

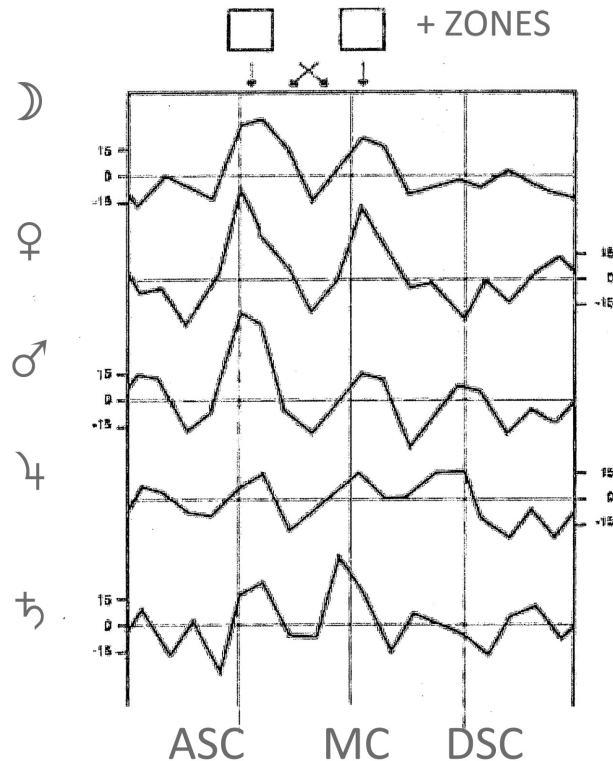
# Planetary Sequence & Astrological Heredity

*Kennet Gillman*

In 1966 Michel Gauquelin wrote on planetary heredity. He concluded that five specific planets were either present or absent from angular areas at the birth of both parents and their children.

*"Children tend to be born when the same celestial body (the Moon, Venus, Mars, Jupiter or Saturn) is in the same diurnal zone as it was at the birth of their parents."*

Michel Gauquelin,  
Planetary Heredity



Gauquelin displayed his findings in the above chart. Note that each of the five peaks is either on or closely followed the ASC or the MC line, within his two Plus Zones.

Gauquelin rejected the prior theories of Johannes Kepler, Carl Krafft, Paul Choisnard and others that said that parents and their children had similar interplanetary aspects or any other sort of zodiacal similarity at their births. Astrologers in recent years continue to pursue these same rejected theories.

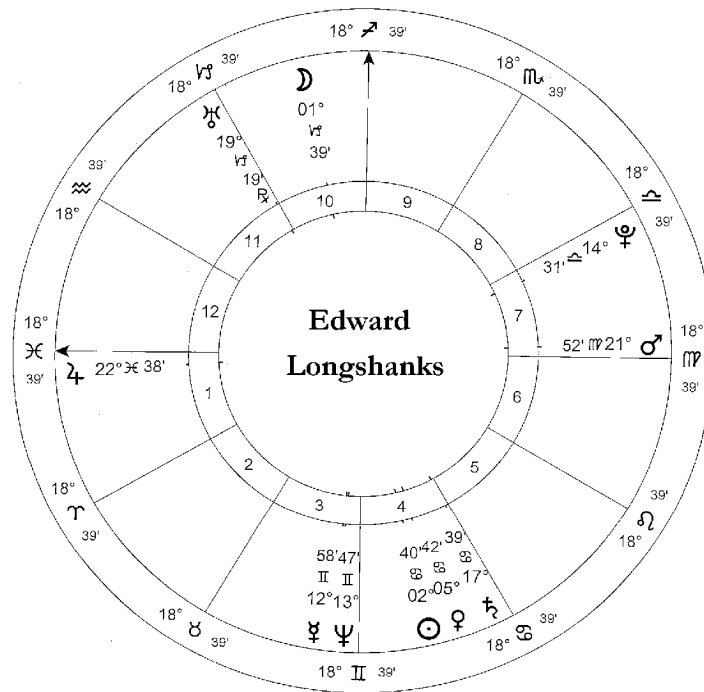
My own findings neither confirm nor reject the Gauquelin results. What I have identified is entirely different. It involves a new approach to looking at the components within a horoscope. To explain it I will use the birth charts of British royalty.

