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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.

FIFTH YEAR'S IMPRESSION.

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Culminating, the native will be successful in trade, and chiefly in metals: he shall hold some office of martial eminence, according to his quality of birth.

Of ♀. *Ascending*, good fortune, inheritance, worldly happiness, and the love of women: gifts, or legacy preferment.

Culminating, give honor, and makes much by dealing with women, apparel, &c.

Of ♃ and ♄. *Ascending*, give legacies, inheritance, also gain by jovial men, and gain an eternal name; but foolish in love matters, and the dupe of Venus.

Culminating, shew honor and preferment.

Of ♃ and ♂. *Ascending*, shew loss by land estates, the health indisposed by cold temperament, the native poor, and he will have but few friends. If the stars be of the first magnitude, he may rise by usury and other unfair means.

Culminating, the native will bear a bad name, will rise by trade and fall again to disgrace and ruin; frequently in an unexpected way.

Of ♃ and ♀. *Ascending*, the native will gain by industry and by marriage, will be of a good temper, healthful, and live in estimation, the Virgin's Spike appears to be of this nature, (508).

Culminating, if of the first magnitude rises to fame, by men above the native's own rank, with an improved state of health.

Of ♃ and ♂. *Ascending*, if of the first magnitude, as of Sirius, give martial preferment and honor; study well the paragraph 508, page 117.

Culminating, prosperity in business, and martial preferment, especially if the star be Rigel, Arcturus, and the North Scale. Read paragraph 529.

Of ♂ and ☽. *Ascending*, give wantonness, sore and inflammatory and accidents to the eyes, weak sight, liable to trouble and loss by women.

Culminating, the native is often in disgrace, and sometimes brought to imprisonment: Lucidum Pleiadum, and other nebulus stars are of this character.

Of ♂ and ☉. *Ascending*, give preferment to workers in iron, steel, and at the fire: iron masters have good success: soldiers are called into active exercise. When stars of this nature are *Culminating*, as the North and South Ascelli and Capricornus, the natives prosper in all martial undertakings, and hardware businesses.

Of ♃ and ♀. *Ascending*, imprint on the mind a ready apprehension, given to poetry, learning, painting, and teaching.

Culminating, the natives ought to follow the calling of printer, bookseller, clerk, lawyer, and such like, in which the pen and mind have to be in active exercise.

Of ♂ and ♃. *Ascending*, give a rash disposition, often very obstinate, and the native is sometimes ruined by some fool-hardy procedure, setting at defiance the advice of his friends, and acts according to his precipitate and foolish fancy.

Culminating, he is changeable in his business, and is never long satisfied, although he succeeds tolerably well, he must be trying some other calling in life.

ABBREVIATED METHOD OF WORKING NATIVITIES.

156. After erecting the Figure, as directed, page 227, rectify by the Rules there given. "When angles are significators they will meet with a number of aspects, which, when compared together with the time of accidents, will be so exactly alike in error, that the true time cannot be mistaken."

157. Rectification of a Nativity.

The time of this nativity was not *exactly* known, but was stated to be at about 10h. 45m. A. M., 27th November, 1812, for which time a figure was erected, and the planets' places inserted. The native had a fall into a deep well at 4 years and 2 months old.

The estimate time of Birth 27th November, 10h. 45m. A. M. which is
 equal to 26 days, 22h. 45m., equal to $341^{\circ} 16'$
 The Sun's Right Ascension at Birth *estimate* $243 \quad 7$

Right Ascension $584 \quad 23$
 Subtract the Circle, as it is more than $360 \quad 0$

The Right Ascension of the Midheaven at Birth $224 \quad 23$

Looking over the figure of the heavens I find that Saturn would afflict the Ascendant by conjunction about that age; and, indeed, according to page 112, and paragraph 485, that would be a very powerful arc to indicate a fall and other accidents. From

Saturn's Meridian distance *false M. C.* $127^{\circ} 25'$
 Add the Arc of the Asc. ζ of Saturn mundo $4 \quad 25$

The Meridian distance of Saturn $131 \quad 50$
 Saturn's Seminocturnal Arc is $126 \quad 31$

This shews the *false M. C.* to be too much $5 \quad 19$

The Right Ascension of the Imum Celi for the *estimate*
 time with the Circle is $405^{\circ} 23'$
 Subtract Saturn's Right Ascension $276 \quad 58$

Again we have found Saturn's M. D. $127 \quad 25$
 Subtract Saturn's Seminocturnal Arc $126 \quad 31$

This is what Saturn is *above* the Ascendant $0 \quad 54$
 To which add the Arc for 4 yrs. and 2 mos. $4 \quad 25$

$5 \quad 19$

This $5^{\circ} 19'$ is the distance Saturn has to be cast below the Ascendant to make the Arc of Direction of Saturn to the conjunction of Ascendant at the time the native fell into the well.

The *false M. C.* is $224^{\circ} 23'$
 Which is too much by $5 \quad 19$

The true Right Ascension of M. C. $219 \quad 4$

The $5^{\circ} 19'$ must be turned into time, which give 21 minutes and 20 seconds sooner for the time of birth.

	h.	m.	s.
The estimate time given	22	45	0
From which subtract	0	21	20

The native was born 26th November, 1812, at $22 \quad 23 \quad 40$

Abbreviated Method.

This is according to Problems 57 and 64, and for the Ascendant to be brought to Saturn's body in mundo, Saturn must be brought *below* the earth 4 degrees 25 minutes, but we find him above the *estimate*

time 54 minutes of an Arc, so we find the M. C. in error 5 degrees 19 seconds, or the time of birth *too late* by about 22 minutes.

CALCULATION.

Right Ascension of Saturn is	276° 53'
Right Asc. of the M. C. estimate	224 23

Saturn's Mid. dist. is	52 35
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Saturn's S. D. A. is	53° 29'
Saturn's Mid. dist. is	52 35

Saturn is above the Ascendant =	0 54
Add the Arc for 4 yrs. 2 months	4 25

The M. C. too much by	5 19
This subtract from	224 23

The true Right Asc. of M. C.	219 4 correct figure.
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R. A. 219° 4'.



39° 4'.

	♁	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈
Lat.	0 N 14	0 N 31	0 N 31	1 N 3	2 N 6	2 S 15	2 N 31
Dec.	18 S 40	22 S 48	18 N 30	7 S 40	21 S 40	7 S 11	25 S 24	4 N 58

Sol and Mars to Aspects in Mundo.

