

T H E

Astrologer's Magazine ;

A N D

PHILOSOPHICAL MISCELLANY.

J A N U A R Y, 1794.

Embellished with the following elegant Engravings by BARLOW, all accurately, copied from LAVATER :—1 An Engraved Title Page to the Second Volume of LAVATER. 2 Profiles of Twelve Heads. 3 Head after Holbein. 4 Outlines of Twelve Heads. 5 A distinguished Face, and 6 Religious veneration.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for William LOCKE, No. 12, Red-Lion Street, Holborn; and sold by all the Booksellers and Newscarrriers in Town and Country.

To Correspondents.

THE continual calls of our subscribers for the completion of Lavater's Physiognomy, constrain us to abridge the room heretofore allotted to Astrological Discussions: Indeed it gives concern to see some controversies extended to a painful length, which would perhaps be more satisfactorily settled by a private epistolary correspondence between the parties: Mercurius having first impeached the judgment of J. W. the latter is entitled to a reply, but we must request the answer to be brief and apply to leading point; we sincerely regret that two Artists both of them, we believe worthy persons and respectable practitioners, should have any serious altercation.

From some late accurate observations of that great Astronomer, Dr. Herschel, it has been discovered, that the Planet Saturn, revolves upon its Axis in ten hours sixteen minutes, and four tenths of a second, so from its diurnal motion the days and nights of the inhabitants of that planet must be less than one half what they are with us upon earth, if that planet Saturn be inhabited.

The continuation of the Essay on the Antiquity Verity and Usefulness of Astrology, is unavoidably postponed, as is also the continuation of the Case of a Gentleman now in Goal, these articles shall be given in our next, at the instance of a suborned informer.

Several persons under different signatures having applied to have their Nativities calculated; those who are inclined to make a compensation adequate to the labour and experience required for the proper discharge of such a process, are requested to apply to Mr. Locke, No. 12, Red-Lion-Street, Holborn, they may be gratified by having a respectable Artist employed, who is capable of giving his Clients the utmost satisfaction.

Astrologer's Magazine;

AND

PHILOSOPHICAL MISCELLANY.

FOR JANUARY, 1794.

LETTER FROM MERCURIUS,

TO J. W.

S I R,

YOUR letter excited in my mind two opposite sensations, pain and pleasure; I was pained that such a farrago of absurdity should flow from the pen of a lover of the science; and I was pleased to find your charges could be so easily refuted.

You commence your attack by charging me with an assertion, that, in the child's nativity, the sun would not meet the zodiacal parallel of Mars in less than seven years, which you say is certainly a mistake, and a convincing proof that I am unacquainted with the method of calculation. A few words will settle this: the Sun's pole is 4d. 12m. his OA. 290 24, and the OA. of Mars's parallel in 25. 0 of Capricorn taken under the Sun's pole, is 298. 35—the arch of direction therefore in 8. 11, which turned into time gives seven

years six months. This, sir, is the direction by which you attempt to account for the death of the child, who, rather unfortunately for your Judgment, died suddenly on the 13th of April, 1791, at the age of three months six days. A few days after the child's birth I erected the figure, and gave my opinion he would not live four months, which opinion (by desire) I committed to writing. My reasons were as follow: In four preceding nativities, in all which the dragon's tail was posited within a few minutes of the ascendant, I found that when the node came by direction on the ascendant, they severally died; I consequently thought four precedents sufficient to ground my opinion upon, and I was not deceived. I am not singular in this opinion, for Gadbury (Page 178) says he knew this direction to kill in three nativities. Respecting the part of fortune, I think it so ridiculous to hold a dispute concerning

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cerning a non-entity, that I shall say no more on that subject till you bring experimental proof of its existence.

Your objection to my method of directing to a quartile in mundo, is a mere assertion, in support of which you bring no proof; I, on the contrary, am ready to bring many examples in my own and other nativities of the rectitude of the method.

You assert, that in the nativity inserted in November Magazine, the Sun is eight minutes from his true place according to Parker's Ephemeris; by examining the said Ephemeris, I find the place of the Sun at noon, on the 9th of May, 1770, to be 18.48 of Taurus, and on the 10th to be 19.46; which leaves 58 minutes for equation, which being performed, gives 19.28 of Taurus for the Sun's place at 20 minutes before five in the morning: now, sir, who is wrong? but I wish to inform you that I calculated the Sun's place from Halley's tables, and that I seldom trust to any Ephemeris but White's; having proved the Sun's place to be correct, your observation on the revolution falls to the ground: I am very well aware that the revolution is gained by ascertaining the exact time of the Sun's return to his radical point.

Your declarations that, "the ascendant never meets aspects in the zodiac," and that, "the ascendant could not meet the quartile of Mars till the mid-heaven came to his body," are pregnant with error, which assertion I will prove by two examples.—First, in my own nativity, 0.27 of Virgo ascends, Saturn is posited in the tenth in 2.10 of Gemini, therefore his zodiacal quartile fell in 2.10 of Virgo, and when the ascendant came to that point I broke a limb at the age of two years eight months.—Now according to your account it should not have taken place 'till my fourteenth year; when the mid-heaven came from the body of Saturn.—The other example is that of the

Duke of Clarence, which is similar, and took place at the age of twenty-seven years five months, whereas by your method it would have happened at the age of thirty-seven years six months—a wide difference! I hoped that your train of errors would here have found a termination; but alas! the farther you go, the more you expose yourself to ridicule;—you say that the ascendant came to opposition of Jupiter before it came to 23.0 of Gemini, the place where Mars's quartile falls, and that I have made it come up a year and a month after; you then give what you call a calculation, and begin by observing very scientifically that Jupiter has thirty-four minutes south latitude, therefore that the oblique ascension of his opposite place with contrary or north latitude taken under the pole of the ascendant, leaves an arc of direction of 21.5:—Now, sir, I blush for you! for did you know any thing of astronomy you would be convinced that Jupiter never has south latitude in Sagittary; that he has thirty-four minutes north latitude is very evident, and had you known what you had been about, you would have found the arc of direction to have been 23.16. I now perceive the truth of Mehmet's observation in the last Magazine, "that you are a finder out of rare inventions." You cavil at my saying, the Moon would not have come to the quartile of Mars in less than twenty-seven years ten months, which is a fact, and the length of time is accounted for, by the latitude, the Moon possesses at 23.0; if you calculate the arc, take care you don't mistake the latitude as you did in Jupiter's opposition, and by that means cut a ridiculous figure. Your observation on the ascendant coming to quartile of Saturn in the native's first year is sufficiently confuted by the two former examples. Your last objection, that "an epidemic fever is improper to build a doctrine upon,"

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is as absurd as the rest; as it implies that the native died without a regular killing direction, or, more plainly speaking, before his time. I believe there is no rational son of Urania, who would suppose there is an individual soldier dies on the frontiers of France, without a killing direction, which may be as clearly traced as if he had staid at home and been shot by accident, and it is well known that death has made greater havock on the Continent of Europe by bullet and bayonet within these last twelve months, than the plague at London, Marseilles, and Philadelphia.

You have written a letter, sir, for public perusal, in which, beside speculative errors, you have asserted three palpable falsities; what apology you will make to the public for thus attempting to mislead their judgment is not for me to determine. Let me ask you, what end has your letter answered? instead of detecting errors in me, you have exposed your own blunders. Leaving you to your own reflections, and wishing you more prudence in future, I remain,

Your humble servant,

MERCURIUS.

Bath, Jan. 6, 1794.

TANTARABOBUS TO PHILOMATHOS.

SIR,

IN page 156, Vol. III. you had addressed several questions on your nativity, for any of the correspondents to give their opinion, you mention that, "so many of the directions brought up by your very ingenious correspondent, J. W. the elaborate performance of a calculation, is thereby already anticipated." But I must beg leave to make use of directions of my own calculation, for I am fully convinced that many of those given by him are very erroneous. I shall here give my reasons for what I say, and if they should not be agreeable to the rules of art, I shall thank any correspondent to point it out to me, and now proceed to give my opinion upon them, as far as the narrow limits of my impartial judgment will allow.

What bodify Marks or Moles?

Solution: Virgo eighteen degrees, thirty-two minutes, on the cusp of the ascendant, gives a mole or a mark on the middle part of your belly, Mercury lord of the ascendant, posited in Sagitarius, gives another on the middle part of your right thigh,

as he is in conjunction with the Sun, trine of Saturn, and opposition of Mars, which makes him become masculine, but as he is under the earth it will be scarcely visible or a light colour, the latter part of Aquarius, a masculine sign, on the cusp of the sixth house, denotes another on your right ankle. Saturn lord of the sixth in Leo, gives another on your back or reins, of a black or dark colour: the Moon in Scorpio, give another of a light colour on your privates.

If Travel beyond Sea?

