

ASTROMEDICAL RESURVEY

by

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PYTHAGOREAN PUBLICATIONS

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CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

DR. FOLKERT'S ELEMENTENKREIS

As early as the year 1933 your author was searching for ways and means to achieve the linking up of the chemical elements to the zodiac of signs, which he felt was needed for the experimental purposes he then had in view.

Of course, in those days far less about the internal structure of atoms was known than is now known; but already knowledge of the isotopes was being gained, and atomic numbers were in process of being assigned.

What was known, however, were the relative atomic weights of the elements, the Periodic Law discovered by D.I. Mendeleeff and L. Meyer, the Law of Octaves of J.A.R. Newlands, and the work of A.E.B. de Chancourtois.

Therefore it is not surprising that your author's line of thought at that epoch was directed towards linking up the elements to the musical scales in something like the following fashion:

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>ATOMIC WEIGHT</u>	<u>SCALE NOTE</u>
Kr	82.92	B ^{''}
Br	79.92	Bb
Se	79.2	A ^{''}
As	74.96	Ab ^{''}
Ge	72.5	G ^{''}
Gd	69.9	Gb ^{''}
Zn	65.37	F ^{''}
Cu	63.57	E ^{''}
Ni	58.68	D
Co	58.68	Eb ^{''}
Fe	55.88	Db ^{''}
Mn	54.93	C ^{''}
Cr	52.0	B
V	51.0	Bb [']
Ti	48.1	A [']
Sc	44.1	Ab [']
Ca	40.07	G [']

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<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>ATOMIC WEIGHT</u>	<u>SCALE NOTE</u>
K	39.1	Gb'
A	39.88	F'
Cl	35.46	E'
S	32.07	Eb'
P	31.04	D'
Si	28.3	Db'
Al	27.1	C'
Mg	24.32	B
Na	23.0	Bb
Ne	20.2	A
F	19.0	Ab
O	16.0	G
N	14.01	Gb
C	12.00	F
B	11.0	E
Be	9.1	Eb
Li	6.94	D
He	3.99	Db
H	1.008	C
U	238.5	Bb''''''
Th	232.4	Ab''''''
Nt	222.5	G''''''
Bi	208.0	Gb''''''
Pb	207.10	F''''''
Tl	204.0	E''''''
Hg	200.6	Eb''''''
Au	197.2	D''''''
Pt	195.2	Db''''''
Ir	193.1	C''''''
Cs	190.9	B''''''
W	184.0	Bb''''''
Ta	181.0	A''''''
Ce	140.25	Ab''''''
La	139.0	G''''''
Ba	137.37	Gb''''''
Cs	132.81	F''''''
I	126.96	Eb''''''
Te	127.5	D''''''
Sb	120.2	Db''''''
Sn	119.0	C''''''
In	114.8	B''''''
Cd	112.40	Bb''''''
Ag	107.88	A''''''
Pd	106.7	Ab''''''
Rh	102.9	C''''''

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<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>ATOMIC WEIGHT</u>	<u>SCALE NOTE</u>
Ru	101.7	Gb'''
Mo	96.0	F'''
Nb	93.5	E'''
Zr	90.6	Eb'''
Yt	89.0	D'''
Sr	87.63	Db'''
Rb	85.44	C'''

With the above arrangement it was hoped to find that the striking of chords would pinpoint the minerals, thus:

