THE

ASTROLOGIAN'S GUIDE

IN

Morary Astrology,

BRING THE

Full Disclosure of that Science whereby a True Answer may be obtained to every Question relating to Futurity, and by which the Student may also discern Things past and present.

BY

RUPERTUS STELLA.

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" Proba veritatem mei."

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AS O

PREFACE.

A CONCISE, and at the same time useful and intelligible work on Horary Astrology, has long been a desideratum with the lovers of the Astral Science, there being no work to our knowledge in print solely devoted to that art, the present treatises dwelling chiefly on Nativities, and being so trammelled with prolix and conflicting rules, &c., as to deter most persons from a perusal of their otherwise instructive pages. So thoroughly have

we been impressed with the truth of this, that the compilation of the following work was originally commenced for private use, and the hope that it might prove equally useful to others, has now induced us to present it to the public. How far it may meet with their approbation time will disclose; but whether it has the honour of enjoying the patronage of the readers of "Heaven's Golden Alphabet," or sinks into the Lethe of oblivion, this we can boldly assert, that nothing (so far as our abilities extended) has been wanting to render it worthy of the subject; -this volume, containing the very marrow of those elaborate works by Bonatus, Haly, Lilly, Ball, &c., which have now become so scarce as to be almost unattainable.

To the chosen few who are deeply read in the mysteries of Nature we can say little; but if this our humble attempt should come under their cognizance, may they look benignly on it, and remember the words of old Heydon, the Rosicrucian, who says "the Nativity of Books is like unto that of children, they both lisp at first, though their parents speak never so well."

It is not our intention, neither do we think it advisable, considering the intention of this work, to run into a long defence of the science; let those who deny its truth first understand it, and then an argument may be held with them with some degree of propriety, (but we feel a strong persuasion that in most cases they will decline

the meeting, and "rat;") in the mean time we will ask them, why the various astrological rules have remained unaltered for ages, when, if they were fallacióus, they would have been remodelled and changed times without number, for the purpose of at length coming at the truth? And again we would ask those learned sceptics, whether the occasional errors of astrological professors afford any argument against the science itself? seeing that they themselves, in the very plenitude of their wisdom, have also erred in processes which one would suppose required far less skill. We wish to be impartial, and will allow that to one ignorant of the science its pretensions may at first appear ridiculous; we ourselves were at one time disbelievers

of this class; but "facts are stubborn things;" and after a candid and *prac*tical examination of the subject we were convinced that

> "There were more things in heaven— Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Among a number of other remarkable instances in favour of this study, we have observed one which seems worthy of particular notice, and that is, the surprising similitude of configuration between a Nativity and Horary Figure, for if on examining the Horary Figure we therein observed a certain event promised to occur at a certain time, the same has also on examination been invariably promised by the Geniture of the Inquirer!

VIII

As to Planetary Influence, we consider it a doubtful point to establish, and are much inclined to give it as our opinion, that the Celestial Wanderers are more to be considered Indicators than having any direct effect; but, be this as it may, the truth of the science remains unshaken, and will so remain, as long as there are impartial, bold, and independent men to assert their belief, in despite of "The world's loud (we might add empty) laugh!"

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES.

That branch of the Astral Science of which the following pages are about to treat, our readers are already aware is known by the name of **Notary Astrology**, which in contradistinction to **Genethliacal Astrology**, or the doctrine of Nativities, teaches the solution of any question without the necessity of the enquirer being furnished with that difficult thing to ascertain, the precise time of birth;

and it is called '**Borary**' because of the figure being erected or set for the *hour* when the question is asked.

Now, as the nativity is the birth of the body, in like manner an Horary Question seriously propounded is the birth of the mind: but, "gentle reader," let not trivial and frivolous enquiries induce you to tamper with the heavenly intelligence; the works of Providence are serious, and not to be made the ridicule of the inconsiderate, or subservient to our levity.

Having premised thus far, we now direct our attention to the ZODIAC, which is an imaginary circular belt nearly sixteen degrees broad, consisting of twelve signs or constellations, running round the firmament, in which the Moon and Planets always appear to move, the Sun also directing its course along the centre of it without materially deviating.

The signs which constitute the Zodiac are known by the following characters and names, the Sun during a year passing through the whole twelve, as follows:---

SPRING.	AUTUMN.
or Aries.	△ Libra.
8 Taurus.	in Scorpio.
п Gemini.	1 Sagittary.
SUMMER.	WINTER.
5 Cancer.	VS Capricornus
A. Leo.	V3 Capricornus.
my Virgo.	* Pisces.

The first six of these signs $\gamma \otimes \pi \otimes \mathfrak{A}$ and \mathfrak{M} , are called northern and commanding signs, being north of the Equator, and are considered by some of a more noble nature than the remaining six $-\mathfrak{M} \not \cong \mathfrak{M}$ and \mathfrak{K} , which are southern and obeying signs.

Each of these signs is divided into thirty equal parts, called degrees, each degree is divided into sixty equal parts, called minutes, each minute into sixty seconds, and so on ad infinitum; so that the breadth of the Zodiac is in every part almost a degree more than half the length of a sign.

The signs are again divided according to their four TRIPLICITIES, each Triplicity being composed of three signs, which are of the same nature.

Fiery Triplicity...... γ A # Hot and Dry. \bigcirc O Earthy Triplicity.... γ M w Cold and Dry. \bigcirc Airy Triplicity..... $\square \simeq \varpi$ Hot and Moist. \bigcirc Watery Triplicity.... ϖ M \varkappa Cold and Moist. \bigcirc Q

And if a circle be drawn, divided into twelve equal parts, and the characters of the Zodiac marked successively in each, a line drawn from γ to \mathfrak{A} , then to \mathfrak{L} , and from thence to γ , would form an equilateral or perfect triangle, being the FIERY TRIGON or Triplicity; and so on of the rest.

 $\gamma \pi \Omega = 1 m$, these fiery and airy signs are masculine and fortunate.

8 55 mg mg wg x are earthy and watery signs, and considered feminine and unfortunate.

The signs have also the following attributes:—

Equinoctial, φ →
Tropical, 57
Fixed, 8 2 m ==
Common, п т # *
Moveable, γ 5 ≤ 1/9
Fruitful, 5 m x
Ваттеп, п д ту
Humane or Courteous, ту 🗻 🗯 п
Mute or slow of speech, ☜ M 🛪
Broken, Ω ×
Whole, A II My
Weak, Υ 1 13
Strong, In m
Bestial, 8 V3

Double bodied signs are π , \times , and \uparrow , though some consider the *first* part of \uparrow only, to be bicorporeal; \Re and the *latter* part of \uparrow are feral or brutish.

⁵⁰ N my → m 1 are signs of right ascension.

W = X γ Ν π are signs of oblique ascension.

The commencer in this science must first become thoroughly acquainted with the characters of the signs, and also of those of the planets, &c. here following, before any further step can be taken:

The Sun O	Mars 3
Mercury	Jupiter 24
Venus ♀	Saturn h
The Moon D	Herschel #

- & The Dragon's Head, or Moon's north node, being the point where she crosses the path of the Sun.
- 8 The Dragon's Tail, or Moon's south node, where she crosses again, diametrically opposite to Q.
- The Part of Fortune; the explanation and mode of calculating the place of which, will be given hereafter.

The erratics or planets, together with the Sun and Moon, in their unceasing progress

through the Zodiac, are incessantly forming Configurations, or what are called Aspects, one with another, which are known by the following names and characters, viz:—

Conjunction & Sextile ★ Quartile □ Trine △ and Opposition 8

A Conjunction of, though always called one of the Aspects, does not in strictness come under that name; for when two or more planets, &c., are both in the same degree and minute of a sign they are said to be in conjunction, and in such a position they of course cannot (astrologically speaking) aspect or direct their rays to each other. This configuration is either good or bad, as the planets &c. forming it, are friendly or the contrary to each other, a table of which will be found at the end of this part of the work.

A SEXTILE ** is formed when two or more planets, &c., are sixty degrees one from the other. This aspect is of benign influence, and in many cases equal to a Trine.

A QUARTILE ASPECT

consists of ninety degrees, or one-fourth part of the Zodiac. It is an aspect peculiarly evil, and seldom can its malign indication be lessened by the interposition of more friendly rays.

A TRINE ASPECT \triangle is the distance of 120 degrees, or four signs, between two heavenly bodies, and is universally allowed to be peculiarly indicative of good; and a contemporary writer says, that a trine of $\mathcal U$ is in most cases sufficiently strong to eradicate an evil position of $\mathcal V$.

An Opposition 8 is the distance of six whole signs, or 180 degrees, being one-half of the Zodiac, and constitutes a very evil and unfortunate aspect.

These are the five most notable and powerful configurations, and though there are others of minor importance, yet we shall refrain to mention them, knowing that they will do little more than confuse and perplex the young student.

It very seldom however occurs that at the time a question is proposed, all the aspects that appear are each perfectly composed of their exact number of degrees; in such case they are still in aspect as long as they continue within the moiety, or equal half-part of their orbs; this is called a Platick aspect, in contradistinction to a Partile or perfect aspect; yet it will be necessary to observe, in these Platick aspects, whether the co-operation of the two planets is going off or coming on, as that will materially affect the matter under consideration. Suppose for example b be in 15° γ, and 9 in 10° π, they are said to be in Platick Aspect; for the orbs of b, as will be seen by the following table, are ten degrees, the half of which is five; the orbs of 2 are eight, half of which is four, which added to half the orbs of Saturn, make nine degrees; so they are within the orbs of a Sextile, when they are nine degrees distant; and in like manner of the other aspects.

TABLE OF THE ORBS AND MEAN MOTION OF THE PLANETS.

	Orbs.			Mean Motion.				
Saturn,	10°	0′		O°	3'	0"		
Jupiter,		0	•••••	0	4	59		
Mars,						0		
Moon	12	30	1	4	23	. 0		
Venus						0		
		30		1	19	0		
Sun,	17	0		0	5 9	8		

TABLE OF THE FRIENDSHIPS AND ENMITTIES OF THE PLANETS.

	Friends.			Enemies.			•			
Saturn, Jupiter	4	0	ğ	Ď	7	8	ያ			
Mars	₽				ע	þ	24	0	ğ	D
SunVenus	24	3	⊙	ğ	8	þ b				
Mercury	Ъ	24	0	Ş	5	ð	_			,
Moon	4	0	ዩ	ğ		15	ð			

Whereby may be seen that the *friends* of SATURN are Jupiter, Sol, Mercury, and Luna; his *enemies* are Mars and Venus. And so of the rest.

NATURE

OF THE

TWELVE ZODIACAL SIGNS.

Each of the signs has a particular efficacy or virtue, and possesses certain attributes peculiar to itself, and though this may be considered highly absurd by many, yet time and experience have proved it to be true, and established it as a firm and unvarying rule. Each sign has also respectively a planet which bears rule over it, and is called its "Lord," as the sign is called the "Lord," for which Porphyrius, in his Treatise "De Antro Nympharum," gives the following curious reason: "There are two extremities in the heavens, viz. the winter's solstice, than which

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no part of heaven is nearer to the South; and the summer's solstice, which is situated next to the North. But the summer tropic, that is, the solsticial circle, is in Cancer, and the winter tropic in Capricornus. And since Cancer is the nearest to the Earth, it is deservedly attributed to the Moon, which is itself proximate to the Earth. But since the southern pole, from its great distance, is invisible to us, Capricornus is assigned to Saturn, who is the highest and most remote of all the planets. Again the signs from Cancer to Capricornus are situated in the following order:-The first is Leo, the house of the Sun; afterwards Virgo, the house of Mercury; Libra, of Venus; Scorpio, of Mars; Sagittarius, of Jupiter; and Capricornus, the house of Saturn. But from Capricornus, in an inverse order, Sagittarius is attributed to Saturn; Pisces to Jupiter; Aries to Mars; Taurus to Venus; Gemini to Mercury; and last of all. Cancer to the Moon."* As it is

*See also some further very curious information on this subject, "Macrobius in Somnium Scipionis," Lib. 1. cap. XII. highly necessary that every one commencing this study should be able immediately to name the house belonging to any particular planet, we have placed them conspicuously at the commencement of each sign, for the purpose of immediate reference, in case the memory proves delusive, by which it will be observed that all planets have each two houses; \odot and (only one.

m Aries the House of &

This sign, when it ascends in a question or nativity, describes a person of a mean stature, lean and dry body, strong, large bones and limbs, piercing eyes, a swarthy complexion, and sandy or light coloured hair. The first part of the sign gives the body more gross or fat than the latter. This sign inclines a man to anger, but makes him witty, ingenious, and quick of apprehension. If h or 3 is there, the signification is altered for the worse; if 24 or 2, for the better. If the planets or their aspects fall strongly into any sign, they

quite change its nature and effects; if none of these happen, then the sign Aries, and the rest, unalterably pursue their own nature.

The DISEASES produced by this sign are small-pox, falling-sickness, apoplexies, head-ache, all diseases of the head and face, hair-lip, ring-worms, measles, fevers, convulsions, trembling, madness and melancholy.

In man it governs the head and face.

8 Taurus—the House of 2.

It signifies a short thick stature, full face, dark curling hair, a swarthy complexion; of qualities somewhat unfeeling, melancholy, and slow to anger, but when once enraged, violent, furious, and irresistible as a bull, difficult to be appeased.

The DISEASES incident to this sign are cold and dry, melancholy habits, wens, king's evil, consumptions, quinsies, and all disorders of the neck and throat.

In man it governs the neek and throat.

Ⅱ @emini-the House of & .

It defines or personates a tall, straight body, rather dark complexion, arms long, hands and feet short; a fine dark hazle bright eye, and lively wanton look; the understanding excellent, a fluent tongue, and judicious in worldly affairs.

The DISEASES common to this sign are all infirmities of the arms, shoulders, and hands; frenzy, fevers, fractures, and disorders of the brain.

In man it governs the hands, arms, and shoulders.

5 Cancer—the House of (

This sign produces a fair and pale person, of a small or short stature; round sickly face, brown hair, grey eyes, bad teeth, and the upper part of the body generally too large in proportion to the lower, an effeminate constitution, small voice, inconstant and unfixed; if a woman, inclined to have many children.

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DISEASES peculiar to this sign are all those peculiar to the breast and stomach; cancers, dropsies, surfeits, impostumes, asthmas, and consumptions.

In man it governs the breast, lungs, ribs, liver, and the whole region of the stomach.

St. **Lev**—the House of ⊙

Under this kingly sign are generally signified persons of a large, full, masculine body, broad shoulders, and austere countenance, dark hair, large commanding eye, sprightly look, strong voice; the visage oval and florid; a resolute, courageous spirit, aspiring mind; free and generous heart; with an open, bold, but courteous disposition.

The DISEASES incident to the sign Leo are convulsions, tremblings, swoonings, violent fevers, qualms, plagues, eruptions of the skin, sore eyes, and complaints of the heart, pains in the back, ribs, and bowels; and those arising from cholor.

In man it governs the heart, back, vertibræ of the neck, and pericranium.

my Virgo—the House of &

When this sign ascends it personates a slender, well composed body, of the middle stature; a ruddy brown complexion; black or dark, lank hair; the face somewhat round; the voice small and shrill; a witty, ingenious, studious, but rather unstable disposition; and if the ascendant be free from the malevolent aspect of b, and this sign ascend with by therein and (be in c, the person who has them so situated at his birth, will be an excellent orator.

DISEASES of this sign are those produced by worms, wind, and obstructions; hardness of the spleen, cholic, hypocondriacis, melancholy, and iliac passion.

In man it rules the abdomen, bowels, spleen, omentum, navel, and diaphragma.

- Libra—the House of ♀

At a birth it produces one of a tall, well made body; round handsome face; a fine sanguine complexion in youth, but in old age full of pimples, or a deep red colour in the face; the hair yellow or flaxen, long and lank; grey eyes; of a friendly affable disposition, with a mind just and upright in all its pursuits, yet conceited.

The DISORDERS common to this sign are all those occurring in the loins, bladder, and kidnies, weakness in the back, &c.

In man it governs the parts beforementioned.

m Scorpio—the House of 3

It gives a strong, robust body, of a middle stature; broad visage; brown complexion; brown curling hair; hairy body; short neck and legs; reserved and thoughtful in conversation.

The DISEASES incident to Scorpio are stone and gravel; the worst kind of syphilis;

all secret and violent diseases; fistulas, ruptures, scurvy, piles, and obstructions of the intestinal canal.

In man it governs the groin, bladder, and organs of generation.

1 Sagittarius—the House of 24

When ascending it endows the native with a well-formed body, rather above the middle stature; a handsome countenance, rather long and ruddy; chesnut hair, subject to baldness; the body strong and active; he is generally a good horseman, stout-hearted, intrepid, and careless of danger.

The DISEASES proper to this sign are the sciatica, gout, fevers, and disorders produced from intemperance; liability to broken bones, caused by falls, particularly from horses.

It governs the thighs, hips, and os-sacrum.

VS Capricornus—the House of h

It describes a slender stature, of a dry constitution; long thin visage; small beard; dark hair; long neck; narrow chin and breast; with a witty, subtle, saving, but changeable disposition; very liable to melancholy and curious dreams.

The DISEASES peculiar to Capricornus are gout, sprains, fractures and dislocations; cutaneous eruptions and cold chills; disorders of the chest and lungs; melancholy; hysterics.

In man it governs the knees and hams.

A Aquarius—the House of h

It denotes a person well-set and robust; long face; pale delicate complexion; with bright, dark, flaxen hair; hazle eyes; and generally of an honest disposition.

Its DISEASES are lameness, and bruises about the ancles; fractures; dislocations; putrefaction of the blood; cramps; rheumatism.

In man it sways the legs and ancles.

* Pisces—the House of 4

It produces a native of a short stature; pale countenance; round stooping shoulders; fleshy body; brown hair; and a singularly formed skull.

The DISEASES produced by this sign are all those of the feet; lameness; biles proceeding from evil bleod; and all cold, moist diseases.

In man it bears rule over the feet and toes.

