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THE
QUARTERLY
CELESTIAL PHILOSOPHER;

OR THE
COMPLETE ARCANA

OF
ASTRO PHILOSOPHY:

COMMENCING WITH
GENETHLIOLOGY SIMPLIFIED,

OR THE
PHILOSOPHY OF THE DOCTRINE OF
NATIVITIES.

ALSO
THE ASTRO METEOROLOGIST.

By W. J. SIMMONITE, A.M., M.B.A., PH. MAT.

FOURTH YEAR'S IMPRESSION.

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No. 15 will be Published on the 1st of April, 1847.

☞ June 1st, an Ephemeris for 1821—*Price 1s.*

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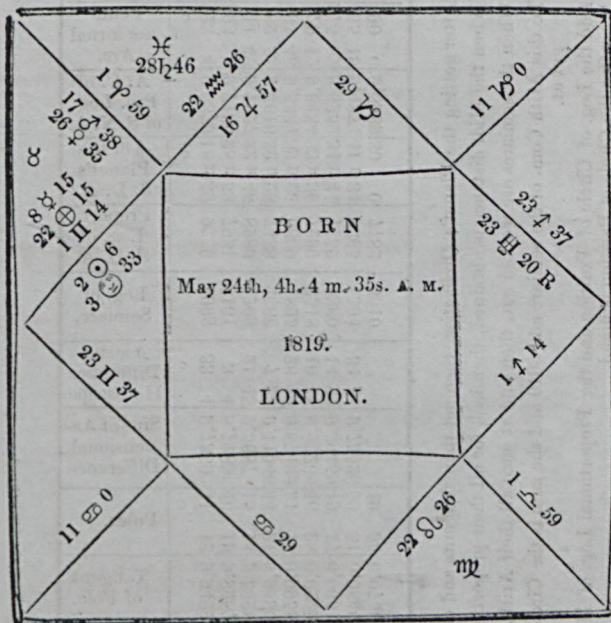
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THE NATIVITY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A. R. of M. C. 301° 8'.



121° 8'.

Planets.	Latitude.	Declination.	Tangent of Declina.	Cotang. of Declina.	A. R.	Mid. Dist.	Its Log.
♄	0 s 8	23 s 26	9,636919	10,3631	262 44	38 24	6709
♃	2 s 6	2 s 26	8,62834	11,3717	359 41	58 33	4877
♂	0 s 39	16 s 24	9,468814	10,5312	319 38	18 30	9881
♂	1 s 10	5 n 51	9,01055	10,9894	16 42	75 34	3769
♂	.. ..	20 n 36	9,57504	10,4250	60 0	61 8	4690
♂	1 s 56	8 n 28	9,17277	10,8272	25 22	84 14	3298
♂	3 s 32	11 n 9	9,29468	10,7053	37 3	95 55	2734
♂	3 n 33	24 n 20	9,655356	10,3446	69 45	119 37	1775
♂	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	59 4	85 26	3236

47. 3. 15. 41.

Planets.	♄	♃	♂	♁	♁	♂	♃	♄
Semi-diurnal Arc.	56	56	9	5000	123	4	9,8379	18 d 59
A. C. of Pro. Log. of S. Arc.	86	56	9,6839	93	4	9,7135	28 d 59	7931
Semi-nocturnal Arc.	68	18	9,791	111	42	9,7927	22 d 46	8980
A. C. of Pro. Log. of S. N. A.	97	25	9,7333	82	35	9,6616	35 d 28	7438
of the Planet's S. D. A.	118	14	9,8175	61	46	9,5354	39 d 25	6600
Proport. Log. of S. D. A.	100	48	9,7481	79	12	9,8434	33 d 36	7290
Log. of Semiarc.	104	3	9,7619	75	57	9,6252	34 d 41	7152
Ascens. Difference Horoscope.	124	42	9,8406	55	18	9,4874	41 d 34	6365
Sine of Ascensional Difference	90	0	9,6989	90	0	9,6989	30	0
Poles.								
Tangent of Pole.								
Log. of Circle of Position.								
Asc. diff. under the Pl's Pole.								
Ob. Asc. & Ob. de. under its Pole								

- Directions.*—1. After getting the Planet's *Declination*, then get their tangents and co-tangents.
 2. When the Mid. distance is obtained, then look for all their proportional Logs.
 3. When the semiarcs are worked out, then find at once all their Arith. Com.
 4. To this Arith Com. of the semiarcs add 3010 and the sum is the Circle of Position which now get at.
 5. Add the Log. of Circle of Position and the Proportional Log. of Mid. distance immediately after the Circle of Position is found.

