THE

HAND-BOOK

OF

ASTROLOGY;

BY WHICH

EVERY QUESTION OF THE FUTURE, ON WHICH THE MIND IS ANXIOUS,

MAY BE

TRULY ANSWERED.



Author of the "Grammar of Astrology," "Lilly's Introduction to Astrology,"
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PREFACE.

THE extensive sale of the Grammar of Astrology, as evidenced by the issue of several large editions, warrants me in putting forth another work, for the use of persons who desire to examine for themselves the principles of Astrology; and which shall also serve the purposes of those students who practise the science, either in its genethliacal or horary branches. This is the object of the Hand-book of Astrology. It will offer evidence abundant, forcible, and irresistible, of the truths of those fundamental principles of astral influence upon mankind, for which I have publicly and unceasingly contended from the period wherein I first put forth the "Herald of Astrology," in 1830, until the present moment. But it will also contain, in a condensed form, the leading rules of the science, for the use of practitioners, who will thereby be saved the trouble of reference to larger works of standard authority, the pith of which they will find, as it were, in a nutshell. Thus this work will lay claim to the character, as well as the title, of a Hand-book.

The contents of this work will leave all who condemn astrology, without understanding its principles, or examining the evidence on which it is based, entirely destitute of excuse; and, therefore, entitled to the pity and contempt of all who prefer truth to error, and desire to honour the name of God by obtaining a knowledge of His laws, and by applying that knowledge to the benefit of their fellow-creatures and the glory of His name. To all such, bidding them ever to remember that the planets agunt non cogunt, do influence, but do not compet, are offered ardent wishes for health, wealth, and the wisdom of the stars, by

ZADKIEL TAO SZE.

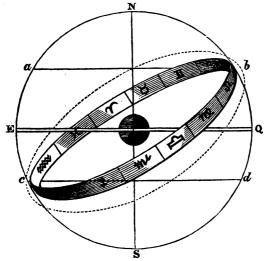
HAND-BOOK OF ASTROLOGY.

FIRST BOOK.

CHAPTER I.

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

When we regard the portion of the heavens in which the Sun, Moon and Planets are seen to wander, we find that the path of the Sun lies between two circles, which are each removed $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the poles of the earth's equator.



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Let the student conceive the diagram annexed (figure 1) to represent the sphere of the heavens, with the earth in the centre, revolving upon its poles, which are continued from the line N s. Let α b represent the circle of the northern tropic, being $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from E Q, the equator; and c d will also represent the circle of the southern tropic, being 231° also from E Q. The path of the Sun will be always found in the shaded circle, wherein are marked the twelve signs, viz., γ , \aleph , Π , ϖ , Ω , m, \rightharpoonup , m, \uparrow , v, m, \varkappa . On the 21st March, the vernal equinox, the Sun will be found entering the sign Aries, Y, being then on the line E Q, the equator, and equally distant 90° from N and s, the north and south poles. As he proceeds through the zodiac, he reaches Taurus, &, about the 20th of April; and about the 20th of May he reaches Gemini, II; then about the 21st of June he reaches Cancer, 55; where he has departed 231° from the equator, towards the north pole. He is there found in the diagram at b, which measures the complement of that angle, viz., 66½° from N, the said north pole. The Sun now bends backwards towards the equator, passing through the signs Cancer, 5, Leo, Q, and Virgo, my, until he again reach the equator, at the beginning of the sign Libra, \triangle . This apparent motion of the Sun from the equator to the tropic is called DECLINATION, because he declines away from the equator towards the poles. After passing the equator again at the autumnal equinox, about the 23rd September, when he reaches Libra, △, the Sun pursues his course through Scorpio, 11, and Sagittarius, 1, till, on the 21st December, he reaches the southern tropic, and enters Capricorn, v3, when he is found at c, in the diagram. From thence he proceeds through that sign, and through Aquarius, m, and Pisces, \mathcal{K} , till he once more return to Aries, γ , on the equator and begin the year again.

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

of declination or distance from the equator.

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

From	Υ	0°	0'	Entering	m.	210°	0'
Entering	8	30	0	,,		24 0	
,,	п	60	0	"		270	
"		90				300	
		120		,,		330	
		150		"	Υ	360	0
99	≏	180	0				

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

If the Moon's north node be in V9 0° 0′, then she will pass along the curved dotted line from c to b, being at her greatest north latitude (her bend) when in Υ 0° 0′, and will pass her south node at b, in the first point of \mathfrak{B} , whence she will pursue the curved dotted line from b to c, being at her greatest south latitude (her bend) when at \simeq 0° 0′.*

It is obvious that if the Moon when at c have south latitude, she will be to the south of the tropic of V9, and have greater south declination than $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; and so when at b, with north latitude, she will have greater north declination than the line of the tropic. A similar remark holds good with regard to the planets.

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

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CHAPTER II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CANCER, 5.—Moderate stature, larger from the middle upwards than below; face full and round; pale and delicate complexion; small features; sad brown hair; small gray eyes; constitution seldom strong: if a female, prolific, dull, and timid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

subtle and witty, but capricious.

AQUARIUS,Middle stature, stout, well set, robust and strong; a long and fleshy face; good, clear, delicate, yet san-

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

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

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

CHAPTER III.

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

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

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

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

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

described :-

Masculine.		Feminine.
 Aries (Υ) Gemini (Π) Leo (ᠺ) 	Northern	2. Taurus (8) 4. Cancer (5) 6. Virgo (元)
7. Libra (\$\triangle\$) 9. Sagittarius (\$\pi\$)	Souther {	8. Scorpio (m) 10. Capricorn (y) 12. Pisces (**)

11. Aquarius (::::)) § (12. Pisces (**) N.B.—The northern signs are those in which the Sun (③) is seen from 21st March to 23rd September; and the southern are those he appears in during the other half of the year. The former are called summer signs; the latter winter signs.

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

The signs are farther divided into four triplicities of three signs each—fiery, γ, Ω, 1; earthy, 8, m, γ; airy, Π, Δ, π; and watery, Ξ, m, χ. They are also divided into signs of short ascension and signs of long ascension, thus:—

> Signs of short ascension, \mathcal{W} , \mathfrak{M} , \mathcal{H} , \mathcal{Y} , \mathcal{H} , \mathcal{Y} , \mathcal{H} . long ascension, 5, N, my, a, m, 1.

When a sextile aspect or distance of sixty degrees falls in the latter, Ptolemy* intimates that it has the effect of a

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

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

There are also moveable signs, γ , ∞ , Δ and γ ; fixed signs, \times . Ω , γ , and γ ; and γ , and γ .

8, Ω , M and ∞ ; and common signs, Π , M, f and \mathcal{H} .

Lastly, the fruitful signs are \mathfrak{B} , M, \mathcal{H} ; and the barren signs are Π , Ω and M. I might occupy space by other distinctions, not practically important; yet we must not omit the double-bodied signs, which are Π , \mathcal{H} and the first half of f.

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

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

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

meridian, are the same, especially the rapt parallels.

The good aspects are the conjunction, 6, with good planets, the sextile, *, and the trine, \triangle ; also, though weaker, the quintile. The evil aspects are the conjunction, 6, with evil planets, the square, \square , and the opposition, 8; the semisquare and sesqui-square are evil also, but not so potent. The perfect aspects are most powerful; but they are found to operate generally when within about 5° to 7° ; and, as regards the Sun or Moon, when within 10°. The last aspect the Moon has formed, before the birth of an infant, is important, as (if not 10° separated) it impresses the child with the character of the planet forming it all through life.

Of the Houses of the Planets and their other Dignities.

The twelve signs have been ever found to sympathise with the planets in a mysterious manner, so that certain planets, found in certain signs, are observed to be far more potent in their operations than when they are in other, especially the

opposite, signs.

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

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

may all be seen in the table found in the Appendix.

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

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Twelve Houses of the Heavens.

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

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

mansions or houses. The opposite portion of the heavens, invisible from being below the horizon, they also divided into SIX portions; and these twelve divisions they termed THE TWELVE HOUSES.

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

influenced by one or other of these twelve houses.

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

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

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

γ Aries. Head and face.

of Taurus. Neck and throat.

∏ Gemini. Hands, arms, and shoulders.

© Cancer. Breast and stomach. St. Leo. Heart, back, and ribs.

my Virgo. Bowels and belly. $\triangle Libra$. Loins, reins, kidneys.

m Scorpio. Secret members, rectum, and bladder.

† Sagittarius. Hips and thighs. Knees and hams.

Aquarius. Legs and ankles.

* Pisces. Feet and toes.

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

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

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

and brings a competent estate.

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

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

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

and liver. It is masculine, and represents honey-colour, black and white mixed. The consignificators are Leo and 2; who joys therein, because it is the house of pleasure. It is the second third part from the lower meridian to the western horizon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Twelfth House.—This signifies the native's secret enemies, also professed witches and conjurors, wizards, or persons practising occult science. It rules great cattle, such as horses, cows, &c. It is the house of sorrow and self-undoing, and of imprisonment. It governs the feet and toes, is feminine, and rules the green colour. The consignificators are Pisces and 2; but only 1/2, joys therein, as being the house of mischief and sadness. It extends over the third part of the heavens above the eastern horizon towards the meridian.

CHAPTER V.

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

OF SATURN.

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

tremblings, gout, the spleen.

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

Places.—Deserts, churchyards and burialgrounds, dens and

caves, ditches, sewers, and all filthy places.

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

Stones .- All black or ash-coloured stones.

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

OF JUPITER.

The Diseases are pleurisies and all infirmities of the liver, lungs, ribs, sides, reins, and the blood. Pain in the backbone,

quinsies, and fevers proceeding from ill blood.

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

Places.—Public conventions, synods or parliaments, courts of justice and churches or chapels; also wardrobes, and all

neat and sweet places.

Minerals.—Tin.

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

or red mixed with green.

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

OF MARS.

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

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

wear arms.

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

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

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

vermilion, and all common red stones.

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

OF THE SUN.

Diseases.—All diseases of the heart, palpitations, tremblings, swoonings; diseases of the eyes and mouth, and the arteries, the right eye in men and the left in women; also pimples in

the face, &c.

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

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

Minerals.-Gold.

Stones.—Ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth and chrysolite.

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

OF VENUS.

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

Trade or Profession.—Musicians, choristers, players, gamesters, harlots, engravers and painters, sempstresses, linendrapers, mercers, perfumers, glovers, hosiers, upholsterers, and all who

deal in toys, ornaments or women's apparel.

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

Minerals.—Copper and white metals and sometimes silver.

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

in colour.

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

OF MERCURY.

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

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

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

Minerals.—Quicksilver, named Mercury.

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

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

OF THE MOON.

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

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

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

Mineral.—Silver.

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

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

CHAPTER VI.

Influence of Saturn.

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

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

be averted by any effort of human skill.

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

position.

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

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

very bashful.

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

by the familiarity.

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

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

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

in mining and agricultural speculations.

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

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

miserable, wretched and universally despised.

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

safe to judge.

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

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

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

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

1/2 in Taurus gives a dark complexion; rough skin; middle stature and dark hair; a heavy, unpleasant person, very dissi-

pated and unfortunate.

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

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

very deceitful in his dealings.

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

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

addicted to pilfering and indirect dealings.

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

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

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

though he will not take an affront from any one, is merciful,

even to an enemy.

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

and great gravity.

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

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

appearance, fraudulent and deceitful in the end.

CHAPTER VII.

Influence of Jupiter.

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

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

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

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

long feet.

He rules Sagittarius by day, and Pisces by night.

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

tyrant to his dependants.

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

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

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

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

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

of sound judgment and amiable manners; generous and com-

passionate.

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

24 in Cancer gives a middle stature; the complexion pallid, sickly and unhealthful; the face oval; the hair dark brown;

very conceited and loquacious, but honourable.

4 in Leo forms a strong and well proportioned body; tall; the hair light brown or yellow; the complexion sanguine, and the eye full and commanding; the person is rather comely; noble, courageous and magnanimous; a master of all martial exercises; very generous and high-spirited.

4 in Virgo represents a person of reasonably full stature; hair black or dark brown; the complexion ruddy, but not clear; rather handsome, choleric, ambitious, boastful and studious; but covetous and rash, and subject to losses through extreme

precipitance.

24 in Libra gives a complete symmetry in form and stature; rather tall and slender; the countenance inviting; the eye full; the hair light brown; the complexion clear, but subject to

pimples; mild disposition and engaging manners.

4 in Scorpio represents a person of middle stature; compact body; dark hair; fleshy face and obscure complexion; lofty, arrogant and ambitious; resolute and covetous; close, secret, profound and subtle, and to be treated with great caution.

24 in Sagittarius gives a tall, upright stature; the hair of a chestnut colour; complexion ruddy; the face oval, and the eye comely and engaging; of courteous manners and noble deportment; conspicuous for justice and fairness in his dealings, and highly entitled to respect; a great lover of horses, and well accomplished in equestrian exercises.

24 in Capricorn forms persons of a mean stature, pale, sickly complexion, and lean face; small head, dark hair; very weakly and infirm; prone to peevishness and despondency, not actively disposed; ingenious, but unfortunate; helpless,

and generally in necessitous circumstances.

4 in Aquarius forms persons of a middle stature, compact, rather corpulent; the complexion clear; the hair dark brown; of a cheerful and obliging disposition, injurious to none, just

and merciful; industrious, yet fond of recreations, but chiefly

only those that are moderate and decorous.

24 in *Pisces* forms middle-statured persons, but of fleshy body; obscure complexion; lightish brown hair; studious, and possessing excellent talents, and graced with very creditable acquirements; fortunate upon the water; delighting in good fellowship and conviviality.

CHAPTER VIII.

Influence of Mars.

Mars is one of the malefic planets, and is called the lesser infortune, in contradistinction to Saturn, who is termed the greater infortune; but his influence, although evil, is very different in its nature from that of Saturn. The natives of Saturn are slothful, inactive, and oppressed by poverty; while those of Mars are active, furious, and contentious. They are continually engaged in strife and violence, and, if Mars should be evilly configurated to Mercury, often very dishonest. They are remarkable for great acuteness of perception, although possessing more rashness than solid judgment. If in good aspect to the luminaries and Mercury, Mars gives great courage, much dexterity in manual operations, great power of calculation, and a brilliant wit; if in evil aspect, dissimulation. treachery, obstinacy, and revenge. The native is audacious, rude, and ungovernable, unrestrained by any principle of morality or religion, delighting in war, rapine, and bloodshed. When the hyleg is directed to Mars, he produces fevers, inflammation, accidents by fire, cuts, blows, or desperate falls.

Mars is masculine, choleric and fiery: he governs Aries by day and Scorpio by night, and is the sole ruler of the watery triplicity. He is exalted in Capricorn, has his fall in Cancer

and his detriment in Libra and Taurus.

He describes, when rising, one of a middle stature, strong, well-set body, rather muscular than corpulent, the face round, the eyes hazel, sharp and piercing, a dark reddish complexion, the hair sometimes red, sandy or flaxen, not unfrequently a scar in the face; always if he be ascending near the cusp; the countenance full of confidence and boldness, and the disposition active and intrepid.

Mars, well dignified, makes men courageous, hazarding their lives for any cause or for none, regarding death as preferable to a life of slavery or submission, generous and magnanimous,

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conquering almost every opponent, and rushing into broils and contests, as a most laudable amusement. If ill dignified, the person so described is cruel and malicious, eagerly seeking every opportunity of wickedness or mischief, without fear or pity.

Mars is, in nature, hot and dry, choleric and fiery, author

of quarrels, war and battle.

If the planet be oriental at the nativity, the native will be above the middle stature, very hairy and of a clearer complexion. If occidental, the native will be short, of a more ruddy complexion, a small head, with yellow hair, and a dry constitution. In journeys, he portends danger of robbery, loss of life, and all the other perils attendant on the traveller.

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

3 in Aries forms persons of a middle size, well set, bigboned, swarthy complexion, the hair sometimes light, sometimes red and curling; of an austere and fierce countenance; the mind valorous and intrepid, full of confidence and arduous in enterprise, violent and rebellious, remarkably conspicuous for their love of warlike actions, and usually marked with glory and promotion.

in Taurus designates persons of a middle stature, but generally rather short, well set, corpulent, the complexion not clear, the hair dark or black, the face broad, the mouth wide; prone to vicious propensities, to gluttony, drunkenness, and the illicit gratification of the passions; destitute of candour and good nature, perfidiously disposed, and subject to

misfortunes.

3 in Gemini forms persons of rather tall stature, the hair sometimes brown or black; but if he be in the beginning of this sign, it is of a lighter colour, the complexion inclining to be ruddy and sanguine, especially if Mars be near the fixed star Aldebaran, the body full of symmetry and proportion, and, although very ingenious, yet extremely unsettled and unfortunate, exerting their talents in the support of themselves, most usually without credit and esteem.

3 in Cancer personates bodies without due proportion, sometimes deformed; the complexion vitiated and repulsive; the hair brown and abundant; the mind generally unadorned with amiable and generous qualities, but sottish and dull, destitute of capacity, gaining a livelihood by inglorious occu-

pations.

3 in Leo represents persons of a tall stature, large limbs,

endued with great strength; the complexion sun-burnt; the hair flaxen, or of a light colour; the eyes large and commanding; the disposition choleric and hasty, with passions frequently subversive of reason; delighting in shooting and riding, and also in warlike exercises, yet noble and generous, especially to those who are studious of obliging them; posses-

sing fine feelings of gratitude and honour.

3 in Virgo forms persons of a middle height; the stature well proportioned; the hair black, or dark brown; the complexion not fair, but often dark and swarthy; the face generally blemished or scarred; the mind subject to extreme irritability, very hasty and revengeful, retentive of injuries, and impatient of subjection; full of conceit and caprice, not easily pleased; and, unless Mars is configurated to the benefics, these persons are generally unfortunate or subject to melancholy reverses.

of in Libra designates well-proportioned persons, rather tall; the hair light brown; the face oval; the complexion sanguine and ruddy; the countenance full of cheerfulness and vivacity; highly susceptible of the tender passions; votaries of Venus; affected, opinionative, and rather boastful, yet delighting in noble amusements or diversions; neat and elegant in apparel; and, though generally the objects of love and affection, yet too often the attainment of their hopes or

happiness is defeated and marred.

in Scorpio forms persons of a well-set, middle stature, inclining to corpulency; the face broad; the complexion dark and swarthy; the hair black and curling; the disposition not amiable; very passionate, rash, revengeful, unsociable, and guilty of ingratitude and unkindness, yet endued with some very laudable propensities and capacities; quick of apprehension, and possessing strong mental powers; excelling in whatever pursuit they follow, if congenial with their active and energetic minds.

3 in Sagittarius designates rather tall, well-proportioned persons; the complexion inclining to be sanguine or ruddy; the hair brown; the visage open; the eye quick; of a choleric and hasty disposition, yet large of soul, generous and bountiful; inclined to cheerfulness and mirth, fond of jovial society; delighting in neatness and elegance; active and enterprising; loquacious, fond of applause, and ambitious of renown.

3 in Capricorn forms persons of a mean stature, rather lean, the complexion not good, with a small head, thin face, and black, lank hair; very ingenious, courageous, and endued

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with great resolution and prudence; a penetrating and active

mind; generally successful in their undertakings.

d in Aquarius represents persons of a middle stature, well proportioned, rather corpulent; the hair sandy or red; the complexion moderately clear; the disposition rather turbulent and unruly, addicted to controversies, to the prejudice of their

character, happiness, and circumstances.

3 in Pisces represents persons of a mean size, rather short. but fleshy, uncomely, destitute of symmetry and proportion; the complexion bad; the hair of a light brown hue; the mind neither adorned with abilities nor virtue, but very dull and stupid, sottish and vicious, prone to lewd gratifications; guilty sometimes of extreme sensuality, dissimulation, and idleness; void of friendship, and unprofitable to society.

It is necessary to impress on the reader the necessity of observing whether the significator have any aspect to the benefics, as in that case the disposition is always improved.

CHAPTER IX.

Influence of the Sun.

The Sun was supposed by Ptolemy and others to revolve round the earth. This opinion, although astronomically incorrect, does not in the slightest degree affect astrology; for the stars act upon the earth according to their apparent or geocentric force, without any regard to their true or heliocentric places. The Sun is of a hot and dry nature, though inferior in this respect to Mars. He has little specific influence of his own, though, when in square or opposition to the Moon, the native is rash, hasty, and violent, and seems of a decidedly martial nature. The Sun possesses the peculiar power of destroying the nature of any planet with which he may happen to be in conjunction, and imbibing its qualities himself: this is termed combustion, when the planet is within 8° 30' of the Sun, and, being under the Sun's beams, when more than that distance, and less than 17° from his body, the former being a much greater affliction than the latter. seems very difficult to suppose that this effect is limited to precisely 8° 30'. There can be no doubt that every planet gradually loses its power as it approaches the Sun, and slowly regains it as it separates from him. When the Sun is afflicted by the malefics, he assumes their nature, and, on coming to an evil direction of the hyleg, will powerfully assist the destruction of life. When the Moon is hyleg, an evil direction to the Sun, even when the latter is wholly unmixed with the

influence of any other planet, is dangerous.

It is of the utmost importance in all genitures that the Sun (as well as the Moon) be free from affliction; for without this the native can expect neither success nor prosperity in the world. It is perhaps more fortunate to have the luminaries wholly unaspected by the malefics, even by the sextile and trine, for they still seem thereby to imbibe the qualities of the planets, though in a more moderate degree.

When the Sun is well aspected by Jupiter, the native is extremely fortunate; and if hyleg, he will have a good constitution and excellent health, provided that both Jupiter and the Sun be not otherwise afflicted. If in good aspect to Mars, the native is very fortunate in war, and meets with military

preferment.

If placed in the mid-heaven, and unafflicted, the native will rise to eminent offices; and if, at the same time, the Sun be in good aspect to Jupiter, he will attain great dignity.

If in the ascendant, the native is bold and courageous, and, with the assistance of good aspects, very fortunate. When the Sun is afflicted by Saturn in a nativity, the native is very unfortunate, poor-spirited, mean and dejected, with bad health, and not unfrequently of a consumptive habit. If by Mars, he is violent and outrageous, delighting in broils and bloodshed, and is often amply rewarded for his conduct.

In horary questions, if well dignified, the Sun represents a person high-minded, affable, ambitious of honour, detesting mean and sordid actions, prudent, faithful, secret, and of a profound judgment. If ill dignified, a proud, boasting, empty person, never to be depended upon, always aiming at things

above his station and capacity.

He describes, generally, one of a large, strong, well-made body, broad, high forehead, inclining to baldness, large eyes, but sharp sight, with bright yellow or flaxen hair, and much beard.

Leo is termed his house. He is exalted in Aries, and receives his fall in Libra and his detriment in Aquarius. He

governs the fiery triplicity by day.

The Sun is, in nature, masculine and dry, but more temperate than Mars; and, if well dignified, is always found equivalent to one of the fortunes. When he presides at a birth, the native is generally of a large, bony, strong body; of a sallow, sun-burnt complexion; large, high forehead, with light or saudy,

curling hair, but inclined to be soon bald; a fine, full, piercing, hazel eye; and all the limbs straight and well-proportioned. If he be well dignified, the native will be of a noble, magnanimous, and generous disposition, high-minded, but very humane; of a large, benevolent heart, affable, and courteous; in friendship, faithful and sincere; in promises, slow, but punctual. The solar man is not of many words; but when he speaks, it is with confidence and to the purpose. He is usually thoughtful, secret, and reserved; his deportment is stately and majestic; a lover of sumptuousness and magnificence, and possesses a mind far superior to any sordid, base, or dishonourable practices. If the Sun be unfortunate. then will the native be of a mean and loquacious disposition; proud and arrogant; disdaining all his inferiors, and a sycophant to his superiors; of shallow understanding and imperfect judgment; restless, troublesome, and domineering; of no gravity in words or soberness in actions; prone to mischievousness, austerity, uncharitableness, cruelty, and illnature.