Notes G E G select the elements H B O = Sassolite
(boric acid) = H_3BO_3

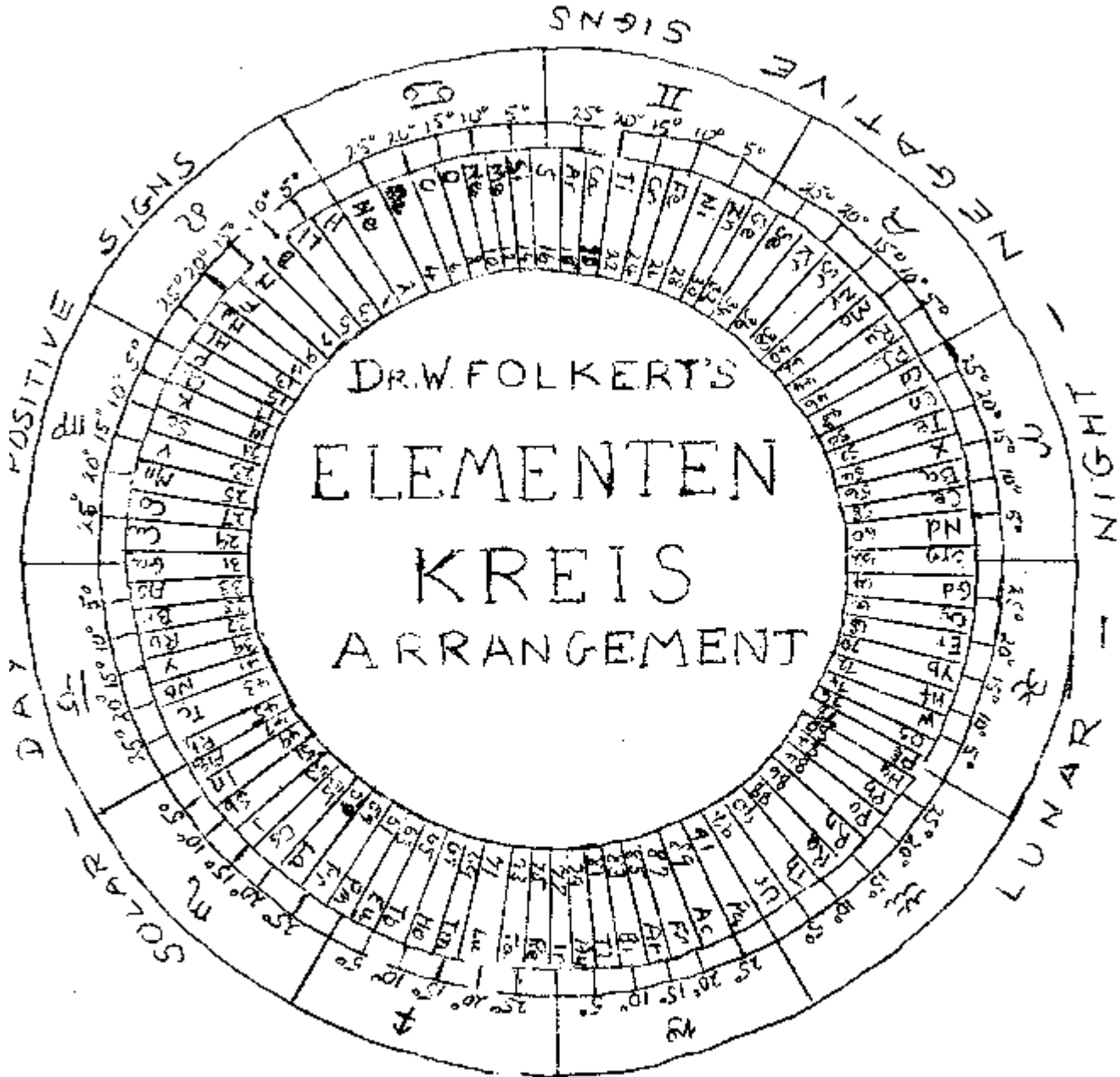
However, the problem was not to be solved quite so easily, and before it could be proceeded with further, your author had to devote his attention to other developing aspects of physics concerned with the problems of fission and of fusion, before resuming pursuit of the above theory. Then, just as he was about to do so, a remarkable book came into his hands which apprised him that the link-up between the elements and the degrees of the zodiacal circle had already been achieved by a fellow scientist.

The book to which reference is made is entitled SPHERON. It has been written by a German Homoeopathic Physician: Dr. WILHELM FOLKERT, and was published privately by him in 1958 for circulation among private practitioners of the homoeopathic school of medicine.

Dr. Folkert's main aim seems to have been to try to provide homoeopathic practitioners with a new method of dispensing elements in homoeopathic doses related to the horoscope of the individual patient being treated by the physician.

The method Dr. Folkert adopted for linking the elements to the zodiacal circle is a highly ingenious one. Indeed, your author regards the diagram of Dr. Folkert's ELEMENTENKREIS (published on page 287 of his book) as a marvel of ingenuity and comprehensiveness. But the student must be referred to the book itself for full information concerning it.

However, on the following page I am presenting a diagram that is restricted solely to showing the position of each element against the zodiacal circle, to illustrate the method of coordination which this physician has achieved.