The Egyptians appear to have formerly paid a much closer attention to the Zodiac than we moderns at present do; maintaining that not a single degree of that circle could be varied in the rising, but some eminent variation must happen, especially to him or her who should be born at that time. As a proof of this, Diodorus Siculus mentions that when Cambyses conquered Egypt, B.C. 525, he destroyed an immense circle of gold, being a cubit in thickness, and three hundred and sixty-five cubits in circumference, so that upon the space of a cubit might be inscribed the days of the year successively, what remarkable stars rose and

set on each day, their significations, and the time of their rising and setting, &c. At each sixtieth part of a cubit, which answered to a degree, there was figured an hieroglyphic, from which they drew their predictions. For instance, to the first degree of Aries was assigned the figure of a man, holding a reaping hook in his right hand, and a sling in his left; to the second degree, a man with the head of a dog, his right hand stretched forth, and in his left hand a staff, &c. &c., so that he (said they) who had the first degree of Aries ascending in his Horoscope, should be some part of his life a husbandman, and the rest of it a soldier; he who should be born under the second degree of Aries should prove contentious, quarrelsome, and envious. &c.

TABLE OF THE ESSENTIAL FORTITUDES OF THE PLANETS.

PLANETS.	Houses.		RULING PLANETS.	Triplicities
þ	1 N3 m			1
24	1 ×	59	0 4	m & 7
3	p m	VS.	\$ D	8 112 18
0	S.	n	-	
2	8	X	5 ×	п ж
¥T	I my	m	3	5 m ×
D	9	8		Trems acids
3. 4	Essen	tial F	ortitudes	5.

TABLE OF THE ESSENTIAL DEBILITIES OF THE PLANETS.

PLANETS.	Detrin	FALL.	
ħ -	99	S.	Y
4	п	111 ₂	1/5
3	-△-	. 8	95
⊙		 ->-	
Ŷ	φ	111	me
Ř	7	×	光
ELECTION C	ν.	ያ .	m
is in the D	ssential I	Debilities.	;

The DRAGON'S HEAD has its exaltation in II, and fall in 2, the DRAGON'S TAIL just the contrary.

H is supposed to have the same fortitudes and debilities in all cases as h; but seems to be his "exceeding great delight."

In these Tables the first column will be seen to contain the planets; the next their several celestial houses; after that their exaltations; and then the planets ruling the Four Triplicities, marked in the last column of Essential Fortitudes. Of these fortitudes or dignities, the House is the strongest of the whole, either on the cusp of the ascendant, (that is, the eastern horizon) or any other part of the figure; next to this in power is the Exaltation; and then the Triplicity; and the planets being found in those signs of fortitude, which are placed opposite to them in the table, are eminently strong, fortunate, and powerful; while their being in those signs, marked as their debilities, either Detriment or Fall, render them more weak if naturally benign, or if of a contrary nature, more evil and unfortunate than in any other sign of the heavens. And this must be particularly observed, for if a planet which is a significator, be posited in any of his dignities, such planet being an indicator of evil, the malevolent effect is materially weakened; et contra.

Some consider another kind of Dignity, which they call Accidental, and that is, when planets are casually in an angle or succedent house, free from combustion.

The Ancients also considered two other situations of the planets, which they thought affected their nature; these were the "Phases" and the "Terms," which, together with some few other fallacies, are rejected by modern astrologers, it being now the general opinion, that before the discovery of H, effects were continually observed, the causes of which it was difficult to account for, and consequently those otherwise learned men would frequently attribute partial effects to false causes, whenever they found the known benevolent indication of

24 or 2 so unaccountably impeded. These Phases and Terms were a certain number of degrees in each sign, which were thus thought to have peculiar effects, and so if 24 was within the first six degrees of \(\gamma \), he was then said to be in his Terms; if ? was between the sixth degree and the fourteenth of the same sign, she was in her Terms; in both cases denoting, that the person signified by the planet thus located, participated rather in the nature and quality of the planet, than in the wealth, power, dignity, or honour, indicated thereby. The Phases were in like manner another portion of a sign, which, when a planet was therein, shewed the person, &c., signified by it to be in great distress, danger, or anxiety: & in the first ten degrees of m was said to be in his Phases; and O when in the degrees intervening between the tenth and the twentieth of the same sign, &c.

THE

SUN, MOON, PLANETS, &c.

WITH THEIR

NATURE AND EFFECTS.

As we suppose that no one would undertake the reading or study of this work without having some little knowledge of Astronomy,*

* For those who wish to acquire in a pleasing manner a general knowledge of this sublime branch of the sciences, we would strongly recommend "Astronomy, as it is known at the present day," by G. G. Carey, 8vo., which, not being very abstruse, conveys nearly all the information necessary for any one but a professor. The young student will also find a celestial globe, of not less than twelve inches in diameter, a valuable acquisition to his study.

c 2

(which, though not absolutely necessary, will be found considerably to facilitate his labours), we shall merely lay before the tyro a table of the magnitudes, periods, and revolutions of the planets, and then go forwards with the original intention of the work; after observing that the Ptolemaic System, of the Earth forming the centre of the planetary orbits, which was at one time almost universally believed, is now entirely exploded, and the only true system, originally discovered by Pythagoras, and afterwards revived by Copernicus, which places the sun in the centre, is now received without an opponent.

OF THE MAGNITUDES, PERIODS, AND REVOLUTIONS OF

		4	FLANETS.		
	Annual period round the Sun.	riod Sun.	Mean Distance from the Sun in Miles.	Diameter in English Miles.	Diurnal Rotation on its axis.
	Ι.	Hours.		00.0	
MERCURY,	84	83	36,814,721	8,108	24 h. 5 m. 288.
VENUS.	224	11	68,791,752	7,498	23 h. 21 m.
EARTH.	365	9	95,000,000	7,964	24 h.
MOON	365	9	95,000,000	2,144	29 d. 12 h.
MARS.	989	ន	144.907,630	4,218	24 h. 39 m.
VESTA.	1,335	z,	225,435,000	883 883	Unknown.
JUNO.	1,591	0	253,380,485	1,425	Ditto.
CERES.	1,681	13	262,903,570	162	Ditto.
PALLAS.	1,681	18	262,921,240	120	Ditto.
JUPITER.	4,330	14	494,499,108	690'68	9 h. 56 m.
SATURN	10,759	-	907,089,032	78,730	10 h. 16 m.
HERSCHEL,	30,445	8	1,822,000,000	34,170	Unknown.

The diameter of the Sun is 886,149 English miles, and its diurnal rotation 25 days 14 hours. The four lately discovered planets, Vesta Juno * Ceres p and Pallas p are so small that they have not as yet been observed to exert any sensible influence.

Perschel, or Aranus.

HERSCHEL, H or URANUS, being only discovered in 1781, no one can positively say what are its exact effects, but from the observations already made, we have every reason to consider him replete with evil; possessing the combined effects of b and 8: but this evil is always peculiarly strange and unaccountable. A person born under H influence is of a very eccentric disposition, romantic, unsettled, and incessantly searching after novelty. If he be joined in good aspect with (or & the natives, or those born under him, generally prove excellent chemists, and often great admirers of the occult sciences, endowed with extraordinary magnanimity and loftiness of mind. If (be afflicted by him, or he be in the seventh house of the figure in a question of marriage, he causes every thing but happiness, at the same time producing these effects from the most strange and unnatural causes. In love he has the same tendency, and appears to be "sworn foe" to the fair sex. I may

here conclude with the judicious remark of Mr. Smith, in his "Manual of Astrology:"

"When we consider how much this planet must have baffled the judgment of the ancient astrologers; and when we reflect also, that there may be also other planets equally powerful, beyond his orbit, as yet undiscovered, we cannot help remarking the extreme ignorance and folly of those persons, who require from the astrologer what they expect from no one else—infallibility."

Saturn.

SATURN by is cold, dry, melaucholy, earthy, masculine, solitary, malevolent, and in short, saturnine, being the most malignant of all the planets. He represents one of a middle stature, of a dark or pale complexion; small black leering eyes; lowering brow; thick nose and lips; large ears; dark hair; broad shoulders; thin beard; small thighs and legs; and a melancholy expression. If well dignified, either by house or benevolent aspect, the

person signified by h will be constant both in attachment and hatred, acute, penetrating, grave and sober, but withal austere, rigid, and covetous. h and H combined, produce the confirmed miser.

If ill dignified, the native or querent will be sordid, base, jealous and envious; a cowardly, dissembling, lying, malicious person, and immoveably stubborn. Saturn also causes the native to see every thing in its worst light, which generate among other evils, fear, distrust, and repining. If be much afflicted it often produces suicide. Observe further, when he is significator of travelling, he betokens long and laborious journeys, perilous adventures, and dangerous confinement.

He governs the spleen, right ear, bones, and retentive faculties, and those born under him have generally bad and painful teeth.

The DISEASES b indicates are all those proceeding from cold, and obstructed perspiration; melancholy, epilepsy, black jaundice,

leprosy, fistulas, pains in the limbs and joints, gout, deafness, and insanity.

Jupiter.

JUPITFR 24 is next to Saturn the most powerful planet in the system, yet of a far different tendency, being hot, moist, and sanguine. He describes one of an erect, tall stature; beautiful complexion; an oval countenance; high forehead; full grey eyes; soft thick brown hair; handsome yet robust person; and if well dignified, of very engaging manners and disposition, magnanimous, just, and upright.

If ill dignified the native will be hypocritical, profligate, licentious, dull, conceited, and according to time and place, a sycophant or a tyrant. If 4 be near violent fixed stars, it renders the person rash and fickle.

He rules the lungs, liver, reins, and blood; also the digestive and natural faculties.

The DISEASES under him are affections of the internal viscera, and all those complaints which originate through a plethoric habit and corrupt blood; pleurisies, apoplexies, infirmities in the back and arteries.

When significator of journies in any question, he denotes pleasant travelling, success, health, safety and mirth.

Mars.

Mars & is a hot, dry, fiery, masculine, malignant, and violent planet; the lesser in fortune, as h is the greater; the author of quarrels, battle and bloodshed. The evil produced by & however, is never of so long continuance: the effect of h being compared to a slow but fatal consumption, while that of & is like unto a burning fever, slacking its thirst in the life-blood of the patient. He produces a person, strong, well set, and though of short stature, not fat, but muscular with large bones;

the face brown or ruddy, round, and of a bold expression; red or light hair, and sharp hazle eyes. When well dignified the person signified will be possessed of an active, bold, and intrepid soul, careless of danger, so that he may but triumph over his enemy; yet magnanimous, and at the same time prudent in private concerns. But when ill dignified, either by position or an evil aspect of the or the the native is of a ferocious countenance, and wholly destitute of virtue; prone to violence, treachery, robbery, murder, treason, and every species of cruelty and wickedness, fearing neither God nor man.

3 rules the gall, face, and left ear and hand, smell, imagination, and attentive faculties.

The DISEASES under him are fevers, plagues, and other inflammatory complaints; jaundice, cutaneous eruptions, diabetes, stranguary, burns, scalds, wounds and bruises. When significator of a journey, he portends danger of robbery, accidents, and loss of life.

Luna or the Moon.

The Moon (is cold, moist, feminine, watery, and possessed of no signification or influence in herself, but is fortunate on the contrary, as she falls in with the configurations, or is aspected by other planets: and under these circumstances (particularly in Horary Astrology) she becomes one of the most powerful of all the heavenly bodies. She produces a full stature; fair, pale complexion; round face, grey eyes, short arms, thick hands and feet, and a body inclined to corpulency; and if afflicted by \odot , blemishes in or near the eye, or a peculiar weakness of sight is often the result.

Well dignified she makes the native or querent of engaging manners, easily frightened, well disposed, fond of novelties and travelling. Her of ** or \Delta\$ to 24 is exceedingly propitious.

Her being ill dignified represents an idle, drunken, beggarly person, hating labour, and of a mean spirit. Old professors say she governs the brain, stomach, bowels, left eye of the male, and right eye of the female.

Her Diseases are rheumatism, consumption, complaints in the bowels, palsy, dropsy, scrofula, and lunacy, as also those diseases peculiar to young children.

Venus.

VENUS Q is a feminine planet, cold and moist, the lesser Fortune, 24 being the greater. She describes a handsome, well formed, but not tall person; a lovely dark eye, beaming with a certain expression from a beautiful face; the hair of a light colour, and a sweet voice.

When well dignified the native will be of a quiet, engaging, sweet disposition; endowed with every accomplishment, amatory, but truly virtuous: though if a lady be signified, she will unfortunately be tormented with jealousy, even without cause.

If the planet be afflicted or ill dignified, then the person born under or indicated by her will be riotous, profligate, regardless of credit or reputation, and in principles an atheist.

Q, according to old authors, rules the reins, spine, generative system, neck, throat and breast.

The DISEASES of Q are seated in the back, loins, and the aforesaid parts, she also causes heartburn, palpitation, dislocation, and certain disorders peculiar to luxury and free living.

In journies she promises pleasure, profit, and safety.

Mercury.

MERCURY & is cold, dry, and melancholy, and ruler of the whole rational and intellectual faculties; he is variable in nature, being masculine or feminine, fortunate or unfortunate, as his position in the heavens happen to be, or as he is in aspect with evil and mischievous planets; or in 8 with infortune. He represents one of a tall, straight, thin body, narrow face, long nose, thin lips and chin; little beard,

brown complexion, with hazle or chesnut hair, and the limbs and extremities long and slender.

This planet being well dignified also gives a strong, subtle imagination; incomparable understanding and retentive memory, the native often proving an excellent orator or a skilful philosopher. But if & be ill dignified the person represented will be of weak intellect, and withal a slanderer, boaster, liar, sycophant, and very much addicted to "petit larceny."

\(\) rules the brain, tongue, hands and feet. All disorders of the brain, defects of memory, imperfection of speech, headache, gout, and whatever impairs the intellectual faculties are attributed to him.

Sol, or the Sun.

The Sun O, that resplendent luminary, whose glorious effulgence induced some of the eastern nations to worship him as a type of the Eternal God, is considered by astrologers

to be masculine, temperately hot and dry, but indicative of no real good or evil as to his own nature, being changeable according to dignity and aspect, and a most powerful source of ill fortune when afflicted with evil planets, or in his debilities. When presiding at a nativity, or indicative of an inquirer, &c., he generally describes one of a large, bony, strong body; sun-burnt complexion; large high forehead, shaded with light or sandy curling hair, which falls off at a comparatively early age; a fine, full, piercing hazle eye, and the limbs straight and well proportioned.

If he is well dignified, the person will be noble, magnanimous, generous, humane, benevolent, affable; in friendship faithful and sincere, in promises slow but punctual, and often thoughtful, secret, and reserved; in conversation he will say little, yet, when he does speak, it will be confidently and to the purpose; his gait is majestic; he is a lover of sumptuousness and magnificence, and superior to any thing sordid, base, or dishonourable.

If \odot be ill dignified, then will the native be mean, loquacious, proud, arrogant, restless, troublesome, domineering; of no gravity; inclined to cruelty, mischief, and ill-nature; a sycophant to his superiors, at the same time disdaining them. Many planets in *, or within that distance from \odot , causes the native to be of an eminent name: an % of many planets to \odot typifies the contrary, and such a configuration is peculiarly unfortunate.

His DISEASES are palpitations of the heart, fainting and swooning; weakness of sight; fevers; disorders of the brain; cramps; and disorders in the mouth and throat.

He is said to govern the heart, back, reins, right eye of man and left eye of woman.

The Dragon's Pead and Dragon's Tail.

The DRAGON'S HEAD & is masculine, and of the conjoined natures of 24 and 2, but the DRAGON'S TAIL & is feminine and of a malignant tendency. As before stated, they are two imaginary points, diametrically opposite D 3

to each other, where the Moon crosses the ecliptic or path of the Sun. These points are moveable at the rate of three minutes and eleven seconds daily, or nineteen degrees and twenty minutes in a year, moving round the ecliptic in eighteen years and two hundred and twenty-five days: the Moon therefore at every lunation crosses at a different place, and an Eclipse never occurs but when she is in, or very near these points: an Eclipse of the Sun when the Moon is in her ascending node or Ω , and one of the Moon when she is in her descending node or Ω .

William Lilly, the great astrologer of Charles the First's time says, the head of the Dragon is of a benevolent nature, and almost equivalent to one of the Fortunes (24 and 2), and when in aspect to evil planets is found to abate their malignant effects in a very eminent degree. But the Dragon's Tail we have always found of an evil tendency; whenever joined with evil planets, their malevolence is doubled; when joined with good, their beneficial influence is much abated.

After all this, either of these points being possessed of any influence, has been very much doubted by modern writers, particularly in nativities, though we are of opinion that in Horary Questions they ought not to be totally disregarded.

The Part of Fortune .

This is also an imaginary point in the Zodiac, and rejected (together with Ω and Ω before treated of) by some modern professors of the astral science. It may demand less of our regard than the two nodes, but in that branch of astrology on which these pages treat it undoubtedly ought not to be overlooked, particularly in some questions where the significators for and against appear to counterbalance, in which case, the PART OF FORTUNE can alone decide.

The cause of such an imaginary point having any influence, or properties generally understood by that name appears to be, that \odot) and the eastern point of the horizon, being

the prime conduits through which the stream of life flows, this seat of the Part of Fortune is the harmony of all three, concentrating and uniting their natures in one point, which, when it is found to fall among fortunate stars, is indicative of good, and if it be found in the first, fifth, or eleventh house of the figure, then it promises success in health or wealth, honour or offspring; and so on with respect to any other of its locations.

As its place is now seldom inserted in the almanacks, we shall give the mode of calculating it in a subsequent part of the work, when the reader has become a little more acquainted with the technical words of the science.

SIGNIFICATION

OF THE

SUN AND PLANETS IN THE TWELVE HEAVENLY CONSTELLATIONS.

N.B. The fortunate planets, by their propitious rays, modify the otherwise baneful influences of the malevolent planets; and on the contrary, the fortunes are materially lessened in benignity, by evil rays and aspects.

PERSONS DESCRIBED BY SATURN in the Twelve Signs.

h In Aries represents one of a moderate stature, ruddy complexion, but somewhat obscure, high forehead, great eyes, dark hair, but little beard; a spare person; greatly boasting in his actions; ill-natured, quarrelsome, and contentious.

h In Taurus represents a mean stature, lean body, a heavy lumpish person, dark hair; generally inclined to vicious and sordid actions, and delighting in all sorts of dissipation.

by In GEMINI represents one of a middle stature, oval face, dark hair, a well proportioned body; humane, ingenious, but perverse in disposition, and generally unfortunate.

by In Cancer signifies a middle stature, of a sickly and sometimes crooked body, thin face, brown hair; vicious, and inclined to malice and hatred.

h In Leo, one something tall, large boned, but not a fat person; the hair of a light brown; his temper and disposition tolerably good, but somewhat passionate and malicious: he has an appearance of nobility.

by In Virgo discovers a tall, thin, melancholy, malicious person, with a swarthy complexion and dark hair; he will be inclined to study; when angry, difficult to appearse: sometimes he proves a thief, and is generally unfortunate.