The Form of Body given by THE SUN in the Twelve Signs.

⊙ in Aries, in which he is exalted, personates a reasonable stature; strong and well composed; a good complexion, though not very clear; light hair, flaxen or yellowish; a noble spirit, full of courage and valour, delighting in warlike deeds, and gaining victory and renown; formidable to his enemies; illustrious and famous in his generation, very often far beyond the capacity of his birth.

o in Taurus represents a short, well-set person, with brown hair, not very comely; a dark complexion; wide mouth, great nose, broad face; bold, confident, sufficiently strong, tinctured with no small share of pride, taking delight in opposing others,

and not unfrequently victorious.

in Gemini represents a well-proportioned body; of a sanguine complexion; above the middle stature; brown hair; a person of a good disposition, affable and courteous to all; not very fortunate in any affairs; subject to the checks and controlment of others, and patiently passing over slight abuses; a very mild-tempered person.

⊙ in Cancer represents a mean stature; of an ill complexion, with some deformity in the face; very unhealthy aspect; brown hair, and a lover of females; also an admirer of music, lancing, and such kinds of recreations; but he cares not to follow any employment, to all kinds of which he appears

indisposed.

⊙ in Leo gives a strong, well-proportioned person, of a very sanguine complexion; light brown or yellowish hair, full face and large eyes; sometimes a mark or scar on the face; a very honest person, faithful to his friends, punctual in the performance of his promise; yet he delights to take his pleasure; is ambitious of honour, whether in war or otherwise.

• in Virgo gives a person somewhat above the middle stature, a well-proportioned body, not corpulent, but rather slender; a good complexion; the hair brown, and much of it; in disposition an ingenious, cheerful person, enjoying all decent recreations, particularly those which gratify the ear and the

palate.

• in Libra gives an upright, straight body, an oval face and ruddy, cheerful complexion, light hair, full eyes, and when elderly, pimples in the face; a very unfortunate person in all or most of his actions, especially in warlike affairs, unless there be testimonies to the contrary; for therein he is sure to come off with dishonour if he escape other dangers, unless his significator be irradiated by the benefics.

⊙ in Scorpio gives a square body, full face, broad mouth, cloudy complexion, sun-burnt, brown hair; a very fleshy body in general; in disposition ingenious, but austere and ungentle; ambitious of honour; one unwilling to admit an equal, fortunate upon the seas or in the practice of physic or

chemistry.

• in Sagittarius gives a tall, well-proportioned, comely person, with an oval visage, sanguine complexion and light brown hair; a very lofty, proud-spirited person, aiming at great things, and too severe in the exercise of his power; yet exploits

are performed by him which add much to his renown.

O in Capricorn usually represents a mean stature, a sickly complexion; brown hair not curling; an oval face, a spare, thin body, not decently composed, but rather disproportioned; in disposition very just, thereby gaining love and friendship; sometimes passionate, a favourer of the female sex, and in general a good-humoured person.

⊙ in Aquarius describes a person of a middle stature; a corpulent body decently composed; a round, full face, light brown hair, and generally clear complexion; the disposition moderately good, but subject to ostentation, and desirous to

bear rule, yet free from malicious actions.

 in Pisces gives a person rather short of stature, round face, and an indifferently good complexion, light brown hair, sometimes flaxen; a reasonably corpulent body; a general lover of the female sex; addicts himself to gaming and feasting, often to his prejudice; yet a person very harmless, injuring none but himself by too much extravagance and prodigality.

CHAPTER X.

Influence of Venus.

Venus is the brightest planet in our system. As its orbit is less than that of the earth, it can never appear above 48° distant from the Sun.

Venus, when possessing the greatest share in the formation of the mind of a native, inclines him to music, poetry, painting, sculpture, drawing, dancing, and all elegant arts and amusements: the native is good-humoured, virtuous, kind, beneficent and charitable, fond of females, by whom he is generally beloved and admired, though rather deficient in firmness and resolution. The nature of Venus is liable to very material alteration by conjunction or evil aspect of the malefics, for she then seems to produce positive evil, causing extravagance, dissipation, ruin and waste of property, through gaming, drinking, and women; when strong and in the ascendant, she gives health, gain by women, and general prosperity; when on the meridian, she gives honour and preferment, by means of women, and the native will generally receive favour and protection from great ladies.

In horary questions Venus describes a person of middle size; very elegant deportment; fair and lovely complexion; beautiful features; engaging address; bright, sparkling eyes;

the hair light brown or chestnut.

If well dignified, the person is affable, friendly, affectionate, often engaged in love, and consequently prone to jealousy; excelling in musić, painting, dancing and every elegant accomplishment. If ill dignified, he is lustful, extravagant, dissipating his property with infamous women; a gamester and drunkard; possessed of some few good qualities, but these are more than overbalanced by the practice of many vices.

Venus is a feminine planet, temperately cold and moist, the lesser fortune, author of mirth and conviviality, alluring to procreation and to the propagation of the species. When she ascends at a nativity, she gives a handsome but not tall stature; complexion fair and lovely; bright, sparkling eyes, of a dark hazel or black; the face round, regular, smooth and engaging; the hair bright brown or chestnut, shining and plentiful; the

body regular and well-proportioned, and of a neat, smart and airy disposition; generally with dimples in the cheeks or chin and often in both; the eye wandering and naturally amorous; in motion light and nimble; in voice soft, sweet and agreeable, inclined to amorous conversation, and early arguments in love. If well dignified at the time of birth, the native will be of a quiet, even and friendly disposition, naturally inclined to neatness, loving mirth and cheerfulness, and delighting in music; amorous and prone to venery; though truly virtuous, if a woman; yet she will be given to jealousy, even without cause. If Venus be weak and afflicted by cross aspects, then will the native be riotous, profligate, abandoned to evil company and lewd women, regardless of reputation or character; a frequenter of places of ill fame; delighting in all the incitements to adulterous practices; in principle a mere atheist, wholly given up to the brutal passions of unbridled and uncultivated nature. If Venus be oriental at the time, the stature will be tall and straight; but if occidental, short and stooping, though comely and well favoured. If she be significator in a journey, and well dignified, she portends much mirth, pleasure and success; and promises safety and good fortune by the way.

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

2 in Aries represents persons of a middle stature, more slender than fat, the complexion good, the hair light, the face generally remarkable for some scar or blemish; of pensive disposition, and subject to misfortunes in their undertakings, and likewise in those in which they may be concerned for others; because, in this sign, Venus is extremely debilitated and unfortunate, being in her detriment. Notwithstanding this unpropitious position, we are not to rashly adjudge persons signified by Venus in this sign as destined to so harsh and cruel a fortune. We must take a proper survey of the whole; and perhaps we shall observe some favouring ray of Jupiter, or happy familiarity with Sol, Luna, and Mercury, potent, angular, and dignified. Above all, the Moon and Mercury must be regarded; and if free from affliction, and in some familiarity with each other, and Venus unvitiated by Saturn and Mars, we may indulge a rational hope of those under Venus in Aries succeeding in their undertakings.

Q in Taurus forms persons comely, somewhat fat, of a decent make, but moderate stature, ruddy or sanguine complexion, and brown hair; of a mild temper, and very winning,

fascinating disposition; in general fortunate, desirous to oblige all, and averse to do an injury to any one; consequently entitled to universal respect, favour and affection. This pleasing description will only hold good if no malefic configurations at birth affect it; and even though Venus may not be aspected by the malefics, nor be in parallel with them, and even though she may receive the general rays of Jupiter, yet, if the angles be afflicted by Saturn and Mars, particularly the mid-heaven, the persons under Venus in this sign must not expect to escape the evils inseparable from the commixture of starry influences.

of in Gemini forms persons of a middle stature, rather tall and slender, but well-proportioned and straight bodies; the hair brown; the complexion tolerably good and clear; in disposition good-natured and affectionate, benevolent and charitable, quickly moved by objects of sorrow and distress, and readily induced to do acts of kindness; endowed with the love

of justice, and rarely guilty of a dishonourable action.

? in Cancer designates persons of a short stature, rather corpulent; the face round, the complexion sickly and pallid; the hair of a light hue; the disposition prone to inactivity and idleness, too much addicted to the joys of Bacchus and pleasures not always creditable, yet capable of assuming the most plausible appearances of character and conduct, and of earnestly seeming to be what they really are not; full of mutability and unsteadiness.

Q in Leo forms persons rather tall, of well-compacted bodies; round face, full eye, and clear complexion, though sometimes freckled; the hair light brown or flaxen, and often sandy-red; of dispositions by no means unexceptionable, moderately passionate, very susceptible of anger, but soon reconciled, very generous and free, somewhat tinctured with pride; upon the whole sociably and good-naturedly inclined, and subject to frequent indispositions of body, but not

seriously or with much detriment.

or in Virgo designates tall, well-proportioned persons, of sad brown, or black hair, of oval faces and dark complexions; happily endowed with oratorical powers, of very aspiring minds, subtle and active, yet subject in general to misfortunes, rarely accomplishing the object of their desires and expectations.

of in Libra forms tall, upright persons, of graceful symmetry and proportion; brown hair, sanguine or ruddy complexion, the face lovely, often freckled, with dimples in the

cheeks; of an obliging and courteous disposition; generally beloved, respected in their dealings, and endearing in their conversations. This will prove true if Venus be not marred by Saturn or Mars, and Mercury and Luna do not counteract her influence.

Q in Scorpio represents persons of a well-set body, rather corpulent; of a broad face, duskish complexion, and sadbrown or black hair; but of very exceptionable characters; having many vicious propensities, and thereby led into the commission of almost every species of immorality; of a very contentious and envious disposition. The evil will be aggravated by the bad, and perhaps even by the good, aspects of the malefics, while the condition will be much mended by the

conjunction or good aspect of Jupiter.

or in Sagittarius forms persons well proportioned, the complexion moderately clear, somewhat sanguine, the hair brown and the visage oval; of a generous disposition, rather tinctured with pride, and somewhat passionate, yet, in general, extremely good-natured and very obliging, deserving of respect, and inclining to laudable amusements; upon the whole, fortunate in life. Should Saturn (perhaps Uranus) be in aspect to Venus, the above description will be greatly changed, both with regard to the form and mental qualities; the mind, more especially if Saturn dispose Mercury and the Moon, or even one of them; the form, particularly if the ascendant be afflicted and free from the benign power of Jupiter.

2 in Capricorn designates persons of a mean stature, the complexion pale and sickly, the face thin or lean; of dispositions by no means the most unexceptionable; if males, prone to an indiscriminate love of women; and, if females, extremely delighting in the company and caresses of men, the votaries of pleasure, subject to many reverses of fortune.

Q in Aquarius forms handsome, well-proportioned persons, somewhat corpulent, of a clear and sanguine complexion, the hair generally brown, but sometimes of a flaxen hue; of exceedingly good dispositions, full of courtesy and kindness, obliging to all, generally beloved, fond of polite recreations; of peaceful habits and virtuous inclinations; favoured with the smiles of fortune.

Q in *Pisces* forms persons of a middle stature, inclining to be fleshy and plump, the complexion moderately good, between pale and ruddy, the hair brown, sometimes of a flaxen colour, the face round, with a dimple in the chin; in general of a good-natured disposition, mild and quiet, just in their deal-

ings; of ingenious minds, but rather wavering in their resolutions, and moderately fortunate in life.

Too much care cannot be taken to consider every aspect to a planet. If afflicted, good cannot be expected from it, neither will the evil be so great when the planet is well aspected. Venus, although good when unafflicted, will produce evil when ill aspected. The old adage, that "evil communications corrupt good manners," is nowhere better deserving of attention than in astrology.

CHAPTER XI.

Influence of Mercury.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and, though the least in magnitude of the old planets, is one of the most important.

The abilities and disposition of every one depend chiefly

upon the condition of Mercury and the Moon.

Whenever Mercury is in conjunction with Saturn, the native is slow, dull, fearful, timorous, patient, persevering, laborious, grave and capable of great application to any sedentary occupation; if in bad aspect, he is nervous, stupid, sordid, and very worthless; if in good aspect, the native is subtle, prudent, and careful of his own interest. If Mercury be in conjunction or good aspect with Jupiter, the native is generous, liberal, humane, possessed of a good capacity; if in bad aspect, he will be of weak judgment, and inclined to view things through a false medium. When in conjunction or bad aspect with Mars, the native is violent, furious, blood-thirsty, passionate and revengeful, yet possessed of acuteness and discrimination, but without the assistance of good aspects, a thief and a swindler.

If in good aspect with Mars, the native is an excellent mechanic; brave, skilful, ingenious; possessing a large fund of caustic humour, penetrating, excellent in any work that requires dexterity of hand, an excellent accountant or mathematician, and, with the assistance of the Moon and Uranus, a good astrologer.

The conjunction of the Sun with Mercury destroys the mental abilities of the native. He is shallow, superficial, devoid of sound judgment or reflection; and though he may be qualified for business, he will never make any progress in the higher branches of science. As Mercury can never be more

than 28° from the Sun, he can form no aspect, if we except the mundane parallel; when he forms this parallel from the mid-heaven, provided he is a sufficient distance from the Sun, he seems to cause great and boundless ambition; and if the other parts of the figure concur, he may rise to considerable eminence.

If in conjunction or sextile with Venus, the native is fond of poetry, music, and dancing. If Mars assist the configuration, he will be an excellent painter; and there can be no position which produces a better musician, or singer, than the Moon separating from Venus and applying to Mercury. If

both planets be in m, the native will be a poet.

Mercury, in good aspect or mutual reception with the Moon, produces the most splendid abilities, and he is eminently successful in every scientific undertaking. A good aspect of Saturn to this configuration, will be of service in rendering the native more steady and more persevering in any pursuit. If in conjunction, or bad aspect of the Moon, the native still possesses great abilities, but he is very unsettled, continually shifting, not remaining long in one pursuit, sometimes ready to take advantage of the credulous and unwary.

Whenever Mercury and the Moon are afflicted in a nativity, and not in some aspect with each other, or the ascendant, the native is liable to mental derangement; and these symptoms will be more manifest at the time these planets meet with evil directions. Whenever Mercury is evilly affected in a nativity, he will operate as a malefic; if well aspected, he produces

good.—[See the nativity of George III.]

In horary questions, Mercury describes a person rather tall, thin, active, with high, straight forehead, large nose, thin lips, narrow chin, thin, sallow face, long arms, hands and legs.

If well dignified, he denotes a person quick, active, subtle, and well qualified for either learning or business. If ill dignified, the person so described is a thief, liar, mean sharper, full of deceit, and low cunning.

Mercury cannot be more weakened than by being combust, or in conjunction with the Sun, or give greater abilities than

by good aspect and mutual reception with the Moon.

Mercury is, in nature, cold, dry, and melancholy; but when strong, author of the most pointed wit, ingenuity, and invention. He is occasionally lucky or unlucky, as his position in the heavens may happen to be. When he is in conjunction with a masculine planet, he is masculine; when with a feminine planet, feminine; good and fortunate when joined with

the fortunes; but evil and mischievous when in conjunction with malevolent planets.

When he governs a nativity, he denotes a tall, straight, thin, spare body, narrow face and deep forehead, long, straight nose, eyes neither black nor gray, thin lips and chin, with but little beard, brown complexion, and hazel or chestnut-coloured hair, the arms, hands and fingers long and slender, and thighs, legs and feet the same.

If orientally posited (unless in π) the stature will be shorter, with sandy hair and sanguine complexion, somewhat sun-burnt, the limbs and joints large and well set, with small gray eyes; but if occidental, the complexion will be quite sallow, lank body, small, slender limbs, hollow eyes, of a red cast, and of a dry constitution. If Mercury be well dignified at the time of birth, the person will inherit a strong, subtle imagination and retentive memory, likely to become an excellent orator and logician, arguing with much eloquence, and with strong powers of persuasion. He is generally given to the attainment of all kinds of learning, an encourager of the liberal arts, of a sharp, witty and pleasant conversation, of an unwearied fancy, and curious in the search of all natural and occult knowledge, with an inclination to travel or trade into foreign countries. If brought up in the mercantile line, he will be ambitious of excelling in his merchandise, and will most times prove successful in obtaining wealth.

But if he is evilly posited, or debilitated, then the native will betray a disposition to slander, and abuse the character of every one without distinction; he will be a boaster, a flatterer, a sycophant, busybody, a talebearer, given to propagate idle tales and false stories, pretending to all kinds of knowledge, though defective in his intellectual faculty, and incapable of acquiring any solid or substantial learning, apt to boast of great honesty, yet very addicted to mean and petty thievery.

If Mercury be above the horizon, he inclines to oratory; if under, to arts and sciences.

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

♥ in Aries gives a body of midlling stature, spare, thin; a long neck, an oval face, light brown, curling hair, dusky brown or swarthy complexion; disposition unamiable, choleric, quarrelsome, addicted to falsehood, theft and unworthy actions; but if Mercury be in good aspect with Jupiter or

Venus, and is not afflicted by the malignant rays of Saturn

or Mars, the disposition will be much improved.

♥ in Taurus describes a person of middling stature, full face, sad brown hair, and of a swarthy complexion; an indifferently well-set, corpulent body. He is generally a slothful, idle person, loves his own ease, and to keep company with unworthy persons, to his own detriment and prejudice.

In Gemini represents a tall, slender, well-composed body; of a swarthy complexion; dark brown hair, hazel eye, high nose, long hands and feet; a very ingenious person, full of activity, a lover of arts and sciences, and will easily attain them; a good orator, having a very fluent tengue; makes an excellent pleader, a subtle barrister, clever poet, or novelist. He will be a delighter in literary researches, a collector of natural curiosities and of rare records. In short, he is a person who is seldom overreached or ensnared by the craftiest knave; on the contrary, he generally convicts the keenest sophist, especially if Mercury be free from the evil aspects of other planets.

§ in Cancer signifies a person of a low stature; of an indifferent, generally a pale complexion, black hair, thin face, sharp nose, and small gray eyes; in disposition he will prove a changeling, a mere dissembler, a sottish, sordid, light-fingered, ill-natured person. The benign aspects of Jupiter, Venus or

Luna to Mercury, will induce a most pleasing change.

§ in Leo gives a pretty large stature, not gross, but rather lean than corpulent; large eyes, a swarthy or sun-burnt complexion, light brown hair, round face, a broad and high nose. In disposition, a hasty, choleric, proud, conceited person; he is ambitious of honour, inflexible, a braggart, and often addicted to contention.

ĕ in Virgo describes a tall, slender, well-proportioned person, dark brown or black hair, the complexion not very clear, long visage. In disposition and qualities of the mind, amiable and profound, endowed with a fertile fancy, readily attaining the knowledge of divers arts, languages and sciences by his own industry; an expert merchant, a correct accountant, an able negotiator, an excellent orator, a great projector, delighting in literature, music, and in new discoveries and curious inventions; and these good qualities will be much increased if Virgo ascend with Mercury, free from affliction.

y in Libra describes a decently composed body, rather full than otherwise, reasonably corpulent; light brown, sometimes dark, smooth hair, gray eyes, ruddy or sanguine complexion; an ingenions person, of an excellent disposition, prompt to patronize virtuous persons and useful pursuits, an active advocate for justice, a lover of liberty, and a promoter of learning; in short, he is a person most happily endowed with many natural and acquired accomplishments.

liable to the anonymous disease.

\$\forall \text{ in Sagittarius}\$ denotes a person tall of stature, well shaped, body not corpulent, rather large-boned and spare, an oval face, brown hair, ruddy complexion, generally a large nose; for qualities and conditions passionate, but soon appeased; too rash in his actions, which many times occasion his own detriment; but good-conditioned in general, and delights in noble things, yet rarely attains his end.

§ in Capricorn signifies a person of mean stature, thin face, brown hair, a dusky complexion, generally bow-legged, or some defect in the extremities; in disposition peevish, fickle, discontented, and unfortunate: without other testi-

monies concur, an impotent, dejected creature.

y in Aquarius denotes a person of an indifferent stature of body, reasonably fleshy, a good, clear complexion, brown but sometimes black hair, full face; in disposition, an ingenious person, inclinable to the study of arts and sciences, of a pregnant wit, apt and inclinable to curious studies, researches and inventions; in fine, he is a favourer of the learned and an encourager of the ingenious.

ĕ in Pisces gives a person of low stature, brown hair, thin face, of a pale, sickly complexion, generally very hairy upon the body; addicted to the water; in disposition, a repining, disconsolate person, yet a lover of women, addicted to drink-

ing, and consequently the greatest enemy to himself.

CHAPTER XII.

Influence of the Moon.

The Moon is the earth's only satellite. She is feminine, cold, moist, and phlegmatic. Her influence in herself is neither fortunate nor unfortunate, but the whole depends on the configurations she makes with the other planets; likewise

her position in the figure, which is of the utmost consequence. By reason of her proximity to the earth, and the swiftness of her motion, by which she receives and transmits to us the light and influence of all the superiors by her configuration with them, she becomes the most powerful significator, either

in mundane, genethliacal, or horary astrology.

When the Moon has rule in a nativity, she produces a full, but not tall stature, with fair and pale complexion, round face, gray eyes, lowering brow, very hairy, short arms, thick hands and feet, smooth body, inclined to be corpulent and phleg-If she be impeded by the Sun at birth, she leaves a blemish on or near the eye; and if she be occidental and in evil aspect to Mars, the sight will be affected. If she be well placed in a nativity, the native will be of soft, engaging manners and disposition, a lover of the polite arts, and of an ingenious imagination, fond of novelties, and given to rambling about or travelling. He will also be unstable, providing only for the present, careless of futurity, timorous, prodigal, and easily affrighted, loving peace, and desiring to live free from the world, &c. If brought up to mechanical employment, he will hamper with a variety of trades, &c., but pursue none of them long together. If the Moon be unfortunate at the birth, the native will be slothful, indolent, and of no forecast; improvident, given to a drunken, disorderly, and beggarly life; hating labour, or any kind of employment. When oriental, she inclines more to corpulence; but when occidental, rather lean, awkward and ill-formed. The above refers to the Moon when having rule in a nativity chiefly; yet applies somewhat in every nativity.

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

) in Aries describes a person of indifferent stature, round face, light brown or flaxen hair, reasonably corpulent or fleshy, with a moderately good complexion. In disposition unstable, rash, passionate; ambitious of honour, and aspiring; rarely fortunate for any time; subject to many reverses and changes.

) in Taurus gives a well-composed body, middle stature, but rather short; corpulent and strong in person; complexion not clear, brown or black hair. Disposition gentle and obliging, and of serious deportment; in conduct just and correct; very generally respected, and rather fortunate.

) in Gemini.—A well-composed body, tall, with brown hair; complexion good, neither pale nor sanguine. In disposition not very agreeable; being subtle, crafty, and cunning,

yet very ingenious; generally unfortunate, if no good aspect be cast to the Moon.

