

8610 aae 4-

THE
GRAMMAR OF ASTROLOGY,

CONTAINING

ALL THINGS NECESSARY FOR

CALCULATING A NATIVITY;

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED

TABLES OF DECLINATION, RIGHT ASCENSION,
ASCESSIONAL DIFFERENCE, AND
POLAR ELEVATION;

ALSO,

TABLES OF HOUSES

FOR

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

~~~~~  
**By ZADKIEL,**

Author of several Works on Astrology.

DEDICATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**THIRD EDITION ENLARGED.**  
\_\_\_\_\_

LONDON:  
JAMES CORNISH, MIDDLE ROW, HOLBORN.  
1849.



## DEDICATION.

---

TO the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, the seat of Mathematical and Philosophical Learning, where truth has never been veiled by prejudice or disfigured by ignorance, this little effort at opening a road for the mathematical investigation of the elementary Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle, as taught by the “divine” Claudius Ptolemy, is most respectfully dedicated, (in grateful acknowledgment of the compliment paid him by the examination of that science by several members of their learned body since the first edition was printed) by their

Most respectful Servant,

ZADKIEL.



## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

---

THE various demands on my time, together with peculiar circumstances, have hitherto prevented me preparing a new edition of this work, which has been for some time past eagerly demanded by the public. The sale of a large edition, unaided by any attempts to build up its reputation by means of pretended Reviews (which are often merely disguised advertisements) has clearly shewn that public approbation is now fixed upon the subject it contains, and that extensive research is in progress into those doctrines for the support of which it was intended. And I feel assured that, as the former edition has been the means of producing many hundred practical astrologers, both in this country and in America, some of whom are to be found in the Universities of both Countries, so I may safely rely upon the cause of Truth being farther advanced by means of the present work.

I have, in this edition, abbreviated some things of less importance, and added much matter interesting to the lovers of truth, who may desire to study the

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

science of Astrology, as relates to the doctrine of Nativities.

As to the enemies of investigation, I shall not waste a word upon them ; for happily its spirit is aroused, and will not be readily put to rest. They may rail, if they please ; but they will never be able to “rail the seal from off the bond ;” the laws of nature can never be destroyed ; and while the student can go forth with this little book in his hand, and by it alone prove to demonstration the *facts* of the actual agreement of those laws with the principles of Astral Influence, he may smile at the impotent efforts of Bigotry and Ignorance.

That it may add to the store of true science, and thereby lead to the honour of God and the benefit of mankind, is the fervent desire of

THE AUTHOR.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

## BOOK THE FIRST.

| Chap.                                                                                | Page |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| I.—The alphabet.....                                                                 | 1    |
| II.—The signs of the zodiac.....                                                     | 3    |
| III.—The natures of the planets.....                                                 | 8    |
| IV.—Of the aspects.....                                                              | 16   |
| V.—The qualities of the aspects.....                                                 | 18   |
| VI.—Of the figure of the heavens.....                                                | 21   |
| VII.—Of the twelve houses of heaven.....                                             | 23   |
| VIII.—To erect a figure of the heavens at birth.....                                 | 25   |
| IX.—To find the planets' latitudes, declinations, &c..                               | 34   |
| X.—To judge the future fate by the figure of the heavens at the moment of birth..... | 41   |
| XI.—To judge of the effects of directions.....                                       | 61   |
| XII.—Of mundane aspects and directions.....                                          | 66   |
| XIII.—Of the mundane parallels.....                                                  | 69   |
| XIV.—Of the part of fortune.....                                                     | 70   |
| XV.—Of the hyleg and the hylegiacal places.....                                      | 73   |

## BOOK THE SECOND.

|                                                                           |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| I.—Zodiacal directions.....                                               | 75 |
| II.—To direct ☉ to any aspect in the zodiac, except a parallel.....       | 79 |
| III.—To direct ☉ to a parallel in the zodiac.....                         | 83 |
| IV.—To direct the moon in the zodiac to any aspect except a parallel..... | 84 |
| V.—To direct the moon to parallels of declination..                       | 86 |
| VI.—To direct the ascendant to aspects in the zodiac                      | 87 |

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| Chap.                                                                                             | Page |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| VII.—To direct the mid-heaven to aspects in the zodiac .....                                      | 89   |
| VIII.—Of mundane directions to the angles ; that is, to the ascendant or M. C.....                | ib.  |
| IX.—To direct the sun or moon to any aspect in the world (except parallels) by converse motion    | 95   |
| X.—To direct the sun or moon to any aspect in mundo (except the parallels) by direct motion ..... | 97   |
| XI.—To direct the sun or moon to mundane parallels converse .....                                 | 98   |
| XII.—To direct the sun or moon to mundane parallels by direct direction .....                     | 99   |
| XIII.—To direct the sun or moon to rapt parallels....                                             | 100  |
| XIV.—Of directions to the part of fortune in mundo..                                              | 103  |
| XV.—On turning the arc of direction into time, to learn at what age its effects will be felt....  | 105  |
| XVI.—Of secondary directions.....                                                                 | 106  |
| XVII.—Of revolutions, lunations, transits, &c. ....                                               | 108  |
| XVIII.—To rectify the estimated time of birth to find the true time.....                          | 114  |
| XIX.—A judgment for marriage in the nativity of Lord Byron's daughter.....                        | 119  |
| —                                                                                                 |      |
| A glossary of astrological terms.....                                                             | 126  |
| Appendix .....                                                                                    | 143  |

## ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. R. signifies Right Ascension.
- Asc. the Ascendant.
- M. C. the Medium Cœli, or Midheaven.
- Mer. Dist. the Meridian Distance.
- S□, the Semi-square Aspect, 45°.
- SS□, the Sesqui-square Aspect, 135°.



## INTRODUCTION.



IT is not intended here to enter upon any laboured argument to prove the antiquity of the science of the Stars: it is enough for my present purpose (which is to teach the mere outline of the art, which may be filled up as the student has inclination) if I state that Astrology existed for many centuries prior to the Christian era, about which time it appears to have been taught chiefly by tradition, being handed down from father to son by word of mouth, as the art of palmistry now is among the gipsies. There is no good evidence of any perfect system of Astrology having been reduced to written rules, depending on mathematical principles, before the first century; though Sir Isaac Newton admits, in his Chronology, that it was in existence nearly 900 years before that period. Somewhere about the year 133, that celebrated astronomer, geographer, and astrologer, *Claudius* Ptolemy, compiled his notable work entitled "The TETRABIBLOS, or Quadripartite, being Four Books of

the Influence of the Stars\*." In this work he seems to have collected all that appeared of importance to him which was then known of the science; but as Ptolemy did not devote the whole of his time to this study, which, however, would require the entire application of any man's time to make himself thoroughly and entirely master of it, we may fairly suppose that some of the less important rules had not been tested by him personally, but were merely adopted as the current opinions of the day. This accounts for a few of his doctrines being in some degree erroneous; although the great majority of them are true to nature, and, if rightly understood, never did or can fail, while the system of the universe remains *unchanged*.

The principles of Ptolemy's doctrine do not appear to have been very clearly understood, or acted upon free from the superstitious trash of the Arab writers before the years 1647 and 1657, when *Placidus de Titus*, a Spanish monk, first published the true system of astrology founded on Ptolemy's mathematical calculations. His principal work was printed in Latin, and called the *Primum Mobile*, or First Mover†. It is remarkable that the only subsequent works of any

\* Translated by J. M. ASHMAND.

† Translated by J. COOPER.

value on that part of astrology which is of most importance, nativities, were written by an Englishman, Mr. Partridge, whose Almanac is still in existence. His works, the *Opus Reformatum* and the *Defectio Geniturarum*, are evidently made up from Placidus; but they are full of the soundest doctrines, and contain numerous examples.

No good translation of Placidus appeared in English until that made by Mr. JOHN COOPER in 1816; nor did any correct copy of Ptolemy's book, from which all we know of Astrology is originally derived, until 1822, when Mr. ASHMAND'S excellent work appeared. The old translations of Ptolemy and Placidus, especially those by Dr. Sibly, are detestable, and have made numerous erring astrologers, and done the science infinite injury. All the host of English astrologers, such as Lilly, Colley, Sibly, Gadbury, White, &c.\*, were immersed in error when they treated on *nativities*: they embraced the follies of the Arabian astrologers, which consisted in mixing up the system of divination, called horary questions, with the genethliacal art, or the science of nativities; and those who open any of their works only lose their time.

In short, there exists no brief, cheap, elementary

\* PARTRIDGE excepted.

work on the science, except the *Grammar of Astrology*. It contains nothing that is not founded on actual experience.

The science of Astrology consists of four branches, or distinct parts, which are essentially different from each other: they are—1, *Nativities*, or the art of foreseeing, from the figure of the heavens at the moment of birth, the future fate and character of individuals; 2, *Mundane Astrology*, or the art of foreseeing, by the positions of the heavenly bodies at certain periods, the circumstances of nations, such as wars, pestilences, inundations, earthquakes, &c. &c.; 3, *Atmospherical Astrology*, or the art of foreseeing by the positions of the planets at the periods of the Sun and Moon being in mutual aspect, and some other circumstances, the quality of the weather at any required time or place; 4, *Horary Astrology*, or the art of foreseeing by the positions of the heavens, at any period when an individual may be anxious about the matter, the *result* of any business or circumstance whatever.

The GRAMMAR OF ASTROLOGY is intended to teach the principles of the science of nativities; and to render them so plain, by divesting them of the trash which designing or ignorant men have introduced, that persons of an ordinary capacity and a common

share of industry may examine and decide for themselves whether there be any truth in astrology or not. To those who consider it sufficient to decide without examination, merely because others have decided before them, this work has no recommendation, inasmuch as the gauntlet of argument is not thrown down. But to those who think experience a safer guide than reason in natural philosophy, it will be peculiarly acceptable; as herein they will find the briefest possible rules and the best decided principles for judging which have yet appeared before the world, as far as the author is capable of forming an opinion from many years' experience and the examination of many hundred nativities.

If the cause of truth should thereby be assisted, either through public demonstration by the test of experiment of the utter fallacy of the doctrines of Astrology, or, on the other hand, by the conviction of the honest portion of mankind that the Almighty does, indeed, choose the heavenly bodies as the instruments of his *will* in bringing about the ends of Providence, this little work will very well bear the lash of critics, whose pride will not believe that "There are more things in Heaven and Earth than are dreamed of in their philosophy."

In perfect but humble confidence in the purity of his intentions in endeavouring to gain a hearing for Astrology, the Author can contemplate with perfect calm the bitterness of abuse of some men who call themselves, *par excellence*, philosophers; since he finds, by the steady sale of the first edition of this book, and the numerous other similar publications he has brought before the public, that there are many who will soar above prejudice, and resolve on seeing with their own eyes.

N.B.—To those who wish to pursue the science farther, I recommend the *Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy* and the *Primum Mobile of Placidus*, but let them avoid the translations by Whalley and Sibly. The best editions are those translated by ASHMAND and COOPER.

# GRAMMAR OF ASTROLOGY.

---

## FIRST BOOK.

### CHAP. I.

#### THE ALPHABET.

THIS consists of twelve characters, which represent the twelve *Signs of the Zodiac*: they are these—

| NORTHERN. |          | SOUTHERN.   |             |
|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| ♈ Aries   | ♋ Cancer | ♎ Libra     | ♏ Capricorn |
| ♉ Taurus  | ♌ Leo    | ♍ Scorpio   | ♐ Aquarius  |
| ♊ Gemini  | ♍ Virgo. | ♐ Sagittary | ♑ Pisces.   |

Also of eight others, which represent the *Planets*, as follow:—

|            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| ♃ Herschel | ☉ Sol, the Sun    |
| ♄ Saturn   | ♀ Venus           |
| ♅ Jupiter  | ☿ Mercury         |
| ♂ Mars     | ☾ Luna, the Moon. |

And five others, which represent the *Aspects*, or

positions which these planets bear to each other, as follow:—

- ♌ *Conjunction*, or when two planets are in the same place.
- \* *Sextile*, or when they are 60 degrees or two signs apart.
- *Square*, or when they are 90 degrees or three signs apart.
- △ *Trine*, or when they are 120 degrees or four signs apart.
- ♌ *Opposition*, or when they are 180 degrees or six signs asunder.

N.B.—There are also some called the *new aspects*; they were discovered by the great Kepler, one of the ablest astrologers of modern date, and are as follow:—The *Semi-Sextile* or 30 degrees, the *Semi-Square* or 45 degrees, the *Sesquiquadrate* or 135 degrees, and the *Quintile* or 72 degrees, and *Biquintile* or 144 degrees. The power of these is not so great as that of the old aspects. The Moon's nodes are thus marked,—♌ north, ♍ south. Lastly, there is another character, which is called the *Part of Fortune*, ⊕.

*The learner should practise writing the characters, and become well acquainted with the signs which are opposite to each other.*



## CHAP. II.

## THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

THESE may be divided into *north* and *south*. The first six, from *Aries* to *Virgo*, are *northern*; the latter six, from *Libra* to *Pisces*, are *southern*: this is because the Sun and planets, when in the first six, are north of the equator, and when in the last six they are south of that line. When the Sun is in northern signs he is longer *above* the Earth than below, and the days are longer than the nights; when he is in the southern signs, he remains longer *below* the horizon than above, and the nights are longer than the days.

Of course, when any planet is in a *north* sign it remains longer above the Earth than below; and, *vice versâ*, when it is in a *south* sign its stay is longer below the Earth.

Each point of the zodiac rises and sets once every twenty-four hours, occasioned by the Earth turning round on its axis once every day; therefore, when any given point be *rising*, the opposite point must be *setting*.

As the zodiac consists of 360 degrees from the *first* point of Aries until you come to that point again, and as these are divided into twelve portions or signs, they must consist of thirty degrees each. It is found that each of these signs, when it arises at the birth of an individual, possesses a *certain influence* to produce a particular form of body, and some peculiar mental in-

clinations. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the influence of Aries, or any other sign, proceeds merely from that sign alone; but it is more probable that when that sign is rising *the whole face of the heavens* is such as to produce a *certain effect*. This may be caused as much by the distant stars in the *milky way* (that large shining band seen in the heavens on a fine night, which consists of innumerable millions of stars, and of which our Sun is supposed to be one) as by any others. In fact, Ptolemy speaks of these effects being produced by the "ambient," which means the entire of the heavens, and not the ascending sign alone.

GENERAL RULE FOR JUDGING THE EFFECT  
OF EACH SIGN\*.

**ARIES.**—This sign produces a dry, lean body, middle stature, strong limbs, large bones, long and meagre face, sharp sight, neck rather long and scraggy, dark eyebrows, swarthy complexion, hair reddish and wiry, thick shoulders; disposition angry and violent as the *Ram*.

**TAURUS.**—A short, full, well-set person; full face and eyes, thick neck and lips, wide nose and mouth, swarthy shining face; a short, thick, broad hand; large shoulders; dark, harsh, and generally curling hair. Given to eating, unfeeling, melancholy, and slow to anger, but when enraged furious as the *Bull*.

\* These must not be confounded with the constellations of the same names.

**GEMINI.**—A tall, upright, well-made body, with good carriage, long arms, but hands and feet generally short and fleshy; hair blackish, eyes hazel, and having a sharp, quick, penetrating wanton look: if a female, she has very fine eyes; body strong and active; step smart and quick; understanding good; imagination powerful; said to beget or bear *Twins*\*.

**CANCER.**—A short, small person; with pale, sickly complexion, round full face, and generally small features; sad brown hair, small grey eyes; the upper part of the body larger than the lower; constitution weakly: if a female, prolific. Dull and timid as the *Crab*.

**LEO.**—A large noble person; full, tall stature, well proportioned; shoulders broad and well set; hair often yellowish and bushy, or curling; eyes large and staring, yet quick sighted, if no evil planets ascend; countenance fierce; head round, complexion ruddy; step firm and majestic; if ☉ be rising, a haughty air; disposition free and courteous; heart bold and courageous as the *Lion*.

**VIRGO.**—Middle stature, inclined to be tall; slender figure, neat and well formed; dark brown hair; dark complexion, well favoured, but not handsome; face more round than oval; voice weak and unmusical; mind ingenious; pleasant in conversation; given to study; fond of learning; but fickle, and bashful as a *Virgin*.

\* If ♌ or ♍ be setting, the shoulders will be large and uncomely.

**LIBRA.**—Tall and elegantly formed, rather slender ; hair smooth, and a light auburn or flaxen ; face round and lovely, having great beauty ; fine, clear red and white complexion, which in old age becomes pimpled or ruddy ; eyes generally blue and beautiful ; mind well principled ; temper even as the *Balance*.

**SCORPIO.**—Thick, well-set, middle sized person ; strong and robust ; face somewhat broad and square ; complexion dusky ; hair dark brown, curling, bushy, and plentiful ; thick neck ; coarse hairy legs, often bow-legged or club-footed, or ill-made feet ; mind thoughtful, reserved ; active and deceitful as the *Scorpion*.

**SAGITTARIUS.**—Well-formed person, rather tall ; strong active body ; rather long face and handsome, with generally a straight Grecian nose ; fine clear eyes, and good ruddy complexion ; chestnut-coloured hair, growing off the temples ; inclined to baldness ; daring and intrepid, fond of horses and *hunting*.

**CAPRICORN.**—Short, slender, ill-formed person ; long thin face ; generally ugly ; chin long and pointed, protruding like that of the goat ; thin beard ; neck long and small ; hair black and lanky ; narrow breast ; weak in the knees, with crooked ill-formed legs ; the native has a skippish manner, jumping forward when addressing any one, and they nod on one side like a goat when it butts ; mind subtle and witty, but *capricious* as *Capra*, the *Goat*.

**AQUARIUS.**—Person stout, well-set, and comely, ra-

ther tall, not very, but never short; robust, strong, healthy appearance; a long and rather fleshy face; distorted teeth if ♀ be ascending; complexion clear and delicate, somewhat sanguine; hazel eyes; sandy or darkish flaxen hair. This sign gives more beauty than any other, except Libra; disposition gentle and benevolent; said to take delight on the *Water*.

**PISCES.**—Person short; large pale and fleshy face; the face is always full, but sometimes sanguine in complexion; if ☉ be rising, a good colour; a stooping, heavy gait, holding down the head when walking. If a female, the face is generally plump, and the skin clear and lucid, but very white; hair dark; and round shouldered, unless ☉ be rising; eyes sleepy; shoulders round; arms and legs short and fin-like; ill-made feet; disposition indolent, and too often given to drink, like the *Fishes*.

**CAUTION.**—These descriptions are rarely to be met with exactly. Every planet which throws an aspect to the ascendant has an influence both on mind and body; and if any planet be rising, it impresses its own character most powerfully on both. If the latter part of a sign be on the cusp of the ascendant, a portion of the next sign must be in the ascendant; and the native will partake of both influences. A person, for instance, having the latter part of Sagittary rising, and the whole of Capricorn in the ascendant, may have a fine head of hair and handsome forehead, but the rest of the face and person extremely ugly. The disposition also depends *chiefly* on the Moon and Mercury.

## CHAP. III.

## THE NATURES OF THE PLANETS.

**HERSCHEL.**—This is the most distant planet from the Sun; he takes 84 years to go through the 12 signs. He is frequently retrograde, appearing to go backward in the heavens. His diameter is to that of our Earth as 4.332 to 1.

The nature of Herschel is extremely evil. If ascending at the time of birth, he causes the native to be of very eccentric disposition, pursuing extraordinary and uncommon objects; one who despises the track of custom, and is very abrupt in his manners. Whatever good he may produce, when well aspected or situated, will be of a sudden description, and quite out of the common course of things. Persons whose minds are influenced by this planet are unsettled in life, partial to travelling, witnessing many strange scenes, very romantic and extraordinary in their ideas, and given to the study of antiquity; yet likely to strike out many novelties.

**SATURN.**—This planet is next to Herschel. He is at a great distance from the Sun, and exceeds this Earth in bulk nearly 1000 times. He goes through the zodiac in 29 years and a half: his diameter is to that of the Earth as 9.987 to 1.

The nature of Saturn is far more evil than that of Herschel: he is called the Greater Infortune,

and he is undoubtedly the cause (subservient to the will of Providence) of the greater portion of human suffering. When he is rising or setting at birth; the person born will suffer much lingering sickness, and be very subject to blows, bruises, and falls. If he be on the meridian, or coming to the meridian, he causes perpetual trouble and disgrace: all the native's affairs go wrong, and, unless there be some very strong aspects of other planets to counteract this evil position, the native is the complete child of misfortune. If he be in the opposite situation, that is, near the north meridian, or cusp of the fourth house, his effects are nearly as evil. Persons born under his influence are nervous, fearful, bashful, cowardly, melancholy, and given to shed tears. They suffer from chronic diseases, and are liable to mental infirmities. Their dispositions are thoughtful, malicious, and reserved; they are firm and obstinate in their opinions, but adhere strongly to their attachments.

**JUPITER** or *Jove* is next to Saturn in the solar system. He is the largest of all, in bulk exceeding that of the Earth nearly 1300 times. He is very nearly twelve years in going round the zodiac: his diameter is to that of the Earth as 10.86 to 1.

His nature is eminently benefic, and he is called the Greater Fortune. When rising at birth, he confers much strength of constitution, enabling the native to overcome very evil directions, which would

otherwise prove fatal. The persons under his influence are healthy, cheerful, and *jovial* in disposition, and are open, sincere, generous, and quite free from fraud or meanness of any kind. They are generally much esteemed, from pursuing always very honourable, magnanimous conduct; and they are the favourites of fortune. If Jupiter be approaching the meridian at birth, the native will (unless very evil aspects occur to counteract his influence) become extremely wealthy, and arrive at distinction. This is verified in the nativities of Queen Victoria and the Duke of Wellington.

**MARS.**—This planet is between the Earth and Jupiter; he is rather less in size than our globe, and goes round the Sun in about six weeks less than two years. His red, fiery appearance renders him very conspicuous in the heavens: his diameter is to that of the Earth as 0.517 to 1.

Mars is a very evil planet, but his nature is quite different from Saturn. He causes all hot and violent diseases, and persons under his influence are subject to cuts, burns, and other violent accidents. They are rash, angry, and always ready to rush into quarrels and bloodshed. They feel no pity. If Mars be in the ascendant of any person's nativity, they become liable to receive cuts or have marks in the face; they are fond of war and danger: if in the 10th house, or on the meridian, they are generally observed as warlike characters, and



may gain honours as such. In George the Third's nativity he was so situated, and during his reign England was perpetually at war.

**VENUS.**—This beautiful planet is situated nearer the Sun than is the Earth. She goes round the Sun in 32 weeks, and is very nearly the same size as our globe: her diameter is to the Earth as 0.975 to 1. Her nature is decidedly benefic, but her power nothing equal to that of Jupiter. She assists to strengthen the constitution if ascending at birth, but she gives such a strong inclination for pleasure, that the native often injures his health in its pursuit. She was ascending when George the Fourth was born, and gave him that remarkably refined *taste* which he possessed, and also a fondness for dissipation. Persons born under her influence are generally of a mild, quiet disposition. If on the meridian, she renders the native respectable in life, unless in ill aspect to Saturn, when he will generally be very mean in his conduct. She partakes very much of the nature of those planets to which she is in aspect, and no judgment can be formed of her effects without taking this into *full consideration*. If well aspected, the native will gain chiefly through the means of females; if ill aspected by ♂, the native is not chaste.

**MERCURY.**—This planet is the nearest to the Sun of any yet discovered. He is very small, being only 3200 miles in diameter, and travels very swiftly,

going round the Sun in 12 weeks and 4 days : his diameter is to the earth's as 0.398 to 1.

His influence, when in no aspect with any other planet, and if in the ascendant, causes great restlessness and desire of change ; fondness for travelling, and a busy turn of mind, addicted to literature : but as this planet is the chief ruler of the *mental* faculties, great care must be taken to note what aspect he forms with other planets, for on that will *chiefly* depend the mental disposition of the native. If close to the Sun, the native never has any great abilities for science ; his mind is rather contracted and superficial, though he may be well adapted for any kind of plodding business. If at the same time he be afflicted by the evil aspects of the malefics, and the Moon also be weak and afflicted, the native will be of very weak mind ; and if the ascendant also be afflicted by the presence or ill aspect of evil planets, and there be no good aspect between the Moon and Mercury, or between them and the ascendant, the native will be an idiot, or become insane. This may be the case even where Mercury is distant from the Sun, as occurred in the nativity of George the Third, where Mercury was 12 degrees and a half from the Sun. In that king's nativity, Mercury had the sextile aspect of Jupiter, which preserved his mental faculties for several years ; but being in conjunction with Saturn, and in semi-square with Mars, and the Moon being

also in square to Mars, and in no aspect to Mercury, and neither of them in aspect to the ascendant, the royal native, under ill directions, lost his reason.

**THE SUN.**—The glorious body which gives us light and heat is less noticed than the Moon in the judgment of a nativity; though, if astrology were all fancy, his appearance would have been likely to say much in his favor. The Earth is distant about 95 millions of miles from the Sun, which in bulk exceeds that of the Earth in the proportion of 1,384,472 to 1: its diameter is to that of the Earth as 111.454 to 1. The human mind strives in vain to comprehend its immense bulk. Just as difficult is it to comprehend how he keeps all the planetary bodies in perpetual play around his centre; for although the terms *attraction* and *gravitation* have been long in use, they are still as full of mystery as is that of *planetary influence*. The specific influence of the Sun is small; but it seems to be similar to that of Mars. If in the ascendant, or in aspect to it, he causes a degree of pride; when in good aspect to the Moon, he causes success in life; but if in evil aspect, he gives rashness, and injures the native's fortune. If in conjunction with any planet, he destroys the power of that planet in a great measure, and assumes the nature of the planet himself, to a certain extent. It is highly important that the Sun should be free from the ill

aspects of the malefic planets, to produce success in life; and it is better that he have no aspect whatever to them, unless it be to Mars, when the Sun is near the meridian, as this may cause military preferment.

**THE MOON.**—This beautiful globe *apparently* goes round the Earth in 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes\*. Her distance is 237,000 miles from us; and she is nearly 50 times her own size smaller than this Earth: her diameter is 2160 miles, that of the Earth at the equator 7925.648 miles.

She has *most powerful influence* on every person, according to her situation at birth, or what is termed her **MUNDANE POSITION**; that is, her rising, setting, &c.; and also, as regards her aspect with other planets. If she be nearly in conjunction with the Sun, the native will be of weak constitution, and, if not very well aspected, and the Hyleg not strong, of very short life. Persons born during an eclipse of the Sun, when the Moon is nearly in a direct line with the Sun, are invariably very weakly, and are said never to live many years. The Moon has certainly, at all times, much to do with the stamina of the native's constitution; and, if she be much afflicted, his health will rarely be good, and his fortune will be as poor. The animal propensities

\* I have said "apparently," because I have shewn that the Moon does not in reality go round the Earth, but moves in a curve which, though *sui generis*, is similar to that of the Earth.

depend almost wholly on the Moon ; and if she be afflicted, the native will be idle and given to drinking, gluttony, and debauchery. The good aspects of Mercury and the Moon to each other are important, to give wit and ingenuity. If the Moon ascend at birth, the native will be very fond of novelty and roaming about ; and if she be weak, will lead a very dissolute life. If the Moon be on the meridian, or approaching it, and at the same time in good aspect to Mercury, the native will be clever, and fortunate through his own talents ; if in good aspect to Jupiter, he will gain wealth ; to the Sun, he will meet preferment ; to Venus, he will have many female friends, and be very agreeable in his manners ; to Saturn, if Saturn himself be strong, he may gain by elderly persons, legacies, buildings, or agricultural pursuits ; to Mars, he may succeed in warfare, or as a surgeon, cutler, &c. But in all these cases, if there be any evil aspects to the Moon, or to the meridian itself, the good will be materially diminished.

When evil aspects are found between the Moon, Mars, and Mercury, the native is inclined to dishonesty. The Moon in good aspect to Mars gives courage ; and if Mars be evilly affected by other planets, boldness and impudence\*.

\* *Vide* the Nativity of Richard Carlisle, 8 A.M. 3d December, 1790, at Ashburton, Devon.

## CHAP. IV.

## OF THE ASPECTS.

THE aspects in the zodiac consist of certain distances, at which, when two bodies are found, they produce a peculiar effect. Many objections have been made to this part of the science; the adversaries asserting that these aspects are merely arbitrary measures, and that they have no foundation in nature, there being no difference whatever in mathematics between the distance of 120 degrees and the distance of 122 degrees which can be the foundation of that peculiar effect which astrologers declare that the aspect called a *Trine* does produce.

The objection is not of any great consequence; for, if it can be proved (which it certainly can), that when the Moon, for example, arrives at a *trine* aspect of Jupiter, or 120 degrees from that planet in any nativity, certain remarkable effects appear which do not appear when she arrives at the distance of 122 or 123, or any other number of degrees: this *fact* demonstrates that there is something peculiar in the angle formed by 120 degrees, which constitute a *trine* aspect.

Having closely investigated this subject, I have discovered a very remarkable peculiarity in the angles

which form both the *old* and *new* aspects. The fact is, that EVERY ASTROLOGICAL ASPECT FORMS THE EXACT ANGLE, OR SUPPLEMENTAL ANGLE, OF A REGULAR POLYGON, WHICH MAY BE INSCRIBED IN A CIRCLE\*.

A TABLE OF THE ASPECTS AND THE POLYGONS  
WHOSE ANGLES THEY MEASURE.

- 30 deg. A *semi-sextile*, the supplemental angle of a regular *duodecagon*, or figure of 12 sides.
- 45 deg. A *semi-square*, the supplemental angle of a regular *octagon*, or figure of 8 sides.
- 60 deg. A *sextile*, the angle of a regular *triangle*, or figure of 3 sides.
- 72 deg. A *quintile*, the supplemental angle of a regular *pentagon*, or figure of 5 sides.
- 90 deg. A *square*, the angle of a regular *quadrangle*, or figure of 4 sides.
- 120 deg. A *trine*, the angle of a regular *hexagon*, or figure of 6 sides.
- 135 deg. A *sesquiquadrate*, the angle of a regular *octagon*, or figure of 8 sides.
- 144 deg. A *biquintile*, the angle of a regular *decagon*, or figure of 10 sides.
- Note.*—180 deg. the *opposition*, the amount of 2 right angles, which is the sum of the 3 angles of every triangle.

There is one polygon, a figure of 9 sides, that forms an angle of 40 degrees, which have not yet been found to constitute an astrological aspect.

\* These angles of the *regular* forms of geometry are those under which the superior metals crystallize. Water crystallizes at an angle of 60°, that of the *Trine*.

This is a very curious and remarkable agreement between the aspects and the angles of regular polygons ; and those who understand geometry, and who reflect on the properties of the triangle and other polygons, and on the nature of the circle itself, will find in it room for admiration of the works of the Almighty Creator, " whose ways are past finding out."

The student will perceive that these facts are merely offered as proof that the aspects are not *arbitrary*, but, are, indeed, intimately connected with the great principles of geometry, upon which the architecture of the universe itself is founded.

## CHAP. V.

### THE QUALITIES OF THE ASPECTS.

THE BENEFIC ASPECTS are the *semi-sextile*, the *sextile*, the *quintile*, the *trine*, and the *biquintile*. When planets are found situated at these distances from each other, they operate beneficially for the native ; and if the aspect be not yet complete at birth, but may be wanting a few degrees, then the effect is less powerful ; but it will be found to take effect at that period of life when it becomes complete, which will be explained under the head " Directions." If the aspect be past, the planet which, by its more speedy motion, is *separating* from the other, will still retain the effect of the aspect until it has separated several degrees.