1st. find the ☉'s R. A. in 5 ↑ 6 by the Tables of R. A. equal 243° 9'.
 2nd. ☉'s Mid. distance, its R. A. is 243° 9', take R. A. of M. C. 219° 4' equal 24° 5'.

Problem 37. Tangent of ☉ Dec. 21 s 11 = 9.58832 Cot. 10.41168
 Add Tang. of Birth place 43 46 = 10.15191

Asc. Diff. Sine 33 17 = 9.73930
 Problem 38. Take ditto from 90 0

☉'s S. D. A. = 56 43 = one-third 18 55
 ☉'s Mid. dist., or M. C. ☉ mundo = 24 5 Log. 8735

Problem 46. Sol from the 11th, or M. C. S* ☉ mun. = 5 10 Log. 1.5420

Problem 41. The Prop. Log. of 90 degrees = 3010
 The Prop. Log. of 56° 43' = 9.4985 Arith. Comp.

Log. of Circle of Position 9.7995
 Problem 42. Log. of ☉'s Mid. dist. 8736

☉'s difference of Cir. Pos. .6731 = 38° 12'
 Sol's Mid. dist. 24 5

Problem 43. ☉'s Asc. diff. under *his own Pole* 14 7 Sine 9.38721
 Problem 45. Sol's Right Asc. to be added 243 9

Sol's Oblique Ascension 257 16

Problem 44. Sine of ☉'s Asc. diff. 14° 7' = 9.38721
 Cotangent of ☉'s Dec. 21 11 = 10.41168

Tangent of the Sun's Pole 32 11 = 9.79889

This completes the Speculum for the Sun, besides producing the Ascendant * ☉ and M. C. S* ☉ 5° 10', and the M. C. ☉ and Asc. ☉ 24° 5'. Place your results as you obtain them in a Speculum, and the different Logarithms as they come out, and place your Arc of Directions in their appropriate places. We will now find all the necessaries for Mars in the same way.

Mars's Preliminaries.

Problem 35. Mars in 22 ♌ 11 with 1 N 3 Lat. its R. A. is 200 53
 Right Asc. of M. C. is 219 4

Problem 36. Log. of Mars Mid. distance = 18 11 M. D.

Problem 37. Tangent of Mars's Dec. 7 s 40 = 9.12909 = Cot. 10.87091
 Add Tangent of Birth place 54 46 = 10.15101

Ascen. diff. Sine 10° 59' = 9.28010
 Problem 38. Subtract 90 0

Mars's S. D. A. = 79 1 its Log. 3571 ½rd. Arc 26 20
 Mars's Mid. distance is 18 11

Problems 46 and 70th. Mars true Asc. and Dis. from 9th 8 9

Problem 41. The Prop. Log. of $90^{\circ} 0'$ 3010
 The do. do. of 79 1 = 96429 Ar. Comp.

Log. of Circle of Position 9.9439
 Problem 42. Long. of Mars's M. D. 9956

Mars's diff. of Cir. Pos. 9395 = $20^{\circ} 41'$
 Mars's Mid. distance 18 11

Problem 43. Mars's Asc. difference under the pole 2 30
 Mars's R. A. subtracted 200 53

Mars's Oblique Descension 198 23

Problem 44. Sine of Mars's Asc. Diff. $2^{\circ} 30'$ = 8.63968
 Cot. of Mars's Decli. 7 s 40 = 10.87091

Tangent of Mars's pole 17 57 = 9.51059

The Sun to the Sextile of Mars direct.

Problem 72. First find a constant Log.; that is, by adding the Arithmetical compliment of the Sun's semi-diurnal Arc to his distance from the 11th cusp, which will give a constant Log.

As \odot 's S. D. A. $56^{\circ} 43'$ Arith. Comp. 9,4985
 Is to his distance from 11th cusp $5^{\circ} 11'$ 1,5406

Constant Log. 1,0391
 So is Mars semi-diurnal Arc 79.1 = 3575

Mars's secondary distance from 9th $7^{\circ} 13'$ = 1,3966

Mars's primary distance from 9th 8 11

\odot 's * $\♃$ d. d. mundo 0 58
 Add one-third of semi-arc 26 20

This is the \odot \square of $\♃$ d. d. 27 18
 Add one-third semi-arc more 26 20 for the \odot \triangle $\♃$.

This is the \odot \triangle $\♃$ d. d. 53 38

The \odot \square $\♃$ is $27^{\circ} 18'$
 Take one-fifth semi-arc 79.1 = 15 52

Remains \odot qu. $\♃$ = 11 26

By the same process we find the other aspects to the Sun in mundo direct. Let us work the Sun to Venus. The preliminaries of Venus will be found for the Speculum as those of Sol and Mars before.

49.10.29 45
 K k

The Sun to the aspects of Venus direct.

The Sun's constant Log. was found		1.0391
Add the Log. of Venus's S. D. A.		79° 43' 3537
Venus's second distance from 9th	7° 17'	= 1.3928
Venus's Prim. do. do.	10 4	= ♀ from the 9th cusp.
<hr/>		
Sun * Venus	2 47	
Add one-third of ♀'s S. D. A.	26 34	
<hr/>		
Sun square of Venus	29 21	
Add one-third more	26 34	
<hr/>		
Gives ☉ trine of Venus	55 55	
<hr/>		
The square is	29 21	
From which take one-fifth of S. A. which is	15 57	
<hr/>		
Sun quintile Venus	13 24	

We might reverse these directions, but as there can be only a semi-square of the Sun to Venus or Mars, we will take the aspects of *Sun* and *Jupiter* by *converse*, which is performed as the others, only we must make *Jupiter* stand still upon the cusp of the 7th till we bring the Sun down to him. We must find the constant Log. of *Jupiter*.

Thus *Jupiter's* S. D. A. is found to be 118° 17' Arith. Comp. 9.8177
 Add the distance *Jupiter* is from the 8th 8 39 1.3183

Constant Log. of *Jupiter* from 8th = 1.1360
 Sol's semi-arc is 56° 43' Log. 5015

Sol's second distance from the 11th 4 9 1.6375
 Add Sol's primary dis. from 11th 5 9

Jupiter square Sol 9 18
 Add one-fifth of Sun's S. D. A. 56° 43' = 11 20

Jupiter quintile Sun = 20 38

To the ♃ square ☉ add one-third of 56° 43' = 18° 54'
 Add the square 9 18

This gives the * 28 12
 Add one-half more for S□ 28 21

Jupiter S□ Sol converse 56 33

When many directions are found to one Planet I always keep a standing or constant Log., for it facilitates the Arcs of Directions. We shall proceed to shew how the angles may be easily directed.