PROBLEM L.

103. *To direct the M. C. to the conjunction of a Planet in mundo when above the Earth.*

RULE.—The difference between the R. A. of M. C. and the Planet's R. A. *with lat.* is the Arc required.

Note.—This is the star's distance from the M. C. or Mid-distance. If the planet be between the 10th and 1st, this is a *square* to Asc.; if between the 7th and 10th, then it is an *opposition* to the Asc.

EXAMPLE.

When will the M. C. form a conjunction of Jupiter in Victoria's nativity?
 The Right Ascension of Jupiter is $319^{\circ} 38'$
 The Right Ascension of the Mid-heaven $301 \quad 8$

$18 \quad 30$

EXERCISES.

1. Find the conjunction of Jupiter to the Medium Cœli. *Ans.* $18^{\circ} 30'$.
2. What is the arc of M. C. to the conjunction of Saturn? *Ans.* $58^{\circ} 33'$.
3. What is the arc of the M. C. to the body of Mars? *Ans.* $75^{\circ} 34'$.

PROBLEM LI.

104. *To direct the M. C. to a Semisextile of any Planet above the Earth.*

RULE.—Take the *difference* between the Planet's Meridian Distance and one-third of its *semidiurnal Arc*.

EXAMPLE.

Jupiter's semiarc is $68^{\circ} 18'$, and one-third of this is $22^{\circ} 46'$
 Jupiter's Meridian Distance is to be subtracted $= 18 \quad 30$

Arc of the M. C. to semisextile of Jupiter $= 4 \quad 16$

Note.—When the Planet falls between the 10th and 1st Houses this direction is a *sextile* to the ASCENDANT in all figures, But if the Planet is between the 7th and 10th, then it is a *trine* to the Asc.

EXERCISES.

1. How far is Saturn from the semisextile of the Midheaven? *Ans.* $29^{\circ} 51'$.
2. Find Mars's semisextile to the Midheaven. *Ans.* $43^{\circ} 6'$.
3. How far is the Midheaven from the semisextile of the Planet Venus? *Ans.* $50^{\circ} 38'$.

PROBLEM LII.

105. *To direct the M. C. to a semiquintile of a Planet above the Earth.*

RULE.—Take the difference between the Planet's Meridian Distance and two-fifths of the Semi-diurnal Arc for the *Arc of Direction*.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the arc of the M. C. to a semiquintile of Jupiter?
 Jupiter's semi-diurnal arc is $68^{\circ} 18'$ and two-fifths are $27^{\circ} 11'$
 Subtract Jupiter's Mid. dist. $18 \quad 30$

M. C. to the semi-quintile of Jupiter $= 8 \quad 41$

2. What is the arc of the Midheaven to the semi-quintile of Venus?

Venus's Meridian distance is $84^{\circ} 14'$

Venus's semi-diurnal arc is $100^{\circ} 48'$, and two-fifths are $40 21$

The M. C. to the semi-quintile is arc = $43 53$

PROBLEM LIII.

106. To find the arc of M. C. to the nonagon of a Planet.

RULE.—Take the difference between the Planet's M. D. and four-ninths of its semi-diurnal arc, and the remainder is the *Arc of Direction*.

EXAMPLE.

What is the arc of the M. D. to the nonagon of Jupiter?

Jupiter's semi-diurnal arc is $68^{\circ} 18'$, and four-ninths is $29^{\circ} 3'$

Subtract Jupiter's Mid. dis. $18 30$

M. C. to the nonagon of Jupiter = $10 33$

These are worked the same as the foregoing Problems, *only care must be taken in getting out the four-ninths of the semi-diurnal arc*,

PROBLEM LIV.

107. To direct the M. C. to the semi-quartile of a Planet.

RULE.—The Planet must be *above* the Earth, and the difference between half the Planet's semi-arc diurnal and its Mid. dist. is the *Arc of Direction*.

Note.—If the Planet falls between the 10th and 1st houses, this arc is the *semi-square* of the Asc. If the Planet lies between the 10th and 7th houses, this arc is the *sesquisquare* to the Asc. (218).

EXAMPLE.

What is the arc of the M. C. to semisquare of Jupiter?