## Plantagenet Kings

For many years I have been using the order that planets rise in the eastern sky to help identify an individual's time of birth. In the process I have created a strip that lists the order of the rising planets.

Edward Plantagenet: Sequence of Planets

Edward	As	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	1239	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♂	♁	♁	♁



Here we have the birth chart of Edward I of England and above it a listing of the order of the rising bodies at his birth. He was tall and thin, with particularly long, thin legs, which led to him being known as Longshanks. Jupiter, his Ascendant ruler, rises first, close to the rising degree, and is listed in column 1. It is followed to the eastern horizon by Mercury (column 2), then by Neptune (column 3), the Sun (4), Venus (5), Saturn (6), Mars (7), Pluto (8), the Moon (9) and finally Uranus (column 10) as we go around the wheel.

**Two Edwards: Royal Father & Son**

Edward		A <sub>S</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	1239	♃	♃	♀	♃	☉	♀	♃	♂	♀	☾	♃
II	1284	♃	♃	♃	♀	☉	♀	♀	♃	♂	☾	♃

Longshanks' son Edward II was born when the father was 45 years old. He also had Jupiter as the first body to rise after birth. And three other bodies, the Sun, Venus and the Moon, occupy the same sequential positions as they did at his father's birth.

**Three Plantagenet Kings**

Edward		A <sub>S</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	1239	♃	♃	♀	♃	☉	♀	♃	♂	♀	☾	♃
II	1284	♃	♃	♃	♀	☉	♀	♀	♃	♂	☾	♃
III	1312	♃	♂	♀	♃	☉	♃	♀	♃	♀	☾	♃

Longshanks' grandson, Edward III, did not have Jupiter as the first to rise, but he did have the Sun in the 4<sup>th</sup> position and the Moon in the 9<sup>th</sup> position just the same as his father and his grandfather.

Let's ignore the pairings of Jupiter, Venus and Mercury for these three kings and consider only the Suns and Moons in columns 4 and 9. It is these two sets of coincident placements that first attracted my attention. There are ten locations that Edward II's Sun could have occupied, only one of which coincided with the place of Longshanks' Sun—a one-in-ten chance of them coinciding. Edward III's Sun similarly had a one-in-ten chance of occupying that same fourth rising position. One-in-ten times one-in-ten is one-in-a hundred.

A similar probability calculation applies to the Moon. With the Sun already in its place the Moon had nine different locations it could occupy. One-in-Nine, happening twice. Combine the two Moons and we have one-in-nine-nines, or one-in-eighty-one. Combine Sun and Moon, one-in-a-hundred and one-in-eighty-one. We end up with odds of 1-in-8,100 that the Sun and Moon would occupy these same two sequential places for these three kings.

Historians tell us that each one of these three Plantagenet kings was convinced of his own absolute authority, which is perhaps symbolized by the triple Sun trait.

The first and third were great warriors, one the conqueror of the Scots at Falkirk and of the Welsh virtually everywhere; and the other victor over the French at Crecy. The Suns of these two warrior kings separate from Neptune while their Moons are leaving Pluto.

By contrast Edward II lacked military ambition. He preferred gardening. His Moon at birth is separating from Mars and applying to conjunct Neptune. His boyfriend was executed, and he himself had to abdicate the throne. We are told that he was killed by the appropriate thrust of a red-hot poker.

## Lancastrians

Here we see the planetary rising sequences of three Lancastrian kings: father, son and grandson.

Three Lancastrian Kings

Henry		A <sub>S</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IV	1367	♁	♂	♄	♃	♆	♀	♀	☉	♀	♃	♁
V	1387	♁	♆	♀	♄	♃	♀	♂	☉	♀	♁	♃
VI	1421	♁	♀	♆	♄	♃	♂	♀	☉	♀	♁	♃

Again there is a triple Sun connection, this time in the seventh place. Note the Moon-Uranus switch in the final two positions.

