[ALL RIGETS RESERVED.

## W. J. SIMMONITE'S ${ }^{\star-}$ COMPLETE $\underset{\text { or }}{ }$ ARCANA

 ASTRAL PHILOSOPHY,on the
CELESTIAE PHILOSOPHER, 13432
GENETHLIOLOGY BIMPLIEIED, OR THE DOOTRINE OF NATIVITIES,

To which is Added tae

## RULING OF THE MICROCOSM.



ASTRO DIAGRAM (COPYRIGHT).
"Nature, vehich in the Tinsvesture of God, an l reveals Hin to the wolse, hides Him from the foolish."





SHEFFIELD
 189a,

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## Preface to the New Edition.

I make no apology for republishing Dr. Simmonite's "Arcana of Astrology." Dr. Simmonite was the master of this science in his day; his work has ever been eagerly sought after, and fabulous prices have been asked and obtained for it. Its republication was an imperative necessity that truth might the more fully abound.

I commenced the republication of this great work at such a time as the superior powers appointed for me to do so, for the good of mankind and the benefit of all students in the grand, noble, and sublime study of astrology, and when the influences indicated a permanent and ever-growing fame. This book will ever stand in the first rank with all students of astrological lore. Generations shall pass away, and the centuries roll on, but this work shall endure and remain; remain as a preacher of laws, as a teacher of truth, and as an evidence of the power of times and of seasons. It is already making its way over the Continents of Europe, America, and Australla, and will eventually be found in the uttermost parts of the earth.

The old edition contained a great number of printer's errors, and I have given great attention to this reprint to make it as correct and free from error as possible ; and that it might be clear to the sight I have had it printed with new type, bought expressly for the purpose.

I have added short notes on the planet Neptune (page 84, 98, 134, 146, and other parts) as I am of opinion that it is time the nature and influence of this planet was brought before the notice of students. Although discovered September 23rd, 1846, the professors of astrology have not generally made up their minds as to what they can, or will, say for it. Writing this as I am 44 years after its discovery, I find them still saying, "Let us watch it," "We must compare notes for sometime to come yet," etc. This is very good and very proper, but it seems to me they are unwilling to let go their old notions. It is with planets as with men, "By their works ye shall know them." Then let us look at Neptune's works and know it. It has just left the sign Taurus, ruling Ireland, and such history has been made for that country that future generations will read with amazement and awe. Remember Dublin, May 6th, 1882. At the present time the planet is slowly wending

PREFACE.
RULIR OF U.S. its way through Gemini, the ruling sign of our Capital City London, and it has already begun to show its disposition. It has just been passing over the Sun, Moon, and Ascendent of our Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, and the result is shown in the discontent and trouble in the army, police, postal service, etc., and when it reaches the ruling degree of the city it will, according to the aspects thrown to it, cause such events as will long be remembered. It will put to nought the wisdom of our legislators, and show, "tis not in mortals to command success." At the same time I do not wish you to understand by this that his influence will be, and produce, all evil. His positions at birth, his aspects, transits over him, and he over others, will show the thoughtful student his power and influence, and I expect he will produce some very novel and striking features in the near future. Most of the readers of this work began their lives in the most important, intellectual, and progressive period of human history; the period of such marvels as the telepraph, telephone, phonograph, electric lighting, anæsthetics, new and powertul explosives, the spectroscope, etc., but I look for greater wonders to be unfolded during the next decade. The preacher, the lawyer, and the medical man, will have to take long strides to keep pace with the times; and who shall say that the undying vigil of the astronomer shall not berewarded by discovering other intelligent dwellers in other planets, and even discover means of intercourse with them.

I have added at the end of this work an article on Neptune, forwarded me by a very thoughtful and erudite professor of astro$\operatorname{logy}$, in which I trust you will find matter for thought and consideration.

I see it is becoming the fashion amongst a certain class of writers to entirely repudiate any power or influence to the $\delta 8,8$, and $\oplus$. I advise you to take no man's word upon them, but look to the $\oplus$ in your money affairs, and note the passage of the $\odot$ over the radix 8 , and then judge for yourselves. There are too many superficial professors of this art. It requires as much study as medicine or law, and years of experience before any man should consider himself sufficiently proficient to follow it as a profession.

And now, in conclusion, let me say,-do not simply read this book, but be a student of it, study to understand the mysteries, therein set forth, divest your mind of all prejudices, notions, and educational acquirements which are in opposition to this science, and come to it, even as a little child, knowing nothing, but desiring to know all the truth. Herein is stored the wisdom of the ages of the past ; here is the lore of the shepherds of old, the Egyptians, Hindoos, Greeks, Arabians, and a long line ot philosophers have added to the store of this knowledge, and you, standing in their lot, can take hold of the threads where they have left them, and follow knowledge and truth for its own sake and for the uprooting
of prevailing superstition and error. The mind of mankind is bounding onward. The spirit of the age is one of enquiry. Reason, not faith, is the prevailing tendency. Sacerdotal ascendency is on the wane, and proof for every assertion is demanded. Old beliefs are shaking, their errors are being detected, and the cry upon every side is for Light and Truth. 'Tis now the mental crisis of the race, and the mysteries of nature are now the subjects of thought and of study. Then, if you would know the secrets of Humanity, survey the universe around you, mark its wonderful laws and workings, then turn to the pages of this work and study the application of the wonderful laws and works there seen, and you will find mankind and his works no longer a mystery to you, but that he is acting in perfect subserviency to laws which have been set in operation by the Maker and Creator of the universe.

I have added a very choice little work which will be found at the end of this book, entitled, "The Ruling of the Microcosm," being an astrological and physical discourse on the human virtures in the body of man, both principal and administrating, which students will find of inestimable value, and which may probably throw light upon some points which have seriously puzzled them.

I also desire to add that I have some very valuable manuscripts and tables of bouses for different latitudes, which I may probably at some future date put into print and introduce to your notice.

Now, if each reader will introduce the "Arcana of Astrology" to some other seeker after truth he will be hastening the time for the public recognition of the grand old science, and the universal acceptation of its grand, noble, and elevating truths.

Wishing and hoping for each reader a long, bright, and prosperous future, each in his own sphere, and that each may do his utmost to advance the work,

I am, yours very truly,
JOHN STORY.
157. Lansdowne Road, Sheffield, 1890.

## PREFACE

TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION.

The present Treatise is the most full, practical, and simple Work on Genethliology ever offered, in one body, to the Astrological world. Herein the Student will find embodied the most pithy and philosophical information of all Astral Philosophers of all ages and all countries, from the time of the wise and learned Babylonians and Chaldeans to the present day.

The Science of which this Volume treats is the most ancient as to its antiquity, the most sublime as to its application, for it leads the benevolent mind from nature up to nature's God; it is the most moral branch, nay, most virtuous of Natural or Physical Philosophy ; it is second to none as to its utility and divinity, for holy men of God have studied it, such as a holy Daniel, a Shadrach, a Mesech, and an Abednego. Moses learned it in Egypt, and taught it to many of the Prophets and Seers; Abraham learned the art in Chaldea, and instructed the Egyptians in astrology, arithmetic, and geometry. Noah preserved the science from the time of Enos to the days of Abraham; and Enos learned it from Seth, the latter patriarch was taught by Adam. Hence we find that a knowledge of Astrology has been understood, and has also been practised from the very creation of man.

In modern days all the master-minds of philosophers have practised and cultivated the great Art ; the most renowned mathematicians have devoted much of their time and talents to the perfecting the Astral Doctrine, such as Ptolemy, Newton, Kepler, Napier, and many hundreds more, notwithstanding the opposition of blind and zealous bigots. All the fathers of Physic were indebted to this laudable philosophy, and inseparably connected it with medicine, such as Hypocrates, Galen, Mesmer, \&c., as well as many of the present day eminent physicians which I could mention. The immortal reformers of the religious world, without
an exception, were either Authors in this gigantic boon to mankind, or were believers in its verity and divine origin-such were Jerome, Melancthon, Luther, Grotius, Bishop Hall, Archbishop Usher, and many others.

The chief reason, perhaps, why Prognostic Astronomy is not more universally practised in these days, is, that the science has been generally cultivated by eminent mathematicians, and hence ill-founded opinion has arisen that it is necessary to stury a tedious course of mathematics prior to entering upon the study of this science. Here the science may be understood, without possessing a knowledge of mathematics, for wherever geometrical figures are introduced they explain themselves, and these are more generally found in Book Second.

It is with the view to render the study of this sublime and useful branch of knowledge more entertaining, more complete, and more easily understood by the general class of enquirers than it has hitherto been, that this book appears.

The science assures us that the earth we inhabit is but a small and inconsiderable part of a glorious fabric, since there are almost infinite worlds created by a Supreme Being, which are prodigiously large, and that they all work harmoniously and sympathetically together, in the disposing and governing of which the same Being exercises His infinite power and wisdom. Nor is there any knowledge, attained by the light of nature, that gives us juster ideas of this great Being, or furnishes us with stronger arguments by which to demonstrate his existence and attributes: for the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work; day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge ; and there is no speech nor language where the voice of the stars is not heard.

How far I have been able to simplify and perfect Genethliolgy I shall leave the Student and Elder Artists to decide. Hoping this piece of labour, pains, and indefatigable research into the Arcanum of Nature will be found of eternal advantage is the most sincere desire of

THE AUTHOR.

## THE

$A R C A N A$
PRACTICAL ASTRAL PHILOSOPHY.

BOOK THE FIRST.

## CHAPTER I.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, AND THEIR DIVISIONS.

1. The Zodiac being the great circle of the sphere, is divided into 360 degrees; every degree into 60 minutes; every minute into 60 seconds, thirds, fourths, and farther, if necessary.
2. Every sign contains 30 of these degrees, and thus 12 signs comprise the Zodiac.

| brn signs. |  | SOUTHERN SIGNS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ Aries . | osite to | $\bumpeq$ Libra. |
| $\succ$ Taurus | ditto | .. m Scorpio |
| II Gen | ditto | ... $\ddagger$ Sagittarius. |
| ${ }_{5} \mathrm{Can}$ | ditto | \%s Capricorn. |
| $\Omega$ Leo | ditto | m Aquariu |
| 哏 Virgo | ditto | * Pisces. |

3. The first six signs are called Northern, because the Sun is longer above the earth than below, and because they decline from the equator towards the North Pole.

The latter six are called Southern, because they decline towards the South Pole, or our opposite hemisphere ; and the Sun remains longer below the Earth than above
4. There are also nine other bodies, called Planets, and their

Symbols are as follows:

4 Jupiter
б Mars
© Sol, or Sun
\% Venus
$\%$ Mercury

1) Luna, or Moon
5. The Asteroids are found to have some influence: they are Vesta, Juno, Pallas, Ceres, but at the present day their influence is very little known.
6. There are also three Points in the Heavens which must be considered, viz.,
\& The Dragon's Head, or Moon's N. Node.
\% The Dragon's Tail, or Moon's S. Node.
$\oplus$ The Part of Fortune, and the Earth.
7. The fourth class of Symbols used in Astronomy is called Aspects, viz.,

ठ Conjunction, or same degree of longitude.

- S* Semisextile, or 30 degrees apart, a geometrical figure called a dodecagon.
Dc. Decile, or 36 degrees apart, divides a circle into ten sides, which forms ten angles, called a decagon.

Nonagon, or 40 degrees, divides the Heavens into nine equal sides, a polygon of some importance.

So Semisquare, or 45 degrees, forms a regular octagon, a figure of eight sides and angles, or half a semiarc.

* Sextile, or 60 degrees apart, which is the angle of a regular spherical triangle, or figure of three angles, or two-thirds of a semiarc.

Qu. Quintile, or 72 degrees apart, which is the supplemental angle of a regular pentagon, or figure of five sides and angles, or one-fifth of the Zodiac.

- Square, or 90 degrees apart, or one quarter of the entire heavens, or a semiare and a half, a figure of four sides, called a quadrangle.

Y Sesquiquintile, 108 degrees, a quintile and half, or a whole semiarc and one-fifth.
$\Delta$ Trine, 120 degrees in the Zodiac, and forms the angle of a regular hexagon, or figure of six angles and six sides; it is the whole of a semiarc and one-third of another in the world.
SSQ. Sesquisquare, 135 degrees, and is the angle of a regular octagon, or figure of eight sides, the whole semiarc and one-half.

BQ. Biguintile, or 144 degrees, a double quintile, the angle of a regular decagon, or ten sides and ten angles, or four-fifths of a diurnal arc.

QX. Quincunx, or 150 degrees, and consists of five signs.
8 Opposition, or 180 degrees, the sum of two right angles.
P. Parallel, the same distance from the equator, North or South.
8. We divide these angular positions, or aspects, into four classes, according to their species, and into fifteen divisions, in reference to angular directions, according to their strength or influence, namely,

Class

1. Solar A spects, or those formed between the Sun and Planets.
2. Mutual Aspects, or those found among the Planets.
3. Lunar Aspects, or those formed between the Moon and the Planets.
4. Astronomical Positions, are those peculiar positions of the Planets which are said to be Stationary, Retrograde, or when they are said to be in their Exaltation, Fall, House, Detriment, Combustion, Cadent, or any other accidental position.

## LESSON FIRST.

Questions to be answered before the Student proceeds to the next Chapter.

How many degrees in the zodiac? How many degrees in the sphere?
How many minutes in a degree?
How many degrees in a sign ?
Tell the names of the Northern signs.
Tell the names of the Southern signs.
How many Planets? Name them.
How many asteroids? Name them
What other influential points in the heavens?
What are Lunar aspects?
What is the Globe sometimes called?
How many signs are there ?
Why are some called Northern signs?
Why are others called Southern signs?
Mark the Symbols on paper or slate.
Mark out the Asteroids and the influential points.

Mention the signs which are opposite each other.
What are Mutual aspects?
How many aspects are there? Name them.
What are Solar aspects?
What areAstronomical positions?
What is a parallel ?
What is a conjunction?
What is a trine?
What is a square?
What is a sextile?
What is a semisquare?
What is a semisextile?
What is a quintile ?
What is a decile?
What is a nonagon?
What is a sesquiquintile?
What is a sesquisquare?
What is a biquintile ?
What is a quicun $x$ ?
What is an opposition?
Into how many classes are these divided? Name them.

## CHAPTER II.

 DEFINITIONS OF ASTRO PHILOSOPHICAL TERMS; ETC.Astrology is compounded of two Greek words-(Aster) a Star, and (Logos) discourse, science, word, or reason ; and literally implies the doctrine and law of the Stars-hence the noble Art or Science of foretelling events. It is based on Astronomy, and the motions, influences, aspects, qualities, and positions of the heavenly bodies. It comprehends the most excellent part of the noble
science of Physiology, or Natural Philosophy, which is the doctrine of natural bodies in the construction of the work of nature.

Astrology consists of three parts or branches, namely:-1. Genethliology, which teaches us by certain mathematical rules, to judge from the figure, or chart, of the heavens, at the moment of birth, the form, temperament, and character of the individual ; the blemishes, hurts, mental and bodily diseases ; the quality of the intellectual faculties, and mental propensities, the probability of friends and enemies, their nature and description ; of marriage, of offspring; of success in business; strength of constitution, natural disposition, and many of the most remarkable periods of life, either advantageous or otherwise.
2. Astrology, Mundane, or State, or the Art of Foreseeing, from the position of the heavenly bodies, at the time of eclipses, great conjunctions, and other periods, the changes and circumstances of nations as to war, pestilence, famine, earthquakes, and other physical phenomena.
3. Astrology, Horary, or the Art of Foreseeing Events from the positions of the heavens at the moment a question is propounded, or when an individual may be anxious about any matter, the result of any business, or circumstance whatever. This part of the science is the easiest understood, and the most advantageous to mankind. It furnishes the Astral Student with the actual means of satisfying those doubts to which the minds of all men are subject, by an apparently simple means, which presumes that the same sympathetic power which causes the iron and magnet to attract and approach each other, exists throughout nature.

Abcission of light, is when a light planet goes to a $\delta$ of a ponderous planet, but before his $\delta$ the ponderous planet goes to a more ponderous, whereby the light of the inferior is cut off. See Frustration.

Affliction, a planet, or the cusp of a house, being in evil aspect to any planet, or in $\delta$ to a malefic.

Airy signs, II, $\bumpeq$, and $\ldots$.
Accochoden, is the planet giving years or term of life in a nativity; an Arabic name for the Hyleg.

Almuten, is the principal lord of any house or sign, or of the whole figure.

Ambient, the heavens when spoken of in a general way.
A nabibayon, the dragon's head.
Angle, is the opening between two straight lines, which meet, but are not in the same straight line. The opening between the lines A $\quad$ and c $\boldsymbol{b}$ is an angle, termed the angle $B$, or the angle $A$ в $c$ : the letter at the point where the lines meet is placed
 in the middle.

Angle, right, is the angle formed when one straight line stands upon another in such a direction that the angles on each side are equal to one another. A B is a perpendicular line.


Angle, obtuse, is one which is greater, or has a wider opening than a right angle. In Fig. 3, D EF is an obtuse angle.


Angle, acute, is one which is less, or has a narrower opening than a right angle. In Fig. i, A B c is an acute angle.

Anareta, is the planet destroying life, or the killing planet in a nativity, which are 퍼, h, and $\sigma^{\circ}$; but, in some particular cases, the $\odot, \bar{D}$, and $\underset{\forall}{ }$, will kill. The $\odot$ in particular will kill, when the ascendant, the $D$, is hyleg.

Apheta, from the Greek; "the Hyleg," from the Hebrew; and "the Prorogator," from the Latin : they all signify one thing, i.e., the " Giver of Life,"

Apogee, a planet at its greatest distance from the earth.
Arc of direction, See Direction.
Angles, the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th houses. When planets are therein, they are more powerful than in any other situation.

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.

Aldebaran, a fixed star of the first magnitude, situated in the and face of $\pi$, the nature of $\delta$, produces eminence in martial affairs.

Algeneb, a fixed star of the 2nd magnitude, in the right side of Perseus, in the and face $\gamma$, of the nature of $\sigma$ and $\underset{\gamma}{ }$. A violent, unfortunate star.

Algol, or Medusa's Head, a fixed star of the 3rd magnitude, in the constellation Perseus, in the 5th face of Taurus, of the nature of $h$ and 4 .

Altair, or Ara, a southern constellation, consisting of nine stars, in the last face of ks , of the nature of H .

Andromeda Caput, a northern constellation, consisting of sixty stars, of the 1st magnitude, in the 3rd face ot $\gamma$, of the nature of 4 and $q$. Zona Andromeda, in the last face of $r$, of the and magnitude, the nature of $q$.

Antares, a fixed star of the ist magnitude, in the and face of $f$, the nature of $\underset{\gamma}{ }$ and $\delta$.

Antecedentia, a motion of any of the heavenly bodies which is contrary to the order of the signs; as from $\Upsilon$ towards $\nrightarrow, \& c$. See Retrograde.

Acquarius, a zodiacal constellation, consisting of 108 stars. It is sanguine, arial, hot, moist, masculine, humane, rational, southern, obeying sign ; the house of Herschel.

Acquirius, a fixed star of the 3rd magnitude, in the face of $\approx=$ nature of 出: denoting erudition.

Arcturus, a fixed star of the ist magnitude, situated in the skirt of the constellation Bootes, in the 5 th face of $\bumpeq$, of the nature of 4 and $\delta$, giving riches and honour.

Aries, the Ram, the first zodiacal constellation, consisting of 66 stars, it is vernal, dry, fiery, masculine, cardinal, equinoxinal, diurnal, moveable, commanding, eastern, choleric, violent, and a quadrupedian sign.

Ascendant, the ist house, or that space between the eastern horizon and one-third of the distance towards the meridian under the Earth; also the cusp of that house which represents the party; as the cusp of the 5 th is the ascendant for a child of the querent, the roth for business, \&c.

Ascending, a term denoting any planet which is between the 4 th and 1oth houses, more especially when rising above the eastern horizon.

Ascension, Right, the distance any body or point in the heavens is from the beginning of the ecleptic, or ist point of $\gamma$ in a right sphere. It is measured upon the equator in degrees and minutes, 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, (A.D.) : this, added to its right ascension (A.R.) if it have south declination, but substracted therefrom if it have north declination, gives its oblique ascension.

Aspect, from aspicio, to behold, the being placed at certain distances from a planet, or the cusp of a house, as, if 4 be 60 degrees from D, then they are both said to be in sextile aspect to each other. They are zodiacal and mundane.

Barven Signs, II, $\Omega$, nu.
Benefics, the two planets 4 and $q$, and sometimes 出.
Bellatrix, a star of the 2nd magnitude, in the 4 th face of $\pi$, the nature of $\wp$ and $\delta$, giving military or civic honours, and wealth.

Betelgucse, a star of the 2nd magnitude, in the east shoulder of Orion, in 6th face of $\pi$, the nature of $\bar{\sigma}$ and $\not \underset{\text {, giving martial }}{ }$ honours, preferment and wealth.

Bull's South Eye, (Occulus Taurus) a star of the 3rd magnitude, in the and face of $I$, the nature of 9 , fortunate.

Bull's North Horn, a star of the 2nd magnitude, in the 5th face of $\pi$, the nature of $\delta$, fortunate and eminent.

Bull's South Horn, a star of the 3rd magnitude, in the 5th face of ᄑ, the nature of $\delta$, a mischievous star in influence.
Bestial signs, $\Upsilon, \gamma, \Omega, f$, (the first half excepted) and $\mathfrak{\gamma}$.
Beseiged, is when a planet, fortunate by nature, is situated between two malevolent stars, as $\$$ in $12^{\circ}$ of $\sigma, h$ in $15^{\circ}$, and $w$ in $10^{\circ}$ of the same sign; where she is in a state of "siege," and highly unfortunate. He whose significator it was, would be denoted thereby to be in " a great strait," and particularly " hemmed in" or surrounded with ill fortune.

Bicorporeal signs, II, $f$, and $\nrightarrow$, because each contains two different animals.

Biquintile, an aspect consisting of 144 degrees, or 4 signs 24 degrees, four-fifths of the whole diurnal arc.

Cadent houses, so called because they are cadent, that is, falling from the angles. These are the weakest of all the houses, and are the 3rd, 6th, 9 th, and 12th.

Cazini, is when a planet is in the heart of the $\odot$, or within 15 minutes, or half a degree of his centre.

Cardinal Points, the north, south, west, and east points of heaven.

FIG. 4 .


S represents the south, N, the north, E, the east, and W, the western points.
Cardinal signs, $\tau$, т, 气. \%os.
Cancer, the Crab, one of the signs of the ecliptic, consisting of 83 stars, into which the Sun enters about the 21 st of June, or upon our longest day. Tropic, cold, watery, phlegmatic, feminine, cardinal, northern, commanding, nocturnal, moveable, and particularly fruitful sign, more so, perhaps, than any other sign in the zodiac, the house of the $D$.

Canis Majoris, a fixed star of the 2nd magnitude, in the and face of $\Phi$, the nature of $q$. Gives honor, renown and wealth.

Canopus, a star of the ist magnitude, in the constellation Argo.
Capella, a fixed star of the ist magnitude, in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga, in the $4^{\text {th }}$ face of $\pi$, the nature of $\sigma$ and $\nprec$, giving honors, eminence, renown, publicity, wealth, and eminent friends.

Capricornus, the Goat, consisting of 58 stars ; into which the Sun enters about the arst of December, or upon our shortest day. It
is a cold, earthy, melancholy, arid, nocturnal, southern, obeying, moveable, cardinal, quadrupedian, changeable sign, the house of Saturn.

Castor, a star of the 1 st and 2 nd magnitude, in the 4 th face of $\tilde{8}$, the nature of $\sigma, 9,7$. Portends mischievousness and prone to violence.

Cauda Lucida, (the Lion's Tail), a fixed star of the 2nd magnitude, in the constellation Virgo, 4th face, the nature of $\}$, rather evil.

Caput Algol, (Maduse), a star of the 2nd magnitude, in the 5th face of 8 , the nature of $h$ and 4 . The most unfortunate, violent, and dangerous star in the heavens.

Ceti, (Lucida maxilla), Menkar, a star of the 2nd magnitude, in the rd face of $\gamma$, the nature of $\zeta$. Denoting sickness, disgrace, and ill fortune, with danger from great beasts.

Copricorn, a fixed star, of the 3rd magnitude, in the ist face of $\approx \sim$, nature of $f$ and $\psi$.

Circle 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.

Collection of Light, when a planet receives the aspects of any two others which are not themselves in aspect. It denotes that the affair will be forwarded by a third person, described by that planet; but not unless they both receive him in some of their dignities.

Combustion, is when a planet is posited within $8^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ of the $\odot$, either before or after the ©'s body. In horary questions, unless the $\odot$ be a chief significator, this is deemed unfortunate. The $D$ is singularly weak when so elongated.

Common signs, I, m. 7 , and $\boldsymbol{x}$.
Conjunction, two planets being in the same longitude. If they be exactly in the same degreee and minute, it is a partile conjunction, and very powerful; if within the half of the sum of their two orbs, it is a platic conjunction, and less powerful.

Constellation, a number of stars lying in the neighbourhood of each other, which Astronomers, for the sake of remembering with more ease, suppose to be circumscribed by the outlines of some animal, or other figure.

Corsmical rising, or setting of a planet or star, is when it rises with the Sun in the morning, or sets with him in the evening.

Culminate, to arrive at the midheaven, meridian, or cusp of the 1oth house.

Ousp, the beginning of any house. Thus the eastern horizon is the cusp of the ist house, and the meridian, where the $\odot$ is at noon, is the beginning, or cusp of the 1oth house.

Cor Scorpio, a star of the 2nd magnitude, the nature bf 44 and $\delta$, in the and face of $f$.

Crater (the Cup), in the 5th face of m, of the nature of $q$ and 4 , portending eminence, $4^{\text {th }}$ magnitude.
Debilities, a planet in a weak and afflicted position, as, fall, detriment, \&c.

Decanate, ten degrees, the first ten degrees of a sign is the first decanate; from $10^{\circ}$ to $20^{\circ}$ the 2nd, and from $20^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ the 3rd decanate.

Declination, the distance any body is north or south of the equator. The $\bigcirc$ has never more than $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ of declination, which bappens only whea he is in 6 or 60 , and is caused by the pole of the Earth being inclined from the plane of the Earth's orbit.

Dichotominea, a term applied to $D$ the when she is in her heàdquarters, and appears only half illuminated.

Decile, an aspect consisting of $36^{\circ}$, or 1 sign 6 degrees.
Deneb, a star of the and magnitude, in the $4^{\text {th }}$ face of m, the nature of $w$; unfortunate, and publicly disgraceful.

Decreasing in light, when any planet is past the 8 of $\odot$, it decreases in light ; it is a testimony of weakness.

Decumbiture, a lying down ; the figure erected for the time of any person being first taken ill, and taking to their bed.

Degree, the 3oth part of a sign in the zodiac, or the 360 th part of any circle.

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

Descension, the going down of any body from the meridian above the Earth to that below it ; for though the © is lost sight of at sun-set, he still descends till he reaches the meridian at midnight, or the N., FIG. 4.

Descending in a figure, is when a planet is between the M.C. and 7 th, or 7 th and M.C.

Desconsion, Oblique, the reverse of Oblique Ascension.
Delation, (or restoring of light), is when an inferior planet aspects a superior who is combust or retrograde, for then the higher planet restoreth to the inferior his virtue which he before sent him : this in angles, is good, in cadents with detriment.

Destruction, is when three planets shall be in one sign, of which one planet is ponderous, the other two more light : then one of the light planets should pass the ponderous, the other tends to a $\delta$ with the ponderous; but before that $\delta$ is made, the planet which passes the ponderous turns retrograde; and is again joined to the ponderous, and from thence pass to the $\delta$ of the other light planet.

Diameter, a line passing through the centre of a circle, and dividing it into two equal parts ; as the line $A$ в.


Dicotome, (cut in two), the $D$ in 1 st and 3rd quarters.
Detriment, the sign opposite the house of any planet; as $\delta$ in $\bumpeq$ is in his detriment. It is a sign of weakness, distress, \&c.

Digit, in Astronomy, the 12th part of the $\odot$ 's diameter, which is often used in the calculation of eclipses.

Dignities, these are either essential or accidental. The former is when any planet is in its own house, exaltation, triplicity, joy : the latter is when any planet is in an angle, and well aspected, not afficted, swift in motion, increasing in light, \&c. The reverse of dignities are debilities.

Direct, as applied to planets, denotes their moving in the true order of the celestial signs, as from $\Upsilon$ to $૪, \& c$.

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. Their distance is a certain number of degrees of the A. R. of the $\odot$, which, when he has passed over, the direction is complete. It is called the Arc of Direction.

Direction, Secondary, the aspects formed by the $\odot$ or $D$ in the days immediately succeeding the birth. Each day between the birth and the time of the aspect is formed is equal to one exact year of life; thus, if the $D$ form a good aspect with 4 , exactly 21 days after birth, the native will feel his effects just about his 21st birthday.

Direct Motion, this is in reality converse motion, but is so called to distinguish the case of the promittors being carried towards the the bodies or aspects of the $\odot$ or D , which directions are considered somewhat less powerful than those by converse motion.

Diurnal, of or belonging to the day; thus, the diur and motions of the planets are the spaces they move through in a day.

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 by degrees.

Disc, of the $\odot$ or $D$, is its round face, which, on account of the great distance of the object, appears flat, or like a plain şurface.

Diverging, going farther and farther asunder.
Dispose, Dispositor, a planet disposes of any other which may be found in its essential dignities. Thus, if $\odot$ be in $\Upsilon$, the house of $\sigma$, then $\sigma$ disposes of $\odot$, and is said to rule, receive, or govern
him. When the dispositor of the planet signifying the thing asked after is himself disposed by the lord of the ascendant, it is a good sign. To dispose by house is the most powerful testimony ; then by exaltation, then triplicity, then term, and, lastly, face, which is a very weak reception.

Double-bodied signs, II, f, $\nrightarrow$.
Dorsa Leonis, a star of the and magnitude, in the and face of mp, the nature of $h$ and $q$, unfortunate, causing unhappiness of mind and melancholy, or fear of poison. See Vindemiatrix.

Domal dignity, a planet in its own house.
Dragon's Head, thus marked, $\Omega$, is the north node of $D$, or when she crosses the ecliptic into north latitude. It is always a good symbol, denoting success, a good disposition, \&c.

Dragon's Tail, thus marked, 8, is where the $D$ crosses the ecliptic into the south latitude, or her south node. It is very evil, and in all things the reverse of 8 , it diminishes the power of good, and increases that of evil planets.

Earthy signs, y, 收, and vo, which form the Earthy Triplicity.
Earth, $\oplus$, the globe which we inhabit, one of the eight Planets, and the third in order from the $\odot$, and is always in 8 to the orb of day.

Ecliptic (Celestial), a great circle of the sphere, in which the $\odot$ always appears to move; so called, because eclipses generally happen when the $D$ is on or near circle. The obliquity of the ecliptic is the angle it makes with the equator, which is now about $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$.

Ecliptic (Terrestrial), the line round the Earth comprising the course of the D.

Elevation of the pole or star, is its height in degrees above the horizon.

Elections, are times chosen by art, for facilitating any noble performance.

Elevation by Latitude, is that planet which has most of two, either of south or north latitude; but if the latitude be the same, he that has least declination is most elevated.

Elevation by Signs, is when a planet is distant from another according to the succession of the signs.

Elevation by House, is thus : a planet in the M. C. is elevated above another in IIth, 12th, or Ascendant, or in 9th, 8th, 7th, 6th, \&c.: a planet in the 8th is elevated above another in the 7 th, 6 th, 5 th, \&c.

Equation of Time, owing to the irregular motion of the Earth round the $\odot$, 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 Ephemeres of the places of the planets are made for the time the © was on the meridian (or apparent noon), the watch is sometimes several minutes before or after the moment. The difference between the apparent noon, or that time shewn by the $\odot$, 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 in common Ephemireses for everysix days; but, in my Meteorologist, the Sun is given according to its siderial time, and in this there needs neither subtraction nor addition; and all the computations are according to mean time, and do not need this correction.

Elongation, the greatest distance $\wp$ or $\&$ can be from the $\odot$.
Embolismic, intercalatory. In every year there are twelve Moons of 29 days and a half each, and II days over, and when these odd days amount to 30 , they make an additional, or Embolismic lunation. From these lunations the progression or process is formed, as every lunation answers to a year of the native's life.

Emersion, a planet coming from under the Sun beams so as to be seen. It is a term chiefly used in eclipses and occultations.

Enneatical, the ninth. Every ninth year of a person's life, which being climacterial, is thought to bring with it a change of fortune. It also signifies the ninth day of a disease, when a change may be expected.

Ephomeris, a kind of almanack, containing the places of the Planets, \&c. The best is "Simmonite's Meteorologist," in which the Aspects are also calculated to the minute, an acquisition almost invaluable to the student of astrology, astronomy, and astrometeorology.

Equator, a great circle which separates the northern from the southern hemisphere; and, being referred to the heavens, is called the Equinoctial.

Equatorial, of the equator, or a planet, \&c., of the equator.
Equinox, equal night ; that time, or place, in the ecliptic where the days and nights are equal, which happens twice a year: when the $\odot$ enters $\gamma$ and $\bumpeq$.

Equinoctial signs, $r$ and $\bumpeq$.
Exaltation, an essential dignity, next in power to that of the house. If a planet be in that sign wherein he is exalted, you may consider him essentially strong. If the significator be in his exaltation, and no ways impedited, but angular, it represents a person of a haughty condition, arrogant, assuming more to himself than is due.

Face, the sixth part of a sign, or five degrees.
Fall, a planet has its fall in the opposite sign to that in which it has its exaltation. In horary questions, a planet in its fall denotes
a person unfortunate，despised，and degenerated，mean，insolvent， or helpless；and the thing signified by it is in a helpless state， except some good aspect by application，or some translation of light happen，which will relieve it quite unexpectedly．

Familiarity，any kind of aspect or reception．
 They are supposed to be weak and feminine on account of their active and passive qualities，coldness and moisture，and are sup－ posed to render those they govern the same．

Feral，brutish，like a wild beast ：such is said to be the dispos－ itions of those whose ascendant is $\Omega$ ，or the last half of $f$ ；or if the luminaries be in either of them，and the malefics in angles，it renders them fierce，cruel，and brutish，the $D$ is also said to be feral， when she is void of course，having separated from a planet，and applying to no other while she is in that sign．There does not appear to be any ground for such an opinion，but this will be the best decided by experience．

Fiery signs，or Fiery triplicity，$\Upsilon, \Omega$ ，and $f$ ．
Figure，the diagram which represents the heavens at any time； it is called a scheme or horoscope．

Fomahaut，a star of the ist magnitude，in the mouth of the South Fish，in the and degree of $\notin$ ，of the nature of $\dot{f}$ and $\underset{\underline{q}}{ }$ ．Some say it is moderately beneficial，but others say it threatens bites of venomous creatures when joined to $\sigma^{7}$ ；this is ridiculous，for it is too far south to be joined to any planet，or to do much evil or good in our hemisphere．

Fortitudes，influences of the planets made stronger by being well posited．

Fortunes，$\psi$ and $q$ and $\odot, \mathcal{D}$ and $\vartheta$ ，if aspecting them，and not afflicted，are considered fortunate planets．

Fortunate signs，$\Upsilon, \Pi, \Omega_{1} \bumpeq, f, \mu ⿰ ⿺ 乚 一 匕$ ．When one of these ascends in a nativity，the native is supposed more likely to be fortunate in his undertakings．

Fourfooted signs，$r, \gamma, \Omega, f, w \rho$ ．Those born when they ascend are said to have the qualities of such animals，as being bold as the lion，lustful as the goat，\＆c．

Frustration，the cutting off，or preventing any thing shewn by one aspect by means of another．Thus，if $q$ ，lady of the ascendant， were hastening to the $\Delta$ of $\sigma$ ，lord of the 7th，in a question of marriage，it might denote that the match would take place；but if $\gamma$ were to form an 8 of $\sigma$ before $q$ reached her $\Delta$ of that planet，it would be a frustration，and would shew that the hopes of the querent would be cut off；and if $\gamma$ were lord of the 12th，it might denote that it would be done by a private enemy ；if the 3 rd， by the means of relations，\＆c．

Fruilful signs, $\sqrt{2}, m_{1}$, and $\mathfrak{H}$. In horary questions the Ascendant, the $D$, or lord of the Ascendant, in one of these signs, and strong, are symbols of children. Some consider this to be the case in nativities, and that the 5th, or its lord, being in a fruitful sign, is a symbol of children.

Geniture, the moment of time an infant is brought into the world.
Genethliacal, belonging to the Geniture, or the Doctrine of Nativities.

Geocentric, having the Earth for its centre, or the same centre as the Earth. All astrological positions are geocentric, because they relate wholly to the Earth.

Giver of Life, the Hyleg.
Horary Questions, so named from the Latin word hora, an hour, because the time of their being asked is noted, and the figure of the heavens for that time is taken by which to judge of the result.

Hydra's Heart, Alphard, or Cor Hydra, a fixed star of the and magnitude, in the last face of $\Omega$, of the nature of $h_{2}$ and $q$. It is said to cause drowning, or death by poison, when joined to $\begin{gathered} \\ \text {, }\end{gathered}$, and in evil aspect to the luminaries.

Heliacal Rising, is when a star that was hidden by the $\odot$ 's rays becomes visible to the east of him, by getting clear of his rays.

Heliacal Setting, is when a star that before was visible is overtaken by the $\odot$ and lost in his rays. The $D$ is said to rise or set heliacally when $17^{\circ}$ distant from the $\odot$, but other stars when a whole sign distant.

Heliocentric, having the $\odot$ for a centre.
Hircus, the Goat, called Capella, an eminent fixed star, of the ist magnitude, in the 20th degree of II. It is of the nature of $\sigma^{\circ}$ and $\wp$, and is said to give great martial honors and riches when culminating, for it is too far north to be with the lights, or to rise or set.

Hovary Time, is the one-twelfth of the diurnal arc of a star, or one-sixth of its semidiurnal or seminocturnal arc.

Horoscope, the ascendant is sometimes so called; but it is more generally a term for the figure of the Heavens, used by astrologers for predicting by nativities, mundane astrology, and horary questions.

Houses, the twelve divisions or compartments into which the circle of the Heavens is divided ; also the signs in which any planet is said to have most influence.

Human signs, II, ny, mw, and the first half of $f$. They are said, by Ptolemy, to give the native a humane disposition, when the lord of the geniture or the ascendant is in one, otherwise he will be brutish and savage. He also says, that the lord of an eclipse being in any human sign, its vile effects will fall on mankind.

Hyades, the first star in $૪$, or the Bull's Head near Aldebaran, and the ist face of II, the 3 rd magnitude, of the nature of $\bar{\sigma}$ and the $D$.

Hyleg, see Apheta.
Hylegical Places, the ist house, from $5^{\circ}$ above to $25^{\circ}$ below its cusp; 7 th house, from $5^{\circ}$ below to $25^{\circ}$ above its cusp; the gth house, from $5^{\circ}$ outside its cusp to half way between the midheaven and the ascendant.

Hypogeon, under the Earth: a Greek name for the imum celi, or 4th house.

Illumination, that period of the $刀$ when she may be seen, which is 26 days and about 12 hours.

Impedited, this signifies being afflicted by evil stars. The $力$ is impedited in the highest degree when in $\delta$ with the $\odot$.

Imum Cali, the lowest heaven. The 4th house, or north angle.
Inconjunct, a nonsensical phrase, and void of truth.
Increase in Light, when any planet is leaving the $\odot$, and is not yet arrived at the 8; after which it decreases in light. The former is a good, the latter an evil testimony, especially as regards the $\delta$.

Increase in Motion, when any planet moves faster than it did on the preceding day.

Inforior Planets, ㅇ․ ㄱ, and D; so called, because their orbit is inferior to that of the Earth.

Ingress, is the Sun's entrance into any sign, or other part of the ecliptic.

Intercepted, a sign which is found between the cusps of two houses, and not on either of them.

Foined to, being in any aspect, but especially a conjunction.
Latitude, the distance any star, \&c., is north or sonth of the ecliptic. The $\odot$ never has any latitude. Latitude on the Earth is the distance any place is north or south of the equator.

Lights, © and D.
Light of Time, the $\odot$ by day and $D$ by night.
Lion's Heart, a violent fixed star of the nature of $\boldsymbol{H}$, in the 4 th face of mp. It is said to cause great martial honors, but they eventually end in ruin and violent death, particularly if it be joincd to either of the luminaries.

Lion's Tail, Deneb, or Cauda Leonis, gives, it is said, riches and honors, which will end in trouble and disgrace. It is a star of the and magnitude, in the $4^{\text {th }}$ face of m.

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, $\gamma, 0^{\circ} 0^{\prime}$, measured on the ecliptic.

Lords, planets which have the most powerful effects in particular signs. Thus, if $\Upsilon$ ascend any figure, ${ }^{\circ}$, who rules that sign, is the lord of the ascendant.

Luminaries, the $\odot$ and $\rho$.
Lunation, the $\delta, \square$, or 8 of $\odot$ and $\delta$; also the length of time in which the $)$ appears to move round the Earth: the time from New Moon to New Moon.

Malefic, 쌍, $\gamma$, and $\delta$, and $\succcurlyeq$ in money, marriage, and law.
Markab, a violent star in the wing of Pergasus, in the 5th face of $F$, of the 2nd magnitude, the nature of $\sigma$ and $q$. It is said to give honor and success, attended with great dangers and sufferings, and to threaten a violent death.

Masculine signs, they are odd signs, viz. $\Upsilon, \Pi, \Omega, \bumpeq, f$, nur.
Matutine, appearing in the morning. The stars are called matutine when they rise before the $\odot$ in the morning, until they reach their first station, where they become retrograde. The $D$ is matutine until she has passed her first dicotome.

Mean Motion, when the diurnal motion of a planet is at a medium, neither faster nor slower than the average of the whole revolution.

Medium Cali, the midheaven.
Medusa's Head, Cupot Algol : a violent fixed star of the and magnitude, of the nature of $\frac{\gamma}{}$ and $\psi$, in the constellation of Perseus, in the 24 th degree of $\gamma:$ said, when found with the $D$, to cause beheading.

Meridian, a circle crossing the equator, (from the poles at right angles.) Every place has its own meridian passing through its zenith, where it forms the cusp of the midheaven, or the Sun's place at noon. From this to the horizon, either way, is the semidiurnal arc of the $\odot$, or any star.

Meridian Distance, the distance any body is by A. R. from the meridian.

Midheaven, (M. C.) the south angle or cusp of the roth.
Moderators, the $\odot, D$, Ioth and ist houses, and $\oplus$. They are so called, because each is said to have its own mode of operating on the native, according to its nature. Thus the roth operates differently from the first, the $\odot$ differently from the $D$, and $\oplus$ differently from them all.

Moveable signs, $\Upsilon, \sigma^{2}, \bumpeq$, and $\mathfrak{k s}$.
Mundane Aspects, distances in the world, measured by the semiarc wholly independent of the zodiac. Thus the distance of the roth to the t2th is a *, although perhaps not $50^{\circ}$ of the zodiac distant.

Mute signs, $\sigma, \eta$, and $\mathfrak{F}$.
Mutilated degrees, another silly distinction, of certain degrees supposed to cause lameness, if they occupy the cusp of the ascendant.

Nadir, that point in the heavens which is directly opposite to the zenith, or the 4 th, house.

Nativity, the birth, the instant the native draws breath, or rather that when the umbilical cord is divided. It also signifies a figure of heaven from the time of birth.

Natural Day, the time of a complete revolution of the Earth on its axis.

Nebula, clusters of stars that appear like clouds. When ascending, or with the $D$, at birth, they are said to cause blindness, or some occular defect, particularly when in an angle. Among these are included Presepe, the Pleiades, and even the Hyades.

Neomenium, the change of the Moon.
Nocturnal Arc, the distance or space through which the $\odot$ or a planet passes during the night. Also the time it takes from its setting to its rising again.

Nodes, the point where a planet crosses the ecliptic out of the south into the north lalitude is called its north node, and where it crossesing the south latitude its south node. The Moon's north node is called the Dragon's Head, and marked 88 . Their motion is retrograde, about $3^{\prime}$ per day. ( $3^{\prime} 1770935$ per day).

Northern signs, $\Upsilon, \gamma, \Pi, \sigma, \Omega$, ny. They are also called commanding signs, because planets, in them, are said to command, and those in the opposite signs to obey.

Oblique Ascension, and Oblique Descension, (see page 6).
Oblique Sphere, so called because all their ascensions and descensions are oblique, and all circles parallel to the equator are oblique to the horizon, and form acute angles with it. This is caused by one of their poles being more raised and the other more depressed, according to their distance from the equator. All who inhabit between the poles and the equator live in an oblique sphere.

Occidental, falling down, killing ; western. See "Oriental."
Occourses, or Occursors, promittors.
Opposition, is when two planets are distant $180^{\circ}$, or just half the distance of the zodiac apart, which places them in a diametrical radiation. This is considered an aspect of perfect hatred.

Ophiucus, or Serpentarius, a northern constellation, consisting of 67 stars, in the $4^{\text {th }}$ face of $f$, of the nature of $r_{2}$ and $q$, and said to produce wasteful characters.

Orion's Belt, in the 5 th face of $I 1$, of the 2nd magnitude, the מature 4 and $\xi_{2}$ : it gives notoriety.

Orb, the deferent of a planet, supposed by the ancients to fit into each other like the coats of an onion, and to carry the planets about with them. The word is now used to describe the distance at which a planet may operate from a partile aspect before it quite loses its effects. The orl, of the cusp of any house, a fixed star, or $\oplus$, is $5^{\prime \prime}$.

Oriental, plancts found between the 4th house and the midheaven, rising, are in the eastern part of the figure, and said to be oriental. When they have passed the midheaven, and until they reach the $4^{\text {th }}$ again, they are occidental. In nativities, the $\odot$ and $D$ are oriental from the 1st to the 10th, and from the 7 th to the 4th, and occidental in the opposite quarters.

Orion's Foot, (图igel) a benevolent star of the ist magnitude, in the 3 rd face of $n$, the nature of 4 and 3 , said to cause great honors, and every degree of happiness, when rising or culminating.
-Orion's Right Shoulder, (13etelguese) a fixed star of the first magnitude, in the last face of $\pi$, the nature of $\delta$ and $\underset{\sim}{ }$, said to cause great martial honors and preferment.

Orion's Left Shoulder, (leellatrix) a star of the 2nd Imagnitude, in the $4^{\text {th }}$ face of $\pi$, the nature of $\sigma$ and $\underset{\sim}{\gamma}$, said to cause great military honors, attended by eventual loss, danger, and ruin. It causes blindness, by accidents, when joined to the luminaries.

Orion's Belt, (Cingular Orionis), three stars, from $21^{\circ}$ to $24^{\circ}$ of $n$, of the and magnitude, the nature of $\psi 4$ and $h$. They are said to be fortunate.

Pavallel, in the zodiac, are equal distances from the equator, or having the same declination, whether of the same name or opposite. In the world, they are equal distances from the meridian, in proportion to the semiares of the planets which form them. The student should pay very particular attention to the declination 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.

Pars Forluna, the part of Fortune, $\oplus$.
Partilc, an aspect is partile when it falls in the same degree and minute, both with respect to longitude and latitude. Thus 4 would be in partile $\delta$ of $\sigma$, if they were both in $3^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ of $\Upsilon$. This can seldom happen, but a few minntes can make no difference. It is a perfect and powerful configuration, and, in horary questions, the business denoted is sure of completion, and near at hand, especially if it be by application.
l'assive Stars, the $\odot$ and ${ }_{j}$,
J'assive Qualitics, moisture and dryness.
l'erigree, that part of a planct's orbit where it is nearest to the $\oplus$.

Perihelion, the lower apsis of a planet or that point of its ellipse where it is nearest to the $\odot$.

Peregrine, a peregrine planet is one posited in a sign where it has no essential dignity of any kind. It is reckoned a debility of $5^{\circ}$. In questions of theft, a peregrine planet in an angle, or the 2nd house, is the thief. No planet is reckoned peregrine if it be in mutual reception.

Periodical Lunation, the time required by the $D$ in returning to her own place, viz. 27 d. $7 \mathrm{~h} .4^{9} \mathrm{~m}$.

Phannon, terrible, cruel : a Greek name of $h$, but more applicable to ${ }^{1}$.

Pisces, the house of Jupiter, the exaltation of Venus, is a moist, cold, watery, phlegmatic, noctural, bicorporeal, effeminate, sickly, southern, obeying sign.

Platic, wide, a ray cast from one planet, not to another, buty to some place within its orb. Any aspect which is not partile, or exact, but only within orbs, or rather within moiety of the two planets' orbs. As if $h$ be in $\gamma 10^{\circ}$, and $D$ in $\bumpeq 20^{\circ}$, the $D$ is still in 8 to $h$; because the half of their orbs being $10^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, she still wants $30^{\prime}$ of being clear of his 8.

Pleiades, the (SEVEN STARs) in the (Bull's Neck), in $27^{\circ}$ of $૪$, all of which are of the 5th magnitude, except the middle star, which is of the 3rd. They are said, when rising, or with the luminaries, or when directed to the ascendant, to cause blindness from smallpox or measles, bad eyes, hurts in the face, sickness, disgrace, imprisonment, and every evil that can befal humanity.

Pole of the Horoscope, the latitude of the country.
Polar Elevation, or Pole, the pole of a country is its latitude; that of a body in the heavens is a certain elevation from the meridian towards the horizon. The word "pole" has caused some confusion; it is merely an abbreviation for "polar elevation."

Ponderable Planets, 쌍, 4, and $\sigma$, so called because they move slower than the rest

Pollux, a star of the ist magnitude, in the $4^{\text {th }}$ face of $\sigma_{0}$, of the nature of $\boldsymbol{\delta}$, said to produce renown and eminence.

Posited, situated in any place.
Prosepe, a nebulous cluster, in the and face of $\Omega$, of the nature of $\sigma$ and the D, said to cause blindness when ascending or joined to either of the luminaries, particularly when the conjunction is in an angle. They are also said to cause diseases, disgrace, and every calannity.

Primum Mobile, the first mover, the toth sphere of the Ancients. It was supposed to be beyond the sphere of the fixed stars, which was their gth sphere, and by a motion of its own to whirl itself and all the subordinate spheres round the $\oplus$ every 24 hours.

Principal places, five places where the luminaries are said to have the most beneficial effects in a nativity. The 10th, 1st, IIth, 7th, and gth houses.

Process, the progression.
Procyon, a star of the 1st magnitude, in the 5th tace of $\sigma$, the nature of $\sigma$ and $\wp$, and of course violent. It denotes activity, and sudden preferment by exertion, but generally causes evil in the end.

Profection, the progression.
Prohibition, the same as frustration. It indicates the state of two planets that are significators of some event, or the bringing of some business to an issue, or conclusion, and are applying to each other by conjunction; but before such conjunction can be formed, a third planet, by means of a swifter motion, interposes his body, and destroys the expected conjunction, by forming an aspect himself; and this indicates that the matter under contemplation will be greatly retarded, or utterly prevented.

Promittor, that which promises to fulfil some event. Thus $h$ and $\sigma^{*}$ are arnetic promittors, and promise to destroy the life of the native when the hyleg is directed to them; $\psi$ and $\circ$ are promittors of good, when directions to them are fulfilled. In horary questions the planet signifying the event is the promittor, as in a question of marriage, the lord of the 7 th is the promittor.

Propus, a star of the 4th magnitude, in the 29th degree of $n$, of the nature of $\bar{z}$, thought to give eminence in life.

Prorogator, the apheta.
Pyrois, fiery, a Greek name of $\begin{gathered} \\ \sigma\end{gathered}$.
Quadvants, the four quarters of heaven. The two oriental quarters are from the ist to the 1oth, and from the 7th to the 4 th, and $4^{\text {th }}$ to the ist. In the zodiac the oriental quarters are from the beginning of $\gamma$ to the beginning of $\sigma$, and from the beginning of $\bumpeq$ to the beginning of ks . The reverse are the occidental quadrants.

Quadrantine Lunations, every $\square, 8$, and $\delta$, of the $\odot$ and $\downarrow$. Their effects are good or evil according as they happen in good or evil aspect with the radical places of the fortunes or infortunes.

Quadratures, the $D$ dicotomes.
Quality and property of $\pi$-it is an aerial, hot, moist, sanguine, diurnal, common or double-bodied human sign ; the diurnal house of $\zeta$; of the Airy triplicity, western, masculine.

Quartile, the $\square$; a distance of 3 signs, or $90^{\circ}$. It is considered an evil aspect, but in a secondary degree.

Querent, is he or she who requires or asks the question, and desires the result of any event.

Quincunx, a new aspect, containing 5 signs, or $150^{\circ}$. Ptolemy, and most others consider it as an inconjunct. It is the opposite point of the semisextile, and those who hold it to be an aspect, consider it a good one.

Quintile, is a benefic, but if to the evil planets is of no avail. It consists of $72^{\circ}$ : thus supposing a planet in $15^{\circ}$ of $m$, and another in $27^{\circ}$ of $r$, they are then in quegtile aspect.

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 Motion, the apparent diurnal motion of the heavens, occasioned by the real diurnal motion of $\oplus$. It was called rapt, or forcibly carried away, because the stars were supposed to be forcibly carried round by the motion of the Primum Mobile.

Rapt Parallel, parallels formed by the motion of the Earth on its axis, where both bodies are rapt of carried away by the same, until they come to equal distances from the meridian.

Rays, in the common acceptation of the word, a ray is a beam of light emanating from a star or luminous body; but, in astrology, it signifies a beam of influence or sympathy, which accompanies such ray, and is supposed only to proceed from a planet. Thus, the doctrine that the fixed stars emit no rays does not mean that they emit no light, but that they have no distant influence by aspect, but only operate with a planet when joined to it, within from 5 to $2^{\circ}$ of its body, according to the magnitude of the fixed stars.

Reception, is when two planets are mutually posited in each other's essential dignities; as 4 in $r$, and the $\odot$ in $\leftrightarrows$, where 4 being in the exaltation of the $\odot$, and the $\odot$ in the exaltation of 4 , both are in mutual reception; or the $\odot$ in $\gamma$, and $\psi$ in $\Omega$, are in reception, one by house, the other by triplicity. This is accounted an aspect of singular amity and agreement.

Rectification, the method of bringing a nativity to its true time, as it is supposed that the inaccuracy of a clock or watch, or the mistake of those whose business it is to observe them, may cause an error in the time of birth, whichrequires to be rectified.

Refranation, is when two planets are applying to an aspect, but before the aspect can be completed one of them turns retrograde, which, in practice, is fatal to the success of the question.

Retrograde, when any planet is decreasing in longitude. It is a very great debility.

Retrograde Application, is when both planets are retrograde, and move contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac, applying to each other.

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

Rigel, see "Orion's Foot."
Right Arcension, any arc of the equator, reckoned from the beginning of $\Upsilon$, and ending at that point which rises with any star or part of the ecliptic in a right sphere.

Right Descension, an arc of the equator that descends with any star or point of the ecliptic; but this is only an unmeaning term, for the whole is right ascension from the first point of $\Upsilon$, again including the whole circle of $360^{\circ}$.

Right Distance, the distance of any place from another by right ascension, and it is found by subtracting the right ascension of the preceding from that of the succeeding place, adding $360^{\circ}$, if subtraction cannot be made without.

Right Sphere, so called, because all the circles parallel to the equator make right angles with the horizon, and the celestial bodies ascend and descend direct: bence it is called a direct sphere.

Ruminant sijps, signs that ruminate, or chew the cud: $\tau, \gamma$, and bs. It is well not to give medicine during the Moon's transit through these signs.

Sapittarius, is a hot, fiery, choleric, dry, masculine, diurnal, eastern, common, bicorporeal, quadrupedian, changeable, southern, obeying sign.

Satellites, attendants or guards; a term applied in astronomy to those secondary planets or Moons, that revolve round the primary, as their moon, or those of $h, 4$, and H.

Saturn, see " Planets."
Scales, the north Scale is a star of the 2nd magnitude, of the nature of 4 and $8^{\circ}$, in the $17^{\circ}$ of $\eta$, said to be of benefic nature; and causing riches, honors, and happiness. The south Scale is said to be of a violent nature, and productive of every species of disease, and unfortunate. It is of the nature $r_{2}$ and $f$, and is posited in the 13 th degree of $m$.

Scheme, see "Figure."
Scorpio is the house of Mars, and also his joy. It is termed a cold, moist, watery, phlegmatic, feminine, nocturnal, fixed, mute, southern, and extremely fruitful sign, of long ascension.

Scorpion's Heart, (Antares), a violent fixed star of the ist magnitude, in the 8th degree of $f$, of the nature of $\psi$ and $\delta$, said to cause rashness, enterprise, violence, and oppression, and productive of ultimate ruin and death.

Secondary Directions, those daily configurations to the luminaries and angles that happen after birth, every day of which is reckoned for a year, 2 hours for a month, 30 minutes for a week, and 4 minutes for a day.

Scorpii, a star of the 2nd magnitude, in the ist face of $f$, the nature of $h$ and $q$, considered unfortunate.

Somi, half.
Semiarc, half a diurnal or nocturnal arc, and 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 semiarc diurnal. The half of the arc it would, in like circumstances, form under the Earth from its setting until its rising, is called its semiarc nocturnal.

Semicircle, half a circle, 180 degrees.
Somiquartile, or Semisquare, this, whether found at birth, or formed by directional motion, is evil ; but if benefics 4 or $q$ form this aspect, the evil influences are only very slight.

Semiquintile, half a quintile, containing $36^{\circ}$ in the zodiac, or onefifth of a diurnal or nocturnal arc in the world. It is said to be good because the quintile is good whence it is derived.

Semisextile, this aspect is found to be moderately fortunate and beneficial in influence. It consists of $30^{\circ}$, or one sign in the zodiac : thus, suppose 4 in $4^{\circ}$ of $\gamma$, and $q$ in $4^{\circ}$ of $\nrightarrow$, or $\gamma$, they would then be in semisextile to each other.

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. In Horary Astrology, when separating shows the influence is passing away, as application is the sign whereby events are denoted to take place, and separation denotes what has passed or taken place, whether good or evil.

Sesquiquadrate, this is unfortunate, and equal in all degrees to the semisquare. It is a ray of $135^{\circ}$; thus, supposing a star in $19^{\circ}$ of ko, and another in $4^{\circ}$ of $m$, they are in sesquiquadrate aspect.

Sesquiquintile, $108^{\circ}$ : see "Tresile."
Sexagenary Tables, so called from Sexaginta, sixty : tables formed from the proportional parts of the number sixty, so as to give the product of two sexegenary numbers, that are to be multiplied, or the quotient of two to be divided.

Sextile (*), when two planets are two signs, or $60^{\circ}$ distant from each other. In the world, it is two-thirds of a semiarc. It is also called an hexagon, and is supposed to be of the same nature as the $\Delta$.

Schet Pegasi, a star of the 2nd magnitude, in the last face of $\nrightarrow$, of the nature of $h$, produces danger from drowning.

Sidereal Time, is the angular distance of the first point of $\gamma$, or the true vernal equinox. It is, of course, the true right ascension on the meridian at noon, or that shewn by a good clock.

Significator, the significator of any party is that planet which rules, or has dominion by celestial house, over that part of the figure or
scheme, peculiar to the business in hand. Thus, were the question about money, the lord of the 2nd house of heaven is the chief significator of the matter; and his good or evil aspects must be well observed, ere the answer can be faithfully given. The lord of the ascendant is the general significator of the querent. The $D$ is, in general, his cogsignificator.

Signs of the Zodiac, these groups of apparently neighbouring stars, lying within $9^{\circ}$ on either side of the celestial ecliptic, and each group of which is classed under one name.

Signs of Long Ascension, $\sigma, \Omega, \eta, \AA, \cdots, f$; so called because they take longer time in ascending than the others. Ptolemy says a * in a sign of long ascension will have the same effect as a $\square$.
 they ascend in a shorter period of time than the others, from the diurnal motion of the Earth, being, when they ascend, nearly parallel with its orbit. A $\Delta$, in a sign of short ascension, is, according to Ptolemy, equal to a $\square$ in its effects; but, long or short ascensions are mundane, and not zodiacal positions: for all signs occupy the same distance in the ecliptic, and the stars can only operate on each other according to their general positions, let Placidus say what he will.

Signs of Voice, II, 收 $\bumpeq \sim$, mn, and the first part of $f$, because, it is said, if any of them ascend, and $\forall$ be strong, the native will be a good orator.

Sinister Aspects, aspects to the left, according to the course of the signs. Thus, a slow planet in $r$ will cast a sinister $*$ to II

Slow of Course, when a planet moves slower than its mean motion, it is considered a great debility, and it may be so in some cases of horary questions.

Sol, ©, the Sun.
Sirius, a star of the ist magnitude, in the and face of $\sigma$, of the nature of $\psi$ and $\sigma$, and produces glory and renown, or great wealth.

Sinistra, a star of the 3rd magnitude, in the second face of $\propto$, of the nature of $\%$.

Spica (Arista), a star of the Ist magnitude, in the 1 st face of $s$, of the nature of $\delta$ and $q$, and produces riches, renown, and eminence.

Serpentis, a star of the and magnitude, in the 4th face of $m$, of the nature of $\sigma$ and $q$.

Southern Signs, $\approx, m, f, w_{0}, \approx w$, and $f$, so called, because they are to the south of the equator.

Spectulum (a looking glass), a table, so called, which should be : made out for every nativity, containing the ascensions, semiarcs, Iatitudes, declinations, poles, ascensional difference, \&c., that the. artist may always have them to refer to in bringing up directions,,

Sphere, a globe, the deferent of a planet was also called its sphere, and was what is called at present its sphere.

Spheroid, a body resembling a sphere, but whereof one of the diameters is longer than the other.

Square, the quartile aspect, containing a quadrant or right angle. It consists in the zodiac of three signs, and in the world of a whole semiarc. Its effect as an aspect is evil, though somewhat less than an opposition.

Stations, those parts in the orbit of a planet where it becomes either retrograde or direct, because it remains for a while there stationary before it changes its course. The first station is where they become retrograde, but in the $D$, who is never retrograde, it is called her first dicotome. The second station is after they have passed their perigee, and from retrogradation become direct. This, in the D, is called her second dicotome. From these stations their orientality is reckoned. From their apogee to their first station they are called matutine, because they rise in the morning, before the $D$, and are in their first degree of orientality. From the ist station to the lower apis or perigee, they are considered in their first degree of occidentality.

Stationary, when a planet is in its station and appears to stand still. The lights are never stationary.

Stellium, a crowd of planets in an angle. Persons having this in their radix have, at some period in the course of their lives, prodigious good or ill fortune. So far as my observation extends, a stellium of four or five planets in any part of the radix always produces in the course of the native's existence some tremendous catastrophe.

Strong Nigns, $\Omega, m$, and $m$, because they are said to give strong athletic bodies.

Succedent Houses, so called because they follow or succeed the angles. These houses are next in power to the angles, and are the 2nd, 5 th, 8 th, and 11 th.

Superiors and Inferiors, ${ }^{\text {Y }}$, $\mathrm{H}, ~ h, 4$, and o are called the former, being beyond the Earth $;$ and $q$ and $\vartheta$ are called the latter, being between the Earth and the ©. The former are more powerful and durable, in general, in their effects.

Sun Beams, a planet is accounted under the Sun beams till he be seperated ${ }_{17}$ degrees from him.

Swift in Motion, is when a planet moves more than his mean motion in 24 hours-and slow in motion when he moves less.

Synodical, see "Lunations."
Syzygies, the new and full Moon, also the $\delta$ or 8 of any two planets, and it is often used as a common term for familarities of every description.

Table of Houses, these are necessary to erect a figure of the heavens.

Taurus, it is an earthy, cold, dry, melancholy, feminine, nocturnal, fixed, bestial sign, of the Earthy triplicity, and south.

Term, terms are certain degrees in a sign, supposed to possess the power of altering the nature of a planet to that of the planet in the term of which it is posited.

Terminus Vite, the termination of life, the fatal direction, or directions, that inevitably punish.

Testimony, having any aspect or dignity, \&c., or being in any way in operation in the figure as regards the question asked.

Tetragonus, the square aspect.
Thema Celi, a figure of the heavens.
Transits, these are the planets passing over the place of any moderator or planet, or their aspects, either in the radix, or revolution, \&c., by any other body.

Tyanslation of Light, the conveying the influence of one planet to another, by separating from the aspect of one and giving to the aspect of another. It is a very powerful testimony, Let $h$ be placed in $20^{\circ}$ of $\Upsilon, 4$ in $13^{\circ}$, and $\sigma^{\circ}$ in $14^{\circ}$, of the same sign; here $\sigma^{\pi}$ separates from a $\delta$ with 4 , and translates the light and nature of that planet to $h$, to whom he next applies.

Triplicity, Trigon, an essential dignity. The zodiac is divided into four trigons or triplicities; the fiery $r, \Omega, f$; the earthy, $\gamma$,
 with the four elements into which the ancients divide the natural world.

Trigonocrators, rulers of trigons. The $\odot$ and 4 rule the fiery; $\not \subset$ and the D, the earthy; 茳 and $\forall$, the airy; and $\sigma$ alone the watery, though the moderns have united $q$ and the $D$ with him in the watery triplicity.

Trimorian, the distance of three signs, or the square aspect.
Trine ( $\Delta$ ), a distance of four signs, or 120 , in the zodiac. In the Earth it is the whole of a semiarc and the third of another. It is reckoned the best aspect of the whole, though I own I have some doubts about this.

Tropical Signs, $\sigma_{0}$ and ug, so called, because they limit the course of the $\odot$, which after he has arrived at their first points, seems to turn and to diminish his declination; causing summer by the turn he makes in 5 , and winter by that which makes in 6 .

True Moment of Birth, that wherein the child becomes independent of the mother, and the lungs are inflated.

Tresile, a quintile and a half, or 3 signs and $18^{\circ}$ in the zodiac, or a whole semiarc and one-fifth of another in the world. It is said to be grood, because the quintile is good, on which it is founded.