THE HIGHLY INGENUOUS ARRANGEMENT OF DR. WILHELM FOLKERT
 SHOWING THE COORDINATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF
 MATTER WITH THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

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Dr. Folkert has taken for his purpose the 92 elements which range from Hydrogen to Uranium, bearing the atomic numbers 1-92. These he has divided into two parts: the odd and even atomic numbers.

As starting-point of the zodiacal circle, Dr. Folkert has selected the first point of Leo—for reasons given in his book. The odd atomic numbers: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc. are set around the zodiacal circle in the progression of the signs, and therefore in an anti-clockwise direction, starting from 0° and ending at 360° . The even atomic numbers: 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., are set around the other semi-circle in a clockwise direction, starting from 360° and ending at 0° .

This author feels that had Dr. Folkert limited the number of elements to 90 (i.e., those elements with atomic numbers 1-90), it might have been better, since in that event each element would cover exactly 4° of zodiacal arc, as shown in the following complete table of the elements:

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	ATOMIC WEIGHT	ATOMIC NUMBER	ZODIACAL ARC COVERED
HYDROGEN	H	1.008	1	$0^{\circ} - 4^{\circ}$
HELIUM	He	4.0	2	$360^{\circ} - 356^{\circ}$
LITHIUM	Li	6.94	3	$4^{\circ} - 8^{\circ}$
BERYLLIUM	Be	9.1	4	$356^{\circ} - 352^{\circ}$
BORON	B	11.0	5	$8^{\circ} - 12^{\circ}$
CARBON	C	12.005	6	$352^{\circ} - 348^{\circ}$
NITROGEN	N	14.01	7	$12^{\circ} - 16^{\circ}$
OXYGEN	O	16.00	8	$348^{\circ} - 344^{\circ}$
FLUORINE	F	19.0	9	$16^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}$
NEON	Ne	20.2	10	$344^{\circ} - 340^{\circ}$
SODIUM	Na	23.00	11	$20^{\circ} - 24^{\circ}$
MAGNESIUM	Mg	24.32	12	$340^{\circ} - 336^{\circ}$
ALUMINIUM	Al	27.1	13	$24^{\circ} - 28^{\circ}$
SILICON	Si	28.3	14	$336^{\circ} - 332^{\circ}$
PHOSPHORUS	P	31.04	15	$28^{\circ} - 32^{\circ}$
SULPHUR	S	32.06	16	$332^{\circ} - 328^{\circ}$
CHLORINE	Cl	35.46	17	$32^{\circ} - 36^{\circ}$
ARGON	A	39.88	18	$328^{\circ} - 324^{\circ}$
POTASSIUM	K	39.10	19	$36^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}$
CALCIUM	Ca	40.07	20	$324^{\circ} - 320^{\circ}$
SCANDIUM	Sc	44.1	21	$40^{\circ} - 44^{\circ}$
TITANIUM	Ti	48.1	22	$320^{\circ} - 316^{\circ}$
VANADIUM	V	51.0	23	$44^{\circ} - 48^{\circ}$
CHROMIUM	Cr	52.0	24	$316^{\circ} - 362^{\circ}$
MANGANESE	Mn	54.93	25	$48^{\circ} - 52^{\circ}$

