External Course and the way the Faculty reported its income and expenditure clearly gave rise to the gossip which resulted in the criticisms at the Association's Conference. John Addey, President of the Astrological Association, of course had already served on the Faculty Council and had resigned following disagreements with Margaret Hone so he too was aware of the set-up with the External Course. In a letter written by him to Jeff Mayo and the Council in July 1972 he voiced his main criticism which related to the Faculty Accounting procedure by saying, *'some seven-eighths of what the outside world regards as the Faculty's income is not shown in the accounts, [and] that this money is administered privately and does not come under the control of the Council'*. He continued by saying that this situation, which occurred many years ago, introduced *'an apparent element of private profit into what had been from the start an enterprise undertaken in an altruistic spirit [which] was a very serious mistake'*. He was not suggesting impropriety, but for the Faculty to be recognised by the Astrological Association it would have to change its accounting procedure as from the outside it could be surmised that the Faculty was a front for private business. The second matter which he criticised was the lack of means that diploma holders had of having any voice in the Faculty's affairs. He suggested opening the AGM to diploma holders which would introduce a democratic element. Having discussed the criticisms, the Faculty Council, realising that there was a number of diploma holders on the Association's Executive Committee, was keen to improve its own image. It did not wish to foster the impression that *'the Council was remote and unapproachable'*. The idea of an open meeting or some form of social gathering to be held

periodically to keep in touch with diploma holders arose, but this was not the sweeping proposal that John Addey had had in mind.

The fallout from the state of affairs so bluntly presented by Addey was twofold. Clearly Jeff Mayo took most of the criticism personally and firstly he suggested an extraordinary meeting of the Council to discuss Julia Parker's election to the Association's Council. He felt that after fifteen years dedicated service to the Faculty that it was he who had had to bear the responsibility of what he saw as a smear campaign against the Faculty. He also thought that Julia's election was an attempt to split the Faculty Council. Writing to Beatrice Earp he felt that '*there IS something behind this*' and showed his resentment by adding, '*she is far too wrapped up in personalities on the astrological scene (her Leo-Sag) and this offer to go on the AA Council has undoubtedly made her ego glow.*' Affronted by the suggestion of a special Council meeting to discuss her actions and the idea that she had acted without first considering the benefit to the Council, Julia Parker resigned as Faculty Secretary in October 1972 and was replaced by Heidi Langman. Julia simultaneously resigned from the Astrological Association. In an atmosphere reminiscent of that experienced during the dispute with Margaret Hone which was too recent to be forgotten, there was much jostling and manoeuvring behind the scenes with letters going backwards and forwards between the Councillors which showed that Councillors, for all their altruistic efforts on behalf of the Faculty and astrology, also had their dark sides. Whilst this may not be pleasant to contemplate, the result was critical for the subsequent path the Faculty took.

The second effect of John Addey's criticism was more profound and had the ultimate effect of a total restructuring of the Faculty. In December 1972, Jeff Mayo gave his own version of the Faculty history at the Council meeting and explained the relationship between the Course for External Students of the Faculty and the Faculty. The Course was compiled by Margaret Hone and based on her '*Modern Text-Book of Astrology*'. Though the Faculty had adopted this Course in 1951, the ownership and the income remained with Margaret Hone. As she had given the Course to Jeff Mayo by Deed of Gift, then the Course and income derived from it belonged to him. He pointed out that it had taken seventeen years to enrol the first thousand External students and only three years and nine months to enrol the next thousand, clearly a healthy state of affairs. The full enrolment fee was paid to him as owner and he paid £2.50 per Junior Student and £3.00 per Senior Student to the Faculty. The main point of disagreement was not over his entitlement to the course fees but the accounting procedure of the Faculty. John Filbey as Treasurer felt that the present arrangement was unacceptable and that the fees should all be shown in the Faculty Accounts and then the payments could be made to Jeff Mayo. As the discussion became heated it was agreed to have a further special meeting to resolve the conflict.

The implication that the Faculty was a front for private enterprise led to a great deal of examination. Behind the scenes there was a welter of correspondence hinting at '*a sinister undercurrent within our very own Council*'. The initial dispute about how the Faculty finances should be shown in the accounts escalated into an assault on Jeff Mayo's character and fitness as Principal. Writing to the Council in his own defence Mayo enclosed a letter entitled '*Thoughts on Things*', *By an Outsider*. This 3½ page letter which enumerated eleven different points, tried to quell the ideas mooted by the Astrological Association that the financial accounting system was wrong and that by implication Jeff Mayo was making a lot of money out of the Faculty. The outsider, however was very much an insider as it was written by Margaret, Jeff Mayo's second wife, six weeks after their honeymoon. It is an impassioned

plea and even if it was taken with a whole pinch of salt it would seem that the work Jeff Mayo did was long and hard and that in some things he was out of pocket. The writer missed the point that was also missed earlier by Margaret Hone that the Course and the Faculty were dependant on one another for their success and could not operate independently. The fact that the Faculty did later go on to be a success without Jeff Mayo (and the Mayo school became a success without the Faculty) was only as a result of a complete reorganisation of the Faculty and the production of a new Course which was a collaborative effort by the Councillors at the time.

The situation was exacerbated by a circular from the Astrological Association addressed to Jeff Mayo and all Faculty Council members. The Association demanded a reply to their criticisms of the Faculty accounting procedure and the self-selecting policy of the Council after the closure of the Faculty AGM to Diploma Holders. The circular revisited the history of this and quoted John Addey's letter to Charles Carter written in 1953 as evidence of how undemocratic the Faculty became and how this was against the interest of astrology. Despite leaving the Faculty Council over the issue twenty years earlier, John Addey continued to campaign for the original aims of the Faculty to be upheld. The Association's circular recounted the history of the closing of the London classes with the external courses providing the only practical alternative. *'At this time it was clear that the External Course was part of the Faculty's teaching work, and the fees were paid to the Faculty and were part of the Faculty's income. Mrs Hone as Director of Studies was receiving fees on behalf of the Faculty, and the Faculty Council was responsible for and took decisions about the teaching course'*. The document continues, *'the idea that the Faculty was no longer a teaching body caused utter dismay and consternation to many people who had cherished the Faculty and its ideals. The course had indeed been 'built up as a Faculty thing' and it was from this ideal that it had derived all its prestige. None of those who gave their time and labour so willingly, to run the Faculty during those years, had guessed that they were supposed to be working for a private business.'* Although John Addey was obviously behind the circular he clearly had support from past Faculty Council members whose memory of the fall of the ideals of the Faculty and its transformation into what they saw as private enterprise was equally as long and bitter. Jacinthe Buddicom's views at the time were also quoted, *'the Faculty was brought into being as an impartial body whose council should work together for the benefit of the art. It was never meant to be what it is now: an absolute dictatorship.'* The Astrological Association's conclusion was as follows:- *'Thus did the Faculty put up the shutters on the outside world. The teaching of the Faculty was hived off as a private business, and a noble and altruistic enterprise was finally subverted.'*

To add weight to the Association's attack on the Faculty Council and its policies as they were perceived in March 1973, a signed petition was also presented. This document which emanated from Diploma Holders and past officers of the Faculty was signed by: Ingrid Lind, John Addey, Jacinthe Buddicom, Sheila Geddes, Charles Harvey, Joyce Collin-Smith, Alexander Markin, Patricia R....., A Neil Campbell, Zach Mathews and Roger Elliot. The crux of their position was that, *'There are a wealth of vigorous minds active in the astrological world now, many of whom started their astrological career by taking their D.F.Astrol.S. There is no doubt that the Faculty could benefit greatly by opening its doors to all diploma holders. By making it possible for us to attend, speak and vote, as graduate members of the Faculty, and be eligible for election to the FAS Council, you would be paving the way for the Faculty to play the real, vital and important role in astrological education*

*which your founders visualised*'. They enclosed a copy of the Constitution adopted in 1953 to underline the original intentions of the Faculty.