Jupiter's semi-diurnal arc is $68^{\circ} 18'$, the half is $34^{\circ} 9'$

Subtract the Mid. dist. of Jupiter $18 30$

M. C. to the semisquare of Jupiter = $15 39$

N. B. This is the *semisquare* of the *Ascendant* to Jupiter, as it falls between the 10th and 1st houses. Herschel semisquare M. C. will be the *sesquisquare* of *Ascendant*.

EXERCISES.

1. Find the arc of the midheaven to the semisquare of Mars. *Ans.* $26^{\circ} 51'$.

2. What is the arc of the semisquare of Mercury to the Midheaven?

Ans. $43^{\circ} 53'$.

PROBLEM LV.

[108. To direct the M. C. to the sextile of a Star.

RULE.—The Star must be *above* the Earth, and the difference between the Star's Mid. Dist. and two-thirds of its *semi-diurnal* arc is the *Arc of Direction*. (207).

Observe, Any Planet brought to the cusp of the 12th or 8th houses will be the M. C. to sextile of that Planet.

EXAMPLE.

What is the arc of the M. C. to the sextile of Jupiter?

Jupiter's semiarc is $68^{\circ} 18'$, and two-thirds = $45^{\circ} 32'$
 Subtract Jupiter's Meridian distance $18\ 30$

M. C. to the sextile of Jupiter = $27\ 2$

EXERCISES.

1. Find the Midheaven to the sextile of Venus. *Ans.* $17^{\circ} 2'$.
2. What is the arc of Midheaven to the sextile of Mercury? *Ans.* $26^{\circ} 33'$.

PROBLEM LVI.

109. To direct the M. C. to the quintile of a Star.

RULE.—Take the difference between four-fifths of the Star's *semi-diurnal* arc and its Mid. Dist. for the *Arc of Direction*.

NOTE.—For this direction the Star may be *below* the Earth, but then it must be taken with *semi-diurnal arc*, and its Mid. Dist. must also be taken from the 10th house, and this can be found by subtracting its Mid. Dist. of the 4th house from 180 degrees. *This must be particularly attended to.*

EXAMPLE 1.

For Jupiter in the Queen's Nativity *above* the Earth.

Jupiter's *semi-diurnal* arc is $68^{\circ} 18'$, and four-fifths = $54^{\circ} 39'$
 From which subtract his Mid. Dist. $18\ 30$

M. C. quintile of Jupiter = $36\ 9$

EXAMPLE 2.

Find the *quintile* of the Sun.

The Sun is *below* the Earth, consequently his Mid. Dist. has been taken from the 4th, subtract his Mid. Dist. $61^{\circ} 8'$ from 180° and there remain $118^{\circ} 52'$ from the 10th house.

Here Sol's Mid. Dist. from the 10th = $118^{\circ} 52'$
 His *semi-diurnal* arc $118^{\circ} 14'$, and four-fifths = $94\ 36$

M. C. to the quintile of Sol = $24\ 16$

EXERCISES.

1. What is the Midheaven to the quintile of Mercury? *Ans.* $12^{\circ} 21'$.
2. What is the arc of the Midheaven to the quintile of the Sun? *Ans.* $24^{\circ} 16'$.

PROBLEM LVII.

110. *To direct the M. C. to the square of a Planet.*

RULE.—The difference between the Planet's M. D. and the *whole* semi-arc is the Arc of Direction.

NOTE.—If the Planet fall between the 10th and 2nd eastward, this aspect is a *conjunction* to the *Ascendant*; but if it fall between the 10th and 6th westward, then the arc thus found is the *opposition* to the *ascendant*.

EXAMPLE.

Find the square of M. C. to Jupiter.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Jupiter's semi-arc is } 68^{\circ} 18' \\ \text{Jupiter's M. D. is } 18 \quad 30 \end{array}$$

$$\text{M. C. to the square of Jupiter} = \underline{49 \quad 48}$$

EXERCISES.

1. What is the arc of the Midheaven to the square of Mercury? *Ans.* $8^{\circ} 8'$.
2. What is Herschel's arc to the square of the Midheaven? *Ans.* $18^{\circ} 32'$.

PROBLEM LVIII.

111. *To direct the M. C. to a trecile of any Planet.*

RULE.—The difference between the Star's M. D. or 10th house and six-fifths of its *semi-diurnal* arc for the Arc of Direction.

