

ASTROLOGY,

EVERY QUESTION OF THE FUTURE, ON WHICH

TRULY ANSWERED.

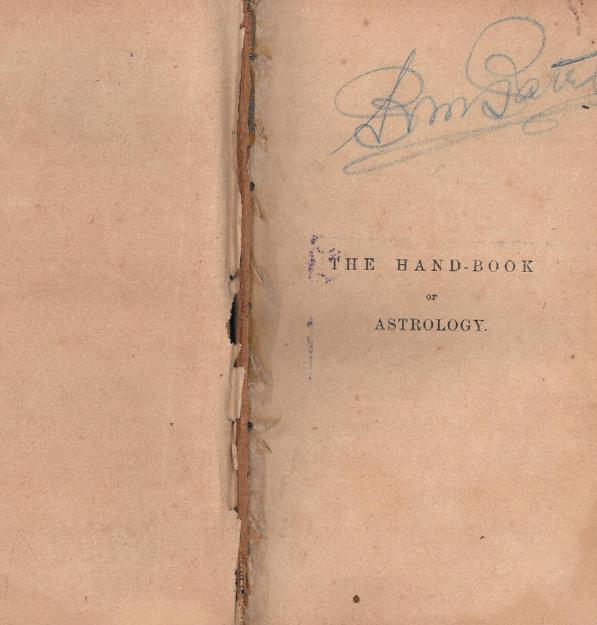


nther of the "Grammar of Astrology," "Lilly's Introduction to Astrology," the "Horoscope," and "Astronomical Ephemeris," 25th Year; Also Editor of "Zadkiel's Almanac," 34th Year, &c.

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HAND-BOOK

THE

ASTROLOGY,

CONTAINING

THE DOCTRINE OF NATIVITIES.

IN A FORM

FREE OF ALL MYSTERY;

BY WHICH

EVERY MAN MAY CALCULATE HIS OWN NATIVITY

AND LEARN HIS OWN

NATURAL CHARACTER AND PROPER DESTINY.



Author of the "Grammar of Astrology," the "Horoscope," the "Astronomical Ephemeris," 25th year; Editor of "Zadkiel's Almanac," 34th year; and Author of several other Works on Astrology and Astronomy.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

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PREFACE.

In at length presenting the second volume of this work, containing a concise account of the Doctrine of Nativities, I owe some apology to my friends for the delay in its appearance after the time it was first advertised. This has been chiefly owing to the necessity for waiting for events by which to rectify the nativity of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. I have found that to introduce the system of Mundane Astrology would increase the bulk of the work greatly, and consequently the cost. Therefore, I have resolved to issue the genethliacal portion alone, and to reserve the other part for a separate volume, which I trust may be ready in the year 1864, when also a new edition of Vol. I may be expected.

The rapid sale of Vol. I on Horary Astrology is evidence of the increasing interest taken by the public in the science of Astrology. This fact had been already evinced by the extraordinary annual sale of nearly 60,000 copies of "Zadkiel's Almanac," now in its thirty-tourth year of existence. A farther proof of the force of truth in the re-establishing the doctrines of Astrology in the public mind, after being obscured for a season by the spread of infidelity in religion, is the remarkable fact, that although I have publicly advocated the principle that all the operations of Providence are carried out by means; and that those means are the efficient influences of the heavens, and have done this for thirty-four years, no one

of all our eminent men has seen fit to dispute the evidence on which my teaching is founded. In vain have I challenged the scientific men of the day to take a single wellauthenticated nativity and shew that the doctrines of Ptolemy, as set forth in the "Grammar of Astrology,"* do not agree with the facts in nature. In vain have I shewn by hundreds, and even thousands, of instances, that the leading events in the lives of numerous public men, whose nativities were known, have exactly corresponded with predictions made on the old principles of Astrology. In vain have I foretold numerous earthquakes, eruptions of volcanoes, floods, famines, wars, battles, insurrections, restorations of peace, great sicknesses, good or bad harvests, vast conflagrations, and other important events, which facts none dare to deny, over a period of one whole age of mankind, viz., thirty-three years. None of our savans, none of our literary men, venture to come forth and do battle for the lurking lies that are concealed in the dastard declarations of ignorant writers in newspapers, who never venture to come to facts, but content themselves with mere abuse, insolent assertions, and foul vituperation. Surely, if I be wrong, then must I have been for thirty-four years misleading and deluding the minds of a whole generation; yet no one cometh to the rescue! How is this? Where are the men of might of this vain and conceited nineteenth century, that they do not stay the mental plague which my numerous arguments

and appeals to fact must have engendered? Does any one suppose that they would none of them have come forth in their power and might to refute my facts, and thus to silence my arguments, if they really found it possible? The only way to explain this extraordinary silence of the adversaries of astrological truth, is to suppose, what is the fact, that on making the attempt, they have become unwilling converts to the truth of the doctrines. Yes, numbers have, to my knowledge, made resolutions to attempt to write down the science, who have, on studying it for that purpose, become confounded by observing the concurrence of the facts in nature with the laws of Astrology. This was the case with the Rev. John Butler, B.D. And so it will ever be; for, had there been found no such concurrence, then never would such men as Melancthon have been its advocates, nor would Chaucer have written-

> "For in the stars, clearer than in the glass, Is written, God wot, whose could it read, The dethe of every man withouten drede."

Nor Milton penned the lines-

Or

"Like a comet burn'd, That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge In the arctic sky, and from his horrid hair Shakes pestilence and war."

"To the blanc Moon
Her office they prescribed; to the other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects
In sextile, square, and trine and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join

^{*} This work has gone through five editions.

In synod unbenign; and taught the fix'd Their influence malignant when to shower."

Neither would Dante have used the words-

"Ordains its providence to be the virtue In these great bodies."*

Or

"The virtue and motion of the sacred orbs,
As mallet by the workman's hand, must needs
By blessed movers be inspired."

Nor Congreve have taught us thus-

"Mars, the fierce god of war,
Of discord dire; and slaughter,
Bellona's aid, the scourge of Providence."

Or the sacred Scripture said-

"They fought from heaven, the stars in their exaltations fought against Sisera."—Judges v, 20.

"Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades?"

"Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven?"-Job xxxviii, 32.

if there were no such influences in the stars, or no such ordinances in the heavens. Neither would the Saviour have declared "that the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken" (Matt. xxiv, 29), if there were no such powers at all existing, as the sorry scribes who write in newspapers impudently declare in the face of a thousand

facts, and of all these and a hundred other authorities, ancient and modern.*

"No knowledge is ours until we have digested and assimilated it, and made it part and parcel of ourselves; and there is no more certain way of dwarfing the mind

In Mark (xiii, 25) the same passage is slightly varied in the original, where it runs thus: at divances, at is rois oversons, that is, "the powers that are in the heavens," &c. In the authorised version this is rendered, "the powers that are in heaven," &c. Thus in two cases out of three where the original Greek speaks in the plural of "the heavens," have the translators ignorantly rendered the words in the singular by "heaven." This could only have been done from their not understanding the plain words of the Saviour, or from a desire to conceal the fact that He taught the doctrine that there are "powers in the heavens."

It is worthy of note, in confirmation of these ideas, that the original of the passage quoted from Job gives the word for "heaven" in the plural also, and it should therefore be "knowest thou the ordinances [or laws] of the heavens?" And the end of the verse (Job xxxviii, 33) speaks of the "YYY MESHITER, meaning, says Parkhurst (Lex., p. 731), their "ministerial authority, or POWER," in the earth.

^{*} The Rev. H. Cary, A.M., in his notes on the translation of Dante, says: "The Supreme Being uses these spheres as the intelligent instruments of his providence in the conduct of terrestrial natures."

^{* &}quot;The powers of the heavens shall be shaken."—Matt. xxiv, 29. "The powers of heaven shall be shaken."—Luke xxi, 26.

Here we see the word "heavens" in the plural in Matthew, but in the singular in Luke; whereas in the Greek the words are identical, αι δυγαμεις τῶν δυςανῶν; and as both the Evangelists give the identical words, the heavens, in the plural, there is no reason why those of Luke should have been rendered "heaven." The thing is of moment; because the word "heaven" implies the dwelling-place of God, but the words "the heavens" have always been taken to mean the heavenly bodies.

than taking, at second hand, all opinions and thoughts, and being content with them; and, however good the guide, the case is not the least altered." These are the words of the Archbishop of York (see Times, 5th November, 1863), and never was a more important truth enunciated. Let my readers reflect on it, and apply it to the case of the doctrines of Astrology. It is not enough that they listen to the vague denunciations of presswriters, ignorant of the whole matter, nay, it is not enough that my assertions and arguments be listened to without going into the facts; nor is this a task of difficulty to any one who has been even slightly educated. Let such an one take an ephemeris for the year of his own birth, and look at the planets' places on the day of his birth, and merely roughly reduce the Moon's place at noon to the hour of his birth; and then let him watch the motion of Saturn, Uranus, Jupiter and Mars, or the formation of eclipses on the same place, or opposite place to the Sun or Moon at his birth. This is easy and may be quickly done. It will be a sufficient appeal to facts to convince him of the truth of the doctrines herein laid down, He may go farther in the study at his leisure.

Finally, the best counsel I can give to the reader of this work is to mistrust his own judgment and exercise patience in the study, before he come to the conclusion that he understands the science. Let him read this volume, as also Vol. I, well through, at least three times, before he commence to put the rules in practice. Then, if he would well understand the matter, let him obtain

some nativity, or time of birth, that can be well relied on for being accurate. Let him, after erecting the figure or horoscope, consider well the rules for describing the person and the diseases of the native, and note how far they agree with his personal appearance and health, &c. To do this he should study well the rules relating thereto in Vol. I, for in this volume he will find little on these heads. And here generally I may remark, that the student must possess and study both volumes for this and many other purposes. If he would then desire to go farther into that branch of the science which has been named "zodia-cal physiognomy," he should obtain Ptolemy's immortal work, the Tetrabiblos*; and read it carefully through repeatedly.

The next point will be to study the mental character, by noting the positions, power and aspects of the Moon and Mercury, not forgetting to consider those planets which may be rising, especially if just above the ascendant. The other rules will then by degrees become familiar, and after examining some few nativities, and noting how they agree with the circumstances of the various natives, the student will begin to perceive himself capable of forming a general judgment.

The farther and final step will be to calculate the aspects formed by the several planets to the moderators, after the birth, which we term directions; and when this is pretty

^{*} This work may be had (Ashmand's translation) of Millard, 70, Newgate Street, London.

clearly understood, which will require some months to accomplish, the student may proceed to rectify a nativity; which is the crowning work of the whole science. For until this can be done, and the exact moment of the birth determined, it is in vain to rely on the arcs of direction as being accurate, since a very slight variation in the time, even of two minutes, will throw out the measure of the arcs to the angles six menths; and as regards the parallels to the midheaven, the deviation may be nearly double that extent.

Those students who may have seen my "Grammar of Astrology" will find the rules therein given for equating arcs of direction by the method of Placidus are herein superseded by the Ptolemaic method. It is true we may rectify the nativity by the former, but the result of my experience is, that we come nearer to the truth, and find the arcs of direction agree more exactly with the periods of events, when we use the method of Ptolemy. I have, therefore, not hesitated to lay aside the Placidian system, and to follow and teach my disciples to go entirely by that of the "divine" Ptolemy, as he was called by the Greeks. The student will do well to become fully acquainted with all the laws and follow all the rules of the great master, to whom none can be more indebted than his humble follower,

ZADKIEL, TAO SZE.

December, 1863.

London.

HAND-BOOK OF ASTROLOGY.

FIRST BOOK.

CHAPTER I.

On forming a General Judgment on a Nativity.

The map of the heavens, drawn out for the moment of birth of any individual, is termed the scheme or figure of the heavens, or, in other words, the horoscope. This must be taken, if possible, to within a few seconds of the exact time of the infant's first breathing the atmospheric air, which causes it generally to utter a cry. The time, by a good watch, when that first cry is heard, is that for which the horoscope must be drawn out. But as births are rarely noticed with exactness, and as watches are not often quite correct, we shall eventually give rules for correcting the estimated time and calculating the true moment of birth, whenever the birth has been observed, and is certainly known to within a few minutes.

In Vol. I of this work, p. 43, we have given rules for taking a map of the heavens; but we shall farther exemplify those rules now by shewing how to erect the scheme of birth, or

horoscope, for the Prince of Wales.

The birth of the Prince took place, as given by the official bulletin, at 10^h 48^m, A.M., on the 9th November, 1841, in London. I first take the sidereal time* (or right ascension on the meridian) for the previous mean noon. I then add thereto the amount of mean time that has elapsed since; and as mean time differs from sidereal time ten seconds in the hour, I farther add the correction for 22^h 48^m, which elapsed from the previous noon, at that rate. The result gives the right ascension, in time, on the midheaven, at the time the Prince is said to have been born.

to have been born.		
The calculation in full.		
Sidereal time at noon on the 8th November, 1841	15	10m 08
Mean time elapsed since noon	22	48 0
Difference between mean and sidereal time -	0	3 48
		1 48
Deduct	1000	0 0
Right ascension in time on M. C.	14	1 48

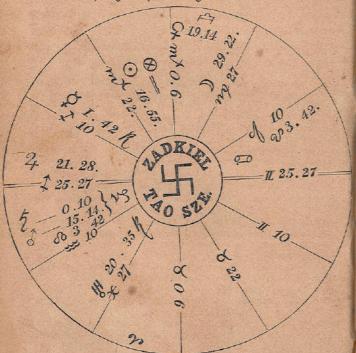
^{*} This is given daily in Zadkiel's Ephemeris.

B

This, multiplied by 15, gives the right ascension (in arc) 210° 27′. For this we might now erect the figure; but to avoid giving two cuts, I shall deduct from this right ascension 2° 27′, and give the figure for 10^h 38^m 12^s, A.M., the right ascension of which is 208°, which appears, from the rectification, to have been the time when the Prince was really born, in an astrological sense.

A Map or Figure of the Heavens for the Birth of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,

Drawn for the 9th day of November, 1841, at 10^{h} 38^{m} 12^{s} , A.M. Lat. 51° 32', long. 0° 7', W.* Right ascension $= 208^{\circ}$ 0'.



* No correction is made for this small amount of longitude=28% in time, in the planet's places.

A Speculum of the Planet's Places, &c., in the Nativity of the Prince of Wales.

Pla- net.	Latitude.	Decli- nation.	Right Ascension.	Merid. Distance.	Semi-arc.	Remarks.
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TIT	е / н		. ,	. ,		
병	0 48 s.	4 26½ South.	351 41	36 19	95 37	
h	0 44 N.	22 44 South.	270 10	117 50	121 50	4° below
24	0 14 N.	22 58 South	$260\ 44\frac{1}{2}$	$52\ 44\frac{1}{2}$	57 46	the Asc.
3	1 34 s.	24 9½ South.	286 43	101 17	124 22	
0	* *	16 54 South.	224 26	16 26	67 31	
\$	1 41 N.	5 57½ South.	$198 \ 23\frac{1}{2}$	9 361	82 27	
Å	1 40 s.	22 15½ South.	$239\ 12\frac{1}{2}$	$31 \ 12\frac{1}{2}$	58 59	
D	4 10 48 South.	3 35 South.	177 44	30 16	85 28	1° 47′
0	* \$	3 35 South,	228 49	20 49	85 28	out of the 9th h.

Preliminary Observations on the Nativity of the Prince of Wales.

The following brief notice appeared in my Almanac for 1842; but as it was written and printed in a second edition before the Sun set upon the new-born babe, it could do no more than give a mere outline of the general judgment.

London, 1 p.m., November 9th, 1841.

"I have just read the announcement on the Mansion-house of the 'Birth of the Prince of Wales,' as predicted in this Almanac. The above figure [which was given] is for the minute given by authority. The Sun, happily, has the mundane sextile of Jupiter, who is strong by being in good aspect to Venus; but as Mars is angular, and throws a square to the Sun, we cannot hope that the child's constitution will be free from liability to feverish complaints, especially when the Sun completes the square of Mars at about 2y. 4m. of age. This excepted, I find the hyleg strong, having the parallel of Venus, and I doubt not this scion of our royal house may, if it overcome the above aspect, live to sway the sceptre of

"The Prince will, in person, be tall, fair, slender and hand-

these realms.

some, being born under f; and he will be extremely like his royal father in appearance. The Moon is in good aspect to Mercury, which gives him a shrewd and clever turn of mind, with good natural talents; and he has Jupiter so strong, that he will become a mild and benevolent sovereign, though firm and rather positive in opinion. The place of Saturn in square to the Moon will render him liable to sorrows and misfortunes, nor will he escape severe losses of the nation's power, &c.; but, on the whole, I may congratulate the country on this royal nativity."—Zadkiel.

CHAPTER II.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE DOCTRINES OF NATIVITIES.

Under this head the immortal Ptolemy has some observations, with which it may be well to introduce my judgment on this royal nativity.

"The doctrine of genethliacal prognostication should be separately and distinctly considered, for the sake of order and perspicuity in its first, second and successive divisions or

heads of enquiry.

"Thus, the questions to be solved, in regard to the actual circumstances of the birth itself, are, whether the production will be male or female, twins, or even more; whether it will be monstrous; and whether it will be reared. The questions of the periods subsequent to the birth, relate, first, to the duration of life (which is distinct from the question of life), then to the shape and figure of the body, to the bodily affections, and to injuries, or defects, in the members. After these, further inquiry is instituted as to the quality of the mind and the mental affections; then as to destiny, in regard to rank and honours, as well as wealth. In succession to these, the character of the employment or profession is sought out; then the questions relative to marriage and offspring, and to consentaneous friendship, are to be considered; then that concerning travel; and lastly, that concerning the kind of death which awaits the native.

"It is only upon clearly effective influences that this treatise is established: and all matters which are open to an authorised mode of enquiry, by means of the theory of the stars, and their positions and aspects with regard to appropriated places, shall be fully discussed here; but the divi-

nation by lots and numbers, unregulated by any systematic causation, must remain unnoticed."*

The Parents.

"In conformity to nature," says Ptolemy, "the Sun and Saturn are allotted to the person of the father; and the Moon and Venus to that of the mother; and the mode in which these luminaries and planets may be found posited, with reference to each other as well as to other planets and stars, will intimate the situation of affairs affecting the parents."

"The degree of their fortune and wealth will be indicated by the attendants of the luminaries. If the luminaries be accompanied (either in the same signs in which themselves are placed, or in the signs next following) by the benefics, and by such stars or planets as are of the same tendency as themselves, a conspicuous and brilliant fortune is presaged, especially should the Sun be attended by matutine stars, and

the Moon by vespertine," &c.

In this nativity it will be seen that the Sun is "attended" by Jupiter, who is matutine and strong in every way, in his own house, in sextile to Venus and in mundane trine to the Moon. On the other hand, the Moon is "attended" by Venus, who is equally powerful, and equally well aspected; Saturn also is angular and in his own dignities. Hence the rule applies strictly, and is fully borne out by the circumstances of the "conspicuous and brilliant fortune" of this royal infant's parents.

It appears, unhappily, that Mars, in this nativity, forms a mundane square aspect to the Sun from the ascendant; which, however, is mitigated by their being in ** aspect in *zodiac*. And we must not lose sight of the observation of Ptolemy, that, "If Mars be aspected to the Sun in the way before mentioned, the father will die suddenly, or receive injury in his

face or eyes."

The following observations, regarding the native's mother, are by Ptolemy:—" If Mars be succeedent to the Moon or Venus, or in *quartile* or opposition to them, or if Saturn be similarly aspected to the Moon and placed in angles, they

^{*} Ptolemy here alludes to a very ancient and very common practice of divination by loss. We know that the Apostles practised it, as related, Acts iv, 24 to 26. It could not be simple, therefore, as some silly people declare, because they were inspired by the Holy Ghost. Such facts as these the enemies of truth and astrology always shirk.

portend that her life will be short. * * Should Mars make these aspects to Venus, the death of the mother will then take place from fever, some latent disease or sudden sickness. Saturn's quartile to the Moon, should she be occidental, causes danger from affections of the womb, or from consumption."

Children not reared.

Ptolemy treats on this in the 10th chap., 3rd book, as

follows :-

"If either of the two luminaries be in an angle, and one of the malefics be in conjunction with that luminary, or else distant in longitude from each luminary, in an exactly equal space, so as to form the point of junction of two equal sides of a triangle, of which sides the two luminaries form the extremities, while at the same time no benefic star may partake in the configuration, &c., the child then born will not be susceptible of nurture, but will immediately perish."

This rule does not apply here. The Sun is the hyleg, and being in aspect to Mars, will assuredly render the child liable to martial (inflammatory) diseases; yet, as observed p. 50, Zadkiel's Legacy.* "there is no danger of its immediate

dissolution."

Duration of Life.

On this matter Ptolemy says, "Of all events whatsoever which take place after birth, the most essential is the continuance of life; and as it is of course useless to consider, in cases wherein the life of a child does not extend to the period of one year, what other events contingent on its birth might otherwise have subsequently happened, the inquiry into the duration of life consequently takes precedence of all other questions."

The prorogatory places, or hylegiacal places, "are the sign on the angle of the ascendant, from the fifth degree above the horizon, to the twenty-fifth degree below it; the thirty degrees in dexter sextile thereto constituting the eleventh house, called the Good Demon; also the thirty degrees in dexter quartile, forming the mid-heaven above the earth; those in dexter trine making the ninth house, called Good;† and lastly those in opposition, belonging to the angle of the west."

* Published in 1842.

Of the Hyleg.

The Sun is always hyleg and has chief rule over the life, when in any of the hylegiacal places; but if he be not there, and the Moon be, then she is hyleg. When neither luminary is such, I prefer to consider the ascending degree as the hyleg.

The first thing to consider is whether the hyleg be well aspected and not afflicted by the evil planets. In the Prince's nativity, the Sun (hyleg) has the close mundane sextile of Jupiter and is in mundane parallel (that is, at equal distance from the meridian) with Venus. On the other hand the Sun is only about 21° from a mundane square of Mars, and is only about 1° 40' from the semi-square of the Moon in the zodiac. This rather destroys the stamina and weakens the system, by rendering him liable to inflammatory complaints, and to those affections produced by Mars in Capricorn. These, when the planet is oriental, are accidents, and when occidental are diseases—a rule to be always remembered. "The evil Saturn so near the ascendant certainly tends to produce nervous affections and frequent weakness, and the Moon receiving his close square will also shake his constitution;" for both the Moon and the ascendant always have some hylegiacal influence, although none but aspects to the chief hyleg can destroy life. "I judge that this royal infant has good stamina in his constitution, and may be able to withstand the destructive effects of very dangerous directions," was a remark I made in the "Legacy" (p. 50) when the Prince was an infant; and facts have proved my judgment correct. The student will discover no dangerous aspect formed to the hyleg, until the Sun reach the declination of Saturn in 1 16°, and the next zodiacal aspect of a fatal nature is O d h zodiac, in 19 0° 10', which is certainly serious, because it follows the \bigcirc \square \bigcirc in zod. in \bigcirc 29° 26'. The \bigcirc will again fall into the parallel declination of b in 13°; and will come to d 3 in vs 15° 14'; which last occurs at a good age, and will be more likely, therefore, to be destructive of life. In the chapter on calculating arcs of direction, the student will find instructions for working these aspects out.

CHAPTER III.

The Form and Temperament of the Body.

Ptolemy says that "Jupiter oriental (that is, rising) makes the person white, or fair, with a clear complexion, moderate

⁺ The term thus rendered by Ashmand, in his translation of Ptolemy, is in the original Agathodemon, which means the "Good Spirit."

growth of hair, and large eyes, with a good and dignified stature." But although this very nearly describes the Prince, we must observe that Saturn is also oriental, and very near to the ascending degree. Now Ptolemy says that "Saturn, when oriental, acts on the personal figure by producing a yellowish complexion;" which, taken with the influence of Jupiter, gives a very close description of the Prince, as he now appears. The presence of 4 gives a grave expression of face, and that of h rather a tinge of melancholy.

Hurts, Injuries and Diseases of the Body.

The position of both malefics approaching the eastern horizon renders this native liable to injuries by accidents, but he will not be likely to suffer from permanent diseases; for the planets in the eastern parts of heaven denote hurts and accidents, and in the western parts diseases. The aspect of Mars to the Sun denotes danger of a blow, or cut, or gun-shot wound, on the left side of the head, near the ear, and also to injuries to the knees; which may occur from sport or play, exercise, &c. The time when he will be most liable thereto will be under evil directions, and by evil transits of Mars, Saturn, or Uranus, over the ascending degree. Sagittarius rising implies overheated blood, by intemperate sports, exercise, &c., such as hunting, to which the Prince will be much addicted. He will be liable, therefore, to hurts or kicks from horses. This will be very likely in May, 1870, when Saturn will be stationary exactly on the degree ascending in this nativity; which will be a very evil time for the Prince, and require great caution to guard against the danger.

Diseases depend much on planets setting and near the cusp of the sixth house; also on those afflicting the Moon and the hyleg. In the Prince's nativity Saturn afflicts the Moon and is very near a semi-square to the Sun, hyleg. Hence the diseases of Saturn in Capricorn will to some extent afflict the native. These are gout in the lower parts of the body; also pains and obstructions in the head, ague, cutaneous disease and cold, rheumatic affections and pains in the bones. As regards accidents, Saturn rules fractures, dislocations and ruptures. But 24 rising in 1 will greatly mitigate these evils.

though it may give falls from horses.

CHAPTER IV.

The Quality of the Mind.

The rational and intellectual qualities are judged by Mercury; while the sensitive faculties and all animal feelings, independent of reason, depend on the Moon and the ascendant.

In this nativity we find the Moon and Mercury in bicorporeal signs; which renders the mind "variable, versatile, volatile and unsteady-amorous, wily, fond of music, careless of expedients, and prone to regret his acts." The potent position of Jupiter, who aspects the Moon, inclines him to be liberal, frank, brave, ingenious, unreserved, vet acute; and leaves the mental qualities unimpeded. The close sextile aspect of Mercury and the Moon gives variety of talent and much mental ability. Jupiter here rules Mercury and at the same time aspects the Moon, being gloriously situated. "He then," says Ptolemy, "renders the mind generous, gracious, pious, reverent, joyous, courteous, lofty, liberal, just, magnanimous, noble, self-acting, compassionate, fond of learning, beneficent, benevolent, and calculated for government."

But Jupiter is conciliated with Venus, and by the same authority he "will render the mind pure, joyous, delighting in elegance, in the arts and sciences, and in poetry and music; valuable in friendship, sincere, beneficent, compassionate, inoffensive, religious, fond of sports and exercises, prudent, amiable and affectionate, gracious, noble, brilliant, candid, liberal, discreet, temperate, modest, pious, just, fond of glory,

and in all respects honourable and worthy."

No doubt the planet Saturn, being so near the eastern herizon, will also potently affect the disposition. But he is also "posited in glory," as Ptolemy mentions, and will tend to make the native "careful of his person, strong and profound in opinion; laborious, imperious, austere, singular in modes of thinking, hostile to crime, avaricious, parsimonious, an accumulator of wealth, violent and envious." Yet much of the closeness of character produced by Saturn will be remedied by the Sun being closely "conciliated with the lord of mental temperament, contributing thereby to increase probity, industry, honour and all laudable qualities." The square of Saturn to the Moon will add to the gloomy side of the picture, and give a tone of melancholy at times to the native's character, and also lead him to look at the dark side of things; nor will he be at all sanguine, and happily by no means sanguinary or

ambitious, but cool and calculating, though occasionally rash. "All things considered, I declare that, though firm and sometimes positive in opinion, this royal native, if he live to mount the throne, will sway the sceptre of these realms in moderation and justice, and be a pious and benevolent man -a gracious and merciful sovereign."-(Legacy, p. 53.)

CHAPTER V.

The Fortune of Wealth.

The following is from the "Legacy" (pp. 53, 54). The pars fortunæ is well aspected and well situated, having the semisextile of Venus near, and the close sextile of Saturn, who is "configurated with Jupiter." This, according to Ptolemy, "provides wealth through inheritance;" and we may thence safely judge that this royal infant is destined to enjoy the inheritance of his ancestors' wealth and dignity. Here scepties may observe that this is a matter of course; but let me pray them to note the nativity of the Duke of Bordeaux, who was equally born to a throne, but who will assuredly never overcome the dreadfully evil positions of the stars at his birth, which have thrust him off the royal seat, and bid him wander through the world, without a country and almost without a home.

The student must also observe the good aspect of Jupiter to the Moon, the good position of the # in the tenth house, the benefics in the second, if they be there, and the Sun rising or culminating, and well aspected. Jupiter in the fourth, or even Venus, well aspected, denotes also inheritance. But Saturn in the tenth, afflicting the Moon, unless he be with &, and if he be in the second house, or if he square or oppose the Sun, and if Jupiter be weak, retrograde and afflicted, at the same time, there is little hope of anything but pinching poverty. Good planets in the eighth denote legacies, also wealth by the means of marriage; evil ones the contrary. The S, with any significator, denotes deception, loss and disappointment.

The Fortune of Rank.

The Sun is angular and well aspected in this nativity, but neither luminary in a masculine sign; whence I deduce that the native will not be so potent a sovereign as his mother, but that some limitations will be set to his power, which may

be in the loss of some extensive territories. And as Mars and Saturn are both in Capricorn, which governs India, that way may his losses lie; for he will needs have grief from that quarter, and will rarely meet success in his martial operations in that part of the world. The Sun in Scorpio and in sextile to Mars, denotes that the Prince will greatly favour maritime affairs, and be very prosperous in naval warfare, by which he will gain honour and power. Again and again will the wooden [or iron] walls of Old England obtain victories under the reign of the great, and as he shall be called, "the wise king

Albert."-Legacy.

Generally, the luminaries found in angles, and in masculine signs and well aspected, or attended by the benefics, the Sun by oriental and the Moon by occidental stars, and the midheaven possessed by benefics, or having good planets configurated therewith, the native will become great, powerful and mighty in the world; but if there be nothing of this. and the luminaries be cadent and no benefic in angles, then the native will remain in obscurity, if not in adversity. The good aspects of Saturn give power and authority, which lead to wealth and profit. Power and authority given by Jupiter or Venus will be pleasurable, and attended by presents and honours. The power, &c., from Mars consists in commanding armies and obtaining victories, and military or naval distinction; that proceeding from Mercury will be intellectual, superintending education and study, literary matters, &c., and directing the management of business.

CHAPTER VI.

Quality of Employment.

This is ruled by the Sun, the planet making oriental appearance nearest to the Sun, the midheaven, the stars

therein, and the lord thereof.

If the same planet be in the midheaven, and also make its appearance nearest the Sun, that planet must be alone elected to determine this enquiry. If one planet be rising near the Sun, and another in the midheaven, conciliated with the Moon, that which is strongest must be taken; when there is none such, the native will have no regular employment, but what he has will be of the nature of the lord of the midheaven. .

Mercury produces writers, superintendents of business,

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accountants, teachers, merchants and bankers; all who live by literature and furnishing instruction, as well as by stipend or salary. If Mercury be weak, they become informers, pennya-liners, and other low characters in connection with the press. If Saturn be joined with Mercury any way, persons then born become managers of the affairs of others, or will be engaged about places of worship, &c. If Jupiter join with Mercury, they will be painters, artists, orators, pleaders in courts, and occupied with eminent personages.

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Venus ruling causes employments about perfumery, flowers, wines, colours, dies, spices, dealers in drugs, weavers, and venders of ornaments and apparel, and, especially if in 2, silk. If Saturn join, he will produce jugglers and low comedians, &c. If Jupiter join, persons engaged on the stage, and wrestlers and others engaged in public exhibitions, and

they will be advanced by female interest.

Mars ruling, configurated with the Sun, will produce those who operate with fire and metals, as cooks and melters of metals, iron and coppersmiths, &c. Mars alone will make smiths, shipwrights, stonemasons, carpenters and labourers. If Saturn join, they will be mariners, workers in wells, vaults or mines, housepainters, cattlekeepers, cooks, butchers, &c., and attendants at exhibitions. If Jupiter join, they will be military or naval men, mechanics, police or revenue officers, tollgatherers. &c.

If two arbiters of employment be found, and they be Mercury and Venus, they produce mimics, actors, choristers, dancers, modellers, weavers, makers of musical instruments, &c. If Saturn join Mercury and Venus, they prepare or sell female ornaments. If Jupiter give testimony, they will become administrators of justice, public characters, teachers of

youth, and magistrates.

Should Mercury and Mars be lords of employment, persons become statuaries, sculptors, surgeons, modellers of animals. wrestlers, prize-fighters, tailors, spies, detectives and forgers. If Saturn bear testimony to Mercury and Mars, he produces swindlers, highwaymen, thieves and robbers. If Jupiter afford testimony instead of Saturn, they become engaged in honorable warfare, and in industry; cautious and diligent in business, curious in foreign matters and prosperous.

When Venus and Mars exercise dominion, they become dvers, dealers in perfumery, tin, lead, gold and silver, mock combatants, or dancers in armour, dealers in medical drugs, and also physicians. If Saturn add testimony to Venus and

Mars, they will attend on religious ceremonies as undertakers, mourners and musicians at funerals, grave-diggers, &c. But if Jupiter join instead of Saturn, they hold sacred offices, are placed to govern women, and are interpreters of divine matters, augurs or seers, &c., and derive support from such

occupations.

The signs II, and Im produce scientific pursuits. Υ, & A. W produce employment among metals, and in business, trade, housebuilding and the work of smiths and mechanics. Tropical and equinoctial signs give employment in matters of exchange, mensuration, agriculture or duties of religion. Earthy and watery signs tend to employment in water and in connection with water, the nurture of plants, and shipbuilding, also dealing in liquids and salt, and preserving, &c. Should the Moon regulate the employment, and after her conjunction with the Sun, aspect Mercury, she produces diviners, soothsayers, fortune-tellers, &c., if she be in o, 5 or w; and if in 1 or X, she makes necromancers or dealers with spirits or demons. If in II or my, she makes astrologers and oracular persons, possessing prescience; and if in m, magicians and students of occult science. If in Y, = or A, she will produce fanatics and interpreters of dreams and makers of false vows, by which I think Ptolemy means false swearers.

The magnitude or importance of the employment will appear from the power of the ruling planets. If they be oriental or angular, they give eminence and authority; but if cadent or occidental, they render him subordinate; and if the benefics be elevated, they give employment important, lucrative, honourable and agreeable. If, on the other hand, the malefics be in elevation above the lord of employment, it will be mean, unprofitable and insecure. Thus Saturn brings adverse influence by tardiness or from various pursuits being blended together; Mars produces mischief by audacity:

and both are hostile to proficiency and prosperity.

CHAPTER VII.

Marriage.

The cohabitation of males and females, as sanctioned by law, must be considered and judged of as follows:-

For males regard the Moon and Venus. If the) be between the ascendant and M. C. or in the opposite quadrant, they marry early, or, after passing their prime, to young VOL. II.

women. If she be in the other quadrants, they generally marry late in life or to women older than themselves. If the $\mathfrak p$ be configurated with $\mathfrak p$ it generally delays marriage, and if very near the $\mathfrak D$, or in evil aspect to him, the same. When both these testimonies occur, and the $\mathfrak p$ be occidental, they never marry. The $\mathfrak p$ oriental and angular and aspecting many planets, they being strong, and she in $\mathfrak m$, $\mathfrak p$ or $\mathfrak m$, they marry more than once. If the $\mathfrak p$ apply to $\mathfrak p$, the wife will be grave, troublesome and morose, yet laborious; if to $\mathfrak p$, decorous, economical and well conducted; if to $\mathfrak p$, bold and refractory; if to $\mathfrak p$, cheerful, agreeable and handsome; and if to $\mathfrak p$, a clever, prudent and sensible woman.

When \mathfrak{P} is connected with \mathfrak{P} or \mathfrak{P} , she will render wives provident and attached to their husbands; if she be connected with \mathfrak{F} , they will be irascible, unsteady and indiscreet.

For famales regard the Sun chiefly. If the \odot be in the oriental quadrants, they will be married in their youth, or to men younger than themselves. If he be in the occidental quadrants, they will be married late in life, or to men advanced in years. If the \odot be in a sign of single form, or configurated with only one oriental planet, they marry only once; but if he be in a double-bodied sign, or configurated with several oriental planets, he causes them to be married more than once. If \flat be configurated with \odot , the husband will be stedfast and industrious; if $\mathcal Z$ be so, he will be honorable and noble-minded; if $\mathcal Z$ be so, the husband will be amiable and handsome; and if $\mathcal Z$, such as are provident and expert in business.

If Venus be connected with Saturn, she indicates serious and timid husbands; if with Jupiter, good, just and modest husbands; if with Mars, they are hasty, lustful and adulterous; and if with Mercury, they are very fond of children.

Whenever both the nativities of the wife and husband may exhibit the luminaries configurated in trine or sextile to each other, especially if in mutual reception, the cohabitation will be lasting; but it will be much more durable, if the Sun and Moon are in the same places, or on each other's places, viz., if the Moon in one nativity be on the place of the Sun in the other. This is the best token of agreement and mutual affection. If the luminaries are inconjunct, or in quartile or opposition in the two nativities, the parties will live unhappily and will most likely separate. Should the configuration of the luminaries, when made in concord, be aspected by the benefics,

the cohabitation will continue in respectability, comfort and advantage; but if the malefics be in aspect thereto, it will abound in strife, contention and misfortune.

And though the luminaries may not be in perfect concord, should the benefics bear testimony to them, the cohabitation, though broken off, will be renewed; but if the malefics in such case bear testimony to the luminaries, a dissolution of the cohabitation will take place, accompanied by scorn and injury. If Mercury be with the malefics, it will be by some public inculpation; and if Venus also be with them, it will

be through adultery or some scandalous offence.

If $\mathfrak Q$ be in concurrence with $\mathfrak J$, and aspect the luminaries in the two nativities, she will produce entire love and affection; and if $\mathfrak Z$ also coincide, such affection will become publicly notorious. Should $\mathfrak Q$ be in $\mathfrak W \mathfrak I$ or $\mathfrak K$, she effects marriage between near relations; and if she be in aspect to the Moon, the native will connect himself with two sisters or other near relations; but if $\mathfrak Q$, in such case, be with $\mathfrak U$, a female will be connected with two brothers or other near relations.

If Q be with Q, cohabitation will be established in happiness and constancy; and if Q be present, it will be profitable; but if Q be present, it will be unsettled, calamitous, and

afflicted with jealousy.

The passions of males are to be considered thus: if 3 be separate from 2 and b, yet have the testimony of 24, he will make men pure and decorous in sexual intercourse. If he aspect b only, he renders them dull in appetite and cold in blood; but if he also aspect 2 and 24, men will be easily excited, yet be continent, and restrain themselves to avoid reproach. But should be absent, and 3 be with 2 only, even though 24 be with her, men will be licentious; and if 2 be occidental, they will connect themselves with low women, female servants and vagabonds; if & be occidental, with women of rank or gentlewomen, and with women living with their husbands, or with other men. In the case of females, 2 must be observed. If she be configurated with 24 or &, women will be pure and temperate; still if she be with \$\times\$ only, and \$\beta\$ be not present, they will be easily excited, but will control their desires, to avoid reproach; but if 2 be configurated with a alone, they will be lustful and licentious; and if in such case 24 present himself, by aspect, 3 being under the rays of the O, women will mingle with servants or inferior persons; but if ? be under the rays of

the \bigcirc , they will connect themselves with their masters or superiors. If $hat{h}$ be conciliated with such positions, he contributes to produce greater obscenity; $mathcal{L}$ to greater decency;

and & greater publicity, fickleness and instability.

The above rules comprise the substance of what Ptolemy teaches on these subjects; to which I may add, from my own observations, that if either b or H afflict the b in a man's nativity, or the \odot in a woman's, or be placed near the cusp of the seventh house, or \Im be there, such persons have little or no disposition to marry, or are, at least, very unfortunate in their affairs of love and matrimony. So if \Im be in \Im , or \Im be in \Im to b, females become "unfortunate."

Description of the Wife or Husband.

The sign on the cusp of the seventh, the planet therein, if within a few degrees of the cusp, the lord of the seventh, and the planet with which the Moon forms the first aspect, generally describe the first wife, and if we substitute the Sun for the Moon, we get the description of the first husband. But I prefer to regard the aspect of the Moon or Sun as pointing to the character, profession and circumstances of the wife or husband, rather than to the personal description. Where more than one wife or husband may be foreseen, the description must be sought for in the planet to which the Moon or Sun casts the second aspect. The ⊙ d ♀ by direction gives a husband like ? in the sign she is in. If it happen in early age it may give only an amour. The eighth house, its lord, and planet therein, nearest the cusp, will indicate the wealth or poverty of the wife or husband. If 89 be near the eighth cusp, the marriage portion is little or nothing, as in the Prince's nativity.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Children.

The tenth and eleventh houses are to be examined; and if there be no planets therein, the opposite houses. The \mathbb{D} , \mathcal{A} and \mathbb{D} are givers of children; the \mathbb{D} , \mathcal{J} and \mathbb{D} deny children, or allot but few; and \mathbb{D} lends co-operation to those with whom he may be configurated. He gives offspring when oriental, but withholds when occidental, according to Ptolemy; by which he signifies being in \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{I} , and \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{P} , as "oriental," and the other signs as "occidental." The planets giving

children, if found in bicorporeal and feminine signs, will give twins; so also when in watery signs. If they be masculinely constituted, by being in masculine signs and configurated with the \bigcirc , they grant males; but otherwise females. If they are found in barren signs, such as Ω and Ω , they may grant children, but they will not be healthy or long-lived. So, if the \bigcirc and the malefics possess the tenth and eleventh houses in barren or masculine signs, there will be no children; but if they be in fruitful or feminine signs, there may be children; yet they will be liable to disease, and to be short-lived.

If the lords of the tenth and eleventh be strong or oriental, the children will become eminent, &c; but if they be weak or occidental, they will be undistinguished and abject. The fifth house may be considered after the tenth in these matters. Should the said lords agree with the ascendant or \oplus , the children will be amiable, beloved of their parents, and inherit their substance; but if the lords are not in concord with these points, the children will become odious and mischievous to

their parents, and forfeit their inheritance.

By "lords" here we must understand planets being placed in the houses, as well as those which rule the signs therein. If It be in the fifth, he is very evil and will deny children or destroy them. It in the house of 24 may give children, but trouble therewith.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Travelling.

The position of the Moon when cadent from the angles, and also that of Mars in the same position, must be considered. The Moon in watery signs in the twelfth, gives much travelling by water; and the native very generally goes to see.

or takes a voyage early in life.

If the benefics rule the Moon and cast good aspects to her, the journeys will be prosperous and profitable. But the malefics ruling and throwing evil aspects to the Moon, will produce trouble, loss and misfortunes. The Moon in II and oriental gives a great mind for travelling; and if both \$\frac{3}{2}\$ and the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ be in movable signs, the same; but the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{3}{2}\$ being in fixed signs and angles shew little disposition, generally, to move about the world. Generally if \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$\frac{3}{2}\$ be in the ninth or third house, the native will take a long voyage or journey

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when the planet comes by direction to the cusp of the house. The planet $\mathfrak Z$ in a movable sign and ascending in the twelfth cadent house, will give a journey often on forming an aspect with the $\mathfrak D$ or $\mathfrak D$. The ascendant forming a good aspect with the $\mathfrak D$ will give a honorable journey or voyage. If the $\mathfrak D$ be in a watery sign, it will be a long voyage: this the more certain if the Moon be near the ninth cusp.

CHAPTER X.

Friends and Enemies.

The eleventh house denotes friends, the seventh open enemies, and the twelfth secret foes. According as there be found good or evil planets in these houses, will the native have foes or friends. Usually the planets nearest the cusps of these houses, described according to the sign they may be in, will point out the kind and description of persons who

will be riend or injure the native.

Friendship or enmity depends wholly on the degree in which the planets accord or disagree in any two persons' nativities; so that where the benefics in one nativity fall on the O, D or ascendant in another, there will be mutual friendship; and if the malefics be there, on the other hand, there will be enmity. And thus it is that we sympathise with some persons immediately we see them, and feel repugnance to others, just as our several nativities are in accord or not. Hence there is a principle in nature which produces, on some occasions. absolute love or hate at first sight. If, for instance, the place of 3 in a female nativity be that of 2 in a male, there will generally be a strong feeling of regard spring up between the parties immediately they meet. The same when the two Moons' places are the same. And if the place of the 1 in one natal figure be that of b in another, the parties on meeting will conceive mutual distrust and dislike. It will be found that the planet & in any one nativity, if placed on the D or the ascendant of another, will lead to violent altercation; and if violence be offered, or injury done, it will be by him who has A on the place of the other ascendant. When murders occur, it will be found that evil ingresses take place in the two nativities.

CHAPTER XI.

The Kind of Death.

This depends chiefly on the nature of the stars, connected with the signs they are in, which operate by direction to cause death.

Saturn causes death by all cold and lingering diseases, cough, rheumatism, flux, ague, disorder of the spleen, dropsy, choic and complaints of the womb.

Jupiter effects death by quinsy, apoplexy, inflammation of the lungs, liver disease, spasm, pains in the head, morbid action of the heart, and immoderate and impure respiration.

Mars causes death by constant fevers, sudden and spontaneous wounds, burns, scalds, disease of the kidneys, expectoration of blood and hæmorrhages, miscarriage or abortion; and by childbirth, erysipelas and all hot diseases, especially small-pox and measles.

Venus produces death by disorders of the stomach and liver; by scurvy and dysentery; also by consumption or diabetes, fistula and poison, and all putrid and venereal

diseases.

Mercury causes death by fury, madness, melancholy, epilepsy, falling fits, coughs and obstructions, and all diseases of the brain and nerves.

The Moon gives dropsies or drowning if in a watery sign; the latter also when in M: she produces fluxes, coughs, rheumatic diseases, worms, surfeits, imposthumes, king's-evil, small-pox, measles, phrensies, vertigo, lunacy and apoplexies; and when she comes to ill directions of the hyleg, or is situated in the eighth house, near the cusp, she may aid to produce a death or denote its quality.

A violent and remarkable death will occur when both malefics, being in 6, \square or 8 to each other, are lords of the anaretic places, or concur in the train of directions, and attack one or both of the luminaries. Its quality will be shewn by means of the rest of the planets in configuration, or which are placed in the eighth, and by the signs which contain the malefic influence.

Hence b, in fixed signs, especially o, afflicting the Sun, will produce death by hanging or suffocation. If he be occidental, and afflict the Moon, he will operate the same. If he be in opposition to either luminary in the ascendant, he will cause death in prison. If configurated with of near the serpent, or in earthy signs, he causes death by venomous wounds, bites, &c...

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SECOND BOOK.

CHAPTER I.

On calculating the Directions in a Nativity.

A direction is the motion of any point in the heavens, or of any heavenly body, from that situation it occupied at the birth until it meet the conjunction, or aspect, of some other

point or some other body.

All directions of the midheaven are measured by an arc of right ascension. Those of the ascendant in the zodiac by the oblique ascension of the point moved. Those of the ascendant in mundo by the semi-arc of the point moved. Those of the \bigcirc , \bigcirc , \bigcirc , \bigcirc , or planets, by their several semi-arcs.

General Rules to work Directions between the \odot , \mathbb{D} , \oplus or any of the Planets.

1st. Find the semi-arc of the body to the aspect of which the other is to be moved, and its distance from the nearest house. Then find the semi-arc of the body to be moved (which is always that one which, by the motion of the earth on its axis, will arrive at the aspect of the other) and its primary distance from the house that forms an aspect to the other house.

2nd. Then say: "As the semi-arc of the former (or fixed body) is to the distance of the same from any house, so is the semi-arc of the latter (or body moving) to its second distance from any house in aspect to the other."

3rd. Take the second distance from the other or primary distance, and the difference will be the arc of direction.

Where the distances fall on different sides of the meridian, add the primary and second distances together. The sum will form the arc of direction.

RULES TO WORK DIRECTIONS TO THE ANGLES, IN MUNDO.

To find of M. C., take the distance in right ascension for the arc of direction.

For * to M. C., take two-thirds of the planet's semi-arc from its meridian distance, when east of the M. C., and take

by reptiles or beasts. Should 2 also attach herself to b and & thus combined, she gives death by poison or female treachery. If b be in my, or watery signs, configurated with the Moon, he gives death by water, drowning and suffocation. If found near Argo, by shipwreek. If he be in tropical signs, or quadrupedal signs, and the O be in d or 8, or 3 be so, death will be caused by fall of buildings; and if he be found in the midheaven, by falls from heights or precipices, especially when in airy signs. Mars in signs of human form, in or 8 to O or D, and contrary in condition, will operate death by slaughter, either in foreign or civil war, or by suicide; if and testimony, it will be by women, or assassins in the employment of women. If & be configurated with them, death will happen from robbers, thieves or highwaymen. Mars near Caput Medusæ will cause decapitation or mutilation. If he be in 8 or m, it may be by surgical amputation, burning or searing, &c.; if in opposition to the ascendant, and in fiery signs, he will produce death by fire, chiefly if near the Asselli; and if in quadrupedal signs, by falls or fractures. If 4 bear testimony, being himself afflicted, it will be by judicial sentence and the wrath of kings, &c. Lastly, death will occur in foreign lands, when the planets controlling the anaretic places be in cadent houses, and especially if the Moon be in the said places.

One evil direction rarely kills. A train of them is mostly found to operate when life is destroyed; and where such a train is found without any benevolent aspect falling in to mitigate the effect, "they fail not to destroy life," says Whalley. To all of which we may say, that when Uranus joins in the train, he tends to render death sudden and singular. And it must not be forgotten that planets situated near the cusp of the eighth house are potent indicators of the nature of the death; and when benefics are there, the

death is usually easy and natural.

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its meridian distance from two-thirds of its semi-arc, when west of the M. C.

For semi-square, employ one half of its semi-arc in the above manner.

For 8 of the M. C., find the planet's distance by right

ascension from the meridian below the earth.

For 6 with the ascendant, take the meridian distance of the planet (when east of the lower meridian) from its semi-arc.

For 8 of the ascendant (when between the tenth house and the seventh) take the meridian distance of the planet

from its semi-arc.

When the planet is below the horizon, and east of the fourth house, and you require its \times to the ascendant, take its meridian distance from one-third of its semi-arc. If you want its \triangle to M. C., take the meridian distance from two-thirds of its semi-arc; and if you wish its semi-square from the ascendant (or sesqui-square from the M. C.), use one-half of its semi-arc in the same manner. Again, if the planet be west of the fourth house, and below the horizon, take one-third of its semi-arc from its meridian distance to bring it to the cusp of the fifth house, or \triangle ascendant. For its sesqui-square to the ascendant and M. C. in the middle of the fifth house, take one-half of its semi-arc from its meridian distance; and to find its \triangle to M. C. from cusp of the sixth house, take two-thirds of its semi-arc from its meridian distance.