) in Cancer.—Middle-sized persons, well made and fleshy; round face, brown hair, fair complexion, rather pale, vet dusky. Disposition social, pleasant and jocular, neither prone to passion or rashness; harmless, inoffensive, beloved and respected; fortunate in their affairs.

D in Leo.—A person rather above the middle stature, well proportioned, strong and large bones. The complexion sanguine, hair brown, with a full face and large eyes. Disposition aspiring, lofty, proud and supercilious; extremely ambitious of bearing sway over others; abhorring subjection or servitude; seldom fortunate.

D in Virgo represents a person above the middle stature; dark brown or black hair; oval face, rather ruddy complexion. Disposition pensive and reserved; and if) be not well aspected, covetous, and rarely doing what is good and

laudable.

) in Libra.—A person well composed, neatly and compactly made; moderately tall; smooth, light brown hair; ruddy complexion, mixed with clear white. Disposition agreeable and jocular, loving mirth and society; and, in general, much beloved and respected. If a female, highly admired and courted by numbers; yet, if 2, the ruler of the Moon in this sign, be not favourably configurated with 24 or the), she will be subject to evil, and suffer from slander.

D in Scorpio gives an ill-composed person, short, thick and fleshy; of a very obscure complexion; brown or black hair. Disposition evil; being sottish, treacherous and malicious, unless the Moon be very well aspected. If a female, deserving

censure, ill conducted.

D in Sagittarius denotes a handsome, well-proportioned body, an oval face, bright brown hair, and ruddy or sanguine complexion. The disposition good, free and generous; passionate, but quickly forgiving; obliging in temper, and one who gains respect and estimation; yet ambitious and aspiring.

D in Capricorn describes a person of low stature, and ill complexion; the body and face thin and spare; dark brown, lank hair; generally weak knees, or a defect therein. In mind having little activity or ingenuity; and, unless the D be well aspected by O, ? or 24, disposed to mean actions and debauchery; thereby losing all respect.

n in Aquarius represents a middle stature, well-formed, rather corpulent; brown hair; clear, sanguine complexion; in mind ingenious, courteous, affable, inoffensive; loving curiosities and moderate diversion; active and inventive; seldom guilty

of unbecoming conduct.

) in *Pisces* gives a person rather below the middle size; pale complexion; bright brown hair; the face and body plump or fat; not active in mind or body; given to eating, and sottish; unfortunate to themselves and others, if the Moon be not well configurated.

These descriptions refer chiefly to horary astrology; but when the Moon is near the cusp of the ascendant in a nativity, they may be fully considered; and at all times they

may be somewhat regarded.

CHAPTER XIII.

Influence of the Planet Uranus.

This planet was unknown to the ancients, having been discovered only near the end of the last century. By observation it has been proved that he has much effect in nativities; and this being so, it follows that many errors on the part of former astrologers may have arisen from their ignorance of his existence. If in a nativity he be powerful, he produces a remarkable degree of eccentricity and great independence of thought and opinion; yet I deem him to be not wholly evil; because he causes those persons under his influence to exhibit a great love of truth. His good aspects produce strange and sudden events, of an unexpected yet advantageous nature. His evil influence is more potent, however, than his good. generally causes the deaths of relations; and that in a strange or unexpected manner. If he denote, from his position on the cusp of the eighth house, the property of the husband or wife, it will occur that loss or destruction of the same happens from singular and sudden causes, quite unlikely and unlooked for. If he influence the mind of a native or querent, he renders him remarkable for odd and eccentric conduct, and who will walk suddenly and abruptly out of a room without seeming motive. He is very inimical to the female sex; and if he aspect the Sun in any way, he delays or prevents marriage, by females.

When Uranus is stationary near the place of the Sun, Moon, &c., or in evil aspect thereto, there will ensue some sudden family loss or other unexpected evil event. The student can hardly pay sufficient attention to these stationary positions of

the planets; even Mercury, when stationary on an important place in the nativity of any one, will cause striking events, generally of the nature of the planet he may be in aspect with at the moment.

The Planet Neptune.

Nothing has been satisfactorily proved as to the nature of this planet, astrologically, hitherto. It will be well to observe those nativities wherein he is in conjunction or opposition of the Sun or Moon, or wherein he is just rising or southing; as in process of time some valuable facts may thereby be discovered. So far as is known, he seems to be dry, warm and genial, or of fortunate influence.

The Asteroids.

There are now known nearly seventy small bodies, which form their courses about the Sun, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. They are mostly out of the Zodiac; and for that reason alone are not thought to have any influence in nativities. Yet it may be well for the student to notice their conjunction with the Sun or Moon whenever they are near the ecliptic.

SECOND BOOK.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Map of the Heavens, or Figure of the Heavens, at any Moment, such as the Birth of a Child, a Question put to an Astrologer, the Moment of any Event commencing, or of going to Bed ill; also the Time of an Eclipse, or Solar Ingress, &c.

The heavens are divided by nature into two parts, which are the portions above and below the horizon; and these are divided again by the meridian line, making four quadrants. Each of these is divided by astrologers into three parts, thus forming twelve divisions, which are called the twelve MANSIONS, or HOUSES.

Thus: From the eastern horizon, where the Sun and other heavenly bodies rise into view, to the south, upper meridian, are three houses, the 12th, 11th, and 10th. Then, from the south, or upper meridian, where the Sun is at noon, and where the heavenly bodies (for brevity termed "the stars") reach their highest altitude, down to the western horizon, are three houses, viz., the 9th, 8th, and 7th. Again, from the western horizon to the north or lower meridian, where the Sun is at midnight, are three houses, viz., the 6th, 5th, and 4th. Lastly, from the north or lower meridian, up to the eastern horizon, are three houses, viz., the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st, which make in all TWELVE HOUSES.

Hence it will be seen that the Sun, in his daily course, passes retrograde, or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac, through the 12th, 11th, 10th, 9th, 8th, and 7th houses; and, in his nightly course, he passes retrograde through the 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st houses. The other stars do the same as regards their periods above and below the horizon.

How to draw a Map of the Heavens for any given Moment; or how to erect a Figure of the Heavens.

1st.—Observe what is the right ascension on the meridian for the given day at mean noon, which is its distance, measured in *sidereal* time, from the first point of Aries, or

 Υ 0h 0m 0s. This is given daily in Zadkiel's "Astronomical Ephemeris" in hours, minutes and seconds.

2nd.—Note how far the given time differs in hours, minutes and seconds, from the nearest mean noon, or the time marked as twelve hours in the day, by a good watch or clock. If it be before noon, subtract the said difference from the "sidereal time" at mean noon; but if it be afternoon, add the said difference to the "sidereal time" at mean noon, and you will have the right ascension on the meridian. If the sum be over twenty-four hours, cast away that amount.

3rd.—With a "Table of Houses" for the nearest latitude to the place for which the map of the heavens be required, enter the first column and find the nearest right ascension to that you have on the meridian, and mark the degrees and minutes in the second column, with the sign at the head of the column, and enter them on your 1st house or ascendant. These Tables are given in this volume for London and Liverpool.

4th.—Then proceed to enter on the cusps, or beginnings, of each of the following houses: viz., the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th houses, the *degree* of the sign given in the following several columns in the table.

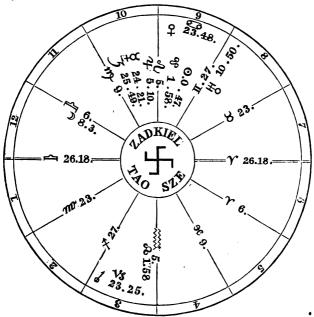
5th.—Next place on the cusps of the several opposite houses the same degree of the opposite sign. Thus, on the 7th place the same degree and minute of the opposite sign you have on the ascendant; on the 8th put the same degree of the opposite sign there is on the 2nd; and so on. You will then have a map, or figure, of the twelve houses, with the longitude cut by the cusps of each house.

♦ 6th.—Now place the ⊙,), and planets in the several houses (after having by the rule of proportion reduced their places from noon given in the "Ephemeris") to the time for which the map is required.

7th.—Place the Moon's north node, or Dragon's Head, in the house wherein it falls, according to its longitude; and in the opposite sign, but in the same degree and minute, place the Moon's south node, or Dragon's Tail.

8th.—Lastly, calculate the longitude forward in the zodiac from the place of the ② to that of the D, and add the amount to the longitude on the cusp of the ascendant. The result, rejecting the circle if necessary, will be the longitude of the part of fortune, ⊕, which place in the figure, or map, accordingly.

A Map of the Heavens, completed according to the above Rules, for 24 minutes past noon, on the 23rd July, 1860, at London.



Explanation of the Diagram No. 2.

This will be best explained by stating the whole process of erecting such figure or map of the heavens.

Right ascension actually on the M. C. 8 29 46 2nd.—Now seek in the "Table of Houses for London," at the end of this volume, for the nearest amount of right ascension to this, which is found to be 8h 29^m 26^s. You will



^{*} These letters signify the medium cæli, or mid-heaven.

find in the column headed 1st house the figures 26° 18', and the sign = at the head, importing that 26° and 18' of the sign Libra are then rising in the east; which enter in the map.

3rd.—In the next column you find 23° of the sign Scorpio,

which enter on the cusp of the 2nd house.

4th.—In the 3rd column you find 27° of Sagittarius, which enter on the cusp of the 3rd house.

5th.—In the 4th column are 5° of the sign Aquarius, which

are to be entered on the cusp of the 4th house.

6th.—In the 5th column are 9° of the sign Pisces, which

place on the cusp of the 5th house.

7th.—In the 6th column you find 6° of the sign Aries,

which must be placed on the cusp of the 6th house.

The longitudes of the first six houses, beginning at the asc., being now marked, we have only to enter the same degrees and minutes of the opposite signs, on the cusps of the opposite houses, to complete the map, as regards the zodiac. Thus, on the 7th are found Υ 26° 18′, on the 8th \aleph 23°, on the 9th Π 27°, on the 10th \Re 5°, on the 11th \Re 9°, and on the 12 \cong 6°. N.B.—Between the cusps of the 3rd and 4th, the whole sign \Re is found to be intercepted, which is therefore marked in the 3rd house, and hence the opposite sign \Re is marked in the 9th house also, which completes this part of the business.

We now proceed to place the planets in the figure. First, the (at noon was in S. 0° 46'; and on the following day, at noon, in Ω 1° 44′. He moves about 2½ minutes per hour; therefore, for the 24 minutes of time since noon, I allow his motion to be 1'; and hence place him just outside the tenth cusp, in Ω 0° 47'. The Moon was in \triangle 7° 49' at noon, and on the next day, at noon, in $Arr 22^{\circ}$ 6'. The difference is 14° 17' = 857'. Now, by proportion, $24^{h} = 1,440^{m}$, giving 857', we find 24^{m} give 14'; which, added to the Moon's place at noon, gives her place in the figure $\triangleq 8^{\circ} 3'$; whence I place her just within the cusp of the 12th house, on which I find \$\simes 6^\circ\$. Then the planet h is found to move, from noon of the 19th day to noon of the 25th day, from \$\infty 25\circ 20' to \$\infty 26\circ 3'\$, being 43'. In four days, therefore, he moved 29'; which, added to his place on the 19th, gives his place in the figure of 25° 49'. 24 moves 13' in the 24h, and hence he does not move half a minute in the 24 minutes since noon; and I, therefore, place him in the longitude given in the Ephemeris, viz., Ω 5° 10′, which brings him just outside the cusp of the 10th house. & is found to be retrograding, or moving backwards in longitude, and the

amount of his motion is 16' in 24 hours, which will be about 1' for 24 minutes since noon. Hence, I diminish the longitude of 3 by one minute; and, it being \$\mathcal{Y}\$ 23° 26', I enter him in \$\mathcal{Y}\$ 23° 25' in the 3rd house, taking care to place an R after him, to denote that he is retrograde.

Venus is also found to retrograde from \mathfrak{D} 23° 49′, just 35′ in the 24h; which gives her a motion of 1′ in the 24 minutes from noon. I place her, therefore, in \mathfrak{D} 23° 48′ in the 9th

house.

Mercury is found to move 16' in the 24^h; which gives his place, as marked for noon, in Ω 24° 28', which falls in the 10th house, close to h.

Uranus is found, on the 23rd July, to be in π 10° 50'; and I place him in the 8th house, since I find 27° of that sign on

the cusp of the 9th.

The planets being now all placed, we have the Ω and $\mathfrak B$ to enter. The Ω was in $\mathfrak m$ 1° 52′ on the 25th July; and, as it moves 3′ daily, always retrograde, it must have been, on the 23rd, in $\mathfrak m$ 1° 58′; whence I place it just outside the cusp of the 4th house, and also the $\mathfrak B$ in Ω 1° 58′, just outside the 10th house, and between the Ω and Ω

The Part of Fortune is thus found:

Longitude of D Longitude of O										
Difference Longitude of asc										
7 1. 1 0 -									 	

CHAPTER II.

To draw a Map of the Heavens, for any part of the World, by means of a Terrestrial Globe.

Although a "Table of Houses" be the readiest means by which to draw a map of the heavens, yet the globe offers a very easy method; and, where a table of houses is not to be had, for the latitude of the place of birth, is most valuable.*

^{*} A small nine-inch terrestrial globe answers very well; and even a six-inch globe will suffice. Those made by Wyld, of Charing Cross, London, may be fully relied on.

Rule 1st. Raise the north pole (in north latitude) to the degree of the latitude of the place. Bring the hour and minute of the right ascension of the meridian to the brass meridian. Then will the degree of the ecliptic, culminating, be seen also on the meridian, and that which is rising be seen on the eastern horizon. 2nd. Reduce the pole to the degree given in the "Table of Poles" for the eleventh house, add two hours to the right ascension on the meridian, and bring that amount of right ascension to the eastern horizon; when the longitude of the ecliptic on the eleventh house will be found to be cut also by the horizon. 3rd. Alter the pole to the degree of the pole of the twelfth house, add two hours more to the right ascension, and bring the amount to the eastern horizon; when the longitude to be placed on the twelfth cusp will be found to be cut by the horizon. 4th. Leave the pole at that elevation, add four hours more to the right ascension. and bring the amount to the eastern horizon; when you will find the longitude of the second house cut by the horizon. Lastly. Reduce the pole to the same elevation as for the eleventh house, add two hours more to the right ascension, and bring it to the horizon; when the longitude on the cusp of the third house will be found to be cut by the horizon.

You have now the longitudes of the meridian, and the five houses east of the meridian. On the opposite houses, place the same degrees of the opposite signs, and you have the map or figure complete, and ready for introducing the

planets, the \oplus , Ω and \emptyset , as already explained.

Example.—Required, a map of the heavens for the estimate time of the birth of H.R. H. the Prince of Wales?

The time given by the authorities was 10^h 48^m a.m., on the

9th November, 1841, at London.

The sidereal time at mean noon that day was 15^h 13^m 57^s Time from noon 1^h 12^m + 12^s = * 1 12 12

Right ascension on the M.C. at birth . 14 1 45 1st. Bring this to the brass meridian and it gives m 2½° on the mid-heaven or 10th house. Then by elevating the pole to

^{*} These twelve seconds are added because of the difference between mean and sidereal time; which may be always taken as ten seconds per hour, and must be added to the interval from noon, measured by clock time.

In horary figures this correction may be omitted if the mean time elapsed be less than three hours.

51½°, the latitude of London, we find that there were rising 27 fo of 1. 2nd. The pole of the eleventh house is found by the "Table of Poles" to be 233°; therefore elevate the pole to that amount, add 2h to the right ascension, and bring 16h of right ascension to the horizon. You then find m 241° also thereon, which is the longitude on the cusp of the 11th house. Elevate the pole to 40^{30} for the twelfth house according to the table, add 2h to the right ascension, and bring 18h of right You will find 1 111 cut by ascension to the horizon. the same; which place on the cusp of the twelfth house. 4th. Leave the pole at the same point, add four hours to the right ascension and bring 22h of right ascension to the horizon. You will thereon find m 134°, which is the longitude of the second house. Lastly, depress the pole to $23\frac{3}{4}$, add 2^h to the right ascension and bring 24^h to the horizon. There will then be found thereon \(\text{O}_1^{\infty} \), which is the longitude of the cusp of the third house.

You have now all the six eastern houses. Place the same degrees of the opposite signs on the opposite houses and you will have the map of the heavens; to complete which, as it appeared at the moment of the birth of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, place in the \odot ,) and planets with the \otimes and \otimes , and \oplus for the time of the event, as you have been already instricted.

CHAPTER III.

How to give Judgment on a Horary Question, from a radical Map of the Heavens, or from one drawn for the time of an important event taking place.

1st.—Having made yourself acquainted with the influences of the planets by perusing carefully the First Book, containing their description, influence, &c., and also having learned the signification of each of the twelve houses, reflect on the nature of the question or the event, and discover which of the houses it is ruled by, and which planets are entitled to be considered the significators of the question, &c., from the circumstance of being placed near the cusp of the house ruling the matter, or from being the lord or lady of the house.

2nd.—Note well that the first house ever denotes the querent, or person asking the question, or who seeks information from the figure of the heavens. Also that the Moon is always the co-significator of the querent; except the question

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be regarding love or marriage and be asked by a female; when the Sun becomes her co-significator.

The several Ways by which the Matter enquired may be brought to a Conclusion.

1st.—When two planets being significators of the querent and quesited (viz., the matter or person enquired about) are going to good aspect, especially if with reception in each other's dignities.

2nd.—If by square aspect and in strong mutual reception.

3rd.—By translation of Light; which is when, although no aspect arise between the significators, some other planet separate from the aspect of one and apply to the aspect of the other. This indicates that the matter will be effected by a friend or other person described by that other planet.

4th.—By reception mutual, in a strong and fortunate part of the figure, pertinent to the question, especially if the lord of the fourth house (which always denotes the *end* of the

matter) be in good aspect to the significators.

N.B.—A square aspect, when it denotes completion of any matter, implies delays and difficulties.

How to judge whether a Figure be radical, that is, like the radix, viz., the Nativity of the Querent; and so fit to be judged and relied on.

1st. When the lord of the sign ascending be of the same triplicity as the lord of the hour.* Thus, if a fiery sign ascend, and the Sun or Mars in the daytime be lord of the hour. 2nd. When the ascendant, its lord or planet, placed within five degrees of the cusp of the ascendant, describe the person of the querent. Note.—If neither of these things occur, it is not safe to give judgment. And if the seventh cusp, or lord of the seventh or planet near the cusp, which denotes the artist himself, be much afflicted, little credit will be gained by giving judgment on the figure.

CHAPTER IV.

On Questions and Matters ruled by the First House.

The sign ascending chiefly denotes the person of the querent, and the lord of the ascendant describes his affairs in

^{*} To find the lord of the hour, consult the "Table of Planetary Hours" at the end, and rules there given.

connection with other persons. Hence, if the querent desire to have dealings with any person, it must be noted how his significator and theirs may agree. If the querent must of necessity have to do with anything or anyone whose significator does not agree with his, then let him, at least, choose a time when their mutual significators are in friendly aspect,

&c., for the time being.

Observe generally that the querent or quesited will much affect the nature and character of the planet which disposes of his significator; and, in this case, the term may be considered as well as other dignities; and this will be the case as regards office also, or trade, profession, quality, &c. Thus, if ruled by 4, they will be inclined to religion and learning, or to be a clothier, woollendraper, grocer, &c.; if by 3, to be a soldier, surgeon, or cutler, &c.; if by 2, to be a musician, or deal in toys, silk, &c.; and so of the others.

Whether a Thing suddenly happening denote Good or Evil to the Querent?

If any remarkable event occur, which excites the anxiety or fears of any person, let him note the hour and minute, and a figure of the heavens taken for that time will inform him of the result. Let notice be taken whether the lord of the ascendant and the Moon be well placed and well aspected with reception of the \odot , 2, or 2, and be not afflicted by the malefics, \$\forall \cdot, or \$\delta\$, or \$\delta\$, or \$\delta\$ evilly affected; then no trouble will occur from the event or news, &c. But if there be only good and potent aspects to the significators of the querent, he may expect gain or advantage by or through the persons described by the benefics and the houses they rule. Thus, if the lord of the second throw the aspect, it imports gain, &c.; if the lord of the third, the same by a near relation or neighbour, or short journey; if the lord of the fourth, by his father, or about lands or houses, or by husbandry, or his dwelling-place; if the lord of the tenth, by his trade or profession, his mother, or some preferment, &c.; and so of the other lords of houses.

Question of Health and general Prosperity, &o.

If the lord of the ascendant, the cusp of the ascendant, and the), be all well aspected, strong, and unafflicted by the evil planets or the lords of the sixth or eighth, you may judge the querent will have health, and do well. If the O, or other benefic, throw good aspects to his significators from good houses, and no evil aspects counteract the same,

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the querent may expect prosperity, and it will come from those matters indicated by the houses ruled by the assisting planets. The \oplus in the second or tenth, and well aspected, is a strong token of general prosperity.

Question as to an absent Relation or Friend, whether alive or dead, and his condition, &c.

If the quesited be a relation or friend, observe the house that governs him, as the third for a brother the fourth a father, fifth a child, seventh a husband, eleventh a friend. If the significator be in angles or strong, and well aspected, the quesited is alive and well. If his significator be afflicted and weak, or in the sixth house of the figure, or the sixth from his own house, then say he has been, or is, ill, and suffers according to the evil planet that afflicts him, and the sign that planet is in, and if he be in the eighth combust, or greatly afflicted by recent aspects, and no saving planet assist, you may judge him to be dead; but, be careful, and avoid rash judgments. If his significator be in his tenth or tenth of the figure, he has had preferment or employment. If in the sixth well aspected, he is merry and enjoys himself. If good planets be in his second, and aspect his significator, he is prosperous and well off. If the contrary occur, and his significator be afflicted, judge that he is now suffering in health, or fame, pocket, &c., as may appear.

If there be good aspects applying between the significators of the querent and quesited, and the latter be retrograde, he is thinking of returning; and, if he be in the ninth house, he is already on his return. And if there be good aspects from the Moon or & to the lord of the ascendant or cusp of the ascendant, and the thing be possible in itself, you may expect letters or news of him, or his return, when the aspect shall be completed, which you may observe in the Ephemeris. If & be approaching the ascendant, then expect news, &c., on

the day he transits the cusp.

CHAPTER V.

On Matters ruled by the Second House.

How the Querent shall thrive for the future?

If the lord of the first be found in, or aspect the second, or tenth, or the) do the same, or good planets cast strong

and good aspects to the querent's significators from the tenth or second, or the \oplus be in those houses, and well aspected, or \mathcal{U} be rising, or in the tenth or second, and not afflicted, and there be no cross aspects from the evil planets to the significators, judge that the querent will do well in his trade, profession, &c. But if none of these good aspects exist, but evil rays prevail, he must expect troubles and losses. And if \flat be in the second or tenth afflicting the Moon or \oplus , he may fear some serious misfortunes, according to the house \flat governs.

Of obtaining a Loan, or Money lent or owing to the Querent.

The seventh represents the quesited, unless he be a relation, when the house ruling that relation must be taken. The eighth being second from the seventh, signifies his property. If the lord of the ascendent or the D be joined to, or in good aspect with, a good planet in the eighth, or its lord, he will obtain the money. An infortune in the eighth will denote the same if there be mutual reception between the significators. If the lord of the seventh or eighth be in the first or second with reception, the same; but without reception, it denotes loss or damage from the quesited. If the lord of the first or the D be in good aspect to a fortune, in the tenth or eleventh, or having dignities in the ascendant, it prenotes success. But it will always be done with great difficulty, if there be no reception.