THE ANGLES TO ASPECTS IN MUNDO.

Midheaven to Aspects in the World.

I have, in the Problems, shewn how the Midheaven may form aspects, and the Planets shall have passed that meridian point in mundo. I have proved from experience their effects, and I would call such aspect *mundane* or *meridian antecedentia*, otherwise say the *planet* directed to the *angles*. For instance, Venus is past the meridian, and some Professors would say the M. C. cannot form a conjunction with Venus, but I would say *Venus* to the *conjunction* of M. C., or the M. C. itself comes down to the *place* of Venus. In all cases when a Planet is above the Earth, Problem 50, that Planet's *mid distance* is the conjunction to the M. C. But to be after the manner of other Professors the Planet must be between the 1st and 10th cusps; then, in this case, subtract the R. A. of the M. C. from the Planet's R. A. and the *difference* is the Arc. Right Ascension of Mercury 260 deg. 10 min. take Right Ascension of M. C. 219 deg. 4 min., difference 41 deg. 6 min., Arc of Direction M. C. conjunction Mercury.

PROBLEM 51. M. C. semi-sextile. The Planet must be between the cusps of the 1st and the 11th, and 10th and 9th, bring the star to the cusp of these houses by Problem 46. The Planet must be between the 11th and 1st, 10th and 9th, the *difference* between one-third of semi-arc and Mid distance will be the M. C. S* Thus Mercury's M. D. is $41^{\circ} 6'$ from which take one-third of $47^{\circ} 45'$ which is $15^{\circ} 55'$, and the difference is $25^{\circ} 11'$ for the Arc. As this is brought to the cusp of the 11th, it is also the Ascendant to the sextile of Mercury; according to NOTE 104. We will bring Venus to the M. C. semisextile: one-third of her S. A. is $26^{\circ} 34'$, from which take $16^{\circ} 31'$, leave $10^{\circ} 4'$ for M. C. S* ♀, or Ascendant trine of ♀. See Note 104.

PROBLEM 54. The Midheaven to the semi-square. In this case the Planet must be between the Ascendant and the middle of the 11th, or between the middle of the 8th and cusp of the 10th. Then the difference between one-half the semi-arc and the Planet's Mid. distance will be the Arc of Direction. Thus one-half of Mercury's S. D. A. is $23^{\circ} 51'$ and M. D. $41^{\circ} 6'$, the difference $17^{\circ} 15'$. Or for Venus, her S. D. A. is $79^{\circ} 43'$, and the one-half is $39^{\circ} 51'$, M. D. $16^{\circ} 31'$, difference $23^{\circ} 20'$. M. C. S□ ♀, or Ascendant sesquisquare of ♀. See Note 107.

PROBLEM 55. The M. C. to sextile. The star must be below the cusp of the 12th, and between the 10th and 8th cusps: then the difference between the Planet's M. D. and two-thirds of its semi-diurnal arc. Two-thirds of Mercury's semi-arc $31^{\circ} 49'$ taken from $41^{\circ} 6'$, leave the arc M. C. * ♀ $9^{\circ} 17'$. For Mars, two-thirds of Mars S. D. A. is $52^{\circ} 41'$, his M. D. $18^{\circ} 11'$, arc M. C. * ♂ $34^{\circ} 30'$.

PROBLEM 56. The M. C. to quintile. See 109. In this case the Planet must be below the 12th and between the 10th and 7th cusps. Then the difference between four-fifths of semi *diurnal* arc and M. D. For M. C. quintile Saturn his S. D. A. is $53^{\circ} 29'$, and four-fifths $42^{\circ} 47'$, take his distance from 10th, $57^{\circ} 54'$ difference $15^{\circ} 7'$ is the Arc of M. C. qu. ♃. For Mars, his M. D. is $18^{\circ} 11'$, and four-fifths of $79^{\circ} 1'$ are $63^{\circ} 12'$, and take $18^{\circ} 11'$ leave $45^{\circ} 2'$ for M. C. quintile Mars.

PROBLEM 57. The M. C. to square. This Problem will also answer for Problems 64 and 73. In this the Planet must be below the 10th and 7th and the 4th and 1st cusps. Then the difference between the Mid. distance and the Planet's semi-arc will be the Arc of Direction. For Saturn, his semi-arc is $126^{\circ} 31'$, from which take his M. D. $122^{\circ} 6'$, the arc $4^{\circ} 25'$ of M. C. □ ♃, or Asc. ♂ ♃. See Note 110. For Mars, his S. A. $79^{\circ} 1'$, and his M. D. $18^{\circ} 11'$, the difference $60^{\circ} 50'$, is M. C. □ ♂, or Asc. ♂ ♂. See Note 110.

PROBLEM 59. The M. C. trine. Mark—The Planet must be between the cusps of the 8th and 6th, or the 4th and 2nd, or brought to those positions, else it will be

no use as the arc would be very great. Work by the Directions laid down in Problem 59, which cannot be abbreviated. The other Problems connected with the Midheaven are as succinct and plain as they can be made.

A more short method.

The method I follow, in my practice, is first to look out the last aspect before birth the M. C. might form with any Planet, I then merely add or subtract the proportional parts of the star's semi-arc. In this natus I would first obtain Saturn's square to M. C.

Saturn's semi-arc	126°	31'	
Take M. D.	122	6	
<hr/>			
M. C. \square $\frac{1}{2}$	4	25	or Asc. \odot $\frac{1}{2}$.
Add one-third S. D. A.	17	50	
<hr/>			
M. C. \ast $\frac{1}{2}$	22	15	or Asc. S \ast $\frac{1}{2}$.
Add one-sixth more	8	55	half of one-third of semi-arc.
<hr/>			
M. C. S \square $\frac{1}{2}$	31	10	or Asc. S \square $\frac{1}{2}$.
Add half of a house	8	55	
<hr/>			
M. C. S \ast $\frac{1}{2}$	40	5	Asc. \ast $\frac{1}{2}$.
Add one-third S. A.	17	50	
<hr/>			
M. C. \odot $\frac{1}{2}$	57	55	Asc. \square $\frac{1}{2}$.