Solution: the Moon, Mercury, Mars, ninth house, and lord thereof, are generally esteemed the significators of travelling. Mercury lord of the ascendant, and part lord of the ninth house, in conjunction with the Sun, opposition of Mars, and Luna in the third house, may denote some small travelling, but as the positions are not very forceable, I shall not lay so much stress upon it as I should otherwise have done. To determine whether it will be by sea or land, I shall agree with Mr. Lilly, for he says, "this is a most scrupulous query." If any of the ingenious correspondents has fully

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explored this question by experience, I will thank them to lay down their rules, whereby we may be enabled to judge of it with more certainty.

If at present in good Health?

Solution: Mercury lord of the ascendent in quartile to the ascendent, opposition of Mars, trine to Saturn lord of the sixth house and all weak, very aptly denotes the native at times to be troubled with slight diseases, "Luna separating from an infortune the lord of the sixth, (which is here the case) the native will suffer many diseases in nursing; and afflictions afterwards," and sheweth the native "is most negligent of his own health" in general: but as I do not find any bad direction now operating, nor any bad transit to signify it, except Saturn lord of the sixth transiting the square of his zodiacal space, I am apt to think you were not at that time much afflicted with any sickness.

If single or married?

Solution: Venus, Moon, seventh house and lord thereof, are significators of men's marriage—Jupiter, lord of the seventh house, and Venus in no aspect to any planets, "Luna in Scorpio in quartile of Saturn in Leo," (here united) and cadent also, "the native seldom has either wife or children."—Signs of marriage, are Pisces, a fruitful sign on the cusp of the seventh house; Venus in the fifth, and lord of the ascendent, applying to a conjunction with the lord of the se-

venth house; but, in my opinion, the significators of marriage are fewer and weaker than them against it. In the twenty-second year of your age, Jupiter, by direction, came to a conjunction with Venus, and the Sun to sextile of the Moon, which if you are married, that was an apt time for it, or love affairs; the time that will be likely for your marriage, are Venus to a sextile of the Sun near the present time; *Medium caeli* to a trine of the Moon, and Sun to a trine of Venus, in the thirty-first year of your age, Luna to a conjunction of the Sun, and Venus to a sextile of Jupiter, in your thirty-third.

Descriptions of your wife; one of rather a tall stature, pale complexion, thin face, dark hair, &c.

If any children?

Solution: Venus in the fifth house, the Moon in Scorpio, a fruitful sign, are significators of issue—but Saturn lord of the fifth, in the eleventh in opposition to the fifth, is a barren sign; the Moon's dispositor in a barren sign, also are significators of non issue, lord and sign of the fifth, "if he be barren, the native will have no issue, or very few, or will they live."

An answer candidly confessing the truth of these solutions as they may deserve, will greatly oblige a sincere well-wisher to the two sons of Urania.

Yours, &c.

TANTAROBUS.

Jan. 20, 1794.

HINTS TO PHILOSOPHERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I suppose the chief design of this Magazine, is in general to diffuse knowledge and truth, and in particular to revive the ancient science of astrology, and to settle it upon a firm basis. I must therefore humbly take the liberty of requesting correspond-

ents to keep nothing back, that will tend in the least to elucidate the doctrine of stary influence. Could any experienced adept in the science establish some parts of it upon reason and fact, which though they be true, have never yet been so clearly demonstrated as to reach general conviction.

it would snatch our art finally out of the jaws of the enraged critic : but till then, it will ever be liable to be invaded to its great disadvantage. The generous mind is ever ready to communicate ; but to be reserved, is the part of a narrow, contracted, selfish soul. I must beg leave gently to reprove Mr. W. E. for an expression he made use of in page 504 of the last Vol. where he speaks thus, " To obviate every objection which may be made by the envious, I shall

farther observe, that I am very confident that the given time is very near truth ; *my reasons I reserve to myself.* The ingenious heart, an enlightened philosopher, scorns to tantalize an individual, much less the public. The common good should be the first motive that impels a man to write ; nay, in fact, it ought to inspire every sentence.

ZETALETHES.

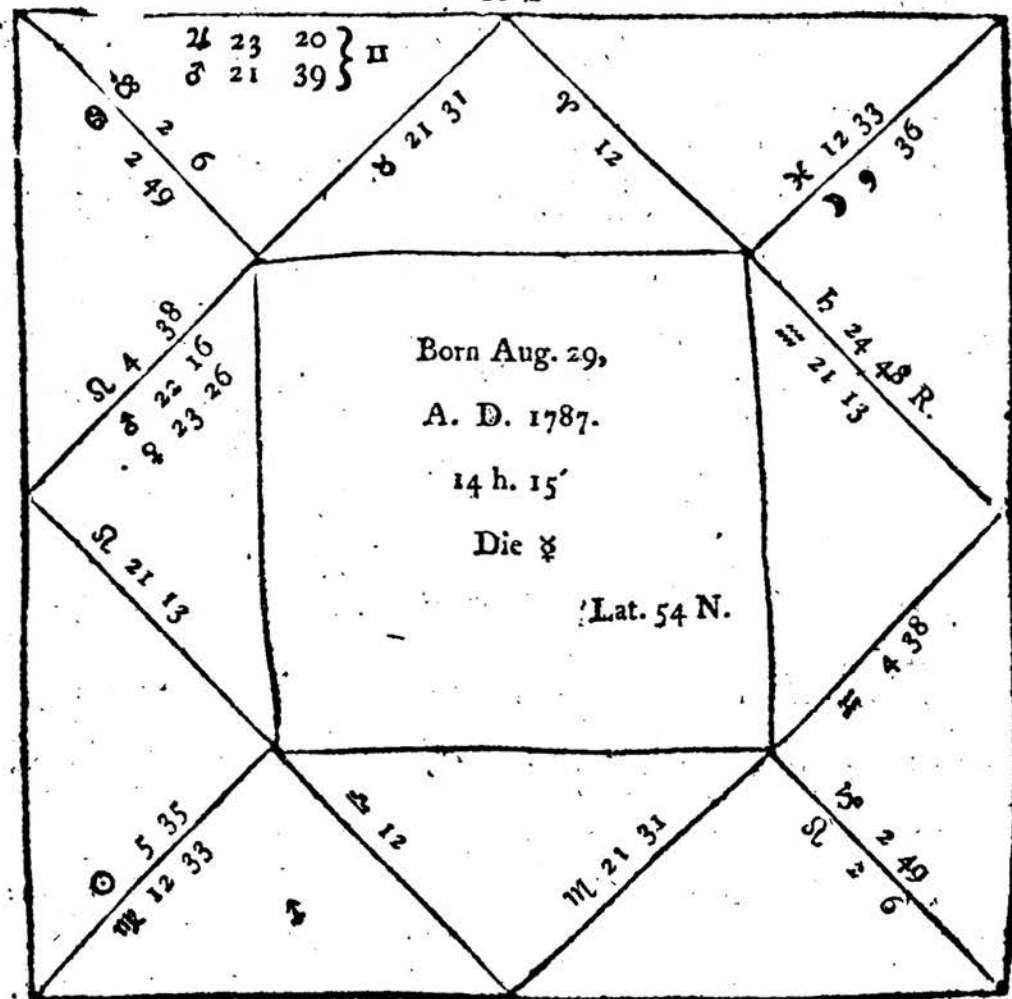
Wakefield, Oct. 9, 1793.

REMARKS ON A NATIVITY.

SIR,
THIS is the nativity of a girl, who died on March 14, 1793, aged 5

years, 197 days ; afflicted with a sore throat.

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LAT.

				LATITUDE.				
b	-	1	34 S.	2	-	1	3 N.	
24	-	0	34 S.	8	-	3	0 S.	
8	-	0	17 S.	D	-	4	36 N.	
Q	-							

The moon, it is evident, is Hileg; and her opposition to the sun, by converse motion, is the direction that caused her death. In order to give satisfaction, I shall give my method of proceeding through each step of the calculation.

Declination of the moon	3 43
The right ascent. of the moon	339 26
Asc. Diff. under the pole of the ninth house, subt.	1 49
<hr/>	
Oblique descent of the moon	337 37
Oblique descent of the ninth house	341 2
Oblique descent of the moon, subt.	337 37
<hr/>	
Distance of the moon from the ninth house	3 25
<hr/>	
Semidiurnal arc of the moon	5 15
Seminocurnal arc of the sun	5 2
Then by the Rule of proportion.	
h. p h.	- - -
5 15 3 25 5 2	- - -
Declination of the sun	9 30
<hr/>	
The ascension of the sun	157 24
Asc. Diff. under the pole of the third house, subt.	4 41
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Oblique ascension of the sun	152 43
Oblique ascension of the third house	161 2
Oblique ascension of the sun, subt.	152 43
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Distance of the sun from the third house	8 19
Proportional part, subt.	3 17
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Arc of direction	5 2
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which being converted into time by solar motion, gives for the space of life, 5 years 197 days; at which age the native died, as many can testify.

Cor. 1 A significator may be directed conversally.

Cor. 2 Converse directions are sometimes fatal.

Cor. 3. A disease is to be known, from the nature and position of the afflicting planet. In this nativity, ☉ in ♀ is the afflicting planet, which denotes disorders, tumours in the throat, of which the native died.