1/2 In LIBRA represents a large, well composed body, oval face, large forehead, and brown hair; he is high spirited and very conceited; rather prodigal, inclined to anger and controversy, and often victor.

by In Scorpio signifies a person of a low stature, broad shoulders, and brown or black hair; quarrelsome, fond of debate, and sordid.

by In SAGITTARY represents one well composed, rather tall, with brown hair; courteous, but will not take any provocation; he is choleric, but soon reconciled, and merciful.

by In Capricorn represents a not very tall person, with a lean body and long face, little eyes, dark hair, and a sallow complexion; he is silent, covetous, melancholy, peevish, angry, and grave.

by In AQUARIUS gives a middle stature, inclined to fatness; a courteous disposition, ingenious, yet conceited in his ingenuity, and a lover of the arts.

by In PISCES produces one of a middle stature, pale countenance, dark hair, and a great head; malicious, contentious, and dissembling.

JUPITER in the Twelve Signs.

- 24 In Aries denotes a middle stature; a ruddy, oval visage; lightish hair, quick sharp eye; a very obliging person, of a noble disposition, and a lover of friendship, peace, and tranquillity.
- 24 In Taurus represents one of a disagreeable, swarthy complexion and mean stature, with brown hair; wise, discreet, and humane, but a lover of women.
- 24 In GEMINI denotes a rather tall and handsome person; brown hair; courteous, obliging, and a lover of arts, sciences, and women.
- 24 In CANCER represents a middle stature, pale, oval countenance, and dark hair, a very pleasant person withal, aspiring at great things, but a busy body.

24 In LEO signifieth one of a tall, handsome stature, with light hair, something curling; fine eyes; of a florid complexion, and good disposition; bold, delighting in valiant actions, and very desirous of honour.

24 In Virgo gives a well-composed body and dark coloured hair; he is much given to learning, but choleric, covetous, and ambitious; generally handsome.

24 In LIBRA represents a neat person, of a pleasant, oval countenance, and light hair; good disposition, delighting in all pleasant exercises and recreations; and by his good behaviour, beloved of all men.

24 In Scorpio denotes a middle stature, inclined to corpulency: a dusky complexion; brown hair; one of an ill-nature, covetous, conceited of his own actions, and thinking himself above his superiors.

24 In Sagittary represents one of a tall stature, ruddy, oval visage; chesnut hair;

good manners, just, fond of horses, and naturally a good horseman.

24 In Capricorn represents a little person, thin, pale face and brown hair; weakly, peevish, and sickly.

24 In AQUARIUS sheweth a middle stature and well set; a good complexion, and brown hair; of a merry disposition, delighting in good company; very just.

24 In PISCES represents one of a mean stature, inclined to fatness, the hair light brown; he loveth mirth, music, the arts and sciences; is very ingenious, fond of good company and pleasant recreations, and is fortunate by water.

MARS in the Twelve Signs.

3 In Aries signifies a middle sized, large boned, and well set person, of a swarthy complexion: sometimes the hair is red, or of a light colour, and curling; a sharp hazle eye,

bold countenance, ambitious of rule, a lover of war and contests.

& In Taurus signifies a middle stature; dull complexion; broad face; great wide mouth; black hair; and no very pleasant person; he has often a mark from some weapon on his face; a treacherous, false, dissembling person; gluttonous, luxurious, and debauched.

3 In Gemini denotes one of a tall stature, dark coloured hair; of a wandering, unsettled mind, choleric, rash, and turbulent.

3 In Cancer describes a short, disproportioned body, sometimes crooked; the hair brown; the complexion light; a sottish, dull spirited, quarrelsome, mean person.

Join Leo represents a tall, strong person, with light brown hair, and a large face, and large eyes; very hasty, though free hearted and generous; he delighteth in shooting, and all warlike exercises.

- 3 In Virgo giveth a well proportioned, middle sized person, of a dark complexion; soon angry, and then difficult to appears; one sufficiently ill-conditioned; and unfortunate in most of his actions.
- 3 In LIBRA describes a somewhat tall person, with an oval countenance and light brown hair; of a sanguine complexion; a pleasant, cheerful countenance; loving women, and ambitious of praise.
- 3 In Scorpio represents one of a middle stature; swarthy broad face; black curling hair; ungrateful, revengeful, and quarrelsome, yet very ingenious in several of the arts and sciences.
- 3 In Sagittary describes one of a tall stature, and in every part well proportioned, an oval visage, brown hair, and of exceeding good complexion; he is fond of good merry society; of a hot disposition, and joyeth in war and warlike sports.
- J In CAPRICORN discovereth a mean, spare body; thin face, little head, black hair,

but indifferent complexion; of a good spirit, ingenious and sharp; fortunate in his actions.

- & In AQUARIUS represents a middle stature, well proportioned; a good complexion, with red or sandy coloured hair; he is very quarrelsome, and much given to controversy, which often proves to his own prejudice.
- Join Pisces describes a short, fleshy, unhandsome looking person, with light hair; he is of a dull, stupid understanding; dissembling; and delights in lewd company.

LUNA in the Twelve Signs.

-) In Aries represents one of a middle size, round face, light brown hair, and good complexion; in disposition choleric and churlish, ambitious of honour, but not very fortunate in his actions.
-) In TAURUS describes one of a middle, well composed, strong, corpulent stature, black or dark brown hair: a person of good behaviour, sober, obliging, and just, whereby

he sometimes obtains preferment, and is universally beloved.

-) In GEMINI represents a tall well proportioned person, with dark brown hair and a good complexion; but cross, crafty, and deceitful; ingenious, but unfortunate.
- D In CANCER sheweth a well made person of middle stature; inclined to fatness, but of a pale complexion, round face, and dark hair: of a good disposition, wise, prudent, just, and fortunate.
-) In Leo; a large handsome man, sanguine complexion, full face, large eyes, and light brown hair; proud, ambitious, domineering, hating subjection to any; beloved by few and seldom fortunate.
-) In Virgo describes a large person of an indifferently good complexion, oval face, and dark hair: covetous, pensive, melancholy, ingenious, unfortunate.
-) In LIBRA denotes a rather tall person, sanguine complexion, light hair; of a good

disposition, delighting in pleasant recreations, as music, dancing, &c., taking much pleasure in women's company, but not very fortunate in his affairs.

-) In Scorpio represents a little (and oftentimes very fat) person, obscure in complexion, dark hair, and of an evil disposition; malicious, treacherous, and sottish.
- D In SAGITTARY describes one of a middle stature, well made, sanguine complexion, oval countenance, and light brown hair: somewhat choleric and hasty, but soon pleased again; ambitious; and very obliging.
-) In CAPRICORN represents one spare, lean and diminutive, with dark hair; he has often some defect in the knees; given to drinking, &c.; idle, and delighting in nothing good.
-) In AQUARIUS represents a middle sized, well composed, though corpulent body, of a sanguine complexion and brown hair; he has a searching fancy and is ingenious, courteous,

delighting in moderate recreations, hating evil actions, and beloved by many.

) In PISCES represents a little person inclined to corpulency, of a pale complexion and bright brown hair; he is idle, taking pleasure in no good actions, and unfortunate.

VENUS in the Twelve Signs.

- § In Aries represents one slender and middle sized, rather well proportioned, of a good complexion, light hair; sometimes a lover of company, and very extravagant and unfortunate, because Venus receives her detriment in γ.
- Q In Taurus discovereth a middle sized, well proportioned, comely person, with a good complexion, and dark brown hair: he is well disposed and obliging, beloved of every one, and fortunate in his actions.
 - 9 In Gemini signifies a tall slender well formed person, good complexion and brown

hair; he is loving, free hearted, just, merciful, charitable, and honest.

- Q In CANCER describes one short in stature, and inclined to fatness; pale, round face and light hair; mutable, inconstant, gluttonous, idle, loving jovial company and vain sports.
- Q In LEO represents a rather tall, well formed body, a good complexion; round face, sometimes freckled; a full eye and light hair; he is angry, but soon appeased, generous, free humoured; sometimes proud, and sickly.
- In Virgo denotes one moderately tall and well composed, of an obscure dusky complexion, oval face, and dark hair; very ingenious, but often crossed in his understanding, an active, subtle person, of a searching fancy.
- Q In LIBRA describes a well proportioned, tall, upright person, of a sanguine complexion, oval visage with dimples in the cheeks and beautiful brown hair; sometimes freckles in the face; courteous, respectable, and virtuous.

- § In Scorpio represents a middle stature, well set person, somewhat fat, a broad face, dark hair, and dusky complexion; quarrelsome, hateful, envious, contentious, and unworthy.
- Q In SAGITTARY denotes one tall, and well set, of a clear skin, oval countenance, and light brown hair; good disposition, noble spirit, delighting in pleasant recreations, but a little proud and passionate, yet will not continue long in his anger.
- Q In CAPRICORN discovers a middle sized, lean, sickly person, thin face, dark hair; a lover of women; given to drinking, and talking of his pleasures, but not very fortunate.
- Q In AQUARIUS describes a handsome person, with beautiful complexion and light hair; of good disposition, courteous, loving peace and good actions, delighting in civil recreations.
- Q In PISCES denotes one of a middle stature, good complexion, round face, and

sometimes a dimple in the chin, and light hair; well disposed, ingenious, just, and loving tranquillity.

MERCURY in the Twelve Signs.

 ▼ In Aries describes a short lean person, with oval face, clear skin and light brown hair; one quarrelsome, discontented, lying, thievish, and contentious.

§ In Taurus represents one middle sized,
well set and corpulent, of swarthy complexion,
and dark hair; loving company, ease, and
women.

§ In Gemini; a well composed and rather tall person, of good complexion and light hair; he is ingenious, loving the arts and sciences, and will easily attain them without a master.

§ In CANCER; a mean stature, bad complexion, thin face, sharp nose, little eyes, and dark hair; given to malice, knavery, drinking, lying, stealing, and dissimulation.



§ In Leo represents a large stature, swarthy complexion, round face, large eyes, and light brown hair; a choleric, proud, contentious, mischievous person.

§ In Virgo represents a tall, slender, well composed person; of obscure complexion, long visage, and dark hair; ingenious, and delighting to go in good apparel.

§ In LIBRA gives a moderately tall stature, well proportioned; a sanguine complexion, and light brown hair; he is wise, well disposed, ingenious, just, virtuous, a lover of learning, and a hater of vice.

y In Scorpio describes a person of middle stature, well set, and strong; swarthy complexion, dark curling hair, ingenious, loving company and the ladies.

§ In Sagittary figures forth a tall stature, florid complexion, oval visage, large nose, and brown hair; a person quarrelsome, whereby he sometimes proves an enemy to himself.

§ In Capricorn represents a little, thin, bow-legged person; ruddy complexion, and light brown hair; sickly, peevish, and unfortunate in many of his actions.

§ In AQUARIUS describes one of a middle stature; corpulent, fleshy body; full face, brown hair, and good complexion; he is very ingenious, obliging, and a person well beloved of his friends.

§ In PISCES represents a little, sickly, pale person, with brown hair; one much given to drinking and the like, whereby he often wasteth his estate.

SOL in the Twelve Signs.

⊙ In ARIES represents a middle stature, strong and well composed, a good complexion, hair very light; one of a noble disposition, glorying in war, and gaining much honour and renown therein, being the terror of his enemies.

- O In TAURUS describes a well-set, comely, though short stature, broad face, wide mouth, great nose, dull complexion, and brown hair; one bold, confident, warlike, and victorious.
- ⊙ In Gemini describes a person of large stature, sanguine complexion, brown hair, and well composed body; he is well disposed, courteous, not very fortunate, yet contented, and will pass by slight abuses.
- ⊙ In CANCER denotes a little, unhealthy person, of a bad complexion, and often some defect in the face; brown hair; good natured, delighting in merry company, sports, pastimes, and women; a free humoured jovial person.
- ⊙ In Leo represents a strong, well made person, with a full face, large eyes, light hair, and sanguine complexion; he is faithful and just to his friend, courteous to all men; performs his promises fully; desirous of honour, and fond of society; he hath sometimes a scar on his face.

- O In Virgo shews one well proportioned, not large or fat, with abundance of dark hair, and a good complexion; well disposed, pleasant and ingenious.
- ⊙ In LIBRA describes one of an erect body, good complexion, oval visage, full eye, light hair: he is unfortunate, particularly in warfare, loosing his honour, and exposed to much danger therein.
- ⊙ In Scorpio represents a middle sized, well-set person, of a cloudy complexion, he hath a full face, brown hair, and is inclined to fatness; of a rugged nature, but ingenious, desirous of honour, expert in war, physic, and chemistry: fortunate on the sea.
- ⊙ In SAGITTARY describes a handsome, tall person, with an oval countenance, and light brown hair; he is high-spirited, proud, ambitious of honour, and delighting in war; active, pleasant, but will take abuse from no one.
- O In CAPRICORN describes one little, lean
 and spare, not very well proportioned, the face
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oval, brown hair, and white complexion; very ingenious, victorious, and well disposed, at the same time of an undaunted spirit.

- In AQUARIUS sheweth a corpulent, middle sized body, of a good complexion, full, round face, light hair; and desirous of bearing rule over others.
- ⊙ In Pisces describes one of low stature, rather good complexion; a round face, light hair, and corpulent body; he delighteth in merriments, sports, games, and women's company, and is expensive and prodigal.

With the preceding description of the planets in the signs, and the assistance of the following table, taken from a valuable old author, the student will be able to describe any particular person (a third for instance) with such accuracy, that he may almost (if he be an artist "to boot") delineate his features though he has never seen them.

TABLE, SHEWING THE DEGREES MASCULINE, FEMININE, &c., IN EACH SIGN OF THE ZODIAC

Signs.	Degrees Masculine.	Degrees Feminine.	Degrees Light.	Degrees Dark.	Degrees Smoky.	Degrees void.	Degrees Pitted or Deep.	Degrees Lame or Deficient.	Degrees increas- ing Fortune.
Y	8.15 30	9 22	8.20 29	3 16		24 30	6.11.16 23.29		19
8	11.21 30	5.17 24	7.15 28	3 30		12 20		6.7.8 9.10	3.15 27
п	16 26	5.22 30	4.12	7 27		16 30			11
69	2.10 23.30	8.12 27	12 28	14	20	18 30	12.17.23 26.30	9.10.11 12.13 14.15	1.2.3 4.15
n	5.15	8 23	30	10	20	25	6.13.15 22.23.28	18.27 28	2.5.7 19
ny	12 30	8 20	8 16	5 30	22	10 27	8.13.16 21.22		3.14
4	5.20	15 27	5.18 27	10 21		30	17 20.30	1	3.15
m	4.17	14 25	8 22	30	24	14 29	9.10.22 23.27	19 28	7.18 20
1	2.12 30	5 24	9.19	12	23		7.12.15 24.27.30	1.7.8 18.19	13.20
18	11 30	19	10 19	7.22	15	25	7.17.22 24.29	26.27 28.29	12.13 14.20
***	5.21	15.25 30	9.21	13	4	25	1.12.17 22.24.29	18.19	7.16 17.20
€	10.23 30	20	12.22	6.18		25	4.9.24 27.28		13.20

The foregoing table is also of particular use in nice and doubtful questions, as will appear when its use is explained.

In the first column, next to γ , you find 8. 15. 30; and in the second column, against γ , you find 9. 22: which intimates that the first 8 degrees of γ are masculine, the 9th, feminine; from 9 to 15 masculine, from 15 to 22 feminine, from 22 to 30 masculine: and so of the other signs.

In the fourth column, under "Degrees light," against γ, you find 8. 20. 29; and and in the fifth column, against γ, you find 3. 16; which shews that the first three degrees of γ are dark, from 3 to 8 light, from 8 to 16 dark, and from 16 to 20 light, &c. The 8th, 9th, and 10th columns exhibit the degrees of the Ecliptic that are deep or pitted, lame, deficient, or azemene, and those degrees which increase fortune, as the title directs.

The use is as follows:---

When a question is proposed concerning theft; if the thief be a man or a woman?—or if a woman be ensient of a boy or girl? When the testimonies of your figure are equal, then consider the degrees of the cusp of your houses relating to the question, and the degrees wherein you find the principal significator; and if the major part of them be in degrees masculine, it is a male: if feminine, a female, &c.

If the degrees ascending in a nativity or question, be those which are termed light, the person signified thereby will be more clear and fair; if dark, &c., the complexion dark, cloudy, &c.

If the degrees ascending are termed void, the person will be of a weak understanding, and deficient in intellect.

If the degrees ascending, or the principal significator, be deep or pitted, it denotes the querent or native will be imperfect in body or mind; perhaps both.

When you find any degrees, &c., as before, lame, &c., the person represented is defective

in some part of the body: crooked, lame, or blind, &c.

And lastly, if you find the cusp of the second house, or the Lord of the second, or \oplus , or his Lord, or \mathcal{U} , in any of those degrees that increase fortune, it is an argument of much wealth, and promises great prosperity.

It may not be considered desultory to insert here, at the close of the description of the signs and planets, an explanation of the meaning of the hieroglyphical characters by which they are known; particularly as some writers have given explanations of late, which we cannot help but consider very erroneous, and indeed absurd. We also flatter ourselves with the hope, that such explanation may not prove altogether useless in impressing on the memory of the young student, the recollection of the various characters.

γ This character obviously represents the curled horns of the Ram, and about the time the sun enters Aries the lambs begin to follow the sheep.

8 In this character the rude and hasty delineation of a *Bull's* head and short horns may be seen, and when the sun has advanced far, the time approaches for the cows to bring forth their young.

II What two things can be more alike than two straight lines of the same length? This sign was originally two kids, signifying the season of the goats bringing forth their young, which are usually two at a time.

- The meaning of this is doubtful, but some consider it a symbol of the twisting, sidelong, and retrograde motion of the *Crab*: and when the sun has obtained this sign, he begins to return again to the south as a Crab walks backwards.
- On The hind quarter and tail of a Lion. The Lion being a furious animal, denotes the irresistible heat of the sun during his progress through this sign, in the month of July.

my What this has to do with a Virgin or ears of wheat we are at a loss to imagine,

though this character is said to shadow forth, three ears of wheat. The virgin-gleaner aptly indicates the time of the year, when the golden harvest rapidly falls under the hook of the reaper.