As one result depends upon another, great care must be taken not to add or subtract incorrectly, else every subsequent result will be in error.

Venus to aspect of M. C.

Right Asc. of M. C. is	219°	4'	
Venus's Right Asc.	202	33	
<hr/>			
Venus's M. D.	16	31	M. C. \odot $\frac{1}{2}$.
One-third S. A. is	26	34	
<hr/>			
M. C. S \ast $\frac{1}{2}$	10	3	Asc. \triangle $\frac{1}{2}$.
Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd S. A.	13	17	
<hr/>			
M. C. S \square $\frac{1}{2}$	23	20	Asc. S \square $\frac{1}{2}$.
Add the half again	13	17	
<hr/>			
M. C. \ast $\frac{1}{2}$	36	37	
Add one-third of S. A.	26	34	
<hr/>			
M. C. \square $\frac{1}{2}$	63	11	Asc. \odot $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ascendant to aspect in Mundo.

PROBLEM 64. To bring a Star to the conjunction of the Ascendant the Planet must be between the 4th and 1st cusps.

PROBLEM 65. For the semisextile the Planet must be between the cusp of the 1st and 12th, or the 4th or 2nd, then follow out the Rule.

PROBLEM 66. The Ascendant to semisquare, the star must be between the 4th cusp and middle of the 2nd, then the difference between *half* its S. N. A. and Meridian distance, if below the earth. If above the earth, the star must be between the 1st and middle of the 12th, then the difference between its M. D. and *half* its S. D. A. for the Arc of Direction.

PROBLEM 67. The Ascendant to the sextile of a planet, which must be between the cusps of the 11th and 1st, or between the 3rd and 6th, and then proceed as No. 122.

PROBLEM 68. As is directed in 123, only the planet must be between the 4th and 3rd, or between the 10th and 9th.

PROBLEM 69. As directed in No. 124, which cannot be abbreviated.

PROBLEM 70. This Problem answers only when the planet is between the 1st and 9th, or between the 7th and 5th, and then proceed as No. 125.

PROBLEMS 71, 72, and 73, must be worked as there directed. We have given an example of Abbreviations in Problem 73 which must be adhered to.

ZODIACAL ASPECTS.

PROBLEM 74 is as clear and succinct as we can possibly make it. Bearing in mind, that if the M. C. is nearly at the end of the Zodiac, say Aquarius or Pisces, then the planet to which the M. C. is directed, may be in Aries, Taurus, &c. then, in such cases, 360 degrees must be added to the planet's Right Ascension, if subtraction cannot otherwise be made.

PROBLEM 75. In working the problems connected with the Ascendant, I recommend the student to frame Oblique Ascensions for the latitude of birth places, which is easily done by the Table called "A Ready Reckoner, for finding the Ascensional Difference," among the tables of this Work. Then proceed as in Rules 1, 2, and 5 of this Problem, which is as brief as can be conveniently made.

PROBLEM 76. To direct the M. C. to parallel of Declination in the Zodiac, without latitude. **RULE 1.** That place in the ecliptic must be found where the Sun acquires the declination of the planet, either *north* or *south*, to whose parallel the M. C. is directed, which retain.

Mark well—To get out the Right Ascension and Declination of aspect, is also obtaining the place which will serve for the Sun's parallel that is wanted in **PROBLEM 89.** This also serves for **PROBLEM 76,** and **77** and **89** which should be worked together; for **RULE 1** of **Problem 76, 77,** and **89,** are all worked alike.

PROBLEMS 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, must be worked as I have directed in their respective operations.

PROBLEM 81. This is a short Problem and easily understood, and the examples I have given are sufficient to make it plain.

The residue of the Problems remain as they are, for we cannot make them either shorter or plainer.

SIMMONITE'S METHOD OF TIMING ARCS OF DIRECTIONS.

According to **PROBLEM 99** make a Table for the Sun's Daily regular Motion, (*not his Mean Motion*), and add *each* day's motion together for as many days as you calculate years for.

Example.—The Queen was born 23rd of May, 16 h. 4 m., at the noon of that day set down $0^{\circ} 0'$, and by looking how far the Sun has moved in Right Ascension, which is from $59^{\circ} 19'$ to $60^{\circ} 20'$, which is $1^{\circ} 1'$, which is equal to *one* year of life. Again, add the next daily motion, which is $1^{\circ} 1'$, to the last $1^{\circ} 1'$ and they make $2^{\circ} 2'$, equal to *two* years of the native's life. For 20 years of the Queen's life require $20^{\circ} 26'$ of an arc. Table II. serves for equating the minutes of a degree, but

if you wish to know the day of the month you must frame a Table like that of page 226, and proceed as in Table III of that page.

The M. C. to the trine of the Sun is 19° 57' turned into time. Opposite with 19 years I find 19° 24', which I find is 33 minutes *short* of the full arc 19° 57', and these 33 minutes I apply to Table II. and find it to fall in December, and adding the years after birth, 19, I apply it to Table III., page 226, and find it to correspond with 1838, so the arc of M. C. trine Sun came up in December, 1838. If I wished to find out the *day* on which the arc was completed, I apply the 33 minutes to Table III., page 226, and find it December 11th, 1838.

N. B. ERATUM—A mistake is made in the Example, page 225, under the arc of 17° 2' add 15', and the arc is 17° 17', answering to September 5th. To the arc of 20° 3' add 17', and the arc is 20° 20', equal to September 3rd, 1839.

TABLE I.								TABLE II.	
Yr	°	'	Yr	°	'	Yr	°	'	24th of each Month.
0	0		0	17	17	20	34	35	Min.
1	1		1	18	18	22	35	36	0 May . . . 0
2	2		2	19	19	24	36	37	5 June . . . 1
3	3		3	20	20	26	37	38	10 July . . . 2
4	4		3	21	21	28	38	39	15 August . . 3
5	5		4	22	22	30	39	40	20 September 4
6	6		5	23	23	33	40	41	25 October . . 5
7	7		6	24	24	35	41	42	30 November 6
8	8		7	25	25	37	42	43	35 December 7
9	9		8	26	26	40	43	44	40 January . . 8
10	10		9	27	27	43	44	45	45 February 9
11	11		10	28	28	46	45	46	50 March . . 10
12	12		11	29	29	49	46	47	55 April . . 11
13	13		12	30	30	52	47	48	60 May . . 12
14	14		14	31	31	54	48	49	
15	15		16	32	32	57	49	50	
16	16		18	33	34	0	50	51	
						30	67	68	
						29			

Arcs of Directions in the Queen's Nativity.