Venus，this beautiful planet is situated nearer the $\odot$ than is the Earth．She goes round the $\odot$ in 32 weeks；and is very nearly the same size as our globe ：her diameter is to the Earth as 0.975 to I．

Vertical，directly over head．
Vespertine，the reverse of matutine：when a planet sets in the evening after the $\odot$ ．

Via Combusta，the combust way；the last half of $\bumpeq$ ，and the whole of m ，though others，the ist $15^{\circ}$ of $m$ ，so called from violent fixed stars，which they say，render that place extremely unfortunate， particularly to the $D$ ，who suffers there as much as during an eclipse．

Violent Signs，those that are the houses or exaltations of the malefics，viz．$r, \bumpeq, m, v \rho$ ，and $\sim \sim$ ．Also those signs are called violent where there are are any remarkably violent fixed stars，as ४ for caput Algol，\＆c．

Virgo，an earthy，cold，melancholy，barren，feminine，nocturnal sign ；of the earthy triplicity．

Void of Course，forming no aspect in the sign the significator then is．When the $D$ is so，it denotes in general no success in the question．

Under the Sunbeams，when a planet is less than $17^{\circ}$ from the $\odot$ ． It is reckoned four debilities．In horary questions it is reckoned fear，trouble，and oppression，but not so bad as combustion．

Unfortunate Signs，$\gamma, \mp, \wp_{0}, m$ ，and $\nrightarrow$ ．The natives are said to be unfortunate in the general tendency of the events of their lives． The most unfortunate of them all is $\mathfrak{b}$ ．

Vindematrix，a star of the and magnitude，in the second face of 收， the nature of $h_{2}$ and $q$ ，denotes mischief and unfortunate．

Ursa Major，the Great Bear，a northern constellation，consisting of 87 stars；sometimes called Charles＇s Wain．

Ursa Minor，the Little Bear，a northern constellation，near the pole，consisting of 24 stars．

Vulpes，the Fox，a northern constellation，consisting of 35 stars．
Watery Signs or Triplicity，ఉ，$m$ ，and $\notin$ ．
Whale＇s faw（Menkar），a star of the 2nd magnitude，in the ard
－face of $\gamma$ ，the nature of $h$ ，said to cause sickness when united to the luminaries，when in the midheaven disgrace，ruin，with danger from cattle．

Whale＇s Belly，a star of the 4 th magnitude，in the 4 th face of $\gamma$ ， the nature of $h_{2}$ ，unfortunate，and giving falls and blows．See Ceti．

Whale＇s Tail（S．end），a star of the and magnitude，in the ist face of $\gamma$ ，the nature of $\gamma$ ，unfortunate．

Whole Signs，II，$\uparrow$ ，and $\approx ⿰ 幺 幺$ ．．Those born under these are said to be strong，robust，and not so liable to accidents．

Zenith, the point directly over head. Thus, every place has its own zenith, and the nearer the planets are to that zenith, the more powerful is their operation.

Zodiac, a kind of circle, or rather belt, $12^{\circ}$ broad, with the ecliptic passing through the middle of it. It contains the 12 signs of the ecliptic, all of which being animals, it takes its name from them. Modern astronomers consider it as $18^{\circ}$ broad, on account of the extensive latitude of $\sigma$ and $f$.

Zodiacal Aspects, aspects measured by the degrees of the zodiac. In this case the promittor's place is taken without latitude, instead of which the latitude is taken which the significator will have when it arrives at the place where the aspect is formed,

Zodiacal Parallels, see "Parallels."
N.B.-I recommend the student to study and digest the Terms, as a correct knowledge and explanation are indispensably necessary.

## CHAPTER III.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS PRODUCED BY THE SIGNS.

$$
\text { OF ARIES, } r \text {. }
$$

Avies-ascending at birth, or time of question, produces a person of a dry, lean, spare body, rather tall, strong limbs, large bones, thick shoulders, long face, sharp piercing sight, dark eye-brows, reddish and wiry hair, swarthy complexion, and neck rather long.

9 First face, or from 1 to 5 degrees, on account of the fixed stars, produces a person of mean stature, not fat, rather low than tall, broad forehead, high cheeks, narrow chin, low hooked nose, reddish or dark hair, a little curling, swarthy red complexion, and black eyes.

In this face are found the fixed stars Whale's Tail, South end, ist degree, nature of $h$, generally unfortunate; sometimes the body will be middle stature, especially if $h, 4$, or $\underset{\sim}{\gamma}$ be in this face, intellectual organs good, and rather quick perceptive development, journeys and frequent discord among herdsmen.

1o Second face, or from 5 to io degrees, shews a person of grave aspect, steady eye, not great stature, yet big boned, rather lean, brown or swarthy complexion, long visage, having a mole or mark upon the face, above the nose.

This face is dry and of the nature of $\sigma$ and $\psi$, consisting of Algenib and Pegasi, of the and magnitude, and if of or $\wp$ be herein, the judgment will be more confirmed-Mercury in 14th degree, good and pleasant looking face.

II Third face, or from 10 to 15 degrees, shews a moderately lean middle person, long visage, dark hair, grey hollow eyes, face good looking.

Venus and Jupiter rule this face, and is moist, Caput Andromedæ is in this face, and is powerful in influence, gains wealth, and conquers enemies, fond of dress of a gaudy colour. Venus here, the visage oval.

12 Fourth face, or from 15 to 20 degrees, shews a middle stature, neat well proportioned body, fresh, round face, light brown hair, and grey eyes.

Nature of 4 and 9 , rather moist and fortunate; ${ }^{\circ}$ here, ruddy complexion; $D$, very changeable; $\odot$ here, high forehead ; of here, long face, freckled, light curling hair; 悊 here, darker hair.
${ }_{13}$ Fifth face, or from 20 to 25 degrees, shews a middle creature, dark hair and skin, long face, teeth distorted, which soon become decayed, legs bent, and indeed the whole native hooks forward.

It is dry, of the nature of $h$ generally, conceited and obstinate ; $\sigma$ here, strongly made-fierce and active- $\delta$ in $r$, hollow eyes, quarrelsome $-h$ in $\Upsilon$, a strong hoarse voice, high forehead.

14 from 25 to 30 degrees shows one of good stature, rather tall than low, except the Moon be there, an austere countenance, thick eyebrows, black hair and curling, wide mouth, large nose, strong well set body, but the face seems manly, with some scar. Herschel on the ist, denotes a long visage, and teeth rather large and somewhat distorted.

This face is principally under $\sigma$ and $h$, with Zona Andromedæ, of the nature of $q$; the face is, therefore, rather dry, and is generally fortunate, as sailors, chemists, and cattle keepers; 4 herein, pimples in the face; $\neq$ here, hollow cheeks, light eye-lashes and eye-brows, flattish nose.

OF TAURUS, $૪$.
Taurus-gives a short, full stout body, broad brows, large eyes, full face, thick lips, short neck, thick broad hands and shoulders, wide nose and mouth, dark curling hair, swarthy complexion.

15 The first face, or from $I$ to 5 degrees, shews a low middle stature, black hair, a little curling, swarthy complexion, dark eyebrows.

This face is chiefly under the influence of $h$ and $\delta$, containing the ancient Ram's Head. The $D$ with 2 , H, or $\begin{gathered}\circ \\ \text {, subject to }\end{gathered}$ quinsies. Makes an orator-but abrupt.

16 From 5 to to degrees, denotes a low middle stature, long face, broadish forehead, full cheeks, distorted teeth, dark brown hair swarthy complexion, stooping in the shoulders, and melancholy appearance.

Under the power of $h$, consequently cold, denoting discord, and ill luck by buildings, mining. Makes epicures-large gustativeness.

17 From 10 to 15 degrees, gives a small stature, pale swarthy complexion, little eyes, looking downward, frowning eye-brows,
large forehead, thick lips, almost flat nose, thin beard, unpleasant countenance, and broad stooping shoulders.

Under the influence of Stars of the nature of $h_{2}$, consequently dry and cold, consisting of Ceti. The 15th degree arising is fortunate, giving a high moral spirit and Herculian firmness, inclines the native to journey. The same if $D$ or $q$ be therein

18 From ${ }^{15}$ to 20 degrees, shews a middle stature, 5 feet 10 inches, proportionate, oval pleasant face, seldom displeased, chestnut coloured hair, large forehead, grey eyes : if a woman, she is generally a beauty.

Moist face, of the nature af $q$, gentle temper.
19. From 20 to 25 degrees, shews a short person, reddish complexion, pimples or other irruptions in the face; Saturn here, he gives the native a stinking breath, face rather oval, hair black, arms, hands, fingers, legs, and feet rather short, and the body fleshy.

It is temperate, of the nature of the $)$ and $\sigma$ combined.
20 From 25 to 30 degrees, shews a robust person, square visage, brown complexion, generally a mark or scar in the face, low middle stature, 5 feet 9 inches, black hair.

This face is temperate, governed by $\sigma$ and the D, Lucida Pleiadum in the 28th degree, defects in the eyes, and very probably small pox-rude in behaviour.

## OF GEMINI, II.

Gemini-gives a tall upright well made body, strong and active, sanguine complexion, hazel eyes, very dark hair, smart active look, long arms, short fleshy hands and feet, quick step; if a female, she has very fine eyes.

21 The first face, or from I to 5 degrees, shews a stiff person, 'long, thin, lean, red swarthy face, dark or reddish hair, round shouldered, nimble tongued, and bow legged.

It is dry, of the nature of $\delta$, it shews huntsmen; and when this face rises, it is not well to take medicine. The 5 th degree pockmarked, \&c.

22 From 5 to 10 degrees, shews a spruce person, almost round visage, chestnut hair, and voluble tongue: altogether a good appearance.

Ruled by $f$ and $\delta$, consisting of Aldebaran and the Bull's South Eye; gth degree, dark complexion. Moon with $h_{2}$ or $\sigma^{3}$, danger of hurts in the head or face.

23 From 10 to 15 degrees, gives a shortish person, red round face, strong well composed body, short curled hair, almost black, the organ of language large, goggle eyes, distorted teeth, thick shoulders and short thick legs.

Of the nature of 4 and $\delta$, contains Rigel in the 15 th degree. The 12 degree fat. The $D$ with $h$ or $\delta$, danger of misfortune in the face.

24 From 15 to 20 degrees, portends a fullish stature, sandy hair, fresh countenance, rather corpulent, roundish visage, sparkling eyes, of a delicate composure in all respects; teeth soon decay.

Bellatrix in the 19th degree, governed by $\forall$ and $\sigma$, of a dryish nature, profitable marriage, gain of friends.

25 From 20 to 25 degrees, portends one of a good proportion, but lean, black hair, long visage, narrow chin, brown complexion, black eyes, beard black, long slender legs, and looking as if consumptive.

Chiefly under the influence of $\sigma$ and $\psi$, being dry.
26 From 25 to 30 degrees, shews a neat person, clean oval visage, bright hair, whitish complexion.

It is temperate, of the nature of $\sigma$ and $\%$. Betalguse in its 27th degree, disgraceful person; 29th degree, dark.

## OF CANCER, छ.

Cancer-gives a small stature, strong and well set, fair and pale, round face, small features and voice, brown hair, grey eyes, bad teeth, the upper part of the body larger than the lower, slender arms, weak constitution, prolific.

27 The first face, or from 1 to 5 degrees, portends a middle stature, large, full, fleshy body, face between long and round, a little swarthy, brown hair, and indifferently handsome.

Governed by $\gamma$ and 9 , temperate, danger of imprisonment ; $4^{\text {th }}$ degree, rather light and lower middle stature.

28 From 5 to 10 degrees, shews one of little stature, square visage, reddish swarthy complexion, dark brown hair and a little curling, strong voice, broad forehead, and a dimple in the chin.

Of the nature of nd 7 .
29 From 10 to 15 degrees, portends one of middle stature, swarthy complexion, black hair, and if Mars be there curling, long thin face and nose, slender body, looking as if in a consumption, shrill voice, and high cheek bones.

Ruled by stars of the influence of $4, \not$, , and 8 , containing the "Dog Star."

30 From 15 to 20 degrees, gives a lean, thin, black swarthy visage, black hair, drawling speech, much affected though he speals nonsense ; crook legged, splay footed, heavy eyebrows and down looking.

This face is evil for female lovers, bringing dishonor upon them; 18th degree, lowish and dark.

31 From 20 to 25 degrees, signifies a lean visage, and boldness; great lips, high forehead, long hooked nose and chin, little beard, hair either dark brown or sandy, slender legs, and incomposed body.

Influenced by Pollux and procyon, of the nature of $\underset{\sim}{ }$ and $\delta$.
32 From 25 to 30 degrees, portends a long freckled face, full forehead, large nose, full eyes, narrow chin, wide mouth, thin stooping body, low middle stature, broad shoulders, dark curling hair, if Sun or Mars be here, the hair is red or yellow.

It is dry, of the nature of $\frac{\gamma}{2}, \sigma$, and $\not{\wp}$, fond of dress and the water.

## LESSON SECOND.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What is Astrology; and what does it teach ?
How many branches are there?
How many faces in a sign ?
How many degrees in a face?
Why do faces vary the form and stature of a person?
Which are the fixed signs?
Which the moveable ?
Which the common?
Which the barren?
Which the fruitful ?
What kind of a person does the Ist face of Aries produce?
The second? The third? The fourth ? The fifth? The sixth?
When is a planet retrograde ?
At what time does it signify?
Tell me the nature of each face in Aries?
When is a planet perigrine?
What is the corporature of the first face of Taurus?
What the second? The third? The fourth face of Taurus? The fifth? Tell me the sixth ?
Mention the nature of the different faces of Taurus.
What is the general stature of 'raurus?
What are the humane signs ?
The bestial ? The earthy? The airy ? The watery? The fiery?
Which are the double-bodied
signs?
Which are the masculine ?
The feminine signs?
What is the general character of Gemini ?
What do its different faces give?
Under what triplicity is Gemini?
What is the nature of Gemini's faces?
What is Cancer called ?
What kind of person does Cancer generally produce?
What does the first face of Cancer produce?
The second? The third? The last?
What fixed stars are found herein?
Which are the Tropical signs?
Which the Equinoctial ?
Which of the foregoing twentyfour faces produce red hair?
Which give brown?
Which tall persons?
Which of them produce low persons?
Which give black hair ?
What do we mean by the Aspect ?
Which are the Cardinal signs ?
What do we mean by Zodiac?
What is the North Node?
What is the South Node?

## OF LEO, $\Omega$.

Leo-gives a large noble body, full tall majestic stature, broad shoulders, austere, oval, ruddy fierce countenance, yellow bushy hair, large staring eyes, yet quick sighted, strong voice, resolute, unbending, aspiring mind, bold and courageous.

33 The first face, or from I to 5 degrees, portends a short, thick, well-set body, square ruddy visage, brown hair, a little curling, all the features in good proportion, well made nose, pleasant eye, red lips, and nimble tongue, a strong, well-compact body.

The and degree dark; 4 th degree dark, pock-marked; ist degree, stiff and plump; the 5th degree, light complexion, subject to dishonor if a female.

34 From 5 to 10 degrees, shews a middle stature, adorned with good features, clear skin, roundish visage, flaxen hair, grey eyes, straight full body and breasts, in age grows fat.

The 8th degree largish; gth degree, stiff.
35 From 10 to 15 degrees, produces a swarthy complexion, dark hair, large forehead, hanging eye-brows, black eyes, prominent cheek bones, distorted teeth, a mark near the left side of the chin, full stature, and consumptive appearance.

The 14th degree, tall; 10th and IIth degrees, rather stout, dark hair. Of the nature of Luna and Venus, fond of the water, and given to intemperance.

36 From 15 to 20 degrees, signifies a native tall, slender, high forehead, chestnut coloured hair, long face, pale complexion, slender legs, and a great eater, having gustativeness large.

The 17th degree, stiff; 19th degree tallish, brown complexion; 16 th degree, low and stiff; the 15 th degree, exactly as the whole face. The nature of $H \mathcal{H}$, and the native is often of a fidgity disposition, and haughty temper of mind.

37 From 20 to 25 degrees, signifies a comely, tall, lusty, full faced person, brown hair, not curling, majestic carriage and deportment.

The 21st degree, stiff and lowish; 27th degree, middle stature, rather light - $D$ here, giddy-they are generally profound in disputation, and philosophical in argumentation.

37 From 25 to 30 degrees, denotes a tallish, thin person, pockmarked, swarthy face, dark eyes and hair, broad shoulders, short arms and legs, and awry gait.

The 3oth degree, dark and low ; the 26th degree, tallish and light ; 28th degree rather low and moderate complexion; $D$ here, immodest ; 27th degree, rather stout and darkish, but good looking. In the 28 th degree is Cor Leo, agrees with $\sigma^{7}$ and 4 , a prosperous face, and the natives are often aiming at honorable undertakings, and frequently raise themselves to power.

OF VIRGO, 收.
Virgo-gives a middle stature, inclined to be tall, slender, brown, ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, round face, small shrill voice, round head, in short, a well composed body; sentimental organs well developed.

This first face is ruled generally by $\odot$ and $h$, consequently of a drying nature.

39 The first face, or from 1 to 5 degrees, shews a person rather tall, brown complexion, thin beard, brownish hair, broad forehead, the intellects good, Roman nose, narrow chin, long slender legs and feet.

The $4^{\text {th }}$ degree, good stature; 1st and 2nd degrees, low and stiff; often tall.

This face appears to bring out egotists and great pretenders to science. There is nothing else very remarkable.

40 From 5 to 10 degrees, signifies a tall stature, oval face, brown complexion, sometimes pale, pleasant countenance, in short, a good looking person.

The bright star Vindemiatrix is in the 8th degree, nature of h and Venus, rather unfortunate, but of an excellent dispositionoften becomes widows, \&c.

41 From to to 15 degrees, produces a comely person, full middle stature, roundish face, clear complexion, flaxen hair.

42 From 15 to 20 degrees, shews one rather tall, oval visage, broad forehead, large nose, wide mouth, full lips, swarthy complexion, slender waist, long legs, and sometimes a full dark eye.

This face is of the nature of \#H. In the 2oth degree, is deneb, gives disgrace and ignominy, very busy in other men's matters.

43 From 20 to 25 degrees, shews one inclined to be tall, long thin visage, freckled face, narrow chin, high cheek bones, in a mean between fat and lean, black eyes, large nose and nostrils, thin lips,

44 From 25 to 30 degrees, shews a short person, full oval face, brown complexion, chestnut coloured hair, high forehead, and sometimes a Roman nose.

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\text { OF LIBRA, } \bumpeq
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Libra-tall and elegantly formed, round face, a beauty, rather slender, lank, auburn or flaxen hair, generally blue eyes, fine clear red and white complexion in youth, which, in old age, becomes pimpled.

45 The first face, or from 1 to 5 degrees, personates one rather tall, slender, oval visage, pale complexion, grey eyes, well formed nose and lips, chestnut hair, and a modest countenance.

This face is governed by Stars of the nature of $\bar{\sigma}$ and $\%$; it is dry.

46 From 5 to 10 degrees, significs a person much the same stature, and corporature with the former, except this is more corpulent, and clearer complexion.
Governed by $\not \underset{\sim}{ }$, consequently changeable. Sinistra herein.
47 From io to 15 degrees, shews one of middle stature, longish visage, brownish complexion, broad forehead, full grey eyes, generally brown hair, a little curling, long arms and fingers, long nose, freckles in the face, yet generally good features.

48 From 15 to 20 degrees, shews a very comely creature, inclining to tallness, slender in the waist, roundish visage, clean white complexion, neat lips and nose, grey eyes, light or flaxen hair, long arms, hands and fingers, white soft skin, a most complete and lasting beauty.

49 From 20 to 25 degrees, shews one much like the former, excepting a redder blush, or a more fresh countenance, but it generally exhibits a comley person and a perfect beauty.

Spica and Arcturus herein, the native becomes notorious in something, nature of $\sigma^{7}, 4,9$.

50 From 25 to 30 degrees, shews one much like the two former, excepting somewhat taller, but a beautiful body.

## LESSON THIRD.

QUESTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE THE STUDENT CAN PROCEED.

What is direct motion ?
What is converse motion?
Which motion is the stronger?
What do the faces of Leo produce?
What kind of person does m give?
Tell the character of the first face-the second-the thirdthe fourth - the fifth - the sixth.
What is the stature of Libra?
What does the second face produce?
Which signgives most beauty?
What is the stature of the third face?
Of the fourth face? Of the fifth face? The sixth face?
What does the word Libra mean?
What is Arcturus ?
Where is Crater ?
Where is Deneb ?

Where is Cor Leo ? Explain Prcecepe.
Which are strong signs?
What is a transit?
Explain the sign Virgo?
What are airy signs ?
What is apogee?
What is meant by Cazimi ?
What is Capella?
What is Castor ?
Which are common signs?
What is disc?
Which signs are fortunate?
What is Hydra's Heart ?
Which are mute signs?
Where is Orion's Belt ?
Where is Orion's Foot?
Where is Pollux ?
Where is Procyon?
What is Propus?
Where is Sirius?
Where is Spica?
Which are violent signs?

## OF SCORPIO, $\quad$ n.

Scorpio-gives a strong robust corpulent person, broad face, middle stature, dusky complexion, brown, curling, bushy hair, dark eyes, thick neck, coarse hairy legs, often bow-legged, active, otten thoughtful, and reserved in conversation.

51 The first face, or from 1 to 5 degrees, shews one of middle stature, rather short, round full face, chestnut hair, not curling, pale complexion, grey eyes, well compact comely person, excellent features, and a good countenance.

Scorpio contains 46 stars.
52 From 5 to 10 degrees, shews one much like the former, but not so beautiful, thick in the waist, plumper visage, and thick short legs.

In thelroth degree is the North Crown-nature of $q$ and $\gamma$.
53 From io to ${ }^{1} 5$ degrees, shews one a little more slender, dark brown hair, brown complexion, greyish eyes, and broad forehead.

South Scale in the 13th degree, nature of $h$ and 9 , unfortunate in female figures.

54 From 15 to 20 degrees, shews a slender shortish person, broad shoulders, dark hair, a little curled, tawny or swarthy complexion, and a downward look.

North Scale in the 18 th degree, nature of 4 and $d$.
55 From 20 to 25 degrees, shews a little person, but more gross, oval face pale complexion, dark hair, not curling, good features, and in all respects proportionately made.

Serpentis in the 2oth degree, nature of $h$ and $q$.
56 From 25 to 30 degrees shews a thick well made person, square face, looking frowningly and surly, broad forehead and chin, thick eyebrows, hanging over, swarthy or ruddy complexion, sandy hair, inclining to red or yellow, and of a middle stature,

Last degree denotes a man having to do with books or science.

## OF SAGITTARIUS, $f$.

Sagittarius,-endows the native with a strong, active well formed body, rather tall, face rather long and handsome, fine clear eyes, ruddy or sunburnt complexion, chestnut coloured hair, growing of the temples, subject to baldness, a Grecian nose.

57 The first face, or from 1 to 5 degrees, shews a tall body, broad shoulders, full breasted, thick waist, longish face, broad forehead, large eyebrows, yellowish complexion, and generally full of freckles, large nose and mouth, brown hair, a little curling at the end.

Mars herein, a mark or scar in the face, generally fortunateSagittary contains 69 stars.

58 From 5 to 10 degrees, shews one of middle stature, proportionate body, full face, of a reddish blush or flesh colour, light brown hair, broad forehead, dark eyes, a neat mouth and nose.

Antares herein, nature of $\psi$ and $\delta$.
59 From 10 to 15 degrees, shews one neither tall or low, full fat face and body, limbs well set, fair complexion, grey eyes, light eyebrows, light or flaxen hair, not curling, little mouth and lips, well proportionate body.

This face is of the nature $h_{2}$ and $q$, and not very fortunate.
60 From 15 to 20 degrees, shews a lusty, strong person, good stature, longish face, and freckled, brownish complexion, hollowish eyes, broad forehead, thick lips, brown hair, long arms, flatish nose, and modest countenance.

61 From 20 to 25 degrees, shews a middle, well-set proportionate body, clear complexion, oval face, light chestnut hair, large grey eyes, thin lips, and pleasant countenance.
ist degree, dark
62 From 25 to 30 degrees, shews one rather tall, a pleasant countenance, roundish face, clear skin, mixed red, and good features, hooked nose.

The last degree shews a worker in metals, smiths, \&c.

## OF CAPRICORN, vg.

Capricorn-gives a tallish slender person, long thin face, thin beard, dark hair, long neck, narrow chin and breast, weak knees, crooked ill formed legs.

63 The first face, or from 1 to 5 degrees, gives a tallish person, thin face, pleasant countenance, dark hair, little mouth, and the face molested with freckles, a dark complexion

This sign contains 60 stars.
64 From 5 to 10 degrees, gives a small stature, long face, pleasant look, brownish complexion, and sad hair, in every other respect like the first face.

Of the nature of $\odot$ and $\bar{\sigma}$-self esteem well developed.
65 From 10 to 15 degrees, shews a person much like the former, something taller, fatter, and whose presence carries along with it, not only a greater awe and majesty, but a more imperious and commanding aspect.

66 From 15 to 20 degrees, gives a round faced person, inclining to fatness, clear skin, brown hair, freckled, and neat mouth.

Saturn herein, dark and thin-plenty of cautiousness.
67 From 20. to 25 degrees, shews one fatter, taller, and fairer than the former, more beautiful, excellent features, and good proportion.

Saturn herein, dark and thin.
68 From 25 to 30 degrees, shews a yet more excellent than the former, middle stature, fairer and clearer complexion, flaxen hair, features of the body excellent proportion, admirable and beautiful.

Of the nature of H, fond of chemistry and lecturing.

## OF AQUARIUS, 쓰.

Aquarius-gives a person well set, stout, robust, strong, healthy, rather tall, never short, delicate or fair complexion, long face, clear but not pale, somewhat sanguine, hazel eyes, sandy or dark flaxen hair, generally an honest, benevolent disposition.
69 The first face, or from 1 to 5 degrees, denotes one rather tall, longish brown visage, long arms and legs, dark hair, wide mouth, Roman nose, and dark eyes.
This sign contains ino stars, generally of the nature of $q$ and -containing Goat's Horn-large wonder and ideality.

70 From 5 to 10 degrees, gives one not so tall as the former, more slender, reddish face, rough skin, dark brown hair, longish visage, wide mouth and nostrils.

Mars thereon, a mole on the top of the nose, between the eyes; 8 th degree, tall. This is dry-large secretiveness, and destructiveness sufficient.

71 From 10 to 15 degrees, denotes a tall, slender, thin person, thin visage, broad forehead, reddish face, narrow chin, hair curling.

This face is dry, large animal propensities-abusive secretiveness.
72 From 15 to 20 degrees, portends a thick middle stature, rather clear visage, full face, wide mouth and nostrils, chestnut hair, not curling, short arms and legs.

Jupiter herein, tall, good development of intellect ; o herein, a seller of commodities; $\delta$, a fiery appearance, with a mark in the face.

73 From 20 to 25 degrees, gives a lean person, thin visage, long nose, narrow forehead, high cheeks, the upper jaw hanging over the under.

Of the nature of $h$, melancholy appearance, jealous minded, good perception, excessive love of approbation.

74 From 25 to 30 degrees, denotes a good looking person, middle stature, good complexion, comely countenance, full face, roundish visage, and light hair.

This face is of the nature of $\boldsymbol{H}$, denoting a mechanic; 4 here, a kind hearted person; $q$, a prodigal; is a miser; os a soldier; O, a superintendent; D, a washerwoman-moderate constructiveness.

## OF PISCES, $x$.

Pisces-this sign produces a short person, thick set, pale delicate complexion, flabby face and rather large, thick shoulders, stooping gait, clumsy step, dark hair, ill-shaped head, not very well made, sleepy eyes and large eyebrows, short arms and legs; the native holds the head down when walking.
-75 The first face, or from I to 5 degrees, produces one rather tall, middle proportion, broad shoulders, not fat, a longish face, dark brown hair, eyes sunken, high nose, large mouth, and narrow chin.

Mars herein, pockmarked; Pisces contains 113 stars. A good organ of prophecy

76 From 5 to 10 degrees, denotes one of a greater stature than the former, fuller visage and clear skin, a more pleasant look, lighter hair, large eyebrows, long legs, arms, fingers, and feet, and a wide moutl.

Mars near, pock-marked, yet the morals are good-a mesmeriser.
77 From to to 15 degrees, gives one more pleasant and neat, full oval face, clear skin, large and fair eyebrows, large forehead, brown hair, short stature, straight, but not very thick.

Saturn, Venus, or Dragon's Tail herein, gives the native a disposition to wantonness-prime regulating or moral powers moderate.

78 From 15 to 20 degrees, produces a strong middle stature, long visage, swarthy complexion, freckled, broad forehead, large eyebrows, little black eyes, narrow chin, black hair, seldom curling, short arms, legs, fingers, and feet.

This face is temperate, good moral region; secretiveness moderate ; veneration tolerable.

79 From 20 to 24 degrees, gives an incomparable and delectable person, an excellent and proportionable stature, roundish visage, grey eyes, a neat well formed nose, dimpled chin, smiling countenance, and chestnut hair.

The $25^{\text {th }}$ degree very good looking, pale-of the nature of $\sigma$ and $\rho$, and in the 22nd degree is Markab-this degree rising is unlucky; the organ of language large, benevolence good.

80 From 25 to 30 degrees, gives a little thin consumptive, freckled or pimpled faced person, tawny coloured skin, black hair; if ever they grow fat, they become excessively so.

This face is of the nature of $h$, contains Schet Pegasi ; combativeness well developed.

## LESSON FOURTH,

TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THF STUDENT CAN PROCEED.

Explain Scorpio.
What is his general stature?
What does the ist face shew ?
Where is Markah ?
What is the character of the second face of Scorpio ?
Of the third? Of the fourth? Of the fifth? Of the sixth face?
What is the nature of the N . Crown?
Where is the South Scale ?
Describe Sagittary.
What is the first face?
The second? The third? The fourth ? The fifth ? The sixth face?
What is the nature of the first face?
How many stars does wicontain?
What kind of stature does Capricorn give?
What does the first face produce?
The second face? The third face?
The fourth? The fifth? The last face?
What fixed stars are in Capricorn?
How many stars do Pisces contain?
What is Altair?
Name the four-footed signs?

Where is Hircus?
Explain the first face of Aquarius. The second. The third. The fourth. The fifth. The sixth face.
What are Hyades?
Which are mute signs?
What are Satellites?
Where is Schet Pegasi?
Tell the signs of voice.
Mention the strong signs.
What is the stature of Pisces?
Which of its faces give large stature?
What is the character of stature of the first face of Pisces?
Of the second face? Of the third face? Of the fourth face?
Explain the fifth face. The sixth face of Pisces.
Which faces give the most benevolence?
Which produce combativeness?
Which face give greatest combativeness?
Which faces produce secretiveness?
Tell the faces that portend love of Approbation.
Those which shew constructiveness.

CHAPTER IV. DISPOSITION AND QUALATIES OF THE FACES.

OF ARIES, $r$.
81 Ascrnding. The first face, or from 1 to 5 degrees, denotes audacity and boldness, a good orator, active and ingenious person, witty and inventive.

Culminating. Gives military preferment, and makes surgeons or the like ; if he be an ordinary man, he proves a butcher, farrief, but no preferment.

82 Asc. From 5 to to degrees, shews a lofty spirit, one extremely conceited, good orator, proud, sullen, spiteful: it is the face of jealousy, many sorrows and evils, and gives both good and evil fortune.

Cul. Gives rising to honor, glory, and renown, in the fore part of life : but the native may precipitate himself in his latter days; it brings both frowns and favours of great men.

83 Asc. From 10 to 15 degrees, is the face of weariness, it gives a good rhetorician, counsellor, and able politician, sober and active wit.

Cul. Presages honor, and he will do well as a goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller, \&c.

84 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, denotes a disposition affable, courteous, and pleasant ; and will overcome foes.

Cul. Shews great honor, dignity and renown through government officers; both military and civil: if Jupiter, Mars, and Sun also culminate, the good and honor are durable; but if Saturn be therein, he will be subject to be opposed and prejudiced ; Jupiter there, ecclesiastical preferments; Mars, military advancement; and Sun, makes him shine at court.

85 Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, portends a stupid, deceitful, quarrelsome, and contentious person.

Cul. This face destroys the native's honour and respectability; and he lives without popularity.

86 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, gives a courageous, confident, impudent, but fortunate person.

Cul. Gives martial prefernent, but danger of being killed in battle.

## OF TAURUS, 8 .

87 Ascending. From 1 to 5 degrees, the native gains by his own industry; being ingenious, serious, and resolute.

Culminating. Shews preferment by women; if a poor man he becomes a town officer; if a gentleman, a secretary; if a scholar, a priest ; if a lawyer he attains a barrister.

88 Asc. From 5 to 10 degrees, the native is discontent, unhappy, and subject to many evils; but the Moon here, gain by common people.

Cul. Shew honour by old men's means, and such as are devoted to a certain kind of sanctity; if Saturn be there, or Mercury, the native's preferment will not be small.

89 Asc. From to to 15 degrees, shews a slow, pecvish, negligent person, ungrateful spirit, accepting kindness, but nevex returning, nor yet acknowledging those received.

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Cul. Gives sliame, contempt, indignities, labour, care, and troubles; if other configurations concur, the native will be poor.

90 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, shews an affable disposition, one subject to wrongs, but never return any, expert in the art of loving; in which faculty they may perform wonderful things, especially if Venus or Moon be there.

Cul. Generally preferment through women ; and by the means of persons very honourable, and certain if Moon be there.

91 Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, portends a deceitful person, pretending one thing and intending another, no faith, trust, or honesty, and often giving to railing, especially if either Moon or Mercury, or both be there.

Cul. It is the face of impudence, treason, treachery, wickedness, and rising to a fading kind of honor, through some notorious action, or impudent prank.

92 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, shews one quarrelsome, and mischievous disposition.

Cul. Gives but little honor, sordid, till towards the latter years, and then significators concurring shew honor, yet full of trouble.

OF GEMINI, II.
93 Ascendist. From i to io degrecs, shews an ill humoured person, sometimes frantic, proud, disdainful, scornful disposition, and given to lying and thieving.

Cul. Gives martial honor; if a mean person, he oftentimes furns a highwayman, a thief; or if education has altered him, he proves a surgeon, \&c.; if Saturn, Mars, or Moon be there, he may be a butcher; if a person of better quality, a captain, or the like, or one that gets a living by some idle way.

94 Asc. From 5 to to degrees, shews one conceited of himself, proud and vain-glorious ; but if Mercury be here, Mars or Sun, the native has capacity and wit, and one that will not be fooled; if Saturn, the capacity is full as large, penetrating, wily, deep, discerning, and crafty-very large secretiveness.

Cul. It is the Face of lasting martial or ecclesiastical honors, fame, glory, and repute; but the native attains it by his own industry and labour.

95 Asc. From 10 to ${ }^{15}$ degrees, signifies a bold person ; one of an imperous, scornful disposition, magnifying himself, and despising others; and if Mars be there, is proud and haughty, insulting, talkative, and expecting that every one should give him place, and credit, though he often speaks lies; if this place be fortified, or Mercury be there or in his dignities, one of great majesty.

- Cul. It gives but mean preferment, rather makes the native a Handicraft, meclianic, or artificer; if Mercury be therein, he may
be a clerk to an attorney, or some nobleman; if Sun, it gives him court preferment, but not durable ; if Mercury, it prefers him more, and may, in his latter years, give him the honor of an eminent and learned lawyer.

96 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, shews a bold adventurous spirit, one aiming at all things, and undertaking anything (yet not often bringing things to perfection), of a free spirit and nimble tongue, rash, hasty, turbulent, humorous and conceited.

Cul. It gives the native the acquaintance and favour of captains, generals, military persons, and the estimation of scholars ; a good orator.

97 Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, shews an indifferent temper, seeks the love of women, a little doting and lecherous, an apparent saint but a deceiver.

Cul. It shews preferment through his own ingenuity, and that he may through his craft, seeming sanctity, attain more than ordinary honor; if a statesman, rises to kingly honor.

98 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, shews an affable, courteous, gentle disposition, ingenious active wit, skilled in most arts and sciences, and delights in those things which are ingenious, and profound quality.

Cul. It gives the native no extraordinary, or durable preferment from women.

OF C $A N C E K$, ぁ,
99 Asc. From 1 to 5 degrees, shews a wise wary person, a good orator, deceitful, jealous of everybody, fearful, and always mistrusting the worst things.
Cul. It gives preferment to places of the highest trust in a kingdon, he is honourable, famous, beloved of princes; and if Jupiter or Sun be herein, these judgments are without dispute; If Moon or Venus, the native will attain those eminent honors chiefly by women of noble blood.

100 Asc. From 5 to 10 degrees, shews one of a good tongue, bold adventurous nature, yet doing all things with advice and consideration; subject to affront every body, but unwilling to receive any, a man conceited of his own wisdom and abilities, and to undervalue all others.

Cul. It seldom gives preferment, but if any, it is very mean; yet if Jupiter be therein free from affliction, and in good aspect to Sun, Venus, or ruler of the first, it may signify preferment from the Church, which may be durable.
ior Asc. From to to 15 degrees, signify a good orator, one sober, serious, and of a melancholy disposition, crafty, subtil, and deceitful ; if Saturn be here, his craft is beyond measure ; if Mars,
he is impudent in mischief; if Sun, he accounts it his glory, yet Sun much meliorates the manners of the native, and makes him ambitious of doing worthy acts, not so much for the love as for the honor of them; if moon be here, the man is more worthy, but very mutable in his resolves ; if Jupiter the man is honestly religious, and sober.

Cul. It gives generally ecclesiastic preferment, according to the quality of the native; if dull and mean, it makes him a preacher; if of a more aspiring genius, it gives him some fat parsonage, or makes him capable of being partaker of the prebendary or deanery of some cathedral ; if Jupiter, Sun, or Moon be there, it unquestionably makes him a bishop, or some great prelate ; if Jupiter be in conjunction with Moon there, in England he may come to be an archbishop; in the Papacy, a pope or cardinal.

102 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, it shews a melancholy person, envious, proud, stubborn, self-willed, not delighting to hear reason, but only what feeds and nourishes ill humours; of a sad and timorous disposition, yet outbraving the whole world.

Cul. The man may prove a merchant, a roguish fogger ; if the man be mean, he proves a sexton, or clerk to some priest ; or he may have the honor to be a hangman in a corporation.

103 Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, gives the native boldness, impudence, a voluble tongue, proud, saucy, and malapert, thinking always too high of himself, and meanly of others, aiming at great things, but falling short of them through his own rashness; great self-esteem.

Cul. Preferment in armies; and makes a commander, the power of kings, princes, and great men; and if Sun be there, honorable preferment at court ; but nothing durable, it is no sooner possessed than lost, and those honors and preferments are only a precipice to bring destruction: in war, shews danger of being killed; at the court, the displeasure of his king, \&c.

104 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, signifies an active turbulent spirited person, aiming at great things, through his own prudence, joined with an industrious and unwearied spirit, commonly attaining them, shews one serious but bold; melancholy, yet undaunted, weighing matters, incredulous, believing nothing but what he knows, nor trusting farther than he tries.

Cul. One eminent in learning, of great parts, famous in those studies which he prosecutes; he proves a good physician, surgeon, or chemist ; if Sun or Moon be there, he is preferred to the service of great men, and becomes eminently famous; if Jupiter be there, he rises by the means of clergymen, and proves an honour to his benefactor; if Venus, by the means of a lady; but if Saturn be there, notwithstanding all his parts, and all his deserts, he falls under the frowns of fortune.

## LESSON FIFTH.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT ENTERS ON THE NEXT PORTION.

What do we mean by ascending? What is the nature of Aries?
What does culminating mean? Of Taurus?
What do you mean by descend- What are the properties of ing ?
Which are the horizons?
Which do you call the meridians?
What is the quality of the mind when the first face ascends?
When it culminates?
What does the second face when ascending portend ?
When culminating?
Explain the disposition when the third face of Aries culminates?
When ascending?
What kind of disposition would a person have when the fourth face of Aries ascends?
When it culminates?
What is the character and honor of a person born under the fifth face of Aries?
Explain the character of the last face of Aries.
Which of the faces of Taurus shew a native to rise by his own industry?
Which shew preferment by women?
Which shew a deceitful person?
Which a quarrelsome person?
Which denote a peevish person?
Which portend honour by old men?
Explain the effects of the fourth face.
What does the last face signify?

Gemini ?
What kind of honor does the first face give?
What are the effects when the second face ascends and culminates?
Explain the third face.
What kind of spirit and acquaintanceship does the fourth face portend?
What is the temper of the fifth face ascending ?
Its preferment when culminating ?
What do you notice in the last face of Gemini ?
Tell me the nature of Cancer.
Explain its first face.
Give a description of the second face.
What kind of person does the third face shew when ascending ?
What honor when culminating ?
What kind of person when the fourth face rises?
What profession when it culminates?
What is the disposition and preferment of the sixth face?
What kind of spirit is shewn by the last face of Cancer rising?
What is the native's absility of the sixth face culminating?

$$
\text { OF LEO, } \Omega \text {. }
$$

105 Ascending. From 1 to 5 degrees, shews a bold, daring, fearless, inconsiderate person, generally has no respect to honor, \&c., but forms a bad opinion of all persons.

Cul. Gives martial honor, and preferment at court by means of ladies ; yet liable to lose honor by some person's enmity; if Saturn be there, dishonor: if Mars, he precipitates himself; if Sun or Jupiter, more durable: if of mean birth, he makes a good smith, farrier, chemist, or surgeon.

Io6 Asc. From 5 to 10 degrees, shews one kind, affable, courteous, obliging everybody, always returning good for evil, and kindness for ingratitude, easy to be entreated, yet changeable.

Cut. Shews the favor of women, queens, and great ladies; if it be an ordinary person, a feminine kind of employment, a sempstress, barher, or tailor, but what honor he gains, if Saturn be not there, it is clurable and lasting.

107 Asc. From 10 to 15 degrees, produces a prudent, discreet person, unresenting any evil, but returns ill when an opportunity seryes.

Cul. Gives martial honor; if a soldier, he gets killed; liable to the frowns of great personages ; if a woman's natus, she marries a soldier.

108 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, signify a subtile person, a wary cant, a religious hypocrite, and joins societies (like many others) for the sake of duping their brethren.

Cul. Portend favour of great persons. and make the native popular as a chemist, druggist, or physician; yet he will be obnoxious to envy and slander.
iog Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, makes a good orator, profound and serious; constant, faithful, honest, courteous and upright.

CuL. Denotes honor, aiming at great things, a politician, lawyer, or divine. The native always rises higher in life than that in which he was born.

110 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, shews a hasty, envious, repining person; rejoices at others' losses, and contriving injuries.

Cul. Manifest slight fleeting honor; he makes a draper, clerk, or weaver; and if Mercury be there, he will make a pleader of causes, a runner for a bailiff, policeman, \&c.

## OF VIRGO, ny.

ili Ascension. From ito 5 degrees, produces a bold, arrogant, proud, and conceited person; a mixture of subtilty and craft.

Cul. Shew a person aiming at high things; if Sun or Mercury be there, he attains preferment at court; if Jupiter or Herschel be there, from the church, or law ; but if Mars be there, he turns out to be only a mechanic, engineer, \&c.

112 Asc. From 5 to 10 degrees, denotes a sober, honest, courteous person; affecting nothing but what he is able to perform; if Jupiter, Sun, or Venus be on the 1st, this judgment will be confirmed.

Cul. No durable honor, or great preferment ; if Herschel or Mercury be there, the native proves an orator ; if Venus, scarcely anything above a tailor, draper, or some other nancy business; if Sun be there, he may be patronized by some nobleman.

113 Asc. From to to 15 degrees, gives a good temper, deep imagination, and serionsness.

Cul. Gives the favour of noble females; and if Iragon's Tail be there, eternal dishonor.

114 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, portends one wise, prudent, and a good speaker, but mutable disposition; inclined to learn the arts, seiences, and the like.

Cul. Makes the native's fortune very changeable.
115 Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, denotes one affable, magnanimous, cheerful, hating all sordid actions, and a faithful friend; profound understanding, and a good speaker.

Cul. Gives martial honor, but not very eminent; if a poor person, he delights in fiddling.

116 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, marks a witty, active fancy; a newsmonger, and, consequently, a mischievous, lying, busy body, backbiter, and intermeddler among neighbours, \&c.

Cul. No great preferment, a petty lawyer ; and it signifies a clerk, or writer.

OF LIBRA, $\bumpeq$.
117 Ascending. From I to 5 degrees, portends a prudent, wise, sincere, honest, and wise understanding; a good tongue, and an admirable elocution.

Culminating. Give slight honor, but durable; the native makes a good merchant, and profits by dealing with elderly persons, \&c.

118 Asc. From 5 to to degrees, gives a wise, discreet, prudent, and serious person; as the last face.

Cul. Denote honor from great personages, and the native will make a good secretary.

119 Asc. From 10 to 15 degrees, a serious, quick, thoughtful , fluent, studious person, one well qualified for business.

Cul. The native rises to honor by his own industry.
120 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, makes a brave, discreet, and prudent person, scientific, and much respected by men of talent.

Cul. Denote benefits from eminent persons, and the native is brought to sit with honorable personages.

121 Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, denote a person much like the former face.

Cul. Like the former, this face gives a magnanimous spirit, and honor.

122 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, signify one wise, virtuous, noble, magnanimous, and honorable.

Cul. Gives a native the love of honorable ladies, ecclesiastical preferment, given to good actoons, he is sure to rise higher in society than that in which he was born.

## LESSON SIXTH.

gUESTIONS TO BE. ANSWERED BEFORR THE STUDENT ENTERS ON THE NEXT PORTION.

Describe the qualities of Leo.
What do you notice when the first five degrees ascend?
What kind of honor when culminating?
What is the disposition of the second five degrees ascending?
What kind of favor when on M. C. ?

What does the third face produce?
What kind of person does the fourth face ascending portend?
What is the effect when culminating ?
What kind of ability and honor does the fifth face give?
What is the disposition of the last face of Leo?
What is the character of persons born under the first face of Virgo?
Of the second face?

Repeat the third face.
Explain the fourth face.
What is the disposition and honor of the fifth face?
What is the ability and profession of persons under the last face of Virgo?
What is the meaning of Libra?
Of Virgo? Of Leo? Of Cancer? Of Gemini ? Of Taurus? Of Aries?
What is the ability of the first face of Libra rising?
What kind of honor when culminating ?
Give a description of the second face.
Describe the third face.
What is the character of the fourth face?
What does the last face produce? Mention the character of the fifth face of Libra?

## OF SCORPIO, $m$.

123 Ascending. From 1 to 5 degrees, courteous, faithful, just, fond of learning, and in all respects an amiable person.

Culminating. Signify favor of ladies, great men, and prelates; honor and estimation by learning the arts and sciences.

124 Asc. From 5 to 10 degrees, portend a religious, zealous, generous disposition ; hating all base and sordid actions; a lover of arts and sciences, and whatever is virtuous and useful.

Cul. Give estimation by great ladies, princes, and great prelates, lawyers, and physicians.

125 Asc. From to to 15 degrees, a protound wit, clear judg. ment, brave and magnanimous; given to study, and able to learn all kinds of learning without a tutor.

Cul. Give honor from princes, a clever professor of arts and sciences, and the native gains in all his undertakings.
126. Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, makes a grave, noble, prudent, discreet person; fond of the arts and sciences, and of a good disposition, and an excellent elocutionist.

Cul. Is the face of honor, dignity, and exalts the native from mean conditions to glory and estimation.

127 Asc. From 20 to 25 degress, in nature and disposition much like the last.

Cul. Like the last, the native is described as one honorable, \&c.
128 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, portends a virtuous, just, worthy, and honorable disposition ; altogether conscientious.

Cul. The native will be exalted by means of great persons; as prelates, noblemen, and princes.

## OF SAGITTARIUS, $f$.

129 Ascending. From i to 5 degrees, denotes an honest, sober man, not of nany words, pleasant, good disposition, loving peace and quietness, ready to do kindness, and to retaliate them, yet subject to melancholy when alone ; and covetousness.

Culminating. Gives great honor and preferment in the world.
${ }_{130}$ Asc. From 5 to 10 degrees, signify one active, bold, daring, yet honest and just; a lover of religion, studious and ingenious.

Cul. Gives no very great honor, yet he may be a parson or physician.

131 Asc. From to to 15 degrees, gives a cheerful and merry person ; aiming at honorable things ; good health, active body, and lives to be old.

Cul. Derives benefit from the church and women, and has many friends.

132 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, portends a conceited person, seeking worldly applause; makes a gain of religion, and proves a complete hypocrite,

CuL. Signify love or estimation among weak-minded women, which frequently proves his ruin as well as the ruin of his fair admirer.

133 Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, makes the native fickle, soon angry, soon pleased, talkative, precipitate, and blackguardish,

Cul. Produce many troublesome afflictions and sorrows from imprudence.

134 Asc: From 25 to 30 degrees, gives a mutable person, of an excellent disposition, just, sincere, and honest, faithful to his friend, pleasant in company, a little hasty and passionate, which is soon over.

Cul. Gives ecclesiastic and martial honor, makes the native oftentimes a churchman; but it prefers to no bigh degree: the native proves many times a surgeon or chemist and druggist.

## OF CAPRICORN, ね.

${ }_{135} \Lambda \mathrm{sc}$. From I to 5 degrees, denote one of an excellent spirit, great thoughts, and lofty imaginations, true, just, sincere, modest, loving, and courteous; hating every base and unworthy action, striving to serve and oblige every one.

Cul. Gives honor and preferment, but generally in the latter part of life, yet it prefers not the native so much in public affairs.

I36 Asc. From 5 to 10 degrees, signifies a noble, brave, generous, just in all his actions, naturally delighting in change, mutable disposition, and ever desiring the company of ladies of inferior rank.

Cul. Shews one successful in affairs of state, in the acquaintance and society of great men, in learning, arts, sciences, and arms.

137 Asc. From 10 to 15 degrees, shews one of noble spirit, performing great actions with honor and glory, gives the native a good tongue, a rhetorician, the esteem and love of ladies, yet doing many things for vanity and ostentation's sake, kind even to enemies.

Cul. Gives no notable honor or preferment.
138 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, denotes one of an exceeding good humor, affable, courteous, and cheerful, thinking nor doing ill to any one : rather taking injuries and affronts than offering any.

Cul. May give the native some mean ecclesiastical preferment; but if Jupiter be there, it may be extraordinary; if Sun, the native is born to glorious actions; if Saturn, Mars, or Venus, he meets with scorn, dishonor, and contempt ; if Herschel, no fast business.
${ }^{1} 39$ Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, shews a merry, jovial, mag. nanimous native, prepossessing and commanding.

Cul. Makes the native proud, stately, and majestical, but gives little preferment.

140 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, shews a wanton and effeminate disposition, delighting in women's company, if a man ; or in men's company if a woman; very delectable, busied about some feminine matter, neat, trim and spruce, delighting in songs, music, plays, \&c.

Cul. Shews preferment by women, and gives the native hope of great matters, which he will hardly find without much difficulty.

OF AQUARIUS, ~
141 Ascending. From $x$ to 5 degrees, portends a crafty, subtil, self-willed, politic person, malicious, given to dissimulation, and to use deceit, and unjust actions.

Culminating. Shews sorrow, and of lonj expectations; foreshews many troubles to the native, from Mercurial and Saturnine persons.

142 scc. From 5 to ró degrees, denotes a self-willed, hastyperson, given to debaucheries, and incongruities ; full of dissimulation, craft and knavish policy, striving to outreach all men to accomplish his own ends, thinking none honest, incredulous, continually retaining an incredible covetous humour and disposition.

Cul. Shews contempt, unless the Sun, Jupiter, or Venus be there, the native seldom comes to any estimation in the world, but walks in obscurity.

143 Asc. From 10 to 15 degrees, denotes a wise, prudent person, swift, nimble, quick of apprehension, gencrous and pleasant; if Jupiter or Venus be here, the person is incomparally good, but Venus makes him a little effeminate; if Mars be here, the native is more bold and daring; if Mercury, more talkative; if 1 Lerschel, eccentric.

Cul. Dignifies the native either with a sword or a pen.
144 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, gives not that clearness nor acuteness of wit, which the former does, but makes the native affable, ready to do kindness, a lover of ingenuity, yet much conceited in his ways; if he be a churchman, very zealous for the same, a strong stickler and defender of his own principles and way, let it be what it will.

Cul. Shews meanness of fortune and honor in the world.
145 Asc. From 20 to 25 degrees, shews one good-natured, yet sullen, given to suspicion, jealousy, and underhand dealings ; subtil, crafty, and studious of most kinds of literature, aiming to engross knowledge of all things, and one that may attain depth of knowledge and learning in several arts and sciences; being very serious and studious, having a good elocution, though not with that grace and freedom which many have.

Cul. It is the face of despair, and signifies many sorrows.
146 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, signifies a grood disposition, merry, jovial, free, honest and sincere ; hcalthy constitution, long life, of great prudence ; and if Jupiter be there, the more fortunate, wise, temperate, and courageous ; if Venus, one generous and a little prodigal ; if Saturn, one miserable, hard, and covetots, also
inclining to a consumption; if Mars, a bold and magnanimous mind, joined with deceit ; if Herschel, very eccentric and a miser.

Cul. Gives a rising fortune, and signifies future honor and glory.

OF PISCES, $\because$.
147 Ascending. From I to 5 degrees, signifies cunning, subtil given to study, and learn arts and sciences, chiefly astrology, astronomy, geomancy; in which it is probable he will be very excellent, although of great subtilty, yet he proves just to his words and promises.

Culminating, Gives the native bonor and estimation among common people, makes him famous for his skill among them; yet not without clamours and slanders; this judgment seldom fails if Dragon's Tail or Saturn be there, or Mars in opposition thereto.
${ }^{4} 8$ Asc. From 5 to 10 degrees, shews a wise, discreet person, having a deal of prudence and understanding; honest, just, grave, sober, not easily provoked to anger, bearing all affronts; but in wrath, not easily pacified without humble submission.

Cul. Signifies the native to continue in one condition almost all the days of his life ; and only gives him a good repute among his neighbours.

149 Asc. From 10 to 15 degrees, gives a good temper and disposition, honest and just in conversation, except Dragon's Tail, Saturn, or Venus be there, and then the native becomes rather loose in character.

Cul. The native aims not at great things, except in things of an effeminate character.

150 Asc. From 15 to 20 degrees, shews an honest, virtuous, faithful, and friendly disposition; good understanding, profound judgment, studious of the arts and sciences.

Cul. Denotes ecclesiastical preferment ; otherwise an eminent attorney, and becomes a government lawyer.
${ }_{151} \Lambda \mathrm{sc}$. From 20 to 25 degrees, denotes a pleasant, cheerful, free, and loving disposition ; kind to friends, harmless to foes, and wishes to be useful to himself and to society in general.

Cul. Gives honor, industry, preferment from women and parsons.

152 Asc. From 25 to 30 degrees, signifies a serious intellectual person; but of a rude disposition, given to contend with persons who are not of the same sway of thinking with himself, in short, a coxcomb.

Cul. It is the face of sorrow, discontent, and adversity; and the native wades through trouble, calamities and misery.

## LESSON SEVENTH.

## TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THR STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What is the meaning of Scorpio?, What does his third face shew ?

What does the first five degrees produce?
Is not the disposition of the second face good ?
Does the third face give honor and ability?
What is the disposition of the fourth face?
Like which face of Scorpio is the fifth face?
What is the effect of the sixth face ascending ?
What is the effect when culminating ?
What do you mean by Sagittarius?
Tell me what you have to notice on the first face of Sagittarius?
Describe the second face.
Does the third face raise a native to honor?
What is the disposition and honor of the fourth face?
What kind of temper does the fitth face denote?
Explain the last face of Sagittary.
What does Capricorn signify?
What does his first face signify ? His second face?

Explain the fourth face.
What is the disposition of the fifth face, and how is the native raised to honor when culminating ?
Repeat the sixth face.
What is meant by Aquarius?
What does its first face portend?
What does the second face denote?
What does the third face give?
What is the ability of the person born under the fourth face?
What is the nature of the disposition under the fifth face?
Tell me what the sixth face signifies.
What does Pisces import?
What is signified by Pisces's first face?
What does the second face shew?
What is the temper and disposition of the third face?
What does the fourth face denote?
Repeat the fifth face.
Tell me what the last face of Pisces signifies.

## CHAPTER V.

## CORPORATURE AND TEMPERAMENT PRODUCED BY THE PLANETS.

153 Herscael. When rising, or on the ioth house, gives a tall upright person, good looking, full face, light brown hair; in other situations, a stiff corpulent person, strutting gait, stronger upper part of the body than the lower.

154 Saturn. Produces a full stature, yellowish complexion, dark hair, ordinary eyes, broadish chest, proportionate body, thickish lips and nostrils, broad shoulders, thin beard, and face rather of a melancholy aspect, looking downwards, good forehead, the perceptive faculties good, shuffling gait, temperament moist and cold, or what is called phlegmatic, bilious, nervous.

When Occidental, he makes the personal figure more dark and thin, less hairy body, but tolerably shaped; and if he is on the ecliptic, the body is not fleshy; Great South latitude, the body is rather fleshy; if North, rather stouter: temperament-bilious or melancholic.

155 Juprier. Gives an upright tall stature, brown, ruddy, and good complexion, oval long visage, full and fleshy, high forehead; benevolence and veneration large, concientiousness and the moral region good; large grey eyes, brown or soft auburn hair, much beard and whiskers, proportionate legs and thighs, long feet; if in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces, fat and fleshy.

Oriental. Skin more fair, honey coloured, sanguine temperament, large eyes, the body more fleshy, majestic appearance, generally a mole or scar on the right foot.

Occidentat. Fair complexion, hut not so clear, shorter stature, nearly flaxen hair and smooth, hald about the temples and forehead.
${ }_{156}$ Mars. Denotes a well-set but short stature, body lean and muscular, ruddy complexion, sharp hazel eyes, hooked nose, bright and red hair, fiery looking countenance, furred or in lines; good head, combativeness large, healthy constitution, temperamentcholeric.

Oriental.. The body simply ruddy, lower stature, little head, smooth body and less hairy, yellow hair, stiff and straight, tempera-ment-dry.

The colour of the hair varies with the signs:-If he be in $\gamma$, m殳, or $h^{\prime}$, it is a sad brown; if in $\varsigma_{0}, \eta$, or $\mathcal{H}$, hair light and flaxen; if in $\square, \bumpeq$, or $\approx$, curling or crisping ; if in $\Upsilon, \Omega$, or $f$, strong and wiry.
${ }^{1} 57$ The Sun. Complexion obscure white, mixed with red, round face, short chin, good stature, proportionate; sometimes the complexion, yellowish or dark, but more generally sanguine, curling hair, tender skin, clear voice, large head, teeth rather distorted, slow of speech, large eyes, one that soon goes bald, and when in aspect to other planets, adds a greater nobleness of figure, and increases the healthiness of the constitution; secretly vicious and lascivious.
$15^{8}$ Venus. Persons under this planet have a fine round visage, full eye, ruddy lips, eyelids darker than the hair, the hair of different colours, soft and smooth, dimpled and smiling face, inclined to be rather short, but well shaped, amorous looking, eyes of an azure tint, sometimes a dark hazel or even black, sweet voice.

Oriental. The body inclines to tallness, not corpulent, yet handsome.

Occidental. The native is more short of stature, yet good looking and well made.

I59 Mrrcury. Describes a native tall, spare body, sallow complexion, long visage, high forehead, good intellect, dark or grey eyes, a thin, long and sharp nose, thin beard, hair of a dark auburn, slender body, small legs, nimble walk and active in his gait, long slender hands, plenty of hair on the head.

Oriental. Makes the complexion yellowish, or like one sunburnt, stature not very tall, but proportionate, small eyes, moderate growth of hair, temperament-chiefly hot.

Occidental. A tawny visage, straight, dark hair, small slender - limbs, hollow eyes, either sparkling or redish, with some squint or defect in them.

160 Moon. Varies her shape, her general character is to produce a round full face, complexion a perceivable mixture of red and white, but paleness predominates, grey eyes, short arms, hands and feet, hairy head and face, eyes appear odd ones; in short, the Moon in aspect always give greater delicacy of figure : in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces, freckled.
N.B.-The Planets, by their mixture and aspect with other Planets, vary their corporature, according to the predominating quality in the Ambient, and in judging the stature this must not be lost sight of.

## LESSON EIGHTH.

What kind of person does Hers- What kind of complexion and chel give? figure does Sol produce ?
What is the stature produced by Saturn ?
What is the figure when Occidental ?
What kind of person does Jupiter give ?
What is the appearance when Jupiter is Oriental?
When Jupiter is Occidental what is the bodily shape?
What kind of a person does Mars denote?
What when Oriental ?
Does the colour of the hair vary with the signs?

Describe a Venus person.
When she is Oriental.
When she is Occidental.
Describe a Mercurial person.
What is the personal appearance under Mercury Oriental ?
Declare a native under Mercury Occidental.
What is the appearance of Luna persons?
What Planet produces the best looking person?

## CHAPTER VI.

QUALITIES OF THE DISPOSITIONS PRODUCED BY THE PLANETS.
OF HERSCHEL, H.
161 Herschel denotes an eccentric person, far from fortunate, always abrupt, and often violent in his manners.

When well dignified he gives sudden and unexpected changes in life, of a beneficial character, yet changeable time of life; full of inventions and novelties.

When ill dignifed he causes remarkable and unlooked-for losses and misfortunes by public bodies.

## OF SATURN, $\downarrow$.

162 Saturn when well digmfied, is profound in imagination, in his acts severe, in words reserved, in speaking and giving yery sparingly, in labour patient, in arguing or disputing grave, in obtaining the goods of this life studious and solicitous, in all manner of actions austere, a true friend, except when influenced by others.

When ill dignified, he is envious, covetous, jealous, mistrustful, timorous, sordid, outwardly dissembling, sluggish, suspicious, stubborn, a contemner of women, a liar, malicious, murmuring, never contented, and ever repining.

## OF JUPITER, 4.

163 Fupiter when well dignified, the native is magnanimous, faithful, bashful, honorably aspiring at high matters, in actions a lover of fair dealings, desiring to benefit all persons, doing glorious actions, honorable and religious, sweet, affable conversation, indulgent to his wife and children, reverencing age, reliever of the poor, full of charity, liberal, hating all sordid actions, just, wise, prudent, grateful and virtuous.

When ill dignified, he wastes his patrimony, suffers anyone to cozen him, is hypocritically religious, tenacious, and obstinate in maintaining false tenets in religion, ignorant, careless, not caring for the love of his friends, a gross dull capacity, systematical, abasing himself in company, insinuating and stooping where no necessity is, in order to gain and retain good opinions of others, a bad husband.

OF MARS, ${ }^{*}$.
164 Mars when well dignified, produces a fearless, violent, irascible, and unsubmitting person, naturally delighting in war, or contention, but, in other respects, prudent, rational, and even generous or magnanimous.

When wnfortunately dignified, the native is wholly destitute of any virtue, prone to violence, boasting, quarrels, proud, treachery, robbery, murder treason, and every species of cruelty and wickedness.

OF THE SUN, $\odot$.

165 Sol when well dignified, the disposition is noble, magnanimous, yet proud and lofty, but humane, a faithful friend, and a generous enemy, scorning to use advantages which may be given over to his opponents, generally of few words, but very pompous and magnificent, fond of dress, ornaments, and decorations of all sorts, extremely partial to costly jewels and splendid attire.

When ill dignified, the native is both proud and mean, arrogant and submissive, a tyrant, and yet a sycophant, empty, vain, a great talker, restless, vain boasting, uncharitable, despotical, unfeeling, selfish, ungenerous, unamiable, disliked on account of his arrogance and ignorant pomposity.

## OF VENUS, $q$.

166 Venus when well dignified, the temper is even, quiet, placid, graceful, engaging, fair spoken, sweet, merry and cheerful, amateurs in music, dancing and accomplishments, out of the ordinary way.

When ill dignified, the native is lewd, idle, profligate, shameless, timorous and lascivious, especially if in aspect to Mars or Dragon's Tail.

OF MERCURY, $\gamma$.
167 Mercury when well dignified, represents a subtle-political brain and intellect, an excellent disputant or logician, arguing with learning and discretion, a searcher into mysteries and learning, sharp and witty, learning almost anything without a teacher, ambitious of being exquisite in every science, desirous to travel and see foreign parts, of unwearied fancy, curious in occult knowledge.

When ill dignified, the native is a phrenetic person, his tongue and pen against every man, wholly bent to fool his estate and time in loquacity and trying nice conclusions to no purpose, a great liar, boaster, prattler, busybody, newsmonger, false, a tale carrier, easy of belief, constant in no place or opinon, pretending all manner of knowledge, but void of learning, a trifler ; if the native prove a divine, then a mere verbal person, frothy, of no judgment, easily perverted, constant in nothing but idle words and bragging.

OF LUNA, :-
168 Luna when well dignificd, the native has manners, a lover of sciences, a searcher and delighter in novelties, naturally inclined to remove his habitation, unsteadfast, caring for the present times,
timorous, prodigal, and easily frightened, loving peace, and to live free from the cares of life. If a mechanic, he learns many occupations, and tampers with many ways to trade in.

When ill dignified, the native is a vagabond, idle person, hating labour, a drunkard, of no forecast, delighting to live beggarly, carelessly, and discontented.

## LESSON NINTH.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What is the disposition of an Herschel person?
What when well dignified ?
What does he cause when ill dignified?
What is the temper of mind of a Saturnine person?
What does Saturn produce when evilly dignified ?
Can you tell me the disposition of Jupiter?
What is the disposition of Mars?
What when ill dignified ?

Mention the disposition of a Solar person when well dignified.
What when ill dignified?
Can you tell the disposition of Venus persons?
What is the disposition of Mercury when well situated?
What does Mercury signify when ill disposed ?
What is the condition of Luna? What if she be evil?
Which give changeable persons?

## CHAPTER VII.

## EMPLOYMENTS PRODUCED BY THE PLANETS.

HERSCHEL'S FMPLOYMENTS.
169 Antiquarians, astrologers, phrenologists, teachers, chemists, lecturers, sculptors, metaphysicians, mesmerisers, and all uncommon studies.

## SATURN'S EMPLOYMENTS.

170. Saturn signifies husbandmen, clowns, and all employments of old men-curriers, bricklayers, miners, tinners, potters, plumbers, maltsters, sextons, scavengers, ostlers, carters, chandlers, gardeners, cowkeepers, shepherds, shoemakers, dyers, excavators.

JUPITER'S PROFESSIONS.
171 He signifies judges, senators, counsellors, lawyers, preachers, professors, doctors of the civil law, bishops, priests, ministers, cardinals, chancellors, clothiers, woollen-drapers.

## MAR'S EMPLOYMENTS.

172 Mars signifies generals, colonels, captains, or any soldiers having command, all manner of soldiers, physicians, apothecaries,
surgeons, chemists, gunners, butchers, bailiffs, hangmen, thieves, smiths, bakers, armourers, watchmakers, tailors, cutlers, barbers, dyers, cooks, carpenters, tanners, gamesters, and according as Mars may be strong or weak.

## SUN'S PROFESSIONS.

173 Sun signifies kings, princes, emperors, \&c., dukes, marquesses, earls, barons, lieutenants, deputy lieutenants of counties, magistrates, gentlemen in general, courtiers, justices of peace, high sheriffs, constables, superintenders, stewards of noblemen's houses, the principal magistrate of a city, town, or country village, even a petty constable where no better is, goldsmiths, braziers, pewterers, coppersmiths, excisemen, and minters of money.

## VENUS'S EMPLOYMENTS.

174 Venus signifies musicians, gamesters, silkmen, mercers, haberdashers, linen-drapers, painters, jewellers, players, embroiderers, lapidaries, women tailors, choristers, fiddlers, pipers; when joined with the Moon ballad singers, perfumers, sempstresses, engravers, upholsterers, limners, glovers, and such as sell those commodities which adorn women, and those sold over a counter.