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ELEMENT	SYMBOL	ATOMIC WEIGHT	ATOMIC NUMBER	ZODIACAL ARC COVERED
IRON	Fe	55.84	26	312° - 308°
COBALT	Co	58.97	27	52° - 56°
NICKEL	Ni	58.68	28	308° - 304°
COPPER	Cu	63.57	29	56° - 60°
ZINC	Zn	65.37	30	304° - 300°
GALLIUM	Ga	69.9	31	60° - 64°
GERMANIUM	Ge	72.5	32	300° - 296°
ARSENIC	As	74.96	33	64° - 68°
SELENIUM	Se	79.2	34	296° - 292°
BROMINE	Br	79.92	35	68° - 72°
KRYPTON	Kr	82.92	36	292° - 288°
RUBIDIUM	Rb	85.45	37	72° - 76°
STRONTIUM	Sr	87.63	38	288° - 284°
YTIUM	Y	88.7	39	76° - 80°
ZIRCONIUM	Zr	90.6	40	284° - 280°
NIQBIUM	Nb	93.1	41	80° - 84°
MOLYBDENUM	Mo	96.0	42	280° - 276°
TECHNETIUM	Tc		43	84° - 88°
RUTHENIUM	Ru	101.7	44	276° - 272°
RHODIUM	Rh	102.9	45	88° - 92°
PALLADIUM	Pd	106.7	46	272° - 268°
SILVER	Ag	107.88	47	92° - 96°
CADMIUM	Cd	112.40	48	268° - 264°
INDIUM	In	114.8	49	96° - 100°
TIN	Sn	118.7	50	264° - 260°
ANTIMONY	Sb	120.2	51	100° - 104°
TELLURIUM	Te	127.5	52	260° - 256°
IODINE	I	126.92	53	104° - 108°
XENON	Xe	130.2	54	256° - 252°
CAESIUM	Cs	132.81	55	108° - 112°
BARIUM	Ba	137.37	56	252° - 248°
LANTHANUM	La	139.0	57	112° - 116°
CERIUM	Ce	140.25	58	248° - 244°
PRASEODYMIUM	Pr	140.9	59	116° - 120°
NEODYMIUM	Nd	144.3	60	244° - 240°
PROMETHIUM	Pm		61	120° - 124°
SAMARIUM	Sm	150.4	62	240° - 236°
EUROPIUM	Eu	152.0	63	124° - 128°
GADOLINIUM	Gd	157.3	64	236° - 232°
TERBIUM	Tb	159.2	65	128° - 132°
DYSPROSIUM	Dy	162.5	66	232° - 228°
HOLMIUM	Ho	163.5	67	132° - 136°
ERBIUM	Er	167.7	68	228° - 224°
THULIUM	Tu	168.5	69	136° - 140°
YTTTERBIUM	Yb	173.5	70	224° - 220°

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ELEMENT	SYMBOL	ATOMIC WEIGHT	ATOMIC NUMBER	ZODIACAL ARC COVERED
LITHIUM	Li	7.0	3	140° - 144°
BERYLLIUM	Be	9.0	4	220° - 216°
TANTALUM	Ta	181.5	73	144° - 148°
TUNGSTEN	W	184.0	74	216° - 212°
RHENIUM	Re		75	148° - 152°
OSMIUM	Os	190.9	76	212° - 208°
IRIDIUM	Ir	193.1	77	152° - 156°
PLATINUM	Pt	195.2	78	208° - 204°
GOLD	Au	197.2	79	156° - 150°
MERCURY	Hg	200.6	80	204° - 200°
THALLIUM	Tl	204.0	81	160° - 164°
LEAD	Pb	207.20	82	200° - 196°
BISMUTH	Bi	208.0	83	164° - 168°
POLONIUM	Po		84	196° - 192°
ASTATINE	At		85	168° - 172°
NITON	Nt	222.4	86	192° - 188°
FRANCIUM	Fr		87	172° - 176°
RADIUM	Ra	226.0	88	188° - 184°
ACTINIUM	Ac		89	176° - 180°
THORIUM	Th	232.0	90	184° - 180°
PROCTACTINIUM	Pr		91	
URANIUM	U	238.2	92	

Nine more actinide elements have since been discovered:

NEPTUNIUM	Atomic No.	93.	PLUTONIUM	Atomic No.	94,
AMERICIUM	"	" 95	CURVIUM	"	" 96
BERKELEIUM	"	" 97	CALIFORNIUM	"	" 98
EINSTEINIUM	"	" 99	FERMIUM	"	" 100
MENDELEVIUM	"	" 101			
	*	*	*	*	*

Apart from the small alteration achieved by reducing the elements to 90 in number from 92, Dr. Folkert's arrangement of the elements in relation to the zodiacal circle would appear to be flawless.

We now propose to demonstrate this fact by applying to the schema the principles of the subdivisions of the zodiacal circle which were propounded by CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY nearly two thousand years ago.

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The division of a rotation of the Earth on its axis into day and night is a natural principle, even though day and night are only equal in length when the Sun is at the equinoxes. For, as Ptolemy observed in Chapter VII, Book I, of his Tetrabiblos:

"The day and the night are the visible divisions of time. The day, in its heat and its aptitude for action, is masculine:— the night, in its moisture and its appropriation to rest, is feminine."

Hence the first principle which Ptolemy seized upon for the creation of his schema determining the planetary rulerships of the twelve signs of the zodiac, was this visible division of time into day and night.