THE MALEFIC ASPECTS are the *semi-quartile* or



*semi-square*, the *square*, the *sesquiquadrate*, and the *opposition*. When planets are found at the distances which constitute these aspects, they act evilly for the native. The same observations hold good with regard to the *approaching* and *separating* as are made in the last paragraph.

*Observe.*—The more perfect or exact is the aspect, the more powerful will be the effect, whether good or evil.

**THE CONJUNCTION.**—This is when two planets are in the same degree and minute of any sign. If either of the lights (the Sun and Moon) be in conjunction with an evil planet, it injures the native's constitution ; and if an evil planet be conjoined with the *Hyleg*, the native will be very liable to illness all through life.

If the *Hyleg* be conjoined with Jupiter or Venus, the constitution is strengthened thereby ; but, if it be the Sun which is *Hyleg*, his conjunction with the benefic destroys its power to do good in a great measure, and its favourable aspects to the Moon, mid-heaven, ascendant, or part of Fortune, are of less avail.

**THE SEMI-SEXTILE.**—This aspect is the weakest of all ; it is of no importance in directions ; but if, at birth, the *Hyleg* have an exact semi-sextile to a benefic, the health will be benefitted.

**THE SEMI-QUARTILE.**—This, whether found at birth or formed by directional motion, is evil ; but if the

aspect be between the Hyleg and Jupiter, it rather strengthens the constitution.

**THE SEXTILE.**—This is a powerful and benefic aspect.

**THE QUINTILE.**—This is benefic, but if to the evil planets is of no avail, as it is much less powerful than the sextile.

**THE SQUARE or QUARTILE.**—This is a very powerful and evil aspect ; and if the planet casting it be Saturn, and he in the 10th house, and the planet receiving it be the Hyleg, the native will always be ailing, unless very powerful aspects counteract ; and even then the native will suffer greatly from ill health, especially if Saturn's nature be rendered more evil by ill aspects to Herschel or Mars.

**THE TRINE.**—This is the most powerful of the good aspects.

**THE SESQUIQUADRATE.**—This is just like the semi-quartile.

**THE BIQUINTILE.**—Consider this just like the quintile.

**THE OPPOSITION.**—This is the most powerfully evil aspect. If the Hyleg be in opposition to Saturn or Mars, the native will be of very weak constitution.

**THE ZODIACAL PARALLEL.**—The old writers did not properly calculate these parallels, as they omitted the planet's latitude : this caused continual error, as they never could be correct, except on those rare occasions when two planets were exactly on the

ecliptic. The zodiacal parallel signifies a parallel distance from the equator, or being in the same degree of declination; and whether of the same name, north or south, is of no consequence. The student should pay very particular attention to the declinations of the planets, as the ZODIACAL PARALLEL *is of more importance than any other aspect*. The effect of this position is exactly the same as that of a close conjunction, but *more powerful*.

## CHAP. VI.

### OF THE FIGURE OF THE HEAVENS.

THIS is nothing more or less than a map or plan, in which is depicted an accurate representation of the heavens at any required time; as, for example, at the moment a child is born. It shews what stars are rising, setting, or coming to the meridian; and, also, what positions are held by the Sun, Moon, and planets, and also by any comet which may happen to be visible at the time.

It has two *grand divisions*, which are the *diurnal* and *nocturnal* hemispheres. The former is all that space contained between the eastern and western horizons *above the Earth*; the latter is all the remainder of the heavens which are, of course, *below the Earth*. It has two other *great divisions* caused by the meri-

dian ; they are the *south* and the *north* points. The former is that at which the Sun arrives every day at noon, being then in an exact *south* direction from the spectator on this side the equator ; and the other is that point which is directly opposite to the south meridian, where the Sun is at midnight, called the *north* meridian, or *lower* heaven.

These *four* divisions, the *east*, *south*, *west*, and *north*, are evidently formed by nature. The *east* is that point where the Sun rises or ascends, and becomes visible ; the *south* is that where he ceases to ascend, and, after appearing for a moment to be stationary, begins to descend ; the *west* is that where he sets and disappears ; lastly, the *north* is that where he ceases to descend, and begins again to ascend, and approach the eastern horizon.

Astrologers divide the heavens into *twelve* compartments, which they term HOUSES : these *four* points are the most important of those twelve houses, and are called the ANGLES. Planets, when found in the *angles* at birth, are far more powerful to good or evil, according to their natures, than in any other part of the figure. The most powerful angle is the *south*, or when a star is on the meridian above the earth ; the next is the *east*, or when a star is ascending ; the next is the *west*, or when a star is setting ; the least powerful is the *north*, or the meridian under the Earth.

## CHAP. VII.

## OF THE TWELVE HOUSES OF HEAVEN.

HAVING divided the Heavens into *four* quarters, which we have shewn to be formed *by nature*, we shall now shew how these are again subdivided into *three* each, comprising in all *twelve* divisions, called the TWELVE HOUSES.

If the first degree of *Aries*, the beginning of the zodiac, be rising in the east, the opposite point of the zodiac (the first degree of *Libra*) must be setting at the same moment. If, then, we examine the heavens, we shall find that on the meridian (north) will be found the first degree of *Cancer*, and on the opposite meridian (south) will be found the beginning of *Capricorn*. Each of the meridians, therefore, are 90 degrees distant from the east point, or ascendant; but, for the sake of clearness, we will consider only the south meridian. If the Sun be in the first degree of *Aries* when rising, and the Moon be in the first degree of *Capricorn* at the same time, she must be on the south meridian, and be also at 90 degrees distance from the Sun, which is a *square* aspect to that body. If the Sun rise in the first degree of *Aries*, the day and night are then equal, each being 12 hours long. The Sun rises, in this case, at six o'clock, comes to the south meridian at twelve, and sets at six in the even-

ing; and if we suppose the Moon to remain *fixed* on the meridian, the Sun will, two hours after rising, be within sixty degrees of her, having passed *one-third* of the distance from the ascendant to the meridian or mid-heaven\*: this is a *sextile* aspect. It appears, therefore, that *one-third* of the half of the arc formed by the Sun in his daily course being completed, he is found at a *sextile* aspect to the meridian. Of course, he must then be 30 degrees (a *semi-sextile*) from the horizon, or ascendant. Now this, being *one-third* of ONE QUARTER of the heavens, is *one-twelfth part* of THE WHOLE; and thus constitutes ONE HOUSE. In two hours more the Sun proceeds upwards another 30 degrees, and arrives at the distance of 60 degrees from the ascendant, and 30 degrees to the mid-heaven. This forms another *third* of the quarter contained between the east and the meridian, and becomes another *house*. When he arrives at the mid-heaven, at noon, he has passed a third *house*; whence it appears that there are *three houses* between the horizon and meridian, and the *beginning* of each is in aspect to *both* of those points. It is *this* circumstance of their being *in aspect*, and being found to operate *certain effects* which they do not when otherwise situated, that, no doubt, first gave rise to the division of the heavens into *twelve houses*. It is plain that, in passing from

\* This distance will always be the same by *oblique ascension*, there being always 90° of oblique ascension between the horizon and meridian.

the mid-heaven to the western horizon, similar positions are formed ; as also in passing from the western horizon to the north meridian, and again from the north meridian to the place of sun-rise, in the east. Each quadrant of the heavens produces *three* houses—each hemisphere contains *six* ; there are, of course, **TWELVE HOUSES.**

NOTICE.—It matters not whether the Sun or any star be on the equator, and so divide the heavens into *equal* portions to constitute the houses, or be distant from the equator, and so divide the heavens into *unequal* portions ; since *one house* in the course of any heavenly body will always measure exactly *one-third part* of the arc that body forms between the horizon and the meridian\*.

## CHAP. VIII.

### TO ERECT A FIGURE OF THE HEAVENS AT BIRTH.

THIS is merely to draw a map of the heavens as they may appear at the moment a child was born ; and according to the situation of the signs of the zodiac, the Sun, Moon, and other heavenly bodies, will be the destiny of the native or child then born, unless by care and prudence any portion of that destiny, being foreseen, may be avoided.

\* See note, page 24.

Draw a circle to represent the heavens ; within which draw a second and smaller circle, to represent the Earth. Then draw a straight line through the outer circle (as in *fig. 1*) to represent the horizon ; E being the east, where the Sun rises, and W the west, where the Sun sets. Then draw another line at right angles from the first, to represent the meridian ; S being the south, where the Sun is at noon, and N the north, where the Sun is at midnight. These four points are the angles, or cusps, or beginnings of the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th houses ; which are of most consequence in every figure of birth or nativity. Proceed to divide each of the four quadrants of the figure into three parts, by drawing four other lines, which are represented by the *dotted* lines in the plate. You will then have the twelve houses ready for representing the planets and signs as they may happen to be situated.

#### TO INSERT THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

1st, Look in my Almanac (or, if previous to 1839, in *White's Ephemeris*) for the degree and minute of longitude the Sun was in at the noon *preceding* the time of birth ; and then find, in the table of A. R., what degree and minute that answers to : note this down. Then take the mean or clock time of the birth after the last noon, and turn it into degrees and minutes by multiplying it by 15 ; add these sums together, and add to them the correction for the difference between



mean and sidereal time (this for 1 hour is 9.86 sec., and for a minute is 0.16 sec.), and the amount will be the degree of *right ascension* on the meridian at the moment of birth. Correct the time also for the "equation of time," if the Ephemeris be not calculated to *mean* time.

*Remark.*—The true moment of birth is that when the child first draws breath, which is generally known by its crying; and this may happen before the lower extremities of the child are born.

2d. Having found the *right ascension* of the meridian, or mid-heaven, at birth, look in the table of houses\* what degree of longitude it answers to, and write that down on the cusp of the 10th house or mid-heaven, and the same degree of the opposite sign on the opposite (the 4th) house.

3d. In the next column in the table of houses you will find the degree on the 11th house, and at the head of the column, or in some part of the column, above the line of figures you are using, the sign which is on that house, which write down accordingly, and the same degree of the opposite sign on the opposite (the 5th) house.

4th. In the 4th column you will find the degree of longitude to be placed on the 12th house; place the same degree of the opposite sign on the 6th house.

5th. In the 5th column you will find the degree and minute of longitude on the ascendant, or which is ac-

\* In my "Tables for calculating Nativities,"

tually rising at the moment of birth, and its opposite is, of course, on the 7th house, or descendant.

6th. Take the degree in the 6th column for the longitude of the 2d house, and its opposite for that on the cusp of the 8th.

7th. Take the degree in the 7th column for the longitude of the 3d house, and its opposite for the 9th house, and you will then have completed the cusps of the *twelve houses*.—(See *fig. 2*.)

EXAMPLE.—In “Moore’s Life of Byron” will be found a letter, written by Lord Byron, dated *Pisa, 10th December, 1821*, which contains these words—“This day and this hour (one on the clock) my daughter is six years old.” We will, therefore, take this as a well authenticated nativity, and erect a figure of the heavens for 1 hour, P.M., 10th December, 1815, at London.

1st. Referring to White’s Ephemeris for the noon *preceding* the time of birth, which was the noon of the 10th Dec. 1815, we find the Sun’s longitude was 17 deg. 37 min. of Sagittarius. The right ascension of 17 deg. of that sign is found to be  $255^{\circ} 52'$ , that of 18 deg. of the same sign is  $256^{\circ} 57'$ ; then, by the rule of three, say, If one degree or 60 minutes give the difference between these numbers, 65 minutes, what will 37 minutes give? Ans. 40 minutes, which, added to the first number  $255^{\circ} 52'$ , make  $256^{\circ} 32'$  for the Sun’s right ascension at noon.

The correction for “equation of time” is thus made:

The clock, at the time the Sun was on the meridian on the 10th December 1815, was 7 min. 9 sec. slow, or after the Sun. Therefore when the clock denoted "noon," the Sun had passed the meridian 7 min. 9 sec., which in degrees amounts to  $1^{\circ} 47' 15''$ , because  $7 \text{ min. } 9 \text{ sec.} \times 15 = 6435 \text{ seconds.}$

|                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Therefore, if to the               |                                  |
| Sun's right ascension at noon..... | 256 <sup>0</sup> 32 <sup>'</sup> |
| We add the correction above .....  | 1 47                             |
|                                    | <hr/>                            |

|                                                                                         |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| We get the right ascension of the meridian }<br>at mean noon .....                      | 258 19 |
| To this add the mean time of birth 1 hour =                                             | 15 0   |
| Add also the correction for the difference of }<br>mean and sidereal time 1 hour* ..... | 0 3    |
|                                                                                         | <hr/>  |

R.A. of M. C. at birth ..... 273 22

2d. This right ascension is found to answer to 3 deg.  $5\frac{1}{2}'$  of the sign Capricorn: we, therefore, enter  $\text{♑ } 3^{\circ}$  on the cusp of the 10th house or mid-heaven, and the same degree of the opposite sign  $\text{♈}$  on the 4th.

3d. In the next (3d) column will be found  $22^{\circ}$ ; which shews that on the 11th house must be placed

\* This difference is found by multiplying the hourly difference of *mean* and *sidereal* time,  $9''.86$ , into the amount of mean time elapsed since noon. Thus  $1 \text{ hour} \times 9''.86 = 9''.86$ ; and to turn this into degrees or "arc," say  $9''.86 \times 15 = 148''$ , which I call  $3'$ , as I lost  $15''$  in the "equation of time."

♊ 22, and the like number of the opposite sign ♎ on the 5th house.

4th. In the fourth column will be found 17 deg. of Aquarius, as that sign is given at the head of the column; place this on the 12th house, and 17 of Leo on the 6th or opposite house.

5th. In the 5th column you find  $7^{\circ} 55'$ , which denotes that 7 deg. 55 min. of Aries were ascending in the east: but this was when  $3^{\circ}$  *exactly* of ♊ were culminating; and as  $1^{\circ}$  of longitude on the meridian is seen to give  $2^{\circ} 34'$  on the ascendant,  $5\frac{1}{2}'$  will give  $14'$ , therefore say  $7^{\circ} 55' + 14' = 8^{\circ} 9'$  of Aries rising; and after placing ♈  $8^{\circ} 9'$  on the 1st, place ♏  $8^{\circ} 9'$  on the opposite or 7th house.

6th. On the 2d house place what you find in the 6th column, viz.  $22^{\circ}$  Taurus; thus ♉  $22^{\circ}$ , and on its opposite place ♊  $22^{\circ}$ .

7th. On the 3d house place what you see in the 7th column, ♋  $15^{\circ}$ , and on its opposite ♏  $15^{\circ}$ . The figure will then display the signs of the zodiac as they were in the heavens at 1 P.M. 10 Dec. 1815, at London. (*See fig. 2.*)

#### TO PLACE THE PLANETS IN THE FIGURE.

*Preliminary Observation.*—The Ephemeris being calculated for the meridian of Greenwich, if the birth take place as much as 15 miles to the eastward or

westward of Greenwich, the time of birth must be corrected for the longitude of the place, to ascertain the time it was at Greenwich, before we find the planets' places.

*Rule.*—If the longitude be *east* of Greenwich, subtract 1 minute from the time given for every 15 miles of longitude; but if it be to the *west* of Greenwich, add 1 minute for every 15 miles of longitude.

*Example.*—If the birth be at Liverpool, the longitude of which is 3 degrees west, or 180 miles, add 12 minutes to the time given (since 180 divided by 15 gives 12), and you will have the time it was at Greenwich, for which the planets' places must be found.

#### TO FIND THE PLANETS' PLACES AT BIRTH.

*Rule.*—Find the amount of longitude in the zodiac traversed by each planet between the noon preceding and that which follows the time of birth. Then say, If 24 hours give that amount, what will the time of birth from the preceding noon give? and add the result to the planets' longitude at the preceding noon.

*Example.* — In the nativity of Lord Byron's daughter, ☉'s longitude at noon on the 10th December was  $\uparrow 17^{\circ} 37'$  (the seconds when less than 30 may be omitted; if above 30 call them one minute, and add it to the minutes); on the 11th it was  $\uparrow 18^{\circ} 38'$ , the difference is 61 minutes; then, If 24

hours give 61 minutes, what will 1 hour 7 minutes give\*? Answer, 2 minutes 50 seconds, which, added to the ☉'s place at the preceding noon, gives ☉'s place in the zodiac at birth.

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Thus ☉ at noon preceding ‡  | 17° 37' 21" |
| Longitude gained since noon | 2 50        |
| <hr/>                       |             |
| ☉'s longitude at birth..... | 17° 40' 11" |

#### ANOTHER BRIEF METHOD USED BY THE AUTHOR.

Divide the amount of longitude made in 24 hours, and also the time since noon, by 12; then multiply the quotients together, and the result is the answer in minutes of a degree, the last figure being a decimal.

*Example.*—Longitude made in 24 hours 61 minutes, divided by 12, gives 5; time since noon, 67 minutes, divided by 12, gives  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; then  $5\frac{1}{2}$  multiplied by 5 gives  $27\frac{1}{2}$ : the last figure being a decimal, the answer is  $2.7\frac{1}{2}$ , or 2 minutes and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  tenths of a minute, which may be called 3 minutes.

In like manner find the ♃'s longitude at birth. Thus ♃ longitude on the 10th is ♈ 5° 5', ditto on the 11th, ♈ 17° 20', difference in 24 hours 12° 15';

\* Here the "equation of time" is allowed for, because the planets' places in *White's Ephemeris* were given for *true* or apparent noon, when the ☉ was on the meridian.

this divided by 12 gives  $1^{\circ} 1\frac{1}{4}'$ , which, reduced to minutes, is  $61\frac{1}{4}$ , and multiplied by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  produces  $33.6\frac{3}{4}$ , or 33 minutes  $6\frac{3}{4}$  tenths, equal to 34 minutes: this, added to ♀ longitude on the 10th at noon, ♀  $5^{\circ} 5'$ , gives her longitude at birth ♀  $5^{\circ} 39'$ .

Having found the other planets' places, proceed to place them in the figure as follows :

1st. ☉. On the cusp of the 9th is ♄  $15^{\circ}$ ; but as ☉ is *farther on* in ♄, place him inside the house: if he had been in less than  $15'$  of ♄, he would have gone by the cusp of the 9th, and should have been placed just outside.

2d. ♃. On the ascendant is ♀  $8^{\circ} 9'$ ; and as ♃ is not so far on in the sign, she *appears* to have passed the cusp, and must be placed just above the 1st house.

3d. ☿ is not so far on as the cusp of the 9th, and must be placed just outside the same.

4th. ♅ is in  $\approx 8^{\circ} 36'$ , and falls just outside the cusp of the 12th house, which is in  $\approx 17^{\circ}$ ; he is, therefore, in the 11th.

5th. ♃ in ♍  $2^{\circ} 15'$ , and ♀ in ♍  $1^{\circ} 32'$ , both fall in the 7th, because ♍  $22^{\circ}$  are on the cusp of the 8th.

6th. ♂ being farther on in ♀ than the cusp of the 1st, is in the ascendant, in ♀  $20^{\circ} 26'$ .

7th. ☿ being in ♄  $0^{\circ} 32'$ , falls farther outside the 9th than does ☿, and is near the middle of the 8th house.

8. The ♃'s north node is in ♄  $24^{\circ} 57'$ , and falls

in the 9th house, farther on than  $\odot$  ; the  $\text{♋}$ , the south node, is always opposite to it, and is of course in  $\text{♎}$   $24^{\circ} 57'$  in the 3d house. The figure is now complete, except as to the  $\oplus$ , for which see Chap. XIV.

## CHAP. IX.

### TO FIND THE PLANETS' LATITUDES, DECLINATIONS, &c.

1st. *The Latitude*.—THIS is given in the Ephemeris for every day at noon for the Moon ; and the proportional part may be found by either of the rules given for finding the longitude.

The Sun never has any latitude. The other planets' latitude is given for every 6th day ; and the proportional part may be found by the golden rule with great ease.

*Example*.—The latitude of Mercury on the 7th of December, 1815, was  $1^{\circ} 33'$  north, and on the 13th it was  $0^{\circ} 49'$  north, difference 44 minutes ; then if 6 days give 44 minutes, what will 3 days and 1 hour (the time between the 7th day at noon and the time of birth) give ? Answer, 22 minutes, which, taken from the latitude of Mercury at noon on the 7th, as he is decreasing in latitude, leaves his latitude at birth  $1^{\circ} 11'$  north.



*Observe.*—If the planet pass from north to south, or from south to north latitude, *add* the amount of each to find the *difference*.

2d. *The Declination.*—On this depend most of the other data for ascertaining the arcs of direction, by which the period of the various events in life is known. It should be accurately calculated. In my Tables it is given for every even degree of longitude and latitude in which the planets can be found; but as they are seldom in an even degree, it is necessary to take the proportional part both for the longitude and latitude.

*Example 1.*—The Sun is in ♈  $17^{\circ} 40'$ , the declination of ♈  $17^{\circ}$  is  $22^{\circ} 50'$ , that of ♈  $18^{\circ}$  is  $22^{\circ} 56'$ , difference 6 minutes; then say, As 60 minutes are to 40 minutes, so are 6 minutes to 4 minutes, which add to the declination of ♈  $17^{\circ}$ , as the Sun is *increasing* in declination, and the Sun's declination will be  $22^{\circ} 54'$ , and, as he is in a southern sign, it is *south*.

*Example 2.*—To find the Moon's declination in the nativity of the Countess of Lovelace, look for the Moon's longitude ♎  $5^{\circ} 39'$  in the Table (the ♎ having  $5^{\circ} 11'$  south latitude). Opposite the longitude of 5 degrees of ♎, under the column of 5 degrees south latitude (nearly the latitude of the Moon), are found  $2^{\circ} 36'$ ; and in the same column opposite 6 degrees of ♎ are found  $2^{\circ} 12'$ , the difference is 24 min.; then say, 60 : 24 :: 39 : 15.36, 15 min. 36 seconds *minus*.

Next look for the difference between 5 degrees of

latitude and 6 deg. opposite the 5th degree of longitude : this will be found to be 55 ; then say,

$$60 : 55 :: 11 : 10.5, \text{ or } 10.5 \text{ plus.}$$

Then, as the difference for the minutes of longitude is *minus*, and the difference of the minutes of latitude is *plus*, subtract one from the other.

$$\begin{array}{r} 15' \ 36'' \text{ minus} \\ 10 \quad 5 \text{ plus} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

And you will have, diff. 5 31 *minus*, to be taken from the first number 2° 36', which is opposite 5 deg. longitude, and in the column of 5 deg. latitude. As the seconds are over 30, call this correction 6 min., which, taken from 2° 36', leaves the Moon's true declination 2° 30', which is *south*, since the Moon, though in a northern sign by longitude, is still south of the equator by reason of her great south latitude.

*Observe.*—If both corrections be *plus*, or both *minus*, add them together to find the true correction, which if *plus* add to, and if *minus* take from the number opposite to the *even degrees* of longitude and latitude which the planet has just passed.

3d. *The Right Ascension.*—This is found in my Tables by the same process as the declination : if less than 180 degrees it is north, and if it exceed 180 degrees it is south. It is counted from the beginning of ♈, and is the measure of a right sphere or circle, which passes over the meridian once in 24 hours ;

and, as it amounts to 360 degrees, and as  $\frac{1}{24}$  of 360 = 15, there pass that number of degrees over the meridian every hour; and *one degree*, being the equivalent to  $\frac{1}{15}$  part of an hour, is equal to 4 min. in time. Hence it follows, that an error of 4 min. only in the supposed time of a birth will cause an error of *one entire degree* in the right ascension of the meridian. And as all the aspects of the planets to the meridian or to the ascendant are measured by right ascension, the error of only *one minute* in noting the time of a birth will cause an error of 15 minutes of a *degree*, or one quarter of a degree in the arc of direction; and as the time of events is ascertained by the right ascension of the Sun, which increases about *one degree* in *one day*, and as one day after birth answers to one year of life, the result is, that an error of *one minute* in the time of a birth will cause an error of a quarter of a year in the expected time of an event. This causes predictions to be incorrect as to time, unless the estimated time of birth be scrupulously exact, or the true time be found by comparing the arcs of direction with some events which have occurred to the native.

4th. *The Meridian Distance*.—This is found by taking the difference between the A.R. of the mid-heaven and the planet, if it be above the horizon; and the difference between the A.R. of the cusp of the 4th house or north meridian, if the planet be below the horizon. The A.R. of the 4th house is found by adding 180 degrees to A.R. of the mid-heaven or

10th house, and, if it exceed 360 degrees, take that number from it.

*Example.*—To find the meridian distance of Saturn in the nativity of Lord Byron's daughter:—

A.R. Saturn ..... 311° 17'

A.R. of the Meridian..... 273 22

---

Saturn's Meridian Distance 37 55

6th. *The Semi-Arc.*—This is the half of the planet's duration above or below the horizon, and may be measured in hours or minutes, or in degrees and minutes of a degree.

*Rule 1.*—Seek in the Table of Ascensional Difference for the elevation of the pole (which means the latitude of the country) where the native was born, and opposite to the declination of the planet will be found the ascensional difference\*, after making proportion where required.

*Rule 2.*—If the planet have no declination, it is on the equator, and must be just 12 hours (or 180 degrees) above the Earth, and the same time below. But if it have declination, it must have ascensional difference, which is the extent of time it will be above six hours in passing from the horizon to the meridian, or less than six hours in so doing. If taken in degrees, it is the extent above or beneath 90 degrees,

\* Or, by logarithms, the *sine* of the asc. diff. = tang. pole + tang. dec.

which it describes in passing from the horizon to the meridian.

*Rule 3.*—If the planet be *above* the Earth, and in *north* declination, add the ascensional difference to 90 deg. to find its semi-arc; and if it be in *south* declination, subtract the ascensional difference from 90 degrees for its semi-arc.

*Rule 4.*—If the planet be *below* the Earth in *north* declination, subtract; but if it be in *south* declination, add the ascensional difference to 90 deg. to find its semi-arc.

*Note.*—Having found its semi-arc, either above or below the Earth, you may find its other semi-arc by subtracting the one you have from 180 degrees.

*Example 1.*—What is the semi-arc of Saturn in the nativity of the Countess Lovelace?—Saturn is *above* the Earth, and in *south* declination; he is a shorter time above the Earth than below; therefore his asc. diff., which is found under the pole or latitude of London  $51^{\circ} 32'$ , and opposite Saturn's declination  $18^{\circ} 57'$  to be  $25^{\circ} 36'$ , is to be taken from  $90^{\circ}$ , which leaves  $64^{\circ} 24'$  for his semi-arc *diurnal*.

By logarithms thus:—

Tang.  $51^{\circ} 32'$  ..... 10.09991

Tang. 18 57 ..... 9.53574

---

Sine 25 36 ..... 9.63565

The Tables give one minute less.

*Example 2.*—The Sun's asc. diff. under the same latitude and  $22^{\circ} 54'$  declination is  $32^{\circ} 7'$ , which, taken

from  $90^{\circ}$ , gives  $57^{\circ} 53'$  for the Sun's semi-arc; this doubled is  $115^{\circ} 46'$ , and turned into time is 7 hours 43 min. 4 seconds, the time of the Sun's stay above the Earth.

These are the only data required to proceed to calculate the arcs of direction, by which not only the nature of the events which shall befall the native may be foreseen, but also the period when they shall occur (to within a few days) may be undoubtedly ascertained.

For the purpose of reference we will here give them all in

A SPECULUM (OR TABLE OF DATA) IN THE NATIVITY OF LORD BYRON'S DAUGHTER.

| Planet. | Latitude.        | Declin.           | Right<br>Ascension | Meridian<br>Distance. | Semi-arc.         | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ☾       | $0.4^{\circ}$ N  | $21.35^{\circ}$ S | $246.3^{\circ}$    | $27.19^{\circ}$       | $60.8^{\circ}$ D  | The Moon, though above the Earth, apparently by her longitude, is in reality under the horizon, owing to her great latitude; she is, in fact, farther from the horizon than Mars, as will be found by taking her meridian dist. $86^{\circ} 7'$ from her semi-arc $93^{\circ} 9'$ ; the diff., which is always the planet's dist. from the horizon, being $7^{\circ} 2'$ , while the diff. of Mar's merid. dist. and semi-arc is only $4^{\circ} 39'$ . |
| ♄       | $0.51^{\circ}$ S | $18.57^{\circ}$ S | $311.17^{\circ}$   | $37.55^{\circ}$       | $64.24^{\circ}$ D |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ♃       | $1.8^{\circ}$ N  | $11.12^{\circ}$ S | $210.27^{\circ}$   | $62.55^{\circ}$       | $75.34^{\circ}$ D |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ♂       | $0.25^{\circ}$ N | $8.23^{\circ}$ N  | $18.42^{\circ}$    | $74.40^{\circ}$       | $79.19^{\circ}$ N |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ☉       | * *              | $22.54^{\circ}$ S | $256.35^{\circ}$   | $16.47^{\circ}$       | $57.53^{\circ}$ D |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ♀       | $2.35^{\circ}$ N | $9.36^{\circ}$ S  | $210.17^{\circ}$   | $63.5^{\circ}$        | $77.43^{\circ}$ D |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ♂       | $1.11^{\circ}$ N | $19.7^{\circ}$ S  | $238.24^{\circ}$   | $34.58^{\circ}$       | $64.8^{\circ}$ D  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ♄       | $5.11^{\circ}$ S | $2.30^{\circ}$ S  | $7.15^{\circ}$     | $86.7^{\circ}$        | $93.9^{\circ}$ N  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ♅       | —                | $2.30^{\circ}$ S  | $81.55^{\circ}$    | $11.27^{\circ}$       | $93.9^{\circ}$ N  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## CHAP. X.

TO JUDGE THE FUTURE FATE BY THE FIGURE  
OF THE HEAVENS AT THE MOMENT OF BIRTH.

*Remark.*—THE word fate does not here imply *inevitable* fate ; for though the planets produce a certain *influence* on the native's affairs, yet that influence is capable of being *opposed* by the human *will*, and may by that means be either overcome entirely or greatly mitigated. If, however, it be *not attended to*, but allowed its full scope, it will then certainly produce its full effect ; and the reader must remember *that astrologers, in predicting events, always pre-suppose that this last circumstance will be the case.*

## RULE TO JUDGE OF THE PERSON.

Consider the planets in the ascendant, if there be any, and the sign ascending, and also those planets which throw an aspect to the cusp of the ascendant ; and make a judicious mixture of these.

*Example.*—In the nativity of Lord Byron's Ada, we find the Moon and Mars ascending, and placed in  $\gamma$ . The native will be of moderate stature, rather lean neck, &c., and her eyes quick and darting, with a resolute glance. She will have some colour, occasioned by Mars ; but yet the Moon tends to give pale-

ness ; and I have no doubt that she has some cut or mark in the face\*. Her hair will be rather strong, and of a reddish tint, though the Moon again tends to correct this, which is produced by Mars. The Sun is on the cusp of the 9th house, throwing a trine aspect to the \*ascendant, and Saturn, being in the 9th degree of ♍, throws a sextile aspect to the ascendant. The Sun causes a bright golden-tinted hair, and Saturn causes dark hair: the result is, that I judge that her hair is what is called a bright auburn colour, inclining to redness in a very small degree. The words of Ptolemy are, "Mars, ascending, gives a fair ruddiness to the person, with large size; blue or grey eyes, a sturdy figure, and a moderate growth of hair." He says, "the Moon generally contributes better proportion and greater delicacy of figure." Hence, I conclude that this native is a well-made elegant person, of extremely good carriage. There is a conjunction of Venus and Jupiter in the figure; and I have observed this produces fine blue eyes. She has then, in addition, beautiful eyes, and is a fine specimen of the beauty of English females. Her head is formed exactly as the *generality* of *English* heads,—large at the top, and coming to a point at the chin, extremely similar in contour to the face of the ram, being born with the sign of the ram ascending.