Clearly Jeff Mayo was not responsible for the lingering bad feelings of past Council members over the way the Faculty had developed through the agency of Margaret Hone and the External Course and it is possible that he was totally unaware of that earlier history or the clash of personalities at the time. However he was the current Principal of the Faculty, the owner of the Course and the controversy centred around him. To give time for further consideration of the Faculty options, he sent a letter from the Faculty Council, signed by all members of the Council, to the President and Council Members of the Astrological Association. In it the Faculty acknowledged that it was considering several options which it hoped would have the support of the Association and other astrological bodies and asked for patience until its plans were formalised.

Consequently the Faculty Council held an Extraordinary Meeting on 3rd March 1973 to discuss an acceptable way forward. In this meeting Jeff Mayo proposed that the Faculty ceased to be a teaching body but instead would become solely an examining body with its income derived from examination fees and registration fees from teaching bodies affiliated to the Faculty. The role of Principal would cease and be replaced by a duly elected Chairman of the Examining Board. The External Course would be renamed as a private course run by himself. All the restructuring needed to be completed so that an announcement could be made at the Faculty's 25th birthday celebration, plans for which were already underway. It was decided that the next Council meeting should be devoted entirely to discussing this proposed reorganisation of the Faculty.

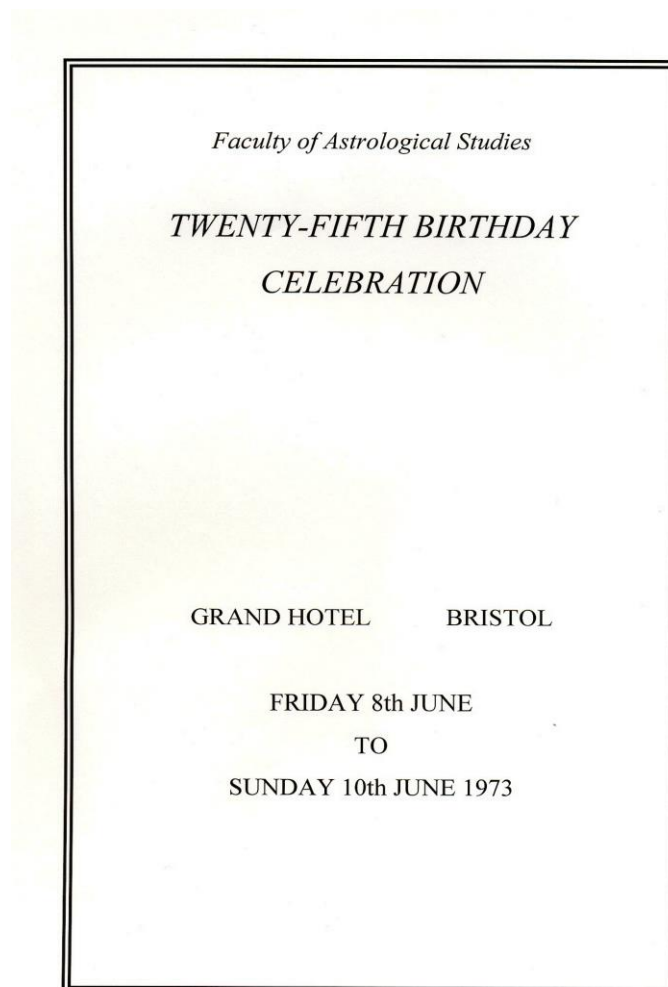
This critical meeting was held in the Quiet Room at the Central Hall, Westminster at 10.00 a.m. on 28th April, 1973. It was formally agreed that the Faculty terminate its agreement with the Owner of the Course for External Students, subject to three month's notice, with final effect from 28th July, 1973 when Jeff Mayo would retire as Principal and the office of Principal would cease. Jeff Mayo commented that the conflict with the Astrological Association was *'the most disillusioning experience since I entered the field of astrology'*. He associated the period with the Faculty's progressed Sun square Neptune. Because Mayo himself had suggested the solution that the Faculty would carry on as an examining body only while he went off to teach his private course, he failed to see that this was not the agenda of the remaining Councillors.

During the meeting it was agreed that after Jeff Mayo's departure the present Officers and Councillors should remain until new elections which would be held in 1974. In the interim George Brockwell was to be the first President, a new role replacing that of Principal. The Constitution would have to be rewritten and it was envisaged that there would be a small Council which would appoint a Board of Examiners. Whilst they agreed that the Faculty should never again be tied to a private course, it was particularly felt by Tom McArthur and Doreen Tyson that to remain solely an Examining Board would be against the wishes of the Founders. In the meantime the Faculty would examine students from schools or private classes that were affiliated with them. This reorganisation would be notified to all astrological associations world-wide after the announcement at the birthday celebrations planned for June 1973.



The only item that was officially voted on and agreed at the meeting was that Jeff Mayo and the Faculty would part company. The reorganisation of the Faculty was discussed and the various proposals were put forward for discussion later. However, Jeff Mayo continued to dispute the Minutes for months afterwards and it is difficult to see exactly what his objections were. Although the split had been almost inevitable from the moment the Astrological Association made its first criticisms, there was no real reason why the parting of the ways should then have become so bitter. Obviously Jeff Mayo thought that the Faculty should only be an Examining Body which would have left his private school with no competition but the remaining members of the Council felt that a loophole should be left in the new constitution to allow it to run its own courses as had been the original intention. Mayo must have been incensed when a faction of the remaining Council circularised a declaration, to be signed by prospective members of the Examining Board, to the effect that they were not associated with any private tuitional course.

Whether any acrimonious feelings surfaced in the public arena at that time is not known and the Faculty proceeded with its prestigious 25th Birthday Celebration which took place over the weekend of 8th to 10th June, 1973 at The Grand Hotel, Bristol. The Faculty announcement, to be made by Mayo, was scheduled to take place after the presentation of the awards on Saturday evening so after that time the varying plans of Jeff Mayo and the Faculty became official.



## Faculty History 1970-1981

### PROGRAMME

#### Friday 8th June 1973

Dinner from 6.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. in the Wessex Suite.

Informal Get-Together.

#### Saturday 9th June 1973

Breakfast from 7.30 a.m. in the Wessex Suite.

Ballroom.

9 a.m. Research - Extroversion - Introversion related to Astrology.  
Jeff Mayo.

9.50 a.m. Discussion of a Natal Chart.  
John M. Filbey.

11 a.m. Coffee and Biscuits in the Gloucester Room.

11.30 a.m. Game - "Astrological Kin"

12.30 p.m. Buffet Lunch in the Duchess Suite.

After Lunch

Free Period

4.30 p.m. Tea in the Gloucester Room.

5 p.m. Question Time: Here is your opportunity to ask questions and make suggestions.

7.30 p.m. DINNER - Followed by the presentation of the Astrology Medal, Diplomas and Certificates gained in the 1973 Faculty Examinations.

Faculty Announcement.

A light-hearted Quiz-Game with two teams from the audience.

#### Sunday 10th June 1973

Breakfast from 7.30 a.m. in the Wessex Suite.

Goodbyes.

### *25<sup>th</sup> Birthday Celebration programme*

For the next few weeks up until the official date of Jeff Mayo's departure on 28th July the correspondence files show the bitter undercurrents and the division of loyalties that the split caused. Tom McArthur resigned and Heidi Langman who worked for Jeff was forced to resign as Secretary. Obviously as there was no Faculty tuition in place, some tutors left to work for the Jeff Mayo School as it became called. A small band of dedicated people was left to continue the work of the Faculty.

### **The 'New Council', 1973 - 1979**

The legacy of our present Faculty owes a great deal to these Councillors who took up what was left of the Faculty and turned it once again into a prestigious teaching and examining body. They are George Brockwell, John Filbey, Beatrice Earp, Pauline Hayward, and last but not least, Doreen Tyson, who wrote, *'My first loyalty is and always has been to the Council and the Faculty. My dearest wish is to see it reinstated as a respected body. Therefore we must act honourably and be straightforward in all things. We must not be hidebound or retrogressive in our approach.'* With a reference to the past difficulties she continued, *'do not let this negative attitude still prevail. The Faculty is not ours - but bestowed on us by its founders to carry on in trust for the future.'* Beatrice Earp, as Minutes Secretary, recorded the events of the next few years in great detail and kept correspondence files which have helped inform this history.