<i>Aspects.</i>	°	'	<i>y. m.</i>	<i>Aspects.</i>	°	'	<i>y. m.</i>
Sol half square Mars zod.	0	26	0 5	☉ sextile Mars, zod.	12	45	12 7
M. C. sextile Saturn	0	36	0 7	☉ half square Saturn, d.d.	14	13	13 11
Asc. body of Sol	0	37	0 7	☿ half square Mercury, z.	15	6	14 9
Pars. body of Moon	1	15	1 3	☿ opposition Herschel, z.	15	10	14 10
Asc. trine Jupiter	4	16	4 3	☿ conjunction Venus, c.	15	25	15 1
Moon half square Venus z.	5	23	5 4	Part of Fortune P. H	15	39	15 4
Sol conjunction Moon, con.	5	26	5 4	M. C. semisquare Jupiter	15	39	15 4
Moon conjunction Sol, d.d.	5	26	5 4	☿ par. Herschel, d. d.	16	13	15 11
Pars. conjunction Sol.	6	37	6 6	M. C. square Venus	16	34	16 3
☉ half square Venus, zod.	7	26	7 4	☿ ssq. Herschel, con. . . .	16	39	16 4
☉ sextile Jupiter, con.	8	0	7 11	M. C. sextile Venus	17	2	16 8
M. C. trine Mercury	8	7	9 0	☉ square Jupiter, d. d.	17	49	17 6
☿ trine Jupiter, zod.	9	32	9 6	☿ opposition Herschel d.d.	17	55	17 7
☉ conjunction ♀, con.	9	52	9 9	☿ half square Mercury, z.	18	8	17 9
☿ sextile Mars, zod.	10	6	10 0	☿ opposition Herschel, z.	18	13	17 10
M. C. Jupiter	10	33	10 5	☿ sextile Venus, zod. . . .	18	21	17 11
☿ sextile Mars	10	37	10 6	M. C. conjunction Jupiter	18	30	18 1
☿ rapt par. Herschel	11	8	11 0	☿ square Herschel	18	32	18 1
☉ trine Jupiter, zod.	12	7	12 0	Asc. opposition Herschel	18	32	18 1
M. C. quintile Mercury	12	21	12 3	☿ semisquare Saturn, d.d.	18	39	18 3
☉ rapt par. Herschel	12	42	12 7	☿ par. Herschel	19	11	18 9

<i>Aspects</i>	°	'	y.	d.	<i>Aspects.</i>	°	'	y.	m.
Part of Fort. S ☐ Saturn	19	31	19	1	Asc. sextile Mars	43	5	41	9
M. C. sextile Mars, zod.	19	42	19	3	☉ trine Mars, zod.	43	42	42	4
☉ conjunction of Venus z.	20	3	19	7	M. C. half square Mercury	43	53	42	6
☉ square Saturn, zod.	20	36	20	1	☉ trine Jupiter, d. d.	44	3	42	8
☉ sesq. Herschel, con.	21	14	20	9	☉ semisquare Sol, zod.	44	38	43	3
☉ square Venus, zod.	21	31	21	1	☉ Q. Saturn	44	44	43	4
M. C. square Mars, mun.	21	51	21	4	☉ trine Jupiter	44	44	43	4
Part of Fort. ☐ Jupiter	21	58	21	5	☉ quintile Sol	45	36	43	4
☉ par. Herschel, zod.	22	20	21	9	☉ square Mars, zod.	46	20	44	11
☉ conjunction Mars, con.	22	53	22	4	☉ sextile Mars, d. d.	47	3	45	8
☉ half square Jupiter, con.	23	29	22	11	☉ semisquare Moon, zod.	47	29	46	1
☉ opposition Herschel, d. d.	23	33	23	6	☉ sextile Mars	48	2	46	7
☉ square Saturn, zod.	23	52	23	3	☉ semisq. Mercury, d. d.	48	8	46	8
☉ ssq. Jupiter, zod.	24	2	23	5	☉ half square Mercury	49	10	47	8
M. C. quintile Sol, mun.	24	16	23	7	☉ sextile Venus, d. d.	49	37	48	2
☉ opposition Herschel	24	47	24	2	Asc. sextile Venus	50	38	49	8
☉ half square Mars, d. d.	25	53	25	2	☉ sesq. Jupiter, d. d.	51	58	50	6
M. C. sextile Mercury	26	33	25	10	Asc. sesq. Jupiter	52	39	51	2
☉ semisquare Mars	26	51	26	1	☉ quintile Mars	52	49	51	4
☉ sextile Jupiter	27	2	26	3	☉ rapt par. Jupiter	54	19	52	9
☉ conjunction Mars, con.	27	8	26	4	☉ sextile Venus, d. d.	54	45	53	2
☉ sq. Jupiter, zod.	27	22	26	7	☉ Q. Mars, d. d.	55	6	53	6
☉ half square Jupiter, con.	27	42	26	11	☉ rapt par. Jupiter	55	15	53	8
☉ par. Herschel, zod.	28	33	27	10	☉ sq. Jupiter	55	26	53	11
☉ sextile Saturn, d. d.	28	42	28	0	Part of Fort. sextile Venus	55	45	54	3
M. C. tre. Mercury, mun.	28	56	28	2	☉ half square Moon, d. d.	56	1	54	6
Asc. sextile Saturn	29	35	28	10	☉ semisquare ☉ con.	56	1	54	6
M. C. sq. Sol	30	15	29	5	☉ sq. Jupiter	56	7	54	7
☉ semisquare Mars, d. d.	30	49	30	0	☉ square Venus, zod.	56	30	55	0
☉ half square Sol	30	50	30	0	☉ square Venus, zod.	57	12	55	8
☉ sextile Venus, zod.	31	25	30	6	Asc. half square Moon	57	16	55	9
☉ half square Mars	31	48	30	11	☉ square Saturn, d. d.	57	41	56	2
☉ semisquare Venus, d. d.	32	49	31	11	☉ quintile Mars	57	46	56	3
M. C. square Sol, zod.	32	59	32	1	☉ half square Sol, mun.	58	32	57	0
☉ sextile Saturn, d. d.	33	8	32	3	M. C. conjunction Saturn	58	33	57	0
M. C. trine Mercury	33	27	32	7	Asc. square Saturn	58	33	57	0
☉ half square Venus	33	50	32	11	☉ Bq. Jupiter, d. d.	58	48	57	3
☉ sextile Saturn	34	0	33	0	M. C. trine Herschel	59	33	58	0
☉ sextile Mercury, zod.	34	37	38	7	Asc. semisquare Sol	59	44	58	2
☉ par. Herschel, con	35	32	34	6	☉ trine Saturn, zod.	59	49	58	3
☉ conjunct. Saturn, con.	35	38	34	7	☉ par. Sol, zod.	60	2	58	6
M. C. sextile Moon	36	29	35	5	☉ Q. Mars, d. d.	60	2	58	6
☉ trine Herschel	37	26	36	4	☉ sextile Mercury, d. d.	60	11	58	8
☉ semisquare Venus, d. d.	37	57	36	10	Asc. Q. Venus	60	43	59	2
☉ half square Venus	38	57	37	9	M. C. sextile Sol, zod.	60	47	59	3
☉ P. Herschel, con.	39	8	37	11	☉ trine Saturn, zod.	61	10	59	7
☉ conjunc. Saturn, con.	39	13	38	0	Asc. sextile Mercury	61	14	59	8
M. C. sextile Sol	40	2	38	10	☉ square Saturn, d. d.	62	7	60	7
☉ quintile Saturn, d. d.	40	18	39	1	☉ semisquare Moon, mun.	62	21	60	10
Asc. square Jupiter, d. d.	40	34	39	4	☉ trine Saturn	62	59	61	5
Sol trine Jupiter, d. d.	40	35	39	4	☉ Bq. Jupiter	62	57	61	5
☉ trine Herschel, con.	40	56	39	8	☉ Q. Venus, d. d.	63	3	61	6
☉ sextile Sol, mundo	41	6	39	10	☉ sextile Mercury	63	36	62	1
☉ sextile Moon, mundo	41	11	39	11	M. C. sextile Jupiter	64	2	62	6
Asc. trine Jupiter	41	16	40	0	☉ Q. Venus	64	4	62	6
☉ sextile Mars, d. d.	42	7	40	10	☉ Moon sextile Mercury, d. d.	65	29	64	0
☉ half square Jupiter, d. d.	42	50	41	6	☉ Q. Venus, d. d.	68	11	66	9