This is not a happy group. Henry Bolingbroke, grandson of Edward III succumbed to a wasting disease. Henry V, the hero of Agincourt, died young of dysentery. Henry VI lost most of France, had bouts of imbecility, and was stabbed to death.

## Hanoverians

We'll skip the Tudors and Stuarts and jump to the Hanoverian kings of Great Britain, to the first four Georges.

Four Hanoverian Kings

George		A <sub>S</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	1660	♁	♂	♄	♃	♆	♁	♃	♀	☉	♀	♀
II	1683	♁	♀	♃	♃	♄	♀	☉	♀	♂	♆	♁
III	1738	♁	♀	♁	♃	♂	♄	☉	♀	♄	♀	♆
IV	1762	♁	♁	♃	♄	♃	♀	☉	♆	♀	♂	♀

Again a sequence of Suns connects three of the kings. Each of these kings had major rifts with his eldest son. The father-son conflicts may be indicated by the Saturn and Pluto connections, perhaps by Mercury too. Mercury certainly seems an appropriate connection as George I couldn't speak any English and his son George II had to translate for him. The first two Georges shared a passion for war.

George III was the grandson of George II.

My source is Taeger for all of these early charts. The birth data for the four Hanoverians is generally agreed but there are disagreements about the times of the earlier kings. That doesn't really matter for the Plantagenets and Lancastrians are the stimuli for this concept, not the proof of it.

## The Family of Queen Victoria & Prince Albert

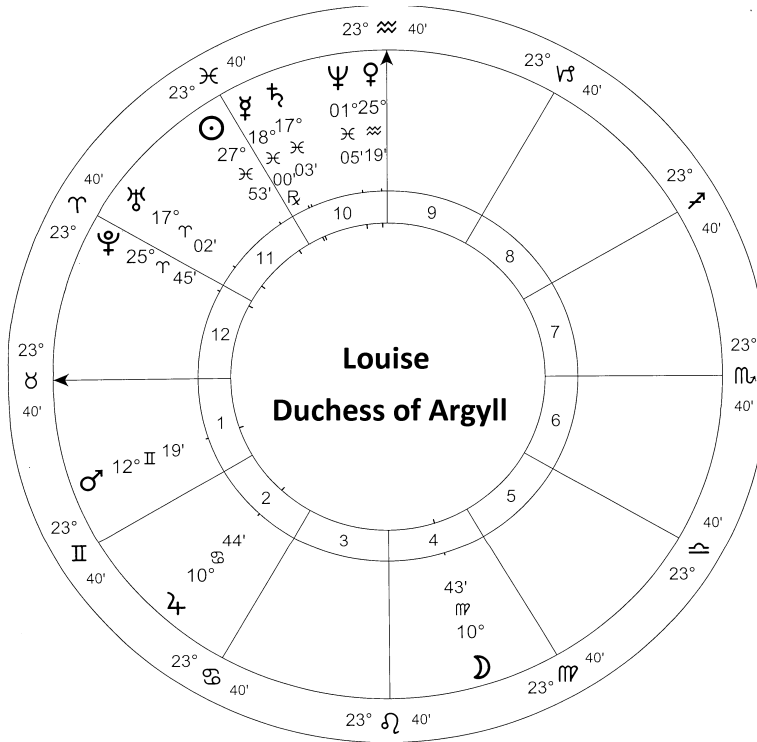
Until now all of my examples appear to show that planetary heredity occurs only on the male side. This makes no sense. The bias has resulted from my lack of birth data of the queens concerned.

This changes when we examine the family of Queen Victoria and her consort Prince Albert. The royal couple had nine children. The planet sequences for the two parents are shown here and the planets connecting them with each of their children are listed in the table below. Four children connect to both parents. Three tie with just the father. Two tie in only with the mother.