Of Gain or Profit, Stipend, &c., from the Government or any Great Person, or from the Querent's Employer.

Judge this the same as the last case, only taking the tenth for the quesited instead of the seventh, and the eleventh for his property. In each case see that the lord of the fourth be not much afflicted, as that shews the matter will end ill.

CHATER VI.

On Matters ruled by the Third House.

Of an absent Brother or Sister.

The ascendant, planet therein, near the cusp, and the D, are for the querent as usual; the third cusp, its lord and planet therein, for the quesited.

Observe the condition of the lord of the third; in what

house, and how aspected and dignified. If in the third, and not ill aspected, the absent brother is in health; if there and ill aspected, he is well, but in trouble. If the planets afflicting him be in reception with his significator, he will overcome the trouble. If the good planets throw good aspects to his significator, or evil aspects with reception, he is in health and well content to stay where he is. Observe how his second or house of property is conditioned. If the lord of the third be in the fourth (his second), he is endeavouring to make money where If the lord of the third be in the fifth, and not afflicted, nor the lord of the fifth be so, he is in health, jocund and merry, and well content to be where he is. If the lord of the third be well aspected by fortunes, you may rely he is in good condition; yet if there (the fifth) and afflicted, he is out of sorts, not satisfied, and not very well. If afflicted and in the sixth, eighth or twelfth, he suffers and is full of discontent. If evil planets in the sixth house cast him ill aspects, or the lord of the sixth be in the third, unless he have dignity in the sign, the brother is infirm. If you find that he is really ill, and the lord of the third be going to d of the lord of the eighth, or entering combustion, especially if in the eighth, he will likely die of that illness. If his significator be in the eighth, he apprehends to die of the illness; and if the lord of the fourth or of the eighth from the third (viz. the tenth) afflict him also, and no good aspect or reception of a fortune happen, he will die; and if the aspect be past, and nothing occur to mitigate the evil, or if the significator be joined to infortunes or combust in the tenth, and no good aspect or reception occur, he is already dead. If the brother's significator be in the seventh, he is still in the country to which he went. If it be in the ninth, he is gone from the place to which he first went, or is travelling far from his former abode. If it be in the eleventh and well aspected, he is safe at the house of a friend, and is enjoying himself; but if afflicted, he is discontented. If it be in the twelfth, joined to fortunes with reception, he is dealing in races, or horses, or cattle; but if unfortunate in the twelfth, or aspecting the lord of the eighth, or combust, he is in grief, and fears he will never see his country again; and if in a fixed sign, and in ill aspect to the lord of the tenth or the eighth, he may be in prison and may die there.

If the lord of the third be in the first house, he is merry and well pleased, and loved and respected, unless it be afflicted; if it be see what house the afflicting planet is in, or rules, and say he is vexed about the matter of that house; as if it be the

fourth, say he is troubled for money.

If the lord of the third be in the second afflicted, he is detained against his will; but if his significator be retrograde, he will try hard to escape; and if he go to any good aspect, &c., he will succeed.

Fif a question be asked about a father, let the houses be run round in the same way; the fourth being his significator, the fifth his property, the ninth his fifth, the tenth his sixth, the twelfth his eighth, and the third his twelfth. And so of any other relation: the fifth for a child, the sixth for a servant, the seventh for a wife or sweetheart, the tenth for a master or employer, &c. The other houses are to be counted from that house which rules the party enquired about; and if he be no relation, then ever take the seventh house, its lord and planet therein, for his significators.

Of News, Rumours, &c., whether true or not; and whether they signify Good or Evil.

If the) be in the ascendant, third, tenth or eleventh, separating by good aspect from any planet, and applying by the same to the lord of the ascendant at the time of hearing the news, &c. (for which time the figure should be taken), then is the rumour, &c., true, and tending to the benefit of the

querent.

If the) be void of course, the news is false or vain: so if the D and & be in ill aspect, and do not either of them cast a good aspect to the ascendant; if 4 or 9 be in the ascendant, or the D or & well dignified in \(\Delta \) or \(\delta \) to the first or tenth or eleventh, you will receive no detriment by the affair. But if the lord of the sixth, eighth or twelfth be in the ascendant or afflict its lord, or if & or b be retrograde in the ascendant. or in aspect to its lord or its cusp, then querent will receive detriment by the matter, if it concern himself; and if it concern the nation or government, it shews damage to them accordingly. If b signify the evil, he shews damage by old people, buildings, corn or cattle, or lingering illness. & shews mischief by thieves and marauders, violence, fever, &c. shews trouble by writings, letters lost, and young people; the press, law, &c., and trade. The O shews mischief by or to some person in power, &c.; and 2 may shew mischief by a friend or some respectable lady; 24 by a gentleman, banker, or barrister, &c.; and the D by low people, and such men and things as she rules.

Whether it be well to take a short Journey.

If the lord of the ascendant be strong and in the third, or received by the lord of the third, or well aspected by him, or if the) be so aspected or placed, or throw a good aspect to the ascendant, or a square in signs of short ascension, and be swift in motion, these are arguments that he will go, and with good success. The best direction to go in, is that in which 24, if not afflicted, lies in the figure; and after him consider the) and lord of the third.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Matters pertaining to the Fourth House.

To find anything mislaid or hidden

If it belong to the querent, see to the second house; if to the querent's brother, the fourth; if to his father, the fifth; his mother, the eleventh, &c.; and his wife the eighth. If the lord of the second or any house of property, as above, be in an angle, it is within the house of the owner; and if the lord of the second, &c., be in the ascendant, or in the same sign with the lord of the ascendant, it is in that part of the house wherein he most abides, or where he keeps his chief valuables; but if the lord of the second be in the tenth, it is in the hall or dining-room. But if it be a mechanic or tradesman, in his shop; if a farmer, it is in the ordinary room of the house, or first room after entering. If the lord of the second be in the seventh, it is in the room in which his wife has most to do. If in the fourth, it is where the most aged of the household lodges, or in the middle of the house, or where his father stays. And so of the other houses.

The quality of the place is known by the sign the significators are in. If the sign on the second, &c., be airy, it is hidden in the eaves or topmost part of the house, or of the room in which it is; and if it be in the field or garden, &c., it will be found on high, hanging to the branch of a tree, &c. If the signs be watery, it is in the dairy, or wash-house, or near the water. In fiery signs, it is near the chimney, or fire, or near iron, or the walls of the house. In earthy signs, it is near the ground or floor, or under a pavement, &c.; and, if out of the house, it is near a stile or bridge where people come on to the grounds. If the significator be going out of one sign into another, it is behind something, or fallen down

betwirt two rooms, or near the threshold or joining of two rooms, and is higher or lower according to the nature of the sign, &c.

The signs the lord of the second and fourth is in must be

considered, as also those of the \oplus .

For things lost or mislaid, or fugitives, the true quarters of the heavens the signs signify, are Υ east, Ω east and by north, Υ east and by south, \simeq west, Π west and by south, \simeq west and by north, ϖ north, m north and by east, Υ south ϖ south and by east, m south and by west.

Of buying and selling Houses, Land, Farms, &c.

The ascendant and its lord are for the buyer; the seventh and its lord and planets therein are for the seller. The fourth house and planets therein signify the house or land, &c. The tenth house and planets therein are for the price; that is,

whether it will be sold cheap or dear.

The lord of the first and seventh in good aspect, the lord of the seventh applying to the lord of the ascendant, the seller desires to deal with him. If the significators are well dignified in this case, or there be translation of light between them, by some lighter planet passing from the aspect of one to the other, they will easily make the sale and purchase. If the aspect be a square, it will only be done with delay and difficulty. If the significators go to an 8 without strong, mutual reception, there will be no bargain. Consider also the lord of the fourth house; for if the lord of the first or the) apply to the lord of the fourth or planet therein, and there be strong reception, or if the lord of the fourth be in the ascendant, the house or land will be purchased. If there be no reception, yet if the) transfer the light of one significator to the other, the bargain may be made through brokers or agents, or mutual friends.

The quality of the house or land, &c., may be known by the planet in the fourth and signs therein. If the two infortunes be there, and the lord of the fourth retrograde or afflicted, the property will not continue long in the purchaser's family. But if 24, 2, or 8 be in the fourth, it will be a profitable purchase, and it will remain in the family.

If an infortune possess the ascendant, the occupiers are deceitful, and will not do justice to the house or farm. If he be direct, they will purloin the timber or wear out the land, injure the buildings, &c. If he be retrograde, they will run

away or throw up their lease, &c.

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If a fortune be in the ascendant, the tenants will act ho-

nestly and give satisfaction.

A good planet in the M.C. and direct, there is good timber on the ground, and good store of it. If he be retrograde, there are many trees, but little timber, or they have been lopped much, or they are decayed. If an infortune be in the M.C. direct, there are but few trees; if retrograde, they are stolen, or made waste of by the country people.

If no planet be in the M.C., and the lord of it be well dignified and behold the cusp well, say there is wood on the ground: if he do not behold it, it is little worth. If the lord of the tenth be occidental and direct, the trees are sound and will continue long; if he be retrograde, there are among them

many hollow trees, &c.

The seventh house declares the state of the herbage, &c. 24, or Q, or the lord of the seventh there, the land yields well—grass, corn, &c; but if an infortune be there, judge the reverse.

For the quality of the soil, look to the fourth house. If γ , Ω , or f be on the cusp, it is hilly, mountainous, dry, hard ground, or a great part of it is such; \mathcal{O} , \mathfrak{M} , or \mathcal{V} there, it is plain ground, good for pasturage, grazing or tilling. Π , \simeq , \mathfrak{M} shew it neither hilly nor plain, but some of both soils; partly good and partly ill. \mathfrak{G} , \mathfrak{M} , or \mathcal{X} shew good store of water is there, and the land generally either moist or sedgy.

If an infortune be on the cusp of the fourth, and afflicted, the land will partake of his nature. If m be there, and he therein and afflicted, the land is worthless from being boggy and sour, full of long, rushy grass, &c.; and, if near the sea or a river, you may fear overflows, &c. If he afflict when in a fiery sign, the land is barren, hungry and unprofitable, wants water, &c. If he there retrograde, &c., in an airy sign, the land is not very good, and has been very ill managed. If he be there in an earthy sign, the land is a heavy, cold clay; and is very badly farmed, and out of heart and condition. Whether the price be cheap or dear is known by the lord of the tenth. If he be strong and angular, the price will be high; but, if he be weak and afflicted, then the price will not rise high.

If it be well to take a certain Farm, House, or Land, &c.

The first is for the person who would hire; the seventh for the owner; the tenth is for the profit by the transaction; the fourth is for the end of the matter.

If the lord of the first be ascending, or a fortune be in the

ascendant, or \oplus there, not impedited, the farmer, &c., desires much to take it, and has great liking thereto; but if an infortune be in the ascendant, he cares little for it, or repents the bargain, &c.

If the lord of the seventh be therein, or a fortune be therein, the man who has to sell, or let, will keep his word and

abide by the bargain; but he will profit most by it.

If an evil planet be in the seventh, and not lord of it, take care of the covenants, &c.; for he, the owner, &c., will be too hard with you, and mind nothing but his own ends. If a fortunate planet be in the tenth, the parties will bargain, and the land, &c., will be let; but an infortune in the tenth, or beholding that house by \square or 8, there will be no bargain made; and they differ about the timber, or erecting buildings, or about repairs, &c.

Lastly, see to the fourth house for the end of the matter. A fortune there, or the house well aspected, there will be a good ending, and both parties pleased. But if an infortune be

there, the end of the matter will please neither party.

Whether the Querent shall inherit his Father's Property, &c.

The usual significators for the querent: the fourth, its lord and planet therein, for the father, and the fifth for his property. If there be good agreement between the lords of the second and fifth, you may augur favourably for querent. If there be any planet throwing evil aspect to the second or its lord, observe what house that planet rules, and judge that the querent's expectations are endangered by the party thereby signified. If he have any enemy or adversary, let him endeavour a reconciliation on the day when the lord of the ascendant and the planet denoting that enemy are coming to good aspect, or the moon be separating from one and applying to the other. He will no doubt gain his desire thereby.

If good to remove from one House or place to another.

The ascendant and fourth denote the place and house the querent is now in; the seventh, the place to which he would remove. The first or second afflicted, shew he is unfortunate or poor where he is; and if the affliction be great and from fixed signs, he will never do any good where he is. If the fourth be afflicted by evil planets, the house he is in is unlucky, and he had better leave it. The nature of the evil may be judged by the quality of the sign on the cusp of the fourth house, and the planet afflicting it. The cause of the querent's

ill success in the place he is in may be learned from the nature of the planet afflicting his significators, and the house that planet rules; as, for instance, the lord of the 6th, ascend-

ing, shews that his health suffers, &c.

The seventh and eighth shew the result of his removal; for if they be stronger and better aspected than the first, second and fourth, he will do well where he is thinking of going; but the direction in which to remove, if that be part of the question, will be shewn by the position of \mathcal{U} , \mathcal{Q} ,

Of Treasure hid anywhere, or of "Mine" existing.

Observe whether 4, $\mathfrak P$ or $\mathfrak B$ be in the fourth; then there may be treasure in the suspected place, especially if they be strong and not afflicted. If evil planets be there, then is there no treasure or valuable matter. If the question be of mines, then judge the nature of the mineral by the lord of the seventh, especially if he be in the fourth. The $\mathfrak D$ shews gold or valuables; the $\mathfrak D$ silver or jewels, &c.; the planet $\mathcal J$ signifies iron or brazen matters; $\mathfrak P$ ever shews lead or coal, &c.; 4 tin, or rich cloth, &c.; $\mathfrak P$ valuable cloth, or garments, or fine linen, jewels, ornaments, &c.; and $\mathfrak P$ pictures, books, medals, toys, writings, &c.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Fifth House and its Questions.

Whether the Querent shall have Children or not.

If the sign ascending and that on the fifth be fruitful, and the lords of these houses be in fruitful signs, or be in good aspect to each other, the lord of the first in the fifth, and lord of the fifth in the first, and not seriously afflicted, you may judge the affirmative. Also if the) be in a fruitful sign and in the first or fifth, judge the same. If the dispositors of the significators, or most of them, be strong, and in good houses, and fruitful signs, or the) separate from lord of the first and apply to lord of the fifth, that also is a good testimony. But if no aspect or evil ones, without reception, happen among the significators, and they be in barren signs, or such signs be on the first and fifth, there will be no issue.

If a Woman ask whether she may ever become enceinte.

The lord of the ascendant in the seventh or fifth, or the lord of the fifth in the first or seventh, or the lord of the seventh in the fifth, or the) with him, or the lord of fifth or good planets, in fruitful signs in any angle, she may conceive. But if none of these things are, and you find barren signs in the first and fifth, and the chief significators in barren signs and afflicted, she neither is enceinte, nor will ever be so. If good and bad planets be mixed together, she may have children, but they will not live. The) unfortunate is a strong argument of barrenness.

At what time may she become enceinte?

If testimonies exist that she will have children, and she desire to know when, look to the lord of the fifth. If he be in the first, judge the first year; if in the second, the second year; the tenth, the third year; the seventh, the fourth year; and if he be in the fourth, the fifth year. But if the lord of the fifth be in a moveable sign and swift in motion, it hastens the matter; and if in fixed signs, it prolongs the event.

When a Man asks if he shall have Issue by his Wife.

If the lord of the first or) be aspected by the lord of the fifth, or by a good planet in the fifth from fruitful signs, there will be issue; or if this be not, see if any translation of light be from the lord of the fifth to the lord of the first, which shews that there will be children after some time. If the significators be joined to a ponderous planet, disposed of by them, it signifies whether the child shall live or not. If he be not afflicted, the child or children will live; but if he be much afflicted, the child will not live long, and will be little comfort to the parents. If 2μ be very strong and free from all affliction, and in the ascendant, fifth, tenth or eleventh house, you may declare that the female enquired of will very shortly conceive, and if 2μ be in the fifth, and no way afflicted, she will conceive very suddenly; but if these planets be in

such favourable places and greatly afflicted, it signifies either no conception or great danger of miscarriage. The evil planets in the fifth, or throwing β to its cusp, or its lord, shew the woman is not then with child; and their \square to the fifth seems to hinder conception.

If a Woman ask whether she be then with child or not.

Erect the figure for the time of the question. If the lord of the ascendant or the) behold the lord of the fifth from angles and fruitful signs, it is so. The lord of the ascendant or) in the fifth, not afflicted, it is so. Also if 4 be in the first, fifth, seventh or eleventh strong, and in a fruitful sign, it is so. Observe that if the dispositor of the) and lord of the first, or lord of the hour, be in angles, she is newly conceived. If b be in the seventh, she is quick; 4 in the seventh, she bears a male child; 4 or X in the seventh, she will have a girl; the) in the fifth applying to 4, a boy; and to 9, a girl. These testimonies are to be considered only where the others are conclusive of the conception. If the lord of the fifth be strong in the ascendant or tenth, and the sign ascending be fixed, and a fortune therein, you may ever predict true conception.

Note. The chief significators in a masculine sign denote a male; the contrary, a female. If they be all in common signs, you may predict twins. The lord of the fifth much afflicted, and in the eighth or twelfth, there is danger of the child's death. If he be strong, it will live and do well.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Sixth House and its Questions.

Of Sickness, the Nature of the Disease and its Result.

The best figure to judge by is that for the time any one is first taken so ill as to be obliged to take to bed; which is the decumbiture. Also the time of any question being asked may be taken, if it be radical. And the time a medical man first sees a patient will also afford a figure by which the above points may be known. The lord of the ascendant, its cusp, planets therein, and the moon, signify the patient; but if the question be asked by another person, unknown to the patient, then take the seventh, if there be no relationship, or the house signifying the relation, if any there be.

What part of the Body is afflicted.

The first house afflicted by an evil planet, and he not strong and well aspected, the disease is partly in the head, and in those parts ruled by that planet in that sign; for which see the Table at the end of this chapter. Next note the signs the lord of the ascendant, the sixth, and the) are in, and the sign on the cusp of the sixth. If these agree, your judgment will be infallible. See also the planet from which the) or lord of the sixth separates, or to which either applies. You will thus easily determine what part of the body is chiefly suffering.

Diseases shown by the Triplicities.

Fiery signs on the first and sixth, or containing the D, shew fevers, heat in the blood, burns, &c., and wounds.

Earthy signs denote diseases of long continuance, such as

agues and consumption, severe colds, &c.

Airy signs import the blood corrupted and diseased, gout and leprosy, &c., or cutaneous affections.

Watery signs declare disease from cold and moist causes,

such as coughs, weak stomach, &c.

Diseases shewn by the Houses.

These apply also to the twelve signs, the rule of which is the same as the twelve houses.

1st.—The head, eyes, face, &c.; bad breath, sore mouth, and

diseases of the nostrils, &c.; also toothache.

2nd.—The throat and neck; king's-evil, sore throat and swellings, &c.

3rd.—Shoulders, arms, and hands and fingers; disease or

injury in these parts.

4th.—The stomach, breast and lungs; loss of appetite, coughs and cancers, consumption, &c.

5th.—The back, hind part of the shoulders, stomach and

liver, heart and sides; all diseases incident thereto.

6th.—Lower part of the abdomen, intestines and reins; all disease from indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, colic, cholera, &c.

7th.—Hams, flank, small intestines, stone in the bladder, disease in the matrix and parts of generation, affections of the urethra, irregularities in females, surfeits and all the diseases of those parts of the body just named.

8th.—The rectum, groins, and lower part of the spine;

fistulas, ruptures, &c.

9th.—The hips and thighs; sciatica and other diseases of those parts.

10th.—The knees, and hams behind the knees; hurts, &c., thereto.

11th.—The shank and shin bones, and the legs from knee to ankle; fractures and strains thereto, and swellings therein, &c.

12th.—The feet and toes, and all diseases incident thereto; gout, &c. The sign Pisces often shews poison and injury by eating fish, or by wrong medicines, &c., and by excess in drinking or eating too much.

Signs of a long or short Disease, its Increase, &c.

If the sign on the sixth be fixed, expect a long disease; if a moveable disease be there, or the sign Pisces, the disease will be brief; and if the last degrees of a sign be on the sixth, a

change for better or worse is at hand.

A common sign on the sixth implies a disease neither long nor short. The lord of the sixth, evil and in the sixth, is an omen of durable and severe sickness; but if a fortune be there, well dignified, the disease will soon be cured. The lord of the sixth, stronger than the lord of the first, shews the disease to be increasing and hard to cure; but the lord of the first stronger than the lord of the sixth, declares nature to be curing the disease, which will not be mortal. γ lord of the sixth in a fixed sign, if he be retrograde, extremely prolongs the disease. The γ going to ill aspect of the lord of the ascendant, the disease will increase. The γ in ill aspect to γ is token of irregular living, &c., having brought on the disease. If that γ be in γ , the disease is disgraceful, &c. If it be a female patient, she has excess of periodical complaint, &c.

The lord of the sixth going to or 8 of the lord of the first, the disease will increase, especially if the lord of the sixth be in the eighth. If an infortune be in the sixth and removing out of one sign into another, the disease will speedily alter. If the lord of the sixth be in the eighth or twelfth and retrograde or combust, or afflicted by malefics, the infirmity will be great, and there will be changes for the worse, if not

death.

If you find a benevolent planet in the sixth and well fortified, and not author of the disease, then judge that it will not be fatal nor permanent. The lord of the sixth in the ascendant and lord of the ascendant in the sixth, the disease has been of long continuance, and will not cease till one of the significators leave the sign he is in. And if on leaving the sign, he meet

the evil aspect of a malefic, it is one sign of death at that period. The lord of the sixth in the ascendant, the disease will continue, but the pain intermits. If he be in any cadeut house, the disease will be brief. Good planets in the sixth promise a good end of the disease. Evil planets there shew an unsettled disease.

If the lord of the ascendant or) be free from evil aspects, strong and not in the sixth or eighth, it is a sign of health and recovery. The lord of the ascendant in the fourth or eighth, if he be not afflicted, shall not signify death; but if he be unfortunate in the 4th, it shows great difficulty in the cure; and if he be unfortunate and weak, it shows that the patient may be cured, but will soon relapse, and may die thereby or suffer severe infirmity. When the lord of the ascendant is in the 6th, and afflicted by the lord of the 6th or 8th, or in bad aspect of the D, there is danger; and if b be then in the ascendant and evilly aspected, &c., the patient will be at any rate long sick; but if b be strong and fortunate, judge the

contrary.

The lord of the ascendant in an angle, and having no evil configuration, the patient is in no danger. If he be swift in motion, and going out of his own house into another, except it be into the sign of the 6th or 12th, the disease will quickly determine. All the significators of the disease in fixed signs show a very long and severe illness. Although great hopes appear, yet if there be a malefic apply to the lord of the ascendant, or the D, it retards the cure. The same thing may be said if the) be slow in motion and aspect the lord of the ascendant: but if the) be swift in motion, the cure will be The D in d with any planet that is direct, swift in motion and oriental, the sickness will be brief: if she be joined to a retrograde planet, or one slow in motion and occidental, expect the contrary.