<i>Aspects.</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>'</i>	<i>y.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>Aspects.</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>'</i>	<i>y.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Sun rapt paral. of Venus	7	12	6	8	☉ square Saturn, con.	22	6	20	3
Sun rapt parallel of Mars	7	25	6	10	☾ Midheaven * Saturn, m.	22	15	20	4
Sun semisquare ♀, con.	7	29	6	11	☾ quintile Saturn, zod.	22	39	20	8
Asc. trine of Mars, mun.	8	9	7	7	☾ Midheaven semisq. ♀, m.	23	20	21	4
☉ semisquare Saturn, d.d.	8	28	7	11	Asc. square Sun.....	24	5	22	0
☉ semisquare Mars, con.	8	47	8	2	☾ Midheaven conjunc. Sun	24	5	22	0
Part of Fortune * of ☾	8	50	8	3	☉ * Saturn, zod. con...	24	24	22	4
Midheaven * of Mercury	9	16	8	8	☉ semisquare Venus con.	24	28	22	4
☉ square of Jupiter con.	9	17	8	8	.. quintile Jupiter, zod.	24	36	22	6
☾ square of Saturn, zod.	9	30	8	10	Part of Fort. semisq. ♀	24	44	22	7
Asc. △ of Venus, mun.	10	3	9	4	Part of Fort. * of Mars	24	59	22	10
☾ semisquare ♀, d. d.	10	16	9	6	Asc. * Mercury, mun.	25	11	23	0
☉ quintile of Saturn, con.	10	45	9	11	☾ sextile Venus, zod. con.	25	37	23	5
☾ trine of Saturn, d. d.	10	56	10	1	.. ♀ Jupiter, zod. con...	25	37	23	5
☉ parallel of Mars, con.	11	2	10	2	.. * Mars, zod. con. ..	26	41	24	4
☾ sextile of Jupiter, zod.	11	27	10	7	.. semisquare Mars, con.	26	41	24	4
Part of Fort. semisq. ♀	11	28	10	7	Part. of Fort. * Venus	27	2	24	8
☉ quintile Mars, d. d.	11	29	10	7	☉ square of Mars, d. d.	27	17	24	11
☾ square ☉, converse...	11	40	10	9	☾ conjunc. Jupiter, con.	27	31	25	1
☉ square Moon, d. d. ..	11	40	10	9	.. biquintile Mercury con.	27	33	25	1
☾ semisq. Herschel, zod.	11	41	10	9	☉ biquintile Jupiter, zod.	27	36	25	2
☉ semisquare Mars.....	11	49	10	11	Asc. sextile ☉, zod.	27	36	25	2
.. conjunc. Herschel, con.	12	4	11	2	☉ sextile Uranus, d. d.	27	53	25	5
.. sextile Moon, converse	12	6	11	2	.. sextile Jupiter, con...	28	11	25	8
.. parallel Venus, con.	12	20	11	5	Asc. semisquare Mercury	28	13	25	9
Mid-heaven ☉ Herschel	13	1	12	0	☉ semisquare ☉, mun.	28	21	25	11
☉ sextile of Mercury, con.	13	4	12	1	☾ square Saturn, d. d. ...	28	46	26	4
.. parallel Saturn, zodiac	13	45	12	8	☉ square Venus, d. d. ..	29	21	26	9
☾ square Mercury, d. d.	15	5	13	10	Asc. sesquiquare ☾, zod.	29	29	26	11
☉ parallel of Mars, d. d.	15	21	14	1	☾ △ Mercury, zod. con.	29	31	26	11
Part of Fort. * Saturn	15	49	14	6	Asc. opposition ♄, zod.	29	53	27	3
Part of Fort. ☐ Jupiter	16	39	15	3	Asc. opposition ♄, mun.	30	53	28	3
Part of Fort. ☉ of Sun	17	16	15	10	Part of Fort. parallel ☉	30	54	28	3
☉ parallel of Venus, d. d.	17	19	15	11	☾ sextile Mercury, d. d.	31	0	28	4
☉ sesquiquare ♄ zodiac	17	32	16	1	Asc. semisq. Saturn, mun.	31	10	28	6
☉ semisquare ♀, d. d.	17	39	16	2	☾ semisq. Mercury, z.	31	22	28	8
☾ conjunction Mars, d.d.	17	47	16	4	.. sextile Saturn, zod.	31	37	28	11
Asc. semisquare ☉ zod.	17	49	16	5	☉ sextile Jupiter, zod. c.	31	37	28	11
☾ sesquiquare ♀, con.	17	51	16	5	☉ square Mercury, con.	31	58	29	2
☉ conjunction ♀, zod.	18	43	17	2	.. quintile Mars, zod. ...	32	1	29	2
☉ rapt parallel Uranus	18	46	17	3	☾ square Herschel, con.	32	17	29	5
Asc. square of Mars, zod.	19	6	17	6	.. semisquare ☾, zod.	33	6	30	2
☾ paral. of Mercury, d.d.	19	22	17	9	☉ rapt parallel Mercury	33	19	30	4
☾ semisquare ☉, zodiac	19	29	17	10	Midheaven quintile ☾ ..	33	27	30	6
.. conjunction of ♀, d. d.	19	46	18	1	Asc. trine Herschel, mun.	33	29	30	6
☉ sextile Mercury, zod.	19	53	18	3	☾ parallel Saturn, d. d.	33	33	30	7
Asc. trine of ☾, zodiac	19	56	18	4	.. square Jupiter, zod. ..	33	48	30	9
... square Venus, zodiac	20	5	18	5	Asc. quintile Sun, zodiac	33	57	30	11
☉ trine of Jupiter, d. d.	20	6	18	5	... biquintile ☾, zod.	34	4	31	0
☾ sextile of Mercury	20	15	18	7	Midheaven * Mars, mun.	34	29	31	5
Part of Fort. parallel ♀	20	24	18	9	☉ quintile Venus, zod.	34	32	31	6
Midheaven * ☾, mun.	20	31	18	10	.. conjunction ♃, d. d. ...	35	12	32	0
☉ quintile Jupiter, con.	20	37	18	11	Part of Fort. con. Mercury	35	21	32	2
☉ quintile Mercury, con.	20	38	18	11	☉ conjunction Saturn, z.	35	29	32	3
Asc. * of Herschel, zod.	20	41	18	11	Part of Fort. quintile ♀	35	31	32	3
☉ conjunction ♀, d. d.	20	50	19	1	☉ sesquiquare ♄, d. d.	35	33	32	4
☾ conjunction Mars, zod.	21	1	19	3	.. conjunc. Venus, con.	35	50	32	7
☉ square of ☾, zodiac	21	12	19	5	Asc. sextile Mercury, zod.	35	51	32	7
Mid. semisq. Mars, mun.	21	19	19	6	... semisquare ♃, zod.	36	0	32	9
☉ sextile of Venus, zod.	21	25	19	7	☉ quintile Herschel, d.d.	36	4	32	10
☉ semisquare ☾, con.	21	33	19	9	Part of Fort. semisq. ♀	36	20	33	1
☾ rapt parallel of Saturn	21	38	19	10	Asc. trine Mars, zodiac..	36	23	33	1
Part of Fort. quintile ☾	21	46	19	11	Midheaven * Venus ..	36	37	33	4
☉ conjunction of ♀, zod.	21	55	20	1	Asc. trine Venus, zodiac	37	3	33	8