ARITHMETIC.

the oriental state. Therefore they have qualities agreeable to the virtue of the rulers, and worship Venus calling her *Iſis*. They also worship Saturn, naming him *Mithranichios*: And many foretel future events, and consecrate their genital parts to the gods, because the familiarity of the fore-named stars is naturally spermatic. Moreover they are hot and incited to lust; given to dancing, and lovers of ornaments, because of Venus; and live simply, because of Saturn and perform venereal congresses openly, because of the oriental state. But they have masculine congresses; and many of them beget children by their own mothers. They do reverence with their breasts, by reason of the oriental configurations, because the heat is the principal part, and hath a solar power.

They are, for the most part, neat and effeminate, about the cloathing of their bodies; as robes and other adornings, because of Venus. But they are great in mind and councils, courageous and warlike, because of the agreement of Saturn, which he hath with the oriental disposition. Again, particularly, Parthia, Media, and Persia, are ruled by Venus and Taurus; wherefore they who dwell there, have splendid garments; and cover their whole bodies, the breast excepted; and are lovers of pleasures and neatness.

Moreover, the parts about Babylon, Mesopotamia, and Assyria, have familiarity with Virgo and Mercury, whence the inhabitants are mathematical, and very great observers of the five stars.

Again, India, Arriana and Gedrosia, are governed by Capricorn and Saturn, whence they in those places are ill-formed, unclean, and savage.

The other parts of the quadrangle lying about the middle of the whole earth, Idumæa, Cœlosyria, Judea, Phœnicia, Chaldea, Orchinia, and Arabia-Felix; these are situate towards the north-west of the whole

quadrangle, and have familiarity with the north-west trigon, Aries, Leo, and Sagittary, and have for their governors, Jupiter and Mars, and likewise Mercury: wherefore the inhabitants are dealers in merchandizes, makers of bargains, despisers of danger; treacherous, of servile mind, and altogether changeable, through the configurations of the mentioned stars.

Again, they of those which inhabit Cœlestine, Idumæa, and Judea, have rather familiarity with Aries and Mars; wherefore, for the most part, they are bold, atheists, and treacherous. But the Phœnicians, Chaldeans, and Orchinians, are under Leo and Sol: wherefore they are plain, humane lovers of astrology, and worship the Sun more than any. They which are in Arabia-Felix, are ruled by Sagittary and Jupiter. Again the country is fertile and full of spices and the men thereof well composed; of a free spirit in their contracts and dealings.

Of the third quadrant, which is in the north part of Asia the Great, the parts which lie towards the north-east of the earth, contain Hyrcania, Armenia, Mantiana, Bactriana, Casperia Serica, Sauromatica, Oxiana, Sogdiana; these have familiarity with the north-east trigon, attributed to Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius. It hath for its rulers in oriental figures, Saturn and Jupiter; therefore they in those countries worship Jupiter and Sol. They are very rich, have much gold cleanly in their diet, easy, skilled in divine (matters;) magicians, just and free in their manners; magnanimous, haters of evil; lovers of friendship; and willingly dying for their relations in a good cause. And in their marriages they are honest and pure; and in their garments sumptuous; free-hearted and high-minded: for the most part, Saturn and Jupiter doth these, because of the oriental figures.

Again, of these, they of Hyrcania, Armenia, and Mantiana, have rather fami-

familiarity with Gemini and Mercury. Therefore, these are more sharp and evil.

They of Bactriana, Casperia, and Scirica, are under Libra and Venus. Hence they in those regions are very rich, neat, and lovers of songs.

The parts about Sauromatia, Oxiana, and Sogdiana, have familiarity with Aquarius and Saturn; whence these nations are more ungentle, austere, and savage.

The other parts of this quadrant which lie in the middle of the whole earth, contains Bithynia, Phrygia, Colchis, Laxia, Syria, Commegene, Cappadocia, Lydia, Lycia, Cilicia, and Pamphilia: these lying in the south-west of the quadrant, have familiarity with the south-west trigon, consisting of Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, and have for their rulers Mars and Venus, and Mercury also. Wherefore they in these countries, for the most part, worship Venus, as mother of the gods; calling her by different names agreeable to their country language; and likewise Mars, calling him Adonis, and some other names.

And they perform their ceremonies with lamentations. They are of a servile mind, laborious, crafty, fraudulent, rapacious; in war mercenary, taking each other prisoners, enslaving them; making war upon each other, because of the oriental respects of Mars and Venus: for in the triangular sign of Venus, I say in Capricorn, Mars is exalted, and in Mars his triangular sign, viz. Pisces and Venus is exalted, for this cause, it is, that the women are well affected towards the men; have natural affection, look well after their families; work and serve, and altogether love to be subject to and obey the men.

Further, of these, Bithynia, Phrygia, and Colchis, are conformed chiefly to Cancer and the Moon; whence it is, that the men of those countries are timorous and obedient; but most of the women because of the

oriental and masculine position of the moon, are of a manlike nature, love to rule, warriors as the Amazons: they avoid lying with men, they love to be armed and behave themselves like men, and they cut off the right breasts of their female infants, for military advantage, and that they shewing this part naked in their arrays, may seem to be of a masculine nature.

Again, Syria, Commagene, and Cappadocia, have familiarity with Scorpio and Mars. Therefore they in these (countries,) are bold, evil, treacherous, and laborious.

They of Lydia, Cilicia, Pamphilia, have familiarity with Pisces and Jupiter. Whence the people there possess much; are merchandizers, free, common in living, and faithful in their bargains.

Of the remaining quadrant, situate in that part commonly called Lybia; the parts containing Numidia, Carthage, Africa, Nasamonica, Phasania, Garamantis, Mauritana, Getulia, and Metagonitis, is extended toward the south-west of the universal earth; and have familiarity with the south-west trigon, consisting of Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; and Mars and Venus in the occidental station governs it. Wherefore, on this account of the configurations of the stars, it happens, that the inhabitants are ruled by the men and women, being children of the same mother; the men govern the men; and the women the women. And they are very hot, prone to feminine congresses; force their marriages, and in many places, the chief kings force the spouses of their subjects; and among some the women are common to all. They love to be well clothed, and to wear women's apparel, because of Venus. But because of Mars, they are manlike, crafty, magicians, impostors, and ready (to undergo dangers.)

Again of these, they of Carthage and Africa, are chiefly under C

and the Moon; therefore they live in common, they traffic and enjoy all plenty.

But they which inhabit Numidia, Carthage, Metagonitis, Mauritiana, and Getulia, have familiarity with Scorpio and Mars; whence they are savage, most addicted to war, eaters of flesh, very prompt to dangers, careless of their lives; so they abstain not from killing each other.

They of Phasania, Nasamonitis and Garamantis, have familiarity with Pisces and Jupiter; wherefore they are free, of plain manners, laborious, just, and for the most part ungoverned. They worship Jupiter as Ammon.

The remaining parts of this quadrant, which are in the midst of the whole earth, which contains Cyrenea, Marmaria, Ægypt, Thebes, Oasis, Trogloditis, Arabia, Azania, and the middle Æthiopia, those situate in the middle of the quadrant, have familiarity with the north-east trigon, consisting of Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius, and have for rulers Saturn, Jupiter, and Mercury; therefore they of these places, as participating of the five planets, according to their occidental habit, are lovers of the Gods, fear the Deity, serve the Gods; addicted to lameation, bury the dead, and put them out of their sight, because of the vespertine respect. They use all sorts of laws, and worship all sorts of Gods. When they obey, they are humble, and fearful, and patient; but when they rule, they are courageous and high spirited. The men have many wives, and the women many husbands; addicted to coition, and lie with their sisters: the men are prolific, and the women very apt to conceive, even as the country itself is fruitful. Many of the men are tender and effeminate, and some despise their genital parts, because of the vespertine figuration of the malefics with Venus.

Again, they of these who inhabit Cyrenea, Marmarices, and the Lower

Ægypt, rather agree with Gemini and Mercury; therefore they are thoughtful, intelligent, skilled in all things, chiefly in wisdom, and the invention of divine matters. They are magicians, institutors of sacred rights and mysteries; they are altogether addicted to learning.

They of Thebes, Oasis, and Trogloditis, have familiarity with Libra and Venus; are hotter and swifter by nature, and enjoy much plenty.

But they of Arabia and Aziana and the Middle Æthiopia, are under A-quarius and Saturn; therefore they are eaters of flesh and fish, dispersed and not united, beastly, and lead a rude and savage life.

The agreement therefore of the stars and signs, and the manners and properties which proceed from them, on particulars and generals, is set down in short after this manner; but that the knowledge and use thereof may be easy, I will describe each nation in order as it hath familiarity with the twelve signs, according to the aforesaid order.

The disposition of Countries, as each of them is subject to each of the Signs.

♊. Brittania, Galatia, Germany; in the middle, Palestine, Cælesyria, Idumea.

♋. Parthia, Media, Persia; in the middle, Cyclades, Cyprus, Asia Minor.

♌. Hircania, Armenia, Mantiana; in the middle, Cyrene, Marmarica, Egypt the Lower.

♍. Numidia, Carthage, Africa; in the middle, Bithynia, Phrygia, Colchis.