As it was felt that the new Faculty would benefit from having a celebrated astrologer as President, an Extraordinary Meeting was held on 18th August 1973 to elect Julia Parker. George Brockwell, stood down from his temporary position as President in her favour and

became Vice-President with Sheila Geddes as Secretary. A change was made in the Constitution to allow for the titles to be changed from Principal and Vice-Principal to President and Vice-President and co-opted Councillors became Assistant Councillors. The records show that the meeting which followed was entitled 'The First Meeting of the New Council of the Faculty of Astrological Studies'. George Brockwell listed three objectives for the reborn Faculty Council; a) to restart the examination machinery, b) to reopen the London School and c) to resume the External Course. Letters were sent inviting Ingrid Lind and John Addey to become patrons of the Faculty and a similar invitation was sent to Dane Rudhyar also offering him an honorary Diploma. John Filbey was elected chairman of the Examining Board with Pauline Hayward as Examinations Organiser. Mr Geoffrey Hayward was to be invited to be Registrar.

The next few meetings were mainly concerned with preparing a course so that the London School could open again in the Spring of 1974. Sheila Geddes proposed writing a text book that would be available for the Faculty but in view of the large number of requests for a Faculty course it was agreed that Pauline Hayward and Doreen Tyson would work together to prepare a 'Certificate Correspondence Course'. There was still fallout from the split with Jeff Mayo to be dealt with as, when starting his own school, he put out a circular saying that the Faculty had ceased to be a teaching body and he resolutely refused to sign the Minutes of the fateful April meeting. A Sunday Times article referred to the Mayo School and its proposals to run its own Diploma Courses. Successful recipients were to have the letters D.M.S. Astrol. after their names. In January 1974, The Mayo School of Astrology Prospectus was published. By way of introduction it said, *'The Mayo School of Astrology was until 1973 known as the Faculty of Astrological Studies Course for External Students, and is the only astrological organisation in the field of astrology to provide sound practical methods of study under the direct guidance of a tutor'*. No wonder the new Council was upset as salt continued to be poured into the wound. In the Spring 1974 edition of the Astrological Journal, under the heading *'Astrological Education'*, a letter from Jeff Mayo complaining that his Bristol speech was not reported in the Journal, was published. The editor, Zach Mathews added his own take on what he called the 'Faculty-Mayo' schism. He said, *'In case you are still wondering what his [Jeff Mayo's] case for having his own rival Diploma examination is, it is apparently to safeguard his students who cannot fulfil certain undefined requirements. Mr Mayo is so convinced he is right and that there is no need for further thought on examinations that he is already putting D.M.S.Astrol.(Hon.), D.F.Astrol.S., after his name. .... In regard to the possibility of the Faculty teaching, this right has always been embodied in its Constitution; it may now have no option but to adopt this course of action.'*

John Filbey's advice to Councillors was that *'the sooner we sever all contacts with these "private contractors" the better. Certainly, all references to the Mayo school should be deleted from Faculty literature, and any prospective students diverted elsewhere. The time for "kid gloves" is over'*. He went on to say that the Faculty's first priority was to publicise their own Course, making sure it would start as early as possible. Charles Harvey was appointed Liaison Officer to smooth over the divergent reporting in the Astrological Association's Journal, because although the Association was supportive of the Faculty, it also had to publicise the Mayo School.

Against this background it was decided not to hold elections in February 1974 as it was felt that the then present Council should stay in existence until 1975 to enable those who had started the preparatory work of reorganising the Faculty to carry out the work. Julia Parker

was also to remain as President for another 3 years from June 1974. Fast progress was made and by the April 1974 meeting it was reported that London classes had started at Broad Street in the City on 25th April. These were the first classes since the original London School had been closed in 1957. Later classes were held at Holburn Library and at the Friends' Meeting House in Euston Road. Joan Manwaring, a new Councillor was responsible for the smooth running of the school. Also, with thanks to Pauline Hayward and Doreen Tyson, the Certificate Correspondence Course, loosely based on Margaret Hone's Text-Book, had been launched. Effectively, the Faculty was back on track and the reorganisation and new courses, together with the first open meeting to which diploma holders were invited in June 1974, saw the Faculty's rebirth and consolidation as a teaching and examining body. (See Appendix 7.) Julia Parker described this as reconstructing '*the fabric of the Faculty*'.

More advertising was placed and it even included advertisements in Private Eye and the Times Educational Supplement. There had been an article in the 'Weekend' (presumably a newspaper supplement) and one in 'The Woman's Own'. Initially, the examinations were making a loss but the London classes began to show a reasonable profit and the first tutors' meeting was held for the classes' tutors and those on the correspondence course. The tutors were now employed with regulated contract agreements. It was proposed that the advanced course be widened and articles included on Precession, Transactional Analysis, Solar and Lunar returns, the Tropical and Sidereal Zodiacs and Midpoints. The Course itself was not to be sold separately but to be used for normal tuition under the guidance of the Faculty tutors. Those students who lived near enough to London to attend the classes were fortunate to have, amongst others, Zach Mathews, Sheila Geddes, Martin Freeman, Liz Greene, David Hamblin and Charles Harvey as tutors. Although there were hopes of holding classes in other cities, initially there was not enough interest outside of London. The date of the examinations was changed to May to fit in with the academic year.

By early 1975 there was a significant increase in the Faculty income which showed how the 'New' Council, now joined by Phyllis Gordon, had transformed the Faculty fortunes. With the courses and classes going well it was time to look more closely at the internal organisation. Much attention was paid to the Constitution and the work was carried out by George Brockwell who had a talent for meticulous detail. The new Council was to consist of four Officers; President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and an additional five Councillors, all entitled to vote. The President and Vice-President would serve for 3 years but could be re-elected. The remaining Officers and Councillors were to be elected for two years but could also be re-elected. The Director of Studies and Head Tutor should be appointed and not elected; they were required to attend council meetings but not to vote. There was general agreement that the Council should be elected not as at present from within the Council but by all Diploma Holders who paid an annual subscription. A higher subscription would be levied for those Diploma Holders who wished to be included on the Consultants List. The President and Councillors were to be elected by the Diploma Holders but the Council was free to appoint the Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. Elections by secret ballot would take place at the AGM. A quorum would be five Councillors including either President, or Vice-President and Secretary. These changes set the democratic process in action. The Council procedure itself became more formalised too. All Officers' reports were to be circulated prior to a Council meeting and form part of the permanent records of the Faculty. A later amendment to the constitution was that no Councillor could vote on any question in which he had a private interest. The lessons had been learned.

Good progress had been made on the new two year Diploma Course, most of the work for the first two parts having been carried out by Doreen Tyson helped by Pauline Hayward. The Prospectus stated: *'It replaces the Faculty Diploma Course designed by Margaret Hone some twenty-five years ago, and which, however much revised, is considered no longer adequate for the needs of the present-day astrologer. Increasing public interest in astrology, coupled with the scientific researches of recent years, demands that the future Diploma holder should understand the new techniques and developments, and apply them for the benefit of his clients and for raising the general standards and prestige of Astrology'*. Acknowledgements were given to the other contributors to the Course; John Addey, Roy Alexander, Alice Back, John Filbey, Charles Harvey, Chester Kemp, Heidi Langman, Julia Parker and J. L. White as well as the main writers, Doreen Tyson and Pauline Hayward. (See Appendix 8.) The third session was in draft form and Liz Greene had persuaded four people to contribute articles; Dr Robert Leigh, Ian Gordon Brown, John Rowan and Dr Robert Sharpe. Dr Geoffrey Dean had provided an article on unaspected planets and a note on transactional analysis would be included, together with an article by Terry Piercey on Marc Edmund Jones' theory. Both rewritten Certificate and Diploma Courses were aimed at giving a thorough and wider grasp of astrology as a whole and the Courses included modern techniques. The Astrological Association publication *'Brief Biographies'* was also to be issued with the Course and students were encouraged to join the Association in order to receive its quarterly Journal to keep them informed of astrological developments and of groups in different parts of the world.