Queen Victoria & Prince Albert

	A <sub>S</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Victoria	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁
Albert	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁

Children	Connections to		
	Victoria	Albert	
Vicky	-	♁♁	All 9 children are connected with one or both of their parents.
Edward	♁♁	-	
Alice	-	♁	
Alfred	♁♁♁♁	♁	4 children are connected with both parents
Helena	♁♁	♁	
Louise	♁♁	♁	3 tie with the father only
Arthur	-	♁	
Leopold	♁	-	2 are aligned just with their mother.
Beatrice	♁♁	♁♁	
Total Hits	13	9	



♃	+ 11:07
♂	- 4:40
♀	- 6:45
♄	- 14:07

Some altitudes

Louise, the sixth child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, was initially a problem as the longitude sequence of none of the planets at her birth matched to those of either of her parents. This was resolved when the altitudes of her planets were examined. It was then discovered that Pluto, instead of being the final body of the ten to rise after her birth, was in fact the second one, following Mars and ahead of Jupiter.

As a result of this finding all planetary sequence comparisons take into account the altitudes of the planets as they move one after another to make mundane conjunctions with the angles.

## Test Data

The concept that children have one or more planets in the same rising position as one or both of their parents was tested on Gauquelin's family data.

Having confirmed that both parents are involved in planetary hereditary, I eliminated single-parent families from the first two sets of Gauquelin's Paris families. 56.5% of the 16,037 families in Michel's data only had a single parent. Far too many husbands are absent due to the many deaths in the two world wars.

I stopped my analysis after using 387 families. This was sufficient to provide a highly significant statistical difference between the test data and its control.

An example of the test data is shown here. Father One (F1), Mother One (M1), and Daughter One (D1)...the date of birth and the planet sequence at birth. For space reasons I've omitted the birth time and geographical coordinates that were used. The second family has both a son (S2) and daughter (D2). The third family has just a daughter (D3), like the first family. The children-to-parents matching planets are highlighted. Connections between parents, such as Venus in position 6 for both the parents in the first family (F1 & M1) are ignored.

### Example of Test Data

Paris families		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
F1	7/9/1905	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌
M1	17/4/1906	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊
D1	7/8/1930	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎
F2	5/10/1905	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑
M2	14/8/1905	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈
S2	2/10/1927	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋
D2	10/1/1930	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍
F3	22/1/1905	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒
M3	31/1/1912	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎
D3	12/9/1929	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍

## Control Data

For the control children were switched between parents. In the following example we see that the son (S387) from Family 387, which was the final family in the test data, is now combined with the parents of the first family (F1 & M1). The daughter from this first family (D1) had been allocated to the parents of the second family (F2 & M2). The son and daughter from the second test family (S2 & D2) are now with the parents of the third family (F3 & M3). And this occurs throughout the different families.

Control—Children Switch Parents

Paris false families		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S387	10/3/1924	♁	☉	♀	♃	♀	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁
F1	7/9/1905	♃	♄	♀	♃	♁	♀	♀	☉	♁	♁
M1	17/4/1906	♁	♃	♄	♀	☉	♀	♁	♃	♀	♁
D1	7/8/1930	♀	☉	♁	♀	♀	♄	♃	♁	♁	♃
F2	5/10/1905	♀	♀	☉	♁	♁	♃	♄	♃	♀	♁
M2	14/8/1905	♁	♁	♃	♄	♃	♀	♀	♁	☉	♀
S2	2/10/1927	♃	♁	♀	♁	♀	☉	♁	♀	♄	♃
D2	10/1/1930	♄	♁	♀	☉	♀	♁	♃	♃	♀	♁
F3	22/1/1905	♀	♁	♁	♄	♃	♀	♁	♃	♀	☉
M3	31/1/1912	♀	♃	♁	♃	♀	♀	♁	☉	♄	♁

Note the absence in the control of matching planets between daughter One (D1) and her new parents (F2 & M2), and also between daughter Two (D2) and her substitute parents (F3 & M3). The two sons (S387 & S2) are apparently more adaptable to their changed family environments.