Rules to calculate Parallels to the Angles, or rather from the Meridian.

1. Say: "As the semi-arc of any planet is to its distance from the meridian (above or below the horizon, as it may be situate), so is the semi-arc of any other planet to its second distance from the meridian."

2. Take the difference between the first and second distance

for the arc of direction.

If the planet have to pass the meridian to form the parallel, add the first and second distances together for the arc of direction.

Rules to calculate Rapt Parallels.

These are formed by the motion of the earth on its axis. They are difficult sometimes, and require consideration.

1. The planet that approaches the M. C. or fourth house,

when the parallel is formed, must be directed.

2. Say: "As the sum of the semi-arcs of both planets is to

the semi-arc of the planet directed, so is the difference of their right ascension to the second distance of the planet directed."

3. The difference of the first and second distance of the planet directed from the M. C., or fourth house, is the arc of

direction.

When the planet directed is in the opposite hemisphere to the other, take its opposite place and work with it as if the planet itself were there, taking semi-arc and meridian distance of the 8, and right ascension also. It is well to work with half of each quantity, and then double the product.

CHAPTER II.

RULES TO WORK DIRECTIONS IN THE ZODIAC.

These are of two kinds, direct and converse. When formed by advancing in the order of the signs, they are termed direct; and when formed by retrograde motion, contrary to the order of the signs, they are called converse. Thus, in the Prince of Wales' figure of birth, the \odot by moving forward arrives at 19°14', where he forms $\odot \times 2$ zodiac.* And when the place of the \odot is moved backward, by the motion of the earth on its axis, to $\simeq 21^{\circ}28'$, he forms $\odot \times 2$ zodiac converse.

The zodiacal directions may be those of \odot or \mathbb{N} to the aspects of the planets, the ascendant, or M. C., and these are thought to be the most powerful; or those of the planets to the aspects of the \odot or \mathbb{N} ascendant or M. C. In every case the planet moved to the aspect of the other should be written first, in noting down the direction. Thus, in the Prince's nativity, if we bring \mathcal{U} to \mathcal{V} 16° 55′, we call that $\mathcal{U} + \mathcal{V}$ zodiac; and if we bring \mathcal{V} to 16° 55′ of \mathcal{V} , we term it \mathcal{V} zodiac converse; and the \mathcal{V} brought to \mathcal{V} 19° 14′ is the \mathcal{V} zodiac converse.

To find the Arc of Direction of any Aspect formed by the Sun by Direct Direction in the Zodiac.

1. Find the right ascension, the meridian distance, the declination and the ascensional difference of the aspect, and thence its semi-arc.

In this case the term "direct" is seldom expressed.
+ For Rules to do this, see Chap. III and IV.

2. Say: "As the semi-arc of the ⊙ is to the meridian distance of the ⊙, so is the semi-arc of the aspect to the second distance of the aspect."

3. The sum or difference of the two distances will be the

are of direction.

To find the Arc of Direction of any Aspect formed by the Sun by CONVERSE motion in the Zodiac.

1. Find the right ascension, meridian distance, declination,

ascensional difference and semi-arc of the aspect.

2. Say: "As the semi-arc of the aspect is to its meridian distance, so is the semi-arc of the ⊙ to the second distance of the ⊙."

3. The sum or difference of the first and second distance of

the o will be the arc of direction.

To find the Arc of Direction of the Sun to any Parallel Declination.

1. Seek in the Tables of Declination for the longitude the

• will have when he acquires that declination.

2. Find the right ascension, meridian distance and semi-arc of the aspect, as usual, and say: "As semi-arc of the aspect to the meridian distance of the aspect, so is semi-arc of ⊙ to the second distance of ⊙." Then the sum or difference of the first and second distance of the ⊙ will be the arc of direction. This is where the Sun moves conversely. If he move direct, use the first rule in this chapter.

To find the Arc of Direction of the) to any Aspect in the Zodiac, by DIRECT direction.

1. Find by reference to the Ephemeris, the latitude the Moon

will have when she reaches the aspect.

2. Find the right ascension and declination the) will have in the longitude of the aspect, and from them the semi-arc of the aspect: also the meridian distance of the aspect.

3. Say: "As semi-arc) to meridian distance), so semi-arc

of the aspect to second distance of aspect."

4. The sum or difference of the two distances will give the arc of direction, according as they fall on the same or different sides of the meridian.

To find the Arc of Direction of the) to any Aspect in the Zodiac, by CONVERSE direction.

These directions are taken without reference to the latitude of the aspect.

1. Find the right ascension, meridian distance, declination

and semi-arc of the aspect.

2. Say: "As the semi-arc of the aspect is to the meridian distance of the aspect, so is the semi-arc) to second distance of)."

3. The sum or difference of the first and second distance of

) will be the arc of direction.

To find the Arc of Direction of any Planet directed to the Aspect of the ⊙,) or any other Planet, by direct direction.

1. Find the latitude of the planet, when he arrives at the

aspect, and his right ascension, &c., with that latitude.

2. Work with the planet, exactly as you have been instructed to do with the D in direct direction.

To find the Arc of Direction of any Planet directed in the Zodiac to the aspects of the \odot or), or any other point in the heavens, by CONVERSE motion

Here neglect the *latitude* of the aspect and take its right ascension and declination in the ecliptic.

1. Find the meridian distance and semi-arc of the aspect as when directing the D converse, and work in the same manner.

using the planet instead of the).

declination, observe in the Ephemeris the latitude the por planet will have (if it be a direct direction) when the aspect is formed; and take out the right ascension and declination with that latitude: but if it be a converse direction, take out the right ascension and declination in the ecliptic.

To direct the Midheaven in the Zodiac.

Take the right ascension of the aspect from that of the M.C., if the aspect be *converse*; and take the right ascension of the M.C. from that of the aspect, if it be *direct*. The difference is the arc of direction.

The right ascension in every case must be taken in the ecliptic.

To direct the Ascendant in the Zodiac.

 If the aspect be direct, take the oblique ascension of the VOL. II.

ascendant* from that of the aspect under the pole of the ascendant.

2. If the aspect be converse, take the oblique ascension of the aspect from that of the ascendant.

CHAPTER III.

To find the Ascensional Difference of any point in the Zodiac; and hence the Oblique Ascension and Semi-arc of that point.

The most accurate way to find the ascensional difference is by trigonometry; the rules for which will be found in the Appendix.

To find the Ascensional Difference by the Table of Ascensional Difference.

1. If the latitude of the place and the declination be in even degrees, seek the former at the top of the table, and the latter in the side column; then in the angle of meeting will be the ascensional difference required.

2. If they be not in even degrees, take the proportional parts, thus :--

Example.—Required the ascensional difference for declination 22° 24' in latitude 51° 32'.

Latitude 51° Declination 22° = 29° 56′ — 51° — 23° = 31° 43′ diff. = 1° 47′ = 107′

Say: "60': 107':: 24': 42' 48" = first correction."

Latitude 51' Declination $22^{\circ} = 29^{\circ} 56'$ - 52 - 22 = 31 8 diff. = $1^{\circ} 12' = 72'$ Say: "60': 72':: 32': 38' 24" = second correction. 42 48 = first correction."

1 21 $12 + 29^{\circ} 56' = 31^{\circ} 17' 12''$

ascensional difference required.

This, found by trigonometry, is 31° 15'.

To find the Semi-diurnal Arc, or Semi-nocturnal Arc, of any point in the heavens.

Rule 1.—If the declination be north, 90° + the ascensional difference = semi-diurnal arc.

Rule 2.—If the declination be south, 90° — the ascensional difference = semi-diurnal arc.

Rule 3.—The semi-diurnal arc taken from 180° = seminocturnal arc.

Ex. Required the semi-diurnal arc of Vf 16° 55' in latitude 51° 32'; the ascensional difference = 31° 15'.

 $90^{\circ} - 31^{\circ} 15' = 58^{\circ} 45'$, semi-diurnal arc; and $180^{\circ} 58^{\circ} 45' = 121^{\circ} 15'$ the semi-nocturnal arc.

To find the Oblique Ascension of any point in the heavens.

Rule 1 .- If the declination be north, the right ascension - ascensional difference = oblique ascension.

2. If the declination be south, the right ascension + ascen-

sional difference = oblique ascension.

Example.—The right ascension of 18 16° 55' being 288° 21'; and accensional difference = 31° 15', required the oblique ascension of that point. The right ascension 288° 21' + 31° 15′ = 319° 36′, the oblique ascension required.

CHAPTER IV.

To find (by Tables) the Right Ascension and Declination of any point in the heavens, the latitude and longitude being given.

For the Right Ascension.

Rule 1st.—Look for the even degree of longitude and under the even degree of latitude, at the head of the Table, and in the angle of meeting will be found the right ascension for those even degrees, which note, and call A.

Rule 2nd .- In the same column of latitude, seek the right ascension for the next degree of longitude, and mark the increase. Then say: "As 60' are to the minutes of increase, so are the minutes of difference in the longitude given to

the first correction."

Rule 3rd.—Observe the difference of right ascension caused by one degree of increase in the latitude. Then say: "As 60' are to the minutes of difference, + or -, so are the minutes of difference in the latitude given to the second correction, + or -."

Rule 4th .- If the second correction be +, then the sum of the two corrections, added to A, will be the right ascension required; but if the second correction be -, then the differ-

^{*} Add 90° to the right ascension of the midheaven, and you have the oblique ascension of the ascendant.

ence of the two corrections applied to A + or -, will be the right ascension required.

These rules, though apparently long, are really very easy, as

may be seen by the following:-

Examples. Required the right ascension of 8 24° 30', with 2° 30' North latitude.

1st. Opposite 8 24° and under 2° North latitude is 51° 4',

which call A.

2nd. Under A, in the same column and opposite the 25th degree of longitude, is found 52° 6', shewing that the increase for one degree of longitude is 62'. Then, 60': 62'::30':31'. Hence 1st correction = 31'.

3rd. In the next column to A, under 3° of latitude, I find 50° 48', which taken from A, shews a difference-16'. Then,

60':-16'::30:-8'= second correction.

4th. Then first correction 31'.

second do. - 8

23 = amount of the corrections.

which added to A 51° 4' = 51° 27', the Right Ascension required.

. For the Declination, from the Tables.

RULE.—Pursue the same method exactly as above.

Example.—Required the declination of & 24° 30' with 2° 30' North latitude.

1st. Opposite 8 24° and under 2° North latitude, we find

the declination 20° 44', which call A.

2nd. Above A, and opposite the 25th degree of declination. is found 20° 59', shewing an increase of 15' for one degree of declination. Then $60':15'::30':7\cdot 5'$ or $7\frac{1}{2}'=1$ st correction.

3rd. Under the 3rd degree of latitude, opposite A, we find 21° 42', shewing that the declination there increases 58' for one degree of latitude. Then, 60':58'::30':29'=2nd correc-

Then, 1st correction 7.5' or 7' 30" 2nd ditto - - - 29 0

36 30 sum of the corrections;

To which add A 20° 44 0

Declination required=21 .20 .30 north.

CHAPTER V.

Examples of Rules for working Directions, taken from the Nativity of the Prince of Wales.

The right ascension of the midheaven is shewn to have been 208 0', by rectifying that arising from the medical statement of the time of the birth, by the fatal direction of Ascendant of in Zodiac, which produced the lamented death of the native's father. The native was then twenty years and five weeks old, which, according to the Ptolemaic measure of time for equating ares of direction, viz., "one year for one degree," gives 20° 6' for the arc of direction of the above

Thus for Ascendant of & Zodiac, we find & in ve 15° 14

right ascension=286° 32', declination 22° 36'.

To log. tan. lat. of birth 10.09991 Add \log tan. dec. 22° 35′ = 9.61887 9.71878

Log. sine asc. diff.=31 34 Add R. A. 286 32

Obl. Asc. aspect 318 6 Obl. Asc. of Asc. 298 0

Arc of Direction=20 6

The student may ask why we make the difference of 2° 27' in the right ascension of the M. C. from that arising from the medical report. It is for these reasons: the medical report, as stated by Dr. Locock, in a letter now in my possession, was, that the Prince was "perfectly born" at the period named in the bulletin, but of course the worthy doctor was too much occupied to notice the moment of the infant's first cry; and he would not notice the time at all till all was over. and the child was "perfectly born." There would thus elapse some few minutes from the true moment of the astrological birth. Then also the clock may have been, as most clocks were in those days, two or three minutes fast, as, at that period, there was no electric telegraph to keep those clocks as exact as they are now kept. Thus the difference of time, 9^m 41^s, is readily explained.

Examples of Direct Directions in Zodiac.

Example 1.—Required the arc of direction of @ & 24 in Zodiac.

24 is in ‡ 21° 28′. Its R. A. = 260° 42′, dec. = 23° 11′. 5 S. A. =57° 22′. The Asc. Diff. 32° 38′. M. D. of asp.=52 42. Say: "As semi-are \odot 67° 31′ 9·5742 \rbrace = const. log. \odot 6137.

To merid.dis. ① 16 26 1.0395 } So semi-arc 57 22 *4966

To 2nd dist, aspect 13° 58 1:1103"

Then meridian distance aspect 52° 42' — second distance aspect 13° 58' = 38° 44', the arc of direction \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc Zodiac. This is equal to 38 years and 9 months.

Example 2.—Required the arc of @ par. 4 Zodiac.

The declination of 24 is 22° 58′, which the ⊙ will reach in \$\pm\$ 18° 24′. The right ascension=257° 23′, meridian distance =49° 23′, ascensional difference=32° 14′, and semi-arc=57° 46′.

Then to the constant log. of ⊙ '6137 Add log. of the semi-arc '4936

Log. of 2nd dist. asp. 14° 4′ 1·1073

Then meridian distance $49^{\circ} 23' - 14^{\circ} 4' = 35^{\circ} 19' = \text{arc of direction } \Theta$ par. 24 Zodiac.

These directions may be all worked by the rule of three; but by means of the proportional logarithms the work is much shortened.

Example 3.—Required the arc of @ par. & in Zodiac.

The declination \$ 22° 15′ 38″. This \odot reaches in \$ 12° 7′ right ascension=250° 37′. Ascensional difference 31° 1′, semi-arc 58° 59′, meridian distance, 42° 37′.

Then const. log. ⊙ '6137 Semi-arc log. 4845

Log. 2nd dist. = 14° 21′ 1.0982

Then meridian distance 42° 37'—14° 21'=28° 16'=arc of direction \odot par. \lozenge Zodiac.

These directions should be worked over repeatedly, till the method be well understood.

Examples of Converse Directions in Zodiac.

Example 1.—Required the arc of \odot \circlearrowleft 2 in Zodiac converse. The aspect is in \simeq 19° 14′, right ascension=197° 44′, meridian distance=10° 16′, declination=7° 32′, ascensional difference, 9° 35′ semi-arc=80° 25′.

Fig. Here the point to be directed is the place of the Sun. Therefore say:

"As semi-arc aspect 80° 25′ \log , α , c. 9·6501 To meridian distance, 10° 16′ 1·2438 So is semi-arc, \bigcirc 67° 31′ 4258 To second distance of \bigcirc 8° 37′ 1·3197."

Here the \odot has to pass the M. C. to reach the aspect; we add this second distance to his meridian distance 16° 26′. The sum 25° 3′ is the arc of direction of \odot \circ \circ in Zodiac converse.

Ex. 2.—Required the arc of O I of in Zodiac converse.

The \square of 3 falls in \triangle 15 14 right ascension=194° 1', meridian distance 13° 59', declination 6° $0\frac{1}{2}$ ', ascensional difference, 7° 37', semi-arc 82° 23'.

Then: "As semi-arc log. α . c.

To meridian distance log.

So semi-arc \bigcirc log.

To second distance \bigcirc 11° 28'

Add mer dist. \bigcirc 16 26

Add mer. dist. \odot 16 26

27 54=⊙ □ ♂ Zod. con."

CHAPTER VI.

Examples of the Moon's Directions in Zodiac, direct and converse.

Ex. 1.—Required the arc of) \(\times \text{\text{\$\geq}} \) in Zodiac converse. It falls in \(\text{\$\geq} \), 19° 14', right ascension=141° 41' meridian distance=66° 19', declination 15° 4' 34" N.; ascensional difference 19° 49'; and semi-arc 109° 49'. Then:

"As semi-are aspect log. a. c. 9.7854
To meridian distance aspect log. 4336
So semi-are) log. 3235

To second distance, D 51° 37′ Meridian distance D 30 16

21 21=) * 2 Zod. con.=21y. 4m.

5425

The Prince was married exactly at the period of this direction; the influence of which is just of the nature to produce such an event. And as it was followed closely by Ascendant *O Zodiac=21° 36′, we see the cause of all that vast halo of homours and wealth which surrounded his name at the time.

Ex. 2.—Required the arc of) * 24 Zodiac.

It fell in = 21° 28', where the D had 4° 54' south latitude,

right ascension=197° 57′, meridian distance=10° 3′, declination=12° 55′, ascensional difference 16° 47′, semi-arc=73° 13′.

Then: S. A. D 85° 28' log. a. c. 9'6765 const. log. '4508 M. D. D 30° 16' 7743 const. log. '4508

Add log. S. A. 73° 13′ 3907 2nd dist. aspect 25 56 8415 M. D. Aspect 10 3

15 53= D * 24 Zod.

This being direct motion in the Zodiac, we take the place of the Moon, with the latitude she will have in that place, viz., 4° 54' south, and work with it as above. The student should practise these directions well. The $1 \odot 2$ Zodiac converse= 22° 41'=July 1864, which aspect falls in $2 \odot 2$ 16° 55', will be good practice.

Examples of Directions of the Planets in the Zodiac, direct and converse.

Ex. 1.—Required the arc of 4×0 Zodiac.

It falls in Vf 16° 55', wherein 24 will have 0° 2' north latitude, right ascension=288° 21', meridian distance=80° 21', declination 22° 22' south, ascensional difference=31° 4', semi-arc=58° 56'.

Then: "As S. A. 24 57° 46′ 9:5064 To M. D. 24 52 44½ 5331 So S. A. Asp. 58 56 4861

To 2nd dist. asp. 53 40 5256."

Take this from the meridian distance, 80° 21′, and you have 26° 41′= 24 $\,\bigstar\,$ O Zodiac.

Ex. 2.—Required the arc of 4 *) Zodiac converse.

It falls in 10, 29° 22', which may be taken vithout latitude. Right ascension=237° 9', meridian distance=29° 9', declination=20° 3', ascensional difference=27° 21', semi-arc=62° 39'. It differs very little, if taken with latitude.

CHAPTER VII.

Examples of Directions to the Angles, or Ascendant and Midheaven.

Ex. 1.—Required the arc of M. C. X 12.

Right ascension by = 270° 10′ Right ascension M. C.=208 0

> Dist of $\frac{1}{2}$ from M. C. = 62 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ semi-arc of $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{38}{23}$ 47 M. C. $\frac{1}{23}$ 23

Ex. 2.—Required the arc of M. C. * D.

Ex. 3.—Required arc of M. C. semi-square 9.

 $\frac{\text{Semi-arc } ?}{?} = 41 13$

Meridian distance 9 36 M. C. semi-square 9 =31 37

Ex. 4.—Required arc of M. C. semi-square 21.

Meridian distance 24 = 52° 44′ Semi-arc 24

28 53

M. C. semi-square 24 23 51

Ex. 5.—Required the arc of M. C. A H.

 $\frac{2}{3}$ semi-arc # = 63° 45′ Meridian distance # 36 19 M. C. \triangle # 27 26

This is bringing # to the cusp of the second house.

Ex. 6.—Required the Arc of Ascendant △ ⊙, or his distance from the ninth house.

 $\frac{1}{3}$ semiare \odot = 22° 30° Meridian dis. \odot + 16 26 Ascendant \triangle \odot 38 56 Ex. 7.—Required the Arc of Ascendant & 3.

Semi-arc 3 =124° 22' Meridian distance 3 = 101 17

Asc. of 3 in mundo= 23 5=23 yrs. and 1 mo. or Dec. 1864

This is a most important direction; and, if the natus be correctly rectified, will produce very serious effects at the time above named. (See "Zadkiel's Almanac for 1864.")

Ex. 8.—Required the arc of M. C. & &.

It is the meridian distance & =31° 12'=31 years 2 months.

Examples of Directions to the Ascendant or M. C. in Zodiac.

Ex. 1.—Required the arc of Ascendant -X o in Zodiac.

The aspect falls in V9 16° 55', right ascension=288° 21', declination=22° 23½; ascensional difference = 31° 15′. Then right ascension + ascensional difference-oblique ascension 319° 36'. From which take oblique ascension of the Ascendant=298° 0′, and it leaves 21° 36′=Ascendant * • in Zodiac. This measures to June 1863, when the Prince was greatly honoured and feted, &c., as it is the wont of such aspects to effect.

Ex. 2.—Required the arc of M. C. *) in Zodiac.

It falls in m 29° 22', right ascension=237° 7' Right ascension of M. C.=208 0 -

M. C. *) in Zodiac = 29 7

Ex. 3.—Required the arc of M. C. semi-square 2 in Zodiac. To the long. 2 add 45°, and it reaches to 1 4° 14'=right ascension=242° 14'; from which take the right ascension of M. C.=208° 0', and it leaves the arc of M. C. semi-square 2 in Zodiac=34° 14'.

Ex. 4.—Required the arc of M. C. . b in Zodiac converse. It falls in \(\to 0^\circ 10'\), right ascension \(\to 180^\circ 9'\); which, taken from 208° 0', leaves 27° 51'=M. C. D by Zodiac converse.

CHAPTER VIII.

Examples of Mundane Directions to the Sun and Moon, direct and converse.

When the O or) is directed, we term the direction converse; but when the planets are directed we call it direct direction. The former is thought to be the most powerful.

Ex. 1.—Required the arc of) | h, direct direction.

Here b must be brought up to a distance outside the twelfth house from its cusp, proportionate (according to their semi-arcs) to the distance of the) outside the ninth house; which is in square to the twelfth.

Meridian distance)=30° 16′ To log. semi-are)) α. c. 9.6765 & Semi-arc) =28 29 Add log.) distance ninth 2.0040

) dist. outside ninth = 1 47 Const. log.) 1.6805 Add log. semi-arc h diurnal 4906

2nd dist. b to 12th=1°13′ 2·1711

Then h right ascension 270° 10'-right ascension M. C. 208° 0'=62° 10 = distance b from M. C. Take two-thirds semiare h diurnal from 62° 10' and you have distance h from twelfth house. Thus, semi-arc 5 121° 50' from 180°, leaves semi-are b diurnal=58° 10', two-thirds of which=38° 47', taken from 62° 10'=23° 23' the distance of 1, from twelfth house (which is the arc of M. C. * b).

Lastly, add this primary distance of b from the twelfth house to 1° 13', the second distance, and you have the arc required,) [1, direct direction 24° 36'=24 years 7 months,

June 1866.

Ex. 2.—Required the arcs of) = 24, direct direction, and) * 4, direct direction.

Constant log. D 1.6805 Log. semi-arc 24 57° 46' 4936 2nd dist. 21 1° 12' 2.1741

Meridian distance 24 52° 44'-3 semi-arc 24 38° 31'=14° 13'. Add thereto the second distance 24 1° 12', and you have 15° 25'=) □ 4, direct direction. To this arc add { semi-arc 24 19° 15' and you have 34° 40' =) * 24, direct direction.

Ex. 3.—Required the arc of O 1 24, converse.

This will be formed when the O reaches a distance beyond the tenth cusp proportionate to that of 4 from the ascendant which is the difference between the meridian distance 24 and semi-arc 24, viz., 5° 2'.

Then: As semi-arc 24 57° 46′ log. α. c. 9·5064 To 24 dist. from asc. 5° 2' 1.5534 So semi-arc O 67° 31' 4258 To 2nd dist. O" 5 53' 1.4856

Add mer. dis. @ 16 26

22 19=⊙ □ 24 con.=Feb., 1864.

Ex. 4.—Required the arc of $\odot \times 2$, direct direction.

To constant log. © 6137 Add log, semi-arc \$ 82° 27′ 3391 2nd dist. \$ 20° 4′ 9528

This is the distance \circ will be inside the eighth house when she forms \times to the \circ . Then \circ semi-arc \circ 58'—meridian distance \circ 9° 36'—45° 22', the primary distance \circ from the eighth (M. C. \times \circ). From this take the second distance, 20° 4', and you have 25° 18'— \circ \times \circ direct direction.

If to this you add \(\frac{1}{5} \) of \(\frac{2}{3} \) semi-are \(\frac{2}{3} = 11^{\circ} \) 0', you get

36° 18', the arc of ⊙ quintile 2 direct direction.

Ex. 5.—Required the arc of D 8 3 converse.

"As semi-arc & 124° 22′ log. a. e. 9:8394
To dist. & from asc. 23° 5′ 8920
So semi-arc) 85° 28′ 3235
To 2nd dist.) —15° 52′ 10549"

This is the distance of) from the seventh house when she forms the 8 3. Now semi-arc) 85° 28"—meridian distance) 30° 16'=55° 12', the primary distance of) from seventh; and this, minus the second distance, gives us 39° 20' for) 8 3 converse, which is a most important aspect. It measures to March, 1880.

CHAPTER IX.

Examples of Mundane Parallels, direct and converse.

Ex. 1.—Required the arc of D to mundane parallel of 24 converse.

"As semi-arc 24 57° 46' log. a. c. 9'5064
To meridian distance 24 52° 44' 5332
So semi-arc) 85° 28' 3235
To second dist.) 78° 1' 3631
Take away M. D.) 30 16

Arc of D par. 4 converse = 47 45

Ex 2.—Required the arc of D par. h direct direction

Here we direct 1/2 to the par. distance of the D from M. C.
To const. log. of D from M. C. :4508
Add log. of semi-arc 1/2 58°10′ :4906
2nd dist. 1/2 from M. C. 20 36 :9414

This taken from the meridian distance 1, 62° 10', leaves 41° 34', the arc of direction required.

Ex. 3.—Required the arc of D par. 12 converse Here we direct the D instead of 12.

Thus: As semi-arc 1/2 log. a. c. 9·8305
To M. D. 1/2 117° 50′ 1840
So semi-arc 1/2 3235
To second dist. 1/2 82° 39′ 3380
Deduct M. D. 1/2 30 16

Arc of) par. h converse 52 23

Ex. 4.—Required the arc of O par. \$ direct direction.

In this case y will pass the M. C., and form a parallel distance with the Sun's place on the other side.

To const. log. ⊙ from M. C. 6137 Add log. S. A. § 58° 59′ 4845 Second dist. § 14 24 10982 Add mer, dis. § 31 12

Arc. of ⊙ par. \$ d. d. 45 36

Ex. 5.—Required the arc of ⊙ par. ŏ converse? N.B.—The ⊙ is directed.

As semi-arc $\approx 58^{\circ}$ 59' log. a, c, 9'5155 To mer. dis. ≈ 31 12 log. '7611 So semi-arc \bigcirc 67' 31 log. '4258 To 2nd dist. \bigcirc 35' 43 Add mer. dis. \bigcirc 16' 26 \bigcirc par. \approx con. \sim 52' 9

CHAPTER X.

Examples of Rapt Parallels.

These are caused by the rotatory motion of the earth, which brings the places of the Sun, Moon and planets to be at equal (proportionate to their semi-ares) distances from the meridian.

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Ex. 1.—Required the arc of () rapt. par. &. Right ascension \$ 239° 12' Semi-arc @ 67° 31' Right ascension @ 224 26 Semi-arc \$ 58 59 Diff. 2 ! 14 46 2 126 30 7 23 As I semi-arcs 63 15 log. a. c. 9 5458 To 1 semi-arc \$ 29 291 log. 7856 So I diff. right asc. 7 23 log. 1.3870 To 1 2nd dist. \$ 3 261 1.7184 $\times 2$

Second distance 6 53. This taken from the meridian distance & 31° 12' leaves the arc of direction = 24° 19'.

We here work with half of each of the quantities, to render the tables more accurate than they are with large numbers.

Ex. 2.—Required the arc of O rapt parallel 4. Right ascension 24 260° 44' Semi-arc © 67° 31' Right ascension @ 224 26 Semi-arc 24 57 46 2 36 18 2 | 125 77

As \(\frac{1}{2}\) semi-arcs 62 38\(\frac{1}{2}\) log. \(\alpha\). c. 9:5415\(\frac{1}{2}\) .7946 To 1 semi-arc 24 28 53 .9964 So Jdiff. right asc. 18 9 1.33251 To 1 2nd dist. 4 8 22

Second distance 24 16 44 Meridian dis. 24 52 44

Are of direction 36 0 = O rapt. parallel 24.

In each case it will be seen that we take for the second term in the proportion the semi-arc of the planet which is applying to the meridian, when the aspect is formed.

Ex. 3.—Required the arc of D rapt parallel b.

Work with the diurnal arc of 5.

Right asc. 5 270° 10' Semi-arc) 85° 28' Right asc. y 177 44 (Diurnal) semi-arc 5 58 10 2 | 92 26 2 | 143 38 46 13

As \ the sum of semi-arcs 71 49 log. a. c. 9 6010 To 5 semi-arc b (diurnal) 29 5 -79165905 So 5 diff. right ascension 46 13 To ½ second distance by 18 43 .9831

Second distance b Meridian dis. b from M. C. 62 10

Arc of direction 24 44) rapt par. h = 24y. 9m.

CHAPTER XL V

On Secondary Directions.

These are nothing but the aspects formed by the O or D at any period after the birth, by their direct motion in longitude in the heavens. They are, or were, much used by the Arabian Astrologers. But unless they agree with the nature of the primary directions in force at the period they fall out, they have but slight power. They are rarely in force beyond

√ To calculate Secondary Directions.

Remark the time at which the) (or O) forms any aspect with each other, or with any planets in the heavens. Then count the days and hours after the birth, and allow a year for a day, and a month for each two hours over the complete number of days. At that time, look for the effects of the secondary direction, which, if there be a primary direction within a few weeks of the time, will usually bring that primary influence to a climax.

The aspects formed by the luminaries with their own places and the places of the planets, the M.C. and the ascendant, are also found to have some slight effect.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Transits and Revolutions.

A transit is the passing of any planet, or the Sun or Moon, over the place of any important point in the figure of birth, such as the place of the Sun, Moon, M.C., or ascendant, or of any one of the other planets. These transits are most powerful when they occur near or at the birthday. They are, however, subordinate to the directions at work at the time. They seem to combine the influence of the two bodies. The following is a sketch of the effects produced by transits, when their influence is not opposed by other testimonies, and falls

Of Saturn's Returns and Aspects.

1. When he returns to his own place, and is strong and well aspected, he denotes gain by land, mines, &c., or the favour

^{*} See chapter zvii.

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of old persons, legacies, inheritance or building, and generally by all such men and things as he governs.

2. When h transits the place of 24, the native is in favour with great persons, and merchants, &c., and may attain

honours. 3. When b reaches the place of Mars, well affected, there is gain by brethren and friends, martial men, &c. If he be ill affected, the native is plagued by thieves and knaves, and is rather ill disposed himself.

4. When he comes to the place of ⊙, it shews contention with persons in power, magistrates, and employers; also damage to his credit and good name, and danger of loss by

landlords, and by houses, &c. 5. To the place of 2, trouble to the wife or mother. The native is loose in conduct, foolish, yet weak in ? matters.

6. To the radical place of ♥, if strong, he becomes inventive and clever, and may gain thereby. If weak or afflicted, the native is involved in vexation about writings, law matters, &c., and by low press-writers, and so forth.

7. When he comes to the radical place of the), he gives danger by water, much affliction both of body and mind, especially if he be afflicted. He troubles the wife or mother of the native. He gives tedious colds and coughs, and generally some touch of the diseases he produces, according to the sign it falls in. If well dignified and aspected, he may give saturnine benefits.

His good aspects to the places of the luminaries, ascendant and M. C. operate favourably by producing gain connected with saturnine men and things. But his evil aspects denote similar evils and many troubles, losses and vexations, and to the Sun and M. C. discredit also, especially if he be stationary.

Of Jupiter's Returns and Aspects.

1. Jupiter to the place of Saturn, if well aspected, gives reconciliation and peace with enemies, and benefits from friends. But if they were both evilly disposed at birth, many difficulties arise in the native's affairs.

2. 24 to his own place, if strong, gives honour, wealth, reputation, new friends, some office or employment, &c.: often it

denotes the birth of a child.

3. 24 to the place of &, if strong, gives friends among military and martial persons or the native's brethren, public journeys, &c. If ill disposed, it denotes losses and troubles by these means.

4. 4 to the place of the Sun gives honours and gain by superiors, &c. If ill disposed, it gives a bad state of the blood and sickness, according to the sign he is in; and 24 may even shew danger of death by ill aspects to the Sun.

5. 4 to the place of 2 gives mirth and pleasure; also gain and credit, profit, &c., by females. The children of the

6. 4 to the place of \$ shews gain by witty and ingenious men. He is given to study, is religious, and acts with dis-

7. When 24 transits the place of the Moon, he gives health of body and mind. He gives also increase of wealth and honour, gain by the public or common people. The native agrees well with his wife, and may have a child born near the

F If stationary, the effects are very remarkable. The evil aspects produce losses, lawsuits, and ill health, if made to the hyleg especially. And all the effects, good or evil, are greater

Of the Returns and Aspects of Mars.

1. 3 to the place of h gives hindrances and trouble. His affairs fall back, as it were. He suffers from wounds in the head, or face, or part of the body ruled by the sign they meet in, &c. Controversies and quarrels occur. The native's father

2. 3 to place of 4, if not ill aspected, gives gain by clergymen in power. It usually gives a change for the better in the affairs of the native. When evilly aspected and affected,

3. Mars to his own place, if strong, brings gain by martial men, and persons in power; but if he be ill dignified and ill aspected, he brings loss by thieves and danger by fire.

4. 3 to the place of the Sun denotes affliction. The native suffers by men in power, and is much inclined to choler, and

5. 3 to the place of 2 shews the native given to wanton courses, especially if it be in &; for then mischief follows, and he may be diseased, and fall into discredit.

6. 3 to the place of \$\overline{\pi}\$, well dignified, imports the native given to study; he is ingenious, and gains by clever men, writers, &c. If & be ill affected, however, at the time, it tends to render the native false and slanderous, for which he may

7. 8 to the place of the D (especially at the birthday) causes losses, and leads him into ill company. It denotes journeys and public business, &c.; but the good is seldom great; whereas, if 3 be stationary on place of the], it usually gives danger of loss to himself, mischief to his wife or mother, &c. His good aspects to the moderators (viz., O) ascendant or M. C.) give gain by active habits of life, and by martial men and matters.

Of the Returns of Venus and her Aspects.

1. 9 coming to the place of h, if well aspected, &c., renders the native desirous of women's company; but he is sober, and grave, and well conducted. If 9 be ill affected by aspects, or weak, &c., the native becomes libidinous, and suffers often

2. 2 to the radical place of 24 renders the native joyous and cheerful, given to honest pleasures and recreation. He may gain by the dead, and will visit his relations, &c. And if 4 be very strong at birth, the native gains by persons of

rank, &c.

3. 2 to the place of 3 tempts the native to follow women's company, and indulge in pleasure. If 3 be evil, he may suffer

in person as well as pocket.

4. 2 to the place of the Sun brings honours, and pleasures. also favour by wealthy persons. If 9 be unfortunate at the time, there may be trouble by women, and through persons in

Little will follow either way, unless it be at the birth-

day, or ? be stationary.

5, 9 to the place of Q gives pleasure by men of science; and the native may gain thereby, or by scientific matters,

music, &c. 6. 9 to her own place, if strong, denotes good success in most things, especially if she be stationary, and it fall at the birthday or near it. If she be weak, or evilly aspected, very little good will ensue.

7. 9 to the Moon's place brings gain and favour from ladies of quality, the love of kindred and much pleasure, &c. But if 2 be afflicted, he may become extravagant and suffer by the

sex. If in X he may take to drinking.

Of the Returns and Aspects of Mercury.

1. & to the place of by shews gain by land, houses, old persons, &c. He may gain by building, &c. But if they be one or both ill placed, there will be vexation, and the native will be disposed to falsehood and deceit, &c.

2. & to the radical place of 21 gives honours and active business, with prosperity. He is witty and ingenious, gains by writings and matters of commerce, &c., or clerical persons

and eminent men.

3. & to the place of 3 and evilly disposed leads to an evil mind and manners; lying, theft, knavery, trouble in journeys and by writings, quarrels with relations, &c. If they be well aspected and strong, there will be loss of a mischievous character. Let him beware of signing his name too easily, and of lawsuits, press-writers, &c.

4. & to the place of O, and stationary and well aspected, shews gain, employment, preferment, some journey of honour, &c., satisfaction by servants and through his family. If weak and evil, nothing very good of this kind will take place.

5. \$\delta\$ to the place of \$\alpha\$, shows the native given to music. poetry, cloquence, the fine arts, the drama, &c. He dresses well, keeps good company, dances and enjoys female society.

May have a child born.

6. \$\dis own place and stationary (chiefly at the birthday) brings gain by mercurial men and things. He is ingenious, gains by science, merchandizing and journeys.

There is rarely much effect by the aspects of & unless he be stationary and on the place of one of the moderators. O) ascendant or M.C., or the place he was in at birth himself.

The Returns of the Moon to her place, &c.

1. The) to the place of h at the birthday gives an ill habit of body, according to the sign. It shews danger by water and of imprisonment, if evilly affected; trouble and vexation by eiderly persons and saturnine matters. It shows an ill time to build, &c., or to enter on any speculation: also trouble to the wife or mother.

2. The) to place of 24 gives health and wealth; peace of mind, prosperous journeys; love and friendship of great men, new friends, increase of wealth, &c. Also, if capable, the birth of a child. But let not much be expected if 24 be weak and

the) afflicted, &c.

3. The) to the place at birth of 3, foreshews trouble and suffering in mind and body. He is plagued by wranglings and controversies. He suffers by martial men and things, injuries by women, accidents by thieves and fire, &c. (if in a fiery sign). disputes with kindred also. If the) and & be well dignified

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and aspected, the evil will be much less. But if she be much afflicted, it warns the native to guard against serious evils.

4. The) to the place of the Sun, at the revolution of the latter, imports troubles from great persons, or employers, hazards and dangers; also an ill constitution of body, according to the sign. The native will flit about and be given to change; also may suffer in his eyesight. But if the Sun be strong and well aspected, there will be little of all these evils, and he may even gain some preferment.

5. The) to the place of Venus at the birthday is indicative of a pleasant time and gain by females described by Q in the sign she is in. It shows benefits by relations. But if Q be ill affected, he is liable to scandal and to suffer by female

means, both in mind and body.

6. The)) to the place of \(\) inclines to journeys, and gives gain and credit by his employment, merchandize, and active business, writings, the press, &c. If they be ill dignified and aspected, the reverse of these things will occur.

7. The) to her own place, well placed and aspected, denotes pleasant journeys, a healthful body and a quiet mind; but if ill aspected, &c., then vexations, ill journeys, and annoyance

by vulgar people, chiefly females.

in all these cases observe, that if the Sun, the Moon, or any planet be with \mathfrak{B} , they are very much fortified, and import good and benefit; whereas if they be with \mathfrak{B} , the reverse may be expected, and the evils are increased. And in all cases \mathfrak{B} shews deceit and disappointment in the matter to which it may refer. Thus, if it be in the eighth house, it disappoints all hopes of legacies, or of wealth by a husband or wife, during that period, or during the year of life then commencing. In the M. C. it brings discredit. In the seventh, false love and trouble, by husband, lover or wife; and so of other houses. The $\mathfrak B$ on the cusp of the eighth house, in the figure of the birth of the Prince of Wales, showed that he would receive no dowry with his wife; who really had no property at all.

The Position of Uranus in a Revolution, &c.

The slow progress of Uranus through the Zodiac gives him great power, if, at a revolution of the Sun (that is, at the birthday), he be on or near the place of one of the moderators. He acts most potently when *stationary*, as do all the planets; but at all times he is powerful.

1. He with 1/2, or on his place, gives sudden mischief and unexpected losses, especially of near relations. His evil aspects

do the same, but less notably. His good aspect to h will confer some curious or unlooked-for legacy, or other saturnine benefit.

2. H with 24 give quite unexpected gain and some sudden benefit, according to the nature of the moderator affected by their presence or aspect. His evil aspect to 24 brings strange,

untoward results of a pecuniary nature.

3. If with of assists the latter to do mischief of a strange and fatal nature, according to their position. If on the M.C., the mother may suffer suddenly by accident, &c. If on the ascendant, the native may meet with some strange accident or family affliction. Let him not venture into danger.

4. H with the Sun, or making a transit over the Sun's place, usually gives the death of a near relation, or some strange

trouble in the family.

5. H with ?, or \$\delta\$, excites those planets to act in a strange and perverse way, according to their character. Some sudden

amour or lawsuit may occur.

6. W with the Moon brings sudden changes in the native's affairs, family losses, journeys, or very sudden removals, &c. If it be at the birthday these evils will be liable, more or less. all the ensuing year of life. In all cases H is extremely obnoxious to females and rarely permits a happy marriage, or any at all, if he afflict the Sun at birth. Even his good aspects seem to defer marriage. He acts at the birthday very powerfully, if within a degree or two of the Sun; and causes annoyance, more or less, all the ensuing years of life. His existence accounts for many failures of predictions in former days. At the birthday of the Prince of Wales, 9th November, 1862, we find the) in close of with #, who had the trine of 24, who was on the radical place of 2. Hence we see that the marriage of the native took place in a hurried manner, even in the midst of Lent. We find 3 at this revolution was in 77° and stationary; and on the 7th April, 1863, when his bride passed through London to be married, we find 9 in that same 7th degree of Aries.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of Ingresses, Eclipses, and Lunations.

An Ingress is the passage of any planet, or body, over the point in the Zodiac at which the moderators, or any of them, may have arrived by directional motion. All that has been

observed in the previous chapter touching transits, may be judged of ingresses. But their effect, unless the planet be stationary, is not generally very extensive, and operates usually

only for a few days.

An Eclipse acts more or less powerfully as it agrees with the place of the Sun or Moon at the birth. If it fall on the birthday, either on the Sun's place (as when the Sun is eclipsed), or on the opposite point exactly, the effects are patent and manifest in all cases. The eclipses of the Sun endure long in their effects, and may influence all the following year of life, when they occur at the birthday. Those of the Moon usually affect the native as many months as the Moon is seen to be eclipsed hours.

If an eclipse fall on the M. C. and be well aspected and free from affliction, it usually acts in a benefic manner, and brings the native before the world in some public way, by which he gains credit and advantage. But an evil eclipse will bring him publicity together with scandal or discredit; such as failure, bankruptcy, or prosecution, &c. Yet nothing very fatal may occur, even to his mother (who usually suffers), without some direction concur. Eclipses never cause death to the native, unless a train of ill directions agree therein.

The effect of an eclipse on the place of the Sun at birth, or its opposite point (and in a minor degree the square), brings family losses, discredit, ill health, vexation by persons in power, and sundry troubles; the nature of which may generally be judged by the directions then operating and the transits concurring. The effects generally fall out at the date of any important transit near at hand. But their effects will often be deferred until some other eclipse of less magnitude may happen to afflict one of the moderators. Thus an eclipse which shows ill health may produce that by means of an accident, if it be followed by another evil eclipse, a transit, or ingress to the ascendant or Moon. An eclipse of the Sun or Moon, on the Moon's place, or its opposite, will generally affect the native's affairs, but if the Moon be hyleg, his health may suffer. His wife or mother also is often affected thereby. The nature of the event must be judged by the nature of the eclipse and the concurrent directions and transits, &c. Thus if 3 be in aspect to the eclipse, and it fall in \u03c4, or m, or ve, we may look for martial evils; such as burns (if in a fiery sign), cuts, wounds, and robberies, acts of violence, hurts by fire or iron, &c. If b afflict and rule the eclipse, he gives bruises, blows, falls (the latter if in = especially), and when the eclipse is on or near the mid-heaven, falls are likely, and also discredit. The other planets act in the same way according to their nature. If ? rule and afflict the eclipse in X, she gives danger by poison, especially if b assist her any way. Let the native beware of women, and mistakes in medicines, in such cases.

Lunations. These are the new or full Moons which occur previous to the periods of important events in any nativity. They generally show by the positions of the luminaries, as regards the places of the planets, &c., in the radix or the revolution, the nature of the events about to occur. They are of the same nature as are eclipses; and the less latitude the Moon may have, the more powerfully they operate, until at length the latitude is so small that they become eclipses. Thus, on the 17th February 1863, there was a lunation (new Moon) in the 29th degree of m. This fell in trine to the M.C. in the Prince of Wales's nativity. At the time we find 24 was stationary in 273° of -, in trine to that lunation and touching upon the M.C. itself. Then on the 5th March following there was a full Moon, constituted in the 15th degree of X, and in sextile to the Sun's radical place. These lunations aided the primary direction () * ? Zodiac converse) to bring about the marriage of the Prince.

It may be well to observe here, that by adding 21° 20' to the M.C. (the solar arc for the age of 21y. 4mos.) we get m 21° 46' for the point which the mid-heaven had reached by directional motion. Hence the Sun on the day of marriage, in × 195°, and the Moon in m 20°, affected that point favourably; the D ingressing on the M.C. exactly at the hour of marriage.

The student will do well to pay close attention to eclipses and lunations, as well as transits, for the purpose of detecting the more exact period when the effects of directions may be

expected.

CHAPTER XIV.

On rectifying the given Time of a Birth, when it is only given approximately, and how to find the True Moment.

There have been various devises for obtaining the true time of birth; but none are so certain as the comparison of the time of events (accidents, as they are termed), with the arcs of direction which are suitable to produce those events. Thus, in the nativity of the Prince of Wales we find Mars in the ascendant; and as we know that he always produces "grievous events," when by direction he comes to the cusp of the asc. And as we find that the Ascendant of & in Zodiac 20° 6', tells to the time of the lamented death of his father, we may conclude, on certain conditions, that the time must be rectified so much as will make that aspect agree with that fatal event. The conditions are that other events of moment shall also agree with aspects formed to the angles, thus rectified, or to the place of the Moon. Now, we have seen, that by taking the rectified M. C. = 208°0', we get) * ? Zodiac converse = 21° 20', the arc for the time of marriage, and that Ascendant * () Zodiac 21° 33' follows close on the latter and agrees with the time when the Prince was so highly honoured and complimented by the whole nation.

The best directions to use in rectifying the time of birth are those of Mars, because the effects he produces are usually short and sharp, such as accidents, sudden deaths, robberies, &c.; but if a blow, bruise, crush, fall, or danger of drowning be the accident, then prefer the Moon or Saturn as the operating cause. Mars usually sheds blood; always if in a

fiery sign.

Rules for rectifying the Time of Birth, given or estimated, to find the True Time.

1. Erect the figure of birth given and place in the planets, &c., for that estimated time. Then complete the speculum, or table of the latitudes, longitudes, right ascensions, meridian distances, and semi-arcs of each of the heavenly bodies; viz., 世, 5, 4, 8, 0, 2, 草, D.

2, Write out the dates of some three or four, or more, of the most important events which have happened to the native, and opposite the date of each, put down the solar arc for that date, at the rate of a degree for each year, and five minutes for

each month.

3. Then see whether any direction to the M. C., or the ascendant, that may be suitable for the event, answer nearly to the measure of the solar arc, If so, and the error in the arc of direction be not more than two or three degrees, correct the M. C. by the amount of the error, by adding to the right ascension of M. C., when the arc of direction is too long, whatever the error amounts to. But if the arc of direction be too short, then subtract from the M.C. that amount of error.

4. Then proceed to work out with the corrected M. C. (after rectifying the meridian distance of each planet, &c.) some other direction to the M. C. or ascendant, and observe whether it agree in measure with the solar arc for the date of the event

it may have produced.

This process requires great care and much attention to the subject; as it is the most difficult part of the whole doctrine of nativities. Nor must the student be discouraged if he find himself baffled in his early attempts; for he will require some years' practice before he can expect to rectify a nativity with ease and facility. Yet when done, the satisfaction of finding the facts in nature agree with his scientific researches will fully repay him for all his labours; and he will feel that he is not dealing with a shadow, but with substantial realities, that no sophistry can shake, and no argument can overthrow, until the time when "the powers of the heavens shall be shaken," as the Saviour has indicated, shall one day occur.

CHAPTER XV.

On the Effects of Directions.

A direction may be good or evil, strong or feeble. The character of the direction, as to its being benefic or malefic, must be judged by the planet which operates on the moderator, and the nature of the aspect formed. The good aspects are conjunctions, or parallels, with good planets; also sextiles, trines and biquintiles. The evil aspects are conjunctions or parallels, with evil planets; also oppositions, semi-squares, squares, and sesqui-squares. The strength or weakness of any direction must be judged by the angular position and dignity of the planet directed, or to which any moderator may be directed; also the mutual support that planet receives from others. For instance, if 4 be angular and in his dignities, yet if he receive a square from h or &, he will do much less good than he otherwise would; and if b be cadent and ill dignified, yet receive a trine from the Sun, when the Sun is himself strong and well dignified, the mischief from by will be greatly modified. It must be borne in mind, that one single direction rarely does very much either way, unless it be supported by a good revolution, or powerful transits, lunations, or eclipses. But the periods in life when the most important events occur are those when two or more directions measure to nearly the same period or within a few weeks. A train of good directions, however, will produce but little benefit whenever one or more evil ones shall fall therein, and vice versa; yet each

direction will do a something in its own way. Thus a train of good directions may give an addition of property; but if an evil one fall in with the train, there may be ill health to prevent its being enjoyed.

General Rules for judging Directions.

A good direction gives benefit or prosperity from the person, or things, the planet signifies, either in his own nature, or from the house he is situated in and the house he rules over. An evil direction must be judged in the same manner. Observe, also, the house in which the moderator is placed and that in which the direction falls when completed; and note that directions in children's nativities act upon their parents or guardians, and in some cases the directions in a wife's nativity act to some extent upon the husband, and vice versā.

The Ascendant's directions influence the person, the health and the family, such as accidents, defects, maims, &c.; also diseases and deaths in the family; also the mind, births or

deaths of children, and marriages of relations, &c.

The Midheaven's directions affect employment, trade, honours, character, credit, &c.; also the mother, and in some cases the father, especially when planets come to its opposition.

The Sun's directions affect the health, honour, preferment,

favour of the great, the father and his affairs.

The Moon's directions affect the health of both body and mind; also wealth and general prosperity; the condition of children and family affairs, and especially the wife or mother.