△ Here we have delineated the beam of a Balance, which evidently denotes the equality of length in the days and nights during the Sun's progress through Libra.

nt Most antiquaries have agreed in considering this character to represent the many legs and sting of the *Scorpion*; which typifies the malignant diseases that often prevail at "the fall of the leaf."

? This either represents the Centaur's javelin or the Archer's Arrow; and at the time the Sun is in this sign, the sportman's arrow, in olden time, whistled sharp after the game.

W The meaning of this character is doubtful, though its fantastic form puts one strongly in mind of the droll and capricious friskings of the Goat. It is placed in this part of the

Zodiac to indicate, that the Sun having attained its greatest southern declination, begins again to climb to the north; as the wild goat is always found climbing and ascending some mountain as it browses.

These undulating lines, shew the successive Riples of Water, which usually prevails in the form of rain, &c., at this season, sometimes to our exceeding great annoyance.

* We see rudely drawn in this hieroglyphic two Fishes tied together, which indicates that when the Sun gets into this sign the winter is drawing to a close, and though the flocks do not yet yield their store, yet the seas and rivers are open, and fish may be caught in abundance.

The Zodiacal Signs were not, as some have supposed, invented by the Egyptians, but by the Chaldwans; for why should the Egyptians invent a zodiac inapplicable to their own climate? For instance my evidently points to the season of harvest; but in Egypt, where the fertility of the country depends on the annual

overflowing of the Nile, the period of harvest is in March. Also ##, by which is meant the chilling rains of winter; whereas hardly any rain at all falls in Egypt; and their winter is the finest season of the year. Hence it is evident that the Egyptians were not the inventors, or if they were, it must have been in some primeval country, inhabited by them before their migration to the banks of the Nile, which we are informed by the most sacred authority was Chaldæa.

We will now go on to explain the meaning of the planetary characters; commencing with the Sun in the centre, and proceed progressively to the verge of the system.

Represents a round Shield with a Boss
in the centre, which in ancient times was
polished so as almost to rival the Sun in
splendour, to the intent that it might dazzle
the eye of the enemy.

Y This is the Caduceus of the mythological Mercury, being a staff, with two serpents twisted contrariwise round it.

p has been said to be a rude representation
of "a female figure with a trailing or flowing
robe!" but who could think it was any thing
else than the looking-glass of the fair goddess?

) The meaning of this is obvious.

& Either the spear or shield of the warrior god, or "a man holding a spear protruded!" judge, "gentle reader."

24 No one has yet been able to give a solution of this symbol; some say it is a thunderbolt.

h The scythe that levels all things.

H The initial of the Discoverer's name, with an orb suspended from it.

the convex one representing the arch described by the Moon in her passage through one-half of her orbit, north of the equinoctial; and the concave one the other half of her orbit which runs south of the equinoctial.

⊕ The revolving wheel of Fortune.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE TECHNICAL WORDS AND TERMS MADE USE
OF BY ASTROLOGICAL WRITERS.

APPLICATION signifieth the approaching of two planets together, either by conjunction or aspect, and is of three kinds; the first is when a planet swift in motion applies to one of a slower progress, which is termed a direct application; the second kind is formed by two retrograde planets, and this is termed a retrograde application; the third kind is occasioned by one planet going direct in motion, and meeting another planet that is retrograde; and these two last are deemed evil applications. Observe, the superior planets never apply to the inferior, but by a retrograde motion; whereas the inferior planets apply both ways.

ASCENSIONAL DIFFERENCE is the distinction between the right and oblique ascension of any star or planet, reckoned on the Equator.

BESIEGED is when a planet has 3 within five degrees on one side of it, and h or H within five degrees on the other.

CAZIMI; that is, when a planet is situated in the heart of the Sun, or only 17 minutes before or after it: a planet in Cazimi is fortified; but a planet COMBUST is of a malignant indication.

COMBUSTION; a planet is said to be combust when it is within 8 degrees 30 minutes of the Sun's body, either before or after their conjunction: but a planet is more afflicted when applying to his body, than when it is separating from combustion.

DIRECT, is when a planet moves according to the succession of the signs, from west to east, or from γ to β , from β to π ; and out of 5 degrees to 6° , 7° , 8° , and forward.

DECLINATION is the distance a planet swerves either north or south from the Equator or Equinoctial Line.

FRUSTRATION, is when a swift or light planet approaches to an aspect with one more slow and ponderous, but before it can approach near enough to form that aspect, the weighty planet is joined to some other, by which the first aspect is frustrated, and utterly destroys every thing promised by it.

HOROSCOPE, is a figure or scheme of the Twelve Houses of Heaven, wherein the position of the Heavens are collected for any given time, either for the purpose of calculating nativities, or answering horary questions; it also signifies the degree or point of the Heavens rising above the eastern point of the horizon, but this is now usually called the Ascendant, or cusp of the First House. INCREASING IN LIGHT, is when a planet is departing from the Sun, or the Sun from a planet.

INFERIOR PLANETS are those moving within the orbit of the Earth, that is, ? and ?; the Moon is also an inferior.—See Superior Planets.

ORIENTAL and OCCIDENTAL. A planet when Oriental riseth before the Sun; when Occidental, sets after the Sun, and is seen above the horizon after the Sun is down: when Oriental, it is east; when Occidental, west.

Whalley, in his Annotations on Ptolemy's Quadripartite, lib. 1. cap. 6. says "In the vulgar Astrology, a star or planet is esteemed oriental from the Fourth House to the ascendant, and from the ascendant to the mid-heaven; but by Ptolemy only such as proceed from the horizon to the meridian are said to be Oriental."

OBLIQUE ASCENSION, is the degrees and minutes of the Equinoctial Line that comes

to, or rises with the degree of longitude of any star or planet in the horizon; or it is the degree of the Equinoctial that comes to the horizon with any star or planet in an oblique sphere.

OBLIQUE DECENSION, is the degree of the Equinoctial Line that sets in the horizon, with the degree of longitude of any planet or star in an oblique sphere.

PEREGRINE, is when a planet is situated in a sign where it has no essential dignities, either by house, exaltation, or triplicity. In all questions of theft it is very material to know the peregrine planet, for it has been found, that the thief may almost constantly be discovered by the peregrine planet posited in an angle, or in the second house.

PROHIBITION, is when two planets are applying by body or aspect, and before they come to their partile aspect, another planet meets with the aspect of the former, and so prohibits the completion of the matter inquired of.

As J in 10° \(\tau_1 \); \(\times 5 \)° \(\tau_2 \); here \(\times 1 \) is applying to a \(\times 0 \) of \(\tilde 3 \); but before they come in perfect conjunction, \(\tilde 2 \) being swift in motion, comes to a conjunction with \(\tilde 3 \) before \(\tilde 2 \), and consequently prohibits her. Also \(\tilde 0 \), being a body swift of course, frequently impedites the other planets, either by body or aspect.

RETROGRADE, is when a planet appears to move backwards, from 10 degrees to 9°, 8°, 7°, &c., and so, contrary to the succession of signs, out of Taurus into Aries; and is noted in the Ephemeris, or Almanack, thus R.

REFRANATION, is when a planet is applying to the body or aspect of another, and before he comes to it he falls retrograde, and so refrains to form the aspect expected.

RECEPTION, is when two planets that are significators in any question, are in each other's dignities, either by house, exaltation, or triplicity, as Sol in Cancer, and Luna in Leo; here they are in reception by house; or Sol in Taurus, and Luna in Aries, this is reception by exaltation, &c. In practice the use of this is considerable: for instance, if the event is denied by the aspects, the thing desired may shortly come to pass by reception, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

RIGHT ASCENSION, is the number of the degrees and minutes of the Equinoctial Line, reckoned from Aries, that comes to the meridian with the Sun, Moon, stars, and planets, or any portion of the Ecliptic.

SEPARATION, is when two planets have been lately in conjunction, or aspect, and are just separating from it; as Saturn in 19 degrees of Libra, and Mercury in 12 degrees of Libra: here Mercury is separating from a conjunction with Saturn; but they are still in platick conjunction so long as they remain within their orbs. The exact knowledge of the separation of these aspects is of the utmost consequence in giving judgment upon various important occasions. For example; suppose it were demanded whether a certain treaty of

marriage would take place or not; when all the aspects are collected in the horoscope or figure, and the two planets that are significators of the parties are found applying to each other in conjunction, and in common or fixed signs, angular, and approaching swift in motion to a conjunction, it may then be consummated in a very short time; but if the significators are separated from a conjunction, only a few minutes of a degree, one may safely conclude that there have been great probabilities only a few days before, that the marriage would have taken place; but by this aspect the parties appear to be in suspense, or a dislike has taken place; and as the significators gradually separate from the partile and platick conjunctions, in the same gradation will the affection of the parties alienate and wear away, and by the comparative time the aspect will be before it entirely leaves, will the time be so many weeks, months, or years, before the parties shall wholly relinquish the connection.

SINISTER ASPECT is an aspect projected by a planet progressively with the signs

of the Zodiac, and is said to be of inferior power to a Dexter aspect, which is on the contrary an aspect reverse to the order of the Zodiac.

STATIONARY, is understood of a planet, when, to the eye or sense of a beholder on the Earth, it appears to stand still; a planet in this case is said to be in its station, which are the two points in which it is farthest removed from the Sun on each side: planets are always stationary before and after retrogradation.

SUPERIOR PLANETS, are Herschell, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, they are also called the ponderous planets, and govern or over-rule the Inferiors,—Which see.

SWIFT OF COURSE, is when a planet moves more in twenty-four hours than his mean motion; and he is consequently

SLOW OF COURSE, when he moves less in twenty-four hours than his mean motion. It has been said that when a planet is but very slow in motion or stationary, it causes it to operate more strongly, and hence by and 24 being slow, have effects much more powerful than the inferior planets.

TRANSLATION OF LIGHT AND VIRTUE, is when a lighter planet separates from a weighty one, and immediately applies to another superior and ponderous planet, and so translates the light and virtue of the first planet to that which he applies to, as Saturn in 20 degrees Aries, Jupiter in 30°, and Mars in 14°, of the same sign; here Mars separates from a conjunction with Jupiter, and translates the light and virtue of that planet to Saturn, to whom he next applies. The effect of this in practice will be, that if a matter or thing be promised by Saturn, then whoever was represented by Mars shall procure all the assistance that the good planet Jupiter could bestow, and translate it to Saturn, whereby the business in hand would be the better effected, and more happily concluded; and this being a very fortunate position of the planets, is very proper to be known, since it promises much in law-suits, marriages, and all other questions of the kind.

UNDER THE SUN'S BEAMS. A planet is under the Sun's beams until it is removed seventeen degrees before or after his body.

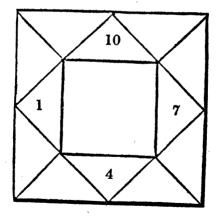
VOID OF COURSE, is when a planet is separated from the body or aspect of another planet, and does not during its continuance in that sign form any aspect with any other. This most usually happens with the Moon; and in practice it is observed, that if the significator of the thing propounded be void of course, the business under contemplation will not succeed, nor be attended with any satisfactory or pleasing consequences.

EXPLANATION

Of the Twelbe Youses of Beaben,

AND THE ASTROLOGICAL SIGNIFICATIONS AND PROPERTIES THEREOF.

HOROSCOPE.



With a view that the reader may form a clear idea of what is meant by the Twelve

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Houses;* first, let him suppose the whole Heavens, or a celestial globe, divided into four equal parts by the horizon and that line passing through the two poles, and intersecting the Sun's place at noon, called the meridional line; these four equal parts he must again suppose to be each divided into three equal parts, by lines drawn through the mutual intersections of the horizon and meridian, and thus the whole celestial sphere will be divided into twelve parts, which constitute what are called the Twelve Houses of Heaven, "and these Houses, long observation and experience (says Christopher Heydon) abudantly show, make up that great Wheel of Nature, whereon depend the various fortunes contingent to all sublunary matters and things."

The drawing at the commencement of this article, will probably be familiar to most of our readers, and by counting the lines, he will observe twelve, which correspond to the twelve

* The student must carefully distinguish between these Houses, (which are of the Figure) and the Houses of the Planets. divisions already explained. Upon each of these lines are written the degrees and minutes of the sign found to be cut by them in the Heavens, and in the spaces intermediate, the exact places of the planets, &c., at the time the figure is erected. These lines are called the cusps of the Houses; as the cusp of the Ascendant, the cusp of the Tenth House, &c.

The Twelve Houses of a Figure are each distinguished by their respective names, and therefore are Angular, Succeedent, or Cadent. The angular houses are four, namely, the First House, marked with the figure 1 in the Diagram, called the Ascendant or Eastern angle; the Imum Cali, or bottom of Heaven, being the Fourth House or northern angle, and the point corresponding to midnight; the Descendent, or Seventh House, called the western angle; and the Medium Cali or Mid-Heaven, being the Tenth House, or southern angle, and corresponds to mid-day: these four angles are deemed by far the most powerful of all the houses. The Succeedent Houses,

namely, the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh, are ranked next in force and virtue to the angles. Lastly, the Cadent Houses are the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth, and are considered of the least efficacy. All these houses are numbered from the ascendant downwards, according to the direction of the signs, as the student by referring to the Diagram and Frontispiece will observe.

Now, to use the words of that learned philosopher, Morinus, "In the construction of man we discover four affections, viz. Life, Action, Marriage, and Passion; these agree with the rise, perfection, declination, and termination of all things, and comprise the whole effects and operations of Nature. But to be brief: Life, in the system of nature, is regulated by the east angle of the heavens, called the Ascendant; Action, by the south angle, or mid-heaven; Marriage, by the west angle; and Passion, by the north angle of the Heavenly Frame: and hence arise Four Trigons of the same genus or generical nature,

and twelve houses. The First Trigon is of the eastern angle, attributed to Infancy, called the TRIGON OF LIFE, and includes the first, ninth, and fifth Houses, which behold each other in a partile trine. The Second Trigon has the government of the seventh, third, and eleventh Houses; in this stage of life, man is joined in a tie or obligation, in body, in blood, and in friendship. The fourth and last Trigon is that of Passion, and includes in it the fourth, twelfth, and eighth Houses; and these constitute, as well as the rest, a partile trine in the Equator: it comprehends the three classes of human afflictions; decay of life, sorrow, and death. Wherefore, according to the second motion of the planets, from west to east, an entrance is made out of the eighth into the ninth house, which is the House of Life in God, where the immortal spirit must return to that Divine Being who gave it."

By this the student will perceive, that each house has respectively a signification peculiar to itself, and therefore, whatever be the question, he must first direct his attention particularly to that house which signifies the subject enquired of.

The First House bears signification of the Life of Man; stature, complexion, form, shape, and thoughts of him who propounds a question; and in short all questions that relate to Life or Adventure, are to be answered from the First House.

The Second House relates to Wealth or Poverty, Prosperity or Adversity, Loss or Gain, in any undertaking that may be propounded by the querent, and also concerning moveable goods, Money lent, or employed in speculation. In suits at law or equity it shews a man's friends.

The Third House gives judgment upon all questions relative to Brethren, Sisters, Kindred, and Neighbours; and of all inland Journies; and of removing one's Manufactory or Business from one place to another.

The Fourth House resolves all questions in any way relating to the Father of the querent; also all inquiries concerning Land, Houses, or Estates; or to Towns, Cities, Castles, or Intrenchments besieged, or Treasures hidden in the ground; and all other things relating to the earth are answered out of this house, which is called Imum Cali, or Angle of the Earth.

The Fifth House discloses every thing relative to Children and to Pregnant Women, and also questions concerning the present health of absent Sons or Daughters, or the future health of those at home; also inquiries relating to the real and personal effects of one's Father, or concerning the success of Messengers and Ambassadors, or respecting the Ammunition or Strength of a place besieged, are all answered from this house.

The Sixth House resolves all questions that in any respect appertain to Servants, Cattle of the smaller sort, or the state of Sick persons, whether curable or not, the nature of the disease, and whether of short or long duration; particulars relating to Uncles or Aunts, and all kindred on the Father's side; also concerning one's Stewards, Tenants, &c.

The Seventh House enables us to resolve all questions on Love affairs and Marriage, and to describe the person of either man or woman that the querent will be joined with in marriage; it likewise answers all inquiries of the defendant in Law Suits or Litigations, or concerning our public Enemies in time of war; in Thefts, it enables us to describe the person of the Robber, by his shape, stature, complexion, and condition of life; and it discovers Fugitives, Outlawed men, and Offenders escaped from justice; it also signifies Grandfathers.

The Eighth House resolves all inquiries concerning Death, its time, quality, and nature, with all matters relating to Legacies, Wills, or who shall inherit the fortunes or estates of the Deceased. Inquiries as to the Portion of Maids and Widows, in law suits relative to the Defendant's success and friends, and questions respecting public or private enemies, or con-

cerning the substance and security of those we connect ourselves with in business, are all answered by the situation of the planets in this house.

The Ninth House enables us to resolve all questions on the safety and success of Voyages and Travels into foreign countries; concerning the Clergy, Benefices, Preferments, Advowsons, &c.; and all questions relative to kindred on the Wife's side, (or husband's, if the wife is the querent); and all matters relating to the Arts and Sciences, Books, &c.

The Tenth House, being the Medium Cali, or most elevated part of the whole Zodiacal Circle, resolves all questions concerning Kings, Noblemen, Judges, Magistrates, and all other persons in power and authority; it signifies the querent's Brother; and also hath signification of Honour and Preferment, if attainable or not.

The Eleventh House answers all inquiries relative to Friends, Hope, Trust, Expectance,

or Desire; also whatever relates to the Perfidy of Friends.

The Twelfth House, being the House of Tribulation, resolves all questions of Sorrow, Affliction, Anxiety of mind, Trouble, Distress, and Imprisonment, Persecution, Malice, Secret Enemies, Suicide, Treason, Assassination, and all the misfortunes of mankind; it also answers inquiries concerning large Cattle, and Relations on the Mother's side.

TABLE

SHEWING THE QUARTERS OF HEAVEN SIGNIFIED BY THE

Signs of the Zodiac and Twelve Houses.