## MERCURY'S PROFESSIONS.

175 Mercury, when well placed, astrologers, philosophers, mathematicians, secretaries, officers of state, merchants, travellers, sculptors, poets, lawyers, printers, teachers, divines, orators, ambassadors, commissioners, artificers, and all ingenious clever persons. When weak, he represents scriveners, clerks, pettifoggers, vile persons, cunning in acting mischief, thieves, carriers, messengers, footmen, servants, \&c.

## LUNA'S PROFESSIONS.

176 Luna signifies sailors, navigators, travellers, fishermen, fishmongers, brewers, publicans, letter carriers, coachmen, huntsmen, messengers, mariners, millers, maltsters, watermen, boatmen, navy officers, inferior servants, and dealers in all kinds of fluids, midwives, nurses, hackneymen.

## LESSON TENTH.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.
What are the employments pro- What are the businesses of duced by Herschel ? Venus?
What are Jupiter's professions?
What employments does Mars rule ?
What professions does Sol produce?

Tell me the professions of Mercury?
Which generally produces
writers?

Which planet produces cattle What does the Moon produce? keepers?
Which planet produces the best mechanics ?

Which produces the best surgeons?
Which make astrologers?

## CHAPTER VIIl.

## SICKNESSES PRODUCED AND RCLED BY THE PLANETS

## HERSCHEL'S DISEASES.

177 Herschel rules all those complaints produced by bathings, sudden exposures to cold and dampnetss. By combining the effects of Mercury, Venus and Saturn, in the twelve signs, we shall come at a tolerable knowledge of Herschel's complaints.

The lord of 1st or 6th afflicted by Herschel, in Aries, give demoniacal complaints, brought about by bathing.

## SATURN'S DISEASES.

Saturn gives all impediments in the right ear, toothache, agues, breakings out, consumption, tremblings, vain fears, rheumatic gouts, jaundice, dropsy, apoplexies, too much flux of the hemorrhoids, and ruptures, if in Scorpio or Leo, in any ill aspect with Venus.

Saturn in Aries signifies rheum, melancholy, vapours, cold in the head, obstructions, stoppages 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, chronic distempers about the neck and throat, and stoppage in the stomach, gouts.

Saturn in Gemini signifies infirmities incident to the arms and shoulders, consumption, black jaundice, and diseases proceeding from bad blood, pleurisies, dry bellyache.

Saturn in Cancer denotes phthisis, ulceration in the lungs, asthma, obstructions and bruises in the breast, ague, scurvy, cancer in the breast, consumptions.

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, wasting of the liver, nervous affections.

Saturn in Virgo shews the blood corrupted, obstructions in the bowels, costiveness, weakness in the thighs, melancholy, gripings, stone, stoppage in the urine.

Saturn in Libra shews the blood corrupted, back and kidneys distempered, stranguary, consumptive pains in the knees and thighs, rheumatism, sciatica, and gout.

Saturn in Scorpio denotes swellings or distempers of the secret parts, melancholy, piles, palsy, gout in the hands and feet, tumours in the groin, fistula.

Saturn in Sagattarius signifies weakness in the hips and thighs, old aches and bruises in those parts, and sciatica or gout.

Saturn in Capricorn denotes the gout in the lower parts, pains and obstructions in the head, ague, rheumatism, \&c.

Saturn in Aquarius signifies disorders in the head and teeth, defects in the ears, pains in the joints, bruises, swelling in the legs, and sometimes a sore throat, deafness, cramps, \&c.

Saturn in Pisces gives defluxions of rheum, king's evil, consumption, all distempers of the feet and toes, such as the gout, and illness by colds taken by wet feet, dropsy,

## JUPITER'S DISEASES.

178 fupiter gives all infirmities in the liver, pleurisies, inflammation of the lungs, palpitation and trembling of the heart, cramps, pain in the back bone, quinsies, flatulence; all putrefaction in the blood, or fevers proceeding from too great abundance thereof.

Jupiter in Aries produces distempers in the head, a quinsey or swelling in the throat, chiefly from ill blood in the veins of the head, and causes strange dreams and imaginations, faintings or swoonings.

Jupiter in Taurus brings distempers in the throat, spasms, gripings in the bowels, and goutish humours in the hands and arms, flatulency,

Jupiter in Gemini produces pleurisy, or disorder of the reins and liver, too much blood.

Jupiter in Cancer gives the dropsy, the stomach affected, indigestion, corrupt blood, scurvy, surfeit, \&c.

Jupiter in Leo indicates a fever, pleurisy, the heart affected, colic, gripings, \&c.

Jupiter in Virgo indicates a consumption, obstructions of the lungs, melancholy, cold and dry liver, weakness in the back.

Jupiter in Libra shews the patient has too much blood, whence arise obstructions, corrupt blood, fevers, piles, surfeits, tumours, inflammations, \&c.

Jupiter in Scorpio signifies the strangury, scurvy, piles, the blood discharged with watery humours, whence arise dropsy (lithiasis), \&c.
Jupiter in Sagittarius denotes some choleric distemper, arising from putrefaction of the blood, tumours, fever, pains and swellings about the knees, disorders of the head and neck.
Jupiter in Capricorn, the patient is afflicted with melancholy, obstructions in the throat.

Jupiter in Aquarius poitends the blood abounds too much, whence it is corrupted, and many diseases and flying pains afflict the body, lumbago, \&c.
Jupiter in Pisces, the blood is too thin and waterish, swellings in the face, which breeds dropsy; very frequently these diseases, under these significators, are incurable.

## MAR'S DISEASES.

179 Mars portends the gall, tertian fevers, megrims in the head, carbuncles, the plague, scarlatina, and all plague sores, burnings, ringworms, blisters, phrensies, distempers in the head, yellow jaundice, bloody flux, fistulas, all wounds and diseases in men's genitals, the stone, both in the reins and bladder, small pox.

Mars in Aries signifies violent pains in the head, rheum in the eyes.

Mars in Taurus denotes pains in the throat and neck, king's evil, weakness in the loins, and the gravel.

Mars in Gemini denotes that the blood is corrupted, itch, breakings out, surfeit, fever, pains in the arms and shoulders, disorders in the secret parts, stranguary (dysuria).

Mars in Cancer gives pains in the breast and stomach, bilious dry cough, tumours in the thighs, accidents to the feet.
Mars in Leo denotes affliction at the heart, choleric humours, fever, gravel in the kidneys, pains in the knees.

Mars in Virgo signifies choleric humours, obstructions in the bowels, dysentry, bloody flux, worms in children, humours in the legs.

Mars in Libra produces diseases in the reins and kidneys, gravel, urine hot, lues, \&c.

Mars in Scorpio produces some venereal distemper or ulcer in the secret parts, pains in the bladder, pains in the head, overflowing of courses, rheum in the eyes.

Mars in Sagittarius produces pain or ulcers in the hips and thighs, by humours settled in those parts, and an extreme heat in the mouth and throat.

Mars in Capricorn produces lameness in the knees, hands or arms, swellings, or a flying gout.

Mars in Aquarius signifies blood overheated, pains in the legs, surfeit, or intermitent fever, and other febrile indisposition.

Mars in Pisces produces lameness in the feet by corrupt humours settled there, sometimes the heart is afflicted, and pectoral affection.

DISEASES OF THE SUN.
180 Sun gives acne, palpitation, diseases of the brain and heart, infirmities of the eyes, cramps, tympanies, sudden swooningh
diseases of the mouth and impure breath, catarrhs, putrid fevers, scrofula.

Sun in Aries produces sore eyes, megrims, headache, fevers.
Sun in Taurus produces tumours in the knees, quinsey or sore throat, breakings out and swellings in those parts.

Sun in Gemini produces inflamed blood, epidemic fevers, breakings out of the body, scurvy, pains and weakness in the legs.

Sun in Cancer produces measles or small-pox, a disordered stomach, hoarseness, dropsy, and swelling in the feet.

Sun in Leo, violent pains in the head, madness, stone, pains in the back, plague, spotted fever.

Sun in Virgo, produces humours in the bowels, obstructions in the stomach, bloody flux, sore throat, or swellings in the neck.

Sun in Libra, inflammation of the blood, pains in the arms and shoulders, stone and gravel, the venereal distemper.

Sun in Scorpio, distempers in the secrets, sharpness of urine, obstructions in the stomach, also phlegmatic dolens.

Sun in Sagittarius, the thighs are afflicted by hot humours, a fistula, fevers, swoonings.

Sun in Capricorn, lameness about the knees, bowels disordered, and a fever.

Sun in Aquarius, inflamed blood, breakings out, reins disordered, gravel, stone, strangury.

Sun in Pisces indicates the secret parts afflicted, strangury, and violent pains in those parts.

## VENUS'S DISEASES.

181 Venus's diseases signify principally in the matrix and members of generation, in the reins, belly, back, navel, and those parts; the gonorrhœea, lues, venerea, or any disease of the genitals, kidneys, loins, heart-burn, priapism, impotency, hernias, diabetes, or an involuntary discharge of the urine.

Venus in Aries produces diseases in the head, from abundance of moist humours, lethargy, reins afflicted, and head disordered by cold.

Venus in Taurus produces pains in the head and secret parts, swellings in the neck, from moist humours in the head.

Venus in Gemini produces corrupted blood, scrofula, dropsy, and flux of rheum.

Venus in Cancer shews the stomach is much afflicted with cold, raw, undigested humours, many times with surfeit.
Venus in Leo produces ill affection of the heart, illiac passion, pains in the legs, of bad consequence.

Venus in Virgo, distemper in the bowels, flux, mucus in the bowels, pain in the private parts, and worms in children.

Venus in Libra produces a gonorrhcea, or surfeit by too much eating or drinking, also windy disorders, bilious flatulency.

Venus in Scorpio produces venereal distemper and pain in the private parts.

Venus in Sagittarius produces hip gout, surfeits, cold and moist humours.

Venus in Capricorn, gout in the knees and thighs, and swelling in those parts.

Venus in $\Lambda$ quarius, pains and swellings in the legs or knees from a cold, and the heart afflicted.

Venus in Pisces, lameness in the feet, swellings in the legs, flux, windy complaints.

## MERCURY'S DISEASES.

182 Merctury produces vertigos, lethargies, or giddiness in the head, madness, phthisis, all stammering and imperfections in the tongue, vain imaginations, defects in the memory, hoarseness, dry coughs, too great abundance of spittle, snuffling in the head or nose, the hand and feet gout, dumbness, foul diseased tongue, convulsions.

Mercury in Arics, shews the disease lies in the head and brain, vertigo and spasms in the head, and sometimes disorders in the womb.

Mercury in Taurus produces defects in the throat, swellings in the neck, hoarseness, and also pains in the feet.

Mercury iu Gemini produces bilious flatulency, gouty pains in the head and arms.

Mercury in Cancer produces a cold stomach, gripings, spasms, distillation of rheum, lameness in the legs and knees from colds.

Mercury in Leo, tremblings, melancholy, pains in the back, occasioned by colds caught in the feet.

Mercury in Virgo produces much wind in the bowels, obstructions, pains in the head, short breath, and flatulent colic.

Mercury in Libra shews stoppage of urine, obstructions, disordered blood, breast, lungs, and reins afflicted.

Mercury in Scorpio denotes distempers in the secret parts, afflictions of the bowels, rheumatic pains in tle arms and shoulders.

Mercury in Sagittarius shews distemper 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 humours above the knees, pains in the back, melancholy.

Mercury in Aquarius produces wind in the blood, running paina in different parts, fluxes, and disorders in the bowels, cholerg.

Mercury in Pisces signifies pains in the head, weakness in the legs and feet, a gonorrhoea, or a distemper in the reins.

## MOON'S DISEASES.

183 Moon, apoplexies, palsy, the colic, diseases in the left side, the bladder, and members of generation, the menstrues and liver in women, dropsies, fluxes of the belly, cold rheumatic diseases, cold stomach, gout in the joints, sciatica, worms, hurts in the eyes, surfeits, coughs, convulsive fits, falling sickness, scrofula, abscess, small pox, measles, vertigo, and lunacy.

Moon in Aries signifies convulsions, defluctions of rheum from the head, lethargy, weakness in the eyes, and pains in the knees.

Moon in Taurus, pains in the legs and feet, swellings, stoppage in and sore throat.

Moon in Gemini, gout in the legs, arms, hands, and feet, surfeits, and obstructions.

Moon in Cancer, the stomach much afflicted, surfeit, small-pox, convulsions, falling sickness, tympany, or dropsy, (187).

Moon in Leo, the heart affected (carditis), sore throat, quinsey, king's evil (scrofula).

Moon in Virgo, pain and disorders in the bowels, cold blood, obstructions, weakness in the arms and shoukders.

Moon in Libra, the reins are distempered, dry belly-ache, weakness in the back, fluor albos, surfeits, pleurisy.

Moon in Scorpio, distemper in the secrets, small-pox, dropsy, poison, the heart afflicted, swoonings.

Moon in Sagittarius, lameness, or weakness in the thighs, distemper in the bowels.

Moon in Capricorn, the stone, weak back, gout in the knees, whites in women.

Moon in Aquarius produces hysterics, swelling and pains in the legs and secret parts.

Moon in Pisces, cold taken in the feet, and body disordered thereby, swellings in the legs, dropsies, and the body overcharged with moist humours.

## LESSON ELEVENTH.

gUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THR STUDKNT ENTERS ON THE NEXT PORTION.

What complaint does Herschel | What are the diseases of Jupiter produce?
Tell me what diseases Saturn gives in the twelve signs.

Tell the complaints of Jupiter in each of the signs.

Mention the illnesses produced by Mar i.
Which of the planets produce inflammatory complaints?
Tell me what Mars gives in each sign ?
What kind of diseases does Sol denote?
What is the state of the blood under the Sun?
What does Sol produce in each sign ?
What are the diseases of Venus?
What in each sign?
What afflictions does Mercury produce?
What does Mercury produce when afflicting in the twelve signs?
What does the Moon produce?

What afflicts the eyes?
Which planet and sign denote dropsy?
What does the Moon afflict in the zodiacal signs ?
Which produces nervous fevers?
Which the small-pox (variola) ?
Which the measles (rubeola) ?
Which the scarlet fever (scarlatína) ?
Which planet produces gluttony?
Which gives flatulent indisposition?
What rules Shingles (herpes zoster) ?
What gives the dysentery?
Which shew the king's evil (scrofula) ?
What produces pulmonary consumptions (phthisic)?

## CHAPTER IX.

## DISEASES RULED BY THE SIGNS.

ARIES'S DISEASES.
184 All gumboils, swellings, acne, small-pox, hair-lips, polypus, ringworms, epilepsy, falling sickness, apoplexies, megrims, toothache, headache, baldness, eruptions, measles.

TAURUS'S DISEASES.
185 The king's evil, sore throats, wens, fluxes of rheums falling into the throat, quinseys, abscesses, in those parts, croup.

## GEMINI'S DISEASES.

186 Signifies accidents or infirmities in the arms, shoulders, and hands, corrupted blood, flatulency, distempered fancies, nervous diseases, brain fever, bilious complaints.

CANCER'S DISEASES.
187 Produces imperfections in the breast, stomach, and paps, weak digestion, asthma, plithisic, salt phlegms, rotten coughs, dropsical humours, imposthums, cancers, which are mostly in the breast, consumptions, and all pulmonary affections, pleurisy.

## LEO'S DISEASES.

188 All sicknesses in the ribs and sides, as pleurisies, convulsions, syncopes, pains in the back, palpitation, small-pox, inflammatory fevers, measles, sore eyes, epidemics, and jaundice.

## VIRGO'S DISEASES.

189 The worms, wind, colic, all obstructions and croaking of the bowels, infirmities in the testicles, any disease in the belly, illiac passion, dysentery.

## LIBRA'S DISEASES.

190 All diseases in the reins of the back and kidneys, heats in the loins or haunches, imposthumes or ulcers in the reins or bladder, debility, weakness in the back, corruption of the blood, wasting of the body (atrophia), syphilis.

## SCORPIO'S DISEASES.

191 Produces the gravel, the stone, ruptures, fistulas, or the piles, priapisms, all afflictions in the private parts, defects in the matrix, lues, injuries, \&c., to the spermatic cord, the groin, \&c.

SAGITTARY'S DISEASES.
192 It rules the thighs and buttocks, all fistulous tumours or hurts falling in those members, gout, and generally denotes heated blood, fevers, endemics, falls, or hurts from four-footed beasts, also prejudice by fire, heat, and intemperateness in sports, rheumatism.

## CAPRICORN'S DISEASES.

193 It has the government of the knees, and all diseases incident to those places, either by strains or fractures; it denotes leprosy, itch, cutaneous complaints, hysterics, rheumatism, disorder of the chest and lungs.

## AQUARIUS'S DISEASES.

194 It governs the legs, ancles, and all manner of infirmities incident to those members ; spasmodic and nervous diseases, cramps, wind, rheumatism, and all disorders produced from corrupted blood.

## PISCES'S DISEASES.

195 Produces all diseases in the feet, as the gout, and all lameness and pains incident to those members, mucous discharges, itch, blotches, breakings out, boils and ulcers proceeding from corrupt blood, cold and moist diseases, and bowel complaints, caused by wet feet, corns.

196 TABLE，
Shewing what Parts of the Body each Planet signifies in the Twelve Signs．

| 管 | ¢ | 4 | ठ | $\bigcirc$ | 9 | \％ | D | 固 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\gamma$ | breast arms | throat bowels | head bowels eyes | thighs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { reins } \\ & \text { feet } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { secrets } \\ & \text { legs } \\ & \text { le } \end{aligned}$ | head knees | head brain |
| ૪ | breast heart bowels | neck shoulders bowels | throat reins | knees | secrets head | thighs feet | throat legs | breast stomach |
| II | bowels | $\begin{aligned} & \text { breast } \\ & \text { reins } \end{aligned}$ | breast arms secrets | legs ankles | throat thighs | head knees | shoulders thighs | heart back |
| ฮ | reins | heart thighs | breast feet | feet | shoulders knees | eyes throat legs | head stomach | bowels |
| $\Omega$ | reins secrets | bowels thighs knees | heart bowels | head | heart breast legs | throat arms feet | arms <br> shoulders <br> bowels | loins |
| 吹 | thighs secrets | reins knees | bowels | throat neck | stomach heart feet | heart breast | arms shoulders bowels | secrets |
| $\bumpeq$ | knees thighs | head eyes secrets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { reins } \\ & \text { feet } \end{aligned}$ | arms shoulders | head intestines | throat heart stomach | heart bowels | thighs |
| m | legs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { thighs } \\ & \text { feet } \end{aligned}$ | head secrets thighs | breast heart | throat reins | arms back bowels | stomach bowels | knees |
| 7 | legs | head <br> knees | throat hands | bowels | arms shoulders thighs | breast reins | back bowels thighs | ancles |
| bs | head feet | $\begin{aligned} & \text { eyes } \\ & \text { neck } \end{aligned}$ legs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { arms } \\ & \text { shoulders } \\ & \text { legs } \end{aligned}$ | back bowels | breast thighs | stomach secrets | reins thighs | feet |
| 㐟 | neck <br> head | arms breast feet | breast legs | reins | heart knees | heart bowels | secrets legs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { head } \\ & \text { legs } \end{aligned}$ |
| F | shoulders neck | head breast heart | heart bowels ancles | thighs | throat bowels | reins thighs | thighs feet | face |

## LESSON TWELFTH.

TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.
What are the diseases of Aries?| What are Capricorn's disorders?. What does 'Taurus rule? Tell the diseases of Gemini. Of Cancer. Of Leo. Of Virgo. What rules the illiac action?
What produces syphilis?
What are Libra's diseases?
What does Scorpio rule?
What signs rule rheumatism ?
What are the complaints of Sagittary ?
What signs rule spasmodic action?

What does Aquarius rule?
What disorders does Pisces produce?
What produce bowel complaints?
What produce scorbutic disorders?
What rule the breast, chest, and lungs?
What afflict the knees ?
What produces the bile ?
What produces cancers?
Which give indigestion?

## CHAPTER X.

## A DIAGRAM OF THE TWELVE HOUSES,



197 Explanation of the above Diagram of the Twelve Houses,
These houses are distinguished by figures, \&c., and are either angular, as E, S, W, and N, or by i, 10. 7, and 4. Succebdent, as 2,5,8, and ir. Cadent, as 3, 6, 9, and 12. At E the Sun rises ; at S, the Sun souths, or is on the meridian ; at W , the Sun sets, and is called the western angle ; at N , the Sun is on the nadir, corresponding to midnight, being the opposite point the Sun possesses at noon. Angles are of the greatest power; the Succeedent, and lastly, Cadents are the weakest. The roth is the South ang!e, the ist the East angle, the 7th the West angle, and the $4^{\text {th }}$ the North angle.

198 A Diagram, exhibiting the principal Significations of the Houses of the heavens in Nativities.


## CHAPTER XI.

199 bepects of the twelve houses in nativities.
THE FIRST HOUSE.
This influences the person's health, disposition, stature, \&c.
THE SECOND HOUSE.
Influences his property in a pecuniary way, and money affairs in all matters.

THE THIRD HOUSE.
This influences the native's short journeys, brethren, near relations, and neighbours.

THE FOURTH HOUSE.
This influences the native's father, and his property in land or houses, his inheritance.

THE FIFTH HOUSE.
This affects his children, and the good or evil he may receive thereby, and speculations.

THE SIXTH HOUSE.
This will shew the nature of the disease to which the native is subject, servants and tenants.

THE SEVENTH HOUSE.
This has influence on the native's marriage, lawsuits.

## THE EIGHTH HOUSE.

This points out, in part, the quality of the native's death, legacy.
THE NINTH HOUSE,
This has to do with the native's distant voyages, and pursuits in science, law, religion.

THE TENTH HOUSE.
This has much influence on his credit, and on his trade, profession, or employment, honor, and notoriety.

THE ELEVENTH HOUSE.
This will shew the character of his friends, whether true or false.
THE TWELFTH HOUSE.
This is the house of private enemies, and according to the quality of the planets therein, will the native meet with persons to do him secret mischief.
N.B.-Too great stress of dependence must not be put upon the symbolical signification of the houses, although you may judge to a great extent similar to examples. They have more signification and effects in Nativities than are generally allowed them.

## LESSON THIRTEENTH.

TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What does the first house influence?
Tell what the second house signifies.

What is the influence of the third house?
What does the fourth house presage?

What does the fifth house affect ?
What does the sixth house shew?
Explain the power of the seventh mansion.
What does the eighth house point out ?
With what has the ninth house to do ?
What is the influence of the tenth house?
What does the eleventh house show ?
What is the power of the twelfth house?
In which house is the sun rise?

What are the lines dividing the houses called ?
Which are the angular houses?
In what house does the sun set ?
Mention the cadent houses.
Which are the East and the West horizon?
How succeedent houses, and name them?
Which is the nadir?
Where is the Sun at midnight?
Which is the Meridian ?
Which the Zenith?
Which the West?

## CHAPTER XII.

## QUALITIES AND EFFECTS OF THE ASPECTS.

The planetary orbs, in the course of their revolution through the ethereal fields of boundless space, perpetually form certain configurations or aspects with each other, by which their influence is not only hastened or impeded, but also modified or augmented, for some are malignant, and others benevolent.

200 The Berefic Aspects are the semisextile, the sextile, the quintile, the trine, the trecile, and the biquintile. When planets are situated at these distances from each other, they operate beneficially for the native; and if the aspect be not yet complete at the birth, but may be wanting a few degrees, then the aspect is less powerful; but it will be found to take effect at that period of life at which the arc of direction becomes complete. 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.

201 The Malefic Aspects are the semiquartile, the square, the sesquisquare, and the opposition.
When planets are found at the distances which constitutes these aspects, they are evilly for the native. When the more speedy planet is wanting a few degrees completing a perfect aspect, then the influence is only approaching, and the more powerful effect will be felt when the angle is complete. But if the aspect be separating, then the influence is diminishing or passing away.

Ftg. 6.


THE CONJUNCTION.
202 This is when two planets are in the same degree and minute of a sign. This aspect is found to be good with good planets and good aspects (200), but evil with evil planets and evil aspects (201). Its effects are strong in all cases. From D to A is a conjunction.

THE SEMISEXTILE, 80 DEGREES.
203 This is found to be moderately fortunate and of beneficial influence. It consists of 30 degrees, one sign in the zodiac, or the space of one house in mundo, as the angle $F \oplus D$, and this is a $S_{*}$ from M.C., and a $*$ from $\mathrm{F} \oplus \mathrm{B}$.

THE SEMIQUINTILE, 86 DEGREES.
204 This is half a quintile, 36 degrees in the zodiac, or the onefifth of a diurnal or a nocturnal arc in the world, as the space between $\mathrm{D} \oplus \mathrm{H}$. This is an aspect to the midheaven as it stands in the preceding figure.

THE NONOGON, 40 DEGREES.
205 An aspect of some importance, forming a polygon of nine equal sides, as the angle $N . \oplus \mathrm{C}$.

THE SEMISQUARE, 45 DEGREES.
206 This aspect, whether found at birth or formed by directional motion, is evil; but if Jupiter or Venus form this aspect, the evil inflyence is only very slight; the angle $S \oplus E$ is the space of the arc:

THE SEXTILE, 60 DEGREES.
207 This is a powerful benefic aspect, of 60 degrees, or two signa in the zodiac, or 2 houses in mundo, as the angle $F \oplus B$.

THE QUINTILE, 72 DEGREES.
208 This is a benefic aspect, but if to evil planets is not important; as the angle $\mathrm{B} \oplus \mathrm{Q}$.

THE QUARTILE, SQUARE, OR QUADRATE, 90 DEGREES.
209 This is powerfully evil, it is 90 degrees in the zodiac, or 3 signs; it is 3 houses in the world, and forms a figure of 4 equal sides, $B \oplus E$.

THE SESQUIQUINTILE, OR TRECILE, 108 DEGREES.
210 This a quintile and a half, containing 108 degrees in the zediac, or a whole semiarc and one-fifth of another in the world; it is good, because the quintile is good on which it is found.

THE TRINE, 120 DEGREES.
211 This is the most powerful of the good aspects. It is 120 degrees in the zodiac, and the space of 4 houses in the world ; the space of the great sphere from $\bar{F}$ round $D$ and $н$ to $C$.

THE SESQUISQUARE OR SESQUIQUADRATE, 135 DEGREES.
212 This is unfortunate, and equal in all respects to the semisquare (7), occupying the space from D round $H$ and $C$ to $S$.

THE BIQUINTILE, 144 DEGREES.
213 This is found to produce fortunate effects when with good planets, and when with evil planets its influence is not important (7).

THE QUINCUNX, 150 DEGREES.
214 This aspect is as powerful as the semisextile, good with good, and evil with evil planets; it is the space of 5 houses, as from $F$ round B to E .

THE OPPOSITION, 180 DEGREES.
215 This is most powerfully evil (7). D A $\oplus$ to E or $\mathrm{B} \oplus \mathrm{C}$.

## THE ZODIACAL PARALLEL.

216 This 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 different effect. Thus, supposing a planet 13 degrees North and another 13 degrees South, they would be in parallel zodiacal. Great attention must be paid to this aspect, for it is the most important and powerful, stronger than a conjunction in every respect. (See page 18).

## LESSON FOURTEENTH.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

How many aspects are there? (8).
Name them. (7).
Name those that are real geometrical figures.
Which are the malific aspects ? Which the benefic?
What is the effect of the conjunction?
What is the nature of the semisextile?
What is a semiquintile?
What is a nonogon? Shew it me.
What is a semisquare? Shew it me.
What is a sextile? Shew it me.

What is the quality of the quintile?
What is the square? Shew it me.
What is a trecile? Shew it me.
What is the quality of the trine?
What is a sesquisquare ?
What is a mundane trine ?
What constitutes a quincuthe ?
Explain the opposition?
What does the zodiacal parallel signify?
How is the circle divided by a trecile?
What is a platic aspect ?

## CHAPTER XIII. <br> OF MUNDANE ASPECTS.

217 The next to be observed and duly considered is the mundane aspects, or those formed by the diurnal motion of the Earth round its axis, whereby every star is brought, at stated periods, to the cusp of each house, by which they are formed in due succession; thus forming various aspects or configurations as well with each other as with the angles of the ascending or descending horizon, the zenith, nadir (197). In order to explain them at one view to the attentive student, the following diagram is inserted, which will contain a complete exemplification of the mundane configurations or different aspects. In nativities these are measured by the semiarcs of the planets. Thus, a semisextile is one house, or one-third of a semiarc (203); a semiquintile is 1 one-fifth house, or two-fifths of a semiarc (204); a nonogon is I one-third house, or five-fiths of a semiarc (205); a semisquare, or $1 \frac{1}{2}$ house, or one-half of a semiarc (206) ; a sextile is 2 houses, or two thirds of the semiarc (207); a quintile or four-fifths of the semiarc (208); a square, 3 houses, is the whole semiarc (209) ; a sesquiquintile, the whole semiarc and one-fifth of another (210) ; the trine, 4 houses or four-thirds of a semiarc (211) ; a sesquisquare, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ houses nine sixths, or $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ semi$\operatorname{arc}$ (212); a biquintile is eight-fifths of the semiarc; a quincunx is 5 houses five-thirds of the semiarc ; the opposition, 6 houses. The mundane parallel is an equal distance from the meridian.

218 N.B.-When one mundane aspect is found, others may be derived therefrom, as the quintile may be found from the sextile, or from the square, as it is one-fifth of the sextile more than the sextile either way, and one-fifth of the square less than the square. Thus, if the sextile be 60 degrees, the quintile will be 72 degrees, which is one-fifth more; and if the square be 90 degrees, the quintile will be 72 degrees, which is one-fifth less.

219 The sesquisquare may be taken either from the trine or from the opposition, because if one-sixth of a semiarc more than the trine, and one half of a semiarc less than the opposition.

220 The biquintile may also be found from the trine or the opposition ; it is two-fifths of the sextile of that semiarc where the planet is posited more than the trine, and three-fifths of the same sextile less than the opposition, \&c., \&c.

221 If the planet has to pass over part of semidiurnal and seminocturnal arcs to form any of these aspects, take the original aspect behind it, and bring from the aspect required.
M. C.


## LESSON FIFTEENTH.

## QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What is a mundane aspect?
How many mundane aspects are there?
How are they formed ?
What are mundane parallels?
What house is in square with the M.C. ?
With the I. C. ?
What is a semisextile?
Which houses are in trine of the 6th, 8th, 12th, 4 th, and 7 th ?
What points are in sesquisquare with the M. C. and Asc. ?
Can these aspects be formed in any part of the heavens?
What geometrical figure does the trine form?
What mathemetical figure is a sextile?

What is the polygon of a semisextile?
What is a trecile?
Explain the biquintile.
Which houses are in trine to M. C. and Asc. ?

What portion of the semiarc does the semisquare require?
What does the square require?
What aspects do the M. C. and Asc. form to a planet in the middle of the 11 th, $2 n d, 5$ th, and 8th houses?
What is the geometrical figure of a semisquare? Of a square ?
How can you form a biquintile?
How a quintile? How a sesquisquare?

## CHAPTER XIV.

## A DESIDERATUM AND DEMONSTRATION OF THE ASPECTS.

222 The Equator is a Great Circle of the Sphere, and all circles, great or small, are divided into 360 degrees; the space occupied by each degree, is in proportion to the whole circle. The number may appear arbitrary, and might have been more or less than 360 , but this number is nearly equal to the Sun's motion, a degree for a day, or a day for a year.

223 These 360 degrees are divided into 12 signs, which are not arbitrary, but irrevocably fixed by a certain unerring Law of Nature, which law was discovered by no other means than that of simultaneous observation. The Sun, the grand regulator of all time, makes his return to the first point of Aries once in little more than 365 days, and this number of days is the boundary of a year; it was indespensably necessary that the great circle of the zodiac should be divided into larger portions, not only for the measure of but also for the notation of the planets' places. Those larger portions are made up by the number of degrees contained between two lunations. For the Moon occupies 27 days 7 hours and 43 minutes, in moving from any certain degree of any sign, in conjunction with Sol, to reaching that degree again-the Sun, moving about a degree a day, will have gone nearly 28 degrees from the
degree of conjunction, so that the Moon will be nearly two days more ere she comes up to the Sun, during which time Sol will be gone two more degrees: hence, the Sun generally goes about 30 degrees during a lunation, of which there are twelve each year, and from which we have our twelve signs, as proportions for a convenient division of the Zodiac.

There is, perhaps, a danger in dwelling too exclusively on these laws, lest we should forget that, after all, they are only expressions of the mode in which the Creator is constantly acting on the universe. This tendency has shewn itself among all philosophers. It is sufficient, say they, to suppose matter endowed with certain properties for us to account for all its actions. This is true, so far as it goes; but whence the properties? Whence matter itself? Their existence cannot be satisfactorily accouuted for, except by regarding them as dependent upon the will of the Creator, And if that will underwent a change-if the supporting, guiding, and controlling hand were withdrawn but for an instant-the whole fabric of the universe must fall into confusion. The Deity has, by creating his materials, endued with certain fixed qualities and powers, impressed them in their origin with the spirit, not the letter, of His law, and made all their subsequent combinations and relations inevitable consequences of this first impression; but the continued existence of these materials, and the various actions they perform, are but the manifestations of the continuance of the same mode of operation.

224 The next Division is the limitation of aspects, which are primarily in number five, namely, conjunction, sextile, square, trine, and opposition ; and inferior or new aspects, which are (Chap. I.) nine, namely, semisextile, decile, nonogon, semisquare, quintile, sesquiquintile, sesquisquare, biquintile, and quincunx. Most of the latter class of aspects were discovered by the immortal Kepler, one of the ablest astronomers that ever lived. Every aspect is either an exact angle, or supplemental angle, which may be inscribed in a spherical polygon. These are made from all parts of the zodiac, by the motion of the planets. These configurations have a direct reference to form only, and not so much respecting the straight beams of light which flow from every star, as how their beams arithmetically and geometrically meet at the Earth, and thus pour an influx of light and electrjc matter upon our atmosphere. Al-. though in every degree of the circle the planets emit their rays to all other parts they behold, by which any two stars, intercepting an arc in the zodiac, and making an angle at the Earth, seem to make an aspect among themselves, independently of the Earth; notwithstanding the ancients had respect only to the above five aspects.

225 To confirm the virtues and effects of these aspects, we need only consider what all philosophical and nature-acting physicians are taught by experience, namely, that the crisis of all acute L.
diseases has a palpable and extraordinary sympathy with all the major configurations of the Moon, made to her place at the beginning of the disease. Again, if the Moon's motion with respect to the tides; the spring tides, or high floods, at the conjunction and opposition to the Sun ; the neaps and lowest tides are caused by her quarters; and it is equally remarkable that the seas, in their daily ebbing and flowing upon every coast, have respect only to such azimuthal circles as in quartile position when the Moon passes by them. Again, the Sun most evidently manifests great effects by the quartile aspects, since he modifies and governs the vicissitudes of seasons, for as when he enters Aries, the first equinoctial sign, the days and nights are equal all the world over, and increasing in our northern hemisphere; so when he re-enters they so happen again, so also when he reaches the opposite point-when he arrives at Cancer in square thereto, then occur our longest days and shortest nights, and vice versa when he arrives at the opposite degree in Capricorn.

We now hasten to shew, by geometrical demonstration, the reason why these nature-acting irradiations of the planets are more effecting-influential gravitating action than any other.


226 Conjunction and Opposition demorstrated. Wetake it for granted that an union of ray must either afford greater influence, or mitigate by amalgamation; it must be allowed that the conjunction and opposition are the most powerful configurations, shewn by the annexed figure, in which we find the beams, both incident and reflected, to be united.

Let A be in conjunction with Herschel, it is manifest that the beams flowing from Herschel to $\oplus$ must, of necessity, unite themselves with the rays sent from Herschel, and so jointly convey their virtue to $\oplus$. Secondly, in this we observe the beams 男 $A_{\text {, }}$
or $\mathbf{A} \oplus$, would come from the centre of the planets, reflects only into itself, as being perpendicular.

227 The conjunction is either good or evil, according to the inherent properties of the planets' atmospheres, whether they are inimical or coincident with each other; if inimical, it is evil; if coincident, it is good. This may be demonstrated by almost every thing in nature; as the dictates of reason and experience corroborate. The union of rays that happen in an opposition is manifest, as the beams sent from A to $\oplus$ must meet with, and join, the beams of a planet at I, and so jointly convey, through ethereal space, their virtue to the $\oplus$, and this union is manifest that the beams sent from opposite points make one right line.

228 The Sextile, Trine, and Semisextile demonstrated. These configurations have a concurrence of their beams at the $\oplus$, and a mutual reflection of the one into the other, and so an union by reflection is manifest. Admit at the points placed $\underset{\delta}{2}, \mathfrak{2}, 4$, and $\delta$-then 4 and $h$ in $*$-then $H$ and $\psi$ in $\square$-and $h$ and $\#$ in $S_{*}$; then, forasmuch as $h_{2} \oplus$, the beam incident of the $*$, falls obliquely in respect of $\#$, and makes an acute angle therewith, and $\quad$ r reflects to $H$, and is united to $h_{2} \oplus$, the incident of $h$, which is in trine to 4 ; and $h_{2}$ strikes his beams to 4 , and then $h$ and 4 strike down their rays to the $\oplus$, hence we are inflnenced by them reciprocally.

229 The Square, Semisquare, Sesquisquare, Eoc., demonstrated. The square, 男 4 , is nothing more than the AB which cuts the reflective angle $H \neq \oplus$ 4. The right angular figure, $由 \oplus 4$, whose beams incident and opposite traverse the centre of the earth; in the semisquare, $\mathrm{B} q \oplus$, the ray is reflected to $\oplus$ from $q$; and from $\#$ to ㅇ, in the angle $\& \oplus$ H . The inferior aspects are found and demonstrated as those are on which they are founded, and from which they are formed. (See fig. 6, \&c.)

230 From the foregoing considerations, it is evident that the efficient power of the stars is deduced from their peculiar, proportional distances, and these effects are satisfactorily founded, both upon philosophical and mathemetical principles, as well as by experimental facts, which, although apparently inexplicable, may easily be comprehended and thoroughly understood. And I may be allowed to say, there are many simple things in nature, which are known from experience, that are inexplicable by man in the present stage of philosophy. Metaphysicians agree that mind acts upon matter, but they cannot explain how it acts. We know from experience that the mariner's needle always points to the North pole, but how or by what means we cannot tell. We might offer on opinion, but in this work we forbear-Science may some day develop these present mysteries.

231 A Table of the Essential Fortitudes and Debilities of the Planets， with their Nature and Qualities．

| nasential poutitudge |  |  |  |  | DGALITEES，MATURE，And guality． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 耇 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{n} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䋃 } \\ & \text { 芯 } \\ & \text { 灾 } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} n \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 荷 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 菏 } \\ & { }_{5}^{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | む |  |  |  |  | 5 $\frac{18}{88}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 8 8 0 1 88 46 8 |  | Fiery． <br> Earthy． <br> Airy． <br> Watery－ <br> Fiery． <br> Earthy． <br> Airy． <br> Watery． <br> Fiery． <br> Earthy． <br> Airy． <br> Watery． | Movable． <br> Fixed． <br> Common． <br> Movable． <br> Fixed． <br> Common． <br> Movable． <br> Fixed． <br> Common． <br> Movable <br> Fixed． <br> Common． |

## Explanation of the preceding Table．

I The ist column shews the twelve signs of the Zodiac．
2 Lords of Houses－In the 2nd column are the planets，and the sign opposite each denotes that the planet is lord or lady of that sign ：where $\sigma$ is placed denotes his house to be $q-\rho$ lady of $\gamma$ ，and so of the rest．Four of these planets，$H_{6}, \zeta, O$ ，and $D_{1}$ have each one house，the other planets have each two houses．See page 16 ．

3 Exaltation－The 3 rd column shews in which each planet has its exaltation：thus，the $D$ in $\gamma$ is exalted．See page 12 for exaltation．

4 Triplicity－The $4^{\text {th }}$ column tells you which planet governs each triplicity；for if a planet be in any of those signs which are alloted him for his triplicity，he is also strong，but in a less degree． See page 26 for triplicity．

5 Joys，or very Powerful－The fifth column shews you in which sign each planet is most powerful．The efficacy of these have been proved by repeated experience，and they must be con－ sidered with attention．The foregoing are the essential dignities of the planets，and are good．

6 Detriment-In the 6th column, over against $r$, is found $q$, being in $\gamma$, is in an opposite sign to one of her own houses, and so is said to be in her detriment. This is an evil position. See page Io.

7 Fall-In the 7 th column, in juxtaposition, is found Jupiter, over his head "fall," that is, 4, when in w, is opposite to his exaltation, and so is unfortunate, \&c. When the lord of any question is in his detriment or fall, he is then very evil, and no good seldom comes of the matter in hand. See pages 12 and $1_{3}$ for face.

The author rejects the distinctions of diurnal and nocturnal rule in houses or triplicities, as superfluous and void of truth.

The 8th column shews the nature, and the gth the quality of the signs.*

## LESSON SIXTEENTH.

## QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT ENTERS ON

 THE NEXT PORTION.How many houses are there? Tell me the triplicity of the

What is meant by "lords of houses"?
Mention the house or sign of each planet?
Where will each planet have its fall?
Where its exaltation?
Where is the lords when in detriment?
In which sign have the planets their joy?
planets.
When is a planetperigrine?
How many signsin a triplicity ?
What are essential fortitudes?
Mention the debilities.
Tell the Fiery signs. The Earthy. The Airy. The Watery.
Which are the fixed signs ?
Which the Movable?
Which the Common.

CHAPTER XV.
preliminary remarks.
232.-ORBS OF APPLICATION.

Orb is that distance round a planet to which its influence more particularly extends. We frequently make use of the term " within orbs," by which we mean that the aspect is not complete, but that the influence of the aspect is felt. The inferior planets apply to the superior; the superior never to the inferior, except the inferior be retrograde.

It is reasonable to expect the nearer an exact aspect the more powerful the effect, either good or evil; but as the aspect goes off it gradually becomes weaker till the aspect is at an end.

[^1]It very seldom occurs that, at the time for which a figure is erected, all the aspects that appear are each perfectly composed of their exact number of degrees, in such case; they are still in aspect as long as they continue within the moiety, or equal half part of their united orbs. This is called a Platic aspect, which is of less importance and powerful in influence than the exact aspect, which is termed a Partile or perfect aspect.

The number of degrees each planet extends an influence around its body is-

| 世\% 5 degrees, | 49 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 degrees | ${ }^{6} 7$ degrees | 7 deg |
| 9 degr | © 15 degrees | D 12 degrees |

Thus $\mathrm{H}_{\circ}$, who is placed top of the table, applies to no planet except when retrograde ; h applies only to \% and Herschel, and so of the rest in order, as before exemplified, where it may be seen that the $D$, being the last, applies to every other planet ; but no planet to her aspect unless retrograde.

It is necessary to observe in these platic Aspects, whether the co-operation of the two planets is going off or coming on, as that will materially affect the matter under consideration. (201).

Rule.-Add the orbs of the two planets together, and one half of the sum taken; if the planets be beyond that distance, they are not even in platic aspect.

Example-Suppose hin 15 degrees of $\varphi$ and $q$ in 10 degrees, they are then in platic aspect, for the orb of $h$ is $9^{\circ}$ and that of 9 $7^{\circ}$ plus $g=16$, the half of which is 8 degrees, so they are within orbs at 8 degrees distant, and in like manner of the other planets.

The Planet Neptune.-This planet has only been known for a comparatively short time. From my own Radix I have found it to be very much after the nature of the planet Herschel, and to have a controlling influence over the minds of those who have to do much with persons who believe in the Art and Science of Astrology, dreams, inspirations, \&c. Students will have a very good opportunity to watch the influence of Neptune during its progress through Gemini, the house of Mercury, which rules London and a great part of the United States as well as other places shewn by Simmonite's Prognostic Astronomy, or Horary Astrology. Taurus rules Ireland, and Dublin particularly. It is well known to the world what happened on May 6th, 1882, in Dublin, and the state of confusion that has reigned in Ireland generally since that time (see Raphael's Ephemeris for that date). Students, let your own study and observation be your guide with regard to the planet Neptune. I look forward to some notable inventions in arts and science being brought to light during the progreas of Neptune through Gemini.

233 After due attention to the preceding indispensable instructions, the doctrine of the invaluable genethliacal prognostications must be minutely and philosophically considered, for the sake of order and perspicuity, in its successive heads of enquiry. It will thus be found to present a mode at once feasible, practicable, competent, and agreeable to nature.

## THE DIFFERENT HEADS.

234 The question of enquiry subsequently to the birth relate-
ist.-To the Hyleg (page 5).
2nd.-To the Hylegical places (240).

3rd.-To the Anarata, or Taker of Life.
4th. -To the Duration of Life.
sth.-Signs of Death in Infancy.
6th.-Signs of Short Life.
7th.-Signs of Long Life.
8th.-Signs of a Violent Death.
9th - To the Shape and Figure of the Body.
roth, -To the Hurts, Injuries, and Diseases of the Body.
Irth.-Quality of Mind and Dispositions.
12th.-The Mental Affections and Diseases of the Mind.
13th.-Riches, or Fortune and Wealth.

14th.-Signs of Wealth.
${ }^{1}$ 5th.-Signs of Poverty.
16th.-Notoriety, or Fortune of
Rank.
17th,-Quality of Employment.
18th. - To Marriage.
19th.-To Children.
2oth.-To Consentaneous
Friendship. 21st.-To Travelling.
22nd.-To the Kind of Death.
${ }^{23}$ rd. - To the Parents.
24th.-To Brothers and Sisters.
${ }_{25}$ th.-Male or Female.
26th.-To Twins.
27th.-To Defective Birth.
28th.-To the effect of Aspects.

235 On each of the foregoing heads of enquiry, the doctrine and precepts to be followed, are succinctly but thoroughly detailed; all idle conceits, promulgated by some professors without foundation, are utterly avoided, in deference to the true mathemetical and philosophical agencies derived from simple and harmonious primal Nature herself.

## ONENESS OF CAUSES AND EFFECTS,

236 It must be remembered that all causes, by which all effects, whether general or particular, are produced and foreknown, are essentially one and the same. The motion of the planets present the operative causation of events which happen to any individual, as well as to those which happen generally; and the foreknowledge of both may be obtained by the same accurate observation of the distinct natures of the several substances, subjected to the influences of the heavenly bodies. Still, however, the causes of general events are often more great than those of particular events.

## GENERAL EVENTS.

237 In reference to general events, the data and origin are multifarious; for all general events cannot always be traced to one origin, always considered by means of matter subjected to their operations, for it may also be established by circumstances occurring in the Ambient (page 4), and presenting the symbolical causation.

## PARTICULAR EVENTS.

238 Particular events, however, which concern men individually, can be traced to one origin, on a single featured cause. Their origin is single, in respect to the primary composition of the nascent man ; but it is also manifold, in regard to other circumstances subsequently indicated by disposition in the Ambient, correlatively to the primary origin. In all particular events, the origin, or birth, of the subject-matter of itself, must, of course, be the primary origin; and in succession thereto, the various beginnings of other subsequent circumstances are to be assumed. Hence, therefore, at the origin of the subject matter, all the properties and peculiarities of its contemperament must be observed; then the subsequent events, which will happen at certain periods, sooner or later, are to be considered by means of the division of time, or arcs of directions.

## EVENTS CONSISTENT.

239 Events are, from their commencement, always in conformity with the spiritual and corporeal faculties, and their occasional affections, In connection with man's body, these events are also applicable to his estate, and his conjugal cohabitations; in connection with his spirit, these relate to his honour, rank, and notoriety.

## CHAPTER XVI. OF THE HYLEGICAL PLACES.

240 The Hylegical places are from 5 degrees above the ist house to 25 degrees below, measured by oblique ascension-the whole of the 11th, roth, and gth houses-also from 5 degrees above the 8th to 5 degrees below the 7 th, all calculated by oblique ascension.

241 No degrees under the earth are eligible to the rule of hylegical locus-consequently neither the limits of the 12th, 2nd, 3 rd, $4^{\text {th, }} 5$ th, 6 th, or 8 th house, are taken for the hylegical places.

OF THE HYLEG, OR GIVER OF LIFE.
242 The hyleg, or giver of life is, 1st, the Sun by day, if found in any of the hylegical places-2nd, the Moon by night, if she be so
found (240), when the Sun is not-3rd, the degree ascending* becomes hyleg, if neither of the luminaries is in the hylegical places-4th, if neither Sun nor Moon be so situated, that planet will be hyleg which has most dignities in the last full Moon, provided it be in an Aphetical place ; but it must be dignified at least three ways. If there be no such planet, and a new Moon last preceded birth, take the degree ascending. If both the luminaries be posited in a prorogatory place, then take that which appears the most importantly situated.
N.B.-This last sentence scarcely needs be noticed ; because, if the Moon be in any of the hylegical places by day, it will generally be found that the Sun is also in one of those places; and by night, the Sun never can be in a hylegical place, because he is then under the earth (24I). Some may be ready to say that Herschel, Saturn, nor Mars cannot be apheta, because they are generally anareta, or the destroying planets-on this argument the Sun cannot, with propriety, be chosen as both Giver of Life and Destroyer of Life, and sometimes he is anareta (243).

## OF THE ANARETIC PLANETS.

243 The Anaretic planets, by nature, are those of Herschel, Saturn, and Mars ; but in some particular cases the Sun, Moon, and Mercury will kill. The Sun in particular will kill when the Ascendant or Moon is hyleg (246). The anaretic places are as No. 241 .

244 To occasion death, the hyleg must be afflicted by P. d, a, or 8 , or any other evil aspect (20I) to the anaretical stars, and these must be afflicted of themselves, for life will be preserved, it, at the same time, the hyleg be aspected by Jupiter, or within 12 degrees, or within 8 degrees of Venus. But the aspect of Venus or Jupiter must be approaching. The opposition or square of Venus or Jupiter will frequently save life when they fall amidst a train of evil directions. In like manner will the life be preserved if the anaretic planets have not the same latitude as the hyleg; so also if the killing planet have great latitude.

245 When there are two or more testimonies for death, and two or more for life, then due observation must be made to ascertain which party surpasses the other, in power as well as number.

The pre-eminence in number will be obvious; but for preeminence in power it must be seen whether the destroyers or preservers are in places strong or weak; and especially whether those on the one side may be oriental, either with the Sun or of the figure, and the other occidental. Oriental between ist and roth Occidental between roth and 7 th.

[^2]246 No planet under the Sun's beams has power either to kill or save, unless when the Moon is hyleg, in which case, the place of the Sun being afflicted by a malefic planet joined to it, and receiving no help from Jupiter or Venus, will certainly produce death. This rule must be particularly attended to, because, even though the Moon be not hyleg, the Sun becomes anaretic, if shackled by simultaneous presence of Saturn, Herschel, or Mars, and not restored to freedom of operation by Jupiter or Venus (244).

## OF THE DURATION OF LIFE.

In order to complete the investigation of circumstances taking place simultaneously with the birth, or immediately consequent thereon, is, whether the child, then born, will be reared or not.

247 Of all events, which take place immediately after birth, the chief is the duration of life; for it is useless to consider events contingent on the birth, if the duration of life is very short; and the discussion of this enquiry is by no means simple and easy of execution. This depends on the hylegical places, rulers thereof, and the disposition of the anaretic places.

248 See if the hyleg be strong and free from the malignant rays of Herschel, Saturn, or Mars; for, according to the strength and fortitude of the hyleg, so will be the radical constitution and concomitant effects.

249 If the hyleg be much afflicted, the child dies in its infantine state. If either the Sun or Moon be angular, and if only one of the malefics be in conjunction of the Sun or Moon. Or, if the malefic be in exactly equal zodiacal space between the Sun and Moon, while no benefic star partake in the configuration, and at the same time the rulers of the Sun and Moon be controlled by either Herschel, Saturn, or Mars, the child then born will die in its infancy, or under 5 years old (260).

250 Should not the configuration of the Sun or Moon and malefic planet exist precisely in the mode last mentioned, but that the rays of two of the malefics be bad to the Sun or Moon, or one malefic afflict both Sun and Moon, then, in these cases, no duration of life will be allotted to the child.

251 The Sun, Moon, and Ascendant all Afflicted, the evil planets angular, their ill aspects close, and there be no assistance to the hyleg by the good planets, the child will die in infancy, except Jupiter be within 12 degrees, or Venus within 8 degrees of the anaretic point; yet if the evil predominate, the constitution will be weak, and the first train of evil directions will destroy.
$25^{2}$ The child will be born almost dead if the malefics are in opposition, and the Sun and Moon in opposition, and the malefics being, at the same time, in square to both Sun and Moon, this is properly called a double opposition. If a double opposition should exist, but the Sun and Moon separating, and the planets Jupiter and Venus preceding the Sun or Moon, the child will then live,
but will frequently be weakly, and the first ill aspect, between the hyleg and the anaretic, will kill.

253 Mars is exceedingly pernicious when succeeding the Sun, and Saturn when succeeding the Moon. But an opposite effect takes place when either Herschel, Saturn, or Mars is in opposition of the Sun or Moon, the malefics elevated above the lights; for the Sun will then be afflicted by Saturn, and the Moon by Mars; and more especially if the planets should have dignities in those signs in which the Sun, Moon, and Ascendant are.

254 The hyleg afflicted by aspect, and at the same time assisted by powerful rays of the benefics, life will be in danger under operating directions, but may be preserved by great caution.

255 The Sun or Moon in conjunction, P., Square, or opposition of Herschel, Saturn, or Mars, the native's constitution will be weak; and if the malefics be joined with the hyleg, the native will be very liable to illness all through life. Saturn, in the roth, in square to the hyleg, the native will suffer greatly from ill health, especially if Saturn receive ill aspects of Herschel or Mars ; except very powerful aspects of the benefics counteract, by aspecting both the hyleg and Saturn.

256 The hyleg being well aspected by Venus or Jupiter, and not afflicted by Herschel, Saturn, or Mars, then will the health be good, the constitution strong, and the native will live to a good old age.

257 Venus, ascending at birth, strengthens the constitution, but she gives such a strong inclination for pleasure, that the native often injures his health in its pursuit.

258 The Moon, nearly in conjunction of the Sun, the native will be of a weakly constitution, and if not very well aspected, and the hyleg not strong, of very short life. Persons born during an eclipse of the Sun, and Moon nearly in a direct line with the Sun, are invariably very weakly, and never live many years.

259 The Moon has, at all times, much to do with the stamina of the native's constitution ; and if she be much afflicted, health will rarely be good.

260 Children dying before 5 years of age are destroyed by the violent positions of the Sun and Moon at the time of birth-when both Jupiter and Venus are afflicted-and Herschel, Saturn, or Mars, rule the places of the Sun and Moon, and afflict them (249). These are evil positions, they must kill.

The Moon in conjunction with Herschel ; Saturn and Mars, in the 6th, 8th, or 12th houses; or Herschel, Saturn, and Mars in the 1st. These are testimonies of a secondary nature.

The Dragon's Tail in conjunction with Herschel, Saturn, or Mars, in the 4 th; or the Moon besieged by the Sun and Mars; or between Saturn and Mars; or between Herschel and Mars. I have frequently seen these destroy immediately after birth.

261 If the hyleg be joined with Jupiter or Venus, the constitution is strengthened thereby; but if it be the Sun who is hyleg, his conjunction with Jupiter and Venus destroys the benefic's power to do good, in a great measure, and that benefic's favourable aspects to the Moon, M. C., $\oplus$, or ascendant, are of less avail. If the hyleg, at birth, have Jupiter or Venus within 36 and 48 degrees, the health will be benefited.

262 The last aspect of the Sun and Moon with each other must be duly considered.

## LESSON SEVENTEENTH.

## TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What do you mean by hyleg ?
Which are hylegical places?
Which are admitted hylegs ?
When is the Sun hyleg ?
When is the Moon?
What is hyleg by night ?
Are the degrees under the Earth ever hyleg ?
If both luminaries may be hyleg which do you take?
When neither Sun nor Moon be hyleg what do you take?
Which are anaretics ?
What will occasion death ?
Will Jupiter or Venus save?
Does great latitude make a difference?
What must be observed when there are equal testimonies for life and death ?
Which must prevail ?
What power has a planet combust?
Upon what does duration of life depend?
When is Sol anaretic ?
How do you judge of the radical constitution ?
Repeat (249).
What do you notice when the malefic is equally between the Sun and Moon?
What are the effects of two of the malefics to the Sun and Moon?

If two rays of malefic be cast evilly to the hyleg - what effect?
Repeat (25I).
When is the child born almost dead ?
What is the effect of a double opposition?
When is Mars pernicious?
What effect when the hyleg is afflicted, and also in good aspect of the benefics ?
What makes the constitution weak ?
What influence has Saturn in the 1oth in square to the hyleg ?
What influence has Venus ascending ?
What the Moon nearly in con: junction with Sol?
What effect when the native is under an eclipse?
What kills children before five years of age?
What strengthens the constitution?
What do you notice in the last aspect of Sol and Moon previous to Birth ?
What effects have the conjunction of Sol with the benefics if he is hyleg ?

## CHAPTER XVII,

## OF THE FORM AND TEMPERAMENT OF THE PLANETS.

263 Consider the face ascending, and its face chiefly, for that will generally describe the native; also notice the planets in the ascendant, and all those which throw an aspect to the cusp of the rst, or its ruler, and make a judicious mixture.
264 Pay particular care to the Moon, how she is aspected-the parallels of declination will have an effect when within 5 degrees, especially if the swiftest planet is applying. For from the faces ascending the planets thereon, and the Moon the conformation of the body is inferred.

265 Mark all planets in aspect to that which has dominion over the ist, and all those which are aspecting the ruler of the ist or the Moon; but if no planet be in the ist, nor aspect its ruler, then judge wholly by the face ascending.

266 If the ruler of the ascendant be K , or in detriment or fall, then consider him but very slightly. If two or more planets aspect the cusp of ist, they must all be considered according to the sign in which they are posited, but the ruler of the ist takes presidency with the face rising.

## 267 SATURN'S:SHAPE IN SIGNS.

$a$ Saturn in $\Upsilon$, gives a dark ruddy complexion, spare and large boned, full face, high forehead, deep voice, dark hair, with little beard, a boasting, conceited, empty character, quarrelsome and illnatured.
$b$ Saturn in $\gamma$, uncomely person, heavy, lumpy, awkward appearance, lobbing walk, dark hair, rough skin, and of a middle stature.
c Saturn in II, rather a tall stature, well proportioned, sanguine complexion, oval visage, dark brown or black hair.
$d$ Saturn in ed, gives a sickly looking person, thin, middle stature, meagre face, dark hair, languid eyes, stooping, and rather crooked, not at all well made (20).
c Saturn in $\Omega$, moderately large stature, broad, round shoulders, large bones, wide chest, lightish stooping gait, eyes sunken (37).
$f$ Saturn in mp, represents a tall spare body, swarthy, dark hair, long head and face, solid countenance (43).
$g$ Saturn in $\approx$, describes a person above the middle stature, comely, brown hair, oval face, large nose and forehead, clear complexion.
$h$ Saturn in $m$, represents a person of mean stature, squat, thick, trussy body, broad shoulders, black or dark thick hair (54).
i Saturn in $f$, gives a person large, brown hair, good make, tolerable complexion, not stout, but raw boned.
$j$ Saturn in ho, personates a lean, raw boned body, dark hair, middle stature, sallow complexion, small eyes, long lean visage, and awkward stooping gait (63).
$k$ Saturn in $m m$, large stature, large head and face, corpulent, dark brown hair, clear complexion, sober and graceful deportment (70).
$l$ Saturn in $\notin$, personates a middle stature, pale complexion, dark hair, large head and eyes, the teeth bad and distorted, active but waddling walk.

## 268.-JUPITER'S SHAPE IN SIGNS.

$m$ Jupiter in $\Upsilon$, gives a middle stature, but lean, light brown or flaxen hair, ruddy complexion, quick piercing eyes, oval face, high nose, and generally pimpled (12).
$n$ Jupiter in $૪$, personates a middle stature, stout, well set body, strong and compact, but not handsome, brown hair, and curling, swarthy complexion.

- Jupiter fin II, personates a well compact body, rather tall, sanguine complexion, rather dusky, brown hair, and full expressive eyes.
$p$ Jupiter in $币$, a middle stature, pale sickly complexion, oval face, dark brown hair, fleshy body, but disproportionate (27).
$q$ Jupiter in $\Omega$, represents a strong person, tall and well made, light brown or yellowish curling hair, ruddy complexion, full eyes.
$r$ Jupiter in $\eta$, gives a full-sized person, well made and handsome, dark hair, ruddy complexion, not clear or fair, but well proportioned altogether (39).
$s$ Jupiter in $\bumpeq$, makes the native slender, tall, and handsome, upright, oval face, light brown hair, full eyes, and fair complexion, sometimes pimpled, but prepossessing (48).
$t$ Jupiter in $m$, personates a stout compact body, middle stature, full face, dull complexion, and brown hair.
$u$ Jupiter in $f$, personates a tall, upright, well made body, oval face, fine eyes, chestnut hair, and thick beard (45).
$v$ Jupiter in vg, personates a low middle stature, pale complexion, not much whiskers, thin face, a little head, dark brown hair, rather darker than the beard.
$w$ Jupiter in $m w$, personates a middle stature, well set, brown hair, a little red tinge, clear complexion, rather corpulent.
$*$ Jupiter in $\boldsymbol{F}$, represents a person of middle stature, full; fleshy body, dark complexion, brown hair.
269.-MARS'S SHAPE IN SIGNS.
$a$ Mars in $\Upsilon$, personates a middle stature, well set, large bones, swarthy complexion, light or red curling hair, austere furrowed countenance, sharp hazel eyes (Io).
$b$ Mars in $\gamma$, personates a low middle stature, dusky complexion, dark rough hair, broad face, wide mouth, and sometimes a scar or mark in the face (15).
c Mars in II, gives a tall person, well made, sanguine complexion, black or dark brown hair.
${ }^{d}$ Mars in $\varpi$, gives a short, ill made and generally crooked body, with thick brown hair, not much whiskers (3I).
- Mars in $\Omega$, gives a well proportioned body, rather tall, light brown hair, oval face, sanguine or sunburnt complexion, large eyes, stout limbs, and a brisk cheerful aspect.
$f$ Mars in 吸, personates a middle stature, well proportioned body, dark brown or black hair, swarthy complexion, and generally a mark or scar in the face.
g Mars in $\Delta$, personates a tall stature, well proportionate body, oval face, sanguine complexion, light brown hair and soft, in the rst face wiry and reddish (45)
$h$ Mars in $m$, personates a well set middle stature, rather corpulent, broad face, swarthy complexion, and black curling hair.
$i$ Mars in f, produces a tall, compact, well made body, oval face, brown hair, sanguine complexion, a quick penetrating eye, and cheerful in company (62).
$j$ Mars in bop, gives a small stature, lean body, thin face, little head, black lank hair, and bad complexion (64).
$k$ Mars in $2 \pi$, personates a body well set, rather tall, and corpulent, fair complexion, sandy hair (74).
$l$ Mars in $\cdots$, represents a mean stature, rather short and fleshy, bad complexion, far from being handsome.

> 270.-SOL'S SHAPE IN SIGNS.
$m$ Sun in $\Upsilon$, personates a good stature, strong and well made, good complexion, though not very clear, yellow or flaxen hair, and large eyes.
n Sun in $\gamma$, makes the native short and well set, rather ugly, dark complexion, wide mouth, broad face, and large nose-a strong athletic person (16).

- Sun in II, represents a well proportioned body, above the middle stature, sanguine complexion, and brown hair.
$p$ Sun in $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$, gives a mean ill formed body, unhealthy countenance, deformed face, and brown hair, affable disposition, and mild tempered.
$q$ Sun in $\Omega$, gives a strong, well made body, light brown or yellow hair, sanguine complexion, prominent eyes, full face, and sometimes a mark or scar in it, an excellent disposition (37).
$r$. Sun in mp, personates a tall, slender stature, well proportioned, good complexion, much dark hair, cheerful and convivial (40).
$s$ Sun in $\bumpeq$, gives a straight, tall upright body, full eyes, light hair, oval face, ruddy complexion, and frequently a rash or pimples in the face (45).
$t$ Sun in $m$, personates a square built, full fleshy person, broad face, cloudy complexion, dun or sunburnt, and brown hair.
$u$ Sun in $f$, personates a tall, handsome, well proportioned body, oval face, sanguine complexion, and brown hair (62).
$v$ Sun in he, represents a mean stature, ill made, spare thin body, oval face, sickly complexion, and lank brown hair; in the ist face light brown.
$w$ Sun in mu, personates a middle stature, well made, but corpulent, round full face, clear complexion and light brown hair (72).
$x$ Sun in $\not *$, gives a short fleshy body, round face, and good complexion, with light brown or flaxen hair, especially in the ist and and faces.


## VENUS'S SHAPE IN SIGNS.

a Venus in $\Upsilon$, represents a middle stature, but slender, light hair, but in the rst face, dark, good complexion, a pensive aspect, with a mark or scar in the face.
$b$ Venus in $\gamma$, gives a comely person, mean stature, fleshy body, well made, complexion ruddy, dark eyes, but not clear, and brown hair, and luxuriant in ist and and face, in 5 th face, dark ( 18 ).
c Venus in II, gives a tall, slender, well made person, rather fair, brown or hazel eyes, and brown hair.
$d$ Venus in $\ddagger$, personates a short, thick, fleshy body, round face, sickly complexion, and light hair; Venus in last face, hair reddish, and a little hue in the face.

- Venus in $\Omega$, personates a tall stature, well made, clear complexion, round face, full eyes, light flaxen or red hair, and face freckled.
$f$ Venus in ny, gives a tall, well proportioned body, dark complexion, oval visage, and sad brown, or dark hair.
$g$ Venus in $\bumpeq$, represents a tall, upright, elegant person, oval face, rather beautiful, sanguine complexion, often freckled, brown hair, and beautiful dimples (48).
$h$ Venus in $m$, denotes a short, stout, well set, corpulent body, broad face, dusky complexion, and dark or black hair.

Venus in $\ddagger$, personates a tall stature, well made, fair, sanguine complexion, oval face and brown hair (62).
$j$ Venus in ${ }^{\circ}$, gives a mean, short stature, pale, thin, sickly visage, dark or black hair; and if in the ist face, sad and brown.
$k$ Venus in $\approx \approx$, gives a handsome, well formed person, rather corpulent, clear complexion, with light brown or flaxen hair; in trine of Jupiter, a perfect beauty.
$l$ Venus in $\nVdash$, personates a middle stature, rather plump and fleshy, full face, with a dimple in the chin, good complexion, and brown hair.