\* I have, since this was first published, learned that it is a large mole.



## RULE TO JUDGE OF THE MIND.

Consider the sign ascending and the planets in the ascendant (if there be any), and those which aspect the ascendant; but consider *chiefly* the Moon and Mercury, how they are situated, and how they are *aspected*; and remember, before judging of the effect of any planet upon the ascendant, the Moon or Mercury, to observe how that planet is itself affected by aspects of other planets; because the rules in Chap. III are to be understood of the planets when pure from the admixture of others. Every planet *acts* upon every other it aspects, except the Moon and Mercury, which are purely passive.—N.B. ♄ governs the intellect, and the ♃ the sensual faculties.

*Example.*—In Ada's nativity we find Mars in the ascendant in trine aspect to the Sun: this, in the words of Ptolemy, renders her "noble, imperious, irascible, warlike, versatile, and powerful in intellect." The Sun in trine to Mars "co-operates to increase probity, industry, honour, and all laudable qualities." The Sun being in good aspect to the ascendant, causes a degree of pride or feeling of dignity. Mars has the zodiacal parallel of Venus, which Ptolemy says "renders the mind cheerful, docile, friendly, complacent, joyous, playful, frank, delighting in songs and dancing, amorous, fond of the arts and of dramatic personation, \* \* brave \* \* \* sensible, cautious, and discreet; \* \* \* *quick in anger*, extravagant in expense,

E

and jealous." The Moon having the conjunction of Mars, will render the native bold and enterprising, and the more so as it falls in the ascendant. To this the good aspect of the Sun contributes to add an indomitable spirit, which, if occasion should offer, will display the native to the world a perfect heroine. The Moon and ascendant being in a moveable sign will, however, add to the versatile character of the native, "who will be," says Ptolemy, "susceptible of change." The most remarkable feature in this nativity, as regards the situation of Mercury, is his trine aspect to the Moon; as good aspects between the Moon and Mercury are the best evidence of intellectual ability. The native has undoubtedly great talent. A farther proof of this is, Mercury being several degrees from the Sun, as this planet, when within a few degrees (6 or 7) of the Sun, is much weakened. Mercury in conjunction with Herschel, and the Moon in trine to Herschel, renders the native eccentric and fond of curious studies. The close zodiacal parallel of Mercury with Saturn will tend to add seriousness to the native's character, and, says Ptolemy, she will be "inquisitive, loquacious, studious \* \* mystical \* \* improvident, cunning, familiar with business, quick in perception, *petulant*, accurate (in judgment), meditative, fond of employment."

In short, this is no common-place nativity; this scion of the great Byron will inherit much of his wonderful mind, and be a shining star among the fair nobility of England.

## THE DURATION OF LIFE.

This point should be decided, if it be the nativity of a child we are about to judge, before any other matter; as, if the heavens deny life, other matters are of no consequence. The hyleg being supported by benevolent planets in conjunction, parallel, or good aspect, and being at the same time angular and free from *affliction*, that is, the evil aspects of evil planets, is the *chief* sign of life continuing; and in proportion as the luminaries and ascendant are well aspected by the benefics and among each other, and free from evil aspects of malefics, the benefics being in angles, will the constitution be strong. If the hyleg, the lights, and the ascendant, be all afflicted, the evil planets being angular, their ill aspects close, and there be no assistance to the hyleg by the good planets, the child will die in infancy: if there be some assistance, but yet the evil exceed the good, the constitution will be weak, and the first train of evil directions will destroy. The *last aspect* formed by the ☉ and ♃ is of great importance, and must be well considered.

N.B. Weigh well all the testimonies before you decide.

*Example.*—In Ada's figure of birth, the ☉ being in the 9th house, is the hyleg. He has the mundane sextile of Jupiter and Venus nearly, being within 9° 21' of the \* of ♉, and 11° 14' of that of ♀. He has also the semi-quartile of the benefics in the zo-

diac, which assist to strengthen the constitution, for any aspect of the benefics has this effect, but the good aspects most. The benefics being in an angle, and in conjunction with each other, are powerful, but their power is something diminished by being in  $\square$  aspect to Saturn. The Sun has also the *trine* of the Moon in the world, the Moon being  $7^{\circ} 2'$  inside the ascendant, and the Sun  $2^{\circ} 31'$  inside the 9th, which houses are 4 houses apart, a trine aspect. There is nothing more to strengthen the Sun, and as he has nearly a  $\square$  aspect, of  $\frac{1}{2}$  being only  $7^{\circ} 2'$  off, and is within  $9^{\circ} 7'$  of a parallel to Saturn from the meridian by rapt motion, and is in semi-quartile to Saturn in the zodiac, and in zod. parallel to Herschel, who is evil, though not so much so as Saturn, the hyleg is certainly not very strong in this nativity. The evil of Saturn is somewhat abated by his having a mundane  $\Delta$  to the two benefics. As to the Moon and ascendant, they are so near that they may be judged of together. The presence of the Sun in  $\Delta$  to them both certainly strengthens those points; but Mars being in the ascendant and close to the Moon, and Saturn within  $5^{\circ} 46'$  of a semi-quartile, and Mercury and Herschel near the middle of the 8th in sesquiquadrate to the ascendant, weakens both of them extremely. The evil clearly preponderates, and (as may be seen in the Table of Directions) there being many ill directions in infancy to the hyleg (the Sun) and to the Moon and ascendant, I am certain that this lady had *much ill*

*health in infancy\**, and that she has *by no means a strong constitution*; consequently she cannot be expected to be free from many serious attacks of illness, and it may be judged that she will not live to a great age.

### HURTS, INJURIES, AND DISEASES.

The ascendant and its opposite, and the planets afflicting the hyleg, must be considered; and judgment must be inferred from their general character. If the Moon be afflicted by the Sun, the native is liable to injuries in the eyes, especially if at the same time she be afflicted by malefics and near nebulous stars, such as the Pleiades. And if the ☉, being hyleg, be afflicted by Saturn, that evil planet being angular, the native is liable to die of consumption†. If the ☉ be setting at birth, and in the sign Leo (particularly when in close ☌ with the *Asselli* in 6° of Leo), and be afflicted by evil planets, the native is liable to injury by *fire*; and if the Moon at the same time be much afflicted by Mars, and Mars be descending, the native is extremely likely to be burned to death. Observe, that if both ☉ and ☽ be afflicted in or near the ascendant, the native is liable to violent *injuries* or *hurts*; and that if the lights or afflicting planets are

\* Since this was printed I have heard that this was the case.

† As was the case with young Napoleon.

in or near the 7th, especially near the cusp, then considerable *diseases* ensue\*.

*Example.*—In the nativity we have been considering, the Moon being in the ascendant, in close conjunction with Mars (only  $1^{\circ} 34'$  distant), I judge that the native will be liable to suffer some injury or accident by a blow or cut in the face, and may even have to undergo a surgical operation. The period when this is most likely to occur depends on the directions. This position renders her also liable to brain fever, &c. and flow of blood to the head†.

#### DISEASES OF THE MIND.

Observe the positions of Mercury, the Moon, and ascendant. If these be unconnected with each other, and be afflicted by Mars and Saturn, these evil stars being in angles, and no assistance given by the benefics, the persons born will be subject to epilepsy or falling fits, and to insanity. If “Saturn be so posited by day and Mars by night,” the former diseases will occur; but “when Saturn may have dominion by night or Mars by day (especially if in Cancer, Virgo,

\* As this work is merely to teach the elements of the science, the student is referred to Ptolemy (Book iii, chap. 17), for further information on this head.

† This latter complaint I have, since the 1st edition of this work came out, learned that she suffered when a girl.

or Pisces), the persons born will become insane." (See Ptolemy, Book iii, chap. 19.)

*Example.*—George the Third was born at 7h. 46m. A.M., June 4th, 1738. Mars was on the cusp of the meridian, squaring the ascendant, and in zodiacal square to the Moon. Mercury was conjoined with Saturn, and neither the Moon nor Mercury in any aspect to the ascendant, or to each other. Under ill directions the royal native became *insane*, according to Ptolemy's rule; and but for ♄ having a \* of ♀, he would have been so much earlier in life. The conjunction of Venus with Mercury assisted also; but being with Saturn and applying to zod. ☐ of ♂, she could not prevent the disease entirely.

### THE FORTUNE OF WEALTH.

The position of the part of Fortune, the Sun, and more especially the Moon, and the aspects to these, must be referred to for this matter. If they be in good position, that is, angular, and well aspected of the benefics and among themselves, the native will enjoy *much wealth*. If they have a cadent situation, be under the earth, and afflicted by ill aspects of the malefics without any assistance from the benefics, the native will always be poor. If there be a mixture of these circumstances, the native will have a middling portion of riches.

Jupiter has most power to give wealth. If he be with the ☽, and in parallel with or good aspect to the Moon, and angular, then wealth will flow in upon the

native amain. If in ill aspect to the ☽, he causes poverty, through extravagance.

Saturn, when strong, will, if throwing good aspects (not being in conjunction or parallel), give the native wealth by agriculture, buildings, &c. and, if ♃ assist, by inheritance.

Mars in the same way gives wealth by military means. "Venus by means of friends, especially females, and by the dowry of wives. Mercury by the sciences and by trade." But ☿ being afflicted by ♄ causes losses by public bodies, and by writings, and sudden accidents. The ☽ with ♃ in an angle brings riches; if with ♄, poverty.

#### THE FORTUNE OF RANK.

"The disposition of the luminaries, and the respective familiarities, exercised by the stars attending them, are to be considered as indicative of the degree of rank or dignity." (Ptolemy, Book iv, chap. 3.) In addition to this rule I consider the mid-heaven. If the luminaries be well placed and aspected, and there be good stars on the mid-heaven or approaching thereto, or in good aspect to that point, and the luminaries be *in good aspect to each other*, the native will rank high in the world. If the lights be cadent, and in no good aspect to the benefics or each other, and the meridian have no good aspects of the lights or benefics, the native never gains any fame; and if ♄ afflicts the meridian, he meets disgrace. If Mars be strong, and in good aspect to the meridian and the



lights, he may gain martial fame.  $\mathcal{L}$  in the mid-heaven, and the Sun and Moon in  $\ast$  to each other, the Moon having the  $\Delta$  of  $\mathcal{L}$ , is one of the best positions for rising in the world. This was the case with Arthur Duke of Wellington, who rose by the power of his stars to the highest rank. I have never seen this in any other nativity.  $\mathcal{L}$  in the 10th house, if not much afflicted, will alone cause the native to do extremely well in the world. His being there in  $\ast$  to  $\mathcal{D}$  and  $\oplus$ , raised Queen Victoria to the throne.  $\mathcal{I}$  in that house, if not extremely well aspected, will bring him to shame and beggary.

#### THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The planet nearest the Sun and that which is in the mid-heaven (or aspecting), especially if in familiarity with the Moon, has most influence in this question. If Mercury alone rule, he makes writers and travellers, merchants, &c.; connected with Saturn, he causes them to "become managers of the affairs of others." If Jupiter aspect him, they will be pleaders, painters, &c. or hold office about eminent personages. Venus ruling makes wine-merchants, dealers in colours, dyes, perfumes, drugs, &c., and dealers in garments or apparel, &c.: if connected with Saturn, she makes persons have to do with amusement, players, jugglers, &c.: if with Jupiter, persons attending exhibitions, &c. and I believe priests, who have much personal decoration, as Catholic priests, bishops, &c. and they will gain

by females. Mars ruling alone makes martial men, and, if in Cancer or Pisces, naval men. The Sun joined with him, being near the mid-heaven, or in aspect, makes persons dealing with fire or metals, the latter especially if in Taurus or Leo. "If Mars be separated from the Sun, he makes shipwrights, smiths, agriculturists, stonemasons, carpenters, and subordinate labourers, &c." "If Saturn bear testimony, in addition to Mars, persons become mariners, workers in wells, vaults, &c. under ground, painters, keepers of cattle, cooks, butchers, &c." If Jupiter join with Mars, they will be soldiers, innkeepers, tax-gatherers, mechanics, &c. If Mercury and Venus become joint arbiters of employment, they produce musicians, dancers, poets, weavers, and painters, &c. and sculptors, if ♂ aspect ♀. Jupiter in connexion with them makes magistrates and senators, as also teachers of youth\*. Mercury joined with Mars makes surgeons, statuaries, boxers, &c. N.B. If Mercury be most powerful, they will be scientific; and if Mars be strongest, they will be more violent or wickedly inclined, and cruel in their practices. If Saturn join these two, they will be thieves (especially if the Moon be in ill aspect to Mercury) and swindlers; if ♄ be in ill aspect to ♂, they will be robbers or assassins. If Jupiter join ♀ and ♂, they engage in honourable warfare, and are industrious. If Venus and Mars rule together, persons will be dyers, work-

\* Especially when ☿ is on the midheaven, and ♀ rise nearest before the Sun.

ers in tin, lead, gold, silver, medical drugs, and also physicians. Saturn with them makes undertakers, grave-diggers, mutes, &c. Jupiter will bring them support, by being placed to govern over women, &c. and as holders of sacred offices.

If the ♃ be near the mid-heaven, she causes many *changes* of employment; and in Virgo or Scorpio, says Ptolemy (to which may be added Gemini and Pisces), and in connexion with ♄ (and especially if ♀ be on the mid-heaven), she makes astrologers\*. This is the more likely, if Herschel be strong and aspected by ♄ or even the ♃.

♂ has *especial* influence over architectural, agricultural, and laborious employments.

♄ over honorable and lucrative offices, and the church.

♂ over military and naval matters, and occupations where fire and iron are much used.

♀ has influence over ornamental matters, decoration, and amusement.

♄ rules literary and scientific occupations, and travelling.

♃ causes *changes*, and some connexion with matters influenced by the sign she occupies.

☉ produces public employments.

\* It is remarkable that ♀ was in the mid-heaven at the birth of the late author of the *Prophetic Messenger*, and the author of the *True Prophetic Messenger*, and also of the *Author*; the Moon in each case having much connexion with ♀ and ♃, and also some other similar affections.

♄ causes employment out of the common course of life.

*Observe.*—These are merely the general elements of the science on this head ; and if the learner would ascertain farther particulars, he should study Ptolemy (Book iv, chap. 4). And here let me advise him to make due allowance for the different state of society under which Ptolemy wrote, and not trust to modern strictures on that great philosopher.

### MARRIAGE.

AS regards men, observe the Moon and Venus. If the ♀ be found between the eastern horizon and meridian, or in the opposite quadrant, she causes them to marry early in life, or, after they have passed their prime, to women younger than themselves. If she be in the other quarters of the figure, they will marry late in life, or to women older than themselves. If she be configured with Saturn, it delays marriage ; and if within a few degrees of the Sun, or in evil aspect to the Sun, the same : if both these testimonies concur, the ♀ being at the same time occidental, they never marry. If the ♀ be oriental, and especially if angular, and in aspect to many planets, they being strong, and she be situated in ♌, ♎, or ♏, they may marry more than once. If the ♀ *apply* to ♀ by aspect, the wife will be morose and grave ; if to ♄, well conducted and economical ; if to ♂, bold and refractory ; if to ♀, cheerful and handsome ; and if to

♂, a clever sensible woman. If ♀ be connected with ♄, ♀, or ♁, the wives will be provident and attached to their families. If she be connected with ♂, they will be violent and ill-conducted, especially if it be by evil aspect. If the ♃ be in good aspect to the ☉, and the ☉ be not afflicted, or if ♀ be strong, the native marries a person of respectable connexions. If good planets be found in the 7th house, the individual (whether male or female) is happy in marriage; and if evil planets be there, the reverse. Herschel in the 7th is evil; and if he afflict the Moon in a man's nativity, or the Sun in a woman's, he destroys domestic happiness. The description of the wife will be much like that of the planet to which the ♃ forms the nearest aspect, considered with the sign he is in, as given in my edition of Lilly's Introduction to Astrology\*. But the sign on the 7th house may also be regarded. No one, it is said, marries a person born under the same sign as himself.

For the marriage of women regard the Sun, Venus, and Mars. If the ☉ be oriental, they marry early, or to men younger than themselves, as did Queen Victoria; if the ☉ be occidental, they marry late, or to elderly men. If the Sun be angular, and in aspect to many planets, especially from ♀, ♂, or ♁, they marry more than once. Saturn configured to the ☉ (if the ☉ *applies* to him) gives steady husbands, but morose; Jupiter gives honourable, noble characters; Mars violent, rash, unfeeling men; Venus amiable, handsome hus-

\* Sherwood and Co. price 10s.

bands ; and Mercury clever, intelligent, and provident characters. If ♀ be with ♀, or in aspect to him, the husband will be dull and laborious ; if with ♀, just and honest ; if with ♂, rash men and adulterous ; if with ♀, clever, but fond of change. If the ☉ or ☽ apply to ♀, the wife or husband will be eccentric. If the ☉ have no aspect with Mars, and Mars be weak in the figure, the female native does not do well in marriage ; and if the ☉ be in ill aspect to ♀ at the same time, she will be likely to live single. The 7th house shews in part the description of husband. In Queen Victoria's figure we find ♀ there ; and Prince Albert is a fair ♀ man in some measure, though ♂ in ♀ aspecting the ☉, renders him somewhat like ♀.

*Example.*—In the figure of the heavens at Ada's birth we find the ☉ in ☐ aspect to ♂, this planet being angular and strong ; and this is a proof that the native, if she live, will marry. As the ☉ is occidental and cadent, I judge that she will not marry very early in life, or, if she do, that it will be to a man some years her senior\*. The ☉ has no other application than the ☐ of ♂, and therefore, though he be in ♀, I judge that she will never marry more than once. The planet the ☉ applies to being ♂, does not promise a very good husband ; but yet, as there is a benevolent conjunction of ♀ and ♀ in the 7th house, I believe that the evil effect of Mars will be corrected ; and besides, as ♂ has the parallel decli-

\* She has, since this was published, married a man eleven years her senior.

nation of ♀, who is very powerful, being angular and joined with ♃, the native's husband will be a good man, fond of his wife, and well conducted; but he may be what is called hasty, and at times a little irregular. ♂ in ♈ shews a man who is very respectable, and probably one who holds some high military rank\*. He will be a tall, fine-looking man, with bushy, curling hair, reddish; one who is noble and courageous.

### CHILDREN.

The 10th and 11th houses, and their opposites, must be considered. If no planets be in the 10th or 11th, consider whether there be any in aspect to them, or placed in or aspecting the 4th or 5th houses. The ♃ (especially if in ♈ or ♉, and angular), ♃, and ♀, give offspring; and the ☾, ♂, and ♅, deny children, or allot but few. ☿ acts according as he may partake of the nature of the three former or three latter; and if oriental he gives children, if occidental he does not. If children are promised by other planets, yet ♂ or ♅ be found in the 5th house, especially in ♈ or ♉, the native will lose many children, and have much trouble by them. If the benefics only be in the 5th, the native has much happiness by his children.

*Example.*—In the nativity of Lord Byron's daughter, we find ♅ in the 11th house, and ♂ in ☐ aspect to the

\* She married Lord King, who has since been created Earl of Lovelace. I am informed that the above description is quite correct.

cusps of the 5th : these are testimonies of no children ; but as ♃ and ♀ throw a \* to the 10th, she may have some children born ; but I judge that she may hardly expect to have above *one* who will live to adult age\*.

### TRAVELLING.

The Sun, Moon, Mars, and Part of Fortune, are to be considered. If they, or the most of them, be cadent, the native will travel. If the ⊕ alone be cadent, it will cause many journies ; but the Moon is the chief significator of journeying and voyages†.

*Examples.*—In the nativity of the Countess of Lovelace, we find the Sun cadent in the 9th, and ⊕ cadent in the 3d ; hence I conclude that she will take several journies in the course of her life, and be rather given to travel. In the nativity of this young lady's celebrated father, the Moon and Mars were both cadent in the 9th, and the Sun in the 3d, while the ⊕ was just falling from the 7th angle ; and he, it is well known, spent most of his days in travelling.

### THE KIND OF DEATH.

If the ascendant and the hyleg be well aspected, and if ♃, ♀, ☽, or ☿, well aspected, be placed in the 8th house, the native dies a natural death. A

\* She has since had a son born, when the ☽ par. ♀ D.D. came up.

† ☽ being in ♀ or ♏, causes many changes and journies, especially if rising, or close to the M. C.



violent or remarkable death happens when both the malefics attack both ☉ and ♃, or even only one, and at the same time the ascendant be afflicted. If an evil planet be placed in the 8th house, it is an additional testimony of a violent death; but if it be there when the other testimonies do not occur, then it merely shews a painful death. ♃ causes slow lingering deaths, and ♄ causes them to be more sudden.

*Rule.*—The nature of the death is to be judged of chiefly by the directions in operation at the time:—

*Saturn* causes all cold diseases, coughs, agues, rheumatism, consumption, dropsy, &c.; and if violent symptoms are perceived, he brings death by blows, falls, suffocation, &c., the latter especially in ♍.

*Jupiter* brings death by quinsey, impure state of the blood, liver complaints, diseases of the lungs, &c. If violence attend the death, it may be by sentence of a judge.

*Mars* causes death by fever, wounds, spitting of blood, erysipelas, childbirth, &c. If by violence, he kills by gun-shot or swords, suicide or *fire*.

*Venus* produces death by cancer, scurvy, dysentery, diabetes or wasting away, fistula, and putrid diseases. If violence attend, she causes poison.

*Mercury* kills by fury, madness, melancholy, epilepsy, coughs, and obstructions. If violence concur, he brings death by accident in sport or by robbers.

*The Moon.*—When the ascendant or ☉ be hyleg, the

Moon will assist in causing death by cold phlegmatic diseases, and if she be placed in  $\varpi$ ,  $\eta$ , or  $\chi$ , by drowning.

*The Sun* will assist to cause death by his ill aspects to the ascendant or  $\mathfrak{D}$  if they be hyleg, and then he acts like Mars, and if in *Leo*, will produce death by FIRE, if other testimonies accord.

*Observe.*—The benefics cannot cause death of themselves; and their  $\square$  or  $\mathcal{S}$  aspect will frequently save life when they fall amidst a train of evil directions. But if the influence is too powerful for them to save, or they be themselves vitiated or too weak to save, then they assist to cause death in the manner described. Herschel cannot kill by himself, but his ill aspects assist to destroy life; and where they concur, will produce something sudden, singular, or extraordinary in the nature of the death.

*Rule.*—DEATH IS ALWAYS CREATED BY A TRAIN OF EVIL DIRECTIONS TO THE HYLEG AND OTHER VITAL POINTS. And remember, that if the *hyleg* be not afflicted, the *life* will not be destroyed, however evil the directions, and however much they may injure the health.

*Example.*—In the nativity of Ada, we find the Moon in conjunction of Mars in the ascending angle; and the Sun (hyleg) applying to a parallel of Saturn; thus we may conclude that the native will die, eventually, of some *feverish* complaint; and though it may carry her off rather suddenly ( $\mathfrak{H}$  being in the 8th), yet I

judge that it will proceed from natural causes. It is not unlikely that the position of Mercury in the 8th house (he having the declination of Saturn, and therefore partaking of his evil nature) may bring on the disease through a severe cold or cough, and that considerable delirium may attend.—N.B. This judgment is necessarily only of a *general* nature; as, according to the rule, we must look chiefly to the directions in operation at the fatal period.

## CHAP. XI.

### TO JUDGE OF THE EFFECTS OF DIRECTIONS.

*Rule.*—CONSIDER well the general nature of the planet casting the aspect, and also the manner in which he is situated as regards other planets at birth; and observe, also, what other directions are near at the time; and then, according to the native's situation in life, judge of the effect.

1st, *Saturn* to an ill aspect of the ascendant brings cold diseases and lingering complaints; in a watery sign, danger of drowning, dropsy, &c.; in a fiery or airy sign, danger of falls, blows, &c.; in an earthy sign, accidents by being crushed or bruised, or buried alive. His ill aspects to the M. C. cause injury to the native's affairs by death of relations, being wronged by elderly persons, and a general tendency to disgrace, trouble, and misfortune. His ill aspects to the Sun

produce similar effects, with much evil to the native's *father*, quarrels with persons in power or with his relations, especially his father. To the Moon, much mischief to the native's health, and many troubles; his affairs go wrong, and he is generally unfortunate, and very unpopular. To the  $\oplus$ , loss of property by various means, often imperceptibly. The  $\Delta$  or  $\ast$  of Saturn to the ascendant or the  $\text{D}$  renders the native grave and steady, and these aspects to either of the five moderators (viz  $\odot$ ,  $\text{D}$ ,  $\oplus$ , ascendant, and M. C.) will produce benefits by old persons, legacies, &c. also by dealing in land or houses, or with saturnine people or things.

2d, *Jupiter*.—The good aspects to either of the moderators produce prosperity, increase of wealth, new friends, honourable employment, the birth of children or their settlement in life, and an improved state of health\* and much happiness. This planet never causes *marriage*. The *semi-quartile*,  $\square$ ,  $\text{S}$ , or  $\text{S S } \square$ , will cause quarrels with clergymen, magistrates, landlords, &c., losses in trade or by travelling, &c.; but unless  $\text{J}$  be extremely ill aspected at birth, his ill aspects by direction will not cause any permanent evil.

3d *Mars*.—His evil aspects produce accidents by fire, fire-arms, cuts, blows, injuries by animals, &c.; also violent diseases, especially if thrown to the hyleg, death of relations, &c. In airy signs he causes falls;

\* The  $\oplus$  does not affect *health*.

in fiery, fevers, hurts by fire; in earthy, pestilential complaints; in watery, scalds, fluxes, peril by water, and inflammations. He causes losses by robbers, fraud, &c.; and by means of military men, or persons in power, he brings various injuries. But although his *conjunction* with ☉ is reckoned an *evil* aspect, it will (if he be well aspected at birth) sometimes cause military honours, or success in the native's trade or profession, when it is to the *mid-heaven*. His \* or Δ causes military employment or advancement, the birth of children (generally males), journeys, and success in trade or employment, especially if a surgeon, chymist, or dealer in metals. His good aspects frequently cause marriage in a female nativity, except those to ⊕, which give increase of wealth only.

4th, *The Sun*.—The Sun acts in a medium manner between the natures of Jupiter and Mars. If he come to ☊ of the Ascendant, being at birth well aspected, he may give fame and reputation, and the native is successful in all matters connected with people in power. If he be ill aspected, he is likely to give disease in the head; and if in a fiery sign, or if the Sun be afflicted by Mars, it causes fevers. The ☊ with the M. C. will cause honours, if well aspected at birth; but if in conjunction with Mars at birth, he may very likely cause evil. The ☉ coming to ☊ with ♃ will cause journeys; and if ♃ be well situated, it gives some preferment; if otherwise, it brings sickness, especially humours in the head, diseases in the eyes, &c. It frequently happens that the native

marries under this direction, especially if others tending to produce marriage accompany it; but as it generally makes him fickle and extravagant, such marriages are not fortunate, unless ♃ be very well situated at birth. The good aspects of the Sun to the Ascendant, *M. C.*, ♃, or ⊕, also his arrival by direction to his own \*, produce, benefits, preferment, increase of wealth, *marriage\**, children, &c. If he be well placed and aspected at birth, his return to his own declination will also cause benefits, good success, &c. His evil aspects cause disease, disgrace, loss of friends, deaths of relations, and many evils. His arrival at his own semi-quartile is evil: his own square extremely so.

5th, *Venus*.—Her good aspects produce health, and give an inclination to enjoy pleasure and amusement. She causes benefits by females, marriage, the birth of children, their settlement in life, &c. Her evil aspects cause trouble by females and by free living, producing disease and discredit, disappointment in marriage, slander, and many vexations. If the train of directions which causes death have amongst it a □ or ♀ of Venus, and she be evil at birth, it may cause the native to be poisoned. The *M. C.* to the ♀ of ♀ will sometimes cause marriage, but then it is rash and attended with trouble.

6th, *Mercury*.—The good aspects cause journeys, removals, much activity in business, and successful

\* Fortune produces wealth only.

law-suits. Also satisfaction by means of children or young persons, literary characters, booksellers, &c., and literary fame or success. His evil aspects cause trouble by similar means, and also frauds by young persons, servants, &c. The situation of ☿ at birth must be particularly noted, especially those planets he is in zodiacal parallel with, as he partakes strongly of the nature of those planets he is connected with by aspect or declination, and will act accordingly. If he be evil at birth, and should come to ☿ or ill aspect of the ♃ or the hyleg, he frequently causes mental diseases, epilepsy, &c.

7th, *The Moon*.—Her good aspects to the Ascendant or M. C. generally cause changes in life for the better, long journeys, voyages, removals, &c.; to the Sun, they give honours and emoluments, profitable employment, popular favours, &c. and marriage; to the ☽, the same, or benefit by females, going to sea, &c.; to her own \* or parallel, either in the world or the zodiac, the same; but these latter will depend on her condition. Her ill aspects cause the reverse, and if to the hyleg, will give cold or dropsical diseases; if in a watery sign, danger by water. Her ☿ with the ☼ will cause fevers if the Sun be evil at birth, and the Moon be hyleg. It causes an unsettled state of affairs, losses, many changes, journeys, and much vexation, if the Sun be evil; also diseases in the eyes, if it fall near the Pleiades, Hyades, or other nebulous

fixed stars. If the Sun be fortunate at birth, it may give marriage or preferment, and profitable journeys.

8th, *Herschel*.—This planet is not yet thoroughly understood. His conjunction, parallels, or ill aspects produce evil, generally of an unexpected, sudden, or uncommon nature, but in a far less degree than either Saturn or Mars. His good aspects produce benefits in the same way. He causes benefits or troubles by means of public bodies and public writers.

## CHAP. XII.

### OF MUNDANE ASPECTS AND DIRECTIONS.

THERE are some modern astrologers who question the reality of mundane aspects. But this can only arise from lack of sufficient experience, combined with the difficulties which arise from imperfectly rectified nativities. I would refer such doubters to the nativity of ELIZABETH OF CLARENCE, born 5<sup>h</sup> 5<sup>m</sup> P.M. 10th Dec. 1820, as an instance of the effect of *mundane* aspects. She died at the age of four months, on the 4th March, 1821. The public papers gave the time of birth; and it will be seen that there is no zodiacal aspect to account for death, the hyleg having only the semi-square of ♄. But there are the *mundane* squares of ♄, ♂, and ☉, the latter within three degrees, and being extremely evil from being in near ☌ with ♂, and



in *mundane* SS□ with ♄. The ♃ has also the *mundane* S□ with Saturn.

The positions of the planets as regards their relative distances from each other in the twelve houses produce this kind of aspects, which are extremely powerful in their operation. If they occur at birth, they act upon the native all through life; if they are found afterwards, they influence him for some weeks (sometimes months) at that period of life to which their arc extends.

A *mundane* \* is when two planets are two houses apart. Thus ☉ on the meridian at noon and ♃ on the cusp of the 8th house are in *mundane* \*. If ☉ be half through the 9th, and ♃ half through the 7th, they are still two houses apart and in *mundane* \*. If ☉ be on the cusp of the 9th and ♃ be in the 7th, he will, when he arrives at the cusp of the 7th, be arrived by direction at the ☉'s \*: and if ♃ at birth be just below the 7th and the ☉ in the 9th, he will, when he arrives at the same distance below or past the 9th (in proportion to his semi-arc as compared with ♃'s semi-arc), be also arrived at ♃'s \*.