Signs.	Pouses.
γ East.	First is East.
8 South by East.	Second is North East by East.
П West and by South.	Third is North North East.
% North	Fourth is North.
S East and by North.	Fifth is North-West by W.
my South and by West.	Sixth is West North-West.
- West	Seventh is West
m North and by East.	Eighth is South-West by S.
1 East and by South.	Ninth is South South-West.
VS South.	Tenth is South.
West and by North	Eleventh is South-East by E.
* North and by West	Twelfth is South South East.

The essential use of this Table will be seen in a subsequent part of the work.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

ERECTING OR CASTING THE FIGURE,

AND PLACING THE PLANETS, &c. THEREIN, IN ORDER
TO ANSWER AN

Porary Question.

Many have been the modes given for this important operation, but it has been almost our invariable practice to erect the figure by a celestial globe; not only on account of the great perspicuity of this mode, which places the whole Heavens before us at one view, but also the impossibility of mistakes occurring from the inaccuracy of tables, &c. And moreover, tables being generally calculated for the latitude of London, (i. e. 51°. 32') they of course cannot be used with any degree of certainty, for latitudes that differ more than

five degrees from that place; whereas a globe may be set so as to serve every possible latitude. But, for the accommodation of every one, both those who are possessed of a globe and those who are not, we shall give each mode of calculation. And first by the celestial globe.

Elevate the pole according to the latitude of the place; find the place of the Sun in the Zodiac for the day given, either by the wooden horizon or an almanack;* bring the same degree, found on the globe, to the eastern edge of the brazen meridian; and turn round the hour circle till the figures XII. are also just under the eastern or graduated edge of the brazen meridian. If the time of the day given

^{*} White's Ephemeris is the best and most copious for the use of the general astrological student, but to students in the Horary Art we prefer Partridge, on account of its containing the lunar aspects for every day in the year; Rogerson's Temporis Calendarium is no despicable substitute. They are all published annually with, and possess the same tables of feast days, &c. &c., as the other almanacks.

be after twelve at noon, then turn the globe round westward; if before twelve or morning, turn it eastward, till the brazen meridian cuts the given time on the hour circle.

Thus the globe will be in the position the heavens are at the time given, and the eastern side of the wooden horizon will cut the degree and sign of the Zodiac on the cusp of the First House or Ascendant.

Then fix the circle of position * on the graduated side of the meridian, at its intersection with the horizon, and counting thirty degrees from the eastern horizon up the

* Half of a split cane may be used in the place of this instrument, inserting the end of the cane at the southern intersection of the horizon and meridian, and then, (the flat side being next the globe,) bending it over the degree counted on the Equator.

While setting the figure it will be found necessary to fix the globe steady, by means of a small wedge of cork, which we always keep ready for the purpose, suspended to the brazen meridian by a short string.

Equator, elevate the circle of position to that point, and it will cut the degree and sign on the cusp of the Twelfth House. Again elevate it thirty degrees higher on the Equator, and the circle of position will cut the degree and sign on the cusp of the Eleventh House. Look what point of the Zodiac is under the brazen meridian, and that will be the degree and sign on the cusp of the Tenth House. Now remove the circle of position to the other side of the meridian, and counting as before, thirty degrees from the western horizon upwards on the Equator, elevate the circle of position to that point, and it will shew what degree and sign is on the cusp of the Eighth House; elevate it thirty degrees higher, and you have the degree and sign on the cusp of the Ninth House.

These must all be inserted in the figure as they are ascertained, and you will find that thus the cusps of six Houses will be occupied, viz., the first, twelfth, eleventh, tenth, ninth and eighth. The other six, being opposite to

the former, are always furnished with the same degrees of the opposite signs, as follows:—

The 4th House is opposite to the 10th.
5th 11th,
6th 12th.
lst 7th.
2nd 8th.
3rd 9th.
γ is opposite to <u>~</u> 8 η
п ‡
∞
∞
ing 关

And let not the young student be astounded, if he findeth not the cusp of each house possessed of a different sign, for sometimes (on account of the obliquity of the Zodiac) one sign will run the length of three houses!

This mode was introduced by the great and learned John Muller, surnamed Regiomontanus

(from Mons Regius, in Franconia, where he was born, in 1436) and has now universally superseded the more ancient system of dividing the Zodiac, taught by *Novarese Campano*, Chaplain to Urban IV, who maintained that the thirty degrees ought to be counted *vertically* from the east and west points up towards the zenith.

Nothing now remains but to place the Sun, Moon, and Planets, Dragon's Head and Tail, in their proper degree and sign; which may be instantly done by referring to the Ephemeris, where their places are calculated for every day at noon; and, though for nice purposes, it will be found necessary to refer to the table of their mean motion, inserted at the end of the "Elementary Principles," yet, in most horary questions, they may be placed in the Horoscope as they are found in the Ephemeris, except the place of the Moon, which as she moves very rapidly in proportion to the erratics, must have thirty-six minutes taken from or added to her place found in the

Ephemeris, for every hour that the figure is set before or after noon.

All is now ready for judgment; but in questions where property is concerned, one thing is still wanting, and that is the Part of Fortune; the rule for calculating the place of which is as follows:—

Add the Ascendant to the Moon's place, and from their sum subtract the Sun's place, and the remainder will be the place of the Part of Fortune.

	Signs.	Degrees.
By looking at the example in the Frontispiece, we observe that the Ascendant is	7	15
The Moon's place added,		18
Their Sum,	14	33
The Sun's place subtracted,	3	15
Place of the Part of Fortune,	11	18

which signifies that the Part of Fortune is posited in the eighteenth degree of Pisces. When subtraction cannot be made, 12 signs must be added.

We now proceed to give instructions for erecting a figure by the tables; which would probably be best understood by an example: for instance; the day of the month and time of the day being precisely stated, which we will suppose in this case to be the 7th of July, at three hours fifteen minutes P. M., that is, a quarter past three in the afternoon; we find the place of the Sun for that day to be fifteen degrees Cancer: the minutes, when less than thirty, may be rejected without any material error; and when more than thirty, may have as many minutes added as will make up a degree. Now enter the table of Houses subjoined; and in the part headed " o in so," look for the column that has the sign so at the top, which is the second; run down this column until you come to the figure 15, that is the degree the Sun is in for the day given,

and immediately to the left is 7..5. headed " Time from Noon." This seven hours five minutes must be added to the time of the day given; unless that time be exactly noon, in which case no addition is required, but the numericals are to be placed in the figure, just as they occur in the table; but the time given in this case being three hours fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock, we must add this time, reckoning from noon the preceding day. to the said 7 hours 5 minutes, and, the sum making above twenty-four hours when added together, you must subtract twenty-four, and the remainder will be the hours and minutes to be sought for in the columns headed "Time from Noon," opposite which will be found the degrees of each of the twelve signs, as then posited upon the cusps of the Horoscope:-

Time opposite 15 degrees so Time from Noon of preceding day		Min. 5 15
Subtract,	34 24	20
	10	20

If after the addition the sum is less than twenty-four, then take the amount, and enter the table immediately; but in this case, subtraction was also necessary, and the result is, ten hours twenty minutes, for which search in the columns under the title "Time from Noon," and in a line with 10.. 20, on the right hand, will be found 3, and looking at the top of that column we see 10 mg, signifying that my 3°, must be placed on the eusp of the Tenth House. In the adjoining column, in a line with 3 mg is found 5, and at the top 11-, so that -5°, must be placed on the cusp of the Eleventh House. Following the same rule, in the next column, it is found that \$\rightarrow 28° will occupy the Twelfth House. You now come to that column beaded Ascendant, with m marked underneath, and in a line with the cusps of the other Houses already found, is 15..29, consequently m 15° .. 29' is on the cusp of the Ascendant. And the second and third Houses are filled up in the same manner, by the help of the two remaining columns.

Thus six Houses are furnished with their proper signs and degrees; and according to the rule laid down when treating of the mode of setting the figure by a celestial globe, the six remaining Houses are instantly filled up with the opposite signs, each of which, as was before said, have the same number of degrees as the sign to which they are opposite.

The figure is now set, and the planets, &c. must each be entered in their proper places, as was previously taught, and by occasionally referring to the frontispiece, and after a few trials, we hope that the young student, will be soon able to enter upon the momentous task of delivering judgment.

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TABLE OF HOUSES,

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TABLE OF HOUSES,
For the Latitude of 51 Degrees 32 Minutes.

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112
TABLE OF HOUSES,
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THE

Art of Resolving Porary Questions.

In commencing this serious and important department of the work, we will in the first place, direct the student's attention to a few introductory and general remarks, which apply to all cases, and afterwards, proceeding in systematic order, disclose the rules by which he will be able to resolve any Questions, relative either to things past, present, or to come; the answers to which are either the essential or accidental. 'The Essential Answer is always one of the three following, concerning which the inquiry is made; first, To be, or not to be ?-Second, Either good or evil? and third, Whether true or false? The Accidental Answer is that which appertains to the accidents of the business in hand, and is always defined by-Where? When? How?

or Why? and whoever attempts to extend his judgment further, strains art beyond its limits.

Now, as the student may have previously observed, (when we were treating of the operation of the Twelve Houses) the consideration of the matter inquired of is taken from that house which has relation to and signifies the same; and this signification is divided into simple and compound. The simple signification of the Houses is that which relates only to the person of the querent or inquirer. Compound signification is that which has relation to the matter, the quesited, or in other words, the thing inquired of. For instance; the simple signification of the First House is the Querent's life and person; the Second House, his substance; the Third House, his kindred, &c. &c. The Compound signification is derived from the simple, by considering what house signifies the matter, and accounting that, be it whatsoever it may, the First House or Ascendant; it rising at the time the Figure is set, on the part of the

Heavens signifying the thing inquired of; and so ascribing the signification of the First House of the Figure to it; doing in like manner to all the other Houses in order: thus, for example, if a question relate to a brother or relation, the Third House is then his ascendant or first, and shews his life and person; the Fourth House (in this case the second,) his substance or estate; the Fifth House, (his third) his relations, &c.

As to the proper time for erecting the Figure, much has been said, and many opinions given. The true time however is that moment when the Question is asked; or if the inquirer casts his own Figure, it should be the moment when he determined on doing it, whether he did it at that time or not; because it might not be then done for want of opportunity.

If, however, a letter be received desiring the solution of a Question, the most advisable time for erecting the Figure seems to be the precise moment when, on reading the letter,

you come to the Question proposed: unless the querent is aware of the necessity of stating a time, and consequently does so in the letter.

These things being laid as a foundation, we come now in the first place to a rule, which must always be attended to before undertaking to deliver any answer, and that is—

Whether the Question is Radical, or fit to be Judged.

If you find the Lord of the House signifying the quesited, and the Lord of the Ascendant, of one and the same Triplicity; or if the sign and planet ascending describe the person of the Querent, then you may safely give judgment; otherwise the question is proposed through ridicule, there being no truth in it, or no possibility of its coming to pass.

If either the very beginning or extreme end of a sign ascend, (unless the Figure be carefully erected by a large Celestial Globe,) or if the moon be [] or 3 with the Lord of the Seventh, or if) be void of course or combust; then, though the question may not be proposed through ridicule, yet it would be as well to decline answering.

by in the ascendant, impedited or afflicted; and whenever the Lord of the ascendant is combust or retrograde, shews the same, or that the subject is past hope. But the student must always compare testimonials for and against, and judge according to the greater number.

Rules for Solving General Questions.

QUERY 1. Is the subject of inquiry to be, or not to be?

The completion or perfection of the subject of inquiry may be affected several ways, viz. by application, translation, reception, and position.

The Ascendant, his Lord, and the Moon, always signify the querent; and that house,

and his Lord to which the question belongs, the quesited; consider what application is between the significators; and if they apply to d in angles, swift in motion in any of their dignities, it shews the matter inquired of will be brought to perfection speedily; if in succeedent houses, not so soon; if in cadent houses, with much loss of time.

When the significators apply by * or \triangle from good houses, and they in any of their dignities, free from evil rays of W, V, or S, it is an argument the matter will soon be completed.

If the significators apply by \square in good houses and essential dignities, the thing inquired after will be perfected, although not so easily nor so successfully.

Sometimes things are brought to perfection when the significators are in 8, but this happens when such significators are in mutual reception by houses; but if it is perfected, it is with much trouble, and the querent will be sorry he sought after it.

Matters are also brought to perfection by translation of light and virtue; and you may judge the perfection will be effected, by such a person as the planet signifies, which thus translates the light and virtue of one significator to the other.

And further, the subject may be brought to perfection by position; that is, when the significator of the thing is posited in the Ascendant, or if the Lord of the Ascendant be posited in the house of the quesited; but this single testimony seldom perfects the business, without some of the aforesaid arguments happen, or the two significators cast their several aspects to some more weighty planet than themselves, with whom they are both in reception, and then the person signified by that planet who collects both their lights may bring it to perfection.

QUERY 2. What shall be the destruction or hindrance of a matter inquired after?

The thing inquired after is destroyed by prohibition, frustration, refranation, aspect,

separation, translation, and combustion, any of which are sufficient to destroy, more especially if some or all of these happen to be in fixed signs, and in a cadent or succeedent house.

For instance, when you find the significators applying to 6 or other aspect, and before they attain it, some other planet comes to the 6 or other aspect of one of the significators, and that planet hinders the thing from being brought to perfection; consider the nature of that planet; also what house he is Lord of, and from thence you may know what kind of person will be the hindrance.

Also, if it be the Lord of the third, it shows some neighbour, brother, &c.; if it be the Lord of the fourth, the querent's father, &c. will be the hindrance, and described by the impeding planet.

When the significators apply by body or aspect, and before they come to it one of these significators falls retrograde, and so prevents

the completion of the thing inquired after if the Lord of the Ascendant falls retrograde, the querent will seldom proceed further in the business.

Separation, though never so little, denotes the full and entire destruction of the matter inquired of, which we seldom or ever find to fail; and Combustion is an equal, if not greater affliction.

QUERY 3. Is the matter good or evil?

Consider the house to which the thing or quesited belongs, its Lord, and the planet therein; also consider the house signifying the matter of the end, its Lord, and planet or planets therein; and if the house signifying the thing be fortified by the presence or beams of good planets, or if Q be there located, it shews good; but the contrary indicates evil.

QUERY 4. Is the report true or false?

If any planet be in the house signifying the matter concerning which the report is, or Ω be there, or the Lord of such house be

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angular, or in conjunction or aspect of any planet, then the matter or report is true; but if the report was good, and the said significator or planet posited in the said house be either retrograde, slow of course, combust, peregrine, or cadent, in evil aspect of a more weighty planet, or in 6 with 8, or if 8 be posited in the said house, any of these signifies the report is false.

The Moon angular generally signifies the report to be true, if the report be evil, especially if she be in evil aspect; or good, if she be in good aspect with 24 or 2.

The Moon in a fixed sign, and in conjunction with \otimes , sheweth truth; but moveable, void of course, and in conjunction with \otimes , sheweth falsehood.

QUERY 5. Where, or which way, and how far off?

Wherever the significator is, there is the thing. The house where he is posited sheweth the quarter of heaven, or point of the compass,

which way the thing (whatsoever it may be) is. If both the house and sign agree, this judgment is more firm; if they disagree, consider the position of the Moon, and with what she most agrees, give judgment accordingly. If the Moon agrees neither with the sign or house in which the significator is located, then consider the Part of Fortune in the same manner as you considered the Moon, and judge accordingly.

The distance is discovered from the proximity of the significators to body or aspect, considered as they may be either angular, succeedent, or cadent; respect being had to their latitude, whether little or great, north or south.

Great latitude shews obscurity, and great difficulty in finding what is sought for; if it be north latitude, difficulty only, not impossibility; but if south, then all the labour of seeking is in vain, unless the significators be angular, and near in aspect. Angles signify

nearness; Succeedent Houses, further off; Cadent Houses, beyond all imagination.

The significator Angular, and without latitude, shews some paces; if north latitude, some furlongs; if south, some miles distant.

The significator Succeedent, and without latitude, shews some furlongs, if it hath north latitude, some miles; if south latitude, some leagues.

The significator Cadent, and without latitude, shews some miles; north latitude, some leagues; south, some degrees.

These rules however are to be considered chiefly with respect to things which have life.

Now, if it be required to know the true number of paces, furlongs, miles, leagues, or degrees distant, carefully consider the number of degrees and minutes between the body or aspect of the significator; and according to the number of degrees which are between the d, #, \square , \triangle , or \aleph , so many paces, furlongs, miles, leagues, or degrees, is the thing sought 1.3

after distant from the place from whence it was lost, or from the person making inquiry, &c.; and so many minutes as adhere to the degrees, so many sixtieth parts of the same denomination of the measure which one degree signifieth is to be accounted and added to the former number.

QUERY 6. When or in what time?

The limitation of time is taken either by house and sign, or by aspect. If the significator hath latitude, the measure of time hath its limitation from house and sign. If whether things are to be brought to pass or destroyed, the time be signified by house and sign, such time must be calculated as the significator is angular, succeedent, or cadent—having moveable, fixed, or common signs. Angles signify suddenly; succeedent houses, a long time, and with much difficulty; cadent houses, scarcely at all, or with vexation. Again, angles shew, if they are possessed of moveable signs, some days; if common signs, some weeks; and if fixed signs, some months. Succeedent houses,

if possessed of moveable signs, shew some weeks; if common signs, some months; and if fixed signs, some years. Cadent houses having moveable signs some months, common signs years, and fixed signs when all hopes are past, if at all.

Now, most inquisitive inquirer, if thou wouldst dive "Deeper, and deeper still," into the bespangled and glittering roll of Fate, searching to ascertain the number of days, weeks, months, or years, consider the degrees and minutes between the body or aspect of the significator; and according to the number of degrees which are between their $(, *, □, \triangle,$ or $(*, *, \square, \triangle,$ or $(*, *, □, \triangle,)$ or $(*, *, \square, \triangle,)$ or $(*, *, \square,)$ or (*, *

Some however reject and take no notice of the latitudes in either this case or any other.

As a summary of the foregoing rule, and in order to make it as plain as possible to our readers, we will suppose, by the accompanying table, that & is in the fourteenth degree of φ, in application to a Δ of H, who is Angular in the Fifth House and sixteenth degree of ; their distance (i. e. the intercepted arc) between the Partile and Platick aspect being 2°, denotes that two days would elapse, before the event promised by the application would take place: had the very same aspect fallen in the Ninth House, the time would have then been two months.

Table

For the Measure of Time above referred to.