NOTE.—If the Planet fall between the 10th and 4th *westward*, this is a *quintile* to the *Ascendant*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Take Jupiter's for example.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Jupiter's semi-diurnal arc is } 68^{\circ} 18', \text{ and six-fifths} = 81^{\circ} 57' \\ \text{Subtract Jupiter's distance from M. C.} = 18 \quad 30 \end{array}$$

$$\text{The M. C. arc to the trecile of Jupiter} = \underline{63 \quad 27}$$

2. What is the arc of the Midheaven to the trecile of Mercury? *Ans.* $28^{\circ} 56'$.

Found as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Mercury's semi-diurnal arc is } 104^{\circ} 3' \\ \text{which is divided by } 5 \text{ } 104^{\circ} 3' \\ \text{add them } 20 \quad 48 \text{ is one-fifth.} \end{array}$$

$$\text{The amount is the six-fifths} = 124 \quad 51$$

$$\text{Take Mercury's Mid. Dist. } 95 \quad 55$$

$$\text{Remains the arc of direction} = \underline{28 \quad 56} \text{ the M. C. trecile } \zeta$$

PROBLEM LIX.

112. To direct the M. C. to the trine of any Planet.

RULE.—If the Planet be *above* the Earth add one-third of its *semi-nocturnal arc* to its whole arc, from which subtract its M. D. and the remainder is the Arc of Direction: or, add one-third of its *semi-nocturnal arc* to the square already found, and the sum will be the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLES.

The whole semi-diurnal arc of Herschel is	56° 56'
His semi-nocturnal arc is 123° 4', and one-third is	41 1
	97 57
From which subtract his M. D.	38 24
	59 33
M. C. to the trine of Herschel	59 33

Second way.

The M. C. to the square of Herschel is	18° 32'
Add one-third of semi-nocturnal arc	41 1
	59 33
M. C. trine of Herschel by the second way	59 33

If originally under the Earth.

RULE.—Take the difference between two-thirds of its *semi-nocturnal arc* and distance from 4th cusp, and the remainder is the *arc of direction*.

EXAMPLE.

The Sun under the Earth.

Sol's Mid. Dist. from I. C. is	61° 8'
His semi-nocturnal arc is 61° 46', and two-thirds =	41 11
	19 57
M. C. to the trine of the Sun =	19 57

N. B.—In the former of these two Examples Herschel is brought to the cusp of the 6th, which forms a *quincunx* of the *ascendant*, which is always the case if the Planet is posited between the 10th and 4th *westward*. But if between the 10th and 4th *eastward*, the *trine* is a semi-sextile to the *ascendant*, or sextile to the 4th house or I. C., and it is also the Planet's distance from the 2nd house.

PROBLEM LX.

113. To direct the M. C. to the sesquiquare of any Planet.

RULE.—If *above* the Earth add one-half of the *semi-nocturnal arc* to the whole diurnal, from which subtract the Planet's M. D.

EXAMPLE.

Mercury's whole semi-diurnal arc is	104° 3'
Semi-nocturnal arc is 75° 57' the one-half is	37 58
	142 1
Subtract Mercury's M. D.	95 55
	46 6
M. C. to the <i>sesquisquare</i> of Mercury	46 6

A second way.

RULE.—Add one-half of the Planet's *semi-nocturnal* arc to the *square*, and the sum is the *arc of direction*.

EXAMPLE.

Mercury's <i>square</i> to M. C. is	8° 7'
<i>Semi-diurnal</i> arc is 75° 57', the one-half is	37 58
	46 5
M. C. <i>sesquisquare</i> of Mercury as before	46 6

A third way.

RULE.—If in the 2nd subtract one-sixth of the *semi-nocturnal* arc from the *trine*, or if it is in the 5th *add* one-sixth of the *semi-nocturnal* arc to the *trine*, and this is a *sesquisquare* to the *ascendant*.

EXAMPLE.

M. C. <i>trine</i> of Mercury is	33° 27'
Mercury's <i>semi-nocturnal</i> arc is 75° 57' and one-sixth =	12 39
	46 6
M. C. <i>sesquisquare</i> of Mercury =	46 6

Another way.

RULE.—If originally *below* the Earth, the difference between one-half of its *semi-nocturnal* arc and its M. D. is the *arc of direction*.