*Back row, Beatrice Earp, Phyllis Gordon, Sheila Geddes, Pauline Hayward and Doreen Tyson. Middle row, Julia Parker and George Brockwell with Charles Harvey in the foreground. 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1976.*

On 24th July 1976, the Council met at Julia Parker's house in Foxton and the photograph above shows this remarkable team. Beatrice Earp commented '*we did cover a fair amount of ground. After all, we sat in the garden!*'

Unfortunately, John Filbey was not present due to pressure of work caused by the necessary registration of the Faculty for VAT. The Faculty had become liable for VAT as from the registration date of 21st January 1975 when the Faculty's income first exceeded the then £5000 limit. Most of income was liable at 8% with books, materials and foreign remittances zero. John Filbey said it was unrealistic to regard the Faculty as non-profit making but did lodge an appeal against the backdating. There was more pressure from Charles Harvey for the Faculty to come under the umbrella of the Urania Trust which was registered as a charity but again this was resisted. However, John Addey, already a Patron of the Faculty, was awarded an Associateship of the Faculty in recognition of his work on the theory of Harmonics.

It became customary to include short profiles of the candidates for the Council elections along with the election forms sent to the Diploma Holders and these show the varying backgrounds of these astrologers. For example, Julia Parker taught art, crafts and dance for a number of years as well as collaborating with her husband Derek in publishing 'The Compleat Astrologer' in 1971. Wendy Hall, who originally served on the Council in 1966 before rejoining in 1976, worked at the BBC before re-embarking on her astrological career, Michael Audus was a senior systems analyst and Jane Sleeman was an administrator in educational broadcasting.

At the AGM in October 1976, Julia Parker referred to the progress made by the Faculty since reorganisation; London classes had restarted and more students were enrolling in the new correspondence classes. These were facilitated by the Director of Studies, Doreen Tyson and Head Tutor, Pauline Hayward, who had designed and set in motion the new courses and who now were appointed as non-voting Councillors. Sheila Geddes was presented with a farewell gift and went on to publish her book on astrology but it was not included on the Faculty's reading list. New Councillors were Wendy Hall (formerly Wendy-Jane Thomas) and Jane Sleeman with Michael Audus and Dinah Deco also making a brief appearance. A close link was maintained with the Astrological Association through its president Charles Harvey, acting as Liaison Officer. Although at a preliminary meeting the new Councillors had been reminded that '*the proceedings at all Council meetings were to be treated as confidential and might only be communicated for the purpose of implementing policy and conducting the Faculty's business*', the now regular and democratic Open Meetings fostered a greater transparency in the Faculty's affairs. John Addey remained sympathetic but critical, pointing out that the Faculty only represented subscription paying diploma holders which left non-voting diploma holders, who in the eyes of the public were represented by the Faculty, in an ambiguous position.

In a letter to George Brockwell, John Filbey portrayed his view of the qualifications needed to be a Faculty Councillor. '*It may be pertinent to suggest that when newcomers present themselves for election to the Council they are made aware that all they can expect is hard work with little or no recompense, the only solace being that they are helping to keep alive an organisation which has done so much for astrology in the past and will do even more in the future*'. In 1977 John Filbey retired as Treasurer and in his formal letter of resignation he showed appreciation of his colleagues on the Council. He attributed the survival of the

Faculty and its remarkable progress in the last four years to their enthusiasm and dedication. George Brockwell also announced his intention to retire and additionally that he would give the 'Nitens' Award to the student gaining the highest marks in the Calculation Intermediate paper. It was so called because he said that the name had great personal significance for him, 'nitens' being a latin word signifying striving. Between them they had twenty five years of Council service which included steering the Faculty through the difficult periods with Margaret Hone and Jeff Mayo. They were both awarded the Fellowship of the Faculty.

Section IV of the Diploma Course was completed. It comprised: The study of Harmonics with John Addey's book supplied, How to find the exact MC for an exact latitude by John Filbey, Study of the Midpoints and Ebertin Systems by Charles Harvey, Note on Rectification by Chester Kemp, Information on the Topocentric and Koch House Systems, Astronomy and Astrology by Frank Hyde, General Hints for new Consultants by Doreen Tyson and Information on Astrology in modern times in England and abroad. The Certificate Course was very popular with enrolments running at two hundred and seventy one for the year and a comment was made that enrolment figures had more than doubled after Jupiter had entered Gemini, the Faculty's Sun Sign.

Other innovations of the year were a proposal to hold week-long courses in a university setting, the first vision of the now famous Summer School, and the suggestion to publish a Newsletter. The late Winifred Mason, a former Diploma Holder had left a number of books and ephemerides to the Faculty for the use of students. Phyllis Gordon acted as Librarian, storing the books in her own home, when these books became the nucleus of a Faculty Postal Lending Library. A study session had been held for new Diploma Holders and a pre-examination revision weekend was scheduled to be held in 1978. In addition to the London classes, evening classes were also being held at Fieldan Park College, Manchester, tutored by Joe Hill, a Diploma Holder.

At the 2nd AGM of the 'New Council', held in October 1977, Jonathon Clogstoun-Willmott was elected as Treasurer and Patrick McKie and Rosemary Mullally became Councillors. Charles Harvey who had until then been the Liaison Officer became the new Vice-President and Robert Tully took his place as Liaison Officer. Prior to the AGM Jonathon Clogstoun-Willmott had been asked to look into the Urania Trust in detail and from his twenty page treatise he outlined the implications and advantages of the Faculty working within the orbit of the Trust. At that time he said that the Faculty was competing as one of many schools of astrology. He went on to point out that the idea of astrology as a career needed to attain respectability and professional status. Professional institutes did not normally train prospective members though they might select them via examination. The Faculty should aim to emulate professional bodies and persuade society that astrologers had a special, useful and necessary store of knowledge. With its history, contacts and examination structure the Faculty could gain respect by the standards set for its members' qualification. If it failed in this, some other body was likely to take the lead instead. Administratively it was reaching the limit achievable with voluntary assistance and the work was expanding. It needed a central base but with Corporation Tax at 42½ % and no rate relief it was impossible to accumulate adequate funds to finance such an enterprise. The Urania Trust, which was a charitable Trust, had been set up to act as an 'umbrella' for astrological bodies and to teach but so far had done little more than collect money. If the Faculty operated in conjunction with the Trust and the Trust rented the Faculty Courses, thus promoting the Trust's teaching aim, income would probably flow from covenanted subscriptions again as well as from Course fees. With these untaxed

proceeds it might be possible to set up an office to serve the Trust, Faculty and the Astrological Association and provide secretarial service. The Faculty might promote advanced courses and win recognition for the professional qualification of its members. In this way it would begin to place itself '*beyond competition and attain in due course the status of an Institute of Astrology*'. Progress to this end was feasible since the Urania Trustees were willing for five of the eight places on their Board to be filled by Faculty members thus giving the Faculty initial control.

In answer to questions, Faculty Members were assured that no decision would be taken on the suggestions without their approval and support via an Extraordinary General Meeting; nor would the decision be irreversible. The standards of tuition would have to be maintained but eventually, as the Faculty reached the status of a professional institute it might not wish to teach. Once again the matter rested, with no decisions having been made.