## Results

	Test	Control	Difference
# Families	387	387	0
# Children	413	413	0
# Match to Parents	399	339	60
% Child-Parent Match	96.6%	82.1%	14.5%
Hits per Match	2.35	1.76	0.49

413 children from 387 families were examined. 399 of the children matched to one or more of their true parents in the test group. Sixty less (339) of the same children matched to the false parents in the control group. The difference is highly significant statistically. The Z-test value for the observed 14.5 value



between the two matching percentages is 6.98. This indicates that the odds of this result occurring by chance are greater than 10,000 to 1.

This significant result made use of ten planets, the seven classical bodies plus Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.

I also ran some comparisons adding the newly discovered planet Eris and, separately, the two lunar nodes without seeing anything of interest.

### **Connections between Parents**

The connections between parents are interesting. If we are dealing with some form of physical, emotional or mental attraction between a particular father and mother there might be a high connect percent. If we have instead found a true heredity indicator there is likely to be a low connection between parents but a high one between parents and children. A high percent between parents may indicate inbreeding.

Connection	Present	Missing
Children to True Parents	96.6%	3.4%
Children to False Parents	82.1%	17.9%
Between Parents	60.4%	39.6%

Gauquelin's parents have a low percent connection, which suggests that the connection being observed between children and their true parents is a valid astro-genetic connection.

Victoria & Albert were connected by a single body, the Sun in the tenth place.

## Testing with Seven Classical Planets

Traditional astrologers act as if they believe astrology was complete before Uranus was discovered in 1781, the same year that Britain lost the American colonies. To venture into their world I repeated the earlier analysis using only the seven classical planets. This comparison of test versus control uses only the seven classical planets for both the true families and for the false families. Same data, different sequences.

	Test	Control	Difference
# Families	387	387	0
# Children	413	413	0
# Match to Parents	361	354	7
% Child-Parent Match	87.4%	85.7%	1.7%
Hits per Match	2.10	2.07	0.03

The values for the test and control families are virtually identical. 87% of the test families had a child-parent match; the bogus families had an 86% match. There is no difference between the test families and the control either for the Child-Parent match values or for the Hits per Match.

## Tudors

One use of the planetary connections is the handing down of genetic traits from parent to child. Bloody Mary and her father Henry VIII share Mars and Neptune in the first and third rising places. Perhaps these are the indicators of a Defender -of-the-Faith gene.

<i>Tudors</i>	A <sub>s</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Henry VIII	♏	♂	♀	♃	♆	♄	♃	♄	♀	♃	☉	♀
Catherine (0:30)	♏	♀	♄	♂	♀	♃	♃	♆	☉	♀	♄	
Mary I	♏	♂	♀	♃	☉	♀	♆	♃	♄	♄	♄	♀

Another use can be seen when we realize that for the usually accepted birth time Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII, has no planetary connection with either her husband or her daughter. Were she born a few hours later, at 4:15 am instead of the usually quoted 0:30 am, with Sagittarius on the Ascendant and the planets moving two places to the left, she would have the same first three planets (Mars, Mercury & Neptune) as her daughter (plus the Moon in the 8<sup>th</sup> place), and a Venus, Mars & Neptune connection to her husband.

<i>Tudors</i>	A <sub>s</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Henry VIII	♏	♂	♀	♃	♆	♄	♃	♄	♀	♃	☉	♀
Catherine (4:15)	♏	♂	♀	♃	♃	♆	☉	♀	♄	♀	♄	♄
Mary I	♏	♂	♀	♃	☉	♀	♆	♃	♄	♄	♄	♀

Recent British royals:

### Charles & Diana

Wales	A <sub>S</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Charles	♁	♀	♄	♃	♀	♀	☉	♂	♃	♃	♃
Diana	♂	♄	♃	♃	♀	♀	☉	♃	♂	♀	♃
William	♂	♀	♀	☉	♃	♂	♄	♀	♃	♃	♃
Harry	♂	♃	♀	☉	♀	♀	♄	♃	♂	♃	♃

Both William and Harry are connected to each of their parents.