NOTE.—Let this direction be found between the 7th and 4th, it will be the *sesquisquare* to *both* the M. C. and the *ascendant*. It is also one-half of the *semi-nocturnal* arc of the *square* of *ascendant*, or *opposition* of M. C. (Art. 219). When formed between the *Ascendant* and 4th, it is a *sesquisquare* to the *ascendant*.

PROBLEM XLI.

114. To direct the M. C. to the *biquintile* of a Planet above the Earth.

RULE.—Add three-fifths of the Planet's *semi-nocturnal* arc to its *whole* semi-diurnal arc, from which sum subtract its M. D.

EXAMPLE.

Thus, Herschel *biquintile* to M. C.

The whole of his semi-diurnal arc	56° 56'
His <i>semi-nocturnal</i> arc 123° 4'	and three-fifths = 74 52
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	131 48
Subtract Herschel's M. D.	38 24
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
M. C. <i>biquintile</i> of Herschel	93 24
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

Originally *below* the Earth.

RULE 1.—If between the 4th and 7th, then add one-tenth of the *semi-nocturnal* to the *sesquisquare* first obtained, and the sum is the *arc of direction*.

RULE 2.—If between the 1st and 4th *subtract* one-tenth of the *semi-nocturnal* arc from the *sesquisquare*, and the remainder will be the *arc of direction*.

EXAMPLE.

The Sun to *biquintile* of M. C. in the Queen's nativity.

The M. C. to <i>sesquisquare</i> of Sol	31° 15'
Subtract one-tenth of 61° 46'	6 11
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
M. C. <i>biquintile</i> of the Sun =	24 4
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

PROBLEM LXII.

115. To direct the M. C. to the *quincunx* of a Planet when under the Earth.

RULE.—Add one-third of the *semi-nocturnal* arc to the *trine* first found, or two-thirds of the *semi-arc* to the *square*, and the *sum* will be the *arc of direction*; or the difference between one-third of the *semi-arc* and its M. D.

Note—If the Planet fall between the 10th and 4th, this is a *sextile* to the *ascendant*; but if it fall between the 7th and 4th, this aspect is a *trine* to the *ascendant*.

EXAMPLE.

Sol's <i>semi-nocturnal</i> arc is 61° 46', and two-thirds =	41° 11'
Add M. C. □, or <i>Asc.</i> ☉ of Sol	0 37
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
M. C. <i>quincunx</i> of the Sun =	41 48
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

PROBLEM LXIII.

116. *To direct the M. C. to the opposition of a Planet under the Earth.*

RULE.—The difference between the Planet's Right Ascension and the A. R. of the 4th house, or I. C. is the *arc of direction*.

NOTE.—This is the Star's *nocturnal Mid. Dist.*, which is also a *square* to the *Ascendant*.

EXAMPLE.

Find the M. C. opposition of the Sun.

Right Ascension of the I. C. =	121° 8'
Sol's Right Ascension is	60 0
	61 8

The M. C. \oslash of \odot , or Asc. \square , or \ominus 's M. D.	61 8
--	------

OBSERVATIONS.

117. Whenever an aspect is measured between two planets, any other aspect may be ascertained, if it fall in the same hemisphere, by merely taking the relative proportion of the semi-arc (Ar. 218) of the planet to be directed. Thus, if we know the distance between two planets, that is, the arc of direction to the *conjunction*; then one-half of the semi-arc of the planet which is directed, added to that, will give the arc of direction to the *semi-quartile*; (219) by adding *one-sixth* part of the semi-arc to this we have the arc of direction to the sextile; *one-third* more of the semi-arc will give the square, and another *third* the trine: to which add *one-sixth* for the sesqui-quadrate, &c.

118. To direct the Midheaven to the opposition of a star, bring it to the cusp of the 4th house; to the trine, bring it to the 2nd or 6th house; for the quartile, to the Ascendant or seventh; to the sextile, it must be brought to the cusp of the 12th or 8th: the sesqui-quadrate falls in the middle of the 2nd and 5th houses. All aspects in mundo are measured by the semiarc of the promittor, (Ar. 221).

EXAMPLES.