♎. Italia, Gallia, Sicilia, Apulia; in the middle, Phœnicia, Chaldea, Orchenia,

♏. Mesopotamia, Babylon, Assyria; in the middle, Greece, Achaia, Crete.

♐. Bactriana, Capiria, Serica;

in the middle, Thebes, Oafis, Trogloditis.

Ϟ. Metagonitis, Mauritana, Getulia; in the middle, Syria, Cammagenia.

ϟ. Thyrrenia, Celtica, Spain; in the middle, Arabia Felix.

Ϡ. India Ariana, Gedrosia; in the middle, Thrace, Macedonia, Illyrium.

ϡ. Sauromatica, Oxania, Sugdiana; in the middle, Arabia, Aziana, Æthiopia, Media.

Ϣ. Phazania, Nafamonia, Garamantis; in the middle, Lydia, Cilicia, Pamphilia.

These things being set forth, this ought to be added, viz. that each of the fixed stars have familiarity with the countries which are under the parts of the zodiac: seeing the fixed stars have respect unto the parts which sympathize with such parts; as are on a circle drawn through the Poles of the zodiac.

Another thing also is to be joined, viz. that with the principal cities those places of the zodiac chiefly agree, which the Sun or Moon happen to transit when that principal city had its first building: and of the angles, the horoscope chiefly agreeth. But of those cities the times of whose building cannot be found, the mid-heaven happeneth according to the nativity of the then princes or kings.

Annotations. The former part of this chapter needs no explanation; therefore what I shall remark in it, shall be of the two last paragraphs; and that is, first, that in mundane considerations, a special regard is by the author advised to be had to the fixed stars. Secondly, that their passing from one sign to another, is in an especial manner to be regarded, in considering the mutations, manners, customs, laws, government, and fortune of a kingdom.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Manner of Predicting Particulars.

These things being thus premised, we will briefly shew how we consider predictions. And first of general events of cities and countries; for the chief and most strong cause of these accidents are the ecliptical conjunction of the Sun and Moon, and the transits of the planets at them.

Of the consideration of those eclipses, one is local; by which we foreknow in what cities and countries eclipses particularly happen, or the stations of the planets continue for a time; these are Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, when they are stationary; for then they are significative. Another is temporal, in which we know the time in which the event happeneth, and how long it will continue. Another general, as by what kind the accident will be comprehended. And lastly, special, by which is foreknown what the accident will be that shall happen.

Annotations. What these ecliptical conjunctions of the Sun and Moon are, and how by them and otherwise to judge of mundane revolutions in general, I have plainly demonstrated in my treatise of eclipses; wherein I have fairly answered and refuted the erroneous suppositions of the great Morinus and others, concerning that doctrine; and therefore needless here to be repeated; let such as are that way curious, see that treatise; for though I love to make all things plain even to the most ignorant, yet I hate to write the same thing twice.

CHAP. V.

Of the Consideration of the Countries in which the Accident happens.

The first which is the topical consideration,

deration, is thus: in the ecliptical conjunction of the Sun and Moon, and chiefly in those which are plainly visible, we consider the ecliptical place of the zodiac, and the countries which, according to that place, have familiarity with the Trigon.

Moreover, some cities sympathize with the sign of the eclipse; either because of the horoscope at their building, and the irradiation [of the luminaries,] or from the mid-heaven of the princes or kings which were at the time when the cities were building; for whatsoever countries or cities are found in that familiarity will be seized by the accident. But principally the accident will befall those which agree with the sign of the eclipse, and those parts where the eclipse appears above the earth.

Annotations. In the former chapter, Ptolemy tells us, the principal foundation for judging of the general events of cities and countries is from eclipses of the Sun, for such the ecliptical conjunctions of the Sun and Moon are, and no other. And to make the matter yet plainer, in this chapter he tells us no less than twice, that these eclipses too must be such as are visible; for it is an undoubted truth, that eclipses operate and affect only those places to which they are visible, so that it is not sufficient that they be not only above the earth, but also they must be visible; for wherever they are not so, they have no influence. And therefore subterranean eclipses cannot have any, as some no mean pretenders to this art have weakly dreamed; and has been one main cause their predictions have so often failed their own and others expectations.

CHAP. VI.

Of the time, of the Events.

The second head is temporal; by which we know the times when the accidents will happen, and how long

they will continue. This we survey after this manner.

In eclipses which are made at the same time, seeing they are not made in every habitation in the same temporal or solar hours; nor the greatness of the obscuration, nor the time of duration every where alike: First, we will dispose of the angles as in a geniture, to the ecliptical hour in which they happen in each region that hath familiarity, according to the elevation of the pole; and afterward examine how many equinoxial hours in every of the habitations, the obscuration of the eclipse lasts. These being so enquired into, if the eclipse be of the Sun, we determine that so many years the event will endure, as the obscuration measured hours: but in an eclipse of the Moon, for years, so many months shall be accounted; and the beginning of the event, and the general intention is observed, from the situation of the ecliptic place, in respect of the angles; for if the ecliptical place happen in the oriental horizon, the accident will begin to appear in the first four months from the time of the eclipse, and its general intention will be in the first third part of the whole duration of its time. If the ecliptical place be in the mid-heaven, the evil will begin in the second four months, and its general intention will be in the middle third part. And if it fall in the western horizon, it will begin in the third four months, but its intention will be in the last third part.

But we consider the particular intentions and remissions, from the intermediate copulations; when the copulations happen in the places where they produce the cause, or in aspect with those places; and from the other transits of the stars, when the stars which cause the accident have familiarity with the signs which possess the causes; whether they make oriental or occidental, stationary, or achronical appearances; for when they emerge,

or are stationary, they cause an intention of the accidents; but being occidental and under the Sun beams; or when they make achronical appearances, they produce more remiss effects.

Annotations. In this chapter 'tis observable, first, that for the better ascertaining the measure of the time of the event of eclipses, the author mentions two sorts of hours; the one he calls Temporal, and the other Equinoxial: the first he makes use of in directions in nativities, and the latter in the measuring the time of the events of eclipses. Temporal hours are always, and in all places, unequal; and neither more nor less than those vulgarly called planetary hours; that is to say, the difference between sun-rising and sun-setting, or between sun-setting and sun-rising, divided into twelve equal parts, and one of those parts is one such temporal or planetary hour, which always increase or decrease in every parallel of latitude, according as the day or night grows longer or shorter; and is always different according to the different elevation of the pole under which it is computed: but equinoxial hours, which are those the author here useth, are the equal parts of a day natural, divided into 24, between noon one day, and noon the next day.

Secondly, that for discovering the time of the events of eclipses, a scheme must be erected under the elevation of the pole of the place; for which the events are to be considered at the middle time of the eclipse, and if the eclipse falls in or nearer the ascending horizon than it doth to the mid heaven, the effects (of a solar eclipse) shall begin in that place to appear in the first four months after the eclipse's appearance: but the greatness of its effects shall appear in the first third part of the effects duration. But if the eclipse considered as to its middle time, be in or nearer the mid-heaven than

either the oriental or occidental horizon, the event will not begin till the second four months; and the intention will happen in the second third part of the effects duration. And if the eclipse so considered, happen in or nearer to the western horizon than to the mid-heaven, the effects will begin in the third four months, and its intention shall begin in the last third part.

Thirdly, that though in the former chapters, Ptolemy made no mention of the lunar eclipse, yet by this 'tis plain he did not reject them. But that inasmuch as instead of a year being allowed to every hour, the Sun shall be eclipsed, there is but one month to be allowed for every hour the eclipse of the Moon shall continue, for the time of the beginning of its events, or the duration of its effects; two days or thereabouts are equal to four months. So that in eclipses of the Moon, if they happen in or nearer the western horizon than the meridian, their effects will begin as it were immediately; and if in or nearer the meridian than the eastern horizon, within a week; but if in or nearer the western horizon than the meridian, in about a fortnight; and its general intention will soon follow after. But as the beginning and duration of the effects of lunar eclipses are much shorter than those of the solar, so in themselves they are not any thing near so powerful; and yet falling nearer the ecliptic, are much more powerful than any other lunation.

Fourthly, From hence it will by consequence follow, that the nearer any planet or other star, aspect or other familiarity, happens to the ecliptic, the greater will their influence and effects be.

Fifthly, That planets or stars, concerned in the effects of eclipses, or eclipses themselves, or other configurations or familiarities, happening in an oriental quarter, gives a swifter appearance

appearance of its effects; but when occidental, the contrary.

Sixthly, Where the author in this chapter saith, "But we consider the particular intentions and remissions, from the immediate copulations, when the copulations happen in the places where they produce the cause, or in aspect to those places; he teacheth, that by observing the new and full moons, and their square aspects, and how they agree with, or behold the place of the eclipse, the particular times in which the effects

of eclipses will increase or diminish, are to be discovered.

Seventhly, That when stars emerge, or are freed from the sun-beams, as they increase in light and motion, so their power grows stronger.