<i>Aspects.</i>				<i>Aspects</i>			
	o	'	y. m.		o	'	y. m.
Asc. conj. Dragon's Tail	37	6	33 9	☉ square Venus, zodiac	52	27	47 10
☉ conjunction Mars, con.	37	8	33 9	.. sextile Mercury, d. d.	52	40	48 0
Asc. square Herschel, z.	37	23	34 0	Asc. trine ☉, zodiac....	52	42	48 0
☉ semisquare ♃, con.	37	38	34 3 oppo. Moon, mundo	52	53	48 2
Part of Fort. qu. Venus	37	40	34 3	☉ trine Saturn, zod. con.	53	11	48 5
☉ sextile ☉, mundo....	37	48	34 5	Asc. square Saturn, zod.	53	12	48 5
☺ sextile Jupiter, d. d.	38	24	35 0	☉ sextile Herschel, con.	53	14	48 6
.. semisquare ♀, d. d.	38	57	35 6	☺ quintile Venus, con.	53	29	48 9
☉ sextile ♃, zod. con.	39	14	35 9	☺ trine Mars, d. d.	53	37	48 10
☺ rapt parallel Jupiter	39	27	35 11	Part of Fort. ☐ Venus..	53	37	48 10
.. quintile Saturn, d. d.	39	28	35 11	☉ parallel Mercury, con.	53	59	49 2
Asc. sextile Saturn, m.	40	5	36 5	Asc. trine Jupiter, zod...	54	9	49 3
☉ semisquare ♁ con. ..	40	25	36 9	Part of Fort. S☐ Jupiter	54	19	49 5
☺ sextile Venus, con....	40	38	36 11	Part of Fort. quintile ♁	54	45	49 10
☉ square ♃, zod. con. ..	40	49	37 1	☺ conjunc. Sun, zodiac	55	14	50 3
☺ conj. Herschel, d. d.	40	58	37 3	.. quintile Mars, con. ..	55	23	50 5
☉ trine Saturn, converse	41	0	37 3	.. ☐ Venus, zod. con....	55	27	50 6
Midheaven ☿ Mercury ..	41	6	37 4	.. semisqu. Saturn, d. d.	55	31	50 7
Part of Fort. ☐ Moon ..	41	11	37 5	.. parallel Saturn, con....	55	47	50 10
☉ rapt parallel ♃	41	30	37 9	☉ trine Venus, d. d....	55	55	51 0
.. biquintile Jupiter, d. d.	41	43	37 11	.. ☐ Mercury, zod. con.	55	55	51 0
.. semisquare ♃, zod. con.	41	43	37 11	.. biquintile Saturn, con.	56	7	51 2
☺ sesquisq. ♀, zod. con.	41	43	37 11	☺ square Mars, zod. con.	56	23	51 5
Asc. square Sun, zod. ..	41	47	38 0	☉ square Sun, mundo ..	56	43	51 9
.... sextile ♃, zodiac	42	19	38 6	.. rapt parallel Jupiter..	56	53	51 11
☉ parallel Saturn, zodiac	42	23	38 8	☺ semisquare Mars, zod.	56	53	51 11
Asc. sesquisq. Mars, zod.	42	47	38 11	.. rapt parallel Mars ...	56	57	51 11
☺ sextile Mars, con. ..	42	51	39 0	Asc. trine Mercury, mun.	57	1	52 0
Asc. trine Sun, mundo ..	42	59	39 1	☺ semisquare Mars, d. d.	57	17	52 3
.... sesquisq. Venus, zod.	43	8	39 3	☉ quintile Herschel, d. d.	57	26	52 5
☺ semisq. Saturn, zodiac	43	29	39 7	Midheaven ☿ Saturn....	57	54	53 1
Midheaven semisq. ♁, m.	43	43	39 9	☺ semisqu. Venus, zod.	58	6	53 2
☉ trine Moon, d. d.	44	1	40 0	Asc. sesquiquare ☉, zod	58	10	53 2
☺ trine Sun, con.	44	1	40 0	☺ rapt parallel Venus..	58	10	53 2
Part of Fort. △ Jupiter	44	2	40 0	.. trine Jupiter, zod. ...	58	33	53 7
☉ semisq. Mercury, d. d.	44	42	40 8	Asc. trine Mercury, zod.	58	35	53 7
.. ☿ Mars, zod. con....	44	55	40 10	☺ oppo. ♀, zod. con....	58	40	53 8
☺ sextile Moon, zodiac.	45	2	40 11	.. square Jupiter, d. d....	58	58	54 0
☉ quintile Sun, mundo ..	45	22	41 3	☉ quintile Mercury, d. d.	59	2	54 0
Part of Fort. semisq. ☉	45	37	41 6	Asc. opposit. Mars, zod.	59	2	54 0
☺ ☿ Herschel, zodiac..	45	49	41 8	Part of Fort. S☐ ♀	59	13	54 2
☺ sextile Herschel	46	34	42 4	Asc. oppo. Venus, zod....	59	32	54 5
☺ sextile Saturn, d. d....	46	36	42 4	☺ semisquare ♀, d. d. ...	59	37	54 6
Asc. biquintile Venus, z.	46	36	42 4	☉ sesquiquare ♀, con. .	60	19	55 2
☺ oppo Saturn, zod. con	48	3	43 8	Part of Fort. bq. Jupiter	60	29	55 4
☉ parallel Sun, mundo..	48	10	43 9	Asc. oppo. Mars, mundo	60	50	55 4
.. square Herschel, d. d.	48	21	43 11 biquintile ☉, zod..	61	43	56 8
Moon semisq. Moon, mun.	48	32	44 1	Midheaven sesquisq. ♃ ..	61	44	56 8
Asc. oppo. Moon, zodiac	48	35	44 2	Midheaven sextile Sun ..	61	53	56 9
.... sesquisq ♃, zodiac	48	50	44 5	☉ semisquare ♃, d. d....	61	56	56 9
☉ semisquare ☉, zodiac	49	12	44 8	.. sesquiquare ☺, d. d.	62	9	56 11
☺ oppo. Saturn, con. ..	49	28	44 11	☺ sesquiquare Sun, con.	62	9	56 11
☉ sextile Herschel, con.	49	52	45 4	Part of Fort. quintile ☉	62	37	57 4
.. conjunc. Moon, con.	49	54	45 4	☉ sextile Sun, zodiac ..	62	45	57 5
☺ conjunc. Sun, d. d. ..	49	54	45 4	☺ conjunction ♀, d. d....	62	50	57 6
☉ sesquisq. Saturn, con.	50	27	45 11	.. trine Herschel, con... ..	62	57	57 7
.. trine Mercury, con. ..	50	52	46 4	.. sextile Moon, mundo.	63	0	57 8
Asc. biquintile ♁, mun.	51	4	46 6	Asc. oppo. Venus, mun.	63	12	57 10
☉ square Mars, zodiac..	51	11	46 7	☉ sesquiquare ♀, zod.	63	38	58 3
Part of Fort. ☐ Mars ..	51	19	46 9	.. semisquare ♀, con. ..	64	10	58 9
Midheaven △ Jupiter, m.	51	27	46 10	Part of Fort. parallel ♃	64	20	58 11
Part of Fortune ☿ ♃....	51	28	46 10	☺ opposition ♀, con.	64	26	59 0
☉ trine Moon, zodiac ..	52	16	47 8	.. parallel Jupiter, d. d..	64	30	59 1
Midheaven semisq. ☉, m.	52	26	47 10	Asc. sesquiquare ♀, zod.	64	44	59 4