A *mundane* □ is the distance of three houses apart. Thus, if ♃ be rising at noon or midnight, when ☉ is on the meridian, they are in *mundane* □, being three houses apart; the same if ♃ be setting at those times.—*Example*: In Ada's nativity we find ♄ a short distance outside the cusp of the 9th, and ♄ a short distance outside the 12th house; they are, therefore,

nearly in mundane  $\square$  ; and as it is an evil aspect, they mutually increase each other's evil.

*A mundane  $\Delta$*  is four houses apart. Thus in Ada's figure of birth the  $\odot$  being near upon the cusp of the 9th and  $\text{J}$  near the 1st house (which are four houses apart) we say that the luminaries are in mundane  $\Delta$ . The effect is fortunate, and upholds the native's honour and character.

*A mundane  $\text{g}$*  is six houses apart. Thus, a star rising and another setting are in mundane opposition.

*A mundane semi-quartile* is one house and a half apart.

*A mundane sesquiquadrate* is four houses and a half apart.

*A mundane quintile* is one-fifth of two-thirds of the semi-arc of the planet you direct *more* than the  $*$ .

*A mundane biquintile* is one-tenth of the planet's semi-arc *more* than the sesquiquadrate.

*Remark.*—These mundane aspects are all measured by the semi-arcs of the planets ; therefore

*A semi-quartile* is one-half of a planet's semi-arc.

A  $*$  is two-thirds of ditto.

A  $\square$  is an entire semi-arc.

A  $\Delta$  is equal to a semi-arc and one-third more.

*A sesquiquadrate* is equal to a semi-arc and a half.

And observe, that whenever an aspect is measured between two planets, any other aspect may be ascertained, if it also fall in the same hemisphere, by merely taking the relative proportion of the semi-arc of the

planet to be directed. Thus, if we know the distance between two planets, that is the arc of direction to the *conjunction*; then one-half of the semi-arc of the planet which is directed, added to that, will give the arc of direction to the *semi-quartile*; by adding *one-sixth* part of the semi-arc to this, we have the arc of direction to the  $\times$ ; *one-third* more of the semi-arc will give the  $\square$ , and another *third* the  $\triangle$ : to which add *one-sixth* for the *sesquiquadrate*.

N.B. If the planet directed should pass the horizon in forming either of these aspects, that is, if the arc of direction should be longer than the planet's distance from the horizon, then its other semi-arc must be used for those aspects which fall beyond the horizon. Great care is to be taken to avoid errors by taking the wrong semi-arc: this may be done by observing, that if the aspect fall above the earth, the semi-diurnal arc is to be taken; and if below the earth, the semi-nocturnal arc *of that planet which is directed* is to be taken.

## CHAP. XIII.

### OF THE MUNDANE PARALLELS.

THESE are as important as any mundane aspect in their effects, both at birth and when found by direction. They consist of equal proportional distances from the meridian; thus, if two stars, having the same

semi-arcs, are at an equal distance from the meridian on opposite sides, they are in mundane parallel.

*Example.*—If ☉'s semi-arc be  $60^{\circ}$ , and he be  $20^{\circ}$  distant from the meridian, while ♃, having also the semi-arc of  $60^{\circ}$ , be  $20^{\circ}$  distant from the meridian, they are in mundane parallel. If, however, the ☉ be so situated while the ♃ has the semi-arc of  $120^{\circ}$ , or double that of ☉, she will require to be  $40^{\circ}$  distant from the meridian, or double the ☉'s distance, to be in mundane parallel with him.

*Example.*—In the nativity of Ada, ♃ is placed in the 11th, at the distance of  $37^{\circ} 55'$  from the meridian, his semi-arc being  $64^{\circ} 24'$ . The Sun is in the 9th, approaching to a parallel distance from the meridian with Saturn; the ☉ has the semi-arc of  $57^{\circ} 53'$ , which is less than that of ♃; therefore, when the Sun is at a distance of  $34^{\circ} 5'$  from the meridian, he will be in mundane parallel with ♃, because the ☉'s semi-arc bears *the same proportion* to  $34^{\circ} 5'$  as ♃'s semi-arc bears to his distance from the meridian, which is  $37^{\circ} 55'$ .

## CHAP. XIV.

### OF THE PART OF FORTUNE.

WHATEVER distance the Sun is from the Moon (measured by oblique ascension), so far is the Part of Fortune from the Ascendant: hence, if the ☉ be ex-

actly ascending at birth, the place of  $\oplus$  will be exactly that in which the Moon is at that time; therefore, to find the right ascension of  $\oplus$ , observe the following

*Rule.*—Add  $90^\circ$  to the A. R. of the M. C., and it will give the oblique ascension of the Ascendant. From the oblique ascension of the Ascendant subtract the oblique ascension of the Sun (having first added  $360^\circ$  to the former, if it be less than the latter); to the remainder add the A. R. of  $\text{D}$ : the sum will be the A. R. of  $\oplus$ .

*Example.*—In Ada's nativity, the A. R. of the

|                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| M. C. is .....                              | 273° 22' |
| To which add .....                          | 90 0     |
| <hr/>                                       |          |
| Oblique Ascension of Ascendant .....        | 363 22   |
| Subtract $\odot$ 's oblique ascension ..... | 288 42   |
| <hr/>                                       |          |
| Remainder .....                             | 74 40    |
| To which add $\text{D}$ 's A. R. ....       | 7 15     |
| <hr/>                                       |          |
| It gives the A. R. of $\oplus$ .....        | 81 55    |
| <hr/> <hr/>                                 |          |

#### TO FIND THE SITUATION OF THE PART OF FORTUNE IN THE FIGURE AT BIRTH.

*Rule.*—Find its distance from the nearest meridian; bearing in mind that the  $\oplus$  is always under the horizon before the full Moon, at which time it is on the cusp of the 7th house,\* and that after full Moon it is always above the horizon.

\* If  $\text{D}$  have no latitude.

*Example.*—In Ada's nativity the  $\oplus$  is under the horizon, because the  $\beth$  had not reached the full. The A. R. of the meridian under the earth is  $93^{\circ} 22'$ , from which, if we take the A. R. of  $\oplus$   $81^{\circ} 55'$ , the remainder is  $11^{\circ} 27'$ , the distance of  $\oplus$  from the meridian, which, as it does not amount to *one-third* of the semi arc of  $\oplus$  ( $93^{\circ} 9'$ ), shews that  $\oplus$  is in the 3d house.

N.B. The semi-arc of  $\oplus$  is always that of the  $\beth$ , if they are both above or under the horizon; but if one be above, and the other under the horizon, the  $\oplus$  will have the opposite semi-arc to  $\beth$ , which may be found by taking the semi-arc of  $\beth$  from 180 degrees.

*Observation.*—Mr. Wilson, in his "Dictionary of Astrology," p. 306, says that the Part of Fortune "is really nothing but a phantom hatched in the figurative brain of Ptolemy, which has no influence whatever." I certainly must demur to this *dictum*, as I have found by experience that, if calculated in the manner I have here explained, and the directions to it be correctly calculated also, and no *false* directions made (such as aspects in the zodiac, which do not apply to  $\oplus$ ), there will be found very considerable effects. I respect Mr. Wilson as a friend of truth; but I think that in treating of Astrology he has, in some few instances, thought too much of reason and too little of experience. It is true, that we cannot *explain* the *influence* of  $\oplus$ , nor can we explain

*that* of any planet ; but we must remember, that “two bodies, at a distance, will put one another into motion by the force of attraction; which is unexplicable by us, though made evident to us by experience, and so to be taken as a principle in natural philosophy.” These are the words of the great Locke; and they justify our faith in the influence of  $\oplus$  if made evident “*by experience*,” though it be, indeed, “unexplicable” by reason, in our present state of knowledge.

## CHAP. XV.

### OF THE HYLEG AND THE HYLEGIACAL PLACES.

THE *hyleg*, or giver of life, is first the  $\odot$ , if found in a hylegiacal place; 2d, the  $\sphericalangle$ , if she be so found, when  $\odot$  is not; lastly, the luminaries being neither of them in hylegiacal places, the degree ascending becomes hyleg. The *hylegiacal places* are from 5 degrees above the ascending horizon to 25 degrees below it, measured by oblique ascension; also from half way between the ascendant and mid-heaven unto 5 degrees beyond the cusp of the 9th house; lastly, from 5 degrees below the 8th house to 5 degrees below the 7th or descendant.

N.B. The ascendant or  $\sphericalangle$  receiving evil aspects by direction will at all times be likely to affect the health, whether hyleg or not. And if the Moon be beyond the exact 5 degrees of any hylegiacal house, yet if

within a short distance, she will cause a great deal of danger ; and if the hyleg be at the same time afflicted, though only slightly, the native will very probably die. It has been said that if  $\oplus$  be in a hylegiacal place when neither luminary is so situated, it becomes hyleg. This doctrine, has never yet been confirmed by my own experience; nor should I direct to it as hyleg, because I have hitherto found that its chief effects were upon the native's pecuniary circumstances. Lilly, speaking of the directions to  $\oplus$ , says, "thereby to be certified of the state of riches and goods moveable, the times of increase or decrease, &c." And I believe the effects of  $\oplus$  are confined to these subjects chiefly, though it may affect his family affairs.

N.B. The planet in  $\zeta$  with  $\oplus$  will greatly influence the *nature* of the native's property, which will be according to the character of that planet.



## SECOND BOOK.

## CHAP. I.

## ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS.

THE ☉, ☽, ascendant, and mid-heaven, only can be directed in the zodiac\*. The principle on which these directions are to be made is the subtraction of the oblique ascension of either of the first three, taken under its own pole, from the oblique ascension of the place of the aspect taken under the same pole.

The pole of the ☉ or ☽ is a certain elevation they have from the meridian towards the horizon; hence, if they be exactly on the meridian they have no pole, and the arc of direction must be found by right ascension: hence also the mid-heaven itself, having no pole, must be directed by right ascension only. If the ☉ or ☽ be exactly on the horizon, they will have the polar elevation of the horizon itself; which is always *the latitude of the country*. The ascendant, when it

\* Some modern artists, as well as *Placidus*, dispute the power of the *angles* thus directed. I have had innumerable proofs of its existence.

is directed in the zodiac, must always be directed under the pole or latitude of the place of birth.

There being some difference of opinion as to the proper mode of calculating poles, it may be proper to explain the nature of the pole of a star, or house.

If we examine the horizon of any place on the equator, we shall find the poles of the heavens therein, and in a line with the poles of the Earth. Now, if we quit the equator and proceed towards either pole of the Earth, we necessarily raise that pole of the heavens by an arc exactly equal to the extent of the latitude we arrive at from the equator. If, therefore, we were to reach London, in latitude  $51^{\circ} 32'$  N., we should find that the north pole of the heavens had become *elevated* above the horizon by an arc exactly equal to that latitude. Wherefore we say, that *the elevation of the pole of the horizon, or 1st house, is the latitude of the country*. If we reached  $90^{\circ}$  of latitude, or the pole of the Earth, we should elevate the pole of the heavens to our zenith.

The circles of latitude are *small circles of the sphere* having their planes parallel with the plane of the equator. And the CIRCLES OF POSITION of all bodies between the meridian and horizon are analogous to these circles of latitude, being *small circles of the sphere*, having their planes parallel with the plane of the meridian. The *circle of position* of a planet, &c., has a certain point where it and the pole

of the planet intersect the equator. It may be found by the following analogy :—

As the semi-arc of the planet  
Is to  $90^{\circ}$  of the equator,  
So is the meridian distance of the planet  
To the distance in Right Ascension of its *circle of position* from the meridian.

Having found the *circle of position's* distance from the meridian, we have only to find the difference between it and the distance of the planet itself, and we obtain the *ascensional difference* of the planet under its own pole. Then to discover the POLAR ELEVATION of the planet, &c., say,

As Rad. Sine  $90^{\circ}$   
Is to the Co. Tang. of Declin.  
So is Sine of Ascensional Diff.  
To Tang. of pole.

Observe here that the *ascensional difference* of any place in a given latitude (or polar elevation) is exactly that which any *body* has as determined by its distance from the meridian; *ascensional* difference being in both cases the difference between *right* and *oblique* ascension. Therefore the proportion of the stars' ascensional difference, as connected with its semi-arc, may be taken to find its polar elevation.

To learn the ascensional difference (as, for example, that of the Sun with  $23^{\circ} 28'$  declination in the latitude of London) say,

|                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| As Rad. Sine $90^{\circ}$ .....          | 10.00000 |
| To Tang. $23^{\circ} 28'$ .....          | 9.63761  |
| So Tang. Lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$ .....     | 10.09991 |
| <hr/>                                    |          |
| To Sine Asc. Diff. $33^{\circ} 7'$ ..... | 9.73752  |

Suppose, then, that the Sun is one-third of his distance from the meridian to the horizon below the meridian, and we would know his *polar elevation*, say,

|                                                                      |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| As Rad. Sine $90^{\circ}$ .....                                      | 10.00000 |
| To Co. Tang. $23^{\circ} 28'$ .....                                  | 10.36239 |
| So Sine of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $33^{\circ} 7' = 11^{\circ} 2' 20''$ ... | 9.28211  |
| <hr/>                                                                |          |
| To Tang. of the Sun's pole $23^{\circ} 48' =$                        | 9.64450  |

This is the pole of the 11th and 9th houses in the latitude of London, each being one-third of the distance from the meridian to the horizon. To prove it correct we have only to seek for the ascensional difference in the latitude of  $23^{\circ} 48'$ ; thus,

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| As Rad. Sine $90^{\circ}$ .....               | 10.00000    |
| To Tang. Dec. $23^{\circ} 28'$ .....          | 9.63761     |
| So Tang. Pole $23^{\circ} 48'$ .....          | 9.64450     |
| <hr/>                                         |             |
| To Sine Asc. Diff. $11^{\circ} 2' 20''$ ..... | $= 9.28211$ |

By these formulæ have the poles of the houses (as divided by the immortal PTOLEMY, and demonstrated by *Placidus*) been calculated. They have ever been found to agree with events in nature, as they do with the true principles of geometry.

*Observe.*—The place of the aspect or promittor must be taken *without latitude* in all directions in the zodiac, except those of the ♃; for when ♃ is directed to any point, the latitude she will have when she arrives at that point must first be ascertained\*. If the ♃ be directed to the conjunction of any planet, and when she arrives at the longitude of that point she should have great latitude of an opposite nature to the planet, so that there shall be 6 or more degrees difference of latitude between them, the direction will have little or no effect. If, for example, ♀ have 5 degrees *north* latitude, and ♃, when she comes to ♄ of ♀, have 5 degrees of *south* latitude, then the ♄ will have no power. If it should be to an ♄, however, then the exact *opposite* place of ♀ would have 5 degrees of *contrary* latitude, and the aspect (if ♃ had 5° south and ♀ 5° north latitude) would be perfect. Therefore we must observe, that if, on coming to an ♄, the ♃ have extensive latitude of the *same* name as the planet, the direction is weak.

## CHAP. II.

### TO DIRECT ☉ TO ANY ASPECT IN THE ZODIAC, EXCEPT A PARALLEL.

FIRST. Find the ☉'s polar elevation from the meridian, by the analogy in the previous chapter.

*Example.*—In Ada's nativity (from which we will take all our

---

\* Partridge directed ♃ also *sine latitudine*; but I doubt the power of such directions.

examples), the ☉'s semi-arc is  $57^{\circ} 53'$ , and ☉'s meridian distance is  $16^{\circ} 47'$ .

|                                                                                          |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1st. Add the arithmetical complement of the proportional logarithm of ☉'s semi-arc ..... | 9.5073 |
| To the proportional logarithm of $90^{\circ}$ .....                                      | 3010   |
| And the proportional logarithm of ☉ meridian distance.....                               | 1.0304 |
|                                                                                          | <hr/>  |
|                                                                                          | .8387  |
|                                                                                          | <hr/>  |

The sum is the proportional logarithm of the difference of its circle and that of the meridian ....  $26^{\circ} 2'$

|                                              |       |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| 2d. Subtract the ☉'s meridian distance ..... | 16 47 |
|                                              | <hr/> |

The difference is ☉'s ascensional difference *in his pole* ..... 9 15

|                                                                     |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 3d. Rad. s. $90^{\circ}$ .....                                      | 10.00000 |
| To logarithm sine of ascensional difference, $9^{\circ} 15'$ ..     | 9.20613  |
| So logarithm co-tangent of ☉'s declination $22^{\circ} 54'$ = ..... | 10.37426 |
|                                                                     | <hr/>    |

To logarithm tangent of the POLE of ☉ =  $20^{\circ} 50'$ .. 9.58039

**SECOND.** Ascertain the oblique *ascension* of ☉ under his own pole, if he be ascending, or his oblique *descension*, if he be descending.—N.B. ☉ is ascending from midnight till noon, and descending from noon till midnight.

**Rule 1.**—Add the ascensional difference to the A. R. if the declination be *south*, but subtract it from the A. R. if the declination be *north*; the result is the oblique *ascension*.

**Rule 2.**—For the oblique *descension* do the reverse: add the ascensional difference if the declination be *north*, subtract it if the declination be *south*.

|                                                          |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Example.</i> —The ☉'s A.R. is .....                   | 256 35 <sup>0</sup> |
| The declination is <i>south</i> , therefore subtract the |                     |
| ascensional difference .....                             | 9 15                |
|                                                          | <hr/>               |
| It gives ☉'s oblique descension under his pole           | 247 20              |
|                                                          | <hr/> <hr/>         |

**THIRD.** Find the declination of the place of the aspect, and look in the tables\* for the logarithm of its *tangent*; to which add the log. tangent of ☉'s pole. The sum will be the log. *sine* of the *aspect's* ascensional difference under that pole. With this *ascensional difference* find its oblique ascension or descension, as you did that of ☉†.

**LASTLY.** Subtract that of ☉ from that of the aspect, and the remainder will be the **ARC OF DIRECTION**.

*Example.*—Direct the ☉ to ☐ of ♎ in the zodiac. The ♎ is in ♎ 5° 39': when ☉ comes to ♎ 5° 39', he will form a ☐ aspect to the place of ♎ at birth.

---

\* The best extant are "*Logarithmi VI Decimalium, auctore G. F. Ursino*;" but a less expensive and very convenient set have been published by Taylor and Walton.

† By adding it to or subtracting it from the A. R. of the aspect.

|                                                                                                                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| The declination of the aspect $\text{♄ } 5^{\circ} 39'$ is $23^{\circ} 21'$                                                      |                  |
| its log. <i>tangent</i> .....                                                                                                    | 9.63510          |
| The logarithm <i>tangent</i> of the $\odot$ 's pole $20^{\circ} 50'$ is                                                          | 9.58039          |
| Their sum is the log. <i>sine</i> of the ascensional difference of the <i>aspect</i> under $\odot$ 's pole $9^{\circ} 27'$ ..... | 9.21558          |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                            |                  |
| Then from the A. R. of $\text{♄ } 5^{\circ} 39'$ , which is ....                                                                 | $276^{\circ} 9'$ |
| Subtract the ascensional difference, as its declination is <i>south</i> .....                                                    | 9 27             |
| It leaves the oblique descension of the aspect under $\odot$ 's pole .....                                                       | 266 42           |
| From which subtract the oblique descension of $\odot$ under $\odot$ 's pole .....                                                | 247 20           |
| And this will be the ARC OF DIRECTION of $\odot$ $\square$                                                                       |                  |
| $\text{♄}$ in zodiac .....                                                                                                       | 19 22            |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                            |                  |

To those who think the above a tedious operation, we observe, that if the  $\odot$ 's pole, &c. be once found, in all other of the directions you have only to go through the last two heads of the rule. And, moreover, the whole of these aspects *in zodiaco* may be worked by means of the *semi-arcs*, without reference to poles or the use of logarithms. The invariable rule is this :—

*As the semi-arc of the significator ( $\odot$ ,  $\text{♄}$ , or *asc.*) is to its distance from the meridian, so is the semi-arc of the place of the aspect to its 2d distance. The sum or difference of the aspects PRIMARY AND SECONDARY distance from the meridian is the ARC OF DIRECTION.*

*Example.*—As semi-arc  $\odot$  is to  $\odot$ 's meridian distance, so is the semi-arc of  $\text{♄ } 5^{\circ} 39'$  to its second distance, which add to its primary meridian distance.



## CHAP. III.

## TO DIRECT ☉ TO A PARALLEL IN THE ZODIAC,

**Rule 1.**—LOOK in the table of declination for the declination to which you desire to direct the ☉, which you will find in the column marked 0 at the top; then note what longitude it answers to in the first column, and find the A. R. answering to this longitude.

**Rule 2.**—The log. tang. of the dec. + log. tang. of the pole of ☉ = the log. sine of the ascensional difference of the aspect under that pole.

**Rule 3.**—Find the oblique ascension or descension of the aspect, according as the ☉ is ascending or descending; and from it take the oblique ascension or descension of the ☉: the remainder is the ARC OF DIRECTION.

**Example.**—Required to direct the Sun to the parallel declination of Herschel, in Ada's nativity.

The declination of ♃ is  $21^{\circ} 35'$  south, which is the declination ☉ will have when he reaches ♊  $22^{\circ} 30'$ , the A. R. of which is  $294^{\circ} 19'$ .

|                                                                   |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| To the log. <i>tangent</i> of $21^{\circ} 35'$ .....              | 9.59726 |
| Add the log. <i>tangent</i> of the pole of ☉, $20^{\circ} 50'$ .. | 9.58039 |

|                                                                                                       |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <hr/>                                                                                                 |         |
| The sum is the logarithm <i>sine</i> of the ascensional difference of the aspect under the pole of ☉, |         |
| $8^{\circ} 39'$ .....                                                                                 | 9.17764 |

|                                                                                         |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Then from the A. R. of the aspect.....                                                  | 294 19 |
| Take the ascen. difference as before .....                                              | 8 39   |
| <hr/>                                                                                   |        |
| It gives the oblique descension of the aspect under<br>the pole of ☉ .....              | 285 40 |
| From this subtract the oblique descension of ☉<br>under his pole .....                  | 247 20 |
| <hr/>                                                                                   |        |
| And there remains the <i>arc of direction</i> of ☉ to a<br>zodiacal parallel of ♄ ..... | 38 20  |
| <hr/>                                                                                   |        |

## CHAP. IV.

TO DIRECT THE MOON IN THE ZODIAC TO  
ANY ASPECT EXCEPT A PARALLEL.

FIRST. As in case of ☉, find the ♃'s pole and her oblique ascension or descension under her pole.

1st. To find the pole of ♃, add the proportional log. of ♃'s semi-arc (taking its arithmetical comp.) to the proportional logarithm of 90°, and the proportional log. of ♃'s meridian distance; the sum is the proportional log. of the difference of the circles of position.

2d. The difference between the meridian distance of ♃ and the difference of the circles of position = the ascensional difference of ♃ under her pole.

3d. The log. *sine* of the ascensional difference + the logarithm *co-tangent* of the ♃'s declination = the log. *tangent* of ♃'s pole.

*Example.*—Find ♃'s pole in Ada's nativity.

|                                                                            |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Proportional log. of ♃'s semi-arc $95^{\circ} 9'$ (its arith. comp.) ..... | 9.7139                 |
| Ditto log. of $90$ degrees .....                                           | 3010                   |
| Ditto log. of ♃'s merid. dist. $86^{\circ} 7'$ .....                       | 3202                   |
| Ditto log. of the difference<br>in circle of position..... 83 12 .....     | <u>3351</u>            |
| ♃'s asc. diff. in her pole.... 2 55 log. sine of this                      | 8.70658                |
| Add log. co-tangent ♃ dec. $2^{\circ} 30'$ ..                              | <u>11.35991</u>        |
| Sum is log. tangent of ♃'s pole $49^{\circ} 22'$ .....                     | <u><u>10.06649</u></u> |

**SECOND.** 1. To find the oblique ASCENSION of ♃ in her pole, *add* the ascensional difference if the declination be *south*; *subtract* the ascensional difference, if the declination be *north*, to or from the A.R.

2. To find the oblique DESCENSION, do the reverse.

*Example.*—A.R. of ♃  $7^{\circ} 15'$  + ascens. diff.  $2^{\circ} 55'$  = oblique ascens. of ♃ in her pole  $10^{\circ} 10'$ .

**THIRD.** Find the oblique ascension or descension of the aspect under the pole of ♃, and subtract the ♃'s oblique ascension or descension from it: the remainder is the ARC OF DIRECTION.

**N.B.** The latitude of the ♃ in the aspect must be first noted to find her true A.R. and declination therein.

*Example.*—Direct ♃ to a ♄ of ♄ in Ada's nativity.

Mars is in  $20^{\circ} 26'$  of ♈, at which, when the ♃ arrives, she will have  $4^{\circ} 45'$  south latitude, and  $3^{\circ} 34'$  north declination; then the log. tangent of this declination 8.79470 + the log. tangent of the pole of ♃ 10.06649 = the log. sine of the ascensional difference of the aspect in ♃'s pole  $4^{\circ} 10'$  = 8.86119.

The A.R. of  $20^{\circ} 26'$  ♈ with  $4^{\circ} 45'$  south latitude is  $20^{\circ} 40'$  — the ascens. difference, the declination being *north*,  $4^{\circ} 10'$  = the oblique ascension of the aspect in pole of ♃,  $16^{\circ} 31'$ .

LASTLY.—*The aspect's* oblique ascension in the pole of ♃ 16° 30' — the oblique ascension of ♃ in her pole 10° 10' = the *arc of direction* of ♃ ♄ ♀ zodiac, 6° 20'.

N.B. To work this by semi-arcs, say, semi-arc ♃ : meridian distance ♃ :: semi-arc of ♃ 20° 26' with 4° 45' south latitude : second distance of ditto. Then difference of meridian distance and second distance = arc of direction.

## CHAP. V.

### TO DIRECT THE MOON TO PARALLELS OF DECLINATION.

**Rule 1.**—LOOK in the Ephemeris for the days succeeding the birth, and see at what time the ♃ falls on the declination you require; then calculate by proportion the latitude and longitude she will have at that time.

**Rule 2.**—Find the A.R. for that latitude and longitude, and take from or add to it the ascensional difference given by the required declination under the ♃'s pole: the result will be the oblique ascension or oblique descension of the *aspect*; the ♃'s oblique ascension or descension taken from which will leave the **ARC OF DIRECTION**.

N.B. Find ♃'s pole as taught in chap. iv.

**Example.**—I desire to bring ♃ to a parallel of ♄'s declination in Ada's nativity.

I find that the ♃'s declination on the 12th December is 7° 22', and on the 13th it is 12° 16'; then, If the difference 4° 54' is equal to 24 hours, what will the difference between the declination at noon on the 12th, 7° 22', and the de-

clination of  $\text{♂ } 8^{\circ} 23'$ , which is  $1^{\circ} 1'$ , amount to? Answer, 4 hours 59 minutes; at which time, on the 12th, I find the  $\text{♄}$  is in longitude  $2^{\circ} 30' 8''$ , with  $4^{\circ} 10'$  south latitude.

The A.R. answering to this latitude and longitude is  $31^{\circ} 58'$ . Then the logarithm *tangent* of the declination  $\text{♂ } 8^{\circ} 23'$ , 9.16841 + log. *tangent* of the  $\text{♄}$ 's pole  $49^{\circ} 22'$ , 10.06649 = log. *sine* of the aspect's ascensional difference  $9^{\circ} 55' = 9.23590$ .

|                                                              |              |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Now, from the A.R. of the aspect.....                        | <sup>0</sup> | <sup>1</sup> |
| Take the ascens. difference under the $\text{♄}$ 's pole..   | 31           | 58           |
| It leaves the oblique ascension under the $\text{♄}$ 's pole | 22           | 3            |
| From which subtract the $\text{♄}$ 's oblique ascension      |              |              |
| in her pole.....                                             | 10           | 10           |
| The remainder is the ARC OF DIRECTION of the                 |              |              |
| $\text{♄}$ to the zodiacal parallel of $\text{♂}$ .....      | 11           | 53           |

N.B. There are no directions more powerful than the parallels in the zodiac; they merit the greatest attention. It is observed that their effects are felt a few weeks before the arc of direction is complete.

## CHAP. VI.

### TO DIRECT THE ASCENDANT TO ASPECTS IN THE ZODIAC.

*Rule 1.*—ADD  $90^{\circ}$  to the A.R. of the mid-heaven at birth, and it gives the oblique ascension of the ascendant under the pole (or latitude) of birth.

*Rule 2.*—Look in the Table of Declinations for the declination of the aspect, which is found in the column marked O at the top, opposite its longitude.



## CHAP. VII.

TO DIRECT THE MID-HEAVEN TO ASPECTS IN  
THE ZODIAC.

*Rule.*—THE A. R. of the aspect — A. R. of M. C.  
= the ARC OF DIRECTION.

*Example.*—Find the arc of the M. C.  $\square$  of  $\mathfrak{J}$  in the zodiac.

A. R. of the  $\square$  of  $\mathfrak{J}$  (in  $\mathfrak{J}$   $20^{\circ} 26'$ )  $292^{\circ} 7'$  — A. R. of  
M. C.  $273^{\circ} 22'$  = the ARC OF DIRECTION  $18^{\circ} 45'$ .

## CHAP. VIII.

OF MUNDANE DIRECTIONS TO THE ANGLES;  
THAT IS, TO THE ASCENDANT OR M. C.

THESE are merely the divisions of the semi-arcs of the planets: thus,  $\frac{1}{2}$  is a semi-quartile;  $\frac{2}{3}$  a  $*$ ; the whole of the semi-arc a  $\square$ ; one semi-arc and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of another a  $\triangle$ ; one semi-arc and a half, a sesquiquadrate, &c. A semi-arc always bearing the same proportion to the 12 houses as 90 degrees do to the circle or 12 signs of the zodiac, it follows that  $\frac{2}{3}$  of it form a  $*$  aspect, as  $\frac{2}{3}$  of  $90^{\circ}$  are  $60^{\circ}$ , a  $*$  in the zodiac, &c. &c.

*To find the Arc of Direction to a Semi-quartile of the M. C.*

**Rule.**—The difference between half the semi-arc and the meridian distance of the planet is the ARC OF DIRECTION; because, when the planet is exactly half its semi-arc off the M. C., it is in semi-quartile aspect to that angle.

**Example.**— $\Upsilon$  semi-arc is  $64^{\circ} 24'$ ; half is  $32^{\circ} 12'$ , which taken from  $\Upsilon$ 's meridian distance  $37^{\circ} 55'$ , gives the arc of M. C. to the semi-quartile of  $\Upsilon$   $5^{\circ} 43'$ .

*To find the Arc of Direction to a \* of M. C.*

**Rule.**—The difference between the planet's meridian distance and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its semi-arc is the arc of direction.

**Example.**— $\frac{2}{3}$  of  $\odot$ 's semi-arc  $38^{\circ} 35'$  —  $\odot$ 's meridian distance  $16^{\circ} 47' = 21^{\circ} 48'$ , the arc of direction of M. C. \*  $\odot$ .

*To find the Arc of Direction to a  $\square$  of M. C.*

**Rule.**—The planet's semi-arc — meridian distance = arc of direction.

**Example.**—The semi-arc of  $\mathcal{U}$   $75^{\circ} 34'$  — meridian distance of  $\mathcal{U}$   $62^{\circ} 55' =$  arc of M. C.  $\square$   $\mathcal{U}$   $12^{\circ} 39'$ .