## 272.-MERCURY'S SHAPE IN SIGNS.

$m$ Mercury in $r$, gives a thin, mean stature, oval face, light brown curly hair, and dull complexion ; ill-disposed, thievish, and addicted to villany.
$n$ Mercury in $\gamma$, gives a middle stature, corpulent, but well set, swarthy sunburnt complexion, short, thick brown hair; slothful, gluttonous, and wanton, large gustativeness (16).
o Mercury in $\pi$, gives a person tall, upright, and well made, with brown hair, and good complexion; an orator, lawyer, or bookseller, self-interested.
$p$ Mercury in $\Phi_{0,}$ gives a short squab figure, bad complexion, sad brown hair, thin face, sharp nose, and small eyes; dishonest, deceitful, and given to drinking.
$q$ Mercury in $\Omega$, gives a large body, swarthy complexion, brown hair, round face, full eye, and high nose ; hasty, boasting, ambitious, and proud.
.$y$ Mercury in $\eta x$, makes the body, tall, slender, and proportioned; bad complexion, dark brown or black hair, long face, and austere look.
$s$ Mercury in $\bumpeq$, gives a tall, handsome person, but not thin; smooth light brown hair, sanguine complexion; just, virtuous, learned, and accomplished (46).
$t$ Mercury in $m$, gives a mean stature, well set, broad shoulders, swarthy complexion, brown curling hair; one subtle, and careful of his own interest, fond of company and women.
$u$ Mercury in $f$, personates a tall stature, well formed, not corpulent, rather spare, large boned, large nose, oval face, ruddy complexion; hasty tempered, but soon reconciled.
$v$ Mercury in vg, personates a mean stature, bow legged, thin face, often crooked, dusky complexion, brown hair, helpless, sickly and dejected; peevish and unfortunate.

N
w Mercury in $\approx w$, personates a middle stature, rather fleshy, full face, clear complexion, and brown hair ; an ingenious, witty, kind humane character, possessing great invention (74).
$x$ Mercury in $\boldsymbol{x}$, gives a short squab figure, pale, sickly face, hairy body; repining and peevish, addicted to women, very foppish and effeminate.

## 273.-THE MOON'S SHAPE IN SIGNS.

$a$ Moon in $\Upsilon$, personates a middle stature, rather plump, round face, light brown or flaxen hair, tolerably good complexion; the mind rash, changeable, ambitious, and seldom fortunate.
$b$ Moon in $૪$, gives a strong, corpulent, well set person, low middle stature. bad complexion, brown or black hair; one gentle in manners, sober and kind.
c. Moon in $\Pi$, makes the native tall and well formed, upright and comely, brown hair, good complexion; one subtle, crafty, and ingenious, ill disposed, and generally unfortunate.
d Moon in $\sigma$, represents a middle stature, well proportioned, fleshy body, round full face, brown hair, pale dusky complexion; pleasant, merry, easy disposition, harmless and free from passion, fortunate, and much respected, but changeable.
e Moon in $\Omega$, personates a tall stature, strong, and large boned, large eyes, full face, sanguine complexion, light brown hair ; high minded, ambitious, and generally unfortunate.
$f$ Moon in my, personates a tall stature, rather ruddy, oval face, dark brown or black hair; an ingenious, reserved, covetous, melancholy, person, seldom well-disposed, and generally unfortunate.
$g$ Moon in $\bumpeq$, gives a tall, well made person, with smooth, light ${ }^{\text {t }}$ brown hair, fine red and white complexion, handsome face; pleasant and merry, and very fond of amusement.
$h$ Moon in $m$, gives an ill made, short, thick, fleshy body, dark brown or black hair, dark complexion; ill-disposed, treacherous, malicious, brutish, and sottish. If a woman, she is generally infamous.
i Moon in $\ddagger$, gives a handsome person, oval face, sanguine complexion, brown hair; open and generous disposition, rather hasty and ambitious, but honest and kind, fortunate, and much respected.
$j$ Moon in vo, personates a low stature, thin, small, weak body, thin face, bad complexion, dark hair, rather weak, and particularly in the knees; idle, dull, imbecile, and generally a debauched character.
$k$ Moon in «n, represents a middle sized, corpulent, person, well formed, brown hair, clear sanguine complexion; ingenious, affable, kind, and inoffensive possesses an active fancy, and ingenious.
$l$ Moon in $\notin$, gives a short mean stature, but plump, pale countenance, and bright hair; one idle, dull, evilly disposed, and unfortunate.

## 273A.-HERSCHEL'S SHAPE IN SIGNS.

$m$ Herschel in $\Upsilon$, or on the cusp of the house signifying the ascendant denotes one rather tall, auburn hair, thin in appearance, a little colour in the face, eccentric and hasty temper, and one that remembers an affront a long time, fond of learning, inquisitive, and one that does not marry early in life, given to novels and writing, a worker in wood, an artificer, inventor, and fond of farming and cattle.

* Herschel in $\gamma$, represents a person of a mean stature, rather stout, not very handsome, dull complexion, and brown hair; large gustativeness, grey eyes, one somewhat conceited, fond of money, in actions, secret and eccentric.
o Herschel in II, personates a body tall, well proportioned, dull sanguine complexion, brown or dark eyes, dark hair, oval face, intelligent looking countenance ; in manners, blunt and prompt, especially if mbe not ill aspected by the $D$; the mind is somewhat scientific but not profound.
$p$ Herschel in e, represents a short stature, dull pale complexion, sad brown hair, thin face, sharp nose, small eyes; disposition jealous, slothful, eccentric, malicious, fond of recreations, and often puts the best side outwards seems to be what he really is not, thievish, and other ill qualities, except $\underset{\sim}{4}, \mathbb{C}, \underset{\sim}{\gamma}$, or $\neq$ cast a good aspect to H . He confines himself to no fast employment.
$q$ Herschel in $\Omega$, portends a person of a rather upright genteel make, tolerably good complexion, high broad shoulders, strong bones, brown or auburn hair, fullish eye, and Roman nose, hasty temper, ambitious and proud. The qualities of the mind are philosophic, ingenious, learned, inquisitive, but eccentric, difficult to please, and secret.
$r$ Herschel in $m$, represents a medium proportioned body, dark. complexion, oval face, brown or black hair, good sized head, and austere countenance. The quality of the mind is clever, learned, acquiring knowledge by different means, though abrupt, and cares not for the foolery of fashion, generally employed in scholastic callings, such as teaching, writing, superintending, an excise officer, \&c.
$s$ Herschel in $\bumpeq$, describes a person rather tall, upright stature, comely appearance, moderately stout, smooth brown hair, oval face, sanguine complexion, high forehead, grey eyes; in disposition, mild and kind, the quality of the mind learned and accommodating, faithful and trustworthy. He follows a clean light business.
$t$ Herschel in $m$, portends a mean stature, well set, broad make, long face, dark complexion, dark hair and whiskers, broad shoulders;
disposition honourable, faithful, firm and conscientious, The mind ingenious, thoughtful, but reserved and fond of employment.
$u$ Herschel in 7, deleniates a person tall or full sized, genteel make, fair complexion, brown hair, not fleshy, strong boned, and rather thin face, one hasty but soon reconciled, moderately careful, well disposed, and not covetious, rather proud, but strives after honourable things, fond of recreations, but no spendthrift, a sincere friend, but a perpetual foe to his opponents; a joiner, modeller, architect, timber merchant, cabinet-maker, \&c.
v Herschel in wo, gives a lean person, middle stature, dark or black hair, plenty of whiskers, thin face, dull complexion, little eyes, and stiving walk ; disposition, reserved, secretiveness large, firm in his dealings and procedure, one that may be depended upon for his promises ; a farmer, or having to do with railways, butchers, and business that requires strength.
$w$ Herschel in zu, represents a middle stature, rather fleshy, clear complexion, a good sized head and face, and brown hair ; in disposition, honourable, faithful and punctual to promises. The quality of the mind, firm, ingenious, steady in speech, patient and industrious, yet one that does not marry early; a mechanic, an inventor of items in machinery, and things connected with railways, \&c.
$\boldsymbol{z}$ Herschel in $\boldsymbol{f}$, personates one a middle stature, pale complexion, oval face, dark brown curling hair, high forehead inclined to be plump or fleshy, and moderate beard and whiskers; temper, malicious, but not without cause, a lover of female company, and sometimes addicted to drinking; disposition, just in his actions, rather fond of debate; ingenious, but somewhat mutable in his resolves, and generally fortunate. He does best in following a trade in which he sells articles of consumption, as beer, bread huckstering, fishmonger, and seller of all kinds of liquids.

Some writers say Neptune's signs and influences are to be taken much after Venus, but I take Neptune to be much after the nature of Herschel's influence, but slower in bringing things to pass, and in a milder way. A little time and study will soon prove its influence and effect.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

PECULIAR TEMPERS, DISPOSITIONS, CHARACTERS, AND MANNERS.
274 Herschel is abrupt in manners, and cares not for the customs and fashions of society ( r 6 I ).

275 Saturn in $\gamma, \downarrow, \amalg$, and $\eta$, contentious, quarrelsome, morose, crafty, discontented, a retainer of anger, loquacious, but deliberate,
and this depends on a great measure how he is dignified and aspected（162）．In ஜ，morose and jealous disposition；in $\Omega$ ，noble self－acting，generous，but somewhat courageous and malicious；in $\pi^{2}$ ，subtle，studious，reserved，and inclined to curiosity ；in $今$ ，fond of debate，and often overcomes，rather prodigal and regardless of wealth；in $f$ ，a sincere friend，and merciful enemy，often makes promises which he finds impracticable to fulfil；in kg ，a retainer of wrath，fearful，covetous，discontented，and melancholy ；in $n=$ ，a searching fancy，profoundly philosophical，self－taught in most things，an able astro－philosopher；in $\notin$ ，fickle．
276 fupiter in $\gamma, \gamma, \Pi, \Omega, \bumpeq, f, \ldots r$ ，and $\nrightarrow$ ，noble，free dis－ position，obliging，affable，admirer of females，magnanimous， industrious，and friendly（163）．In ש，a busybody，loquacious， intermeddler with other men＇s affairs ；in mp，a boaster，rather choleric，covetous，and rash；in $\eta$ ，resolute，ill－natured，covetous， and subtle；in $\wp$ ，peevish，helpless，indigent，and inactive．

277 Mars in $\gamma, \Omega, \bumpeq, m, \neq v \rho$ ，bold，warlike，generous，free－ spirited，conceited of his abilities，ready apprehension，active fancy， cheerful，penetrating，and often fortunate（164）．In ४，п．ஏ，収， $\ldots \ldots$ ，or $\notin$ ，vicious drinking，and if he afflict $D$ or $\vartheta$ ，the native is inclined to dishonesty，unsettled，unfortunate ；in ש，sottish，and meanly employed，especially if afflicted by $h$ or 8 ；in 收， revengeful and conceited；in $2 \mu$, turbulent，and given to contro－ versy；and in $\notin$ ，a dissembler and debauchee．

278 Sol in $\tau, \gamma, ซ, \Omega, m, \bumpeq, m, \neq$ ，and $\mu$, delights in warlike actions，noble，confident，majestic，ambitious，cheerful（165）．In II，affable，mild tempered ；in ケァ，passionate；and in $\nrightarrow$ ，prodigal， addicted to gaming and feasting to his detriment，harmless，and injures none but himself；in $\varpi, \eta$ ，and $\mathcal{F}$ ，unfortunate．

279 Venus in $\gamma$ ，m，and $5 \rho$ ，unfortunate and lewd；in $\gamma$ ，obli－ ging ；in II，liberal and charitable ；in 厄，mutable and inconstant； in $\Omega$ ，soon angry，but quickly appeased ；in mp，ingenious，but subtle；in $\bumpeq$ ，obliging and much beloved；in $m$ ，debauched，con－ tentious，and vicious；in 7 ，generous，but proud，good tempered， and fortunate ；in h ，a lover of pleasure，and changeable ；in excellent disposition，and courteous，peaceful，and a lover of recreation ；in $\nrightarrow$ ，just and mild，peaceable and ingenious（166）．

280 Mercury in $r$ ，ill－disposed and thievish，witty ；in $\gamma$ ，slothful and fond of pleasure；in a ，of great understanding；in छ，a dissembler，sottish，thievish，except in good aspect to the $D$ and 4 ； in $\Omega$ ，hasty and bold，high spirit，ambitious，and contentious，not so persevering；in $m$ ，ingenious and accomplished；in $\bumpeq$ ，just， virtuous，and prudent；in $\eta$ ，subtile and studious；in f，passionate， but soon appeased；in vю，peevish and discontented；in zn，inge－ nious and inventive；in $\notin$ ，repining，disconsolate，addicted to women and drink．

281 The Moon, in $\gamma, \sigma, \bumpeq$, or $\vee \rho$, mutable, rash, debauched and mean ; in $\gamma, \Pi, \Omega, m, f, \ldots n$, or $\mathcal{x}$, mild, ingenious, obliging, rather proud, and peaceable ; in $m$, sottish, malicious, and treacherous.

## LESSON EIGHTEENTH.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROGEEDS.

Which produce maliciousness?
Which give pride and ambition? Which produce deceit?
Which Mutability?
Which are given to drink ?
Which to women ?
Which to study?
Which give slothful or idle persons?
Which give virtue?
Which give the best disposition ?

Which produces ingenuity?
Where is Venus debauched ?
Which give prodigality in the above?
In which signs is Sol unfortunate?
Where is Venus unfortunate?
What is meant by well dignified?
By ill dignified?

## CHAPTER XIX.

THE QUALITY OF THE MIND AND DISPOSITION.
282 Mercury governs the intellectual endowments, Herschel the mental faculties, and the Moon the animal propensities.

Rule 1.-Consider the faces on the ist and roth, the lord of ist, and the planets therein, and those planets which aspect the lord of the first ; and make a judicious mixture.

Rule 2.- Consider chiefly the Moon and Mercury, how they are situated, and how they are aspected; before judging the effect of any planet upon the ist, the Moon, or Mercury, observe how that planet is itself affected by aspects of other planets.

Rule 3.-Mark those planets which are rulers of Mercury, Herschel, and Moon, or those planets that have domal dignities in the signs in which Mercury, Herschel, and Moon are posited.

Rule 4--Mark the strength of Herschel, Mercury, and Moon; and the aspects of each other, and with other planets, for the aspects bear powerful testimonies, the Moon receives various impressions of those stars with which she is configurated, as well by separation as by application. (Pages 23 and 5). (292).
283 The $D$, in extreme latitude, renders the mind various, versatile, and susceptible of change ; if in her nodes, the mind will be more acute, practical, and active (312). When in the ist, rising, she gives great ingenuity, perspicuity, firmness; but if under the
earth, she renders the mind more heavy, obtuse, variable of purpose, more timid, and more obscure.
284 H, $D$, or $\gamma$, void of aspect in $\gamma, \varnothing_{0} \Omega$, or $\wp^{\circ}$, make the mind active in political matters, fond of distinction, busy in theology, ingenious, acute, inquisitive, inventive, speculative, ambitious and studious of astrology.
285 . H, D, or $\neq$, in H, $M, f$, or $\mathcal{H}$, and void of aspect, renders the mind variable, versatile, unsteady, acute feelings, deceitful, amorous, volatile, wily, repining, speculative, fond of music, careless, unhappiness in friendship and attachment, full of expedients, regretful, good conversation and manners.
$286 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{D}$, or $\forall$, in $૪, m, \Omega$, or $\approx w$, makes the person just, retentive memory, uncompromising, constant, firm, prudent, patient, industrious, strict, chaste, yet malicious, steady in pursuit, contentious, shrewd, ambitious, avaricious, pertinacious, thrifty, slow of speech,'persevering, the organ of firmness good.
287 H, $\forall$, and the D, between the ist and 1oth, or 7 th and 4 th, especially in faces of their own nature, make the mind liberal, frank, self-acting, brave, ingenious, unreserved, strong, yet acute, undisguising.
288 Oriental positions, especially in the ist or 1oth house, make men reflective, of good memory, firm, prudent, magnanimous, inflexible, powerful in intellect, strict, judicious, active, hostile to crime, skilful in science, settled, constant, and fit to be depended on, penetrating, ardent, and persevering.
$289 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{D}$, and $\forall$, and planets in aspect to them, between the 10th, 7 th, and $4^{\text {th }}$, make men unsteady, irreverent, imbecile, impafient, doubting (if $)$ or $\varsubsetneqq$ are afflicted), boastful lazy, slothful, intemperate, cowardly, wavering, and hard to rouse. If these three planets be well aspected among themselves, the natives are profoundly scientific ; also Hy on 12 th in $*$ to M. C.
290 Those stars rising at the beginning of the night, and occidental (viz. those that ascend after sunset, and consequeqtly in or near an opposition of the Sun), make the native wicked, unstable; Weak, ambitious, boasting, yet dull, cowardly, mean, servile, and desperate.
291 Occidental positions, or between the roth and 7 th, or on the cusp of the $4^{\text {th }}$, or near it, and aspecting 团, $\wp$, and $D$, or $₹$ and \&, rising, or at their greatest elongation, and rising or setting heliacally, make the native ingenious and prudent, but not capable of great recollection, nor fond of labour, yet inquisitive into occult matters, mechanical, inventive, studious of physical seiences, good mathematicians, philosophers, meteorologists, Ecc.
292 Planets ruling $\underset{\sim}{ }, \underset{\gamma}{ } \neq$, and the $D$, and in good aspect of each other, and in places in which the planets have dignities, the mental properties will still be good, more especially if the planets be con:
 (page 5), and the best position is when $\underset{H}{H}, \neq x$ and the $D$ are in good aspect of each other, either by application or separation (282).
293 H, $\forall$, and the D, not in good aspect, or afflicted by the malefics, or planets aspecting 安, $\forall \neq$, and the $D$, out of their essential dignities, then they will imprint the qualities of their natives; but imperfectly, and in an obscure degree, not tending so much to the benefit and advancement of the native. They who are impressed by the malefics with evil dispositions, if a good aspect intervenes, have not the power to do the evil they otherwise would do, and even if they persevere, are so unfit for it that they are soon detected and punished.

294 The property of the planets ruling $\#, D$, and $४$, will be powerfully impressed upon the mental energy, which energy is either strengthened or diminished, according to the force and action of subordinate configurations; for those who, by reason of strong malefic rays, are too prone to violence and injustice, have not their impulse to commit evil unrestrained, unless these evil rays are opposed by some contrary effect, as covetiousness, hasty temper, meanness, and so on. But should a contrary condition oppose this familiarity of the malefics, the evil inclination is then proportionally corrected, and the mind is more easily brought to a proper sense of its intemperate pursuits, and is more likely to meet imposition or ill treatment.

295 Persons who are good and just, become so because born under a familiarity between the benefics and the places of $\wp$ and $D$, and more especially when no contrary influence of any planet in elevation interpose; the natives cheerfully perform good actions, never subject to injustice, but are fortunate from their honesty and virtue. But if a contrary familiarity should interpose, the mildness and humanity of these persons will operate to their disadvantage, exposing them to contempt and accusation, thus rendering them liable to be wronged by the designing multitude.

Thus we have considered the influence of Mercury and the Moon in a general way, unconnected with the operations and effects of any particular planet which may happen to assume the dominion, and thereby imprint its own peculiar influences upon the mental faculties, in proportion to its superiority over the other planets.

We shall now take cognizance of the effect of each distinct planet as is found to produce when it alone governs the mind at the time of birth.

296 米 ruling the $D$ and $\vartheta \forall$, in his dignities, and elevated above Moon and Mercury, and in good aspect, makes men unsettled in life, partial to travelling, romantic, studious of antiquity, yet likely to strike out many novelties, astrologers, meteorologists, phrenologists, lecturers, chemists, and fond of new discoveries, especially in machinery ; tutors, and professors of the physical sciences, and
the organ of constructiveness well developed. But badly situated, then the natives are enthusiastic, speculative, inventors of mischief, and plodders after business ( 169 ).

297 h governing the $D$ and $\gamma$, in elevation, and in good aspect, makes persons austere, profound in opinion, laborious, singular in their modes of thinking, original haters of crime, avaricious, accumulators of riches, envious ; but $2, D$. and $\underset{\sim}{\text {, }}$, badly situated, or badly aspected, debase the mind, making it bigotted, superstitious, cowardly, slovenly, ill disposed, solitary, envious, frettul, apt to cry, indiscriminately pusillanimous (162).

298 h and 4 . in accordant familiarity, render the mind virtuous, benevolent, frugal, judicious, magnanimous, obliging, solicitious of good, mild, prudent, patient, philosophical, well intentioned, and magnanimously pursuing that which is of benefit to himself and mankind, affectionate in domestic ties. But in discordant familiarity or weak, the mind is incapable of learning, timorous, a dabbler in science, idle, superstitious, hypocritical, cunning, dull, misjudging, regardless of religion, foolish, cowardly, regretful, and cautiousness large, averse to children, and low philoprogenitiveness.

299 and $\delta$, in accordant configuration, render persons free in speech, boastful, proud, deceitful, laborious, inflexible, and collected, contemptuous, impatient to excel, able in office, vindictive, submitting to no opposition, turbulent, firm, watchful, bold, insiduous, able in defence, tolerably successful, seditious, austere, and covetous. But in bad familiarity or position, makes men tyrannical, thievish, treacherous, infidels, mischievous, perjurous, adulterous, assassins, seekers of gain by their turpitude.

300 h and $\rho$, in accordant familiarity, make men averse to women, fond of governing, prone to solitude, reserved, regardless of rank, envious, austere, unsociable, singular in opinion, addicted to religious service, and mysterious, desirous of being a preacher, reverential, sedate, studious of wisdom, faithful, reflective, circumspect, and rather scrupulous. But in bad familarity, and Saturn out of all dignities, make persons licentious, practisers of lewdness, careless, obscene, treacherous to their family, quarrelsome, mean, slanderous, calumniators, adulterous, intemperate, and scoffers at religion.
$301 \gamma_{2}$ and $\gamma$, if in good position, and Saturn strong, free from affliction, incline the native to be inquisitive, loquacious, studious of law and of medicine, mystical, secretive, improvident in some things, quick in perception, vigilant, meditative, laborious, and tractable, petulent but acute. But Saturn and Mercury connected, and not well situated, then Saturn will make the native frivolous, vindictive, malicious, cruel, treacherous, thieves, swindlers, schedulers, forgers, house-breakers, runaway, and unsuccessful, base, and infamous.

302 When Jupiter alone has dominion over the mind, and gloriously situated, makes the native honourable, open, just, magnanimous, venerable, pious, courteous, noble, self-acting, benevolent, fond of learning, compassionate, calculated for government, and fortunate. But Jupiter, ruler of the mind, afflicted, the above qualities will be imposed upon the mind more faintly; instead of generosity, profusion; for piety, bigotry ; for modesty, timidity ; for nobleness, arrogance; for courteousness, folly; for elegance, voluptuousness; for magnanimity, carelessness; and for liberality, indifference: proud, bashful, weak, and careless (163).

3034 and 8 , well situated, the native will be bold, proud, contentious, impetuous, subordinate, hotheaded, active, fond of fighting, magnanimous, honourable, penetrating, judicious, courageous, successful, ambitious, dictatorial, free in speech, generous, irascible, and warlike. Jupiter and Mars configurated, but not well aspected, \&c. ; if Mars be ill aspected, the native will be cruel, seditious, arrogant, rash, rapacious, indiscreet, desperate, factious, stubborn, unstable, firmness low, lustful, faithless, dissatisfied, perverse, avaricious, prodigal, triflers, giving way to every impulse, and injudicious. The $\delta$ of $\sigma^{\prime}$ and $\psi$ in $\Omega$ is not good, often detrimental to the native's welfare ( 166 ).

3044 conciliated with $\%$, well disposed, the native is a person of taste, elegant, fond of pleasure, children, philoprogenitiveness well developed, partial to music, active, kind, affable, cheerful, ingenious, liberal, ambitious of love and admiration, scientific, a lover of poetry, sincere, sportive, affectionate, temperate, modest, and in all respects honourable and worthy. But evilly posited and ill disposed, the native will be sensual, addicted to pleasure, lustful, dissipated, fond of dress, show, and pleasure ; lasciviousness, talkative, yet not ill disposed; affable, cheerful, free, effeminate, fond of dancing, dull, wasteful, observant, faithful, and liberal to misfortune (295).

3054 and $\%$ gloriously posited and in familiarity, he, 4 , disposes to business, and all kinds of learning, poetry, oratory ; he is sober, kind, cheerful, affectionate, wise, acute, temperate, politic, able in government, religious, philosophical, and dignified, but ill disposed, \&c., produces contrary effects, the natives will be shallow, superficial, proud, stupid, trifling, enthusiastic, silly, credulous of falsehood, petulant, affectors of wisdom, arrogant, and vacillating, yet Jupiter will also produce men skilled in learning, strong memory, capable of imparting instruction (163).

306 of alone, dominion of the mind, and well placed, makes the native bold, generous, brave, magnanimous, confident, rash, contemptuous, angry, violent, desperate, irascible, imperious, versatile, intellectual, careless, stern, and able in government (164). But unfortunated, the natives are cruel, bloody, drunken, furious, head. strong, turbulent, rapacious, luxurious, atheistical, extravagant,
precipitate, infidels, hostile to their families, and desperately mischievous.

307 す and $\frac{9}{}$ conciliated, and fortunately posited, then Mars renders the mind cheerful, merry, fond of music, dancing, and all kinds of amusement, circumspect, simple, good humoured, liberal, and friendly, but given to lust of every description, hasty tempered, brave, libidinous, extravagant, and jealous. Mars evilly posited and afflicting Venus, the natives will be proud, mischievous, liars, drunkards, treacherous, perjurers, rash, intemperate, very lascivious, adulterous, opprobrious, cheats, fickle, weak in mind, wasteful, fond of dress, audacious, and shameless.
$308 \sigma$ connected with $\gamma$, and placed in glory, or $\forall$ in $\gamma$ or $m$, in good aspect of $D$, a deep understanding, and the native is bold, violent laborious, witty, crafty, ready to invent mischief, ingenious, guick, treacherous, very active, eloquent, sophistical, inquisitive, fond of strife, good enough to those like himself, but mischievous to his enemies. But if Mercury be ill posited, in $\square$ or 8 of $\delta^{\text {, }}$, a sharp wit, but they will be prodigal, intemperate, cruel, liars, thieves, murderers, thief takers, parricides, assassins, forgers of writings, poisoners, bold, violent, regretful, vacillating, infidels, impostors, incendiaries, frequenters of theatres, jugglers, and deeply wicked.

309 \& alone, ruler of the mind, and well placed, renders it benignant, voluptuous, copious in wit, pure, gay, fond of dancing, music, and amusement, cheerful, kind, happy, charitable, refined in taste, complacent, well disposed, modest, easily reconciled, not fond of labour, and inclined to be jealous, fond of arts and sciences, and entirely amiable. But ill disposed, renders the mind dull, wanton, effeminate, lustful, profligate, timid, careless, obscene, amorous, indiscriminating, and ignominious (166).

310 \& and $\%$ fortunate, and having familiarity over the mind, or in M. C. in $\delta$ in $\gamma, \ldots, \bumpeq$, or $m$, then Venus makes persons learned, eminent, scientific and judicious, fond of law and divinity, eloquent, cheerful, fond of refined and delicate amusement, kind hearted, well disposed, pleasing and courteous, magnanimous, yet given to contention where they think their rights invaded, polite, prudent, self-teaching, emulous, copious and agreeable in speech, serene, high-minded, and continent. But in bad familiarity they will be treacherous, crafty, subtle, unstable, liars, slanderers, perjurers, weak-minded, hypocritical, debauched, fond of personal adornment, intermeddlers, busybodies, and notoriously famous in all other propensities.

3 II $\$$ alone having dominion over the mind, and well posited, renders the mind prudent, clever, strong memory, scientific, inventive, poetical, logical, emulous, fond of mathematics, philosophy; benevolent, accurate in judgment, mysterious, and generally well disposed. But ill disposed makes the mind precipitate, forgetful,
foolish，stupid，furious，trifling，covetious，knavish，deceitful， variable，avaricious，predisposed to error through a defect in judgment．

312 D also contributes to the foregoing influence according to her position．When in her extreme latitude，North or South，she makes the mind more crafty and changeable，but when in 8 or 8 more acute，active and sprightly（283）．

And when $\odot$ is conciliated with the ruler of the mind，angular or oriental，produces probity，industry，honour，and all laudable qualities．But $\odot$ occidently posited，or cadent，increases debase－ ment，depravity，obscurity，cruelty，obstinacy，moroseness，and other dishonourable qualities．

313 \＆$\delta$ © makes the native fit for business，but when 20 or 30 degrees distant，more fit for learning；$\wp \mathrm{R}$ ，natives are sceptics； and when swift the native is unsettled and changeable；under the Sun＇s beams，speculative；in $\delta$ 3rd or $4^{\text {th }}$ ，skilled in physical science．

314 When $豸$ and D both form many aspects with planets，the native will be very unstable in disposition，resembling each planet by turns．The $\delta$ ，of $\Delta, *$ ，of $\underset{\sim}{r}$ and $D$ ，shews ingenuity and great ability；the a shows wit，but often applied to evil purposes；the 8 shews one seditious，stubborn，impudent，and destructive；also So astrologers．
$315 . D$ and $\underset{y}{ }$ ，afflicted P．or $\delta \square$ ，or 8 of h，cause an impedi－ ment in speech，and bad to be understood．§ in $\varphi$, II，收，or in good aspect with $H$ ，$h$ ，or $\delta$ ，shews a piercing wit and great understanding．$\odot$ and $\sigma$ in the Ist，in Airy or Fiery signs，make proud，scornful，prodigal and conceited persons，boasters，mis－ chievous，and violent．

316 in $\%$ or mw，and in power and good aspects gives the native a speculative and inquisitive intellect；if $\forall$ be in $\gamma$ or $m$ ， especially $\gamma$ ，the native will make an elocutionist；or $\Varangle$ free from affiction where $\pi, m_{2}, \bumpeq, f$ ，or $\approx ⿰$ ascend，a graceful speech and an elocutionist．And if $\underset{\sim}{c}$ be better dignified than the $D$ ，the reasoning faculties will be stronger than the sensitive．

## LESSON NINETEENTH．

TO BE ANSWERED BEPORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS．

Which planets are rulers of the mind ？
Which rule the animal propen－ sities？
Which rule the moral endow－ ments ？

Which rules the mental facul－ ties？
Which rules the perceptive fac－ ulties ？
Which give Benevolence？
Which Combativeness ？

Which the most politeness?
Which intemperance?
What does Herschel uninfluenced by other planets produce?
What does Saturn give?
What does Mercury and Venus well disposed produce?
Which give firmness?
Which produce the best philosophers?
Which rules prophecy?
What does Jupiter alone denote?
pily disposed declare?
Which give gaiety ?
Which make the best physicians?
Which make the best lawyers?
What is the effect of Mercury retrograde?
What is produced by Sol and Mercury in conjunction ?
What does Sol produce when conciliated with the ruler of the mind ?

## CHAPTER XX. <br> ON THE DISEASES OF THE MIND,

317 Observe the position of $\underset{\sim}{\text {, H }}$, $D$ and ascendant, for if $\mathbb{C}$, H, and $\wp$ be unconnected with each other, or the 1st, or their rulers, in 8 to them and elevated above them, the mental qualities will then consequently become impregnated with various characters, of which may be clearly known by the abilities of the stars thus controlling the places of $D_{2}$ Hㅐㅇ, $\underset{\neq}{ }$, and the 1 st.

318 If D. afflicted by $h$ or $ゐ$, and these evil stars in angles and elevated above D, H, and ళ, and no assistance given by 4 or $q$, the native born will be subject to epilepsy, idiopathy, madness, and insanity. If $h$ be so posited by day, and ot by night, the above diseases will occur; otherwise, when h have d, $\square$, or 8 of Asc. by night; or $\begin{gathered} \\ \text { b } \\ \text { by day, especially if in } 币, ~ m, ~ o r ~ \\ \epsilon\end{gathered}$, the person born will become insane, or demoniac affections will be produced, especially under bad arcs.

319 The $D \delta \odot$, and they governed by $h$; or $D 8 \odot$, governed by $\sigma^{\circ}$, and particular in $\bumpeq, f$, or $\cdots$, the native will become demoniac, and afflicted with moisture of the brain and lunacy.

320 If $\zeta$ or $\sigma$ alone should rule $\gamma, D$, or ist, the disordered brain is incurable, although it be not very violent; but should $\psi$ or $q$ be well aspected, and posited between the ist and roth, while $h$ or $\sigma^{3}$ may be in the 7 th, then the disease, though violent, will be curable; if 24 preside, curable by medical help; but if $q$, by the strength of the natural faculties. But should 4 or $q$ be setting, or occidental, and $h_{2}$ or $\partial^{t}$ oriental and angular, the disorders become not only incurable, but also conspicious, and the epileptic person will be subject to constant fits, and to danger of
death; the insane become outrageous, unmanageable, wandering in nakedness; the demoniac, and those afflicted with moisture of the brain will become furious, uttering mysterious sayings, and wounding themselves.

321 If $\odot$ and $\approx$ rule $\forall$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathrm{D}$, or ist, and the latter unconnected as above; the $\odot$ and $\sigma$ contribute to insanity. If $\psi$ and $\vartheta$, they produce epilepsy; if of and $H$, produce fury of enthusiasm and eccentricity; if $\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{h}}$ and $D$, affections and moisture of the brain.

322 If instead of $\underset{\sim}{ }$, the $\odot$ be with the $D$, in masculine signs, with $\sigma$ and $q$, then the male will possess propensities becoming his sex.

323 宩 afflicting $\forall$ and $D$ at one time, especially if he be elevated above them, insanity at periods.

It is by such configurations as those just described, that ${ }^{2}$ any morbid deviation, occuring in the active or reasoning faculties of the mind, is produced; but a deviation of the passive, or merely sensitive faculties, is discernible chiefly in the excess and deficiency (as the case may be) of the masculine and feminine genders; that is to say, in the superabundance or deficiency of the power of either gender to produce a conformation agreeable to its own nature. (See on Children).

## CHAPTER XXI.

HURTS, INJURIES, AND DISEASES.

324 For the investigation of these circumstances the ist, 7 th, and 6th houses, and the planets affecting the hyleg, must be considered ; and judgment must be inferred from the general character.

325 If $\overline{3}, h$, or Hy be on the cusp of the ist. 6 th, or 7 th ; or be in exact $8, \square$ or $S \square$ of these degrees, there will be external blemishes, or bodily infirmities, and more especially if $\odot$ and $D$ be in $\delta$ or 8 in the 1 st or 7 th, or even if there be only one luminary with $\left.\begin{array}{|l}8 \\ ,\end{array}\right\}$, or $\delta$ in the first or 7 th, infirmities will be? produced in those parts of the body ruled by the signs on the first or 7 th; whether they be hurts, diseases, or both; and those stars will also point out the cause and quality of the symptom (Chap. VII).

326 Blemishes and bodily hurts generally happen when H, \}, or $\delta^{6}$ are oriental; but disease, when occidental ; and as their cause is different, so also is their effect, for hurts or blemishes suffer pain only once, while disease is constant, or repeated at times, and planets R. have a tendency to cause disease.

327 The $D$ in the 1 st or 7 th, in exact $\delta, S \square, \square$, or 8 of $\sigma$, and afflicted by 방, $h$,or $\sigma$, or with any nebulous stars, such as the

Cloudy Spot of $\mathfrak{m}$, Pleiades, the Harrow of $f$, the Sting of $m$, the Mane of $\Omega$, or the Urn of $\underset{\text { m ; ; these cause the loss of one eye. If }}{\text { I }}$禺, $h$, or $\sigma$ be in $\sigma$ or 8 to both $\odot$ and $D$, and Luna in the ist, $4^{\text {th }}$, or 7 th, and in her decrease, and especially those that afflict the - be oriental, or ascend before him, and those that afflict the $p$ be occidental, or ascend after her, then total blindness. Under these circumstances ${ }^{\circ}$ will cause blindness by fire, lightning, wounds, bruises, small pox ; and if with 9 , it will happen at play, or some amusement, or by some artifice, or private injury; $\zeta_{2}$ causes blindness by colds, cataracts, specks, gutta-serena, \&c.; if $\begin{array}{r}\text {, it will }\end{array}$ proceed from reading, study, or mental exertion.

328 If $\odot$ be hyleg, and afflicted by $h_{2}$, in an angle, or posited in the ist, the native will be consumptive; if $\odot$ be setting in $\Omega$, and afflicted, he will be liable to injury by fire or sword; if D be afflicted by $\delta$, and $\begin{gathered} \\ \text { descending, the native will be in great danger of being }\end{gathered}$ burned to death, and if configurated by $\wp$ it comes from an accident in sport or by robbers.
 the 7 th, and behold $D$ with a P., $\square$, or 8 , the native will have an impediment in his speech, and speak with difficulty, particularly if $\ddagger$ be in 厄, $m$, or $*$, it will be still worse. Should $\sigma$ be with them it will remove the evil a little after the arc of $D$ to $\varnothing$ is passed over.

330 Mercury in Par., $d$ of $h$ or $\sigma$, or a to the $D$, from the ist or 7 th, causes the head to be very much diseased, and if both malefics concur, is apt to cause apoplexy. The $D$ in Par. of hor or will cause a humour or disease in the head; and if $\ddagger$ be likewise afflicted by $h_{2}$ or $\delta$, the disease will be very severe.

331 Saturn or $\sigma$ in $\delta$ in angles, and $\odot$ or $D$ in $\delta$ or 8 , or the luminaries directed to the malefics, or Luna, and if she be in her nodes or extreme latitude in hurtful signs, as $\gamma, \gamma, \sigma_{0}, m$, and the native will be distorted, paralysed, or lame. If $h_{2}$ or $\sigma^{2}$ be in $\delta$ of the lights, the defect will be from the birth; but if in 8 to them, or $h$ or o be in the M. C., and in $\square$ of © or D, it will be by blows, falls from high places, stabs, robberies, shipwreck, and other accidents, by quadrupeds, \&c.

332 If $O$ or $D$ are configurated together, and both in masculine signs (p. 15 and 16), both configurated with $\delta$ and $q$ in any way, males then born will have excessive virile members, and women will be hermaphrodites. If both $\delta$ and $q$ be also in masculine signs, men will have a mixture of sex, and females will be violently libidinous. If Venus be also in a masculine sign, they will be more discreet, and conceal their desires and practises in privacy.

333 If $\odot$ and $D$ are configurated together in feminine signs (p. I3), with $\delta^{t}$ and $f$, females will be of a masculine turn, and very salacious, but the men effeminate. If Venus be in a feminine sign alone, the native, if a male, will be nearly impotent, but lustful and licentious; but if a female, very lustful. If Venus be masculine,
and Mars feminine, males will have more shameless practises, with strength and vigour. Mars and Venus being so configurated, when oriental and diurnal, make men more robust ; but if occidental and nocturnal, they are more debilitated. If Saturn be configurated with them all, they are more prone to violent, impure, obscene, and unnatural desires; Mercury adds to their lusts, mobility, notoriety, activity, and makes them fond of variety of contrivances, either male or female; but if Jupiter be configurated also, he moderates their desires, and renders them more circumspect.

334 The minor bodily disorders mostly occur on the Moon's being posited in $\gamma, \succ$, II, cancers, eruptions in the face, and disorders arising from the white leprosy; in $\sigma, \Omega$, m, she causes ringworms, tetters, shingles, \&c. ; if Moon be in $\bumpeq, ~ M, 7$, she causes scurvy, and a species of leprosy; in bo, Mn, $\mathfrak{H}$, gives boils, eruptions of pimples, and other inconveniences, scabbed lips, and unsound legs, if the malefics are angular and occidental to the Moon, or oriental to the Sun, and in $\sigma, ~ Һ \rho, \ldots$, cause scurvy or scrofula; and, indeed, these in the Ist or 7th, in any sign ascribed to terrestrial animals and fishes, give these diseases, with putridity, tetters, excoriation, fistula, leprosy, and the like; while $f$ and II produce diseases by falling fits, and epilepsy. And if the planets happen to be posited in the latter degrees of the signs containing them, the extremities of the body will then be chiefly affected by the disease or hurt, which will arise from humours or accidents, producing leprosy, gout, or other infirmities in the hands, feet, \&c., as cramp, rheumatisms.

335 The malefics in the angles occidental of the Sun, or oriental of the Moon, then Saturn will generally produce cold in the bowels, excessive phlegm, rheumatism, emaciation, sickliness, jaundice, dysentery, cough, obstructions, colic or scurvy; and in women, besides these diseases, he produces complaints of the womb (177). Mars will cause expectoration of blood, atrabilarious attacks, pulmonary complaints, sores and diseases in the privates and abdomen, such as fistula, hemorrhoids, or knots in the fundament, and also inflamed and putrifying ulcers, and other inflammatory affections (179). In females, to these calamities he adds abortion, excision of the fætus, or its mortification. Mercury acting with Saturn, augments the coldness, and promote the continuance of rheumatism, and disturbance of the fluids, especially in the chest, throat, and stomach. If in familiarity with Mars, Mercury will tend to produce greater dryness, and will increase ulcers, abscesses, loss of hair, scarified sores, erysepelas, tetters, black bule, insanity, epilepsy, and similar disorders (320). If none of the benefics are connected with the malefics which affect the evil, nor with the Sun and Moon in angles, these bodily diseases will be wholly uncurable, and the blemishes never to be removed; and although the benefics be so configurated, the misfortune will still be incapable of remedy, if the malefics be well fortified and in elevation above them (318).

Should the benefics, however, be in elevation above the malefics, and hold tolerable situations, then the diseases will be mitigated, and the blemishes not so obvious, if more than barely discernible. The more angular or oriental the benefic or malefic may be, the more powerful will its effects be. Should Saturn be present in the configuration, the afflicted will move abroad to shew their maladies, and to complain; and if Mercury be present, they will do so for the sake of deriving support and profit from the exhibition; and very probably beg from door to door.

## LESSON TWENTIETH.

## TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

- In judging the diseases of the mind, what do you notice first?
What is the effect when the rulers of the mind are unconnected?
What is the effect produced by $\delta$ of $\odot$ and $D$ ruled by Saturn ?
What is produced by Herschel afflicting Moon ?
What produces lunacy?
What gives epilepsy?
What is productive of insanity?
What the producer of demoniacism ?
Which gives immoderate enthusiasm ?
When is the disease incurable?
When curable ?

What produces outrageous disorganization?
To what houses do you look for diseases, \&c. ?
What produce external blemishes and disorders ?
What causes the loss of an eye ?
Which give total blindness?
What gives blemishesin the face?
What causes impediments in speech ?
What gives apoplexy ?
What produces disease of the head?
What produce lameness?
What gives death by robbers?
What by fire?
What by suffocation?
What by drowning ?

## CHAPTER XXII.

RICHES, OR FORTUNE OF WEALTH.
336 Observe the position of the $\oplus, \mathcal{D}$, and $\odot$, and the strength of the planet ruling $\oplus$, for if the dispositor of pars. be strong, dignified, and elevated, then the native will have considerable fortune in obtaining wealth, especially if the ©and Dgive testimony, by being angular, or with eminent fixed stars, and well aspected by the benefics, the native will enjoy durable wealth.

337 Saturn gives wealth by means of buildings, navigation, agriculture, gardening, carting, butchering, and any thing connected
with minerals. Saturn, well configurated, not in $\delta$ or Par. with $\oplus$ and $2 f$, or strong in the 4 th, will cause riches by inheritance, legacy, prrticularly when angular and above the Earth, and 4 occidental in double bodied signs, and receive the application of the $D$, the native will be adopted, and become the heir of others.
$33^{8}$ fupiter has most power to give wealth. If Jupiter be with $\oplus$, and in good aspect with the $D$, and angular, especially in the Ist, the native will become rich. Jupiter contributes riches by the means of office, government, church preferment, law, legacy, patrimony, or by offices of trust. If Jupiter be ill aspected by the luminaries, especially the $\Omega$ in 8 to 4 , he causes poverty through extravagance,

339 Mars in the same way, gives riches by means of warfare, military command. The luminaries in bad aspect to Mars ishighly unfortunate, but if Jupiter or Venus assist, the native will advance himself against all opposition.
340 Mercury gives riches by science and by trade ; but Mercury afficted by Herschel, causes losses by public bodies, and by writing, and sudden accidents; no success in books or business, and if Mercury be highly afflicted, gives imprisonment and poverty; Mercury in good aspect of $\oplus, D$, and $\odot$; declares success in most things.

341 Venus being primary significator of riches, they come by the means of friends, by the dowry of wives, or by other gifts proceeding from women; and being angular, unafflicted, gives preferment and good success, also if she be well aspected and not afflicted by position.

342 The best testimonies for riches are the $\odot, D$, and $\oplus$, angular, or with good fixed stars, in good aspect with each other, and one of them culminating, and especially the Moon; all the planets above the Earth, and the benefics more angular (or in 1oth, IIth, and ist), than the malefics-many planets angular; the $\&$ is fortunate- gives wealth by preferment, office, command, gifts, or dignity: the $D$, by navigation, learning, the common people, and by women; $\odot$ unafflicted $\triangle D$, rich.

343 Signs of poverty are the luminaries afflicted cadent, the $D$ combust or impedited by $\odot$, especially in the 2nd-all the planets under the Earth, many troubles in youth-many planets R., and the disposer of $\oplus$ afflicted - 8 in the and or lord of and R., or an unfortunate, weak in 2nd-b or $\begin{gathered}\text { on angular, is naturally evil. If }\end{gathered}$ there be a mixture of these circumstances, the native will have a middling portion of riches- $\zeta$ with the $D$, especially in an angle; is the worst of positions, and denotes poverty or ruin.

344 Should other planets, than those which rule the $\oplus$, exhibit testimonies of dominion, the wealth will be permanent; but, on the other hand, if stars of an adverse condition should either be in
elevation above the ruling places, or ascend after them, the wealth will not contiue. The general period of its duration, is, however, to be calculated by means of arcs of directions. The significators of riches oriental, swift, the native will be rich in youth, et vice versa.

## LESSON TWENTY-FIRST.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.
How do you judge of wealth? What will give legacy ? Which produce most wealth ? By what means do people become rich by Saturn?
By Jupiter ?
By the Sun?
By Mars?
By Mercury ?
By Venus?
What is productive of poverty?
What shews insolvency?

What shews riches in youth ?
Which are bicorporeal signs?
Which are the best testimony for riches ?
What do you mean by ascending after ?
What is meant by preascending ?
What produce mediocrity of wealth ?

## CHAPTER XXIII.

NOTORIETY, OR FORTUNK OF RANK.
345 Rule.-The disposition of the luminaries and the respective familiarity ( p .13 ) exercised by the planets attending the $\odot, D$, and M. C., are to be considered as indicative of the degree of notoriety or fortune of Rank or dignity.

346 Should Sun or Moon be found in masculine signs, well aspected, and in angles, or if only one of them, the Sun by day, or the Moon by night, be in an angle, and at the same time attended by three or more good stars, the Sun by oriental, but the Moon by occidental, and all these attendant stars in angles, or well configurated to the midheaven, and the luminaries in good aspect to each other, the native will become great, powerful, and mighty in the world; and even yet more abundantly so, provided the configurations made by the attendant stars with the M. C., be dexter.

347 But when both luminaries may not be found in masculine signs, as before said (346), but the Sun only in a masculine, and the Moon only in a feminine sign, and only one, Sun or Moon, posited in the M.C., the other concomitant circumstances still existing in the mode above described, the natives will become governors, chiefmagistrates, having absolute dominion and government, invested with the sovereignty of life and death.

348 The Sun and Moon angular, while the attendant stars should not be actually in angles, nor bear a good aspect to the M. C., the native will still enjoy eminence, yet will attain only some limited dignity or distinction ; such as that of a delegate or local governor, magistrate, commander of an army, or dignitary of the priesthood, yet will not be invested with absolute sovereignty.

349 If neither of the luminaries be in an angle, and it happen that most of the attendant stars be either themselves in angles, or well configurated with the midheaven, the native will then not attain to any very eminent rank, yet he will take a leading part in ordinary civil and municipal affairs; but should the attendant stars have, no configuration, happily, with the angles, the native will then remain altogether undistinguished, and without advancement (85).

350 Provided that the lights be not found situated in a masculine sign, nor angular, and the meridian have no good aspect of the Sun or Moon, nor be attended by any benefics, the native born gains no fame, but lives in complete obscurity, and often in adversity (152).

351 The general appearance of exaltation or debasement of rank is to be contemplated as the foregoing, but there are gradations intermediate the two extremes, and requiring observation of the particular interchanges or variations, incident to the, Sun and Moon themselves, and their attendants, and also to the dominion of the planets which compose their doryphory. The condition in which the person is born must be taken into consideration, for that sometimes may destroy the most propitious configurations, and hinder the native from rising to the most princely dignities; yet, when the natus is well and powerfully dignified, no evil rays can conspire to rob the native wholly of his prerogative of honour, but he shall be exhalted to a degree of eminence and grandeur, infinitely beyond what could have been expected from the station of live in which he was born. Should the stars be benefic, and exercise chief dominion, the dignities to be acquired will be not only more important, but also more securely established; on the other hand, if the chief ruler of the attendant stars be claimed by the malefics (343), the dignitites will be more subordinate, and more dangerous and evanescent.

352 The best positions for rising in the world are 4 in the M.C., and the $\odot$ and $D$ in $*$ to each other, the $D \triangle \Psi-\odot$ in Ioth in $*$ or $\Delta$ to $\oplus$, or $D$ and $d$-three or more planets in the same sign give a public name-two or more of the following in II, rising or culminating, $4, \odot, \%, \%, \not$, , or even $\sigma$-all the planets above the Earth in their dignities- 0. б, 4 , or $q$, in $*$ M. C. from the 12th cusp $\rightarrow$ rising in $*, \Delta$ of $\odot, q$, or 4 , or with fixed stars of their nature-the $\odot$ in $\sigma$, the $D$ in $m$ in $\delta$ of 4 , or in $\Delta$ with him from $\mathcal{H}-\odot$ or $D$ in $d$ of Regulus, or Arista, and 4 in 1oth, in $\Delta$ to 0 , $D$. $\delta_{3}$ or $\&$, rises to princely honour-favourites of nobles when
ruler of the Ascendant in $*$ or $\Delta$ of $\odot$, and oriental ; or in $\Delta$ of ruler of M. C., $\sigma^{*}$ in good aspect of $\odot$.

353 The species of dignity may be inferred by observing the peculiar qualities of the attendant ruling stars. And, if-

Saturn have chief dominion of the doryphory, the power and authority derived therefrom will lead to some wealth, but fleeting honour. If Saturn afflicts the M. C., the native meets with disgrace; and if in M. C., and not extremely well aspected, brings the native to shame and beggary (141). Saturn in square or opposition of M. C., Sun, or Jupiter, the honour will not be durable.
$354 f^{\prime}$ upiter ruler of the attendant stars (338), notoriety will come from gentlemen, by presents and honours. Jupiter in the 1oth house, if not much afflicted, will alone cause the native to do extremely well in the world, and arrive at distinction and wealth.

355 Mars ruler of the doryphory, honour will consist in commanding armies (if there be honour in murder); however the native is sure to become an "eminent scoundrel" in this (curse of nations) in obtaining victories, and in over-aweing the vanquished. If in the M. C., or on the cusp, the native will be a warlike character, and become eminent in chemistry, \&c.

356 Venus ruler of the concomitant stars, will have the prerogative of giving the predilection to honour through ladies and feminine acquirements (341). If on M.C., she renders the native respectable, unless in ill aspect to Saturn, then mean and dissipated in privacy. She partakes very much with those planets to which she is in aspect, and a correct judgment of her effects can be formed only by taking this into full consideration; if ill aspected by Mars, the native is not chaste.

357 Mercury, honours proceeding from Mercury will be intellectual, superintending education and study, and directing the management of business, as foreman, manager, according as Mercury is strongly or (167) weakly situated.

358 Herschel ruler of the attendant stars, or chief governor of the dignity of honour, then the native rises by public bodies, a town or government officer, by science, or by engineering.

## LESSON TWENTY-SECOND.

## QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

Ho do you judge of notoriety or rank?
Which is the house of honour ?
Which is the strongest angle ?
What have you to notice on the
luminaries?
Which are masculine signs ?

Which feminine?
When several stars claim prerogative in honour, which do you consider?
What happens when neither luminary is angular?
What does Jupiter produce?

What is the honour produced by Saturn?
What is produced by Mars?
What shews obscurity?
What are the lest positions for rising in the world ?
What is the effect of Saturn afflicting the midheaven ?
If Jupiter presides, what are the effects?

What is the honour produced by Mars ?
What will occur when Venus is ruler of the concomitant stars ?
If she is afflicted by Mars ?
What are the honours of Mercury ?
What does Herschel produce?
What would the Sun produce?
What the Moon?

## CHAPTER XXIV.

## THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

359 Rule 1,-The dominion of the Employment, or profession, is claimed by the Sun, the sign on the M. C., or a planet in the M. C., and that planet which makes its oriental appearance nearest to the Sun, and especially when receiving the application of the Moon. If one planet be in the M. C, and also makes its nearest appearance before the Sun, it has at once the prerogative of employment.

360 Rule 2.-If, however, there should be one planet presenting its nearest appearance to the Sun, and another near the M. C., or configured happily thereto, or to the Moon, both then must be noticed; and whichever of these claimants has greater rights of dominion. that which has greater sway must be preferred. But where there is not one near the Sun, nor in the M. C., nor-in good aspect to the cusp of M. C., then take that which is ruler of the M. C., as lord of the employment; it is however, only some occasional occupation which can be thus denoted, because persons born under such a configuration most commonly remain at leisure, and unemployed.

361 If Herschel alone rule, causes employment out of the common course of life, whence he so generally conduces to the study of astrology, phrenology, geology, chemistry, astronomy ( 169 ).

362 Saturn has special influence on all businesses relating to ancient matters, buildings, architecture, agriculture, \&c., and masons, and all those of a heavy, dirty, mean, or laborious occupation, and those wherein money is obtained with great difficulty (170).

3637 upiter, sole ruler, denotes offices of trust, and honourable as well as lucrative occupations (171); he particularly denotes preferment either in the law or the church, and favour of the great (357).

364 Mars denotes all trades or occupations wherein fire, metals, or sharp instruments are used (172) ; the army, and military affairs relative to the army (164); also all ingenious and mechanical trades; in $\varnothing$ or $\notin$, naval men.

365 Vorms denotes all elegant occupations, and polite arts, whether relating to dress, decoration, jewels, ornaments, music, or such like, peculiar to the fair sex (166), or the luxuries of the great (174), dealers in grocery, botany, tinctures, aromatic waters, wines, cordials, and they make excellent medical doctors, and will be well to deal in the above.

366 Mercury is the author herein of all literary occupations, polite arts, and those of a scientific nature, students in law, physic, or divinity, or connected with writing, books, travelling, messages, papers (167), or nimble, active, but ingenious and light and easy occupations (175).

367 The Moon denotes various professions, according to the sign in which she is; of her own nature, she denotes trades or professions where great changes or frequent alterations are necessary. In $\varnothing, ~ m$, or $\notin$, she denotes those relating to the sea or naval occupations, dealing in fluids or liquids; in other signs her nature is altered accordingly ( 168 ).

368 The Sun produces love of rule and dominion, and honourable employments, either under the state or under some public body of men (173).

## Mercurx's signification when joined with others.

369 Mercury and Saturn conjoined, persons then born will become managers of the affairs of others, or will be engaged in temples, for the sake of their fanaticism; also lawyers, counsellors, stationers, dealers in antiquities, and those employed in the lower offices of state. $\forall \mathrm{Sa}, \square, \operatorname{Ses} \square$, , , denotes professed thieves, born to inherit the gallows, potters, turners, with $\delta$, sailors, shepherds, carvers, quarry masons, gravestone cutters, curriers, milk and cheese sellers.

370 Mercury ruler, and Jupiter conjoined, they will be painters, orators, pleaders in argument, barristers, bankers' clerks, and occupied with eminent personages, and parish clerks; in $\delta$, very serious in religious professions, he may become an ambassador, excellent merchant.

## Venus, mixed with other planets.

371 Venus, ruler, and Saturn add his testimony to hers, he will cause persons to be employed in matters belonging to amusements, garments, apparel, and decoration (166) ; and will also produce
tailors, apothecaries, and learned tradesmen, publicans, jugglers, sorcerers, and charalatans, and all such as practise similarly; both ill affected, they become harlots, \&c.

372 Venus ruler, and Jupiter assist, persons attending exhibitions, mercers, priests, superintendents of religious ceremonies, haberdashers, bishops (171), and will be advanced in honour through female interest to some trust under government.

## Mars mixed with other planets.

373 Mars ruler, and Sun being configurated, will produce persons who operate by means of fire; in a nocturnal geniture, a soldier ( ${ }^{7} 72$ ) ; especially if $\odot$ be in $\gamma$ or $\Omega$, or $\odot$ be near M. C., or aspect to M. C., also cooks; huntsmen, as well as those who work in copper, brass, and other metals, founders, by mechanic melting, burning, and casting. If $\sigma^{\sigma}$ be separated from $\odot$, he will make shipwrights, smiths, agriculturalists, stonemasons, carpenters, and subordinate labourers; if in $\delta$ of $\odot$, carpenters of the highest order ; $D$ with $\delta$ make butchers, brewers, dyers, fishmongers.
37.4 Mars ruler, and Saturn bear testimony, persons will bécome mariners, workers in wells, vaults, or mines, plasterers, painters, whitewashers, keepers of beasts or cattle, cooks or butchers, tanners, and attendants on baths or exhibitions. Mars and Saturn afflicting each other, make sweeps, day-labourers, millers, bailiff, charcoal burners, gas burners (170).

375 Mars ruler, and Jupiter join testimony, they wul be soldiers, tobacconists, or mechanics, collectors of revenues, inn-keepers, tollgatherers ; in conjunction, and Mars be the stronger, he may be a lawyer, and a professor of religion, or a parish clerk.

## Mercury alld Venus comixed.

376 Further, should it happen that two arbiters of employment may be found together, and provided they should be $\gamma$ and $q$, will then produce musicians, melodists, dancers, poets, weavers, mimics, orators, actors, comedians, scholastic teachers, modellers in wax, painters, artists, musical instrument makers, and sculptors, if Mars aspect Mercury. If Venus be lady of the 2nd, gains a fortune by the above. And if Saturn join testimony with Mercury and Venus, the preparation of the sale of female ornaments, toymen, jewellers, will be added to the foregoing occupations; Jupiter in connection with Mercury and Venus, persons will become administrators of justice, magistrates, senators, instructors of youth, and more especially when II or $\bumpeq$ is on the M. C., and Mercury rises nearest before the Sun; in the 12th, administers of public affairs. If Mercury be R. with Venus, they make excellent singers and music masters.

## Mercury and Mars joint rulers.

377 Mercury and Mars together be lords of the employment, persons will become statuaries, armour makers, carvers, gilders, engravers, sculptors, modellers of animals, wrestlers, boxers, duelists, surgeons, spies or informers, adulterers, busy in crime, and forgers. If Mercury be most powerful, they will be scientific; surveyors, printers, diesinkers; and if Mars be strongest, they will be more violent or wickedly inclined, and cruel in their practises (164). If Saturn join.Mercury and Mars, they will be thieves (especially if the Moon be in ill aspect to Mercury), and swindlers; if Saturn be in 7th, he will be hanged; if in the 12th, transported; if Moon be in ill aspect to Mars, they will be robbers or assassins, which is far worse if Venus, at the same time, assist in the malig. nancy of the configuration (164). If Jupiter join Mercury and Mars, he will engage persons in honourable warfare, and in industry, making them cautious and diligent in business, curious in foreign matters, and deriving profit from their pursuits. But Jupiter afflicted by Mercury and Mars, jangling attorneys, and encouragers of all undermining illegal proceedings.

## Mars and Venus joint rulers of profession.

378 Venus and Mars rule together, persons will become dyers, dealers in ungents, and perfumers, barbers, gardeners, workers in tin, lead, gold, and silver; also combatants, dancers in armour, dealers in medical drugs, agriculturalists, and physicians (174). Saturn with of or $\delta$, will produce persons attendant on animals consecrated to religion, chapel keepers, also grave-diggers, sextons, and undertakers, curates, and fanatics occupied in religious ceremonies, lamentations and blood (170). If Jupiter add testimony to iond ${ }^{2}$, the persons will become regulators of sacrifices, augurs, holders of sacred offices, governors placed over women, bastile or prison-keepers, and interpreters; and they will derive support from such occupations (171). If Herschel join with of and $\delta$, bathkeepers, keepers of public establishments, police officers, constables, chemists, druggists, and philosophers (169). If Sun join testimony to of and $\begin{gathered}\text { T, produce government office holders (173). }\end{gathered}$

379 The Moon actually occupying the place regulating the employment, she causes many changes (I68), and after the con-
 or $\mathcal{H}$, then she will produce sagacious and penetrating persons, astrologers, phrenologists, astronomers, and doctors. This is the more likely if $\underset{8}{ }$ be strong and aspected by $\begin{gathered}\text {, }\end{gathered}$ or even the $D$. And if in $\bumpeq, \Upsilon$, or $\Omega$, Luna will produce fanatics, and false religionists, enthusiastic preachers, and fills the mind with idle and immoderate ideas of gain by each respective business or avocation (281).

380 The properties of the signs, in which the lords of the employment may be posited, are also influential in varying the employment.

If in $\uparrow$, weak, he will make a good cattle-dealer, groom, farrier, grazier, \&c.; if strong, a coach-maker, veterinary surgeon, \&c., where he has to do with cattle or horses in a respectable way.

381 If the significator be in $\gamma$, then husbandry will best suit him, or gardening, corn dealing, grazing, \&c., or if o be the significator, such things as apertain to women's affairs, a soap boiler, fuller of cloth, scourer, and slubber.

382 If the significator be in $I$, he will make a writer, clerk, bailiff, \&c., or a surveyor, painter, astronomer, astrologer, geometer, schoolmaster, traveller, \&c.

383 If he be in 5 , he will be fitted for a variety of occupations; but he will be likely to go to sea, or to deal in liquids, such as wines, beer, \&c., and he will be fond of political distinction.

384 If he be in $\Omega$, he will make a good horse-jockey, groom, cabman, or coachman ; a smith, watchmaker, glassblower, huntsman, or cow doctor; or to do with any trade which uses fire.

385 In 坡, he will make a good secretary to a person in power, a schoolmaster, accountant, stationer, printer; he will be an excellent politician, or be a good astrologer, clever in whatever he takes up.

386 If in $\approx$, he will be a good poet or orator, singer or musician, silkman or linendraper, seller of commodities over the counter, confectioner, wine seller, \&c.

387 If in $m$, he may prove a good surgeon, apothecary, or phygician, or a brazier, founder, brewer, vintner, waterman, or maltster.

388 If in 7 , he will do very well to make a clergyman, to study chemistry, to buy and sell cattle, or to be a cook or butcher.

389 If he be in ho, a good chandler, victualler, farrier, farmer, dealer in wool, lead, or farming commodities.

390 If he be in $\approx w$, an excellent ship carpenter; and if any planet aspect him out of a watery sign, he may prove a good sailor or ship-master, or a painter and ornamenter of ships, or a merchant, or bargeman, tide keeper, or waterman.

391 If he be in $\not *$, he makes a jester, singer, player, \&c., brewer; fishmonger; but generally the genius is dull, and the party given to sottishness.

392 From the foregoing rules, the various forms of employment ${ }^{\prime}$ are to be inferred, and its magnitude or importance will be mani-. fested by the existing power of the ruling planets. For instance, if the said planets be oriental, or in angles, they will give the person eminence and authority in his employment; but if occidental or cadent, they will render him subordinate, And should the benefics be in elevation, the employment will be important, lucrative, secure, honourable, and agreeable; but on the other hand if the malefics be in elevation above the lords of the employment, it will then be mean, disreputable, unprofitable, and insecure; thus
$h_{2}$ brings an adverse influence in coldness, indifference, or tardiness, and in the composition or mixture of views and avocations; and $\sigma$ produces ill luck by audacity, presumption, and publicity in enterprise, and both $h_{2}$ and $\sigma$ are alike hostile to proficiency and prosperity. Herschel well affected gives gain by a variety of extraordinary businesses.

393 The general period, at which any increase or diminution of the employment may take place, must, again, in this case also, be determined by the disposition of the stars, which operate the effect, towards the oriental and occidental angles. And the particular periods of success must be looked for from the arcs in active operation productive of success and honour. The general periods are to be judged as follows : the rules happily configurated in the eastern angle denotes the beginning of active business at 21 ; the midheaven, the middle portion of life, or from 30 to 45 years of age; and the western angle, at the latter period of life, or from 40 to 55 years of age.

## LESSON TWENTY-THIRD.

TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What claim dominion of employment ?
When two planets claim sway over business, which do you take?
What are Herschel's employments?
What are Saturn's ?
What are Jupiter's
What are Mars's ?
What are Venus's?
What are Mercury's
What do the Moon's denote?
What does the Sun produce?
What does Mercury with Saturn produce?
What is the effect of Mercury and Jupiter in aspect ?

What are the effects of Jupiter and Venus combined?
What do the Sun and Mars produce?
What when Sol separates from Mars ?
What are the effects of Mars and Saturn?
Of Mars and Jupiter ?
What produce musicians ?
What make the best physicians ?
What does Venus with Mars effect?
What does Herschel with Venus and Mars produce ?
What the effects of the rulers of employment produced in each of the twelve signs ?

# CHAPTER XXV. 

ON MARRIAGE.
Men's Marriages.
394 Rule ist.-Observe the position of the D particularly. When the $D$ is oriental, or between the $\delta$ and ist quarter,* or between the 8 and last quarter, then men marry early in life, or to persons younger than themselves. 2nd. If the $D$ be between the last quarter and new, or between the first quarter and full, then men marry late in life, or to women older than themiselves. Should the $D$ be in the latter situation, or in $\delta$ of $\odot$, afflicted by $h$, or $\bar{g}$, men never marry, especially if they be stationary R. or in detriment, or if they marry, a very unhappy union. An early marriage from 17 to 21, late after 29.

395 RUle and-Observe the planet assuming dominion over the 7 th house and the state of of and. Venus in $\gamma, \bumpeq$, $\varnothing$, or $\Omega$, is a small testimony of an early marriage. If $q$ be in the same sign as the $\odot$, and not more than 18 degrees from his $\delta$, the testimony is stronger for marriage; but the strongest testimony is of or $\odot$ in $\Delta$ or $*$ to $\mathrm{\delta}^{*}$, chiefly when the aspect is separating. 3rd. When $h_{2}$ or $H_{0}$ assume dominion over the 7 th house, does not conduce to an early marriage, not even if at the same time the (Hㅇㅇ ot $\zeta_{\text {}}$ ) be well configurated to any planet, the $\odot$ and $D$ excepted.

## Number of Wives.

396 If the Moon be oriental (394), and especially angulat in II, $f$, or $\mathcal{f}$, they become widowers. and marry more than once; or $D$ in this situation, and in application to several planets, and they strong in one sign, marriage occurs twice or thrice. The $D$ in any other signs, and in application to only one planet, causes men to marry only once. Also many planets in the ist or 7 th give many lovers.

> Quality of the Wives.