Angles.	Succeedents.	Cadents.						
Moveable Signs.	Moveable Signs.	Moveable Signs.						
γ 🗢 🥯 V? Days.	Υ 5 ← VS Weeks.	γ © Δ VS Months.						
Common Signs.	Common Signs.	Common Signs.						
п т 1 ж Weeks.	II 11火 升 米 Months.	II 順 升 米 Years.						
Fixed Signs.	Fixed Signs.	Fixed Signs.						
8 A M and Months.	8 Am A Years.	8 A M A						

QUERY 7. How, by what means, or why?

The planets which cause the frustration, are those that signify him, her, or the thing, which shall hinder the business inquired of; which we have before explained: but observe, that whatsoever has been said of the hindering planet, or the person signified by it, the same holds good of the helping or adjuvant planet.

CURIOUS AND ASTONISHING RULES FOR DISCOVERING THE

Moles on any Person's Body.

This is a most remarkable fact, that moles or marks are all discovered by the signs and planets which prevail at the time of birth; and though a nativity is the safer and more sure figure to judge upon, yet we have generally found this rule wonderfully accurate, even in an Horary Figure.

Note, that as the following rules will hold good upon the body of the querent, so will they agree upon the body of the quesited. Suppose a person inquires concerning a wife or sweetheart, the Seventh house will be her First House, and so judge by variation.

Rule. Observe what sign is upon the Cusp of the Ascendant when you have erected your

Figure, and in that part of the body the sign governs, the querent will have a mole. For instance, if γ ascend, the mole will be on the head or face, if \aleph , on the neck or throat, &c., and so upon any other part of the body the sign ascending governs, which will immediately be ascertained by referring to that department of the work which treats of them.

Observe next in which of the Twelve Houses the Lord of the Ascendant is posited, and in that part of the body the sign governs which falls upon the cusp of that house, will the querent have another mole.

Again, observe the sign descending on the cusp of the Sixth House, and in whatsoever part of the body that sign governs, the querent will find another mole.

Also, look for the situation of the Lord of the Sixth House, and accordingly in the part of the body signified by the sign in which the lord of the sixth is, there will be another mole.

In whatever sign the querent finds the Moon, will also be another mole.

The colour of each mole may be also easily discovered by the planet signifying it; thus if Saturn be significator of the mole, it is black or dark in colour; if Mars, and he be in a fiery sign, it will rather resemble a cut, scar, or wound in the flesh, than a mole, but if Mars be in any other sign, then it is a red mole. Jupiter signify, the mole is of a purple or blue colour: if Sol, it will be found of an olive or chesnut: if Venus, yellow; if Mercury, a pale leaden colour; if Luna, of a whitish colour; but here you are to mix her signification according to the planet with which she is in aspect. The planet which gives the mole being much impedited or afflicted, shews the mark or mole will then be large and more visible.

The significator masculine, or in a masculine sign, indicates the mark or mole to be on the right side of the body; if feminine, on the left.

If the significator of the mole be above the horizon, the mole, &c. is visible to the eye, and on the fore part of the limb or body; but if under the earth, then on the back of the body.

If only a few degrees of the sign ascend npon the horoscope, or descend on the Sixth, or if the Lord of the Ascendant, the Lord of the Sixth, or the Moon be posited in the beginning of any sign, the said mole or mark will be found upon the upper part of the member those signs govern. If half the degrees of a sign ascend, or the significators are posited in the middle of any sign, the mole or mark will then be in the middle of the member; but if the last degree of a sign ascend, or the significators are in the latter degrees of a sign, the said mark or mole will then be situated on the lower part of the member such sign governs.

The preceding rules we have also found infallible in discovering whether the question be radical or the contrary; for if you find not the moles, in the places indicated by the significators thereof, you must then firmly decline delivering judgment be it on what subject it may.

We shall now direct how to give judgment on particular and stated questions, belonging to each of the Twelve Houses.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE

First Youse.

The First House has signification of the life, stature, health, &c. of every person, and therefore the following, among a number of other questions of a similar nature belonging to this house, may serve as rules, which, if well understood, will give the young astrologian sufficient light, whereby to judge of any other question proper to this house: and as it would be impossible to give rules for solving every question that may be stated, we shall confine ourselves through the whole of this part of the work to a few of the most important questions that may arise, and are answerable by directing the attention to that house to which they respectively belong. And these rules, being varied according to the circumstances of the case, will be found applicable to any other question that can possibly arise or be proposed.

1. Of the length of the Querent's Life.

In resolving this question, and in all others, the Cusp of the Ascendant, his Lord, and the Moon, are always the querent's significators.

If in a question seriously propounded you find the Lord of the Ascendant and) free from combustion, and from d, \Box , or 8, of Lord of the eighth, sixth, twelfth, or fourth houses, you may judge the querent's life will be long, and that he has a healthy constitution; especially if you find the aforesaid significators in their essential dignities, and in good houses.

24, 2, or &, in the ascendant, well fortified, and lords of good houses, is also an argument of long life.

The Lord of the Ascendant in the ascendant or fortunate planets, particular 24 or 2, in 24 or 24 or

But if you find), or Lord of the Ascendant, peregrine or combust in the eighth house, or the Lord of the eighth unfortunate in the Ascendant, or in or 8 to , or Lord of the Ascendant, it is a strong indication of a short life to the querent.

And if you find \mathfrak{S} , \mathfrak{h} , or \mathfrak{F} , in the ascendant, or with \mathfrak{D} , or the Lord of the ascendant, peregrine or retrograde, and they or any of them be Lord of the sixth or eighth houses, or having dignities therein, you may judge the querent's life will be short, or that some grievous sickness or misfortune is approaching; but for some further information on this head, refer to our judgment on the eighth house, passim.

3. Is an Absent Person dead or still living?

In resolving this question, be careful to consider what relation the querent hath to the person inquired of. If it be a brother, the Third House and its Lord; and if the party

inquired after be no relation, take the ascendant, his lord, and), to be significator of the person absent.

If the Lord of the Ascendant or), be in of with the Lord of the Eighth House, and no good configurations of the benevolent planets intervene, then the absent person is certainly dead.

Or when) and the Lord of the Ascendant are in 8 to the Lord of the Eighth, from the second or eighth, or from the sixth or twelfth Houses, the absent person is dead.

If the Lord of the Ascendant be in the Fourth House, and) in the seventh, in ____ to him, it sheweth great danger, if not absolute death.

When an evil planet shall translate the light of the Lord of the Eighth House unto the Lord of the Ascendant, or of the Lord of the Ascendant to the Lord of the Eighth, it is most probable the absent person is dead.

And if you find the Lord of the Ascendant and) combust in the Fourth or Eighth House, or joined with the Lord of the Eighth, then the quesited is undoubtedly deceased.

If none of these positions happen, and you find all the significators strong and well placed in the figure, and in good aspect with 24 and 2, then the person inquired of is alive and well.

If the Lord of the Ascendant, or), separate from the Lord of the Sixth House, the person absent hath been sick; if from the Lord of the Eighth, he has been in danger of death; if from the Lord of the Twelfth, he has been in prison, or suffered much in mind; and thus by varying the rule, his condition, according to the application and separation of the significators, will be correctly and wonderfully found.

3. To what Part of the World shall the Querent direct his course, to prosper?

Herein you must be particular in inquiry, before proceeding to erect the Figure, what the querent hopes to attain by his travel; for by such information only will you know where to direct your particular attention in the Figure.

Then, if the journey be for Health only; observe the Lord of the Ascendant and); if they be strong, and in good aspect of the benign planets, they direct the querent's course to that part of the world where the aforesaid significators are; that is, if they be in the First House, then travel Eastward; if in the Second, North-East by East; and so on, as will fully appear by the table at the end of our description of the Houses.

If for Riches, behold in what quarter you find the Lord of the Second House, and \oplus .

If for Honour, observe in what quarter the Lord of the Tenth House and ⊙ are.

If for Friends, consider the Lord of the Eleventh, &c.

But, O! let the querent carefully eschew that quarter in the Horoscope where are b, 3, or 3, particularly if they be the Lords of the Twelfth, Eighth, or Sixth Mansions, and in or 8 to), or the Lord of the Ascendant.

4. Shall the Querent find the person at home with whom he desires to speak?

This rule is of great importance, particularly to tradesmen and the like. It is unerring as far as we have observed, having never yet found it to fail. The judgment is as follows:

If you would speak with a person with whom you have familiar or constant dealing, but are not related to, take the Seventh House, and its Lord, to signify him; that is, the Seventh from the Ascendant. If the Lord of the Seventh House be in any of the four Angles, namely, the first, seventh, fourth, or tenth houses, the person with whom you would speak is then certainly at home.

If the Lord of the Seventh be in any of Succeedent Houses, viz. in the second, fifth, eighth, or eleventh, he is not then at home,

but very near home, and may be found, if sought after.

But if the Lord of the Seventh be in any Cadent House, viz., third, sixth, ninth, or twelfth, the party is not at home, but far distant therefrom, and consequently not to be spoken with.

If the Lord of the Ascendant apply to the Lord of Seventh by 6, or good aspect, you may then conclude you will meet with the person, or hear where he is, by the way.

The Moon or any other planet, transferring the light of the Lord of the Seventh House to the Lord of the Ascendant, you shall know where the person is with whom you would speak, by such an one as that planet represents who transfers his light, according to the sign and quarter in which he is posited, whether masculine or feminine, or whether man or woman, will inform yon; and judge by the greater and greater number of testimonies.

The person inquired after being a relation alters the case; the Lord of the Seventh is not then to be taken, but the Lord of that house signifying such relation. If it be a Brother, the Lord of the Third House must be referred to; if a Father, take the Lord of the Fourth; a Mother, the Tenth; if Son or Daughters, observe the Lord of the Fifth, and so on, and according to their positions, judge, as before shewn forth.

5. Of a ship at sea, her Safety or Destruction.

Before entering on this Question it is necessary to observe, that the various parts of the ship, have, by the ancient professors, been placed under the signification of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, in the following manner:

- Y The Breast of the ship.
- & Under the Breast towards the water.
- II The Rudder or Stern.
- The Bottom or Floor of the ship.
- A The Top of the ship above the water.
- my The Belly of the ship.

- That part above the Breast in the water.
- m Where the Mariners abide.
- # The Mariners.
- Vy The End of the ship,
- The Captain or Master.
- * The Oars.

The Ascendant and) are significators of the vessel and her burthen generally; but the Lord of the Ascendant is significator of the persons that sail in her. When all these appear fortunate, they signify that the ship is safe and in prosperity; on the contrary, if they are found impedited or afflicted, the vessel and all in her are in imminent danger, if not lost.

If an evil planet, having dignities in the Eighth House, shall be in the Ascendant, or the Lord of the Ascendant in the eighth, in evil aspect with the Lord of the eighth, twelfth, sixth, or fourth, or if the Moon be combust under the earth, all these are indicative of danger, and denote the ship to be lost, or in a very desperate situation. But when

all the significators are free, and in no way impedited, then conclude that the ship and all on board are in a good and prosperous condition.

If you find the Ascendant and the Moon unfortunate in the figure, but the Lord of the Ascendant strong and in a good house, it denotes the ship itself to be in jeopardy, but the men on board her will do well, and come home in safety.

And on the contrary the Moon fortunate, and the Lord of the Ascendant unfortunate, shews the vessel will do well, or is in safety; but that her crew are in danger of death by some fever, or of being taken by the enemy.

As to the inquiry whether a voyage shall prove prosperous, or not, the student must direct his attention more particularly to the ninth house, where he will find the rules necessary.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE Second Douse.

1. Shall the Querent be Rich or Poor?

The party's significators are, as usual, the ascendant, its Lord, and Luna; the second house, its lord, and \oplus , together with the planets posited in the second, and the planets in aspect to the significators, represent his estates.

If you find the lord of the second, and \oplus , in angles, essentially strong, it is a good argument of riches.

If the lord of the ascendant, or), apply to the lord of the second house either by of or good aspect, from good houses in the figure, this is another good argument of riches.

The lord of the ascendant, or \mathfrak{D} , in the second, in their essential dignities, in \mathfrak{C} , \mathfrak{X} , or Δ to \mathfrak{L} or \mathfrak{D} ; the Moon or any other

planet transferring the light of the lord of the second to the lord of the first or ascendant, the querent shall attain riches, and live in esteem beyond his capacity of birth.

24, who naturally signifieth riches, or \mathfrak{P} , or \mathfrak{B} , free from the malevolent beams of \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{F} or \mathfrak{B} , and posited in the second house, sheweth the querent will be rich; and if this happen in fixed signs, so much the better, for his riches will continue.

₩, h, d, or v, in the second, peregrine, retrograde, or afflicting the lord of the second, 2, p, or ⊕, either by body or aspect, is a very strong argument of poverty.

2. How, or by what means shall he obtain Riches?

Now, if by the foregoing rules you have found that the querent shall obtain riches, you may know from whence it will come by the following—

The Lord of the Second House in the second, shews the querent will attain his

riches, or an estate, by merchandise, or his own industry.

The Lord of the Second House in the first, free from combustion or other affliction, indicates that he shall have riches in a manner unexpectedly.

The Lord of the Second House in the third, well aspected, shews that his wealth will be derived from his neighbours or kindred, or by inland journies.

The Lord of the Second House in the fourth, fortunately placed in good aspect of the lord of the fourth, and not afflicted as aforesaid, the querent shall attain riches by his father. And thus in like manner of the rest of the houses.

The student, however, must be careful in observing to answer this query, if possible, by the same figure with which he answered the first question, that is, whether the querent would be rich or poor?

3. Shall the Querent obtain the money lent, or due for goods sold and delivered?

The ascendant, his lord, and), as before, signify the inquirer. If it be a friend, or a person with whom you are conversant, though not related to, take the seventh house and its lord to signify the quesited person, and his ascendant. Therefore the eighth (the second from the seventh) shall signify his estate, money, and the like.

This rule of varying the ascendant of the quesited, and consequently the signification of all the other houses, must be particularly observed in every question, else the young student will bring both himself and the science into great danger of ridicule, by delivering false judgment.

The Lord of the Ascendant, or), in 6, * or \(\sum_{\text{with the lord of the eighth, or with}} \)
a planet in the eighth essentially dignified;
then the querent shall attain the goods or
money inquired of, The Lord of the Eighth House in the ascendant, or in the second, in reception with the Lord of the Second, is a great argument that he shall get his money or goods; and if the aforesaid significators applying by \square or 3, with reception, it denotes the same, but not with much ease.

If the Lord of the Seventh or Eighth House shall be posited in the first or second, and not be received by the Lord of the Ascendant, or), or Lord of the Second; it shews the querent will not only go without his desire, but, if he pursues the business, he will sustain much loss and detriment.

4. Will a Ticket in a Raffle or other Lottery prove a Blank or a Prize?

This question being of the same tendency as those respecting cards, dice, &c., one would have thought was most properly solved, by directing the attention to the fifth house and the configurations thereto, but seeing that authors have preferred the second, to that we

must have regard, where, if \oplus fall well aspected, and at the same time the lord thereof be in a good house, and also well aspected, there is little doubt of the querent's good fortune, especially if his significators (the ascendant, its lord or lady and)) are also well dignified and aspected.

The Part of Fortune in *Medium Cali*, or many planets in angles, is also a favourable prognostic, and if the Moon be at the same time free from affliction, and in good aspect to the Sun, it makes the probability still stronger.

If the Lord or Lady of the First, or Second, \oplus , and) be in affliction either by house, sign, or aspect, then the reverse is indicated, and you may safely venture to foretell of the ticket being drawn a blank.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE Chird Youse.

1. Shall the Querent, his Brother, &c. agree?

The Moon, the ascendant, and its lord, are the significators of the querent; the third house and its lord of the quesited.

The question is thus solved:—If the Lord of the Third House be a benevolent planet, and in the ascendant, or) be in 6, *, or \(\triangle \) with a fortunate planet in the third; the querent, and his brothers, &c. will agree well.

When the Lord of the Ascendant, and the Lord of the Third Mansion of Heaven are in \star or \triangle to each other, and in mutual reception, or the Lord of the Third beholds with a \star or \triangle the cusp of the ascendant, and the Lord of the Ascendant or) beholds with the same aspect the cusp of the third mansion; then it argueth great unity, love, and concord between the parties inquired of.

When a good planet is in the ascendant, and the Lord of the First casteth a benign aspect to the cusp of the third, or applieth in a friendly manner to the Lord of the Third; it argueth a good disposition in the querent, and sheweth that he is desirous of harmony and friendship; and if a fortune (that is \mathcal{U} or \mathcal{V}) be in the third, and the Lord of the Third apply harmoniously to the Lord of the First, the brothers, &c. are most indulging.

Those persons whose significators do not apply, are most imperious, and apt to disagree; and those persons whose significators make application, are flexible, being willing and desirous of peace and concord.

When \(\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H} \) in such a question, shall be found located in the eastern angle, it denotes the inquirer to be obstinate, and averse to a friendly agreement; but if any of them be located in the third house, the brothers, &c., are of the malicious disposition; and if it so appear that \(\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{O}, \mathbb{O} \) or \(\mathbb{J} \) be peregrine, retrograde, or combust, the malice or mischief they threaten will be the more baneful.

When \(\mathbb{H} \) is in the third, the relations are deep designing, and mysterious. When \(\mathbb{h} \) or \(\mathbb{S} \) are in the third the neighbours are clownish and obstinate; the kindred covetous and sparing. When \(\mathbb{J} \) is in the third, the neighbours are dishonest, and the kindred treacherous; and this is positive if they are out of their dignities.

2. Is the Advice of a Friend good or evil?

Now, if you desire to know, when in distress of mind or other dilemma you have applied to a friend for advice, whether such advice is to your benefit or he be deceitful, erect your figure to the moment of time he giveth you his advice, and judge as follows.

The tenth house signifiesh the counsel, therefore consider if that house is fortunate or afflicted,

If \odot , \mathcal{U} , \circ , or \circ , be in the tenth house, or if Luna apply by body or aspect to the Lord of the First, the advice, counsel, or persuasion

is good; or if either of the fortunes, so posited, shall apply by * or \(\subseteq \) to the Lord of the First or Ascendant, it denotes the same.

But if \(\mathbb{H} \), \(\mathbb{H} \), \(\mathbb{H} \), or \(\mathbb{S} \), be peregrine or retrograde in the tenth, then you may conclude your pseudo-friend is a knave, full of deceit, and only pretending to friendship.