The subsequent Council meetings (from which the word 'New' was now dropped) continued with the day to day Faculty business. In 1978, the Faculty agreed to share the cost, along with the Astrological Association, for a stall at the Festival of Mind and Body which was first established in 1977 and is now better known as the Mind, Body, Spirit Festival. There was the first hint of a logo for the Faculty with the suggestion to adopt a glyph to identify Faculty advertisements. (The words logogram or logotype were in use in the sixties, though the Faculty used the word glyph. Logo, as an abbreviation, probably did not come into popular use until 1969 or 1970<sup>1</sup>). The weekend Revision Course, held at Westfield College, London was an unqualified success and there was a record one hundred and thirty entrants for the Certificate examinations and twenty four for the Diploma with eighty one and six passes respectively. Certificate candidates had included those from classes held by the Irish Astrological Association. Overall, there were four hundred and fifty students enrolled on the Certificate Course and sixty eight on the Diploma Course. By this time the tutor team numbered twelve but the London classes had lost both Martin Freeman and Liz Greene who were replaced by Lindsay Radermacher and Sheila O'Hara. The Margaret Hone and Roy Allin awards were to be reinstated. These had been suspended since 1973 following the split with Jeff Mayo but the Trustees had at last agreed to release the funds. The conflict between the Faculty and the Jeff Mayo School had rumbled on in the background for many years with talk of a lawsuit over his misrepresentations, echoing the reaction to the earlier conflict with Margaret Hone but happily nothing came of it. When Jeff Mayo retired and handed the Mayo School over to his successor, Clive Young,<sup>2</sup> in 1981, the matter was finally laid to rest. Thomas McArthur had resigned from the Faculty after the Jeff Mayo affair and had not paid for the award in his name because he wanted a Fellowship in return for his contribution in the reorganisation. Whilst a Fellowship was not thought appropriate, the Council did honour him by retaining his name on the award and he continued to make it his gift.

It was the 30th anniversary year of the Faculty and at the AGM in October 1978, President Julia Parker reported on this healthy state of affairs which showed the Faculty to be a successful teaching and examining body with a world-wide appeal and reputation. This was more in line with the vision of its founders and it is very much to the credit of the 'New Council' that they managed to reverse the fortunes of the very precarious state that the Faculty was in when they took over in 1973.

Although the Faculty Constitution provided a set framework for the Faculty activities, the Faculty itself was of course in a perpetual process of evolution. This was because the



Councillors were subject to re-election or change and astrology itself, although a time-honoured and timeless tradition, reflects the prevailing attitudes and fashions in its pedagogy. The Faculty had witnessed the development of psychological astrology and its teaching reflected the increasingly psychological chart interpretations. Additionally, another innovation in this period was the utilisation of computer technology which has played a large part in the modernisation of astrology. Even the Faculty newsletter was called Progression. The next period of the Faculty history reflects how it developed through some of these changes.

In 1979 Julia Parker said she did not want to stand as President for a third term of three years and retired at the October AGM. She said she was delighted to be retiring '*at a high point in the Faculty's history. Considerable progress has been achieved in the six years since its reconstruction and there was every prospect of continued expansion as the members attending the meeting this year testified*'. Martin Freeman was chosen as her successor as Faculty President. He was well-known as a popular and successful former tutor of the London Certificate Classes. Jonathon Clogston-Willmott and Jane Sleeman stood down from the Council to be replaced by Audrey Cutbill and Agnes Shellens. The wider astrological circle also lost two fine astrologers that year; Ingrid Lind, who retired from public speaking and practising, and Roy Allin, a faithful supporter and unsung patron of the Faculty from its early days, who died in 1979. There were also two newcomers that year. Howard Sasportas won the Gold Medal and the Thomas McArthur Award and Melanie Reinhart won the Margaret Hone Award. They, as tutors also contributed to the Faculty story.

Julia Parker's last year as President was marked by another successful Revision Course, a record number of examination entries, the first time the exams had been held centrally at London University (66 candidates), and the inauguration of Diploma evening classes in London under the direction of Charles Harvey with assistant tutors Howard Sasportas and Suzi Harvey. The inaugural lecture for the London School Diploma Course had been given by John Addey. The Faculty was becoming more professional and the Astrological Association could have no further criticism of its accounting procedure as the auditors who had been appointed certified the accounts as '*a true and fair view of the Faculty's state of affairs*'.

### **Personal Reminiscences**

The preceding chapters have detailed the conception of the Faculty and how it became perhaps the most prestigious astrology school and examining body of its day. Whilst some information has been given of the personalities involved and the atmosphere in which astrology was studied, taught and practised, it falls short of describing what it was like to be a student or a teacher at the time. Here I am most grateful to Julia Parker, Patron of the Faculty for sharing her experiences and allowing me to tell her story.

Julia remembers first becoming interested in astrology when she was about seven years old when the Sunday morning reading with her parents included Lyndoe's Star Sign Column, but beyond knowing she was a Leo, her interest lay dormant until in 1965 she came across Jeff Mayo's *Teach Yourself Astrology*. After working through some of the exercises she contacted Jeff Mayo and soon became enrolled as student number 414 of the Faculty in the same year. She describes Jeff Mayo as '*marvellous and very encouraging*' but waiting for replies to the exercises was frustrating. '*It was very much up to the student to find his or her own way with not that much help from the tutor*'. Whilst studying she practised writing interpretations for her friends which stood her in good stead for the Certificate examination.

Julia took her Certificate examination, for which she had an invigilator, another Faculty student who had already passed his Certificate, in February 1966. She remembers bursting into tears when she realised that in the Calculation paper she had put New York in the middle of Moscow! The next two papers were by comparison, much easier. She passed her examinations learning much later that the examiners *'kindly recognised that my calculation mistake was obviously due to nerves, but my answers to the rest of the papers managed to pile up enough marks to enable me to pass.'* Despite the fact that the Diploma Course at that time took two years, she decided to put more time aside for study to try and complete it in one year and to take the examinations in February 1967. *'Charles Carter's books were very much my bibles while studying. One has to go a very long way to improve on his lovely clear and incisive interpretations of the aspects, even though Pluto was still something of a 'no-no' when he was writing.'* Those who took the old system of examinations will remember the pressure of having to complete an interpretation in three hours though Julia acknowledges that the course was not as advanced or complex as it became in later years. Naturally she soon received a letter from Margaret Hone congratulating her on her success, she was not only awarded a Diploma but had also won the Ingrid Lind Award for Interpretation. She ruefully describes missing out on the Gold Medal by two marks. Still she was now qualified to practice astrology and she charged her first fee-paying client £5.00 *'which was the price of a very nice pure silk dress I had seen in C&As'*.

At this time Faculty Days had not been inaugurated so new Diploma Holders were invited to collect their Diplomas and meet the Council, usually at someone's house. Julia describes meeting 'the Headmistress' Margaret Hone, to collect her Diploma. *'I was impressed by her towering presence, we seemed to click and I didn't feel intimidated by her'*. A few weeks later in July 1967 she was invited to join the Council and instantly picked up on the divide that was developing within the Council.

Julia's story also includes some personal reminiscences of other Council members. Of George Brockwell she says, *'he was a wizard with fine detail, and as the great thing at the time was the revision of the Constitution, he nit-picked over every tiny phrase, which was necessary of course. This so slowed up even more the pace of those eternally long meetings.'* She remembers Ingrid Lind who was featured in a TV documentary that year. *'On the whole it was quite good, but was over-dramatised when they put out film of her attending some kind of ritual fire in her garden thus making her look spooky. The programme brought in hundreds of requests for work which was shared out between us all'*. Ingrid Lind, herself refers to this programme, called *'Horoscope'* directed by Lawrence Moore for Granada, in her book *'Astrologically Speaking'*. It was shown in April 1968 and involved blind chart interpretations for four people. She got three right but the fourth was incorrect because the chart was drawn up from the wrong data. In the book she reflects that *'my error .... did astrology a good turn, being a perfect illustration of the fact that only an accurate birth chart can reveal a true portrait'*.<sup>3</sup>

Many of the Council meetings were held in Vera Pompei's Loundes Square apartment, though she was not a Council member. *'She was a terribly good astrologer and I know she'd studied at Margaret's classes but she didn't take any Faculty exams.'* Julia was also privileged to meet Charles Carter. *'Among other things, he told us that he could predict death by looking at the charts of relatives to see signs of bereavement rather than trying to study the person him/herself.'*