---

\* This is when  $\mathcal{U}$  sets or comes to the 7th house, which is asc.  $8^{\circ} \mathcal{U}$ .



*To find the Arc of Direction to a  $\Delta$  of M. C.*

**Rule.**—If the planet be above the Earth, add one-third of its semi-arc (nocturnal) to the arc for its  $\square$  of M. C. If under the Earth, the difference between its meridian distance and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its semi-arc is the *arc of direction*.

**Example.**— $\Upsilon$  being above the Earth, the arc of M. C.  $\square \Upsilon$   $12^{\circ} 39' + \frac{1}{3}$  of the semi-arc of  $\Upsilon$  (nocturnal)  $34^{\circ} 49' =$  arc of M. C.  $\Delta \Upsilon$   $47^{\circ} 28'$ .

## INFERIOR ASPECTS.

*To find the Arc of the Quintile to the M. C.*

**Rule.**—If the quintile be in the 7th house, take  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the semi-arc from the arc for the  $\square$ . If it be in the 12th house, subtract from  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the semi-arc the distance the planet is from the ascendant.

**Example 1.**—The  $\odot$ 's semi-arc  $57^{\circ} 53' - \odot$  meridian distance  $16^{\circ} 47' =$  M. C.  $\square \odot$   $41^{\circ} 16' - \frac{1}{3}$  of  $\odot$  semi-arc  $11^{\circ} 35' =$  M. C. quintile  $\odot$   $29^{\circ} 31'$ .

**Example 2.**—Semi-arc of the  $\mathfrak{D}$  (diurnal) is  $86^{\circ} 51'$ ,  
of which  $\frac{1}{3}$  is ..... 17 22  
Then  $17^{\circ} 22'$  is the distance the  $\mathfrak{D}$  must be from  
the ascendant to form the quintile with the M.  
C.; and as  $\mathfrak{D}$  is not yet risen, her distance  
from the ascendant  $7^{\circ} 2'$  must be added to it.. 7 2  


---

Arc of M. C. quintile of the  $\mathfrak{D}$  ..... 24 24  


---

*To find the Arc of the Sesquiquadrate to the M. C.*

*Rule.*—If in the 2d, subtract  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the semi-arc from the arc for the  $\Delta$  ; if in the 5th, add  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the semi-arc to the arc for the  $\Delta$ .

*Another Rule.*—Take half the planet's semi-arc, and find the difference between it and the planet's meridian distance, which will be the arc to the semi-quartile of the 4th house, or sesquiquadrate of the M. C.

*Example.*— $\frac{1}{6}$  of the semi-nocturnal arc of  $21^{\circ} 17' 24'' +$  arc for his  $\Delta$  to M. C.  $47^{\circ} 28' = 64^{\circ} 52'$ , the M. C. to the sesquiquadrate of  $21^{\circ}$ .

*To find the Arc of the Biquintile to the M. C.*

*Rule.*—To the arc for the sesquiquadrate add  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the semi-arc if the aspect fall in the 5th house, and subtract  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the semi-arc if it fall in the 2d house.

N.B. This direction is of no consequence with the evil planets ; it is but weak with the benefics.

*To find the Arc to the  $\zeta$  or  $\gamma$  of M. C.*

*Rule.*—If the planet be *ascending*, its meridian distance is the arc to the  $\zeta$  M. C. ; and if it be *descending*, its meridian distance is its arc to the  $\gamma$  of M. C. This needs no example.

\* This is also asc. S. S.  $\square 21^{\circ}$ .

## TO DIRECT THE ASCENDANT IN MUNDO.

*To find the ♄ or the ♀ of any Star with the Ascendant.*

*Rule.*—If the planet be between the 4th house and the ascendant, its semi-arc — its meridian distance = the arc to the ♄. If it be between the 10th house and 7th house its semi-arc — its meridian distance = the arc to the ♀.

*Example.*—Mars is between the 4th and ascendant: its semi-arc  $79^{\circ} 19'$  — meridian distance of ♄  $74^{\circ} 40'$  = arc of direction of the ascendant ♄ ♂  $4^{\circ} 39'$ .

*To find the \* or Δ of any Planet to the Ascendant.*

*Rule.*—If above the Earth, its meridian distance —  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its semi-arc = the \*; if below the Earth, and east of the 4th,  $\frac{1}{3}$  its semi-arc — its meridian distance; but if west of the 4th, + its meridian distance = the \*.

If above the Earth, and east of the 10th, its meridian distance +  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its semi-arc; but if west of the 10th, its meridian distance —  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its semi-arc = the Δ. If under the Earth, the meridian distance —  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its semi-arc = the Δ.

The quintile to the ascendant is  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the planet's semi-arc from the meridian, either above or below the Earth.

The *sesquiquadrate* is the semi-quartile from the M. C. if it fall in the 8th house; if it fall in the 5th, it is the sesquiquadrate from the M. C. or semi-quartile from the 4th house.

The *semi-quartile* is the semi-quartile from the M. C. if it fall in the 11th; if it fall in the 2d, it is the sesquiquadrate from the M. C.

The *biquintile* is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the planet's semi-arc *beyond* the middle of the 8th, or semi-quartile from the M. C. If it fall in the 5th, it is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the planet's semi-arc to be taken from the arc to the sesquiquadrate of the M. C.

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

*Example.*—☉'s arc to  $\Delta$  of ascendant is  $2^{\circ} 30' 40''$ ; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the semi-arc of ☉  $19^{\circ} 17' 40''$ , and it gives  $21^{\circ} 48'$ , for M. C. \* ☉, which is ☉'s distance from the 8th; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  again, and it gives  $41^{\circ} 6'$ , the arc for M. C. ☐ ☉ or ascendant ☿ ☉. Take from  $41^{\circ} 6'$  the  $\frac{1}{5}$  of ☉'s semi-arc, it gives  $29^{\circ} 31'$  for M. C. quintile ☉. Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  ☉'s semi-arc from  $41^{\circ} 6'$ , and it gives  $12^{\circ} 10'$ , the M.C. semi-quartile ☉, which is also ascendant sesquiquadrate ☉.

## CHAP. IX.

TO DIRECT ☉ OR ♃ TO ANY ASPECT IN THE WORLD (EXCEPT PARALLELS) BY CONVERSE MOTION.

WHEN ☉ or ♃, *above the Earth*, are moved on-wards to form the aspect, from the east towards the west, or *below the Earth* from the west towards the east, it is termed a CONVERSE DIRECTION.

*Rule 1.*—As the semi-arc of the planet to whose aspect ☉ or ♃ is directed is to that planet's distance within or without a certain house, so is the semi-arc of ☉ or ♃ to the *second* distance of ☉ or ♃ from the house which forms the required aspect with that from which the planet's distance is taken.

*Rule 2.*—Find the apparent or primary distance from the said house, and take the sum or difference of the two distances according as the ☉ or ♃ falls short of or passes the cusp of the house, for the ARC OF DIRECTION. If the aspect is formed before the ☉ or ♃ passes the house, the *difference*, but, if they pass the house to form the aspect, the *sum* must be taken.

*Example 1.*—Required the arc of ☉ ☐ ♃ converse ?

Semi-arc of ♃  $64^{\circ} 24'$  : ♃'s distance from the 12th (outside)  $4^{\circ} 55'$  :: semi-arc of ☉  $57^{\circ} 53'$  : ☉'s second distance from the 9th outside,  $4^{\circ} 25'$ .

As the ☉ has to pass the 9th to form the ☐, add the distance of the ☉ from the 9th, which is the arc of ascendant  $\Delta$  ☉  $2^{\circ} 32'$ , the *sum* is  $6^{\circ} 57'$ , ☉ ☐ ♃ converse.

*Example 2.*—Required the arc of direction of the ♃ to the ☐ of ☉ by converse motion ?

Semi-arc of ☉  $57^{\circ} 53'$  : ☉'s distance *inside* the 9th,  $2^{\circ} 32'$   
 :: semi-arc of ♃ (diurnal)  $86^{\circ} 51'$  : second distance of ♃  
*inside* the 12th,  $3^{\circ} 48'$ .

To find the ♃'s primary or *actual distance* from the 12th, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  her semi-arc *diurnal* to her distance from the 1st house  $7^{\circ} 2'$  :  $86^{\circ} 51'$ , of which  $\frac{1}{2} = 28^{\circ} 57' + 7^{\circ} 2' =$  the ♃'s primary distance from the 12th  $35^{\circ} 59'$  — her *second* distance to the 12th  $3^{\circ} 48' = 32^{\circ} 11'$ , arc of ♃ ☐ ☉ converse.

N.B. That semi-arc, whether diurnal or nocturnal, must be taken where the planet is when the aspect is *completed*. The ♃ at Ada's birth was under the Earth, but when she formed the ☐ with the place of the ☉ at birth, she was near the 12th house ; of course, her *diurnal* semi-arc must be taken.

To work with proportional logarithms, the rule is to add the logarithms of the 2d and 3d numbers together, and take from their sum the logarithm of the 1st number, which will leave the logarithm of the 4th number. But a shorter method is to take the *arithmetical complement* of the logarithm of the first number, instead of the logarithm itself ; and then add all three logarithms together, and the result will be the same. The arithmetical complement of a logarithm is what it wants of 10.0000. The common way to find it is to take each figure from 9, beginning at the left hand, except the right hand figure, which must be taken from 10.

*Example.*—What is the arithmetical complement of the proportional logarithm of ♃'s semi-arc  $64^{\circ} 24'$  ?

Its proportional logarithm is 4464. As there is no index, the arithmetical complement will have 9 in the index ; then 4 from 9 are 5 ; and 4 from 9 are 5 ; and 6 from 9 are 3 ; and 4 from 10 are 6 ; which will stand thus, 9.5536. If the index

amount to 10 or more, reject 10 in the index; for instance, in the second example of  $\text{D} \square \odot$  converse, the logarithm of the  $\text{D}$ 's distance inside the 12th is 11.6754, which we call 1.6754, by rejecting 10 in the index\*.

## CHAP. X.

### TO DIRECT THE SUN OR MOON TO ANY ASPECT IN MUNDO (EXCEPT THE PARALLELS) BY DIRECT MOTION.

WHEN the  $\odot$  or  $\text{D}$  are supposed to remain fixed in the place they were at birth, and the planets  $\text{M}$ ,  $\text{J}$ ,  $\text{U}$ ,  $\text{S}$ ,  $\text{V}$ , or  $\text{M}$ , are moved on to form the aspect, according to the regular motion of the heavens, the direction is called *Direct Direction*.

**Rule 1.**—As the semi-arc of the  $\odot$  or  $\text{D}$  is to its distance from a certain house, so is the semi-arc of the planet directed to the *second* distance of that planet.

**Rule 2.**—Add or subtract it from the planet's apparent (or primary) distance, according as it passes or falls short of the cusp; the result is the ARC OF DIRECTION.

**Example 1.**—Direct the  $\odot$  to  $\text{S}$   $\text{J}$  by direct direction.

$\odot$ 's semi-arc  $57^{\circ} 53'$  log. (arith. comp.) 9.5073 :  $\odot$ 's meridian distance  $16^{\circ} 47'$ , log. 1.0304 :: semi-arc of  $\text{J}$   $64^{\circ} 24'$  log. .4464 : *second* distance of  $\text{J}$ , past the M. C.  $18^{\circ} 40'$ , log. .9841.

As  $\text{J}$  passes the cusp of the 10th, add his meridian distance

---

\* These proportional logarithms are found in books on Navigation, &c.; they are given in *Cooper's Placidus*.





or ♃'s semi-arc : *second* distance of ☉ or ♃ from the meridian.

**Rule 2.**—The *difference* between ☉ or ♃'s meridian distance and *second* distance is the ARC OF DIRECTION; or if it pass the meridian to form the parallel, the *sum* must be taken.

**Example 1.**—Required the arc of ☉ to parallel ♋ converse.

Semi-arc of ♋  $64^{\circ} 24'$  : meridian distance of ♋  $37^{\circ} 55'$  :: semi-arc of ☉  $57^{\circ} 53'$  : *second* distance of ☉  $34^{\circ} 5'$  — ☉'s meridian distance  $16^{\circ} 47' =$  arc of ☉ par. ♋ converse  $17^{\circ} 18'$ .

**Example 2.**—Required the arc of ♃ parallel ♌ converse.

Semi-arc of ♌  $79^{\circ} 19'$  : meridian distance of ♌  $74^{\circ} 40'$  :: semi-arc (diurnal) of ♃  $86^{\circ} 51'$  : *second* distance of ♃  $81^{\circ} 46'$ .

As the aspect falls above the Earth, the ♃'s *diurnal* meridian distance ( $= 180^{\circ}$  — her meridian distance) must be taken.

The ♃'s diurnal meridian distance  $93^{\circ} 53'$  — her *second* distance  $81^{\circ} 46' =$  arc of ♃ parallel ♌ converse  $12^{\circ} 7'$ .

## CHAP. XII.

### TO DIRECT THE SUN OR MOON TO MUNDANE PARALLELS BY DIRECT DIRECTION.

THIS is reversing the operation of the converse parallels.

**Rule 1.**—Semi-arc of ☉ or ♃ : its meridian distance :: the planet's semi-arc : its *second* distance.

**Rule 2.**—The *difference* between the planet's meridian distance and *second* distance, or, if it pass the meridian to form the parallel, their *sum*, will be the ARC OF DIRECTION.

*Example.*—Find the arc of ☉ parallel ♀ D. D.

Semi-arc of ☉,  $57^{\circ} 53'$  log. A.C. 9.5073 : ☉'s meridian distance,  $16^{\circ} 47'$  log. 1.0304 :: the semi-arc of ♀  $64^{\circ} 24'$  log. .4464 : *second* distance of ♀,  $18^{\circ} 40'$  log. .9841.

The meridian distance of ♀  $37^{\circ} 55'$  — the *second* distance of ♀  $18^{\circ} 40' = 19^{\circ} 15'$  arc of ☉ parallel ♀ D. D.

## CHAP. XIII.

### TO DIRECT THE SUN OR MOON TO RAPT PARALLELS;

*Or to Parallel Distances from the Meridian by Rapt Motion.*

THIS name of rapt is an old term, meaning *carried away*; and it signifies those parallels which are formed by both the significator (as ☉ or ☿ are termed) and the promittor (as the planets ♃, ♀, ♄, ♂, ♁, and ♀, are termed) being carried away by the motion of the Earth on its axis from the places they were in at birth, till they come to equal or parallel distances from the meridian.

*Rule 1.*—Take half the sum of the semi-arc of the ☉ or ☿ + that of the planet.

*Rule 2.*—Take half the difference between the A. R. of the ☉ or ☿ and that of the planet.

*Rule 3.*—Take half the semi-arc of the body which will be applying towards or approaching the meridian when the parallel is formed.

*Rule 4.*—Half the sum of the semi-arcs : half the semi-arc of the body applying to the meridian :: half

the difference of A. R. : half the *second* distance of the body applying to the meridian ; which double. The apparent distance of the body from the meridian — the *second* distance = ARC OF DIRECTION.

*Example.*— Bring the ☉ to the rapt parallel of ♃ in Ada's nativity.

To semi-arc of ♃  $64^{\circ} 24'$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of it is  $32^{\circ} 12'$     A. R. of ♃  $311^{\circ} 17'$   
Add semi-arc of ☉  $57^{\circ} 53'$     A. R. of ☉  $256^{\circ} 35'$

2) 122 17

2) 54 42

Half    61  $8\frac{1}{2}$  p. log. (A. C.) 9.5311

Half 27 21

:  $\frac{1}{2}$  of ♃'s semi-arc  $32^{\circ} 12'$  ..... 7474

:  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the diff. A. R. 27 21 prop. log.... 8183

:  $\frac{1}{2}$  the *second* distance of ♃ ...  $14^{\circ} 24' = 1.0968$

      .     $\times$     2

Second distance of ♃    28 48

The meridian distance of ♃,  $37^{\circ} 55'$ , — *second* distance of ♃ from the meridian,  $28^{\circ} 48'$ , leaves the *arc of direction* of ☉ rapt parallel ♃,  $9^{\circ} 7'$ .

N.B. These rapt parallels are most powerful directions, and never fail to produce important effects. This direction it was which caused the death of the native's noble and talented father ; as it will be seen, by the rules for turning arcs of direction into time, that it came up exactly at the period of Lord Byron's death. *All parallels act like conjunctions ; good with good planets, and evil with evil planets.*

*Example 2.*—Required the arc for the rapt parallel of ♃ to ♈. The body of ♈ is nearer the ascendant than that of ♃; and he therefore rises first, and will form a parallel distance to the M. C. according to his semi-arc (diurnal, as he will be above the Earth), with that formed by ♃ to the meridian under the Earth, according to her semi-arc. But as the opposition of ♃ will be at an equal distance from the 10th or diurnal meridian as her body is from the 4th or nocturnal meridian; and as the rule requires the arcs used to be both diurnal or both nocturnal, we take the ♄ of ♃ instead of the ♃ herself to work with.

Then to the semi-arc (diurnal)  $0^{\circ} \quad /$   
 of ♈ .....  $100^{\circ} \quad 41'$     A. R. ♈  $18^{\circ} \quad 42' + 360^{\circ} \quad 0'$   
=  $378^{\circ} \quad 42'$

Add the semi-arc (diurnal)  
 of the ♄ of ♃, which is her  
 own semi-arc, nocturnal..  $93^{\circ} \quad 9'$     A. R. of ♃'s ♄  $187^{\circ} \quad 15'$   
 $2)193^{\circ} \quad 60'$                        $2)191^{\circ} \quad 27'$   
Half..  $95^{\circ} \quad 43'$

Half.....  $96^{\circ} \quad 55' =$  P. log. (A. C.)  $9.7311$   
 : Half semi-arc ♈ ....  $50^{\circ} \quad 20'$  .....  $5534$   
 :: Half diff. A. R. ....  $95^{\circ} \quad 43'$  .....  $2743$   
 : Half the second distance .....  $49^{\circ} \quad 43'$  .....  $5588$   
 $\times 2$                        $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

The second dist. ♈ to meridian....  $99^{\circ} \quad 26'$   
 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$180^{\circ}$  — meridian distance ♈  $74^{\circ} \quad 40' =$  primary distance of ♈ to diurnal meridian,  $105^{\circ} \quad 20' -$  ♈ second distance,  $99^{\circ} \quad 26' = 5^{\circ} \quad 54'$  arc of ♃ rapt parallel ♈.

*Example 3.*—Find the rapt parallel of ☉ to ♒. When ♒ sets, he will apply to the nocturnal meridian, and soon form a

parallel distance with the ☉ to the diurnal meridian. The opposite place of ☉ must be worked with as if he were in the 3d house, as the nocturnal arcs are used.

|                                       |                 |              |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| To semi-arc of ♃ (nocturnal)          | 104° 26'        | A. R. of ♃   | 210° 27'        |
| Add the semi-arc of ☉'s 8             | 57 53           | A. R. of 8 ☉ | 76 35           |
|                                       | <u>2)162 19</u> |              | <u>2)133 52</u> |
| Half....                              | 81 9½           | Half....     | 66 56           |
| Half the sum of the semi-arcs         | 81° 9½'         |              | 9.6541          |
| : Half the semi-arc (nocturnal*) of ♃ | 52° 13'..       |              | 5374            |
| ∴ Half difference of the A.R.         | 66° 56'         |              | 4296            |
| : Half the second distance            | 43° 4'          |              | 6211            |
|                                       | <u>× 2</u>      |              | <u>        </u> |
| ♃'s second distance                   | <u>86 8</u>     |              |                 |

♃'s meridian distance, 117° 5'† — his second distance, 86° 8' = arc of ☉ rapt parallel ♃, 30° 57'.

## CHAP. XIV.

### OF DIRECTIONS TO THE PART OF FORTUNE IN MUNDO.

THE ⊕ is a *fixed point*, and has no motion of itself. Bodies of planets may be carried to it, or form aspects with it, except the rapt parallel; but it cannot

\* As he approaches the meridian when the aspect is formed.

† The nocturnal meridian distance of ♃.

itself move onwards, either in the zodiac or by converse motion in the world. The  $\oplus$ , therefore, has nothing to do with the zodiac, and forms no zodiacal aspects; it is capable of direct direction only. (*See Book I, Chap. XIV.*)

*To direct  $\odot$ ,  $\text{D}$ , or any Planet, to an Aspect of  $\oplus$ .*

**Rule 1.**—Semi-arc of  $\oplus$  : its distance from any house it may be near :: semi-arc of the planet *directed* : that planet's *second* distance to the house which is in aspect with the house to which  $\oplus$  is measured from.

**Rule 2.**—Add or subtract the second distance from the apparent, according as the planet passes or falls short of the house; the sum or difference is the **ARC OF DIRECTION**.

*Example.*—Required the arc of  $\oplus$  to  $\Delta \odot$  in Ada's nativity.

Semi-arc  $\oplus$   $93^{\circ} 9'$ , log. A.C. 9.7139 : distance of  $\oplus$  from 4th house,  $11^{\circ} 27'$ , log. 1.1965 :: semi-arc of  $\odot$   $57^{\circ} 53'$ , log. 4.927 :  $\odot$ 's *second* distance *past* the 8th house, where he will be four houses (a  $\Delta$  asp.) from  $\oplus$ ,  $7^{\circ} 7'$  log. 1.4031 +  $\odot$ 's distance to 8th house,  $21^{\circ} 48'$  = arc of  $\oplus \Delta \odot$   $28^{\circ} 55'$ .

*To direct any Planet to a Parallel of  $\oplus$ .*

**Rule 1.**—Semi-arc  $\oplus$  : its meridian distance :: the planet's semi-arc : its second distance from the meridian.

**Rule 2.**—Take from or add this to the planet's meridian distance for the **ARC OF DIRECTION**.

*Example.*—Bring  $\oplus$  to parallel of  $\mathfrak{h}$ .

Semi-arc of  $\oplus$ ,  $93^{\circ} 9'$ , log. A. C. 9.7139 : its meridian distance,  $11^{\circ} 27'$ , log. 1.1965 ::  $\mathfrak{h}$  semi-arc,  $64^{\circ} 24'$ , log. 4.464 :  $\mathfrak{h}$ 's second meridian distance\*,  $7^{\circ} 55'$ , log. 1.3568.

The meridian distance of  $\mathfrak{h}$   $37^{\circ} 55'$  — second distance of  $\mathfrak{h}$  to the meridian,  $7^{\circ} 55' =$  arc of  $\oplus$  parallel to  $\mathfrak{h}$ ,  $30^{\circ} 0'$ .

## CHAP. XV.

### ON TURNING THE ARC OF DIRECTION INTO TIME, TO LEARN AT WHAT AGE ITS EFFECTS WILL BE FELT.

THIS is termed equating the arc of direction. It is a measure of time, and depends on the motion of  $\odot$  in the zodiac.

*Rule.*—To the A. R. of  $\odot$  at birth add the arc of direction. Find in how many days and hours after birth the Sun acquires this A. R., and allow for each day one year of life, and for each two hours one month. To find this time, look in the Ephemeris for the longitude answering to this A. R., and from the day and hour when  $\odot$  reaches this longitude take the day and hour of birth; the difference is the number of days and hours after birth, which are to be turned into years and months, to know the age at which the direction will operate.

\* This distance of  $\mathfrak{h}$  from the M.C. added to his meridian distance will give  $\oplus$   $8 \mathfrak{h} = 45^{\circ} 50'$ .

*Example.*—Required the time of life when the direction of ☉ rapt parallel of ♄ in Ada's nativity will be in operation.

The A. R. of ☉ at birth . . . . . 256° 35'

The arc of ☉ rapt parallel ♄ . . . . . 9 7

A.R. of ☉ when the aspect is complete . . . . . 265 42

The longitude answering to A.R. 265° 42' is ♄ 26° 4', and the ☉ arrived at this longitude at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 18th of December 1815.

Then from Dec. 1815 . . . . . 18 days, 7 hours

Take the day and hour of birth . . . . . 10 days, 1 hour

There remain . . . . . 8 days, 6 hours; which, at the rate of 1 year for 1 day, and 1 month for 2 hours, is the age of 8 years and 3 months, which was March 1824. Now, on the 19th of April 1824, Lord Byron (the native's father) died, which shews the time of birth to be correctly noted, as primary directions can rarely be brought up to nearer than a month of the time of the event, especially those of ♄.

## CHAP. XVI.

### OF SECONDARY DIRECTIONS.

ALL the directions we have hitherto considered are termed PRIMARY DIRECTIONS; and they are found to operate for several weeks, and sometimes for many months; especially the mutual aspects of ☉ and ♃, which, owing to their apparent magnitude, generally come into operation, and remain so for 6 or 8 weeks, at least, before and after the time the direction is



perfect. The directions of ♄ are generally slow and tedious, bringing a continuation of sickness or trouble to the native, according as they may act. Those of Mars are generally soon over, but sharp and sudden in their effects. Parallels in the zodiac sometimes continue a great length of time in operation; as, when they fall near the tropics, the ☉ or ♃ sometimes lie several days nearly in the same declination; and the effect will be to cause a certain chain of events to befall the native, at times, for many years together.

SECONDARY DIRECTIONS are merely the aspects formed by the ♃ after birth, and they are far less powerful than primary directions; and if these are opposed to them in nature at the time, they have little or no effect. But if the primary and secondary directions agree in nature (for instance, if the ☉ were in ♈ or parallel, &c. of ♄ in the primary and the ♃ in parallel of ☉'s declination, or in ill aspect to ♈ or ♄, &c. in the secondary direction), the event is generally shewn when the influence is most powerful; viz. when the secondary direction is completè. Secondary directions endure only a week or two.

### *To calculate Secondary Directions.*

*Rule.*—Observe the day and hour after birth' when ♃ forms any aspect either with the ascendant or M. C. or her own place at birth, or those of ☉ or any planet, and take the day and hour of birth from it; the difference will be the *arc of direction*. This arc is to

be turned into time, at the rate of 1 year for 1 day, and 1 month for 2 hours. The Moon also forms aspects in the heavens after birth, independent of the places in the figure of birth; and these also must be noted, and the *arc of direction* found in the same manner.

*Example.*—In Ada's nativity the ♃ comes to the parallel declination of ☉ at 8h. 29m. P.M. on the 18th of December, 1815. And from her birth that measures 8 days 7 hours and 29 minutes, equal to 8 years 3 months and 23 days, which is the 2d of April 1824, within a fortnight of the time of the death of Lord Byron. At 9h. 42m. P.M., which measures to 19th of April, 1824, the day of the father's death, she had  $23^{\circ} 17'$  declination; and on that very day she had also  $23^{\circ} 17'$  declination at noon!

## CHAP. XVII.

### OF REVOLUTIONS, LUNATIONS, TRANSITS, &c.

THE *Revolution of the Sun* is his return to his place at birth. This may readily be estimated to within a trifle, and the figure erected with the same A.R. of M.C. as at birth, and the places of the planets marked in; and according as the ☉, ♃, Ascendant, and M.C., &c., are well aspected by the planets at the time, will the native be influenced during the following year. If the revolution accords with the directions operating, it gives them greater power, as it is an additional influence; if, however, there be no close aspects at the revolution, it has little effect either way.

*Example.*—In Ada's nativity ☉ returned to the place he was in at her birth exactly at 11h. 30m. A.M. on the 10th of De-

cember, 1823; and here follow the places of the planets at that revolution:—

| Planet | ♄       | ♅       | ♆      | ♇      | ☉       | ♀      | ♁       | ♂       |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
|        | ♍       | ♎       | ♏      | ♐      | ♑       | ♒      | ♓       | ♈       |
| Long.  | 10° 19' | 18° 20' | 8° 23' | 24° 4' | 17° 40' | 1° 14' | 16° 0'  | 14° 12' |
| Dec.   | 23° 25' | 15° 0'  | 23° 5' | 4° 18' | 22° 54' | 9° 30' | 23° 35' | 2° 15'  |

Observe, that we find ♄ in parallel with ☉; but his benefic nature is vitiated by being in ♈ to ♄; and both ♁ and ♄ having the declination of ☉, do much afflict that luminary, and in a child's natus tend to injure the father\*. The Moon is separating from a ♄ of ♄, and applying to a close ☐ of ☉ in the radix or figure of birth; she is in ☐ also to the place of ♄ at birth: and having returned to her own declination, she is rendered more able to do evil; as the Moon upon her own place at any time has more power for good or evil, as she may be aspected, than in any other situation. The ☉ also is in ☐ to ♇, who is more evil by being in sesquiquadrate aspect to the radical place of Saturn: and, lastly, ♂ is farther afflicted by being in close ☐ to ♁. All these very evil positions, and some others which I have omitted to notice, denoted much trouble to the native that year; accordingly, in four months after she lost her father. When ☉ returned to his place December 1834, the ♂ was on her radical place, and in ♈ to ♄; ♇ and ♀ in parallel, the latter being in aspect to ♂. The lady married during the year.

**LUNATIONS.**—The new or full Moon immediately preceding any important event will generally shew, by the positions of the luminaries as regards the planet's

\* In the secondary motion the ☉ had *exactly* gained this evil declination of Herschel, 23° 25'.

places in the radix and at the revolution, the nature of the events about to follow.

*Example.*—The full Moon preceding Lord Byron's death was at 3h. 47m. P.M. on the 13th of April, 1824; and we find that ☉ was in  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  of ♈, the radical place of ♂, the ♎ being, of course, in  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  of ♎, the ♄ to ♂ at birth; ♂ and ♀ had the same declination  $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , which is close on that of ♎ at birth, and at the last revolution. ♎'s declination was  $13^{\circ} 45'$ , close to that of ♌ at the revolution; ☉ and ♄  $9^{\circ}$ , that of ♂ at birth. On the 26th June, 1835, a new Moon fell on the cusp of the 4th house in ♈ to ♂, who was in ♌ to the M.C.; and ☉ and ♌ were in parallel on the declination of ☉ at birth.

**TRANSITS.**—These are the passing of any planet over any important part of the radical figure, or the *revolutional* figure, such as the places of the ☉, ♎, Ascendant, M.C., &c. Unless it be within two or three weeks of the birthday, transits over the radical places have much less effect; but if near the birthday, they are very important; in subordination, notwithstanding, to the directions at work. On the 19th of May, 1835, there was a *transit* of ♌ over the place of ☉, ♂ in ♌ to ♎ and ♄, and ♀ in ♌ ♂ at birth. I have no doubt the native was about that time engaged to be married. The transits of ♌ over the ♌ or ♄ of the ☉ are ever very powerful, especially if he be stationary.

On the day Lord Byron died, ♎ having just gone over the ☐ of the place of ♂ and sesquiquadrate of ♌ at the revolution, is found at noon of the fatal day in ♌  $10^{\circ} 4'$ , exactly the place of ♄ at the revolution;

and in parallel to ☿ and ♃ at that time, and her own declination in the secondary direction  $23^{\circ} 17'$ .

INGRESSES.—The places ☉, ☽, M.C., and Asc., have arrived at by directional motion in the zodiac are also worthy of notice; as transits over and in aspect to them have important effects. For example, we find that ☉ has arrived at ♈  $26^{\circ} 20'$  by his motion in the zodiac at the time this native lost her father; as may be seen by bringing ☉ to that point by oblique ascension in his pole, as directed in Chap. II, Book II. Now, on the 17th of April, 1824, ☽ passed that point in the zodiac, being at the time in ♎ to ♈; and on the day when the native's father died the evil ♈ is found to transit the ♎ of that very point, being in ♏  $26^{\circ} 10'$  R.: his being retrograde added to his evil nature. The ☉ had arrived at the 8th degree of ♏ by direction at the age of 19 years 7 months in declination  $23^{\circ} 13'$ . And on the 7th of July, 1835, ♃ was in that exact declination when the native was *married*!