Eighthly, That when a planet is stationary or but very slow of motion, they cause the greater intention of the accident; and hence it is, that J and U being slower of motion, have effects much more powerful than the more inferior planets.

(To be continued.)

SCIENTIFIC FRAGMENTS.

(continued from page. 166.)

DISCOURSES AND CALCULATIONS RELATING TO NATIVITIES.

IN a preceding number, I explained to my readers, both by precept and example, an easy and exact method for rectifying of Nativities, according to the true meaning and intent of that famous ancient philosopher Hermes Trismegistus; a method much approved of, and recommended by, the learned Sir Christopher Heydon: and also some concise precepts for erecting a figure trigonometrically, after a new, easy, and exact manner: Two curiosities not any where else to be met with in the English Tongue that I know of. But for want of room I could not illustrate the precepts for finding the Cusps of the houses by example: And as I

know that precepts (of that Nature) without examples, tho' they be ever so plainly delivered, are like a lantern in the dark without a candle, especially to young students, I shall therefore in this place, elucidate those precepts, in finding the cusps of the celestial houses, to the rectified time before found.

The estimate time of birth was July 1734, the 10th day at 10 in the morning; but the true, or rectified time is found to be 24 minutes sooner, viz. 9 h. 36 min. mane, in the latitude of 53 deg. north; at which time the Sun's place is $\text{C} 28^{\circ} 15'$, right ascension $120^{\circ} 20'$, and R. A. of the medium $\text{coeli } 84^{\circ} 20'$.

Then by precept I. 1737.

to the co-sine of	$23^{\circ} 29'$	$\text{---} 0.96245$
add the co-tang. of	$84^{\circ} 20'$	$\text{---} 8.99662$
sum the co-tang. of	$84^{\circ} 48'$	$\text{---} 8.95907$

Which is the longitude of the medium coeli from γ , equal to $24^{\circ} 48'$.

By precept II.

To the RA. of the M. C.	$84^{\circ} 20'$
add	$30^{\circ} 00'$
also	$60^{\circ} 00'$
OA. of 11th House	$114^{\circ} 20'$
OA. of 12th House	$144^{\circ} 20'$

To the OA. ascend.	$174^{\circ} 20'$
add	$30^{\circ} 00'$
also	$60^{\circ} 00'$
OA. of the 2d House	$204^{\circ} 20'$
OA. of the 3d House	$234^{\circ} 20'$

Note.

Note 1. The OA. of the ascendant is had by adding 90 degrees to the RA. of the Medium Cæli.

Note 2. The poles of positions of the celestial houses are these, viz. the PP. of the 11th and 3d houses is 24° 40', of the 12th and 2d houses 42° 26'.

Note 3. When the OA. of any house is above 90 degrees, you must take its complement to 180° if less than 180, but if more than 180 and less than 270, deduct 180 from it; but if more than 270°, take its complement to 360.

To find the 1st and 2d arks by Precept III. and IV.

In the 11th house.

	$\frac{180.20}{65.40}$	
To co-sine	65 40 =	9.61494
add co-tan.	24 40 =	10.33796
1st Ark	48 6 =	9.95290
2d Ark	24 37.	

In the 12th house.

	$\frac{180.0}{144.20}$	
To co-sine	35 40 =	9.90978
add co-tan.	42 26 =	10.03896
1st Ark.	48 23 =	9.94874
2d Ark.	24 54.	

$\frac{48.6}{23.29}$
2d Ark 24.37

$\frac{48.23}{23.29}$
2d Ark 24.54

In the ascendant.

To the co-sine of the OA. of the ascendant
add the co-tang. of the latitude
sum is the co-tang. of the 1st ark

$\frac{180.0}{174.20}$
5 40 2d Ark 24.54

	5 40 =	9.99787
	53 00 =	9.87711
	53 08 =	9.87498
	23 29	
	29 39	234.20

From the first ark sub.
Remains the second ark

In the 2d house. $\frac{204.20}{90.20}$

To co-sine	0. 24 20 =	9.95960
add co-tan.	42 26 =	10.03896
1st ark.	45 6 =	9.99856
2d ark.	21 39.	

In the 3d house. $\frac{56.20}{90.20}$

to co-sine	54 20 =	9.76572
add co-tan.	24 40 =	10.33796
1st ark.	38 14 =	10.10368
2d ark.	14 45.	

$\frac{45.6}{23.29}$
2d Ark 21.39

$\frac{38.14}{23.29}$
2d Ark 14.45

Note 4. If the OA. of any house be less than 90 degrees or more than 270, it is nearest P; but if it be more than

90, and less than 270, it is nearest A. This being premised,

Find the cusps of the houses by Precept V.

For the 11th house.

	0	co-ar.
to co-sine	24 37	0.04138
+ co-sine	48 6	9.82467
+ tang. U. A.	65 40	10.34465
longit.	58.23	tang. 10.21070
or cusp	1 37.	

For the 12th house.

	0	co-ar.
to co-sine	24 54	0.04237
+ co-sine	48 23	9.82226
+ tang. U. A.	35 40	9.85594
longit.	27 43.	tang. 9.72057
or cusp	2 17.	

For the cusp of the ascendant.

To the co-sine of the 2d ark
add the co-sine of the 1st ark
and the tang. of the ob. asc.
sum = the longitude from A
comp. to 30 = cusp ascend.

29 39	comp. arith.	0.06095
53 8,		9.77812
5 40,		8.99662
3 55,	tangent	8.83569
26 5	of A	

E e Fer

For the 2d house.

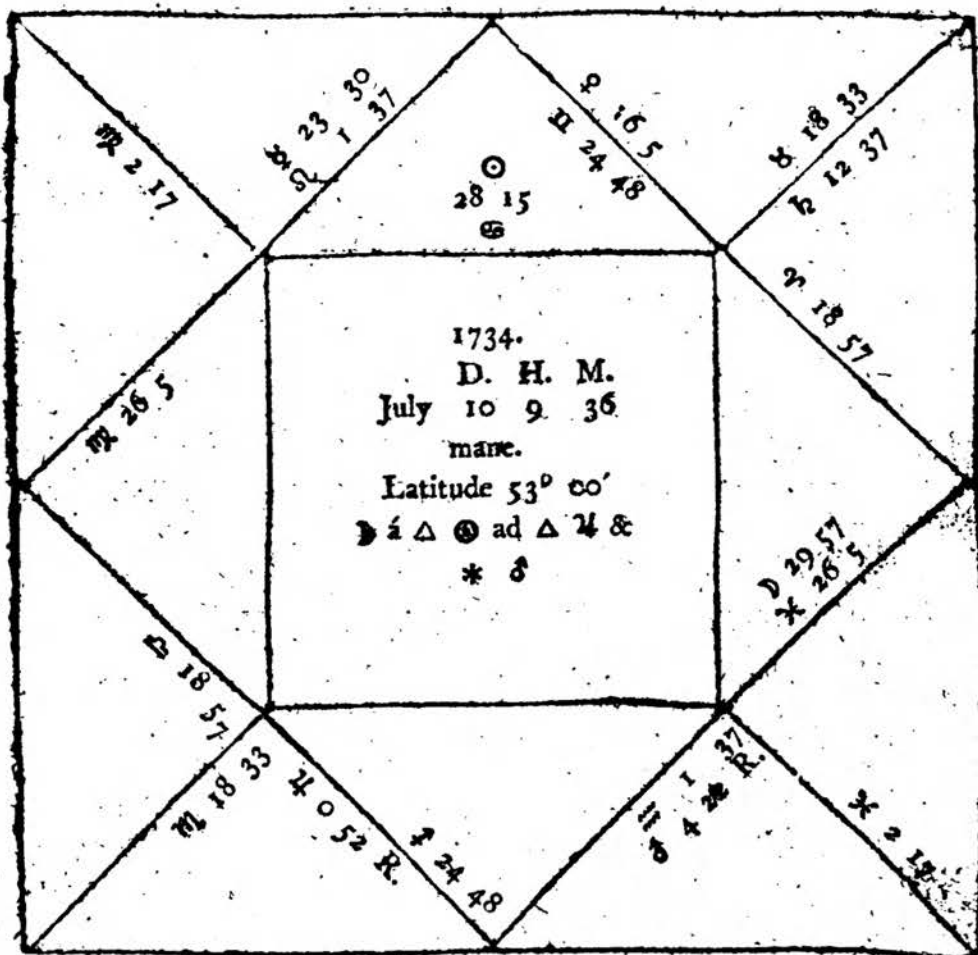
	$\overset{u}{\cup}$	$\overset{r}{\cap}$	co-ar.
to co-sine 2 arc	21	37	0.03167
+ co-sine 1 arc	45	06	9.84873
+ tang. $O. A.$	24	20	9.65535
longit.	18	57	tang. 9.53575
or cusp \triangle	18	57	

For the 3d House.

	$\overset{u}{\cup}$	$\overset{r}{\cap}$	co-ar.
to co-sine 2 arc	14	45	0.01456
+ co-sine 1 arc	38	14	9.89516
+ tang. $O. A.$	54	20	10.14406
longit.	48	33	tang. 10.05378
or cusp m	18	33.	