The Pars Fortune has influence over the money matters, and when in the ascendant may also affect the family affairs, in some degree; but I do not pay much attention to this point, except as regards a 6 or 8 thereto.

CHAPTER XVI.

SPECIFIC RULES FOR JUDGING THE EFFECTS OF DIRECTIONS.

Directions to the Ascendant.

The Ascendant to 6, \square or 8, &c., of $mathbb{H}$ brings sudden changes and family losses, often deaths, removals and changes of occupation. If $mathbb{H}$ be affected by $mathbb{H}$, journeys unexpected.

Ascendant to *, A, &c., of III, sudden improvements in the affairs, beneficial journeys or removals.

Ascendant 6, , , 8, &c. 17, some sickness, according to the sign h is in, especially if the ascendant be holeg. These are coughs, agues, &c.; also strange megrins or fancies, and lingering, tedious diseases; in young women many obstructions; and in youth, generally, some tundency to consumption, with lethargy and melanchely. It gives blows, bruises, and other hurts and falls. It belongs reventions and injury by old people, and some loss of estate of reputation.

Ascendant to X or A of b renders the native grave and serious, fond of the society of elderly persons, by whom he may gain in various ways. He is busy about houses or buildings, mines, &c., and may thrive by and through saturnine

commodities.

Ascendant 6 *\(\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\t

Ascendant 2 & 4. These bring a bad state of the blood, which abounds too much. Hence liver disease, pleurisy, measles; and if 4 be affected by 3, even small-pox. He suffers by lawyers, suretiship, and loss of credit; also by the clergy and magistrates. He is careless and improvident,

foolish in speculation, &c. False friends betray.

Ascendant of \(\preceq \), \(\frac{8}{3} \). Much misery to mind and body. The native suffers by accidents, hot diseases, wounds, burns, stabs, &c. If \(\frac{3}{3} \) be in a fiery sign, the native rarely escapes loss of blood. It gives boils and fevers and all feverish complaints, according to the sign \(\frac{3}{3} \) may be in. Persons born under \(\frac{3}{3} \), or with him in the ascendant, usually are in danger of death. If \(\frac{3}{3} \) be in an earthy sign, he brings great evil, death of parents, &c., danger of killing some one, or of being killed. In an airy sign, inflammation of the blood ensues, falls, &c. In a fiery sign, violent fevers, danger of death by fire; in \(\frac{7}{3} \) by a gunshot wound. In a watery sign, bloody flux, cholera, danger of drowning, &c. In \(\frac{7}{3} \) a risk of being hanged or suffocated, or sentenced to death. It brings frequent quarrels, controversies, lawsuits, and a furious and angry disposition.

Ascendant X or A, &c., &. These incline the native to journeys and martial or military affairs, horse exercise and

feats of a bodily nature. He becomes angry and impatient, yet inventive and diligent, and he gains by military persons and public characters. He may take to study chemistry and deal with fire and engines, sharp tools, or arms. Females frequently marry or have a son born, and grow fond of Mars men.

Ascendant 6 ②. This gives public favors from men, and the native obtains employment, and his reputation is advanced. It tends to make known the secret affairs of his life; and brings a troubled mind. It often brings disease, according to the sign, and especially pains in the head, hurts in the eyes—the right eye chiefly. It brings discord in the family.

Ascendant X or \triangle O. Health of body, peace of mind, and new and eminent friends. His reputation is augmented; he gains honourable preferment, according to his position in life; and many times undertakes honourable journeys, &c. His affairs prosper in sundry ways. A female may look for

marriage or birth of a son.

Ascendant \square or \S \bigcirc . Diseases, according to the sign the Sun is in, and a bad state of the body generally. Envy and ill treatment from persons in power or employers, magistrates, &c. He is treated with disrespect and loses credit. It may shew danger to or the death of the native's father. Also sore eyes generally affect the native. His affairs fail and he suffers by deceit, contention, decay of estate, and by any undertakings for great men. Also he may be imprisoned, or suffer shipwreck, &c. Let him live very prudently while the influence lasts.

Ascendant $\delta \not \star \Delta \$?. These bring pleasure and contentment. He is beloved by females, may marry, or have a female child born. He is given to female society and amusements of all kinds. He will purchase clothes, ornaments, furniture, &c., and indulge in luxury, and if $\$ be ill affected, in folly. And the δ may in this case bring $\$ diseases, in accordance with the sign.

Ascendant or 8 ? Disease by excess, &c. He is inclined to extravagance and wild conduct, vicious pursuits, &c., and he becomes scandalised accordingly. He quarrels with a wife and other females, and has troubles in love matters and from

jealousy, or through a daughter's misconduct.

Ascendant of §. This gives a desire for study, writing, poetry, mathematics, journeys, and business, according to the radix. He is fortunate in his office or employment and gains credit in his sphere. A youth may be bound apprentice, or

put out in life, or may go to school, or the university, &c. He may travel for pleasure. If he be a man of rank, he has some public office given him. If a literary man, he gains by his pen. And generally every one benefits quoud capax. Yet if \$\forall \text{ be weak, or ill affected, the \$\forall \text{ does mischief, by some disease or accident, according to the sign.}

Ascendant * or \(\Delta \) or \(\Delta \). These are of the same nature as the \(\Delta \), but less powerful. They tend greatly to give change of residence and gain by writings and young persons, and often

give the birth of a child or the marriage of one.

Ascendant
or 8 \(\). This gives a disinclination for study, and an unsettled disposition, he being restless and unquiet, or busy to no purpose. It afflicts with skin diseases, weak lungs, difficulty of breathing, &c. It brings mischief by young persons, and by libels, writings, &c., and the native may get into trouble by writing some foolish book. He may suffer by false accounts or witnesses, lawsuits and controversies, and trouble by or through his children, or by journeys or removals.

Ascendant of D. Sudden changes occur, and these good, if the D be strong, and vice versa. Contracts, voyages, often marriage to males; and if the D be very evil, death to a wife or mother; preferment or the reverse; and lunar dangers and diseases or accidents; such danger by water or by the

populace.

Ascendant * or \(\Delta \)). Many benefits, much active employment, journeys or voyages, gain to his mother or wife, and the native acceptable to the female sex. It may give marriage or the birth of a daughter. He meets with esteem and prosperity, if the) be strong.

Ascendant □ or 8). Controversies and strife with wife or mother; much jealousy, discord, and affronts from rude people or mean women. Losses at sea, perhaps loss of effice, or robberies on land. It gives ill health, if the) be evil; and pains in the eyes, chiefly the left eye; surfeits by gluttony or intemperance, according to the sign the) is in.

Directions to the Midheaven.

M. C. 6 🗆 8 H. Sudden losses, deaths of relations, many troubles in the affairs of the native; and these in strange and unexpected manner.

 $M.C. \star \Delta$ H. These bring benefits of a strange and unlookedfor character and sudden changes. If H come to the second house, some singular gain of money, unless he be afflicted, when there may be a pecuniary change for the worse.

M. C. d □ 8 h. These bring sundry troubles, loss or discredit in the native's employment; which is often overthrown entirely. His honour and reputation are attacked, and he is apt to pursue dishonourable conduct. He suffers by the vulgar, and by old persons, and by theft, &c. He may lose his parents, who suffer, the mother especially; and some false accusation may afflict him. To a king it brings tumults and discontent, breach of treaties, &c. It usually degrades the native some Way.

M. C. * A h. This gives gain by old persons, deaths and saturnine matters, building, farming, &c., and may bring a

legacy, if the radix promise it.

M. C. & ★ △ 4. Preferment, honours, gain by persons of rank and power. It raises the native according to his condition in life. Queen Victoria came to the throne when M.C. of 4 took place in her nativity. It benefits the husband in a female nativity, and in a child it gives some advantage to the parents, the mother chiefly.

M. C. . 3 4. These are evil for pecuniary matters. They bring lawsuits, quarrels with magistrates, clergymen, &c., losses in trade, &c. To a king great disputes about law and

privileges, troubles with the nobility, &c.

M. C. d □ 8 3. These induce quarrels with men in power, martial persons, &c. He suffers in mind, body or affairs; may lose by fire or thieves. They bring danger to the mother, and family quarrels and losses. Let him avoid all changes, journeys and speculations at the time. If the radix denote it, there will be danger of a violent death. The d gives a soldier preferment, but danger in battle, &c. If 3 be evilly affected, he rarely does any kind of good, but becomes "the angel of death."

M. C. * A 3. These induce to military actions, and riding, fencing, shooting, &c. They give preferment in the army or navy. To tradesmen a good, active business time. They produce journeys and various changes, benefic if & be strong. To kings increase of their armies, and often war or

victory.

M. C. of * △ ⊙. These elevate the native, and give him honour, fame and reputation. He may obtain a public office or good employment. It benefits the parents also. Lord Brougham became Lord Chancellor, and a Peer, under M.C. d O. To a prince it brings a new kingdom; to a king honours, victories, &c. Yet M. C. 6 O is found often to bring the death of the native's mother, or causes her great

suffering, especially if . be evilly affected. To a female,

these aspects bring marriage.

M. C. D & O. These cause loss of office, disgrace, and sometimes imprisonment. To a tradesman, they denote bankruptcy. The parents suffer, perhaps by fire or public calamities. To a king, they bring losses, national evils, war and defeat, &c. To a female, loss to her husband, or his death.

M. C. of X 2. Mirth and pleasure, gaiety, &c. The native mixes in female society, falls in love, and may marry if of a proper age. Birth of children, or their marriage, is shewn also; and general prosperity by female means; new friends, &c.; the purchase of furniture, going into new houses; and

generally a happy time is indicated.

M. C. 3 2. These bring scandals and slanders, annoyance by females, and breach of honour and reputation; also strifes, hatred and contention. The native squanders his property, and falls into loose habits, especially with women. He may suffer by death of a wife, sister or mother. To a king it brings scandals about his mistresses and favourites.

M. C. & * \Delta \Bar \Delta . Preferment and honour by books and learning, literary productions and persons. He learns languages, passes examinations, &c., and gains by young persons, lawyers, accounts, booksellers, merchandize, &c. Young persons go out in life, take degrees, &c. Should & be weak, the & brings

Tibels, lawsuits, &c.

M. C. B & . These import a time of trouble and dispute. The native suffers by mercurial men, lawsuits, and unjust sentences, untrue reports and false accusations, un-

happy journeys, death of his children, &c.

M. C. & D. Many changes take place. It is a very busy time both in body and mind, the native being full of active business, sometimes gaining, sometimes losing, all of which will depend on the strength of the) at birth. It gives public occupation or office, sea voyages (if the) be in watery signs), journeys and new settlements; also marriage to a man, or a female connection, and benefits by females; birth or marriage of a daughter.

M. C. * A D. Increase of fortune, honour, and reputation, chiefly among the public, gifts and gain by ladies, with prosperity in the native's trade, office or employment; also long journeys or voyages, some public office, &c. To a male it denotes marriage, birth of children, or their marriage or advancement. This gives disesteem, contentions, and many evils by and through females; trouble by his wife or mother, false accusations, public prosecutions, and family quarrels, &c.

The force and character of the evil will depend on the condition of the Moon at birth, and the sign she occupies.

Directions of the Sun.

The O o B or his parallel declination. These are very evil, and denote affliction to mind, body and estate. If the O be hyleg, they bring diseases and severe accidents, with danger of death. Colds, melancholy, chronic complaints occur, more especially in the head, heart, back, &c., according to the sign b is in. There will be danger of falls in airy signs, especially if be near the M. C., and of being crushed by fall of buildings, &c. If h be in an earthy sign, bruises and blows are denoted. Trouble, or danger by persons in power, and by storms, shipwreck, &c. Dangers in travelling, loss by violence and by saturnine men and things, &c. Much gloom and grief seize on the mind, and the native is often led to commit suicide. If an eclipse happen at the time on the place of the d, it brings great evils publicly, and the native may suffer death by the law, &c., and be hanged if it fall in &. To a king it denotes defeat or some insurrection. To a tradesman bankruptcy, &c. Let the native beware of all speculations, and of all he does. His father may now suffer or die.

The $\bigcirc \times \Delta$ \triangleright . These bring benefit by saturnine men and things, honours, gifts, legacies. The native inclines to gravity and severity. He gains by buildings, agriculture, &c.

The \bigcirc of \times \triangle $^{\prime}$. Health of body, peace of mind, new friends, wealth, honours, prosperity and good fortune. It gives gain by law, lawyers, churchmen and merchants. It helps to produce marriage, especially in female nativities; but I think it never gives marriage without the aid of some other aspect. It gives birth of a son if $^{\prime}$ 4 be strong and there be nothing to forbid this.

The \bigcirc \square 8 4. These are troublesome, and bring much injury by law, lawyers, magistrates, bankers, merchants and clergymen. The native meets affronts and indignities; yet if 24 be strong, he usually in the end recovers all again, and overcomes his enemies. Let him not speculate while under these influences; and let him, if the \bigcirc be hyleg, attend much to his health, and the state of his blood especially, as this usually becomes inflamed and too abundant.

The ⊙ d □ 3 d. These bring acute diseases, fevers,

hurts, accidents, &c., such as cuts, wounds, bites of dogs, kicks of horses, burns, scalds, &c., according to the sign of is in. In watery signs, these give fluxes, danger of scalds, &c., and in all cases danger of losing blood; in female nativities, danger of death by childbirth. In fiery signs, hurts by fire or iron (in 1, gunshot wounds). Let the native avoid disputes and quarrels, and the company of soldiers and martial men, for he becomes rash and violent in temper. If O be hyleg, let him beware of fevers and inflammatory disease, and let him live temperately.

The $\mathfrak{S} \not = \Delta \mathfrak{S}$. These bring gain by martial men and things, honours, preferment, &c. The native is inclined to active life, riding, shooting, journeying, &c., and much moving about. To a king it may bring war, victory, increase of

armies, &c., and usually honourable events.

The O of \bigstar A \(\rho ?. A happy and pleasant time to the native. He is given to amusement and pleasure; makes love and spends money freely among females. If \(\rho\$ be afflicted, the of gives unlawful affections and trouble by females. The body is healthy, and there may be a female child born. To females, offers of marriage occur, and frequently marriage takes place to a person described by \(\rho\$ in the sign she occupies.

The \bigcirc \square \bigcirc . This brings evils by women, and some scandal or discredit. It is a barren time, and the native is given to impure and sordid actions. He is refused by a female, or quarrels with his wife, or his daughter elopes, &c. If \bigcirc be hyleg, let him beware of the diseases of \bigcirc in the sign she is in.

The \bigcirc \circlearrowleft \bigstar \bigtriangleup \circlearrowleft . These produce much business with mercurial things and persons; new employments, mercantile occupation, literary affairs, &c. He may gain fame or wealth by inventions, printing books, or journeys on business. He may have a child born, or married, or placed out in life. The \circlearrowleft brings evil and many disputes, lawsuits, &c.; if \ngeq be afflicted also, the diseases of \trianglerighteq according to the sign.

The ① □ §. This denotes fraud, forgery, and false accusations against the native. Lawsuits and unfortunate journeys occur. Let him beware of trouble by signing papers, and through young persons. Health suffers according to the sign § is in and the aspects he receives.

The © 6). This often impairs health, and brings pains in the head, weak eyes, many humours in the body. The native is given to change, is restless, &c., wastes his means by

improvidence and through low persons. He quarrels with his wife, and she or his mother suffers. If the)) be strong, it gives marriage, but the wife is proud and troublesome.

The O * A D. A good time. Favour and friendship of ladies, honourable journeys, change of residence, public employments, &c., take place. If) be strong, it gives a rich wife, the birth of children, or their settlement in life to his satisfaction.

The O D & D. An evil time, full of losses and crosses, family troubles, &c. Powerful men vex and oppress the native, who wrangles with his wife. It brings separations, &c.; his children die or act wrong. He lives intemperately. falls into low company, suffers by loose women, &c. If the) be hyleg, he has serious disease, according to the sign the ⊙ is in, such as fevers, small-pox, measles, worms, &c. It brings discredit on the native.

The Directions of the Moon.

The) of B or par. dec. of b. Chronic, cold, lingering, moist diseases occur. If) be hyleg, the native suffers by ague, low fever, palsy or dropsy, gout or apoplexy, according to the radix and the sign b occupies, &c. Also mental trouble, fears, anxiety, loss of his property by mobs and low people, aspersions of character, &c. He quarrels with his wife or family, loses by the sea or seamen, becomes bankrupt. &c. It may give the death of wife, child or mother.

The D X A b. Gifts and rewards, legacies, &c., from elderly persons, especially females. Popularity, friendship of saturnine persons, gain by dealing in such commodities as lead, and gravel, earthworks, buildings, farming materials, &c.; or with builders and farmers.

The D & * A par. dec. 4. Health and honour; also wealth, according to the native's situation in life. He prospers in journeys, in lawsuits, and speculations; gains office or employment; goes into new business, &c. He receives university degrees or legal preferment, &c., and makes new friends. To kings it imports peace, flourishing revenue, and national benefits. It assists to bring wedlock, especially to females, if any other aspect bespeak it.

The D = 8 4. Troubles in the native's business or employment, and with lawyers or religious people. He loses in various ways, often by waste, extravagance, and other folly. If he will exercise virtue and wisdom, however, he may by his own exertions overcome all attempts against him, and even

his enemies may become his friends. Let him avoid quarrels with his landlord or lawyers, magistrates, &c. The blood becomes corrupt: hence disease of the liver or other com-

plaints, according to the sign 24 is in.

The) o o g par. dec. J. Accidents, diseases, sorrows and misfortunes abound. Thefts, loss of property, imprisonment, quarrels with his wife, &c., threaten. Active enemies arise, and he suffers strange anxiety, diseases or accidents, according to the sign 3 is in, and his radical position. If) be hyleg, there may be danger of death (if 3 be in a fiery sign) by fire, cuts, wounds, bites, kicks or gunshot. If 2 assist by an ill aspect to &, danger by treachery of women, or by poison. He is choleric, and quarrels much, joins with martial men, and runs into danger. He is dogged if & be in the house of b; becomes hypocritical if it be that of 24; proud and haughty if it be that of O; very quarrelsome and violent when a may be in his own house; very loose and vicious when he is in that of 2; fraudulent and false if he be in that of Q; and unsettled and low in choice of companions if in the house of the D. If & be in St. (especially near the asselli, in the early degrees), and evilly aspected by o or b, he may die of fire or pestilence. He will meet with the disdain of women; may lose a good wife, &c. It brings hurts to the face and eyes; smallpox, stone, gravel and gonorrhæa, &c. If he marry under the d, it is fearfully unfortunate; and if & be in &, he may suffer publicly through his wife. To a king it denotes war, bloodshed and defeat, &c.

The) * A 3 brings a desire for martial and active employment, journeys, riding, shooting, &c., and gives delight in horses and warlike affairs; also preferment, the birth of a son, &c. If single the native may marry. Yet he may look for losses by females and horse-dealing, unless 3 be very strong. When & is weak, he takes to drinking (if the radix shew it), and to gaming, and loose conduct. To a king it shews war, increase of armies, &c.; but, if at war, great battles and victories.

The) of O. This causes fevers and affections of the eyes. and, if D be hyleg, may denote death. It brings great trouble of mind, mutations and troubles in his affairs, reverses, &c. It often denotes marriage. To merchants, good trade, yet often a slur on their credit. If the O be strong, it brings many beneficial changes in life and fortune; but if weak, the contrary. To a king, access to a kingdom, &c.

The D * A O. Honourable and profitable friends and

acquaintance, especially females of rank, &c. The native gains respect and some office or public employment. It inclines to marriage, and often is its forerunner; and it gives a rise in life. It is good influence to all, and gives birth of children, prosperous trade, fortunate voyages, &c. To a king renewal of leagues, treaties, victories, or honourable peace.

The D 🗆 8 🔿. An evil influence for all: suffering in body and mind. It turns the love of some female to hatred; brings popular turnults and family afflictions. It produces fevers, colics, fluxes, &c., and if the aspect fall near nebulous stars, diseases in the eyes, or hurts thereto. It brings contentions with men in power, magistrates, &c. The influence endures several weeks; longer if in fixed signs.

The D & X & Q. A pleasant and happy period sets in. The native is disposed to a merry life, and given up to pleasure, either legitimate or otherwise, as Q may be well or ill dignified and aspected. He receives favour from females, lives free of care, and may marry happilly. It denotes birth or marriage of children and domestic felicity. To kings, peace and new allies, &c.

 $\mathfrak D \sqcup \mathcal S \mathfrak P$. This is the reverse of the last-named influence. It brings scandal, illicit amours and infamy thereby; many crosses and controversies, waste and extravagance, chiefly through females. If he marry under these aspects, there is little love and no obedience in his wife. It gives $\mathfrak P$ diseases, and in children, if $\mathfrak P$ be in a watery sign and afflicted, measles and small pox may result, and in women abundant courses and various diseases of the matrix, &c.

The) of §. This gives journeys and voyages, the latter chiefly if § be in watery signs. It brings disputes and law-suits, much active business and strong disposition to writing, study, printing or publishing, public speaking, &c. If § be evilly affected, it gives trouble by fraud, theft or false witnesses, &c., and mercurial disease. To a king foreign news, active diplomatic action and exertion of allies, &c.

The D * A §. Good success in study or business. The native is diligent in his studies or his profession or trade; he has a propensity to travel, may have a child born or married, and may succeed in law or with young people.

The) 0 8 9. The reverse of the last-named influence is shewn. He is frowned on by the vulgar, suffers by popular tumult, &c., or lawsuits and controversies. He may be even imprisoned, or sentenced to death, if \$\frac{1}{2}\$ be very evil at birth He suffers by his children and young persons. It brings

sundry troubles of a mercurial character, and many disputes, &c.

The Directions of the Sun and Moon to their own Aspects.

The ⊙ to his own ★ (or semi-sextile) gives peace and preferment, profit and renown, especially if it fall in a good house. The ⊙ to his own parallel declination gives preferment, &c., and great friends.

The ⊙ to his □ or semi-square brings sorrow, misery and maladies, according to the sign and house it falls in. The □ gives a desire to depart and be at rest.

The) to her own X, &c., changes in life, journeys, new residence, gain by females, &c. To her own parallel many changes.

The) to her \square or semi-square many losses and troubles, chiefly through the enmity of women, and by the populace, or low, vulgar people.

Directions to the Pars Fortuna.

The effect of a 6 of a good planet is to produce some pecuniary benefit, according to the nature of that planet, and the house in which it falls.

The effect of a 6 of an evil planet is to produce losses and disappointments of a pecuniary nature, according to the character of the planet.

The effect of an 8 by any planet (good or evil) is to bring loss and vexation according to the nature of the planet, and its strength at the birth and the sign and house in which it falls.

Directions to W.

These have not been mentioned in the case of each moderator, but they may be judged of generally by considering the nature of this planet and its situation and the aspect it receives in the radix. It seems to have influence in some measure similar to that of b and b combined. The effects usually fall out in a sudden and singular manner, or very unexpectedly.

The $\not =$ or \triangle with the luminaries, the Ascendant or M. C. gives sudden gain or benefits in a way unlooked for.

The d Q gives sudden losses, and especially deaths in the family, or sudden dangers and extraordinary accidents.

VOL. II.

Concluding Observations.

Let the student ever remember that the general nature of the event shewn by directions must be judged, first, by the nature of the planets operating; second, by the moderator acted on; third, by the house in which the direction falls; lastly, we must bear in mind that parallels (especially Zodiacal parallels), act as conjunctions with the planets forming them, are always powerful, and are either good or evil accordingly. Moreover, we can never safely judge of the effects of any one direction without considering the others then in operation, and without attending to the secondary directions, transits, ingresses, revolutions, lunations, and eclipses, which may assist or counteract the influence of the directions. It is the neglect of these precautions that makes so many failures on the part of even otherwise tolerably good astrologers; and it is the labour, the skill, the persevering industry required to accomplish this true and perfect reading of the heavens which renders the doctrine of nativities one of the vastest and most comprehensive undertakings which the mind of man can grasp and understand. Let not the student, therefore, play with this mighty matter, but either resolve to abandon the research, or otherwise to approach these portals of the temple of truth with a resolute will to conquer the obstacles that beset his path, and finally to take his seat among the niches that contain the names of a thousand great and glorious lovers of truth, real philosophers, friends of mankind, and earnest servants of the Living God.

Forget not, that if in directing the Moon to a 6 of any planet, she have latitude of an opposite nature to the planet, so that they differ in latitude by five degrees, the direction will be weak. If it be to an 2, and they differ five degrees (or any other amount) exactly, their latitude being contrary, then the direction is strong. But if their latitudes be of the same name at the 2, the direction is weak.

Remember also, in forming a judgment of any direction, to consider the point in the Zodiac at which the moderators have arrived, and examine whether any lunation, eclipse or ingress fall thereon, at the period of the direction being complete.

CHAPTER XVII.

✓ Rules to find the Time the Moon forms any Aspect in the

Heavens.

1. Find the Moon's motion in 24 hours, and from it subtract the planet's motion, or, if the planet be retrograde, add the two amounts; the sum or difference is the lunar acceleration.

2. Find the distance of the) from the aspect at the previous noon. Then say: "As the acceleration is to 24 hours, so is the distance from the aspect to the time the) forms the aspect."

Example. Required the time when the D & Q occurs on

the 11th of October, 1863.

1. The motion of the), from noon on the 10th to noon on the 11th, is 12° 40'. The motion of Q is 22' retrograde. The sum is 13° 2' = the acceleration.

2. The place of Q at noon on the 10th is 9° 18' in advance of the Q. Then say: "As 13° 2' to 24° , so are 9° 18' to 17° 8^m." Hence the Q with Q at 5° 8^m a.m. on the 11th October, 1863.

The same process will determine the time of any aspect of the O or planets to any other body or aspect.

Example. Required the time of ⊙ ♂ ♂ on the 11th October, 1863.

The motion of \$\xi\$ (retrograde), from the 10th to the 11th of October, is 1° 12', and that of the \$\tilde{O}\$ is 1° 0'; the sum is 2° 12'. The distance of \$\xi\$ from the Sun at noon on the 10th is 2° 4'. Then: "As 2° 12' to 24h, so 2° 4' to 22h 33\text{m}." Hence the \$\tilde{O}\$ of \$\xi\$ is found to be at 10\text{h} 33\text{m} a.m. on the 11th of October, 1863, by Zadkiels Ephemeris. But if worked out to seconds, the time will differ slightly.

The student will do well to obtain the Nautical Almanac for each year, as in it he will find the longitudes of the Sun and Moon given to seconds, and numerous other advantages. The cost is now only 2s. 6d.

Table shewing the Members in the Human Body which the Planets influence in any of the Twelve Signs.

				AUGUST STEEL			
SIGN.	þ	24	8	0	\$	ğ	D
r	Breast Arms Head	Neck Heart Head	Bowels Head	Thighs Head	Reins Feet Head	Secrets Legs	Knees Head
8	Heart Breast Throat	Shoulders Belly Throat	Reins Threat Neck	Knees Throat	Secrets Neck Throat	Thighs Feet	Legs Throat
п	Belly Heart Arms	Breast Reins Arms	Secrets Arms Shoulders	Legs Ankles Arms	Thighs Throat Arms	Knees Head Arms	Feet Shoulders Arms
8	Reins Belly Breast	Heart Secrets Breast	Breast Stomach Thighs	Feet Breast	Arms Knees Breast	Throat Legs	Head Breast Stomach
S.	Secrets Reins Heart	Thighs Belly Heart	Heart Back Reins	Head Heart	Breast Legs Heart	Arms Shoulders Feet	Neck Throat Heart
me .	Thighs Secrets Bowels	Knees Reins Bowels	Bowels Legs	Neck Throat Bowels	Heart Back Feet	Breast Head Bowels	Arms Shoulders Bowels
_	Knees Thighs Reins	Legs Secrets Reins	Reins Feet	Arms Shoulders Reins	Head Belly Reins	Heart Back Throat	Breast Reins Stomach
m	Legs Feet Secrets	Feet Thighs Secrets	Secrets Head	Breast Stomach Secrets	Reins Throat Secrets	Belly Arms Shoulders	Secrets Heart Back
1	Feet Legs Thighs	Head Knees Thighs	Thighs Neck Throat	Heart Back Thighs	Secrets Shoulders Thighs	Reins Breast Stomach	Bowels Thighs Guts
VS	Head Feet Knees	Neck Legs Knees	Knees Arms Shoulders	Bowels Guts Knees	Thighs Breast Knees	Secrets Heart Back	Reins Knees
m	Neck Head Thighs	Arms Shoulders Legs	Legs Breast Stomach	Reins Legs	Knees Heart Legs	Thighs Bowels Guts	Secrets Legs
*	Arms Neck Feet	Breast Head Feet	Feet Heart Back	Secrets Feet	Legs Belly Feet	Knees Reins	Thighs Feet

The Use of the Table.

In the radix or decumbiture of a person falling ill, or in any figure erected for a sickness, look in what sign the afflicting planet is situated, and judge the nature of the disease, and part of the body diseased, accordingly. Thus, if b be in the sixth house (near the cusp), in the sign Y, he shews disease in the "breast, arms, and head." So of the other planets. Again, if the D come to a square of 3 by direction, she being hyleg, and & be in the ascendant, in the sign Q, the native will be likely to suffer in the head by a cut or wound, because he is in the ascendant which rules the head; but he may also have "the heart, back, and reins" affected, as Mars in Q influences those parts. And at page 68, Vol. I, of this work, it will be seen what kind of diseases he gives in that sign, and at page 14 the general diseases of Mars are described. If b be lord of the ascendant in a figure, or be in the sixth in the radix, or decumbiture, and in 5, he shows disease in the "reins, belly, or breast." He gives longer diseases than other planets, except when in 5 or St.

h shews the disease came or will come of cold, or much

grief and melancholy.

24 gives disease by overmuch mirth, or by cold taken on heat, by the *blood* or by wind.

d produces it by anger and fretting, or by some accident. O gives disease by similar means to d, also by some over-

exertion and proud conduct.

2 does it by rioting, loose living, excess in diet, love or

lechery

§ gives disease by fear, overmuch study, or by melancholy, and by sport or play.

The D shews disease by taking cold from too much mois-

ture, or travelling.

the time of first seeing a patient, they might thus discover the true cause and nature of the disease, which, without it, they very frequently mistake, and so endanger the life of the patient: so truly did Hippocrates observe, that "the physician who was ignorant of astrology deserved rather to be called a fool than a physician."

APPENDIX

Trigonometrical Formulæ for working Astronomical Problems.

By these Formulæ a figure of the heavens may be taken for any part of the world, and the true places of the planets entered therein. The student will do well to possess himself of the "Nautical and Astronomical Tables." published at Stationers' Hall; by means of which he will be able to make all the calculations in these Formulæ, as well as all those required for working out directions. The table of logarithms of numbers is not so well arranged, however, in the above work, as in that published by Taylor and Walton; nor so exact.

A good table of these common logarithms is very essential for all these matters, and may be procured from the publisher of this work, for a small cost.

Rule. To reduce the motion of the Moon, or any planet, to any time of the day required.

Take out the daily motion of the Moon or planet from the Ephemeris, by taking the longitude at the previous noon from that of the following noon; then to the prop. log. a. c. of 24 hours add the proportional logs of the daily motion and that of the time elapsed; the sum will be the amount of the motion required.

Example. The Moon's diurnal motion being found to be 14° 10' on the 22nd October, 1863, and her longitude at noon that day X 3° 49', required her exact longitude at 7h 35 m p.m.

The state of the s	un au e
Log. a. c. of 24 hours	9.1249
Log. of 14° 10′	1.1040
	1:3754
Log. of Moon's mot 4° 29'	1.6043
Add thereto X - 3° 49'	

Moon's long. required - - - 8° 18'

15 If the planet's motion be retrograde, subtract the result obtained from his place at the previous noon.

Ex. 2. Required the longitude of \$\phi\$ at 9h 17m p.m. on the

9th of October, 1863.

The planet is found to be retrograding, and as his long, on the 9th was my 19° 58', and on the 10th my 18° 45', the difference 1° 11' is his daily motion.

Then to log	-		4	4		9.1249
Add log. 1° 11'		4	-		-	2.1821
Also log. 9h 17 ^m				-	-	1.2875
						The second second

Log. of motion 0° 27' - - - - 2:5945 Then my 19° 56' - 0° 27' = my 19° 29', the long. o required. These calculations are exact enough for all astrological computations.

Another brief method of reducing the Moon's motion,

&c., is as follows :-

Take half the Moon's diurnal motion, and throw it into a decimal form. Do the same by the time clapsed. Then multiply the two sums together, and divide the result by 10. You will then have the Moon's motion in minutes.

$$\frac{Ex. \ 14^{\circ} \ 10'}{2} = 7^{\circ} \ 5' = 7.1$$

$$\frac{7^{\circ} \ 35^{\circ}}{2} = 3^{\circ} \ 47' = \frac{38}{568}$$

$$\frac{568}{213}$$

 $26.98 \times 10 = 269.8 = 4^{\circ}29'$, as before Table to find the Difference of Mean and Sidereal Time.

Explanation.—Although generally it is sufficient to take 10 seconds for each hour elapsed since the previous noon, for the difference between mean and siderial time, it may be well on some occasions to be more exact.

This table gives at once the exact amount for any number of hours not exceeding 12, and every sum for any number of minutes not exceeding 12. To find the difference for any period beyond 12 hours, take out 1 57.96s, and add thereto the amount against the number of hours beyond 12 hours. Example.—Required the

Hrs. Min. Sec Min. Sec. 1 9.83 0.16 19:66 2 0.33 3 29.49 0.49 39.32 4 0.66 5 0 49.15 5 0.82 0 58.98 0 98 8.81 1.15 18.64 1.31 28:47 1.47 10 38.30 10 1.64 11 48.13 11 1.80 57:96 1.97

difference for 21 hours.

Then difference for 12 hours - - - 1m 57-968 Do. for 9 do. - - - 1 28:47 Total - - - 2 86:43

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If there be odd minutes for which the difference is required, divide them by any number not exceeding 12, and multiply the amount against the divisor by the quotient, and add the sum to the result already obtained. Example.—If the time be 21^h 40^m, after finding, as above, the difference for 21^h, divide 40 by 8, and as the amount against 8^m is 1·31^s, multiply this by 5, the quotient, and add the sum, 6·55^s, to the 3^m 26·43^s, the sum, 3^m 32·98^s, will be the difference required. If there be a remainder of 1 or 2 minutes, &c., add the corrections against them. But these extreme corrections are rarely necessary.

To find the Greenwich mean time, when the mean time at any other place be known.

Multiply the degrees and minutes of longitude by 4, then change the degrees to minutes and the minutes to seconds of time. Lastly, if the longitude be west, add the difference to the mean time of the place, but if the longitude be east, subtract the difference from the mean time of the place; the result will be the mean time at Greenwich.

Example. Let the mean, or clock, time be found to be 7^h 21^m a.m. at a place in 4° 15′ west longitude; required the mean time at Greenwich.

Fif the above were a time of birth, the planets' places must be found for the mean time at Greenwich, viz., 7h 38^m 0^s a m., because the Ephemeris is computed for Greenwich mean noon, daily.

EXAMPLE OF THE METHOD OF WORKING BY LOGARITHMS.

If the Right Ascension of the M. C. at London be 208° 0', what degree of Ecliptic Longitude will be on the Ascendant?

This is determined by Formula No. 6.

R. A. of M. C. $208^{\circ} 0'$ O. Asc. of 3 houses 90 0O. Asc. of Asc. = 298 0270 0

O. Asc. from 1/3 28 0

3 0 5 0 0 0

Log. sine 9.67161 Log. cot. . 51° 32′ 9.90009 Log. cot. ang. A 69 33 = 9.57170 + 23 27 Ang. B = 93 0- 90 0 Log. sine a. c. 1.28120 Log. cos. ang. A 9.54331 Log. cot. O. Asc. VS 10.27433 Log. cot. 4°33' = 11.09884

Here \angle B exceeds 90°; therefore, we let this 4° 33′ fall backwards from v3, and it gives 125° 27′ for the long required.

which it was when the Prince of Wales was born, the result would be 125° 25'.

FORMULA No. 1.

From Longitude and Latitude of a Heavenly Body to find its Right Ascension and Declination.

Log. sine (a. c.) long. Υ or Δ } + 9·637265=log. tang. ∠ A.
 Long. and lat. same name, 90°—lat. = ∠ B or long. and lat. different name, 90° + lat. = ∠ B. And ∠ B — ∠ A = ∠ C.

Then, for Declination-

Log. cos. \angle A (a. c.) + log. cos. \angle C + 9.962562 = log. sine dec.

For the Right Ascension-

Log. cos. dec. (a, c.) + $\begin{cases} \log. \cos. \log. \varphi \text{ or } \Delta, \\ \text{or log. sine long. } \mathfrak{D} \text{ or } \mathcal{V}, \end{cases}$ + $\log. \cos. \text{ lat.}$ = $\begin{cases} \log. \cos. R. \text{ A from } \varphi \text{ or } \Delta, \\ \text{or log. sine } R. \text{ A. from } \mathfrak{D} \text{ or } \mathcal{V}, \end{cases}$

FORMULA No. 2.

From Right Ascension and Declination of a Heavenly Body to find its Longitude and Latitude.

Log. sine R. A. from φ or ≃, + log. cotang. dec. = log. for log. cos. R. A. from φ or γγ tang. ∠ A.

R. A. and dec. same name as ∠ A. +23° 27′ = ∠ B
 R. A. and dec. of different names, the difference ∠ A and 23° 27′ = ∠ B.

Then, for the Latitude-

Log. cos. \angle A (a, c) + log. cos. \angle B + log. sine dec. = log. sine lat.

For the Longitude-

Log. sine $\angle A$ (a. c.) + log. { log. tang. R. A. Υ or \simeq , } = sine $\angle B$ + { or log. cotang. R. A. $\mathfrak S$ or $\mathcal W$ } = { log. tang. long. Υ or \simeq } or log. cotang. long. $\mathfrak S$ or $\mathcal W$ }

Fig. A. be less than 180°, call it North: if more, call it South. Note.—If \(\subseteq \) B exceed 90°, the lat is of contrary name to the declination.

FORMULA No. 3.

From Sun's Longitude to find his Right Ascension.

Log. $9.962562 + \log$ tang. long. γ or \simeq (or log. cotanglong from $\mathfrak S$ or $\mathcal W$) = log. tang. R. A. from γ or \simeq (or log. cotang. R. A. from $\mathfrak S$ or $\mathcal W$).

FORMULA No. 4.

From Sun's Longitude to find his Declination. Log. 9-599827 + log. sine long. Υ or \simeq (or log. cos. long. \simeq or $\forall f$) = log. sine declin.

FORMULA No. 5.

Sun's Right Ascension given to find his Longitude.

Log. $9.962562 + \log$ cotang. R. A. γ or \simeq (or log. tang. R. A. \mathfrak{S} or \mathfrak{G}) = log. cotang. long γ or \simeq (or log. tang. long. \mathfrak{S} or \mathfrak{G}).

FORMULA No. 6.

Oblique Ascension given to find Ecliptic Longitude.

Log. cos. O. asc. Υ or \simeq (or log. sine O. asc. \simeq or \mathcal{W}) + log. cotang. lat. or pole of house = log. cotang. \angle A.

Then, if O asc. be less than 90° or above 270° , $\angle A + 23^\circ 27' = \angle B$. But if O asc. be more than 90°, yet less than 270°, the difference of $\angle A$ and $23^\circ 27' = \angle B$.

And log. cos. \angle B (a. c.) + log. cos. \angle A + log. tang. O. asc. γ or \Rightarrow (or log. cotang. O. asc. \Im or $\vee \Im$) = log. tang. long. φ or \Rightarrow (or log. cotang. long \Im or $\vee \Im$).

(→ If ∠ B be above 90°, the long, will fall backward from the point from which the O. asc. is taken.

Note.—If ∠ Bexceed 90°, take log. sine of its excess, instead of log. cos. ∠ B, using the arith. comp. of the log., as usual, in the first term.

FORMULA No. 7.

When Oblique Ascension is exactly 90° from ♥ or ♠, to find the degree ascending, &c.

Log. 9·599827 + log. tang. lat. of the place = log. cotang. of the degree ascending.

FORMULA No. 8.

To find Ascensional Difference.

Log. tang. lat. of the place + log. tang declin. of the planet = log. sine of the asc. diff.

FORMULA No. 9.

The Declination and Ascensional Difference given to find the Pole.

Log. cotang. dec. + log. sine asc. diff. = log. tang. pole.

FORMULA No. 10.

To find the Circle of Position.

Say: "As semi-diurnal arc to 90°, so is the merid. distance to the circle of position from the meridian."

Then the circle of position, taken from the meridian dis-

tance, leaves the asc. diff. under the pole.

I have given this last formula to render this work complete; but I prefer to work by the semi-arcs only, as more simple and easy than by means of oblique asc., excepting in the case of aspects to the ascendant.

On the use of Logarithms in Astronomical Calculations.

Logarithms were invented by Baron Napier, for the purpose of facilitating his calculations as an astrologer. They perform multiplication by addition, and division by subtraction. They also give the result of proportion, or the rule of three, by merely adding three numbers together, and they raise powers and extract roots by an extremely simple process.

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Ex. 1. Multiply 786 by 786.

786 Log. 2:895423 786 Log. 2:895423

Answer,-617796 Log. 5:790846

The index is always 1 less than the number of figures in the integer number. Thus the index to the log. of 786 is 2, and that of 617796 is 5.

Ex. 2. Divide 80794 by 397.

80794 Log. 4·907379 397 Log. 2·598791

Answer, -203:51 Log. 2:308588

Ex. 3. If the average motion of the Sun be 59' 8"34 per day, how much will be move in 17 days 7 hours?

59' 8".34 60 3548 :34 Log. 3:550025 Log. 24 - 1.380211 Log. of mot. per hour 2.169814 $17^{d} 7^{h} = 415^{h}$ 2.618048 Log. of mot. in seconds 4.787862 $1^{\circ} = 3600$ seconds 3.556303 Log. of 17° 04354 1.231559 This is 17° 2′ 6"74—the answer.

The student will do well to practise himself in the use of these logarithms and in decimals.

For calculations in spherical trigonometry logarithms are essential, and every student should learn something of this art; but to those who do not, the formulæ given will suffice for most purposes. Let it be remembered, that when the index of the logs of sines, tangents, &c., exceeds 10, it is generally necessary to throw away that amount; also, that in proportion, or where three logs, are to be added together, and the fourth is the log of the answer, the first log should be taken from 10 00000, which gives the arithmetical complement; and this must be used instead of the log itself, and then all is performed by addition.

Ex. 4. To extract the square root or find the power of any number.

Find the \$\square\$ 973. Log. 2.988113.

Divide the log. by 2, and the quotient is the log. of $\sqrt{973}$ Thus, $\frac{2.988113}{2} = 1.4940565$; of which the natural number

is 31:193, the answer.

So any other root of a number may be found by dividing its log. by the number of the root required.

Thus, $\frac{2988113}{3}$ = Log. 09960377 = 99092, the cube root

of 973. Thus, required the 3rd power of 9.9092. Its log. 0.9960377 × 3 = 2.988113; the natural number of which is 973; the answer.

It is obvious that any power of a number is found by multiplying its log. by the index of the power required.

To find the real and true Relation between the Dimensions and Distances of the Sun, Moon and Earth.

The following simple calculations shew that there is a close relation between the distances and dimensions of the Sun, Moon and Earth. They give us the true distance of the Sun from the earth, viz., 91,260,000 miles. They are introduced here to place the discovery (recently made by myself) on record, and to shew the student how easy and simple the method of working by logarithms becomes.

Mean diameter of) = 2160 miles, mean dist,) 237,000 miles. Equat. diam. of \oplus = 7925.648 equat. radius of \oplus = 3962.824. Polar diam. of \oplus = 7899.170

$$\frac{7912\cdot 4}{2} = 7912\cdot 4 = \text{mean diam.} \oplus.$$

$$\frac{7912\cdot 4}{2} = 3956\cdot 2 = \text{mean radius of } \oplus.$$

$$\frac{2160}{2} = 1080 = \text{radius of } 0.$$

 $5036\cdot 2 = \text{rad.} \oplus + \text{rad.} \text{ }).$

H

Then 237,000 — 5036 = 231,964 = dist. surface of) log. 5:365440 $\frac{\text{Dist.)}}{\text{Diam. }} = \frac{2160 = \text{diam. }}{107:395 \text{ the } Log. ratio.} = 2.030986$ $7912:4 \text{ M. diam. } \oplus \log 3:898308$

Diam. $\odot = 849,756$ miles log. 5.929294 $Log. \ ratio = 2.030986$

Dist. \odot from $\oplus = 91,260,000 \text{ miles} = 7.960280$

Then to find the horizontal parallax of the Sun, we have—

Log. of dist. ⊙ a. c. 2.039720 Equat. rad. ⊕ = 3962.824 3.598005

Sine hor. par. = 8.959" 5.637725

To shew that the above is the true distance of the Sun, we may compute it from his apparent semi-diameter, which is $16'\ 3'3''$. Allow 3'3'' for refraction of the atmosphere, and take the semi-diameter =16'.

Then sine 16' a. c. = 2.332155 $\frac{849,756}{2}$ = 424,878 = 5.628264

Cosine 16' = 9.9999995

Dist. $\odot = 91,288,000$ miles 7.960414 As above 91,260,000

28,000 = difference.

We have thus: $\frac{\text{diam. } \oplus}{\text{diam. } \mathbb{D}} = 3.66314$, and $\frac{\text{diam. } \odot}{\text{dist. } \mathbb{D}} = 3.66314$

Hence diam.) : dist.) :: diam. \odot : dist. \odot ; and diam. \oplus : diam. \odot . And diam. \oplus \times dist.) = diam.) \times diam. \odot . For dist.) = 107:205

 $\frac{1}{\text{diam.}} = 107.395$. And $\frac{\text{diam.}}{\text{diam.}} = 107.395$.

 $\frac{\text{And dist. } \odot}{\text{diam. } \odot} = 107.395.$

To find the Velocity of Light.

Light is known by observation to occupy 8^m 18^s in coming from the Sun to the Earth.

Velocity of light per second=183,253 miles 5.263051

Mr. Hind (see Times, 17th September, 1863,) makes this 183,470 miles, which is 217 miles difference only. His numbers are as follows: Diameter of Sun=850,100 miles: difference=344 miles. Distance of the Sun, 91,328,600 miles: difference=40,600 miles. Horizontal parallax of Sun=895": difference=0.009". These results of Mr. Hind are those computed by M. Le Verrier, the colebrated French astronomer. They are founded on observations of parallax, none of which agree exactly; and we may therefore conclude that none are so likely to be correct as this simple process now offered, which relies on the beautiful simplicity of the relative proportions established by the Divine Creator between the Sun, the Earth and the Moon.

NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

+ Plus, or added to.

- Minus, or taken from.

× Multiplied by.

Divided by.Equal to.

: As.

:: So is, or so are.

: To

Log.-Logarithm.

Prop. log.-Proportional logarithm.

Log. s.—Logarithm sine.

Log. cos.—Logarithm cosine. Log. tang.—Logarithm tangent.

Log. cot.—Logarithm cotangent.

A. C.—Arithmetical complement.

Asc.—Ascendant.

M. C.-Medium Cœli, or Midheaven.

R. A.—Right Ascension.

O. Asc.—Oblique Ascension.

S. A.—Semi-arc.

S. D. A.—Semi-diurnal arc.

S. N. A.—Semi-nocturnal arc.

M. D.—Meridian distance.

Lat.—Latitude.

Long.—Longitude.

Dec.—Declination.

Asc. Diff.—Ascensional difference.

Υ Aries; & Taurus; Π Gemini; & Cancer; & Leo;

my Virgo; — Libra; M Scorpio; A Sagittarius; W Capricorn; A Aquarius; H Pisces.

Hi Uranus; H Saturn; A Jupiter; Mars; Sol;
Venus; Mercury; Luna, or the Moon; Pars Fortuna, the Part of Fortune or Earth; the Dragon's head;
the Dragon's tail.
degrees; minutes; seconds.

Erratum.-Page 67, bottom line, for 2.86.43 read 3.26.43.

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4	12	52	13	47	14	43	15	39	16	35	17	32	18	28	19	24	2
5	13	12	14	7	15	3	16	0	16	56	17	53	18	49	19	45	2
6	13	32	14	27	15	23	16	19	17	15	18	12	119	8	20	5	12
7	13	52	14	47	15	43	16	40	17	36	18	33	19	29	20	26	2
8	14	11	15	7	16	3	17	0	17	56	18	53	19	50	20	47	2
9	14		15	26	16	22	17	19	18	16	19	13	20	10	21	7	2
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12	15	27	16	23	17	20	18	17	19	14	20	11	21	8	22	5	118
13	15		16	42	17	39	18	36	19	33	20	30	21	27	22	24	112
14	16		17		17		18	54		51	20	49	21	46	22	43	116
15	116	21	17	18	18	15	19	12	20	9	21	7	22	4	23	1	13
16	16	39	17	35	18	33	19	30	20	27	21	25	122	22	23	19	114
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24	18	48		46		44		42		40		38	24	36	25	34	6
25	19	2	20	0	20	59	21	57	22	55	23	53	24	51	25	49	5
26	19	SALES NO.	20		21	13	22	11	23	9	24	8	25	6	26	4	4
27	19		20	28		27	22	25	23	23	24	22			26	18	500
28	19	44		42			22	39	23	37	24	36	25	34	25	32	2
29			20	56		54		53	23	51	24	50	25	48	26	46	1
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9	21	49	22	49	23	48	24	47	25	46	26	45	27	44	28	43	21
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17	22		23		24		25		26	50	27	50	28	50	29	48	13
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(N.B. For Libra add 180°: when the amount exceeds 360°, subtract that sum.)

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19	17	31	17	8	16	45	16	22	15	58	15	35	15	11	14	4
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27	25	2	24	41	24	19	23	57	23	34	23	11	22	48	22	2
28	25	59	25	38	25	16	24	54	24	31	24	9	23	46	23	2
29	26	57	26	35	26	13	25	51	25	29	25	7	24	44	24	2
30	27	54	27	33	27	11	26	49	26	27	26	5	25	42	25	1

(N.B. For Scorpio add 180°.)

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(N.B. For Sagittary add 180°.)