Thus, by the primary direction of ☉ rapt parallel ♎, which measures exactly to the time of the father's death; by the evil secondary direction of ☽ parallel ☉; by an evil revolution, in which ☉ was in ♎ to ♈, and ☽ in ♎ to ☉, ☿, and ♈, with other ill testimonies; by a very fatal lunation, the full Moon on the 13th April, 1824, and by violent ingresses over the ♎ of ☉'s place in the zodiac by direction, and transits of ☽ over the body of ♃ at the revolution, her exact declination in the secondary direction, and ♃ to that of ☉ at birth, as well as the numerous similar cases

in the instance of marriage, do we find an abundant harvest of evidence in this nativity of the wonderful harmony and power of planetary influence. The student may rely, that, when he meets with persons who deny its existence, they have never given it a fair examination, and, in all probability, no examination whatever; yet "NONE SHOULD CONDEMN WHO DO NOT UNDERSTAND!"

**PROGRESSES.**—These are the positions the ♃ forms in her progress, by allowing one synodical lunation for one year of the native's life: by proportioning the ratio of motion in any subsequent lunation to that at the birth, we arrive at the place of the ♃. Thus we find that 19 lunations after, which was at 10° 57' A.M. 24th June 1817, the ☉ △ ♃ and ♃ ☿ ♀ of this radix took place. The mode of working this progressive motion of ♃ is this:—

The Moon's place at birth, and motion during the 1st month, influence the 1st year of life; and when she arrives *at the same distance in longitude* from the ☉ as at birth, which is at the end of a synodical month, she begins to influence the next year. And so on the ♃ in her progress always influences a year by a month's motion. To find the position of the ♃ at any period of life, observe that she *finishes* 12 lunations, and enters the 13th, just 11 days less than *one* year after birth; and that 24 lunations are finished in 22 days less than 2 years after birth; and 36 lunations (answering to the age of 36 years) in 33 days less than 3 years, &c.

The ♃ at Ada's birth was 3 signs  $17^{\circ} 59' = 107^{\circ} 59'$  from the Sun. And I find her at the same distance on the 23d June, 1817, at 3 : 46 P.M. : this, therefore, completes the 19th lunation. The 20th lunation is complete 22d July 8 : 18 P.M. The time between these is exactly 700.53 hours. I find the ♃ ♂ ♀ at 2 : 30 P.M. on the 10th July, being just 406.7 hours after the completion of the 19th progress. Then I say,  $700.53 : 365.25 :: 406.7 : 212$ , which reach from the birthday 1834 to the 10th July 1835. And on the 7th of that month the native was married. It is worthy of observation, that on the day of marriage the ♃ ingressed upon the place of ♃ in the progress, ♀ also having the declination of both ☉ and ♃.

N.B. To find the hour of the ♃ forming the same aspect with ☉ as at birth, observe the rule given for secondary directions.

*Planets' Places when Lord Byron died.*

| Planet | ♄       | ♅       | ♆       | ♇       | ☉       | ♀      | ♁       | ♂       |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
|        | ♈       | ♉       | ♊       | ♋       | ♌       | ♍      | ♎       | ♏       |
| Long.  | 15° 46' | 23° 35' | 5° 19'  | 26° 10' | 29° 21' | 2° 37' | 7° 20'  | 10° 4'  |
| Dec.   | 22° 55' | 16° 52' | 23° 30' | 3° 40'  | 11° 15' | 0° 24' | 14° 28' | 23° 17' |

## CHAP. XVIII.

TO RECTIFY THE ESTIMATED TIME OF BIRTH  
TO FIND THE TRUE TIME.

UNLESS the time of a child's birth be accurately noted by an astrologer, or for astrological purposes, it is very likely to be incorrect; and as an error of half a minute may throw a direction out six weeks, and an error of two minutes cause the direction to be wrong by six months, it becomes important to know how to learn the true time of birth, when we have only what may be termed the estimate time.

To effect this purpose, erect the figure of the heavens for the estimate time, and complete the speculum of the planet's places for that time; then, if the birth be that of a person who has lived a few years, learn some two or three important events which have happened to the native, and the periods at which they occurred, and then calculate the *solar arc* for each of those periods.

*To calculate the Solar Arc.*

*Rule.*—Turn the age at which any event happened into days and hours after birth, by allowing a day for a year, and two hours for a month; add this number of days and hours to the time of birth, and look in the Ephemeris for the longitude the Sun will have arrived at at that period; then find the A.R. corresponding to that longitude, and subtract the ☉ A.R. from it: the difference will be the *solar arc* required



*Example.*—In the nativity of Ada we have the estimate time as given by Lord Byron (see Chap. VIII, Book I), which is one hour, P.M., 10th of Dec. 1815; for which, having erected a figure of the heavens, and found the planets' places, &c., we will proceed to rectify, to find the true moment of birth.

The death of the native's father took place on the 19th of April 1824, at which time the native was 8 years 4 months and 9 days old. Call this 8 years 4 months, which will be equal to 8 days 8 hours of time after birth.

|                                    | Days. | Hours. |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Time of birth December 1815, at    | 10    | 1      |
| Add the time of the father's death | 8     | 8      |
| Time of the accident.....          | 18    | 9      |

The ☉'s longitude at 9 hours P.M. on the 18th of Dec. 1815, was  $\uparrow$   $26^{\circ} 9'$ , the A.R. of which is  $265^{\circ} 48'$  — ☉ A.R. at birth,  $256^{\circ} 35' =$  *solar arc* for the time of her father's death,  $9^{\circ} 13'$ .

Having found the *solar arc*, see if any direction fall near, the nature of which corresponds with the nature of the accident, according to the rules "To judge of the Effects of Directions" (Chap. XI, Book I); and then, if it be a direction to any of the angles or a rapt parallel, you have only to find the difference between the *solar arc* and the ARC OF DIRECTION, to know the error of the estimate time of birth.

|                                                                |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Example.</i> — <i>Solar arc</i> for the father's death..... | $9^{\circ} 13'$ |
| The arc for ☉ rapt par. $\downarrow$ .....                     | 9 7             |
| Error in minutes of a degree .....                             | 0 6             |

Then, if we take off 6' from the A.R. of M.C., it will become  $273^{\circ} 16'$ ; and the *true* time of birth is shewn to have been 24 seconds earlier than the given time.

This error, being so trivial, will cause only about a month error in the predictions made from directions to the angles; and it will have no sensible effect on the other directions, and none at all on those made to ☉ or ♀ in the zodiac.

If, however, you would be correct, add 6' to the arc of direction for each rapt parallel and for each aspect to the ascendant or M.C. The directions to the parallel's converse and direct should be worked over again, as they may require a correction equal to two months in the native's life.

Should no direction to an angle or rapt parallel apply *nearly* (for it is rare that births, if noted at all, are not correct within 5 minutes), you must see whether any parallel or other mundane aspect applies to the accident; and if you find it does, but that the error exceeds 10' of a degree (or, if you choose to be very correct, if there be an error of above 2 or 3 minutes of a degree), apply the following

*Rule to find the True Time of Birth.*

*Rule 1.*—Reduce the meridian distance of ☉ or ♀, whichever you direct to, into minutes, and call it the *first* position; then add to that meridian distance one degree, reducing that also to minutes, and call it the *second* position; then opposite the second position place the error of the arc of direction, multiply them

together, and call the amount A. Work the same direction with the altered meridian distance (taking care to correct by one degree the meridian distance of the planet employed also); find the error of that arc of direction, and place it opposite the first position. Multiply these together, and call the amount B.

*Rule 2.*—If *both* errors be *greater* or *less* than the *solar arc*, find the *difference* between the errors, and make it a divisor; find also the difference between A and B, and make it a dividend: the quotient will be the true *meridian distance* of ☉ or ♀ at the moment of birth, the difference between which and the amount of the meridian distance, which was made the first position, is the error of the A.R. of M.C. at the estimate time of birth.

*Rule 3.*—But if *one* error be *greater* and the *other less* than the *solar arc*, take the *sum* of the errors for a divisor, and the sum of A and B for the dividend; and the quotient is the true meridian distance as above.

*Observe.*—When you have gained the true meridian distance of ☉ or ♀ by this operation, and found how much you have to add to or diminish the M.C. to ascertain the true A.R. of M.C., turn that correction into *time*, and add it to or deduct it from the estimate time of birth, and you will have the *true time of birth*. And observe also, that all the directions you may have worked to the angles, including rapt parallels, must be corrected by that amount\*.

\* The other directions must be worked over again, and the poles of ☉ and ♀ and the meridian distances corrected.

*Example.*—Suppose the estimate A.R. of M.C.  $273^{\circ} 22'$ , meridian distance of  $\text{D}$   $86^{\circ} 7'$ , meridian distance of  $\text{Q}$   $63^{\circ} 5'$ , and that I find the arc of  $\text{D}$  to parallel  $\text{Q}$  D.D. to be  $22^{\circ} 22'$ , while the event which I believe it produced gives a *solar arc* of  $22^{\circ} 38'$ , the first error is  $16'$  too small.

Add  $1^{\circ}$  to the first position, and the *second error* will become (as found by working the direction)  $2^{\circ} 20'$  or  $140'$  too small.

1st Position  $86^{\circ} 7'$  or  $5167 \times 2d$  error  $140 B = 723380$

2d Position  $87^{\circ} 7'$  or  $5227 \times 1st$  error  $16 A = 83632$

---

124 . . . . ) 639748

Here  $\frac{639748'}{124} = 5159'$  or  $85^{\circ} 59'$ , the true meridian distance of  $\text{D}$ ; which differs  $8'$  from that of the estimate time, and only  $2'$  from that of the time as rectified by  $\odot$  rapt parallel  $\text{h}$ . This latter time is, doubtless, the true time of birth, as it gives us the  $\text{D}$  par.  $\text{Q}$  D.D. 12th May 1836, at which time the native had a son and heir, which this influence would bring about.

*Observe.*—The best directions to rectify the estimated time of birth by are those of  $\text{J}$ , as the effects do in general answer very closely to the time of the direction. Whereas in directions to Saturn the event may come on slowly, and the direction may measure some minutes more or less than the solar arc. And I advise to correct by accidents to the person, if they can be known; such as serious falls or hurts, sudden attacks of disease, &c. The measles, scarlatina, or small-pox, are generally caused by  $\text{J}$ , but sometimes by  $\odot$ , especially if he be aspected by  $\text{J}$ . It is generally found, that if  $\odot$  or  $\text{J}$  come to semi-quartile or sesquiquadrate of the ascendant in the early part of life, such complaints fall out at that time. The death of the native's parents, if it have occurred, is also a

safe accident to rectify by, as it generally happens upon some powerful directions. But I recommend to take at least two, and, if you can, three events, or "accidents," as they are termed by astrologers, to rectify the given time of the nativity by. And bear in mind, that if you do not at length get the true time of birth *to within half a minute*, you cannot possibly be correct in your predictions of the time at which many events will happen to the native in the course of his existence.

## CHAP. XIX.

A JUDGMENT FOR MARRIAGE IN THE NATIVITY  
OF LORD BYRON'S DAUGHTER.

IT may serve as a useful praxis for the young student, if we examine the directions in this lady's nativity which promise marriage. They are as follow:—

|                  |         |                    |
|------------------|---------|--------------------|
| ▷ par. ♃ D.D.    | 20° 45' |                    |
| ▷ par. ♃ Con.    | 21 48   |                    |
| M.C. * ☉ . . . . | 21 54   | } M.C. * ☉ 21° 54' |
| ▷ par. ♀ D.D.    | 22 38   |                    |
| ▷ par. ♀ Con.    | 23 35   |                    |
|                  |         | A.R. of ☉ 256 35   |

278 29 A.R. of ♄ 7° 47',  
at which ☉ arrives 19<sup>d</sup> 18<sup>h</sup>  
after birth, which will be at  
the age of 19 yrs. 9 mths.

*Remarks.*—The above train of directions will be in operation from the age of 18 and 6 months until that of about 21 years, during which the native will be

fortunate, and receive offers of marriage; and the most powerful direction, being M.C. \* ☉, *will be the means of effecting that circumstance\**.

*Rule to calculate the Time ☽ forms the Aspects.*

**Rule 1.**—Take the amount of the ☽'s motion in 24 hours, from which subtract the amount of the planet's motion (but if the planet be retrograde, add them), and the difference or sum is the ☽'s acceleration.

**Rule 2.**—Then find how far the ☽ was from the aspect at the noon previous to her forming it; and say, If the ☽'s acceleration give 24 hours, what will the ☽'s distance from the aspect give? The answer is the time after the noon previous, when the aspect will be formed.

*Example.*—Required the time ☽ forms a \* with ♃ on the 29th of December 1815?

|                                    |             |               |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| ☽'s place at noon, 30th Dec.....   | ♋ 6° 38' †  | ♃ .. ♎ 5° 35' |
| ☽'s place at noon, 29th Dec.....   | ♋ 23 58 ..  | ♃ .. ♎ 5 26   |
| ☽'s motion in the 24 hours. ....   | 12 40       | ♃'s motion 9  |
| ♃'s during the same 24 hours ..... | 9           |               |
| As ☽'s acceleration.....           | 12 31       | ..... 8.8422  |
| ♃'s * at noon 29th ♋ 5° 26' }      | .. to 24    | 0 ..... .8751 |
| ☽'s place ditto .... ♋ 23 58 }     | .. so 11 28 | ..... 1.1958  |
| ☽'s distance from ♃'s * 11 28 }    |             | ..... .9131   |

\* I leave this prediction as it stood in the first edition, a year and a half before the event.

† To make this subtraction, borrow 30°, and then from 36° 38' take 23° 58'.

|                                         | D.    | H. | M. |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| To time of * being formed .....         | 0     | 21 | 59 |
| Add the day .....                       | 29    | 0  | 0  |
|                                         | <hr/> |    |    |
|                                         | 29    | 21 | 59 |
| From this take the time of birth .....  | 10    | 1  | 7  |
|                                         | <hr/> |    |    |
| Remains time after birth of ♃ * ♀ ..... | 19    | 20 | 52 |
|                                         | <hr/> |    |    |

The ♃ came to \* of the radical place of ♀ on the 1st of July, 1835, in the nativity of the Countess of Lovelace, and the lady's marriage took place on the 7th of that month. This is the calculation:—

Motion of the ♃ in longitude, from the 29th to the 30th of December, 1815 =  $12^{\circ} 40'$ ; the \* ♀ falls in  $1^{\circ} 32'$  ♋; the long. ♃ 29th Dec.  $23^{\circ} 58'$  ♏, which is distant  $7^{\circ} 34'$ . Then  $12^{\circ} 40' : 24\text{h.} :: 7^{\circ} 34' : 14\text{h. } 20\text{m.}$

|                    |       |    |    |
|--------------------|-------|----|----|
|                    | D.    | H. | M. |
| This is then . . . | 29    | 14 | 20 |
| — time of birth    | 10    | 1  | 0  |
|                    | <hr/> |    |    |

19 13 20 = 19 years 6 months 20 days;

which, added to the 10th Dec. 1815, brings us to 1st July 1835; being a proof of the influence of Secondary Directions. The M.C. \* ♀ was the primary acting cause.

I shall here give a few directions in this fair lady's nativity, for the student to practise in; and I advise him to bring each up for his own satisfaction.

# DIRECTIONS IN THE NATIVITY OF LORD BYRON'S DAUGHTER.

## Remarks.

$\mathfrak{D} \ \odot \ \mathfrak{J} \text{ Conv. } 1^{\circ} \ 34'$   
 Asc.  $\Delta \ \odot \ 2 \ 37$   
 Asc. S.S.Q.  $\mathfrak{H} \ 2 \ 51$

These came up in early in-  
fancy, and would cause several  
slight illnesses.

Asc.  $\odot \ \mathfrak{J} \ . \ 4 \ 45$

This measures to 4 years and  
3 months ; and from that age to  
4 years and 6 months rendered  
the native subject to the measles,  
scarlet fever, small-pox, &c. I  
think it probable that the native  
may have taken the latter disease.

Asc. S.  $\square \ \mathfrak{h} \ 5 \ 49$   
 $\mathfrak{D}$  rapt par.  $\mathfrak{J} \ 6 \ 0$

These measure to the age of  
 $5\frac{1}{2}$  years, at which time she may  
have suffered illness. But the  
native's mother is denoted by  
 $\mathfrak{D}$ , and no doubt she had much  
trouble under these aspects ; for,  
in the nativity of children, the  
influence of directions, which do  
not affect the health, falls on the  
parents or guardians, family, &c.

$\odot \ \square \ \mathfrak{h} \text{ conv. } 7 \ 2$   
 Asc.  $\odot \ \mathfrak{D} \ . \ 7 \ 8$

These came into operation at  
six years old, when I have no  
doubt the native suffered in her



health seriously. The influence lasted great part of the 7th year. And the family (particularly the *father*, who is always signified by the Sun) were afflicted by domestic disputes, &c. &c.\*

⊙ rapt par. ♄ 9 13

This caused the *death* of the native's father, at 8 years and 4 months of her age.

⊙ \* ♃ D.D. 9 21}

⊙ ♂ ♄ conv. 9 32}

I judge that these caused the native benefit by her father's *will* being in her favour.

⊙ \* ♀ D.D. 11 14}

♃ par. ♂ zod. 11 41}

These are favourable to the family affairs; but I think the latter, in her 11th year, caused affliction to the mother of the native.

Asc.S.S.Q.⊙12 16}

Asc. ♄ 4 12 45}

These, in the 12th year, I think, caused pecuniary losses and vexations; not very material; the worst at *near* 12 years old; also ill health.

Asc.☐ ♄ zod. 14 6}

♃ ☐ ♄ zod. 14 48}

At about 12 years and 9 months appear to have brought illness, or some blow or bruise; and also much trouble in the family, with the death of some relation,

\* I have since learned that about this age she had a tendency of blood to the head, and was seriously ill thereby.

when about 13 years old, or at 13 and 2 months.

Asc. 8 ♀ 14 44 } And all the early part of the  
 ☉ 6 ♂ conv. 14 48 } 14th year the native appears to  
 have suffered in her health by  
 the effect of these directions,  
 which cause *weaknesses* incident  
 to young females, coughs, &c.

☉ \* 4 zod. 15 36 But this good direction, at  
 about 14, did greatly improve  
 the native's health and spirits.

Asc. \* ♄ 16 33 And at 15 years of age she be-  
 came very grave, studious, and  
 thoughtful in her demeanour,  
 and was benefitted by elderly  
 friends, or received a legacy, &c.

☉ par. ♄ con. 17 29 But by this ill aspect, at 15  
 and 6 months, and for a few  
 weeks after, especially about July  
 1831, the native appears to have  
 affliction. I think she may have  
 lost a relation by death; and  
 her own health was not by any  
 means good.

☉ p. ♄ D.D. 19 28 } These three very evil direc-  
 ☉ ☐ ♄ zod. 19 22 } tions came up about the end of  
 ♄ rapt. par. ♂ 19 45 } May 1833; but they remained in  
 operation for some time during  
 the spring and summer of 1833.

Indeed, about *April* they appear to have brought trouble, as ♃ came to the parallel of ♃ in the second motion at that time; and I fear that the native had *considerable* illness and vexation. She was subject to some complaint in the eyes, probably from taking cold; and to much trouble to a *near friend*, probably the death of such an one.

☉ Δ ♃ conv. 26 20    The train following have been  
 already spoken of as likely to  
 bring about the native's marriage; and therefore I shall name  
 ☉ rapt par. ♀ 27 35 } no others but these, which I  
 ☉ rapt par. ♃ 27 35 } leave the student to equate. They  
 ☉ rapt par. ♂ 27 56 } will have a powerful effect, and,  
 Asc. 8 ☿ 29 10 } indeed, are dangerous; yet the  
 aspect of ♀ to the hyleg gives  
 hopes, as ♀ is strong by being  
 in ♂ ♃. These directions will  
 affect the native's husband.

## A GLOSSARY OF ASTROLOGICAL TERMS APPLICABLE TO NATIVITIES.

**AFFLICTION.**—Any planet being ill aspected by another, or being in an unfortunate situation, is said to be *afflicted*.

**AIRY SIGNS.**—♊, ♎, and ♏.

**AMBIENT.**—The heavens, when spoken of in a general manner.

**ANGLE.**—The 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th houses. When planets are therein, they are more powerful than in any other situation. Their order of strength is 10th, 1st, 7th, 4th.

**APPLICATION.**—To apply. These terms mean the approach of any planet to the body or aspect of another, or to the cusp of any house.

**ASCENSION, RIGHT.**—The distance any body or point in the heavens is from the beginning of the ecliptic, or first point of *Aries* in a right sphere. It is measured upon the equator in degrees and minutes of a degree, or hours, minutes, and seconds. It is thus abbreviated, A.R.

**ASCENSION, OBLIQUE.**—If a star be not on the equator, it will, when it rises, form an angle with that part of the equator which is rising at the same time, and this is called its

**ASCENSIONAL DIFFERENCE.**—This, added to its right ascension (A. R.) if it have *south* declination, but subtracted therefrom if it have *north* declination, gives its oblique ascension.

**ASCENDANT.**—The *first* house, or that space between the eastern horizon and one-third of the distance towards the meridian under the Earth.

**BENEFICS.**—The good planets ♈ and ♎.

**CADENT.**—A planet which has passed any angle, and remains within one-third of its semi-arc of the cusp of that angle. The whole space of the 3d, 6th, 9th, and 12th houses.

**CIRCLES OF POSITION.**—An astronomical term used in calculating the polar elevation of any planet. They are small circles bearing the same relation to the meridian circle which the parallels of latitude do to the equator.

**COMBUST.**—Being within about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  degrees of the ☉, when the planet loses part of its power (owing to the burning qualities of ☉), which is transferred to that luminary. If the planet have great latitude, the ☉ has not much power on it beyond the distance of 7 degrees.

**CONVERSE MOTION** is that which is caused by the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis, which makes the ☉, ♃, &c., appear to rise, approach the meridian, set, &c. It applies particularly to the ☉ and ♃, when they are carried towards the promissors or their aspects.

**CUSP.**—The beginning of any house. Thus the eastern horizon is the cusp of the 1st house; and the meridian, where the ☉ is at noon, is the beginning, or cusp of the 10th house.

**DECLINATION.**—The distance any body is north or south of the equator. The ☉ never has more than  $23^{\circ} 28'$  of declination, which is when he is in one of the tropics, and is caused by the pole of the Earth being inclined from the plane of the Earth's orbit.

**DESCENSION.**—The going down of any body from the meridian above to that below the Earth; for though the ☉ is lost sight of at sunset, he still *descends* till he reaches the meridian at midnight.

**DESCENSION, OBLIQUE.**—The reverse of Oblique Ascension (*which see*).

**DESCENDANT.**—The 7th house, or that space from the western horizon to one-third of the distance towards the meridian above the Earth.

**DIRECTION.**—The measuring the space between the bodies or aspects of any two planets, or that between any two parts of the heavens, to ascertain at what period of life the promised effect will appear. This distance is a certain number of degrees of the A.R. of the ☉, which, when he has passed over, the direction is complete. It is called the *Arc of Direction*.

**DIRECTION, SECONDARY.**—The aspects formed by the moon

in the days immediately succeeding the birth. Each day between the birth and the time the aspect is formed is equal to one exact year of life; thus, if the ♃ form a good aspect with ♈, exactly 21 days after birth, the native will feel its effects just about his 21st birthday.

**DIRECT MOTION.**—This is in reality converse motion, but is so called to distinguish the case of the promissors being carried towards the bodies or aspects of the ☉ or ♃, which directions are considered somewhat less powerful than those by *converse motion*.

**DIURNAL ARC.**—Is the length of time that part of the heavens in which any planet is at birth is above the Earth; and it is usually measured in degrees.

**EARTHY SIGNS.**—♈, ♊, and ♋.

**EQUATION OF TIME.**—Owing to the irregular motion of the Earth round the Sun, this latter body does not always come to the meridian exactly 24 hours after its last passage over that point; but as all calculations in the *old Ephemeris* of the places of the planets are made for the time the ☉ was on the meridian (or *apparent noon*), the watch sometimes was several minutes before or after noon at that moment. This difference between the *apparent noon*, or that shewn by the ☉, being on the meridian, and the *mean noon*, or that shewn by a correct watch, is the *Equation of Time*, which is the angular distance in time between the mean and the true Sun. The amount to be added to, or taken from, the time shewn by the watch is given for every sixth day in my Ephemeris. If the Ephemeris says, "clock before ☉," then take the time mentioned from the time of birth; but if it say, "clock after ☉," then add the time mentioned (which is the equation of time) to the time of birth, as shewn by the watch.—*Example.* The Ephemeris gives the equation of time for November 1, 1840, "clock slow 16m. 17s.": hence, if the time of birth by a watch were the 1st of November, 1840, at 6 o'clock P.M., the *apparent time*

of birth would be 6h. 16m. 17s. P.M., to which time all the planets' places, &c., and the figure of the heavens, must be calculated. But this rule applies only to Ephemeris which are calculated to *apparent* time. In my Ephemeris they are calculated to *mean* time, and do not require this correction.

**FIERY SIGNS.**—♈, ♌, and ♐.

**FIGURE OF THE HEAVENS.**—A map or picture of the heavens as they exist at the moment any one is born; shewing the points of the zodiac rising, setting, and on the meridian; also those on the cusp of each house, and the situations of the planets.

**HOUSES.**—The divisions of the heavens which form (♈, ♎, or ♊) *aspects* with the meridian or ascendant; or, in other words, those spaces which shew the *one-third part* of any planet's semi-arc, either above or below the horizon. They are also portions of oblique ascension, consisting of 30 degrees each, or *one-twelfth* part of the whole circle of 360 degrees, being thus each equal to one sign of the zodiac; and, like them, they are twelve in number, and are reckoned from the eastern horizon towards the left hand, in the order of the signs, the ascendant being the 1st house. (See figure 1.)

**HYLEG.**—That body or point which is the giver of life.

**HYLEGIACAL PLACES.**—The 1st house, from 5° above to 25° below its cusp; the 7th house, from 5° below to 25° above its cusp; the 9th house, from 5° outside its cusp to half way between the mid-heaven and the ascendant.

**INGRESS.**—A transit over the place the ☉, ☽, M. C., or asc. has arrived at in the zodiac.

**LATITUDE**, on the *earth*, is the distance of any *place* north or south of the equatorial line; in the *heavens*, it is the distance of any body north or south of the ecliptical line.

**LONGITUDE**, on the *earth*, is the distance of any *place* east or west of Greenwich; in the *heavens*, is the distance of any body from the first point of the zodiac ♈, 0° 0', measured on the ecliptic.

**LIGHTS OR LUMINARIES.**—The ☉ or ☾.

**LUNATION.**—The ♄, ☐, or ♀ of ☉ and ☾ ; also the length of time in which ☾ appears to move round the Earth\* ; the time from new Moon to new Moon.

**MALEFICS.**—♄, ♀, and ♃.

**M. C. OR MEDIUM CÆLI, OR MID-HEAVEN.**—The meridian above the Earth.

**MERIDIAN.**—That point which is always *south* (where ☉ is at noon) is the meridian above the Earth ; and that point which is always *north* (where ☉ is at midnight) is the meridian below the Earth.

**MERIDIAN DISTANCE,** the distance any body is by A. R. from the meridian.

**MODERATOR.**—The ☉, ☾, Asc., M. C., or ☊, because each acts in a mode peculiar to itself.

**NOCTURNAL ARC.**—The length of time any point in the Heavens is below the Earth, from its setting till it rises again. It is usually turned into degrees.

**NODE.**—That part of the ecliptic where a planet passes out of north into south latitude is its south node ; that where it goes into north latitude is its north node.

**ORIENTAL, OCCIDENTAL.**—From the 4th house eastward to the 10th is oriental ; and from the 10th westward to the 4th is occidental. But ☉ or ☾ are *oriental* between the 1st and 10th and its opposite quarter, and are *occidental* between the 10th and 7th and its opposite quarter.

**PARALLELS,** in the *zodiac*, are equal distances from the equator, or having the same declination, whether of the same name or the opposite. In the *world*, they are equal distances from the meridian, in proportion to the *semi-arcs* of the planets which form them.

**POLAR ELEVATION OR POLE.**—The pole of a country is its latitude ; that of a body in the heavens is a certain eleva-

---

\* The term “appears” is used because, in reality, the ☾ does not move round the Earth.



tion from the meridian towards the horizon. The word "pole" has caused some confusion; it is merely an abbreviation for "polar elevation."

**PROMITTOR.**—The planets  $\text{♄}$ ,  $\text{♅}$ ,  $\text{♆}$ ,  $\text{♇}$ ,  $\text{♈}$ , and  $\text{♉}$ . If  $\odot$  or  $\text{♊}$  are directed to each other, the one directed to may be termed a promittor; so if  $\oplus$ , Asc., or M. C., be directed to  $\odot$  or  $\text{♊}$ , these become promittors, because they promise the event.

**RADICAL; RADIX.**—The figure at birth is the *radix* or root from which every thing is judged; and the term radical refers to it.

**RAPT PARALLEL.**—Parallels formed by the motion of the Earth on its axis, where both bodies are *rapt* or carried away by the same until they come to equal distances from the meridian.

**RECTIFICATION.**—The correcting the supposed time of birth, to find the *true* time.

**RETROGRADE.**—The backward motion which the planets appear to have sometimes, in consequence of the position and motion of the Earth.

**REVOLUTION.**—The moving round the  $\odot$  by the Earth, which makes the  $\odot$  appear to revolve and return to his place at birth once a year; very near the time of birth.

**SEMI-ARC.**—The half the arc a planet would form above the Earth if it remained *fixed* in the zodiac from the time of its rising until that of its setting, is called its *semi-arc diurnal*. The half of the arc it would, in like circumstances, form under the Earth from its setting until its rising, is called its *semi-arc nocturnal*. If a planet were to be on the mid-heaven, and not to move out of its place in the zodiac, it would set, and then descend to the north meridian in exactly 12 sidereal hours, because the Earth is 12 such hours in turning half round; consequently whatever time the planet took in going from the mid-heaven to the horizon, if that time be taken from 12 hours, it would shew the time it takes to go from the horizon to

the meridian below the Earth. Hence, if we know the length of a semi-arc, by deducting it from  $180^{\circ}$  (which are half the circle), we have the other semi-arc of that part of the heavens.—N.B. The spot a planet was in at birth is to be considered as the planet itself, because its influence is fixed in that spot during the life of the native, however the planet itself may move on in the zodiac, &c.

**SEPARATION.**—When an aspect is past, the planets, &c. are said to be separating from that aspect; and observe, that in a nativity the influence of any aspect to the moderators is *more* powerful if it be a few (4 or 5) degrees past, than if it be not yet formed.

**SIDEREAL TIME** is the angular distance of the first point of Aries, or the true vernal equinox. It is, of course, the true right ascension on the meridian at mean noon, or that shewn by a good clock.

**SIGNIFICATOR.**—That body or point which is directed, as it signifies the nature of the direction's influence. This is a term that has been grossly abused in the science, and might, perhaps, be dispensed with.

**SUCCEEDENT.**—Those houses which lie between the angular and cadent houses, viz. 2d, 5th, 8th, and 11th, and planets in them.