397 Mark the planet to which the Moon first applies, by aspect; if to Hf, there will be little domestic comfort (165), and the wife will be of a hasty temper, yet fond of science (169). Herschel in 7 th discord in both courtship and marriage, and more especially if Hi be unassisted by the good aspects of $\psi, \uparrow, \nleftarrow$, or $\odot$.

398 If $h$ receives the Moon's application (162), the wives whom he provides are morose and grave. If $h$ be in 7 th, not very comfortable; but he being well affected, she will be industrious, but poor, sober and careful, laborious, but not excellent health; if $h_{2}$

[^3]be in detriment, one of low mean birth; if $h_{2}$ afflict lord of 7 th, immodestly inclined, and especially if Iord of 7 th be in 12 th.

399 If 4 first receive the Moon's application, the wives will be decorous, well conducted, and economical ; also great agreement if 4 be in 7 th unafflicted ( 163 ); but 4 afflicted, the wife may be virtuous, but her virtues are clouded (276). In the 8th, rich wife.

400 If $\delta$ first receive the Moon's application, the wife will be bold and refractory, a true friend, but desirous of being master; but being ill affected, she will be quarrelsome and proud; and if $\delta$ afflict $q$ at the same time, then she will be licentious and lustfal; and if both $\sigma$ and $q$ be configurated to 4 , and $\delta$ happen to be in $\delta$ of $\odot$, she will mingle in intercourse with servants, with persons inferior in rank to herself; should it happen that if be in $\delta$ of 0 , she will then connect herself with her superiors (164). б in the 8 th a fortune.

401 If $q$ receive the Moon's application, the wife will be cheerful, handsome, civil, good conditioned (166); but if ill affected, or in the 12th, she will be imprudent, prating, arrogant, prodigal, and lustful; Venus in the 7th, unafflicted, a good housewife; and if connected with $4, h$, or $\underset{\sim}{\gamma}$, she will be provident, and attached to her husband and children ; but if $q$ be afflicted, unhappiness in love, or in a or 8 of $D$, or in aspect to $\sigma^{\text {a }}$, irascible, unsteady, and indiscreet (277); if in good aspect with 4 or $\vartheta$, the wife will be temperate, and control her desires, and escape all reproach (279). of in 8th being its ruler, rich.
402 If $¥$ receive the Moon's application (167), a clever sensible woman; but if $\underset{\sim}{ }$ be ill aspected, then she will be a lying, prating, inconstant woman (280).

403 The $D$ first applying to the $\odot$, he being well affected, the wife will be honourable, but proud ; generous, but dressy; humane, but affecting high things. Being ill affected, flashy and prodigal; vain and domineering, idle and insulting, hypocritical and foolish (165).

Corporeal appearance of the Wife.
404 The planet either posited in the 7 th, or to whom the $D$ first applies by aspect, will describe the wife's person and her condition. Considering the sign in which the planet is (267), but more especially observe the face in which that planet is, as also the face on the cusp of the 7th (chap. VII).

From where Marry, Eoc.
405 If the planet to which the Moon first applies be cadent, a stranger. If that planet be q, lady of the 9 th, in the ist or roth, a person born at a long distance from him; a stranger of $\delta \odot$ in the 7 th ; should $\&$ be in familiar concurrence with $\delta, \gamma$, or $\ell$, and
she be in mutual reception (p. 2I), she will effect marriages between kindred by blood, but jealous; and provided also that $\$$ in $\delta$ of $p$, will cause him to court two sisters or other near relations; $\%$ will produce entire love affection in the parties, and if $\ngtr$ also coincide with $D$ and $q$, such affections will become publicly manifest and profitable. Again, if of be with $h$, the cohabitation will be established entirely in happiness and constancy. And if Mars be in mutual reception with $\uparrow$, $々$, and $\forall$, he will effect marriage between persons of equal age ; and if the said position happen in the ist or 1oth house, men will become connected with their maternal aunts. And if Venus be found occidental, men will connect themselves with low women and servants; but. Mars occidental, with women of respect and rank, else with women living with other men. But if Mars be separated from Venus and Saturn, but yet in good testimony with Jupiter, then men are decorous in sexual intercourse ; if Mars attach himself to Saturn only, men will be dull and careless; if Saturn or Herschel and Mars be connected together, and Venus and Jupiter also configurated with them, then men become easily excited to indecency, yet in a secret manner. But should Saturn or Herschel be absent, and Mars with Venus alone, then licentious.

## Women's Marriages.

406 Rule 1 .-The $\odot$ is to be taken and considered in all respects the same as the $D$ in the man's nativity. 2nd. Also the 7 th house, planets therein, $f$ and $\sigma$ must be duly considered.

407 Rule 2nd. - Should the $\odot$ be posited between 4 th and ist, or between the roth and 7 th, women will marry either in their own youth, or to men younger than themselves; but if $\odot$ be in the other quadrants, they will either marry late in life, or to men who have passed their prime, or some years their senior.

## Number of Husbands.

408 If $\odot$ be orientally angular and in aspect to many oriental planets in $\Pi, f$, or $\rightarrow$, they marry more than once. Should the © be in a sign of single form, or configurated with only one oriental planet, he will cause them to enter into matrimony only once. The time of marriage will be pointed out by the number of oriental planets to which $\odot$ applies, and the time of marriage is known by the arcs of direction.

## Quality of the Husbands.

409 Mark the planet or planets to which the Sun first applies by par. or any aspect; for the husbands will partake of the same nature and qualities of those planets to which the configurations are made. The 7th house in part shews the description of the husband; Jupiter therein, an excellent husband; Satum and

Herschel therein, not lasting concord between them, annoyances in courtship and wedlock; Sun therein, rather proud, but majestic if well dignified (165) ; Mercury therein, of a romantic disposition, fond of addressing several lovers at one time, but this depends on his dignity ( 67 ) ; Moon herein, fond of change, and removes from places for the sake of employment. Venus therein, happiness; but J. discord.

410 If Herschel receives the Sun's application, the husband will be of a curious temper, fond of women's company; and if Sun be in ill aspect to Herschel, the female will be long ere she marries, and will have many lovers, and danger and disgrace in courtship, especially if Herschel be in the 5th, 7 th, Ioth, or IIth.

4 II If Saturn first receives the Sun's application, he will provide husbands steady, advantageous, industrious, sober and grave, but cold and phlegmatic (398); Sun and Saturn in good aspect, happiness ; Sun, Saturn, and Mercury well configurated, profitable marriage, and the husband tolerably well off.

412 If Jupiter receives the Sun's application, the husbands will be honourable, noble-minded, and generous ( 165 ); if he be afflicted, very likely a separation after marriage, and the husband is criminally connected with other women-this never fails if Jupiter be in $\notin$ in the 7 th, just falling into the 6th.

413 If Mars receives the Sun's application, the husband will be severe, but not void of affection, rather intractable, passionate, and arbitrary. This depends on the aspect of $\odot$ and $\sigma^{\top}$, and $\sigma$ dignities (164). If the Sun has no aspect with Mars, and Mars be weak in the figure, the female does not do well in marriage ; and if, at the same time, Herschel or Saturn be in ill aspect of Sol, she will not marry, or she probably will live with a man unmarried. And if Moon be afflicted by Mars, unchaste, unless Jupiter assist in good aspect. If Sol be in conjunction of Mars, and Jupiter in ill aspect to either, then the woman is mean and sordid in her desires, more especially if these planets be in masculine signs (page 16); if the configuration happen in feminine signs, then her appetite will be more passive.
414 If the Sun first appears to Venus, well affected, the husband will be amiable and handsome; if Venus be in conjunction of Saturn or Herschel, or bad aspects to them, the husband will be dull and bad tempered, but ingenious and laborious; if with Jupiter, decorous, just and honest (412) ; if with Mars, hasty, lustful and adulterous; and if with Mercury, they will be immodest and wanton with young persons. If Venus be in good aspect to both Jupiter and Mercury at the same time, then women will be temperate, sober, and pure in their desires (401); but Venus in aspect with Mercury alone, they will be secretly sensual. $\quad \delta \odot$, husbands profitably employed.

## LESSON TWENTY-FOURTH.

## TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What do you first notice on marriage?
What is the second rule?
How do you judge on the number of wives?
How do you judge of the quality of wives?
What kind of wife does Herschel produce?
What the character of wife Saturn provides ?
What effect has Saturn or Herschel in the 7th ?
What kind of wife does Jupiter give?
What if he be afflicted ?
What is the wife's character under Mars?
What if he be afflicted?
What is the effect of Mars afflicting Venus or the Moon?
What is produced if Mars or Venus at the same time be conjoined with Sol ?
What is the character of wives under Venus ?
What kind if Venus be afflicted?
What is produced by Venus unafflicted in the 7 th ?
What if Venus be connected with Jupiter, Saturn, or Mercury
What kind of wife under Mercury?
But if Mercury be afflicted ?
What kind of wife ruled by Sol ?
What effect if Sol be ill aspected?
How do you judge on the corporeal appearance of the wife?
How do you judge whence the wife will come?
How do you know the wife will be a kindred?
When will she be a stranger ?

When older?
When younger?
What cause men to cohabit with other men's wives?
What makes them openly inconstant ?
What make some men careless of Marriage?
What produces jealousy?
What is the significator of women's births?
What is the second rule?
When is the Sun oriental ?
When occidental ?
What give plurality of husbands?
How do you judge of the quality of the Husband?
What effect if Sol be afflicted by Saturn or Herschel ?
What effect if Jupiter or Venus be in the 7 th?
Of Sol in the 7th ?
Of Mercury in the 7 th ?
Of the Moon in the 7 th ?
What kind of husband does Herschel produce?
What are his general effects?
What is the character of husbands under Saturn?
What kind of husbands under Jupiter ?
What is the effect of Mars and Sol having aspect to each other ?
What is produced by Sol being in ill aspect of Herschel or Saturn?
If the Moon be afflicted by Mars what is the effect?
What kind of husband under Venus?
What are the effects of Venus in aspect with other planets?

## CHAPTER XXVI.

CHILDREN.
Rule.-Mark well the roth and inth houses, planets therein, ise casting an aspect to their cusps, and to planets therein, But if none of these testimonies exist, then take notice of and 5th houses in the same way.
Planets, or 8 , in the 5 th, in good aspect to Moon and Venus, the ascendant and 5th, their rulers in fruitful signs show hildren, and more especially when Jupiter and Venus are in pect to the Moon, or ruler of the 5 th.
Ierschel, Saturn, Mars, and 8 , deny children, or allow but Iercury acts according as he may partake with the fruitful :n planets or signs, and gives children if he be oriental, but ds when occidental.
$f$ the planets which give progeny (416) be so posited as 3 ( 415 ), and placed singly, or unaspected, give but one out should they be in bicorporeal or in feminine signs, they ans; so likewise if they be in watery signs, will produce two children at one birth. If they (415) are masculine, or in o Sol, or in masculine signs, they cause males; but otherfemininely constituted, females.
$f$ children are promised, yet Herschel, Saturn, Mars, and $₹$ th, especially in $\Omega$ or n殳, the native will lose children, and ich trouble by them. Saturn in 5th, stubborn; Mars therein, 1 refractory; Herschel makes the offspring very eccentric; ealthful; Sol in the 5th, afflicted; the Moon therein, by any planet in 8 th or 12 th, death to the children.
larrenness is the result when the malefics and the Sun are :offspring, and posited as before (417), and in barren signs, the benefics concurring, or being most elevated, a total n is indicated; but should they (417) be in feminine or signs, or supported by the testimony of the benefics, will then be granted, yet they will be liable to disease and ed. Sol in ill aspect to Herschel, or Saturn-or ruler of R, or conjunction of Sol in ill aspect to Mars or Saturn, acially if these latter be perigrine. Except powerful testio overpower the Moon in the husband's, and the Sun in 's nativity, both applying to Saturn, Herschel or 8, in the $l$ will have no family. The Moon in $\gamma, \Omega$, ks, in evil aspect n, Mars, Sun, $\mathcal{8}$, or Herschel, denotes barrenness to both
", however, planets of each condition should be configurated d have prerogative in prolific signs, there will happen a 1 of children, or will rear but very few; in the same pro-
portion as they may be able by being oriental or angular; more elevated or successively ascending ( 332 and 333).
422 When the rulers of the 10th and 11 th are givers of offspring; and are oriental, or in good places of the figure, the children will become respectable; but if occidental, or in evil places of the figure, the children will be undistinguished and obscure. Moreover, should the said rulers be in concord with the $\oplus$ and with the ist, the children will be amiable and beloved by their parents, and inherit their parents' substance; but if these be unaspected, beneficially, the children vicious, incorrigible, losing their parents' esteem, and, probably ultimately, their inheritance of substance.

423 Should the givers of offspring be happily configurated among themselves, they foreshow brotherly love and harmony, and they will mutually assist one another; more especially if the 3rd house be possessed by good planets. But if the significators afflict each other, they will excite in the family hatred, deceit, and treachery. The particular destiny of children can only be deduced by their own individual horoscopes.

## LESSON TWENTY-FIFTH.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT ENTERS ON THE NEXT PORTION.
What is the rule for judging of $\mid$ What are the effects of the malechildren?
Which are barren signs?
Which are the fruitful?
Which are the fruitful planets?
Which are the barren ?
Which are the givers of offspring?
Which testimonies give many children?
Which give twins?
Which are signs of barrenness?
What is the effect of Mercury?
Which are the watery signs?
Which are the masculine signs ?
Which the feminine?
fics in the 5th ?
What give death to offspring ?
What are the signs of barrenness?
What are the effects if the testimonies of children are conflicting in prerogative?
What make children respectable?
What keep them undistinguished?
What makes them amiable and agreeable?
When are they vicious?
What cause hatred in a family ?

## CHAPTER XXVII.

ON CONSENTANEOUS FRIENDSHIP AND ENMITY.
With regard to friendship and enmity, it may be observed that great and lasting familiarities, or disagreements, are respectively called sympathies and antipathies; while the smaller, such as arise
occasionally, and subsist for a short time only, are denominated casual intimacies and strifes; the whole are to be contemplated according to the following rules. Indications of great and lasting friendships or enmities may be perceived by observation of the ruling places exhibited in the respective nativities of both the persons between whom the friendship or enmity may exist.

## Friendship.

424 Rule 1.-Observe the Sun, the Moon, the Part of Fortune, and the Ascendant. Should all these be in the same sign, or in mutual reception, or the two ascendant be in the same sign, then there will be fixed and indissoluble friendship. If the above significators be in good aspect with the same significators in the other's nativity, then there will be minor friendship, or mere acquaintanceship. Fortunes in the 1st, 5 th, 7 th, 9 th, aud 11 th houses, many friends. Many planets ingood aspect of each other in the inth, many friends.

425 Saturn and Jupiter transiting each other's place in the two nativities, produce friendship by agreements or engagements, relating either to building, agriculture, covetousness, or by the joint inheritance in fortune, or by meeting in socreties or companies (170). Saturn and Venus, friendship on account of kindred, but it soon grows cold. Saturn and Mercury transiting each other's place, or good aspects of each other, produce friendship by conversation, business, profit, science, or confederacy.

426 Jupiter and Herschel cause friendship by meeting in one church, or by church discipline, meeting in public bodies, town offices, undertaking public concerns. Jupiter and Mars create friendship by means of dignities, combating against others. Jupiter and Venus create friendship by means of females, ecclesiastics, or attendant on charity and religious dealings. Jupiter and Mercury, friendship by means of science, painting, poetry, and philosophical inclinations (305). Public writers of every description should have Mercury unafflicted, and assisted by aspect of Jupiter and Venus, or they strive in vain to come at eminence, or to gain the public esteem.
427 Mars and Venus cause friendship by means of amours, dissipation to do wickedness (307). Venus and Mercury produce communion by means of the arts and sciences (310), by mutual interest in literature, or by females, also by being school fellows.

428 Sol, in the place of any planet in another's nativity, makes friendship for honesty, honour (278). Jupiter, for utility ( 276 ). Venus, for pleasure. Moon, according to the conveniency of her nature as she may be affected with other planets. Venus, in one where the Moon is with the other native, sure and lasting friendship.

## Enmities.

429 Rule.-Consider well the discordant positions of the malefics in each other's nativities, for if they are not in accordant familiarity (200) then great and lasting enmity between the natives whose nativities we investigate. If the places of the Sun, Moon, or Mercury be afflicted by conjunction or ill aspects (201) of Saturn, Mars, or Herschel, the native will have a rough, turbulent, and quarrelsome life, and many enemies.

430 Saturn and Mars produce enmity and contention, and often foreshow premeditated fraud and villany. Jupiter and Mars produce enmity by politics, improper preferment, or interested measures of government. Mars and Mercury cause enmity by similar interest in business, or by the same parties following the same avocation. In these cases Mercury has great power, for wherever he is afflicted by aspect or position, the native is liable to much scandal, reproach, and vituperative abuse.

## Power of their Friendship.

431 The greatest sympathies that can exist in two nativities, is by having Jupiter or Venus upon the place of the Sun, Moon, Part of Fortune, or Ascendant in each other; and the luminaries of the latter upon the fortunes of the former. Jupiter, Sol, Venus, or Luna in the IIth, essentially strong, and in good aspect (200) with the ruler of the ist, strong friendship. When Mercury or 8 is in the Irth, false friends. The Sun and Moon, the Moon and Mercury or the Sun and Mercury, posited in each other's places, the friend ship is not very substantially fixed, the acquaintanceship will be fluctuating. If Saturn, Jupiter, Venus, Herschel, and Mars are ins each other's places, there will be dissensions mixed with a kind $\propto f$ friendship; and friendship seems to cease while the malefics of one is traversing the benefics of the other. He loves most whose ruler of the ascendant is a benevolent planet, or whose ruler of the ist applies to good aspect of the other. They do not long agree whose sign ascending is the same sign on the 12th, 6th, or 8th of the other.

## Power of their Enmity.

432 Ruler of the 12 th R , or in detriment to the 6 th, the native overcomes. Saturn or Mars in the 12th strong, argues the enemies die first. Who has $\Pi, 7$, or $m$ ascending, makes himself enemies. Saturn in the ascendant, or ruler thereof, in one nativity, being on the cusp of the 7th in another, then perfect hatred, and the latter will be the injured person. The greatest antipathy is where the infortunes in the one possess the place of the luminaries in the other ; and the luminaries in the latter possess the places of the infortunes in the former.

Their comparative intensity or relaxation of vigour is to be distinguished by the situation of the places which they occupy with regard to the four mentioned places (424).

LESSON TWENTY-SIXTH.
QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

Repeat the rule which shows travelling.
What is the effect of fortunes in the inth house?
What are the effects of Saturn and Jupiter transiting each other's place?
What the effects of Saturn and Venus?-Of Saturn and Mercury ?
What are the causes of friendship produced by Jupiter and Herschel? By Jupiter and Mars? By Jupiter and Venus? By Jupiter and Mercury?
What gains public writers friends?
What sort of friendship is produced by Mars and Venus ? by Venus and Mercury ?
What are the objects of Sol's friendship? What by Jupiter? By Venus? By the Moon?

Repeat the rule denoting enmity.
What give a quarrelsome life and many enemies?
What cause enmity between Saturn and Mars? Between Jupiter and Mars? Between Mars and Mercury?
What produce the greatest sympathies?
What is the effects of Mercury and 8 in the ith house ?
What give fluctuating friendship ?
What produce dissensions with friendship?
Who loves most ?
What show short agreement ?
Which enemy overcomes?
What produce the greatest antipathy?
How are you to judge of the intensity of enmity?

CHAPTER XXVIII.
ON TRAVELLING,
433 Rule.-Obsefve the power and position of the Sun, the Moon, Mars, and the Part of Fortune. If they are most of them cadent, and especially in $\gamma, \varnothing, \bumpeq$, or $\wp_{\rho}$, then the native will travel. The 9th, 3 rd, 12th, or 6 th, moveable, are tokens of travelling, especially if the Sun and Moon are both cadent. The $\oplus$ alone cadent will cause many journeys. Mars descending, more particularly in the gth, especially if he happen to be in square or opposition of Sun or Moon, produces tramping or itinerating.

434 The Moon descending from the 7 th, 9 th, or on the ist or roth, causes journeys and changes of residence, especially in $\mathcal{Y}$ or II or $\ddagger$, and short journeys if in $\sigma$, 收, $\bumpeq$, 'f, or $\mathcal{F}$. The Moon
in any part of the figure, $\square, f$, or $\mathcal{F}$, causes frequent changes of residence, but usually these changes happen very unexpectedly, or in a strange and extraordinary way; generally advantageous in $\ldots$.

435 Mercury angular in moveable or bicorporeal signs, gives restlessness of mind, and a predeliction for travelling. If these, Mars, Mercury, and Moon be just setting in $\sigma_{0}, m$, or $\notin$, cause voyages, or often travelling, long residence near the water. Also, the same, should Mercury and the Moon be in conjunction or reception, or both in the ist, 3 rd, or 9th, the native will travel long journeys.

## The Good or Ill attending the Travelling.

436 Should Jupiter or Venus rule the places of the Sun and Moon, but more especially the Moon, and in good aspect thereto, they will render the journey agreeable, as well as free from danger,

- and thee engagements abroad lucrative, and the return home speedy and unobstructed. And, provided Mercury also be present with Jupiter or Venus, utility, presents, and honour will likewise be derived from the journey. Saturn in good aspect gives inheritance; Mars, honours and office ; Herschel, a public situation.

437 The significators of travelling in ill aspect with Herschel, Saturn, Sun, Mars, and these a long distance from each other, or ascend after the other significators, then the journeys will be unfortunate, and the return replete with difficulties. Mercury in ill aspect, danger by piracy, imprisonment, or by poison ; Venus, unpleasant travelling. The afflictor in the 12th, danger of imprisonment ; in the 2nd or 3 rd, treachery by kindred or neighbours, and so on as the other houses signify (199). Being in $\mathscr{F}, \eta$, or $\nrightarrow$, mischief by shipwreck, storms, drowning, or falling into desolate and inaccessible places; in $\gamma, \Omega, m$, or $\approx m$, by precipices, or tempests, or contrary winds; in $\gamma, \approx$, or $\vartheta p$, by want of food and other necessaries, and through sickness; in II. 收, by the attack of robbers, pirates, or savages, especially if Mars or Mercury be the afflictors ; in $\ddagger$, by wild beasts and cattle. The particular times for good or ill luck are known by the Arcs of Directions.

## Cause of Travelling.

438 The Sun or Moon in the 7 th, or just setting, the native moves from different places for the gaining of situation, employment, and out of the way of public enemies. The significator of travelling, especially $\sigma$ and $\oplus$, must be observed in what house they are posited, and of what house Mars is ruler, and so judge; in the 2nd, he travels for the sake of gain ; in the roth, for honour, trade, \&c. (199); if in the 1st, he has an inclination to see fresh places. To judge further, take notice what kind of things the rulers of journeys signify, and say those are the things for which the peregrinator wishes to travel.

Whither he had better Travel.
439 The quarter of the globe to which he had better tend his steps is judged from the position of Sun and Moon. If the luminaries be placed in the ist, the travels will take place in the eastern quarters of the world ; if in the 1oth, towards the south; if in the 7th, towards the west ; if in the fourth, travel will then be prosecuted in the northern parts. And should the signs productive of travelling be II, 7 , or $\mathfrak{H}$, journeys will be constantly repeated; in the other signs, peregrinations will take place after retarded intervals. The countries to which he had better travel are chiefly those subjected to the signs of the 1st, 2nd, 9th, Ioth, and IIth; or those signs in which Jupiter, Venus, $\Omega$, or $\oplus$ are located at birth; but those in which the 8 , Herschel, Saturn, or Mars are placed must be avoided; as also those subjected to the sign of the $4^{\text {th }}$, 6 th, 7 th, 8 th, or 12 th houses.

## LESSON TWENTY-SEVENTH,

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION BEFORE THR STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What is the rule for producing travelling?
What does the Moon signify ?
Where is she to be placed ?
What is the effect of Saturn and Mars afflicting the significators of travelling ?
What signs are productive of travelling?
Which of the houses produce travelling?
How do you judge for what the native travels?
To which quarters had he better go?

Which are ill houses for travelling?
What share has Mercury in travelling?
What are the effects when Jupiter and Venus have dominion over travelling?
And what when Mercury is present with them?
What effect has the Part of Fortune?
What has bicorporeal to do with journeys?
What the tropical? What the fixed signs? And what the humane?

## CHAPTER XXIX.

## THE KIND OF DEATH.

It remains to treat of the species of death, which are to be judged, in a great measure, by the Rules already laid down in Chap. vir., whether death will ensue from an oriental or occidental position (245). The place of the meeting of the killing rays must be considered to point out the character of death to a certain extent (199).

The configuration of the stars, the properties of the aforesaid (24I) anaretic places, and the nature of the signs, as in Chap. ix., and of the faces, as in Chap. iv., are, also, all of them co-operative.

440 Rule. - Death is always created by a train of byil direction 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 health (254). If the ascendant and the hyleg be well aspected, and if Jupiter, Venus, Moon, or Mercury, well aspected, be placed in the 8th house, the native dies a natural death. The nature of the death is to be judged of chiefly by the second direction in operation at the time :-

44 I Herschel cannot kill by himself, but his ill aspects assist to destroy life; and where they occur, will produce something sudden, singular, or extraordinary in the nature of the death (177), often by drowning, sometimes by machinery, which will often happen while the native is in his employment (450).

441A Neptune will help to destroy life when in ill aspects to the hyleg or the giver of life.

442 Saturn causes all cold diseases, colic, coughs, illiac passion, agues, rheumatism, consumption, dropsy, flux, \&c.; and if violent symptoms are perceived, he brings death by blows, falls, suffocation (451), the latter especially in Scorpio. Take notice also of the sign in which the planet is placed ( $\mathrm{I}_{77}$ ).

443 Fupiter brings death by quinsey, impure state of the blood, liver complaints, spasms, diseases of the lungs (178). If violence attend the death, it may be by sentence of a judge.

444 Mars causes death by fever, wounds, spitting of blood, erysipelas, childbirth, \&c. If by violence, he kills by gun-shot or sword, suicide, or fire ; by breaking blood vessels, by bites of mad dogs, syphilis (179).

445 Venus produces death by cancer, ringworms, scurvy, dysentery, diabetes, or wasting away, fistulas, and putrid diseases. If violence attend, she causes poison (181).

446 Mercury produces death by fury, madness, melancholy, epilepsy, coughs, and obstructions. If violence attend, death is caused by accident, sport, or by robbers (462).

447 The Moon. When the ascendant or Sun is hyleg, the Moon will assist in causing death by cold phlegmatic diseases, and if she be placed in $๒, m$, or $\notin$, by drowning (183)

448 The Sun will assist to cause death by his ill aspects to the Ascendant or Moon if either be hyleg, and then he acts like Mars, and if in Leo will produce death by fire, if other testimonies accord (180).

## On a Violent Death.

449 When the lords of death may fully possess their own peculiar and natural properties, and when Herschel, Saturn, Mars, may be in elevation above them, death will ensue in the modes above detailed, and in the ordinary course of nature. But a violent, or remarkable death happens when both the malefics attack both Sun and Moon, or have only one, and at the same time the Ascendant be afflicted (250). 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 shows a painful death. Saturn causes slow lingering deaths, and Mars and Herschel cause them to be more sudden.

450 Herschel by machine accidents, as on railways, drinking, bathing, shipwreck; by the mob (441).

451 ro 461 If Saturn be in fixed signs, oriental, and in semisquare, square, sesquisquare, or opposition of Sun, he will produce death by suffocation, occasioned either by multitudes of people, or by hanging, or strangulation; so, likewise, should he be occidental, and the Moon be succedent to him, he will operate the same effects. If he be posited in beastial signs, the native will be destroyed by wild beasts ; and if Jupiter also offer testimony, being at the same time afflicted, the death will then occur in public, by day. If Satura be in the 1st, in opposition to the Sun or Moon when setting, will cause death in prison ; if Saturn be configurated with Mercury, and especially with Serpentis, in the 4 th face of Scorpio, Saturn will produce death by venomous wounds or bites, and by reptiles and wild beasts; and, should Venus also attach herself to Saturn and Mercury thus combined, death will ensue by poison or female treachery. If Saturn or Herschel be in ஏ, mर, $m$, or $\mathcal{F}$, and evilly configurated with the Moon, he will operate death by means of water, intoxication, by drowning and suffocation; and if found near Argo, by shipwreck. Should Saturn or Herschel be in $\varphi$, छ, $\bumpeq$, or $\wp \rho$, and the Sun or Mars in conjunction or opposition, death will be caused by the fall of houses or buildings; and, if posited in the mid-heaven, death will happen by falls from heights or precipices; if in the $4^{\text {th, }}$, by being buried under the earth, \&c.-These are the various effects of Saturn and Herschel, when configurated as described. Mars with the Pleiades, and Saturn with Regulus, denote danger of a violent death. Mars in conjunction, square, or opposition of Moon-and Saturn in the same aspect of the Sun from angles, shew a violent death; also, Sun or Moon in square, or opposition of Saturn or Mars from the $4^{\text {th }}$ or roth houses. Saturn or Mars with caput Algol, and Moon with Deneb, he dies by sentence.

462 Mars in II, m, , ww, and in the first half of $f$, and posited in square, or in opposition to the Sun or Moon, and Mars, eventually will operate death by slaughter, either by civil or foreign was. Ik

Mars be near Caput Algol, in the 5th face of Taurus (19), he will produce death by beheading, decapitation, or by mutilating a limb. If in $\eta$ or $\Varangle$, he will cause death by surgical amputation, burning, searing, or by spasms or convulsions. Should Mars be found in the $4^{\text {th }}$ or roth house, death will be inflicted by impalement or hanging, especially if Mars be within 5 degrees of Cepheus or Andromeda. If Mars be just setting, and especially in opposition or square of Sun or Moon (327), he will produce death by fire; Mars with Aldebaran, by a stab; in quadrupedal signs, by falls and fractures. Should Jupiter, however, bear testimony to Mars, and be at the same time afflicted, death will ensue from the wrath of rulers, and from judicial condemnation, or in an affair of honour. as duelling chartering, \&c. If Venus add testimony, death by women; if Mercury, by robbers, pirates, \&c.

463 If it happen that Herschel, Saturn, and Mars be in reception with each other, or in opposition from the ist or 7th among themselves, or with the Sun or Moon, death will be more certain, but its species or quality, and its dominion, will depend upon that one malefic which may occupy anaretic places. And all, Herschel, Saturn, and Mars claim prerogative in the anaretic places (243); the bodies of persons who thus die will not have a churchal interment, but will be devoured by beasts and birds; these circumstances will especially ensue when the malefics are found in signs similar in form to beasts and birds, and provided the benefics should neither offer testimony to the 4 th house, nor to the anaretic places (244).

Lastly, death will occur abroad if the planets controlling the anaretic places be cadent, especially if the Moon be therein, and more especially if she be in square or opposition to the anareta.

464 One direction, however malevolent it may be, rarely kills, and in most nativities there is required a train of malevolent directions to concur to death; where several malevolent directions concur so together without the aid or intervenings of the benevolents, they fail not to destroy life (244). In such train of directions, the foremost of the malevolent train is the killing place, and the second shew the time of death; but the following directions, though benevolent, shew the quality. If the train fall altogether, and none follow, for the quality observe those which precede, though at a distance and benevolent also, for though the benevolent contribute to the preservation of life, yet they frequently specify the disease which is the cause of death (178 and 181). Notice the nature of the planets and the signs in which they are placed. In violent deaths, the genethliacal positions of the Sun and Moon are to be observed, and how the malefics affect them, and how the Sun and Moon are concerned by directions in the quality of death.

## LESSON TWENTY-EIGHTH.

## QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

By what is death produced ?
What is the nature of death produced by Herschel-by Sa-turn-by Jupiter-by Marsby Venus-by Mercury-and by the luminaries?
When is a violent death produced ?
Name the violent deaths pro'duced by Herschel ?

What are the effects of Saturn -of Saturn and Herschelof Saturn and Mercury-and of Saturn and Mars ?
What does Mars alone produce?
What when combined with the luminaries-if with Venusand if with Mercury ?

## CHAPTER XXX.

OF THE PARENTS.
465 In conformity to nature, the Sun, 4th house, and Saturn represent the person or the father ; and the Moon, 1oth house, and Venus denote that of the mother. And, as these are found afflicted among themselves, or otherwise, we infer so will be the situation of the parents and their affairs. The planets which are configurated with the luminaries shew what relates to their fortunes and possessions; for if they are surrounded, within 30 degrees, either before or after, by the benefics, and by such stars and planets as are of the same nature as themselves, their fortunes will be illustrious and splendid; particularly if the Sun be attended by the bodies which rise before him; or the Moon be followed within 30 degrees by bodies that rise after her. If Saturn and Venus be orientally posited, or in the M. C., they foreshow the prosperity according to the particular circumstances of each parent. If the Sun and Moon hold no good aspects with Jupiter and Venus, the adverse fortunes of the parents, their humble state, and obscurity are then denoted, especially if Saturn and Venus are debilitated. But if Sun and Moon are variously configurated with both good and evil stars, the parents are subjected to vicissitudes of fortune, never rising above the mediocrity, as, for instance, when Mars ascends next in succession to the Sun, or Saturn to the Moon; and the benefics weakly situated. If the $\oplus$, in the nativity, be found in a favourable position with the stars, configurated with the Sun and Moon, the affairs of the parents will then remain steady and secure ; but if the posifions be discordant, and situated in a bad place of the figure, with Malefic stars, their affairs will be unproductive of good, and be unprofitable.

## The probable Duration of Life to the Parents.

466 In reference to the father, a long life is presaged, if Jupiter or Venus be in any way configurated with Sol or Saturn-or, also, if Saturn be in sextile or trine, and strongly dignified in other respects. But if Saturn be debilitated, or in square or opposition of Sol, and if both Saturn and Sun be in cadent houses, or Mars be elevated above or rise before Sol and Saturn, then the father is full of infirmities; but, if in other houses, the father will die in the early part of his life, and suffer much sickness. The shortness of his life is particularly intimated by the Sun and Saturn being in the 10 th or 1st houses; and affliction, if Sun or Saturn be in the $4^{\text {th }}$ or 7th house. If Mars be elevated above Sol, the father will die suddenly, or receive an injury in his face or eyes; but shoutd Mars be so aspected to Saturn, he will be afflicted by pains in the limbs (177).

467 In reference to the mother-should Jupiter be configurated to the Moon or Venus-or should Venus alone behold the Moon by conjunction, sextile, or trine, the mother will enjoy health and longevity. But, if Mars be posited in any of the angular or succedent houses in ill aspect to the Moon or Venus, or if Saturn be thus configurated with the Moon, retrograde, slow in motion, or cadent, adverse accidents and disease will attend the mother. Should Saturn or Moon, on the contrary, be swift in motion and angular, but in ill aspect, they portend that her life will be short, and frequently afflicted. In the same manner, should Mars be thus aspected to the Moon, she oriental, the mother will be liable to hurts, injuries, and sudden death; but if the Moon be occidental, death will be occasioned by miscarriage, in parturition, by inflammation, or by wounds. Should Mars make these aspects to Venus, death will then take place from fever, or sudden sickness. Saturn afflicting the Moon when she is oriental, inflicts the mother, disease and death from extreme cold, or slow tevers; but should the Moon be occidental, the danger arises from affections of the womb, or by consumption.
" In the investigation of all these circumstances, it is highly essential that the property of the signs, in which are situated the stars actuating the influence, should be also taken into consideration; and that by day the Sun and Venus should be principally observed; and, by night, Saturn and Venus." Thus, from the nativity of a child, may the principal concerns of the parents be ascertained; such is the sympatny existing by this bond of nature and consanguinity, that little difference will be found, if compared with the proper nativity of each parent.
"If, however, after due attention has been paid to the foregoing principals, a more specific inquiry should still be demanded, it will then become necessary to assume the place allotted to the paternal or maternal condition, for an horoscope or ascendant, in order to
persue the investigation. In these, as in all other cases, the mode in which the influences are comixed, must be carefully kept in view. Kemember, that a star does not render a vigorous influence, unless it was fully in communication at the time of birth."

468 Rules, 1 .-In the figure erected for the father, if the nativity be diurnal, note the degree in which the Sun is posited in the child's nativity, and make that degree ascending upon the horoscope for the father; and conformably to that, order the cusps of all the other houses by the rules herein laid down. 2.-If the figure be erected for the mother, then take the degree of Venus instead of the Sun, and proceed in the other respects the same. But if the nativity be nocturnal, take the degree of Saturn for the father, and that of the Moon for the mother. And in all these cases it must be observed, that the nativity of the first-born is to be preferred, then that of the second, and so on; and that whatever is prenoted in relation to the parents, from these figures, is only súch as shall happen to them after the birth of the child, and not to anything before. 3.-The time in which any or each of these events shall happen is to be sought out by the arcs of direction, or distances, of that star which has the dominion in respect of the Sun and the angles of the world; and this I shall make perfectly easy to the meanest understanding, when I come to treat of directions in general (Chap. xxxiit).

## LESSON TWENTY-NINTH.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

What are the significators of the native's father?
What of the mother?
What rules their fortunes?
Which shew prosperity?
What indicate adversity ?
What are the effects of the luminaries variously configurated ?
What have you to notice of the Part of Fortune?
How do you judge of the duration of life of the parents?
What does Saturn afflicted signify?
What afflicts the father ?
What shows shortness of life?

What denote sudden death and sickness?
What give length of life to the mother ?
What afflict her health ?
How do you judge of what disease the mother will die?
Have the signs any effect in the foregoing affairs ?
How would you erect a figure for the father out of the child's natus?
How the mother?
How do you judge of the time of any of the events affecting the parents ?

## CHAPTER XXXI.

OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS.
Under this head of enquiry, a general and cursory investigation only can be performed, and an attempt to dive into minute particulars would be fruitless, and would prove to be merely a vain search after things not open to philosophy.

469 The next consideration in the native's geniture is the place of brethren, and this is taken from the sign on the M. C. and the cusp of the 11th (416), and the maternal places, which is the position of Venus by day, and the position of the Moon by night. For, as this can only relate to children born of the same mother, this sign on M. C., and that which succeeds it being maternal, are considered as indicative of the mother and her children, the same is therefore properly allotted to brothers and sisters. Hence, provided this place be configurated with the benefics, there will be several brothers and sisters, the number of them depending upon the number and positions of such benefic stars ( 418 ), whether in bicorporeal signs or single form. If, however, the malefics (417) have superiority in number or power, or in the 4th, the brothers or sisters will be few in number, particularly if any of the malefics surround the Sun. Should the hostile configurations be from the Ascendant, Saturn will then represent the first-born brother, and would destroy him by lingering sickness; and Mars would destroy them all. If both Saturn and Mars be in the ist or 7 th show paucity of brethren.

470 Again, should the stars, which promise brethren be well affected in the mundane situations, the fortunes of the brethren will be respectable and famous; but humble and obscure if the contrary positions happen. If the malefics be elevated above (which is possible) those which give brethren, their constitution will be delicate, and their lives short. Stars constituted masculinely (418) represent brothers; those femininely, sisters. The more oriental stars represent the elder born; and those which are more occidental, the younger.

## On the Agreement of the Brethren.

471 Should the stars which give brethren be harmoniously configurated (200) with that one which is ruler of the sign allotted to brethren, the brethren will be mutually friendly and affectionate; and if the same planets be in good aspect to the $\oplus$, the brethren will live together in communion; but if these stars be found in contrary positions (201), the brethren will then be at variance, practising enmity and fraud, the cause must be judged from those houses' signification (199), from which they cast their ill aspects. Rulers of the ist and 3rd in good aspect, perfect agreement; in ill
aspect, the contrary; or if the 8 , or Saturn, or Mars, be therein, peregrine, discord and variance.

## LESSON THIRTIETH.

## QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE THE STUDENT PROCEEDS.

From what do you judge brethren?
What show many brethren?
What denote few brethren?
What are the effects if malefics rule?
If they are in the ascendant ?
If in the 4th ?
If in the 7th?
What portend short life to brethren?

How do you judge whether they will be brother or sister ?
What foreshows the elder brethren?
What denotes agreement among brethren?
What disagreement ?
What effect has the Part of Fortune?

## CHAPTER XXXII.

## MALE OR FEMALE.

The foregoing speculations are deduced from an investigation of the positions of the heavens at the time of birth; but in order to know whether the infant be male or female during the state of preguancy, the time of conception only must be considered. For this purpose we must not rest on a single basis, nor can it be presumed on one direction alone, we must particularly-

472 Observe the situation of the Ascendant, the Sun, and the Moon ; and those stars which possess any prerogatives in those places, and of the mode in which the planets ruling them may be constituted. See whether the majority are masculinely or femininely situated; and prediction then must be regulated in conformity to their disposition. The masculine planets are the Sun, Herschel, Saturn, Jupiter and Mars. Also, Mercury is common to both genders, because at certain times he produces dryness; at other times moisture, and performs each in an equal ratio. The planets are also said to be masculine when they rise before the Sun, and between the ist and ioth, and between the 7 th and 4 th. The feminine planets are the Moon and Venus, and especially when they set after the Sun, and between the 4th and ist, or between the roth and 7th. Also the nature of the signs are to be noticed, in which the planets are placed. The Masculine signs are the odd signs; the feminine are the equal signs. Thus, from the sex chiefly prevalent, as observed by these rules, that of the native may be rationally inferred.

## Of Twins.

With respect to the probability of the birth of twins, or more, at once, you must-

473 Observe again the Ascendant, the Sun, and the Moon; for when two or all three, possess $\mathbb{I}, f$, and $\not \cdots$, or many prolific stars cast good aspects to the same, that will be a plural conception. The number then generated is known from the planet which is connected with the ruling places; and the sex or sexes are determined by the planets configurated with the Sun, Moon and Ascendant. When both Sun and Moon are in the M. C., twins are procreated. When Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars have configuration with the 1st, Sun, and Moon, in Gemini, Sagittary, or Pisces, three males are generated; but three females when Venus, Moon, and Mercury are configurated in the same way. When Saturn, Jupiter, and Venus are thus disposed, then two males and one female will be born; but Venus, Moon, and Mars, then two females and one male, and so on.

In cases of the above kind, however, it most usually happens that the conception has not been complete, and that the children are born with some remarkable imperfection or deformity; and these appear among the wonders of the day, although the cause has a radical foundation in nature, and can be accounted for by the Astral Philosopher.

## Of Monstrous or Defective Birth.

474 When the Sun and Moon are cadent, without any good aspect to the ist house, or the angles possessed by the maleficr, then a monstrous or defective birth. In these cases observe th; last full or new Moon, together with the ruler thereof, and the ruler* of the Sun and Moon, for these unconnected with the precedin full or new Moon, what is then generated will be of unnatural conformation. And, if in addition to this absence of connection, the Moon and Sun be in $\gamma, \gamma, \Omega, f$, or $\gamma \rho$, with Herschel, Saturn, and Mars, in angles, what is then cenceived will not be perfectly human shape ; but if Jupiter or Venus interpose their good aspects, and give testimonies to Sun and Moon, then what is conceived will not be of human conformation, but of a fierce and savage natura If Mercury support the luminaries, the disposition will be agreeable to nature, but the form of the body will be unnatural (327) ; or, Sun and Moon be in II, 収, or «rt, and the ruling planets discordan, then the offspring will be of proper conformation, but monstrous quality. If either Herschel, Saturn, or Mars give testimony in any of the foregoing positions, what is then generated will be irrational, or of ungovernable qualities ; but if Jupiter or Venus give testi, mony, the offspring will naturally possess the mental accomplishments, with an hermaphroditical conformation (332). If Mercury
alone give testimony to the aforesaid positions of the Moon and Sun, that which is procreated will be deaf and dumb, though intellectually well qualified and ingenious.

The foregoing refer to the time of conception, but what may befall the limbs after birth is judged by the figure of birth, and fully explained in Chapter xxi, and page ios.

Distinct from this species of conception, is that which, though perfectly natural and well conformed, yet is void of stamina (259), and hence termed "an embryo not nourished." This kind of conception, is that which either Sun or Moon in an angle, is in conjunction with a malefic and that luminary giver of life (242) to such, no duration of life.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

## TO JUDGE OF THR EFFECTS OF THE ARCS OF DIRECTIONS,

475 RUle 1.-The general nature of the Planets' aspects must be considered at the time of birth ; as also other Directions coming up at the same time, and then judge according to the native's situation in life.

476 RULE 2.-When direction is complete, the house in which the body directed falls will help to point out the character of the circumstance it will produce, as well as the signification of the house over which both bodies rule (19g). The face in which the direction falls; thus, if Sun or Moon come to an ill aspect with Mercury in the gth, or with Herschel (he being in ill aspect to Mercury at birth) may very probably denote a lawsuit (167). If ill directions fall in the Ascendant, they generally affect health; if in the 2nd, his property, \&c. A good direction gives prosperity from such things or persons as the Promissor signifies ; and also as the house over which he presides indicates.

477 RULE 3.-The extent and power of the directions are to be properly contemplated, according to the degree of angular power of the Promissor in the Radix, the sign in which it is posited, and its freedom from affliction; also the opposing influences are to be well considered, together with the subsequent direction. The effect of one direction will operate till another comes up. If the Significator be the stronger, the direction will operate with ease ; but if the Promissor be the stronger, the effects will fully operate. The ill directions of Sol and Saturn will not be so very evil if Sol be in good aspect of Jupiter at birth.

478 Rule 4.-If the Significator and Promissor be both weak in the Radix, and the direction falls in either delilities, the effects
of that direction will only be weak, which otherwise might have been very strong; and if they be both weak in the Radix, or ill aspected, and the direction happens in a good house, and in the dignities of the Significator; even then the effects will not be so strong, either for good or for evil, as if they had been essentially strong in the Radix. Observe, also, whether the direction falls near eminent fixed stars, and so judge, \&c. If the nature of the star agrees in nature with the significator, then the effect of direction will be adjuvanted, et vice versa.

479 Rule 5.-In applying the effects of direction, you must always consider the Age, Position in Life, Gender of the native; because their significations are always expressed according to the Ration of the years; that direction which may signify marriage between 20 and 30 years of age, is very probable to come to pass; but that same direction coming up at the age of 2 or 3 , would have no effect upon the child, but it might denote marriage, \&c., to some person in the family. Again, the directions in the child's nativity will fall more generally upon the parents than upon the native, till he have attained the age of 5 or 6 years.

480 Rule 6.- If two directions come up at one, or nearly one, and the same time, and the one good and the other evil (unless they be diametrically opposed to each other), the effects of both will appear; but especially that which cohears with the revolution of the year, or that which appears the most powerfully posited, \&ec., at Birth (rule 4). If they agree in effect, then they are necessarily more powerful; as also when both Significator and Promissor, shall sympathise together; still keeping in mind the signification of the house at which the direction falls. Many conflicting events frequently occur at the same period, and a person may, at one and the same time, lose a kinsman, yet inherit his substance; or be at the same time in ill health, yet prosperous and advantageously established in regard to fortune.
48 I How long the effects of directions will operate is to be judged according to their strength or debility. The effects are often brought about by secondary direction and by transits. The effects of directions arise not simply from the impression made at the moment of birth, nor from the heavens alone, but from the homergene force of both, by the help of transits, by which the powers of direction, impressed at the time of birth, are converted into acts; whence it is, that the effects of directions always happen not at the time precisely limited, but a little sooner or a little later.

482 Why do not the effects of directions appear at the birth ? Because the Promissor is not actually in the place of the significator, but only in power ; consequently, their effects are afterwards brought into action by successive motion, and so many revolutions of years of the nativity, as the Promissor is distant from the Circle of Position of the Significator in degrees of the Equator. For there
is then a Union of Promissors' virtue, being both actually in the same circle of Position; and the time is marked out by the Arc of that motion, and then the same directions are brought to act by a secondary or renovated impression of their virtues upon the native, as an addition to the original and universal impression at the moment of birth. So that it appears there is a combination of general and particular influences upon the native, and a conjunction of powers and acts to produce the original impressed effects.

483 We direct the following five places and planets, which signifiy all persons and matters-
ist.-The horoscope or ascendant signifies all matters which affect the body or mind; or change of residence, travelling, sickness, health, birth, or death of children, \&c. When it meets good directions of fortunate planets, or any others well dignified and aspected, then it shows health, prosperity, peace, and contentment ; but with bad directions, sickness, mischief, crosses, adversaries, discontentment, and other afflictions of like kind. N.B.-All mundane directions act powerfully, and endure many weeks.

2nd.-The M.C. has signification of employment, friendship, possession of children, trade or profession ; honour, credit, office, mother. Mundane directions, happening at birth, act all through life (217).

3rd.-The directions of the Sun have generally the most potent effects between 23 and 42 years of age. Authority of action is exercised in the mind, the career of life is entered upon, distinction and glory are desired, puerile irregularities are relinquished for more orderly conduct, and the pursuit of honour, preferment, and favour of the great. It also signifies the father and his affairs.

4th.-The Moon has the greatest effect in infancy, affecting both body and mind, also wealth and character, journeys, marriage, the estate of his wife, women, and near kinsfolk,

5th.-The part of fortune we direct to incidents affecting the substance or wealth, and family affairs.
484 We may direct Mercury for the intellectual faculties of the mind, journeys, scholarship, for the mind is aroused to discipline and instruction, imbibing the seed of learning, and developing, as it were, the elements and germs of genius and abilities, and their peculiar quality. Mercury has the most influence from 5 to 15 years of age. Venus signifies matrimony, love, pleasure, ornaments, maids, women, \&c. From her, the movement of the seminal vessels originates, as well as an unrestrained impetuosity and precipitancy in amours. We direct Mars for animosity, war, the estate of brethren; for he induces austerity of life, together with vexation, care, and trouble, having most power between the age of 40 and 55. We direct Jupiter for glory, gravity, foresight, prudence, sagacity, honour, respect, privilege, children, religion, sobriety, \&c.

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We direct Saturn to signify ancestors, inheritance, fears, jealousies, mistrusts, \&c., according as Saturn is well or ill affected. We direct Herschel to signify journeys, advancement, science and literature, inventions, discoveries, public bodies, deaths of distant relations, and public writers; also, trades connected with danger of loss of life therein.

484 A I direct Neptune much after Herschel for inventions and discoveries of new lights in arts and sciences, for good or evil as it may be found at birth, or by directions and transits which may be found therein after birth (441A). Neptune will help to delay marriage, and cause separation if in or near the 7th house, or throwing evil influences to the Moon and Venus in the radix. Many things have come to pass which have not been accounted for by professors, who have closed their eyes to the same, or have been afraid to acknowledge the cause, or to dig deeper into it to try to give the student a knowledge of its influence and effects. Now, students, be your own professors in this matter, and try to have it opened to the new light upon a plan of improvement. Dip deeper into the science of Astrology, there is far too much of that skimming on the top, and dabbling with the science before getting any real knowledge of it. This may arouse the minds of some of our writers on the subject of Neptune in the future. The cause of this lack of knowledge may be through the want of a good work like this, and the day is not far distant in the womb of time when the doors of the treasure houses will be no longer locked to students, but will be unbarred and opened to give light to the mind of every seeker.

But to insist on tedious proofs is vain, The art defends itself, the art is plain; For art well grounded forces to believe, It cannot be deceived, nor can deceive. Events foretold fulfil the prophecy, What fortune seconds, how can man deny ? The proofs are sacred, and to doubt would be Not reason's action, but impiety.
Students, by having this book in your own study, many events will knock at your door. Open it, and let them enter to the seeker.

SPECIFIC RULES.

## Ascendant to conjunction or ill aspect of Saturn.

485.-Saturn oriental of the Sun, will impair the native's health, according to the sign in which Saturn is found at birth (177), especially if the Ascendant be hyleg (242), family affliction, mischief by elderly persons, or Saturnine affairs (170), accidents, falls, bruises, consumption-Saturn not being ruler of the ist, danger of death; if in the eighth, and near violent fixed stars, it is almost
sure to produce death. Saturn in $ూ, m$, or $\mathfrak{\epsilon}$, danger of drowning, dropsy, small-pox, measles ; in $m$, danger of poisoning by women, gambling, drinking, or the treachery of enemies. In $\gamma, \Omega$, or $f$, danger of falls, blows, bruises, \&c. ; in $\Upsilon$, a hurt or stroke in the head, especially if Saturn be in the Ascendant at birth; $\Omega$ or 7 , danger by fire, and his property is likely to be destroyed by that element. Saturn in 8, 收, or bi, accidents by being crushed, buried alive, \&c. ; in $\gamma$, danger of being harmed by a four-footed animal, probably a bull, \&c. ; in vo, defrauded, robbed, and other losses of property. Saturn in II, $\bumpeq$, or $2 m$, danger of accidents from falls from heights; in $\bumpeq$, unsuccessful in most pursuits, let him neither court nor marry, he is likely to be robbed, and if Saturn rules the first, he will be in danger of hazarding his life to rescua others from impending danger; many sorrows, and very melancholy. Saturn in the 2nd, or ruler thereof, afflicted on account of bonds, security, and such things, as the second house signifies. Saturn in the 3 rd, at birth, the native suffers from neighbours, brethren, short journeys, death among his relations, and disagreement with his acquaintances. If ruler of the 4 th, thoughts of changing residence, but to his disadvantage; danger of death to his father. Saturn, ruler of the 5 th, a criminal intercourse ; especially if Saturn be in ill aspect of Mars or Venus at birth, an illegitimate child will be laid to him. He is unsteady, given to drinking, gaming, and in danger of debilitating his constitution, more especially if $m$ be in the 5 th. If Saturn be ruler of the 6th, ill health, bad servants (if any), loss by tenants and small cattle (if any), his paternal aunt or uncle will suffer, and be in danger of death, especially if the native be very young, say under 7 years of age. Saturn, ruler of the 7 th, many public enemies, anxiety about wife or husband, fall out with many persons, danger of loss in lawsuit, loss in trade, and if he be in partnership, disagreement and defrauding; if married, family broils, abuse, and danger of death to wife. If the man be unmarried, and engaged with a female in courtship, he breaks off his acquaintance, and acts very dishonourably, breaking his promise of marriage, and so on ; danger of being robbed, is quarrelsome, and given to boasting and fighting. Saturn, ruler of the 8 th, defrauded of property left him by the death of a relation, especially if Herschel be in ill aspect of Saturn at birth. If Saturn rule the 9 th, suffers from pretended religious persons, especially if Jupiter or Saturn are in ill aspect in the radix; he must not travel, for in this he would be in danger of his life. If ruler of the 1oth, unsuccessful in business, loses his honour, for if the Ascendant come to square of Saturn then the roth would be afflicted, loss from mean disposed persons. If Saturn rule the irth, false friends, disappointment in expectations, with loss of reputation. If ruler of the 12th, danger of imprisonment, much sorrow and trouble, unprofitable in large cattle and servants (if any) danger of suicide, with great anguish of mind, his maternal aunt or uncle will be in danger of death, many enemies.

If the Ascendant under these directions be afflicted, then the evils will be increased; but if the Ascendant be befriended, then these untoward events will be mitigated and diminished; also, if Saturn be occidental of the Sun at birth.

## Ascendant to the good aspects of Saturn.

486 Render the native steady, honourable, favours from elderly men; if Saturn be strong, gain by agriculture, gardening, mines, colliers, buildings, will, or inheritance. It is said to be a good time, his engagements prosper, to let lands, or renew leases, build or speculate with Saturnine people, or things, and employments. If Saturn be ruler of the 8th, and in good aspect of Sun and Moon, or ruler of the 1 st, he is likely to receive a legacy, or be-benefited by the death of a person.

## Ascendant to good aspects, parallel, or conjunction of $\mathcal{F}$ upiter.

487 Produce prosperity, increase of wealth, inclined to be prosperous, new friends, cheerfulness, credit, honourable employment, the birth of children or their settlement in life, preferment (if a clergyman) and an improved state of health, and of much happiness, and, if capable, marriage. If lord of 8 th, a bequest ; to a scholar, some degree of preferment; if lord of 12 th , gain, if a dealer in cattle. If Jupiter be strong in the radix, it is more beneficial, and produces greater prosperity ; religious, if Jupiter is lord of 9 th ; if lord of 7 th, marriage ; to a farmer, excellent crops, and his cattle do well.

## Ascendant to ill aspects of fupiter.

488 Will cause quarrels with clergymen, magistrates, landlords, crosses, lawsuits, losses in trade, or by suretiship, or by travelling, or false friends ; but except Jupiter be much vitiated at birth, the ill aspects by direction will not cause any lasting evil-diseases according to the sign in which Jupiter is placed, as ( 178 ). If the 8 falls in $m$ or $\Omega$, danger of plurisy, or a passion of the heart.

Ascendant to conjunction, parallel, or ill aspects of Mars.
489 These are very evil directions, and indicate many miseries, and sometimes death; accidents by fire-arms, cuts, blows, injuries by animals; Mars afflicted in II or m, falls and broken limbs, fevers, small-pox, madness plague, boils, giddiness, pestilence, danger by robbers, horses, iron, stone, gunshot, wounds, or swords; false accusation, it makes the native quarrelsome, death of friends, especially if the direction be to the hyleg; in Airy signs, he causes falls; in Fiery, fevers, duelling, hurts by fire, lightning and inflam: mations, it also causes imprisonments, danger to those who are imprisoned, murder, bloody flux ; in Earthy, pestilential com-
plaints ; in Watery, scalds, violent fluxes, and perils by waters, and inflammation of the plura and intestines. Mars in Pisces, afflicted by measles, small-pox, scabs, and cutaneous diseases, losses by military men, or persons in power, he brings various injuries; if Mars be lord of the M. C, it is attended with great infamy; and if lord of the 2nd, he wastes his substance peculiarly. While this direction lasts avoid all business and negociations. If Mars is anareta, it causes death; If Mars rules the 7th, many enemies, false friends.

## Ascendant to good aspect of Mars.

490. Causes military advancement, the birth of children (generally males), journeys, and success in trade or employment, especially if a surgeon, mechanic, chemist, or dealer in metals ; in a woman's nativity it frequently causes marriage, especially if Mars be lord of the 7 th ; if Mars be lord of the 2 nd, it greatly augments the substance, gains by horse-racing; if a soldier, he will be promoted; if ruler of M. C., great glory and honour ; if lord of 7 th, marriage.

> Ascendant to parallel or conjunction of Sun.

491 If Sol be well aspected at birth he gives dignity, office, fame and reputation, and success in all matters connected with power; if Sol be lord of the 1oth, be is a favourite of a prince or nobleman; if Sol be ill aspected, he is likely to cause anxiety, diseases, pains in the head, and hurts in the right eye, especially if he be in Airy signs: in Fiery, or afflicted by Mars, fevers, or ophthalmia. They also say it causes all the actions of a man's life to be made public ; makes him waste his substance, and quarrel with his brethren and sisters.

## Ascendant to the good aspects of Sun.

492 Health of body, peace of mind, an increase of friends, \&c. ; also preferment and creditable employment, honourable journeys, \&c., especially if Sol was in good aspect of Mars or Moon at birth ; affairs generally successful ; if Sol rules the gth, much journeying; if the roth, he arrives at dignity.

## Ascendant to the bad aspects of Sun.

493 Troubles and diseases in the head, envy or ill treatment from a person in power, quarrels, enemies, lawsuits, prosecutions, \&c., also decay of estate, deceit, and disrespect to the native, danger of shipwreck and imprisonment, complaints in the eyes, head, face, acute diseases, fevers, \&c.; death or danger to the native's father, if lord of the 11th; if of the 8th, danger of death to the native.

A scendant to parallel, or conjunction, or good aspects of Venss.
494 Pleasure and content, he is beloved of women, marries, especially if lady of the 7 th, or has a daughter born if ruler of the 5th, or married ; he purchases furniture, clothes, \&c., and is generally given to luxury and pleasures, especially under the conjunction, where, if Venus be afflicted, he may suffer diseases accordingly; if Venus rules the 2nd, increase of wealth; if ruler of the roth, honour and prosperous business.

## Ascendant to ill aspects of Vonus.

495 Diseases by surfeit and excess, inclined to be wild, voluptuous, intemperate, and extravagant, vicious in pursuits, and is scandalized, many troubles by women, vexations in love matters, \&c., jealousy and conjugal quarrels, health detrimented by unfortunate pleasures.

Ascendant to parallel, conjunction, or good aspects of Mercury.
496 This incites a desire to study, poetry, and mathematics, especially if ruler of the 1 st or gth; he takes a degree at the University, or enters some school or college, or goes apprentice, if a youth. It denotes a busy time with accounts, writings, law papers, \&c:, also journeys, and changes in situations. The whole good or evil according to the strength of Mercury in the radix. Monarchs contract leagues. It gives change of residence, promotion, improves his intellectual faculties, given to invention, and studious of arts and sciences, and makes bargains to his or her advantage; if Mercury be in good aspect of the Moon at birth, a journey advantageous.

## Ascendant in cvil aspect of Morcury.

497 This brings expenses by literary things and persons; if an astro philosopher, he dabbles, ill tempered ; a very unsettled time; disputes, quarrels, lawsuits, especially if Mercury is afflicted at birth, annoyances by young persons, and pilfering servants (if any), he may be arrested or questioned for some mistakes or fraud in accounts, or be libelled, or write some foolish book or libel, \&c.; it also causes cutaneous disease, coughs, affections of the breath, \&c. Much depends on the aspects to Mercury, if at birth he is in a good aspect of Jupiter or Venus, then the native prospers through the means of friends, relations, or neighbours.

> Ascendant, parallel, or conjunction of the Moon.

498 Sudden benefits or reverses, changes, journeys, preferments, losses by the populace, death of the native's mother, \&c., all depending on the strength of the Moon in the radix; it brings
marriage to males if ruler of the 7 th, and sea voyages to all if ruler of the gth; it causes lunar diseases, especially if the Ascendant be hyleg; if Luna is afflicted at birth, then danger of his life; if fortunate at birth, increase of health and wealth; journeys and bargains; preferment and happiness to the mother.

## Ascendant to good aspects of the Moon.

499 Content of mind and body, much active business and employment, a journey, or sea voyage; it gives benefits by females, neighbours, mother, or kindred; new female friends, marriage, or the birth of a daughter, public esteem and prosperity.

## Ascendant to bad aspects of the Moon.

500 Disputes and controversies, and the contrary to the last, especially with females and vulgar persons; death of a relation, misfortunes at sea, by robbery or fraud, danger to the left eye, loss of office, many public affronts, and open enemies, also lunar diseases, ill health, and also to some other of his female relatives, corrupt humours, cancers, \&c. A general tendency to gluttony and intemperance, and the consequent distempers, stomachic complaints, and all according to the sign the Moon is in at birth (183). If married, husband and wife disagree on account of jealousy; Moon lady of the 8th, in a Watery sign, danger of being drowned.

Ascendant to conjunction, parallel, or ill aspect to Herschel.
501 Evil to health, relations, and from public bodies, editors, and so on. All Herschel's effects are unexpected and sudden; if ruler of the 2nd, loss in money matters; if of the 7 th, discord in courtship and marriage, and very probably a separation. The Ascendant being hyleg, sudden dangers and extraordinary accidents.

## Ascendant to good aspects of Herschel.

502 Unexpected benefits by means of public bodies and public writers, by machinery and liquids, by arts and sciences, by discovery and patent rights, by invention and lecturing, by exhibitions of antique curiosities, and by legacies, and by such things as are connected with paragraph 169 and so on.

## Ascendant to the place of 8.

503 Health, honour, prosperity, preferment, friends, satisfaction of mind, and new acquaintances; but to the place of 8 , sickness, measles, small pox, flatulency, dispepsia; if in the second, loss of money, overcharged with debts; if in the 3rd, bad for taking journeys, ill agreement between neighbours and relations; if in the $4^{\text {th, loss of property and detriment to the father ; in the 5th, bad }}$ speculations.

Ascendant to the place of Part of Fortune.
504 Increase of wealth (if Part of Fortune be well aspected and gloriously posited), and satisfaction of mind ; if Herschel be in good aspect of Part of Fortune, he gains by discovery, as 36 I describes; if Jupiter, by the church, office, or jovial men; if Sol, by the bounty and friendship of great men (173); if Venus, by ladies, wife, and by buying and selling merchandise (174); if Mercury, by writing and management, and by such persons as are denoted in 175 ; if in ill aspect with the above, then judge the contrary.

Ascendant brought to the Cusp of the 2nd house (217).
505 The native purchases household goods, gains by business, and pecuniary undertakings are prosperous and satisfactory; to the cusp of the 3rd house, which is two-thirds of a semiarc, good for journeys, and gains by relations and neighbours ; to the cusp of the $4^{\text {thh }}$, death.

Ascendant to Rigel, Orionis, Arcturus, or North Scale.
506 Inheritance by the dead, yet entangled in love matters, tinid and melancholy, gains by the sword or the church, martial honour and preferment, gains by dealing in metals and in manufacturing articles out of steel, iron, \&c.; a good direction for cutlers, smiths, smelters, ironmongers, railway contractors, and machine manufacturers.

Ascendant to the place of Ascelli, or Capricornus.
507 Danger of fever, inflammation in the eyes, hurts from beasts, many malicious enemies, yet to martial men preferment. As these stars are of the nature of Sol and Mars combined, danger from fire, fire-arms, scalds, and hot liquids. Cooling medicine should be taken during the influence of this direction.

Ascendant to the place of Stars of the nature of Mars.
508 To Cor Leo, honours; destruction of enemies, yet likely to enter into disputation, and much inflammatory action in the system -be careful what medicine is administered.

To Aldebaron, success in honourable pursuits and with men of honour and integrity.

To Pollux, popularity and perseverance in posts of honour, gaining reputation by natural tact and talent.

To Regulus, honours, yet the native will be obnoxious to a flow of blood to the head, and Apoplexy.

To Arista, often called Spica, preferment in ecclesiastical engagements, ingenious and industrous in the 5th face of Libra.

To Propus, or to the Bull's N. Horn, a degree of eminence, and advantages from eminent and high characters.

To Hivcus, stirs the native up to valour, eminent in martial affairs, he vanquishes his enemies, often deals deceitfully to gain his ends, spoils his credit, spends his money, and sometimes takes to defrauding his creditors by taking advantage of the bankruptcy act.

To Crator, promotion, studious in divinity, ingenious and successful, health, happiness, and contentment.

To the Pleiades, Hyades, Castor, wounds or hurts in the eyes, danger from sharp instruments, and often deaths froff fever.

To Deneb, worldly happiness, yet accompanied with melancholy, troubles, and discontent.

To Markab, danger from fever, and especially to females, with imprudent conduct.

To Sirus, health and wealth, especially to soldiers and persons working in iron, and where fire and metals are used.

To Hydra's Heart, danger of being drowned, or bites of animals.

## MIDHEAVEN TO ASPECTS.

Midheaven to good aspects of Herschel.
509 Honour from public bodies, and from sciences. To evil aspects the contrary, with unexpected losses.