<i>Aspects.</i>	°	'	y.	m.	<i>Aspects.</i>	°	'	y.	m.
Asc. trine Saturn, zodiac	64	51	59	5	☾ biquintile Sun, con...	70	27	64	11
Midheaven semisquare ☽	64	58	59	6	☽ biquintile Moon, d. d.	70	27	64	11
☉ sesquisquare ☽, zod.	65	27	60	0	Part of Fortune trine ☽	70	33	65	0
.. semisquare Mars, con.	65	29	60	1	☉ sesquisq. Venus, d. d.	70	46	65	3
Asc. sesquisquare ☽, zod	65	44	60	4	.. sextile Saturn, d. d. . .	70	51	65	4
☉ conjunct. ♃, converse	65	59	60	7	☽ S☐ Herschel, d. d. . .	71	38	66	1
.. biquintile ☽, converse	65	59	60	7	.. square Mars, converse	71	58	66	6
.. opposition ♃, zodiac	66	4	60	8	Asc. sesquisq. ♃, zodiac	72	16	66	9
Asc. square ♃, zodiac . .	66	4	60	8	☉ biquintile ☽, zodiac	72	41	67	3
☉ opposition ♃, d. d. . .	66	24	61	0	Midheaven sextile ☽	72	56	67	6
Part of Fort. ☐ Herschel	67	2	61	7	☉ sextile Venus, con. . .	74	7	68	6
Part of Fort. sextile ♀ . .	67	10	61	8	☽ parallel Jupiter, con.	74	33	68	11
☉ sesquisquare Mars, d. d.	67	37	62	1	☉ sextile Mercury, zod.	75	37	70	9
.. square Mercury, d. d.	68	35	63	1	.. trine Mars, zodiac . .	76	25	70	0
.. square Herschel, con.	68	46	63	3	.. trine Venus, zodiac . .	77	27	71	10
.. trine Herschel, d. d. . .	68	49	63	3	.. opposition ♃, converse	78	48	73	2
☽ square Venus, con. . .	70	4	64	6					

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