Both luminaries cadent and their dispositors unfortunate, expect a long sickness; but if the fortunes both assist, beyond expectation the sick person will recover; and if the fortunes be strong, this is certain. The lord of the sixth combust and weak, afflicted by h or Mars, and in the eighth, the disease will never leave the sick party; and if the) be afflicted, and going to the lord of the eighth, then is death certainly to be

feared.

The lord of the ascendant, or the) in ill aspect to a benefic, the sick will recover, but not in haste, and will relapse from one disease into another. The D leaving 8 of O, and hastening to \square or \aleph of \Im , without aid from benefics, is a mortal sign; but if she receive also a \maltese or \triangle of \upmu or \uppsi , the sick shall recover. There is no danger if the \uppsi be strong and the lord of the ascendant free from misfortune and ill aspect of the lord of the sixth.

The) separating from a malevolent planet who is weak, and applying to a fortune strong, the sick will be restored to former health. The d of) with d, and he oriental, or before his d with the d, is very evil, and shews a severe fit of

sickness.

The) in δ with $\mathcal U$ in her own house, or the houses of the benefics, denotes recovery. Look well to the critical days of the Moon; for, if exactly when she reaches the \square , δ , or δ of her own place in the figure, or at the decumbiture, she be in \bigstar or Δ to $\mathcal U$ or δ or the \bullet , there will be a change for recovery; but if at the *crisis* the) fall on the evil aspects of the malefics, or be joined to the \bullet , there will be a change for the worse; and should the general testimonies denote it, death may then soon be expected; especially if the) then be in the eighth of the figure, and in evil aspect to the lord of the eighth house. The crisis from the hour at the which the patient first took to his bed, is always to be regarded, if it can be known.

(3) The seventh house denotes the physician. If it be unfortunate, he shall not cure the patient. The tenth house shews the medicine. If it, or its lord, be afflicted, the medicine does injury.

If the ascendant and the D be free from misfortune, and their lord be afflicted, the grief lies in the spirits and not in the body.

Table of the Diseases each Planet produces, or signifies, in each of the Twelve Signs.

h in Υ , rheum, melancholy, vapours, cold in the head, obstructions in the stomach, toothache, deafness, &c.

h in &, swelling in the neck and throat, king's-evil, scurvy, hoarseness, and all chronic diseases in the neck and throat.

h in II, infirmities in the hands, arms and shoulders, consumption, jaundice, and all disease arising from bad blood.

h in 5, phthisic, ulcerations in the lungs, coughs, bruises in the breast, ague, scurvy, cancer.

by in A, the heart afflicted, consumption of the reins,

weakness, pains in the back, grief and poison.

h in m, the blood corrupted, costiveness and obstructions in the bowels, diarrhœa, gripings, stone, &c., and weakness in the thighs.

ħ in ♣, the blood corrupted, back and kidneys distempered, strangury, sciatica and gout, pains in the knees and thighs.

b in m, swellings and disease in the secret parts, palsy,

piles, gout in the hands and feet.

h in 1, weakness in the hips and thighs, aches and bruises therein; sometimes gout.

b in ve, pains and obstructions in the head, ague, &c., and

gout in the knees, &c.

- h in m, disorders in the head, teeth and ears; pains in the joints, bruises and swellings in the legs; sometimes a sore throat.
- h in X, defluxions of rheum, king's-evil, consumption, all distempers of the feet and toes, such as gout; and illness by colds.

Diseases of Jupiter.

24 in γ , distempers in the head, quinsy, swelling in the throat from ill blood in the head; strange dreams and diseased imagination.

24 in 8, disease in the throat, griping in the bowels, and

gouty humours in the hands and arms.

24 in Π , pleurisy, or some disorder in the reins.

24 in 5, dropsy, stomach deranged, bad appetite, blood corrupt, surfeits, scurvy, &c.

24 in S, the heart affected, fever and pleurisy.

24 in 196, consumption, obstructions in the lungs, cold and dry liver.

¼ in ≤, too much blood in the system, which is corrupt;

whence fever, obstructions, piles, tumours, inflammations.

- 24 in m, the blood charged with watery humours, whence arise dropsy, strangury, piles, &c.; disease of the rectum, fistula, &c.
- 24 in 1, putrefaction of the blood; whence inflammatory distemper, fever, and pains and swellings about the knees and thighs.

24 in V9, melancholy, obstructions in the throat.

If in 25, the blood abounds too much, and is corrupt, many flying pains and diseases afflict the limbs and the body. It gives lumbago and rheumatism.

24 in X, the blood too thin and watery, which breeds dropsy.

chiefly in the feet.

Diseases of Mars.

 \mathcal{J} in Υ , violent pain in the head, rheum in the eyes, want of rest, &c.

d in o, extreme pain in the throat and neck, king's-evil,

weakness in the loins, the gravel and stone.

 \mathcal{J} in Π , shews the blood corrupted, itch and other cutaneous disease, surfeit, fever, pains in the hands, arms, and shoulders, strangury and disorders in the secrets.

3 in 3, pains in the breast and stomach; dry cough; a

tumour in the thighs; accidents to the feet.

3 in Ω , affliction at the heart, heated humours, stone in the kidneys, pain in the knees, &c.

of in mp, heated humours, obstruction in the bowels, bloody

flux, worms in children, humours in the legs.

& in △, disease in the reins and kidneys, stone or gravel,

lues, &c., as may be suspected.

in M, suspicion of a venereal disease, or ulcer in the secret parts; pains in the bladder or the head; overflux of the menses, &c.

3 in 1, pains or ulcers in the hips or thighs by humours

settling therein, extreme heat in the mouth or throat.

3 in V3, lameness in the knees, hands, or arms; a flying gout.

J in the legs, fever or surfeit.
J in ★, lameness in the feet, by corrupt humours settling therein; affections of the heart.

Diseases of the Sun.

O in γ, sore eyes, megrims, head disturbed, fevers, &c.

O in 8, quinsy or sore throat, tumours in the knees, swel-

lings and breakings out in those parts.

⊙ in II, blood inflamed, pestilential fevers, breakings out in various parts, chiefly the hands, arms, &c.; scurvy, weakness and pains in the legs.

⊙ in ⑤, the measles or small-pox, a disordered stomach,

hoarseness, dropsy or swelling in the feet.

 \odot in Ω , violent pains in the head, back and heart; stone, madness, plague, spotted fever.

o in my, humours in the bowels, obstructions in the stomach, bloody flux, sore throat or swellings in the neck.

⊙ in △, the blood inflamed, pains in the arms and shoulders, stone, gravel or venereal disease, &c.

O in m, disease in the secrets, sharpness of urine, female

complaints, obstructions in the stomach, &c.

o in 1, hot humours settling in the thighs, fistula, fevers,

swooning, &c.

o in 1/3, lameness about the knees, fever and disordered bowels.

⊙ in ﷺ, the blood inflamed, breakings out, reins disordered, gravel, stone, or strangury.

o in X, secret parts afflicted, violent pains therein; stran-

gury, feet inflamed.

Diseases of Venus.

 $\mathfrak P$ in γ , moist humours and colds affect the head ; lethargy, reins afflicted.

? in &, pain in the head and secret parts; moist humours

in the head produce swelling in the neck.

2 in 11, corrupted blood, flux of rheum, dropsy or king's-evil, scrofula, &c.

of in 5, a cold, raw stomach, undigested humours therein,

often arising from surfeit or gluttony.

2 in Q, some affection of the heart from love, passion, &c.;

pains in the legs of bad consequence.

- 2 in mg, distemper or mucus in the bowels or reins; surfeit from too much eating or drinking, or worms in the bowels.
- ♀ in △, gonorrhœa or distemper in the reins, or surfeit from overeating or drinking, or flatulence, &c.
- 2 in M, pain in the bladder or urethra, disease in the womb, or venereal distemper.

2 in 1, hip-gout, surfeits, cold and moist humours.

 ϕ in $\forall p$, gout in the knees and thighs, and swellings in those parts.

? in ..., pains and swellings in the legs and knees, from a

cold cause, and the heart afflicted.

♀ in ★, lameness in the feet, swellings in the legs, a flux, windy complaints, &c.

Diseases of Mercury.

¥ in γ, disease in the head and brain, vertigo and wind in the head; sometimes disorders in the womb, or hysteria.

\$\forall \text{in \$\infty\$, defects in the throat, swellings in the neck, hoarse-

ness; also pains in the feet.

 \mathbf{x} in $\mathbf{\Pi}$, wind in the blood, flatulence, gouty pains in the head and arms.

y in 5, a cold stomach, gripings, flatulence, distillation of rheum, lumeness in the legs and knees from colds, &c.

y in I, tremblings, melancholy, pains in the back occa-

sioned by colds caught in the feet.

§ in ng, flatulence in the bowels, obstructions, short breath
and windy colic, pains in the head.

 in

 , stoppage of urine, obstructions, blood disordered; breast, lungs and reins affected.

& in m, distempers in the secret parts, afflictions of the

bowels, running pains in the arms and shoulders.

\$\forall \text{in \$1\$, distempers in the reins, weakness in the back.} stoppage at the stomach, coughs, swellings in the hips and thighs.

in 1/3, stoppage of urine, gouty humours about the knees,

pains in the back, melancholy.

ĕ in ₩, flatulence, running pains in different parts of the

body, fluxes, and disorders in the bowels.

y in X, pains in the head, weakness in the legs and feet. a gonorrhea, or distemper in the reins.

Diseases of the Moon.

D in \(\gamma \), convulsions, defluxions of rheum from the head. lethargy, weakness in the eyes and pains in the knees.

D in &, pains in the legs and feet, swellings, stoppage, sore

throat, &c.

D in II, wandering gout in the legs, arms, hands, and feet; surfeits and great obstructions.

D in 5, the stomach much afflicted; a surfeit or small-

pox, convulsions, falling sickness, and dropsy.

D in Q, the heart afflicted, sore throat, quinsy, king'sevil, &c.

D in my, great pain and disorder in the bowels, bad blood,

obstructions, weakness in the arms and shoulders.

n in _, the reins distempered, obstructions in the stomach. weakness in the back; whites, &c. in women, surfeit and pleurisy.

D in m, the distemper is in the secrets, small-pox, dropsy.

poison, the heart afflicted, swoonings, &c.

D in 1, lameness or weakness in the thighs, disorders in the bowels, &c.

D in 1/9, the stone, weak back, gout in the knees; whites, &c., in women.

D in m, hysterics, swellings and pains in the legs and

secret parts.

D in X, cold taken in the feet, and the body disordered thereby; swellings in the legs, dropsies, and the body overcharged with moist humours.

The foregoing positions are particularly to be observed when they fall on, or near, the cusp of the sixth house, both in nativities and horary questions.

CHAPTER X.

Of the Seventh House and its Questions.

Whether the Querent shall marry, yea or nay, a certain person.

The ascendant is for the querent, also the lord of the first; and the planet therein, when the latter is near the cusp. The seventh, its lord and planet therein, for the quesited. The) is for the man, and the \odot for the woman, as cosignificator.

If the lord of the ascendant dispose of the lord of the seventh, the querent is beloved by the quesited, and vice versa. If the lord of the seventh be in the ascendant, the quesited will readily agree to the match. If the lord of the first or the papely to the lord of the seventh, the match may be brought about by the querent's exertions. If there be translation of light between the significators, it may be managed by interference of a friend, described by the planet which translates the light. If the significators be angular, in good aspect by application and mutual reception, the Sun and Moon also applying to good aspect, and no evil planet prohibit the match by his evil aspect, it will certainly take place.

An additional testimony is the good aspect of \mathfrak{P} to either significator, she being angular and not afflicted. If \mathfrak{P} be much

afflicted, it is an evil token.

If these things do not occur, and the evil stars afflict the significators, or these be going to evil aspect, without reception, and $\mathfrak P$ be weak and afflicted, and assist not any significator, answer, Nay. And if the significators be all separating from good aspects, there will be no marriage. If the testimonies be contradictory, there will be no present marriage, and you may defer the question to a future day.

What shall hinder the Marriage?

If there be good tokens of marriage, yet some evil aspect impede the same, if it be the lord of the second, it will be want of money, &c. The lord of the third shews the querent's kindred object. The lord of the fourth denotes that the father opposes the match, or the mother of the quesited. If the opposing planet be in the fifth or lord of the fifth, it is some question about a child or children. So vary your rule according to the house governed by the planet opposing.

Whether a Man shall marry.

If the D behold the \odot or ? with a good aspect, or the lord of the first be in the seventh, or the lord of the seventh

be in the ascendant (in prolific signs especially), or they be in mutual good aspect and reception, or in the dignities of

Q, answer that the man shall marry.

The same question may be answered for a woman, only substitute 3 for 2, and if in either case 3 and 2 be in good aspect and mutual reception, it is a strong token that the querent will marry.

Of the Time of Marriage.

This can only be answered in a general way, without recourse be had to the nativity of the enquirer. If the) with a man, or the ② with a woman, be oriental, between the ascendant and tenth, strong and in good aspect to 2, it shews early marriage; and if they be so placed, and applying to a good aspect, and if closely formed, it shews very speedy marriage. If the) and 2 be strong and swift in motion, it is a farther sign of a speedy result.

How many Wives or Husbands.

The) in double-bodied signs, and in applying aspect to two or more planets in the seventh, denotes two or more wives. The sun in a double-bodied sign, and applying to two or more planets in the seventh, denotes two or more husbands.

From what part one shall marry.

The lord of the seventh in the ninth, they marry a stranger: the lord of the first and seventh in one sign or one house, they marry one near their own abode.

What manner of person he or she is.

Note the planet in the seventh; or, if there be none near the cusp, the planet nearest beholding the), to which the) applies. Describe that planet according to the sign it is in, &c., and the aspects it receives. When a woman asks, judge by the planet nearest in aspect, by application, to the Q.

Whether the quesited be rich or not.

Look to the lord of the eighth, or planet in the eighth, near the cusp. If strong, or the) apply by good aspect to the lord of the eighth, then he or she is wealthy. This rule applies in all other cases; as, where one would deal with another, and desires to know his solvency. If the lord of the eighth be weak or combust, there is but little property.

How they shall agree after Marriage.

If the lords of the ascendant and seventh aspect each other by \star or Δ , they agree; if with reception, they agree better; and if the) behold her dispositor with good aspect, it is a farther sign of good agreement. The two lords in \square or \emptyset , they disagree; and if h, δ , or \emptyset be in the ascendant, the fault lies in the conduct or disposition of the *querent*; but if these evil stars, &c., be in the seventh, the fault lies with the quesited.

Which of the two shall outlive the other.

That significator which is placed in the best place in the heavens, is strongest and best aspected of the fortunes, will indicate the longest liver.

Whether a Female be chaste or otherwise.

If the lord of the seventh, $\mathfrak Q$ and $\mathfrak D$ be in fixed signs, good planets beholding them, and they not evilly aspected, she is chaste; but if the evil stars behold them, and if $\mathcal J$ be in the house of $\mathfrak Q$ without mutual reception, she is not chaste. The significator of a woman well dignified, and in $\mathcal K$ or Δ to the $\mathfrak Q$, $\mathfrak D$, or $\mathcal U$ with reception, or $\mathfrak Q$ in $\mathfrak Q$, free from affliction, that woman is undoubtedly chaste and well conducted. If there be some evil aspects, she may be tempted; but unless the evil is predominant, such as the $\mathfrak D$ in $\mathfrak M$, in $\mathfrak Z$ to $\mathfrak Z$, it is not well to judge she is corrupt. Both $\mathfrak Z$ and $\mathfrak Z$ impose much mischief on a woman. If the $\mathfrak D$ be with $\mathfrak Z$, there are slanders about the female; but unless there be evil positions, as above, she may yet be faultless.

If a Woman love another Man.

The lord of the seventh, the), or both, separating from any other planet but the lord of the ascendant, she did love another, but has given him up. If they be joined with β and the \Im be there, she is false and has another lover, &c. If β be with Ω , and the lord of the seventh joined as before by aspect, she loves some martial man; yet she has not been seduced. If β be with the 0 and lord of the seventh in the same sign, or with Ω , her sweetheart is not far from the house; and if they be in one degree, he is in the house, and a familiar of the querent or of her own husband.

The), lady of the seventh, in 3 with 3 or 24, she has loved a certain man of higher rank than herself; and, if reception mutual happen, they still love each other, and want nothing

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but opportunity. The lord of the seventh or \mathfrak{d} , joined to \mathfrak{d} , the lady loves a young clerk, or merchant, a witty, nimble fellow. If they be joined to \mathfrak{d} , the lady cares not for men, and is not at all unchaste. If joined to \mathfrak{d} , she loves an old man, or one of grave and serious character, or a farmer. If they be joined to the \mathfrak{d} , she loves a person of rank or consequence; and, if without reception, he cares not for her; if with reception, they are very intimate.

Whether one's Lover have another Sweetheart.

Any planet in the seventh, if not lord of the seventh, he hath; and it is one of the complexion, &c., of that planet. The lord of the seventh void of course, there is none; or if he be with \otimes , there is none. The lord of the seventh or), joined to %, there is another.

Whether a Woman, living from her Husband, shall ever live with him again.

The seventh is ever given to the banished person. If the lord of the seventh behold the ascendant by partile aspect, and there be reception with it and the lord of the ascendant, the quesited will come into favour again. If the o be above the horizon, and Q behold the ascendant with a \times or \triangle , and be not afflicted, the woman, &c., will easily return. The o under the earth, and 2 beholding the ascendant, she will return, but with much trouble. The D increasing in light and in good aspect to the ascendant, she will return with much solicitation; but if the moon be decreasing in light, but not near the sunbeams, she will return with ease and quickly. be occidental, retrograde and hastening to combustion, the woman regrets having ever left, and will return of her own accord. But if 2 be just separated from the sunbeams, the woman cares not to return, and will not much respect her husband.

This will resolve a doubt as to the return of an old sweetheart.

Of Fugitives, or Cattle strayed.

The D is the chief significator. If she apply to the lord of the ascendant or second, or to her dispositor, it will be found, otherwise not.

If the lord of the seventh or twelfth be in the twelfth, the fugitive is imprisoned. If the D be in the tenth, it is south; in the seventh, west; in the fourth, north; and in the ascendant, east. The dispositor of the D being in a humane sign,

it is in a place used by men. If he be in a watery sign, it is in a watery place, or near water: if in the last face of V_f , it is amongst ships. The) being in fiery signs, it is near fire or a fiery place. The) more than 30° from the lord of the ascendant, it is at a distance. The dispositor of the) separating from another planet, the cattle are strayed; but if the planet separate from the dispositor, they are stolen. The dispositor of the) applying to the lord of the eighth, they are dead, or will die soon. The) in the ascendant, or in \triangle to its lord or the Sun, the thing lost will be found. The \bigcirc in the ascendant, except in \triangle or ∞ , it will be found. The lord of the seventh in the eleventh or twelfth, it is far away. If the lord of the sixth or twelfth be in the ninth or tenth, the cattle lost are locked up by some public officer.

The lord of the sixth in fiery signs, the cattle are in woods, or where bushes have been burned; but if he be also in angles, they are under lock. If he be in earthy signs, they are south on dry lands: if also in an angle, they are shut up by a mud wall, &c. If he be in airy signs, they are west; and if in watery signs, they are north. If he be in moveable signs, they are on hilly ground; in fixed signs, in plain ground, newly ploughed, or near some new building. In common signs, in rushy ground, ditches, and where water is.

Of the Moon, as Significator of Fugitives.

If she be in the ascendant, or apply to its lord by good aspect, the fugitive will be recovered: if the lord of the seventh, or the), or other significator (as the lord of the fifth, if it be a child that is fugitive) separate from the fortunes and apply to the infortunes, the fugitive shall be so hindered that he shall come again. The) increasing in light and motion, he shall be long in search; if decreasing, soon found, where tokens are of being found. If the) separate from the lord of the seventh, and be joined with the lord of the ascendant, he is sorry he went, and will send some one to entreat for him.

Whether a Fugitive shall be found, &c.

The lord of the seventh, &c., combust, the fugitive will be taken. In the quarter the) is, that way the fugitive intends

to go. The lord of the seventh with a planet stationary and in an angle, he knows not which way to fly, and shall be taken.

The lord of the seventh in the ascendant, he returns of his own accord. If the) separate from the lord of the ascendant, and be joined forthwith to the lord of the seventh or to the seventh house, one will soon bring news of him. The) joined to 5, 3, 8, or a planet retrograde, he shall be found or return. The) separating from 24 or 2, he shall quickly return.

Of Thefts and Thieves.

The seventh house and its lord signifies the thief, where there is no peregrine planet in an angle. If there be, take him.

The second house and its lord signifies the thing stolen or missed.

The fourth house and its lord shall shew where the thing stolen is at that instant of time.

The aspects of the O and D, the lords of the second, and the house of the D to the lord of the ascendant and to each other, shew whether the goods shall be found or had again, or not.

If the) and lord of the second be in the seventh, and the significator of the thief behold them by \star or \triangle , even though separated, the goods are stolen. If the) be lady of the second in the house of the lord of the hour, and going to \varnothing or good aspect of the lord of the seventh, the goods were carelessly mislaid, and are not stolen.

The) lady of the ascendant in the fourth, and lord of the second in the seventh, in \star or \triangle to the), the things are not stolen, but taken in jest. The) in the seventh in the sign of the lord of the seventh, he being lord of the hour, the thing is not stolen, but overlooked and mistaken. The D lady of the hour in the fifth in v3 and 2 in the tenth, then the owner lost the goods as he went, or left them behind him. the lord of the second separate last from the lord of the house of the), the thing is stolen in jest. If the) separate from the lord of the second by , or if she be lady of the second and separate from her dispositor, the thing is stolen. If the lord of the ascendant separate from 24 or the lord of the second, it was lost by forgetfulness. If the lord of the second or 24 separate from the lord of the ascendant, the goods are lost by the way, or fell out of the pocket, &c., and are not found; but if any peregrine planet be in the ascendant, or the peregrine planet give virtue to the Moon, or she to him, by

disposing one of the other, it is stolen. If the significator be

in [], or 8 to the lord of the ascendant, it is stolen.

If neither the lord of the house of the) or lord of the second separate from each other, nor any planet from them, the thing is in its own place and not stolen.

Of the Person and Age of the Thief.

The thief is to be described by the planet which is his significator, according to the sign he is in, and the aspects he forms.

The age is thus judged: Q shews the thief to be young, a female; & of less age than Q; & signifies full age or in the prime of life; U, of more years than Mars; and h shews one well in years, especially if he be in the end of a sign. Any planet in the early degrees of a sign denotes one of less age; and towards the end, of greater age. The O being significator, and between the ascendant and M.C., shews a young man, and his age increases as the O approaches the seventh cusp. The D before her first quarter, shews a young girl; towards her full, middle age; towards the last quarter, an elderly person; and near the end of her course, an aged thief.

The), when in masculine signs, and joined to mascu-

line planets, may shew a man.

Whether the Thief be Male or Female.

), ξ and Q shew females, unless in masculine signs and joined with masculine planets; then) and ξ may be males: Θ , σ , \mathcal{L} , ξ , shew males.

Of the Clothes of the Thief.