We will direct the Sun to the different aspects it will form with the M. C.; if we subtract his distance from the *Imum Cæli* $61^{\circ} 9'$ from his semi-arc nocturnal $61^{\circ} 46'$ we have his distance from the cusp of the 1st $0^{\circ} 37'$, which is the arc of direction, M. C. $\square \odot$; as the next aspect falls above the Earth, we must use his semi-diurnal arc, which is $118^{\circ} 14'$, one-fifth of which is $23^{\circ} 32'$, which add to the distance below, the first produces $24^{\circ} 16'$ the arc of direction of M. C. Q. \odot , add two-fifths more of the Sun's space of a house $39^{\circ} 25'$, two-fifths of which is $15^{\circ} 46'$

Add the other arc of direction	26 16
--------------------------------	-------

The arc of direction M. C. * \odot mundo	40 2
Add half the space of a house	19 42
	59 44

And we have arc of direction M. C. S $\square \odot$ mundo	59 44
--	-------

TO DIRECT THE ASCENDANT IN MUNDO.

PROBLEM LXIV.

119. *To direct the Ascendant to the conjunction of any Star.*

RULE.—The Planet must be between the 4th and 10th eastward, then the *difference* between its semi-arc and Meridian distance is the *Arc of Direction*.

EXAMPLE.

Mercury above the Earth, his <i>semi-diurnal</i> arc	104° 3'
Subtract Mercury's Mid. distance	95 55
	8 8

Ascendant to the conjunction of Mercury	8 8
---	-----

Observe—This is Mercury's *square* of the M. C.; had Mercury been in the 4th, then it would have been in opposition to the M. C.

EXERCISES.

1. What is the arc of Mars to the conjunction of the Ascendant? *Ans.* 21° 51'.
2. Bring the Sun to the cusp of the Ascendant? *Ans.* 0° 37'.

Some Professors will undoubtedly object to Mercury, Mars, and similar positions being brought to the cusp of the Ascendant; the reason I use that method is, because *I have proved it to have very powerful effect*; therefore, I unhesitatingly adopt similar directions.

PROBLEM LXV.

120. *To direct the Ascendant to the semi-sextile of a Planet.*

RULE.—When *above* the Earth the *sextile* to M. C. is the Arc of Direction; if *below* the Earth, the *trine* of M. C. to that Planet is the Arc of Direction.

Another RULE.—Bring to the cusps of the 12th and 2nd for the Arc of Direction by Problems 46 and 47.

EXAMPLES.

Mars's *semi-sextile* Ascendant.

	Mars's Mid. distance	75° 34'
Mars's semi-arc is 97° 25', and two-thirds =		64 57
		10 37

Ascendant to semi-sextile of Mars	10 37
-----------------------------------	-------

Ascendant to semi-sextile Sol.

Sol's Mid. distance $61^{\circ} 8'$
 Semi-nocturnal arc $61^{\circ} 46'$, and two-thirds $\equiv 41 11$

Ascendant to the semi-sextile of Sol $19 57$

As these directions are so simple I need not work any more; because, while working the Midheaven to aspects, most of the Arcs of Directions to the Ascendant are obtained.

PROBLEM LXVI.

121. *To direct the Ascendant to the semi-square of any Planet, any where between the 10th and 4th eastward.*

RULE.—If it fall between the 10th and 1st, its *semisquare* is the *semisquare* to the M. C. If it fall between the 1st and 4th, the *sesquisquare* to the M. C. is the Arc of Direction.

These need no example.

PROBLEM LXVII:

122. *To direct the Ascendant to the sextile of any Planet.*

RULE 1.—If *above* the Earth, bring the Planet to the cusp of the 11th; or, the difference between one-third of its *semi-diurnal* and its M. D. is the *arc of direction*; which is the M. D. *semisextile* of the star.

RULE 2.—If *below* the Earth, bring it to the cusp of the 3rd house; (96) or, the difference between one-third of its *semi-nocturnal* arc and its M. D. is the Arc of Direction; which is the M. C. to qx. of the Planet. Or,

RULE 3.—If *below* the Earth, subtract one-third from its square to the Ascendant. If between the 1st and 10th, subtract one-third of its *semi-diurnal* arc from the conjunction of M. C. and the Planet, and the remainder is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.

Mercury's conjunction of M. C. $95^{\circ} 55'$
 Mercury's semi-arc $104^{\circ} 3'$, and one-third $\equiv 34 41$

Ascendant to the sextile of Mercury $\equiv 61 14$

PROBLEM LXVIII.

123. *To direct the Ascendant to the quintile of a Star.*

RULE.—The difference between the Planet's M. D. and one-fifth of its semi-arc, either above or below the Earth, is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLES.