The sign ascending being a moveable sign, and the Lord of the First House and the Moon located in moveable signs, justify you in paying the same judgment.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE

Fourth Youse.

1. Shall the Querent hire or take the House, Farm, Land, or Place desired, or not; and what is the quality or goodness of it?

The ascendant, its lord, and the Moon, are the querent's, the seventh house and the lord thereof are the significators of the person who hath the letting of the house, farm, &c. The tenth house and his Lord signify the profit or advantage arising from the querent's taking it. The Fourth House signifies the house, &c., itself inquired after.

If you find the Lord of the First in the fourth, or the Lord of the Ascendant or the Moon casting their \star or Δ to the degree ascending, or \oplus free from the malevolent rays of the Infortunes, it showeth plainly that the querent will gain by his bargain, farm, house, purchase, &c.

An Infortune, (by or 3, and W will have the same effect) or 8 in the seventh house denotes the contrary.

The Lord of the Seventh House benevolently beholding the Lord of the First, or the Lord of the First so beholding a planet in the Seventh, sheweth the querent will obtain favour from his landlord, and generous dealing, &c.

A fortunate planet in the tenth mansion, or in χ or \triangle to the cusp thereof, is a good argument that the querent will conclude a bargain.

Wm. Lilly says, that if an Infortune be in the Medium Cœli, the parties will disagree about repairs or buildings.

The goodness of the place contracted for is ascertained by the situation of the Lord of the Fourth House, if afflicted or not; and the nature of the sign on the cusp of the fourth, viz. The Fiery Triplicity γ , Ω , and 1, denotes the place to be hilly, hard, or dry;

the Earthy Triplicity &, m, and w, denotes good, level land; the Airy Triplicity II, and am, denotes that the ground is neither very high or low, but middling good; the Watery Triplicity &, M, and &, sheweth that the estate abounds with water.

2. To find a Thing lost, hidden, or mislaid.

In answering this question you must carefully consider to whom the lost property or thing belongs. If to the Father, take the Fifth House to indicate the thing lost, because the fifth is the second from the fourth, (which is the Father's ascendant) and his house of substance. If 'tis the querent's own goods that are lost, &c., then judge as under.

The lord of the second house being found in any of the four angles, shews that the thing inquired after is in the house of the querent, particularly if the dispositor of \oplus cast his good aspect to him there.

The lord of the second posited in the ascendant, or in conjunction with the lord of the first, or disposed of by him, sheweth the thing to be hidden or mislaid in that part of the house which he himself most frequents.

If a gentleman be the inquirer, and the lord of the second house or the Moon be in the tenth, then the thing lost is in his diningroom: if a trader inquire, it is in his shop, warehouse, &c. But in either case if the lord of the second be in the seventh, the articles are hid or mislaid in that part of the house his wife or maid-servants frequent, or are generally in: and if the significators be in the fourth, where the Father, "ancient men," or most aged lodge, or in some decayed part of the house.

The nature and kind of place where the things are to be found, is known by the nature of the signs in which you find the lord of the second, \mathfrak{D} , or \oplus , posited. If you observe the major part of the significators in γ , \mathfrak{A} , and \mathfrak{F} , then the things lost are near the

chimnies, or where iron is laid; if in n, \rightarrow , and m, in the upper part of the house, upon high shelves, or above the ground floor; if in m, m, and m, it is in or near some dairy, wash-house, moist place, or water; if in m, m, and m, near some pavement or floor laid on the ground, or under the earth, as in the cellar.

If the significators be observed going out of one sign into another, the thing is fallen betwixt two other things, or near unto the going out of the room, and is higher or lower, according to the nature of the sign, whether fiery, watery, earthy, or airy. And the quarter or part of the house where the thing is hid, lost, &c., is known from the nature of the signs and quarter they respectively signify, as we have before explained in another part of this volume.

Thus having diligently observed where the significators are posited, you are to judge by the major testimonies; and they will direct

you to the quarter of the heavens, and nature of the place, where the thing inquired of is to be found, as we have ourselves proved true by repeated experiments; and *Lilly* says he has found this judgment prove correct, when he has even tried it out of sport.

1. Is the Querent a Virgin or not?

If you find the ascendant, the fifth house, and the lords or ladies thereof fixed or in fixed signs.

Many planets Angular; or the Lord or Lady of the Ascendant, or fifth house with ⊙.

y or 4 in his own house and triplicity; each or all are testimonials of chastity, though if 붯, ゥ, ♂, or 엉 be in the fifth mansion, it shews she has had great trials.

If a barren sign be on the cusp of the fifth house, then judge she has had no children at least.

The \odot being found in the seventh house, or the lord of the seventh in the first, is a certain proof of a woman's constancy to one man.

The ascendant, the fifth house, and the lords or ladies thereof, moveable or in moveable signs; a fruitful sign in the fifth house, or 2 in the fifth, evilly aspected by \(\formall{H}\), \(\forall{h}\), \(\forall{d}\), or \(\forall{S}\) shews she is unchaste.

2. If a Woman inquiring be ensient or not?

The answer to this question is ascertained by the following rules:—The ascendant, his lord or lady, and the Moon are the significators of the woman inquiring; and any one of the following, are arguments in the affirmative.

The lord or lady of the first house, or Moon, applying to the lord of the fifth, by d, *, or \$\Delta\$, from good houses; or \$\Delta\$, or lord of the ascendant in the fifth. A planet in Cazami, or the lord of the fifth with its dispositor.

The significators applying friendly, or posited in fruitful signs, or houses which are of that nature, as the fifth, seventh, and eleventh, or 24 there.

The Moon and lords of the triplicity in which she is, well posited in signs of many children or fruitful signs, that is \mathfrak{D} , \mathfrak{N} , and \mathfrak{X} .

Likewise if 24 and 2 be in angles, free from malign rays of H, h, or J, you may answer in the affirmative; but if 24 and 2 (particularly 24, who is the natural significator of children) be cadent or afflicted, the woman inquiring is not ensient. And the following configurations have the same indication.

The significators afflicted by 畏, り, か, or 8. Also 誤, り, る, and 8, in the fifth house or angular.

If it appear that the testimonials for the querent being *ensient*, are greater in number and power than those that signify the contrary, they then threaten abortion, or miscarriage; and the same is shewn, when the evil planets afflict ?,), lord of the fifth, or lord of the ascendant.

3. Is the Woman ensient of a boy or girl?

To answer this question, (after having consulted the previous rules) observe the ascendant, his lord, and the fifth house or lord of it, together with Luna, and the planet to whom she applies; for if they, or most of them, be in masculine signs, the querent is ensient of a boy; but if in feminine signs, of a girl.

But the said significators, though they be found feminine, or in feminine signs, if they are in aspect of masculine planets, and in houses masculine, the woman will have a male child. Masculine planets are 5, H, 6,2, and 0; feminine planets are 2 and 3. Mercury is in his nature convertible, and is therefore masculine or feminine, according to the planet with which he is in aspect.

Signs of a masculine nature are γ , π , Ω , Δ , \uparrow , and ∞ .

Signs of a feminine nature are &, &, m, m, m, w, and X.

These planets and signs being well observed, you cannot fail.

4. Shall a Person gain or lose at Cards, Dice, or any other Game?

In resolving this question, you are to give the Lord of the Ascendant and the Moon to the querent; the fifth house and lord thereof shall signify his loss or gain by any game or play; and the seventh house and his lord, the person with whom he plays.

If you find the Lord of the Ascendant in the fifth, or the Lord of the Fifth in the ascendant, in their essential dignities, no way afflicted by the presence of the evil planets, or their malevolent rays, it is an argument the querent will gain by his play, &c.

Likewise, if you find the Lord of the Ascendant in 6, *, or \triangle , to the Lord of the Fifth, especially if they apply to the aforesaid good aspects, essentially dignified; or if they be in reception, you may pass the same judgment.

If you find the Lord of the Fifth separating from any good aspect from the Lord of the - Eighth, (which is the quesited's house of substance) to the Lord of the Ascendant, or Lord of the Second, it is an argument that the querent will win by his play.

If a benevolent planet is posited in the fifth house, having essential dignities therein, and casteth his benign aspects to the Lord of the Fifth, or Lord of the Ascendant, judge the same.

But if, on the contrary, you find the Lord of the Ascendant, the Moon, or Lord of the Second, afflicted by the Lord of the fifth, seventh, or eighth house, it is an argument the querent will lose by his play, &c. Or if you find the Lord of the Fifth in the seventh, or in reception with the Lord of the Seventh, or in good configuration or aspect thereunto; or if you find the Lord of the Fifth separating from the Lord of the Second, and applying by \circlearrowleft , \star , or \bigtriangleup to the Lord of the Eighth, it is a proof the querent will lose money by his game or play.

If you find equal testimonials, you may judge the most powerful significator wins the game; but if there happen to be three of one, and four of the other, always decide in all questions in favour of the greater number of reasons or testimonies.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE

Sixth Couse.

1. What part of the body is Afflicted?

Having erected the Figure, observe the ascendant, the sixth house, and place of the Moon, for they are naturally the significators of the disease; then judge in the following manner.

The Horoscope, that is, the cusp of the First Mansion, afflicted by the presence of $\{ \psi, \chi, \chi, \sigma \}$, or $\{ \psi, \chi, \chi, \sigma \}$, or $\{ \psi, \chi, \chi, \sigma \}$, or $\{ \psi, \chi, \chi, \sigma \}$, indicates clearly that the disease lies chiefly in the head, and in that member or part of the body described by the Zodiacal sign ascending; for each of the twelve houses govern the various parts of man's body precisely the same as the signs of the Zodiac, the first house having the same governance as $\{ \psi, \chi, \chi, \sigma \}$, and consequently presiding over the head and face; the second house governs the neck, throat, &c., being possessed of the same indi-

cation has &; the third house governs the arms and shoulders the same as II, &c. &c.

But, to proceed; if you find the Moon in affliction from evil configurations of the Infortunes, the sick person is afflicted in that part of the body which the planet governs from his own house.

For example, suppose \mathfrak{M} to be ascending on the cusp of the First, and \mathfrak{F} and \mathfrak{P} be in \mathfrak{M} or in the Sixth House, in this case the disease would be said to lay in the head, bowels, and generative organs; because \mathfrak{F} rules over these members in either place; which rule holds good with all the other signs and planets.

The diseases naturally belonging to the signs and planets have been fully particularised when treating of them. And, permit us again to remind the young Astrologian, always to reckon the ascendant as significator and ruler over the head, face, &c., let what sign will ascend, and so in succession, attributing the

second house to \aleph , the third to π , the fourth to \mathfrak{B} , &c.

2. What is the cause of the Disease or Disorder?

The cause of the disease is ascertained from the position of the significators (after you have seen, as before, in the Figure already set, the part afflicted; which Figure must also be used for this question) in the four Trigons or Triplicities, for therein shew they the humours predominant.

If most of the significators are found to be posited in the Fiery Triplicity, they declare the disorder to have its origin from cholor; whence saith the old astrological physicians—fevers and such sort of "ailments" proceed.

If they are the Airy Triplicity, blood is then too predominant in the body, and causes gout, leprosy, &c.

When the significators of sickness are in the Earthy Trigon, they strongly indicate the cause of the disease to proceed originally from

melancholy; and those diseases are long and tedious, bringing on, say they of the "olden time," consumptions, agues, nervous affections, &c.

The significators being mostly found in the Watery Triplicity denotes the disease to proceed from cold and moist causes, as phlegms, coughs, phthisics, and all diseases of the stomach, and frequently those of the bowels.

3. Shall the sick person die, or recover of the Disease?

You are to consider the ascendant, the lord thereof, and Luna, as significators of the sick person. If you find 24, 2, \odot and), in the ascendant, and not afflicted by the Lord of the Eighth House, nor yet the Lord of the Eighth itself afflicted, it promises a speedy recovery.

Luna, or the Lord of the Horoscope, separating from an evil planet, or from the Lord of the Sixth House, and applying to a

Fortune (24 or 2) well placed in the Figure, denotes the same.

If you find the Moon angular, well posited, free from the body or beams of \(\mathbb{H} \), \(\mathbb{h} \), and \(\mathcal{S} \), or the Lord of Death, that is, the Lord of the Eighth House; it is a good sign of recovery, especially if the Moon be in her exaltation.

The benevolents stronger than the malevolents, and beholding the Lord of the Ascendant or the Moon with friendly aspect, is also an argument of recovery.

In respect to death, the Lord of the Ascendant and) combust of \odot we have invariably found to denote death, unless there be some reception between \odot and them; and if) with Lord of the Ascendant be in conjunction with the Lord of the Eighth House, unless \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} interpose their friendly beams, the same is shewn. Indeed we have repeatedly observed, when, on erecting the Figure the Moon was found combust, that death has followed, though no other malign configuration

occurred, unless the Moon was relieved from the affliction as aforesaid.

The Lord of the Eighth House in an angle, and both the Moon and the Lord of the Ascendant cadent, or afflicted of the Infortunes, presages mortality.

The application of the lord of the ascendant, or the Moon, unto the lord of the eighth, by evil aspect, is a strong indication that no hope is left for the sufferer; and if the lord of the eighth be an Infortune, it puts the subject beyond all manner of doubt.

The Lord of the Horoscope in the fourth, sixth, or seventh houses, and afflicted, portends dissolution. And the Lord of the Horoscope in the eighth house, or the lord of the eighth in the Horoscope, also gives judgment of mortality.

It has been said by an ancient professor that if) be afflicted by h in the three first degrees of m there is no hope left, but in God.

This question may be also answered by a figure erected for the precise time the disease invades the patient, or confines him to his bed or room; the figure thus erected is called a *Decumbiture*; and an old author observes that if in such case a moveable sign is found ascending or bearing rule otherwise, the sick party shall either speedily die or speedily recover.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE Seventh Youse.

1. Shall the Querent Marry?

Consider the position of the lord of the ascendant, the D, 2, and the part of marriage, which is the seventh mansion of heaven, if all, or the major part of these significators, be in prolific or fruitful signs, and in the first, fifth, tenth, or eleventh houses, it is a great argument that the querent will marry.

If the Moon or the lord of the ascendant be in # or \triangle with \bigcirc , or either 24 or 2, the party inquiring may marry.

When the lord of the first house, the Moon, or \mathbf{q} , are in the seventh, or in the dignities of the lord of the seventh, and the lord of the seventh be in the ascendant, or in \mathbf{x} or \mathbf{n} to the said significators, the querent will most certainly marry.

But, if none of these configurations appear, and the significators are in barren signs, in \square or 8 to the lord of the seventh house, then the party inquiring is averse to, or will not marry.

2. What kind of Person shall the Querent Marry?

If a man ask this question, you must consider what planet the Moon is nearest in aspect with; if a woman ask it, consider Sol; also with what planet the lord of the ascendant is nearest in aspect, or the planet in the ascendant; and here judge, as at all times, by the strongest arguments, or in other words, the greatest testimonies, and those which are in the best reception. After this, consider the nature of the planet signifying, in what sign he is, and how aspected or afflicted; and by the due consideration hereof you may describe the person, his or her appearance, quality, disposition, &c., in a most surprising manner.

If the lord of the first house or the Moon be in \triangle or in $\not \asymp$ or \triangle with ?, the person will be affable, pleasant, &c.; if so posited with respect to \odot , then the person will be noble, generous, &c.; Mars is rash and furious, &c.; and so on, as we have most fully developed in the course of this work.

The significator in the ninth or third house, or peregrine, having no essential dignities, portends the inquirer shall marry a stranger, or one not born in the same county or country as himself.

3. Shall two parties agree, and be successful in Partnership?

The lord of the ascendant and the lord of the seventh house being friendly to each other, as may be immediately discovered by referring to the table at the end of the Elementary Principles, and in reception or 6, *, or \(\triangle \) with each other, declare the parties shall agree together, and gain considerably by their connexion and undertaking.

On the contrary, if they be enemies by nature, and are devoid of good rays towards

each other, and in no reception, it is a conclusive argument that they never will agree, but will be incessantly jarring, and prove injurious to each other.

If the lord of the ascendant be a more weighty planet than the lord of the seventh house, and better dignified, it indicates that the querent will profit more by the partnership than his companion will; on the other hand, the lord of the seventh being observed to be the most ponderous planet, and better dignified, indicates that the querent will be the least fortunate of the two.

Mars or Mercury being lord of the second house, and afflicting the lord of the eighth, shews that the querent will cheat his partner; and again on the other hand, if either 3 or \$\times\$ be lord of the eighth, and afflict the lord of the second, the partner will cheat the querent. The reason of all this will be perfectly clear to the experienced student, because \$\times\$ being a wicked planet when significator of money, will, when afflicting the quesited's

second, (that is, the eighth of the Figure,) afflict the quesited's pocket also.

Lastly, he whose significators are strongest will prosper and be most fortunate in the partnership undertaking; and he whose significators are the weakest will be injured, if such significators are posited in evil places in the Figure.

4. Who is the Thief, and of what Age, and Sex?

The planet or planets afflicting the significator of substance, (which is the second house and the lord thereof,) or the Part of Fortune, signifies the thief, whether such planet or planets be peregrine, or essentially dignified; and this is more certain, if at the same time the afflicting one hath dignities in the seventh house.

Now, if no planets afflict the second, his lord or Part of Fortune, see if there be a peregrine or errant in an angle, for then he shall be admitted as significator of the thief; and if none of these are observed, take the lord of the seventh for the thief, and by his dignities, detriments, aspects, &c., describe the culprit accordingly; yet prefer the peregrine planet in the ascendant before any in other angles; the tenth next; then the seventh; and lastly, the fourth; and we would have you to pay particular attention to the planet afflicting the Part of Fortune, and his lord.

If you find many peregrine planets posited in the angles or afflicting the house of substance, its lord or \oplus , you may thereby conclude there are many thieves;—and double bodied signs, particularly π , in the seventh, we have often found to show the same.

If the planet afflicting the substance, &c. be of a masculine nature, and in a masculine sign and quarter, the thief is a man; if the planet and sign be feminine, a woman.

Saturn being significator of the thief shows he is old, except he be posited in the beginning of a sign.

If Sol, Jupiter, or Mars be significator of thief, then say he is about thirty years of age, or something more.

If Venus and Mercury signify, he is young.