Judge the colour of the clothes by the sign the significator is in and the planet he is. Thus, \(\bar{b}\) black; \(\pmu\), green, spotted or ashy; \(\beta\), red or iron colour; \(\oldown\), tawny or saffron, or high sandy colour; if \(\pmu\) and \(\beta\), a dark green, or deep green spotted with black; \(\beta\) and \(\beta\), dark tawny; \(\beta\) and \(\oldown\), blackish, yellow and shining; \(\beta\) and \(\Oldown\), whitish gray; \(\beta\) and \(\oldown\), black or bluish; \(\beta\) and \(\Oldown\), deep tawny or russet; \(\mu\) and \(\oldown\), a tawny, or light spotted; \(\mu\) and \(\Oldown\), like \(\sigma\) and \(\Oldown\), spotted green; \(\mu\) and \(\Oldown\), greenish gray; \(\mu\) and \(\Oldown\), spotted green; \(\mu\) and \(\Oldown\), deep red, shining; \(\sigma\) and \(\Oldown\), light, red, crimson; \(\sigma\) and \(\Oldown\), red, tawny; \(\sigma\) and \(\Oldown\), light, red; \(\Oldown\), white, or light purple; \(\Vec{\gamma}\), sky colour or bluish; \(\Oldown\), spotted with white and mixed colours; \(\Oldown\) and \(\Vec{\gamma}\), white mixed

with blue; 2 and D, white, with some mixed colours; & and D, blue, white and mixed colours, like a harlequin.

Whether the Thief be of the House or not, &c.

If both the lights behold the ascendant, and be in their own houses, or if the lord of the seventh be in the ascendant, the thief is one of the household. If the \odot be opposite to the

ascendant, it is an opposite neighbour.

The \odot or) beholding the lord of the ascendant in the first, or joined to the lord of the seventh, it is one who frequents the house. If the lights be in the house of the lord of the ascendant, the same; if in his triplicity, a neighbour. If \odot and) aspect the lord of the ascendant, but not the ascendant, the thief is known to the owner. The \odot and) beholding each other, it is a kinsman. The lord of the ascendant in the third or fourth, it is your household servant.

Rules by the Lord of the Seventh.

The lord of the seventh in the first or fourth, it is one of the household, or one frequenting the house; one little sus-

pected.

The lord of the seventh in the second, it is one of the household, if in a masculine sign; if in a feminine sign, the wife or sweetheart, or a maid in the house in the power of the loser, or some one of his house.

The lord of the seventh in the third, it is some near rela-

tion, or near neighbour, one often in the loser's sight.

The lord of the seventh in the fourth, it is the loser's father, or some old person, one akin to his father, or who dwells in a house of his father; or it may be one who labours on the land for the querent.

The lord of the seventh in the fifth, it is the querent's son or daughter, or a relation of his cousin or near neighbour, or

one of his father's household.

The lord of the seventh in the sixth, it is a servant or some

near relation of his father, or one who is an invalid, &c.

The lord of the seventh in the seventh, it is the querent's wife or mistress, or a loose woman, or one suspected of being such, or one who frequents markets to buy and sell.

The lord of the seventh in the eighth, it is a stranger or one who comes to the house for servile purposes, as a labourer

or butcher, &c.

The lord of the seventh in the ninth shews some clerical character, or else a poor vagrant person.

The lord of the seventh in the tenth, it is some respectable person, not necessitated to steal, or some master, or one having power and respectability; but it often shews some lodger in the house, or visitor.

The lord of the seventh in the eleventh, it is a friend, or one of the household of a churchman, or of the querent's mother, or a servant where the querent has some trust or

office.

The lord of the seventh in the twelfth, it is a common beggar or vile person, or a secret enemy of the querent.

Where the Thief is.

If his significator (especially if a superior planet) be in the end of a sign direct, or leaving combustion and applying to a planet in the third or ninth house, he is leaving his residence and about to escape. If he be found weak and in an angle, he is departing; if strong and in an angle, and in a fixed sign especially, he is not gone from the town, or parish, or place where the theft was committed.

If the significator of the thief, or the) if she be the stronger of the two, be in a fiery sign, he is going or gone to the east; if in an earthy sign, south; if in an airy sign, west; and if in a watery sign, north. If you judge by the Moon, look which angle she is in: there is the thief.

Of the House of the Thief.

If the Sun be in the east, it is in that part of the town; and so of the other quarters. The place of the D shews the situation of the door of the house. If the) be in a fixed sign, the house has but one door: if in a moveable sign, the chief door is high above the earth, and there is another little door. If b aspect the Moon, the door has been broken and mended, or else is black and very old. If & aspect the D, the door or gate has some mark of fire or burning. If h and a cast a friendly aspect to), the door or gate is iron, or a good strong If the D be unfortunate, the gate or door is broken or injured. If the) have small light, the house has no door opening on the highway, but opens on the back part of the house. The D in ill aspect to 3, the door of the thief's house has been cut or injured by fire or iron; and if the) be in △ or ★ to 3, the door has been mended with iron. The D newly increased in light, the door is part under the earth, or by a bank-side, or they go down by a step. The D in a fixed sign, as &, the gate is under the earth; if in m, it is on a bank-side; if she be in moveable signs, they go up a step or steps, or ascend in entering the house.

Of the Place where the Stolen goods are.

Judge by the lord of the fourth, if he be connected with the significator of the thief; else by the lord of the second, if he be so. If neither be, then take the lord of the fourth or second, whichever best describes the articles stolen. If the significator of the stolen goods be in a moveable sign, they are high from the ground; in a fixed sign, in the earth; in a common sign, under the eaves of a house, or in some such place. If the significator be in γ , it signifies a place where small cattle are kept, as sheep, hogs, &c. If in \(\mathbb{A} \), a place of savage animals, as dogs, &c. If in \(\mathbb{I} \), a place of large cattle that are ridden; as a stable for horses. If in o, mp or y, a place of oxen, kine, &c.; but mp or ve shews a place of camels, mules, or asses, &c.; and my signifies a barn or granaries in or under the earth; while vs shows a place for goats, hogs, sheep, &c. If it be in Π , \triangle or m, it is in the house. Π shews the wall of the house; -, near a little house or closet; and m, near a door, above some gate, &c., or on a high place. If the significator be in 5, m or X, the thing is in or near water; 5, a pit or cistern; m, a place of unclean water, such as a sink or gutter; and X shews a place always moist. A common sign shews a covered place, or chamber within another chamber: a fixed sign, the earth, or a house having no chamber: a moveable sign, a chamber above another chamber, or an upper loft or room.

A thing lost or stolen, in what part of the House.

If the thing be in or about the house, note the lord of the fourth and the planet therein. If it be 1, it is in a dark part, or in a desolate or stinking place, where people rarely come; as a jakes or water-closet.

If it be 24, it shews a place of wood, bushes or briers: if 3, some kitchen or place where fire is, or some shop where

metals or sharp tools are.

If the O, the hall or chief room where the master uses.

If it be Q, a bed, or among clothes or ornaments, or where females most frequent.

If it be &, it is in a place where pictures, carvings, engravings, books, &c., are found; but if he be in M, a place where corn is found.

If it be the), it is in or near a pit or cistern, pump or lavatory.

The form or likeness of the House, &c., where the thing missing may be found.

The ② and sign he is in describe the opening of the house. The) and her sign, the place where the water is, or a pit, &c. ② describes the place of mirth, play, &c., and the female apartments. From ② is known the place of stairs, or ladders to climb by, and the highest seat; and from ②, the place where wood is kept, or cattle are, or it describes a pillar in the house; and if it be ¾, and he in a common sign, it is in a little cell or closet within another chamber; and if in a moveable sign, it is in a little cell that has another about it; and in a fixed sign, it is in a house or building that has no cellar or other chamber.

If 24 or 2 be in the tenth house, the door has a fair opening. If 15 be in the tenth, the opening is near some ditch or pit or deep place. If 25 be there, near to the opening of the house is some place for fire, or killing cattle, &c. If 35 be there, some place near the door is found where the master keeps tools or instruments, &c. If the 35 be in the tenth, near the door is some seat or couch, &c. If the 35 be there, near the door is an underground door, &c. or some very com-

mon utensils.

The Quality of the Things lost or stolen.

Judge this by the lord of the second house. If it be h, it is dark in colour or black: it may be lead or black garments, heavy things, agricultural tools, leather, or some black garment, or a hide or skin of beasts; a kettle, or something of

three feet.

If \mathcal{U} , then is it something like tin or silver, or mixed with veins, as it were yellow and white; or it may be broad cloth, oil, honey, groceries, wool, &c.: if σ , something of iron or sharp tools, swords, &c., or things belonging to the fire, or red things, as red garments, armour, pepper or other hot things, red wine, brass, war-horses or their trappings. If \mathfrak{D} , something yellow, as gold or gilt articles, oranges, brass, yellow garments and precious stones, or things of good value.

If Q, something white; such things as belong to females; white garments; also rings and ornaments, beds and bedding,

curtains, &c.; also fish.

If &, things of divers colours; garments, pictures, books, implements, globes, mathematical instruments and money.

If the), ordinary and common things, and things of pale

yellowish colour, or pale green, or silver colour; cattle or poultry; also shell-fish, and foul linen, &c., and silver articles.

Signs of the things lost being recovered.

The) in the seventh aspecting the lord of the ascendant with a Δ ; \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{L} , or lord of the second in the ascendant, or second and direct, and not afflicted. The) in the tenth in Δ to a planet in the second; the) in the second in \triangle to the lord of the second; the lord of the ascendant and o and) in \triangle aspect. The \bigcirc or \bigcirc in \triangle to the \bigoplus or cusp of the second. The lord of the second in the fourth. If the lord of the house the) is in be increasing in motion and not afflicted, the thing shall be recovered whole, or not diminished. If it be diminishing in motion, then the thing lost will be only in part recovered. The lord of the eighth in the ascendant, or with the lord thereof, signifies recovery of the thing lost: the lord of the second in the eighth, the reverse. If b, d, or 8 be with the lord of the second, the thing will not all be recovered.

The lord of the ascendant in the second shews recovery after long search. When both luminaries are under the earth, there is little hope of recovery of the lost articles. If both • and) behold the cusp of the ascendant, the lost article will soon be discovered. When the) or lord of the ascendant applies bodily to the significator of the thing stolen, it shall be then recovered when they complete the aspect. If the application be retrograde, it shall be suddenly recovered. The lord of (h, or house the) is in, applying to good aspect of) or lord of ascendant or second, there is hope of recovery; which may be when the aspect is completed.

The D in ascendant with a fortune, imports recovery. The o and) in the tenth shew sudden recovery. The o in the ascendant, not in - or m, implies recovery. Translation of light from the lord of the eighth to the lord of the second shews recovery.

The chief signs of no recovery are h, 3 or 8 in the second, or lord of the second combust. The lord of the second in his exaltation, and not afflicted, is a strong token of recovery.

Of stolen Goods being recovered.

In addition to the foregoing rules for recovery of a thing lost, where a theft is committed, consider the following:—

The lord of the seventh in the ascendant, it will be restored. The lord of the ascendant in the seventh, it will be had after much inquiry. The) in the fifth with the lord of the ascendant, or ② and) in the fifth, and the lord of the eighth with the lord of the ascendant in the ascendant, it will be had again. The lords of the ascendant and seventh joined, it shall be had by good searching on the part of the querent. The lord of the ascendant in the seventh or joined to the lord of the eighth, or lord of the seventh in the ascendant, with other good testimonies, the thief comes of his own accord to restore the goods.

Of the Thief being detected or suspected.

If the) separate from the lord of the ascendant and join the lord of the seventh, he shall be found. The lord of the seventh joined to an infortune in an angle, he shall be taken. If his significator go to combustion, it shows his death. The) joined to an infortune, he shall be found. If) be joined to a retrograde planet, he returns, when gone away, of his own accord: if the planet be stationary, he will not remove from his own place till taken. The thief's significator joined to a fortune, not under the sun's beams or afflicted, he will not be taken. If his significator be in good aspect to the O, he will not be openly known. If in ill aspect to the lord of the ascendant, he is suspected by the owner; if in good aspect, not so. If in d with the), a companion of the thief will be suspected. If the) have ill aspect to a planet in the seventh, the owner suspects the thief; so, if the) be joined to an evil planet and received by him.

Who did the Deed or Theft?*

The lord of the ascendant in the second or seventh, it may be the owner himself, where there is reason to suspect him: the same if the lord of the second be in the ascendant. The \odot and) with the lord of the third and in the third, it is a relation or near neighbour. The \odot and) in the fourth, it may be the father, or some aged person connected with the house.

⊙ and) in the fifth, a son or daughter may be suspected. ⊙ and) in the sixth, a servant or agent. If they be in the seventh, his wife or mistress, or some woman he has dealings with. [But consider also the "rules by the lord of the seventh."] If ⊙ and) both behold the ascendant, it is an acquaintance of the owner; the same if the significator of the thief have great dignities in the ascendant.

^{*} This may apply to a murder or any other evil deed.

There is only one thief if the angles and the significator are in fixed signs, and the) be not in fruitful signs, and there be not peregrine planets in angles. But if the significator be in fruitful signs, and aspect peregrine planets, there are more than one.

OF BATTLES, WAR AND CONTENTIONS.

Whether one shall return safe from War, or any dangerous Voyage, &c.

If the lord of the ascendant be strong and with a good planet and well aspected, it is a testimony of security. Regard the) also, for if she be strong and well aspected at the same time, there need be no doubt of the querent being safe, and of his safe return. But evil planets in the eighth give fear of death, if they afflict the significators above named. And he shews bruises, &c., and J wounds by weapons. If he in the ascendant, or with its lord, let him not go; as loss will happen through some one he meeteth. If an ill planet be with the lord of the ascendant, and he in the ascendant, he will be wounded with wood or stone. If J or B be in the ascendant, or with its lord, he will be grievously wounded; and if an evil planet be also in the eighth, he may die thereof. The O with the lord of the ascendant, seventh or tenth, is an evil token.

What will be the Result of the War or Contention?

The first signifies the querent, the seventh the adversary. Whichever lord is the strongest, or whichever house has the best planet in it, may be expected to prove the most successful. If both lords be strong in their dignities and equally well aspected, neither party will gain the day. Thus, when Sayers and Heenan fought, 4 signified one, and 3 the other; and as 4 was in 5, and 3 in 19, their several exaltations, the fight was desperate, but there was no victory.

If the lord of the ascendant be in the eighth, or the lord of the eighth in the ascendant, it shows danger of the querent's death. And if the lord of the seventh be in the second (the eighth from the seventh) or with its lord, it threatens the

adversary's death.

Who shall do best in a Suit at Law?

The ascendant and its lord denote the querent, and the seventh and its lord, the adversary. That planet which is strongest in dignities will overcome, provided that he be not

greatly afflicted by being combust, or in opposition to the lord of the tenth, or a planet in the tenth, for the tenth house denotes the judge.

Of Partnership.

The lords of the ascendant and seventh are to be considered. That one which is best aspected and better dignified will prosper most in the matter. If the figure shew evil, then that one whose significator is most afflicted will suffer most. If the lord of the second be stronger and better aspected than the lord of the eighth, the querent gains most; and vice versa. If both the second and eighth houses and their lords be strong, both partners shall gain by the affair. If both be ill aspected, &c., both persons will lose. The lord of the fourth afflicted, it ends amiss.

Of removing from Place to Place.

Take the first and fourth for the present abode, and the seventh for that to which the querent would remove. If there be good planets or \Im in the ascendant or fourth and evil planets in the seventh or afflicting its lord, it is better to stay. But if evil planets or \Im afflict the ascendant or fourth and good ones be in the seventh or with its lord, remove. If the second be strong or its lord well aspected, and the eighth be weak or its lord afflicted, the querent will not do so well in money matters by removal. But if the eighth and its lord be strongest and best aspected, he will gain by the removal.

If the) separate from evil planets, remove; but if she separate from good planets, remain. The same may be judged by the lord of the ascendant. If one desire to know in what direction to remove, look to 4, 2, or . Take that one which is best aspected, most angular and strongest (preferring 4, if he be not very weak and afflicted); and go in the direction in which he is in the figure. Thus, if he be in the ascendant, go to the east; if between the first and tenth, south east; if between the tenth and seventh, go south-west; if between the seventh and fourth, go north-west; and when between the fourth and ascendant, north-east. The first house is east, the tenth south, the seventh west, and the fourth north. Look to the sign 4, &c., is in, and describe the place proper to remove to or reside in accordingly.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Eighth House and its Questions.

Whether an absent party be dead or alive.

Take great care to know what relation, if any, the quesited bears to the querent; and take the house (with its lord) which signifies that relation, to signify the person inquired about. If there be no relationship, take the seventh for the quesited.

If the lord of the quesited be in the fourth or eighth of the figure, or in the fourth or eighth from his own house, that is a token he is dead, when there has been long absence and there is reason to fear it. Consider also whether the) be in like manner in the fourth, eighth or twelfth, and be much afflicted; for then you may judge that the party is deceased. If the significators be in the sixth house, or in the sixth from the quesited's house, and be evilly aspected, he is sick; and if the aspects be over, and his significator apply to a fortune, he is now recovering. If he be in the sixth, but strong and in good aspect with the fortunes, he may be only weary or weak, and not seriously ill.

If the absent party's significator and the Moon be strong, and separated from a good planet, and in a good house, be certain that the quesited is living and well. If he have lately had evil aspects thrown to him, he may have suffered and been in trouble. The nature of it will be seen by the house the afflicting planet is in or rules; but I never judge him to be dead, if not much afflicted, and that by the lord of the eighth or his eighth house, or he be in one of those mortal houses. The nature of the sickness, or death, will be shewn

by the chief afflicting planet.

If the absent one be living, of the time he may return.

Consider the distance and the time required for a man to go and come, &c. Then, if you find the lords of the ascendant and the house denoting the absent person applying to a \swarrow or \triangle , observe the day when the aspect will be perfect, and say that near or upon that day he will return. But if the voyage be long, judge that within a fortnight or so of that time he may return. The time of return is very often when the two significators come to bodily conjunction, or that the significator of the quesited transits the ascendant; and if \S or the \S be in the twelfth, notice when either of them forms an

aspect with the lord of the ascendant or transits the ascendant; for then may a letter or news of the absent one be expected. If the planet signifying the quesited be retrograde or in a moveable sign, he may be soon expected; but if the planet be in a fixed sign, and not in his own house, the period will be distant.

Whether the portion of the Querent's Wife will be good or not, or whether any person be really rich or solvent.

If 24 or 2 or 33 be in the eighth, and the lord of the eighth strong and well aspected, the quesited has wealth. If they be retrograde, combust, slow in motion or afflicted, there may be moderate wealth; but the querent will have trouble to obtain it. If the 33 be in the eighth, or with its lord, there will be deceit or disappointment (for 32 always shews deception), and little or no real wealth exists, or will be obtained. If 15 or 36 be in the eighth, there is but little wealth, unless they be very strong; and even then there will be contention about it, and little of what is promised will be obtained. The lord of the eighth in the second, or in good aspect to its lord, or in \$\sigma\$, with reception, the querent will receive what is promised. If the two lords be in 3, there will be much wrangling, and but little, if anything, obtained.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Ninth House and its Questions.

Of a Voyage and its Prosperity.

If the ninth and its lord be strong and well aspected, and the lord of the ascendant be strong, there is no doubt that the voyage will be good and fortunate. But \(\bar{b} \) in the ninth or afflicting its lord threatens loss or sickness; \(\structure{c} \) shows danger by thieves or violent men, and \(\text{S} \) the same, but with cheating and fraud. The second from the ninth strong, expect gain from the voyage. The eighth is the wealth of the querent in the place to which he goes; and if \(\bar{b} \), or \(\structure{c} \), or \(\text{S} \) be there, he will gain but little, or what is not worth his labour. Evil planets in the tenth shew also discredit by the affair. And if the fourth be afflicted, or its lord, the voyage will end ill, and he may lose on his return all he gains while away. If a fortune be in the tenth, it shows prosperity on the voyage; and if it be in the seventh, it shows good reception

and satisfaction at the place to which he is going. Observe the nature of the good planet, and expect benefit from a person or matter described thereby. The planet to which the) applies shows the cause of any one's travelling, viz., such matters as are ruled by that planet.

Advise the querent never to travel in the direction wherein are b, 3 or 8, that is, according to the quarter they are in in the figure; as the ascendant east; tenth south; seventh west, and fourth north, &c.

Whether any remarkable Dream signify anything, or not.

History testifies positively that some dreams have been prophetic. On the other hand, very many persons never have any prophetic dreams. This depends entirely on the nativity of the individual. But where real anxiety be occasioned by a dream, let the time of awaking from it be noted; and then a figure of the heavens taken for that moment will shew the character of the dream, and whether it have any signification or not.

If b be found in the ninth house, the latter part of it especially, the dream was of some frightful and gloomy matter, not natural, however. See of what house b is lord; for of the nature of that house will the dream partly be. If 8 be also in the ninth, the dream was more terrible, and the querent was threatened and persecuted, &c.; but the dream is deceitful, and nothing is shown thereby. But if Q be in the ninth. the dream is true; and if the lord of the ascendant be afflicted by the planet in the ninth, and the evil aspect be not yet formed, some trouble is threatened to him personally; but if the lord of the second be afflicted, it is his purse will suffer; and so of any other ruler of any house; as, for instance, the lord of the fifth shews one of his children in danger, &c. When 3 and 8 be in the ninth, the dream is false, and of the nature of 3, according to the sign he is in and the house he rules. If & be with &, judge evil to follow in the same way as just mentioned for b. If good planets be in the ninth or the ascendant, or the lord of the ascendant be in * or \triangle of 2, o or 2, the dream can denote no evil; and if benefice be in the ninth with Q, they may denote some benefit to follow, according to the houses they rule. They usually shew pleasing dreams, which import but little, unless the aspects are very strong and peculiar. No planet in the ninth, take one in the tenth; if none there, try the ascendant; and if none be there, the dream is vain.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Tenth House and its Questions.

Of obtaining Employment, Preferment, Office, or Dignity.

If the lords of the ascendant, the tenth, and the @ and D be well aspected and in mutual reception and strong, it shows The lord of the tenth in the ascendant denotes success, more especially when he is a lighter planet than the lord of the ascendant, and is going to good aspect of the latter. Benefics shew success without difficulty. Malefics, if strong, shew success also, but with difficulty. Mutual reception is an important testimony in this question, chiefly if by house or exaltation. If the planet promising good be cadent, he may perform it, but it will be slowly and dubiously brought about. If an ill planet afflict the ascendant, its lord or the), without reception, the person it describes will prevent the employment, office, &c. The) separating from the lord of the tenth, and applying to the lord of the ascendant, is an excellent token of success. If the lord of the fourth assist the) or lord of the ascendant, that may imply success in the end, if other things forbid it not.

Whether a Person shall continue in his Office or Employment.

Judge this question much as the last, and observe, that if the) be in the tenth and well aspected, or joined to the lord of the tenth, especially with reception or good aspect, the office, &c., will not be lost. The) or lord of the ascendant in the fourth, and ill aspected and in moveable signs, shews displacement and loss of employment. Fixed signs on the ascendant or tenth are favourable; but when moveable signs are there, it is an ill testimony: and so of the Θ ,), or lords of the ascendant and tenth house. The) in ill aspect to \emptyset shews that letters and petitions are in vain; but if they apply to good aspects, let such means be tried.

Of the Trade, Profession or Employment of which any one is best capable.