**SUPERIORS and INFERIORS.**—♃, ♅, ♄, and ♁, are called the former, being beyond the Earth; and ♀ and ☿ are called the latter, being between the Earth and the Sun. The former are far more powerful and durable, in general, in their effects.

**TRANSITS.**—These are the passing over the place of any moderator or planet, or their aspects, either in the radix or revolution, &c. by any other body.

**WATERY SIGNS.**—♊, ♋, and ♎.

### *A Description of the Twelve Houses.*

1st.—This influences the person, health, and character of the native. Good planets shew a good constitution and benevolent disposition; evil planets the reverse.

- 2d.—Influences in *some degree* the property of the native. If good planets be there, they assist to give wealth, according to their nature ; evil planets the reverse.
- 3d.—This influences the native's journies, and his brethren or near relations.
- 4th.—This influences the native's father, and his property in land or houses, his inheritance, &c.
- 5th.—This affects his children, and the good or evil he may receive thereby.
- 6th.—This will shew something of the nature of the diseases he may be subject to.
- 7th.—This has influence on the native's fate in marriage.
- 8th.—This points out, in part, the quality of his death.
- 9th.—This has something to do with his distant voyages, and his pursuits in science, law, &c.
- 10th.—This has *much* influence on his honour or credit, and on his trade, profession, or employment.
- 11th.—This house will shew the character of his friends, whether true or false.
- 12th.—This is the house of private enemies, and according to the quality of planets therein will the native meet with persons to do him secret mischief.
- Observation.*—The student must be cautious not to rely too much on the effects of the houses, as that has been one of the great follies of the Arabian and old English writers on the science. When a direction is complete, the house in which the body directed falls will help to point out the character of the circumstances it will produce ; thus, if ☉ or ☽ come to an ill aspect with ☿ in the 9th, or with ♀ (he being in evil aspect to ☿ at birth), it may very probably produce a lawsuit. If directions fall in the ascendant, they generally affect health, or the personal affairs of the native.

FIG. 1.

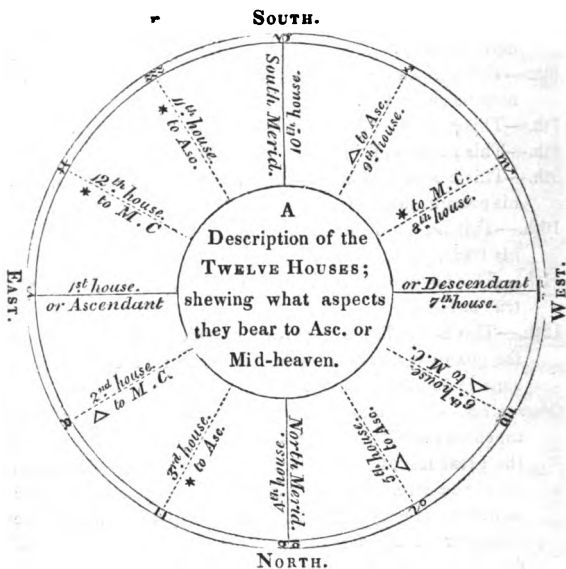
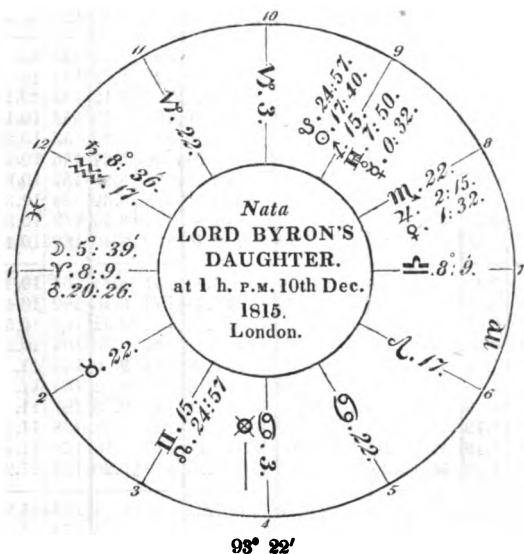


FIG. 2.

A. R.

273° 22'



93° 22'

A. R. of N. Merid.

**A TABLE TO TURN TIME INTO DEGREES AND  
MINUTES, OR TO TURN DEGREES AND  
MINUTES INTO TIME.**

| Deg. | h. m. | Deg. | h. m. | Deg. | h. m. | Deg. | h. m. | Deg. | h. m. | Deg. | h. m. |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Min. | m. s. | Min. | m. s. | Min. | m. s. | Min. | m. s. | Min. | m. s. | Min. | m. s. |
| 1    | 0. 4  | 31   | 2. 4  | 61   | 4. 4  | 91   | 6. 4  | 121  | 8. 4  | 151  | 10. 4 |
| 2    | 0. 8  | 32   | 2. 8  | 62   | 4. 8  | 92   | 6. 8  | 122  | 8. 8  | 152  | 10. 8 |
| 3    | 0.12  | 33   | 2.12  | 63   | 4.12  | 93   | 6.12  | 123  | 8.12  | 153  | 10.12 |
| 4    | 0.16  | 34   | 2.16  | 64   | 4.16  | 94   | 6.16  | 124  | 8.16  | 154  | 10.16 |
| 5    | 0.20  | 35   | 2.20  | 65   | 4.20  | 95   | 6.20  | 125  | 8.20  | 155  | 10.20 |
| 6    | 0.24  | 36   | 2.24  | 66   | 4.24  | 96   | 6.24  | 126  | 8.24  | 156  | 10.24 |
| 7    | 0.28  | 37   | 2.28  | 67   | 4.28  | 97   | 6.28  | 127  | 8.28  | 157  | 10.28 |
| 8    | 0.32  | 38   | 2.32  | 68   | 4.32  | 98   | 6.32  | 128  | 8.32  | 158  | 10.32 |
| 9    | 0.36  | 39   | 2.36  | 69   | 4.36  | 99   | 6.36  | 129  | 8.36  | 159  | 10.36 |
| 10   | 0.40  | 40   | 2.40  | 70   | 4.40  | 100  | 6.40  | 130  | 8.40  | 160  | 10.40 |
| 11   | 0.44  | 41   | 2.44  | 71   | 4.44  | 101  | 6.44  | 131  | 8.44  | 161  | 10.44 |
| 12   | 0.48  | 42   | 2.48  | 72   | 4.48  | 102  | 6.48  | 132  | 8.48  | 162  | 10.48 |
| 13   | 0.52  | 43   | 2.52  | 73   | 4.52  | 103  | 6.52  | 133  | 8.52  | 163  | 10.52 |
| 14   | 0.56  | 44   | 2.56  | 74   | 4.56  | 104  | 6.56  | 134  | 8.56  | 164  | 10.56 |
| 15   | 1. 0  | 45   | 3. 0  | 75   | 5. 0  | 105  | 7. 0  | 135  | 9. 0  | 165  | 11. 0 |
| 16   | 1. 4  | 46   | 3. 4  | 76   | 5. 4  | 106  | 7. 4  | 136  | 9. 4  | 166  | 11. 4 |
| 17   | 1. 8  | 47   | 3. 8  | 77   | 5. 8  | 107  | 7. 8  | 137  | 9. 8  | 167  | 11. 8 |
| 18   | 1.12  | 48   | 3.12  | 78   | 5.12  | 108  | 7.12  | 138  | 9.12  | 168  | 11.12 |
| 19   | 1.16  | 49   | 3.16  | 79   | 5.16  | 109  | 7.16  | 139  | 9.16  | 169  | 11.16 |
| 20   | 1.20  | 50   | 3.20  | 80   | 5.20  | 110  | 7.20  | 140  | 9.20  | 170  | 11.20 |
| 21   | 1.24  | 51   | 3.24  | 81   | 5.24  | 111  | 7.24  | 141  | 9.24  | 171  | 11.24 |
| 22   | 1.28  | 52   | 3.28  | 82   | 5.28  | 112  | 7.28  | 142  | 9.28  | 172  | 11.28 |
| 23   | 1.32  | 53   | 3.32  | 83   | 5.32  | 113  | 7.32  | 143  | 9.32  | 173  | 11.32 |
| 24   | 1.36  | 54   | 3.36  | 84   | 5.36  | 114  | 7.36  | 144  | 9.36  | 174  | 11.36 |
| 25   | 1.40  | 55   | 3.40  | 85   | 5.40  | 115  | 7.40  | 145  | 9.40  | 175  | 11.40 |
| 26   | 1.44  | 56   | 3.44  | 86   | 5.44  | 116  | 7.44  | 146  | 9.44  | 176  | 11.44 |
| 27   | 1.48  | 57   | 3.48  | 87   | 5.48  | 117  | 7.48  | 147  | 9.48  | 177  | 11.48 |
| 28   | 1.52  | 58   | 3.52  | 88   | 5.52  | 118  | 7.52  | 148  | 9.52  | 178  | 11.52 |
| 29   | 1.56  | 59   | 3.56  | 89   | 5.56  | 119  | 7.56  | 149  | 9.56  | 179  | 11.56 |
| 30   | 2. 0  | 60   | 4. 0  | 90   | 6. 0  | 120  | 8. 0  | 150  | 10.0  | 180  | 12. 0 |

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE TO TURN DEGREES  
AND MINUTES INTO TIME, OR THE REVERSE.

*Rule to turn Degrees into Time.*—Look in the column marked deg. min. for the number of degrees required, and opposite to them, in the next column to the right hand, will be the *hours* and *minutes*.

*Rule to turn Minutes of a Degree into Time.*—Look in the column marked deg. min. for the number of minutes required, and opposite to them, in the next column to the right hand, will be the *minutes* and *seconds* of time.—N.B. If the degrees are above 180, take that number from them, and find the time for the remainder; then to that time add 12 hours.

*Example.*—What is the time answering to 49 degrees and 27 minutes? The number opposite 49 degrees is . . . . . 3<sup>h</sup> 16<sup>m</sup> 0<sup>s</sup>

The number opposite 27 min. is . 1 48

|        |   |   |    |    |
|--------|---|---|----|----|
| Answer | . | 3 | 17 | 48 |
|--------|---|---|----|----|

*Rule to turn Time into Degrees, &c.*—Look opposite the required *hours* and *minutes* for the *degrees* in the column before it; and if the time be *minutes* and *seconds*, that column will shew *minutes* of a degree.

**A TABLE OF THE POLES OF THE HOUSES FOR  
EVERY HALF DEGREE OF LATITUDE IN  
GREAT BRITAIN.**

| Ascendant, or<br>7th House. | 3d, 5th, 9th, or<br>11th House. | 2d, 6th, 8th, or<br>12th House. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <sup>0</sup><br>50 : 0      | <sup>0</sup><br>22 : 33         | <sup>0</sup><br>39 : 14         |
| 50 : 30                     | 22 : 58                         | 39 : 46                         |
| 51 : 0                      | 23 : 21                         | 40 : 18                         |
| *51 : 32                    | 23 : 48                         | 40 : 53                         |
| 52 : 0                      | 24 : 12                         | 41 : 24                         |
| 52 : 30                     | 24 : 44                         | 42 : 4                          |
| 53 : 0                      | 25 : 6                          | 42 : 32                         |
| 53 : 30                     | 25 : 32                         | 43 : 5                          |
| 54 : 0                      | 26 : 1                          | 43 : 39                         |
| 54 : 30                     | 26 : 30                         | 44 : 13                         |
| 55 : 0                      | 26 : 59                         | 44 : 48                         |
| 55 : 30                     | 27 : 29                         | 45 : 24                         |
| 56 : 0                      | 28 : 1                          | 45 : 59                         |
| 56 : 30                     | 28 : 33                         | 46 : 36                         |
| 57 : 0                      | 29 : 6                          | 47 : 13                         |
| 57 : 30                     | 29 : 40                         | 47 : 50                         |
| 58 : 0                      | 30 : 15                         | 48 : 27                         |

\* The Latitude or Pole of London.



### EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE OF THE POLES OF HOUSES.

This table will serve for any place in Great Britain, for which it may be desired to erect a figure of the heavens. The 1st column shews the pole of the 1st and 7th houses, which is always the latitude of the country; the 2d column shews the pole of the 3d, 5th, 9th, or 11th houses; and the 3d column the pole of the 2d, 6th, 8th, or 12th houses. If the latitude of the place fall any where between an even degree and half degree, a proportion may be readily calculated for the difference: thus, if the latitude be that of Liverpool,  $53^{\circ} 25'$ , and it be required to find the pole of the 12th house, say, As 30 miles are to the difference between the poles of the 12th, for 53 degrees and  $53^{\circ} 30'$ , which is 33 minutes, so is the difference of latitude 25 to the difference of pole  $27\frac{1}{2}$  minutes, to be added to the pole of the 12th for 53 degrees. Hence the pole of the 12th at Liverpool is  $42^{\circ} 59\frac{1}{2}'$ , which is correct with that found by trigonometry to within half a minute, its true pole being  $42^{\circ} 59'$ .

# RULES TO CALCULATE THE LONGITUDE OF THE CUSPS OF THE HOUSES,

FOR PERSONS NOT POSSESSING A TABLE OF HOUSES; OR IF  
THE BIRTH BE FAR DISTANT IN LATITUDE FROM THE  
PLACE FOR WHICH THE TABLE OF HOUSES IS CALCULATED.

*Rule 1.*—The oblique ascension of the house is found by adding  $30^\circ$  to the A. R. of the M. C. for each house distant; thus,  $30^\circ$  for the 11th,  $60^\circ$  for the 12th,  $90^\circ$  for the ascendant,  $120^\circ$  for the 2d, and  $150^\circ$  for the 3d.

*Rule 2.*—Find the distance of the cusp of the house from  $\gamma$  or  $\alpha$ ; the former by taking its oblique ascension from  $360$  if above  $270^\circ$ , or the latter by taking it from  $180^\circ$  if above  $90^\circ$ .

*Rule 3.*—Add the *log. cosine* of the oblique ascension of the cusp of the house (reduced as by Rule 2) to the *log. co-tangent* of the pole of the house: the sum is the *log. co-tangent* of angle A.

*Rule 4.*—If the oblique ascension be *less* than  $90^\circ$  from *Aries*, add  $23^\circ 28'$  to angle A; if it be *less* than  $90^\circ$  from *Libra*, take the difference between  $23^\circ 28'$  and angle A: the result call angle B.

*Rule 5.*—Add together the arithmetical complement of the *log. cosine* of B, the *log. cosine* of A, and the *log. tangent* of the oblique ascension of the cusp of the house: the sum will be the *log. tangent* of its

longitude from Aries or Libra, according as it was nearest to either by oblique ascension.

N.B. If angle B exceed  $90^\circ$ , take the log. *sine* of the excess above  $90^\circ$  instead of the log. cosine, and find its arithmetical complement. And in this case the longitude must be reckoned from the opposite equinox to that of the oblique ascension; if the oblique ascension was measured from  $\Upsilon$ , reckon it from  $\text{♊}$ ; and if the oblique ascension was measured from  $\text{♋}$ , reckon the longitude from  $\Upsilon$ .

*Example.*—If the A. R. of the M. C. at Liverpool be  $273^\circ 19'$ , what degree of the zodiac is ascending?

|                                                              |                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. R. of M. C. ....                                          | 273° 19'                                                           |
| Add $90^\circ$ for 3 houses .....                            | 90 0                                                               |
|                                                              | <hr/> 363 19                                                       |
| A. R. of $\Upsilon$ $0^\circ 0'$ .....                       | 360 0                                                              |
|                                                              | <hr/> Oblique ascension of ascendant .....                         |
|                                                              | <hr/> 3 19                                                         |
| Log. cosine of $3^\circ 19'$ .....                           | 9.99927                                                            |
| Log. co-tangent of pole of Liverpool $53^\circ 25'$ ..       | 9.87053                                                            |
|                                                              | <hr/> Log. co-tangent angle A, which is $53^\circ 28'$ ....        |
|                                                              | <hr/> 9.86980                                                      |
| Angle A .....                                                | <hr/> 53° 28'                                                      |
| Add (the oblique asc. being nearest $\Upsilon$ ) .....       | 23 28                                                              |
|                                                              | <hr/> The sum is angle B. ....                                     |
|                                                              | <hr/> 76 56                                                        |
| Log. cosine angle B (A comp.) .....                          | 0.64573                                                            |
| Log. cosine angle A. ....                                    | 9.77473                                                            |
| Log. tangent oblique asc. from $\Upsilon = 3^\circ 19'$ .... | 8.76306                                                            |
|                                                              | <hr/> Log. tangent of longitude from $\Upsilon = 8^\circ 41'$ .... |
|                                                              | <hr/> 9.18352                                                      |
|                                                              | <hr/> <hr/> L 2                                                    |

It will be seen that the longitude of the ascendant differs slightly from that of London ; which makes no difference, except in bringing the  $\mathcal{D}$  to the ascendant by second motion, as it is the A. R. of the M. C., or oblique ascension of the ascendant, and not the longitude, which is used in working directions\*.

\* The tables of houses for London and Liverpool, which will be found in my "Tables for Calculating Nativities," will render it unnecessary to refer to this formula in any part of England.



## APPENDIX.

---

### LOGARITHMS.

THE invention of logarithms is due to Lord Napier, Baron of Merchiston, in Scotland, a very celebrated *Astrologer* of the 16th century. The first table of logarithms was published by the inventor at Edinburgh, in 1614. There have been numerous others published since, of which the best I have seen are those by *Dr. Georgio Frederico Ursino*, in 1827\*. But there is a neat edition published in 1839 by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which is low priced and correct†.

Logarithms were invented to facilitate complex computations in numbers, which Lord Napier had much trouble with in his astrological researches. They perform *multiplication* by *addition*, for the sum of the logarithm of any two numbers is the logarithm of their product; and *division* by *subtraction*, for the logarithm of the dividend *minus* the logarithm of the divisor is *equal* to the logarithm of the quotient. Also the logarithm multiplied by the index of the power raises the power; and the logarithm of the

\* Sold by *Treuttel and Würtz*, London.

† *Taylor and Walton*, London.

number divided by the index of the root extracts the root, &c.

Logarithms are a series of numbers in *arithmetical* progression, which answer to another series of numbers in geometrical progression.

The most convenient series is the following:—

| 0 | 1  | 2   | 3    | 4     | 5      | &c. index |
|---|----|-----|------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 | 100000 | logarithm |

Wherein the index is seen to be always *one less than the number of figures* the integer contains.

*To find the Logarithm of any Number.*

Look for the number in the column headed “Num.\*” and the log. will be found opposite.

*To find the Number to any Logarithm.*

The logarithm must be sought for, and the number will be found on the left hand.

*To find the Logarithm, Sine, Tangent, &c.*

Look for the *degree* at the top of the page, and the *minute* on the *left* hand side; or the *degree* at bottom, and the *minute* on the *right* hand.

\* In Taylor and Walton’s Tables of Logarithms, which require, however, close attention to the rule of the index being one less than the figures of the integer.

*To multiply by Logarithms.*

**Rule.**—Add the logarithms of the multiplier and multiplicand, and the sum is the logarithm of the product.

|          |      |             |         |
|----------|------|-------------|---------|
| Multiply | 98   | Logarithm = | 1.99123 |
| By       | 76   | Logarithm = | 1.88081 |
|          |      |             | <hr/>   |
| Product  | 7448 | Logarithm = | 3.87204 |

*To divide by Logarithms.*

**Rule.**—Subtract the logarithm of the divisor from that of the dividend, and there remains the logarithm of the quotient.

|          |      |             |         |
|----------|------|-------------|---------|
| Divide   | 7448 | Logarithm = | 3.87204 |
| By       | 76   | Logarithm = | 1.88081 |
|          |      |             | <hr/>   |
| Quotient | 98   | Logarithm = | 1.99123 |

*The Rule of Three by Logarithms.*

**Rule.**—Add the logarithms of the three terms to find that of the 4th\*. If in 712 hours the D progress 230.15 days, what progress will she make in 708.5 hours?

|     |        |                          |         |
|-----|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| 712 | hours  | Logarithm (Arith. Comp.) | 7.14752 |
| :   | 230.15 | Logarithm .....          | 2.36202 |
| ::  | 708.5  | Logarithm .....          | 2.85034 |
|     |        |                          | <hr/>   |
| :   | 229.2  | Logarithm .....          | 2.35988 |

Where the index exceeds 10, reject that amount.

\* Take the arithmetical complement of the 1st term.

*To work Problems in Spherical Trigonometry by  
Logarithms.*

This is the same as the rule of three; but the logarithms of the terms are those of *sines, tangents, &c.* The logarithm of the 1st term (unless it be radius, in which case we always take the logarithm of the sine of  $90^\circ = 10.00000$ ) must be taken from 9.99990 to find its *arithmetical complement*, for the sake of working by addition. The tens in the index must be rejected. And if we want the logarithm for any number of degrees above  $90^\circ$ , subtract the given degrees from  $180^\circ$ , and take the logarithm of the remainder. If  $90^\circ$  be subtracted from the given *sine*, the log. *cosine* may be taken.

*Useful Notes.*

|                                                                                                             |           | Logarithm. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 360 degrees in seconds.....                                                                                 | = 1296000 | 6.11260    |
| 24 hours in seconds.....                                                                                    | = 86400   | 4.93651    |
| Sidereal day in seconds.....                                                                                | = 86164   | 4.93533    |
| Sidereal revolution of the<br>earth in mean solar days }                                                    | 365.25636 | 2.56260    |
| Earth's equatorial radius in<br>English feet..... }                                                         | 20921665  | 7.32060    |
| Earth's polar rad. in ditto....                                                                             | 20852394  | 7.31916    |
| Degree in latitude $52^\circ 50'$<br>in English feet..... }                                                 | 365000    | 5.56229    |
| Ditto on the equator.....                                                                                   | 362732    | 5.55959    |
| Length (in English inches) )<br>of the pendulum which )<br>vibrates seconds in lat. of )<br>Greenwich ..... | 39.1393   | .59261     |



## OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF DIRECTIONS.

We are to judge whether a direction be good or evil by the nature of the aspect and planet. The extent and character of its effects are to be learned by the degree of angular power of the planet, the sign it is in, and its freedom from affliction; also the opposing influences are to be well considered. Nor can any safe judgment be formed unless *all* the directions in operation within six months of the time, and the transits and ingresses, be considered. A good direction gives prosperity from such things or persons as the planet signifies, and also as the house of which he is lord intimates. In the same manner judge of an evil direction. Take also into consideration the house the moderator is in or rules over, and also the house wherein the direction falls when complete. Directions in children's nativities act upon and through their parents, guardians, &c.

The *Horoscope* or ascendant signifies all matters which affect the person, such as sickness or health, birth or death of children, &c.; also the affections of the mind.

The *Moon's* directions affect both mind and body, also wealth and character, as regards public estimation.

The *Sun* concerns the health, honour, preferment, favour of the great, the father and his affairs.

The *M. C.* denotes honours, character, employment, credit, trade, &c.; also the parents.

The *Pars fortunæ* has influence over money matters, and, in some measure, family affairs.

### *Specific Rules.*

Asc.  $\odot$   $\square$   $\delta$ , &c.  $\text{h}_2$ . According to the sign  $\text{h}_2$  is in will the native suffer sickness, (especially if the ascendant be hyleg), family affliction, or mischief by elderly persons or saturnine affairs, accidents, falls, bruises, &c. The mind becomes dull and heavy, the body suffers *lingering* diseases, especially coughs and colds, phlegmatic complaints, and low fevers. If both  $\text{h}_2$  and the ascendant be in watery signs, danger by water; if in  $\text{m}_2$ , danger of suffocation, or being smothered. On this direction old diseases return.

Asc.  $\ast$   $\Delta$  &c.  $\text{h}_2$ . Benefits by land or houses, inheritances, agricultural pursuits, buildings, &c. legacies, gifts, and favours of old persons. The native becomes grave and studious, and also laborious.

Asc.  $\odot$   $\ast$   $\Delta$  &c.  $\text{u}$ . Health in general, though, if  $\text{u}$  be afflicted, blood abounds, and pleurisy, &c. occurs on the conjunction. Gifts, patronage, new friends, children, preferment, and general prosperity.

Asc.  $\square$   $\delta$  &c.  $\text{u}$ . The body is distempered, blood abounds, danger of pleurisy, or liver complaints,

especially if ♃ be in ♏ or ♎. In children measles, and, if ♃ be affected by ♂, the small pox. Losses of money; deceptions and injuries by churchmen and magistrates. The native is careless and improvident; false friends betray.

Asc. ♄ □ ♀ &c. ♂. Sickness of the nature of ♂ and the sign he is in, considered with that of the ascendant. Also accidents, cuts, burns, stabs, &c. The native suffers by *hot* diseases, and rarely escapes *loss of blood*. He becomes quarrelsome and venturesome, rushes into disputes and dangers, and suffers accordingly. If he be a gentleman, he may be called out in a duel; if a mechanic, he fights; if a female, she quarrels with her husband, &c. Persons under ♂ influence at birth become violent and furious. If ♂ be in an earthy sign, he threatens great evil; to kill or be killed, &c. in an airy sign inflammation of the blood, falls, &c.; in a fiery sign, violent fevers, burns, stabs, &c.; in a watery sign, bloody flux, danger of drowning, &c.

Asc. \* △ &c. ♂. The native becomes martial in his ideas, delights in horse exercise, military affairs, &c. He becomes angry and impatient, inventive and diligent, receives favours from military persons, preferments, &c. or studies chemistry, &c. Females frequently marry under these directions, or have a son born.

Asc. ♄ ☉. The native becomes publicly employed, or receives favours from public characters; his repu-

tation advances. Yet troubles and anxieties attend. Hot diseases in the head, and especially the eyes. In watery signs, flow of humours.

Asc. \*  $\triangle$ , &c.  $\odot$ . Health of body, peace of mind, new friends and eminent. Also preferment and creditable employment, honourable journies, &c. Affairs generally successful. A female may expect marriage, or a son born.

Asc.  $\square$  8, &c.  $\odot$ . Troubles and diseases. Envy or ill-treatment from a person in power, quarrels, lawsuits, prosecutions, &c. Also decay of estate, deceit, and disrespect to the native. Danger of imprisonment and shipwreck. Complaints in the eyes, acute diseases, fever, &c. Death or danger to the native's father.

Asc.  $\odot$  \*  $\triangle$ , &c.  $\varphi$ . Pleasure and content. He is beloved of women, marries, or has a daughter born or married. He purchases furniture, clothes, &c. and is greatly given to luxury and pleasures, especially under the conjunction, where, if  $\varphi$  be afflicted, he may suffer diseases accordingly.

Asc.  $\square$  8, &c.  $\varphi$ . Disease by surfeit or excess. Inclined to be wild, intemperate, and extravagant. He runs into vicious pursuits, and is scandalized. Many troubles by women, vexations in love matters, &c. jealousy and conjugal quarrels.

Asc.  $\odot$   $\varphi$ . This incites a desire to study, poetry, and mathematics. He takes a degree at the University, or enters some school or college, if a youth.

It denotes a busy time with accompts, writings, law papers, &c. also journies and changes in situation. The whole good or evil according to the strength of ☿ in the radix.

Asc. \* Δ, &c. ☿. This is of the same character with the ☿; but no evil arises therefrom, even if ☿ be afflicted. It gives changes of residence.

Asc. □ 8, &c. ☿. This brings expenses by literary things and persons. A very unsettled time; disputes, quarrels, lawsuits, annoyances by young persons, &c. He may be arrested or questioned for some mistake or fraud in accompts, or be libelled, or write some foolish book or libel, &c. It also causes cutaneous diseases, coughs, affections of the breath, &c. Much depends on the aspects to ☿.

Asc. ☿ ♀. Sudden benefits or reverses, *changes*, journies, preferment, losses by the populace, death of the native's mother, &c. all depending on the strength of the ♀ on the radix. It brings marriage to males and sea voyages to all. It causes *lunar* diseases, especially if the ascendant be hyleg.

Asc. \* Δ, &c. ♀. Content of mind and body, much active business and employment, a journey or sea voyage. It gives benefits by females, new female friends, marriage, or the birth of a daughter, public esteem and prosperity.

Asc. □ 8, &c. ♀. Disputes and controversies especially with females and vulgar persons; misfor-

tunes at sea, loss of office, many public affronts and open enemies. Also lunar diseases, corrupt humours, cancers, &c. A general tendency to gluttony and intemperance, and the consequent distempers, according to the sign the ♃ is in at birth.

*Midheaven* ☌ ☐ ☿, &c. ♃. The anger of magistrates and employers is felt; loss of office and trade, disgrace and ruin may occur. Death of parents, &c. He is apt to act discredibly; his servants do the same. Conspiracies against him, private enmity, &c. Accusations, robberies. To a king it denotes tumults and discontent, breach of treaties, &c. And it rarely happens without lowering the native in rank and station. His parents suffer also by death or severe misfortunes.

*Midheaven* ☌ ♃. Preferment, employment, and numerous benefits by the favour of some person of rank. It raises in life according to the situation of the native. Queen Victoria came to the throne under this direction. It gives increase of wealth; but much depends on how the M. C. is aspected. In a married female's nativity, it benefits her husband; in children, their parents.

*Midheaven* \* ☌, &c. ♃. This acts like the ☌, but generally with less power. The ☌ by ♃ coming to the cusp of the 2d house gives great increase of wealth.

*Midheaven* ☐ ☿, &c. ♃. Trouble by law and magistrates, the clergy, &c.; losses in commerce and

trade; accusations, &c. against the native, which rarely prevail. He suffers by persons pretending to religion. To a king it causes great disputes about law and privileges, &c. quarrels with the nobility, &c.

*Midheaven* ☊ ☐ ☊, &c. ☊. Great mischances to life and fortunes. The wrath of powerful men fall on the native. He suffers wrong or injury in various ways, imprisonment, disgrace, &c. loss by fire, theft, &c. To a king it denotes war and bloodshed, violent conduct, &c. To a soldier it gives military authority, but danger. It often shews a violent death, where the radix prenotes the same. It kills or afflicts parents, &c.

*Midheaven* \* △, &c. ☊. The native takes to military actions, fencing, shooting, riding, &c. and he may enter the army or receive promotion. To tradesmen it denotes good business. To kings, war or some increase of the army. The insurrection in Canada broke out exactly as the M. C. came to \* ☊ in *zodiaco* in Queen Victoria's nativity.

*Midheaven* ☊ ☉. This elevates the native to dignity and honour; makes him hold some public office, having command or control. It gives fame and reputation, and also benefits the native's parents. Lord Brougham became Lord Chancellor and a peer of the realm under this direction.

*Midheaven* \* △, &c. ☉. Preferment, success, gifts, honours, &c. by means of persons of rank and

power\*. It makes the native esteem himself higher, and lays the foundation for his farther advance in life. In a female's nativity it brings marriage, or, if married, the birth of a son. To a king it brings victory, peace, and popularity.

*Midheaven* □ 8, &c. ☉. This causes sudden disgrace and loss of office, employment, &c. It causes imprisonment, the sentence of a judge, &c. To a tradesman, &c. it will bring losses and bankruptcy. It afflicts the parents, frequently by means of fire or public calamities. To a king it brings loss of popularity, and many national evils and sufferings.

*Midheaven* ☊ \* △, &c. ♀. Mirth and pleasure, gaiety, &c. to the native, who mixes in female society, falls in love, and may marry, if of proper age, &c. Also the birth of children and their marriage when of age. Prosperity in the family, new female friends, benefits by females, and general success; the going into new houses, buying furniture, &c.

*Midheaven* □ 8, &c. ♀. Scandal and disgrace by means of females, unfortunate wooings, jealousy, contention, and delusion by women. It shews loss of estate and squandering of property; also a separation, &c. from a wife, and sometimes the death or misfortune of a wife or sister, mother, &c. If marriage occur, it is rash and unhappy. To a king scandal about mistresses, &c.