In Chapter XX, Book I, of the Tetrabiblos, Ptolemy describes in the following words the principles he pursued when determining the planetary rulerships of the zodiacal signs:

"Cancer and Leo are the most northerly of all the twelve signs; they approach nearer than the other signs to the zenith of this part of the earth, and thereby cause warmth and heat: they are consequently appropriated as houses for the two principle and greater luminaries; Leo for the Sun, as being masculine; and Cancer for the Moon, as being feminine. It has hence resulted, that the semicircle from Leo to Capricorn has been ordained solar, and the semicircle from Aquarius to Cancer, lunar; in order that each planet might occupy one sign in each semicircle, and thus have one of its houses configurated with the Sun and the other with the Moon, conformably to the motions of its own sphere, and the peculiar properties of its nature.

"Saturn, therefore, since he is cold and inimical to heat, moving also in a superior orbit most remote from the luminaries, occupies the signs opposite to Cancer and Leo: these are Aquarius and Capricorn; and they are assigned to him in consideration of their cold and wintry nature; and because the configuration by opposition does not co-operate towards the production of good.

"Jupiter has a favourable temperament, and is situated beneath the sphere of Saturn; he therefore occupies the next two signs, Sagittarius and Pisces. These signs are airy and fruitful, in consequence of their trinal distance from the houses of the luminaries,

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which distance harmonises with the operation of good.

"Mars is dry in nature, and beneath the sphere of Jupiter: he takes the next two signs, of a nature similar to his own, viz. Aries and Scorpio, whose relative distances from the houses of the luminaries are injurious and discordant.

"Venus, possessing a favourable temperament, and placed beneath the sphere of Mars, takes the next two signs, Taurus and Libra. These are of a fruitful nature, and preserve harmony by the sextile distance; and this planet is never more than two signs distant from the Sun.

"Mercury never has greater distance from the Sun than the space of one sign, and is beneath all the other planets: hence he is placed nearest to both luminaries, and the remaining two signs, Gemini and Virgo, are allotted to him."

The design of the equilateral triangle with its apex at the top, illustrated on the following page, shows in graphic form the schematic division of the twelve signs of the zodiac into solar and lunar groups. Likewise the principles behind the day-and-night division of the planetary rulerships of those signs.