Luna discovers the age of the thief by her own; if she is in her first quarter the thief is a child, if she be in the beginning of a sign; if otherwise a youth; if in her second quarter, twenty or thirty years old; in her third, between thirty and forty-five; in her last, between forty-five and sixty.

But you may describe the rascal to a nicety, by making use of the table given and fully explained in the former part of the work.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE

Tighth Youse.

1. Of the Querent's length of Life and manner of Death?

In this question there is some little difficulty, as also in that relating to the length of the Querent's life, and we would scarcely advise the student to attempt the solution of either question, by an Horary Figure, if he could procure the Nativity, it being by far the safer figure to go upon, in all questions intimately relating to the personal fortune of the inquirer. But as many would consider the work incomplete without some rules on the subject, we have inserted the following:—

If the Moon be in her nodes, combust, or in eclipse, then conclude, if it be a child you inquire of, that it will die in its infancy. And the Moon in conjunction with \(\mathbb{H}, \bar{h}, \text{or } \mathbb{J}, \text{ in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, indicates the same.} \)

All the planets under the earth, and neither \odot or) in their dignitics, also signifies the death of the infant; and b in conjunction with b or b in the ascendant, has the same effect.

If none of the foregoing evils are observed, and they not being very violent, and if \odot or) be strong in dignity, free from affliction, and assisted by 24 and 9, then the querent or quesited will have a long life.

Yet, if you find the ascendant, \odot , or), afflicted by aspect, position, or configuration, and many violent fixed stars with, or not more than five degrees off them, the length of life will be materially shortened.* And for the

* Though it must be observed, that the significators being posited near or with fixed stars of a benign nature, have consequently a favourable effect; and this effect is always of the nature mentioned in the table. The fixed stars are, however, seldom taken notice of in Horary Questions, but in Nativities they must by no means be overlooked. Mr. Smith observes, that a skilful amateur in the science, supposes their influence to contribute more

convenience of the young Astrologian, we have inserted the opposite table, containing the most powerful fixed stars, their places in the heavens, and their nature, which also describes their colour; for if a star be of the nature of 3, then you will find it of a red colour; if of the nature of 3, of a dull leaden colour, &c.

Now, as to the manner of death, whether natural or violent, either the lord of the eighth house, or the planet posited therein, sheweth it; due reference being given to the planet or planets beholding him or them. If the significator be 24 or 2 in their essential dignities; or if the eighth house or lord thereof be free from affliction, then the querent will die a natural and easy death, except violent fixed stars are near them.

If be the significator, he denotes death by ague, dropsy, or consumption; if 3 by

particularly to the destinies of kingdoms and nations, than to individual fate, an idea which seems to be favoured by Ptolemy. w

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fevers, &c.; the ② by pleurisies, or obstructions of the bowels; § by frenzy, madness, phthisic, &c.; and) by drowning, or diseases of a cold and moist nature.

Fiery Signs shew death by fire, guns, &c.; watery signs, by water.

The significator of mortality in π , \Re , or the last part of f, by a horse; and if the greater and lesser luminary be posited in violent signs, not beholding each other, this presages a violent death.

2. What shall be the fate of the Sick Person's Will?

The answer to this question would be most rationally given, from the position of the heavens at the time the invalid performs the last act of execution, i. e. when he places his finger on the seal: the Rules are as follows:—

The Moon, first or eighth house, or the lord of either, (but particularly the Moon and ascendant) being in moveable signs denotes mutability, and that after a short time the a.3

Will shall be re-made; but regard must be here had as to whether the testator will recover from his indisposition or no, for if you observe in the same figure the Moon, the ascendant and its lord, to be afflicted, it denotes the speedy death of the party, and thus the Will shall stand, especially if a be not in the ascendant or aspects it, but is joined by body to the Moon, yet though it is kept, in a short time it shall be lost or stolen; if b afflict the ascendant the Will shall be altered.

If be bodily with the Moon or lord of the ascendant, and in no aspect to the ascendant, it signifies that the sick person shall yet live, and the Will then made shall not be revoked, but continue in force after his death.

24 and 2 so posited intimates that the testator shall recover, and some time after he shall destroy the former Will and make another.

3. Shall the querent obtain the expected Legacy or not?

In judging this question we cannot too greatly impress on the student's mind the absolute necessity of directing his attention to the proper house. If the querent expects a legacy from his own mother, then the tenth house of the figure signifies her, and consequently the eleventh, her substance, property, &c. If it be the querent's wife's mother, then the student must consult the fourth house of the figure, which, being the tenth from the seventh, '(his wife's house) constitutes the ascendant of his wife's mother; and so forth.

If the ascendant, its lord, and), which are the querent's significators, be strong in their own houses, unafflicted by body or aspect of \(\mathbb{H}, \bar{L}, \delta, \text{or \cong } \), and if the lord of the quesited be friendly with) or lord of the ascendant, and aspect her or him by \(\mathbb{K} \) or \(\subseteq \). or join with her or him in \(\delta \), it sheweth that the legacy will be left as desired.

And the lord of the eighth house, being in the ascendant, or in good aspect with \odot , 24, or lord of the ascendant, unafflicted, shews the same; as also does many good planets posited in the eighth.

Yet, you must also observe, whether the querent's second house, its lord, or \oplus , be afflicted, and then, collecting the testimonies, judge accordingly.

The eighth and second houses, their lords, and \oplus , being afflicted, and the querent's and quesited's lords being enemies by nature, shews that the inquirer will not obtain the hoped for legacy; and the student will be able to say what will be the hindrance in this matter, by consulting other aspects and parts of the figure, for which purpose the rules immediately preceding these will we hope be found of some use.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE

Ninth Mouse.

 Of the success of a Book or other literary undertaking.

(This question may be correctly answered, either by setting the figure to the time when the writing of the book was commenced, its publication, or when the author felt a sudden and ardent desire to know its fate. And the following question respecting the voyage, may also be answered in a similar manner, either by setting the figure for the time when the vessel sailed, or at the time when the querent felt very desirous to foreknow the prosperity or adversity of the voyage.)

The quesited is signified by the ninth louse, its lord, and the planet or planets herein posited.

If \(\psi \) and \(\oplus \) be in the ninth house, or \(\psi \) lord thereof, well dignified, and unafflicted

by evil planets, or lords of the fourth, eighth, or twelfth; or if abla be in his own house or dignities, and at the same time Cazami of the Sun, in good aspect to the lord of the ninth, then fear nothing,—the work will prosper.

Good planets in the ninth house in \triangle to gain the ascendant, or <math>
gain the ninth, well aspected by good planets in the ascendant, is also a favourable prognostic.

But if you find & the planet of wisdom afflicted, and in a cadent house; and if evil planets be in the ninth; or that most of the planets have withdrawn their light, and are under the earth, afflicting the ninth house or its lord, there is then a dreary prospect, and the book will get well seasoned and dry—alack! perhaps worm-eaten,—on the upper shelves of the publisher.

The planet or planets causing this, and particularly the one afflicting \(\) and the lord of the ninth, will discover the cause of the calamity.

2. Will the voyage prove prosperous or not?

Upon the vessel's first setting sail, you must observe the angles of the figure; and if the fortunate planets, and the Moon (for saith the ancient writers, "she is the Lady of the Seas") are found therein, and the unfortunate planets cadent, combust, or under the Sun's beams, not at the same time afflicting the Moon, or the Lord of the Horoscope, you may safely conclude that both ship and cargo will arrive safe in the desired haven.

But if \(\mathbb{H}\), \(\bar{b}\), or \(\delta\) be angular, or in succeedent houses, she will meet with some misfortune in her voyage, and the misfortune will take place in that part of the ship, or to those persons, &c. signified by the sign where the malevolent erratick is posited, for which see the question numbered 5, in the rules for solving inquiries belonging to the first house.

If h or 3 afflict the lords of the angles, the mariners will be in danger of death, enemies, or pirates. If the tenth house be vitiated by &, and near violent fixed stars, & being at the same time in a humane sign, the ship will be in danger of being burnt by the enemy.

If σ be so posited, but not in a humane sign, then the ship will be in danger of fire by lightning, or accident.

You may also discover in what part of the vessel the fire will commence, by considering the sign wherein the malefick planet is placed in the figure.

Again, if it appear that there is a \square or 8 between the lord of the ascendant and the disposer * of), without reception, there will then arise discord and contention among the seamen, or there will be so much dispute between the captain and his crew, as often to cause an open mutiny.

* A Dispositor or Disposer is that planet who is Lord of the Sign where another planet chances to be; e. g. suppose the Moon be in Π , ξ would then be called her Disposer.

In this case the strongest significator will overcome; that is, if the sovereign of the ascendant is more fortified than the disposer of D, the men will overcome; but if the disposer of Luna be stronger than the sovereign of the ascendant, then the captain will prevail, and the mutineers be put down.

The significators in movable signs indicate a short voyage; in common signs in a reasonable time; and in fixed signs, a long and tedious voyage. If the significators be oriental, a quick return may be also expected; if in occidental, not in near so short a time.

Note, that all long journies and voyages belong to this house; short journies of a day or two, properly belong to the third house.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE

Tenth Youse.

1. What Trade or Profession will the Querent follow?

Studiously consider the tenth house, its lord, and the place of the Moon; for according to the quality of the stars, either in the tenth, or aspecting its lord and the Moon, as also the nature of the sign in the tenth, and the sign in which its lord and the Moon are located, so will the profession or occupation of the querent be.

Therefore, in the first place, H denotes a business (as he does every thing else) quite out of the common way, and so, often produces the astrologer, and lover of nature's secrets.

by denotes persons professing ancient matters, and those occupations wherein money is obtained with great difficulty.

24 denotes honourable and lucrative occupations, which are generally places of dignity and trust.

- & denotes, if ill dignified, workers in metals, particularly iron; if well dignified, soldiers both in the army and navy, as the sign in which he is posited is of the fiery or watery triplicity.
- Q denotes occupations which require an elegant and cultivated mind, as music, &c., if she be in airy signs; painting, if in earthy signs, &c. But consider how she is dignified in the figure.
- § denotes all literary and scientific occupations if he be well dignified; if the contrary, one subsisting by theft, or at best by light, easy, and almost worthless occupations.
- D denotes various professions, according to the sign in which she is posited, but in all cases the person signified by her will be changeable and unstable; if in her dignities, through the nature and necessity of his em-

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ployment; if on the contrary, through idleness, &c. In watery signs, &, M, X, she denotes those relating to sea-faring and naval occupations; or dealers in liquids; in other signs her nature is altered accordingly.

Lastly, \odot denotes a ruler of the state, under the state, or over some public body of men; as a captain or general, if he be well aspected by or in δ with δ , &c.

Though the above are the several significations of the planets and luminaries found separate, yet they will in most cases, be found conjoined with others either by body or aspect, and in such cases, a dexterous mixture of each signification must be effected, before the truth can be attained. A close attention must be also paid to the dignity of the significators, as was previously observed, &c. And if you find \oplus and the significators afflicted, then conclude that the querent will be unfortunate in his trade, business, or profession.

The following miscellaneous maxims, from various authors, may be also found amusing, and in many cases useful:—

The significators being in \mathfrak{G} , \mathfrak{L} , \mathfrak{P} , or \mathfrak{P} , shews that the querent will be very inventive; and \mathfrak{M} gives a great love for chemistry; if \mathfrak{P} be also there then an alchemist is produced.

The significators strong, in the eastern or southern angle, denotes great eminence in the profession, whatever it may be.

Evil planets in 8 to the same angles threaten but a mediocrity in the occupation; the same is also indicated if the significators are in cadent houses.

) in 1 and \aleph , maketh mourners, and those moved of devils; also) being significator, and posited in mg or m, denoteth a diviner, and one having foreknowledge.

If $\mathfrak P$ be significator, and aspected by $\mathfrak P_2$, it denoteth wicked sorcerers, poisoners, and

deceivers; if she be aspected by 24, champions, and those promoted to honour by women.

If the lord of the fourth mansion be in the fifth, thou wilt be fortunate in tilling of the earth, or in navigation.

24 in the fifth, doth make a man fortunate in embassies.

But, after all, this question is best answered from the nativity of the querent.

2. Shall the Inquirer obtain the Office, Place, or Preferment desired, or not?

The ascendant, his lord, and the Moon, are always the querent's significators. The tenth house, his lord, and \odot , who is the natural significator of honour and dignity, representeth the place, &c., inquired after.

The Moon, or Lord of the Horoscope, in any of their own dignities, free from evil rays, is an argument that the querent shall obtain the preferment, &c.

If you find the lord of the tenth house in the ascendant, or the lord of the ascendant in $\not \bowtie$ or \triangle to \bigcirc , or to a benevolent planet in the *Medium Cali*, then conclude the querent shall obtain, &c. And if you find the lord of the ascendant or the Moon in $\not \bowtie$ or \triangle to the lord of the tenth house, it is another strong conclusion.

Luna, or any fortunate erratick, separating from the lord of the Medium Cœli, and applying to the Lord of the Horoscope, either by body or aspect, denotes the same.

When the significators behold each other by or 8, and without reception, it sheweth that the preferment will not be obtained.

병, b, or s in the Medium Cœli, and afflicting the lord of the ascendant, or the Moon, or 영 in the same, denotes very little hope to the inquirer of obtaining the office or preferment desired.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE

Elebenth Youse.

Among others, the following deserves the most attention.

Shall the Querent obtain what he hopes for?

When this question is propounded in a general manner, then let the ascendant and his lord, with the planet or planets posited in the cleventh mansion and his lord, be the significators. But if the Inquirer in propounding any question, tell the particular thing he hopes to obtain, then the rules must be varied, as the subject many require.

If, after erecting the Figure you see the lord of the first or) applying to a \star or \triangle of the lord of the eleventh, the querent will obtain the thing hoped for, whatever it may be.

The lord of the ascendant or) in the eleventh house, and no way afflicted, but in reception with the lord of the eleventh, denotes the very same.

Fortunate planets in the eleventh, in good aspect to the first, also predict that he shall obtain.

And, the lord of the first house, or), received in fixed signs, shew that the querent shall obtain what he hopes for, and that completely.

On the contrary, if you find the lord of the mansion of hope in \square or \aleph to the lord of the first mansion, or \undeta , without reception the querent will not obtain.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR THE

Iwelfth Youse.

Of a Prisoner or Debtor, Captive, &c. when shall he be set at liberty?

Among other questions relating to affliction, we deem the rules for answering this of the most essential importance.

Observe, the lord of the ascendant, or Moon swift in motion, denotes freedom in a short time, especially if the lord of the twelfth house is in a moveable sign, and at the same time in good aspect to a fortunate planet.

The lord of the ascendant, or Moon, in any of the cadent houses, denotes a long confinement.

The lord of the first house afflicted by \{\bar{b}\}, or \(\beta\), or under the sun's beams, or if it be retrograde, it also shows long imprisonment.

And, if the Infortune be lord of the eighth house, or mansion of death, the quesited will die in prison,—by what means will be ascertained from another part of the figure.

A fixed sign ascending, denotes long restraint, especially if its lord is a ponderous planet; a common sign, not so long; and a moveable sign, short imprisonment.

The manner of ascertaining the precise length of time before the party inquired of be released from "durance vile," is by observing the degrees intervening between the significator and the fortunate planet, or ⊙, and according to the signs in which they are found, that is, fixed, common, or moveable; all which has been fully explained in a previous part of the work, when giving rules for the judgment of general questions.

A PARTING WORD WITH THE

Aspírant.

Our work is done,—but not so your study; be not deceived with the vain idea that this celestial knowledge is to be acquired by a desultory reading:-cast far from you the thought, that it possesses any of the light frivolities of "card divination," or other such "figments." Read this volume seriously and attentively; for he who would con the Everlasting Scroll, must not expect to accomplish his desires without much study. Though the knowledge of the rudiments are essential, it is not sufficient merely to possess the faculty of gabbling over the names of the twelve signs; it is not sufficient merely to know how many degrees constitute a sextile or trine aspect, &c.; it is not sufficient merely to be able to erect a figure; and though you may know all this,-yet it is not sufficient. To be expert and unerring in the science, a full, clear, and deep knowledge of the signification of the houses, the signs, the planets, and their dignities, with their various signification, when located in this or the other part of the heavens, or when joining their rays with other planets, &c., &c., must be diligently acquired.—Then comes the reward—

"Who can satiate sight
In such a scene, in such an ocean wide
Of deep astonishment!"——Young.

What a superiority must the Astrologian feel over his fellow-mortals!—And O! what an intensity of feeling, what an expansion of soul is experienced in the calm autumn-evening, when the sun has set in glory, and the crimsoned clouds have sailed away! when all is still—very, very still,—and the starry host, the Suns of other worlds, begin to glimmer forth from their deep blue sanctuaries.

"Oh! ye glorious torches, by whose heavenly light We read the volume of futurity! Ye golden sanctuaries of knowledge, safe And inaccessible, 'midst all the change,

The ebb and flow of mortal accident! When the vast deluge spread its mighty wings Over the earth, ve tracked a path of light On the abyss, o'er which the hallow'd ark Floated in safety; when proud Babel fell, And accents strange to human ears were dropt From human lips, ve spake one language still. And told the same bright tale; when Omar gave The Alexandrian wonder to the flames. Ye spread your ample volume o'er his head In broad derision; bidding him advance His torches, and add fuel to his pile, To shrivel up your shining leaves, and melt. The glitt'ring clasps of gold that guarded them !" NEELE.

And, permit us to advise you, if on erecting a figure, whether it be for yourself or any other inquirer, most resolutely to cast away all thoughts of the present or past, and all partiality, by which you may be influenced in the judgment, and collecting the testimonies, firmly and candidly give your opinion, without any reference to other indications but those of the figure, however they may appear to conflict with present circumstances. deeply was Bonatus impressed with this, that

he thought it unadvisable for the "artist" to judge his own question and figure, fearing that he might be led away by outward appearances; therefore of this let the student beware.

And now, kind and indulgent reader, farewell;—may the "stars, which are the poetry of heaven," under the guidance of their Great Creator, look down with a favouring eye on you and your studies;—may you feel the satisfaction we have felt in their contemplation;—and

"When the moon is on the wave,
And the glow-worm in the grass,
And the meteor on the grave,
And the wisp on the morass;
When the falling stars are shooting,
And the answer'd owls are hooting,
And the silent leaves are still
In the shadow of the hill,"

Byron's Manfred.

may that indescribably calm and serene feeling steal over your delighted soul, as you "look through Nature, up to Nature's God!"



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