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4	61	FP302	61	STATE OF THE PARTY.	61	Section 1	61		60		60	52		722 E 157	59	25
5	63		62		62		62		62		62		60		60	31
61	64	11-11	100	VII.	ber	Story	Deliver.	270,04	A COLUMN TO	102270	200	Section.	61	50	10000	37
7	65	9	63 64	SECTION AND ADDRESS OF	63		63		63		63		62		62	44
8	66	HOUSE CO.	66	Continue.	64	52	64		64	25		13			63	11000
9	67	Una land	67		DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	57	66		66	36		19 25			64	56
10	68	21		ıí	68	2		52		42		31		14		70
71	69	COLOR DA	69	STATE OF	169	7	Marie Co.	100	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	ACCOUNT NO.	THE PARTY	THE REAL PROPERTY.	100000	21	SALAN S	10
2	70	29	No. of Contract of	21		12		57		48		38		28		18
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4	72	38		31		22		15			71		70	42		310000
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6	74	47	74	41		37(15)-3	The state of	A STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	-	-	RMDGGN	Total Control	PAGE CLAIM	-200 tel	Selley S	49
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RIGHT ASCENSION.

XVII

(N.B. For Capricorn add 180°.)

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111	91	5	91	6	91	7	91	7	91	7	91	10	92	18	92	18
2	92	11	92	12	92	14	92	14	92	15	93	24	93	26	93	27
3	93	16	93	18	93	20	93	21	93	23	94	32	94	35	94	36
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8	98	43	98	47	98	51	98	55	99	0	99	4	100	16	100	21
9	99	48	99	52	99	Contract of the	100	1	100	7	100	Marie Co.	107,500,000	24	101	30
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11	1101	58	102	4	102	9	102	-	102	21	102		102		102	100000
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13	104		104	14	104	21	104		104		104	41			104	54
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15	106		106	24	106	33	106	39	106	47	106	55	107	709	107	1
16	1107	A PARTY	107	29	107	38	107	45	1107	53	1108	2		S. Carlotte	108	
17	108		108		108		108		108	59	109	9			109	
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26			Street, Square		119		119		119		5 120				120	3
27					120		3 120		120		9 121			27	121	4
28			7 120		2 12		6 12		122		3 12		3 122	35	122	4
30			$\frac{9}{2}$ $\frac{121}{125}$		5 12		9 125		3 122		7 12		2 12		123	5

(N.B. For Aquarius add 180°.)

	1	j	j		1	2		3	4					3	1 %	
D.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M
0	122	12	122	25	122	39	122	53	123		123		123		123	
1	123	14	123	28	123	42	123	57	124	11	124	26	124	49	124	5
2	124	16	124	31	124		125		125		125		125		126	200
	125	18	125	33	125		126		126						127	
4	126	20	126	36	126				127						128	
5	127		127		127		128		128		128				129	
6	128	24	128	40	128	56	129	12	129	STATE OF THE PARTY.	129	Contract of	130	100,000	130	1
7	129	25	129		129				130		130	NO BERNE	131		131	
8	130	26	130	43	131		131		131		131		132		132	2
9	131				132		132		132		132		133		133	2
10	132	28	132	45	133	2	133		133		133		134		134	2
11	133	281	133			31	134	The Children	134		134	100.00000	135		135	3
12			134				135		135		100 100 100 110	59			136	3
13	135	29	135	47	186		136		136						137	3
	136				137		137						138		138	4
15	137	29	137	47	138	6	138		138		139				139	4
16	138	29	138	47	139	6)	139	251	139	441	140		140	500/2	140	4
17	139	28							140				141		141	4
	140				141		141		141				142			4
1.9	141	27			142	100	142		142				143		143	
20	142	26	142	45	143	5	143		143			1000				4
21	143	25	143	44	144	41	144	241	144	450	145	GU	145		Service Co.	48
22	144				145	ALC: NO PERSONS IN	ardinalbe (S)		145					27		48
28	145	22					146	23		44			47			48
	146						147	22		43		All March 1970		26		48
					148		148	21		42		Section 1	49	25		47
2611	148	161	-	-	148	581		19		4111			200	24	o Caladia	46
		14			149	56		17		39				23		45
28	150				150	54		15		37		59		22		44
	151			30		52	The second	13		35]		57		20		43
30	152		152	27		49				33		55 1		18		41

RIGHT ASCENSION.

(N.B. For Aries subtract 180°.)

						uoc	iaco	VII.	30 30							-
	Vira	0 7	rith	Non	th L	ati	tude.		Pisce	s w	ith S	Sout	h La	titi	ade.	
T																
	ő		î		°2		°SS		4		0.45		ő		7	
D.		3.5	D	M	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.		D.	M.
	152	6	152	27	152	49	153	11	153	33	153	55	154	18	154	41
MW LET	152	A	1152	25	1153	47	1154	9	154	31	154	53	155	16	155	39
0	13.54	7	154	99	154	44	155	6	155	29	155	51	156	14	156	37
3	154	58	155	10	155	41	1156	3	1156	26	156	49	107	12	101	20
	TEE	54	156	16	156	39	1157	4335	1157	24	157	47	158	TO	198	99
5	156	51	157	13	157	36	157	58	158	21	1158	44	159	8	199	31
6	1157	48	1158	10	1158	33	158	55	159		159		160		160	28
7	158	44	159	7	159	30	159	51	160	15	160	38	161	2	161	25
8	159	40	160	4	160	27	160	49	161	12	161	35	1161	,59	162	7.0
9					161	23	161	46	162	9	102	32	102	50	163 164	13
10	161	33	161	56	162	19	162	42	1163	0	103		4 100000000			-
11	1162	29	162	52	163	18	163	38	164		164	25	164	45	165	10
	163				164	1	164	34	164	50	100	21	100	46	166	6
13	164	20	164	44	165		165	30	100	59	100	10	187	99	167	2
14	165	16	165	4(166	-	100	2	100	1 46	189	19	168	36	1168	58
11	166	1:	1166	35	160	5	1101	4	21101	21	TOE	11	100	. 0	12.00	-

RIGHT ASCENSION.

(N.B. For Pisces add 180°: if the amount exceeds 360°,

XVIII

	0		î		°2		°S		4		5		6		°7	
	D. 180		D. 180	M. 23			D. 181	м. 11	D. 181		D. 181	м. 59	D. 182		D. 182	M 47
11	1180	55	181	Butter	181	DAY DOWN	ALC: UNIVERSE	6	182	30	182	54	183	18	183	42
2	181		182				183	1	183	25	183	49	184	13	184	37
	182		183		183		183	56	184	20	184	44	185	8	185	32
4	25 / F to 10 (20)		184		184		184		185		185			3	186	27
5	184		184	58	185		185	46	186	10	186	34	186	58	187	22
61	185	20	185	54	186	18	186	42	187	6	187	30	187	53	188	17
7	CONTROL OF THE	District Co.	186				187		188		188	25	188	48	189	12
8	187		187		188		188		188	56	189	20	189	43	190	7
10000	188	2754625	188	Skotycz, a	189		189		189	51	190	15	190	38	191	5
10	189	11	189	34	189	58	190	22	190	46	191	10	191	33	191	57
111	190	6	190	291	190	531	191	17	191	41	192	5	192	28	192	52
	191		191	200	191				192		193	0	193	23	193	47
0.000	191				192		193		193	31	193	55	194	18	194	41
		000000	193		193		194	3	194	26	194	50	195	13	195	36
15	193	48	194	12		35	194	58	195	21	195	45	196	8	196	31
161	194	441	195	71	195	30	195	53	196	16	196	40	197	3	197	26
F 32 (8)		State of the last	196	COSC COST	196		196			11	197	35	197	58	198	21
	196	35	196			21	197	44	198	7	198	30	198	53	199	16
19	197	31	197	54	198	17	198	40	199	2	199	25	199	48	200	11
	198	27	198	50	199	13	199	36	199	58	200	21	200	43	201	7
211	199	231	199	46	200	9	200	32	200	54	201	16	201	39	202	2
22			200						201	50	202	12	202	34	202	57
23	201		201			1	202	24	202	46	203	8	203	30	203	52
24	202		202			57	203	20	203	42	204	4	204	26	204	48
25	203	9	203	31	203	53	204	16	204	38	205	0	205	21	205	43
261	204		204	-	204	501	205	12	205	34	205	56	206	17	206	39
27	205	DU DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF			205		206		206				207		207	35
28	205	0000	206		206		207		207		207		208		208	30
29	206				207		208		208		208				209	
	207				208			58	200	10	209	40	210	1	210	99

RIGHT ASCENSION.

(N.B. For Taurus subtract 180°.)

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D.	D. 207	M. 54	D. 208	M.	D. 208	M. 37	D. 208	M.	D. 209	M. 19	D. 209	M. 40	D. 210	м. 1	D. 210	M 25
- 71			DAY SHOW S	Service.	The Park of the Pa		ARTHUR	-	STATE OF THE PARTY.	9-215	MANAGE	Name of the least	No. of London	10000	Contractor of	100
1	208		$\frac{209}{210}$		209		209	52	210	13	210	Same and	210 211	57 54	211	18
2 3	210	1.00	211	17	211	28	100 TO THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.		212	10		31	211	51	213	1
4	211		212		212		212		213		213	27	213	47	214	1
5	212		213	3			213		214		214	24	214	44		1
SVALL	10 10 to 10	Total Control	PALACTIC D	1000	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot	THE R. L.		HOUSE.	Wild Dills	150	BUTTER CANA	A CONTRACT	Ob all the same		and skied	-
6	213		$\frac{214}{214}$	59	214		214	39	215	1		Santonia.	215	41	Per	
7	214			100 W 100			Name of Street, or other transferred			58	Section 1997	18		38	STATE OF THE PARTY.	5
8	215	37	215 216	57 56	216 217	17 15	216 217	37	216 217		217 218	15	217 218	35	ALCOHOL: N	54
1000	216	SUPPLIED.	217	54	MANAGE STATE		218	33			219	11	219	32 29	218	5]
10	Pulmore	2000	THE STATE		news at	in rod	FINE CO.	THE SE	September 1	STITISE	And the	The said	Designation	Sale S	100 miles	48
11)	218	100000	318		219	-	219	31	219	S	220		220	Figure 1	220	4:
12	219	33			220	11	100 mg 200 mg	30	220		221	7	221	25		4
13	220	32	220	51	221	1	221	28		No.	222	5			222	41
14	221	31			222	9	CO 300000	27	222		223	3		21		39
15	222	31	Contact Contact	-	223	797	223	17500	223	100000	224	2	10000001010	The second	224	37
16	223		223	Marin B	224	7	224		224	43		0	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	200	225	3
17	224		224		225	6	THE RESERVE	24	225	42	STREET, STREET	59	226		226	3
18	225		225		226	6	Section Section		226	41	226	58		14	227	3
19	226		226		227	6	1000m2002	Station !	227		227	57	The state of the last		228	29
20	227	32	227	49	228	6	228	Contract of	228	2000	228	56	229	12	229	28
21	228	33	228	50	AND DESCRIPTION	6	Manager Co.	23	229		229	55	230	11	230	2
22	229	W 25 CO.	229		230	6		23	230		230		231	10	231	2
23	230	35		51		6	I best before the	23			231		232	9	232	2
24	231	36	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		232	7	232	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	232		232		233	8	233	2
25	232	38	232	53	233	8	233	24	233	38	233	53	234	8	234	25
26	233	40	233	55	234	9	234	24	234	38	234	53	235	7	235	2
27	234	41	234	57	235	11	235	25	235	39	235	53	236	7	236	2
28	235	43	235	58	236	12	236	26	236	40	236	54	237	7	237	20
29	236	46	237	0	237	14	237	27	237	41	237	54	238	7	238	2
30	237	48	238	2	238	15	238	29	238	42	238	55	239	7	239	2

Sagittary with North Latitude. - Gemini with South Latitude. M. D. M. D. M. D. M. D. 2 238 15 238 29 238 42 238 55 239 0 237 48 238 4|239 17|239 30|239 43|239 55|240 53 240 6 240 19 240 31 240 44 240 56 241 9 241 21 241 33 241 45 241 57 242 3 240 56 241 241 59 242 11 242 23 242 35 242 46 242 58 243 3 243 14 243 25 243 37 243 48 243 59 244 10 244 21 6 244 17 244 28 244 39 244 50 245 11245 111245 9 245 20 245 31 245 41 245 52 246 2 246 12 246 22 8 246 13 246 23 246 34 246 44 246 54 247 4 247 13 247 23 9 247 17 247 27 247 37 247 47 247 56 248 6 248 15 248 10 248 21 248 30 248 40 248 49 248 58 249 7 249 16 249 25 0|250 25 249 34 249 43 249 52 250 3 251 11 251 19 251 27 12 250 30 250 38 250 46 250 55 251 5 252 13 252 21 252 28 13 251 34 251 42 251 49 251 58 252 252 38 252 46 252 53 253 1 253 8 253 15 253 23 253 30

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4|254 11|254 18|254 25|254 82 7|255 14|255 20|255 27|255 33

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255 52 255 58 256

256 57 257 3 257

XXII RIGHT ASCENSION.

(N.B. For Cancer subtract 180°.)

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D. 0	D. 270	M. 0	D. 270	M.	D. 270	м.	D. 270	M.	D. 270	M.	D. 270	M. 0	D. 270	M. 0	D. 270	M.
11	271	- Your	271	10000	271	10000	271	-	271	-	271	wan	271	N 100 100	271	•
2	272	11			272		272		272		272		272		272	
3	273	C. 1971	273	10000	273		273		273	11	44/24/20/20		273		273	
4	274	950	274		274		274	All STATES	274	15			274	11		
5	275		275		275		275		275		275		275		275	1
6	276	32	276	30	276	27	276	21	276	21	276	18	276	15	276	Ľ
7	277	NI SANGE	277	35	277		277		277		277	21	277	Market No.	277	1
8	278	1000000	278		278		278		278		278		278		278	1
9	279	48	279	43	279	39	279	35	279	31	279	26	279	22	279	1
10	280	53	280	48	280	43	280	39	280	34	280	29	280	25	280	2
I	1281	58	281	53	281	47	281	42	281	37	281	32	281	27	281	25
12	283	3		57		51	282	45	282	40	282	34	282	29	282	2
13	284	8	284	2	283	55	283	49	283	43	283	37	283	31	283	2
14	285	13	285	6	284	59	284	53	284	46	284	40	284		284	2
15	286	17	286	10	286	3	285	56	285	49	285	42	285	35	285	2
16	287	22	287	14	287	7	286	59	286	52	286	45	286	37	286	3
17	288	26	288	18	288	11	288	2	287	55	287	47	287	39	287	3
18	289	31	289		289		289	5	288	57			288		288	3
19	290	35			290		290		290		289		289		289	3
20	291	39	291	30	291	20	291	11	291	2	290	53	290	44	290	3.
21	292	43	292	33	292	23	292	13	292	4	291		291	45	291	3
22	293	47	293	37	293		293		293		Service Council	56	292	47	292	3
23	294	51	294		294		294		294	8		58		48		3
24	295	200	295	Editor and	295		295	21			294	59			294	3
25	296	57	296	46	296	and design	296	Selection 1	296	1000000	296	1	295	50	295	3
26			STATE OF THE PARTY.	100 m	297		297	25		Control of	297		296	51	STATE OF THE PARTY.	3
27	299		298		298		298	27			298	3	ALC: UNION	51	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	3
28	III AND COLORS	3 3 3 3	299		299		299	29			299	4	Charles and the		CAPTALINATE	4
29		5311100	300		300		300		300		300		299		299	4
30	302	12	301	56	301	45	301	31	301	18	301	5	300	53	1300	4

RIGHT ASCENSION. XXIII

(N.B. For Leo subtract 180°.)

	°		1		99		000		94		0,440				20	
D. I	D.	M.	-	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.		M.	D.			1000
0	The same		301		301		301		301		301	т. 5			D. 300	M 41
1	1303	14	303	0	FORTING OF		ALC: NAME OF STREET		302	-	302	Market Street	301	100000	301	40
2	304	CANADA SA	304		303	100	303	100 000	303		303		302		302	4(
3	305	18	305		304		304		304		304	7	303		303	30
4	306	20	306	5	305		305		305		305	100000	304		304	31
5	307	22	307	7	306	52	306	36	306		306	CHARLES	305		305	38
61	308	24	308	-8	307	53	307	37	307	22	307	7	306	2000	306	37
7	309	25	309	9	308		308		308		308		307	51	SCHOOL STATE	30
8	310	26	310	10	309	54	309	37	309		309	200	308		308	31
9	311	27	311	10	310	54	310	37	310	21	310	5	309		309	3
10	312	28	312	11	311	54	311	37	311	21	311	4	310		310	35
11	313	28	313	11	312	54	312	37	312	20	312	31	311	47	311	31
12	314	29	314	11	313	54	313	37	313	19	313	2	312	DEVENDA	312	29
13	315		315	11	314	54	314	36	314	18	314	1	313	45	313	27
14	316		316	Carl (973)	315	53	315	35	315		315	0	314	43	314	2
15	317	29	317	10	316	52	316	34	316	16	315	58	315	41	315	2:
16	318		318	10	317	51	317	33	317	15	316	57	316	39	316	21
17	319		319		318	50	318	32	318	14	317	55	317	37	317	15
18	320		320		319	49	319	30	319	12	318	53	318	35	318	17
19	321		321		320		320		320	10	319	51	319	33	319	15
102	322	-	322	6	321	47	321	27	321	8	320	49	320	31	320	12
211	323		323		322			25	322	6	321	471	321	281	321	Ç
22	324		324		323	43	323	23	323	4	322	45	322		322	(
10000	325		325		324		324		324	1	323	42	323	22	323	3
	326		325		325		325		324		324		324	19	323	59
25	327	18	326	57	326	37	326	17	325	56	325	36	325	16	324	56
26	328	Annual Property	327		327		327	14	326	531	326	33]	326	13	325	53
27	329			53			328	11	327	50	327	30	327	100 W S	326	49
	330		329	50			329	8	328	47	328		328		Section 1	46
39	331	- 0	330	47			330	5	329	44	329	25	329		328	42
30	332	6	331	44	331	23	331	2	330	41	220	20	329	59	200	38

XXIV RIGHT ASCENSION.

(N.B. For Virgo subtract 180°.)

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0.1	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.		М.			D.	M.		M
0	332	6	331	44	331	23	331	2	330	41	330	20	329	59	329	38
1	333	4	332	41	332	20	331	59	331	38	331	16	330	55	330	3
2	334	1	333	38	333	17	332	55	332	34	332	12			331	30
3	334	58	334	35	334	13	333	51	333	30	333				332	2.
4	335	55	335	32	335	10	334	48	334	26	334		333			2
5	336	51	336	29	336	7	335	44	335	22	335	0	334	39	334	17
6	337	48	337	25	1337	3	336	40	336	18	335	56	1335	34	335	1
7			338		337	59	337	36	337	14	336	52	336	30	336	
8	339		339		338			32	338	10	337	48	337	26	337	
9	340	N. SPIEGATOR	340		339		339	28	339	6	338	43	333	21	337	5
No.	341	100	341		340	47	340	24	340	2	339	39	339	17	338	5
11	1342	20	342	6	341	43	341	20	340	58	340	35	340	12	1339	4
12			343				342		341		341		341	7	340	4
13	344						343		342		342		342	2	341	3
14	345		344		344		344		343		343		342	57	342	3
	346	8234700	345		345		345		344		344	15	343	52	343	2
	1347		346	35000	1346		345	57	1345	34	345	10	1344	47	1344	2
17	348		347	9001230	347		346		346		346		345	2000	345	
18	348		100000000000000000000000000000000000000				347		347		347		346		346	A10 74 5
19	349		349		349		348		348		347		347		347	
	350		350		350		349		349		348		348		348	
-		1000	1351	A TOPON	1350	S (25)	350	11000	3 350	Mulleria	349	1000000	349	95476	2 348	Word.
$\frac{21}{22}$	351		352		351	Mary no dec	351		351		350		350		349	
MAGES N	THE STATE OF		35				352		351		351		351		350	
$\frac{23}{24}$	10000000		354		358		353		3 352		352		352		351	
$\frac{24}{25}$	1000		5 35		354		354		1 358		353		353		352	
inter	3		21/4/2011	C. W. Com		and the same	SELECTION OF THE PERSONS	-	The second second	100	1000000	0200300	11353	1	71353	
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The steady demand for this work, the first edition of which is run out, has justified my observations in the Preface to the same. I have little to add to what I there advanced; and I may now safely entrust the success of the work to that independent love of truth in the public, which, at the same time that it proves the folly and vanity of those men who content themselves with abusing Astrology and all its belongings, proves also that truth is advancing, and that my labours in her cause have not been in vain.*

I again repeat, that "the contents of this work will leave all who condemn Astrology, without understanding its principles," without excuse. And they will confirm all those who give it a hearty and honest examination, in the belief that the planets do, indeed, influence mankind, though it is equally plain that they do not compel. And this being so, it is manifestly wicked to oppose the will of God, who, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, has seen fit to adopt these bodies as the instruments by which He rules the Solar system of the world.

ZADKIEL, TAO SZE.

^{*} The Second Volume is now on sale.

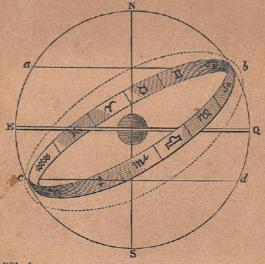
HAND-BOOK OF ASTROLOGY.

FIRST BOOK.

CHAPTER I.

The Signs of the Zodiac: and of the Motion of the Sun, Moon and Planets, &c.

When we regard the portion of the heavens in which the Sun, Moon and Planets are seen to wander, we find that the path of the Sun lies between two circles, which are each removed 66½° from the poles of the earth's equator.



VOL. I.

Let the student conceive the diagram annexed to represent the sphere of the heavens, with the earth in the centre, revolving upon its poles, which are continued from the line N S. Let a b represent the circle of the northern tropic, being 231° from E Q, the equator; and c d will also represent the circle of the southern tropic, being 2310° also from EQ. The path of the Sun will be always found in the shaded circle, wherein are marked the twelve signs, viz., Y, O, II, 5, St, me, -, ml, 1, 16, 55, X. On the 21st March, the vernal equinox, the Sun will be found entering the sign Aries, Y, being then on the line E Q, the equator, and equally distant 90° from N and s, the north and south poles. As he proceeds through the zodiac, he reaches Taurus, &, about the 20th of April; and about the 20th of May he reaches Gemini, II ; then about the 21st of June he reaches Cancer, 5; where he has departed 231° from the equator, towards the north pole. He is there found in the diagram at b, which measures the complement of that angle, viz., 663° from N, the said north pole. The Sun now bends backwards towards the equator, passing through the signs Cancer, 5, Leo, Q, and Virgo, m, until he again reach the equator, at the beginning of the sign Libra, a. This apparent motion of the Sun from the equator to the tropic is called DECLINATION, because he declines away from the equator towards the poles. After passing the equator again at the autumnal equinox, about the 23rd September, when he reaches Libra, 2, the Sun pursues his course through Scorpio, m, and Sigittarius, 1, till, on the 21st December, he reaches the southern tropic, and enters Capricorn, VI, when he is found at c, in the diagram. From thence he proceeds through that sign, and through Aquarius, , and Pisces, X, till he once more return to Aries, γ, on the equator, and begin the year again.

Thus the Sun is continually changing his declination, either approaching to or receding from the equator, or line E Q. And as the zodiac is the belt, or band, or course in which the Planets and the Moon perpetually move (although these occasionally transgress its bounds, and pass a little beyond the tropies), it follows that they also continually vary their amount

of declination or distance from the equator. The longitude of the heavenly bodies is computed by astronomers from the first point or entrance of the sign Aries, T, which is therefore the zero point. Hence the path of the Sun, which is termed the ecliptic (because eclipses occur therein) is in longitude when entering Y,

From	g	00	0'	Entering	m	210°	0'
Entering	8	30	0	"		240	
59	П	60	0	39	13	270	0
"	9	90		"	WAN	300	0
39		120		,,	X	330	0
33		150		"	g	360	0
		180	0				

By which it is seen, that as there are twelve signs, each comtaining 30°, the whole zodiac contains 360°. The 10th degree of the sign Leo is found to be four signs and ten degrees from the first point of Aries; it is, therefore, at its termination. just 130° in longitude. And so of any other point of the ecliptic; we may determine its longitude by the above table. The Moon and planets do not move always just in the ecliptic (between a b and c d), but yet are not far removed therefrom. The extent to which they are removed is termed their latitude. The utmost extent of the Moon's latitude is about 5° 17'. She crosses the ecliptic twice each month, and the points in which she then is are termed her nodes. When crossing from the south towards the north, she is in her north node, called by astrologers the Dragon's Head. When crossing from the north towards the south, she is in her south node. or the Dragon's Tail. Her influence is then great, being in the same plane as the sun and earth; so that these become important points in astrology.

If the Moon's north node be in vy 0° 0', then she will pass along the curved dotted line from c to b, being at her greatest north latitude (her bend) when in \(\gamma \) 0° 0', and will pass her south node at b, in the first point of 5, whence she will pursue the curved dotted line from b to c, being at her greatest south latitude (her bend) when at - 0° 0'.*

. It is obvious that if the Moon when at c have south latitude, she will be to the south of the tropic of W, and have greater south declination than $23\frac{1}{5}^{\circ}$; and so when at b, with north latitude, she will have greater north declination than the line of the tropic. A similar remark holds good with regard to the planets.

^{*} This statement is not exactly correct, for the nodes of the Moon retrograde about 3' daily, so that if she leave her node in Capricorn 0° 0', she will reach the opposite node in about Gemini 29° 19'.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Nature and Influence of the Signs of the Zodiac.

The signs depend on their several distances from the equator for their distinct existence. The first sign, Y, extends 30° in longitude from the equator, and 11° 29' in declination; the fifth sign, measures the same extent in declination from the equator; yet the character of these two signs is very different. The man born with the Sun rising in the middle of Aries is ever very different, in bodily form and in mental character, from the man born with the Sun rising in the middle of Virgo. Here is a fact in nature which cannot be contradicted. It has been hitherto inexplicable, but remains indisputably true, nevertheless; and is a fundamental principle of astrology. At all times some part of some one of the twelve signs will be found to be rising on the eastern horizon. The sign so rising is termed the ascendant; and the opposite sign which must be setting, is termed the descendant. The ascending sign ever stamps a certain personal appearance on the person then born, who is usually called the native. These appearances vary somewhat with the part of the sign which may be ascending on the horizon, which is termed the cusp of the ascendant.

Description of Persons produced by the Signs of the Zodiac when rising.

ARIES, φ , produces a dry, rather lean body; middle stature; strong limbs; large bones; long and meagre face like a ram; dark, bushy eyebrows; sharp sight; neck long and scraggy; swarthy complexion; rough hair and wiry, usually brown; whiskers reddish; thick shoulders. The first half of the sign more fat and fleshy; the last half more spare; the hair and eyebrows inclined to blackness; disposition angry and violent.

Taurus, 8.—A short, full, well-set person; full face and eyes; thick neck and lips; wide nose and mouth; swarthy, shining face; large, strong shoulders; short, thick, broad hands; dark, harsh, black hair, usually curling in front; given to eating, unfeeling, melancholy, slow to anger, but, when pro-

voked, furious.

GEMINI, II.—Tall, upright, straight body; long arms, but hands and feet generally short and fleshy; dark, sanguine complexion; blackish hair; eyes hazel, with a sharp, quick, active look, and rather wanton gaze; if a female, she has very bright eyes; body strong and active; step smart and quick.

CANCER, 55.—Moderate stature, larger from the middle upwards than below; face full and round; pale and delicate complexion; small features; sad-brown hair; small gray eyes; constitution seldom strong; if a female, prolific, dull, and timid.

Leo, A.—A large, fair stature, full and fleshy; a noble, well-formed person, if born with the latter part of the sign rising; full, broad shoulders, well set; a large, prominent eye; quick-sighted; bushy, curling hair, usually very light; head large and round; oval face; complexion ruddy or sanguine; step firm, and, if ⊙ be rising, majestic in his bearing, but rather haughty; in disposition free and courteous, bold and courageous; aspect austere, and, when angry, terrible.

VIRGO, My.—Middle stature, well formed, rather slender, but very neat and compact; dark, ruddy complexion, well favoured, but not handsome; face rather round; dark or black hair; voice weak and unmusical; very ingenious, but fickle-minded; given to study, fond of learning; pleasant in

conversation, but bashful: if a female, very modest.

LIBRA, —. Tall and elegantly formed, graceful, rather slender; the last few degrees more stout and shorter; hair brown, smooth, and glossy, yet sometimes jet-black; face round and lovely, having generally great beauty; fine, clear, red and white complexion, ruddy in youth, but in age a high colour or pimpled; eyes blue and handsome; the mind well principled, the temper even.

Scorpio, m.—Middle size, thick, well-set person; strong and robust; face broad or square; complexion dark or dusky; hair dark brown, curling and rough, bushy and plentiful; neck thick; legs coarse and hairy, ill made feet, or bow-legged; mind active, yet reserved and thoughtful, generally described.

SAGITTARIUS, 1.—A well-formed person, rather tall; long, oval face, and handsome; high forehead; long, Grecian nose; fine, clear eyes; good ruddy complexion, and open countenance; hair chestnut or bright brown, growing off the temples, soon bald; mind active; a strong, bold, intrepid person, very fond of horses and hunting.

CAPRICORN, 19.—A short, slender person, and ill formed; a long, thin face, generally plain; chin long and protruding; thin beard; small, thin neck; black, lanky hair; narrow breast; weak knees; manner active and skippish, nodding like a goat;

subtle and witty, but capricious.

 guine complexion; clear skin; distorted teeth, if Saturn be rising; hazel eyes; sandy or darkish flaxen hair; more personal beauty than under any sign, except Libra; the mind well disposed, gentle, and benevolent; taking great delight on the water.

PISCES, X.—Short stature, thick-made, round-shouldered, and stooping gait; large face, pale and fleshy, but if the Sun be rising, a good complexion; the skin clear, lucid, and white, if a female; hair dark; eyes sleepy; arms and legs short and fin-like; ill-made feet; the disposition indolent and dull; given to drinking, more or less; effeminate and sickly in general.

REMARK.—These descriptions rarely answer exactly, as the sign in which the Moon is must be considered in forming a judgment of the person of the native or querent, and also that in which the lord of the ascendant, or planet ruling the sign ascending, may be situated.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Planets and their Motions through the Zodiac; and of the Characters of the Signs and of the Aspects.

There are seven bodies moving continually in the heavens, which the ancients termed planets, or wanderers, to distinguish them from the fixed stars, or those bodies whose motion is not perceptible to the naked eye. These are Saturn (\$\beta\$), Jupiter (2\), Mars (\$\beta\$), the Sun (\$\infty\$), Venus (\$\beta\$), Mercur (\$\beta\$), and the Moon (\$\beta\$). There has been recently discovered another, termed Uranus (\$\mathbf{H}\$), which astrologers find to be nearly as powerful as any of the ancient seven. And modern astronomers have lately added one other, Neptune (\$\Psi\$), to the number; but astrologers have not yet very certainly detected any power in this planet. In the Appendix will be for 1d full particulars of the size and motion of each of these bodies.

The portion of the heavens in which they are found to move is called the Zodiac, and is a band which measures about 14°s since the extreme inclination of Mercury, which is the greatest of any, is 7°9′ from the ecliptic, or path of the Sun, which lies exactly in the midst of the Zodiac. But although this is perfectly true as regards the planets when seen from the sun, it is not quite correct as regards some of them, when viewed from the earth, for Venus sometimes appears to have double her real or heliocentric latitude, when viewed geocentrically or from the earth.

There are a number of other bodies, seventy-eight, which are very minute and which move through the heavens and about the Sun; but they are not confined to the Zodiac, and are therefore rarely noticed by astrologers. They are most properly termed asteroids. They all move in that portion of space, with reference to distance from the Sun, which lies between the courses of the planets Mars and Jupiter. Hence they are thought by some speculative persons to be the remnants of a large planet once moving in that part.

The Zodiac has been from the earliest times divided into 360 degrees, or twelve signs of thirty degrees each. These are divided into six northern and six southern signs; and alternately into masculine and feminine signs. They may be

thus described :-

N.B.—The northern signs are those in which the Sun (⊙) is seen from 21st March to 23rd September; and the southern are those he appears in during the other half of the year. The former are called summer signs; the latter winter signs.

The year anciently began when the Sun entered the sign $Aries(\Upsilon)$, which falls now about the 21st of March, and consisted of 360 days, or 12 months only; but when this was found to be incorrect, there were five epigomana, or "added days," attached thereto.

The signs are farther divided into four triplicities of three signs each—fiery, φ, Ω, ‡; earthy, δ, m, ∀r; airy, π, Δ, π; and watery, Ξ, m, χ. They are also divided into signs of short ascension and signs of long ascension, thus:—

Signs of short ascension, W, m, X, Y, 8, II.

" long ascension, ⊕, N, M, ≃, M, I.
When a sextile aspect or distance of sixty degrees falls in the latter, Ptolemy* intimates that it has the effect of a

^{*} Claudius Ptolemy, the greatest astronomer, geographer and astrologer of his day. He flourished in the second century of the Christian era. His work entitled the Quadriparite, or "Four Books of the Stars," is the great text book of all modern astrology. Its Greek name is Tetrabiblos. The best translation is by Ashmand. It is my intention to republish an abstract of this valuable work, if health and other circumstances permit.

square, or ninety degrees. And when a trine falls in signs of short ascension, he says that the effect is also that of a square aspect.

There are also moveable signs, \(\phi \), \(\phi \) and \(\psi \); fixed signs,

8, Ω, m and m; and common signs, II, my, I and X.

Lastly, the fruitful signs are 5, m, X; and the barren signs are II, & and my. I might occupy space by other distinctions, not practically important; yet we must not omit the doublebodied signs, which are H, X and the first half of I.

Of the ASPECTS of the Planets, moving through the Zodiac.

These are certain distances, measured by signs, or degrees, which are found by experience (the foundation of all human knowledge) to possess a faculty or power to convey influence, which is mysterious and inexplicable, yet, from never-failing coincidence, capable of absolute demonstration. The old aspects are, 1st, Conjunction (d), when two bodies have the same longitude or distance from the first point of Aries, Y. the commencement of the Zodiac; 2nd, Sextile (**), 60°; 3rd, square (□), 90°; 4th, trine (△), 120°; and 5th, opposition (8), 180. The new aspects are semi-square, 45°; quintile, 72°; sesqui-square, 135°. There are others, but they are little worthy of notice. The new aspects are not used in horary astrology.

The parallels, or equal points of declination from the equator, or equal polar distance, are very potent aspects; and the mundane parallels, or equal distances from the

meridian, are the same, especially the rapt parallels.

The good aspects are the conjunction, d, with good planets, the sextile, X, and the trine, A; also, though weaker, the quintile. The evil aspects are the conjunction, d, with evil planets, the square, and the opposition, 8; the semisquare and sesqui-square are evil also, but not so potent. The perfect aspects are most powerful; but they are found to operate generally when within about 5° to 7°; and, as regards the Sun or Moon, when within 10°. The last aspect the Moon has formed, before the birth of an infant, is important, as (if not 10° separated) it impresses the child with the character of the planet forming it all through life.

Of the Houses of the Planets and their other Dignities.

The twelve signs have been ever found to sympathise with the planets in a mysterious manner, so that certain planets, found in certain signs, are observed to be far more potent in

their operations than when they are in other, especially the

opposite, signs.

The following table of the houses, or chief dignities of the planets, is exactly the same as that found in the mummy-case of the Archon of Thebes, in ancient Egypt, as may be seen in the British Museum*:-

By this it will be seen that A is the only house of the Sun. (①), and that 5 is the only house of the Moon ()); but that the other planets have each two houses allotted to them. The opposite signs are those in which the planets suffer "detriment." The exaltations are most important dignities; the others are not worthy of so much notice in nativities. They may all be seen in the table found in the Appendix.

Accidental Dignities .- These are of even more weight than the others. They consist in the planet being well placed in the figure of the heavens, as regards being in the angles (that is, the ascendant) or approaching the meridian, termed the cusp of the tenth house. Next to these are the seventh and fourth houses; but a planet in the cadent houses is weak, and its aspects, good or evil, can effect but little. A planet may be considered powerful also when he has a good aspect to 24, the o or), especially when these are themselves in good aspect, angular, and dignified by house or exaltation. The first, fourth, seventh and tenth houses are angles. The second, fifth, eighth and eleventh are succedent. The third, sixth, ninth and twelfth are cadent.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Twelve Houses of the Heavens.

The ancients in Hindostan, Chaldea, Persia, Egypt and other parts of the world, early adopted the custom-founded on observed facts-of dividing the portion of the heavens visible at any moment into six portions, which they termed

^{*} This monument has puzzled our savans, who, not understanding astrology, have supposed the arrangement to be unmeaning.

mansions or houses. The opposite portion of the heavens, invisible from being below the horizon, they also divided into six portions; and these twelve divisions they termed The Twelve Houses.

Modern astrologers do the same thing; and find by experience that every matter under the sun is affected by, ruled or

influenced by one or other of these twelve houses.

The First House.—This commences at the eastern horizon, and extends to 30° under the same, measured by oblique ascension. It occupies one-third of all that space between the eastern horizon and the meridian under the earth. It influences any heavenly body within 5° above the horizon to 25° below it.

This house is called the ascendant. It represents the person of any one born at any given moment, for which the map of the heavens may be taken; also any person who asks an horary question; also, in eclipses and great conjunctions, and yearly revolutions, ingresses, &c., the people of the country for which the map is drawn. It represents chiefly the head and face of the native or querent; and if, at the time, any evil planet be therein, especially within 5° of the cusp, or commencement of the house, there will be a blemish in the face, or on the member of the body ruled by the sign ascending, as in the following

Table of the Parts of the Body ruled by each Sign :-

γ Aries. Head and face. 8 Taurus. Neck and throat.

II Gemini. Hands, arms, and shoulders.

Cancer. Breast and stomach. S. Leo. Heart, back, and ribs. my Virgo. Bowels and belly.

△ Libra. Loins, reins, kidneys.

m Scorpio. Secret members, rectum, and bladder.

✓↑ Sagittarius. Hips and thighs.

✓ Capricorn. Knees and hams.

✓ Aquarius. Legs and ankles.

✓ Pisces. Feet and toes.

If the evil planet be in few degrees of the sign, the defect, mark, mole, scar, &c., will be in the upper part of the member; and if farther on in the sign, it will be lower down. So, if few degrees of a sign ascend, the mark, &c., will be on the forehead or top of the head: and if more degrees ascend, it will be lower down on the face. Example: the first five

degrees of the sign II rule the fingers; the middle degrees rule the arms; and the last degrees the shoulders. The first house is masculine. It rules a white colour. So, if the chief significator be in this house, the person signified is of masculine character, and is partial to white, or light colours in clothes, &c. If Mercury, who rules the brain, be in this house, he produces orators, poets, and mathematicians. Thus, Lord Brougham had \(\frac{1}{2}\) rising in \(\frac{1}{2}\), and he became a great orator. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton had \(\frac{1}{2}\) rising in \(\frac{1}{2}\), and he became a great poet, writer, &c. This house rules the life, health, and bodily or family affairs of the native or querent.

The Second House.—This extends a second third part of the distance from the eastern horizon to the meridian below the same. It rules the property, in goods, money and chattels, of the native or querent; and in mundane figures, the people's wealth or poverty, and the revenue, &c. In law-suits, it denotes the querent's friends or assistants, witnesses, &c.; in duels, the second or seconds; and in war, the support or aid a general may expect. The house represents the neck: it is feminine, and the colour is green. Jupiter therein is strong,

and brings a competent estate.

The Third House.—This extends over the last third portion of the heavens, between the eastern horizon and the meridian below the same. It governs brethren, sisters, near kindred, short journeys, and removals. It signifies letters, rumours, or messages and newspapers; also railways. It is masculine, and governs the hands, arms, and shoulders. Its colour is red and yellow mixed, or sorrel-colour. The consignificators are II and Mars. The) joys therein, as she rules small journeys.

The Fourth House.—This has relation to fathers, houses, lands, tenements, inheritances and hidden treasures, mines and minerals. It denotes a town, city, or castle, and the chief officer therein. It is feminine, and denotes the stomach, breast and lungs. Its colour is red. The consignificators are Cancer and Sol. If the Sun, who joys in this house, be well placed therein, it shews the father to be well-conditioned. Any planet near the cusp describes the father. It extends from the lower meridian one third of the space to the western horizon.

The Fifth House.—This has relation to children, ambassadors, women with child, messengers, or agents for republics: also to theatres, schools, taverns, and places of amusement. It shews the ammunition of a place besieged, and the produce of mines, and the property of the father. It rules the heart, back

and liver. It is masculine, and represents honey-colour, black and white mixed. The consignificators are Leo and Q; who joys therein, because it is the house of pleasure. It is the second third part from the lower meridian to the western berian

The Sixth House.—This concerns servants, galley-slaves, and all small cattle. It relates to sickness and diseases; also to tenants, day-labourers, shepherds, hogherds, and mariners. It rules the belly, intestines, &c. It is feminine, and the colour is black. Mars rejoices therein, and brings sickness and evil servants, &c. The consignificators are Capricorn and \(\preceq\). It extends the last third of the space from the lower meridian to the western horizon.

The Seventh House.—This relates to love and matrimony, and denotes a sweetheart, wife or husband. It signifies also public enemies. The lord thereof shews the thief or murderer, or other malefactor, if no peregrine planet be in an angle or the second house. It shews the artist; also a physician. In mundane astrology, it shews peace or war. It relates to fugitives and outlaws. In duels, or wars, or legal contentions, it shews who will prevail. It rules the reins, haunches and loins. Its colour is dark, nearly black. The consignificators are Libra and the); who rejoices therein. It extends from the western horizon one-third up to the meridian.

The Eighth House.—This concerns the native's or querent's death; its quality and nature. Also all legacies, wills, and estates of dead men. Also the estate or dowry of a wife or husband. In duels it shows the adversaries, seconds, &c.; and in lawsuits his friends or witnesses. It rules the private parts of the person, the rectum, womb, and bladder. Its colour is green and black. The consignificators are Scorpio and \(\gamma\); who rejoices in this house, which is feminine. It extends the second third of the space from the western horizon to the meridian.

The Ninth House.—This relates to voyages and long journeys; also to science, books, religion, bishops, preachers, &c., and to dreams and visions, benefices and church preferment. It rules the hips, thighs, and fundament. The colours are green and white. The consignificators are Sagittarius and 4. It is masculine. The Sun and Jupiter both joy in this house, which extends from two-thirds above the western horizon unto the meridian.

The Tenth House.—This rules the king, nobles and prime ministers, &c., in mundane astrology. It denotes the chief man in power in any town, city, or army. It implies the

native's mother, also his honour, trade, occupation, preferment, or profession. It rules the knees or hams. It is feminine, and its colours are red and white. The consignificators are Capricorn and 3; which planet rejoices in this house. It extends from the meridian one-third of the space to the eastern horizon.

The Eleventh House.—This represents the native's or querent's friends, his hopes and wishes. To kings and governments it imports their friends, favourites, allies and counsellors, their wealth, &c., being second from the tenth. It governs the legs and ankles. The colours are saffron or yellow. It is masculine. The consignificators are Aquarius and the \odot ; who, as well as 24, rejoices in this house. It extends over the second third part from the meridian down to the horizon.

The Twelfth House.—This signifies the native's secret enemies, also professed witches and conjurors, wizards, or persons practising occult science. It rules great cattle, such as horses, cows, &c. It is the house of sorrow and self-undoing, and of imprisonment. It governs the feet and toes, is feminine, and rules the green colour. The consignificators are Pisces and 2; but only be joys therein, as being the house of mischief and sadness. It extends over the third part of the heavens above the eastern horizon towards the meridian.

CHAPTER V.

Diseases, Professions, Places, Trees, Herbs, Stones, Minerals, &c., ruled by the Planets.

OF SATURN.

The Diseases are agnes, rheums, colds, melancholy, affections of the right ear and the teeth, consumptions, jaundice, palsy,

tremblings, gout, the spleen.

Trade or Profession.—Aged people given to husbandry, brickmakers, carters, carriers, sweeps, colliers, chandlers, dyers, hostlers, malsters, miners, potters, plumbers, sextons, gravediggers, shepherds; also popes, monks, friars, hermits, &c.; and all ascetic and bigoted religionists.

Places.—Deserts, churchyards and burialgrounds, dens and

caves, ditches, sewers, and all filthy places.

Minerals.—Lead, coals and all dross or earth.

Stones.—All black or ash-coloured stones.

Trees and Herbs.—Black alder, pine, cypress, yew-tree, hemlock, henbane, nightshade, sallow and black poppy.

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the right eye in men and the left in women; also pimples in the face, &c.

Trade or Profession .- Emperors, kings, dukes and princes, and other high dignitaries, whether in nations, cities, towns or armies, &c.; also goldsmiths, braziers, coppersmiths, minters of money, and pewterers.

Places.-Palaces and princes' courts, theatres, halls and dining-rooms, and all magnificent structures or edifices.

Minerals.—Gold.

Stones.—Ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth and chrysolite.

Trees and Herbs .- Ash-tree, palm, laurel, cedar, anise, almonds, camomile, cowslip, daffodils, dill, eglantine, eyebright, fennel, gillyflowers, St. John's-wort, juniper, lavender, yellow lilies, marigolds, garden mints, mistletoe, parsley, pennyroyal, pimpernel, peony, red roses, rosemary, rue, saffron, sage, samphire, southernwood and sunflowers.

OF VENUS.

Diseases .- All infirmities of the matrix and organs of generation, griefs of the belly, kidneys, reins, loins and navel; excess of venery, diabetes and affections of the urethra, heartburn and hysteria; also sore-throat. And she rules the seminal vessels and women's breasts and milk.

Trade or Profession.-Musicians, choristers, players, gamesters, harlots, engravers and painters, sempstresses, linendrapers, mercers, perfumers, govers, hosiers, upholsterers, and all who deal in toys, ornaments, or women's apparel.

Places.—She rules gardens, fair chambers, lodgings well furnished, beds, dancing-schools, wardrobes, theatres, and all

places of mirth and amusement.

Minerals.—Copper and white metals and sometimes silver. Stones.—White coral, chrysolite, light sky-coloured sapphire, diamond, alabaster, white marble, and all stones that are white

in colour.

Trees and Herbs .- Apple-trees and fruit, beech-trees and leaves, cherry-trees and fruit, crab-trees, sycamore-trees, white beets, plantain, coltsfoot, columbine with white flowers, daisies, dandelion, elder-flowers, flax, groundsel, gourds, heartsease, larkspur with white flowers, white lilies, moss on apple-trees, mulberry-leaves, peach-flowers, white poppies, primroses, white roses, sowthistle, spinach, strawberries, turnips, vine-leaves, violet-leaves and roots, and watercresses. and the myrtle.

OF JUPITER.

The Diseases are pleurisies and all infirmities of the liver, lungs, ribs, sides, reins, and the blood; pain in the backbone, quinsies, and fevers proceeding from ill blood.

Trade or Profession.—Bishops, and all clergymen or ministers, judges, lawyers, scholars, students in universities or colleges, clothiers, woollendrapers, grocers and their depen-

Places.-Public conventions, synods or parliaments, courts of justice and churches or chapels; also wardrobes and all neat and sweet places.

Minerals.-Tin.

Stones.-Amethysts, crystals, emeralds, hyacinths, marble, sapphire, topaz and turquoise; also all stones of blue colour,

or red mixed with green.

Trees, Herbs, &c .- Oak and elm trees, birch and hazel, agrimony, wood-betony, columbines, cresses, featherfew, foxglove, hyssop, larkspur, mallows, blue poppies, periwinkle, parsnip, thyme.

OF MARS.

Diseases.—All fevers, plague, bloody flux, smallpox, St. Anthony's fire, frenzies, carbuncles, fistulas, ringworm, yellow jaundice, stone in the bladder, burnings and scaldings, and injuries by fire, or iron, the sword, &c.

Trade or Profession.—Apothecaries, surgeons, chemists, soldiers, captains and commanders, gunners, cutlers, barbers, cooks, smiths, bailiffs, and all who work with sharp tools, or

Places.-Smiths' shops, forges, slaughter-houses, brickkilns, cutlers' and ironmongers' shops, but especially in battlefields, camps, and places where warlike actions are carried

Minerals.—Iron, antimony, arsenic, brimstone, ochre.

Stones.—Bloodstone, loadstone, jasper, firestone, red lead,

vermilion, and all common red stones.

Trees, Herbs, &c .- Box-tree, hawthorn, holly, ivy, red beans, red beets, bramble, broom, buckthorn, holythistle, charlock, dock, fern, garlic, heaths, horehound, hemp, hops, leeks, mustard, nettles, onions, red poppies, radish, rhubarb, thistles, wormwood, woad, chestnut, and all thorny bushes and trees.

OF THE SUN.

Diseases.—All diseases of the heart, palpitations, tremblings, swoonings; diseases of the eyes and mouth, and the arteries;

OF MERCURY.

Diseases.—All diseases incident to the brain; madness, vertigoes, lethargies, giddiness, phthisic, stammering, lisping, failing memory, dry coughs, asthma, stuffings in the head, hoarseness, dumbness, and all affections of the faucy, tongue and nerves.

Trades and Professions.—Accountants, clerks, attorneys, advocates, astrologers, astronomers, merchants, secretaries, printers, booksellers and stationers, poets, schoolmasters, philosophers, editors, carriers, tailors, and most mechanics,

footmen, moneylenders.

Places.—Places of literature, schools, and all marts of trading or merchandise, fairs, markets, bowling-alleys, and skittle-grounds and tennis-courts.

Minerals.—Quicksilver, named Mercury.

Stones.—Topaz, and all stones of various colours.

Trees and Herbs.—Medlar-trees, quinces, and willow-trees, barberries, dog-grass, endive, meadowsweet, madder, millet, privet, succory, whortleberries, woodbine-leaves, wild tansy, and yarrow, vervain, elder and nut trees.

OF THE MOON.

Diseases.—Apoplexies, palsy, colic, worms, pains in the intestines, dropsies, fluxes, all cold, rheumatic disease, rheums in the eyes, surfeits, coughs, convulsions, falling sickness, king's-evil, imposthumes, measles, pleurisy, lunacy, and all crude humours in any part of the body, and diseases of the bladder and womb, and all female periodical complaints.

Trades and Professions.—All ladies of quality and title, whether queens or countesses, and generally all qualities of women; midwives, nurses, and female servants of every kind, and especially fishwomen. Also watermen or travellers, pilgrims, fishermen, fishmongers, vintners, brewers, coachmen, letter-carriers, huntsmen, sailors, millers, and such who cry commodities in the streets.

Places.—All fountains, baths, pumps, rivers, ponds, havens of the sea, harbours for ships, docks, the sea itself, and desert

places, and generally moist, watery places.

Minerals.—Silver.