Consider the tenth house and its lord; also the places of \mathfrak{F} and \mathfrak{P} . Take for significator the one of these most powerful; then, if he be in Υ , the querent or party for whom he enquires will do best in matters ruled by Υ . Thus he may make a surgeon, cutler, groom or horse-dealer, coachmaker,

farrier, smith or butcher; and if Mars be well dignified, he may do well in any profession wherein fire or iron is much employed. If the significator be in his exaltation, he may do

well in the king's service, or the police, &c.

If the significator be in 8, then husbandry will suit him, or dealing in corn, or grazing cattle, &c., or dealing in cattle, sheep, hogs or horses; or he may succeed in matters wherein women's clothes are engaged, or as a fuller, scourer, dyer, or soapmaker, &c.

If in π , then he will make a good clerk or writer, surveyor, bookseller or bailiff, &c. If well dignified, he may become an

author or painter, sculptor, &c.

If in 5, he will do best to deal in fish, or become a fisher-

man or sailor, or water-bailiff, &c.

If in Ω , he will succeed in any trade that uses fire or hot things. He may be a watchmaker, smith, glassblower, a

huntsman or coachman, a horse or cow doctor.

If in 192, he may become secretary to a public board or nobleman, &c.; or he may be a schoolmaster or accountant, a lawyer, stationer, printer, &c.; and he will, if well dignified, be a clever politician. If aspected by Uranus and otherwise strong, he may make an astrologer or diviner.

If in \leq , he may make a poet or musician, or an orator. He may also make a silkmercer or a linendraper, and sell orna-

mental matters and musical instruments, pictures, &c.

If in m, he may be a good apothecary, chemist or physician, or a brasier, metal-founder, brewer, maltster, publican or waterman.

If in \$\operature{1}\$, he should buy and sell horses, or he may be a churchman, or a good cook or baker, keeper of refreshment-

rooms, or hotels, &c.

If in V3, he may become a chandler, victualler, farmer, cowdoctor or (if dignified) a farmer or dealer in wool, lead or country commodities and building articles.

If in me he may be a mariner, master of a ship, merchant,

&c. or a ship-carpenter, painter of ships, &c.

If in \aleph he may be a singer, or jester, also a brewer or fishmonger; but let him avoid becoming a sot, if his significator be afflicted.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the Eleventh House and its Questions.

If any one shall have the thing hoped for.

If there be good aspects between the lord of the ascendant and eleventh, or reception or translation of light between them, he will. Or if the lord of the eleventh be in the ascendant and the) be well placed and aspected, he will. If the aspect be a with reception, he will gain his wish, but with difficulty. If there be evil planets in the ascendant and eleventh, none of the above good testimonies, and the) be afflicted, he will not obtain the thing hoped for.

Whether the Querent's Friends be true.

If there be good planets in the eleventh, and they be in good aspect to the lord of the ascendant or planets in the ascendant, then they are true and will benefit the querent. If the contrary appear, judge the reverse.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Twelfth House and its Questions.

Of Imprisonment.

Observe the Moon. If she be swift in motion and in a moveable sign, the prisoner will soon be released. Judge in a similar way by the lord of the ascendant, and if either of these be in aspect with a planet in the third or ninth, with reception, it denotes speedy release. A moveable sign on the cusp of the twelfth, and its lord in a moveable sign, imports release also. If the significators above named be in angles and fixed signs, and fixed signs be on the cusps of the angles, it imports long imprisonment. If the lord of the ascendant, fourth and twelfth be in ill aspect with each other, and the lord of the ascendant be in the fourth, the same.

Retrograde planets denote detention; and if the lord of the ascendant be combust in the eighth or twelfth, afflicted by the lord of the eighth, the man may die in prison, unless there be reception among the significators. If 2 be in the ascendant with the), or in good aspect to her, or the) apply to 2f or 2, it denotes enlargement. If the lord of the ascendant

separate from the lord of the fourth, the same; more certainly so if he apply then to a fortune. If the lord of the ascendant or the) separate from the beams of the sun, it shews delivery. If & be with any infortune that afflicts the significator, he shews farther evil and misery to the prisoner. If 2, & and the) be in good aspect, it delivers quickly. If one be captured in the hour of b, it shews long imprisonment, and if in the hour of b, he shall be treated severely; but if in the hour of 1, 2 or the , speedy freedom. The hour of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ shews long imprisonment; that of the) shews good or ill, according to the way she is aspected; his treatment changing as she changes her aspects, &c., till she quit the sign.

Example. The Map of the Heavens given at page 45 was drawn on the occasion of a young lady having been arrested on a charge of the murder of her infant brother. Having read in a newspaper, at twenty four minutes past noon on the 23rd July, 1860, that Miss C. K. had been arrested on a charge of the murder of her young brother, the author felt desirous to ascertain whether she were guilty or not, and drew the map accordingly. Finding the Moon in the twelfth house, she clearly signifies the prisoner. The Moon is in a moveable sign, and moves, in the twenty-four hours, 14° 17'. She is, therefore, swift in motion. These things indicated that the prisoner would be very speedily released. Then we find a moveable sign on the cusp of the twelfth, and its ruler, 2, in a moveable sign, a farther certain indication of speedy release. Hence it was judged and declared to many friends that the prisoner would be immediately released, which was the fact. We looked to see whether the prisoner were guilty of the deed or not; and finding the Moon in Libra, a humane sign, and having just passed the X aspect of the Sun and 4, both being on the M.C., we felt assured that she was a humane, feeling and honourable girl, and that it was quite impossible she could be guilty of any such atrocity. We declared her to be perfectly innocent; and as the Moon was so well aspected from the tenth house, we declared that her honour would be very soon perfectly established.

Of private Enemies.

If there be a planet in the twelfth, the querent has a private enemy, described by that planet according to the sign he is in and as he is aspected. If there be none, he has no private enemy, unless the lord of the twelfth cast an ill aspect

to the lord of the ascendant or the). The power as well as the inclination of the private enemy may be known by the condition of his significator. The degree of mischief he may do to the querent may be learned from the nature and power of the aspects he may throw to the lord of the ascendant or second, fifth, or tenth, or part of fortune. If he be potent, and afflict these significators, the querent may expect to suffer in person, purse, or reputation, accordingly, and should act accordingly.

Of Horse-races.

I would not encourage any one in the pursuit of this pernicious, foolish and discreditable practice, for the sake of mammon; but if any one be already engaged therein, and be really anxious about the result, the figure, if very radical, will shew by the usual indications, if they be strong and decided, whether the querent will gain or not by any particular race or any named horse. If the ninth (the house of honour for the horse) be strong, and the lord of the twelfth be there and not afflicted, then the horse will gain honour by the race, and be placed well therein. And if there be no evil planet afflicting the lord of the twelfth or planet therein, and no evil planet be in the twelfth or afflicting the ninth or its lord or planet therein, but, on the contrary, good testimonies exist, the horse named may be expected to win the race. But to feel certain of this, there should be undoubted benefic testimonies and none that are evil.

APPENDIX.

ASTROLOGICAL LEXICON.

Affliction. When a planet is combust, or evilly aspected by the infortunes.

Airy Signs. II, ←, \times.

Anareta. The planet that destroys the life of the native.

Angles. The cardinal points commence the angles, which are the first, fourth, seventh and tenth houses.

Application. The motion of any planet towards the aspect, or the body of another, &c.

Arc. The distance between any two points in the heavens.

Arc of Direction. The measure of any arc, as found by direction.

Ascendant. The first house, or eastern angle, or the horoscope. It is the space from 5° above the horizon in the east, to 25° below it, measured by oblique ascension.

Ascensional Difference. The difference between the right ascension and the oblique ascension of any place in the heavens.

Aspects. Certain distances between any points in the heavens. Those generally employed are ★, sextile, or 60°; □, square, or 90°; △, trine, or 120°; ৪, opposition, or 180°; also semi ★, 30°; semi-square, 45°; quintile, 72°; sesqui-square, 135°.

Barren Signs. Π , Ω , \mathfrak{M} .

Benefics. These are 24 and ♀, also the ⊙ when strong and well aspected.

Besieged. A planet found between two others. If between 14 and 2 it is fortunate; if between 2 and 3 it is evil.

Bicorporent Signs. II, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$. They are also called double-bodied signs.

Cadent. Falling from angles. Thus planets are cadent if in the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth houses.

Caput Draconis. The Dragon's Head, the Moon's north node: thus marked Ω .

Cardinal Signs. γ , \mathfrak{S} , Δ and \mathcal{V} .

Cauda Draconis. The Dragon's Tail, the Moon's south node: thus marked ??.

Climacterical Years. The years in life answering to the place of the Moon, on those days after the birth when she arrives at a or A to her place at the birth. They are the seventh, ninth, fourteenth, eighteenth, twentyfirst, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, thirty-fifth, thirtysixth, forty-second, forty-fifth, forty-ninth, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, sixty-third and seventieth. The forty-ninth and sixty-third are most important. Great changes are generally observed in those years of life.

Colours of the Planets, &c. b black; 24 red mixed with green: g fiery red; O yellow; Q white; Q light blue or striped, &c.; the Moon white or silver colour; γ white and red; ored mixed with citron; Ⅱ red and white mixed; 55 green or russet; A red or green; my black spotted with blue; - black or swarthy, dark crimson; m dark brown; 1 light green or olive; W black or very dark brown; sky blue; X pure white, or glistening. These colours show the dress of any one in horary questions.

Combust, Combustion. A planet is combust, or burned up, when near the Sun, especially if within about 5°. In nativities, the Sun takes the character of the planet. which loses its power. In horary questions, it shews a person who is sickly and very unfortunate, and is a

very evil testimony.

Common Signs. II, My, 1, X.

Conjunction. When planets are in the same degree and minute of any sign, they are in partile conjunction. If they are within the amount of half their mutual orbs, they are within platic conjunction. The nearer they are, the more powerful is the position.

Consignificators. The Moon is the consignificator of the querent in all cases; but if it be a question of love or matrimony, take the Sun for the female consignificator.

Converse Motion. When the significator moves from east to west by the rotation of the earth.

Critical Days. Those days on which the Moon forms any aspect to her own place, in a horary question on sickness.

Culminate. To reach the mid-heaven.

Ousp. The commencement of any of the twelve houses.

Debilities. See under Dignities.

Decanate. The face of each planet. The signs are divided into three faces each, which begin at 7 0° 0'. The first 10° of γ are the face of σ ; the next to 20° γ are the face of the Sun; and the third is the face of Q, and extends to 30° of Aries. So each ensuing 10° of the zodiac is the face of the next planet in the order following; viz., b, 4, 3, 0, 2, \(\bar{\gamma} \), D. It will be seen that this is the same order as that in which the planetary hours are arranged, and out of which the rotation of the days of the week has arisen. Thus, beginning with the first hour of the first day, as influenced by the Sun, because of that time being chosen for the time of the worship of the Sun when he was rising, the second hour was that of Q, and the twentyfifth hour—the first hour of the next day—that of the Moon. Hence the second day was influenced by the Moon, and called Moon-day, or Monday. The twentyfifth hour of that second day, or first hour of the third day, becomes by the rotation that of A: hence Dies Martis, the day of Mars. In the same way the 4th day was Dies Mercurii, the day of Mercury; and the fifth day became that of 24, the sixth that of 2, and the seventh that of b.

Declination. The distance of any point in the heavens north

or south of the equator.

Decumbiture. A map of the heavens taken for the time any person goes to bed ill, by which the result of the sickness may always be ascertained.

Descendant. The western horizon.

Detriment. A planet being in the sign opposite to his house,

is said to be in his detriment.

Dignities. Those situations in which a planet, &c., is found to be more powerful for good or evil according to his nature. When in the opposite parts of the zodiac, he is said to be in his debilities, and can do but little either way. Accidental dignities, &c., depend on the planet being angular and well aspected by the Sun or Jupiter. A planet combust is much debilitated.

Direct. When a planet moves forward in the Zodiac in the order of the signs from γ to χ, &c., he is direct in

motion.

These are calculations of the arc, or measure of Directions. the equator, between any two points in the heavens. They consist of various kinds. Those to the meridian are made by right ascension; those to the ascendant. by oblique ascension; but those between any other parts of the heavens are made by reference to the proportion between the semi-arcs of the point which is stationary and the body or point that by motion is directed to that stationary point. Thus, if the Sun were in 10° of γ in the tenth house, and \mathcal{U} in 5° of δ , we should take the proportion of the semi-arc of the Sun to his distance from the mid-heaven, and then compare the semi-arc of 24 therewith, which is then taken from the distance of 24 from the mid-heaven, and the difference is the arc of direction between the \odot and 24 by direct motion. This arc is then turned into time, as Ptolemy directs, by taking one degree for one year of life. If, therefore, the arc of the 0 d 24 prove to be 25°, we say that the native will feel the effects when he is twenty-five years old. The daily motion of the Sun being 1°, we thus take the old prophetic measure of a year for a day.

Dispose. When one planet is found in the dignities of any other, the latter is said to dispose of him, or to receive him into his dignities. If the significator of a lady, in a question of marriage, be found to be disposed of by the significator of a gentleman, it is a token that she is

partial to that gentleman.

Diurnal Arc. The arc of the Sun, when above the horizon, from the time of his rising to his setting. So the arc of any other body or point from the eastern to the western horizon, is termed its "diurnal arc," albeit the same may be formed during the night. The arc from the western to the eastern horizon is likewise called, in all cases, the "nocturnal arc."

Domal Dignity. A planet being in its own house. Double-bodied Signs. These are Π , \uparrow , and \star .

Dragon's Head. The Moon's north node, or the point where the Moon crosses the ecliptic out of south into north latitude. The Moon's course was early discovered to be of a serpentine form; and when she was found to rise above the plane of the earth's course about the Sun towards the north, she was feigned to pass the Head of the Dragon. So, when she crossed the ecliptic

into south latitude, she was said to go through the Dragon's Tail. The Dragon's Head is always good, and the Dragon's Tail is equally evil. The latter always signifies deceit and disappointment.

Earthy Signs. &, M, V3.

Ecliptic. The Sun's path through the heavens. It forms an angle of 23° 28' with the equator. It is so named be-

cause eclipses happen therein.

Eclipses. They are said to have effect for a year for each hour the Sun is eclipsed, and a month for each hour the Moon is eclipsed. The events they foreshew are to be seen from a map of the heavens erected for the chief city of the country where they are visible. horoscope so taken must be for the exact time of the new or full moon. It is the intention of the Author to introduce into the second volume of this work the rules he has found most certain for judging of their effects.

Elevated. The planet that is nearest the mid-heaven is ele-

vated above any other that it aspects.

Elevation of the Pole. The latitude of the country.

Elongation. The greatest distance that a planet can appear from the Sun. It applies only to ♀ and ĕ. The former never exceeds 48°, and the latter 28° from the Sun.

Emersion. When a planet or star has been concealed by the Moon, or been under the Sun's beams, its reappearance

is thus expressed.

Ephemeris. A daily account of the longitudes, latitudes and declinations, &c., of the heavenly bodies. Zadkiel's Ephemeris has been regularly published from the year

1840 to 1864.

Equation of Time. In astrology this signifies the turning an arc of direction into time, to discover at what age it will operate. There have been several methods invented; but after many years' examination of the subject, I am led to reject them all, as more or less imperfect, except that of Ptolemy, which I find to come nearest to nature. It gives one year of life for each degree of the arc of direction, and one month for every five minutes of the arc.

Equator. A circle supposed to divide the globe into two equal parts, at equal distances from the north and

south pole.

Equinoctial Signs. γ and Δ.

Exaltation. A powerful dignity. The Sun is exalted in Υ ; the) in \otimes ; h in \triangle ; h in \otimes ; h in h; h in h. The degree of each planet's exaltation may be seen in the Table of Essential Dignities.

Fall. A planet's fall is in the opposite point to its exaltation. Familiarities. The same as configuration. It means any aspect or any parallel one planet may form with another. Also when two planets have mutual reception, as being in each other's houses or exaltations, they are in familiarity.

Figure. The map of the heavens, at any moment, is often

termed the figure of the heavens.

Feminine Signs. 8, 5, 118, 111, 117, 118.

Feral. Persons born with Ω or last half of I rising, are said to be feral, or fierce as a lion, &c.

Fixed Signs. φ , Ω and Ω .

Fixed Stars. All the stars, except the planets, are called fixed stars, because they do not move about the Sun as do the planets. They cast no rays, and have no important influence, except they be within 5° of the Sun, Moon, ascendant, or M.C.; and even then it is not customary to consider any but those of the first magnitude, which are near the ecliptic. These are—Aldebaran, 3; in 18°; Rigel, 4, b; in 15°; Capella, 3, \$; in 120°; Betelguese, 3, \$; in 127°; Sirius, 4, 3; in 512°; Castor, 3, \$, b; in 518°; Procyon, \$, \$; in 523°; Regulus, \$, \$; \$, 28°; Arcturus, \$, \$, \$; in \$22°; Vir-

gin's Spike, \mathfrak{Q} , \mathfrak{Z} ; in $\mathfrak{L}=22^\circ$; Antares, \mathfrak{Q} , \mathfrak{Z} ; in $\mathfrak{L}=7^\circ$; Formalhaut, \mathfrak{Q} , \mathfrak{Z} ; in $\mathfrak{L}=2^\circ$.

Form of the Body. Judge of this from the sign on the eastern horizon at birth, mixing therewith the influence of the Moon, according to the sign she is in. And if any planet have just risen, within 10° of the horoscope, he will have much influence on the form of body. Also any planet in exact aspect to the degree ascending will have some influence according to the sign he is in. Also if rising and within \mathfrak{D}° of the ascendant.

Fortunes. 24 and 9; also the \odot when he is himself well aspected and potent.

Fruitful Signs. 5, m and X.

- Frustration. A term that applies only to horary questions. When one planet is applying to the aspect of another; but before the aspect is perfected, if any other planet form an aspect with the latter, it destroys, or frustrates, what was promised.
- Genethliacal. That which applies to the geniture or birth.

 Geniture. The map of the heavens at the birth of any one;
 called also the radix or radical figure.

Geocentric. That which is viewed from the centre of the Earth; as that which is seen from the centre of the Sun is termed heliocentric.

Giver of Life. The hyleg, or that on which the life of the native depends.

Hemisphere. The visible hemisphere is that which is always exposed to view. The eastern hemisphere is that in which the stars are always rising; it extends from the cusp of the fourth through the ascendant to the cusp of the tenth house. The western is all the rest of the heavens contained in the figure.

Horary Questions. Questions asked at an hour that is noticed when the mind feels very seriously agitated, or anxious, about any matter whatever. If the querent, or questioner, be really serious, the querent's person will be described by the ascendant, &c. In all horary questions when anything is shewn to be about to occur, the right time to begin the business is on the day when the aspect is perfected; which the Ephemeris will shew.

Houses. These are of two kinds. The Sun has only one house, Ω; the Moon has only one, ⑤; the other planets have two each; thus, り, が ; ¼, ↑ 米; ♂, ↑ m; ♀, & ≏; ĕ, II m. But the houses of the heavens signify the twelve houses into which the map or figure of the heavens is divided.

Human Signs. II, my, An eclipse, or the lord of an eclipse, falling in these, the effects fall more on the human race than otherwise.

Hyleg. The apheta or prorogator, that point which carries with it the life of the native. The places which are

Hylegiacal Places are the first, seventh, ninth, tenth and half of the eleventh house nearest the meridian. These are to be counted from 5° beyond the cusp to 25° within

the house. When the O or) is less than half way up from the ascendant to the M.C., it is not hylegiacal.

Impeded or Impedited. A term applied to the D when she is in d, \square , or β of Θ , β , or δ .

Imum Cali. The lower heaven, the fourth house.

Inconjunct. When a planet, &c., has no familiarity with another.

Increasing in Light. When any planet is leaving the Sun, until it pass its opposition to him: it is a good token. Increasing in Motion. Moving faster every day. It is also a

good token. Inferior Planets. Q, Q, D.

Infortunes. H, h, J.

Ingresses. When a planet passes over the point in the zodiac, to which the O, D, M.C., or ascendant has arrived at by direction, it is said to ingress thereon.

Intercepted. A sign lying between the cusps of two houses.

Latitude. The distance any point in the heavens is north or south of the ecliptic line. Any significator in north latitude describes one who is lean and bony; but if in south latitude, it shews one who is sleek, fat and plump.

Life and Health. The ascendant, \odot and), free from any affliction by evil planets and aspected by \mathcal{U} or ?, is a

token of good health and long life.

Lights. The o and D.

Light of Time. The O by day and the) by night.

Logarithms. Artificial numbers, of much use in all astronomical and other calculations, wherein large numbers are to be dealt with.

Longitude. A part of the ecliptic, reckoned from the first point of Υ . Longitude on the earth is reckoned from some fixed meridian. In England we reckon from the

meridian of Greenwich.

Lord. That planet which has rule in any sign, as his house, is called the lord of that sign. Thus, whatever sign is on the cusp of any house in the map, the lord of that sign is said to be the lord or ruler of that house. The lord of the hour is the planet that has rule in the hour of the nativity or question, &c. The lord of the year is the planet ruling the ascendant in the figure for the Sun's ingress into Aries. The lord of the eclipse is the planet ruling the sign in which it falls.

Luminaries. The @ and D.

Lunation. A lunar period. The Moon's period in moving through the zodiac is 27 days 7 hours and 41 minutes; but her synodical period, from new moon to new moon again, is 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes. The quarters are called quadrate lunations. These are when the Moon forms ad, D, or 8 with the Sun. If, at these times, the luminaries form an ill aspect with the radical infortunes, the native is unfortunate; but if they then shew a good aspect with the radical, 24 or 2, he will be prosperous. If, however, the) at the time have great latitude, little or no effect will ensue. Thence we learn why it is that eclipses in aspect to the radical benefics or malefics are potent to affect the native-because the D at an eclipse has little or no latitude.

Malefics. 1, 3, and ₩.

Masculine and Feminine. 1, 2, 3, ⊙ are masculine, and ? and ? are feminine. § is masculine or feminine, according as he aspect the former or the latter.

Masculine Signs. γ , π , Ω , \sim , \uparrow , m. The others are femi-

nine.

Matutine. Appearing in the morning: that is, those stars or planets which rise before the Sun.

Mean Motion. That of 1, is 2'; 24, 4' 59"; 3', 33' 28"; the ⊙ 59' 8"; ♀ 59' 8"; ♀ 59' 8", and) 13° 10'.

Mundane Parallels are equal distances from the meridian.

Nativity. The birth of any one. It is the instant that the infant first draws breath, or that when the umbilical cord is cut and it exists independent of its mother. It also signifies the map of the heavens at that instant.

Nebulæ. Clusters of stars that look like clouds. Neomenium. The new Moon or change of the D.

Nocturnal Arc. The space through which any body in the heavens passes while under the horizon.

Nodes. The point where any planet crosses the ecliptic. They are marked thus Q for the north node, and % for the

south node.

Northern Signs. Υ , \heartsuit , Π , \mathfrak{G} , \mathfrak{N} , \mathfrak{M} .

Oblique Ascension. A part of the equator that rises in an oblique sphere, when one pole is elevated and the other depressed.

Oblique Sphere. One in which all circles parallel to the equator are oblique to the horizon, and form acute angles with it.

Occidental. Western.

Orb of a Planet. The distance within which a planet continues to operate. The orbs are \$\dagge 9^\circ, \mathcal{U}\$ 12°, \$\dagge 7^\circ, \to 17^\circ, \to 18^\circ, \to 7^\circ, \to 12^\circ. The orb of the fixed stars is 5°. The angles also are affected by any star or planet within 5° of the cusp.