Being on the Council for the last years of Margaret Hone's reign, Julia has much to say about her. *'MEH was a great character and in very many ways shared characteristics of another famous Margaret - Mrs. Thatcher. Everything she said or wanted she did her utmost to achieve. Most people were, I think, extremely intimidated by her, and some were quite seriously frightened so that they gave way on every score. She would do her best to overrule items passed in Council if she didn't like them. She did a lot - in spite of her dogmatic approach - but her enthusiasm was needed when others were woolly or indecisive and needed a push to keep them moving on. She had great respect for Charles Carter and they always referred to each other as 'Dear Leone' and 'Dear Libra' when writing to each other, however there was a serious personality clash between her and Charles Harvey, so much so that he resigned from the Council, only coming back years and years later when the set-up was very different indeed'*. As secretary, Julia, who had no shorthand, used to tape record the meetings and called Margaret Hone to account if she tried to delete items from the minutes. Julia continues, *'she used to say that the only thing to do when Leo rises is to keep it down - but she never applied that rule to herself. She'd had a husband but got rid of him saying 'I threw him away' but at that time she had an admirer, Jacques Schupbach [Committee member 1948-1950] who was interested in all kinds of disciplines such as tarot, palmistry as well as astrology. She also had two children - a daughter for whom I did some astrological work, and a son who went to fight in the Spanish Civil War'*. Julia recalls that in 1968 she and her husband Derek visited Margaret at her home in West Wittering. *'The house and garden were extremely pretty and had a lawn shaped like a Leo glyph'*.

In January 1969 Julia recalls that both Margaret Hone and Jeff Mayo turned down the opportunity to appear with Patrick Moore on a programme in the *'One Pair of Eyes'* series. *'This was to prove not only one of the most fascinating and amusing experiences of my life but also one that opened up my whole career as a an astrologer. When the crew arrived they asked where were the bead curtains and the crystal ball! We started filming and all too soon Patrick was amazed at my knowledge of solar system astronomy. We all know that Patrick is absolutely seriously against astrology and thinks it totally stupid but we simply agree to differ. However, because he was in contact with a new and up and coming publisher with whom he was doing a book, he actually suggested to him that they should do a book on astrology and that Julia Parker should write it. That was how *'The Compleat Astrologer'* came about, and indeed it reached so many interested people, not only to my benefit, but to the benefit of a great many readers who studied with the Faculty from then on.'*

That was the year the Faculty celebrated its 21st birthday and Julia recalls that an interview between Margaret Hone and Derek Parker was broadcast on Radio 4 in *'The Woman's Hour'* Programme on the same afternoon of Saturday, June 7th. The Prelude was the Uranus movement of Gustav Holst's *'The Planets Suite'*. Derek reflected that prior to the Faculty, *'astrologers had to teach themselves or else become apprenticed to a master'<sup>14</sup>* and that there were very few professional astrologers working in England. Margaret replied that with the qualification of the Faculty Diploma astrology was now becoming a profession.

Soon after this broadcast Jeff Mayo succeeded Margaret Hone as Principal. Julia recalls that *'Jeff was now very much at the helm'*. During this time Julia took a back seat on the Council but continued to set exams, even invigilating students in her flat. However this too was the period when *'a considerable amount of stress was building up between the Astrological Association and the Faculty'*. Julia's attempt to bridge the gap between the two organisations

by joining the Association was misinterpreted and because of Jeff Mayo's letters, *'the situation was more than steadily wearing me down and was certainly having a very bad effect on my health. I finally resigned from both Councils by the end of September 1972. A bit later I had a pleasant surprise. The Faculty Council sent me a lovely set of Dartington sherry glasses and a matching decanter as a thank you.'*

As we have seen, Jeff Mayo and the Faculty parted company the following year and Julia takes up the story again. *'Jeff left the Faculty with no courses and heaven knows what happened to the students who were studying at the time. A great deal of restructuring had, of necessity, to go on and with considerable speed. It was obvious that during those intervening months the Councillors had an extremely tense and very busy time. Pauline Hayward came to see me on behalf of the Council and invited me to become their first President.'* After some deliberation and a conversation with Charles Harvey who had similarly been asked to become the President of the Astrological Association, Julia accepted the role. *'I was then able, with confidence, to accept this terrific honour, and vowed to myself that I'd do everything I possibly could to promote and further the Faculty's future progress'*. Charles Harvey was elected President of the Astrological Association on 11th August 1973 and Julia was elected as President of the Faculty, a week later on 18th August.

*'With Charles and myself being at the helm, because we were sympathetic to the aims and objectives of our respective bodies, and because there was absolutely no hint of any personality clash between us, the first thing we knew we had to do was to cement good relationships between the Association and the Faculty. This we did and in the main the relationship has remained so ever since. Charles eventually became Vice President of the Faculty.'*

Julia writes revealingly about how the structure of the Faculty changed in 1975. *'For a long time previously - and this was the source of a great many problems and tensions which built up from Margaret Hone's time - we realised that the Faculty was totally undemocratic. That in its cosy but unconstitutional, self-perpetuating way, no-one was actually elected to the council they were just invited. Proper elections just didn't exist - they were unheard of! And, now as there were to be subscribing Diploma Holders we realised that the Faculty must be put on a far fairer and correct footing. So we passed unanimously a scheme for totally open elections for all the Council, with the Diploma holders having a vote.'* Writing about Pauline Hayward and Doreen Tyson, Julia continues, *'we needed them to be on the Council permanently so we passed a motion to make them ex-officio members. They wouldn't have a vote in Council but their opinions would of course always be listened to. This ensured that their fantastic work was now secure'*.

Writing about her time with the Faculty Julia writes, *'in retrospect it seems as if my main function on the Council during these years was to organise the Open Days'* and her reminiscences of these are included in the chapter 'Faculty Day'. However, her role was of course much more important than this; as President she supervised the vital restructuring of the Faculty following the demise of Jeff Mayo, oversaw the commissioning of the new courses and ensured the Faculty's democratic future. On standing down after twelve years service with the Faculty, at the 1979 Open Day Julia says that she was overwhelmed by everyone's kindness and kind remarks. Made Patron of the Faculty at the 50th Birthday celebrations in 1998, although now living in Australia, Julia has continued to lend her name

to the Faculty's educational aims and objectives as well as keeping a keen interest in its current progress.



*Julia Parker, Faculty Patron*

### **The Faculty's Progress 1979 - 1981**

With Martin Freeman taking over from Julia Parker as President, the Faculty entered a new phase in its history. The question of the Urania Trust had once again been in review. Generally the Council, were in agreement that, because of its expanding activities, the Faculty could not continue for much longer on its present largely voluntary administrative resources. Proposals to join the Trust were to be put to the AGM with a recommendation for approval in principle. *'It was recognised that the functions of teaching and examining would be effectively separated if the Urania Trust took over the Courses. This was, inter alia, a prerequisite for becoming an accredited correspondence course and, for the Faculty, a step towards gaining recognition as a professional institute of national standing'*. However, another stumbling block presented itself as the Correspondence Course Tutors had strongly protested against the proposed association with the Trust. At the end of yet another discussion it was minuted that *'the Chairman closed the meeting at approximately 4.45 p.m. although the clock on the wall, which had been in retrograde motion all day, told a different story!'* Shortly after the resignation of Jonathan Clogstoun-Willmott, who had worked so hard in producing the reports, there was a letter from John Adley to say *'the Urania Trust has decided it was wise to drop the idea of any arrangement between the Trust and the Faculty until such time as there was a large measure of agreement among Faculty members as to the desirability of such an arrangement'*.