Note 5. That the longitude of the houses is always found from the same equinoctial point that the OA of the house is reckoned from. Hence the figure being erected, and the planets inserted in their proper places, appear thus :

Latit. D	3°	$15' \text{ N}$
R. A.	358	45
Declin.	2	55 N
Afc. Diff.	3	45
Ob. Defc.	2	30



The artist having rectified his estimate time of birth, if need be, and completed his figure for that time, his next work will be to determine

the Apheta by the rules given before; and observe how it is affected by fortunate or unfortunate planets; and accordingly judge if the nativity be

the end of the world

be vital or not; for if the child is not likely to live over its infancy, it will be to no purpose to attempt a judgment of the qualities, temperament, and fortune of the native, or to frame a table of directions for years future; therefore let these following Aphorisms be carefully observed.

1. If at the time of birth the Apheta be afflicted by the presence or ill aspect of η or δ , that child will scarcely get over its infancy, or outlive its first year, especially if the aspect is approaching.

2. When any of the unfortunate planets are in ν δ μ , at the time of birth, and in square to others in γ Ω ζ , and not essentially dignified, the native will hardly survive his infancy; and if he should arrive to any years in life, he will be very unhappy, and in danger of a violent death.

3. The light of the time afflicted or unfortunate, though it be not Apheta, argues a short life.

4. Consider the degree ascending, also the Sun and Moon, and see if two of them be very much afflicted; for that is an argument of short life, though the third should be Apheta, and not impeded.

5. Take notice of the lord of the ascendant, and the planet to which the ν next applies, either by δ or aspect, (but especially by δ , for that planet will have great signification in the nativity) and if you find either or both those planets essentially strong, and free from the Affliction of the Infortunes, it is a good preface of

health and long life, both or either of them in δ , or good aspect of fortunate planets.

In the exemplary nativity the \odot is light of the time, and also Apheta; and being in γ to δ retrograde, and lord of the 8th house, denotes death to the native in its infancy, by aphor. 1. and γ lord of the ascendant in Ω in \square to η in ν , signifies a short and unfortunate life, by aphor. 2.

Five days after birth the \odot was in exact γ of δ , and γ in exact \square to η ; and at five months after birth this child died.

Thus having followed this child to its grave, we have nothing further to observe about its nativity; only it may be proper to take notice, that it is not necessary to be so exact in finding the cusps of the houses to determine if the nativity be vital or not; but it was done here to instruct young students to do the same in other cases when necessary.

Having been told, Mr. Editor, that some of your readers, students in this art, are sceptics as to the effect of Secondary Directions, I shall on a future occasion transmit, for their instruction, the most ingenious essay upon that subject which I have ever met with; and I can in the mean time assure them, sir, that from my own experience I am convinced of the reality of their operation.

Islington,
Jan. 16, 1794.

J. B.

(To be continued.)

TRUTH AND UTILITY OF ASTROLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY.

ASTROLOGY, Physiognomy, chiromancy and geomancy, are the principal scientific methods of predicting future events:—a variety of other operations (which we may be inclined to consider in their due order)

have claimed the attention of men, in the different ages and nations of the world. The moderns are generally inclined to ridicule predictions, and not only the inspections of the intrails of beasts, and the ominous appearances,

The Moon's Influence on Madmen.

light of birds, are treated as chimerical; but every other mode of prophecy for which the antients contended, and in support of which there still remain a few undaunted advocates.

We wish not to subject ourselves to the yoke of superstition, but at the same time, without regard to consequences, we would follow truth wherever she may lead us.—The spirit of divination operates in every breast; all our transactions have relation to future times;—in every action we perform, and every service we render to our fellow creatures, we are influenced by a regard to what will most probably be the result thereof; experience having instructed the husbandman, he sees with a considerable degree of confidence, in the success of his labours. Observations and reflections lead the man of understanding to foresee probable occurrences, by which his own conduct is regulated, and on which is founded the counsel or advice he imparts to others.—But the Scientific Speculator searches deeper, he looks for probabilities and certainties, beyond the reach of common observation, logical discussion, or the ordinary exercise of reason; with his bodily organs he takes his observations, and his mind exerts her strength to comprehend them: he compares bodies with one another, he regards their positions and motions, he studies their effects, from the historic page, unfolded before him,—from oral and scriptural tradition, blended with his own remarks and experience, he professes a sagacity, to predict what will happen, in the present and future ages. Let the bigot be silent; “an underout astronomer is mad”—an astrologer therefore, who contemplates the agency of those ministers the astronomer only describes, must be mad indeed, if destitute of reverence for the Divine Architect and Governor of the universe.

The great first cause hath formed the several parts of the universe, dependant on each other.—The sun's influence on the air, and the moon's effects on the water, the enemies of astrological truth will not dispute.

Is not the growth of plants proportioned to the fitness of their situation, to their respective natures? too much heat, too much cold, excessive drought, or a super-abundance of moisture, is prejudicial, as it prevents their arriving at maturity, lessens their virtue, and commonly destroys them. In like manner the four humours of the human body called phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, when increased or diminished, more than what nature assigned to be the due proportion in each body, disorder ensues, diseases are engendered, the harbingers of death begin to make their appearances, and the only hope of recovery is from the restoration of the body to its proper temperature.—That the planets operate in these respects, is perhaps too much to assert in this part of our paper, except to the professed friends of this sublime science.

But if the animating power of the sun can invigorate a reptile enclosed in the egg, and enable it, so vivified, to burst its tegments, may we not fairly conclude that its influence over the vital parts does not cease to operate so long as the creature itself continues?

If the moon acts upon large bodies of water, we do not I trust assume too much to say that it operates in a proportional degree upon all moist places and substances, whether the latter be simple or compound. Should any object to its attractive influence I shall be contented with their admitting it to operate directly contrary.

The moon's influence over madmen, is a fact which the world at large will contend for; and instead of noting, superficially, the time of new and full moon, they were to observe the

the moons aspects, with respect to the principal planets in the deceased persons geniture; or where the nativity cannot be ascertained, the corporature, complexion, &c. would be a sufficient index to point out to the skilful medicinal man, what remedies to make use of, and at what time to apply them with the greatest probability of success. With respect to the other planets, concerning which the enemies to astrology are most likely to cavil; why should we not conceive them to have a power over terrestrial objects, as well as the two luminaries.

If the magnitude of their bodies be regarded, astronmers assign to some of them a far greater bulk than to either the moon or the sun; and if their distances be an objection, let it be remembered, the lesser planets are nearest in situations to us. Now, if a candle can emit and disperse its particles of light, so as to occupy (provided there be no obstacle) the space of two miles before it is in the least sensibly diminished, need we wonder that a planet such as Saturn, whose diameter is upwards of 90,000 miles, should act upon this world by the darting of his rays—by the attractive or repulsive power of his body, or by the frigidity of his aspect?

Having trespassed upon the patience of our readers, more than I at first intended, I shall only add at present—How admirable is the wisdom of the great Creator, who has placed Saturn and Mars, the great destroyers of nature, to bring things to an end; whereas Jupiter and Venus are permitted to counteract them in a degree, and hinder for a time their baneful effects; whilst Mercury, the Sun, and the Moon, augment or abate their malefic influences, and aid or retard the salutary benignities, according to their respective positions in the glorious firmament of heaven.

PHYSIOGNOMY.—To attempt any thing on this subject, may be thought too presuming, since the valuable

works of Lavater, are before the publick.

I mean not, however, to interfere with the subject which seems chiefly to engage some of your most importunate correspondents—nor am I willing to subject myself to the charge of plagiarism. I should be glad, if I could persuade physiognomists to study astrology, as much as astrologers are inclined to regard the physiognomical science.—The impress of the Creator is distinct on the several subjects of his creative power—the dissimilarity between the individuals of every species, is nevertheless preserved—species of grass resemble each other—the countenances of the human race have an affinity among themselves; yet like the striped grass, commonly called American grass, no two are found exactly similar, and although not so easily discovered by superficial observers, the same concordant variety (if I may be allowed the expression,) is universally preserved between all created substances or figures of the same genius—and if the several members of the body are formed for their respective purposes—if the numerous folds of the intrails are of peculiar use—if the different humours of the eye are essentially necessary—if the excrescences of hair, nails, &c. are all of manifold utility, which I conceive no one will attempt to deny; why should we not believe that every mole about the body, every mark on the forehead, or countenance, is placed there to some end?—they are at least either useful in themselves, or the natural consequences of the composition and structure of the human frame: that they are the latter, I think no cavalier will oppose, for how otherwise should he be able to account for them; and as to their use, I should be obliged to any one who differs from me, to point out wherein it can be made apparent, otherwise than for the lovers of wisdom to descry by the external appearances, the internal pro-

astronomical tables, and find Saturn was then eight degrees, twenty-five minutes, thirty-five seconds of Taurus, with two degrees, eleven minutes, two seconds of south latitude. My process is subjoined, that the admirers of Placidus may, if they can, convince

your readers, that he and Argol were not both, in that instance, chargeable with error, seeing that the following calculation exhibits a difference of 2°, 43'.