Stones.—The crystal, selenite, and all soft, white stones.

Trees and Herbs.—The palm-tree, and all trees that are juicy and full of sap. Cabbage, chickweed, cucumbers, mushrooms, lettuce, melons, purslain, moonwort, and all herbs or flowers that turn towards the moon.

CHAPTER VI.

Influence of Saturn.

Saturn is the most powerful, and at the same time the most malignant, of the planets. The effects of Mars may be more sudden, and consequently more remarkable; but they are neither so malevolent nor so lasting.

Mars may be compared to a fever, violent indeed, but short in its duration; while Saturn resembles a consumption, which, though hardly perceptible in its progress, is hard to

be averted by any effort of human skill.

In nativities this planet is most destructive. If placed in the mid-heaven, he causes ruin and disgrace; the native is unfortunate in almost everything, and upon the direction of Saturn to the cusp, is generally irretrievably ruined. There is scarcely any aspect, however powerful, can counteract this

position.

When in the fourth, in opposition to this point, although certainly weaker, he is very unfortunate. When placed in the ascendant, or seventh, the native is subject to falls, blows or other accidents. If in conjunction or evil aspect with the principal significators of mind, the person will be melancholy and hypochondriae, always fretting and repining, timorous and fearful, a great lover of solitude, penurious and niggardly. Such characters not unfrequently hide money and other valuable property in the earth or secret places. Individuals who are much under the influence of Saturn will generally be found to be very nervous: he is undoubtedly the cause of melancholy madness.

The natives of Saturn are generally very malicious, firm in their friendship, and implacable in their enmities; close, thoughtful, and reserved, and, without the assistance of Mars,

very bashful.

It is always to be observed whether Saturn is in aspect with other planets: if in good aspect with Jupiter, the evil is much diminished, although Jupiter himself is not much improved

by the familiarity.

If in conjunction, or bad aspect, with Mars, the disposition is extremely evil: to the cowardly, revengeful disposition, imparted by Saturn, is added a portion of courage, which often leads to the most dreadful enterprises. If in good aspect to the luminaries or Mercury, he gives much prudence and subtlety. Such persons seldom change their situations in life; but their whole conduct evinces much permanency and sta-

bility. In horary questions Saturn rules Aquarius by day, and Capricorn by night; he also governs the airy triplicity by night. His exaltation is Libra, his fall in Aries, his detriment in Cancer and Leo.

The querent or native, when Saturn rules the ascending sign, will be most successful in dealing with aged persons, and

in mining and agricultural speculations.

If well dignified, the person signified by him is acute, grave and circumspect; fond of money, very laborious and patient in his endeavours to acquire it; long in forming an opinion (which, when once decided, is generally pretty correct), and obstinate in maintaining it.

If ill dignified, he is sordid, jealous, mistrustful, cowardly and deceifful; envious, covetous, without natural affection,

miserable, wretched, and universally despised.

Fin horary questions, the agreement of the querent's person with the form indicated by the planets is a symbol that the question is radical, or like the radix, or nativity, and

safe to judge.

Saturn is, in natue, cold and dry, and is a melancholy earthy, solitary, masculine, malevolent planet. When lord of the ascendant, or principal ruler of a geniture, he produces a middle stature, with a dark, swarthy, or pale complexion, small, leering, black eyes, lean face, broad forehead, lowering brow, thick nose and lips, his head stooping, large ears, broad shoulders, black or brown, greasy, lank hair, thin beard, with small, lean thighs and legs. If well dignified in the nativity. the native will be of an acute and penetrating imagination, reserved in conversation, and austere in his conduct; very spare both in speaking and giving, grave in disputing, and patient in labour; very anxious and solicitous to obtain the goods of fortune, constant in his attachment to wife or friend, but severe and cruel in prejudice or resentment against any one. When Saturn is oriental, the stature will be shorter than usual; and when occidental, thin, lean, and less hairy. If his latitude be north, the native will be hairy and corpulent; if without any latitude, he will be of large bones and muscles; and if in south latitude, fat, smooth, and fleshy; in his first station, strong and well favoured; and in his second station. weak and ill favoured. These remarks likewise hold good with respect to the other planets.

When Saturn is significator of travelling, he indicates long and laborious journeys, unfortunate adventures, and aangerous imprisonment. Whenever Saturn or Mars rises, at a birth, in a debilitated state, it is more than probable that the child dies that year, unless Jupiter or Venus interpose with their friendly influences, strongly in the sign.

The Form of Body given by SATURN in the Twelve Signs.

h in Aries describes one of a middle stature, ruddy complexion; spare, large-boned; loud, deep voice; dark hair; little beard and large eyes; boasting, quarrelsome and contentious.

h in Taurus gives a dark complexion; rough skin; middle stature and dark hair; a heavy, unplesant person, very dissi-

pated and unfortunate.

b in *Gemini* represents one of a moderately tall stature, oval visage, dark brown or black hair, dark complexion, ingenious; unfortunate and perverse.

γ in Cancer represents one of a thin, middling stature; weak, sickly constitution; ill shaped; morose and jealous;

very deceitful in his dealings.

by in Leo makes the stature moderately large; the shoulders are broad and strong, the hair brown; the aspect surly and austere; the bones large and the body lean; the eyes sunken and bent downward. In this sign Saturn assumes the appearance of good, unless evilly aspected by Mars; for he gives at least a show of generosity, nobleness and tolerable good nature. The person is passionate and revengeful; but, though apparently courageous and valiant, when put to it his courage generally vanishes, and he proves a mere pretender.

h in Virgo gives a tall, spare body, a swarthy complexion, dark brown or black hair, a long head, and solid, austere countenance, but generally unfortunate, inclined to melancholy, retaining anger long; a projector of many curiosities to little purpose; and if not well aspected by Jupiter, too much

addicted to pilfering and indirect dealings.

h in Libra gives a tall person, rather handsome; brown or auburn hair, oval face, and prominent nose and forehead: proud, extravagant and contentious; fond of argument, for which he is well qualified.

h in Scorpio represents a person below the middle stature, thick, well set, and strong body, with broad shoulders and chest; a very mischievous, evil and malicious disposition.

by in Sagittarius gives a large body, brown hair, well made and rather handsome. The person so described is reserved, yet affable and obliging; very charitable and generous; and,

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though he will not take an affront from any one, is merciful even to an enemy.

by in Capricorn gives a thin person, of low stature, rough skin, dark complexion, small eyes, and long visage. He is melancholy, peevish, mistrustful and avaricious; of few words

and great gravity.

the in Aquarius gives a middle stature; large head and face; rather corpulent; hair dark brown, approaching to black; the manner sober and graceful, and the address affable and courteous. As his fancy is inventive and persevering, it is seldom the querent fails in his researches; and whatever art or science he labours to acquire, he generally becomes a proficient in; and, though vain of his abilities, yet, as his genius is indubitable, this pride is not unbecoming.

h in *Pisces* gives a stature below mediocrity; the countenance is pale and the hair nearly black; the head is large and the eye full: inclined to dissimulation; contentious and malicious; very fickle and uncertain; and though plausible in

appearance, fraudulent and deceitful in the end.

CHAPTER VII.

Influence of Jupiter.

Jupiter is the largest, and, next to Saturn, the most powerful planet in the system. Those persons in whose nativities he is most powerful are generous, open and sincere, neither practising fraud themselves nor suspecting it in others; above any mean or unworthy action, their carriage is manly and noble, far removed from the sheepish stupidity of Saturn or the impudent forwardness of Mars. They are scruplously honest, firm friends and generous enemies, religious, kind and charitable.

If in conjunction or bad aspect of Saturn, the disposition is remarkably altered: the native is profligate, careless, and irreligious, very fretful and peevish, foolish and extravagant.

If Jupiter aspect the luminaries, or be placed in the ascendant, he gives a sound, healthy constitution, capable of resisting very evil directions. When posited in the mid-heaven, he confers on the nobility great honour and dignity; on merchants, success in trade and speculations.

In horary questions he describes one of a tall, majestic stature, high forehead, large gray eyes, soft brown hair, well made, robust body, short neck, strong legs and thighs, and

long feet.

He rules Sagittarius by day, and Pisces by night.

His exaltation is in Cancer, his fall in Capricorn; he is in detriment in Gemini and Virgo; he governs the fiery triplicity by night. If well dignified, the querent is respectable, fortunate and prudent, fair in his dealings, and just in all his actions. If ill dignified, the person is dull, hypocritical, mean and very conceited; a sycophant to his superiors, and a

tyrant to his dependants.

Jupiter is a masculine planet. When he rules over a nativity, as lord of the geniture, he gives an erect and tall stature, a handsome, rosy complexion, oval visage, high forehead, large gray eyes, soft, thick, brown hair, a well-set, comely body, short neck, large, wide chest, strong and well-proportioned thighs and legs, with long feet. He is sober and manly in speech, and in his conversation grave and commanding, and will give most excellent manners and disposition to the native. If well dignified at the time of his birth, he will be in general faithful and prudent; honourably aspiring after noble actions; fair in his dealings; desirous of serving all men; just, honest, and religious; kind and affectionate to his family and friends; charitable and liberal; wise and prudent; hating all mean and sordid actions. But if debilitated and afflicted, he then indicates a profligate, careless disposition; of mean abilities and shallow understanding; of no religious principle; addicted to evil company, easily persuaded to folly and extravagance, and a tyrant in his family. If this planet be eastward at the birth, the native will be more sanguine and ruddy, with larger eyes and more corpulent. If occidental in a feminine geniture it gives a most fair and lovely complexion to the female, her stature somewhat shorter, the hair light brown. or approaching to flaxen, but thin round the temples and forehead.

When significator of journeys, he denotes pleasant travelling, good success, safety, health, and mirth.

The Form of Body given by JUPITER in the Twelve Signs.

24 in Aries represents a middle-statured person, rather lean, of a ruddy complexion; the visage oval; the hair flaxen; the eye quick and piercing; a high nose; the face subject to pimples; of a noble and generous disposition; most obliging and courteous.

24 in Taurus forms a middle-statured person, but well set, compact, though not handsome; the complexion dark, the hair brown and curling; but of a reasonably good disposition;

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of sound judgment and amiable manners; generous and com-

24 in Gemini represents a well-composed body; above the middle stature; sanguine complexion; the hair brown; the eye full and engaging; the manner graceful and obliging; affable and courteous; a great admirer of the sex, and a lover of science, but when near any of the violent fixed stars in Gemini, the person will be rash and unstable.

24 in Cancer gives a middle stature; the complexion pallid, sickly and unhealthful; the face oval; the hair dark brown;

very conceited and loquacious, but honourable.

24 in Leo forms a strong and well proportioned body; tall; the hair light brown or yellow; the complexion sanguine, and the eye full and commanding; the person is rather comely; noble, courageous and magnanimous; a master of all martial exercises; very generous and high-spirited.

24 in Virgo represents a person of reasonably full stature; hair black or dark brown; the complexion ruddy, but not clear; rather handsome, choleric, ambitious, boastful and studious; but covetous and rash, and subject to losses through extreme

precipitance.

24 in Libra gives a complete symmetry in form and stature, rather tall and slender; the countenance inviting; the eye full; the hair light brown; the complexion clear, but subject to

pimples; mild disposition and engaging manners.

11 in Scorpio represents a person of middle stature; compact body; dark hair; fleshy face and obscure complexion; lofty, arrogant and ambitious; resolute and covetous; close, secret, profound and subtle, and to be treated with great caution.

4 in Sagittarius gives a tall, upright stature; the hair of a chestnut colour; complexion ruddy; the face oval, and the eye comely and engaging; of courteous manners and noble deportment; conspicuous for justice and fairness in his dealings, and highly entitled to respect; a great lover of horses, and well accomplished in equestrian exercises.

24 in Capricorn forms persons of a mean stature, pale, sickly complexion, and lean face; small head, dark hair; very weakly and infirm; prone to peevishness and despondency, not actively disposed; ingenious, but unfortunate; helpless,

and generally in necessitous circumstances.

24 in Aquarius forms persons of a middle stature, compact, rather corpulent; the complexion clear; the hair dark brown; of a cheerful and obliging disposition, injurious to none, just

and merciful; industrious, yet fond of recreations, but chiefly only those that are moderate and decorous.

24 in Pisces forms middle-statured persons, but of fleshy body; obscure complexion; lightish brown hair; studious, and possessing excellent talents, and graced with very creditable acquirements; fortunate upon the water; delighting in good fellowship and conviviality.

CHAPTER VIII.

Influence of Mars.

Mars is one of the malefic planets, and is called the lesser infortune, in contradistinction to Saturn, who is termed the greater infortune; but his influence, although evil, is very different in its nature from that of Saturn. The natives of Saturn are slothful, inactive, and oppressed by poverty; while those of Mars are active, furious, and contentious. They are continually engaged in strife and violence, and, if Mars should be evilly configurated to Mercury, often very dishonest. They are remarkable for great acuteness of perception, although possessing more rashness than solid judgment. If in good aspect to the luminaries and Mercury, Mars gives great courage, much dexterity in manual operations, great power of calculation, and a brilliant wit; if in evil aspect, dissimulation, treachery, obstinacy, and revenge. The native is audacious, rude and ungovernable, unrestrained by any principle of morality or religion, delighting in war, rapine, and bloodshed. When the hyleg is directed to Mars, he produces fevers, inflammation, accidents by fire, cuts, blows, or desperate falls.

Mars is masculine, choleric, and fiery: he governs Aries by day and Scorpio by night, and is the sole ruler of the watery triplicity. He is exalted in Capricorn, has his fall in Cancer,

and his detriment in Libra and Taurus.

He describes, when rising, one of a middle stature, strong, well-set body, rather muscular than corpulent, the face round, the eyes hazel, sharp and piercing, a dark reddish complexion, the hair sometimes red, sandy or flaxen, not unfrequently a scar in the face; always if he be ascending near the cusp; the countenance full of confidence and boldness, and the disposition active and intrepid.

Mars, well dignified, makes men courageous, hazarding their lives for any cause, or for none, regarding death as preferable to a life of slavery or submission, generous and magnanimous, conquering almost every opponent, and rushing into broils and contests, as a most laudable amusement. If ill dignified, the person so described is cruel and malicious, eagerly seeking every opportunity of wickedness or mischief, without fear or nity

Mars is, in nature, hot and dry, choleric and fiery, author of

quarrels, war and battle.

If the planet be oriental at the nativity, the native will be above the middle stature, very hairy and of a clearer complexion. If occidental, the native will be short, of a more ruddy complexion, a small head, with yellow hair, and a dry constitution. In journeys, he portends danger of robbery, loss of life, and all the other perils attendent on the traveller.

The Form of Body given by MARS in the Twelve Signs.

¿ in Aries forms persons of a middle size, well set, bigboned, swarthy complexion, the hair sometimes light, sometimes red and curling; of an austere and fierce countenance; the mind valorous and intrepid, full of confidence and arduous in enterprise, violent and rebellious, remarkably conspicuous for their love of warlike actions, and usually marked with glory and promotion.

J in Taurus designates persons of a middle stature, but generally rather short, well set, corpulent, the complexion not clear, the hair dark or black, the face broad, the mouth wide; prone to vicious propensities, to gluttony, drunkenness, and the illicit gratification of the passions; destitute of candour and good nature, perfidiously disposed, and subject to

misfortunes.

3 in Gemini forms persons of rather tall stature, the hair sometimes brown or black; but if he be in the beginning of this sign, it is of a lighter colour; the complexion inclining to be ruddly and sanguine, especially if Mars be near the fixed star Aldebaran, the body full of symmetry and proportion, and, although very ingenious, yet extremely unsettled and unfortunate, exerting their talents in the support of themselves, most usually without credit or esteem.

3 in Cancer personates bodies without due proportion, sometimes deformed; the complexion vitiated and repulsive; the hair brown and abundant; the mind generally unadorned with amiable and generous qualities, but sottish and dull, destitute of capacity, gaining a livelihood by inglorious occu-

pations.

3 in Leo represents persons of a tall stature, large limbs,

endued with great strength; the complexion sun-burnt; the hair flaxen, or of a light colour; the eyes large and commanding; the disposition choleric and hasty, with passions frequently subversive of reason; delighting in shooting and riding, and also in warlike exercises, yet noble and generous, especially to those who are studious of obliging them; pos-

sessing fine feelings of gratitude and honour.

3 in Virgo forms persons of a middle height; the stature well proportioned; the hair black, or dark brown; the complexion not fair, but often dark and swarthy; the face generally blemished or scarred; the mind subject to extreme irritability, very hasty and revengeful, retentive of injuries, and impatient of subjection; full of conceit and caprice, not easily pleased; and, unless Mars is configurated to the benefics, these persons are generally unfortunate or subject to melancholy reverses.

¿ in Libra designates well-proportioned persons, rather tall; the hair light brown; the face oval; the complexion sanguine and ruddy; the countenance full of cheerfulness and vivacity; highly susceptible of the tender passions; votaries of Venus; affected, opinionative, and rather boastful, yet delighting in noble amusements or diversions; neat and elegant in apparel; and, though generally the objects of love and affection, yet too often the attainment of their hopes or

happiness is defeated and marred.

3 in Scorpio forms persons of a well-set, middle stature, inclining to corpulency; the face broad; the complexion dark and swarthy; the hair black and curling; the disposition not amiable; very passionate, rash, revengeful, unsociable, and guilty of ingratitude and unkindness, yet endued with some very laudable propensities and capacities; quick of apprehension, and possessing strong mental powers; excelling in whatever pursuit they follow, if congenial with their active and energetic minds.

d in Sagittarius designates rather tall, well-proportioned persons; the complexion inclining to be sanguine or ruddy; the hair brown; the visage open; the eye quick; of a choleric and hasty disposition, yet large of soul, generous and bountiful; inclined to cheerfulness and mirth, fond of jovial society; delighting in neatness and elegance; active and enterprising; loquacious, fond of applause, and ambitious of renown.

3 in Capricorn forms persons of a mean stature, rather lean, the complexion not good, with a small head, thin face, and black, lank hair; very ingenious, courageous, and endued

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with great resolution and prudence; a penetrating and active mind; generally successful in their undertakings.

3 in Aquarius represents persons of a middle stature, well proportioned, rather corpulent; the hair sandy or red; the complexion moderately clear; the disposition rather turbulent and unruly, addicted to controversies, to the prejudice of their

character, happiness, and circumstances.

3 in Pisces represents persons of a mean size, rather short, but fleshy, uncomely, destitute of symmetry and proportion; the complexion bad; the hair of a light brown hue; the mind neither adorned with abilities nor virtue, but very dull and stupid, sottish and vicious, prone to lewd gratifications; guilty sometimes of extreme sensuality, dissimulation, and idleness; void of friendship, and unprofitable to society.

Fit is necessary to impress on the reader the necessity of observing whether the significator have any aspect to the benefics, as in that case the disposition is always improved.

CHAPTER IX. Influence of the Sun.

'The Sun was supposed by Ptolemy and others to revolve round the earth. This opinion, although astronomically incorrect, does not in the slightest degree affect astrology; for . the stars act upon the earth according to their apparent or geocentric force, without any regard to their true or heliocentric places. The Sun is of a hot and dry nature, though inferior in this respect to Mars. He has little specific influence of his own, though when in square or opposition to the Moon, the native is rash, hasty, and violent, and seems of a decidedly martial nature. The Sun possesses the peculiar power of destroying the nature of any planet with which he may happen to be in conjunction, and imbibing its qualities himself; this is termed combustion, when the planet is within 8° 30' of the Sun, and, being under the Sun's beams, when more than that distance and less than 17° from his body, the former being a much greater affliction than the latter. It seems very difficult to suppose that this effect is limited to precisely 8° 30'. There can be no doubt that every planet gradually loses its power as it approaches the Sun, and slowly regains it as it separates from him. When the Sun is afflicted by the malefics, he assumes their nature, and, on coming to an evil direction of the hyleg, will powerfully assist the destruction of life. When the Moon is hyleg, an evil direction to the Sun, even when the latter is wholly unmixed with the

influence of any other planet, is dangerous.

It is of the utmost importance in all genitures that the Sun (as well as the Moon) be free from affliction; for without this the native can expect neither success nor prosperity in the world. It is perhaps more fortunate to have the luminaries wholly unaspected by the malefics, even by the sextile and trine, for they still seem thereby to imbibe the qualities of the planets, though in a more moderate degree.

When the Sun is well aspected by Jupiter, the native is extremely fortunate; and if hyleg, he will have a good constitution and excellent health, provided that both Jupiter and the Sun be not otherwise afflicted. If in good aspect to Mars, the native is very fortunate in war, and meets with military

preferment.

If placed in the mid-heaven, and unafflicted, the native will rise to eminent offices; and if, at the same time, the Sun be in good aspect to Jupiter, he will attain great dignity.

If in the ascendant, the native is bold and courageous, and, with the assistance of good aspects, very fortunate. When the Sun is afflicted by Saturn in a nativity, the native is very unfortunate, poor-spirited, mean and dejected, with bad health, and not unfrequently of a consumptive habit. If by Mars, he is violent and outrageous, delighting in broils and bloodshed, and is often amply rewarded for his conduct.

In horary questions, if well dignified, the Sun represents a person high-minded, affable, ambitious of honour, detesting mean and sordid actions, prudent, faithful, secret, and of a profound judgment. If ill dignified, a proud, boasting, empty person, never to be depended upon, always aiming at things

above his station and capacity.

He describes, generally, one of a large, strong, well-made body, broad, high forehead, inclining to baldness, large eyes, but sharp sight, with bright yellow or flaxen hair, and much beard.

Leo is termed his house. He is exalted in Aries, and receives his fall in Libra and his detriment in Aquarius. He

governs the fiery triplicity by day.

The Sun is, in nature, masculine and dry, but more temperate than Mars; and, if well dignified, is always found equivalent to one of the fortunes. When he presides at a birth, the native is generally of a large, bony, strong body; of a sallow, sun-burnt complexion; large, high forehead, with light or sandy,

curling hair, but inclined to be soon bald; a fine, full, piercing, hazel eye; and all the limbs straight and well-proportioned. If he be well dignified, the native will be of a noble, magnanimous, and generous disposition, high-minded, but very humane; of a large, benevolent heart, affable, and courteous; in friendship, faithful and sincere; in promises, slow, but punctual. The solar man is not of many words; but when he speaks, it is with confidence and to the purpose. He is usually thoughtful, secret, and reserved; his deportment is stately and majestic; a lover of sumptuousness and magnificence, and possesses a mind far superior to any sordid, base, or dishonourable practices. If the Sun be unfortunate, then will the native be of a mean and loquacious disposition; proud and arrogant; disdaining all his inferiors, and a sycophant to his superiors; of shallow understanding and imperfect judgment; restless, troublesome, and domineering; of no gravity in words or soberness in actions; prone to mischievousness, austerity, uncharitableness, cruelty, and illnature.

The Form of Body given by THE SUN in the Twelve Signs.

O in Aries, in which he is exalted, personates a reasonable stature; strong and well composed; a good complexion, though not very clear; light hair, flaxen or yellowish; a noble spirit, full of courage and valour, delighting in warlike deeds, and gaining victory and renown; formidable to his enemies; illustrious and famous in his generation, very often far beyond the capacity of his birth.

o in Taurus represents a short, well-set person, with brown hair, not very comely; a dark complexion; wide mouth, great nose, broad face; bold, confident, sufficiently strong, tinctured with no small share of pride, taking delight in opposing others,

and not unfrequently victorious.

O in Gemini represents a well-proportioned body; of a sanguine complexion; above the middle stature; brown hair; a person of a good disposition, affable and courteous to all; not very fortunate in any affairs; subject to the checks and controlment of others, and patiently passing over slight abuses; a very mild-tempered person.

o in Cancer represents a mean stature; of an ill complexion with some deformity in the face; very unhealthy aspect; brown hair, and a lover of females; also an admirer of music, dancing, and such kinds of recreations; but he cares not to follow any employment, to all kinds of which he appears indisposed.

O in Leo gives a strong, well-proportioned person, of a very sanguine complexion; light brown or yellowish hair, full face and large eyes; sometimes a mark or scar on the face; a very honest person, faithful to his friends, punctual in the performance of his promise; yet he delights to take his pleasure; is ambitious of honour, whether in war or otherwise.

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O in Virgo gives a person somewhat above the middle stature, a well-proportioned body, not corpulent, but rather slender; a good complexion; the hair brown, and much of it; in disposition an ingenious, cheerful person, enjoying all decent recreations, particularly those which gratify the ear and the

o in Libra gives an upright, straight body, an oval face and ruddy, cheerful complexion, light hair, full eyes, and when elderly, pimples in the face; a very unfortunate person in all or most of his actions, especially in warlike affairs, unless there be testimonies to the contrary; for therein he is sure to come off with dishonour if he escape other dangers, unless his significator be irradiated by the benefics.

O in Scorpio gives a square body, full face, broad mouth, cloudy complexion, sun-burnt, brown hair; a very fleshy body in general; in disposition ingenious, but austere and ungentle; ambitious of honour; one unwilling to admit an equal, fortunate upon the seas or in the practice of physic or

chemistry.

o in Sagittarius gives a tall, well-proportioned, comely person, with an oval visage, sanguine complexion and light brown hair; a very lofty, proud-spirited person, aiming at great things, and too severe in the exercise of his power; yet exploits are performed by him which add much to his renown.

in Capricorn usually represents a mean stature, a sickly complexion; brown hair not curling; an oval face, a spare, thin body, not decently composed, but rather disproportioned; in disposition very just, thereby gaining love and friendship; sometimes passionate, a favourer of the female sex, and in general a good-humoured person.

o in Aquarius describes a person of a middle stature; a corpulent body decently composed; a round, full face, light brown hair, and generally clear complexion; the disposition moderately good, but subject to ostentation, and desirous to

bear rule, yet free from malicious actions.

() in Pisces gives a person rather short of stature, round face, and an indifferently good complexion, light brown hair, sometimes flaxen; a reasonably corpulent body; a general lover of the female sex; addicts himself to gaming and feasting, often to his prejudice; yet a person very harmless, injuring none but himself by too much extravagance and prodigality.

CHAPTER X.

Influence of Venus.

Venus is the brightest planet in our system. As its orbit is less than that of the earth, it can never appear above 48° distant from the Sun.

Venus, when possessing the greatest share in the formation of the mind of a native, inclines him to music, poetry, painting, sculpture, drawing, dancing, and all elegant arts and amusements: the native is good-humoured, virtuous, kind, beneficent and charitable, fond of females, by whom he is generally beloved and admired, though rather deficient in firmness and resolution. The nature of Venus is liable to very material alteration by conjunction or evil aspect of the malefics, for she then seems to produce positive evil, causing extravagance, dissipation, ruin and waste of property, through gaming, drinking, and women; when strong and in the ascendant, she gives health, gain by women, and general prosperity; when on the meridian, she gives honour and preferment, by means of women, and the native will generally receive favour and protection from great ladies.

In horary questions Venus describes a person of middle size; very elegant deportment; fair and lovely complexion; beautiful features; engaging address; bright, sparkling eyes;

the hair light brown or chestnut.

If well dignified, the person is affable, friendly, affectionate, often engaged in love, and consequently prone to jealousy; excelling in music, painting, dancing and every elegant accomplishment. If ill dignified, he is lustful, extravagant, dissipating his property with infamous women; a gamester and drunkard; possessed of some few good qualities, but these are more than overbalanced by the practice of many vices.

Venus is a feminine planet, temperately cold and moist, the lesser fortune, author of mirth and conviviality, alluring to procreation and to the propagation of the species. When she ascends at a nativity, she gives a handsome but not tall stature; complexion fair and lovely; bright, sparkling eyes, of a dark hazel or black; the face round, regular, smooth and engaging; the hair bright brown or chestnut, shining and plentiful; the

body regular and well-proportioned, and of a neat, smart and airy disposition ; generally with dimples in the cheeks or chin and often in both; the eye wandering and naturally amorous; in motion light and nimble; in voice soft, sweet and agreeable, inclined to amorous conversation and early arguments in love. If well dignified at the time of birth, the native will be of a quiet, even and friendly disposition, naturally inclined to neatness, loving mirth and cheerfulness, and delighting in music; amorous and prone to venery; though truly virtuous, if a woman; yet she will be given to jealousy, even without cause. If Venus be weak and afflicted by cross aspects, then will the native be riotous, profligate, abandoned to evil company and lewd women, regardless of reputation or character; a frequenter of places of ill fame; delighting in all the incitements to adulterous practices; in principle a mere atheist, wholly given up to the brutal passions of unbridled and uncultivated nature. If Venus be oriental at the time, the stature will be tall and straight; but if occidental, short and stooping, though comely and well favoured. If she be significator in a journey, and well dignified, she portends much mirth, pleasure and success; and promises safety and good fortune by the

The Form of Body given by Venus in the Twelve Signs.

9 in Aries represents persons of a middle stature, more slender than fat, the complexion good, the hair light, the face generally remarkable for some scar or blemish; of pensive disposition, and subject to misfortunes in their undertakings, and likewise in those in which they may be concerned for others; because, in this sign, Venus is extremely debilitated and unfortunate, being in her detriment. Notwithstanding this unpropitious position, we are not to rashly adjudge persons signified by Venus in this sign as destined to so harsh and cruel a fortune. We must take a proper survey of the whole; and perhaps we shall observe some favouring ray of Jupiter, or happy familiarity with Sol, Luna, and Mercury, potent, angular, and dignified. Above all, the Moon and Mercury must be regarded; and if free from affliction, and in some familiarity with each other, and Venus unvitiated by Saturn and Mars, we may indulge a rational hope of those under Venus in Aries succeeding in their undertakings.

Q in Taurus forms persons comely, somewhat fat, of a decent make, but moderate stature, ruddy or sanguine complexion, and brown hair; of a mild temper, and very winning,

fascinating disposition; in general fortunate, desirous to oblige all, and averse to do an injury to any one; consequently entitled to universal respect, favour and affection. This pleasing description will only hold good if no malefic configurations at birth affect it; and even though Venus may not be aspected by the malefics, nor be in parallel with them, and even though she may receive the genial rays of Jupiter, yet, if the angles be afflicted by Saturn and Mars, particularly the mid-heaven, the persons under Venus in this sign must not expect to escape the evils inseparable from the commixture of starry influences.

♀ in Gemini forms persons of a middle stature, rather tall and slender, but well proportioned and straight bodies; the hair brown; the complexion tolerably good and clear; in disposition good-natured and affectionate, benevolent and charitable, quickly moved by objects of sorrow and distress, and readily induced to do acts of kindness; endowed with the love of justice, and rarely guilty of a dishonourable action.

? in Cancer designates persons of a short stature, rather corpulent; the face round, the complexion sickly and pallid; the hair of a light hue; the disposition prone to inactivity and idleness, too much addicted to the joys of Bacchus and pleasures not always creditable, yet capable of assuming the most plausible appearences of character and conduct, and of earnestly seeming to be what they really are not; full of mutability and unsteadiness.

2 in Leo forms persons rather tall, of well-compacted bodies; round face, full eye, and clear complexion, though sometimes freckled; the hair light brown or flaxen, and often sandy-red; of dispositions by no means unexceptionable, moderately passionate, very susceptible of anger, but soon reconciled, very generous and free, somewhat tinctured with pride; upon the whole sociably and good-naturedly inclined, and subject to frequent indispositions of body, but not seriously or with much detriment.

of in Virgo designates tall, well-proportioned persons, of sad-brown, or black hair, of oval faces and dark complexions; happily endowed with oratorical powers, of very aspiring minds, subtle and active, yet subject in general to misfortunes, rarely accomplishing the object of their desires and expectations.

of in Libra forms tall, upright persons, of graceful symmetry and proportion; brown hair, sanguine or ruddy complexion, the face lovely, often freekled, with dimples in the

cheeks; of an obliging and courteous disposition; generally beloved, respected in their dealings, and endearing in their conversations. This will prove true if Venus be not marred by Saturn or Mars, and Mercury and Luna do not counteract her influence.

Q in Scorpio represents persons of a well-set body, rather corpulent; of a broad face, duskish complexion, and sadbrown or black hair; but of very exceptionable characters; having many vicious propensities, and thereby led into the commission of almost every species of immorality; of a very contentious and envious disposition. The evil will be aggravated by the bad, and perhaps even by the good aspects of the malefics, while the condition will be much mended by the conjunction or good aspect of Jupiter.

\$\tilde{q}\$ in Sagittarius forms persons well proportioned, the complexion moderately clear, somewhat sanguine, the hair brown and the visage oval; of a generous disposition, rather tinctured with pride, and somewhat passionate, yet, in general, extremely good-natured and very obliging, deserving of respect, and inclining to laudable amusements; upon the whole, fortunate in life. Should Saturn (perhaps Uranus) be in aspect to Venus, the above description will be greatly changed, both with regard to the form and mental qualities; the mind, more especially if Saturn dispose Mercury and the Moon, or even one of them; the form, particularly if the ascendant be afflicted and free from the benign power of Jupiter.

2 in Capricorn designates persons of a mean stature, the complexion pale and sickly, the face thin or lean; of dispositions by no means the most unexceptionable; if males, prone to an indiscriminate love of women; and, if females, extremely delighting in the company and caresses of men, the votaries of pleasure, subject to many reverses of fortune.

of in Aquarius forms handsome, well-proportioned persons, somewhat corpulent, of a clear and sanguine complexion, the hair generally brown, but sometimes of a flaxen hue; of exceedingly good dispositions, full of courtesy and kindness, obliging to all, generally beloved, fond of polite recreations; of peaceful habits and virtuous inclinations; favoured with the smiles of fortune.

9 in *Pisces* forms persons of a middle stature, inclining to be fleshy and plump, the complexion moderately good, between pale and ruddy, the hair brown, sometimes of a flaxen colour, the face round, with a dimple in the chin; in general of a good-natured disposition, mild and quiet, just in their deal-

ings; of ingenious minds, but rather wavering in their resolutions, and moderately fortunate in life.

Too much care cannot be taken to consider every aspect to a planet. If afflicted, good cannot be expected from it, neither will the evil be so great when the planet is well aspected. Venus, although good when unafflicted, will produce evil when ill aspected. The old adage, that "evil communications corrupt good manners," is nowhere better deserving of attention than in astrology.

CHAPTER XI.

Influence of Mercury.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and, though the least in magnitude of the old planets, is one of the most important.

The abilities and disposition of every one depend chiefly

upon the condition of Mercury and the Moon.

Whenever Mercury is in conjunction with Saturn, the native is slow, dull, fearful, timorous, patient, persevering, laborious, grave and capable of great application to any sedentary occupation; if in bad aspect, he is nervous, stupid, sordid, and very worthless; if in good aspect, the native is subtle, prudent, and careful of his own interest. If Mercury be in conjunction or good aspect with Jupiter, the native is generous, liberal, humane, possessed of a good capacity; if in bad aspect, he will be of weak judgment, and inclined to view things through a false medium. When in conjunction or bad aspect with Mars, the native is violent, furious, blood-thisty, passionate and revengeful, yet possessed of acuteness and discrimination, but without the assistance of good aspects, a thief and a swindler.

If in good aspect with Mars, the native is an excellent mechanic; brave, skilful, ingenious; possessing a large fund of caustic humour, penetrating, excellent in any work that requires dexterity of hand, an excellent accountant or mathematician, and, with the assistance of the Moon and Uranus, a

good astrologer,

The conjunction of the Sun with Mercury destroys the mental abilities of the native. He is shallow, superficial, devoid of sound judgment or reflection; and though he may be qualified for business, he will never make any progress in the higher branches of science. As Mercury can never be more

than 28° from the Sun, he can form no aspect, if we except the mundane parallel; when he forms this parallel from the mid-heaven, provided he is a sufficient distance from the Sun, he seems to cause great and boundless ambition; and if the other parts of the figure concur, he may rise to considerable eminence.

If in conjunction or sextile with Venus, the native is fond of poetry, music, and dancing. If Mars assist the configuration, he will be an excellent painter; and there can be no position which produces a better musician, or singer, than the Moon separating from Venus and applying to Mercury. If

both planets be in m, the native will be a poet.

Mercury, in good aspect or mutual reception with the Moon, produces the most splendid abilities, and he is eminently successful in every scientific undertaking. A good aspect of Saturn to this configuration will be of service in rendering the native more steady and more persevering in any pursuit. If in conjunction, or bad aspect of the Moon, the native still possesses great abilities, but he is very unsettled, continually shifting, not remaining long in one pursuit, sometimes ready to take advantage of the credulous and unwary.

Whenever Mercury and the Moon are afflicted in a nativity, and not in some aspect with each other, or the ascendant, the native is liable to mental derangement; and these symptoms will be more manifest at the time these planets meet with evil directions. Whenever Mercury is evilly affected in a nativity, he will operate as a malefic; if well aspected, he produces

good.—[See the nativity of George III.]

In horary questions, Mercury descirbes a person rather tall, thin, active, with high, straight forehead, large nose, thin lips, narrow chin, thin, sallow face, long arms, hands and legs.

If well dignified, he denotes a person quick, active, subtle, and well qualified for either learning or business. If ill dignified, the person so described is a thief, liar, mean sharper, full of deceit and low cunning.

Mercury cannot be more weakened than by being combust, or in conjunction with the Sun, or give greater abilities than

by good aspect and mutual reception with the Moon.

Mercury is, in nature, cold, dry and melancholy; but when strong, author of the most pointed wit, ingenuity, and invention. He is occasionally lucky or unlucky, as his position in the heavens may happen to be. When he is in conjunction with a masculine planet, he is masculine; when with a feminine planet, feminine; good and fortunate when joined with

the fortunes; but evil and mischievous when in conjunction with malevolent planets.

When he governs a nativity, he denotes a tall, straight, thin, spare body, narrow face and deep forehead, long, straight nose, eyes neither black nor gray, thin lips and chin, with but little beard, brown complexion, and hazel or chesnut-coloured hair, the arms, hands and fingers long and slender, and thighs, legs and feet the same.

If orientally posited (unless in n) the stature will be shorter, with sandy hair and sanguine complexion, somewhat sun-burnt, the limbs and joints large and well set, with small gray eyes; but if occidental, the complexion will be quite sallow, lank body, small, slender limbs, hollow eyes, of a red cast, and of a dry constitution. If Mercury be well dignified at the time of birth, the person will inherit a strong, subtle imagination and retentive memory, likely to become an excellent orator and logician, arguing with much eloquence, and with strong powers of persuasion. He is generally given to the attainment of all kinds of learning, an encourager of the liberal arts, of a sharp, witty and pleasant conversation. of an unwearied fancy, and curious in the search of all natural and occult knowlege, with an inclination to travel or trade into foreign countries. If brought up in the mercantile line, he will be ambitious of excelling in his merchandise, and will most times prove successful in obtaining wealth.

But if he is evilly posited, or debilitated, then the native will betray a disposition to slander, and abuse the character of every one without distinction; he will be a boaster, a flatterer, a sycophant, busybody, a talebearer, given to propagate idle tales and false stories, pretending to all kinds of knowledge, though defective in his intellectual faculty, and incapable of acquiring any solid or substantial learning, apt to boast of great honesty, yet very addicted to mean and petty thievery.

If Mercury be above the horizon, he inclines to oratory; if under, to arts and sciences.

The Form of Body given by MERCURY in the Twelve Signs.

in Aries gives a body of middling stature, spare, thin;
 a long neck, an oval face, light brown, curling hair, dusky
 brown or swarthy complexion; disposition unamiable, choleric,
 quarrelsome, addicted to falsehood, theft and anworthy actions; but if Mercury be in good aspect with Jupiter or

Venus, and is not afflicted by the malignant rays of Saturn or Mars, the disposition will be much improved.

in Taurus describes a person of middling stature, full
 face, sad-brown hair, and of a swarthy complexion; an indifferently well-set, corpulent body. He is generally a slothful, idle person, loves his own ease, and to keep company with unworthy persons, to his own detriment and prejudice.

§ in Gemini represents a tall, slender, well-composed body; of a swarthy complexion; dark brown hair, hazel eye, high nose, long hands and feet; a very ingenious person, full of activity, a lover of arts and sciences, and will easily attain them; a good orator, having a very fluent tongue; makes an excellent pleader, a subtle barrister, elever poet, or novelist. He will be a delighter in literary researches, a collector of natural curiosities and of rare records. In short, he is a person who is seldom overreached or ensnared by the craftiest knave; on the contrary, he generally convicts the keenest sophist, especially if Mercury be free from the evil aspects of other planets.

\$\forall \text{in Cancer signifies a person of a low stature; of an indifferent, generally a pale complexion, black hair, thin face, sharp nose, and small gray eyes; in disposition he will prove a changeling, a mere dissembler, a sottish, sordid, light-fingered, ill-natured person. The benign aspects of Jupiter, Venus or Luna to Mercury, will induce a most pleasing change.

♥ in Leo gives a pretty large stature, not gross, but rather lean than corpulent; large eyes, a swarthy or sun-burnt complexion, light brown hair, round face, a broad and high nose. In disposition, a hasty, choleric, proud, conceited person; he is ambitious of honour, inflexible, a braggart, and often addicted to contention.

§ in Virgo describes a tall, slender, well-proportioned person, dark brown or black hair, the complexion not very clear, long visage. In disposition and qualities of the mind, amiable and profound, endowed with a fertile fancy, readily attaining the knowledge of divers arts, languages and sciences by his own industry; an expert merchant, a correct accountant, an able negotiator, an excellent orator, a great projector, delighting in literature, music, and in new discoveries and curious inventions; and these good qualities will be much increased if Virgo ascend with Mercury, free from affliction.

 in Libra describes a decently composed body, rather full than otherwise, reasonably corpulent; light brown, sometimes dark, smooth hair, gray eyes, ruddy or sanguine complexion;

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an ingenious person, of an excellent disposition, prompt to patronize virtuous persons and useful pursuits, an active advocate for justice, a lover of liberty, and a promoter of learning; in short, he is a person most happily endowed with

many natural and acquired accomplisments.

§ in Scorpio gives a person of a mean stature, well set, broad shoulders, swarthy complexion, sad-brown hair, curling; with not a very amiable disposition. Such a person is subtle, intriguing, inclinable to company, a lover of the fair sex, ingenious, studious for the promotion of his own interest, liable to the anonymous disease.

§ in Sagittarius denotes a person tall of stature, well shaped, body not corpulent, rather large-boned and spare, an oval face, brown hair, ruddy complexion, generally a large nose; for qualities and conditions passionate, but soon appeased; too rash in his actions, which many times occasion his own detriment; but good-conditioned in general, and delights in noble things, yet rarely attains his end.

§ in Capricorn signifies a person of mean stature, thin
face, brown hair, a dusky complexion, generally bow-legged,
or some defect in the extremities; in disposition peevish,
fickle, discontented, and unfortunate: without other testi-

monies concur, an impotent, dejected creature.

§ in Aquarius denotes a person of an indifferent stature of body, reasonably fleshy, a good, clear complexion, brown but sometimes black hair, full face; in disposition, an ingenious person, inclinable to the study of arts and sciences, of a pregnant wit, apt and inclinable to curious studies, researches and inventions; in fine, he is a favourer of the learned and an encourager of the ingenious.

in Pisces gives a person of low stature, brown hair, thin
face, of a pale, sickly complexion, generally very hairy upon
the body; addicted to the water; in disposition, a repining,
disconsolate person, yet a lover of women, addicted to drink
 in Pisces gives a person of low stature, brown hair, thin
face, of a pale, sickly complexion, generally very hairy upon
the body; addicted to the water; in disposition, a repining,
disconsolate person, yet a lover of women, addicted to drink
 in Pisces gives a person of low stature, brown hair, thin
face, of a pale, sickly complexion, generally very hairy upon
the body; addicted to the water; in disposition, a repining,
disconsolate person, yet a lover of women, addicted to drink
 in the pale, sickly complexion in the body.

 in disposition is the pale of t

ing, and consequently the greatest enemy to himself.

CHAPTER XII.

Influence of the Moon.

The Moon is the earth's only satellite. She is feminine, cold, moist, and phlegmatic. Her influence in herself is neither fortunate nor unfortunate, but the whole depends on the configurations she makes with the other planets; likewise

her position in the figure, which is of the utmost consequence. By reason of her proximity to the earth, and the swiftness of her motion, by which she receives and transmits to us the light and influence of all the superiors by her configuration with them, she becomes the most powerful significator, either

in mundane, genethliacal, or horary astrology.

When the Moon has rule in a nativity, she produces a full, but not tall stature, with fair and pale complexion, round face, gray eyes, lowering brow, very hairy, short arms, thick hands and feet, smooth body, inclined to be corpulent and phlegmatic. If she be impeded by the Sun at birth, she leaves a blemish on or near the eye; and if she be occidental and in evil aspect to Mars, the sight will be affected. If she be well placed in a nativity, the native will be of soft, engaging manners and disposition, a lover of the polite arts, and of an ingenious imagination, fond of novelties, and given to rambling about or travelling. He will also be unstable, providing only for the present, carless of futurity, timorous, prodigal, and easily affrighted, loving peace, and desiring to live free from the world, &c. If brought up to mechanical employment, he will hamper with a variety of trades, &c., but pursue none of them long together. If the Moon be unfortunate at the birth, the native will be slothful, indolent, and of no forecast; improvident, given to a drunken, disorderly, and beggarly life; hating labour, or any kind of employment. When oriental, she inclines more to corpulence; but when occidental, rather lean, awkward and ill-formed. The above refers to the Moon when having rule in a nativity chiefly; yet applies somewhat in every nativity.

The Form of Body given by the Moon in the Twelve Signs.

) in Aries describes a person of indifferent stature, round face, light brown or flaxen hair, reasonably corpulent or fleshy, with a moderately good complexion. In disposition unstable, rash, passionate; ambitious of honour, and aspiring; rarely fortunate for any time; subject to many reverses and changes.

) in Taurus gives a well-composed body, middle stature, but rather short; corpulent and strong in person; complexion not clear, brown or black hair. Disposition gentle and obliging, and of serious deportment; in conduct just and correct;

very generally respected, and rather fortunate.

) in Gemini.—A well composed body, tall, with brown hair; complexion good, neither pale nor sanguine. In disposition not very agreeable; being subtle, crafty, and cunning,

yet very ingenious; generally unfortunate, if no good aspect be cast to the Moon.

) in Cancer.—Middle-sized persons, well made and fleshy; round face, brown hair, fair complexion, rather pale, yet dusky. Disposition social, pleasant and jocular, neither prone to passion or rashness; harmless, inoffensive, beloved and respected; fortunate in their affairs.

) in Leo.—A person rather above the middle stature, well proportioned, strong and large bones. The complexion sanguine, hair brown, with a full face and large eyes. Disposition aspiring, lofty, proud and supercilious; extremely ambitious of bearing sway over others; abhorring subjection or servitude;

seldom fortunate.

)) in Virgo represents a person above the middle stature; dark brown or black hair; oval face, rather ruddy complexion. Disposition pensive and reserved; and if)) be not well aspected, covetous, and rarely doing what is good and laudable.

) in Libra.—A person well composed, neatly and compactly made; moderately tall; smooth, light brown hair; ruddy complexion, mixed with clear white. Disposition agreeable and jocular, loving mirth and society; and, in general, much beloved and respected. If a female, highly admired and courted by numbers; yet, if 2, the ruler of the Moon in this sign, be not favourably configurated with 2f or the), she will be subject to evil, and suffer from slander.

) in Scorpio gives an ill-composed person, short, thick and fleshy; of a very obscure complexion; brown or black hair. Disposition evil; being sottish, treacherous and malicious, unless the Moon be very well aspected. If a female, deserving

censure, ill conducted.

body, an oval face, bright brown hair, and ruddy or sanguine complexion. The disposition good, free and generous; passionate, but quickly forgiving; obliging in temper, and one who gains respect and estimation; yet ambitious and aspiring.

D in Capricorn describes a person of low stature, and ill complexion; the body and face thin and spare; dark brown, lank hair, generally weak knees, or a defect therein. In mind having little activity or ingenuity; and, unless the D be well aspected by O, ? or 4, disposed to mean actions and debauchery; thereby losing all respect.

) in Aquarius represents a middle stature, well-formed, rather corpulent; brown hair; clear, sanguine complexion; in

mind ingenious, courteous, affable, inoffensive; loving curiosities and moderate diversion; active and inventive; seldom guilty of unbecoming conduct.

) in Pisces gives a person rather below the middle size; pale complexion; bright brown hair; the face and body plump or fat; not active in mind or body; given to eating, and sottish; unfortunate to themselves and others, if the Moon be

not well configurated.

the the Moon is near the cusp of the ascendant in a nativity, they may be fully considered; and at all times they may be somewhat regarded.

CHAPTER VIII.

Influence of the Planet Uranus.

This planet was unknown to the ancients, having been discovered only near the end of the last century. By observation it has been proved that he has much effect in nativities; and this being so, it follows that many errors on the part of former astrologers may have arisen from their ignorance of his existence. If in a nativity he be powerful, he produces a remarkable degree of eccentricity and great independence of thought and opinion; yet I deem him to be not wholly evil; because he causes those persons under his influence to exhibit a great love of truth. His good aspects produce strange and sudden events, of an unexpected yet advantageous nature, His evil influence is more potent, however, than his good. He generally causes the deaths of relations; and that in a strange or unexpected manner. If he denote, from his position on the cusp of the eighth house, the property of the husband or wife, it will occur that loss codestruction of the same happens from singular and sudden causes, quite unlikely and unlooked for. If he influence the mind of a native or querent, he renders him remarkable for odd and eccentric conduct, and who will walk suddenly and abruptly out of a room without seeming motive. He is very inimical to the female sex; and if he aspect the Sun in any way, he delays or prevents marriage, by females.

When Uranus is stationary near the place of the Sun, Moon, &c., or in evil aspect thereto, there will ensue some sudden family loss or other unexpected evil event. The student can hardly pay sufficient attention to these stationary positions of

the planets; even Mercury, when stationary on an important place in the nativity of any one, will cause striking events, generally of the nature of the planet he may be in aspect with at the moment.

The Planet Neptune.

Nothing has been satisfactorily proved as to the nature of this planet, astrologically, hitherto. It will be well to observe those nativities wherein he is in conjunction or opposition of the Sun or Moon, or wherein he is just rising or southing; as in process of time some valuable facts may thereby be discovered. So far as is known, he seems to be dry, warm and genial, or of fortunate influence.

The Asteroids.

There are now known seventy-eight small bodies, which form their courses about the Sun, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. They are mostly out of the Zodiac; and for that reason alone are not thought to have any influence in nativities. Yet it may be well for the student to notice their conjunction with the Sun or Moon whenever they are near the ecliptic.

SECOND BOOK.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Map of the Heavens, or Figure of the Heavens, at any Moment, such as the Birth of a Child, a Question put to an Astrologer, the Moment of any Event commencing, or of going to Bed ill; also the Time of an Eclipse, or Solar Ingress, &c.