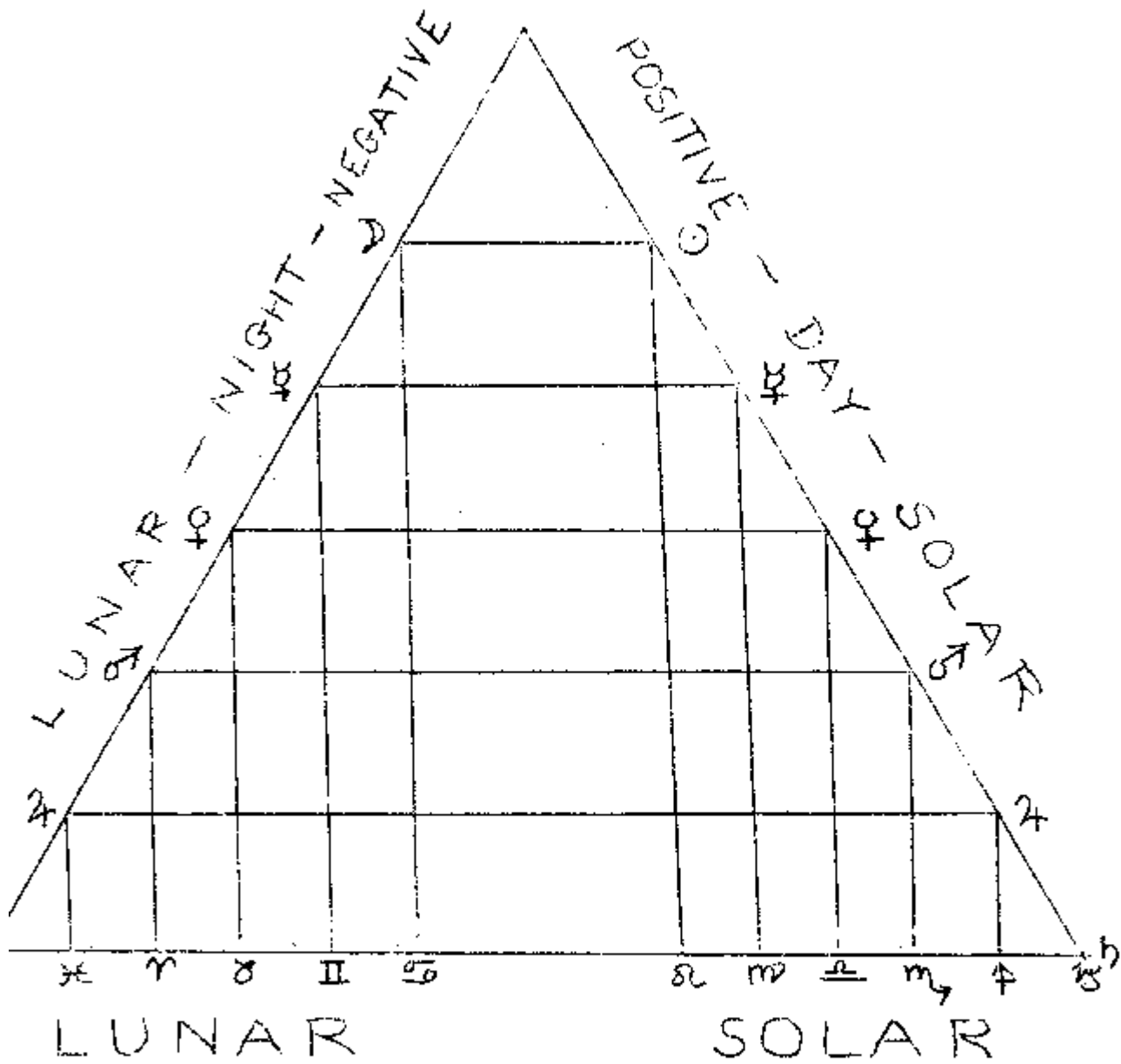
Application of the above-described Ptolemaic principles as a testing-tool for ascertaining the efficiency of Dr. Folkert's method of linking the elements to the zodiacal circle, is a very enlightening and rewarding experience.

For instance, why did Dr. Folkert choose 0° as the point of division of the odd and even atomic numbers?

Dr. Folkert himself tells us he decided on this starting-point on two grounds: (1) on the fact that ancient astrology drew an axis through the ecliptic circle from 0° to 180° ; and (2) on empirical tests connecting the Sun's position in the patient's birth chart with the element indicated in the Elementenkreis. Homoeopathic doses of the indicated element were then prescribed for the patient, and observation kept on the latter in order to determine how he thrived upon it.

As shown by our graph on the following page, 0° was the point of demarcation between the solar and lunar rulerships, as between night and day. This test therefore shows that Dr. Folkert's selection of 0° as the ideal starting-point on

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PTOLEMY'S RULERSHIP SCHEME

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the zodiacal circle for the division of the odd and even atomic numbers is in the fullest accordance with natural principles as enunciated by Claudius Ptolemy.

Next we have to test whether the directional principle of running the odd atomic number elements in an anti-clockwise direction from 0° , and the even atomic number elements in a clockwise direction from the same point, is valid.

First it must be observed that the division of the elements into odd and even atomic numbers has nothing to do with 'positive' and 'negative' in an electrochemical sense. Because, if we arrange the principal elements in such a way that each element is positive to any element above it and negative to any element below it, the list will come out as follows:

<u>NEGATIVE</u>					
Oxygen	8	Tin	50	Iron	26
Sulphur	16	Hydrogen	1	Zinc	30
Nitrogen	7	Gold	79	Manganese	25
Fluorine	9	Osmium	76	Lanthanum	57
Chlorine	17	Iridium	77	Cerium	58
Bromine	35	Platinum	78	Thorium	90
Iodine	49	Rhodium	45	Zirconium	40
Selenium	34	Ruthenium	44	Aluminium	13
Phosphorus	15	Palladium	46	Scandium	21
Arsenic	33	Mercury	80	Erbium	68
Chromium	24	Silver	47	Yttrium	39
Vanadium	23	Copper	29	Ytterbium	70
Molybdenum	42	Uranium	92	Beryllium	4
Tungsten	74	Bismuth	83	Magnesium	12
Boron	5	Gallium	31	Calcium	20
Carbon	6	Indium	49	Strontium	38
Antimony	51	Germanium	32	Barium	56
Tellurium	52	Lead	82	Lithium	3
Tantalum	73	Cadmium	48	Sodium	11
Columbium	41	Thallium	81	Potassium	19
Titanium	22	Cobalt	27	Rubidium	37
Silicon	14	Nickel	28	Cæsium	55
				<u>POSITIVE</u>	