In Martin Freeman's first year there was a protest by the tutors who felt they were paid too little in comparison with the profit made by the Faculty. They also wanted representation on the Council and this was approved, but no voting rights were given as they were employed by the Council. However the Constitution was changed so that the Director of Studies and

Schools and the Head Tutor could have voting rights, despite also being employed by the Faculty. It was felt that there were enough Councillors to offset the risk of policy being directed for personal gain which had been the case under earlier regimes. The Faculty turnover was now over £33,000 and in the capable hands of the new Treasurer, Jonathon Powell. Fees were increased across the board. The Courses and teaching were kept under constant revision though a letter from Edmund Caselli deplored the lack of material on the history of astrology. More and more it seemed that it was necessary for the Faculty to have its own teaching Manual which could be revised and expanded when necessary.

The Advisory Panel for Astrological Education (APAE) was formed in 1980, motivated by Geoffrey Cornelius, and its first public forum meeting was held at the Astrological Association's Conference to which the Faculty sent delegates. For the Faculty, Lindsay Radermacher reported that at an APAE Teaching Seminar in June 1981, Chairman Geoffrey Cornelius asked *'What is the nature and function of the Astrology we teach? How do we ensure a true teaching of that Astrology?'* He listed the various facets of astrology from one extreme to the other under the labels *'Scientific, Counselling, Self-Understanding, Philosophy, Magical'* and said he felt *'that the majority of astrological teachers represented a middle-ground centred on the aim of self-understanding.'* Speaking for the Inner London Education Authority, Brian Leighton said that for astrology to be taught under that remit, there should be a broad philosophical background in which to place astrology in its historical and philosophical context. Previously Cordelia Mansall, (APAE), had arranged a meeting with Faculty tutors to draw up a prospective syllabus for ILEA classes. The meeting was felt to have been *'something of a landmark in the history of astrological education. It represented a significant beginning to attempt to standardise astrological teaching and to build up a friendly and constructive relationship with the ILEA.'*

The Faculty sought accreditation for its classes and it has been a full member of the APAE since that time, along with the other leading astrology schools in the United Kingdom, all keen to participate in keeping standards high in astrological education. This objective concurred with the high standards set for its Diploma Holders and the Code of Ethics which has to be signed on gaining a Diploma. Standards were monitored so that, for example, an astrologer, using the Faculty letters after her name, who used pseudo-astrological work in the Letts 1980 Prediction Diary was warned that her Diploma would be cancelled if she persisted.

1980 also heralded the first five day Summer School, at Girton College, Cambridge, which was successful for the seventeen students but made a loss for the Faculty. Although the Correspondence Courses were sent out throughout the world, the Faculty considered extending its teaching abroad. Alexander Markin was working as a Tutor in the United States and as there was a nucleus of students in Spain, a translation of material into Spanish seemed a possibility. Many ideas were presented to Council, such as having a new qualification to denote skill in technique, T.F.Astrol.S., but not all came to fruition.

Charles Harvey had felt in 1979 that the Faculty should become more up to date and on returning from a trip to the States voiced his opinion that the current popularity of video-tapes offered the Faculty opportunities for publicity if one could be made to show to the numerous astrology schools in America. *'He was also much impressed by the labour-saving chart calculations afforded by the latest mini-computers'*. Computerised astrological services had been offered by Astrologica which they wished the Faculty to use and make known to members, though that offer was not taken up.

For over thirty years all the charts used for students' course work and examinations had been meticulously calculated and drawn by hand and Alice Back who had obtained her Gold Medal in 1962 had painstakingly created the vast majority of them. With ever-increasing numbers of students this became a more difficult burden so in 1981 it was agreed that Jonathon Powell, after receiving advice from Roger Elliot, together with Charles Harvey, be authorised to spend up to £3000 on the purchase of computer hardware and software suitable for initial chart calculation as well as the programming of administrative and secretarial work for the Faculty. Jonathon Powell undertook to be the 'guinea-pig' computer operator.

The Faculty had previously explored various possibilities for changing its organisation, including that of assuming charitable status. However that idea was discounted because it meant forgoing its democratic status as charities are trusts, run by trustees. Finally, as negotiations with the Urania Trust had ceased, after consultation with the Inland Revenue it was felt more beneficial that the Faculty become a Mutual Trading organisation. The condition was that *'for mutuality to apply the Faculty would have to be trading only with its own members'*. The membership had to be increased to include not only the Diploma Holders (voting or non-voting), but also Associate Members, the Faculty students. This meant that any enrolling student had to become a member of the Faculty. These new Associate Members could attend Open Days but not the meetings for Voting Members. Any profit was to be used for the benefit of the membership as a whole either by investment or distribution, though the Inland Revenue said that surplus funds did not need to be distributed each year but only on cessation. In the meantime investment spending was increased to reduce the Corporation Tax Liability, so an overhead projector and the 'Micro Computer' was purchased.

Computer buffs may be interested to know that the computer expenditure comprised a PET 8032 Computer, a PET Disc Drive and an Integrex Printer. The software was a database programme for names and addresses, a cash book programme and a text-based Matrix natal programme. A calculation programme was purchased and a chart calculation service was offered a couple of years later. By acquiring computer technology the Faculty continued its progress of becoming more streamlined and efficient and it also adopted the practice, now used widely in the business world, of using a logo. The first Faculty logo, designed by Ivan Svetlik, was approved on the 11th July, 1981 and consisted of a seven-point star to the left of the Faculty name.



## FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES

The Faculty did not exist in a vacuum, though the other schools of the day tended to cater for slightly different needs and apart from the Mayo School were not in direct competition with the Faculty. Evening classes were run by local authorities and by Theosophical Societies as well as the Astrological Lodge. Within the White Eagle Lodge, Joan Hodgson, a Faculty Diploma Holder, was the inspiration for the foundation of an astrology school which ran a correspondence course, particularly oriented to its own spiritual teaching. The British Astrological and Psychic Society related astrology to psychic potential and the Astrologers'

Guild provided an apprenticeship scheme for astrologers which failed through inefficient administration. There was also the Cambridge Circle giving courses in Harmonics and the Centre for Transpersonal Astrology which trained Counsellors by relating a rather esoteric astrology to a particular psychological framework. Also in the seventies, the Church of Light in Los Angeles taught astrology all over the world through correspondence courses, based on the books by C. C. Zain. Therefore, with all these other opportunities available to prospective astrology students, the Faculty had to keep its Courses up to date and its Examinations rigorous and open to all.

The outward perception of the Faculty at this time was expressed by Ingrid Lind who, writing in 1981 said: *'the Faculty is a unique institution, and is now administered by a democratically elected President and Council, who give their services. A dedicated and experienced staff provide personal tuition by means of Correspondence Courses, Classes and Seminars. All courses are under constant revision to keep pace with new developments in astrological thought and research; and the latest Diploma Course is the most comprehensive available, with contributions from many well-known experts in various fields.'*<sup>5</sup>

At the Council meeting of the 26th September, 1981, there was *'a change in the composition of the Council membership of Uranian significance.'* From the correspondence at the time it seemed that there were still undercurrents operating within the Faculty and Martin Freeman commented privately about the difficulties he faced in his first years. These were the days though when resignations were preferable to confrontation. That meeting noted the resignation of Beatrice Earp who had been minute secretary for seven years and on the Council since 1971. Janet Filderman also retired as Secretarial Officer and retiring Councillors were Audrey Cutbill, Agnes Shellens, Patrick McKie and Robert Tully. They were replaced by Alfred Gordon, Jeremy Price, Dione Smith, Pam Tyler and Cherry Gilchrist. Alfred Gordon became Council Secretary with the Faculty phone installed at his house. He and Phyllis agreed to use their premises, already the home of the Faculty library, as an administrative centre for the Faculty. The Faculty had never really had a base, though the original romantic idea had been that by calling itself a Faculty it could have been attached to some educational establishment when it attained prominence. Realistically it had been based at the premises of the President who was in office at the time, with its records scattered round the homes of the Council members. Commenting on the changes in his address to the AGM the following month, Martin Freeman pointed to the forthcoming transit of Uranus over the Faculty's Ascendant by saying, *'but Uranus looms over the horizon and we must look to the future'*. He reminded those present that *'whatever else Uranus may bring, these principles of democratic election and the importance of Diploma holders are central to the tenets of the FAS'*.