The heavens are divided by nature into two parts, which are the portions above and below the horizon; and these are divided again by the meridian line, making four quadrants. Each of these is divided by astrologers into three parts, thus forming twelve divisions, which are called the twelve Man-

SIONS, OF HOUSES.

Thus: From the eastern horizon, where the Sun and other heavenly bodies rise into view, to the south, upper meridian, are three houses, the 12th, 11th, and 10th. Then, from the south, or upper meridian, where the Sun is at noon, and where the heavenly bodies (for brevity termed "the stars") reach their highest altitude, down to the western horizon, are three houses, viz., the 9th, 8th, and 7th. Again, from the western horizon to the north or lower meridian, where the Sun is at midnight, are three houses, viz., the 6th, 5th, and 4th. Lastly, from the north or lower meridian, up to the eastern horizon, are three houses, viz., the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st, which make in all TWELVE HOUSES.

Hence it will be seen that the Sun, in his daily course, passes retrograde or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac, through the 12th, 11th, 10th, 9th, 8th, and 7th houses; and, in his nightly course, he passes retrograde through the 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st houses. The other stars do the same as regards their periods above and below the horizon.

How to draw a Map of the Heavens for any given Moment; or how to erect a Figure of the Heavens.

1st.—Observe what is the right ascension on the meridian for the given day at mean noon, which is its distance, measured in *sidereal* time, from the first point of Aries, or

or 0h 0m 0s. This is given daily in Zadkiel's "Astronomical Ephemeris" in hours, minutes and seconds.

2nd.—Note how far the given time differs in hours, minutes and seconds from the nearest mean noon, or the time marked as twelve hours in the day, by a good watch or clock. If it be before noon, subtract the said difference from the "sidereal time" at mean noon; but if it be afternoon, add the said difference to the "sidereal time" at mean noon, and you will have the right ascension on the meridian. If the sum be over twenty-four hours, cast away that amount.

3rd.—With a "Table of Houses" for the nearest latitude to the place for which the map of the heavens be required, enter the first column and find the nearest right ascension to that you have on the meridian, and mark the degrees and minutes in the second column, with the sign at the head of the column and enter them on your 1st house or ascendant. These Tables are given in this volume for London and Liverpool.

4th.—Then proceed to enter on the cusps, or beginnings, of each of the following houses, viz., the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th houses, the degree of the sign given in the following several columns in the table.

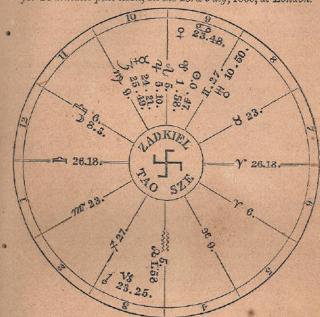
5th.—Next place on the cusps of the several opposite houses the same degree of the opposite sign. Thus, on the 7th place the same degree and minute of the opposite sign you have on the ascendant; on the 8th put the same degree of the opposite sign there is on the 2nd; and so on. You will then have a map, or figure, of the twelve houses, with the longitude cut by the cusps of each house.

6th.—Now place the O,), and planets in the several houses (after having by the rule of proportion reduced their places from noon given in the "Ephemeris") to the time for which the map is required.

7th.—Place the Moon's north node, or Dragon's Head, in the house wherein it falls, according to its longitude; and in the opposite sign, but in the same degree and minute, place the Moon's south node, or Dragon's Tail.

8th.—Lastly, calculate the longitude forward in the zodiac from the place of the O to that of the D, and add the amount to the longitude on the cusp of the ascendant. The result, rejecting the circle if necessary, will be the longitude of the part of fortune, \(\oplus, \) which place in the figure, or map, accordingly.

A Map of the Heavens, completed according to the above Rules, for 24 minutes past noon, on the 23rd July, 1860, at London.



Explanation of the Diagram No. 2.

This will be best explained by stating the whole process of erecting such figure or map of the heavens.

1st.—The right ascension, or distance from the first point of Aries, in sidereal time, found on the mid-heaven on the 23rd July, 1860, was 8h 5m 46s Add thereto the time since noon 0 24 0

Right ascension actually on the M. C.* . . . 8 29 46 2nd.—Now seek in the "Table of Houses for London," at the end of this volume, for the nearest amount of right ascension to this, which is found to be 8h 29m 26s. You will

^{*} These letters signify the medium coli, or mid-heaven.

find in the column headed 1st house the figures 26° 18′, and the sign \simeq at the head, importing that 26° and 18′ of the sign Libra are then rising in the east; which enter in the map.

3rd.—In the next column you find 23° of the sign Scorpio,

which enter on the cusp of the 2nd house.

4th.—In the 3rd column you find 27° of Sagittarius, which

enter on the cusp of the 3rd house.

5th.—In the 4th column are 5° of the sign Aquarius, which are to be entered on the cusp of the 4th house.

6th.—In the 5th column are 9° of the sign Pisces, which

place on the cusp of the 5th house.

7th.—In the 6th column you find 6° of the sign Aries,

which must be placed on the cusp of the 6th house.

The longitudes of the first six houses, beginning at the asc., being now marked, we have only to enter the same degrees and minutes of the opposite signs, on the cusps of the opposite houses, to complete the map, as regards the zodiac. Thus, on the 7th are found Υ 26° 18′, on the 8th 8 23°, on the 9th Π 27°, on the 10th Ω , 5°, on the 11th Π 9°, and on the 12 \simeq 6°. N.B.—Between the cusps of the 3rd and 4th, the whole sign Π is found to be intercepted, which is therefore marked in the 3rd house, and hence the opposite sign Ξ is marked in the 9th house also, which completes this part of the business.

We now proceed to place the planets in the figure. First, the O at noon was in & 0° 46'; and on the following day, at noon, in N 1° 44'. He moves about 21 minutes per hour; therefore, for the 24 minutes of time since noon, I allow his motion to be 1'; and hence place him just outside the tenth cusp, in \O. 0° 47'. The Moon was in = 7° 49' at noon, and on the next day, at noon, in = 22° 6'. The difference is 14° 17' = 857'. Now, by proportion, $24^{\rm h} = 1{,}440^{\rm m}$, giving 857', we find $24^{\rm m}$ give 14'; which, added to the Moon's place at noon, gives her place in the figure = 8° 3'; whence I place her just within the cusp of the 12th house, on which I find \$\simes 6°. Then the planet 12 is found to move, from noon of the 19th day to noon of the 25th day, from Q 25° 20' to Q 26° 3', being 43'. In four days, therefore, he moved 29'; which, added to his place on the 19th, gives his place in the figure Q 25° 49'. 4 moves 13' in the 24h, and hence he does not move half a minute in the 24 minntes since noon; and I, therefore, place him in the longitude given in the Ephemeris, viz., & 5° 10', which brings him just outside the cusp of the 10th house. 3 is found to be retrograding, or moving backwards in longitude, and the

amount of his motion is 16' in 24 hours, which will be about 1' for 24 minutes since noon. Hence, I diminish the longitude of 3' by one minute; and, it being \$\sqrt{2}\$ 23° 26', I enter him in \$\sqrt{5}\$ 23° 25' in the 3rd house, taking care to place an R. after him, to denote that he is retrograde,

Venus is also found to retrograde from \mathfrak{D} 23° 49′, just 35′ in the 24h; which gives her a motion of 1′ in the 24 minutes from noon. I place, her, therefore, in \mathfrak{D} 23° 48′ in the 9th

house.

Mercury is found to move 16' in the 24h; which gives his place, as marked for noon, in 24° 28, which falls in the 10th house, close to b.

Uranus is found on the 23rd July, to be in II 10° 50'; and I place him in the 8th house, since I find 27° of that sign on

the cusp of the 9th.

The planets being now all placed, we have the Ω and Ω to enter. The Ω was in ∞ 1° 52′ on the 25th July; and, as it moves 3′ daily, always retrograde, it must have been, on the 23rd, in ∞ 1° 58′; whence I place it just outside the cusp of the 4th house, and also the Ω in Ω 1° 58′, just outside the 10th house, and between the Ω and Ω

The Part of Fortune is thus found:

Longitude of	D.		*				68	8°	3
Longitude of	O .	*		•			4	()	47
Difference									
Longitude of	ascer	idai	nt			•	6	26	18
Townstee Joseph	•						201	1000	-

Longitude of \bigoplus 9 3 34 This, which is \bigvee 3° 34′, I enter in the 3rd house; and the map of the heavens for 24^m afternoon of the 23rd July, 1860, at London, is now completed.

CHAPTER II.

To draw a Map of the Heavens, for any part of the World, by means of a Terrestrial Globe.

Although a "Table of Houses" be the readiest means by which to draw a map of the heavens, yet the globe offers a very easy method; and, where a table of houses is not to be had, for the latitude of the place of birth, is most valuable.*

^{*} A small nine-inch terrestrial globe answers very well; and even a six-inch globe will suffice. Those made by Wyld, of Charing Cross, London, may be fully relied on.

Rule 1st. Raise the north pole (in north latitude) to the degree of the latitude of the place. Bring the hour and minute of the right ascension of the meridian to the brass meridian. Then will the degree of the ecliptic, culminating. be seen also on the meridian, and that which is rising be seen on the eastern horizon. 2nd. Reduce the pole to the degree given in the "Table of Poles" for the eleventh house, add two hours to the right ascension on the meridian, and bring that amount of right ascension to the eastern horizon; when the longitude of the ecliptic on the eleventh house will be found to be cut also by the horizon. 3rd. Alter the pole to the degree of the pole of the twelfth house, add two hours more to the right ascension, and bring the amount to the eastern horizon; when the longitude to be placed on the twelfth cusp will be found to be cut by the horizon. 4th. Leave the pole at that elevation, add four hours more to the right ascension, and bring the amount to the eastern horizon: when you will find the longitude of the second house cut by the horizon. Lastly. Reduce the pole to the same elevation as for the eleventh house, add two hours more to the right ascension, and bring it to the horizon; when the longitude on the cusp of the third house will be found to be cut by the horizon.

You have now the longitude of the meridian, and the five houses east of the meridian. On the opposite houses, place the same degrees of the opposite signs, and you have the map or figure complete, and ready for introducing the

planets, the \oplus , \otimes and \otimes , as already explained.

Example.—Required, a map of the heavens for the estimate time of the birth of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The time given by the authorities was $10^{\rm h}$ $48^{\rm m}$ a.m., on the 9th November, 1841, at London. The sidereal time at mean noon that day was $15^{\rm h}$ $13^{\rm m}$ $57^{\rm s}$ Time from noon $1^{\rm h}$ $12^{\rm m}$ + $12^{\rm s}$ = * 1 12 12

Right ascension on the M.C. at birth . 14 1 45 1st. Bring this to the brass meridian and it gives \mathfrak{M} $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the mid-heaven or 10th house. Then by elevating the pole to

In horary figures this correction may be omitted if the mean time elapsed be less than three hours,

511, the latitude of London, we find that there were rising $27\frac{1}{2}$ of 1. 2nd. The pole of the eleventh house is found by the "Table of Poles" to be 23%; therefore elevate the pole to that amount, add 2h to the right ascension, and bring 16h of right ascension to the horizon. You then find 17 243° also thereon, which is the longitude on the cusp of the 11th house. 3rd. Elevate the pole to 403° for the twelfth house, according to the table, add 2h to the right ascension, and bring 18h of right ascension to the horizon. You will find 1 1110 cut by the same; which place on the cusp of the twelfth house. . 4th. Leave the pole at the same point, add four hours to the right ascension and bring 22h of right ascension to the horizon. You will thereon find at 131°, which is the longitude of the second house. Lastly, depress the pole to 2330, add 2h to the right ascension and bring 24th to the horizon. There will then be found thereon \(\gamma \cdot 0\frac{1}{2} \gamma, \text{ which is the longitude of the cusp of } \) the third house.

You have now all the six eastern houses. Place the same degrees of the opposite signs on the opposite houses and you will have the map of the heavens; to complete which, as it appeared at the moment of the birth of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, place in the ①, D and planets with the Q and 3, and ⊕ for the time of the event, as you have been already instructed.

CHAPTER III.

How to give Judgment on a Horary Question, from a radical Map of the Heavens, or from one drawn for the time of an important event taking place.

1st.—Having made yourself acquainted with the influences of the planets by perusing carefully the First Book, containing their description, influence, &c., and also having learned the signification of each of the twelve houses, reflect on the nature of the question or the event, and discover which of the houses it is ruled by, and which planets are entitled to be considered the significators of the question, &c., from the circumstance of being placed near the cusp of the house ruling the matter, or from being the lord or lady of the house.

2nd.—Note well that the first house ever denotes the querent, or person asking the question, or who seeks information from the figure of the heavens. Also that the Moon is always the co-significator of the querent; except the question

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^{*} These twelve seconds are added because of the difference between mean and sidereal time; which may be always taken as ten seconds per hour, and must be added to the interval from noon, measured by clock time.

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be regarding love or marriage, and be asked by a female; when the Sun becomes her co-significator.

The several Ways by which the Matter enquired may be brought to a Conclusion.

1st.—When two planets, being significators of the querent and quesited (viz., the matter or person enquired about), are going to good aspect, especially if with reception in each other's dignities.

2nd.—If by square aspect and in strong mutual reception.

3rd.—By translation of light; which is when, although no aspect arise between the significators, some other planet separate from the aspect of one and apply to the aspect of the other. This indicates that the matter will be effected by a friend or other person described by that other planet.

4th.—By reception mutual, in a strong and fortunate part of the figure, pertinent to the question, especially if the lord of the fourth house (which always denotes the *end* of the

matter) be in good aspect to the significators.

N.B.—A square aspect, when it denotes completion of any matter, implies delays and difficulties.

How to judge whether a Figure be radical, that is, like the radix, viz., the Nativity of the Querent; and so fit to be judged and relied on.

1st. When the lord of the sign ascending be of the same triplicity as the lord of the hour.* Thus, if a fiery sign ascend, and the Sun or Mars in the daytime be lord of the hour. 2nd. When the ascendant, its lord, or planet, placed within five degrees of the cusp of the ascendant, describe the person of the querent. Note.—If neither of these things occur, it is not safe to give judgment. And if the seventh cusp, or lord of the seventh or planet near the cusp, which denotes the artist himself, be much afflicted, little credit will be gained by giving judgment on the figure.

CHAPTER IV.

On Questions and Matters ruled by the First House.

The sign ascending chiefly denotes the person of the querent, and the lord of the ascendant describes his affairs in

connection with other persons. Hence, if the querent desire to have dealings with any person, it must be noted how his significator and theirs may agree. If the querent must of necessity have to do with anything or anyone whose significator does not agree with his, then let him, at least, choose a time when their mutual significators are in friendly aspect, &c., for the time being.

Observe generally that the querent or quesited will much affect the nature and character of the planet which disposes of his significator; and, in this case, the term may be considered as well as other dignities; and this will be the case as regards office also, or trade, profession, quality, &c. Thus, if ruled by \mathcal{U} , they will be inclined to religion and learning, or to be a clothier, woollendraper, grocer, &c.; if by \mathcal{J} , to be a soldier, surgeon, or cutler, &c.; if by \mathcal{L} , to be a musician, or deal in toys, silk, &c.; and so of the others.

Whether a Thing suddenly happening denote Good or Evil to the Querent?

If any remarkable event occur, which excites the anxiety or fears of any person, let him note the hour and minute, and a figure of the heavens taken for that time will inform him of the result. Let notice be taken whether the lord of the ascendant and the Moon be well placed and well aspected with reception of the O, 4, or 2, and be not afflicted by the malefics, H, b, or &, or & evilly affected; then no trouble will occur from the event or news, &c. But if there be only good and potent aspects to the significators of the querent, he may expect gain or advantage by or through the persons described by the benefics and the houses they rule. Thus, if the lord of the second throw the aspect, it imports gain, &c.; if the lord of the third, the same by a near relation or neighbour, or short journey; if the lord of the fourth, by his father, or about lands or houses, or by husbandry, or his dwelling-place; if the lord of the tenth, by his trade or profession, his mother, or some preferment, &c.; and so of the other lords of houses,

Question of Health and General Prosperity, &c.

If the lord of the ascendant, the cusp of the ascendant, and the), be all well aspected, strong, and unafflicted by the evil planets or the lords of the sixth or eighth, you may judge the querent will have health, and do well. If the \odot , or other benefic, throw good aspects to his significators from good houses, and no evil aspects counteract the same,

^{*} To find the lord of the hour, consult the "Table of Planetary Hours" at the end, and rules there given.

the querent may expect prosperity, and it will come from those matters indicated by the houses ruled by the assisting planets. The \oplus in the second or tenth, and well aspected, is a strong token of general prosperity.

Question as to an absent Relation or Friend, whether alive or dead, and his condition, de.

If the quesited be a relation or friend, observe the house that governs him, as the third for a brother, the fourth a father, fifth a child, seventh a husband, eleventh a friend. If the significator be in angles or strong, and well aspected, the quesited is alive and well. If his significator be afflicted and weak, or in the sixth house of the figure, or the sixth from his own house, then say he has been, or is, ill, and suffers according to the evil planet that afflicts him, and the sign that planet is in, and if he be in the eighth combust, or greatly afflicted by recent aspects, and no saving planet assist, you may judge him to be dead; but, be careful, and avoid rash judgments. If his significator be in his tenth or tenth of the figure, he has had preferment or employment. If in the sixth well aspected, he is merry and enjoys himself. If good planets be in his second, and aspect his significator, he is prosperous and well off. If the contrary occur, and his significator be afflicted, judge that he is now suffering in health. or fame, pocket, &c., as may appear.

If there be good aspects applying between the significators of the querent and quesited, and the latter be retrograde, he is thinking of returning; and, if he be in the ninth house, he is already on his return. And if there be good aspects from the Moon or \$\times\$ to the lord of the ascendant or cusp of the ascendant, and the thing be possible in itself, you may expect letters or news of him, or his return, when the aspect shall be completed, which you may observe in the Ephemeris. If \$\times\$ be approaching the ascendant, then expect news, &c., on

the day he transits the cusp.

CHAPTER V.

On Matters ruled by the Second House.

How the Querent shall thrive for the future?

If the lord of the first be found in, or aspect the second, or tenth, or the) do the same, or good planet cast strong

and good aspects to the querent's significators from the tenth or second, or the \oplus be in those houses, and well aspected, or \mathcal{U} be rising or in the tenth or second, and not afflicted, and there be no cross aspects from the evil planets to the significators, judge that the querent will do well in his trade, profession, &c. But if none of these good aspects exist, but evil rays prevail, he must expect troubles and losses. And if \mathfrak{h} be in the second or tenth, afflicting the Moon or \oplus , he may fear some serious misfortunes, according to the house \mathfrak{h} governs.

Of obtaining a Loan, or Money lent or owing to the Querent.

The seventh represents the quesited, unless he be a relation, when the house ruling that relation must be taken. The eighth, being second from the seventh, signifies his property. If the lord of the ascendant or the) be joined to, or in good aspect with, a good planet in the eighth, or its lord, he will obtain the money. An infortune in the eighth will denote the same, if there be mutual reception between the significators. If the lord of the seventh or eighth be in the first or second with reception, the same; but without reception it denotes loss or damage from the quesited. If the lord of the first or the) be in good aspect to a fortune, in the tenth or eleventh, or having dignities in the ascendant, it prenotes success. But it will always be done with great difficulty, if there be no reception.

Of Gain or Profit, Stipend, &c., from the Government or any Great Person, or from the Querent's Employer.

Judge this the same as the last case, only taking the tenth for the quesited instead of the seventh, and the eleventh for his property. In each case see that the lord of the fourth be not much afflicted, as that shews the matter will end ill.

CHAPTER VI.

On Matters ruled by the Third House. Of an absent Brother or Sister.

The ascendant planet therein, near the cusp, and the), are for the querent as usual; the third cusp, its lord and planet therein, for the quesited.

Observe the condition of the lord of the third; in what

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house, and how aspected and dignified. If in the third, and not ill aspected, the absent brother is in health; if there and ill aspected, he is well, but in trouble. If the planets afflicting him be in reception with his significator, he will overcome the trouble. If the good planets throw good aspects to his significator, or evil aspects with reception, he is in health and well content to stay where he is. Observe how his second or house of property is conditioned. If the lord of the third be in the fourth (his second), he is endeavouring to make money where he is. If the lord of the third be in the fifth, and not afflicted, nor the lord of the fifth be so, he is in health, jocund and merry, and well content to be where he is. If the lord of the third be well aspected by fortunes, you may rely he is in good condition; yet if there (the fifth) and afflicted, he is out of sorts, not satisfied, and not very well. If afflicted and in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth, he suffers and is full of discontent. If evil planets in the sixth house cast him ill aspects, or the lord of the sixth be in the third, unless he have dignity in the sign, the brother is infirm. If you find that he is really ill, and the lord of the third be going to of the lord of the eighth, or entering combustion, especially if in the eighth, he will likely die of that illness. If his significator be in the eighth, he apprehends to die of the illness; and if the lord of the fourth, or of the eighth from the third (viz. the tenth) afflict him also, and no good aspect or reception of a fortune happen, he will die; and if the aspect be past, and nothing occur to mitigate the evil, or if the significator be joined to infortunes or combust in the tenth, and no good aspect or reception occur, he is already dead. If the brother's significator be in the seventh, he is still in the country to which he went. If it be in the ninth, he is gone from the place to which he first went, or is travelling far from his former abode. If it be in the eleventh and well aspected, he is safe at the house of a friend, and is enjoying himself; but if afflicted, he is discontented. If it be in the twelfth, joined to fortunes with reception, he is dealing in races, or horses, or cattle; but if unfortunate in the twelfth, or aspecting the lord of the eighth, or combust, he is in grief, and fears he will never see his country again; and if in a fixed sign, and in ill aspect to the lord of the tenth or the eighth, he may be in prison and may die there.

If the lord of the third be in the first house, he is merry and well pleased, and loved and respected, unless it be afflicted; if it be, see what house the afflicting planet is in, or rules, and say he is vexed about the matter of that house; as if it be the fourth, say he is troubled for money.

If the lord of the third be in the second afflicted, he is detained against his will; but if his significator be retrograde, he will try hard to escape; and if he go to any good aspect, &c., he will succeed.

The fifth his property, the ninth his fifth, the tenth his sixth, the fifth his property, the ninth his fifth, the tenth his sixth, the twelfth his eighth, and the third his twelfth. And so of any other relation: the fifth for a child, the sixth for a servant, the seventh for a wife or sweetheart, the tenth for a master or employer, &c. The other houses are to be counted from that house which rules the party enquired about; and if he be no relation, then ever take the seventh house, its lord and planet therein, for his significators.

Of News, Rumours, &c., whether true or not; and whether they signify Good or Evil.

If the D be in the ascendant, third, tenth or eleventh, separating by good aspect from any planet, and applying by the same to the lord of the ascendant at the time of hearing the news, &c. (for which time the figure should be taken), then is the rumour, &c., true, and tending to the benefit of the querent.

If the) be void, of course the news is false or vain : so if the) and & be in ill aspect, and do not either of them cast a good aspect to the ascendant; if 24 or 9 be in the ascendant, or the) or & well dignified in A or X to the first or tenth or eleventh, you will receive no detriment by the affair. But if the lord of the sixth, eighth or twelfth be in the ascendant or afflict its lord, or if & or b be retrograde in the ascendant, or in aspect to its lord or its cusp, then guerent will receive detriment by the matter, if it concern himself; and if it concern the nation or government, it shews damage to them accordingly. If b signify the evil, he shews damage by old people, buildings, corn or cattle, or lingering illness. 3 shews mischief by thieves and marauders, violence, fever, &c. & shews trouble by writings, letters lost, and young people; the press, law, &c., and trade. The O shews mischief by or to some person in power, &c.; and 2 may shew mischief by a friend or some respectable lady; 24 by a gentleman, banker, or barrister, &c.; and the D by low people, and such men and things as she rules.

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Whether it be well to take a short Journey.

If the lord of the ascendant be strong and in the third, or received by the lord of the third, or well aspected by him, or if the D be so aspected or placed, or throw a good aspect to the ascendant, or a square in signs of short ascension, and be swift in motion, these are arguments that he will go, and with good success. The best direction to go in, is that in which \mathcal{U} , if not afflicted, lies in the figure; and after him consider the D and lord of the third.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Matters pertaining to the Fourth House.

To find anything mislaid or hidden.

If it belong to the querent, see to the second house; if to the querent's brother, the fourth; if to his father, the fifth; his mother, the eleventh, &c.; and his wife the eighth. If the lord of the second or any house of property, as above, be in an angle, it is within the house of the owner; and if the lord of the second, &c., be in the ascendant, or in the same sign with the lord of the ascendant, it is in that part of the house wherein he most abides, or where he keeps his chief valuables; but if the lord of the second be in the tenth, it is in the hall or dining-room. But if it be a mechanic or tradesman, in his shop; if a farmer, it is in the ordinary room of the house, or first room after entering. If the lord of the second be in the seventh, it is in the room in which his wife has most to do. If in the fourth, it is where the most aged of the household lodges, or in the middle of the house, or where his father stays. And so of the other houses.

The quality of the place is known by the sign the significators are in. If the sign on the second, &c., be airy, it is hidden in the eaves or topmost part of the house, or of the room in which it is; and if it be in the field or garden, &c., it will be found on high, hanging to the branch of a tree, &c. If the signs be watery, it is in the dairy, or wash-house, or near the water. In fiery signs, it is near the chimney, or fire, or near iron, or the walls of the house. In earthy signs, it is near the ground or floor, or under a pavement, &c.; and, if out of the house, it is near a stile or bridge where people come on to the grounds. If the significator be going out of one sign into another, it is behind something, or fallen down

betwixt two rooms, or near the threshold or joining of two rooms, and is higher or lower according to the nature of the sign, &c.

The signs the lord of the second and fourth is in must be

• considered, as also those of the .

For things lost or mislaid, or fugitives, the true quarters of the heavens the sign signify, are φ east, \Re east and by north, \Im east and by south, \cong west, Π west and by south, \cong west and by north, \Re north, \Re north and by east, \Re north and by west, \Re south, \Im south and by east, \Re south and by west.

Of buying and selling Houses, Land, Farms, &c.

The ascendant and its lord are for the buyer; the seventh and its lord and planets therein are for the seller. The fourth house and planets therein signify the house or land, &c. The tenth house and planets therein are for the price; that is,

whether it will be sold cheap or dear.

The lord of the first and seventh in good aspect, the lord of the seventh applying to the lord of the ascendant, the seller desires to deal with him. If the significators are well dignified in this case, or there be translation of light between them. by some lighter planet passing from the aspect of one to the other, they will easily make the sale and purchase. If the aspect be a square, it will only be done with delay and difficulty. If the significators go to an 8 without strong, mutual reception, there will be no bargain. Consider also the lord of the fourth house; for if the lord of the first or the apply to the lord of the fourth or planet therein, and there be strong reception, or if the lord of the fourth be in the ascendant, the house or land will be purchased. If there be no reception. yet if the) transfer the light of one significator to the other, the bargain may be made through brokers or agents, or mutual friends.

The quality of the house or land, &c., may be known by the planet in the fourth and signs therein. If the two infortunes be there, and the lord of the fourth retrograde or afflicted, the property will not continue long in the purchaser's family. But if \mathcal{U} , \mathcal{V} , or \mathcal{V} be in the fourth, it will be a profitable purchase, and it will remain in the family.

If an infortune possess the ascendant, the occupiers are deceitful, and will not do justice to the house or farm. If he be direct, they will purloin the timber or wear out the land, injure the buildings, &c. If he be retrograde, they will run away or throw up their lease, &c.

If a fortune be in the ascendant, the tenants will act ho-

nestly and give satisfaction.

A good planet in the M.C. and direct, there is good timber on the ground, and good store of it. If he be retrograde, there are many trees, but little timber, or they have been lopped much, or they are decayed. If an infortune be in the M.C. direct, there are but few trees; if retrograde, they are stolen, or made waste of by the country people.

If no planet be in the M.C., and the lord of it be well dignified and behold the cusp well, say there is wood on the ground: if he do not behold it, it is little worth. If the lord of the tenth be occidental and direct, the trees are sound and will continue long; if he be retrograde, there are among them

many hollow trees, &c.

The seventh house declares the state of the herbage, &c. 2, or \$\chi\$, or the lord of the seventh there, the land yields well—grass, corn, &c; but if an infortune be there, judge the reverse.

For the quality of the soil, look to the fourth house. if Υ , \mathfrak{A} , or f be on the cusp, it is hilly, mountainous, dry, hard ground, or a great part of it is such; \mathfrak{A} , \mathfrak{M} , or \mathcal{Y} there, it is plain ground, good for pasturage, grazing or tilling. II, \mathfrak{A} , \mathfrak{M} shew it neither hilly nor plain, but some of both soils; partly good and partly ill. \mathfrak{A} , \mathfrak{M} , or \mathfrak{X} shews good store of water is

there, and the land generally either moist or sedgy.

If an infortune be on the cusp of the fourth, and afflicted, the land will partake of his nature. If m be there and he therein and afflicted, the land is worthless from being boggy and sour, full of long, rushy grass, &c.; and, if near the sea or a river, you may fear overflows, &c. If he afflict when in a fiery sign, the land is barren, hungry and unprofitable, wants water, &c. If he be there retrograde, &c., in an airy sign, the land is not very good, and has been very ill managed. If he be there in an earthy sign, the land is a heavy, cold clay; and is very badly farmed, and out of heart and condition. Whether the price be cheap or dear is known by the lord of the tenth. If he be strong and angular, the price will be high; but, if he be weak and afflicted, then the price will not rise high.

If it be well to take a certain Farm, House, or Land, &c.

The first is for the person who would hire; the seventh for the owner; the tenth is for the profit by the transaction; the fourth is for the end of the matter.

If the lord of the first be ascending, or a fortune be in the

ascendant, or \oplus there, not impedited, the farmer, &c., desires much to take it, and has great liking thereto; but if an infortune be in the ascendant, he cares little for it, or repents the bargain, &c.

If the lord of the seventh be therein, or a fortune be therein, the man who has to sell, or let, will keep his word and

abide by the bargain; but he will profit most by it.

If an evil planet be in the seventh, and not lord of it, take care of the covenants, &c.; for he, the owner, &c., will be too hard with you, and mind nothing but his own ends. If a fortunate planet be in the tenth, the parties will bargain, and the land, &c., will be let; but an infortune in the tenth, or beholding that house by \square or \aleph , there will be no bargain made; and they differ about the timber, or erecting buildings, or about repairs, &c.

Lastly, see the fourth house for the end of the matter. A fortune there, or the house well aspected, there will be a good ending, and both parties pleased. But if an infortune be there, the end of the matter will please neither party.

Whether the Querent shall inherit his Father's Property, &c.

The usual significators for the querent; the fourth, its lord and planet therein, for the father, and the fifth for his property. If there be good agreement between the lords of the second and fifth, you may augur favourably for querent. If there be any planet throwing evil aspect to the second or its lord, observe what house that planet rules, and judge that the querent's expectations are endangered by the party thereby signified. If he have any enemy or adversary, let him endeavour a reconciliation on the day when the lord of the ascendant and the planet denoting that enemy are coming to good aspect, or the Moon be separating from one and applying to the other. He will no doubt gain his desire thereby.

If good to remove from one House or place to another.

The ascendant and fourth denote the place and house the querent is now in; the seventh, the place to which he would remove. The first or second afflicted, shew he is unfortunate or poor where he is; and if the affliction be great and from fixed signs, he will never do any good where he is. If the fourth be afflicted by evil planets, the house he is in is unlucky, and he had better leave it. The nature of the evil may be judged by the quality of the sign on the cusp of the fourth house, and the planet afflicting it. The cause of the querent's

ill success in the place he is in may be learned from the nature of the planet afflicting the significators, and the house that planet rules; as, for instance, the lord of the sixth, as-

cending, shows that his health suffers, &c.

The seventh and eighth shew the result of his removal; for if they be stronger and better aspected than the first, second and fourth, he will do well where he is thinking of going; but the direction in which to remove, if that be part of the question, will be shewn by the position of \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{L} , whichever be strongest. The place of \mathcal{L} being chosen, for example, we must see what part of the scheme he is in; as, if near the tenth, the south, middle of the eighth, south-west, in the fifth north-west, &c. The sign in which \mathcal{L} may be will shew the kind of place that should be chosen; as, if in \mathcal{L} , let the querent choose rocky, steep places, &c., such as that sign signifies; and if in \mathcal{L} , let him go near the sea, large rivers, &c., just according to his present position, for we must mix up reason with science and advise people according to circumstances already existing.

Of Treasure hid anywhere, or of "Mine" existing.

Observe whether \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{Q} be in the fourth; then there may be treasure in the suspected place, especially if they be strong and not afflicted. If evil planets be there, then is there no treasure or valuable matter. If the question be of mines, then judge the nature of the mineral by the lord of the seventh, especially if he be in the fourth. The \mathcal{Q} shews gold or valuables; the \mathcal{Q} silver or jewels, &c.; the planet \mathcal{Q} signifies iron or brazen matters; \mathcal{Q} ever shews lead or coal, &c.; \mathcal{L} tin, or rich cloth, &c.; \mathcal{L} valuable cloth, or garments, or fine linen, jewels, ornaments, &c.; and \mathcal{L} pictures, books, medals, toys, writings, &c.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Fifth House and its Questions.

Whether the Querent shall have Children or not.

If the sign ascending and that on the fifth be fruitful, and the lords of these houses be in fruitful signs, or be in good aspect to each other, the lord of the first in the fifth, and lord of the fifth in the first, and not seriously afflicted, you may judge the affirmative. Also if the) be in a fruitful sign and in the first or fifth, judge the same. If the dispositors of the significators, or most of them, be strong, and in good houses, and fruitful signs, or the) separate from lord of the first and apply to lord of the fifth, that also is a good testimony. But if no aspect, or evil ones, without reception, happen among the significators, and they be in barren signs, or such signs be on the first and fifth, there will be no issue.

If a Woman ask whether she may ever become enceinte.

The lord of the ascendant in the seventh or fifth, or the lord of the fifth in the first or seventh, or the lord of the seventh in the fifth, or the) with him, or the lord of fifth or good planets, in fruitful signs in any angle, she may conceive. But if none of these things are, and you find barren signs in the first and fifth, and the chief significators in barren signs and afflicted, she neither is enceinte, nor will ever be so. If good and bad planets be mixed together, she may have children, but they will not live. The) unfortunate is a strong argument of barrenness.

At what time may she become enceinte?

If testimonies exist that she will have children, and she desire to know when, look to the lord of the fifth. If he be in the first, judge the first year; if in the second, the second year; the tenth, the third year; the seventh, the fourth year; and if he be in the fourth, the fifth year. But if the lord of the fifth be in a moveable sign and swift in motion, it hastens the matter; and if in fixed signs, it prolongs the event.

When a Man asks if he shall have Issue by his Wife.

If the lord of the first or) be aspected by the lord of the fifth, or by a good planet in the fifth from fruitful signs, there will be issue; or if this be not, see if any translation of light be from the lord of the fifth to the lord of the first, which shews that there will be children after some time. If the significators be joined to a ponderous planet, disposed of by them, it signifies whether the child shall live or not. If he be not afflicted, the child or children will live; but if he be much afflicted, the child will not live long, and will be little comfort to the parents. If 24 be very strong and free from all affliction, and in the ascendant, fifth, tenth or eleventh house, you may declare that the female enquired of will very shortly conceive, and if 2 be in the fifth, and no way afflicted, she will conceive very suddenly; but if these planets be in You. I.

such favourable places and greatly afflicted, it signifies either no conception or great danger of miscarriage. The evil planets in the fifth, or throwing 8 to its cusp, or its lord, shew the woman is not then with child; and their \square to the fifth seems to hinder conception.

If a Woman ask whether she be then with child or not.

Erect the figure for the time of the question. If the lord of the ascendant or the) behold the lord of the fifth from angles and fruitful signs, it is so. The lord of the ascendant or) in the fifth, not afflicted, it is so. Also if 24 be in the first, fifth, seventh or eleventh strong, and in a fruitful sign, it is so. Observe that if the dispositor of the) and lord of the first, or lord of the hour, be in angles, she is newly conceived. If 24 be in the seventh, she is quick; 24 in the seventh, she bears a male child; 4 or \times in the seventh, she will have a girl; the) in the fifth applying to 24, a boy; and to 2, a girl. (5 These testimonies are to be considered only where the others are conclusive of the conception. If the lord of the fifth be strong in the ascendant or tenth, and the sign ascending be fixed, and a fortune therein, you may ever predict true conception.

Note. The chief significators in a masculine sign denote a male; the contrary, a female. If they be all in common signs, you may predict twins. The lord of the fifth much afflicted, and in the eighth or twelfth, there is danger of the child's death. If he be strong, it will live and do well.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Sixth House and its Questions.

Of Sickness, the Nature of the Disease and its Result.

The best figure to judge by is that for the time any one is first taken so ill as to be obliged to take to bed; which is the decumbiture. Also the time of any question being asked may be taken, if it be radical. And the time a medical man first sees a patient will also afford a figure by which the above points may be known. The lord of the ascendant, its cusp, planets therein, and the moon, signify the patient; but if the question be asked by another person, unknown to the patient, then take the seventh, if there be no relationship, or the house signifying the relation, if any there be.

What part of the Body is afflicted.

The first house afflicted by an evil planet, and he not strong and well aspected, the disease is partly in the head, and in those parts ruled by that planet in that sign; for which see the Table at the end of this chapter. Next note the signs the lord of the ascendant, the sixth, and the D are in, and the sign on the cusp of the sixth. If these agree, your judgment will be infallible. See also the planet from which the D or lord of the sixth separates, or to which either applies. You will thus easily determine what part of the body is chiefly suffering.

Diseases shewn by the Triplicities.

Fiery signs on the first and sixth, or containing the), shew fevers, heat in the blood, burns, &c., and wounds.

Earthy signs denote diseases of long continuance, such as agues and consumption, severe colds, &c.

Airy signs import the blood corrupted and diseased, gout and leprosy, &c., or cutaneous affections.

Watery signs declare disease from cold and moist causes, such as coughs, weak stomach, &c.

Diseases shewn by the Houses.

These apply also to the twelve signs, the rule of which is the same as the twelve houses.

1st.—The head, eyes, face, &c.; bad breath, sore mouth, and diseases of the nostrils, &c.; also toothache.

2nd.—The throat and neck; king's-evil, sore throat and swellings, &c.

3rd.—Shoulders, arms, and hands and fingers; disease or injury in these parts.

4th.—The stomach, breast and lungs; loss of appetite, coughs, and cancers, consumption, &c.

5th.—The back, hind part of the shoulders, stomach and liver, heart and sides; all diseases incident thereto.

6th.—Lower part of the abdomen, intestines and reins; all diseases from indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, colic, cholera, &c.

7th.—Hams, flank, small intestines, stone in the bladder, disease in the matrix and parts of generation, affections of the urethra, irregularities in females, surfeits and all the diseases of those parts of the body just named.

8th.—The rectum, groins, and lower part of the spine; fistulas, ruptures, &c.

9th.—The hips and thighs; sciatica and other diseases of those parts.

10th.—The knees, and hams behind the knees; hurts, &c.,

thereto.

11th.—The shank and shin bones, and the legs from knee to ankle; fractures and strains thereto, and swellings therein, &c.

12th.—The feet and toes, and all diseases incident thereto; gout, &c. The sign Pisces often shews poison and injury by eating fish, or by wrong medicines, &c., and by excess in drinking or eating too much.

Signs of a long or short Disease, its Increase, &c.

If the sign on the sixth be fixed, expect a long disease; if a moveable sign be there, or the sign Pisces, the disease will be brief; and if the last degrees of a sign be on the sixth, a

change for better or worse is at hand.

A common sign on the sixth implies a disease neither long nor short. The lord of the sixth, evil and in the sixth, is an omen of durable and severe sickness; but if a fortune be there, well dignified, the disease will soon be cured. The lord of the sixth, stronger than the lord of the first, shews the disease to be increasing and hard to cure; but the lord of the first stronger than the lord of the sixth, declares nature to be curing the disease, which will not be mortal. It lord of the sixth in a fixed sign, if he be retrograde, extremely prolongs the disease. The) going to ill aspect of the lord of the ascendant, the disease will increase. The) in ill aspect to \$\mathbf{q}\$ is token of irregular living, &c., having brought on the disease. If that \$\mathbf{q}\$ be in \$\mathbf{H}\$, the disease is disgraceful, &c. If it be a female patient, she has excess of periodical complaint, &c.

The lord of the sixth going to \square or \aleph of the lord of the first, the disease will increase, especially if the lord of the sixth be in the eighth. If an infortune be in the sixth and removing out of one sign into another, the disease will speedily alter. If the lord of the sixth be in the eighth or twelfth and retrograde or combust, or afflicted by malefics, the infirmity will be great, and there will be changes for the worse, if not

death.

If you find a benevolent planet in the sixth and well fortified, and not author of the disease, then judge that it will not be fatal or permanent. The lord of the sixth in the ascendant and lord of the ascendant in the sixth, the disease has been of long continuance, and will not cease till one of the significators leave the sign he is in. And if on leaving the sign, he meet

the evil aspect of a malefic, it is one sign of death at that period. The lord of the sixth in the ascendant, the disease will continue, but the pain intermits. If he be in any cadent house, the disease will be brief. Good planets in the sixth promise a good end of the disease. Evil planets there shew an unsettled disease.

If the lord of the ascendant or) be free from evil aspects, strong and not in the sixth or eighth, it is a sign of health and recovery. The lord of the ascendant, in the fourth or eighth, if he be not afflicted, shall not signify death; but if he be unfortunate in the fourth, it shews great difficulty in the cure; and if he be unfortunate and weak, it shews that the patient may be cured, but will soon relapse, and may die thereby, or suffer severe infirmity. When the lord of the ascendant is in the sixth, and afflicted by the lord of the sixth or eighth, or in bad aspect of the), there is danger; and if 1/2 be then in the ascendant and evilly aspected, &c., the patient will be at any rate long sick; but if 1/2 be strong and fortunate, judge the contrary.

The lord of the ascendant in an angle, and having no evil configuration, the patient is in no danger. If he be swift in motion, and going out of his own house into another, except it be into the sign of the sixth or twelfth, the disease will quickly determine. All the significators of the disease in fixed signs show a very long and severe illness. Although great hopes appear, yet if there be a malefic apply to the lord of the ascendant, or the), it retards the cure. The same thing may be said if the) be slow in motion and aspect the lord of the ascendant; but if the) be swift in motion, the cure will be swift. The) in d with any planet that is direct, swift in motion and oriental, the sickness will be brief: if she be joined to a retrograde planet, or one slow in motion and occidental, expect the contrary.

Both luminaries cadent and their dispositors unfortunate, expect a long sickness; but if the fortunes both assist, beyond expectation the sick person will recover; and if the fortunes be strong, this is certain. The lord of the sixth combust and weak, afflicted by b or Mars, and in the eighth, the disease will never leave the sick party; and if the b be afflicted, and going to the lord of the eighth, then is death certainly to be

feared.

The lord of the ascendant, or the D in ill aspect to a benefic, the sick will recover, but not in haste, and will relapse from one disease into another. The D leaving 8 of O, and

hastening to \square or \emptyset of \emptyset , without aid from benefics, is a mortal sign; but if she receive also a X or \triangle of Y or \emptyset , the sick shall recover. There is no danger if the \emptyset be strong and the lord of the ascendant free from misfortune and ill aspect of the lord of the sixth.

The) separating from a malevolent planet who is weak, and applying to a fortune strong, the sick will be restored to former health. The of of) with of, and he oriental, or before his of with the \odot , is very evil, and shews a severe fit

of sickness.

The) in 3 with 24 in her own house, or the houses of the benefics, denotes recovery. Look well to the critical days of the Moon; for, if exactly when she reaches the \(\top\), \(\xi\), or \(\xi\) of her own place in the figure, or at the decumbiture, she be in \(\times\) or \(\times\) to \(\xi\) or \(\xi\) or the \(\times\), there will be a change for recovery; but if at the crisis the \(\times\) fall on the evil aspects of the malefies, or be joined to the \(\times\), there will be a change for the worse; and should the general testimonies denote it, death may then soon be expected; especially if the \(\times\) then be in the eighth of the figure, and in evil aspect to the lord of the eighth house. The crisis, from the hour at the which the patient first took to his bed, is always to be regarded, if it can be known.

The seventh house denotes the physician. If it be unfortunate, he shall not cure the patient. The tenth house shews the medicine. If it, or its lord, be afflicted, the medicine does injury.

If the ascendant and the) be free from misfortune, and their lord be afflicted, the grief lies in the spirits and not in the body.

Table of the Diseases each Planet produces, or signifies, in each of the Twelve Signs.

 1_7 in γ , rheum, melancholy, vapours, cold in the head, obstructions in the stomach, toothache, deafness, &c.

ly in O, swelling in the neck and throat, king's-evil, scurvy, hoarseness, and all chronic diseases in the neck and throat.

i, in Π , infirmities in the hands, arms and shoulders, consumption, jaundice, and all diseases arising from bad blood.

h in 5, phthisic, ulcerations in the lungs, coughs, bruises

in the breast, ague, scurvy, cancer.

h in A, the heart afflicted, consumption of the reins,

weakness, pains in the back, grief and poison.

i, in 19, the blood corrupted, costiveness and obstructions in the bowels, diarrhea, gripings, stone, &c., and weakness in the thighs.

1/2 in -, the blood corrupted, back and kidneys distempered, strangury, sciatica and gout, pains in the knees and thighs.

h in m, swellings and disease in the secret parts, palsy,

piles, gout in the hands and feet.

1/2 in 1, weakness in the hips and thighs, aches and bruises therein; sometimes gout.

by in vy, pains and obstructions in the head, ague, &c., and

gout in the knees, &c.

by in the disorders in the head, teeth and ears; pains in the joints, bruises and swellings in the legs; sometimes a sore throat.

l₂ in ★, defluxions of rheum, king's evil, consumption, all distempers of the feet and toes, such as gout; and illness by

colds.

Diseases of Jupiter.

 \mathcal{U} in Υ , distempers in the head, quinsy, swelling in the throat from ill blood in the head; strange dreams and diseased imagination.

24 in 8, disease in the throat, griping in the bowels, and

gouty humours in the hands and arms.

21 in II, pleurisy, or some disorder in the reins.

14 in 5, dropsy, stomach deranged, bad appetite, blood corrupt, surfeits, scurvy, &c.

24 in A, the heart affected, fever and pleurisy.

24 in m, consumption, obstructions in the lungs, cold and dry liver.

24 in -, too much blood in the system, which is corrupt; whence fever, obstructions, piles, tumours, inflammations.

24 in m, the blood charged with watery humours, whence arise dropsy, strangury, piles, &c.; disease of the rectum,

24 in 1, putrefaction of the blood; whence inflammatory distemper, fever, and pains and swellings about the knees and thighs.

24 in W, melancholy, obstructions in the throat.

- 24 in ≈, the blood abounds too much, and is corrupt, many flying pains and diseases afflict the limbs and the body. It gives lumbago and rheumatism.

24 in ★, the blood too thin and watery, which breeds dropsy,

chiefly in the feet.

Diseases of Mars.

 \mathcal{J} in Υ , violent pain in the head, rheum in the eyes, want of rest, &c.

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3 in 8, extreme pain in the throat and neck, king's-evil,

weakness in the loins, the gravel and stone.

3 in II, shews the blood corrupted, itch and other cutaneous disease, surfeit, fever, pains in the hands, arms and shoulders, strangury and disorders in the secrets.

& in 25, pains in the breast and stomach; dry cough; a

tumour in the thighs; accidents to the feet.

3 in St, affliction at the heart, heated humours, stone in the kidneys, pain in the knees, &c.

3 in my, heated humours, obstruction in the bowels, bloody

flux, worms in children, humours in the legs.

3 in -, disease in the reins and kidneys, stone or gravel,

lues, &c., as may be suspected.

- d in m, suspicion of a venereal disease, or ulcer in the secret parts; pains in the bladder or the head; overflux of the menses, &c.
- 3 in 1, pains or ulcers in the hips or thighs by humours settling therein, extreme heat in the mouth or throat.
- 3 in V9, lameness in the knees, hands or arms; a flying gout.
 - 3 in m, blood overheated, pains in the legs, fever or surfeit.
- J in X, lameness in the feet, by corrupt humours settling therein; affections of the heart.

Diseases of the Sun.

O in γ, sore eyes, megrims, head disturbed, fevers, &c.

O in &, quinsy or sore throat, tumours in the knees, swel-

lings and breakings out in those parts.

⊙ in II, blood inflamed, pestilential fevers, breakings out in various parts, chiefly the hands, arms, &c.; scurvy, weakness and pains in the legs.

⊙ in ⑤, the measles or small-pox, a disordered stomach.

hoarseness, dropsy or swelling in the feet.

o in A, violent pains in the head, back and heart; stone.

madness, plague, spotted fever.

O in my, humours in the bowels, obstructions in the stomach, bloody flux, sore throat or swellings in the neck.

⊙ in a, the blood inflamed, pains in the arms and shoul-

ders, stone, gravel or venereal disease, &c.

O in M, disease in the secrets, sharpness of urine, female complaints, obstructions in the stomach, &c.

o in 1, hot humours settling in the thighs, fistula, fevers,

swooning, &c.

o in 19, lameness about the knees, fever and disordered bowels.

o in m, the blood inflamed, breakings out, reins disordered, gravel, stone, or strangury.

⊙ in X, secret parts afflicted, violent pains therein, stran-

gury, feet inflamed.

Diseases of Venus.

ç in γ, moist humours and colds affect the head; lethargy, reins afflicted.

? in &, pain in the head and secret parts; moist humours

in the head produce swelling in the neck.

Ω in Π, corrupted blood, flux of rheum, dropsy or king'sevil, scrofula, &c.

Q in S, a cold, raw stomach, undigested humours therein, often arising from surfeit or gluttony.

of in al, some affection of the heart from love passion, &c.;

pains in the legs of bad consequence.

of in my, distemper or mucus in the bowels or reins; surfeit from too much eating or drinking, or worms in the bowels.

9 in -, gonorrhea or distemper in the reins, or surfeit from overeating or drinking, or flatulence, &c.

on m, pain in the bladder or urethra, disease in the womb, or venereal distemper.

2 in 1, hip-gout, surfeits, cold and moist humours.

Q in VF, gout in the knees and thighs, and swellings in those parts.

? in, pains and swellings in the legs and knees, from a · cold cause, and the heart afflicted.

of in X, lameness in the feet, swellings in the legs, a flux, windy complaints, &c.