Therefore, very definitely, we have here to consider the terms 'positive' and 'negative', not with an electrical meaning, but in the meaning which Claudius Ptolemy attached to the terms 'masculine' and 'feminine' as defined by him in Chapter VI, Book I, of the Tetrabiblos, viz:

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"There are two primary sexes, male and female; and the female sex partakes chiefly of moisture. The Moon and Venus are therefore said to be feminine, since their qualities are principally moist.

"The Sun, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars are called masculine. Mercury is common to both genders, because at certain times he produces dryness, and at others moisture, and performs each in an equal ratio.

"The stars, however, are also said to be masculine and feminine, by their positions with regard to the Sun. While they are matutine and preceding the Sun, they are masculine; when vespertine and following the Sun, they become feminine.

"And they are further regulated in this respect by their positions with regard to the horizon. From the ascendant to the mid-heaven, or from the angle of the west to the lower heaven, they are considered to be masculine, being then oriental; and in the other two quadrants, feminine, being then occidental."

When dealing with the zodiac we are dealing with stars, not planets. Therefore it is clear that the Ptolemaic principle regarded the signs following - and including - Leo (over which sign the Sun has rulership), namely Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, as masculine - because they are oriental in position and direction to the starting-point; and the six signs preceding 30° , namely, Cancer, Gemini, Taurus, Aries, Pisces, Aquarius, as feminine, - because they are occidental in position and direction to the starting-point.

The diagram of PTOLEMY'S RULERSHIP SCHEME on page 140, shows these facts clearly.

Hence it is proven that Dr. Folkert's division of the elements into progressive odd and even atomic numbers, and his arrangement of odd (masculine) atomic numbers starting from 30° in the order of the signs (Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn) in an anti-clockwise, oriental direction (i.e., west-east - the direction in which the Earth rotates); and with the even (feminine) atomic numbers, also starting from 30° in a clockwise direction against the run of the signs (Cancer, Gemini, Taurus, Aries, Pisces, Aquarius); are all in the fullest accordance with the natural principles which Claudius Ptolemy himself observed.

We have now to test Dr. Folkert's arrangement by applying the principle of the planetary rulerships devised by Ptolemy.

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Reference to the diagram on page 140 will show us that whereas the principal luminaries - Sun and Moon - rule only one sign each (the Sun, masculine, and lighting the day, being the ruler of Leo; the Moon, feminine, and lighting the night, being ruler of Cancer), each of the planets has a dual rulership: one for the day, and one for the night.

Mercury, for example, has rulership over the day (masculine) sign of Virgo; and rulership over the night (feminine) sign of Gemini. Now, if we consult the Elementenkreis, we shall see that the elements belonging to the masculine sign Virgo bear the atomic numbers 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29; whereas the elements belonging to the negative sign Gemini bear the atomic numbers 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Venus has rulership over the day (masculine) sign Libra, with elements bearing the atomic numbers 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45; while the planet also has rulership over the night (feminine) sign Taurus with elements bearing atomic numbers 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46.

Mars has rulership over the day (masculine) sign of Scorpio, and elements bearing atomic numbers 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61; and over the night (feminine) sign Aries with elements bearing atomic numbers 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62.

Jupiter has rulership over the day (masculine) sign Sagittarius, with elements bearing atomic numbers 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75; also over the night (feminine) sign of Pisces with elements bearing atomic numbers 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76.

Saturn has rulership over the day (masculine) sign of Capricorn, with elements bearing atomic numbers 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89; also over the night (feminine) sign of Aquarius, with elements bearing atomic numbers 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90.

It will therefore be seen that the Ptolemaic system of rulerships selects precisely those masculine and feminine signs that contain the right atomic numbers to complete the masculine-feminine sequence. Consequently, the case for the validity of the Elementenkreis, as being in perfect accordance with natural principles, is proven beyond doubt. We are therefore provided with a completely reliable instrument which may now be used as tool for the construction of the new science of ASTROPHARMACOLOGY.