William has Jupiter in the eighth place like his father, and Neptune in the tenth the same as his mother.

Harry has Venus in the fourth place, like both of his parents. His Mars also connects with his mother's Mars in the eighth place.

The two parents, Charles & Diana, have three planetary connections between them (Venus, Mercury and the Sun) which could point to the inbreeding we know must involve Britain's royalty with its aristocratic families.

### The Cambridges

Cambridge	A <sub>S</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
William	♂	♀	♀	☉	♃	♂	♄	♀	♃	♃	♃
Kate	♂	♃	♂	♄	♃	♃	♀	♃	☉	♀	♀
George	♃	♀	♃	♃	♃	♃	♀	♂	☉	♀	♄

The new Royal baby, George, connects with his mother but not with his father. He does however relate strongly to his grandfather, Prince Charles, with Pluto, Neptune and Mars in the same rising places.

### Conclusion

To paraphrase the quote from Michel Gauquelin given at the start of this article:

*Children tend to be born when the same celestial body (Sun > Pluto) occupies the same position in the rising sequence that it held at the birth of one or both of their parents.*

\* \* \*

## Data Used

### **Plantagenets :**

Edward I: 23:30 LMT, 17/6/1239, 51N31, 0W06  
Edward II: 16:45 LMT, 25/4/1284, 53N08, 4W16  
Edward III: 05:45 LMT, 13/11/1312, 51N31, 0W06

### **Lancastrians:**

Henry IV: 11:30 LMT, 3/4/1367, 53N11, 0E05  
Henry V: 11:00 LMT, 16/9/1387, 51N50, 2W43  
Henry VI: 16:00 LMT, 6/12/1421, 51N31, 0W06

### **Hanoverians:**

George I: 07:00 LMT, 28/5/1660, 52N22, 9E44  
George II: 17:30 LMT, 10/11/1683, 52N22, 9E44  
George III: 08:00 LMT, 4/6/1738, 51N31, 0W06  
George IV: 19:15 LMT, 12/8/1762, 51N31, 0W06

### **V & A:**

Victoria: 04:15 LMT, 24/5/1819, 51N31, 0W08  
Albert: 06:00 LMT, 26/8/1819, 50N16, 10E58  
Vicky: 13:50 LMT, 21/11/1840, 51N31, 0W06  
Edward VII: 10:48 LMT, 9/11/1841, 51N31, 0W06  
Alice: 04:00 LMT, 25/4/1843, 51N31, 0W06  
Alfred: 07:50 LMT, 6/8/1844, 51N29, 0W36  
Helena: 14:55 LMT, 25/5/1846, 51N31, 0W06  
Louise: 08:00 LMT, 18/3/1848, 51N31, 0W06  
Arthur: 08:17 LMT, 1/5/1850, 51N29, 0E10  
Leopold: 13:30 LMT, 7/4/1853, 51N31, 0W08  
Beatrice: 13:45 LMT, 14/4/1857, 51N31, 0W08

### **Tudors:**

Henry VIII: 08:45 LMT, 28/6/1491, 51N29, 0W00  
Catherine of Aragon: 00:30 LT, 16/12/1485, 40N29, 3W22  
Mary I: 04:00 LMT, 18/2/1516, 51N29, 0W00

### **Wales:**

Charles: 21:14:39 GMT, 14/11/1948, 51N30, 0W10  
Diana: 19:45 BST, 1/7/1961, 52N50, 0E30  
William: 21:03 BST, 21/6/1982, 51N30, 0W10  
Harry: 16:20 BST, 15/9/1984, 51N30, 0W10

### **Cambridges:**

William: 21:03 BST, 21/6/1982, 51N30, 0W10  
Kate: 12:00 GMT, 9/1/1982, 51N28, 1W00  
George: 16:24 BST, 22/7/2013, 51N30, 0W10

### **Gauquelin Family Data:**

Archives Gauquelin, Hereditary Experiment, Volumes I and II on Centre Universitaire de Recherche en Astrologie (C.U.R.A)