\* The Duke of Wellington received his dukedom under M. C.

△ ☉.



*Midheaven* 6 \* Δ, &c. ☿. Preferment and credit by learning or literary productions. Much active business, especially with accompts, lawyers, book-sellers, merchandize, &c.: also the study of languages, public speaking, &c. Youths go out in the world, young men set up in business, take degrees, &c. It brings new employments, journies, profit by writings, &c. But if ☿ be weak or afflicted, the conjunction may give scandal, libels, informations, &c. against the native.

*Midheaven* 6 ♀. This, says Lilly, “argues an unquiet and busy time, afflicted with variety of matter and action, both in body and mind; a troublesome and queasy time, now well, now ill, full of business; sometimes getting, otherwhiles losing.” All depends on the strength of ♀ at birth. If she be strong, it benefits greatly, bringing some new occupation of a public nature; office, trade, or dignity, &c.; also journies and sea voyages, the latter especially, if ♀ be in watery signs. In a male nativity it promises marriage or female connexion and benefits by females.

*Midheaven* \* Δ, &c. ♀. Increase of fortune, fame, and estimation, especially among the people: gifts and benefits by ladies. Prosperity in the native’s office or employment. A long sea voyage, &c., and sometimes public command, &c., according to the native’s rank in life. Changes and general prosper-

## M

city. With a male, marriage. Birth of children, male or female, as the ♃ may be aspected. Family advancement, &c.

*Midheaven* □, ♄, &c. ♃. Public disesteem, loss of office and good name; expense and waste of property by low or bad women; danger to the wife, mother, daughter, &c. Quarrels in the family, separations, &c. Punishment by the law, sentence by a judge, &c. for offences. The greatness of the evil depends on the ♃'s aspects and the sign she occupies; fixed signs make it durable.

The ☉ ☊, □, ♄, &c. ♃. If the ☉ be hyleg, danger of severe and fatal illness. Much weakness of body, colds, melancholy, chronic diseases, especially in the head, heart, back, and stomach, or other parts, according to the sign ♃ is in at birth; the eyes are likely to suffer. Danger of falls from buildings, of being crushed, &c. Also the native's father suffers, and may die. Much trouble by saturnine persons, especially such as are in power, noblemen, landlords, &c. Dangers in travelling, loss by storms, shipwreck, &c. Separation of the native's parents, destruction to his fame and credit, loss of business and good name, &c. He is robbed and cheated by servants, tenants, &c. and is full of heavy thoughts, and suffers much vexation, and may be tempted to commit suicide. Envy and malice are active against the native. If an eclipse

happen at the time on the place of the  $\delta$ , the effect is violent, and generally of a public nature. To a king, defeat, &c.

The  $\odot$   $\ast$ ,  $\Delta$ , &c.  $\text{h}$ . Some marks of esteem from an aged gentleman or person in power, &c. The native is preferred, and manages his affairs prosperously, receiving, honour, gifts, legacies, &c. It inclines to gravity and severity, laborious studies or works. It imports wealth by husbandry, architecture, or some inheritance. The native succeeds with elderly persons and in all matters under the influence of Saturn\*.

The  $\odot$   $\delta$ ,  $\ast$ ,  $\Delta$ , &c.  $\text{u}$ . Health of body, peace of mind, increase of wealth and enjoyment of the goods of fortune; preferment, office, dignity, employment, &c., according to the native's situation in life. Church preferment, benefit by lawyers, magistrates, merchants, &c. To a king it denotes peace and tranquillity, commerce flourishing; yet the clergy grasping at power, &c. The native may have a son born, or preferred, &c.

The  $\odot$   $\square$   $g$ , &c.  $\text{u}$ . The native suffers by lawyers, magistrates, clergymen, and professors of religion, who cause him expenses; yet he usually overcomes, and recovers all. To a king it shews a discontented clergy and nobility, breach of the laws and privi-

\* For these see page 37 of my "Lilly's Introduction," &c. published by Sherwood and Co.

leges of the realm, mercantile sufferings, injury to bankers, &c.

The ☉ ♂, □, ♄, &c. ♂. Acute diseases, fevers, accidents by fire, iron, or hot water, &c. also bites of dogs, kicks by horses, &c., according to the sign ♂ is in. In a martial nativity, the ♂ gives preferment. In watery signs these directions denote fluxes, and in all cases some loss of blood. The native is rash and violent, he does nothing prudently; let him, therefore, beware of disputes with superiors and men of rank, and let him avoid any new work, for he will have no success. Let him shun quarrels and the company of soldiers, especially if ☉ be hyleg; also let him beware of fevers and inflammation, and live temperately.

The ☉ \* Δ, &c. ♂. These bring martial friends and preferment; also an inclination to shoot, hunt, ride, &c. more than formerly. Soldiers act daringly and meet promotion. It causes a journey, and "much trotting and trudging from one place to another."

The ☉ ♂, \*, Δ, &c. ♀. Stirs up a desire for music, plays, and merriment; also all kinds of ♀ pleasures. The native makes love, and spends his time and money among the ladies. If ♀ be weak, the ♂ causes unlawful affections. The body is now healthy, and mind cheerful; all things succeed, the estate is increased, female children born, and the native respected. In female nativities, marriage.

The ☉ □, ♄, &c. ♀. A barren time, no issue. The native given to impure conduct and sordid actions. He incurs discredit and scandal. If ☉ be hyleg, he suffers ♀ diseases according to the sign ♀ is in at birth. He has differences with females, is refused marriage, quarrels with his wife, his daughter elopes, &c.

The ☉ ♄, \*, △, &c. ♂. Much active business and inclination to literary things and persons. Gain by literature, or dealing in books, new employments, &c. Occupied with accompts and writings. He gains fame thereby, or by some invention, if ♂ be strong. It brings an inclination to travel, and benefits by young persons. Also the ♄ brings controversies and disputes, lawsuits, &c., or prejudice by false witnesses or lies being spoken, &c. of the native; and if ☉ be hyleg, serious diseases, hurts, &c. according as ♂ is aspected. He is generally changeable in his fancy, and unsettled in his studies.

The ☉ □, ♄, &c. ♂. Accusations and suits against the native, or he may be guilty of some deceit or knavery, and be thereby much disgraced. He suffers by forgery and fraud, bad bills, &c. and unsuccessful journies; and is greatly annoyed by lawyers and young persons. His mind is afflicted, and he loses his employment, &c., probably by decision of a court against him. Young persons run away from their employers, are rusticated from college, &c. It gives an averseness from learning, and the native is

often unjustly aspersed. His health suffers according to the sign ♄ is in, and the planets which aspect him.

The ☉ ♂ ♃. This impairs the health, brings humours, &c. in the body, pains in the head, weak eyes, blindness, &c. The native is unsettled, travels, removes, wastes his property by idle courses and improvidence. The ♃ being strong, it gives preferment, and may give marriage; but the wife will be proud and imperious, striving for mastery.

The ☉ \*, △, &c. ♃. Favour and friendship of powerful persons, rich ladies, &c. who employ the native, or benefit him by preferment, &c. It gives journies of a profitable and honourable kind, and public employments. He is much occupied with females, and may marry a rich wife if ♃ be strong. It increases his friends, and may give the birth of children or their settlement in life to the native's content.

The ☉ □, ♄, &c. ♃. An unhappy time, full of losses and crosses; many powerful men are provoked against the native. He wrangles with his wife, and may separate; quarrels in the family occur. His parents separate, his children die or act amiss. The native lives intemperately, mixes with low company, loose women, &c.; and has ill health. If ♃ be hyleg, he suffers grievous diseases, according to the sign the ☉ is in. It produces fevers, sore eyes, and blindness, the small-pox,

measles, worms, &c. It lowers the native's credit and character, and renders him unpopular.

The ㄩ ㄆ ㄑ, ㄨ, &c. ㄒ. Many chronic, cold, and moist diseases arise, with humours abounding, and general ill health. If ㄩ be hyleg, it gives agues and low fevers, palsy, dropsy, coughs, and influenza, gout, and apoplexy, &c., all *lingering* diseases, according to the nature of ㄒ, and the sign he occupies. These directions bring mental troubles and afflictions, fears and anxieties; also loss of property and aspersions of character by low vulgar people and the mob. He quarrels with female relations, loses by the sea or seamen, becomes bankrupt or insolvent, &c. It gives death of wife or children, mother, &c.

The ㄩ \*, ㄆ, &c. ㄒ. Gifts and rewards from elderly persons, especially females. Respect from the lower classes, much popularity, &c., friendship of saturnine persons, benefits by dealing in saturnine commodities, as lead, wool, &c., and by buildings, farming, &c. : also legacies.

The ㄩ ㄆ \*, ㄆ, &c. ㄒ. Health, honour, and wealth, occur according to the situation in life of the native. Prosperity and success in journies and speculations; injury to his enemies. Office, employment, command, new business, &c. University degrees or law preferments, &c. Many friends. To kings, peace, flourishing revenues, &c.

The ㄩ ㄑ, ㄨ, &c. ㄒ. Difficulties in his employment;

lawyers, and religious people, magistrates, &c. annoy him ; losses of property by waste and extravagance. By his own virtue and exertions he may, however, overcome all attempts against him, and those who were his enemies will become his friends. He may be likely to quarrel with his landlord or some petty lawyer or churchman, or about church matters ; yet no lasting evil need be apprehended. The blood becomes corrupt, and hence diseases of the liver, &c.

The  $\triangleright$   $\phi$ ,  $\square$ ,  $\text{g}$ , &c.  $\text{g}$ . Abundance of sorrows, accidents, and misfortunes. Imprisonment, loss of property, thefts, squandering on the part of his wife, &c. Active enemies rise against him, and he suffers strange anxieties. He has diseases according to the sign  $\text{g}$  is in, and accidents. He is in danger of death, if  $\triangleright$  be hyleg, by fire, cuts, wounds, bites, kicks, or gunshot, &c., and, if  $\text{q}$  throw an ill aspect, by poison or treachery of females. He is choleric and quarrelsome, very much inclined to bear arms, or associate with martial men ; and he becomes addicted to vices according to the sign  $\text{g}$  is in : if in the house of  $\text{h}$ , he is dogged ; if that of  $\text{z}$ , he becomes hypocritical ; that of  $\odot$ , proud and haughty ; his own house, very quarrelsome ; that of  $\text{q}$ , loose ; that of  $\text{x}$ , fraudulent ; that of  $\triangleright$ , he is unsettled, &c. If  $\text{g}$  be aspected by  $\text{h}$  or  $\odot$ , and he in  $\Omega$ , especially near *asselli*, he may die of pestilence or fire. He receives disdain



and insults by women. If he have a good wife, she may die. It causes injuries to the face or eyes, also the small-pox, stone, gravel, and gonorrhœa, &c. If he marry under the ☿, it is very unfortunate. To a king, war and bloodshed, losses, &c.

The ♃ ✱, △, &c. ♂. It gives a desire to martial and manly exercises, as riding, shooting, &c., and the native takes delight in horses, the company of military men, &c., and warlike affairs. Preferment and profit, birth of a son ; or, if single, he may marry. Yet he may expect losses by women, and by dealing in horses, unless ♂ be well aspected. If ♂ be weak, and the nativity denote it, he takes to drinking, gaming, or loose conduct. To a king it denotes increase of the army, and if at war, great battles, victories, &c.

The ♃ ☿ ☉. It causes fevers and affections to the eyes, &c., and, if the ♃ be hyleg, it may cause death. Much trouble of mind, many mutations in his affairs and expectations, reverses, &c. In many cases it denotes marriage. To merchants, &c. good trade, yet some slur on their credit. It causes generally some great change in the life and affairs of the native ; if ☉ be strong and fortunate, beneficial ; if otherwise, the reverse.

The ♃ ✱, △, &c. ☉. Profitable and honourable friends, especially among females of rank, &c. ; he becomes popular, receives some office or employment. Journies or voyages beyond sea, especially

if it fall in the 9th house and in a watery sign ; much gain thereby. The native should exert himself under this influence to rise in life. He is strongly inclined to marry, and if he do, it is prosperous. If married, he may expect a child, unless ☉ be afflicted. To merchants, &c. it brings prosperous trade. To a king renewal of leagues, victory, honourable peace, &c.

The ☽ □, ♄, &c. ☉. Extreme danger and affliction of body and mind. It converts the love of some female to hatred. It causes injury by popular tumults, &c., and the dissembling friendship of some man of rank, by which the native suffers. If the aspect fall near nebulous stars, there is danger of hurts or disease to the eyes. It produces fevers, coughs, colics, fluxes, &c. "according to the nature of the sign and house the significator and promittor are in," says Lilly. To a nobleman it shews popular dislike; to a farmer an ill landlord, who wrongs him; to a poor man danger of the treadmill, &c. It brings contentions and quarrels, and oppressions from men in power; and is an ill time to speculate. It generally endures five or six months.

The ☽ ☿, ♀, △, &c. ♀. A pleasant and happy period. The native inclines to be merry and jocund, fond of entertainment, and addicted to pleasure, &c., which will be legitimate or otherwise, as ♀ is well or ill aspected. He receives gifts and favours from females; is inclined to love-making

and marriage, and free from all care. To the married it denotes children, chiefly females, and also the marriage and settlement of children. To merchants good success, to farmers profit by ♀ matters, small cattle, poultry, &c. Generally happy marriage, obedient children, domestic felicity, and prosperity by means of females. To kings peace and new allies, &c.

The ♀, ♂, &c. ♀. Much trouble by wandering affections, illicit amours, &c., scandal and infamy in consequence. Many crosses and controversies through women. Waste of estate by improvidence and intemperance. If the native marry under these directions, it is unhappy, and to one whom he loves not, and who will not be obedient and affectionate. It produces ♀ diseases; and, in children, if ♀ be in a watery sign and afflicted, measles, small-pox, &c.; in women irregular and abundant courses, diseases of the *matrix*, &c.

The ♀ ♂ ♀. This direction brings journies or voyages, the latter if ♀ be in ♄. It engages him in causes and controversies sometimes; brings him much active business; he is very energetic, and given to study, writing, public speaking, &c. To a merchant much business, journies, &c.; to a factor many accompts\*. To a king foreign news, active

\* All depends on how ♀ is aspected; as, if afflicted, he gives trouble by fraud, theft, &c.; also sickness and accidents, according to the sign.

exertions among his allies ; he sends ambassadors, &c.

The  $\mathcal{D}$  \*,  $\Delta$ , &c.  $\mathfrak{F}$ . Good speed and success to the native in his employments. He is inclined to read, write, and pursue accompts, mathematical studies, &c. It gives a delight in music or mechanical devices, a propensity to travel and make changes in his abode. He has the friendship of some lady of rank, &c., or receives an employment, literary or as a messenger, traveller, ambassador, &c. He has pleasure in his children, may have a child born, or married, apprenticed, &c. He succeeds in law, or with young people.

The  $\mathcal{D}$   $\square$ ,  $\mathcal{G}$ , &c.  $\mathfrak{F}$ . An averseness from study, &c. is felt. He is frowned on by the vulgar, suffers by popular tumult, &c., questioned for some fraud or forgery, imprisoned, banished, sentenced to death, &c., according as  $\mathfrak{F}$  is aspected at birth. Many scandals, libels, false charges, swindling and fraudulent attempts by cunning attorneys, &c. against the native. Injuries by law and lawyers, thefts, &c. He is annoyed by his children, who are unfortunate and imprudent ; and by young persons generally. He may lose a child. There is sometimes danger of delirium and madness.

The  $\odot$  to his own  $S$  \* or \* produces peace and felicity, profit and renown, &c., the \* chiefly. But it should fall in a good house. To his own parallel, preferment, &c.

The ☉ to his own S ☐ or ☐. Abundance of sorrow and misery, and many maladies, according to the sign the ☉ is in, and in which the aspect falls. The ☐ produces a desire to be dissolved, that he may be at rest.

The ♃ to her S \* or \*. Changes in life, journies, &c., and the friendship of females, benefits, &c. by them. To her own parallel, changes.

The ♃ to her own S ☐ or ☐. Troubles, losses, changes, and the enmity of women and the populace.

### *The Part of Fortune.*

The ⊕ ☿ ☐, ♄, &c. ♀. Consumption of estate by theft, gaming, and saturnine persons; sometimes almost imperceptibly.

The ⊕ \*, △, &c. ♀. Increase of property by aged persons, legacies, &c., and by buildings, agriculture, sea affairs, cattle, &c.

The ⊕ ☿ \*, △, &c. ♀. Gifts, rewards, patronage, jovial persons, success in business, office, &c.

The ⊕ ☐, ♄, &c. ♀. Losses by gentlemen or churchmen, lawsuits, &c. Some falling off in trade or income, disappointment in receiving money. To a king disputes about taxes, judges, &c. This direction occurred with Queen Victoria when the Commons cut off £20,000 a year from her intended husband, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench

held the Parliament at bay, and the Sheriffs were imprisoned.

The  $\oplus$   $*$ ,  $\Delta$ , &c.  $\delta$ . Wealth by martial persons, or by buying arms, horses, &c., also by traffic in small cattle, and by going to sea.

The  $\oplus$   $\square$ ,  $\delta$ , &c.  $\delta$ . Loss by thieving servants, or robbery of thieves or soldiers, firing of houses, &c., or by idle courses, quarrels, lawsuits, &c.

The  $\oplus$   $\phi$   $\odot$ . Honourable disbursements; the native more liberal than formerly; waste of estate and prodigality.

The  $\oplus$   $*$ ,  $\Delta$   $\odot$ . Profit and advantage by persons, of rank, &c.; many friends above his own rank in life; profit but expenditure; not much saving.

The  $\oplus$   $\square$   $\delta$   $\odot$ . Damage by lawsuits, waste of property, by the envy of great persons, false and scandalous accusations, loss of office, &c.

The  $\oplus$   $\phi$ ,  $*$ ,  $\Delta$   $\phi$ . Great gifts and benefits from ladies of rank; freedom of expenditure on ornaments, attire, &c.; merchants gain rapidly.

The  $\oplus$   $\square$   $\delta$   $\phi$ . Expenses by women, love-making, jealousies, &c.; much consumption of property by extravagance and folly.

The  $\oplus$   $\phi$ ,  $*$ ,  $\Delta$   $\phi$ . Gain by bargains, contracts, accompts, learning, the law, &c. Also by degrees at the university, by inventions, writings, &c., and by his own exertions and industry. Also profit by some inheritance, or by journies or sea voyages.

The  $\oplus$   $\square$   $\delta$ , &c.  $\phi$ . The native is cheated in

accompts, or by lawyers or literary men, youths, &c. He loses by ingenious conceptions, false witnesses, &c. His credit is questioned, and he may act foolishly, and be sued at law, or lose by his children.

The  $\oplus$   $\phi$ ,  $*$ ,  $\Delta$ , &c.  $\mathcal{D}$ . Friendship and gain by females; much action for and with the common people, by whom the native profits. He may undertake long journeys or voyages, and he will have full employment.

The  $\oplus$   $\square$ ,  $g$ , &c.  $\mathcal{D}$ . Losses by bargains, contracts, &c. by trade with the lower classes; by sea voyages or sailors. Hatred and loss by some respectable female; many lawsuits and heavy debts, &c.

N.B. Directions to  $\mathcal{H}$  have effect similar to  $\mathcal{X}$  and  $\mathcal{I}$  combined; but events occur suddenly or in a manner quite unexpected. The  $\odot$  or  $\mathcal{D}$  to  $\mathcal{H}$  causes deaths of relations\* and strange conduct, much trouble by the press and public bodies. His  $*$  or  $\Delta$  unlooked for benefits. The hyleg afflicted by direction to  $\mathcal{H}$  gives sudden dangers and extraordinary accidents.

*Final Observation.*—Let the student bear in mind, that the *primary* direction usually shews the *general* nature of the event, and the secondary direction its

\*  $\odot$  par.  $\mathcal{H}$  zod. in Queen Victoria's nativity in September, caused the death of her aunt, the Princess Augusta, as predicted, page 45 of my Almanac, 1840.

*especial* character, according as the planet is situated in any angle or house of the radical figure. And the effects on the health will be ascertained by attention to the following

TABLE OF DISEASES SIGNIFIED BY THE PLANETS IN THE DIFFERENT SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

THE student should understand that, when a direction threatens sickness, the planet importing it will cause such diseases as are herein mentioned, according to the sign he is in. This table is taken from the old Arab writers on Astrology, who flourished many centuries back : they used many terms inconsistent with the modern nomenclature of diseases ; but as the human frame is still the same, so are its diseases, though called by different names. Thus, *Mercury in Aquarius* is said to cause "wind in the blood," by which was meant spasmodic action, arising from debility.

*The Diseases each Planet naturally signifies when it becomes the Afflictor, and is posited in any of the Twelve Signs.*

DISEASES OF SATURN.

SATURN IN ARIES signifies rheum, melancholy, vapours, cold in the head, obstructions, stoppage in the stomach, pains in the teeth, deafness, &c.



**SATURN IN TAURUS** signifies swelling in the neck and throat, king's evil, scurvy, hoarseness, melancholy, and chronic distempers about the neck and throat.

**SATURN IN GEMINI** signifies infirmities incident to the arms and shoulders, consumption, black jaundice, and diseases proceeding from bad blood.

**SATURN IN CANCER** denotes phthisic, ulcerations in the lungs, obstructions and bruises in the breast, ague, scurvy, cancer, &c.

**SATURN IN LEO** signifies the heart afflicted by grief or poison, consumption of the reins or inward parts, vapours, weakness, and pains in the back, &c.

**SATURN IN VIRGO** shews the blood corrupted, obstructions in the bowels, costiveness, weakness in the thighs, melancholy, gripings, stone, &c.

**SATURN IN LIBRA** shews the blood corrupted, back and kidneys distempered, strangury, consumptive pains in the knees and thighs, sciatica and gout.

**SATURN IN SCORPIO** denotes swellings or distempers of the secret parts, melancholy, piles, palsy, gout in the hands and feet.

**SATURN IN SAGITTARIUS** signifies weakness in the hips and thighs, old aches and bruises in those parts, and sometimes the gout.

**SATURN IN CAPRICORNUS** denotes the gout in the lower parts, pains and obstructions in the head, ague, &c.

**SATURN IN AQUARIUS** signifies disorders in the head, teeth, and defects in the ears, pains in the joints,

N

bruises, swellings in the legs, and sometimes a sore throat.

**SATURN IN PISCES** gives deffuxions of rheum, king's evil, consumption, all distempers of the feet and toes, such as the gout, and illness by colds.

#### DISEASES OF JUPITER.

**JUPITER IN ARIES** produces distempers in the head, a quinsy or swelling in the throat, chiefly from ill blood in the veins of the head; and causes strange dreams and imaginations.

**JUPITER IN TAURUS** brings distempers in the throat, wind in the blood, gripings in the bowels, and goutish humours in the hands and arms.

**JUPITER IN GEMINI.**—A pleurisy or some disorder of the reins.

**JUPITER IN CANCER** gives the dropsy, the stomach offended, bad appetite, corrupt blood, scurvy, surfeits, &c.

**JUPITER IN LEO** indicates a fever, pleurisy, the heart ill affected.

**JUPITER IN VIRGO** indicates a consumption, obstructions of the lungs, melancholy, cold and dry liver.

**JUPITER IN LIBRA** shews the patient hath too much blood, whence arise obstructions, corrupt blood, fever, piles, tumours, inflammations, &c.

**JUPITER IN SCORPIO** signifies the strangury, piles, the blood discharged with watery humours, whence arise dropsy, &c.

**JUPITER IN SAGITTARIUS** denotes some choleric distemper, arising from putrefaction of the blood ; a fever, pains and swellings about the knees, &c.

**JUPITER IN CAPRICORN.**—The patient is afflicted with melancholy, obstructions in the throat, &c.

**JUPITER IN AQUARIUS.**—The blood abounds too much, whence it is corrupted, and many diseases and flying pains afflict the body. It gives lumbago.

**JUPITER IN PISCES.**—The blood is too thin and watery, which breeds dropsy.

#### DISEASES OF MARS.

**MARS IN ARIES** signifies the patient is almost distracted with a violent pain in his head, rheum in the eyes, want of rest, &c.

**MARS IN TAURUS** denotes extreme pain in the throat and neck, king's evil, weakness in the loins, and the gravel or stone.

**MARS IN GEMINI** shews the blood is corrupted , itch, breakings out, surfeit, fever, pains in the arms and shoulders, disorders in the secret parts, strangury, &c.

**MARS IN CANCER** indicates pains in the breast and stomach, a dry cough, or a tumour in the thighs ; accidents to the feet.

**MARS IN LEO** denotes affliction at the heart, choleric humors, stone in the kidneys, pain in the knees, &c.

**MARS IN VIRGO** signifies choleric humors, obstructions in the bowels, bloody flux, worms in children, humors in the legs.

**MARS IN LIBRA** produces diseases in the reins and

kidneys, stone or gravel, urine hot, lues, &c. as may be suspected.

**MARS IN SCORPIO** shews a suspicion of some venereal distemper, or ulcer in the secret parts, pains in the bladder, pains in the head, overflowing of courses, &c.

**MARS IN SAGITTARIUS** produces pain or ulcers in the hips and thighs by humors settled in those parts, and an extreme heat in the mouth and throat.

**MARS IN CAPRICORN** denotes lameness in the knees, hands, or arms, or a flying gout.

**MARS IN AQUARIUS** signifies blood overheated, pains in the legs, surfeit, or fever.

**MARS IN PISCES** gives lameness in the feet, by corrupt humors settled there ; sometimes the heart is afflicted, &c.

#### DISEASES OF THE SUN.

**SOL IN ARIES** produces sore eyes, megrims, head disturbed, fevers, &c.

**SOL IN TAURUS** denotes tumors in the knees, quinsy or sore throat, breakings out and swellings in those parts.

**SOL IN GEMINI.**—Blood inflamed, pestilential fevers, breakings out in several parts of the body, scurvy, pains and weakness in the legs.

**SOL IN CANCER** shews the measles or small-pox, a disordered stomach, hoarseness, dropsy, or swelling in the feet.

**SOL IN LEO** indicates violent pains in the head, madness, stone, pains in the back, plague, spotted fever.

**SOL IN VIRGO** produçes humors in the bowels, obstructions in the stomach, bloody flux, sore throat, or swellings in the neck.

**SOL IN LIBRA.**—Inflammation of the blood, pains in the arms and shoulders, stone and gravel, the venereal distemper, &c.

**SOL IN SCORPIO** indicates distempers in the secret parts, sharpness of urine, obstructions in the stomach, and female courses.

**SOL IN SAGITTARIUS.**—The thighs are afflicted by hot humors ; a fistula, fevers, swoonings, &c.

**SOL IN CAPRICORN** signifies lameness about the knees, bowels disordered, and a fever.

**SOL IN AQUARIUS.**—The blood inflamed, breakings out, reins disordered, gravel, stone, strangury, &c.

**SOL IN PISCES.**—The secret parts afflicted, strangury, and violent pains in those parts.

#### DISEASES OF VENUS.

**VENUS IN ARIES** indicates the disease is in the head from abundance of moist humors, lethargy, reins afflicted, and head disordered by cold.

**VENUS IN TAURUS** signifies pain in the head and secret parts, swellings in the neck from moist humors in the head.

**VENUS IN GEMINI** denotes a corrupted blood, king's evil, dropsy, and a flux of rheum.

**VENUS IN CANCER** shews the stomach is much offended with cold, raw, undigested humors ; many times with a surfeit, &c.

**VENUS IN LEO.**—Some ill affection of the heart, love passion, &c.; pains in the legs of bad consequence.

**VENUS IN VIRGO** shews some distemper in the bowels, a flux, or the worms, mucus in the bowels.

**VENUS IN LIBRA** denotes a gonorrhea or distemper in the reins, or surfeit by too plentiful eating or drinking, and windy disorders.

**VENUS IN SCORPIO** produces some venereal distemper, and pain in the private parts, &c.

**VENUS IN SAGITTARIUS.**—Hip gout, surfeits, cold and moist humors.

**VENUS IN CAPRICORN** produces gout in the knees and thighs, and swellings in those parts.

**VENUS IN AQUARIUS.**—Pains and swellings in the legs or knees from a cold cause, and the heart afflicted.

**VENUS IN PISCES** indicates lameness in the feet, swellings in the legs, a flux, windy complaints, &c.

#### DISEASES OF MERCURY.

**MERCURY IN ARIES** shews the disease lies in the head and brain, vertigo and wind in the head, and sometimes disorders of the womb.

**MERCURY IN TAURUS** produces defects in the throat, swellings in the neck, hoarseness, and also pain in the feet.

**MERCURY IN GEMINI** signifies windiness in the blood, gouty pains in the head, arms, &c.

**MERCURY IN CANCER** produces a cold stomach, gripings, windiness, distillation of rheum, lameness in the legs and knees from colds, &c.

**MERCURY IN LEO** indicates tremblings, melancholy, pains in the back, occasioned by colds caught in the feet.

**MERCURY IN VIRGO** imports much wind in the bowels, obstructions, pains in the head, short breath, and wind cholic.

**MERCURY IN LIBRA** shews stoppage of urine, obstructions, blood disordered; breast, lungs, and reins afflicted.

**MERCURY IN SCORPIO** denotes distempers in the secret parts, afflictions of the bowels, running pains in the arms and shoulders.

**MERCURY IN SAGITTARIUS** shews distempers in the reins, weakness in the back, stoppage at the stomach, coughs, swellings in the hips and thighs.

**MERCURY IN CAPRICORN** denotes stoppage of urine, goutish humors above the knees, pains in the back, melancholy, &c.

**MERCURY IN AQUARIUS** imports wind in the blood, running pains in different parts of the body, fluxes and disorders in the bowels.

**MERCURY IN PISCES** signifies pains in the head, weakness in the legs and feet, a gonorrhea, or a distemper in the reins, &c.

#### DISEASES OF THE MOON.

**MOON IN ARIES** signifies convulsions, defluxions of rheum from the head, lethargy, weakness in the eyes, and pains in the knees.

**MOON IN TAURUS** produces pains in the legs and feet, swellings, stoppage, sore throat, &c.

**MOON IN GEMINI** denotes a wandering gout in the legs, arms, hands, and feet ; surfeits, and great obstructions.

**MOON IN CANCER** shews the stomach much afflicted, a surfeit, small-pox, convulsions, falling sickness, tympany, or dropsy.

**MOON IN LEO.**—The heart afflicted, sore throat, quinsy, king's evil, &c.

**MOON IN VIRGO** signifies great pain and disorders in the bowels, melancholy blood, obstructions, weakness in the arms and shoulders.

**MOON IN LIBRA** denotes the reins are distempered, obstructions in the stomach, weakness in the back, whites in women, surfeits, pleurisy, &c.

**MOON IN SCORPIO** shews the distemper is in the secrets, small-pox, dropsy, poison, the heart afflicted, swoonings, &c.

**MOON IN SAGITTARIUS** imports lameness or weakness in the thighs, distempers in the bowels, &c.

**MOON IN CAPRICORN** signifies the stone, weak back, gout in the knees, whites in women, &c.

**MOON IN AQUARIUS** signifies hysterics, swellings and pains in the legs and secret parts.

**MOON IN PISCES** shews cold taken in the feet, and body disordered thereby ; swellings in the legs, dropsies, and the body overcharged with moist humors.

FINIS.

Compton & Ritchie, Printers, Middle Street, Cloth Fair.