Diseases of Mercury.

in γ, disease in the head and brain, vertigo and wind in the head; sometimes disorders in the womb, or hysteria.

\$\delta\$ in \$\delta\$, defects in the throat, swellings in the neck, hoarse-

ness; also pains in the feet.

of in II, wind in the blood, flatulence, gouty pains in the head and arms.

y in S, a cold stomach, gripings, flatulence, distillation of rheum, lameness in the legs and knees from colds, &c.

o in A, tremblings, melancholy, pains in the back occa-

sioned by colds caught in the feet.

\$\timeg\$ in \$\text{np}\$, flatulence in the bowels, obstruction, short breath and windy colic, pains in the head.

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in ←, stoppage of urine, obstructions, blood disordered;
 breast, lungs and reins affected.

\$\times\$ in \$\mathcal{m}\$, distempers in the secret parts, afflictions of the

bowels, running pains in the arms and shoulders.

y in f, distempers in the reins, weakness in the back, stoppage at the stomach, coughs, swellings in the hips and thighs.

in Vf, stoppage of urine, gouty humours about the knees,

pains in the back, melancholy.

y in m, flatulence, running pains in different parts of the

xbody, fluxes, and disorders in the bowels.

\$\delta\$ in \$\times\$, pains in the head, weakness in the legs and feet, a gonorrhea, or distemper in the reins.

Diseases of the Moon.

D in γ , convulsions, defluxions of rheum from the head, lethargy, weakness in the eyes and pains in the knees.

D in O, pains in the legs and feet, swellings, stoppage, sore

throat, &c.

) in Π , wandering gout in the legs, arms, hands, and feet; surfeits and great obstructions.

D in 5, the stomach much afflicted; a surfeit or small-

pox, convulsions, falling sickness and dropsy.

D in A, the heart afflicted, sore throat, quinsy, king's-evil, &c.

) in my, great pain and disorder in the bowels, bad blood,

obstructions, weakness in the arms and shoulders.

) in -, the reins distempered, obstructions in the stomach, weakness in the back; whites, &c., in women, surfeit and pleurisy.

D in m, the distemper is in the secrets, small-pox, dropsy,

poison, the heart afflicted, swoonings, &c.

) in 1, lameness or weakness in the thighs, disorders in the bowels, &c.

D in W, the stone, weak back, gout in the knees; whites, &c. in women.

) in ..., hysterics, swellings and pains in the legs and secret parts.

) in X, cold taken in the feet, and the body disordered thereby; swellings in the legs, dropsies, and the body over-

charged with moist humours.

The foregoing positions are particularly to be observed when they fall on, or near, the cusp of the sixth house, both in nativities and horary questions.

CHAPTER X.

Of the Seventh House and its Questions.

Whether the Querent shall marry, yea or nay, a certain person.

The ascendant is for the querent, also the lord of the first; and the planet therein, when the latter is near the cusp. The seventh, its lord and planet therein, for the quesited. The) is for the man, and the \odot for the woman, as cosignificator.

If the lord of the ascendant dispose of the lord of the seventh, the querent is beloved by the quesited, and vice versa. If the lord of the seventh be in the ascendant, the quesited will readily agree to the match. If the lord of the first or the) apply to the lord of the seventh, the match may be brought about by the querent's exertions. If there be translation of light between the significators, it may be managed by interference of a friend, described by the planet may be application and mutual reception, the Sun and Moon also applying to good aspect, and no evil planet prohibit the match by his evil aspect, it will certainly take place.

An additional testimony is the good aspect of $\hat{\mathbf{Q}}$ to either significator, she being angular and not afflicted. If $\hat{\mathbf{Q}}$ be much

afflicted, it is an evil token.

If these things do not occur, and the evil stars afflict the significators, or these be going to evil aspect without reception, and 2 be weak and afflicted, and assist not any significator, answer, Nay. And if the significators be all separating from good aspects, there will be no marriage. If the testimonies be contradictory, there will be no present marriage, and you may defer the question to a future day.

What shall hinder the Marriage?

If there be good tokens of marriage, yet some evil aspect impede the same, if it be the lord of the second, it will be want of money, &c. The lord of the third shews the querent's kindred object. The lord of the fourth denotes that the father opposes the match, or the mother of the quesited. If the opposing planet be in the fifth or lord of the fifth, it is some question about a child or children. So vary your rule according to the house governed by the planet opposing.

Whether a Man shall marry.

If the) behold the ⊙ or 2 with a good aspect, or the lord of the first be in the seventh, or the lord of the seventh

be in the ascendant (in prolific signs especially), or they be in mutual good aspect and reception, or in the dignities of

?, answer that the man shall marry.

The same question may be answered for a woman, only substitute of for Q, and if in either case of and Q be in good aspect and mutual reception, it is a strong token that the querent will marry.

Of the Time of Marriage.

This can only be answered in a general way, without recourse be had to the nativity of the enquirer. If the) with a man, or the o with a woman, be oriental, between the ascendant and tenth, strong and in good aspect to 2, it shews early marriage; and if they be so placed, and applying to a good aspect, and if closely formed, it shews very speedy marriage. If the D and 2 be strong and swift in motion, it is a farther sign of a speedy result.

How many Wives or Husbands.

The) in double-bodied signs, and in applying aspect to two or more planets, especially if in the seventh, denotes two or more wives. The sun in a double-bodied sign, and applying to two or more planets in the seventh, denotes two or more husbands.

From what part one shall marry.

The lord of the seventh in the ninth, they marry a stranger: the lord of the first and seventh in one sign or one house, they marry one near their own abode.

What manner of person he or she is.

Note the planet in the seventh; or, if there be none near the cusp, the planet nearest beholding the), to which the) applies. Describe that planet according to the sign it is in, &c., and the aspects it receives. When a woman asks, judge by the planet nearest in aspect, by application, to the O.

Whether the quesited be rich or not.

Look to the lord of the eighth, or planet in the eighth, near the cusp. If strong, or the D apply by good aspect to the lord of the eighth, then he or she is wealthy. This rule applies in all other cases; as, where one would deal with another, and desires to know his solvency. If the lord of the eighth be weak or combust, there is but little property.

How they shall agree after Marriage.

If the lords of the ascendant and seventh aspect each other by * or Δ, they agree; if with reception, they agree better; , and if the) behold her dispositor with good aspect, it is a farther sign of good agreement. The two lords in - or 3, they disagree; and if h, J, or 8 be in the ascendant, the fault lies in the conduct or disposition of the querent; but if these evil stars, &c., be in the seventh, the fault lies with the quesited.

Which of the two shall outline the other.

That significator which is placed in the best place in the heavens, is strongest and best aspected of the fortunes, will indicate the longest liver.

Whether a Female be chaste or otherwise,

If the lord of the seventh, 2 and D be in fixed signs, good planets beholding them, and they not evilly aspected, she is chaste; but if the evil stars behold them, and if 3 be in the house of ? without mutual reception, she is not chaste. The significator of a woman well dignified, and in \times or \triangle to the O,), or 24 with reception, or 2 in Q, free from affliction, that woman is undoubtedly chaste and well conducted. If there be some evil aspects, she may be tempted; but unless the evil is predominant, such as the D in m, in 8 to 3, it is not well to judge she is corrupt. Both & and 8 impose much mischief on a woman. If the) be with 8, there are slanders about the female; but unless there be evil positions, as above, she may yet be faultless.

If a Woman love another Man.

The lord of the seventh, the), or both, separating from any other planet but the lord of the ascendant, she did love another, but has given him up. If they be joined with 3 and the & be there, she is false and has another lover, &c. If & be with Q, and the lord of the seventh joined as before by aspect, she loves some martial man; yet she has not been seduced. If 3 be with the) and lord of the seventh in the same sign, or with &, her sweetheart is not far from the house; and if they be in one degree, he is in the house, and a familiar of the querent or of her own husband.

The), lady of the seventh, in & with & or 24, she has loved a certain man of higher rank than herself; and, if reception mutual happen, they still love each other, and want nothing

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but opportunity. The lord of the seventh or), joined to one in the lady loves a young clerk, or merchant, a witty, nimble fellow. If they be joined to one in the lady cares not for men, and is not at all unchaste. If joined to one of grave and serious character, or a farmer. If they be joined to the one is the loves a person of rank or consequence; and, if without reception, he cares not for her; if with reception, they are very intimate.

Whether one's Lover have another Sweetheart.

Any planet in the seventh, if not lord of the seventh, he hath; and it is one of the complexion, &c., of that planet. The lord of the seventh void of course, there is none; or if he be with &, there is none. The lord of the seventh or), joined to &, there is another.

Whether a Woman, living from her Husband, shall ever live with him again.

The seventh is ever given to the banished person. If the lord of the seventh behold the ascendant by partile aspect, and there be reception with it and the lord of the ascendant, the quesited will come into favour again. If the o be above the horizon, and 2 behold the ascendant with a X or △, and be not afflicted, the woman, &c., will easily return. The O under the earth, and 2 beholding the ascendant, she will return, but with much trouble. The D increasing in light and in good aspect to the ascendant, she will return with much solicitation; but if the moon be decreasing in light, but not near the sunbeams, she will return with ease and quickly. If ? be occidental, retrograde and hastening to combustion, the woman regrets having ever left, and will return of her own accord. But if 2 be just separated from the sunbeams, the woman cares not to return, and will not much respect her husband.

This will resolve a doubt as to the return of an old sweetheart.

Of Fugitives, or Cattle strayed

The p is the chief significator. If she apply to the lord of the ascendant or second, or to her dispositor, it will be found, otherwise not.

If the lord of the seventh or twelfth be in the twelfth, the fugitive is imprisoned. If the) be in the tenth, it is south; in the seventh, west; in the fourth, north; and in the ascendant, east. The dispositor of the) being in a humane sign,

it is in a place used by men. If he be in a watery sign, it is in a watery place, or near water: if in the last face of \mathcal{W} , it is amongst ships. The $\mathfrak D$ being in flery signs, it is near fire or a flery place. The $\mathfrak D$ more than 30° from the lord of the ascendant, it is at a distance. The dispositor of the $\mathfrak D$ separating from another planet, the cattle are strayed; but if the planet separate from the dispositor, they are stolen. The dispositor of the $\mathfrak D$ applying to the lord of the eighth, they are dead, or will die soon. The $\mathfrak D$ in the ascendant, or in Δ to its lord or the Sun, the thing lost will be found. The $\mathfrak D$ in the ascendant, except in $\mathfrak D$ or $\mathfrak M$, it will be found. The lord of the seventh in the eleventh or twelfth, it is far away. If the lord of the sixth or twelfth be in the ninth or tenth, the cattle lost are locked up by some public officer.

The lord of the sixth in fiery signs, the cattle are in woods, or where bushes have been burned; but if he be also in angles, they are under lock. If he be in earthy signs, they are south on dry lands: if also in an angle, they are shut up by a mud wall, &c. If he be in airy signs, they are west; in fiery, east; and if in watery signs, they are north. If he be in moveable signs, they are on hilly ground; in fixed signs, in plain ground, newly ploughed, or near some new building. In common signs, in rushy ground, ditches, and where water is.

If β aspect β or the β in the twelfth, sheep stolen will be killed. If the lord of the ascendant behold the lord of the sixth or twelfth, or the β , by a β or β , they will be had again: if by β or β , they will be stopped.

Of the Moon, as Significator of Fugitives.

If she be in the ascendant, or apply to its lord by good aspect, the fugitive will be recovered: if the lord of the seventh, or the), or other significator (as the lord of the fifth, if it be a child that is fugitive) separate from the fortunes and apply to the infortunes, the fugitive shall be so himdered that he shall come again. The) increasing in light and motion, he shall be long in search; if decreasing, soon found, where tokens are of being found. If the) separate from the lord of the seventh, and be joined with the lord of the ascendant, he is sorry he went, and will send some one to entreat for him.

Whether a Fugitive shall be found, &c.

The lord of the seventh, &c., combust, the fugitive will be taken. In the quarter the D is, that way the fugitive intends

to go. The lord of the seventh with a planet stationary and in an angle, he knows not which way to fly, and shall be taken.

The lord of the seventh in the ascendant, he returns of his own accord. If the) separate from the lord of the ascendant, and be joined forthwith to the lord of the seventh or to the seventh house, one will soon bring news of him. The) join d to b, 3, 8, or a planet retrograde, he shall be found or return. The) separating from 24 or 2, he shall quickly return.

Of Thefts and Thieves.

The seventh house and its lord signifies the thief, where there is no peregrine planet in an angle. If there be, take him. The second house and its lord signifies the thing stolen or

missed.

The fourth house and its lord shall shew where the thing

stolen is at that instant of time.

The aspects of the \odot and), the lords of the second and the house of the) to the lord of the ascendant and to each other, shew whether the goods shall be found or had again, or not.

If the) and lord of the second be in the seventh, and the significator of the thief behold them by $\not =$ or \triangle , even though separated, the goods are stolen. If the) be lady of the second in the house of the lord of the hour, and going to δ or good aspect of the lord of the seventh, the goods were care-

lessly mislaid, and are not stolen.

The) lady of the ascendant in the fourth, and lord of the second in the seventh, in * or A to the), the things are not stolen, but taken in jest. The) in the seventh in the sign of the lord of the seventh, he being lord of the hour, the thing is not stolen, but overlooked and mistaken. The) lady of the hour in the fifth in W and Q in the tenth, then the owner lost the goods as he went, or left them behind him. If the lord of the second separate last from the lord of the house of the), the thing is stolen in jest. If the) separate from the lord of the second by , or if she be lady of the second and separate from her dispositor, the thing is stolen. If the lord of the ascendant separate from 24, or the lord of the second, it was lost by forgetfulness. If the lord of the second or 24 separate from the lord of the ascendant, the goods are lost by the way, or fell out of the pocket, &c., and are not found; but if any peregrine planet be in the ascendant, or the peregrine planet give virtue to the Moon, or she to him, by

disposing one of the other, it is stolen. If the significator be in \square , or \varnothing to the lord of the ascendant, it is stolen.

If neither the lord of the house of the) or lord of the second separate from each other, nor any planet from them, the thing is in its own place and not stolen.

Of the Person and Age of the Thief.

The thief is to be described by the planet which is his significator, according to the sign he is in and the aspects he forms.

The age is thus judged: 2 shews the thief to be young, a female; \$\forall \text{ of less age than 2; }\sigms \text{ signifies full age or in the prime of life; \$2\$ of more years than Mars; and \$\forall \text{ shews one well in years, especially if he be in the end of a sign. Any planet in the early degree of the sign denotes one of less age; and towards the end, of greater age. The \$\forall \text{ being significator, and between the ascendant and M. C. shews a young man, and his age increases as the \$\forall \text{ aproaches the seventh cusp. The }\forall \text{ before her first quarter shews a young girl; towards her full, middle age; towards the last quarter, an elderly person; and near the end of her course, an aged thief.

The), when in masculine signs, and joined to mascu-

line planets, may shew a man.

Whether the Thief be Male or Female.

), δ and δ show females, unless in masculine signs and joined with masculine planets; then) and δ may be males; δ , δ , λ , δ , show males.

Of the Clothes of the Thief.

Judge the colour of the clothes by the sign the significator is in and the planet he is. Thus, b black; \$\mu\$, green, spotted or ashy; \$\mu\$, red or iron-colour; \$\infty\$, tawny or saffron, or high sandy colour; if \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, a dark green, or deep green spotted with black; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, black sh, yellowand shining; b and \$\mu\$, whitish gray; b and \$\mu\$, black or bluish; b and \$\mu\$, deep tawny or russet; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, a tawny, or light spotted; \$\mu\$ and \$\infty\$, like \$\mu\$ and \$\infty\$, but more shining; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, greenish gray; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, spotted green; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, a high green; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, deep red, shining; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, light red, crimson; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, red, tawny; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$ light, red; \$\mu\$, white, or light purple; \$\mu\$, sky-colour or bluish; \$\mu\$ spotted with white and mixed colours; \$\mu\$ and \$\mu\$, white mixed

with blue; Q and), white, with some mixed colours; Z and), blue, white and mixed colours, like a harlequin.

Whether the Thief be of the House or not, &c.

If both the lights behold the ascendant, and be in their own houses, or if the lord of the seventh be in the ascendant, the thief is one of the household. If the ① be opposite to the

ascendant, it is an opposite neighbour.

The \odot or) beholding the lord of the ascendant in the first, or joined to the lord of the seventh, it is one who frequents the house. If the lights be in the house of the lord of the ascendant, the same; if in his triplicity, a neighbour. If \odot and) aspect the lord of the ascendant, but not the ascendant, the thief is known to the owner. The \odot and) beholding each other, it is a kinsman. The lord of the ascendant in the third or fourth, it is your household servant.

Rules by the Lord of the Seventh.

The lord of the seventh in the first or fourth, it is one of the household, or one frequenting the house; one little sus-

pected.

The lord of the seventh in the second, it is one of the household, if in a masculine sign; if in a feminine sign, the wife or sweetheart, or a maid in the house in the power of the loser, or some one of his house.

The lord of the seventh, in the third, it is some near rela-

tion, or near neighbour, one often in the loser's sight.

The lord of the seventh in the fourth, it is the loser's father, or some old person, one akin to his father, or who dwells in a house of his father; or it may be one who labours on the land for the querent.

The lord of the seventh in the fifth, it is the querent's son or daughter, or a relation of his cousin or near neighbour, or

one of his father's household.

The lord of the seventn in the sixth, it is a servant or some near relation of his father, or one who is an invalid, &c.

The lord of the seventh in the seventh, it is the querent's wife or mistress, or a loose woman, or one suspected of being such, or one who frequents markets to buy and sell.

The lord of the seventh in the eighth, it is a stranger or one who comes to the house for servile purposes, as a labourer

or butcher, &c.

The lord of the seventh in the ninth shews some clerical character, or else a poor vagrant person.

The lord of the seventh in the tenth, it is some respectable person, not necessitated to steal, or some master, or one having power and respectability; but it often shews some lodger in the house, or visitor.

The lord of the seventh in the eleventh, it is a friend, or one of the household of a churchman, or of the querent's mother, or a servant where the querent has some trust or office.

The lord of the seventh in the twelfth, it is a common beggar or vile person, or a secret enemy of the querent.

Where the Thief is.

If his significator (especially if a superior planet) be in the end of a sign direct, or leaving combustion and applying to a planet in the third or ninth house, he is leaving his residence, and about to escape. If he be found weak and in an angle, he is departing; if strong and in an angle, and in a fixed sign especially, he is not gone from the town, or parish, or place where the theft was committed.

If the significator of the thief, or the), if she be the stronger of the two, be in a fiery sign, he is going or gone to the east; if in an earthy sign, south; if in an eary sign, west; and if in a watery sign, north. If you judge by the Moon,

look which angle she is in: there is the thief.

Of the House of the Thief.

If the Sun be in the east, it is in that part of the town; and so of the other quarters. The place of the) shews the situation of the door of the house. If the D be in a fixed sign, the house has but one door: if in a moveable sign, the chief door is high above the earth, and there is another little door. If b aspect the Moon, the door has been broken and mended, or else is black and very old. If 3 aspect the), the door or gate has some mark of fire or burning. If 4 and 3 cast a friendly aspect to), the door or gate is iron, or a good strong one. If the) be unfortunate, the gate or door is broken or injured. If the) have small light, the house has no door opening on the highway, but opens on the back part of the house. The) in ill aspect to 3, the door of the thief's house has been cut or injured by fire or iron; and if the) be in A or * to 3, the door has been mended with iron. The) newly increased in light, the door is part under the earth, or by a bank-side, or they go down by a step. The D in a fixed sign, as &, the gate is under the earth; if in #, it is on a

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bank-side; if she be in moveable signs, they go up a step or steps, or ascend in entering the house.

Of the Place where the stolen Goods are.

Judge by the lord of the fourth, if he be connected with the significator of the thief; else by the lord of the second, if he be so. If neither be, then take the lord of the fourth or second, whichever best describes the articles stolen. If the significator of the stolen goods be in a moveable sign, they are high from the ground; in a fixed sign, in the earth; in a common sign, under the eaves of a house, or in some such place. If the significator be in φ , it signifies a place where small cattle are kept, as sheep, hogs, &c. If in Q, a place of savage animals, as dogs, &c. If in 1, a place of large cattle that are ridden, as a stable for horses. If in &, my or W, a place of oxen, kine, &c.; but np or W shews a place of camels, mules, or asses, &c.; and my signifies a barn or granaries in or under the earth; while vs shews a place for goats, hogs, sheep, &c. If it be in II, a or m, it is in the house. II shews the wall of the house; a, near a little house or closet; and zz, near a door, above some gate, &c., or on a high place. If the significator be in 5, m or X, the thing is in or near water; 5, a pit or cistern; m, a place of unclean water, such as a sink or gutter; and X shews a place always moist. A common sign shews a covered place, or chamber within another chamber; a fixed sign, the earth, or a house having no chamber; a moveable sign, a chamber above another chamber, or an upper loft or room.

A thing lost or stolen, in what part of the House.

If the thing be in or about the house, note the lord of the fourth, and the planet therein. If it be b, it is in a dark part, or in a desolate or stinking place, where people rarely come ; as a jakes or water-closet.

If it be 24, it shews a place of wood, bushes or briers; if 3, some kitchen or place where fire is, or some shop where

metals or sharp tools are.

If the O, the hall or chief room where the master uses.

If it be 2, a bed, or among clothes or ornaments, or where females most frequent.

If it be &, it is in a place where pictures, carvings, engravings, books, &c., are found; but if he be in mg, a place where corn is found.

If it be the), it is in or near a pit or cistern, pump or lavatory.

The form or likeness of the House, &c., where the thing missing may be found.

The o and sign he is in describe the opening of the house. The D and her sign, the place where the water is, or a pit, &c. 2 describes the place of mirth, play, &c., and the female apartments. From & is known the place of stairs, or ladders to climb by, and the highest seat; and from 8, the place where wood is kept, or cattle are, or it describes a pillar in the house; and if it be &, and he in a common sign, it is in a little cell or closet within another chamber; and if in a moveable sign, it is in a little cell that has another about it; and in a fixed sign, it is in a house or building that has no cellar or other chamber.

If 4 or 9 be in the tenth house, the door has a fair opening. If b be in the tenth, the opening is near some ditch or pit or deep place. If 3 be there, near to the opening of the house is some place for fire, or killing cattle, &c. If & be there, some place near the door is found where the master keeps tools or instruments, &c. If the O be in the tenth, near the door is some seat or couch, &c. If the D be there, near the door is an underground door, &c., or some very common utensils.

The Quality of the Things lost or stolen.

Judge this by the lord of the second house. If it be h, it is dark in colour or black: it may be lead or black garments, heavy things, agricultural tools, leather, or some black garment, or a hide or skin of beasts; a kettle, or something of three feet.

If 4, then is it something like tin or silver, or mixed with veins, as it were yellow and white; or it may be broad cloth, oil, honey, groceries, wool, &c. : if & , something of iron or sharp tools, swords, &c., or things belonging to the fire, or red things, as red garments, armour, pepper or other hot things, red wine, brass, war-horses or their trappings. If O, something yellow, as gold or gilt articles, oranges, brass, yellow garments and precious stones, or things of good value.

If Q, something white; such things as belong to females; white garments; also rings and ornaments, beds and bedding,

curtains, &c.; also fish.

If &, things of divers colours; garments, pictures, books, implements, globes, mathematical instruments and money. If the), ordinary and common things, and things of pale yellowish colour, or pale green, or silver colour; cattle or poultry; also shell-fish, and foul linen, &c., and silver articles.

Signs of the things lost being recovered.

The) in the seventh aspecting the lord of the ascendant with a Δ ; $\mathfrak P$ or $\mathfrak P$, or lord of the second in the ascendant, or second and direct, and not afflicted. The) in the tenth in Δ to a planet in the second; the) in the second in Δ to the lord of the second; the lord of the ascendant and $\mathfrak P$ and) in Δ aspect. The $\mathfrak P$ or) in Δ to the $\mathfrak P$ or cusp of the second. The lord of the second in the fourth. If the lord of the house the) is in be increasing in motion and not afflicted, the thing shall be recovered whole, or not diminished. If it be diminishing in motion, then the thing lost will be only in part recovered. The lord of the eighth in the ascendant, or with the lord thereof, signifies recovery of the thing lost: the lord of the second in the eighth, the reverse. If $\mathfrak P$, $\mathfrak F$, or $\mathfrak P$ be with the lord of the second, the thing will not all be recovered.

The lord of the ascendant in the second shews recovery after long search. When both luminaries are under the earth, there is little hope of recovery of the lost articles. If both \odot and \Im behold the cusp of the ascendant, the lost article will soon be discovered. When the \Im or lord of the ascendant applies bodily to the significator of the thing stolen, it shall be then recovered when they complete the aspect. If the application be retrograde, it shall be suddenly recovered. The lord of \Re , or house the \Im is in applying to good aspect of \Im or lord of ascendant or second, there is hope of recovery; which may be when the aspect is completed.

The) in ascendant with a fortune, imports recovery. The \odot and) in the tenth shew sudden recovery. The \odot in the ascendant, not in \simeq or m, implies recovery. Translation of light from the lord of the eighth to the lord of the second shews recovery.

The chief signs of no recovery are b, 3 or 8 in the second, or lord of the second combust. The lord of the second in his exaltation, and not afflicted, is a strong token of recovery.

Of stolen Goods being recovered.

In addition to the foregoing rules for recovery of a thing lost, where a theft is committed, consider the following:—

The lord of the seventh in the ascendant, it will be restored. The lord of the ascendant in the seventh, it will be had after much enquiry. The » in the fifth with the lord of the as-

cendant, or \odot and) in the fifth, and the lord of the eighth with the lord of the ascendant in the ascendant, it will be had again. The lords of the ascendant and seventh joined, it shall be had by good searching on the part of the querent. The lord of the ascendant in the seventh or joined to the lord of the eighth, or lord of the seventh in the ascendant, with other good testimonies, the thief comes of his own accord to restore the goods.

Of the Thief being detected or suspected.

If the) separate from the lord of the ascendant and join the lord of the seventh, he shall be found. The lord of the seventh joined to an infortune in an angle, he shall be taken. If his significator go to combustion, it shews his death. The) joined to an infortune, he shall be found. If) be joined to a retrograde planet, he returns, when gone away, of his own accord: if the planet be stationary, he will not remove from his own place till taken. The thief's significator joined to a fortune, not under the sun's beams or afflicted he will not be taken. If his significator be in good aspect to the O, he will not be openly known. If in ill aspect to the lord of the ascendant, he is suspected by the owner; if in good aspect, not so. If in & with the), a companion of the thief will be suspected. If the) have ill aspect to a planet in the seventh, the owner suspects the thief; so, if the) be joined to an evil planet and received by him.

Who did the Deed or Theft ?*

The lord of the ascendant in the second or seventh, it may be the owner himself, where there is reason to suspect him: the same if the lord of the second be in the ascendant. The Θ and \emptyset with the lord of the third and in the third, it is a relation or near neighbour. The Θ and \emptyset in the fourth, it may be the father or some aged person connected with the house.

⊙ and) in the fifth, a son or daughter may be suspected. ⊙ and) in the sixth, a servant or agent. If they be in the seventh, his wife or mistress, or some woman he has dealings with. [But consider also the "rules by the lord of the seventh"] If ⊙ and) both behold the ascendant, it is an acquaintance of the owner; the same, if the significator of the thief have great dignities in the ascendant.

^{*} This may apply to a murder or any other evil deed.

There is only one thief if the angles and the significator are in fixed signs, and the) be not in fruitful signs, and there be not peregrine planets in angles. But if the significator be in fruitful signs, and aspect peregrine planets, there are more than one.

OF BATTLES, WAR AND CONTENTIONS.

Whether one shall return safe from War, or any dangerous Voyage, &c.

If the lord of the ascendant be strong and with a good planet and well aspected, it is a testimony of security. Regard the) also, for if she be strong and well aspected at the same time, there need be no doubt of the querent being safe, and of his safe return. But evil planets in the eighth give fear of death, if they afflict the significators above named. And \(\frac{1}{2}\) shews bruises, &c., and \(\frac{1}{2}\) wounds by weapons, If \(\frac{1}{2}\) be in the ascendant or with its lord, let him not go; as loss will happen through some one he meeteth. If an ill planet be with the lord of the ascendant, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) in the ascendant, he will be wounded with wood or stone. If \(\frac{1}{2}\) or \(\frac{1}{2}\) be in the ascendant, or with its lord, he will be grievously wounded; and if an evil planet be also in the eighth, he may die thereof. The O with the lord of the ascendant, seventh or tenth, is apevil token.

What will be the Result of the War or Contention?

The first signifies the querent, the seventh the adversary. Whichever lord is the strongest, or whichever house has the best planet in it, may be expected to prove the most successful. If both lords be strong in their dignities and equally well aspected, neither party will gain the day. Thus, when Sayers and Heenan fought, 4 signified one, and 3 the other; and as 4 was in 25, and 3 in 175, their several exaltations, the fight was desperate, but there was no victory.

If the lord of the ascendant be in the eighth, or the lord of the eighth in the ascendant, it shews danger of the querent's death. And if the lord of the seventh be in the second (the eighth from the seventh) or with its lord, it threatens the adversary's death.

Who shall do best in a Suit at Law?

The ascendant and its lord denote the querent, and the seventh and its lord, the adversary. That planet which is strongest in dignities will overcome, provided that he be not

greatly afflicted by being combust, or in opposition to the lord of the tenth, or a planet in the tenth, for the tenth house denotes the judge.

Of Partnership.

The lords of the ascendant and seventh are to be considered. That one which is best aspected and better dignified will prosper most in the matter. If the figure shew evil, then that one whose significator is most afflicted will suffer most. If the lord of the second be stronger and better aspected than the lord of the eighth, the querent gains most; and vice versa. If both the second and eighth houses and their lords be strong, both partners shall gain by the affair. If both be ill aspected, &c., both persons will lose. The lord of the fourth afflicted, it ends amiss.

Of removing from Place to Place.

Take the first and fourth for the present abode, and the seventh for that to which the querent would remove. If there be good planets or & in the ascendant or fourth and evil planets in the seventh or afflicting its lord, it is better to stay. But if evil planets or & afflict the ascendant or fourth and good ones be in the seventh or with its lord, remove. If the second be strong or its lord well aspected, and the eighth be weak or its lord afflicted, the querent will not do so well in money matters by removal. But if the eighth and its lord be strongest and best aspected, he will gain by the removal.

If the) separate from evil planets, remove; but if she separate from good planets, remain. The same may be judged by the lord of the ascendant. If one desire to know in what direction to remove, look to 21, 2, or \oplus . Take that one which is best aspected, most angular and strongest (preferring 21, if he be not very weak and afflicted); and go in the direction in which he is in the figure. Thus, if he be in the ascendant, go to the east; if between the first and tenth, south-east; if between the tenth and seventh, go south-west; if between the seventh and fourth, go north-west; and when between the fourth and ascendant, north-east. The first house is east, the tenth south, the seventh west, and the fourth north. Look to the sign 21, &c., is in, and describe the place proper to remove to or reside in accordingly.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Eighth House and its Questions.

Whether an absent party be dead or alive.

Take great care to know what relation, if any, the quesited bears to the querent; and take the house (with its lord) which signifies that relation, to signify the person inquired about. If there be no relationship, take the seventh for the quesited.

If the lord of the quesited be in the fourth or eighth of the figure, or in the fourth or eighth from his own house, that is a token he is dead, when there has been long absence and there is reason to fear it. Consider also whether the) be in like manner in the fourth, eighth or twelfth, and be much afflicted; for then you may judge that the party is deceased. If the significators be in the sixth house, or in the sixth from the quesited's house, and be evilly aspected, he is sick; and if the aspects be over, and his significator apply to a fortune, he is now recovering. If he be in the sixth, but strong and in good aspect with the fortunes, he may be only weary or weak, and not seriously ill.

If the absent party's significator and the Moon be strong, and separated from a good planet, and in a good house, be certain that the quesited is living and well. If he have lately had evil aspects thrown to him, he may have suffered and been in trouble. The nature of it will be seen by the house the afflicting planet is in or rules; but I never judge him to be dead, if not much afflicted, and that by the lord of the eighth or his eighth house, or he be in one of those mortal houses. The nature of the sickness, or death, will be shewn by the chief afflicting planet.

If the absent one be living, of the time he may return.

Consider the distance and the time required for a man to go and come, &c. Then, if you find the lords of the ascendant and the house denoting the absent person applying to a \bigstar or Δ , observe the day when the aspect will be perfect, and say that near or upon that day he will return. But if the voyage be long, judge that within a fortnight or so of that time he may return. The time of return is very often when the two significators come to bodily conjunction, or that the significator of the quesited transits the ascendant; and if \maltese or the \clubsuit be in the twelfth, notice when either of them forms an

aspect with the lord of the ascendant or transits the ascendant; for then may a letter or news of the absent one be expected. If the planet signifying the quesited be retrograde or in a moveable sign, he may be soon expected; but if the planet be in a fixed sign, and not in his own house, the period will be distant.

Whether the portion of the Querent's Wife will be good or not, or whether any person be really rich or solvent.

If 4 or 9 or 8 be in the eighth, and the lord of the eighth strong and well aspected, the quesited has wealth. If they be retrograde, combust, slow in motion or afflicted, there may be moderate wealth; but the querent will have trouble to obtain it. If the 8 be in the eighth, or with its lord, there will be deceit or disappointment (for 8 always shews deception), and little or no real wealth exists, or will be obtained. If 5 or 3 be in the eighth, there is but little wealth, unless they be very strong; and even then there will be contention about it, and little of what is promised will be obtained. The lord of the eighth in the second, or in good aspect to its lord, or in 5, with reception, the querent will receive what is promised. If the two lords be in 8, there will be much wrangling, and but little, if anything, obtained.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Ninth House and its Questions.

Of a Voyage and its Prosperity.

If the ninth and its lord be strong and well aspected, and the lord of the ascendant be strong, there is no doubt that the voyage will be good and fortunate. But \(\frac{1}{2}\), in the ninth, or afflicting its lord, threatens loss or sickness; \(\pi\) shews danger by thieves or violent men; and \(\pi\) the same, but with cheating and fraud. The second from the ninth strong, expect gain from the voyage. The eighth is the wealth of the querent in the place to which he goes; and if \(\frac{1}{2}\), or \(\pi\), or \(\pi\), or \(\pi\) be there, he will gain but little, or what is not worth his labour. Evil planets in the tenth shew also discredit by the affair. And if the fourth be afflicted, or its lord, the voyage will end ill, and he may lose on his return all he gains while away. If a fortune be in the tenth, it shews prosperity on the voyage; and if it be in the seventh, it shews good reception

and satisfaction at the place to which he is going. Observe the nature of the good planet, and expect benefit from a person or matter described thereby. The planet to which the) applies shows the *cause* of any one's travelling, viz., such matters as are ruled by that planet.

*Advise the querent never to travel in the direction wherein are h, & or B, that is, according to the quarter they are in in the figure; as the ascendant east; tenth south; seventh west; and fourth north, &c.

Whether any remarkable Dream signify anything, or not.

⁹ History testifies positively that some dreams have been prophetic. On the other hand, very many persons never have any prophetic dreams. This depends entirely on the nativity of the individual. But where real anxiety be occasioned by a dream, let the time of awaking from it be noted; and then a figure of the heavens taken for that moment will show the character of the dream, and whether it have any signification or not.

If b be found in the ninth house, the latter part of it especially, the dream was of some frightful and gloomy matter, not natural, however. See of what house b is lord; for of the nature of that house will the dream partly be. If 8 be also in the ninth, the dream was more terrible, and the guerent was threatened and persecuted, &c.; but the dream is deceitful, and nothing is shewn thereby. But if Q be in the ninth, the dream is true; and if the lord of the ascendant be afflicted by the planet in the ninth, and the evil aspect be not vet formed, some trouble is threatened to him personally; but if the lord of the second be afflicted, it is his purse will suffer: and so of any other ruler of any house; as, for instance, the lord of the fifth shews one of his children in danger, &c. When 3 and 8 be in the ninth, the dream is false, and of the nature of J, according to the sign he is in and the house he rules. If & be with &, judge evil to follow in the same way as just mentioned for b. If good planets be in the ninth or the ascendant, or the lord of the ascendant be in \times or \triangle of 24, o or 9, the dream can denote no evil; and if benefics be in the ninth with &, they may denote some benefit to follow, according to the houses they rule. They usually shew pleasing dreams, which import but little, unless the aspects are very strong and peculiar. No planet in the ninth, take one in the tenth; if none there, try the ascendant; and if none be there, the dream is vain.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Tenth House and its Questions.

Of obtaining Employment, Preferment, Office, or Dignity.

If the lords of the ascendant, the tenth, and the o and) be well aspected and in mutual reception and strong, it shews success. The lord of the tenth in the ascendant denotes success, more especially when he is a lighter planet than the lord of the ascendant, and is going to good aspect of the latter. Benefics shew success without difficulty. Malefics, if strong. shew success also, but with difficulty. Mutual reception is an important testimony in this question, chiefly if by house or exaltation. If the planet promising good be cadent, he may perform it, but it will be slowly and dubiously brought about. If an ill planet afflict the ascendant, its lord or the), without reception, the person it describes will prevent the employment, office, &c. The) separating from the lord of the tenth, and applying to the lord of the ascendant, is an excellent token of success. If the lord of the fourth assist the or lord of the ascendant, that may imply success in the end. if other things forbid it not.

Whether a Person shall continue in his Office or Employment.

Judge this question much as the last, and observe, that if the D be in the tenth and well aspected, or joined to the lord of the tenth, especially with reception or good aspect, the office, &c., will not be lost. The D or lord of the ascendant in the fourth, and ill aspected and in moveable signs, shews displacement and loss of employment. Fixed signs on the ascendant or tenth are favourable; but when moveable signs are there, it is an ill testimony: and so of the O, D, or lords of the ascendant and tenth house. The D in ill aspect to \$\neq\$ shews that letters and petitions are in vain; but if they apply to good aspects, let such means be tried.

Of the Trade, Profession or Employment of which any one is best capable.

Consider the tenth house and its lord; also the places of \mathfrak{F} and \mathfrak{P} . Take for significator the one of these most powerful; then if he be in Υ , the querent or party for whom he enquires will do best in matters ruled by Υ . Thus he may make a surgeon, cutler, groom or horse-dealer, coachmaker.

farrier, smith or butcher; and if Mars be well dignified, he may do well in any profession wherein fire or iron is much employed. If the significator be in his exaltation, he may do well in the king's service, or the police, &c.

If the significator be in 8, then husbandry will suit him, or dealing in corn, or grazing cattle, &c., or dealing in cattle, sheep, hogs or horses; or he may succeed in matters wherein women's clothes are engaged, or as a fuller, scourer, dyer or soapmaker, &c.

If in II, then he will make a good clerk or writer, surveyor, bookseller or bailiff, &c. If well dignified, he may become an author or painter, sculptor, &c.

If in 5, he will do best to deal in fish, or become a fisher-

man or sailor, or water-bailiff, &c.

If in \Re , he will succeed in any trade that uses fire or hot things. He may be a watchmaker, smith, glassblower, a

huntsman or coachman, a horse or cow doctor.

If in m, he may become secretary to a public board or nobleman, &c.; or he may be a schoolmaster or accountant, a lawyer, stationer, printer, &c.; and he will, if well dignified, be a clever politician. If aspected by Uranus and otherwise strong, he may make an astrologer or diviner.

If in \rightleftharpoons , he may make a poet or musician, or an orator. He may also make a silkmercer or a linendraper, and sell ornamental matters and musical instruments, pictures, &c.

If in m, he may be a good apothecary, chemist or physician, or a brazier, metal-founder, brewer, maltster, publican or waterman.

If in f, he should buy and sell horses, or he may be a churchman, or a good cook or baker, keeper of refreshment-rooms, or hotels, &c.

If in W, he may become a chandler, victualler, farmer, cowdoctor or (if dignified) a farmer or dealer in wool, lead or country commodities and building articles.

If in m, he may be a mariner, master of a ship, merchant,

&c., or a ship-carpenter, painter of ships, &c.

If in X, he may be a singer, or jester, also a brewer or fishmonger; but let him avoid becoming a sot, if his significator be afflicted.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the Eleventh House and its Questions.

If any one shall have the thing hoped for.

If there be good aspects between the lord of the ascendant and eleventh, or reception or translation of light between them, he will. Or if the lord of the eleventh be in the ascendant and the) be well placed and aspected, he will. If the aspect be a \square with reception, he will gain his wish, but with difficulty. If there be evil planets in the ascendant and eleventh, none of the above good testimonies, and the) be afflicted, he will not obtain the thing hoped for.

Whether the Querent's Friends be true.

If there be good planets in the eleventh, and they be in good aspect to the lord of the ascendant or planets in the ascendant, then they are true and will benefit the querent. If the contrary appear, judge the reverse.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Twelfth House and its Questions.

Of Imprisonment.

Observe the Moon. If she be swift in motion and in a moveable sign, the prisoner will soon be released. Judge in a similar way by the lord of the ascendant, and if either of these be in aspect with a planet in the third or ninth, with reception, it denotes speedy release. A moveable sign on the cusp of the twelfth, and its lord in a moveable sign, imports release also. If the significators above named be in angles and fixed signs, and fixed signs be on the cusps of the angles, it imports long imprisonment. If the lord of the ascendant, fourth and twelfth be in ill aspect with each other, and the lord of the ascendant be in the fourth, the same.

Retrograde planets denote detention; and if the lord of the ascendant be combust in the eighth or twelfth, afflicted by the lord of the eighth, the man may die in prison, unless there be reception among the significators. If $\mathcal X$ be in the ascendant with the $\mathbb Y$, or in good aspect to her, or the $\mathbb Y$ apply to $\mathbb Y$, it denotes enlargement. If the lord of the ascendant

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separate from the lord of the fourth, the same; more certainly so if he apply then to a fortune. If the lord of the ascendant or the) separate from the beams of the Sun, it shews delivery. If § be with any infortune that afflicts the significator, he shews farther evil and misery to the prisoner. If 2, \$ and the D be in good aspect, it delivers quickly. If one be captured in the hour of b it shews long imprisonment, and if in the hour of &, he shall be treated severely; but if in the hour of 4, 2 or the O, speedy freedom. The hour of & shews long imprisonment; that of the) shews good or ill, according to the way she is aspected; his treatment changing as she changes her aspects, &c., till she quit the sign.

Example.—The Map of the Heavens given at page 45 was drawn on the occasion of a young lady having been arrested on a charge of the murder of her infant brother. Having read in a newspaper, at twenty-four minutes past noon on the 23rd July, 1860, that Miss C. K. had been arrested on a charge of the murder of her young brother, the author felt desirous to ascertain whether she were guilty or not, and drew the map accordingly. Finding the Moon in the twelfth house, she clearly signifies the prisoner. The Moon is in a moveable sign, and moves, in the twenty-four hours, 14° 17'. She is, therefore, swift in motion. These things indicated that the prisoner would be very speedily released. Then we find a moveable sign on the cusp of the twelth, and its ruler, 9, in a moveable sign, a further certain indication of speedy release. Hence it was judged and declared to many friends that the prisoner would be immediately released, which was the fact. We looked to see whether the prisoner were guilty of the deed or not; and finding the Moon in Libra, a humane sign, and having just passed the * aspect of the Sun and 4, both being on the M.C., we felt assured that she was a humane, feeling and honourable girl, and that it was quite impossible she could be guilty of any such atrocity. We declared her to be perfectly innocent; and as the Moon was so well aspected from the tenth house, we declared that her honour would be very soon perfectly established; which was the case.

Of private Enemies.

If there be a planet in the twelfth, the querent has a private enemy, described by that planet according to the sign he is in and as he is aspected. If there be none, he has no private enemy, unless the lord of the twelfth cast an ill aspect

to the lord of the ascendant or the). The power as well as the inclination of the private enemy may be known by the condition of his significator. The degree of mischief he may do to the querent may be learned from the nature and power of the aspects he may throw to the lord of the ascendant or second, fifth, or tenth, or part of fortune. If he be potent, and afflict these significators, the querent may expect to suffer in person, purse, or reputation, and should act accordingly.

Of Horse-races.

I would not encourage any one in the pursuit of this pernicious, foolish and discreditable practice for the sake of mammon; but if any one be already engaged therein, and be really anxious about the result, the figure, if very radical, will shew by the usual indications, if they be strong and decided, whether the querent will gain or not by any particular race or any named horse. If the ninth (the house of honour for the horse) be strong, and the lord of the twelfth be there and not afflicted, then the horse will gain honour by the race, and be placed well therein. And if there be no evil planet afflicting the lord of the twelfth or planet therein, and no evil planet be in the twelfth or afflicting the ninth or its lord or planet therein, but, on the contrary, good testimonies exist, the horse named may be expected to win the race. But to feel certain of this, there should be undoubted benefic testimonies and none that are evil.

APPENDIX.

ASTROLOGICAL LEXICON.



Affliction. When a planet is combust, or evilly aspected by the infortunes.

Airy Signs. II, a.

Anareta. The planet that destroys the life of the native

Angles. The cardinal points commence the angles, which are the first, fourth, seventh and tenth houses.

Application. The motion of any planet towards the aspect, or the body of another. &c.

Arc. The distance between any two points in the heavens. Arc of Direction. The measure of any arc, as found by direction.

Ascendant. The first house, or eastern angle, or the horoscope. It is the space from 5° above the horizon in the east, to 25° below it, measured by oblique ascension.

Ascensional Difference. The difference between the right ascension and the oblique ascension of any place in the heavens.

Aspects. Certain distances between any points in the heavens. Those generally employed are ★, sextile, or 60°; □, square, or 90°; Δ , trine, or 120°; δ , opposition, or 180°; also semi *, 30°; semi-square, 45°; quintile, 72°; sesqui-square, 135°.

Barren Signs. II, N., my.

Benefics. These are 24 and 2, also the 3 when strong and well aspected.

Besieged. A planet found between two others. If between 24 and Q, it is fortunate; if between h and & it is evil.

Bicorporeal Signs. II, 1, X. They are also called doublebodied signs.

Cadent. Falling from angles. Thus planets are cadent if in the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth houses.

Caput Draconis. The Dragon's Head, the Moon's north node: thus marked &.

• Cardinal Signs. φ, Φ, Φ and ψ. Canda Draconis. The Dragon's Tail, the Moon's south node:

thus marked %.

Climacterical Years. The years in life answering to the place of the Moon, on those days after the birth when she arrives at a or or to her place at the birth. They are the seventh, ninth, fourteenth, eighteenth, twentyfirst, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, thirty-fifth, thirtysixth, forty-second, forty-fifth, forty-ninth, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, sixty-third and seventieth. The forty-ninth and sixty-third are most important. Great changes are generally observed in those years of life.

Colours of the Planets, &c. b black; 24 red mixed with green; 3 fiery red; ⊙ yellow; 9 white; \$ light blue or striped. &c.; the Moon white or silver-colour; white and red; o red mixed with citron; II red and white mixed; 55 green or russet; & red or green; my black spotted with blue; - black or swarthy, dark crimson; m dark brown:

light green or olive; 13 black or very dark brown; sky-blue; * pure white, or glistening. These colours

show the dress of any one in horary questions. Combust, Combustion. A planet is combust, or burned up.

when near the Sun, especially if within about 5°. In nativities, the Sun takes the character of the planet, which loses its power. In horary qustions, it shews a person who is sickly and very unfortunate, and is a very evil testimony.

Common Signs. II, my, 1, X.

Conjunction. When planets are in the same degree and minute of any sign they are in partile conjunction. If they are within the amount of half their mutual orbs. they are within platic conjunction. The nearer they are, the more powerful is the position.

Consignificators. The Moon is the consignificator of the querent in all cases; but if it be a question of love or matrimony, take the Sun for the female consignificator.

Converse Motion. When the significator moves from east to

west by the rotation of the earth.

Critical Days. Those days on which the Moon forms any aspect to her own place, in a horary question on sickness.

Culminate. To reach the mid-heaven.

Cusp. The commencement of any of the twelve houses.

Debilities. See under Dignities.

Decanate. The face of each planet. The signs are divided into three faces each, which begin at \u00a7 0° 0'. The first 10° of \(\gamma \) are the face of \(\dagger \); the next to 20° \(\gamma \) are the face of the Sun; and the third is the face of 9 and extends to 30° of Aries. So each ensuing 10° of the zodiac is the face of the next planet in the order following; viz., b, 24, 3, O, 2, &,). It will be seen that this is the same order as that in which the planetary hours are arranged, and out of which the rotation of the days of the week has arisen. Thus, beginning with the first hour of the first day, as influenced by the Sun, because of that time being chosen for the time of the worship of the Sun, when he was rising, the second hour was that of Q, and the twentyfifth hour-the first hour of the next day-that of the Moon. Hence the second day was influenced by the Moon, and called Moon-day, or Monday. The twenty. fifth hour of that second day, or first hour of the third day, becomes by the rotation that of 3: hence Dies Martis, the day of Mars. In the same way the 4th day was Dies Mercurii, the day of Mercury; and the fifth day became that of 24, the sixth that of 2, and the seventh that of b.

Declination. The distance of any point in the heavens north

or south of the equator.

Decumbiture. A map of the heavens taken for the time any person goes to bed ill, by which the result of the sickness may always be ascertained.

Descendant. The western horizon.

Detriment. A planet being in the sign opposite to his house,

is said to be in his detriment.

Dignities. Those situations in which a planet, &c., is found to be more powerful for good or evil according to his nature. When in the opposite parts of the zodiac, he is said to be in his debilities, and can do but little either way. Accidental dignities, &c., depend on the planet being angular and well aspected by the Sun or Jupiter. A planet combust is much debilitated.

Direct. When a planet moves forward in the Zodiac in the order of the signs from γ to 3, &c., he is direct in

motion.

Directions. These are calculations of the arc, or measure of the equator, between any two points in the heavens. They consist of various kinds. Those to the meridian are made by right ascension; those to the ascendant, by oblique ascension; but those between any other parts of the heavens are made by reference to the proportion between the semi-arcs of the point which is stationary and the body or point that by motion is directed to that stationary point. Thus, if the Sun were in 10° of 7 in the tenth house, and 24 in 5° of X. we should take the proportion of the semi-arc of the Sun to his distance from the mid-heaven, and then compare the semi-arc of 24 therewith, which is then taken from the distance of 24 from the mid-heaven, and the difference is the arc of direction between the o and 24 by direct motion. This are is then turned into time, as Ptolemy directs, by taking one degree for one year of life. If, therefore, the arc of the O of 14 prove to be 25°, we say that the native will feel the effects when he is twenty-five years old. The daily motion of the Sun being 1°, we thus take the old prophetic measure of a year for a day.