Midheaven, parallel, conjunction, or ill aspect of Saturn.
510 The anger of magistrates and employers is felt, loss of office and trade, disgrace and ruin may occur. Death of parents, \&c., especially if Saturn is oriental of the Sun, and Sol be above the earth. He is apt to act discreditably, his servants do the same. Conspiracies against him, acts of violence, private enmity, \&c., accusations and 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 misfortune. If in the 10th, dishonour, except Saturn was strong in the radx ; if ruler of the 6th, sickness, and liable to colds, and thievish servants. Mark well the house he rules.

Midheaven, Pavallel, or conjunction of fupiter.
51 I Preferment, employment, and numerous benefits by the favour of some person of rank, it raises in life, according to the situation of the native; it gives increase of wealth and honour, but
much depends on how the M.C. is aspected. In a married female's nativity, it benefits her husband; in children, their parents. Jupiter oriental of the Sun, and in good aspect of Sun or moon in the radix, then a lucrative employment, and often become parish officers; if in the 7 th, or dignities therein, marriage ; if in the 9 th, religious.

## Midheaven in good aspect of fupiter.

512 This acts like the conjunction, but generally with less power. The trine by Jupiter coming to the cusp of the and house gives great increase of wealth ; to the 6th, improvement of health.

## Midheaven to bad aspect of $\mathcal{f} u p i t e r$.

513 Trouble by law, lawyers, gentlemen, 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. If weak, he suffers by lawyers and parsons, and other pseudo-religionists; loss of credit, and is extravagant.

Midheaven, payallel, comjunction, or bad aspect of Mars.
514 Great mischances to life and fortnne. The wrath of powerful men fall on the native, he suffers wrong or injury in various ways ; if lord of the 12 th, imprisonment, disgrace, \&c. ; loss by fire, theft, \&c., if Mars is in Aries, Leo, or Sagittarius. 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, especially if lord of the 8 th. It kills or afflicts parents, \&c. If lord of the 7 th, lawsuits, which go against him, danger of being brought up for theft ; if lord of 6th, thievish servants, loss of cattle (if any).

## Midheaven to good aspects of Mars.

515 The native takes to military actions, fencing, shooting, riding, \&c., and he may enter the army or receive promotion; to tradesmen it denotes wealth, prosperity, good business; to kings, war or some increase in the army; if lord of the 7 th, marriage.

Midheaven, parallel, or conjurction of Sol.
516 This elevates the native to dignity, wealth, and honour, makes him hold some public office, having command or control. It gives fame and reputation, and also benefits the native's parents; death of mother if Sol be ruler of the 5th; if a Member of Parliament, he receives a title, or is made an ambassador, \&c.

## Midheaven to good aspects of Sol.

${ }_{517}$ Preferment, wealth, success, gifts, friendship, 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, or he makes a league, and he receives honour from foreign monarchs.

## Midheaven to ill aspect of Sol.

518 This causes sudden disgrace, trouble, loss of office, enemies, employment, \&c. ; it causes imprisonment, the sentence of a judge, \&c. To a tradesman, \&c., it will bring losses by fire, 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. And if Sol be lord of the 1st, 8 th, or 12 th, danger of sentence of death, \&c.

Midheaven, parallel, conjunction, or good aspect of Venus.
519 Mirth, 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.; health and happiness to the mother.

## Midheaven to evil aspects of Venus.

520 Scandal, disappointment in marriage, and disgrace by means of females, troubles, conspiracy, unfortunate wooings, dishonour, jealousy, contention, and delusion by women; loss of estate, death of a relation, and squandering of property; the opposition denotes a separation, \&cc., from a wife, and sometimes the death or misfortune of wife or sister, mother, \&c. ; if marriage occur, it is rash and unhappy. To a king, scandal about mistresses, \&c.; if married, jealousy, difference with wife. If lady of the 2nd, loss in his estate; if of the IIth, by means of friends; if of the 6th, by means of servants or cattle; if of the roth, by trade, \&c.

Midheaven, parallel, conjunction, or good aspects of Mercury.
521 Preferment and credit by learning or literary productions; much active business, especially with accompts, lawyers, booksellers, merchandise, \&c.; also the study of languages, geometry, astronomy, astrology, public speaking, \&c.; youths go out into the
world, young men set up in business, take degrees, \&c.; it brings new employments, journeys, profit by writings, \&cc. But if Mercury be weak or afflicted, the conjunction may give scandal, libels, informations, \&c., against the native.

## Midheaven to bad aspects of Mercury.

522 Trouble from Mercurial things, writings, clerks, lawyers, \&c.; false accusations, not well to sign writings, false witnesses; if lord of the IIth, false friends; beware of forgery.

Midheaven, parallel, or conjunction of the Moon.

- 523 An unquiet and busy time, afflicted with a variety of matter and action, both in body and mind; a troublesome time, now well and now ill, full of business, sometimes getting, sometimes losing. All depends on the strength of the Moon at birth; if she be strong, it benefits greatly, bringing some new occupation of a public nature, office, trade or dignity, \&c.; also journeys, if lady of 3rd, and sea voyages if lady of gth, the latter especially, if Moon be in Watery signs. In a male nativity, if ruler of 7 th, it promises marriage or female connection, and benefits by females.


## Midheaven to good aspects of the Moon.

524 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 prosperity. With a male, marriage, birth of children, male or female, as the Moon may be aspected. Family advancement.

## Midheaven to ill aspeets of the Moon.

525 Public disesteem, ill health, loss of good name and office, expense and waste of property by law or bad women, danger ta the wife, mother, daughter, \&c. Quarrels in the family, separations, punishment by the law, sentence by a judge, \&c., for offences. The greatness of the evil depends on the Moon's aspects and the sign she occupies; fixed signs make it durable.

## Midheaven to Cor Scorpio, Arista, Orionis, Rigel, or North Scale.

526 Chiefly these stars are of the nature of Jupiter and Mars, and they, as well as other stars of the same nature, produce honour, but with little profit, becomes acquainted with government officers, and preachers of the gospel, he is fond of sailing. Military men are prosperous.

Midheaven to Algonib, Bellatrix, Betalguse, Procyon, Antares, or any other Star of the nature of Mercury and Mars.

527 Many calamities, wranglings, adversaries, danger of imprisonment from writing, bonds, signings, forgery, or libelling.

Midheaven to Pleiades, or Lucida Pleiadum, Pollux.
528 Stabs, weak eyes, quarrels, and controversies, danger of imprisonment, or of some tragical end by means of women; success in martial affairs.

Midheaven to Aldebaron, Bull's S. Horn, Cor Leo, Arcturus, Spica, or Sivius.

529 Fortunate, ingenious, inventive, success in business, he gains a public office, a superintendent or overseer, he does well in waterworks and gas-works, honour by the gentry, chemical and martial performances.

Midheaven to Algol, or Hydra's Heart.
53. Trouble, dishonour, riotous, murderous; he is turbulent, and it would be well to keep out of all danger of disputation, as he would be sure to be brought to justice, then transported for violent acts.

## Midheaven to the Dragon's Head.

531 Honour and prosperity, popularity and preferment, gain and contentment, trade and respect. But to the Dragon's Tail, dishonour and losses, scandal and contempt, loss and infamy.

## Midheaven arriving at the different Houses.

532 To the 11th house, new friends, and honourable acquaintance, advantage and preferment according to his hopes and wishes. To the 12 th house, many private enemies, but not able to harm him; loss of cattle, with danger of imprisonment ; secret sorrow and degradation. To the ascendant or its ruler, honour, glory, and dignity by his own application and industry. To the and or its ruler, gain and honour, success and preferment. To the 3rd or its ruler, a journey, concord among brethren and neighbours, if the second ruler be a fortunate, et vire versa. To the 4 th or its ruler, gains by means of his father, or by a mean occupation. To the 5 th or its ruler, pleasure by means of children, and gain in speculations if he enters into them. Tothe 6th or its ruler, honoured by servants, preferment in office bearing. To the 7 th or its ruler, courtship, marriage, and gain by wife or women. Io the 8th or
its lord, preferment by legacy, or marriage portion. To the gth or its ruler, honour by arts, sciences, or by a long journey, and by merchandising.

## THE SECOND HOUSE OR ITS RULER TO PROMITTORS.

To the parallel, conjunction, or ill aspects of Herschel.
533 Unexpected losses, disappointments, and he is cheated by his creditors; to his good aspects, benefit, gain, and unexpected advantages-much cash passes through his hands.

To the parallel, conjunction, or ill aspects of Saturn.
534 Much consumption of money, many expenses, much sorrow, and pecuniary disappointments. His good aspects, increase of money and credit, well to deal in mines, minerals, and agricultural pursuits, especially with Saturnine persons (170),

To the parallel, conjunction, or gnod aspects of fupiter.
535 Increase of fortune by honourable pursuits, by the aid of gentlemen and the clergy; and by persons holding government offices, and by such persons and things as Jupiter denotes ( 171 ), and the house over which he presides (199). To his ill aspects, loss of honour and office, by such persons and means as those which raised him, his friends deceive him, loss in trade, many vexations by law matters.

To the parallel, conjunction, or good aspects of Mars.
536 Loss by brothers, sisters, or servants, many quarrels with martial men, dogs, or other beasts, danger of lawsuit, fire, robbers, or controversy. The good aspects, then advantage by dealing in small cattle, in pigs or sheep, in iron or steel, in guns or cutlery, in ironworks and foundries, or in military employments and going to sea.

> To the parallel, conjunction, or good aspects of Sol.

537 Gain by gentlemen, officers, and employments, gifts and preferment. To the ill aspects, wasteful and prodigal, loss and troubles by his superiors, false accusation and lawsuits, by malicious men, and vain unnecessary expenses.

To the parallel, conjunction, and good aspects of Venus.
538 Advantage by women and feminine procedures, by gifts and by selling articles of consumption. To the ill aspects, loose habits,
dissipation, losses by women; wife extravagant, especially in bad aspect of Mars or Sol at birth.

To the paralle, comjunction, nr gnod aspect of Meroury.
539 Gain by travel, sea voyages, inventions, buying and selling light commodities, pleadings, writings, and learning may now be ättended to. Studious of arts and sciences. To the ill aspects, contention in lawsuits, bonds, with false witnesses, counterfeit writings, loss by merchandise, and by men of learning; under this aspect it will be well not to enter into any new business, neither to take journeys in getting in debts, \&c.

To the parallel, conjunction, or good aspect of the Moon.
540 These aspects denote good, increase of substance by means of females, esteem and gain by the common people, and well to take journeys, seek in debts, \&c. To the ill aspects, loss by means of women, voyages, suits at law, and the hatred of wife's mother, or slander by a female, much controversy and loss of credit.

## To tho Moon's Nodes.

54 To the North Node, 8 , profit, credit, by faithful dealings; religious, and charitably inclined. To the 8 , loss of substance; and the reverse of the above, danger of being cheated, and the native is given to dissembling and falsehood; he is knavish and selfish, and is very obnoxious to perplexity and mourning, in the 2nd, extravagant.

## DIRECTION OF THE SUN TO PROMISSORS.

The Sun to parallel, conjunction, or ill aspect of Herschel,
542 Death of relations, generally those most distant in the family-yet it may be the father, if ruler of the fourth, or if he be posited therein at birth, especially the square aspect-it is likely to be the mother if located in the roth, or is ruler thereof. If Sol be hyleg, and Herschel rule the 8th, or is anareta (243), or is in the anaretic places (241), then death, or sudden danger, and extraordinary accidents. The parallel often gives the death of aunts, and strange conduct, much trouble by public bodies, the church, from clubs, committees, \&c. If ruler of the 2nd, or 7 th, loss in pecuniary affairs; if of the 6th, liable to suffer from bathing or water; if of the gth or roth, by machinery and inventions, and often accidents in his employment (441).

## Sol to good aspects of Herschel.

.543 Unexpected benefits from relations, inventions, or from public bodies; also popular in his writings, (if engaged therein),
studious of the arts and sciences (169), and he gains both money and popularity, especially if on the 12th, or in the 9th at birth; and if near the 12th, so as to be in mundane sextile of the M. C., then popular in astrology, and other uncommon studies. If ruler of the and, money matters go well; if of the 3rd, neighbours, relations, and short journeys, are advantageous; if of the 7th, gain in lawsuit, \&cc.; and so judge of the effects as he may be situated in houses (199).

## The Sun parallel, comjunction, or ill aspects of Saturn.

544 If the Sun be hyleg, danger of severe and fatal illness; death of relations. Much weakness of body, colds, melancholy, chronic diseases, especially in the head, heart, back, and stomach, or other parts, according to the sign Saturn is in at birth; the eyes are likely to suffer (177), danger of falls from buildings, of being crushed, \&c., also the native's father suffers, if lord of the 4th, he may die, Much trouble by Saturnine persons, especially such as are in power, noblemen, landlords, \&c.; ; danger 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., if lord of the 6th especially, 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, and more especially if ruler of the roth. If an eclipse happen at the time on the place of the conjunction, the effect is violent, and generally of a public nature. To a king, defeat, especially if he be in the 7 th or roth house.

## The Sun in good aspect of Saturn.

545 Some marks of esteem, and promotion from an aged gentleman or person in power, he gains in lawsuits, the native is preferred, and manages his affairs prosperously, receiving honour, gifts, \&c. ; it imports wealth by husbandry, legacy, architecture, or some inheritance ; it inclines to gravity and severity, laborious studies or works; the native succeeds with elderly persons, and in all matters under the influence of Saturn, such as masonry, minerals, metals, coals (170).

The Sun parallel, conjunction, or good aspect of fupiter.
546 Health of body, peace of mind, increase of wealth, victory over adversaries, and enjoyment of the goods of fortune, preferment, office, dignity, employment, \&c., according to the native's situation in life; church preferment, inclined to be religious, benefits by lawyers, magistrates, merchants, especially if Jupiter is fortified at birth, \&cc. ; to a king, it denotes peace and tranquility, commerce flourishing, yet the clergy grasping at power, \&c. The
native may have a son born, or preferred, or a legacy left from $a$ deceased friend, or, if capable, he will either court or marry.

## The Sun in ill aspect of fupiter.

547 The native suffers by lawyers, magistrates, clergymen, and professors of religion, who cause him expenses, more especially if either Sol or Jupiter is ruler of the 2nd, yet he usually overcomes and recovers all; to a king, it shews a discontented clergy and nobility, breach of the laws and priveleges of the realm, mercantile sufferings, injury to bankers, \&c. (171). The native suffers by private epemies if Jupiter is lord of the 12th; if ruler of the 7 th, by public enemies, both in fortune and credit; if Sol or Jupiter be ruler of the ist, then health will be repaired.

The Sun parallel, conjunction, or ill aspect of Mars.
548 Acute diseases, fevers, accidents by fire, iron, or hot water, \&c., also kicks by horses, bites by dogs, \&c., according to the sign Mars is in (179). ' In a martial nativity, the conjunction gives preferment ; in Watery signs, these directions denote fluxes, apoplexy, and in all cases some loss of blood ; the native is rash and violent, he does nothing prudently, losses by thieves, lawsuits; 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 the Sun be hyleg; also let him beware of fevers if ruler of the 6th, and inflammation, and live temperately (270) ; if Mars be ruler of the 4 th, 8 th, or 12 th, great danger of death, especially if he be the killing planet (243).

## The Sun to good aspects of Mars.

549 These bring martial friends and preferment; marriage if ruler of the 7 th, also an inclination to shoot, hunt, ride, \&c., more than formerly. Soldiers act daringly and meet promotion, if ruler of the roth. It causes a journey, and much trotting and trudging about ; if in a lawsuit or fight, he overcomes ; in arts and sciences he gains by study, lecturing, \&c.; a physician or surgeon does well under this direction, and he may make a useful discovery.

The Sun parallel, conjurction, or good aspects of Venis.
550 Stirs up a desire for music, plays, and merriment ; all kinds of Venus's pleasures ; the native makes love, or marries, and spends his time and money among the ladies. If Venus be weak, the conjunction causes unlawful affections. The body is now healthy, and mind cheerful; all things succeed, estate increased, female children born, and the native respected. In female nativities,
marriage. If Sun or Venus be rulers of the and, gain by employment, is witty and ingenious; if Venus rule the 6 th, healthful, and servants agree.

## The $S_{u n}$ to bad aspects of Venus.

551 A barren time, no issue, the native given to impure conduct and sordid actions, he incbrs contentions, discredit, and scandal. If Sun be hyleg, he suffers Venus's diseases, according to the sign Venus is in at birth. He has differences with females, is refused marriage, quarrels with his wife, his daughter elopes, \&c., and he suffers by scandalous adversaries, and probably by law, if it fall in the 7 th ; drinking and disorderly if in the 5 th or 11 th. The opposition seldom otcurs in a person's life time.

## The Sun conjunction, parallel, or good aspects of Marcury.

552 Much active business, studious, 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 Mercury be strong; it brings an inclination to travel, and benefits by young persons, also, the conjunction brings controversies and disputes, thefts, lawsuits, and unprofitable journeys, or prejudiced by false witnesses, or lies being spoken, \&c., of the native; and if the Sun be hyleg, serious diseases, hurts, \&c.. according as Mercury is aspected; he is generally changeable in his fancy, and unsettled in his studies.

## The Sun in bad aspects to Mercury.

553 Accusations and suits against the native, character impugned, 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 journeys, and is greatly annoyed by lawyers and young persons, his mind is afflicted, and loses his employment, bad trade, \&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 to learning, and the native is often unjustly aspersed; his health suffers according to the sign Mercury is in, and the planets which aspect him. The last two aspects seldom occur.

## The Sun to parallel or conjunction of the Moon.

554 This impairs the health, brings bumours, \&c., in the head, weak eyes, blindness, \&c., the native is unsettled, travels, removes, wastes his property by idle courses and improvidence. The Moon being strong, gives preferment, and may give marriage, but the wife will be proud and imperious, striving for mastery; if weak, incor stancy.

The Sun parallel, or good aspects of the Moon.
555 Favour and friendship of powerful persons, rich ladies, \&cc., who employ the native, or benefit him by preferment. It gives journeys of a profitable and honourable kind, and public employments, he is much occupied with females, and may marry a rich wife if Moon be strong; it increases his friends, and may give the birth of children, or their settlement in life to the native's content.

## The Sun in ill aspects of the Moon.

556 An unhappy time, full of losses, bad trade, and crosses, many powerful men are provoked against the native, he wrangles with his wife, and may separate, quarrels occur in the family, 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 Moon be hyleg, he suffers grievous disease, according to the sign the Sun 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. If the direction falls in the 8th, or Sun or Moon rule the 8th, and radically afflicted by Saturn or Mars ruler of the 8 th, very likely a sickness ending in death.

## The Sun conjunction, parallel, or good aspects of the Part of Fortune.y

557 Honourable disbursements, the native more liberal than formerly, waste of estate and prodigality, according to the house in which the $\oplus$ falls. Profit and advantage by persons of rank, many friends above his rank in life, profit but expenditure, not much saving.

## The Sun in ill aspect of the Part of Fortune,

558 Damage by lawsuits, waste of property by the envy of great persons, false and scandalous accusations, loss of office, \&c.

## The Sun to the Moon's Nodes.

559 The Sun to the North Node brings honour, credit, gain by business, if in the roth; legacy if in the 8th; in the 1ith, many friends, and the native gains in his wishes; if in the $4^{\text {th }}$ or 5 th, good for speculations, and attendant upon pleasure, lecturers have good audiences, parsons full congregrations, and more especially if Sol is ruler of the gth at birth; if in the 12th, his enemies are unable to do him any important harm. To the South Node just the contrary effects may be expected, loss of substance, office, and friends, danger of sickness by fevers, endemic, and epidemic contagion, pains and weakness in the eyes, melancholic or rheumatic affections, many losses and bad bargains-at this period it would be well not to speculate.

The Sun brought to the Cusps of Houses.
560 To the ist House, honour, preferment, health, respect, new agreeable acquaintances, private enemies and he are reconciled, servants obedient and industrious, purchases fortunate, and his domestic affairs go well-yet danger by large cattle. To the and, many unnecessary expenses, yet if Venus or Jupiter be therein, he augments his pecuniary affairs. To the 3rd, he takes short journeys to see friends and kindred, and relations are favourable to him. To the $4^{\text {thh }}$, if the fortunes aspect the cusp of the $4^{\text {th }}$, gain by lands, buildings, minerals, \&c., but if Saturn casts his square or opposition, it portends loss by servants, and may be cheated by his father, loss by old persons, servants, tenants, and by fire. To the 5 th, good to his children, fond of feasting, pleasure, and speculating, and if the Sun be unfortunate in the 5th, losses by pleasure, feasting, and so on. To the 6th, gain by cattle, servants, uncles, yet sickness to him or to his father. To the 7 th, an inclination to marry, court, and combat; he overcomes his public foes, but is very liable to sickness. To the 8th, gain by the wife or husband, he fears his own death, and is perplexed by concurring inheritance. To the gth, inclined to travel if the cusp of the gth be Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces, then he may take a short voyage, but in this case if Herschel, Saturn, or Mars afflict the gth, then danger of shipwreck, and the journeys will be unfortunate; Church preferment if an ecclesiastic. To the soth, gain by trade, honour, office, merchandise, yet if the roth be afflicted it threatens imprisonment or transportation. To the IIth, many good friends, much esteem from his creditors, and he succeeds according to his moderate wishes. To the 12 th house, many enemies, and they privately malign his character; much displeasure will arise from some acts of deceit. He thrives by dealing in cattle.

Note.-The Sun being radically strong and well posited, and brought to the cusps of these houses, will signify all these, and also when directed to good aspects of these houses; but the contrary, if Sol be unfortunate or directed to the evil aspects of these points.

The Sun directed to his own aspects.
56 I To his ill aspects (201), signify infamy, contempt, loss, mischief by those things and persons signified by that house in which it falls (199). Sickness and malady, according to the sign in which the Sun is, and in which the aspect falls. The square brings sure death. To his good aspects (202), dignity, honour, prosperity, happiness, by those things and persons signified by that house in which the direction falls. The sextile is sure to be fortunate (476), but it should fall in a good house. To his own parallel, preferment, pleasure, \&c., according to his dignity (477).

The Sun directed to the fixed Stars.
562 Sol to Rigel, boldness, insolency, surliness of temper, makes himself enemies, and precipitates into animosities and entrapments.

To Orionis, will have the same effect; culminating, prosperity in business, and martial preferments.

To Cor Scorpio, honour if the native is mindful, yet danger of inflammation in the eyes, the blood is heated, and danger of feverish action throughout the whole system.

To Sirius, malitary preferment, and workers in metal do well, yet they may have some competitions against which they will have to contend, but will conquer.

To Cor Leo, some preferment, but death of a male in the family, the parents indisposed, tradesmen do well, and they act honourably, new friends.

To drcturus, pecuniary gain, and the native acts honourably.
To the Asselli, a fever, loss of honour, he is obnoxious to censure ; to a dissipated character, imprisonment.

To the North Scale, rather fortunate.
To Presepe, Pleiades, Hyades, Castor, Pollux, and other stars of the nature of the Moon and Mars combined, will cause blindness of one or both eyes, and if Prosepe be on the Ascendant or with Sun or Moon in an angle, certainly blindness.

To Aldebaron, fortunate in his affairs, yet much indisposed, in other respects he acts like Mars.

To Spica, advancement and contentedness.
To Antares, and all other stars of the nature of Mercury and Mars combined, presages sickness, with a disposition to haughtiness and ignorant pride.

To Deneb, and all others of the nature of Herschel, unfortunate, and publicly disgraced.

To Cauda, great turmoil in connection with the native's respectability, yet he may raise himself to some degree of eminence, but it is generally brought about by fraudulent procedure.

To the riratch, in the breast of the Crab, in the 6th degree of Leo, danger to the head and eyes, injury by means of gunshot, or by machinery, or by falls or bruises.

To Hircus, advancement, and fortunate when culminating.
For a farther judgment on the Fixed Stars, look in the "Defini. tion of Terms" for the nature and position of those distant bodies.

## THE MOON TO ASPECTS.

## The Moon to the body, bad aspect, or parallel of Herschel.

563 Unexpected public disesteem, and if the moon is hyleg, death in the family, and extraordinary accidents-not well to speculate-keep from all precipices, railways, and machinery-it is dangerous to bathe, or even to go near water-affliction in the head, and the native acts very eccentrically; if in the roth or 2nd, sudden loss; if in the gth or 3 rd, disputation among brethren and neighbours-bad for travelling, or taking scientific expeditions, or for making religious adventures; if in the IIth or 5 th, ill luck to his children, and no success in speculations; if in the 7 th, discord in the hymenial tie, and he is liable to suffer from open enemies ; in the 12 th, danger of imprisonment, with other secret sorrows ; in the 8 th, death in the family ; in the 6th, sickness, or treacherous servants, and to a farmer this brings loss in his stall; in the and, unlooked for anxiety.

## The Moon to good aspects of Herschel.

564 Benefits by means of public bodies and public writers; in the 2nd, a profitable money period ; in the 3rd, take journeys; in the 4 th, speculate in buildings ; in the 5 th, benefit to children; in the 6th, health, he may trade in cattle, hire servants, \&c. ; in the 7 th, becomes friends with his public foes; in the 8th, an expected legacy will be obtained; in the 9th, travel, study, and purchasing books; in the IIth, many good friends, benefits to his children (if any) ; in the 12th, reconciliation between him and his foes, he does well in large cattle. In these directions take into consideration what that house signifies in which Herschel is found, as 476 and 479.

## The parallel, conjunction, and ill aspect of Saturn.

565 Many chronic, cold, and moist diseases arise, with humours abounding, and general ill health. If Moon be hyleg, it gives agues and low fever, pains in the eyes, colic, palsy, dropsy, rheumatic affections, coughs and influenza, gout, apoplexy, \&c., all lingering diseases, according to the nature of Saturn, and the sign he occupies. These directions bring mental troubles, discontent, and afflictions, public adversaries and lawsuits, fears and anxieties, loss of property, lying informations, thieves and aspersions of character by low vulgar people, servants, and the mob; he quarrels with female relations, loses by the sea or seamen; becomes bankrupt or insolvent, \&c.; if the direction falls in the 12th or 8th houses, it may be productive of imprisonment or death of himself, or some aged female of his family; in the 6th, sickness is sure; in the jth, jealousy between husband and wife.

The Moon in good aspects of Saturn.
566 Gifts and rewards from elderly persons, honourable acquaintances, especially females, respect from the lower classes, much popularity, friendship of Saturnine persons, benefits by dealing in Saturnine commodities, as lead, coals, tillage, cattle, wool, \&c., and by buildings, farming, \&c., also legacies. If a merchant, he does best by dealing with elderly persons, and such like as are described in 267.

The Moon pavallel, conjunction, or good aspects of fupiter.
567 Health, content, wealth and honour occur according to the situation in life of the native, prosperity and success in journeys, lawsuits and speculations, he conquers his enemies. Office, employment, marriage, command, new business, \&c. University degrees, clerical advancement or law preferments, many friends. To kings, peace, flourishing revenues, ambassadors sent abroad to good purpose.

## 2 he Moon to ill aspects of fupiter.

568 Difficulties in his employment or office ; lawyers and religious people, magistrates, \&c., annoy him; losses of property by waste, cheats, thieves, and extravagance ; by his own virtue and exertions he may 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, especially if he be in church fellowship, yet no lasting evil need be apprehended, the blood becomes corrupt, and hence diseases of the liver, and particularly if Jupiter be in Leo, or the 6th house.

## The Moon parallel, conjunction, or ill aspect of Mars.

569 Abundance of sorrows, enmity, accidents, and misfortunes, imprisonment, loss of property, thefts, squandering on the part of his wife, \&c.; active enemies start up against him, and he suffers strange anxieties; he has diseases according to the sign Mars is in, and accidents (179) ; he is in danger of fever and of death if Moon be hyleg, by fire, cuts, wounds, bites, kicks, or gunshot; and if Venus 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 becomes addicted to vices, according to the sign Mars is in; if in the house of Herschel, curious temper; if in the house of Saturn, he is dogged ; if that of Jupiter, he becomes hyprcritical; that of the Sun, proud and haughty ; his own house, very quarrelsome; that of Venus, loose; that of Mercury, fraudulent; that of the Moon, unsettled. If Mars be aspected by Saturn or Sol, and he in Leo, especially near

Ascelli, Bull's Eye, or Cor Scorpio, affliction to the eye sight, he may die of pestilence or fire. He receives disdain and insults by women, if he has a good wife she may die, it causes injuries to the face or eyes, also the small-pox, stone, gravel, and gonorrhœea, \&c. If he marry under the conjunction, it is very unfortunate. To a king, war, bloodshed, and losses.

## The Moon to good aspect of Mars.

570 It gives a desire to martial and manly exercises, as riding, shooting, gambling, carding, dicing, and the native takes delight in horses, the company of military men, 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 Mars be well aspected. If Mars 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. To a merchant, dealings at sea, and good returns; to a tradesman, much business and success in his trade; to a farmer, increase of stock, and he will be made constable, or some other parish officer.

## The Moon to conjunction of Sun.

571 It causes fevers and affections of the eyes, \&c., and if the Moon be hyleg, it may cause death. Much anxiety of mind, many mutations and expectations in his affairs, reverses, \&cc. 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 Sol be strong and fortunate, beneficial; if otherwise, the reverse.

## The Moon to good aspects of the Sun.

572 Profitable and honourable friends, popularity, especially among females of rank, \&c., he has good health, and receives some office or employment. Journeys or voyages beyond the sea, especially if it fall in the gth 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 does, it is prosperous; if married, he may expect a child, unless Sol be afflicted. To merchants, reputation, it brings prosperous trade ; to a king, removal of leagues, victory, honourable peace; to farmers, good luck in cattle, and his crops are favourable.

## The Moon to bad aspects of the Sun.

573 Extreme danger and affliction of body and mind, it converts the love of some female to hatred, it causes injury by popular tumult, \&c., and the dissembling friendship of some man of rank, loss of office, by which the native suffers. If the aspect fall near
nebulous stars, there is danger of hurts or diseases 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 (180). To a nobleman, it shows popular dislike-loss of honour; 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 for five or six months.

The Moon comjunction, or good aspects of Venus.
574 A pleasant, healthful, contented and happy period, the native inclines to be merry and jocund, fond of entertainment, and addicted to pleasure, which will be legitimate or otherwise as Venus is well or ill aspected. He receives gifts and favours from females; if a female servant, then perquisites from ladies, is inclined to love-making and marriage (if capable), and free from all care. To the married, it denotes children, chiefly females, and al so the marriage and settlement of children; to merchants, good success; to farmers, profit by Venus matters, small cattle, poultry, \&cc. Generally happy marriage, obedient children, domestic felicity, and prosperity by means of females. To kings, peace and new allies.

> The Moon in ill aspect of Venus,

575 Much trouble by wandering affections, illicit amours, scandal, disrepute, and infamy in consequence. Many crosses, annoyances, and controversies through women. Waste of estate by improvidence, bad contracts, and intemperance. If the native marries under these directions, it is unhappy, and to one whom he loves not, and one who will not be obedient and affectionate. It produces Venus diseases, and, in children, if Venus be afflicted in a watery sign, measles, small-pox, \&c, ; in women, irregular and abundant courses, diseases of the matrix, especially if Moon or Venus be in the 5th, or ruler thercof, or in Scorpio (183), or in Taurus (181).

The Moon in conjunction of Mercury.
576 This direction brings journeys or voyages, the latter if Mercury be in Cancer in the gth. It engages him in causes and controversies sometimes, brings him much active business, is very energetic, manages his business well, and is given to study, writing, public speaking, \&c. If Mercury is afflicted at birth, the native is then given to lying, dissembling, cozening. To a merchant, much business, journeys; to a factor, many accompts. All depends on how Mercury is aspected ; as, if afflicted at birth, he gives troubles by frauds, bankrupts, thefts, also sickness and accidents, according to the sign. To a king, foreign news, active exertions among his allies, sends ambassadors, \&c.

The Moon to good aspects of Mercury.
577 Success to the native in his employments, he is inclined to pursue accompts, mathematical studies, \&c. It gives 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, or receives an employment, secretary, librarian, literary, or as a messenger, traveller, or ambassador, he has pleasure in his children, may have a child born, or married, apprenticed. Succeeds in law, or with young people.

## The Moon in ill aspects of Mereury,

578 An averseness to study, books, science, is felt. If Mercury is ruler of the 12 th, $4^{\text {th }}$, or 8 th, danger of imprisonment. He is frowned on by the vulgar, suffers by popular tumult, questioned by some fraud or forgery, according as Mercury 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, ministers, thefts; 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 Moon to Dragon's Head or to the Dragon's Tail.

579 To the Dragon's Head, the forerunner of a thriving year, increasing the native's estate, with honour, tranquility of mind, health of body. To the Dragon's Tail, the native has strange distempered fancies, and afflicted by the envy of Saturnize and martial persons, with whom he has variance; generally brings a melancholic disease, proceeding from phlegm; also an impediment in one of the eyes, generally the left, often endangers the native's life by poison, or a sudden fall.

## The Moon to conjunction or good aspects of the Part of Fortume.

580 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 Moon to bad aspect of the Part of Fortune.

581 Losses by bargains, contracts, \&c., by trade with the lower classes, by sea voyages or sailors. Hatred by some respectable female ; many lawsuits and heavy debts.

The Moon to the Twelve Houses.
582 To the ist, if Moon be ruler of the 7 th, marriage; if of the 6 th, sickness, loss by servants, cattle, \&c. To the 2nd, gain,
especially if Jupiter or Venus be near the cusp. To the 3rd, a short journey, visiting among relations and neighbours. To the $4^{\text {th, }}$ inheritance, gain by farming, loss of honour, \&c. (525). To the 5 th, delight in children, mirth, pastime, play, sport and pleasure. To the 6th, thefts by servants, loss in small cattle, an ill habit of body-of the effects as in 524 To the 7th, troubled with enemies, disagrees with wife or sweetheart, a lawsuit, or has difference with his landlord; if ruler of the ist, marriage-other events as in 525 , also 500 . To the 8 th, death, disagreement connected therewith, slight danger to the native's life, some good, as in 524. To the 9th, a journey by land, if Taurus, Virgo, or Capricorn be on the cusp, then a journey on water. To the roth, as 524. To the IIth, new friends, and benefit from them and by their means, and he receives the fruits of his anticipations. To the 12th, loss, contempt, sorrows, mischief, private enemies; if Mars or Saturn be thereon, fear of death or imprisonment, loss in great cattle, if a farmer; if good planets be on the 12th, then judge as in 524 .

## The Moon to the Fixed Stars.

583 Moon to Rigel, danger of sickness and even death to his wife, mother, or other elderly female relation.

To Aldebaron, popularity, gain of wealth, honour, and respectability.

To Algeneb, dishonour, public disesteem, unfortunate in writings, accompts, and mercantile pursuits.

To Medusa, unfortunate, violent and dangerous, of the nature of Jupiter and Saturn.

To Caput Andromeda, of the nature of Jupiter and Venus, fortunate, producing riches and honour.

To Antares, much active business and popularity.
To Arcturus, riches and respectability, preferment and health.
To Arista or Virgin's Spike, increase of wealth by invention, gains honour and public estimation.

To Bellatrix, Betalguese, Capella, Crater, Procyon, all these are prognostic of military honour, and workers in iron gain by their business. Bellatrix, blindness by accident when joined with the lights.

To Hydra's Heart, trouble through women, and ill fortune, well not to purchase, danger of losing office or employment.

To Bull's South Eye, fortunate in all affairs ruled by Venus.
To Lucida, Pleidum, Presape, Hyades, Pollux, Ascelli, Deneb, and other stars of the nature of Moon and Mars combined, denote great defect in the sight, often blindness, and more especially if the
luminaries are with any nebulous stars at birth. The Moon in the 22nd degree of Gemini, afflicted, is productive of the loss of one eye. The Moon with Pleiades with Mars, and Saturn with Regulus, shew the loss of one or both the eyes.

To Cor Scorpio, many enemies, yet he rises above them all, death of wife or mother, or some female friend and acquaintance; danger from cattle and falls from vehicles.

To the Bull's Horns, danger from intoxication, and other furious and beastly procedure; inflammatory action, surfeit, blotches, dysuria, fever, venereal distempers, with pains in the arms and shoulders.

To Canis Majoris, pleasure and health, and the love of females.
To Capella, Crater, Nigel, Orim's Belt, prosperity in business, publicity and many friends, especially when culminating or on the ascendant.

To Casta, Cauda, Lucida, Caput Algol, portends mischief and great anxiety, fortunate in new undertakings.

To Ceti, sickness, disgrace, ill fortune, danger from falls and great cattle.

To Deneb, public disgrace, misfortunes from water and vehicles of conveyance.

To Hercules, the native is proud, unhealthful, damage to his wife, mother, or daughter (if any).

## THE PART OF FORTUNE TO ASPECTS.

## To the parallel, comjunction, or ill aspects of Herschel.

584 This is extremely detrimental to all pecuniary procedures, bargains are bad made under these aspects, the native suffers from bonds, clubs and speculations. He is very likely rogued out of some legacy, or has disputations about wills or debts; no money affairs will be successful. The good aspects are reversed in effects, producing a good period for getting in his debts, his speculations are prosperous, and he may have a relation who promises him a legacy or property-he is fortunate in clubs, bonds, and in railways if he wish.

## The Payt of Fortune to the aspects of Saturn.

585 The ill aspects, waste of property, he is robbed, if he bets or gambles he is sure to be a loser, he has many calls for money which he is not able to pay, and if a tradesman, he has trouble in obtaining his debts. The good aspects, he has gain by aged persons, and by agricultural pursuits, and by those persons and thingz mentioned in 362 and 170.

## The Part of Fortune to the aspects of fupiter.

586 The good aspects, gifts, rewards, benefits, patronage, success in business, and gain therein, especially by those persons and things as in 171 , and he ought to follow after distinction (354). The bad aspects, loss by means of gentlemen, religious persons, lawsuits and vexations, falling off in trade or income, disappointment in receiving money ( $33^{8}$ ).

## The Part of Fortune to the aspects of Mars.

587 To his bad aspects, loss by thievish servants, or robbery by thieves or soldiers, or by fires, by gaming or betting wagers, by idle courses, lawsuits, quarrels, backbiting (164). His good aspects, signify augmentation of wealth by means of martial persons and things, as in 172, he may trade safely in cattle, and in maritime articles \&c., his merchandise turns out well, and he may now make negotiations connected with trade and traffic, especially in those articles spoken of in 364 .

## The Part of Fortune to the aspects of Sol.

588 To the good aspects, honourable disbursements, he is charitable, the conjunction gives prodigality and consumption through indifference and thoughtless expenses, many friends above his own rank, yet does not save much money, he has many friends and active employment. The ill aspects, danger of law suits, the envy of great persons, many false accusations, and it is the forerunner of the loss of office.

## The Part of Fortune to the aspects of Venus.

589 The good aspects, gifts from a lady, he purchases furniture, clothes, \&c. ; tradesmen do well, and merchants have good fortune. The bad aspects, produce unnecessary expenses, occasioned by women, he has much strife, and falls into dishonour and disgrace through females, he is extravagant and riotous, jealous of his wife, and is given to drink and pleasure.

## The Part of Fortune to the aspects of Mercury.

590 To his good aspects, increase of fortune by bargains, contracts, accompts, learning, law, and by all witty inventions; he might gain by voyages, commerce ; to a scholar, he gains degrees at college, and advances his fortune by a literary publication. His ill aspects, denote much turmoil to lawyers, false witnesses, bonds, writings and unjust accompts, he is disposed to act unjustly, and his credit is questioned ; if in a lawsuit, he loses, and his children trouble him; not well to speculate in writings, neither is it well to have anything to do with disputations.

## The Part of Fortune to the Moon's Nodes.

591 To the good aspects of Moon's North Node, which is the Dragon's Head, produces gain by means of friends, and having a multiplicity of occupations, \&c., he advances his fortunes by means of jovial persons, as in 171. To the Dragon's Tail, waste of estate, by fire, fury, war or disputation; if in lawsuit, he loses, and his enemies overcome him.

Note.-The Part of Fortune can have no effect with the Fixed Stars, except it is in conjunction with them at birth. It may have some effect by being brought to the cusp of the Houses. To the Ist, gain by his own industry; to the 2nd, increase of wealth; to the $3^{\text {rd, by }}$ kindred and short journeys; to the 4 th, he may gain by agricultural pursuits, or by purchasing minerals or property ; to the 5th, rewards, and gain to his children; to the 6th, gain by cattle and servants; to the 7th, damage by lawsuits and public enemies; to the 8th, gain by the dead, or by the means of the wife; to the 9 th, success, and gain by long journeys, literature, \&c.; to the roth, gain by friends in trade and authority; to the IIth, many friends to the native's advantage; to the 12th, he may deal in large cattle, and he will gain by horse racing and other transactions in cattle.

## THE PLANETS TO THEIR OWN ASPECTS.

592 The Moon to her own good aspects, produce profitable changes, and removals to the native's advantage, friendship of females, and benefits from their influence, journeys will be prosperous. But the Moon to her own ill aspects, produce troubles, losses, unfortunate changes, and the enmity of women and the populace; thieves are taken when the Moon is in semisquare with her own place in their nativities.

## Herschel to aspects of his own place or to the Planets.

593 To his own good aspects, unexpected benefits and profitable changes, according to the house over which he rules, \&c. (476). To his bad aspects, unlooked for misfortune of a public character, danger of falls, bruises, and other accidents. To unfortunate aspects of Saturn, danger of falls from heights and drowning, imprisonment for neglect of family, and he may expect annoyances from parish officers; the fortunate aspects will give some benefits, especially if the native be then connected with minerals, and other things, as 362 . The ill fortunate angles with Jupiter, disrespect from religionists, loss of public office, and detriment from the populace ; if a religionist, he is brought before the officers of the church to answer for some misdemeanour, and is very likely to be cast out of church fellowship-many false accusations; to fortunate angles;
the reverse, great respect among preachers, and in the church, he is a popular preacher, and does well in business among those persons to whom he is joined in society. To Mars by evil aspect, obnoxious to hurts, injuries, and diseases ; to good aspects, he will then do well to trade in metals, or anything mentioned in 172 . The conjunction of Sol, or to his ill aspects, inflammatory indisposition, according to the sign Herschel was in at birth; if ruler of the roth, unexpected losses in trade; ruler of the 2nd, unwelcomed annoyances about money, and so judge of the rest of the houses. The good transits or aspects of Herschel to the Sun, portend sudden benefits, and public approbation, if he is a person of any notoriety ; if ruler of the 3 rd, and passing there, or is ruler, then a journey to visit friends; if ruler of the gth, or passing there, or 1ts lord, the native is studious, religiously disposed, and if a literary character, he gets promoted. To the good aspects of Venus, marriage, or benefits from females, or such things as are noted in 174, or gain by dealing in such things as are mentioned in 365 ; the bad aspects of Herschel to Venus give disputation with his wife or lover, it may be with his mother if in the 1oth, or Venus rule that house; if she rule the 3 rd, it will be with his sister. To the good aspects of Mercury, it is excellent for writing, public speaking, or for advancing himself in learning, or for obtaining an office of trust, especially if Mercury was strong at birth. To bad aspects of Mercury, then the reverse of the foregoing, danger of loss from writings, bonds, lawsuits, controversy, trade, or office. To the place or bad aspects of the Moon, danger of sickness, not well to take journeys, especially if either of them rules the 3rd or gth; disputation with wife or female foes, if she rules the 7 th ; death to a female if she rules the 8th, or be on its cusp; to the good aspects of the Moon, advantages from females, also by speculations in those things found in 176. To the Dragon's Head, by bad aspect, unexpected adversity; but the good aspects produce unlooked-for prosperity; the bad aspects of the dragon's Tail is bad, bringing disagreement with some of his acquaintance; but the good aspects are of very little importance.

> Saturn to his own aspects, or to those of other Planets.

594 Saturn to his own good aspects is powerful in producing good according to the power he has at birth; if ruler of the Ist or 6th, health generally good; if ruler of the 2nd, pecuniary affairs are prosperous; if of the roth, business is permanently good, with Saturnine honour; his ill aspects act the reverse, producing sickness or loss, or other calamities, according to the house Saturn rules. To the body or good aspect of Jupiter, slight honour, health, wealth and dignity from the favour of the great; to his ill aspects, slight dishonour and indisposition, with some loss, if either of them is ruler of the toth or and; bad for journeys, if ruler of the 3rd or
gth. Saturn to the good aspects of Mars, and Mars be well affected, then martial preferment, the native will do well with metals; yet he is given to dissemble, especially if ruler of the 12 th or 8th; and the bad aspects produce danger among thieves; if ruler of the 7th or 6 th, bad servants; if ruler of the 8 th or 4 th, danger of falls or bruises, during these effects it will be well for the native to be as little busied as possible with any new undertaking. To the body or bad aspects of the Sun, dishonour and loss in trade, if ruler of the roth or 2nd, his expectations are frustrated; sickness if the Sun is hyleg, or either of them rule the 6th, or 8th, or 1st ; their good aspects, not anything important beyond the native being thoughtful, sparing, and may attempt to obtain some office of trust ( $\odot$ to $h$ ). Saturn to the body or good aspects of Venus, the native is inclined to be immodest, given up to pleasure and company. The ill aspects are productive of disputation with females, or with his wife if rulers of the 7 th. To the body or ill aspect of Mercury, the native is subtile, crafty, knavish, vexed by words or writings, his fancy perplexed, children disobedient if ruler of the 5 th, dull of apprehension, and he will affect gravity; the good aspects, he is conceited, full of whims, loves curiosity, and is studious and reserved. The body or bad aspects of the Moon makes him changeable, he is plagued with coughs, colds, and rheumatisms, if the Moon is hyleg, or ruler of the 6th or 8th; he disagrees with his wife if in the 7 th, or with the governess thereof; subject to enemies if ruler of the 12 th; the good aspects produce gain by all agricultural pursuits, and at this time farmers, masons, (170), \&c., are fortunate. Passing the 1oth, trouble and difficulty by or through connections formed at that time, especially if R. Passing the $4^{\text {th, evil effects, except counteracted by favourable }}$ configurations or circumstances in operation at the same time. Passing the 2nd, generally some great change in the native's pursuits in the world, often leading him into important speculations. Common sign on this cusp at birth, and Saturn therein, confer a restless, unsettled, speculative turn of mind, constantly removing or changing his business or pursuits, fond of travelling. Passing the 1 ith or 5 th, lasting friendship. To the 8, honour and happiness; to 8 , dishonour, contempt, malice, shame, enemies. To $\oplus$, increase of fortune if he was strong at birth.

> Fupiter to his own aspects, or Transits to other Planets.

595 To his own place, or good aspect of others, much benefit, good health, an increase of acquaintances, respect and estimation. To Herschel, popularity and gain ; but the ill aspects, disrepute, and loss of honour ; to Saturn, if Saturn be good in the radix, an augmentation of good; and if Jupiter rule the ist, or come to bad aspect of Saturn, danger to the native, sorrow, implacable adver:
saries, and lingering indisposition, especially if Saturn rule the ist, 6 th, or 8 th; but in the 12th, many secret sorrows; to the good aspect of Mars, profit by travel, commerce, kindred, and honourable men ; but to the ill aspects, the reverse ; to the body or bad aspect of Sol, denotes no good; prejudice from persons of character ; but the good aspects, the reverse. Over the place of Venus, happiness, health of body content of mind, with pecuniary advantages; the bad aspects are of but little moment, yet slight dishonour from a female or lover. Benefits when transiting the angles, except when they are occupied by the sign Gemini, Virgo, or Capricorn. To the body or good aspect of Mercury, ingenious, studious, and associates with good men. Transiting the body of the Moon, popularity, health, wealth, and honour by the commonality, or by a lady, he may have a child born if married, especially if in the 5th house; if in the 3rd, a journey, and visiting among neighbours and relations. Transiting the 8 , good fame and gain; but the 8 , shame and contempt ; transiting the $\oplus$, augmentation of property. Passing the 1oth, honour and good trade; the irth, friends, and gain by trade ; the 12th, to a farmer, great good, and to others less anxious fears.

## Mars to his own place or Transiting others.

596 Mars to Herschel, a fever or inflammatory dealings; to Saturn, many sorrows, controversy, and sickness, intends short journeys, which will be attended with annoyance and disappointment; death in the family of an aged person; to Jupiter, advantages from profession and professional characters; to his own place, danger by fire, he forms new acquaintances, and may gain by martial procedures; to the Sun, imprisonment is threatened, and the disapprobation of some great man; yet, if well situated, it may give him a chance of advancement. To Venus, an infamous course of life, disputation with lover, wife, or mistress, given to gluttony and drunkenness. To Mercury, predisposes him to lying and cheating, with deception in his transactions, except Mercury be in the house of Venus. To the Moon, he associates with bad company, fond of women and wandering. To the \&, success in war, quarrels and duels ; to the 88 , rashness, cowardice, and liable to perils. To the $\oplus$, profit in trade, good for speculating. To his own good aspects, he does well in business; his bad aspects the reverse; over the cusp of the 1st, disputation and rash proceedings, indisposed, fretful, well not to undertake any new business, neither form any new acquaintanceships; to the 2nd, or its ruler, danger of bad bargains, neither buy nor trust; to the 3rd, disputations with relations, go no short journey; to the 4th, of little effect, except to the native's father; to the 5 th, or its ruler, bad time for speculating and to his children, take no species of pleasure ; to the 6th, or its ruler, danger of sickness, and loss from thievish servants; to the

7 th, or its lord, ill agreement with wife or lover, danger of lawsuit; if R , bustle and contention, danger of loss of situation, and has many public enemies; to the 8th, death in the family ; to the gth, bad long journeys, and sickness to the father; to the roth, loss of honour; and if R , trouble and difficulty, well not to form any new connections; to the iIth, hasty procedures; if $R$, violent and hasty; to the 12th, many enemies.

## Venus to her own aspects, or Transiting others.

597 To the body of Herschel, some unexpected and sudden evil from females; to the ill aspects of Saturn, a libidinous course of life, trouble and crosses, disagrees with wife ar husband, especially in the 7th; to Jupiter, the good aspects, an increase of wealth, virtue, and pleasure, visits his kindred and friends, profits from persons in rank, feels disposed to be pious and useful; to the body of Mars, marriage, given to pleasure and debauchery, keeps ill company and fond of gaming ; to the Sun, honour, pleasure, favour of respectable persons; if Sun be ill dignified, then evil attends the native, jealous of his wife or lover; to her own place, all things succeed, enjoys health, given to pleasure, music, dancing, \&c.; to the place of Mercury, if both Venus and Mercury were well situated at birth, gives honour and gain by literature, he studies poetry and science; to the Moon, the native is changeable, obtains new acquaintances, and seeks female company; passing the cusp of the angles is good; the other houses of little importance; to the $\&$, makes him happy; to the 8 , gives him disgrace by lewd courses; to $\oplus$, gain, especially from women, and from all commodities signified by Venus (174).

## Mercury to his own aspects, or Transiting others.

598 To Herschel, gain by writings and science (169) ; to Saturn, profit by husbandry, buildings, old persons, but inclines the native to knavery ( 162 ); to Jupiter, a good time for gaining office, he gains by trade, and is honourably employed; to Mars, inclined to all things brave and magnanimous (164); but Mars weak, inclined to lying, cheating, wrangling with relations, and he falls into quarrels; to Sol, honour and preferment ; but the bad aspects, busy in controversy, and meets with disappointments, bills of all descriptions should be avoided; to Venus, given to pleasure, carding, yet healthful and agreeable; to his own place, preferment; passing the angles, look well to his accounts; to the Moon, business, journeys, changes, new friends, and many advantages; if the Moon was strong at birth, then very good; if ill dignified, the reverse (578) ; to 8 , credit from business; to 8 , loss and damage, with many little annoyances and disadvantages; to $\oplus$, gain by Mercurialists (175), and some trades.

Moon's Transits.
599 To Herschel, sudden good or ill, as Herschel is dignified (565) ; to Saturn, the native is low spirited, pensive, meets with crosses, and is contentious about property, or with old persons; to Jupiter, health, contentment, good company, journeys by land, to the married, increase of family, or pleasure from those born; to Mars, sickness, controversy, danger in travelling, much wrangling with servants, and danger to the eyesight; to Venus, pleasure, according as Venus is situated at birth; beware of scandal under bad aspects; to the Sun, frowns or injuries, changes of residence; to Mercury, journeys, gain by merchandise, a good period for buying and selling; to 8 , credit and repute, especially among females; to 8 , loss of credit and estate, vexation from females ; to $\oplus$, profit, but if badly situated at birth, then loss and disappointment.

600 I have always observed those times to be unfortunate to a native, when the luminaries are transiting the conjunction, square, or opposition of the radical place of Herschel, Saturn, or Mars, especially if Sol or Luna happen to square their own place at the same time, or if the preceding lunation was in an evil place. Some remarkable evil event is generally at hand when the Sun is in opposition, or the Moon is square at the same time to a radical malefic.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF SECONDARY OR PROGRESSIVE DIRECTIONS.
601 All the directions hitherto contemplated and perspicuously explained are called primary directions, because they operate sometimes several weeks (481). Secondary directions are weaker than primary, and are those configurations and familiarities of the planets which arise daily from their Geocentric Longitude in the zodiacal signs, and their parallels of declination. All aspects to the planets or to the angles, that happen on the first day after birth, correspond to the first year, those of the second, to the second year, and so on. The nature of the event may be very clearly pointed out by paragraphs 593 to 600 . These directions endure only a few weeks; the aspects of the Sun and Moon operate about two months; Saturn and Herschel, three months; those of Mars are soon over, but are very effective. Parallels falling in the sign Capricorn or Cancer continue a great length of time in operation, The aspects of the Moon with other planets are soon over. To
judge more particularly, we must take into consideration the effects-
Boblem 94.

OF PERIODIC REVOLUTIONS. P. 275 .
602 Each of the planets has a complete period of its own, entirely distinct from every other motion which it may acquire, either in the zodiac or in the world; and a problem is prepared for the working of these important periodic aspects. And here follow-

## The effect of the periodic direction of Saturn.

603 Saturn directed to the radical place of the Sun is evil according to the house in which it falls (146), causing discredit, loss of honour, makes the native changeable, weakness of sight, sickness, especially if the Sun be hyleg, or ruler of the 6th or 8 th; the good aspects not much effect; to the Moon, evil, deaths among relations; to Venus, trouble through women, he keeps company with imprudent persons, and is dishonoured by the same, and if Venus be lady of the 7th, prejudice to the wife, and disappointment through love affairs, \&c. ; to Mercury, troubles in business, through writings, youthful persons, children disobedient (if any), he is dull of apprehension, \&c. ; to Mars, accidents, danger among thieves ; but the good aspects and Mars well affected, short journeys, gain by military or martial preferment ; to Jupiter, loss of money; the good aspects, slight honour, dignity from persons in power.

The effects of Mars by periodic revolution.
604 Mars produces a variety of evil, but the effects are soon over. To Herschel, danger of sickness, pain in the head, under this the native must not bathe, danger from thieves, falls, fire, gunshot, \&c.; if in the 6th, $4^{\text {th, }}$, or 8 th, danger of fractures from falls; if in the 9 th or 3 rd, very dangerous on railways-do not speculate; to Saturn's ill aspects, death to some distant relation ; if in the roth, loss of office ; if in the 7th, controversy or law, with affliction to his enemies; to Jupiter, gain by kindred, the clergy, great cattle, lawyers, \&c.; if ill aspects, then the reverse; to Venus, love intrigues, or marriage, especially if these were in good aspect with each other, or with the Sun; surfeit and infamy if in bad aspects; to Mercury, by body or bad aspect, inclined to dissemble, quarrel, evil speaking, bad for writings, bonds, lawsuits, old debts; to the Moon, given to drink, ill company, short journeys, slander from females, \&c. (569). When Mars returns to his own place at nineteen years of age, and then is in good aspect of Sol or Venus, the native either marries or is engaged in love.

The effects of fupiter by periodic revolution.
605 Over the Sun's place, friendship, prosperity, and honourable acquaintances, health and gain; the bad aspect, sickness, loss of office or honour (547) ; over the Moon, marriage, or gain by a woman, healthful and popularity, reputation from the common people, he takes a journey, or may have a child born, if married (567) ; passing over the place of Mercury, gain in business, he seeks the company of learned persons, he is ingenious and inclined to science; over Mars, in a male natus, friends; in a female horoscope, courtship or marriage, profits by travelling, but danger of indisposition, by commerce and by kindreds; over Saturn, renewal of old acquaintance, esteem may be anticipated; but if Saturn be ill aspected, many sorrows, enemies, \&c.; over Herschel, or his good aspects, gain, studious if either rule the gth, inventive, and sudden benefits; to bad aspects, the reverse.

## The effects of the Sun by periodic revolution.

606 The Sun is an active significator of honour, credit, and accidentally of life and health. His good aspects to Herschel, sudden honours and advancements, the ill aspects, dishonour and pecuniary losses, death to a distant relation; his bad aspects to Saturn (544), or to Mars (548) is decidedly dangerous. Every one who has the Sun afflicted at birth, has an illness or peculiar trouble every 1oth year. The good aspects of Jupiter (546), or of Venus (550), is very fortunate, according to the house ruled (476). Coming to the M. C., benefits in profession or business, but if in bad aspect of Mars at the time, then evil may occur; to good aspects of Mercury, journeys, removals active business, and successful lawsuits ( $55^{2}$ ) ; his bad aspects, troubles by similar means, frauds from young persons, servants, \&c. (553) ; to good aspects of the Moon, preferment, or an important change in circumstances, marriage or courtship (555) ; his ill aspects, sickness, extravagant, fickleness, \&c. (556).

## The effects of the Moon by periodic revolution.

607 The Moon is powerful, producing numerous inferior events, which however light they may appear, do not fail to cause much passing annoyance or transitory benefit, her effects are frequently anticipated nearly three weeks, but seldom prolonged. To Herschel, a sudden journey, or public office; to Saturn by ill aspect, loss and annoyances ; to good aspect, benefits (556) ; to Jupiter, generally good ( 567 ) ; to Venus, benefits by females, marriage, or children (574 and 575); to Mercury, sudden slight changes (577 and 578 ) ; to Mars, advancement (570) ; his ill aspects, loss by frauds, disease, and death of relations (569).

## The effects of Venus by periodic revolution.

608 Venus's effects are transient, but generally good and agreeable (484) ; over the Sun, marriage, health, an inclination to enjoy pleasure and amusement (550); her ill aspect cause trouble by females, and by free living, producing disease and discredit, disappointment in marriage, slander, and many vexations (55I); her aspects to Jupiter are good or ill according to Jupiter's power in the figure at birth ; to Saturn or Mars, evil, disappointment, and sickness; to Herschel, benefits in the family ; to Mercury, fond of study and science; to the Moon, or M. C., honour, pleasure, and prosperity (571) ; to ill aspect, sickness and sorrow, produced from previous pleasure.

The effects of Mercury by periodic revolution.
609 Over Herschel, turmoil with money and bills, the native's creditors are unjust, and his debtors are dilatory. The situation of Mercury must be particularly noted, especially those planets with which he is in parallel, as he partakes strongly of the nature of those planets with which he is connected by aspect, and will act accordingly. If evil at birth, and come to ill aspect of the Moon, or the hyleg, mental diseases, epilepsy, \&c., may be expected. His good aspects generally give journeys, removals, much activity in business, and general success.

## The effects of Herschel by periodic revolution.

610 Whatever good he may produce, when aspecting, will be of a sudden description, and out of the common course of things. His evil aspects to the hyleg are very evil, bringing death into the family; in ill aspect to Moon, Sun, or Venus, decidely evil in domestic affairs, disorder and turmoil ; he is equally evil in loye, and peculiarly inimical to the fair sex; over Saturn or Mars, very evil, great care must be taken in health and wealth, matrimony and business.

6 II Upon delivering judgment on any of these species of directions, it is absolutely necessary to pay the greatest attention to the nature and quality of the aspects, for it often happens that a primary direction may import much good, when, at the same time, a malignant secondary, or a periodic configuration may come up of so strong and powerful a nature as to frustrate all beneficial effects portended by the former. The want of attending to this, has frequently confounded our modern practitioners, who, confiding in the benignant tendency of some extraordinary good aspect in the zodiac, have promised an advance of fortune to the native, which has never come to pass, because of counter-aspects of this latter order. Hence it must appear to every rational mind, and experi-
mental astral student, that the strictest caution, and the utmost deliberation are necessary in forming our opinions on the directions upon a nativity, for, if at least we err in this, all our labour is lost, and the unfortunate enquirer is deluded with vain expectations of a happy run of good fortune, or fearful of some dreadful catas. trophe, neither of which, by the nature of the stars, was ever intended to happen.

As the planet Neptune is one of an almost unknown character, so far as its influence is concerned, we must class it in the same category as Herschel, as I consider its influence is very similar (page 146).

## CHAPTER XXXV.

We do not consider any more kinds of directions than the two following, namely, ist-
of REVOLUTIONARY FIGURES.
612 A revolutionary figure is the exact position of the Heavens at the moment the Sun returns to the same degree and minute he possessed the moment the native was born. The judgments of a revolution are easy to be understood, by considering in what house and sign in the revolution, the radical significators are posited, for according to the cordant or discordant positions and configurations, so must we judge. If the radical figure be unfortunate, the native will reap but little benefit from a promising revolution, for a radical evil can never be eradicated by an accidental good, though the evil may be mitigated.
613 Compare the figure of the revolution with that of birth, and observe how the cusp of the houses and significators agree, or are disposed, for upon these the judgment depends. If the revolutional Ascendant and M. C. be in good aspect with the radical, or be the same with the angles, signify good health, prosperity, and an increase of substance, especially if the lords of the Ascendants be well dignified. If the Ascendant of the revolution be in bad aspect with the angles of the radix, then evil will be felt that year, according to the signification of the revolutionary Ascendant did signify in the radix.

614 If the planets are returned to their radical place, or in gextile, trine, parallel, or any good aspect thereto, shew a good revolution. If the planets are in bad aspect to their radical situation, then evil may necessarily be anticipated.

615 If the sign of the radical 6 th, 7 th, or 12 th, be the ist of the revolution, in that year may be expected sickness, ppen foes,
imbecility of body, and such things as those houses signify, and more especially if those houses or their lords were evilly disposed at birth. The sign of the 7 th in the radix being the Ist, of the revolution, shows contentions, animosities, lawsuits, the native either marries or desires to do so.

616 Whenever you find the lord of the radical 2nd, Part of Fortune, or Jupiter, in the revolution 2nd, the native shall be pecuniarily advantaged, and augmention of patrimony by things or persons signified by that house, \&c. If the lord of the and of the radix be in the 3rd, of the revolution, denotes gain by short journeys, kindreds, or neighbours; and if lord of the 2nd be also in sextile or trine, with the lord of the ard in the radix, the above effects will be felt. If with the lord of the 4 th, by a father, prosperity. If in the $5^{\text {th }}$, or in sextile or trine to its lord, gain by children, speculation, gaming, sports, selling of spices, liquors. If in the 6th, or in sextile or trine with its radical lord, gain by servants, workmen, small cattle, tenants. Proceed in this way through all the houses, and if the significators be evil, then judge ill from the above portentions, \&c.

617 So that it appears, that the significators of substance in a revolution is not the lord of the and in the revolution, but the lord of the and in the radix; the same understand of the rest of the houses. The reyolution is firmer if the same sign ascend as that which ascended at birth; the same, if those planets which were lords of the house in the radix be lords of the same in the revolution, though they possess not the same sign. If in the revolution any of the planets behold the radical places of Sun, Moon, Jupiter, Part of Fortune, or Venus, by good aspects, are very good signs; and so much the more if they behold them in the revolution with fortunate aspects. But the contrary effects will be felt if the aspects are evil, as 201 .

618 In every revolution in which the planets are contrarily disposed to those in the radix, though of themselves be tolerably situated, yet they signify evil, as if at birth all the planets were above the earth and the revolution, any planets well aspected below the earth, they will have but little portention to good, \&c. Ill may be expected when Herschel, Saturn, Mars, or 8 passes over the Ascendant or M. C. of the revolutional figure.

619 Observe in what house the Sun is posited, and of what he is ruler, and accordingly those things which he signifies will be either good or evil, honourable or dishonourable, joy or sorrow, according as the Sun is well or ill placed in the revolution, and the good or evil may be known from the house in which the Sun is posited at the revolution, and by the nature of the impediting planet.

620 The planets of a revolution have no relation to the native, as lord of the houses of the revolution, but only from their radical
position and domination, for the 1 st of a revolution is not the native's Ascendant, but only an accidental Ascendant.

621 The transit of body or conjunction is much more powerful than any aspect; and Sun or Moon transiting Herschel, Saturn, or Mars, or their opposition, especially if the luminaries be rulers of the ascendant, will prove inimical, death or sickness if the hyleg be afflicted by direction. If Herschel, Saturn, Mars, or Mercury, was radically unfortunate, although they transit the angles; the places of Jupiter, Venus, Sun, or Moon, signify no good, but losses, crosses, troubles, quarrels, and ill management of affairs, the same also when they pass their square or opposition; but when they pass their sextile, or trine, are adjuncts of good if they have dignities in those places. We are to take great care of the transits, as we have before noticed their effects in part, together with the ingresses and Problems are provided for them. As for the-

## LUNATIONS.

622 They are the full and new Moon immediately preceding any important event, which generally show, by the position of the luminaries, as regards the planets' places in the radix, and at the revolution the nature of the events to follow.

## OF TRANSITS OF PLANETS.

623 Transits are the planets' passing over important places of a radical figure, its Asc., M. C., and other parts of primary signification; also of the eratics aspecting the place of a planet, or the passing of one body over the place of another in both nata and revolutions. Transits of good planets signify good, but by evil places and aspects they denote evil ; transits of Herschel, Saturn, and Jupiter, are of great importance, for they never pass without sensible effects. Transits of the planets are easily perceived by Simmonite's Ephemeris, in which the aspects are also calculated to the very moment when they take place. Observe the day on which any of the planets by body or aspect, good or evil, pass any of the cusps of the houses of the natus, or that degree wherein the planets possessed at birth.

624 In all transits observe the inherent properties of the transitor, the radical determination of the transit, and the state, capacity, or condition of the native at the time of the transit, as the transition may be strong or weak-fortunate or unfortunateas to the planet or place transited. If Herschel, Saturn, Mars, or Mercury was radically unfortunate, although they transit the body or good aspect of the angles or planets, they signify no good, but the contrary. If one bad transit is speedily succeeded by another evil one, and more especially the same place or body, during a
coherent direction or revolution, presages a duplication of the signified evil, and consequently augments danger and misfortune.

625 The actual transit of the Moon continues about 6 daysthat of the Sun, 12 days-that of Jupiter, 20 days-that of Saturn, 30 days-that of Mars, about 9 days-that of Mercury, 6 daysthat of Venus, 9 days-and the effect of Herschel's transits, not less tban 40 days. The transits of Luna discover the almost daily occurrences of life, and she must be particularly attended to. See on what day she casts a good aspect to the cusp of the 2nd or its ruler, or a planet near its cusp, or to the $\oplus$, and say that is a good day, and profitable for getting in money, or transacting any bargain ; but the evil aspects to these act contrarily.