## Notes on Part 2

1. The Oxford English Dictionary
2. Wendy Stacey, current Principal of the Mayo School says his real name was Richard Young, which is what he always signed but most people called him Clive as the Minutes record. He died in August 1981.
3. Lind, Ingrid (1981) *Astrologically Speaking*, Fowler p.122
- 4 Transcript of the Tape-recording of the interview
5. Lind, Ingrid (1981) *Astrologically Speaking*, Fowler p.252

## Appendix 6.

### *Astrologers and the law*

The following statement has been authorised by the Council of the Faculty of Astrological Studies, and is addressed to all who may be interested, and particularly to professional astrologers.

Several months ago the Council instructed its Vice-Principal, Secretary and Treasurer to make an investigation of the law as it stands at present in relation to astrologers. The Statutes examined were:

- (a) The so-called Witchcraft Act of 1735, Ch. 5. This Act is undated, but the Stationery Office dates it 1735. The Act is stated to have been made in the ninth year of George II, who became King in 1727;
- (b) The Vagrancy Act 1824, Ch. 83;
- (c) The Vagrancy Act 1838, Ch. 38:
- (d) The Vagrancy Act, 1935, Ch. 20:

of which (c) and (d) were found on inspection not to be relevant to the issue, being short Acts for the purpose of amending parts of previous Acts which did not concern astrologers. (a) and (b) were read through very carefully by all three of us, and we came to the conclusion that, although technically the practising astrologer would be liable to imprisonment under these two Acts, in practice it seems very unlikely that either Act would be enforced against practitioners in view of:

1. The fact that much of the subject matter of these Acts has fallen into disuse or has been abolished by subsequent Acts.
- 2 Certain cases which have some bearing on the matter (e.g. *Barbanell v Naylor*, 1936).
- 3 The fact that certain things which are accepted without question (e.g., weather prediction) might reasonably be placed in the same category as astrology.

However, none of us is an expert in legal matters, and we were fortunate in being able to secure the opinion of a solicitor on the two Acts in question. He stated that he thinks we have very little to worry about, though to make doubly certain we can, if we wish, include some sort of disclaimer about telling fortunes; however, he does not consider this essential.

In spite of the last words in the solicitor's statement, we would recommend that all professional astrologers use some form of introductory wording in all their work emphasising that, in the words of Margaret E. Hone (in *The Modern Text Book of Astrology*) 'they are not dogmatically stating that events *will* happen, but *that from their point of view*, the likelihood is that tendencies of a certain nature may bring about results of that nature.'

Furthermore, attention must be drawn to the fact that the above opinions are based on the wording of the two Acts cited, which are those appearing to us to be most relevant to the issue. There may of course be other Acts or points of law which tend to modify the interpretation of these two Acts, which can only be fully known to a legal expert, and the solicitor's opinion quoted above gains special importance in this connection. The solicitor also mentions that English law is based on pragmatic considerations, and lawyers tend to regard cases on an *ad hoc* basis, advising clients in the light of the facts of each case as it stands.

H. T. BROCKWELL, Vice-Principal

JULIA L. PARKER, Hon. Secretary

J. M. FILBEY, Hon. Treasurer

## Appendix 7. Open Day Invitation, 1974

### FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES

(Founded 1948)

*President* JULIA L. PARKER, D.F. ASTROL.S.

*Vice-President* H.T. BROCKWELL, D.F. ASTROL.S.

*Patrons*

JOHN M. ADDEY, M.A. D.F. ASTROL.S.  
INGRID LIND, D.F. ASTROL.S.  
DANE RUDHYAR, HON. D.F. ASTROL.S.

The Secretary,  
Mrs. Sheila Geddes,  
89 Woodfield Road,  
Thames Ditton, Surrey  
Tel: 01-398-4556

Dear Diploma Holder,

As you will have heard our first open meeting followed by a Wine Buffet will be held on Saturday 8th June 1974, 3.00 p.m., at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C.2. (nearest tube Holborn).

Following the business meeting, at 5 p.m., members guests are cordially invited to join us for an address from Mr. Ian Beck, a Jungian analyst.

This Open meeting of diploma holders is a vitally important meeting for the future of the Faculty and marks a new era in our history. We do hope that you will make every effort to attend.

If you are attending and have not yet sent in your name please let Sheila Geddes know by 1st June.

We look forward to seeing you on the 8th June.

The Council

#### PROGRAM

3 p.m. prompt: OPEN MEETING (Diploma holders only please)

#### AGENDA

- 1) Welcome by the President
- 2) Vice-President's Report
- 3) Secretary's Report
- 4) Treasurer's Report
- 5) Director of Studies Report
- 6) Head Tutor's Report
- 7) Examination Report
- 8) Presentation of Diplomas
- 9) Elections
- 10) Subscriptions?
- 11) Any other business

5 p.m. Guest Speaker

Faculty members' guests are most welcome

Mr. Ian Beck a Jungian analyst will address the meeting.

5.30 p.m. Wine Buffet

The Faculty List of Consultants: If you have not yet sent in your name, address and telephone number for inclusion on the new list of consultant astrologers please do so as soon as possible. Send your details with the £1 entry fee to:

Joan Manwaring, D.F. Astrol.S.,  
Beggars Roost,  
10 Clamp Hill,  
STANMORE, Middlesex.

## Appendix 8.

### FACULTY OF ASTROLOGICAL STUDIES DIPLOMA COURSE PROSPECTUS 1973/74

To the serious student of astrology this new Course offers a unique opportunity that has never before been available. It replaces the Faculty Diploma Course designed by Margaret Hone some twenty-five year ago, and which, however much revised, is considered no longer adequate for the needs of the present-day astrologer. Increasing public interest in astrology, coupled with the scientific researches of recent years, demand that the future Consultant not only understands the new techniques, but is able to apply them for the benefit of his clients, and by so doing raising the general standard of Astrology.

In the preparation of this Course many leading astrologers have contributed their skills and experience in order that the student may obtain a thorough training and become an efficient and responsible Consultant. The time has duly arrived when Astrology has begun to take its place in the world as a social study, and it is hoped that the day is not far off when perhaps it will again enter the university curriculum.

The Diploma of the Faculty is internationally recognised as the highest professional qualification; and this new Course is, we believe, the most modern and extensive to be offered, providing a far more comprehensive training than that of the former Diploma Course. With the benefit of this wider training, the successful Diploma candidate should be able to set up in practice with confidence. He should also be equipped to take his part in astrological circles, able to understand current thought, and to make a contribution in any specialised field in which he is interested.

The fees for the Course have been kept to a minimum, since the Faculty is a non-profit making body, whose sole aim is to provide the finest tuition available. The cost of the Course includes a large number of up-to-date books (both British and American) and the fees have been fixed to cover the operating expenses of the Course, making a just allowance for the intensive work in which the specially appointed tutors (many of them Gold Medalists of the Faculty) will be involved.

The Faculty acknowledges its debt to those fine astrologers whose published works have been selected for the basis of study, and at the same time expresses its thanks to those who have contributed specially written articles, and to those who have helped in checking and production.

John M. Addey, MA, D.F. Astrol. S. (Formerly President of the Astrological Association)

Roy Alexander, BSc, D.F. Astrol. S.

Alice Back, D.F. Astrol. S.

John M. Filbey, D.F. Astrol. S.

Charles Harvey, D.F. Astrol. S.

(President of the Astrological Association)

Chester Kemp

Heidi Langman, D.F. Astrol. S.

Julia Parker, D.F. Astrol. S. (President of the Faculty)

J.L. White, F.R.A.S.

- also to Doreen M. Tyson, D.F. Astrol. S., Director of Studies, who has undertaken the actual work of compilation on behalf of the Faculty, and to Pauline Hayward, D.F. Astrol. S., for the production of the Course.