TANTARABOBUS.

Jan. 14, 1794.

	☉ Anom.			
	°	'	"	'''
Years { 1581	6	14	8	15
+ 6	11	29	28	14
April	2	28	42	18
Day 16	0	15	46	21
Hour 10	0	0	24	38
Min. 10	0	0	0	25
mean Anom. equal	9	28	30	1
true Anom. apog.	10	0	13	35
S. * of ♄	2	8	20	9
Prec. Equi. +	0	8	33	35
true long.	0	27	25	2
	1	5	58	37

Prec. Equi.			
°	'	"	'''
0	27	20	0
0	0	4	48
0	0	0	12
0	0	0	2
0	0	9	0
0	0	0	0

Prec. Equi.			
°	'	"	'''
0	27	25	2

	°	'	"	'''
Years { 1581	1	27	53	0
+ 6	2	13	18	5
April	0	3	0	41
Day 16	0	0	32	7
Hour 10	0	0	0	50
Min. 10	0	0	0	1
mean Anom.	4	14	44	44
Helioc. long.	0	8	20	42
Long. ☉	1	5	58	37
Comuta	0	27	37	55
1/2	0	13	48	57
Paral. Orb	0	2	39	51
True gro. long. ♄	1	8	25	35

Log. h a ☉	-	5	961974
☉ - ☉	-	5	003673
tan.	83	43	6
	10	958301	
tan.	38	43	6
	9	904016	
tan.	13	48	57
	9	390788	
tan.	11	9	6
	9	294804	
Sum	24	58	3
Dif.	2	39	51
Elong.			
Paral. orb			
Sine	27	37	55
	9	666230	
Sine	24	58	3
	9	625420	
tan.	2	24	12
	8	622022	
tan. lat. ♄ s. 2	11	2	18
	8	247442	
	8	581212	

N. B. Allow.

N. B. Allowance is made in this calculation for the difference of meridian, for the equation of time, and the stile which was used in this country at that time and in foreign countries; where our corrected calendar was then in use.

P. S. In the Correspondent's page last June, J. T. of Nottingham was requested to favor me with the method of erecting a figure trigonometrically,

for any part of England, or for any other country, the latitude of the place being given; but as that gentleman, has not, (probably he cannot) comply with my request, I entreat the favour of any of your correspondents, admirers of the Placidian doctrine, to communicate, through the medium of your Magazine an elucidation of that process.

PHILOMATHOS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ASTROLOGER'S MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the Conjuror's Magazine for the month of November, 1792, you was so kind as to insert my request to Mercurius of Bath. In the succeeding number, that ingenious gentleman noticed my address; and after making several observations, which I believe were very just, he observed—"That at the commencement of my twenty-fourth year, Saturn would be near the cusp of my ascendant, the Moon applying to conjunction of that malevolent, unassisted by a friendly ray from either of the benevolent planets; but that not having brought up the directions in my radix, he would not then pretend to ascertain the effects of these positions." In the same paper he says, "that he shall defer a calculation to another opportunity." No calculation of his, respecting my geniture, has appeared, nor has he ever taken notice of the position above alluded to, nor of the particular purport of my enquiry—the time when he thinks death will occur. I shall esteem myself much obliged therefore, to this correspondent, if, according to his promise, he would in your next, specify his opinion concerning the above subject; for the evil he expects to ensue must now be about to arrive.

taken the arduous task of a calculation. Since H. D. has given his opinion concerning the hileg, I hope shortly to be favoured with the result of this intelligent and ingenious correspondent's further remarks, agreeable to his promise.

Tantarabobus will also favour me, by communicating, in this miscellany, the particulars which he mentioned in his letter to me, which I received at the publisher's.

It affords me singular satisfaction, that the prescription I lately inserted, has been beneficial to your readers. I have several more of greater value, which I purpose shortly to communicate.

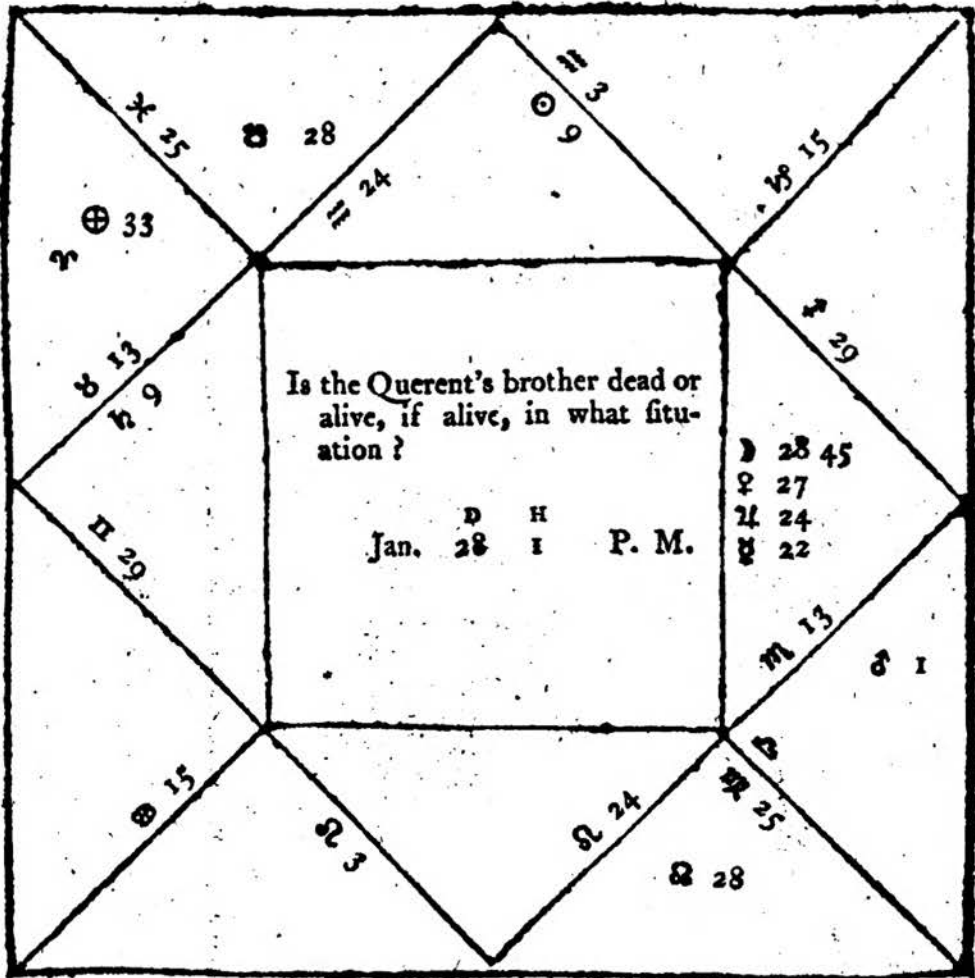
Hoping that from the contrariety of opinions which are adduced in this work, much real benefit may accrue to the true sons of Urania, that may at least tend to one point, to the great and intended end of elucidating and proving the validity and utility of the sublime science of astrology, that emulous and intelligent artists and philosophers, like J. B. may bring it into universal repute, to save truth from the venomous shafts of slander and calumny, with which by ignorance and conceit, it is so often degraded: with these most fervent wishes, I for the present conclude; and am, sir, yours, &c.

J. W. has very obligingly under-

Jan. 11, 1794.

PHILOMATHOS.

QUESTIONS TO ASTROLOGERS.



MR. EDITOR,

BEING but a young beginner in the science, and not resting upon my own judgment in the above scheme, I shewed it to two or three *sai diant* professors, who all gave me different answers now I send it to you for in-

sertion in your useful Miscellany hoping that by the answers of some of your ingenious correspondents I shall be able to form a right judgment.

Inquire after truth.

Feb. 4, 1794.

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LET.

TO ASTROLOGERS.

SIR,

I Having been a constant customer of your Astrological Magazine, ever since its first commencement, now do earnestly desire, with an ardent heart, that some of your worthy astrologers will calculate the six following natiivities, and not to spare the pen, but let it flow to the full extent of the artist's judgment, and to bring up every revolution in a plain manner, from the hour of birth, to the hour of death. The first is myself. I was born Sept. 30, 1754, at what hour I know not, but some accidents and incidents which in the course of my days have fallen to my share, of which I can give an exact account. I had always a great mind to all mysteries, even from a child, and so I still continue, buying all the books that ever I can hear of in astrology, magic, &c. as well as other books of all kinds, to the hurt of my purse; but for no other use but to read and admire, I not having time to learn astrology: if I am born one, I want to know. I am a middle stature, smooth fair skin, light brown hair, a little sandy, and when a child, very near white. I am rather halty, but soon appeas'd. In 1678, March 10, was bound apprentice to a carpenter and wheelwright, and on March 10, 1775, my seven years were expired, when I left my master, having served out my time in great hardships, being often very sick during the time; Dec. 27, 1775, I was married, and worked as a journeyman: on May 3, 1781, I fell from a tree and broke my leg; this happened about three o'clock in the afternoon: this year has proved a very unfortunate one, the most part my wife bad, a sick child, my leg broke, and all of us

like to be starved: but fortune favoured me before the year was out, for my old master dying, his widow left the trade to me, when a kind father stepped in, and paid for the stock for me, and then I became a master about Oct. 23, 1781. I have done very well ever since, getting a little; now I should be glad to know, whether I had better continue in the line that I am in, or whether I shall profit better in any thing else.