626 If good planets, or the lord of the Ascendant, transit the M. C. or place of its lord, or its good aspects (200), good for seeking orders in business, situations, \&c., as the 1oth house signifies. The ruler of the ist, then health if a benefic; sickness if a malefic; to the 2nd, gain, \&c.; to the 3rd, by good aspect, a journey, friendship among brethren, \&c., and so judge of the rest.


## THE

## ARCANA <br> or

# PRACTICAL ASTRAL PHILOSOPHY. 

BOOK THE SECOND.

## ON THE DOCTRINE OF THE SPHERE AND ASTRO-MATHEMATICS.

I By the Doctrine of the Sphere is meant the Solution of such Problems as relate to the Heavens, or Concavity of the visible World; in measuring the Circles thereof, the Angles they make with each other, I shall show in a method more concise and methodical than any other. I here combine Spherical Geometry, Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomical Problems, and the use of Logarithms, which are inseparably connected therewith.

2 A Sphere, commonly called a globe, is a round body, having every point on its surface equal distance from a point within, called the centre.


3 If on a clear night you place yourself in a situation in which the view of the horizon is uninterrupted, and attentively observe the heavens, you will see the stars, as fixed in a concave spherical surface, which surface is everywhere bespangled with an innumerable multitude of shining stars, which are continually changing their places.

Some stars rise above the horizon towards the east, some disappear towards the west, and others never reach the horizon, all these performing their motions, whilst their relative positions remain the same.

There are various methods of the construction of the sphere, but the most simple, and most generally employed, is the stereographic, in which all the circles of the sphere are represented by straight lines or circles. Suppose a transparent globe, on whose surface is the representation of the heavens, and the eye placed in any part of that surface viewing the opposite side, the lines should then appear as is represented by this projection.

4 To project an object of the sphere in plano, is a true geometrical declination of the circles of the sphere, or any assigned part of them upon the plane of some one great circle, as on the horizon, meridian, equinoctial, ecliptic, colours, or on the tropics, \&c., and we delineate this Stereographic Projection, which supposes the eye to be but go degrees distant from, and perpendicular to the plane of the projection. That plane, upon which the object is projected or delineated, is called the plane of projection, or primitive; and the point in which the eye is situated is called the projecting point, or the point of sight.

## To Project the Sphere Stereographically upon the Plane of the Meridian.

5 The foregoing stereographic projection of the sphere is that in which a great circle is assused as the plane of the projection, and the opposite equinox as the projecting point.

Construction.--With the chord of 60 degrees describe the circle $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{N}$, and draw the diameter $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{H}$, and $\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{N}$, at right angles with each other; then will $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{H}$, represent the equator, and $Z, N$, the polar axis. Lay off from the same line of chord $23^{\circ}$ $28^{\prime}$ the obliquity of the ecliptic (12), setting one foot of the compass upon $\mathrm{E} \mathrm{v} \mathrm{\rho}, \mathrm{Q}$ ஏ, and make $n$ and $q$ perpendicular thereto. From $\oplus$ to $B$ lay the tangent of 30 degrees, and from $\oplus$ to $V$ that of 60 degrees, through which points $P$ and $P(7)$, describe the circles $P$ $\mathrm{B} P, \mathrm{P} V \mathrm{P}, \& \mathrm{c}$. The meridians of celestial longitude (15) $n \mathrm{~A} q$, and $n I * q$, are described in a similar manner, laying the tangent of the required number of degrees, which, in the foregoing projection, ale $45^{\circ}$ dud $75^{\circ}$ from $\oplus$ on the line שo $\oplus$ ho towards 8 .

H H are the Horizon (25),
P P are the Poles (7),
E Q are the Equator (8),
$Z$ is the Zenith (9),
N is the Nadir (10),
© F or are the Ecliptic (11),
Pn the obliquity of Ecliptic
(12),

H P are the elevation of the Poles (13).
$\oplus$ B the Right Ascension (15),
$\oplus$ © the Declination ( 16 ),
P * the Latitude ( 17 ),
$\oplus \mathrm{O}$ the Longitude ( 15 ).

## Of The Sphere and its Circles.

6 HH represent the equinoctial line, is a plane of the terrestrial equator, extending to the fixed stars; and if the axis of the earth be produced in like manner, they will be the poles of the celestial equator. This is also the horizon.

7 P P , the poles of a sphere are the extremities of the axis, as P P are the poles of thc circle P B P. The poles of great circles are each 90 degrees from the circumference of the circles. In the figure (2) the arcs P V P, P B P, between the great circle and its pole, $P$, are arcs of 90 degrees.

8 E Q, Equator, a great circle which separates the northern from the southern hemisphere.
$9 Z$, the Zenith, which is the summit of the celestial dome above us, or perpendicularly over our heads, 90 degrees from the horizon, the pole of the horizon. The prime vertical passing through 0 deg. of Aries. The Sun arrives here about mid-day, or noon. This is also Medium Coeli, or Mid-heaven, that degree of the ecliptic which is upon the meridian at any time of our day, also called Upper Meridian.

Io N, the Nadir (an Arabic term), is the point of the heavens directly under the feet of the observer, and diametrically opposite to the zenith. The Sun arrives here at mid-night. This point is also called the Imum coeli, or under-heaven; being the cusp of the fourth house.
. 11 . Vg , the Ecliptic. The apparent great circle in the heavens in which the Sun appears to move in the course of the year, $n$ shows its north pole, and $q$ its South pole. It intersects the equator into two points, called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, because, when the Sun is in these points, the days and nights are equal all over the earth. It is called the ecliptic, because all the eclipses of the luminaries must necessarily happen in this line (22).
$12 \mathrm{P} n$, the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The ecliptic and equator, being great circles, must bisect or equally divide each other, and their inclination, or difference, is called the obliquity of the ecliptic, or the Sun's greatest declination.

13 H P , Elevation of the pole or star is its height, in degrees, between the pole and the horizon, or equal to the latitude of the place at birth, or country, observatory, \&c.

14 P V P, POP, PA L $q$, are meridians of terrestrial longitude which are the halves of great circles drawn round the earth through its poles and passing the latitude of any place in its meridian. Longitude, on the earth, is the distance of any place east or west of Greenwich, according to British computation.
${ }^{15}, n, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}, q-n, \mathrm{I},{ }^{*}, q, \& \mathrm{c}$., are meridians of celestial longitude, and is the distance of any heavenly body from first point of the zodiacal sign Aries, $0^{\circ}$ o, measured on the ecliptic. The Longitude and Right Ascension are measured in this direction. In the right angled triangle $\oplus \mathrm{BO}$, the line $\oplus \mathrm{O}$ is the Sun's longitude, or an arc of the ecliptic, from the first point of Aries. $\oplus$ B, the Sun's Right Ascension, or an arc of the equator, from the first point of Aries (20).
$16 \oplus \mathrm{O}$, on the ecliptic, in the right angled triangle, is the Sun's declination, and the angle $\mathrm{B} \oplus \mathrm{O}$ is the obliquity of the ecliptic, measured by the arc $Q$ ஏ, E ю๐.
N.B.-When the Sun, or any other heavenly body, is in that part of the ecliptic which is Qぁ towards the north pole, the declination is called north, and when in that part which is E wo towards the south pole, the declination is south.
${ }_{17} \mathrm{P}^{*}$ represent the circle of latitude; $n \mathrm{~A}$, the complement of the star's latitude; I A, when the star is on the north side of the ecliptic, it is called north latitude; but if on the southern side, then it is called south latitude. P A, the complement of the star's declination BA.

18 The angle $\mathrm{P} n \mathrm{~A}$, the complement of the star's longitude. The supplement of the angle $n \mathrm{P}$ A, measured by the arc V $Q$, equals the complement of the star's right ascension ( ${ }^{51}$ )

All spheres are divided into two, great and small circles.
19 A Great Circle of a sphere is a circle drawn upon its surface, whose plane passes through the $\oplus$ centre of the sphere, as P BP, ZON, are great circles. Every section of a sphere is a circle. A Small Circle of a sphere is a circle drawn upon its surface, whose plane does not cut the centre of the sphere. Two Great Circles of the sphere crossing each other, into two equal parts or semicircles, as both the great circles $P \oplus P, Z O N$, divide each other into two equal parts or semicircles.

20 A great circle passing through the Sun and the poles will intersect the equator in a point which represents the place of the Sun referred to the equator. The arc of the equator intercepted between this point and the vernal equinox, is called the Sun's
right ascension (15). The arc of the ecliptic intercepted between the Sun and the same equinox, is denominated the Sun's longiture. And the arc of the great circle intercepted between the Sun and its place referred to the equator, is called the Sun's declination.

21 The Tropics are two small circles, parallel to the equator, at 33 degrees 28 minutes distance from the equator; that to the north is called the tropic of Cancer, and where the Sun reaches in declination about the longest day; and that to the south, the tropic of Capricorn, where the Sun arrives about the shortest day,

22 Solstitial Points are the first point of 8 , and the first point of hg , being the most extreme north and south points in the ecliptic. At these points, the Sun seems to stand still, or be at the same height in the heavens, at noon, for several days together (iif). The extent of the obliquity of ecliptic.

23 The Axis is the diameter about which it rotates, which does not shift its position, while the other parts describe circles around it.

24 Azimuth, or vertical circles, are great circles of the sphere passing through the zenith and nadir, and are perpendicular to the horizon. Let a person stand at $\oplus$, and let HH be his horizon. then the circle ZON is a vertical or azimuth circle. Azimuth of any celestial object is an arc of the horizon, contained between the east and west point of the heavens, and a vertical circle passing through the centre of that object (2).

25 The Horizon is a great circle (19) perpendicular to the vertical, or 90 degrees distant from the nadir and zenith, thus dividng the world into two equal parts, or hemispheres; it is the diameter of the sphere, as HH. The eastern or left hand H, is the ascendant, or 1st house; the western H is the descendant, or 7 th house ( 9 and ro).

THE CIRCLE, AND TRIGONOMETRICAL LINES.


26 A Circle is a plane figure bounded by one line, called the circumference, every point of which is equally distant from a certain point within the figure, called its centre.

In the figure, C is the centre, EDAI is the circumference, which is sometimes called the periphery,

27 The Diameter of a Circle is a line drawn through the centre, and terminated at both ends by the circumference, as AE is a diameter.
28 Every diameter is double the radius, and divides the circle into two equal parts. The terminating points of the diameter are sometimes called poles, as D and I.

29 The Radius of a circle is a line drawn from the centre C to the circumference, as C A; also E C and D C are called radii.

30 A Semicircle is a segment cut off by the diameter, or half the area of the circle, and contains 180 degrees, as ID A.

31 A Chord of a Circle is a straight line joining the two extremities of an arc, as B G L, thus cutting the circle into two unequal parts.

32 A Quadrant is the half of a semicircle, or quarter of the whole circle, consisting of go degrees, as E D C.

33 All circles, great or small, are divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; each degree into 60 minutes; each minute into 60 seconds. The degrees will be great or small, according to the size of the circle.

34 An Arc of a circle is any part of the circumference.
35 A Segment of a circle is the arc cut oft by a straight line, as B A L.

36 A Tangent to a circle is a straight line, which touches the circle, and on being continued does not cut it, as A F is a tangent .

37 The Sine B G of an arc A B is a straight line drawn from B, one of its extremities, perpendicular to the diameter A E, which passes through the other.

38 The Versed Sine A G of an arc A B is that portion of the diameter A E upon which the sine is perpendicularly intercepted between the sine and the arc.

39 The Secant C F of an arc A B is a straight line drawn from $C$, the centre, to $F$, the farthest extremity of the tangent.

40 The sine, versed sine, tangent, and secant, of an arc A B, are called the sine, versed sine, tangent, and secant, of the angle A C B, measured by the arc, to the radius A C.

41 The Complement of an arc A B, or angle A B C, is what it wants of a quadrant, or aspect of go degrees. Thus, B D or BCD is the complement of A B, or A C B.
42 The Supplement of an arc A B, or of an angle A C B, is what it wants of a semicircle, or 180 degrees. Thus, B E, or A M, is the supplement of $A B_{r}$ and BCD, or ACM the supplement of ACB.

43 The Explement of an arc A B, or of an angle A C B, is what it wants of the whole circumference, or of four right angles. Thus, BDEIA is the explement of AB, or BDEMILAC of ACB.

An arc, or angle, and its supplement, have the same sine, tangent, and secant, for B G is the sine of B E, or BCE, A F the tangent of A M, or A C M, and C F the secant of AM or A MC. BCE the supplement to two right angles. The radius is equal to the sine, or versed sine of go degrees, and to the tangent, or cotangent of 45 degrees.

## Observation.

I have considered it would be better and more expeditious to commence calculations with a perspicuous Elementary Series of Practical Problems in Genethliological Mathematics, easy to be understood even by the merest tyro in Arithmetic, after which I intend entering more minutely into the Mathematical Treatises of Spherical Geometry, Spherical Trigonometry, and Astronomical Problems, illastrating by diagrams the Anatomy of the Sphere. By these means the philosophy of Aspects and the natural divisions of the Heavens will be fully demonstrated.

> Instructions in erecting an Horoscope of the Heavens, for any latitude, at any moment of time.

## Problem i.

44 To find the Geocentric Longitude of the Sun or planets at any given moment of time.

Rule ist.-Find the amount of longitude in the zodiac traversed by each planet, or other heavenly bodies, between the noon preceding and that which follows the given time or moment at birth. 2nd.-Then say, if 24 hours give that amount, what will that time for which the figure is intended from the preceding noon give? 3rd.-Add the result to the planet's longitude at the preceding noon, and the amount is its true place.

Note.-If the planet be retrograde, then subtract the result from the planet's place from the preceding noon.

What is the Sun's longitude May 24th, at 4 h .4 m .35 s. A.m. 181 g .

EXAMPLE.


Worked by Dikywal Logavithms.
Add logarithm of $\odot^{\prime}$ 's longitude in $24 \mathrm{~h}, 0^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}=x^{\prime} 3975$
To time since noon 23 rd is............16h. $4 \mathrm{~m} .35 \mathrm{~s} .={ }^{1740}$

$$
0^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}=1 \cdot 5715
$$

Thus we see, after making all necessary equations, the result for the time given is 2 degrees 64 minutes for the Sun's place. See Problem xvi for finding logarithms for degrees, minutes, and seconds.

By rule of proportion it may be found thus:- If 24 hours give 57 minutes 39 seconds, what will $16 \mathrm{~h}, 4 \mathrm{~m} .35 \mathrm{~s}$. give ?

Ans. $0^{\circ} 3^{8^{\prime}} 38^{\prime \prime}$

Observe.-For regular practice say the Sun is in 2 degrees 6 minutes of Gemini, as the $3^{1}$ seconds will not make any visible or material difference.

## EXERCISES.

What is Neptune's longitude at the above time?
What is Herschel's longitude?
Find Saturn's longitude.
What is Jupiter's longitude?
What is the Moon's longitude ?
What is Mercury's longitude?
What is Sol's longitude October 1oth, 2h. p. M., 1830?
Where was the Moon at that time ?
Where was Mercury in the zodiac, March 17th, 1844 , 2h. 34 m. P.M. ?
What is Mar's longitude 9th November, 1841, at 1oh. 48 m . A.M. ?
November 9 th, 184 I , at 10 h .48 m . A.M., what was the longitude of the Moon?

Ans. $27 \neq 58$.
Ans $23 \neq 20$.
Ans. $28 * 46$.
Ans. $16=57$.
Ans. 3 II 33.
Ans. 8 ४ 55 .
Ans. $16 \cong 44$.
Ans. $6 \Omega 40$.
Ans. $8 \times 23$.
Ans. 15 be 14.
Ans. 29 吹 26.

## Problek it.

## 45 Given the Sun's geocentric lougitude and greatast dechination $\left(23^{3} 27^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}\right)$ to find his Right Axcension.

Roles.-Add the logarithm of cosine of Sol's greatest declination -96253) to the loganthm tangent of Sun's longitude, and the sum ill be the logarithm tangent of the Sun's Right Ascension.
What is the A. R. of the Sun, May 24th, 4 h .4 m .35 . A.1. 281 g ?
example.
Add cosine of $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ nearly 9.96253

To tangent of Sol's longitude 2 II $6=62^{\circ} 6^{\prime}=10^{\circ} 27616$
The Right Ascension of the $\sigma=60^{\circ} 0^{\prime}=10 \div 23869$

EXERCISES.
-What was the A R. of Sol November 2gth, 6 h .
30m. P.M., 1824 ?
Ans. $245^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$
-What was Sol's A. R. March, 17th, 1844, 2h. 34 m. P.M. ?

Ans. $357^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$
-What A.R. had Sol ioth October, 2h. p.m., 1830 ? Ans. $195^{\circ} 260$
46 Mark well-it the Sun or star be in $\varphi, \gamma$, or $I I$, the arc us found, after adding the sine and tangent will be the A. R. ;at if the star be in $\varnothing, \Omega$, or $m$, the result must be subtracted om $180^{\circ}$. If in $\bumpeq, m$, or $f$, the A. R. must be added to $180^{\circ}$ fin $\mathrm{kg}, \mathrm{m}$, or $F$, then the arc must be subtracted from 360 egrees.

Problem in.
47 To convsrt time into degrees and minutes.
Rule.-Multiply the hours by 15 and divide the minutes of time $\mathrm{y}_{4}$, which will give degrees; then multiply the odd minutes over y 15 , which will give the minutes of arc., and divide the seconds $y_{4} 4$ which will give minutes and seconds of arc., and the result rill be the answer.

## EXAMPLE.

Which are the degrees of an arc of 16 hours,
4 minutes, 35 seconds of time ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16 \mathrm{~h} . \times 15=240 \quad 0 \quad 0
\end{aligned}
$$

Ans. $16 \mathrm{~h} .4 \mathrm{~m} .35 \mathrm{~s} .=24 \mathrm{I} \quad 845$
A more expeditious method will be by the following Table.

N.B.-It is particularly requested and highly recommended that the student study every Problem perfectly, and every Exercise worked in each Problem, before he proceeds to the subsequent Problem, by which means he will become complete master of the calculations.

## EXAMPLES.

Look opposite the $16 \mathrm{hrs}$.4 mins . and on the left hand o ." we have. $\qquad$ 24100
Look in the last column and you have opposite on left hand for 35s. ...................................................... o 845

$$
\text { Ans. } 16 \mathrm{~h} .4 \mathrm{~m} .35 \text { secs. }=24 \mathrm{I} \quad 845
$$

## EXAMPLE 2.

Convert ${ }^{5} 5$ h. 43 m .27 s . into degrees, minutes, \&c. Ans. $235^{\circ} 5^{I^{\prime}} 45^{\prime \prime}$

$$
\text { Look for } 15 \mathrm{~h} .40 \mathrm{~m} \text {. in the } 8 \mathrm{th} \text { column, equal to } 235 \text { o o }
$$

Then 3 m . in the last column is........... ...... 045 .
And 27 secs . in the last column, equal to......... 0645
Ans. for ${ }^{5} 5$ h. $43 \mathrm{~m} .27 \mathrm{~s} .=2355145$
3.-Convert 8 hours into degrees.
4.-Turn 13 hours into degrees.
5.-Convert 12 hrs . 16 min . into degrees, \&c.
6.-Convert 20 hours 40 minutes 30 seconds into degrees, \&c.

Ans. 120 degrees.
Ans. 195 degrees.
Ans. 184 degrees.
Ans. $310^{\circ}, 7^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$

PROBLEM 1V.
48 To turn degrees and minutes of an Anc into time.
Rule 1.-Look in the column marked degrees (D) for the number of degrees required, and opposite to them, in the next column to the right hand, will be the hours and minutes in time (M).

Rule $\mathbf{2}$,-For the minutes of a degree look in the same column, and opposite to the minutes on the right hand will be the minutes and seconds of time.

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example.
1.-What is the time answering to 57 degrees 26 minutes ?

The number opposite 57 degrees is
h. m. s.

348 o
The number opposite 26 minutes is

- 144

Ans. 34944
2.-What time answers to $64^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$ ?
3.-What time answers to $89^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$ ?

Ans. 4 h . 17 m .24 s .
Ans. 5 h .59 m .8 s .

## Problem v.

49 To find the right Ascension of the Midheaven in any latitude at any given time.

Rule 1.-Add the Sun's sideral Right Ascension to the time past the preceding noon, and the sum will be the A R, in time, of the M. C.

Rule 2.- Convert this time into degrees and minutes, and if the time exceed 24 hours, or 360 degrees, take the excess for the answer.
bxample.
I.-What is the A. R. of M. C. in Queen Victoria's natus. Born May 23rd, 16 h .4 m .35 s ., 1819, latitude $5 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ ?
h. m. s.

The © A. R. at noon of 23 rd .
Time afternoon is
$16 \quad 435$

$$
\text { A.R. of the M.C. is } 301^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime} \quad 20 \quad 435 \text { Ans. }
$$

## exercises.

2.-What is the A. R. of the M. C. November 2gth, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ h. P.M., 1824 ?
3.-What is the A. R. of M. C. May 13d. 2h. 25 m . P.M., 1825 ?
4.-What is the A.R. of M.C. March 17d. 2h. 34 m . P.M., 1844 ?

Ans. $345^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$
Ans. $87^{\circ}{ }^{1} 7^{\prime}$
Ans. $33^{\circ} 4^{8}$
5.-What is the A.R. of M.C. Sept. 2gd. roh. 45 m . A.M., 1827.

Problem vi.
50 The Obliquity of the Ecliptic and the R. A. of the M. C. given to find the degree of the Ecliptic, on the 1oth House, or Meridian.
Rule.-To the cosine ( 9.962526 ) the obliquity of the ecliptic, add the cotangent of the R. A. of the M. C. from the nearest equinox, $r$ or $\bumpeq(46)$, and the Surn is the cotangent of its longitude from the same equinoctial point.

EXAMPLE.
1.-In Queen Victoria's natus, the A. R. of the M. C. is $301^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$, its nearest equinoctial point is Aries.

From the whole circle 360 o
Subtract the A. R. of M. C 3018
$5^{8} \quad 52$
To cosine of obliquity of Ecliptic $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime \prime}$ nearly 9.962526
$\begin{aligned} \text { Add the cotangent of } & \frac{5^{8} 5^{2}}{61 \quad 0}\end{aligned} \quad \frac{9^{\prime} 781060}{9^{\prime} 7435^{86}}$
Thus 6I degrees from Aries will leave 29 degrees vo upon the cusp of the ioth House.

Found thus, 61 added to 180 equals 241 , and this subtracted from 360 leaves 119 degrees because the M. C. is found in Capricorn (46).

## exercises.

2.-What degree of the Ecliptic is on the M. C. when light Ascension is $8^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$ ?

Ans. $9^{\circ} \Upsilon 6^{\prime}$.
3.-What sign and degree culminate when the
A. R. of M. C. is $214^{\circ} 3^{8^{\prime}}$ ?

Ans. 7 of Scorpio.
4.-What is the cusp of the 1oth when its A. R. is $72^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$ ?

Ans. $14^{\circ}$ II $3^{8}$. 5.-What is culminating when the M.C. has $321^{\circ}$ ${ }^{15} 5^{\prime}$ of A. R. ?

Ans. 19 Aquarius.
6.-What is culminating when the M.C. has $345^{\circ}$
$59^{\prime}$ of A. R. ?
Ans. $14^{\circ} \div 4^{\prime}$.
Problem vil.
51 To find the Oblique Ascension of the Six Eastern Houses.
Rule.-Add 30 degrees to each House from the Mid-heaven, and take the sum, rejecting 360 degrees if it exceed that number. A2

EXAMPLE.


Problem vili.
52 To find the Oblique Descension of the Six Western Honses.
Rule.-Add 180 degrees to the Oblique Ascension of the opposite Houses, and the sum is the Descension required.

EXAMPLES.
In Queen Victoria's Nativity we find- . ,
Oblique Ascension of roth to be 3018 add 180 equal 1218 for 4 th. Oblique Ascension of inth to be 3318 add 180 equal 1518 for 5 th. Oblique Ascension of r2th to be i 8 add 180 equal i81 8 for 6 th. Oblique Ascension of ist to be 318 add 180 equal 2118 for 7 th. Oblique Ascension of 2nd to be 618 add 180 equal 2418 for 8 th. Oblique Ascension of 3rd to be gi 8 add 180 equal $27 x 8$ for 9 th.

The above are the Oblique Ascensions and Descensions under their own Poles. And as these are so simple we need give no further exercises.

Problem ix.
53 To find the Sun's Ascensial Difference or of the Houses of any Horoscope.
Rule.-Add the tangent of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic $(9,637496)$ to the tangent of Latitude of Birth Place, and the sum will be the sine of the Ascensial Difference of the House.

EXAMPLE.
I.-What is the Sun's Ascensial Difference in Latitude $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ ?

Tangent of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic $23^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$ nearly $=9,637496$
Add the tangent of the Latitude ......... $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \quad 10,099914$
Give sine of Ascensial Difference ........ $33^{\circ} 7^{\prime} \quad=9,737410$
45 Observe.-The Ascensial Difference in a given latitude (or Polar Elevation) is exactly that which any body has, as determined by its distance from the meridian; Ascensial Difference being in both cases the difference between Right and Oblique Ascension. We say the Sun because it is the same as House.

## EXERCISES.

2 -What is the Ascensial Difference of Sol in the latitude 54 degrees 18 minutes?

Ans. $37^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$.
3.-What is the Ascensial Difference of Sol for the latitude 53 degrees 26 minutes?

Ans. $35^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$.

Problem x.
55 To find the Pole of the 11 th, $5^{\text {th }}, 3^{r d}$, and $9^{\text {th }}$ Houses.
Rule,-Add the sine of one-third of the Sun's Ascensial Difference to the cotangent $(10,362504)$ and the sum will be the tangent of the Pole.
(230, 8 )
EXAMPLE.
1.-What is the Pole of these Houses in Queen Victoria's Nativity?

The Sun's Ascensial Difference is $33^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ is $11^{\circ} 2 \frac{1}{\prime}^{\prime}$
The sine of $1 I^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$ is 9.281897
The cotangent of the Ecliptic is 10,362504
Tangent required is $23^{\circ} 4^{\prime}=9,644401$

## EXERCISES.

2.-What is the Pole of the 11 th house in Latitude $53^{\circ}$ ? Ans. $53^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$. 3.-What is the Pole of 5 th house in Lat. $48^{\circ}$ ? Ans. $21^{\circ} \quad 3^{\prime}$, 4.-What is the Pole of 3rd house in Lat. $53^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ ? Ans. $25^{\circ} 29^{\prime}$.

Problem xi.
56 To find the Pole of the 12th, 6th, 2nd, and 8th Houses.
Rule.-Add the sine of two-thirds of the Ascensial Difference to the tangent of 10,362504 . (2, $2 \times 8$ )


EXAMPLE.
Find the Pole of the 12th house in the latitude of London.
The Sun's Asc. Diff. is $33^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$, and two-thirds of $33^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$
is $22^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$, the sine is

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cotangent of Ecliptic boundary is }=\begin{array}{r}
90,375136 \\
\text { Tangent of the Pole required is } 40^{\circ} 54^{\prime}=9,937640
\end{array} \\
& \text { Tangen }
\end{aligned}
$$

EXERCISES.
2.-What is the Pole of the 12 th house in the latitude of Scarborough, 54 degrees, 18 minutes? Ans. $44^{\circ} 0^{\circ}$.
3.-What is the Pole of the 6th house in latitude of Sheffield, 53 degrees 26 minutes ?

Ans. ${42^{\circ}}^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$.
A more expeditious plan, and equally correct, may be obtained by the following Table.

TABLE II.
Of the Poles of the Houses for every degree, from I degree to 60 degrees, and every half degree of Latitude in Great Britain.

| 苛 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Pole of } \\ & \text { 11th and } \\ & \text { 6th, 3rd } \\ & \text { and } 9 \text { th. }\end{aligned}\right.$ | Pole of 6th, 2nd and 8th | - | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}\text { Pole of } \\ \text { 1th and } \\ \text { 5th. 3rd } \\ \text { and } 9 \text { th. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Pole of 6 th. 2nd and 8th. | - | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}\text { Pole of } \\ \text { 1th and } \\ \text { 5th, } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ath } \\ \hline\end{array}\right\|$ | Pole of 12th and and 8th. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 021 | 42 | 25 | 854 | 1722 | 49 | 2I 46 | 3812 |
| 2 | - 41 | 22 | 26 | 917 | $18 \quad 5$ | 50 | 2233 | 3914 |
| 3 | 10 | 20 | 27 | 943 | 1852 | $50 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2257 | 3946 |
| 4 | 121 | 241 | 28 | 10 | 1937 | 51 | 2321 | $40 \quad 18$ |
| 5 | 141 | 323 | 29 | 1032 | 2021 | Lond. | 2348 | 4054 |
| 6 | 20 |  | 30 | 1059 | 219 | 52 | $24 \quad 12$ | 4124 |
| 7 | 221 | 440 | 31 | II 26 | 2156 | 521 | 2444 | $4^{11} \quad 5^{8}$ |
| 8 | 241 | 521 | 32 | II 54 | 2246 | 53 | 256 | $42 \quad 32$ |
| 9 | $3 \begin{array}{ll}3 & 2\end{array}$ | 5 | 33 | 1223 | $23 \quad 36$ | shem. | 2530 | 4259 |
| 10 | 323 | 43 | 34 | 1251 | 2425 | 532 | 2533 | 436 |
| 11 | 343 | 724 | 35 | 1326 | 2515 | 54 | 261 | $43 \quad 39$ |
| 12 | 4 | 85 | 36 | 1351 | $26 \quad 5$ | 54i | 2630 | $44 \quad 13$ |
| 13 | 424 | 45 | 37 | 148 | 2655 | 55 | 2659 | $444^{8}$ |
| 14 | 445 | 26 | 38 | 1452 | 2748 | 55흘 | $27 \quad 29$ | $45 \quad 24$ |
| 15 | 57 | 10 10 | 39 | 1524 | 2840 | 56 | 28 | $45 \quad 59$ |
| 16 | 529 | IO 50 | 40 | 1556 | 2932 | 561 | 2833 | $46 \quad 36$ |
| 17 | 549 | II 30 | 41 | 1629 | 3025 | 57 | 296 | 4714 |
| 18 | 612 | 1214 | 42 | $17 \quad 5$ | 3120 | $57 \frac{1}{3}$ | 2940 | 4750 |
| 19 | 634 | 1257 | 43 | 1742 | 3218 | 58 | 3015 | $48 \quad 27$ |
| 20 | 657 | 1341 | 44 | 1820 | 3315 | 588 | 3047 | $49 \quad 5$ |
| 21 | 720 | 1424 | 45 | $18 \quad 58$ | 3413 |  | 3129 | 4944 |
| 22 | 743 | 157 | 46 | 1937 | 35 10 |  | 328 | 5024 |
| 23 | 85 |  |  | 2019 | 3610 | 591 | $\begin{array}{ll}32 & 48\end{array}$ | 514 |
| , | 830 | 163 | 48 | 213 | 3712 |  |  |  |

57 EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE OF POLES OF HOUSES.
The first column shows the Poles of the ist and 7 th houses, which is always the latitude of the country; the second column shows the Poles of the $3 \mathrm{rd}, 5$ th, 9 th, and 11 th houses; and the third column the Poles of the 2nd, 6th, 8th, and 12th houses. If the latitude of the place be anywhere between an even degree and half a degree, a proportion may be readily calculated for the difference, thus, if the latitude be that of Sheffield $53^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$, 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 $53^{\circ}$ and $53^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, which is 33 minutes, so is the difference of latitude 25 to the difference of pole $27 \frac{1^{\prime}}{}{ }^{\prime}$, to be added to the pole of the 12 th for 53 degrees. Hence, the pole of the 12th, at Sheffield, is $42^{\circ} .59 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime}$, which is correct with that found by trigonometry to within $\frac{1}{8}$ a minute, its true pole being $42^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$.

## 58 To find the sine, cosine, Eoc., answering to any given are expressed in degrees and minutes.

Rule.-If the number of degrees is less than 45 , find the number at the top of the page, and the minutes in the left hand column; opposite to the minutes, and under the word sine, cosine, \&c., is the logarithm required. If the degrees are 45, or upwards, find the number required at the bottom of the page, and opposite the number ot minutes in the right hand column, and under the proper title, will be found the logarithm required.

EXAMPLES.
1.-To find the log. sine of $35^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$.

Under the word sine, in the page marked $35^{\circ}$ at the top, and opposite $45^{\prime}$ in the left hand column, is found 9,766598 , the log. sine required.
2.-Required the log. sine of $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$.

Under the word sine in the page marked $23^{\circ}$ at the top, and opposite $28^{\prime}$ in the left hand column, is 9,600118 , the sine required.
3.-To find the log. tan. of $57^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$.

Above the word tan. in the page marked $57^{\circ}$ in the bottom, and opposite $16^{\prime}$ in the right hand column, is found 10,191917 , the log. tan. required.
4.--What is the cotangent of $55^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$ ?

In the page marked $55^{\circ}$, at the bottom, and opposite $57^{\prime}$ in the right hand side column, is 9,829805 , the cotangent of $55^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$.

## Problem xift.

59 To find the logarithmic number, between go degrees and 180 degrees.
RULE I.-Subtract the given degrees and minutes from 180 degrees, and take the logarithm of the difference; or if 90 degrees be subtracted from the given sine, then take the cosine of the remainder, which will give the same.

RULE 2.-To find the cosine of an arc above 90 degrees, reject 90 degrees and take the sine of the remainder. The same method may be followed for tangents and secants, cotangents and cosecants.

EXAMPLES.
1.-Find the sine 94 degrees 33 minutes.

Take 180 degrees o minutes, and subtract $94^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$ therefrom, and the remainder 85 degrees 27 minutes work by the cosine of this remainder, and the proper result will be brought out.
2.-Find the tangent of 104 degrees 16 minutes. Subtract the given number from $180^{\circ}$ and the remainder is $75^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ of the cotangent

Problem xiv.
60 To find the logarithmic number between $\$ 80$ degrees and 270 degrees.
Rule.-Subtract the given number from 270 degrees and take the log., sine, tangent, \&c., of the remainder.

## EXAMPLES.

1.- What is the log. sine of 189 degrees ?

Diminish 189 by 180 equals the log. sine of $g$ degrees.
2.-What is the log. tangent of 214 degrees 11 minutes ?

Subtract $214^{\circ} \mathrm{II}^{\prime}$ from $270^{\circ} \mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ and the remainder is the tangent $55^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$.

Problem xv.
61 To find the logarithmic number between 270 and 360 degrees.
Rule.-Subtract the given number from 360 degrees and the remainder will be the log. sought.

> EXAMPLE.

What is the sine of 284 degrees 44 minutes ?
Take $284^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ from $360^{\circ}$, remain $75^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$, which is the cosine. If it was the tangent, the cotangent would be the answer, and so on of the rest in this Problem.

Problem xvi.
62 To find the log., sine, tangent, Eoc., of any arc expressed in
degrees, minutes, and seconds.
Rule.-Find the log., sine, tangent, \&c., corresponding to the given number of degrees and minutes, as directed in the three last Problems, and take the difference between it and that answering to the next greater minutes; multiply this number by the given number of seconds, and divide the product by 60 , then add the quotient to the log., sine, tangent, \&c., but subtract it from the log. cos., log. cot., \&c. of the given degrees and minutes and the sum or difference will be the log. required.

EXAMPLES.
1.-Requirid the log. sine of $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$

Log. sine of $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$ is 9,599827
$23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ is 9,600118

| Difference | 291 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Seconds | 40 |
|  | $60) 11640$ |
|  | 194 |

Log. sine of $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime}=9,599827$ Proportional part for $40^{\prime \prime} \quad 194$

Log. sine of $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$ is 9,600021
2.-Find the log. $\cos$. of $24^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$.

Log. cos. for $24^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{1} 6^{\prime}==9959825$
Log. cos. for $24^{\circ}{ }^{1} 7^{\prime}=9,959768$
Difference 57
Seconds $\quad 36$
60) 2052

34
Log. cos. of $24^{\circ} 16^{\prime}=9,959825$
Subtract Proportional part for $3^{\prime}=\quad 34$
Log. cos. $24^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}=9,959791$
3.-What is the sine of 26 degrees, 28 minutes, and 32 seconds?
4.-What is the cosine of 32 degrees, 18 minutes, 26 seconds ?

Ans. 9,926956.
5.-Required the tangent of 47 degrees, 18 minutes, 20 seconds.

Ans. 10,034989.
6.-What is the cotangent of 36 degrees, 29 minutes, 17 seconds?

Ans. $10,130980$.
7.-What is the sine of 136 degrees, 15 minutes, 24 seconds?
8.-Required the cosine of 284 degrees, 16 minutes, 12 seconds?
9.-What is the tangent of 220 degrees, 15 min utes, to seconds?
10.-What is the cotangent of 108 degrees, 16 minutes, 20 seconds.

Ans. 9,839747 .
Ans. 9,391713.
Ans. 9,927702.
Ans. 9,518751.

## Problem xyil.

63 To find the Avithmetical Complement of a Logavithm.
Rule.-Subtract the Logarithm from 10, an integer, or subtract the right hand figure from 9 .

EXAMPLE.
1.-What is the Arithmetical complement of the proportional log. arithm of 24 degrees, or 24 hours ?

Place, according to rule 10,0000
Proportional logarithm of 24 is ,875I
Arithmetical complement of 24 is $=9,1249$
EXERCISES.
2.-What is the Arithmetical complement of the tangent of 17 degrees 18 minutes?

Ans. ,506590.
3.-What is the Aritlimetical complement of the sine of 24 degrees 11 minutes?
4.-What is the Arithmetical complement of 2,730459?
5.-What is the Arithmetical complement of the circle 360 degrees?

Ans. 0.387579 .
Ans. 7,26954I.
Ans, 7,443697.

Problem xviit.
64 To find the log., sine, tangent, Eoc., of an arc less than 3 degrees, and also of one greater than 87 degrees.
Rule i. - To find the sine. Add the constant number 4,685475 to the log. of the arc in seconds, and subtract one third of the
arithmetical complement of the log. cosine from the sum, the remainder will give the log. sine of the given arc.

Rule 2.-To find the tangent. To the constant number 4,685575 add the log. of the arc in seconds, and also two-thirds of the arith metical complement of cosine ; the sum is the log, tangent of the given arc,

Note.-For the log. cos., and cot., take the log. sine, and tan. of the complement of the given arc.

EXAMPLRS.
I.-To find the log. sine of 1 degree, 2 minutes, $12-5$ seconds.

Constant number $=4,685575$
Log . of $3732 \cdot 5 \mathrm{sec}$. $=3,572000$
8,257575
$\frac{1}{5}$ rd arith. com. cos. 1 deg. 2 min .12 .5 sec .
Log. sine of I deg. $2 \mathrm{~min} .12 .5 \mathrm{sec} .==8,25755 \mathrm{I}$
-
2.-To find the log. tan. of a degree 24 minutes, 15.3 seconds.

Constant number $\quad 4,685575$
Log. of $1455^{\prime} 3 \mathrm{sec} .=3,16295^{2}$
firds Arith. com. cos. $24 \mathrm{~min} .15^{\circ} 3 \mathrm{sec} .=0,000007$
Log. tan. of o deg. $24 \mathrm{~min} .15^{\circ} 3 \mathrm{sec} .=7,848534$

## Problem xix.

65 To find the degrees, minutes, and seconds answering to any given
log. sine or tangent.
Rulb-In its respective column find its nearest sine, tangent, $\& c$., to that given, and take the degrees from the top or lottom of the page, according as the quantity is found in a column, with the proper title at the top or bottom, and the minute is found in the same horizontal line, in the left or right hand marginal columns, according as the quantity is found in a column titled at the top or bottom of the page ( 78,79 and 80 ).

## EXAMPLES.

t.-Required the arc or degrees and minutes corresponding to the log. sine 9,584665 .

This is found in a column marked sine at the top under 22 degrees, and opposite 36 minutes, or 1 hour 30 minutes, and 24 seconds of time.
2.-What are the degrees, minutes, and seconds answering log. tangent 9.538764 .

Given log. tangent 9.538764
Log. tangent $19^{\circ} 4^{\prime}=9,538611$

$$
{ }^{1} 53 \text { Log. tangent } 19^{\circ} 5^{\prime}=\begin{aligned}
& 9,530011 \\
& 9,539020
\end{aligned}
$$

Then ${ }^{1} 53 \times 60 \div 409=9180:-409=22^{\prime 2}$. Hence 9,538764 is the log. tangent of $19^{\circ} 4^{\prime} \mathbf{2 2 .} 4^{\prime \prime}$
3. To find the degrees, minutes, and seconds answering to log. cosine $9.568_{421}$.

Given log. cosine 9,568421
Log. cosine $68^{\circ}{ }^{1} 7^{\prime}=9,568222$

$68^{\circ} \cdot 9,568_{421}$ is the log. cosine answering to $68^{\circ} 17^{\prime}-37 \cdot 7^{\prime \prime}=$ $68^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$.

Note. - Instead of taking the log. cosine or log, tangent next less, we may take the next greater, when the seconds, found as before, must be added to the arc, thus-

* Log. cosine $68^{\circ}{ }^{16} 6^{\prime}=9,568539 \quad=9,568539$

Given log. cosine $=9,568421$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Multiply by } 60 \text { Log. cosine } 68^{\circ} 17^{\prime}=\frac{9,568222}{317} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
317) 17080 \\
22^{\prime} 3
\end{array} \text { Hence } 68^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 22 \cdot 3 \text { the arc as } \\
& \text { before. }
\end{aligned}
$$

4.-What is the arc answering to log. sine

9,574486?
5.-Required the arc of $\log ^{\prime}$ cosine 9,534876 ?
6.-What is the log. tangent of 10,400864 ?
7.-Required the cotangent of 10,076543 .
8.-What is the log. cosine of 9,823456 ?

Ans. $22^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 477^{\prime \prime}$.
Ans. $69^{\circ}-57^{\prime} 37 \cdot 3^{\prime \prime}$,
Ans. $68^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 55^{\circ} 7^{\prime \prime}$.
Ans. $39^{\circ} 5^{8^{\prime}} 36.6^{\prime \prime}$. Ans. $48^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$.

Problem xx.
66 To find the degrees, minutes, and seconds, answering to the logarithmic sine or tangent of an arc under 3 degrees and above 87 degrees.

RUle 1.-To find the arc answering to a given logarithmic sine. Add together the given logarithmic sine, the constant number 5,314425 , and one third of the supplement of the corresponding cosine, the sum will be the logarithm of the number of seconds in the required arc.

Rule 2.-To find the arc corresponding to a given logarithmic tangent. Add together the given logarithmic tangent and the constant number 5,314425 , and from the sum take two-thirds of the supplement of the corresponding cosine, the remainder is the logarithm of the arc in seconds.

Note.-For the arc answering to the logarithmic cosine and cotangent, take the complement of the arc answering to the log. arithmic sine and tangent.
1.-To find the arc whose log. sine is 8,257551

Constant number 5,314425
\#rd Arith.com. cosine9,999929 $=0,000024$
$3732 \cdot 5^{\prime \prime} \log .=3,572000$
Or $1^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 12^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$.
2.-To find the are whose $\log$. $\tan$. is 7,848534

Constant number 5,314425
3,162959
frd Arith. com. cosine $9,999989=\begin{aligned} & 3,162959 \\ & 0,000007\end{aligned}$
$1455^{\circ} 3^{\prime \prime} \log \cdot 3,16295^{2}$
Or $0^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 5^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$.
$\qquad$
Problem xxi.
67 To perform Multiplication by Logarithms.
Rule 1.-Add the logarithm of the multiplier and multiplicand, and the sum is the logarithm of the product.
$\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Multiply } \\ \text { by }\end{array} & \begin{aligned} & 76 \text { Log. }=1,88081 \\ & 54 \\ & \text { Log. }=1,73239\end{aligned} \\ \text { Product } 4104 & =\underline{3,61320}\end{array}$

| Multiply <br> by | 98 | Log. $=1,99123$ |
| :---: | ---: | :--- |
| 76 | Log $=1,88081$ |  |
|  | $\overline{7448}$ | Log. |
|  | $\underline{3,87204}$ |  |


| Multiply 76,4 | Log. $=1,88309$ | Multiply 7825 | Log. $=3,893484$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| by 5,4 | Log. $=0,73239$ | by 873 | Log. $=2,941014$ |
| 412.56 | $=2,61548$ | Log.6831218.8 | =6,834498 sum. |

Observe.-The correct product is 6831225 , or 6.2 greater than that found by the logarithms ; but when there are various operations, the final error is scarcely appreciable, as the slight inaccuracy of one operation generally balances that of another.

Rule 2.-A negative index must be subtracted when the logarithm is added, and added when the logarithm is subtracted.

Multiply 786 by ${ }^{\circ} 0073$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Log. } \quad 786=2,895423 \text { or } 2,895423 \\
& \text { Log. } 0073=\frac{3,863323}{0,75^{8746}} \quad \frac{7,863323}{0,758746}
\end{aligned}
$$

Rule 3.-When the positive index is used, in adding we reject to from the index, but in subtracting we borrow to.

EXERCISES.

Multiply 78,36 by 8,5 .
Multiply 486,95 by 2,0087 .
Multiply 210,4 by 00372.
Multiply 21896 by 274,35

Ans. 666.o6.
Ans. 978,1364. Ans. 7826875 .
Ans. 6007166,7 .

## Problem xxit.

68 To perform Division by Logavithms.
Rulb.-From the logarithm of the dividend subtract the logarithm of the divisor, the remainder is the logarithm of the quotient.

EXAMPLES.

1.-Divide | 8634 |
| ---: |
| by |
| 27 |

Quotient 2912,37

Log. $=4,895610$
Log. $=1,431364$
Log. $=3,464246$ difference.
2.-Divide 5486 by 96 .

Dividend $5486 \quad$ Log. $=3,739256$
Divisor $96 \quad$ Log. $=1,982271$
Quotient 57,146 I,756985
40

# 3.-Divide 0,07856 by o,003482 <br> Dividend $=0,07856$ Log. $=2,895201$ <br> Divisor $=0,00342$ Log. $=3,541829$ <br> Quotent 22,5617 I,353372 <br> 39 <br> 33 <br> 19 <br> 14 

4.-Divide $7856=3,895201$ or 3,895201
by , $0053=3,724276$ or 7,724276
Quotent 1482263 6,170925 or 6,170925

Problem xxili.
To work a Proportion, or the Rule of Three by Logarithms.
Rule.-Add together the Arithmetical complement (63) of the Logarithm of the first term, and the Logarithms of the second and third terms, the sum is the Logarithm for the Answer.

EXAMPLE.
1.-If 27 give 45 what will 63 require?

As : Log. of 27 Arithmetical complement $=8,568636$
is to : : Log. of 45 ...... ...... $=1,653213$
so is : Log. of 63 ...... ...... $=1,79934^{1}$
Ans. Log. $105=2,021190$
EXERCISES.
2.-If 12 require 16 what will 24 require ?

Ans. 8.
3.-If 36 require 84 what will 112 require ?

Ans. 48.

Problem xxiv.
70 To find the degree of the Ecliptic on the 11 th, 12th, 1st, 2 nd , $3^{\text {rd }}$ Houses in any Latitude.
Rule 1.-Add the cosine of the Oblique Ascension of the cusp of the house to the cotangent of the Pole of the House; the sum is the cotangent of the first angle, which call the angle $A$.

Rule 1 .- If the Oblique Ascension of the House be less than 90 degrees, or more than 270 degrees, add 23 degrees 28 minutes to angle A, and the sum will be the second angle, or angle B. When these are added and exceed go degrees then subtract it from 180 degrees. But if the Oblique Ascension of the House exceed 90 degrees, or be less than 270 degrees, then subtract 23 degrees 28 minutes, and the remainder is angle B. When angle B is less than 90 degrees, the longitude must be reckoned from the same equinoctial point from which the Oblique Ascension was taken.

Rule 3.-Add together the Arithmetical complement of the cosine of B ; the cosine of A and the tangent of the Oblique Ascension of the House; the sum is the tangent of its longitude, from the equinoctial point Aries or Libra, according as it was nearest to either by Oblique Ascension. If between Cancer and Libra subtract from 180 degrees (46)

## EXAMPLE $I$.

What is the cusp of the 1ith house on the 24th of May, 4 h .4 m . 35s. A.M., 1819?

According to Problem vint, you find the Oblique Ascension of the inth house $33^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$ from Aries, being more than $270^{\circ}$ subtract this from 360 degrees, the remainder is $28^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$ from Aries (46).

To the cosine of Ob . Asc. of IIth $\quad 28 \quad 52=9,942378$ Add cotangent of Pole of 1 Ith house $2348=10,355510$

Cotangent of angle A $2644=10,297888$
Being nearest Aries add 2328
The second angle, or angle $\mathrm{B}_{50} 12$
Add cosine of angle B 5012 (Arith. com.) $=0,193746$
To cosine of angle A $2644 \quad=9,950905$
And tang. of Ob . Asc. from $r 285^{2} \quad \Rightarrow 9,741365$
Sum is tang. of long. from $\Upsilon 3734 \quad=9,886016$
As the Angle B was less than go degrees we must subtract this from the first of Aries, from which we took it, which leaves 22 \#w 26 for the cusp of the inth house.

EXAMPLE 2.
What degree of the Ecliptic occupies the 12th house?
According to Problem viii, the Oblique Ascension of the 12th is $x^{\circ}$ o $\mathcal{S}^{\prime}$.

Cosine of Oblique Ascension i $8=9,999915$
Cotangent of Pole of 12th $4054=10,062368$
Cotangent of angle A $40^{\circ} 54^{\prime}=10,062283$
Being nearest $\boldsymbol{\Upsilon}$ add 2328
Cosine of angle B 6422 (Ar, co.) $=0,364903$
Cosine of angle A $40 \quad 54=9,878438$
Tang. of Ob. Asc. 12th IT8 $=8,296292$
Tangent of I degree 59 minutes of Aries $=8,539633$
As both the Oblique Ascension of the house and angle $B$ are less than go degrees, we take the tangent of Rule 3rd from the ist point of Aries (46), because the Oblique Ascension of the cusp of the 12 th is nearest Aries.

EXAMPLE 3 .
What degree of the Ecliptic occupies the Ascendant whose Oblique Ascension is $31^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$,

Cos. of the Oblique Asc. of the Ascendant $3 I^{\circ} \quad 8^{\prime}=9,932457$
Add cot. of Pole of Ascen. $51 \quad 32=9.900087$
Cot. of the angle A $5547=9,832544$
Add 2328
Angle B 7915
Cos of Angle B $79^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ (Ar. co.) $=0,279265$
Cos of Angle A $5547 \quad=9,749987$
Tang. Obl. Asc. of 1st $3.18 \quad=9,781060$
Tangent of Long. of the Asc. $65^{\circ} 14^{\prime}=10,810312$
On the Ascendant $61^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$ equal to 1 II 14 .

## EXAMPLE $4 \cdot$

What point of the Ecliptic occupies the and House, its Pole being always the same as the 12 th, and its Oblique Ascension being 6I degrees 8 minutes ?

Cos. of $6 \mathrm{r}^{\circ} 8^{\prime}=9,683743$
Add cot. of the and Pole $4055=10,062368$
Cot of the angle A $6052=9,746111$
Add 2328
Cos. of angle B 8420 (Ar. co.) 1,005503
Cos. of angle A $6052 \quad 9,687389$
Tan. of Obl. Asc. of and $618 \quad 10,258635$
$8337=10,95^{1527}$
On the and is $83^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$ equal to 23 II 37 .

## EXAMPLE 5 .

What point of the Ecliptic occupies the 3rd House, whose Pole is always the same as the i1th House?

Note.-The pole of the 3 rd house is $23^{\circ} 48^{\prime}$, its oblique ascension is $91^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$, as may be seen in problem 7, and as it falls nearest to Libra it must be worked from that point, according to the 2nd part of the rule, 2 nd in this problem $91,8-180=88^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$, from the first point of Libra (46).

EXAMPLE.
To the cosine of Obl. Asc. from $\bumpeq 88^{\circ} 52^{\prime}=8,296207$
Add cotang. of pole of 3rd $23 \quad 48=10,355510$
Cotang of angle A $8726=\overline{8,651717}$
Subtract when nearest $\approx 2328$
Angle B $635^{8}$
As cosine of angle B $63^{\circ} 5^{\prime \prime}=$ (Ar. co.) 357640
Is to cosine of angle A $87 \quad 26=\quad 8,651$ 102
So is tangent of Obl. Asc. 3rd $88 \quad 52=\quad 11,703708$

$$
\text { Tang. of long. from } \approx \overline{79} \cdot \overline{0}=\quad \overline{10,711450}
$$

Or the 3 rd is $79^{\circ} \mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ equal to 11 क०, when subtracted from 180 degrees $101^{\circ}$ or 1150 , or the cusp of the 3rd house, or the point of the ecliptic where the circle of position cuts it.

Thus have I given the method of erecting a Figure by the Doctrine of Triangles. You need only to calculate for the six houses herein shown; for the cusps of the other six are always the same degree and minute of the opposite sign. The figure of heaven at the birth of Queen Victoria.

The foregoing rules will serve for South latitude by adding $23^{\circ}$ $26^{\prime}$ instead of subtracting; and subtracting where it requires adding in North Latitude, or by putting the opposite signs in the -opposite houses.

Problem xxy,
71 To erect a Figure of the Heavens by the "Table of Houses". at any given moment.
Rule i.-Find the Sun's Right Ascension the previous noon to the time given, in hours, minutes, and seconds. (After proportion is made for the Sun's A. R.)

Rule 2.-To this A. R. add the time given from the preceding noon, this sum will be the A. R. of M. C. for the hours which have elapsed since noon preceding.

Note. - If the result exceed 24 hours, take the excess of 24 hours, and find that for the M. C., \&c.

Rule 3.-Find the longitude answering to the R. A, in the column of the "Table of Houses," for the latitude of Birth, headed, " time from noon," thus found the number required, in the next right hand column will be the degree occupying the roth house.

Rule 4.-In the line with this is found the longitudes on the cusps of the first six houses, namely, the 11th, 12 th, Ist (asc.), 2nd, and 3 rd.

Having thus completed the six eastern houses, find the signs and degrees, exactly opposite to each of them, and enter the degrees on the cusps of the opposite, or western six houses. The opposite houses and signs to these (which are always the same) are-

| HoUSES. |  | HoUSES. | SIGNS. |  | SIGNS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ioth | opposite | $4^{\text {th }}$ | $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ | opposite | $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ |
| IIth | do. | 5 th | $\gamma$ | do. | $m$ |
| 12 th | do. | 6 th | II | do. | 7 |
| Ist | do. | 7 th | ¢ | do. | 18 |
| 2nd | do. | 8th | $\Omega$ | do. | H2 |
| 3 rd | do. | 9th | m | do. | $\cdots$ |

What is the face of the heavens, December 14th, 3 h. 25 m . P.m., 1844, for the latitude of Sheffield? (See the Table of Houses for Sheffield and same Latitude at the end of this book).

> h. m. s.

The Right Ascension of Sun, noon 14th $=1733$ I
Add the time after noon $=3250$
The Right Ascension of Midheaven $=205^{8} \quad \mathrm{I}$
The longitude nearly equal to this, casting away the odd second, is $12^{\circ}{ }^{\mu m}$, which I place on the 10 th house, and the same degree of the opposite sign $12^{\circ} \Omega$ on the $4^{\text {th }}$.

In the (3rd) next column, I find $9^{\circ} \mathcal{H}$, which must be placed on the 11th house, and the same degree of the opposite sign $9^{\circ} m^{\prime}$, on the $5^{\text {th. }}$

In the $4^{\text {th }}$ column I find $26^{\circ}$ of $r$, place this on the 12 th, and the opposite $26^{\circ} \bumpeq$, on the 6 th house.
In the 5 th column I find 20 II 27 , on the ist, and then $20 \neq 27$ on the 7 th or opposite house.

In the 6th are $7^{\circ}$ of $\sigma$, on the 2nd, and $7^{\circ} w^{\circ}$ place on the 8th.
In the 7 th column I see $23^{\circ}$ on the 3rd house, and $23^{\circ}$ bo must be placed on the gth house.

The Figure now exhibits the Signs of the Zodiac at the aforementioned time of Birth.

TABLE OF HOUSES FOR LONDON， $51^{\mathrm{C}} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ ．

343
347
SOL in ARIES and TAURUS


| Time from Noon． | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { II } \end{aligned}$ | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 8 . \end{aligned}$ | Ascen． <br> 收 | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { 㠼 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \dot{\alpha} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h．m． | － | － | 0 | － | － | － |
| 351 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 721 | 28 | 25 |
| 355 | 1 | 9 | 12 | 85 | 29 | 26 |
| 40 | 2 | 10 | 12 | $8 \quad 49$ | ＊ | 27 |
| 44 | 3 | 10 | 18 | 983 | 1 | 28 |
| 48 | 4 | 11 | 14 | $10 \quad 16$ | 8 | 29 |
| 412 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 112 | 2 | IIT |
| 416 | 6 | 13 | 16 | 1146 | 3 | 1 |
| 421 | 7 | 14 | 17 | 1230 | 4 | ， |
| 425 | 8 | 15 | 17 | 1815 | 5 | ， |
| 429 | 9 | 16 | 18 | 140 | 6 | 4 |
| 433 | 10 | 17 | 19 | $14 \quad 45$ | 7 | 5 |
| 438 | 11 | 18 | 20 | $15 \quad 30$ | 8 | 6 |
| 442 | 12 | 19 | 21 | $16 \quad 15$ | 8 | 7 |
| 446 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 170 | ， | 8 |
| 451 | 14 | 21 | 22 | $17 \quad 45$ | 10 | 9 |
| 455 | 15 | 22 | 23 | 1880 | 11 | 10 |
| 459 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 1916 | 12 | 11 |
| $5 \quad 3$ | 17 | 24 | 25 | $20 \quad 3$ | 18 | 11 |
| 58 | 18 | 25 | 26 | $20 \quad 49$ | 14 | 18 |
| 512 | 19 | 25 | 27 | $81 \quad 35$ | 14 | 14 |
| 516 | 20 | 26 | 28 | $22 \quad 20$ | 15 | 14 |
| 521 | 21 | 27 | 28 | 236 | 16 | 15 |
| 525 | 22 | 28 | 29 | $23 \quad 51$ | 17 | 16 |
| 529 | 23 | 29 | \％ | $24 \quad 37$ | 18 | 17 |
| 534 | 24 | $\Omega$ | 1 | $25 \quad 23$ | 19 | 18 |
| 538 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 269 | 20 | 19 |
| 543 | 26 | 2 | 8 | 2655 | 20 | 20 |
| 547 | 27 | 8 | 4 | 2741 | 21 | 21 |
| 551 | 28 | 4 | － | $\begin{array}{ll}28 & 27\end{array}$ | 22 | 82 |
| 556 | 29 | 5 | 5 | 2913 | 28 | 28 |
| 60 | あ | 6 | 6 | $0 \approx 0$ | 24 | 24 |
| 64 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 047 | 25 | 25 |
| 69 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 188 | 26 | 26 |
| 613 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 219 | 27 | 27 |
| 617 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 85 | 27 | 28 |
| 622 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 351 | 28 | 29 |
| 626 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 487 | 49 | 20 |
| 631 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 588 | $m$ | 1 |
| 635 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 69 | 1 | 8 |
| 639 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 655 | 2 | 8 |
| 644 | 10 | 16 | 15 | $7 \quad 40$ | 2 | 4 |
| 648 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 826 | 8 | 4 |
| 658 | 12 | 17 | 16 | $9 \quad 12$ | 4 | 5 |
| 657 | 13 | 18 | 17 | 985 | 5 | 6 |
|  | 14 | 19 | 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 48\end{array}$ | 6 | 7 |
| 75 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 1188 | 7 | 8 |
| 79 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 1214 | 8 | 9 |
| 714 | 17 | 22 | 21 | $12 \quad 59$ | 8 | 10 |
| 718 | 18 | 23 | 22 | 1845 | 9 | 11 |
| 722 | 19 | 24 | 22 | 1480 | 10 | 12 |
| 727 | 20 | 25 | 23 | $15 \quad 15$ | 11 | 13 |
| 731 | 21 | 26 | 84 | 160 | 12 | 14 |
| 735 | 22 | 27 | 25 | $16 \quad 45$ | 18 | 15 |
| 740 | 23 | 28 | 26 | $17 \quad 30$ | 18 | 16 |
| 744 | 24 | 29 | 27 | $18 \quad 15$ | 14 | 17 |
| 748 | 25 | 吅 | 28 | $18 \quad 59$ | 15 | 18 |
| 752 | 26 | 1 | 88 | 1943 | 16 | 10 |
| 756 | 27 | 2 | 29 | $20 \quad 27$ | 17 | 20 |
| 80 | 28 | 3 | $\wedge$ | 21.11 | 18 | 20 |
|  | 29 |  |  |  | 18 | 21 |

TABLE JF HOUSES FOR LONDON, $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.

| SOL in LEO and VIRGO. |  |  |  |  |  |  | SOL in L.IBRA and SCORPIO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Time } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { Noon. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & m y \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & \bumpeq \end{aligned}$ | Ascen. $\triangle$ | $\frac{2}{m}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | Time from Noon. | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \simeq \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & \approx \end{aligned}$ | 12 | Ascen. 7 | 2 18 | 3 30 |
| h, m. | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - , | 0 | - | h. $m$. | 0 | - | 0 |  | - | 0 |
| 89 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2.240 | 19 | 22 | 12.0 | 0 | 27 | 17 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 23\end{array}$ | 8 | 21 |
| 813 | 1 | 5 | 3 | $23 \quad 24$ | 20 | 28 | 124 | 1 | 28 | 18 | 44 | 9 | 22 |
| 817 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 217 | 21 | 24 | 127 | 2 | 29 | 19 | $4 \quad 45$ | 10 | 21 |
| 821 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2450 | 22 | 25 | 1211 | 3 | m. | 20 | $5 \quad 26$ | 11 | 25 |
| 825 | 4 | 8 | 5 | $25 \quad 34$ | 23 | 26 | 1215 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 67 | 12 | 26 |
| 829 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 2018 | 23 | 27 | 1218 | 5 | 1 | 21 | $6 \quad 48$ | 13 | 27 |
| 834 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 271 | 24 | 28 | 1222 | 6 | 2 | 22 | $7 \quad 29$ | 14 | 28 |
| 838 | 7 | 11 | 8 | $27 \quad 44$ | 25 | 29 | 1226 | 7 | 3 | 23 | $8 \quad 10$ | 15 | 29 |
| 842 | 8 | 12 | 8 | $28 \quad 26$ | 26 | ท | 1229 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 851 | 16 | $x$ |
| 846 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 298 | 27 | 1 | 1233 | 9 | 5 | 24 | 933 | 17 | 2 |
| 850 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 2950 | 27 | 2 | 1237 | 10 | 6 | 25 | $10 \quad 15$ | 18 | 8 |
| 854 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 0 m 32 | 28 | 3 | 1240 | 11 | 6 | 25 | $10 \quad 57$ | 19 | 4 |
| 858 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 115 | 29 | 4 | 1244 | 12 | 7 | 26 | 11.40 | 20 | 5 |
| 92 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 158 | t | 4 | 1248 | 13 | 8 | 27 | $12 \quad 22$ | 21 | 6 |
| 96 | 14 | 18 | 13 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 39\end{array}$ | 1 | 5 | 1251 | 14 | 9 | 28 | $13 \quad 4$ | 22 | 7 |
| 910 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 321 | 2 | 6 | 1255 | 15 | 10 | 28 | $13 \quad 47$ | 23 | 9 |
| 914 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 43 | 2 | 7 | 1259 | 16 | 11 | 29 | 1430 | 24 | 10 |
| 918 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 444 | 3 | 8 | 138 | 17 | 11 | $\ddagger$ | $15 \quad 14$ | 25 | 11. |
| 922 | 18 | 21 | 16 | $5 \quad 26$ | 4 | 9 | 136 | 18 | 12 | 1 | $15 \quad 59$ | 26 | 12 |
| 926 | 19 | 22 | 17 | $6 \quad 7$ | 5 | 10 | 1810 | 19 | 13 | 1 | 1644 | 27 | 13 |
| 930 | 20 | 23 | 18 | $6 \quad 48$ | 5 | 11 | 1314 | 20 | 14 | 2 | $17 \quad 29$ | 28 | 15 |
| 934 | 21 | 24 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 1318 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 1814 | 29 | 16 |
| 938 | 22 | 25 | 19 | 89 | 7 | 13 | 1321 | 22 | 16 | 4 | 190 | $=$ | 17 |
| 941 | 23 | 26 | 20 | 850 | 8 | 14 | 1325 | 23 | 16 | 4 | $19 \quad 45$ | 1 | 18 |
| 945 | 24 | 27 | 21 | 931 | 9 | 15 | 1329 | 24 | 17 | 5 | $20 \quad 31$ | 2 | 20 |
| 949 | 25 | 28 | 22 | $10 \quad 11$ | 9 | 16 | 1333 | 25 | 18 | 6 | $21 \quad 19$ | 4 | 21 |
| 953 | 26 | 28 | 23 | $10 \quad 51$ | 10 | 17 | 1336 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 226 | 5 | 22 |
| 957 | 27 | 29 | 23 | 1132 | 11 | 18 | 1340 | 27 | 20 | 7 | 22.54 | 6 | 23 |
| 101 | 28 | $\wedge$ | 24 | $12 \quad 12$ | 12 | 19 | 1344 | 28 | 21 | 8 | $23 \quad 42$ | 7 | 25 |
| 105 | 29 | 1 | 25 | $12 \quad 53$ | 12 | 20 | 1348 | 29 | 21 | 9 | 2431 | 8 | 26 |
| 108 | 吸 | 2 | 26 | $13 \quad 33$ | 13 | 20 | 1352 | m | 22 | 10 | 25.20 | 10 | 27 |
| 1012 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 1413 | 14 | 21 | 1355 | 1 | 23 | 11 | 2610 | 11 | 28 |
| 1016 | 2 | 4 | 27 | 1453 | 15 | 22 | 1859 | 2 | 24 | 11 | $27 \quad 2$ | 12 | $r$ |
| 1020 | 3 | 5 | 28 | $15 \quad 33$ | 16 | 23 | 143 | 3 | 25 | 12 | $27 \quad 53$ | 14 | 1 |
| 1024 | 4 | 5 | 29 | $16 \quad 13$ | 16 | 24 | 14.7 | 4 | 26 | 13 | $28 \quad 45$ | 15 | 2 |
| 1028 | 5 | 6 | 29 | $16 \quad 52$ | 17 | 25 | 1411 | 5 | 26 | 14 | 2936 | 16 | 4 |
| 1031 | 6 | 7 | m | $17 \quad 32$ | 18 | 26 | 1415 | 6 | 27 | 15 | O-5 29 | 18 | 5 |
| 1035 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1813 | 19 | 27 | 1419 | 7 | 28 | 15 | 123 | 19 | 6 |
| 1039 | 8 | 9 | 2 | $18 \quad 52$ | 20 | 28 | 1422 | 8 | 29 | 16 | 218 | 20 | 8 |
| 1042 | 9 | 10 | 2 | $19 \quad 31$ | 20 | 29 | 1426 | 9 | $\pm$ | 17 | 315 | 22 | 9 |
| 1046 | 10 | 11 | 8 | $20 \quad 11$ | 21 | $\underline{=}$ | 1430 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 411 | 23 | 10 |
| 1050 | 11 | 11 | 4 | $20 \quad 51$ | 22 | 1 | 1434 | 11 | 2 | 19 | $5 \quad 9$ | 25 | 11 |
| 1054 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 2130 | 23 | 2 | 1438 | 12 | 2 | 20 | 67 | 26 | 13 |
| 1057 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 229 | 24 | 3 | 1442 | 13 | 8 | 20 | 76 | 28 | 14 |
| 111 | 14 | 14 | 6 | $22 \quad 49$ | 24 | 4 | 1446 | 14 | 4 | 21 | 86 | 29 | 15 |
| 11.5 | 15 | 15 | 7 | $23 \quad 28$ | 25 | 5 | 1450 | 15 | 5 | 22 | 98 | 3 | 17 |
| 11.9 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 248 | 26 | 6 | 1454 | 16 | 6 | 23 | $10 \quad 11$ | 2 | 18 |
| 1112 | 17 | 17 | 8 | $24 \quad 47$ | 27 | 8 | 1458 | 17 | 7 | 24 | $11 \quad 15$ | 4 | 19 |
| 1115 | 18 | 17 | 9 | $25 \quad 27$ | 28 | 9 | 152 | 18 | 8 | 25 | $12 \quad 20$ | 6 | 21 |
| 1120 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 266 | 29 | 10 | 156 | 19 | 9 | 26 | $13 \quad 27$ | 8 | 22 |
| 1123 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 2645 | is | 11 | 1510 | 20 | 9 | 27 | 1435 | 9 | 23 |
| 1127 | 21 | 20 | 11 | 2725 | 0 | 12 | 1514 | 21 | 10 | 27 | $15 \quad 48$ | 11 | 24 |
| 1181 | 22 | 21 | 12 | 285 | 1 | 18 | 1518 | 22 | 11 | 28 | $16 \quad 52$ | 13 | 26 |
| 1134 | 23 | 22 | 13 | $28 \quad 44$ | 2 | 14 | 1522 | 23 | 12 | 29 | $18 \quad 3$ | 14 | 27 |
| 1138 | 24 | 23 | 18 | 2924 | 3 | 15 | 1526 | 24 | 13 | 's | $19 \quad 16$ | 16 | 28 |
| 1142 | 25 | 23 | 14 | $0 \neq 3$ | 4 | 16 | 1531 | 25 | 14 | 1 | $20 \quad 32$ | 17 | 29 |
| 1145 | 26 | 24 | 15 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 43\end{array}$ | 5 | 17 | 1535 | 26 | 15 | 2 | 21 |  |  |
| 1149 | 27 | 25 | 15 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 23\end{array}$ | 5 | 18 | 1538 | 27 | 16 |  | $23$ |  |  |
| 1153 | 28 | 26 | 16 | $2{ }^{2} \quad 3$ | 6 | 19 | 15.48 |  |  |  | $24$ |  |  |
| $115^{\circ}$ | 29 | 26 | 17 | $2 \quad 43$ | 7 | 20 | 1547 | 29 |  |  | 5125 |  |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{SOL in SAGIT and CAIJRICORN.} \& \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{SOL in AQUARIUS and PISCES} <br>
\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sime } \\
& \text { frome } \\
& \text { Hoon. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
10 \\
7
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
11 \\
7
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \\
& 69
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Ascen. v9 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \\
& 7
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
3
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Time } \\
& \text { from } \\
& \text { Noon. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& \text { \#ّ }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 11
3n \& 12