Oriental. Eastern. If a star be to the east of the M. C. it is oriental; if otherwise it is occidental. But the Sun is said to be oriental only when he is applying to or approaching the meridian, and occidental when leaving it. Thus, \odot is oriental in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth houses, and also when in the fourth, fifth and sixth houses. In the others he is occidental. The same rule may be applied to the), as regards her influence on marriage. Yet we must not rely on these positions entirely: they have a general influence only.

Parallels. The zodiacal parallel signifies having the same declination or distance from the equator north or south.

This is a very potent familiarity. See Mundane Parallels.

Parents. The ⊙ and ½ signify the father. The D and ♀ signify the mother. Their condition is shewn by the strength and condition of these in the nativity.

Pars Fortuna. The part of fortune.

Partile. An exact or perfect aspect agreeing to the very minute.

Part of Fortune. The point in the heavens which is equally distant from the ascendant as the \odot is from the) in longitude.

Perigee. The part of a planet's orbit where it is nearest to the earth.

Peregrine. A peregrine planet is one having no kind of essential dignity. He usually signifies a thief in all questions of theft.

Periodical Lunation. The time required by the) to return to her own place, viz., 27⁴ 7^h 41^m.

Planets. These are 1, 24, 3, ⊙, 2, 3,), and Iff. We may now say Ψ (Neptune) also. The asteroids we do not consider.

Planetary Hours. These are as follows :-

104
TABLE OF PLANETARY HOURS.

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Rule to find the Planetary Hour in the Day.

1st.—Divide the time of sunset on the given day by 6, which will give the length of the planetary hour that day.

2nd.—From the hour given, take the time of sunrise

on the given day.

3rd.—Multiply the length of the planetary hour on the day by the estimate of planetary hours elapsed since sunrise. Example—Let it be required to find the planetary hour at 11^h 10^m A.M., when the Sun sets at 7^h 10^m. First—Divide 7^h 10^m by 6, and you have 1^h 11^m 40^s, which is the length of the planetary hour that day. Second—From 11^h 10^m take the time of sunrise (which is always found by taking the time of sunset from 12^h). We may easily estimate the

number of planetary hours to be about five at $11^h 10^m$ a.m. From $11^h 10^m$ take $4^h 50^m$, the time of sunrise, and we have $6^h 20^m$, the time elapsed since sunrise. Then $1^h 11^m 40^s \times 5 \equiv 5^h 58^m 20^s$; and from $6^h 20^m$ take $5^h 58^m 20^s$, and there remain $21^m 40^s$ of the sixth or current planetary hour. Now, if the day be Sunday, the sixth hour is found by the Table to be the hour of 24; and if the day be Thursday, the sixth hour is seen to be that of the): so of the others.

To find the Planetary Hour in the Night.

1st.—Take the length of the planetary hour by day from 2^h, and it will give you the length of the planetary hour by night. *Example*—If the planetary hour by day be 1^h 11^m 40^s, this taken from 2^h leaves 48^m 20^s for the length of the planetary hour by night.

2nd.—Take the time of sunset from the given hour; note the amount; and, having estimated the number of planetary hours elapsed since sunset, multiply that number into the length of the planetary hour for the night, and compare the result. You will thus find the planetary hour required. Example—Let the time given be 1h 17m A.M., the time of the previous sunset be 7h 10m, and the length of the planetary hour for the night be 48^m 20^s. From 7^h 10^m to midnight is 4^h 50^m; then add 1h 17m; the result is 6h 7m. Now multiply 48m 20s by 7 (the estimated number of planetary hours elapsed since sunset), and the amount is 5h 38m 20s. This taken from 6h 7m gives 28m 40s elapsed of the current planetary hour, which must be the eighth. Then, if the day of the week be Monday (the second day), we find that the eighth planetary hour of the night is that of Q.

The time of sunrise and sunset above mentioned is apparent time. The time given in the Almanac being mean time, the same must be corrected by applying thereto the equation of time given in the Almanac for the given day.

Platic. This means wide. It is used to signify some aspect within half the sum of the orbs of the two bodies casting the rays which form the aspect. Thus, if 24 be in 20° 5, and 3 in 16° γ, they are in a platic

aspect; for the orb of 24 = 12° + the orb of Mars

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 \equiv 7° 30′ divided by 2 \equiv 9° 45′; and as the aspect is only 4° from a perfect or partile , they form a platic aspect.

See Elevation of the Pole.

Promissor. The planet which promises to produce the event. The planet applying to the significator, or to which the latter applies. In nativities that planet to which the O, D, M.C., or ascendant, applies is the promissor, they being significators.

Proper Motion. That which is direct through the zodiac, in contradiction to the mundane motion, or that caused

by the daily rotation of the earth on its axis.

Prorogator. The planet which upholds life.

Quartile. The square aspect of 90° in the zodiac; and of three houses in the map or figure of the heavens.

Querent. The person who inquires or asks a horary question.

Quesited. The thing or person inquired about.
Quintile. An aspect of 72°, not very potent. In mundane measure it is $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a semi-arc.

Radical. That which belongs to the radix or figure of the birth. It is so called because every figure erected in consequence of an earnest and sincere anxiety to enquire is found to resemble the figure of the birth, and will generally have the same sign ascending. If the first or second degree of a sign ascend, or the two last degrees. the figure is seldom radical or fit to be relied upon. the) be in the last 3° of a sign—especially in Π , m, or vo-the question is rarely radical. It is often doubtful when she is "void of course." If b be ascending and retrograde, no good can come of the question, and it is well to avoid giving judgment. If the 7th cusp or its lord be afflicted, the artist will gain no credit by the question.

Radical Elections. Times chosen or elected for commencing undertakings. They chiefly depend on the aspects then forming to the O, D, M. C. or ascendant at birth. Thus if 21 be on the ascendant, or in △ thereto, it is a good

time to elect for any change to restore health.

Rapt Motion. The daily motion of the heavens from east to

west.

Rapt Parallels. Equal distances from the meridian formed by rapt motion and measured by the semi-arcs of the bodies moved.

Rays. Beams of influence constituting aspects.

Reception. The disposing of one planet by another, in conse-

quence of receiving it into its dignities.

Rectification. The discovery of the true moment of the birth by comparing the periods of events in life with the aspects that produce them. Thus, if in a male nativity, the moon come to the meridian at the age of twenty-seven years, the native should marry at that age; but if he really do marry at twenty-eight years of age, we conclude that the true time of birth was 4^m earlier than that estimated. The reason is, that if born 4^m earlier, the moon would come to the meridian at twenty-eight years, the time of his marriage.

Refranation. Is when two planets are approaching an aspect, one of them falls retrograde before the aspect is complete. This shows that the event promised by the

aspect will come to nothing.

Retrograde. When a planet is moving backwards, or contrary to the regular order of the signs, it shows that nothing promised by that planet can be relied upon. In nativities it shows that the planet will do very little or no good by his aspects, unles he be otherwise extremely

well dignified, &c.

Revolutions. The return of the Sun to his place at birth. The aspects then formed, especially those to the radical places, denote the general influences during the year. Example: If at the birthday, or revolution of the Sun to his own place, the Sun, in a female nativity, be well aspected by both 3 and 24, it will require but a feeble primary direction, in the course of the ensuing year of life, to cause marriage, if she be of fit age, and the radix promise marriage at all.

Right Ascension. An arc of the equator, reckoned from the

first point of γ .

Right Distance. The distance of any point from another, measured by right ascension. Example: If the \odot be on the mid-heaven in 24° of right ascension, and b be in 44° of right ascension, the "right distance" between them will be 20°.

Right Sphere. One in which all the circles that are parallel to the equator form right angles with the horizon.

Satellites. Minor bodies which move about others; as the Moon about the Earth.

Scheme. A map of the heavens.

Secondary Direction. Those aspects which occur after the birth to the O, D, M. C., and ascendant. They may be traced in the Ephemeris for the year of the birth. Every day's motion is reckoned for a year of life, and every two hours for a month. They are reckoned two ways—first, to the radical places; second, to the actual places in the heavens. They are weaker than primary directions, and their effects last only a few days.

Semi-arc. Half a diurnal or nocturnal arc. The semi-diurnal arc is that a planet forms from the eastern horizon to the meridian, and from the meridian to the western horizon. The semi-nocturnal arc is found by taking the semi-diurnal arc from 180°. It is measured from either horizon to the cusp of the fourth house, or the meridian below the horizon.

Semi-quartile. A half square, or half of 90°, viz., 45°. It is an evil aspect. When a planet is one-half of its semi-arc from the meridian, it forms a semi-square thereto.

Separation. When two planets having been in partile aspect to each other begin to move away therefrom. If all the significators be separating in a question of marriage, it shews that no marriage will occur. So in other things.

Sesqui-square. A square and a half, or 135°. It is evil, but

less potent than a square.

Significator. The planet ruling the ascendant is always the significator of the querent; also any such found within 5° of the cusp. If several be there, take the nearest. In nativities it means generally the \odot ,), M.C. and ascendant.

Signs of Long Ascension. $\mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n}, \mathfrak{n}$. These take a longer time to ascend than the others. A \mathfrak{m} in these signs is said to have the effect of a \square , but this does not seem free from doubt on the part of many artists.

Signs of Short Ascension. γ9, ∞, χ, φ, β, π. A Δ in these is said to have the effect of a □; but this also is a doubtful point with many persons.

Southern Signs. \rightarrow , m, \uparrow , ν , ϖ , \varkappa ; they being to the south

of the equator.

Speculum. A table comprising the chief data from which directions are to be worked or calculated in a nativity. It contains the latitude, declination, right ascension, meridian distance (in right ascension) and semi-arc of each planet.

Stationary. When a planet appears to stand still in the heavens in consequence of the earth's motion being different from the planet's motion. The effect is very powerful when it falls on the place of \odot ,), M.C. or ascendant.

Succedent. Those houses which follow the angles. They are the second, fifth, eighth and eleventh.

Superior Planets. H, 7, 4, 3.

Sympathy. Where the significators in one person's nativity are in the same places in the zodiac as they are in the nativity of another person, there is a mutual sympathy found between those persons. The strongest is where the \odot in one nativity is on the place of the) in another. Also if the) is found in the same degree in each nativity, it causes love between the sexes; and a feeling of sympathy between two of the same sex. If the two ascendants be opposed, there is no sympathy; and if, at the same time, an evil planet in one nativity be on the ascendant or) of the other, there will be antipathy, or even hatred. If all the planets agree in good aspects in the two nativities, there will be very strong sympathy; and if they be so in a male and female nativity, it will cause "Love at first sight."

Table of Houses. See these at the end.

Term. An essential dignity, less potent than any other except the face.

Testimony. Any aspect, or position of a significator in a horary question, bearing on the matter by being in configuration with some other significator. In nativities, the positions of the several planets, as regards the O,), M.C. and ascendant, are testimonies of good or evil to the native.

Transits. The passages of the planets over the places of the Θ,), M.C., or ascendant, at the birth. The effects are according to the strength of the planet at the time. Thus, if the Θ be in Π, the transit of 2 over the place of the Θ does but little good, because 2 is weak when in Π. If a planet be combust at the time, his transit can do but little. The transits of η endure for some time in operation; more so if he be slow in motion at the time. And if retrograde or nearly stationary at the time, the effect is very powerful. Even when η is stationary nearly, and transits Θ,), M.C., or ascendant, he performs something.

Translation of Light. When one planet separates from the d or aspect of another, and soon after forms a d or aspect with a third, he is said to translate the light of the one he leaves to the one to which he approaches. It denotes aid or assistance, or the bringing some matter about by a person described by the planet so translating the light.

Travelling. The luminaries, or Mars, falling away from the angles, chiefly if into the ninth house, cause travelling. This will be more so if the) aspect & and they be in

moveable signs.

Trigons. These are the four triplicities, viz., Fiery, γ , Ω , I; Earthy, &, mg, vg; Airy, II, -, m; Watery, 5, M, X. Triplicity. See Trigon.

Tropical Signs. 5 and 18.

Under the Sunbeams. Within 17° of the Sun. A planet so situated is weak, but more so if combust, within 8° 30'.

Void of Course. When planets form no aspect before they leave the sign. It is noticed chiefly in regard to the D in horary questions. It usually shews that nothing will come of the matter in question. It often shews that the question is not radical, especially if the D be in m or vs.

Zenith. The point exactly over head. Zodiac. The belt of the heavens, in which the Sun and all the old planets move.

Zodiacal Aspects. Those aspects, or angles, in the heavens, measured by the degrees of the zodiac. See Aspects.

Zodiacal Parallels. The parallels of declination, or points in the heavens at equal distances from the equator. These have great and lasting power in nativities, especially when formed at the birth.

EFFECTS OF THE ASPECTS BETWEEN THE SIGNIFICATORS.

Thed hand 4.

The 5 h and 4. If h be significator, then he shows gain by deaths, estates, building and agriculture; also by merchandizing and preaching. He is grave and moral in conduct.

24 significator, the disposition is mistrustful, niggardly and deceitful. He gains no friends. He gains property by selfish means, and is miserly.

The of h and of.

The δ h and δ . If h be significator, he is rash, turbulent and unhappy. He engages in some low calling and is liable to imprisonment.

3 significator, gives an equally bad disposition; but he is more sly and cowardly. He gains by elderly persons, but is

unfortunate in the end.

The ob and o.

The ob hand oo. If he be significator, he loses by fire and by men in power who persecute him. He is likely to be imprisoned, perhaps for contempt of court, &c. He is neither healthy nor long-lived.

o significator, he is deceitful, mistrustful and unfortunate. He loses by speculations and suffers by persecution. If he have to do with the Government, he is likely to be ruined.

The odelar hand odelar and odelar hand

The d h and Q. If h be significator, shows gain by females. He is too fond of the sex and wastes his property on them. He is fortunate with the sex; but too fond of pleasure, &c.

Q significator, he is sly, artful, unfortunate, destitute of friends; loses by persons older then he is, and by trade or

speculations.

The of hand &.

The ob and y. He is subtle and crafty, grave, and given to learning and researches into antiquity. His manners are rarely polished.

ĕ significator, he is mean, stupid, covetous and suspicious.

If an author, he gets discredit by his writings, &c.

The ob and D.

The o h and D. If h be significator, he is very given to

change, restless and unsettled. He is rarely fortunate, but

gains by females and the lower classes.

If) be significator, he is poverty-stricken, wretched and dejected; his manners are sullen and unpleasant. He is very covetous and sordid; and, if other ill aspects concur, miserly and wicked.

The & 4 and 3.

The 3 24 and 3. If 24 be significator, he is proud, courageous and ambitious; fond of warlike and daring acts; a good soldier or surgeon; likely to receive wounds by strife or contention.

& significator, he is just, pious and true, very successful in the law or the church.

The d of 4 and \odot .

The d of 24 and \odot . If 24 be significator, he is weak and credulous, vain and loquacious, unsettled in religious opinions, in which he is speculative and crochety. He suffers by men in power, and has generally very poor health.

Significator, he is much given to religion; and if 24 be well dignified, will be sincere and faithful; if not, he will be a

fanatic and hypocrite.

The of 4 and 9.

The d of 24 and 2. If 24 be significator, he is highly favoured by the female sex, by whom he gains wealth and advancement, and so becomes rich and flourishing. He is healthy, handsome and agreeable, and very just and honest.

Significator gives great personal beauty, if not in m or
 S; and he is good, virtuous, pious and prudent; much respected and esteemed; hence is very prosperous, especially

in clerical and legal matters.

The d of 4 and \$.

The d of 4 and §. If 4 be significator, he is a person of learning and first-rate abilities, a good lawyer or divine, or

prosperous merchant.

§ significator, he is religious, well informed and of gentlemanly manners, one likely to rise to eminence and great wealth by his powerful patrons, and his own good conduct and good fortune.

The d of 4 and D.

The d of 24 and D. If 24 be significator, he is changeable, and therefore not so prosperous as he might be. Yet he gains by marriage and the fair sex, travels much, and pros-

pers with mercantile men and mariners. He is honest and true.

) significator, he prospers in ecclesiastical matters, and with merchants, &c. He gains great wealth; but if 24 be weak, he may lose much by hypocrites and pretenders, who take advantage of his generosity.

The of of and o.

The d of d and O. If d be significator, he suffers by fire or lightning or violent fevers. He has the favour of men in power, but is in danger of injury also by their anger, &c. He is proud and fiery.

⊙ significator, he is brave, but violent and haughty. He may rise in the army or navy, &c., yet will be very liable to

wounds and violent death, and to fevers.

The of of and 2.

The \mathcal{S} of \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{Q} . If \mathcal{S} be significator, he has at times a hasty manner, yet is mild in general. He is extremely fond of women, and rather fortunate by their means. But if \mathcal{Q} be in \mathcal{M} , he forms low and gross connections.

Q significator, he is loose and debauched, and he dissipates his means among low women, &c. This is more the case when Q is in M, but less so if she be in Δ , when he admires elegant women.

The of of and &.

The d of 3 and \(\bar{y} \). If \(\bar{y} \) be significator, the querent is learned and acute, of ready wit and good imagination. If \(\bar{y} \) be ill dignified, he will not be very honest, however.

The of of and D.

The d of 3 and D. If 3 be significator, he is changeable and enterprising, a favourite with females, and will marry to advantage.

The D significator, he is bold, rash and violent; not of good abilities, but having enterprise. He may make a good chemist or physician, and will be apt to travel and wander over the world.

The of of with 2.

The d of \odot with $\ Q$. If $\ \odot$ be significator, he is effeminate and fond of pleasure. He will be extravagant and generally involved in difficulties.

2 significator, he will be proud and prodigal, yet poor and mean. He will be sickly and weak, or consumptive.

The d of O and &.

The d of \odot and δ . If \odot be significator, he will have learning and ingenuity, but not of the first quality; for he will be a pretending character, boasting of more than he really knows.

§ significator, he will be given to lying and boasting, very deceitful, and not fortunate. He will be sickly and liable to burns or fevers, yet he may gain by means of great persons.

The of of o and D.

The d of O and D. If O be significator, he will gain by travelling, yet be very changeable and unsettled; and he will never be very respectable. In youth he will be sickly, and probably short-lived; often liable to disease in the eyes.

The) significator, the querent is unfortunate and liable to injury by great men, &c., and to weak eyes and sickness.

The of 2 and 3.

The d 2 and 5. If 2 be significator, he will be handsome, ingenious and eloquent, likely to prosper in literature.

ĕ significator, he is possessed of beauty, elegance and goodness of heart. He is modest and innocent, and yet given to elegant amusements, and may be able to sing, play, &c. But if ♀ be in ⋒, he will be debauched.

The d of Q and D.

The d of Q and). If Q be significator, he will be unsettled, yet rather fortunate. He will have good taste and temper, and be admired by the vulgar.

The) significator, he will be handsome and clever, elegant in manners and versed in the fine arts. He will lay nothing to heart, but live freely, and be much respected.

The d of & and D.

The d of & and the). If & be significator, he will be very clever and of good understanding; but he will be changeable and unsteady, and very aspiring in his acquaintance.

The D significator, he has great abilities and is not so unstable. He is handsome, clever, ingenious and inventive, and may be profound, if they are both well dignified, or in m, and not afflicted.

These judgments are ever to be made with full reference to the DIGNITIES and strength of each planet, and extensive consideration of the sundry aspects thrown to them by other planets.

OBSERVATION.—Regarding the \star , Δ , \square and ϑ of these several planets to each other, the same kind or nature of influence is to be expected in all cases, as with the ϑ , as aforesaid. But it must be always remembered that the \star and Δ convey good influence to the significator, and that the \square and ϑ act in the reverse way, and shed an evil influence on the significator. The nature of the influence from these aspects must be judged by the nature of the house the planet casting the aspect is in, and the way he is himself aspected, and from the houses he rules and that wherein the significator is placed. For example: If 2l be in \star to ϑ significator, he renders the querent good, virtuous, witty and of sound judgment. But if 2l be himself afflicted and weak, the effects will be much less apparent; and if 2l be combust and cadent, the person signified by ϑ may be only a pretender to knowledge.

If a planet be in the 10th house, and cast a \times or \triangle to the lord of the ascendant, it would denote success in a question of obtaining office or employment. If he were in the 7th house, the same aspect would shew success in a question of marriage; and so of other matters. In these cases the \square

shews difficulty, and the & failure.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM, JANUARY 1, 1801.

Planet.	Mean Distance from the Sun.	Mean Period in Mean Inclination Solar Days. Ecliptic.		to Longitude of Ascending Node.	Longitude of Perihelion.	Longitude of Mass in Billnths Perihelion. of the Sun.	Equa. Diam. Sun being 111.454.
			" ' 0	" ' °	:		
20	0.3870981	87.9692580	6 0 2	45 57 31	74 21 47	493628	0.398
+0+	0.7233316	224.7007869	8 23 28	74 54 13	128 43 53	2463836	0.975
0	1.0000000	865.2563612			30	2817409	1.000
*	1.5236923	686.9796458	1 51 6	48 0 3	332 23 57	392735	2120
7	5.2027760	4832.5848212	1 18 51	98 26 19	11 8 35	953570222	10.860
2.	9.5387861	10759.2198174	2 29 36	111 57 34	89 9 80	284738000	186.6
· Þ	19.1823900	30686.8208296	0 46 28	23	31	55809812	4.332
			THE MOON	100N.			
Mean d	Mean distance from the Earth	he Earth	:		:	59.9	59.982175 radii
Mean si	Mean sidereal revolution	ion	:	:		274	274.321661418
Mean s	Mean syndical revolution	ion	:	:	:	294	294.530588715
Appare	Apparent eccentricity of orbit	of orbit	:		•	:	0.0548442
Mean re	Mean revolution of nodes	odes	:	:	:	67	67934.391080
Mean re	Mean revolution of apogee	oogee ···	:	:	:	35	32324.575343
Mean lc	Mean longitude of node at epoch	de at epoch	:	:	:	13°	53,
Mean lc	longitude of perigee at epoch	rigee at epoch	:	:	:	266°	10
Mean in	inclination of orbit	rbit	:	:	:	52°	% 4
Mean lo	longitude at epoch	och	:	:	:	118°	17,
Mass, t	Mass, that of the Earth	th = 1	:	:	:	:	0.0125172
Diamet	Diameter in miles	:	:	:	:	:	2160
		Satellite	Satellites of planets— 144 ,	7	, ₩ 6.		
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TABLE OF DIGNITIES OF THE PLANETS.

Houses.	Exalta- tions.	Triplici- ties D. N.	₽ % Z			Terms of the Planets.	, o	be P	lanet	oj.			Phase	of t	be P	Phases of the Planets.	Detri- ment.	Fall.
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The poles of the 3rd, 5th and 9th houses are the same as the 11th. And those of the 2nd, 6th and 8th houses are the same as those of the 12th.

Right Ascen-	Latit		OND 51°			th.	Latit	LIV ude				th.
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sion of	1st House	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	ls: Hou		2nd	3rd	4th	5th,	6th
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10 23 35			24	4	5	29		14	23	4	5	28
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20	37	37	11	57	1	18	7	3	16	14	50	3	19	7	2	17	
20	41	41	13	8	2	19	8	4	18	16	0	4	20	8	3	18	
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21	5	53		48	7	24	14	12	28	22	32	9	25		11	29	
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Cor Vol. II, containing all the Doctrines of Nativities and Mundane Astrology, will be published in 1862.