The next is my wife: she was born Feb. 22, 1757, I don't know what hour: her stature is short and thick, black hair, full of moles, and of a hot nature; on Dec. 27, 1780, at the delivery of her third child, she had very nigh lost her life, having two abscesses in her breasts, which for ever after she totally lost; the other remarks may be taken at the time of marriage and births of the children.

A son, born Jan. 15, 1777, at a quarter after eight o'clock at night.

A daughter, born June 7, on Whit-sunday 1778, at nine o'clock in the morning.

A daughter, born Dec. 27, 1780, at half an hour after eleven o'clock in the morning, and died about seven months old.

A daughter, born May 25, 1792, at four o'clock in the morning; the sun was about half risen the instant she was born.

There is one thing more I wish I could see performed; that is, the nativity of Mr. Thomas Pain, the man of equality. Whether the planets were so posited, that the bad and malignant planets was so ruled by the benign and fortunate ones, as to have equality at the moment of birth.

Yours, &c.

ALEPH.

Jan. 30, 1794.

D. T. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

S I R,

AS a constant reader of the Astrologer's Magazine, I have always seen with pleasure, with what kindness your correspondents have answered any question, tending to promote the study of astrology. Although a great admirer of the science, I would not wish to enter into it, without being able to attain a perfect knowledge; therefore I should be glad to know whether I am qualified or not

for it. I was born January 25, 1776, at ten o'clock, P.M. in latitude 51.59. For greater illustration, I had the small pox, when I was ten years old. If any of your correspondents will be so good as to send my nativity to be placed in your magazine, they will greatly oblige an admirer of the science.—Also to let me know what method I must take to become a proficient in astrology.

D. T.

South Wales,
February 4, 1794.

W I T C H C R A F T.

NARRATIVE I.

Concerning the Witchcraft practised by Jane Brooks upon Richard Jones, Son of Henry Jones of Shepton Mallet.

ON Sunday 15th of November, 1657, about three of the clock in the afternoon, Richard Jones, then a sprightly youth about twelve years old, son of Henry Jones of Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset, being in his father's house alone, and perceiving one looking in at the windows, went to the door, where one Jane Brooks of the same town (but then by name unknown to this boy) came to him. She desired him to give her a piece of clove bread, and gave him an apple. After which she also stroked him down on the right side, shook him by the hand, and so bid him good night. The youth returned into the house, where he had been well, when his father and one Gibson went from him; but at their return,

which was within an hour or thereabout, they found him ill, and complaining of his right side, in which the pain continued for most part of that night. And on Monday following in the evening, the boy roasted the apple he had of Jane Brooks, and having eat about half of it, was extremely ill, and sometimes speechless, but being recovered, he told his father that a woman of the town on Sunday before, had given him that apple, and that she stroked him on the side. He said he knew not her name, but should her person if he saw her. Upon this Jones was advised to invite the women of Shepton to come to his House, upon the occasion of his son's illness, and the child told him, that in case the woman should come in when he was in his fit, if he were not able to speak, he would give him an intimation by a jog, and desired that his father would lead him through the room, for he would put his hand upon

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her,

her, if she were there. After this he continuing very ill, many women came daily to see him. And Jane Brooks the Sunday after, came in with two of her sisters, and several other women of the neighbourhood were there.

Upon her coming in, the boy was taken so ill, that for some time he could not see nor speak, but having recovered his sight, he gave his father the item, and he led him about the room. The boy drew towards Jane Brooks, who was behind her two sisters among the other women, and put his hand upon her, which his father perceiving, immediately scratched her face and drew blood from her. The youth then presently crying out that he was well, and so he continued seven or eight days. But then meeting with Alice Coward, sister to Jane Brooks, who passing by said to him, [How do you do, my Honey] he presently fell ill again. And after that, the said Coward and Brooks often appeared to him. The boy would describe the cloaths and habit they were in at the time exactly, as the constable and others have found upon repairing to them, though Brooks's house was at a good distance from Jones's. This they often tried, and always found the boy right in his descriptions.

On a certain Sunday about noon, the child being in a room with his father and one Gibson, and in his fit, he on a sudden called out, that he saw Jane Brooks on the wall, and pointed to the place, where immediately Gibson struck with a knife. Upon which the boy cried out, (O father, coz Gibson hath cut Jane Brooks's hand, and 'tis bloody.) The father and Gibson immediately repaired to the constable, a discreet person, and acquainting him with what had passed, desired him to go with him to Jane Brooks's house, which he did. They found her sitting in her room on a stool with one hand over the other.

The constable ask'd her how she did? She answered, not well. He ask'd again why she sat with one hand over the other? she replied, she was wont to do so. He enquired if any thing were amiss with her hand? Her answer was, it was well enough. The constable desired he might see the hand that was under, which she being unwilling to shew him, he drew it out and found it bloody according to what the boy had said. Being ask'd how it came so, she said 'twas scratched with a great pin.

On the eighth of December, 1657; the boy, Jane Brooks, and Alice Coward, appeared at Castle-Cary before the Justices, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Cary. The boy having began to give his testimony, upon the coming in of the two women, and their looking on him, was instantly taken speechless; and so remained till the women were removed out of the room, and then in a short time upon examination he gave a full relation of the mentioned particulars.

On the eleventh of January following, the boy was again examined by the same Justices at Shepton Mallet, and upon the sight of Jane Brooks was again taken speechless, but was not so afterwards when Alice Coward came into the room to him.

On the next appearance at Shepton, which was on the seventeenth of February, there were present many gentlemen, ministers and others. The boy fell into his fits upon the sight of Jane Brooks, and lay in a man's arms like a dead person; the woman was then willed to lay her hand on him, which she did, and he thereupon started and sprang out in a very strange and unusual manner. One of the Justices, to prevent all possibilities of legerdemain, caused Gibson and the rest to stand off from the boy, and then that Justice himself held him; the youth being blind folded, the Justice called as if Brooks should

should touch him, but winked to others to do it, which two or three successively did, but the boy appeared not concerned. The Justice then called on the father, to take him, but had privately before desired one Mr. Geoffery Strode to bring Jane Brooks to touch him at such a time as he should call for his father, which was done, and the boy immediately sprang out after a very odd and violent fashion. He was after touched by several persons and moved not, but Jane Brooks being again caused to put her hand upon him, he started and sprang out twice or thrice as before. All this while he remained in his fit, and some time after; and being then laid on a bed in the same room, the people present could not for a long time bow either of his arms or legs.

Between the mentioned 15th of November and the 11th of January the two women appeared often to the boy, their hands cold, their eyes staring, and their lips and cheeks looking pale. In this manner, on a Thursday about noon, the boy being newly laid into his bed, Jane Brooks and Alice Coward appeared to him, and told him that what they had begun they could not perform. But if he would say no more of it, they would give him money, and so put a two-pence into his pocket. After which they took him out of his bed, laid him on the ground and vanished, and the boy was found by those that came next into the room lying on the floor as if he had been dead. The two-pence was seen by many, and when it was put into the fire and hot, the boy would fall ill; but as soon as it was taken out and cold, he would be again as well as before. This was seen and observed by a minister, a discreet person, when the boy was in one room, and the two-pence (without his knowledge) put into the fire in another, and this was divers times tried, in the presence of several persons.

Between the 8th of December and the 17th of February, in the year mentioned, divers persons at sundry times, heard in the boy a noise like the croaking of a toad, and a voice within him saying, Jane Brooks, Alice Coward, twelve times in near a quarter of an hour. At the same time some held a candle before the boy's face, and earnestly looked on him, but could not perceive the least motion of his tongue, teeth, or lips, while the voice was heard.

On the 25th of February, between two and three in the afternoon, the boy being at the house of Richard Isles in Shepton Mallet, went out of the room into the garden, Isles's wife followed him, and was within two yards when she saw him rise up from the ground before her, and so mounted higher and higher, till he passed in the air over the garden wall, and was carried so above ground more than 30 yards, falling at last at one Jordan's door at Shepton, where he was found as dead for a time; but coming to himself, told Jordan, that Jane Brooks had taken him up by the arm out of Isles's garden, and carried him in the air, as is related.

The boy, at several other times, was gone on the sudden, and upon search after him, found in another room as dead, and at some times strangely hanging above the ground; his hands being flat against a great beam in the top of the room, and all his body two or three feet from the ground. There he hath hung a quarter of an hour together, and being afterwards come to himself, he told those that found him, that Jane Brooks had carried him to that place and held him there. Nine people at a time saw the boy so strangely hanging by the beam.

From the 15th of November to the 10th of March following, he was by reason of his fits, much wasted in his body, and unspirited, but after that