Dispose. When one planet is found in the dignities of any other, the latter is said to dispose of him, or to receive him into his dignities. If the significator of a lady, in a question of marriage, be found to be disposed of by the significator of a gentleman, it is a token that she is

partial to that gentleman.

Diurnal Arc. The arc of the Sun, when above the horizon, from the time of his rising to his setting. So the arc of any other body or point from the eastern to the western horizon, is termed its "diurnal arc," albeit the same may be formed during the night. The arc from the western to the eastern horizon is likewise called, in all cases, the "nocturnal arc."

Domal Dignity. A planet being on its own house. Double-bodied Signs. These are II, I and X.

Dragon's Head. The Moon's north node, or the point where the Moon crosses the ecliptic out of south into north latitude. The Moon's course was early discovered to be of a serpentine form; and when she was found to rise above the plane of the earth's course about the Sun towards the north, she was feigned to pass the Head of the Dragon. So, when she crossed the ecliptic vol. I.

into south latitude, she was said to go through the Dragon's Tail. The Dragon's Head is always good, and the Dragon's Tail is equally evil. The latter always signifies deceit and disappointment.

Earthy Signs. O, my, vg.

Ecliptic. The Sun's path through the heavens. It forms an angle of 23° 27' with the equator. It is so named be-

cause eclipses happen therein.

Eclipses. They are said to have effect for a year for each hour the Sun is eclipsed, and a month for each hour the Moon is eclipsed. The events they foreshow are to be seen from a map of the heavens erected for the chief city of the country where they are visible. The horoscope so taken must be for the exact time of the new or full moon. It is the intention of the Author to introduce into the third volume of this work the rules he has found most certain for judging of their effects.

Elevated. The planet that is nearest the mid-heaven is ele-

vated above any other that it aspects.

Elevation of the Pole. The latitude of the country.

Elongation. The greatest distance that a planet can appear from the Sun. It applies only to 2 and 3. The former never exceeds 48°, and the latter 28° from the Sun.

Emersion. When a planet or star has been concealed by the Moon, or been under the Sun's beams, its reappearance

is thus expressed.

Ephemeris. A daily account of the longitudes, latitudes and declinations, &c., of the heavenly bodies. Zadkiel's Ephemeris has been regularly published from the year

1840 to 1864.

Equation of Time. In astrology this signifies the turning an arc of direction into time, to discover at what age it will operate. There have been several methods invented; but after many years' examination of the subject, I am led to reject them all, as more or less imperfect, except that of Ptolemy, which I find to come nearest to nature. It gives one year of life for each degree of the arc of direction, and one month for every five minutes of the arc.

Equator. A circle supposed to divide the globe into two equal parts, at equal distances from the north and

south pole.

Equinoctial Signs. \ and a.

Exaltation. A powerful dignity. The Sun is exalted in γ ; the) in 0; h in =; 4 in 5; 3 in W; 9 in X; vin my; and the & in II; 8 in 1. The degree of each planet's exaltation may be seen in the Table of Essential Dignities.

Fall. A planet's fall is in the opposite point to its exaltation. Familiarities. The same as configuration. It means any aspect or any parallel one planet may form with another. Also when two planets have mutual reception, as being in each other's houses or exaltations, they are in . familiarity.

Figure. The map of the heavens, at any moment, is often

termed the figure of the heavens.

Feminine Signs, O, 5, M, M, W, X. Feral. Persons born with Q or last half of I rising are said to be feral, or fierce as a lion, &c.

Fiery Signs. T, St and 1. Fixed Signs. 8, 9, m and m.

Fixed Stars. All the stars except the planets are called fixed stars, because they do not move about the Sun as do the planets. They cast no rays and have no important influence, except they be within 5° of the Sun, Moon, ascendant, or M.C.; and even then it is not customary to consider any but those of the first magnitude, which are near the ecliptic. These are—Aldebaran, Z; in II So; Rigel, 24, b; in II 15o; Capella, 3, \$; in II 20o; Betelguese, &, &; II 27°; Sirius, 24, &; in 5 12°; Castor, 3, 2, 5; in 5 18°; Procyon, 8, 3; in 5 23°; Regulus, 3, 8, 28°; Arcturus, 4, 3; in \(\to 22^\circ\); Virgin's Spike, 2, 3; in = 22°; Antares, \$, 3; in 1 7°; Fomalhaut, Q, Q; in X 2°.

Form of the Body. Judge of this from the sign on the eastern horizon at birth, mixing therewith the influence of the Moon, according to the sign she is in. And if any planet have just risen within 10° of the horoscope, he will have much influence on the form of body. Also any planet in exact aspect to the degree ascending will have some influence according to the sign he is in. Also if rising and within 5° of the

ascendant.

Fortunes. 24 and 2; also the O when he is himself well aspected and potent.

Fruitful Signs. 5, m and X.

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Frustration. A term that applies only to horary questions. When one planet is applying to the aspect of another; but before the aspect is perfected, if any other planet form an aspect with the latter, it destroys, or frustrates, what was promised.

Genethliacal. That which applies to the geniture or birth.

Geniture. The map of the heavens at the birth of any one;

called also the radix or radical figure.

Geocentric. That which is viewed from the centre of the Earth; as that which is seen from the centre of the Sun is termed heliocentric.

Giver of Life. The hyleg, or that on which the life of the native depends.

Hemisphere. The visible hemisphere is that which is always exposed to view. The eastern hemisphere is that in which the stars are always rising; it extends from the cusp of the fourth through the ascendant to the cusp of the tenth house. The western is all the rest of the heavens contained in the figure.

Horary Questions. Questions asked at an hour that is noticed when the mind feels very seriously agitated or anxious, about any matter whatever. If the querent, or questioner, be really serious, the querent's person will be described by the ascendant, &c. In all horary questions when anything is shewn to be about to occur, the right time to begin the business is on the day when the aspect is perfected; which the Ephemeris will shew.

Human Signs. II, 19, 22. An eclipse, or the lord of an eclipse, falling in these, the effects fall more on the human race than otherwise.

Hyleg. The apheta or prorogator, that point which carries with it the life of the native. The places which are

Hylegiaval Places are the first, seventh, ninth, tenth and half of the eleventh house nearest the meridian. These are to be counted from 5° beyond the cusp to 25° within the house. When the \odot or) is less than half way up from the ascendant to the M.C., it is not hylegical.

Impeded or Impedited. A term applied to the) when she is in 3, □, or 8 of ⊙, b, or 3.

Imum Cali. The lower heaven, the fourth house.

Inconjunct. When a planet, &c., has no familiarity with another.

Increasing in Light. When any planet is leaving the Sun, until it pass its opposition to him: it is a good token.

Increasing in Motion. Moving faster every day. It is also a good token,

Inferior Planets. 2, 3,).

Infortunes. H, h, J.

Ingresses. When a planet passes over the point in the zodiac, to which the ⊙,), M.C., or ascendant has arrived at by direction, it is said to ingress thereon.

Intercepted. A sign lying between the cusps of two houses.

Latitude. The distance any point in the heavens is north or south of the ecliptic line. Any significator in north latitude describes one who is lean and bony; but if in south latitude, it shows one who is sleek, fat and plump.

Life and Health. The ascendant, ⊙ and), free from any affliction by evil planets and aspected by 24 or ♀, is a

token of good health and long life.

Lights. The \odot and).
Light of Time. The \odot by day and the) by night.

Logarithms. Artificial numbers, of much use in all astronomical and other calculations, wherein large numbers are to be dealt with.

Longitude. A part of the ecliptic, reckoned from the first point of γ. Longitude on the earth is reckoned from some fixed meridian. In England we reckon from the

meridian of Greenwich.

Lord. That planet which has rule in any sign, as his house, is called the lord of that sign. Thus, whatever sign is on the cusp of any house in the map, the lord of that sign is said to be the lord or ruler of that house. The lord of the hour is the planet that has rule in the hour of the nativity or question, &c. The lord of the year is the planet ruling the ascendant in the figure for the Sun's ingress into Aries. The lord of the eclipse is the planet ruling the sign in which it falls.

K 2

Luminaries. The o and D.

Lunation. A lunar period. The Moon's period in moving through the zodiac is 27 days 7 hours and 41 minutes; by her synodical period, from new moon to new moon again, is 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes. The quarters are called quadrate lunations. These are when the Moon forms a 3, 0, or 8 with the Sun. If, at these times, the luminaries form an ill aspect with the radical infortunes, the native is unfortunate; but if they then shew a good aspect with the radical, 24 or 9, he will be prosperous. If, however, the 0 at the time have great latitude, little or no effect will ensue. Thence we learn why it is that eclipses in aspect to the radical benefics or malefies are potent to affect the native—because the 0 at an eclipse has little or no latitude.

Malefies. h, 3, and H.

Masculine and Feminine. 7, 2, 3, ⊙ are masculine, and ♀ and ▷ are feminine. ❖ is masculine or feminine according as he aspect the former or the latter.

Masculine Signs. γ , Π , \Im , \Rightarrow , \uparrow , m. The others are femi-

nine.

Matutine. Appearing in the morning; that is, those stars or planets which rise before the Sun.

Mean Motion. That of 1/2 is 2'; 24, 4' 59"; 3, 33' 28"; the ⊙ 59' 8"; and) 13° 10'.

Mundane Parallels are equal distances from the meridian.

Nativity. The birth of any one. It is the instant that the infant first draws breath, or that when the umbilical cord is cut and it exists independent of its mother. It also signifies the map of the heavens at that instant.

Nebula. Clusters of stars that look like clouds.

Neomenium. The new Moon or change of the).

Nocturnal Arc. The space through which any body in the heavens passes while under the horizon.

Nodes. The point where any planet crosses the ecliptic. They are marked thus & for the north node, and & for the south node.

Northern Signs. Y, O, II, 5, S, Mr.

Oblique Ascension. A part of the equator that rises in an oblique sphere, when one pole is elevated and the other depressed.

Oblique Sphere. One in which all circles parallel to the equator are oblique to the horizon, and form acute angles with it.

Occidental. Western.

Orb of a Planet. The distance within which a planet continues to operate. The orbs are 1, 9°, 14 12°, 3°, 7° 30′, © 17°, 2 8°, \$7°, the) 12°. The orb of the fixed stars is 5°. The angles also are affected by any star or planet

within 5° of the cusp.

Oriental. Eastern. If a star be to the east of the M.C., it is oriental; if otherwise, it is occidental. But the Sun is said to be oriental only when he is applying to or approaching the meridian, and occidental when leaving it. Thus, o is oriental in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth houses, and also when in the fourth, fifth and sixth houses. In the others he is occidental. The same rule may be applied to the), as regards her influence on marriage. Yet we must not rely on these positions entirely: they have a general influence only.

Parallels. The zodiacal parallel signifies having the same declination or distance from the equator north or south.

This is a very potent familiarity. See Mundane Parallels.

Parents. The ① and ½ signify the father. The D and ½ signify the mother. Their condition is shewn by the strength and condition of these in the nativity.

Pars Fortune. The part of fortune.

Partile. An exact or perfect aspect agreeing to the very minute,

Part of Fortune. The point in the heavens which is equally distant from the ascendant as the ① is from the p in longitude.

Perigee. The part of a planet's orbit where it is nearest to the earth.

Peregrine. A peregrine planet is one having no kind of essential dignity. He usually signifies a thief in all questions of theft.

Periodical Lunation. The time required by the D to return to her own place, viz., 27^d 7^h 41^m.

Planets. These are 1, 4, 3, ⊙, 2, ₹, 1, and ₩. We may now say Ψ (Neptune) also. The asteroids we do not consider.

Planetary Hours. These are as follows:-

TABLE OF PLANETARY HOURS.

Hours	oday.	2) day.	3 3 day.	↓ 4	5 4 day.	6. 9 day.	7 h day.	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	© \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	D 12 8 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 8 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 9 8 D h 74 8 9 8 D	2 12 14 14 14 10 00 00 14 14 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	14 4 6 6 4 5 4 5 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 6 6 6	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	12	Sur-rise. Home day.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	44004446044	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	で こうな だ び め の の は な し の	© \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	© 54 4 4 6 € 6 4 4 6 €	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	SHRICO COLUMN	Hours of the night, see

Rule to find the Planetary Hour in the Day.

1st.—Divide the time of sunset on the given day by 6, which will give the length of the planetary hour that day.

2nd.—From the hour given, take the time of sunrise

on the given day.

3rd.—Multiply the length of the planetary hour on the day by the estimate of planetary hours clapsed since sunrise. Example—Let it be required to find the planetary hour at 11^h 10^m A.M., when the Sun sets at 7^h 10^m. First—Divide 7^h 10^m by 6, and you have 1^h 11^m 40⁸, which is the length of the planetary hour that day. Second—From 11^h 10^m take the time of sunrise (which is always found by taking the time of sunset from 12^h). We may easily estimate the

number of planetary hours to be about five at 11^h 10^m A.M. From 11^h 10^m take 4^h 50^m , the time of sunrise, and we have 6^h 20^m , the time elapsed since sunrise. Then 1^h 11^m $40^s \times 5 = 5^h$ 58^m 20^s ; and from 6^h 20^m take 5^h 58^m 20^s , and there remain 21^m 40^s of the sixth or current planetary hour. Now, if the day be Sunday, the sixth hour is found by the Table to be the hour of 2^h ; and if the day be Thursday, the sixth hour is seen to be that of the): so of the others.

To find the Planetary Hour in the Night.

1st.—Take the length of the planetary hour by day from 2^h, and it will give you the length of the planetary hour by night. Example—If the planetary hour by day be 1^h 11^m 40^s, this taken from 2^h leaves 48^m 20^s for the length of the planetary hour by night.

2nd .- Take the time of sunset from the given hour ; note the amount; and, having estimated the number of planetary hours clapsed since sunset, multiply that number into the length of the planetary hour for the night, and compare the result. You will thus find the planetary hour required. Example-Let the time given be Ih 17m A.M., the time of the previous sunset be 7h 10m, and the length of the planetary hour for the night be 48 20s. From 7h 10m to midnight is 4h 50m; then add 1h 17m; the result is 6h 7m. Now multiply 48m 20s by 7 (the estimated number of planetary hours elapsed since sunset), and the amount is 5h 38m 20s. This taken from 6h 7m gives 28m 40s elapsed of the current planetary hour, which must be the eighth. Then, if the day of the week be Monday (the second day), we find that the eighth planetary hour of the night is that of Q.

The time of sunrise and sunset above mentioned is apparent time. The time given in the Almanac being mean time, the same must be corrected by applying thereto the equation of time given in the Almanac for the given day.

Platic. This means wide. It is used to signify some aspect within half the sum of the orbs of the two bodies casting the rays which form the aspect. Thus, if ∠4 be in 20° ₺ and ♂ in 16° ↑, they are in a platic □ aspect; for the orb of ∠4 = 12° + the orb of Mars

= 7° 30' divided by 2 = 9° 45'; and as the aspect is only 4° from a perfect or partile \square , they form a platic \square aspect.

Pole. See Elevation of the Pole.

Promissor. The planet which promises to produce the event.

The planet applying to the significator, or to which the latter applies. In nativities that planet to which the O, D, M.C., or ascendant applies is the promissor, they being significators.

Proper Motion. That which is direct through the zodiac, in contradiction to the mundane motion, or that caused by the daily rotation of the earth on its axis.

Prorogator. The planet which upholds life.

Quartile. The square aspect of 90° in the zodiac; and of three houses in the map or figure of the heavens.

Querent. The person who enquires or asks a horary question.

Quesited. The thing or person enquired about.

Quintile. An aspect of 72°, not very potent. In mundane measure it is $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a semi-arc.

Radical. That which belongs to the radix or figure of the birth. It is so called because every figure erected in consequence of an earnest and sincere anxiety to enquire is found to resemble the figure of the birth, and will generally have the same sign ascending. If the first or second degree of a sign ascend, or the two last degrees, the figure is seldom radical or fit to be relied upon. If the) be in the last 3° of a sign—especially in II, M, or 16—the question is rarely radical. It is often doubtful when she is "void of course." If h be ascending and retrograde no good can come of the question, and it is well to avoid giving judgment. If the 7th cusp or its lord be afflicted, the artist will gain no credit by the question.

Radical Elections. Times chosen or elected for commencing undertakings. They chiefly depend on the aspects then forming to the ⊙,), M.C. or ascendant at birth. Thus if ¼ be on the ascendant, or in △ thereto, it is a good

time to elect for any change to restore health.

Rapt Motions. The daily motion of the heavens from east to

west.

Rapt Parallels. Equal distances from the meridian formed by rapt motion and measured by the semi-arcs of the bodies moved. Rays. Beams of influence, constituting aspects.

Reception. The disposing of one planet by another, in consequence of receiving it into its dignities.

Rectification. The discovery of the true moment of the birth by comparing the periods of events in life with the aspects that produce them. Thus, if in a male nativity, the moon come to the meridian at the age of twenty-seven years, the native should marry at that age; but if he really do marry at twenty-eight years of age, we conclude that the true time of birth was 4^m earlier than that estimated. The reason is, that if born 4^m earlier, the moon would come to the meridian at twenty-eight years, the time of his marriage.

Refranation. Is when two planets are approaching an aspect, one of them falls retrograde before the aspect is complete. This shews that the event promised by the

aspect will come to nothing.

Retrograde. When a planet is moving backwards, or contrary to the regular order of the signs, it shews that nothing promised by that planet can be relied upon. In nativities it shews that the planet will do very little or no good by his aspects, unless he be otherwise extremely well dignified, &c.

Revolutions. The return of the Sun to his place at birth. The aspects then formed, especially those to the radical places, denote the general influences during the year. Example—If at the birthday, or revolution of the Sun to his own place, the Sun, in a female nativity, be well aspected by both 3 and 4, it will require but a feeble primary direction, in the course of the ensuing year of life, to cause marriage, if she be of fit age, and the radix promise marriage at all.

Right Ascension. An are of the equator, reckoned from the

first point of Y.

Right Distance. The distance of any point from another, measured by right ascension. Example—If the ⊙ be on the mid-heaven in 24° of right ascension, and ½ be in 44° of right ascension, the "right distance" between them will be 20°.

Right Sphere. One in which all the circles that are parallel to the equator form right angles with the horizon.

Satellites. Minor bodies which move about others; as the Moon about the Earth.

Scheme. A map of the heavens.

Secondary Direction. Those aspects which occur after the birth to the O, D, M.C., and ascendant. They may be traced in the Ephemeris for the year of the birth. Every day's motion is reckoned for a year of life, and every two hours for a month. They are reckoned two ways-first, to the radical places; second, to the actual places in the heavens. They are weaker than primary directions, and their effects last only a few days.

Semi-arc. Half a diurnal or nocturnal arc. The semi-diurnal arc is that a planet forms from the eastern horizon to the meridian, and from the meridian to the western horizon. The semi-nocturnal arc is found by taking the semi-diurnal are from 180°. It is measured from either horizon to the cusp of the fourth house, or the meridian below the horizon.

Semi-quartile. A half square, or half of 90°; viz., 45°. It is an evil aspect. When a planet is one-half of its semiarc from the meridian, it forms a semi-square thereto.

Separation. When two planets having been in partile aspect to each other begin to move away therefrom. If all the significators be separating in a question of marriage, it shews that no marriage will occur. So in other things.

Sesqui-square. A square and a half, or 135°. It is evil, but

less potent than a square.

Significator. The planet ruling the ascendant is always the significator of the querent; also any such found within 5° of the cusp. If several be there, take the nearest. In nativities it means generally the (),), M.C. and ascendant.

Signs of Long Ascension. 5, 9, m, -, m, 1. These take a longer time to ascend than the others. A * in these signs is said to have the effect of a , but this does not seem free from doubt on the part of many artists.

Signs of Short Ascension. VP, W, X, Y, O, H. A \(\Delta \) in these is said to have the effect of a | ; but this also is a

doubtful point with many persons.

Southern Signs. -, M, 1, 19, m, X; they being to the south

of the equator.

Speculum. A table comprising the chief data from which directions are to be worked or calculated in a nativity. It contains the latitude, declination, right ascension, meridian distance (in right ascension) and semi-arc of each planet.

Stationary. When a planet appears to stand still in the heavens in consequence of the earth's motion being different from the planet's motion. The effect is very powerful when it falls on the place of O,), M.C., or ascendant.

Succedent. Those houses which follow the angles. They are

the second, fifth, eighth and eleventh.

Superior Planets. H. b. 4, 3.

Sympathy. Where the significators in one person's nativity are in the same places in the zodiac as they are in the nativity of another person, there is a mutual sympathy found between those persons. The strongest is where the o in one nativity is on the place of the) in another. Also if the) is found in the same degree in each nativity, it causes love between the sexes; and a feeling of sympathy between two of the same sex. If the two ascendants be opposed, there is no sympathy; and if, at the same time, an evil planet in one nativity be on the ascendant or) of the other, there will be antipathy, or even hatred. If all the planets agree in good aspects in the two nativities, there will be very strong sympathy; and if they be so in a male and female nativity, it will cause "Love at first sight."

Table of Houses. See these at the end.

Term. An essential dignity, less potent than any other ex-

cept the face.

Testimony. Any aspect, or position of a significator in a horary question, bearing on the matter by being in configuration with some other significator. In nativities, the positions of the several planets, as regards the O. D. M.C., and ascendant, are testimonies of good or evil to the native.

Transits. The passages of the planets over the places of the O. D. M.C., or ascendant, at the birth. The effects are according to the strength of the planet at the time. Thus, if the O be in II, the transit of 4 over the place of the O does but little good, because 24 is weak when in II. If a planet be combust at the time, his transit can do but little. The transits of b endure for some time in operation; more so if he be slow in motion at the time. And if retrograde or nearly stationary at the time, the effect is very powerful. Even when & is stationary nearly, and transits O, D, M.C., or ascendant, he performs something.

VOL I.

Translation of Light. When one planet separates from the d or aspect of another, and soon after forms a d or aspect with a third, he is said to translate the light of the one he leaves to the one to which he approaches. It denotes aid or assistance, or the bringing some matter about by a person described by the planet so translating the light.

Travelling. The luminaries, or Mars, falling away from the angles, chiefly if into the ninth house, cause travelling. This will be more so if the » aspect &, and they be in

moveable signs.

Trigons. These are the four triplicities, viz., Fiery, γ, Ω, 1; Earthy, 8, m, Vf; Airy, Π, Δ, m; Watery, 5, m, χ. Triplicity. See Trigon.

Tropical Signs. 55 and VS.

Under the Sunbeams. Within 17° of the Sun. A planet so situated is weak, but more so if combust, within 8° 30′.

Void of Course. When planets form no aspect before they leave the sign. It is noticed chiefly in regard to the) in horary questions. It usually shews that nothing will come of the matter in question. It often shews that the question is not radidal, especially if the) be in M or Vs, or even in \Rightarrow .

Zenith. The point exactly over head

Zodiac. The belt of the heavens, in which the Sun and all the old planets move.

Zodiacal Aspects. Those aspects, or angles, in the heavens, measured by the degrees of the zodiac. See Aspects.

Zodiacal Parallels. The parallels of declination, or points in the heavens at equal distances from the equator. These have great and lasting power in nativities, especially when formed at the birth.

EFFECTS OF THE ASPECTS BETWEEN THE SIGNIFICATORS.

The & b and 24.

The 6 12 and 24. If 13 be significator, then he shows gain by deaths, estates, building and agriculture; also by merchandizing and preaching. He is grave and moral in conduct.

24 significator, the disposition is mistrustful, niggardly and deceitful. He gains no friends. He gains property by selfish

means and is miserly.

The & b and &.

The δ γ and δ . If γ be significator, he is rash, turbulent and unhappy. He engages in some low calling and is liable to imprisonment.

3 significator, gives an equally bad disposition; but he is more sly and cowardly. He gains by elderly persons, but is

unfortunate in the end.

The of h and O.

The & hand O. If h be significator, he loses by fire and by men in power, who persecute him. He is likely to be imprisoned, perhaps for contempt of court, &c. He is neither healthy, nor long-lived.

② significator, he is deceitful, mistrustful and unfortunate. He loses by speculations and suffers by persecution. If he have to do with the Government, he is likely to be ruined.

The of h and Q.

The 1/2 of and 2. If 1/2 be significator, shows gain by females. He is too fond of the sex and wastes his property on them. He is fortunate with them, but too fond of pleasure, &c.

2 significator, he is sly, artful, unfortunate, destitute of friends; loses by persons older than he is, and by trade or

speculations.

The & b and &.

The & 17 and &. He is subtle and crafty, grave and given to learning and researches into antiquity. His manners are rarely polished.

♥ significator, he is mean, stupid, covetous and suspicious.

If an author, he gets discredit by his writings, &c.

The of h and).

The d h and). If h be significator, he is very given to

change, restless and unsettled. He is rarely fortunate, but

gains by females and the lower classes.

If) be significator, he is poverty-stricken, wretched and dejected; his manners are sullen and unpleasant. He is very covetous and sordid; and, if other ill aspects concur, miserly and wicked.

The of 4 and 3.

The 3 24 and 3. If 24 be significator, he is proud, courageous and ambitious; fond of warlike and daring acts; a good soldier or surgeon; likely to receive wounds by strife or contention.

 \mathcal{J} significator, he is just, pious and true, very successful in the law or the church.

The of H and O.

The d of 24 and \odot . If 24 be significator, he is weak and credulous, vain and loquacious, unsettled in religious opinions, in which he is speculative and crochety. He suffers by men in power, and has generally very poor health.

O significator, he is much given to religion; and if 4 be well dignified, will be sincere and faithful; if not, he will be a

fanatic and hypocrite.

The d of 4 and 9.

The 3 of 24 and 2. If 24 be significator, he is highly favoured by the female sex, by whom he gains wealth and advancement, and so becomes rich and flourishing. He is healthy, handsome and agreeable, and very just and honest.

2 significator gives great personal beauty, if not in m or by; and he is good, virtuous, pious and prudent; much respected and esteemed; hence is very prosperous, especially in clerical and legal matters.

The of of 24 and &.

The 3 of 24 and \$\times\$. If 24 be significator, he is a person of learning and first-rate abilities, a good lawyer or divine, or

prosperous merchant.

\$\forall \text{significator}, he is religious, well informed and of gentlemanly manners, one likely to rise to eminence and great wealth by his powerful patrons, and his own good conduct and good fortune.

The of 4 and D.

The 3 of 24 and D. If 24 be significator, he is changeable, and therefore not so prosperous as he might be. Yet he gains by marriage and the fair sex, travels much, and pros-

pers with mercantile men and mariners. He is honest and

) significator, he prospers in ecclesiastical matters, and with merchants, &c. He gains great wealth; but if 4 be weak, he may lose much by hypocrites and pretenders, who ake advantage of his generosity.

The & of & and O.

The 3 of 3 and ①. If 3 be significator, he suffers by fire or lightning or violent fevers. He has the favour of men in power, but is in danger of injury also by their anger, &c. He is proud and fiery.

⊙ significator, he is brave, but violent and haughty. He may rise in the army or navy, &c., yet will be very liable to

wounds and violent death, and to fevers.

The d of 3 and 2.

The d of \mathcal{Z} and \mathcal{Q} . If \mathcal{J} be significator, he has at times a hasty manner, yet is mild in general. He is extremely fond of women, and rather fortunate by their means. But if \mathcal{Q} be in \mathcal{H} , he forms low and gross connections.

2 significator, he is loose and debauched, and he dissipates his means among low women, &c. This is more the case when \mathcal{P} is in \mathcal{M} , but less so if she be in $\overset{\sim}{\longrightarrow}$, when he admires

elegant women.

The & of & and &.

The β of β and δ . If $\tilde{\beta}$ be significator, the querent is learned and acute, of ready wit and good imagination. If δ be ill dignified, he will not be very honest, however.

The of of 3 and D.

The d of d and d and d and d be significator, he is changeable and enterprising, a favourite with females, and will marry to

advantage.

The D significator, he is bold, rash and violent; not of good abilities, but having enterprise. He may make a good chemist or physician, and will be apt to travel and wander over the world.

The d of ⊙ with Q.

The d of ⊙ with Q. If ⊙ be significator, he is effeminate and fond of pleasure. He will be extravagant and generally involved in difficulties.

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2 significator, he will be proud and prodigal, yet poor and mean. He will be sickly and weak, or consumptive.

The of of and &.

The c of \odot and \circ . If \odot be significator, he will have learning and ingenuity, but not of the first quality; for he will be a pretending character, boasting of more than he really knows.

The of of o and).

The ♂ of ⊙ and). If ⊙ be significator, he will gain by travelling, yet be very changeable and unsettled; and he will never be very respectable. In youth he will be sickly, and probably short-lived; often liable to disease in the eyes.

The D significator, the querent is unfortunate and liable to injury by great men, &c., and to weak eyes and sickness.

The of 2 and 3.

The & ? and . If ? be significator, he will be hand-some, ingenious and eloquent, likely to prosper in literature.

ĕ significator, he is possessed of beauty, elegance and goodness of heart. He is modest and innocent, and yet given to elegant amusements, and may be able to sing, play, &c. But if ♀ he in ℳ, he will be debauched.

The of 2 and).

The 3 of 2 and b. If 2 be significator, he will be unsettled, yet rather fortunate. He will have good taste and temper, and be admired by the vulgar.

The D significator, he will be handsome and clever, elegant in manners and versed in the fine arts. He will lay nothing

to heart, but live freely, and be much respected.

The of of and D.

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The) significator, he has great abilities and is not so unstable. He is handsome, clever, ingenious and inventive, and may be profound, if they are both well dignified, or in m, and not afflicted.

These judgments are ever to be made with full reference to the DIGNITIES and strength of each planet, and extensive consideration of the sundry aspects thrown to them by other planets.

Observation.—Regarding, the *, \$\Delta\$, \$\pi\$ and \$\cap \$ of these several planets to each other, the same kind or nature of influence is to be expected in all cases, as with the \$\delta\$, as aforesaid. But it must be always remembered that the \times and \$\Delta\$ convey good influence to the significator, and that the \$\pi\$ and \$\Sigma\$ act in the reverse way, and shed an evil influence on the significator. The nature of the influence from these aspects must be judged by the nature of the house the planet casting the aspect is in, and the way he is himself aspected, and from the houses he rules and that wherein the significator is placed. For example: If \$\mathcal{2}\$ be in \$\times\$ to \$\mathcal{2}\$ significator, he renders the querent good, virtuous, witty and of sound judgment. But if \$\mathcal{2}\$ be himself afflicted and weak, the effects will be much less apparent: and if \$\mathcal{2}\$ be combust and cadent, the person signified by \$\mathcal{2}\$ may be only a pretender to knowledge.

If a planet be in the 10th house, and cast a \star or \triangle to the lord of the ascendant, it would denote success in a question of obtaining office or employment. If he were in the 7th house, the same aspect would shew success in a question of marriage; and so of other matters. In these cases the \square

shews difficulty, and the 8 failure.

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ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM, JANUARY 1, 1801.

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The poles of the 3rd, 5th and 9th houses are the same as the 11th. And those of the 2nd, 6th and 8th houses are the same as those of the 12th.

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1	0 7 20		13	3	1	10	23		46		4	1	11	25
1		28 42		4 5	2 3	11	24		25		5	2	12	26
1	0 14 41		15	6	4	13	25 25	3	14		6	3	13	27
	0 18 21			7	5	14	26		49 25		6	4 5	14	28
1	0 22 2	N 34	17	8	6	15	27	2		18	8	6	15 16	29 29
	0 25 42	1 14	18	8	7	16	28	C	42		9	7	17	15
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1	0 33 4	2 33		10	9	18	VS	4	4	20	10	9	19	2
1	0 36 45 0 40 26	3 14		11	10	19	1	- RITTER STEELING	41	material like	11	10	20	3
ł	0 40 26 0 44 8	3 54 4 33		12	11	20	1		19	Parallel Committee		11	22	4
1	9 47 50	5 12		13 14	12 13	22 23	2		58	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF		12	23	4
	0 51 32	5 52		15	14	23	3 4		36		100 May 100 Ma	13	24	5
ı	0 55 14	6 30		15	15	25	5		14 53		REC'HOUSE !	14	25	6
I	0 58 5	7 9		100 TO 10	E-BALL	26	6		32	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	70.75	15 16	26 27	7 8
1	1 2 40	7 50	War Comment	17-		27	6			OVER THE REAL PROPERTY.	THE REAL PROPERTY IS	17	28	8
	1 6 23		26	18		28	7	0.000	47	COLUMN TO SERVICE OF THE PARTY	55.00	18	29	9
	1 10 7		TO SEC.			29	8	10	25			19		10
	1 13 51	9 48			20	1	STORESTON S.	11	5.5		20	20		11
		10 29			21	1 10 7, 140 00			43			21		12
	1 25 6				$\begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$				22 5			22		12
	1 28 52		Decision in	200	$\frac{23}{24}$			13	01		Macrison St.	23	23 15 W. C.	13
1	1 32 38 1				25		DO COLUMN		39 18			24	100 200 200 1	14
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-	1 44 0 1		3	26	28		MARKS IN	0.00	14	STEEL ST		28		17
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1			1			234	1		13					

Right Ascen-	Lati		DNI 51°			th.	Lati		ERI 53°			th.
sion of Meridian	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	o 6th	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	e h
	R	败	m	m	#	B	N	me	my	m	1	NS.
2 6 5 2 10 5 2 14 4 2 18 3 2 22 3 2 26 2 2 30 2 2 34 1 2 38 1 2 42 1 2 46 2 54 2 58	717 8 717 48 818 27 919 9 119 9 120 29 721 121 52 5 22 32 14 21 52 5 52 32 14 36 6 23 55 58 3 24 36 7 27 27 28 4	6 7 8 9	29 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 14	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26		22 47 23 28 24 8 24 48 25 28 26 8 26 48 27 29 28 10 28 51	8 8 9	29 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	20 21 21 22 23 24 24 25 26 27 27 28 29 3
3 6 3 10 1 3 14 1 3 18 1 3 22 2 2 3 30 3 3 34 4 4 3 38 4 4 3 42 5	9 29 28 2 mg 12 5 0 54 9 1 36 9 3 1 5 3 45 1 4 28 9 5 11 7 5 54 6 6 29	19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 25	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	27 28 29 29 23 4 5 6 7 8	2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11	mp 13 0 54 1 36 2 17 2 59 3 41 4 23 5 5 5 47 6 30 7 12	20 20 21 22 23	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 21 22 23 24 25	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	29 VO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	4 5 5 6 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 12

Right	1		ONI	The said	1300							PO		1
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sion of Meridian	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	1 200	1 6t	h	Ho		2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
	ny	败	_	7	VS	×22		n	6	ny	-	1	vs	200
H. M. S. 3 51 15	7 21	28	。 25	. 0	8	11		0 1	1	28	0	0 0	0	•
3 53 25	8 5	29	26	1	9	12	I		54 37	29	25 26	0	9	12 13
3 59 36 4 3 48	8 49 9 33	1	27 28	2 3	10 10	12 13		9	20 3	^ 1	27 28	2 3	11 12	14 15
4 8 0 4 12 13	10 16 11 2		29 m	4 5	11	14			47 30	1 2	29 m	4 5	13 14	16 16
4 16 26 4 20 40	11 46 12 30	3 4	1 2	6	13 14	16 17	h	2	13	3	0	6	15	17
4 24 55 4 29 10	13 15	5	3	8	15	17	1	3	10	5	2	8	15 16	18 19
4 33 26	14 45	6 7		9	16 17	18 19	100	4 5	24 8	6	3 4	9	17 18	20 20
4 37 42 1	6 15	8 8	PARTIE NO.	11 12	18 19	20 21	- 10		52	7 8	5	11 12	19 20	21 22
4 46 16 1	The second second	9	GOLD III	13	20 21	21 22	1	7	9	9	7 8	13		23 24
4 54 52 1 4 59 10 1	8 30 1	1 1	0	15	22 23	23 24	1	8 4	19	11	9	15	23	25
5 3 29 2	0 41	3 1	2	17	24	25	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	7		10 11	17	25	25 26
5 12 9 2	1 35 1	4 1	4	19	25 25	26 27	2 2		1 6		12 13			27
5 16 29 2 5 20 49 2	The second second				26 27	28 28	2:		61					28
5 25 9 2 5 29 30 2			Shark State St		28 29	29 *	2	1	0 1	7	15	22	29	×
5 33 51 2 5 38 12 2	5 25 1	9 1	8 2	4	***	1	2	5 3	0 1	8	17	24	1	2
5 42 34 2	6 55 2	1 2	0 2	5 6	1 2	3	27	7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} $	0	20	25 26	2 3	3
5 46 55 2 5 51 17 2	8 27 2	2 2	2 2	8	3 4	STORES OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	27		$ \begin{array}{c c} 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} $	Section 5		27	4 5	4 5
5 55 38 2 6 0 0 3		100	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	9	5 6	Parties of the last	29 30	200	5 2	TOTAL ST	22	29	6 7	6 7
		1							1			1		

Right Ascen-	Latit	Sequence of)ND 51°	SOM	Nor	h.	Latit			25′]		h.
sion of	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	1000	6th
Meridian.	_		m	109	***	×	_	_	m	V5.	***	×
7 5 7 9 2 7 13 4 7 18 7 22 1 7 26 3 7 30 5 7 35 7 39 2 7 43 3 7 47 4 7 52 7 56 1 8 0 2 8 4 3	0 0 47 1 33 2 19 3 5 13 3 5 14 2 7 19 5 2 2 19 6 6 5 5 1 7 4 2 7 1 8 2 0 1 1 9 1 1 1 9 5 8 1 1 2 8 1 1 2 8 1 1 2 8 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 5 1 1 3 5 1 2 4 2 1 1 3 1 3 5 2 1 5 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25 26 27 27 28 29 11 22 23 4 5 6 6 7 8 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	24 25 26 27 28 29 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0 0 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 3 24 25 26 6 27 28 29	* 1 2 3 4	1	2 15 3 45 4 30 5 16 6 44 7 29 8 14 8 54; 10 25 11 11 11 50 11 12 14 5 15 3 16 2 17 4 18 3 19 1 19 5 20 4 21 2	29 m 1 2 2 3 4 5 5 6 7	18 19 20	27 28 29	3 4	° 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 13 14 15 18 19 20 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 29 9 1 2

Right Ascen-	Latit		ONE 51°			th.	Latit		ER. 53°			th.
sion of Meridian	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Meridian.	_	m	1	***	×	g		m	#	VA11	×	r
H. M. S.	0 /	o	0	0	0	.0	0 /	0	0	0	0	0
8 8 45	22 40	19	22	0	5	2	22 6	18	21	0	5	2
8 12 54	23 24	20	23	1	5	3	22 48	19	22	1	6	2
8 17 3	24 7	21	24	2	6	3	23 30	19	23	2	7	3
8 21 11		22	25	3	7	4	24 13	20	24	3	8	4
8 25 19	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF	23	26	4	8	5		21	25	4	9	5
8 29 26	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	23	27	5	9	6	25 37	22	26	5	10	6
8 33 31	The same of the same of	24	28	6	10	7	26 19	22	27	6	10	6
8 37 37	100	25	29	7	11	8	27 1	23	28	7	11	7
8 41 41		26	NS.	8	12	8	27 43		28	8	12	.8
8 45 45		27	1	9	13	9	28 24	25	29	9	13	9
8 49 48	100	27	2	10	14	10		26	NS.	10	14	10
8 53 51		28	3	11	15 16	11	29 47 m 28	26	1 2	12	16	11
8 57 52	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON	29	4	12 13	17	12	$\frac{m}{1}$ 28	0.000	3	13	17	12
9 1 59			5	14	18	13		29	4	14	18	13
9 5 53	N. St. Land		6	15	18	14	2 31	29	5	15	18	13
9 9 53 9 13 55	S William Street		7	16	19	15	3 12	Marine SV	6	16	19	14
9 13 52			8	17	20	16	3 52		7	17	20	15
9 21 47			9	18	21	16	4 32		8	18	21	16
9 25 44	TO STATE OF STREET	of the last of the	10	19	22	17	5 12	100000	9	19	22	17
9 29 40	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	ALC: UNK	11	20	23	18	5 52	100000	10	20	23	17
9 33 36	State of the last		12	21	24	19	6 32	190-60	lii	21	24	18
9 37 29	O STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		13	22	25	19	7 13	S REGISTRAL	12	22	25	19
9 41 23		530 miles	14	23	26	20	7 53	6	13	23	26	20
9 45 10		0 (07350-	15	24	27	21	8 33		14	24	27	21
9 49 9			16	25	28	22	9 12	8	15	25	28	21
9 53	10 51	10	17	26	28	23	9 51	8	16	26	28	22
9 56 53	2 11 32	211	18	27	29	23	10 30	9	17	27	29	23
10 0 43	3 12 15	212	19	28	90	24	11 9	10	18	28	r	24
10 4 3	12 5	312	20	29	1	25	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	10	19	29	11	24
10 8 2	3 13 3	3 13	20	30	2	26	12 28	11	20	30	2	25

125

Right Ascen-	Latit		51°			th.	L			ERI 53°			th.
sion of	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	1s Hou		2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Meridian.	m	1	779	×	r	g	m	ī	1	18	×	r	r
fl. M. S.	0 ,	0	0	0	0	0	0	-,	0	0	0	0	0
10 8 23	13 33	13	20	0	2	26	12	28	11	20	0	2	25
10 12 12		14	21	1	3	26	13	6		21	ĭ	3	26
10 16 0	14 43	15	22	2	4	27	13	45	13	21	2	3	26
10 19 48		16	23	3	5	28	14	25	14	22	3	4	27
			24	4	5	29	15	4		23	4	5	28
10 27 22			25	5	6	29	15	42		24	5	7	29
		18	26	6	7	Ø	16		16	25	6	7	29
		19	27	7	8	1	17	0	17	26	7	8	8
	18 51	20	28	8	9	2	17	39	18	27	8	9	1
10 42 25 10 46 9	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	20	29	9	10	2	18	17	19	28	9	10	2
TO SECURITY OF THE PARTY OF THE	20 52	E0000 -	===	10	11	3 4	18 19	55	19	29	10	10	2
		ACM PROVIDE	2	12	12	4	20	13		1	11	11 12	3,4
	22 9	September 1	3	13	13	5	20	STATE OF THE PARTY.	22	2	13	13	4
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	22 49	Service of	4	14	14	6	21		23	4	14	14	5
	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	25	5	15	15	7	22		24	5	15	15	6
		26	6	16	16	7	22		24	6	16	16	6
	24 47		8	17	17	8	23	0.00	25	7	17	17	7
	25 27	28	9	18	17	9	24	2	26	8	18	17	8
	26 5	e ogene	10	19	18	10	24	40	27	9	19	18	9
	26 45		11	20	19	10	25		28	10	20	19	9
		VS	12	21	20	11	25		29	11	21	20	10
11 30 37	200	0100000000	13	22	21	12	26		29	12	22	20	11
STATE OF THE PARTY	28 44		14	23	22	13	27		VS	13	23	21	11
	29 24	The second	15	24	23	13	27	53		14	24	22	12
11 41 39	A STATE OF THE OWNER, WHEN THE PARTY OF THE		16	25	23	14	28	32	1000	15	25	23	13
11 45 19	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		17	26	24	15	29	11	2	16	26	24	13
11 49 0 11 52 40		THE ROOM	18	27 28	25 26	15	29	53		17	27	25	14
11 56 20	100	The second 100 to	20	28	26	17	Ŧ,	35		18	28	25	15
11 00 20 $12 0 0$	3 Charleson	1000	21	30	27	17	1 1	47	5	20 21	29	26	15 16

TABLES OF HOUSES.

Right	T -434			DON	23.3						PO		
Ascen-	Latit	uae	91	32	No.	rth.		Lati	tude	e 53'	25	No	rth
sion of	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	H	1st ouse	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6t
Meridian.	1	W	===	m	m	8	1	1	vs	***	do	g	8
H. M. S.	0 1	0	0	0	0	D	0	,	D	0	0	0	-
12 0 0	3 23	8	21	0	27	17	8	47	6	21	0	27	16
12 3 40	4 4	9	22	1	28	18		33	7	22	1	28	17
12 7 20	4 45		24	2	29	19	1	3 11	8	23	2	29	18
12 11 0	5 25		25	3	o	20		3 49	9	24	3	X	18
12 14 41	S OF THE REAL PROPERTY.		26	4	1	20	4	28	10	25	4	0	19
12 18 21	6 48		27	5	1	21	Ô	44	10	26	5	1	20
12 22 2	7 29		28	6	2	22	è			28	6	2	20
12 25 42 12 29 23	8 10	Section 1	29	7	3	23	16	Committee of	12	29	7	3	21
	8 51		×	8	4	23	7		12	×	8	3	22
	9 33 10 15	70 PM (11 a)	2 3	9	5	24	7		14	1	9	4	22
12 40 26		CO (CO) (CO)	4	10	6	25	8		15	2	10	5	23
The last of the la	11 40		5	12	7	25 26	9		16	3	11	6	24
12 47 50			6	13	8	100	9	USE WHEEL ST	300 CO 11 II	5	12		25
12 51 32	Taken State of Street	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING	7	14	9	28	10 11	29 11	18 19	67	13 14		25
Control of the Contro	13 47	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	and the same	ACCOUNTS NO.	10	28		53	OWNERS WITH	8	15	200	26
The second secon	14 30 9		ALC: NO THE REAL PROPERTY.		11	CHARLES TO	$\frac{11}{12}$			10	16		27
13 2 40					ii	04,433,00	13	LI BENDER		10	17		27 28
	15 59 5				12	i	14		23	12	18	TO DO IN	29
	6. 44 5		13		13	NORTH DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COL	14		The same	13	19	Statistics	29
13-13-51				SCHOOL SHIPS	14	THE OWNER OF THE OWNER,	15				AND DESCRIPTION OF	13	
13 17 35	18 13	29	16	21	lő		16	11	YOUSE			14	1
13 21 20 1	19 0:	2 1	17	22	16	000220000	16	54	NAME OF THE OWNER, OF THE OWNER, OF THE OWNER, OF THE OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER,			15	2
13 25 6					16		17	38				15	2
13 28 52 2		March 100 House	PERSONAL PROPERTY OF		17	5	18	25	100 E C / 1			16	3
13 32 38 2			0.000		18		19	10	SERVICE SERVICE	20		17	4
	22 6				19		19	57	2	22		18	5
	22 54			ZDDOOMHE W	20		20	43	3	23	27	19	6
13 44 0	A PARTY OF THE PAR	Town Warted			21		21	29		24	28	20	6
Control of the last of the las	24 31				21		22	16				21	7
13 51 37 2	25 20 1	0 2	27	30 2	22	10	23	4	7	27	30	21	8

	D: 1.	LONDON													1	TABLES OF HOUSES.										-	29				
3	Right	LONDON. Latitude 51° 32' North.						LIVERPOOL							1	N							LIVERP			RP(POOL				
1	Ascen-						rth.	Latit	Latitude 53° 25' North.						1	Righ	t		LC	ONDON. 2 51° 32' North.			1	ary Month							
1	sion of	1st	1st				0		7-1111							TO BE		Latit	ude	51°	32' 1	Vort	h.	. Latitude 35 25			-,	-			
1	Meridian.	House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th a	66 P	1		Ascer			9	i	9	1		1st				E42	Seh		
1		1	200	×	8	8	П	1				-	-			sion	of	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	CONTRACT		
	H. M. S.	0 1	0	0	0	0	0	0 1	0	0				E	Bol	Merid		78	1×	8	п	п	90	VS	X	8	П	п	69		
100	3 51 37 3 55 27	25 20 26 10	10	27				23 4	7	27	0 2	952	8	1	D				10	-	0	0	0	10000	10	0	0	0	4	0	200
01 23	3 59 17	27 2	12	28 Y	2 3			23 53 24 42	270002	29	1 2	2 9	3			H. 1	u. s. 1 15	07 1	5 26	6	0	18	6		3 26 9 28	7 8	0	17 18	5		
1		27 53 28 45		1 2	3 2	25	12	25 31	11		2 2 2 3 24			100		15 5	5 25	28 4	2 28	7 9	1 2	19 20	8	27	9 29	10	2 3	19 20	6		
1	4 10 51	29 36	16	4	6 6 6	S(A)		26 21 1 27 13 1			4 25	5 11				THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	9 36		1 1	10	3	21	9		0 Y	11 12	4	21	7	1	1000
1	The state of the s	1 23		5 6	6 2 2		15	28 51	6	6	5 26					16 16	7 (3	16 3	Sec. 14, 172	4 5	22 23	10	1.	18 4	13	5	22 23	9	1/	Distance of the last
14	1 22 31	2 18 3	20	8	8 2	9		28 58 1 29 51 1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		7 27 28	13			1	120	16 2		53 32	7 14	6	24	12		28 6 9	14	100	24	11	5	
14		3 16 2 4 11 2	2007		9 I		7 8	3 45 2	0	9	29	15				16	20 4	0 8	13	1 11	A	25		1 6	55 11	17	OTHER DESIGNATION.	1 - 1	12	18	
14		5 9 2	25 1	1 1	1	2 1	9	1 40 2 2 36 2	3 1			16		100			AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	011		2 1	7 5	2			44 13 36 15	20) 10	27	14		
14	42 10	6 7 2 7 6 2	A COLUMN	3 1 4 1		2 2 2 2	200	3 32 2	4 1:	3 12	1	17.			1	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	33	26 12	34 1	4 1 2	2007	1 2	9 1	8 12	31 17 30 19	2			THE STATE OF		
		8 62	9 1	5 1	4 4	1 2	11.	4 30 20 5 28 20	8 10	COLUMN TO SERVICE					J.	16		42 15 59 17	20	8 2	1 1	2 2	5 1	9 14	31 2	1 2	4 1	3 9	17		
14	54 71		$\begin{cases} 1 \\ 3 \end{cases}$	100			SCHOOL SHIP	6 28 29 7 28 3 4	9 18	15	4	20				16	46	16 19 34 21	18	300		4	2 2	21 18	39 2 49 2	3 2		5	2 2		
$\frac{14}{15}$			4 1	9 1	7 7	2	4 8	8 30 9	19 20		5 6	21 22			L	16	THE SAY	52 23	27	23		5		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22	7 /2	27 1	6	3 2 2		
15	6 91:	3 27 8	6 2 2 2					33 4	5 1 STORES	18	17	23				16	59	10 25 29 27		ALC: N		17	5	25 25		STATE OF	Market Street	17	4 2 5 2		
15	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		ALCOHOL STREET	100 March 1997) 9	27	7 11	44 8			8	23				17	White have	49.3	€ 0	28		18 19		26 27 27 3	7	2	п	19		5 26	
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