Mars's Meridian distance is $75^{\circ} 34'$
 Mars's semi-diurnal arc $97^{\circ} 25'$, and one-fifth is $19 29$

Ascendant to the *quintile* of Mars $56 5$

Herschel's nocturnal Mid. distance $38^{\circ} 24'$
 Herschel's semi-arc $123^{\circ} 4'$, and one-fifth is $24 57$

Ascendant to *quintile* Herschel $13 27$

PROBLEM LXIX.

124. *To direct the Ascendant to the square of any Planet.*

RULE.—The Planet's Meridian Distance, either above or below the Earth, is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.

Right Ascension of Midheaven $301^{\circ} 8'$
 Herschel's Meridian Distance $262 44$

Ascendant square Herschel $38 24$

PROBLEM LXX.

125. *To direct the Ascendant to the trine of any Planet.*

RULE.—If between 1st and 4th, or between 1st and 10th, *add* one-third of the semi-arc to the M. D.; but if between the 7th and 4th, or 10th and 7th, *subtract* one-third for the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.

Sol's Mid. distance is $61^{\circ} 8'$
 Sol's semiarc is $61^{\circ} 46'$, and one-third of this is $20 35$

Ascendant to the trine of Sol is $81 43$ the Arc.

PROBLEM LXXI.

126. *To direct the Ascendant to the sesquiquare of any Planet.*

RULE.—If the Star be originally between the 10th and 7th, or 7th and 4th, the difference between its M. D. and *half* of its semi-arc is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.

Ascendant sesquisquare of Herschel.

Herschel's Mid. distance is	38° 24'
Semi-arc is 56° 56', the half is	28 28
Ascendant sesquisquare Herschel	9 56

PROBLEM LXXII.

127. *To direct the Ascendant to the biquintile of any Planet.*

RULE.—If between the 12th and 10th *add* three-fifths of its semi-arc to its M. D.; from the 10th to the middle of the 8th, *subtract* two-thirds of its semi-arc from its M. D.; if between the middle of the 8th and cusp of the 7th, *add* one-tenth of its semi-arc to the sesquisquare for the Arc of Direction.

RULE 2.—If it fall in the 5th house, subtract one-tenth of *semi-nocturnal* arc from the sesquisquare of the M. C. for the Arc of Direction.

Note.—A Planet, to form a biquintile aspect to an angle, must be further distant than the sesquiquadrate by *one-tenth* of its whole semi-arc.

EXAMPLES.

What is the Ascendant to the biquintile of Jupiter?

Jupiter between the 12th and 10th, the three-fifths of 68° 18' his semi-arc is 41° 0', add his Mid. distance 18° 30', equals 59° 30', the *Arc*. Or, *secondly*,

His sesquisquare is 52° 39', then add to this one-tenth of his semi-arc which is 6° 51', the amount is 59° 30', the *Arc*, as before.

PROBLEM LXXIII.

128. *To direct the Ascendant to the opposition of a Planet.*

RULE.—The Planet must be between the 10th and 4th westward; then the difference between the M. D. and its semi-arc is the Arc of Direction.

N. B.—The shortest way is to find one direction to the Ascendant or M. C., and then add or subtract the portion of the Planet's semi-arc to find the others.

We will direct Jupiter to the different aspects of the Ascendant and M. C., and the first is the quintile to the Ascendant; if we take Jupiter's distance past the 11th, 4° 16' from two-fifths the space of his house 22° 46'—two-fifths are 9° 6', remains 4° 50', the Arc of Direction Asc. Q. ☉.

His Mer. distance $18^{\circ} 30'$ is the Arc of Direction Asc. $\square \odot$, it
 is also M. C. $\odot \odot$ add to his Mer. distance $18^{\circ} 30'$
 The space of Jupiter's house $22 \quad 46$

We have Arc of Direction Asc. $\triangle \zeta$ M. $41 \quad 16$
 Again, add half the space of a house $11 \quad 23$

Gives Arc of Direction Asc. sesqui- $\square \zeta$ and M. C. $\triangle \zeta$ $52 \quad 39$
 Add to this one-tenth of Jupiter's whole arc $6 \quad 50$

Gives Arc. of Direction Asc. B. Q. ζ M. $59 \quad 29$

ZODIACAL ASPECTS.

TO DIRECT THE M. C. AND ASCENDANT TO ASPECTS IN THE ZODIAC.

PROBLEM LXXIV.

129. *To direct the M. C. to aspects of Planets.*

RULE.—The difference between the A. R. of the aspect *without* latitude and the A. R. of the M. C. is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLES.

1. Direct the M. C. to the \square of \odot zodiac.

The \square of \odot falls in $2 \text{ } \sphericalangle \text{ } 6$, its R. A. is $334^{\circ} 7'$
 Subtract the R. A. of M. C. $331 \quad 8$

Remainder is Arc of Direction M. C. $\square \odot$ zod. $32 \quad 59$

2. The Midheaven to the *sextile* of Mars.

The sextile falls in $26 \text{ } \sphericalangle \text{ } 35$, its R. A. $328^{\circ} 50'$
 Subtract the R. A. of the Midheaven $301 \quad 8$

Arc of Direction of the M. C. $\ast \text{ } \text{♂}$ in zod. $= 19 \quad 42$

M. C. \odot of ζ , the conjunction falls in $16 \text{ } \text{ } 57$, its R. A. is $319^{\circ} 26'$, from which take $301^{\circ} 8'$, Arc $18^{\circ} 18'$.

M. C. $\ast \text{ } \odot$, the sextile falls in $2 \text{ } \text{ } 6$, its R. A. is with 360° , and as the aspect and the M. C. are in different hemispheres $361^{\circ} 55'$, take $301^{\circ} 8'$, Arc of Direction is $60^{\circ} 47'$.

PROBLEM LXXV.

130. *To direct the Ascendant to aspects in the Zodiac without latitude.*

RULE 1.—Find the declination of the place of aspect *without* latitude by Problem 31, or by Problem 30. I prefer the Tables of Declination.

Rule 2.—Find the A. R. of that longitude *without* latitude by the Table of Right Ascension.

Rule 3.—To the log. tangent of the Pole of the Ascendant, or latitude of Birth, add the log. *tangent* of the Declination of the Aspects: the sum will be the log. *sine* of its Ascensional Difference.

Rule 4.—Take this Ascensional Difference from the A. R. if the declination be *north*, or add it thereto if the declination be *south*: the result is the Oblique Ascension of the Aspect under the Pole of the country.

Rule 5.—Subtract the Oblique Ascension of the aspect, and the remainder is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.

Direct the Ascendant to $\square \text{ } \text{I} \frac{1}{2}$ in the zodiac.

The square of Saturn falls in $28^{\circ} \text{ II } 46'$, the declination of which is $23^{\circ} 28'$, and the R. A. $88^{\circ} 40'$.

To the log. tang. of Pole of $1^{\text{st}} 51^{\circ} 32' = 0,099913$
 Add log. tangent of Declination $23^{\circ} 28' = 9,637611$

It gives log. *sine* of Ascensional Difference $33^{\circ} 7' = 9,737524$

From the A. R. of the aspect $88^{\circ} 40'$
 Take the Asc. difference, the declination being North $33 \quad 7$

It gives the Oblique Ascension of the aspect $55 \quad 33$
 From this take Oblique Ascension of Ascendant $31 \quad 8$

The Arc of Direction Ascendant $\square \text{ } \text{I} \frac{1}{2}$ zodiac $24 \quad 25$

EXERCISES.

The Ascendant to Aspects in the Zodiac.

Trine Jupiter falls in $16 \text{ II } 57$, this declination is $22 \text{ N. } 52$, its A. R. $75^{\circ} 49'$.

Sextile Mars falls in $17 \text{ II } 58$, this declination is $22 \text{ N. } 59$, its A. R. $76^{\circ} 55'$.

Sextile Venus falls in $26 \text{ II } 35$, this declination is $23 \text{ N. } 28$, its R. A. $86^{\circ} 15'$.

Sextile Mercury falls in $8 \text{ III } 15$, this declination is $23 \text{ N. } 16$, its R. A. $99^{\circ} 0'$.

Opposition Herschel falls in $23 \text{ II } 20$, this declina. is $23 \text{ N. } 21$, its R. A. $82^{\circ} 44'$.

Proceed in this manner till all the aspects, as above, are gathered out, then find the *tangent* of all the declinations, which reserve for easy reference in the computation.

PROBLEM LXXVI.

131. To direct the M. C. to parallel of declination without latitude.

RULE I.—That place in the ecliptic must be found where the Sun acquires the declination of the Star, *either north or south*, to whose parallel the M. C. is directed.

Rule 2.—Then, from this A. R. of the Sun subtract the A. R. of the M. C. for the Arc of Direction.

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