$\Upsilon$ \& Ascen. \& II \& - 8 <br>
\hline h. m. \& - \& 0 \& 0 \& a \& 0 \& 0 \& h. m. \& 0 \& $\bigcirc$ \& - \& 0 - \& 0 \& 0 <br>
\hline 1551 \& 0 \& 18 \& 5 \& $27 \quad 15$ \& 26 \& 6 \& 20.9 \& 0 \& 24 \& 4 \& 245 \& 25 \& 12 <br>
\hline 1555 \& 1 \& 19 \& 6 \& $28 \quad 42$ \& 28 \& 7 \& 2018 \& 1 \& 25 \& 5. \& 19 \& 26 \& 13 <br>
\hline 160 \& 2 \& 20 \& 7 \& $0=11$ \& $\gamma$ \& 9 \& 2017 \& 2 \& 27 \& 7 \& $5 \quad 32$ \& 27 \& 14 <br>
\hline 104 \& 3 \& 21 \& 8 \& 142 \& 2 \& 10 \& 2021 \& 3 \& 28 \& 9 \& $6 \quad 63$ \& 28 \& 15 <br>

\hline 158 \& 4 \& 24 \& 10 \& | 3 |
| :--- |
| 10 | \& 8 \& 11 \& 2025 \& 4 \& 29 \& 11 \& $8 \quad 12$ \& 28 \& 16 <br>

\hline 1612 \& 5 \& 28 \& 11 \& 453 \& 5 \& 12 \& 2099 \& 5 \& $x$ \& 12 \& $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 27\end{array}$ \& 29 \& 16 <br>
\hline 1616 \& 6 \& 24 \& 12 \& 632 \& 7 \& 14 \& 2084 \& 6 \& 2 \& 14 \& $10 \quad 43$ \& \% \& 17 <br>
\hline 1621 \& 7 \& 25 \& 13 \& - 13 \& 9 \& 15 \& 2088 \& 7 \& 8 \& 16 \& 1158 \& 1 \& 18 <br>
\hline 15.25 \& 8 \& 26 \& 14 \& 937 \& 11 \& 16 \& 2042 \& 8 \& 4 \& 18 \& 13.9 \& 2 \& 19 <br>
\hline 16129 \& 9 \& 27 \& 15 \& 1144 \& 12 \& 17 \& 2046 \& 9 \& 6 \& 19 \& $14 \quad 18$ \& 8 \& 20 <br>
\hline 1588 \& 10 \& 28 \& 16 \& $18 \quad 34$ \& 14 \& 19 \& 2060 \& 10 \& 7 \& 21 \& $15 \quad 25$ \& 4 \& 21 <br>
\hline 1588 \& 11 \& 29 \& 18 \& $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 26\end{array}$ \& 16 \& 20 \& 2054 \& 11 \& 8 \& 23 \& $16 \quad 32$ \& 5 \& 22 <br>
\hline 1642 \& 12 \& b \& 19 \& $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 20\end{array}$ \& 18 \& 21 \& 2058 \& 12 \& 10 \& 24 \& $17 \quad 39$ \& 6 \& 28 <br>
\hline 1646 \& 13 \& 1 \& 21 \& $19 \quad 18$ \& 20 \& 29 \& 21.2 \& 18 \& 11 \& 26 \& 18.44 \& 7 \& 24 <br>
\hline 1651 \& 14 \& 2 \& 22 \& $21 \quad 22$ \& 21 \& 23 \& 21.6 \& 14 \& 18 \& 28 \& $19 \quad 48$ \& 8 \& 24. <br>
\hline 1556 \& 15 \& 8 \& 23 \& $23 \quad 29$ \& 23 \& 25 \& 2110 \& 15 \& 14 \& 29 \& $20 \quad 51$ \& 8 \& 25 <br>
\hline 1669 \& 16 \& 4 \& 24 \& $25 \quad 36$ \& 25 \& 26 \& 2114 \& 16 \& 15 \& 8 \& $21 \quad 58$ \& 9 \& 26 <br>
\hline 174 \& 17 \& 5 \& 26 \& $27 \quad 46$ \& 26 \& 27 \& 2118 \& 17 \& 16 \& 2 \& $22 \quad 63$ \& 10 \& 27 <br>
\hline 178 \& 18 \& 7 \& 27 \& $30 \quad 0$ \& 28 \& 28 \& 2122 \& 18 \& 17 \& 4 \& $23 \quad 52$ \& 11 \& 28 <br>
\hline 1712 \& 19 \& 8 \& 28 \& $2 \times 19$ \& 29 \& 29 \& 2126 \& 19 \& 19 \& 5 \& $24 \quad 61$ \& 12 \& 29 <br>
\hline 1715 \& 20 \& 9 \& 29 \& 440 \& צ \& II \& 2130 \& 20 \& 20 \& 7 \& $25 \quad 48$ \& 13 \& 29 <br>
\hline 1720 \& 21 \& 10 \& m \& 72 \& 2 \& 2 \& 2134 \& 21 \& 21 \& 8 \& 2644 \& 13 \& 0 <br>
\hline 1725 \& 22 \& 11 \& 1 \& 926 \& 8 \& 8 \& 2188 \& 22 \& 22 \& 10 \& $27 \quad 40$ \& 14 \& 1 <br>
\hline 1780 \& 23 \& 12 \& 2 \& 1154 \& 5 \& 4 \& 2141 \& 23 \& 24 \& 11 \& $28 \quad 84$ \& 15 \& 2 <br>
\hline 1731 \& 24 \& 13 \& 4 \& 14.24 \& 7 \& 5 \& 2145 \& 24 \& 25 \& 12 \& 2929 \& 16 \& 3 <br>
\hline 1788 \& 25 \& 14 \& 5 \& 170 \& 8 \& 6 \& 2149 \& 25 \& 26 \& 14 \& $0 \times 22$ \& 17 \& 4 <br>
\hline 1748 \& 26 \& 15 \& 6 \& 10 83 \& 10 \& 7 \& 2163 \& 26 \& 28 \& 15 \& 115 \& 18 \& 5 <br>
\hline 1747 \& 27 \& 16 \& 8 \& 226 \& 11 \& 9 \& 2157 \& 27 \& 29 \& 17 \& 27 \& 18 \& 5 <br>
\hline 1751 \& 28 \& 17 \& 9 \& $24 \quad 40$ \& 18 \& 10 \& 221 \& 28 \& $r$ \& 18 \& 257 \& 19 \& 6 <br>

\hline 1756 \& 29 \& 18 \& 11 \& $\begin{array}{ll}27 & 20\end{array}$ \& 15 \& 11 \& 225 \& 29 \& 1 \& 19 \& | 8 |
| :--- | \& 20 \& 7 <br>

\hline 180 \& $\checkmark$ \& 19 \& 12 \& 300 \& 16 \& 12 \& ${ }^{22} 88$ \& $x$ \& 8 \& 21 \& 438 \& 21 \& 8 <br>
\hline 1 L 4 \& 1 \& 20 \& 14 \& $2 \quad 39$ \& 19 \& 18 \& 2212 \& 1 \& 4 \& 22 \& $5 \quad 28$ \& 22 \& 9 <br>
\hline 18.9 \& 2 \& 21 \& 15 \& $5 \quad 19$ \& 21 \& 14 \& 2216 \& 2 \& 5 \& 23 \& 617 \& 22 \& 10 <br>
\hline 1818 \& 8 \& 22 \& 17 \& 755 \& 22 \& 15 \& 2220 \& 8 \& 7 \& 24 \& 75 \& 28 \& 10 <br>
\hline 1417 \& 4 \& 23 \& 19 \& $10 \quad 29$ \& 24 \& 16 \& 2224 \& 4 \& 8 \& 26 \& 785 \& 24 \& 11 <br>
\hline 1822 \& 5 \& 24 \& 20 \& $18 \quad 2$ \& 25 \& 17 \& 2227 \& 5 \& 9 \& 27 \& $8 \quad 42$ \& 25 \& 12 <br>
\hline 1826 \& 6 \& 25 \& 22 \& $15 \quad 36$ \& 26 \& 18 \& 2231 \& 6 \& 10 \& 28 \& 989 \& 25 \& 13 <br>
\hline 1830 \& 7 \& 26 \& 23 \& 186 \& 28 \& 19 \& 2285 \& 7 \& 12 \& 29 \& $10 \quad 16$ \& 26 \& 14 <br>
\hline 1835 \& 8 \& 27 \& 25 \& $20 \quad 14$ \& 29 \& 20 \& 2239 \& 8 \& 18 \& II \& $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 2 \\ 11 & \end{array}$ \& 27 \& 15 <br>
\hline 1839 \& 9 \& 28 \& 27 \& $22 \quad 59$ \& II \& 21 \& 2242 \& 9 \& 14 \& 1 \& 1187 \& 28 \& 16 <br>
\hline 1844 \& 10 \& 29 \& 28 \& $25 \quad 22$ \& 2 \& 22 \& 2246 \& 10 \& 15 \& 2 \& 1281 \& 28 \& 16 <br>
\hline 1848 \& 11 \& m \& $\cdots$ \& 2742 \& 8 \& 23 \& 2250 \& 11 \& 17 \& 4 \& 1816 \& 29 \& 17 <br>
\hline 1852 \& 12 \& 2 \& 2 \& $29 \quad 58$ \& 4 \& 24 \& 22.54 \& 12 \& 18 \& 5 \& $14 \quad 1$ \& 29 \& 18 <br>
\hline 1867 \& 18 \& 8 \& 8 \& 2818 \& 6 \& 25 \& 2257 \& 18 \& 19 \& 6 \& 14.45 \& $\Omega$ \& 19 <br>
\hline 19.1 \& 14 \& 4 \& 5 \& 424 \& 7 \& 26 \& 231 \& 14 \& 20 \& 7 \& $15 \quad 28$ \& 1 \& 19 <br>
\hline 19 5 \& 15 \& 5 \& 7 \& 680 \& 8 \& 27 \& 23 5 \& 15 \& 21 \& 8 \& 1611 \& 2 \& 20 <br>
\hline 19 ¢ 9 \& 16 \& 7 \& 9 \& 8 86 \& 9 \& 28 \& 238 \& 16 \& 23 \& 9 \& $16 \quad 54$ \& 3 \& 21 <br>
\hline 1914 \& 17 \& 8 \& 10 \& $10 \quad 40$ \& 11 \& 29 \& 2812 \& 17 \& 24 \& 10 \& 1789 \& 3 \& 22 <br>
\hline 1918 \& 18 \& 9 \& 12 \& 1289 \& 12 \& 80 \& 2316 \& 18 \& 25 \& 11 \& $18 \quad 20$ \& 4 \& 23 <br>
\hline 1922 \& 19 \& 10 \& 14 \& $14 \quad 35$ \& 18 \& 1 \& 2320 \& 19 \& 26 \& 12 \& 198 \& 5 \& 24 <br>
\hline 1027 \& 20 \& 11 \& 16 \& $16 \quad 28$ \& 14 \& 2 \& 2323 \& 20 \& 27 \& 18 \& $19 \quad 45$ \& 6 \& 24 <br>
\hline 1981 \& 21 \& 18 \& 18 \& 1817 \& 15 \& 8 \& 2827 \& 21 \& 28 \& 14 \& $20 \quad 26$ \& 6 \& 25 <br>
\hline 1935 \& 22 \& 14 \& 19 \& 203 \& 16 \& 4 \& 2381 \& 22 \& 29 \& 15 \& 218 \& 7 \& 26 <br>
\hline 1939 \& 23 \& 15 \& 21 \& 21.48 \& 17 \& 5 \& 2384 \& 23 \& $y$ \& 16 \& $21 \quad 50$ \& 8 \& 27 <br>
\hline 1944 \& 24 \& 16 \& 23 \& $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 29\end{array}$ \& 18 \& 6 \& 2838 \& 24 \& 2 \& 17 \& 2231 \& 8 \& 28 <br>
\hline 1948 \& 25 \& 18 \& 25 \& $25 \quad 9$ \& 19 \& 7 \& 2342 \& 25 \& 3 \& 18 \& $23 \quad 12$ \& 9 \& 28 <br>
\hline 1952 \& 26 \& 19 \& 27 \& 26 \& 20 \& 8 \& 2346 \& 26 \& 4 \& 19 \& $23 \quad 53$ \& 10 \& 29 <br>
\hline 1966 \& 27 \& 20 \& 28 \& 2818 \& 22 \& ) \& 2349 \& 27 \& 5 \& 20 \& 24.34 \& 11 \& 2 <br>
\hline 200 \& \& 21 \& $r$ \& $29 \quad 49$ \& 28 \& 10 \& 2858 \& \& , \& 21 \& $25 \quad 15$ \& 11 \& 1 <br>
\hline 5/2 \& 29 \& 23 \& 2 \& 1口19 \& 24 \& 11 \& 2356 \& 5 \& \& \& 25 58 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Problem xxyr.

72 To find the Planets' places at any given time from the Ephemeris. (44).

Rule I.-Find, in the Ephemeris, the amount of longitude the Planet moves from the preceding noon and succeeding noon.

RULE 2.-Then look in Diurnal Logarithms for the log. answering to that daily motion, and add the log. of the time given, and the sum will give the log, of longitude for that time.

Rule 3.-Add the result to that planet's longitude at the preceding noon, and the amount is its true place.

Note.-If the planet be retrograde subtract the result trom the planet's place at the preceding noon.

What is the Moon's place in the Queen's Nativity, on May 23rd, 16 hours 5 minutes, 1819?

EXAMPLE.
May 23 rd the Moon in $25^{\circ}$ \& $12^{\prime}$ On the 24th she moved to $7^{\circ}$ II $39^{\prime} \quad 37 \quad 39$

Moon moved in $24 \mathrm{~h} .=12 \quad 27$
Add log. of Moon's longitude in $24 \mathrm{~h} .12^{\circ} 27^{\prime}=28504$
To time since noon 16h. $5 \mathrm{~m}=17384$
Moved in 16h. $5 \mathrm{~m} .=8^{\circ} 21^{\prime}=45888$


EXERCISES.
1.-What is the Iongitude of Sol, May 24th, 4 h .
$5 \mathrm{~m} .$, A.M., 18 I 9 ?
2.-The longitude of Herschel ?
3.-The longitude of Saturn ?
4.-The longitude of Jupiter?
5.-The longitude of Mars?
6.-The longitude of Venus?
7.-The longitude of Mercury ?

Ans. $2^{\circ}$ n $6^{\prime}$
Ans. $23^{\circ} \neq 20^{\circ}$ R.
Ans. $28^{\circ} \neq 46^{\prime}$
Ans. $16^{\circ}=77^{\prime}$
Ans. $17^{\circ} \Upsilon 38^{\prime}$
Ans. $26^{\circ} \Upsilon 35^{\prime}$
Ans. $8^{\circ} \times 55^{\circ}$

## Problem xxyif.

73 To find the Planets' Latitude in the Ephemeris at any given time.
This is given in the Ephemeris for every day at noon for the Moon, and the proportional part may be found as the longitudes.

The Sun is never considered to have latitude. The other Planets' latitude is given for every sixth day, and the proportion may be found by the golden Rule of Three.

EXAMPLE.
Mercury on May 19th, 1819 , is $3^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$
On the $25^{\text {th }}$ of May $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 3^{8}\end{array}$


Mercury's latitude of 3532 on the 24 th day.
Generally only the Moon, Mercury, and Venus, will need calculating, the other planets may be seen by inspection.

Observe.-If the planets pass from North to South, or from South to North, so that they cross the ecliptic, add the amount of motion to find the difference.

EXERCISES.
1.-What is Herschel's latitude ? Ans. o deg. 8 min . South.
2.-What is the latitude of Saturn ? Ans. 2 deg. 6 min . South.
3.-What is the latitude of Jupiter ? Ans. o deg. 39 min . South.
4.-What is the latitude of Mars ? Ans. I deg. 10 min . South.
5.-What is the latitude of Venus ? Ans. 1 deg. 56 min . South.
6.-What is the latitude of the Moon ? Ans. 3 deg .33 min . North.

Problem xxyifi,
74 To find the Declination of the Planets from the Ephomeris, when they are given daily.
Rule.-Find the distance they move from one period to another, and equate as you did in the latitude for the declination at the given time (73.)

EXAMPLE.
What is the Sun's declination in the Queen's nativity at birth?
Sun on the $24^{\text {th }}$ day (increasing) is $20^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$
Sun on the 23rd day is $\quad 2029$
Sun moved in 24 hours 0 II
By Diurnal Logarithms, 11 min. give 2,11697
Add the log. of 16 hrs .5 min . afternoon 17384
The sum of log. give $0^{\circ} 7^{\prime}=2,2908 \mathrm{I}$ Add Sun's dec. on 23 rd 2029

Sun's dec. required $=2036$
EXERCISES.
1.-What isthe declination of Herschel ? Ans. 23 deg. 26 min . South.
2.-What is Saturn's declination? Ans. 2 deg' 26 min . South.
3.-What is Jupiter's declination? Ans. 16 deg. 24 min . South.
4.-What is the declination of Mars ? Ans. 5 deg. 51 min. North.
5.-What is the declination of Venus ? Ans. 8 deg. 28 min . North.
6.-What is the declination of Luna? Ans. 24 deg. 23 min . North.
7.-What is the declination of Mercury? Ans. It deg. 99 min . North.

Problem xxix,
75 To find the Declination of a Star from the Ephemeris, when given at intervals of days.
Rule,-Find the distance the body moves, and equate by Proportional Logarithms for the time required.

EXAMPLE.
What is Mercury's declination in Queen Victoria's horoscope ?
Mercury on the $25^{\text {th }}$ of May is $1 I^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$
Mercury on the igth of May is 1040

$$
6 \text { days. } \quad \circ \quad 33
$$

By Proportional Logarithms.
As 6 days by Diurnal Log. (Ar. com.) 9,3979
Is to 33 minutes, the 6 days' motion 1,6398
So is 4 days 16 hours 0,7501
Movement to add $\circ^{\circ} 24^{\prime}=\overline{1,7878}$ Add on the 1gth so 45

Mercury's declination II 9 on the $24^{\text {th }}$.
2.-What is Jupiter's declination in the Queen's horoscope ?

Jupiter on the 19th day is $16^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$
Jupiter on the $25^{\text {th }}$ day is 1623
Moved in 6 days o 3
As 6 days by Diurnal Log, (Ar. Co.) 9,3979
Is to 3 minutes, the 6 days' motion 2,6812
So is 4 days 16 hours 0,7501
Answer, 2 minutes nearly $=2,8292$
These two minutes to be subtracted from $16^{\circ}{ }^{2} 6^{\prime}$ equal 16 degrees 24 seconds.

Problem xxx.
76 To find the declination of a Star from the "Tables" prepared for that purpose.
Rule.-Find the proportional part for the Longitude and Latitude by the Rule of Three.

EXAMPLE $I$.
The Sun is in 2 degrees 6 minutes of Gemini, the declination of 2 degrees is $20^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$, that of $3^{\circ}$ is $20^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$, difference 12 minutes; then say, as 60 minutes are to 6 minutes, so are 12 minutes to 1 minute, which added to the declination of 2 degrees, as the Sun is increasing in declination, and the Sun's declination will be 20 degrees 36 minutes, and as he is in a northern sign the declination is north.

## EXAMPLE 2.

Find the declination of the Moon in Queen Victoria's nativity.
The Moon is in $3^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$ of $I$, with $3^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$ of north latitude. Under $3^{\circ}$ of Gemini, opposite 3 degrees of longitude, are found $23^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$; and in the same column opposite, 4 degrees of longitude, are found $23^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$, the difference is 12 minutes, then say, $60: 22:: 33: 7^{\prime}$ plus. Next look for the difference between 3 deg. and 4 deg. of latitude, and 4 degrees opposite the 3 deg. of long. is $24^{\circ} 4 r^{\prime}$, then say, as 60 is to 59 , the difference between $3^{\circ}$ and $4^{\circ}$ lat., so is 33 minutes to 31, plus.

Note.-As both corrections are plus we must add them thus, for $3^{\circ}$ longitude and latitude $23^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$
For the 33 minutes more add $\quad 0 \quad 7$
And for 33 minutes more of latitude add o 31
The Moon's declination is 2420

77 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 (82).

EXERCISES.
In the Queen's Nativity.
1.-What is the declination of Herschel ?
2.-What is the declination of Saturn ?
3.-What is the declination of Jupiter ?
4.-What is the declination of Mars ?
5.-What is the declination of Venus ?
6.-What is the declination of Mercury ?

Ans. 23 S 26 .
Ans. 2 S 26.
Ans. $16 \mathrm{~S}_{2}+$.
Ans, $5 \mathrm{~N}_{5} \mathrm{I}$,
Ans. 8 N 28 .
Ans. if N 9 .

## Problem xxxi.

78 To find the Declination of the Planets without latituds by
Tyigonometry.
Rule.-To the sine log. 9,600002 add the sine of the planet's distance from the nearest equinoctial point (46), and the sum is the sine of the declination required.

EXAMPLE,
What is the Sun's declination in the Queen's Nativity, the Sun is in 2 II 6 , or $62^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ from $\gamma$.

To the sine $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}=9,600002$
Add the sinc $62 \quad 6 \quad 9,946337$
Sum is sine of dec. $20 \quad 36=\overline{9,546339}$

## EXERCISES.

1.-Require the declination of Saturn in the Queen's natus.
2.-What is Herschel's declination in the Queen's natus?
3.-Obtain Jupiter's declination in the Queen's natus.

Ans. 2 S 26.
Ans. 23 S 26 .
Ans. 16 S 24.
4.-Find the declination of Mars in the Queen's natus.
5.-What is the declination of Venus in the Queen's
6.-What is the declination of Mercury in the

Ans. $5 \mathrm{~N}_{51}$. Queen's natus ?

Ans. $8 \mathrm{~N}_{2} 8$.

D2

Problem xxxii.
79 Given the Latitude and Longitude of a Star to find its Declination.
Rule 1.-Add the sine of the Star's longitudinal distance from $\boldsymbol{r}$ or $\approx$ to the log. 9,637496 and the sum is the tangent of angle A.

RuLe 2.-If the latitude and longitude be of one denomination, subtract the Star's latitude from 90 . But if latitude and longitude be of different denominations the latitude must be added to 90 degrees, subtract the first angle A (70) from the sum or remainder, and it will give the second angle.

To cosine of ${ }^{2}$ ad Anal $/ c$, and
Rule 3.-Add the cosine of first angle to the log. 9,962526 , and
$*$ Rule 3.-Add the cosine of
Rule 4. - If latitude and longitude be of one denomination the declination will be the same; but if of different names, and the declination less than the latitude, it will be the same as the latitude; but if declination be greater than the latitude, the declination will be of the same name as the sign in which the star is (5). The first six signs are North, the others South.

Required the declination of Saturn in the Queen's notus.
Saturn's longitudinal distance is found to be $1^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$ from $\Upsilon$. Saturn's latitude is 26 South.

EXAMPLE.
Saturn's longitude $I^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$ its sine $=8,332924$
Add log. tangent of $23^{\circ} 28^{\circ}=9,637496$
Tangent of first angle $0^{\circ} 32^{\prime} 7,970420$
From go subtract Saturn's lat. $2^{\circ} 6^{\prime}=87^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$
From which subtract first angle, or angle $A=032$

$$
\text { Angle } \mathrm{B} \text {, or second angle }=8722
$$

Then as cosine of first angle $0^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ (Ar. Com.) 0,000019
Is to cosine of second angle $8722 \quad=8,66223^{\circ}$
So is cosine of Obliq. of ecliptic $2328 \quad=9.962526$
To sine of Saturn's declination $2 \mathrm{~S}_{25} \quad=8,624775$
The Declination may be more readily found by the Table.

## EXERCISES.

1. -What is the declination of Jupiter in 2 m 15 and latitude I N 8 ?
2. -What is the declination of $7 \ddagger 5$ latitude o $N_{4}$ ?

Ans. 11 \$ 12.
Ans. 21 S 35 ,
3.-What is the declination of $20 \Upsilon 26$ and latitude o $\mathrm{N}_{25}$ ?
4.-What is the declination of 8 mm 36 and latitude o S 51 ?
5.-What is the declination of $0 f 32$ and latitude I N II?

Ans. $8 \mathrm{~N}_{23}$.
Ans. 18 S 57.
Ans. ig S 7.

## Problem xxxiif.

8o To find the Planets' Right Ascension without latitude by Trigonometry.
Rule-Add the cosine of its longitudinal distance from the nearest equinoctial point, to the Arithmetical Complement of the cosine (or its whole secant) of declination, the sum will be the cosine of its Right Ascension from that point whence the distance was taken (46).

If the Star be in Aries, Taurus, or Gemini, the arc thus found will be the R. A. But if it be in Cancer, Leo, or Virgo, it must be subtracted from 180 degrees. If in Capricornus, Aquarius, or Pisces, the arc thus found must be subtracted from 360 degrees (46). EXAMPLES.
1.-What is the Sun's Right Ascension in Queen's natus, the Sun being in 2 II 6 , his declination $20^{\circ}$ N. $36^{\prime}$ ?

To the cosine $20^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ (Arith. Com.) or secant $=0,028697$
Add cosine longitudinal distance $62^{\circ} 6^{\prime}=9,670181$
The sum is cosine R. A. $60 \quad 0=9,698878$
Observe, these may be found also as in Problem ii (page 195).
2.-Find the Right Ascension of Saturn in the Queen's natus.

To the cosine of $\mathbf{2}^{\circ}$ S. $26^{\prime}$ his declination (Arith. Com.) $=0,00039$
Add cosine of Saturn's distance from $\gamma I^{\circ}{ }_{14}=9,9999^{\circ}$
The sum is cosine of Right Ascension $359^{\circ} 4^{\prime}=10,00029$
I. -What is the Right Ascension of Jupiter ?
2.-What is the Right Ascension of Mars ?
3.-What is the Right Ascension of Venus ?
4.-What is the Right Ascension of Mercury ?

Ans. $319^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$.
Ans. 1638.
Ans. 2522.

$$
\text { Ans. } 37
$$

## Problem xxxiv.

81 Given the Latituie, Longitude, and Declination, to find the Right Ascension of any Heavenly Body.

Rule.-. Idd together the Arithmetical Complement of cosine, or the whole secant, of declinetion and cosine of longitudinal distance (46) and the cosine of latitude, and the sum will be the cosine of the Right . Iscension of the body from Aries or Libra (46).

## EXAMPLES.

1.-What is Mercury's Right Ascension, his longitude $63^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$, latitude $3^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$, and his declination $17^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$ ?
Add $\left\{\begin{array}{lrll}\text { Cosine of declination } & 17^{\circ} & \text { i1 }{ }^{\prime} \text { its secant } & 0,01983 \\ \text { Cosine of longitude } & 63 & 25 & \text { its log. }\end{array}\right.$

The sum is cosine of Mercury's Right Ascension $62^{\circ} 8^{\prime}=9,66969$
Note.-As this 62 degrees 8 minutes is less than 90 degrees, it is in the first quadrant (32) of the heavens, we have no need either to add or subtract, but merely to take the result of the cosine found.
2.-What is Saturn's Right Ascension in the Queen's natus, being in $28^{\circ} \times 46^{\prime}$, with south latitude $2^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$, and the declination $2^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ ?
Saturn's being nearest Aries we subtract $358^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$, which are equal to 28 degrees 46 minutes of Pisces. Here 360 , from which take $35^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ equal to $1^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$.
Add $\left\{\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Saturn's cosine of declination } & 2^{\circ} & 25^{\prime} & \text { (Arith. Com) } & 0,000386 \\ \text { Cosine of longitudinal distance } & 1 & \text { I4 } & \text { from } \gamma & \\ \text { Cosine of latitude } & 2 & 6 & \text { its log. } & 9,999899 \\ & 2 & 9,99708\end{array}\right.$
The sum of log. cosine is $o^{\circ} 19^{\prime}$ the A. R. from $r=9,999993$
This $0^{\circ} 19^{\prime}$ must be subtracted from $360^{\circ}$ and it will leave the A. R. of Saturn to be $359^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$.
3.-The Right Ascension of Herschel is required in the Queen's natus.

As cosine of Herschel's declination $23^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ (Ar. Com.) 0,03738 Is to cosine of his longitude 8320 from $\bumpeq 9,06401$ So is cosine of his latitude oS 8 its log, $\quad 9,99999$

The sum is the cosine from $\bumpeq$ Herschel's A. $\mathrm{R} .82^{\circ} 44^{\prime}=9,10138$
This must be added to 180 degrees, the distance $82^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, and the sum is 262 degrees 44 minutes the Right Ascension of Herschel.

Problem xxxy.

## 82 Given the Longitude and Latitude of a Star to find its Right Ascension by the Tables.

Ruls.-Find the A. R. of the Planet for the equal degree of longitude and latitude, then take the proportional parts of the odd minutes; observing if the R. $\Lambda$. be less than 180 degrees the latitude ought to be North, if more than 180 degrees, then it is generally South (76).

## EXAMPLE.

1.-What is the Right Ascension of Venus when in 26 degrees 35 minutes of $\gamma$, with I degree 56 minuses South latitude ?

Look in the Tables of R. A. under one degree of latitude, and opposite to 26 degrees of Aries are $24^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, and under the same latitude, opposite to 27 degrees are $25^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$, the difference is 57 minutes. Then say, as $60^{\prime}: 57^{\prime}:: 35^{\prime}: 337^{\prime}$ plus, as the A. R. is increasing. Next look for the difference between 1 and 2 degrees of latitude, which is 32 minutes plus: then say, as $60^{\prime}$ is to $32^{2}$ so is $56^{\prime}$ to $21^{\prime}$ the answer.

Found thus, for 26 degrees of Aries are $24^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$
And for 35 minutes add 033
For the plus of latitude add 0 2I
The sum is the Right Ascension of Venus $=25 \quad 22$

Problem xxxyi.

## 83 Given a Star's Right Ascension and the Right Ascension of the Midheaven to find its Meridian Distance.

RULE i.-Take the difference between the star's R. A. and the R. A. of the M. C., but in this the star must be above the earth, and the difference is the star's meridian distance.

Rule 2.-If the star be below the earth, then the difference between the I. C. or $4^{\text {th }}$ house and its Right Ascension will be the star's meridian distance.

Note.-The Right Ascension of the $4^{\text {th }}$ is always found by adding $180^{\circ}$ to the A. R. of the Midheaven or roth house, and if it exceed 360 degrees take that number from the sum or plus of 360 .

## EXAMPLES.

1.-What is Saturn's meridian distance in the Queen's horoscope ?

Saturn's Right Ascension is 359 4I
Right Ascension of the M. C. is 3018
The Meridian distance of Saturn is $=5833$ or M.C. $\delta$ h.
2.-What is the Sun's Right Ascension below the earth ?

Right Ascension of the $4^{\text {th }}$ house 1218
From which subtract the R. A. of Sol 608
The Sun's Meridian distance $=61$ o or M.C. 8 . $\odot$.
3.-Herschel's Meridian distance.

The Right Ascension of the Midheaven is 3018
The Right Ascension of Herschel with lat. 26244
Herschel's Meridian distance $=3^{8} 24$ or M.C. $\delta$ 界.
4.-Mar's Meridian distance.

The A. R. of Mars with the whole circle 37642
The Right Ascension of the M. C. 3018

$$
\text { Mar's Meridian distance }=7534 \text { or M.C. } \sigma \text { ठ }
$$

Problem xxxvif.
84 To find a Star's Ascensional Difference under the Pole of Horoscope.
Rule.-Add the tangent of the latitude of the given place (or birth place) to the tangent of the star's declination, and the sum will be the sine of the Ascensional difference under the Pole of the country.

EXAMPLE.
1.-What is the Sun's ascensional difference his declination being $20^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \cdot 36^{\prime}$ and the latitude of London $51^{\circ} 32$ ?

Tangent of Sun's declination leing $20^{\circ} 36^{\prime}=9,575044$
Add the tangent of $5132=10,099913$
Ascensional difference sine $281_{4}=9,674957$

EXERCISES.
In the Queen's nativity.
2.-What is the ascensional difference of Herschel ? Ans. $33^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$. 3.-What is Saturn's ascensional difference ? 4.-What is Jupiter's ascensional difference ?

Proceed till all the ascensional differences are obtained.
$\mathbb{B} \boldsymbol{r}$ Now get out all the sines of their ascensional difference.

Problem xxxyifi.

## 85 To find the Somi-diurnal Arc of a Star above the Earth.

Rule.-If the star be above the Earth in North declination, add the ascensional difference to 90 degrees; but if it be South declination subtract the ascensional difference from 90 for its semiarc.

EXAMPLES.
1.-What is Mar's semidiurnal arc ?

Set down go o
Add Mar's ascensional difference North 723
Sum is Mar's semidiurnal arc $=9723$
2.-What is Saturn's semidiurnal arc ?

Set down the degrees $90 \quad \circ$ Subtract the asc, diff. as the dec. is south 8656

Saturn's semidiurdal are $=134$

Problem xxxix.
86 To find the Semi-nocturnal Arc of a Star when below the Earth.
RULE.-If in north declination subtract the ascensional difference from 90 degrees. But if in South declination add the ascensional difference to 90 for the semiarc.

Note.-Subtract the acquired arc from 180 degrees, and the remainder is the contra-semiarc.

EXAMPLES,
1.-The Sun's semiarcs.

From the given degrees 90 o
Subtract the Moon's ascensional difference $=2814$
Sol's semi-nocturnal arc $=6146$
Thus found, subtract it from 180 o
Sol's semi-diurnal arc $==11814$
2.-The Moon's semiarcs.

From the given degrees go 0 Subtract the Moon's ascensional difference 2442.

The Moon's semi-nocturnal arc $==\begin{array}{ll}55 & 18\end{array}$
Thus found, subtract it from 1800
Moon's semi-diurnal arc $=12442$
Now get out all the contrary semares and their proportional logs., which reserve in the speculum.

Problem xl.
87 To find the Semiarcs without the Ascensional Difference.
Rule.-Add the tangent of the Latitude of Birth Place to the tangent of the Star's declination, and the sum will be the cosine of the Semiarc.

Care.-If the latitude of the country be North and the declination South, the result will be the semi-diurnal arc. But if the latitude of the country be of the same name, North or South, as the declination, the sum will be the semi-nocturnal arc. The latitude will always be N . in this hemisphere.

EXAMPLE I.
What is the semiarc of Jupiter in the latitude of London with 16 degrees 52 minutes South latitude?

Tangent of 51 degrees 32 minutes $=10,099914$
Tangent of declination 16 deg. $22 \mathrm{~min} .=9,46788 \mathrm{o}$
Cosine of this is 68 deg. $18 \mathrm{~min} .=9,567794$
The result is Jupiter's semi-diurnal arc, 68 degrees 18 minutes.

EXAMPLE 2.
What is Mar's semiarc in the Queen's natus ?
Tangent of latitude 51 degrees $32 \mathrm{~min} .=10,099914$
Tangent of declination 5 deg. $51 \mathrm{~min} .=9,010546$
The cosine is semi-nocturnal arc $82^{\circ} 35^{\prime}=\overline{9,110460}$
Work all the semiarcs in the Queen's natus.
3.-What is Herschel's semi-diurnal arc ? Ans. 56 deg. 56 min . 4.-What is Saturn's semi-diurnal arc ? Ans. 86 deg .56 min . 5-What is the Sun's semi-diurnal arc ? Ans. 118 deg. 14 min . 6.-What is Venus's semi-diurnal arc? Ans. 100 deg. 48 min . 7.-What is Mercury's semi-diurnal arc ? Ans, 104 deg. 3 min . 8.-What is the Moon's semi-diurnal arc ? Ans. 124 deg. 42 min .

The Part of Fortune's semiarc is always go deg. The contrary arc may be seen in the speculum; therefore we have no need to work them by way of example. For when the semiarc of a planet is found, that planet's contrary semiarc may be found by subtracting the semiarc already obtained from 180 degrees, and the remainder will be the semiare required.

## Problem xli.

.88 To find the Logarithm of a Planet's Circle of Position.
Rule.-Add the Arithmetical Complement of the Planet's semiarc (63) to the proportional Logarithm go (3010), and the sum is the Logarithm of Circle of I'osition. The Logarithm must be preserved in the speculum, for future calculations.

EXAMPLES.
1.-The Circle of Position of Herschel.

Semiarc of Herschel is $56^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$ (Ar. Co.) is 9.5001
Proportional Ar. of go degrees is 0,3010
Logarithm of Circle of Position $=9,8011$
2.-The Circle of the Position of Saturn.

The semiarc of Saturn $86^{\circ} 56^{\prime}=9,6839$
Proportional arc of go degrees $=0,3010$
Logarithm of Saturn's Circular Position $=9,9849$
3.-The Circle of Position of Jupiter.

The semiarc of Jupiter $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ (Ar. Co.) $=9,5791$
Add the Logarithm of 90 degrees $=0,3010$
Logarithm of Jupiter's Circular Position $=9,8801$
4.-The Circle of Position of Venus.

The semiarc of Venus is $100^{\circ} 4^{\prime \prime}(\mathrm{Ar} . \mathrm{Co})=9,.748 \mathrm{r}$
Add the Logarithm of go degrees $=0,3010$
Logarithm of the Circle of Position of Venus $=0,0491$
5.-The Circle of Position of Mercury.

The semiarc of Mercury is $104^{\circ} 3^{\prime}(\mathrm{Ar} . \mathrm{Co})=9,7619$
Add Logarithm of 90 degrees $=0,3010$
Logarithm of Mercury's Circular Position $=0,0629$
6.-The Circle of Position of the Part of Fortune.

The semiare of Pars 90 degrees (Ar. Co.) $=9,6990$
Add Logarithm of what you borrowed $=0.3010$
The Circle of Part of Fortune is always this 0,0000

## Problem xlif.

## 89 To find a Planet's difference of Circle of Position or Second Meridian Distance in any Figure.

Rule.-Add together the Logarithm of the Circle of Position to the Logarithm of the Planet's Meridian Distance, and the sum will be the proportional Logarithm of the difference of the Circle of Position, or the Planet's second Meridian Distance,

EXAMPLES.
1.-The difference of circle of position of Herschel.

The logarithm of circular position of Herschel is 9,8011
Meridian distance of Herschel is $38^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$ its prop. log. $=0,6709$
Difference in circular position of Herschel is $60^{\circ} \cdot \mathbf{4 2}^{\prime}=0,4720$ 2.-The difference of circular position of Saturn.

The logarithm of circular position of Saturn is 9,9849
Meridian distance of Saturn $58^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$ proportional diff. $=0,4877$
Difference in circle of position of Saturn is $60^{\circ} 37^{\prime}=0,4726$
3.-The difference of circular position of Jupiter.

The logarithm of circular position of Jupiter is 9,880 I Meridian distance of Jupiter $18^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ proportional log $=0,9881$

Difference in circle of position of Jupiter is $24^{\circ} 23^{\prime}=0,8682$
4.-The difference of circle of position of Luna.

The logarithm of circular position of the Moon is 0,1416 Meridian distance of the Moon $119^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$ proportional log. $=0,1775$

Difference in circle of position of Luna $86^{\circ} 20^{\prime}=0,319^{1}$
5.-The difference of circular position of Mercury.

Mercury's logarithm of circle of position is ,0629 Meridian distance of Mercury $95^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$ its proportional log. $=, 2734$

Mercury's difference of circle of position $82^{\circ} 5^{\prime \prime}=, 3363$
6. -The difference of circle of position of the Part of Fortune.

The Part of Fortune's logarithm is equal to 0,0000
The logarithm of its meridian distance must be added 0,3236
The diff. of circle of position of Part of Fortune is $85^{\circ} 26^{\prime}=\overline{0,3236}$
7.-The difference of circle of position of Mars is 69 degrees 5 minutes.
8.-The difference of circle of position of Sol is 80 degrecs 5 minutes.
9. The difference of the circle of position of Venus is 75 degrees 14 minutes.
90. The circle of position of all the planets between the meridian and the horizon are analogous to the circles of latitude, which are small circles of the sphere (13), having their planes parallel with the plane of the meridian. The circle of position of a planet, \&cc., has a certain point where it and the pole of the planet intersect the equator. The circle of position being obtained by Problem 41, we have only to find the difference between it and the distance of the planet itself, and we obtain the ascensional difference of tl:e planet under its own pole, as by the $44^{\text {th }}$ Problem.

## Problem xliti.

91 To find a Planet's Ascensional Difference under its own Pole.
Rule.-The difference between the Planet's Meridian Distance and the difference of its Circle of Position is the Ascensional Difference under its own Pole.

EXAMPLE.
1.-What is Mars's Ascensional Difference under his own pole, in the Queen's nativity ?

Mars's meridian distance is 7534
Difference in circle of position $=6950$
Mars's Ascensional difference under his own pole 544

EXERCISES.
2.-What is the Ascensional difference of Jupiter under his own pole?
3.-Required the Ascensional difference of Herschel under his own pole?

Ans. 5 deg. 53 min .
Ans. 22 deg. 17 min .
4.-What is the Ascensional difference of Saturn under his own pole?
5.-Required the Ascensional difference of the Moon under her own pole?
6.-What is the Ascensional difference of Mercury under his own pole?
7.-Required the Ascensional difference of Sun under his own pole?

Ans. 3 deg. 5 min , Ans. 33 deg. 17 min . Ans. 12 deg .55 min . Ans. 27 deg. $5^{8} \mathrm{~min}$.
8.-What is the Ascensional difference of Venus under her own pole?

Ans 9 deg. omin.

## Problem xliv.

92 To find the Pole of any Star in any Figure.
Rule.-To the sine of the Ascensional Difference, last found add the cotangent of its Declination, and the sum will be the tangent of its pole.

## EXAMPLE.

1. Find Mars's pole in the Queen's nativity.

Sine of Ascensional difference $5^{\circ} 44^{\prime}=8,999560$
Add cotangent of Mars's dec. $55^{1}=10,989454$
Tangent of the pole of Mars $4421=9,989014$

## EXERCISES.

2.-What is the pole of Herschel in the Speculum?

Ans. 41 deg. 12 min.
3.-What is the pole of Saturn in the Queen's natus ?

Ans. 40 deg. 19 min .
4.-What is the pole of Jupiter ?
5.-What is the pole of the Sun?
6.-What is the pole of Venus ?
7.-What is the pole of Mercury ?
8.-What is the pole of the Moon ?
9.-What is the pole of the Part of Fortune ?

Ans. 19 deg. 14 min .
Ans. 51 deg. 16 min .
Ans. 46 deg. 28 min .
Ans. 49 deg. 17 mir .
Ans. 50 deg. 31 mir .
Ans. 49 deg. 55 mir .

Problem xlv.
93 To find a Planet's Oblique Asconsion or Oblique Descension under its own pole.

Rule. 1,-Add the Ascensional Difference to its Right Ascension if the declination be South; but subtract the Ascensional Difference if the declination be north from the Right Ascension, and the result is the Arsweep ascension

Rule 2.-If the Star have north declination add the Ascensional difference to the Right Ascension; and if south subtract it, the result is the oblique Descension.
N.B.-Oblique Ascension is wanted when the star is between the $4^{\text {th }}$ rising towards the Ascendant up to the 1oth. Oblique Descension from the 1oth past the 7 th to the 4 th house.

EXAMPLES.
1.-What is Mars's Oblique Ascension in the nativity of Queen Victoria?

Mars's Right Ascension is 1642
Subtract Mars's Ascen. Diff. as he is north 544
Mars's Oblique Ascension is $105^{8}$
2.-What is Herschel's Oblique Decension in the horoscope ?

Herschel's Right Ascension is 26244
Subtract 奖's Asc. Diff. under his own pole S. 2217
Herschel's Oblique Descension is 24027
Remark.-We have subtracted the Ascensional Difference, in both examples, from the Right Ascension; although the Declinations are one north, and the other south; but then you will perceive, according to Rule, that when the Declination is north, we take the difference for the Oblique Ascension ; also the difference for Oblique Descension is south, et vice versa.

## EXERCISES.

3.-What is Sol's Oblique Ascension in the Queen's natus?
4.-It is required to find Jupiter's Oblique Ascension.
5.-Required the Oblique Ascension of Venus.
6.-Find the Oblique Ascension of the Moon.
7.-What is the Oblique Ascension of Mercury ?
8.-Required the Oblique Ascension of Saturn?
9.-The Oblique Ascension of the Part of Fortune is required.

Ans. 32 deg. 3 min . Ans. 325 deg. 31 min . Ans. 16 deg. 21 min , Ans. 27 deg. 28 min . Ans. 24 deg. 8 min . Ans. 1 deg. 45 min . Ans. 26 deg. 34 min .

Problem xlyt,
94 To bring a Star to the Cusp of any of the Celestial Houses when above the Earth,
Rule.- To bring it to the Cusp of the ist house subtract the whole semi-diurnal arc from its Meridian Distance, or the difference between them. To the Cusp of the 12th, the difference between its Meridian Distance and two-thirds of semiarc-if to the Cusp of the rith the difference between the Meridian Distance and onethird of semiarc ; if to the 1oth, the Meridian Distance is the arc. If to the gth, add one third of the semiarc; If to the 8th, add twothirds; if to the 7 th add the whole semi-diurnal arc to the Meridian Distance, and the sum will be the respective distance of each Planet required.

EXAMPLES.
1.-To bring the Moon to the cusp of the Ist in the Queen's natus.

The whole semi-diurnal arc of the Moon is 12442 The Moon's distance from the 1oth is 11937

The Moon's distance from cusp of the ist above $5 \quad 5$ or M.C. Iq.
95 On account of the Moon's great latitude she is actually 5 degrees 5 minutes above the Ascendant, although she appears by her geocentric longitude to be below the earth. Found by another method-Take one-third of the Moon's semi-diurnal arc, which is the space of one house. Her semiarc diurnal is 124 degrees 42 minutes, and one-third is 41 degrees 34 minutes, subtract from this 36 degrees 29 minutes distant from the cusp of the 12th. Proor.-

Take two-thirds of the Moon's semiarc, 83 degrees 8 minutes from the Meridian distance 119 degrees 37 minutes, remain 36 degrees 29 minutes as before; so here you see she is above the earth. The Moon's square to M. C. is 5 degrees 5 minutes, her sextile to M. C. is 36 degrees 29 minutes; her sextile to Asc. is 78 degrees 3 minutes or distance from the cusp of the 11 th, which is a semisextile to the M. C.; found-add one-third of semiarc 41 degrees 34 minutes to M. C, sextile Moon 36 degrees 29 minutes equal 78 degrees 3 minutes; or subtract one-third of semiarc 41 degrees 34 minutes from her Meridian distance 119 degrees 37 minutes leave $7^{8}$ degrees 3 minutes, as before.
2. - Bring Mars to the cusp of the IIth house.

Mars's semi-diurnal arc is $97^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd is $32^{\alpha} 28^{\prime}$
Taken from Mars's Meridian distance 7534
$\sigma^{\prime}$ 's distance from IIth or Asc. to the $*$ of $\bar{\sigma}=436$ or M.C. $S * \delta$.
3.-Bring Saturn to the 1oth, which will be his Meridian distance, or M. C. o h h.

The Right Ascension of Saturn is $359^{\circ} 4^{1^{\prime}}$
The Right Ascension of the roth house or M.C. 3018
Saturn's distance from the roth house, or M.C $=5833$ or M.C. $\delta \mathrm{f}$.
Note.-This aspect of Saturn is the conjunction of M. C. Saturn; the same 58 degrees 33 minutes is the Asc. square Saturn-and the Mid. dist, of Saturn. All the Mundane aspects to the Ascendant and Mid-heaven can be obtained by this method.

Problem xlvis.
96 A Planet below the Earth, to bring it to the Cusp of any of the Houses.
Rule, - If to the cusp of the 6th or 2nd, subtract two-thirds of its semi-nocturnal arc from its Meridian distance, or take the difference if subtraction cannot be made. If to the 5 th or 3 rd, the difference between one-third of semiarc and Meridian distance. If to the 4 th, its Meridian distance.

## EXAMPLE.

1.-Bring the Sun to the cusp of the and houses.

The Sun's Meridian distance from the I.C. is $61^{c} \quad 8^{\prime}$
Sol's semi-noct. arc is $61^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$, and two-thirds are 41 II
Sol's distance from the cusp of the house $=1957$ or M.C. $\Delta$ ©
97. To find the Pole and Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension of a Star in any Figure.

Rule 1.-Add the Logarithms of Circle of Position to the Log. of Meridian Distance ; the sum will be the Planet's second distance (89).

RULE 2.-Add or subtract the second distance to or from the Meridian Distance as the declination may be south or north, and the sum or difference will be the oblique ascension or descension of the planet under its own Pole (93).

Rule 3.-Take the difference between the Right Ascension of the Planet and its Oblique Ascension and Oblique Descension, which is its ascensional difference under its own Pole.

Rule 4.-For the Pole.-From the sine of ascensional difference subtract the tangent of its declination, and the remainder is the tangent of its Pole (91).

EXAMPLE.
In Queen Victoria's nativity the Moon's declination is $24^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$, her semi-diurnal are is $124^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$; her Meridian distance $119^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$, and her Right Ascension $60^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$-required her Oblique Ascension and her Pole.

Add Log. of Circle of Position, which is 0,1416
To the Meridian distance of the Moon $119^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 1775$
The sum is the and dist. of the $p$ from the Mid. $86^{\circ} 20^{\prime}=0,319$ rasP. 89 . 'To $86^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ add the R. Asc. of the Meridian=301 8 - -

The sum 38728
As $387^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ is more than the circle, we take $360 \quad$ o
Thetrue Obl. Asc. of the $D$ under her pole is $=27 \quad 28$
The difference between her Oblique Ascension and Right Ascension is the Ascensional Difference under her own Pole, therefore, $27^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ from $60^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ her A. R. will leave $33^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$.

The sine of Ascensional Difference $33^{\circ} 17^{\prime}=9,739398$
Subtract tangent of Moon's declination $2420=9,65534^{8}$
Remains the tangent of Moon's Pole $5031=10,084050$
N.B.-This Problem serves for Paragraphs 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93 .

Problem xlix.

## 98 To find the place of the Part of Fortune.

Rule.-From the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the Moon under her own Pole, subtract the Sun's Oblique Ascension or Oblique descension under his own Pole, and to the difference add the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant, and the sum will be the required distance from the Oblique Ascension or Descension of the House to which it falls the nearest.

EXAMPLE.
In the Queen's nativity find the place of the Part of Fortune.
Oblique Ascension of the Moon under her own pole is $27^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ we must add the circle to this or subtraction cannot be made, then we have $387^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$
Subtract Sun's Oblique Ascension under his pole $\quad 32 \quad 2^{\prime}$
Add Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant $\begin{array}{rrr}355 & 26 \\ 31 & 8\end{array}$
Gives Oblique Ascension of the Part of Fortune 38634
Subtract the Oblique Ascension of the 12th $361 \quad 8$
Remains Part of Fortune distant from the 12th inside $25 \quad 26$ or $4^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$ from the cusp of the Ascendant answering to $1^{\circ}$ II $57^{\prime \prime}$ in the zodiac.

After finding the distance of the Part of Fortune from a House by this method, then I allow it a semiarc of go degrees, and it will work the direction correct, according to the true mundane distance of the Moon from the Sun.
N.B.-The Part of Fortune is never moved or directed like the Planets-it is the Planets that are directed to the Part of Fortune's mundane aspects.

The Part of Fortune is always the same distance from the Ascendant, in the order of the signs, as the Sun is from the Moon ; to prove this being correct, here follows the calculation -

The Oblique Ascension of the Sun $32^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$ The Oblique Ascension of the Moon 2728

The luminaries from each other 434
Again $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { The Oblique Ascension of Ascendant } & \begin{array}{cc}31 & 8 \\ \text { The Oblique Ascension of the Part of Fortune } & 26\end{array} & 34\end{array}\right.$
Distance of Part of Fortune from the Ascendant 434
This proves our method of calculation to be correct.
F2

If we wish to have the A. R. of the Part of Fortune, which is of no use, here is the calculation. We have found its Oblique Ascension to be 26 degrees 34 minutes. Find its Pole of Position, thus-

Pole of the Ascendant $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$, pole of the 12 th $40^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$ difference $10^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$. Then as 30 , the space of a house, give $10^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ what will the Part of Fortune's distance from the ist give, $4^{\circ} 34$. Ans, $1^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$, which taken from $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ leave $49^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$, and this tangent is-

$$
\text { The } \oplus^{\prime} \text { 's declination as the } D 24^{\circ} 20^{\prime}=\begin{array}{r}
10,074904 \\
9,655348
\end{array}
$$

It gives sine of Asc. Diff. D's under pole $3230=9,73025^{2}$
Add $32^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ to Obl . Asc. of $\oplus$ under pole 2634
This gives the A. R. of Part of Fortune $=59 \quad 4$
Allowing it the same latitude as the Moon, it shows its place to be in the zodiac in $1^{\circ}$ II $57^{\prime}$.

## INFORMATION.

"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 further information see Arcana, Problems I42 and 143).

A direction, or an arc of direction, is the pathway or track described in the heavens by any planet that is significator, or that assumes the dominion or government of life, or any other accident or event peculiar to the native, from the moment of birth to its meeting or forming an aspect with the anaretas or promittors, at which time the event, be it what it may, that is indicated thereby, comes to pass. For as all the heavenly bodies constantly move in circles, their progress, whether for a long or short time, will necessarily form arches, the content or degrees of which, being accurately found, and measured, are equated by the solar motion, will describe the length of time, whether it be years, months, or days, which the significator will be in forming the arc of direction which produces the event.

99 If the planet directed should pass the horizon in forming aspects, that is if the arc of direction should be longer than the planet's distance from the horizon, then its other semiarc must be used for those aspects which fall beyond the horizon. Great care is to be taken to avoid errors by taking the wrong semiarc; this may be done by observing that if the aspect occur 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, must be taken.

100 Directions in mundo. - In all cases if the secondary distance of a planet be on the same side of the cusp whence the primary was taken, when the aspect is completed, subtract the primary and secondary distance from each other, and the difference will be the arc of direction. But if the primary and secondary distance be on different sides of the cusp whence the primary was taken, then add them, and the sum will be the arc of direction.
ror Mundane parallels are formed when two planets are equidistant from the angles of a figure, and are, like all other mundane aspects, measured by the semiarcs of the planets; thus a star on the cusp of the seeond house would be in mundane parallel to another on the cusp of the 6th, because they are both two houses distant from the 4th; a star on the cusp of the gth is in the same parallel with another on the cusp of the inth, because they are equidistant from the midheaven, \&c.

102 Zodiacal Aspects.-If the Sun or moon be exactly on the meridian, then it has no pole, and the arc of direction must be found by Right Ascension. If the Sun or Moon be exactly on the horizon, it will have the polar elevation of the horizon itself; which is always the latitude of the Birth place. The Ascendant, when it is directed in the zodiac, must always be directed under the pole or latitude of the place of birth.


THE NATIVITY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.
A. IR. of M. C. $30 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$.


| $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{0}{2}$ | Latitude. | Declination. | Tangent of Declina. | Cotangent of Declina. | A. R. | Mid. Dist. | Its Log. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | - , |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | a |  |
| 答 | os 8 | 23 S 26 | 9,636919 | 10,3631 | 26244 | 3824 | 6709 |
| לे | 2 s 6 | 2 S 26 | 8,62834 | 11,3717 | 35941 | 58 | 4877 |
| 4 | os 39 | 16 s 24 | 9,468814 | 10,5312 | 31938 | 1830 | 9881 |
| ठ | I S 10 | 5 N 51 | 9,01055 | 10,9894 | 1642 | $75 \quad 34$ | 3769 |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\cdots$ | 20 N 36 | 9,57504 | 10,4250 | 60 o | 618 | 4690 |
| ¢ | 1 S 56 | 8 N 28 | 9,17277 | 10,8272 | 2522 | 8414 | 3298 |
| ¢ | 3 S 32 | $11 . \mathrm{N} 9$ | 9,29468 | 10,7053 | $37 \quad 3$ | $95 \quad 55$ | 2734 |
| $\pm$ | 3 N 33 | 24 N 20 | 9,655356 | 10,3446 | 6045 | 119 85 85 | 1775 |
| $\oplus$ |  | ... ... | .......... | ... ... | 594 | $85 \quad 26$ | 3236 |

Note,-Some give the time of Birth, May 21th, 4 h .4 m .55 s ., and if this time be correct it will prolong the life of Her Majesty by some few years than the time given in the Figure, which will be shown by the arc of direction, which comes up $\boldsymbol{a}$ little later in life than the time shown.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\dot{4}}{\stackrel{0}{0}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －， |  |  |  | － |
| 其 | 5656 | 9，5001 | 1234 | 9，8379 | 18 D 59 | 9768 | ＋リリ9 | 33 | 9，7369 | 4112 | 9，9＋22 | 9，8011 | 2217 | 2.40027 |
| b | 8656 | 9，6839 | 934 | 9.7135 | 28 D 59 | 7931 | 3161 | 31 | 9，7283 | 4019 | 9，92＇7 | 9，9849 | 35 | 1 A45 |
| 4 | 6818 | 9.5791 | III 42 | 9，7927 | 22 D 46 | 8980 | 4209 | 2145 | 9，5687 | 1914 | 9，5428 | 9，8801 | 553 | 325031 |
| ठ | 9725 | 9，7333 | 8235 | 9，6616 | 32 D 28 | $7+38$ | 2666 | 725 | 9，11046 | 4421 | 9，98901 | 0，0343 | 544 | IOA 58 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 11814 | 9.8175 | 6146 | 9，5354 | 39 D 25 | 6600 | 1825 | 2814 | 9，67492 | 5116 | 0，09585 | 9，8364 | 2758 | 32 A 3 |
| 9 | 10048 | 9，7481 | 7912 | 9，6434 | 33 D 36 | 7290 | 2518 | Io 48 | 9，27268 | 4618 | 0，0222 | 0，0491 | 90 | 16 A 21 |
| $\stackrel{7}{7}$ | 1043 | 9，7619 | 7557 | 9，6252 | 34 D 41 | 7152 | 2380 | 1422 | 9，39459 | 4917 | 0，06518 | 0，0629 | 1255 | 24 A 8 |
| 5 | 12442 | 9，8406 | 5518 | 9,4874 | 41 D 34， | 6365 | 1594 | 344 I | 9，75526 | 5031 | 0，08405 | 0，1416 | 3317 | 27428 |
| $\oplus$ | 900 | 9，6990 | $90 \quad 0$ | 9，6989 | $30 \quad 0$ | 7782 | 3010 |  |  | 14955 | 0，0750 | 0，0000 | 0 o | 26 A 24 |

Dircctions．－r．－After getting the Planets＇Declination，then get their tangents and co－tangents．
2．－When the Mid．distance is oltained，then look for all their proportional Logs．
3．－When the semiarcs are worked out，then find at once all their Arith．Com．
4．－To this Arith．Com，of the semiare add 30 ro and the sum is the Circle of Position which now get at．
5．－Add the Log，of Circle of Position and the Proportional Log．of Mid．distance immediately after the Circle of Position is found．

## Problem t.

103 To direct the M.C. to the conjunction of a Planet in mundo when above the Earth.
Rule.-The difference between the R. A. of, M, C. and the Planets R. A. with lat. is the Arc required.

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

EXAMPLE.
When will the M. C. form a conjunction of Jupiter in Victoria's nativity?

The Right Ascension of Jupiter is $319^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$
The Right Ascension of the Mid-heaven 3018
$18 \quad 30$
EXBRCISES.
1.-Find the conjunction of Jupiter to the Medium Coeli.
2.-What is the arc of M. C. to the conjunction of Saturn?
3.-What is the arc of the M.C. to the body of Mars?

Ans. $18^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$.
Ans. 5833 .
Ans. 75 34.

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

Rule,-Take the difference between the Planet's Meridian Distance and one-third of its semi-diurnal arc.
example.
Jupiter's semiarc is $68^{\circ}{ }^{1} 8^{\prime}$, and one-third of this is $22^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$
Jupiter's Meridian Distance is to be subtracted $=18 \quad 30$
Arc of the M. C. to semisextile of Jupiter $=416$
Note.-When the Planet falls between the ioth and ist Houses this direction is a sextile to the Ascendant in all figures. But if the Planet is between the 7 th and roth, then it is a trine to the Asc.

EXERCISES.
1,-How far is Saturn from the semisextile of the Midheaven?
2.-Find Mars's semisextile to the Midheaven.
3.-How far is the Midheaven from the semisextile of the Planet Venus ?

Ans. $29^{\circ} 5 I^{\prime}$
Ans. 436.
Ans. $5^{\circ} 3^{8}$.

Problem lif.
105 To direct the M. C. to a semiquintile of a Planet above the Earth.
Rule.-Take the difference between the Planet's Meridian Distance and two-fifths of the Semi-diurnal Arc for the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLES.
I.-What is the arc of the M.C. to a semiquintile of Jupiter ?

Jupiter's semi-diurnal arc is $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ and two-fifths are $27^{\circ} I Y^{\prime}$
Subtract Jupiter's Mid. dist. 1830
M. C. to the semi-quintile of Jupiter $=84 \mathrm{I}$
2.-What is the arc of the Midheaven to the semi-quintile of Venus ?

Venus's Meridian distance is $84^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$
Venus's semi-diurnal arc is $100^{\circ} 48^{\prime}$, and two-fifths are $40 \quad 21$
The M. C. to the semi-quintile is arc= $=4353$

Problem lifl.
106 To find the arc of M.C. to the nonagon of a Planet.
Rule.-Take the difference between the Planet's M. D. and fourninths of its semi-diurnal arc, and the remainder is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.
What is the arc of the M. D. to the nonagon of Jupiter ?
Jupiter's semi-diurnal arc is $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$, and four months is $29^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ Subtract Jupiter's Mid. dis 1830
M. C. to the nonagon of Jupiter $=1033$

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

## Problem liv.

107 To direct the M. C. to the sems-quartile of a Planet.
Rule.- The Planet must lee above the Earth, and the difference between half the Planet's semi-arc diurnal and its Mid. dist. is the Arc of Direction.

Note.-If the Planet falls between the roth and ist houses, this arc is the semi-square of the Asc. If the Planet lies between the roth and 7th houses, this arc is the semisquare to the Asc. (218),
example.
What is the are of the M. C. to semisquare of Jupiter?
Jupiter's semi-diurnal are is $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$, the half is $34^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ Subtract the Mid. dist. of Jupiter 1830
M. C. to the semisquare of Jupiter $=1539$
N.B.-This is the semisquare of the Ascendant to Jupiter, as it falls between the roth and ist houses. Herschel semisquare M.C. will be the sesquisquare of Ascendant.

EXERCISES.
1.-Find the arc of the midheaven to the semi-square of Mars.

Ans. $26^{\circ} 51^{\prime}$
2.-What is the arc of the semisquare of Mercury to the Midheaven?

Ans. 4353.

Problem lv. 108 To direct the M. C. to the sextile of a Star.
Rule.-The Star must be above the Earth, and the difference between the Star's Mid. Dist. and two-thirds of its semi-diurnal arc is the Arc of Direction (207).

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

EXAMPLE.
What is the arc of the M. C. to the sextile of Jupiter?
Jupiter's semiarc is $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ and two-thirds $=45^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$
Subtract Jupiter's Meridian distance $18 \quad 30$.
M. C. to the sextile of Jupiter $=27 \quad 2$
exercises.
1.-Find the Midheaven to the sextile of Venus.

Ans. $17^{\circ} \quad 2^{\prime}$
2.-What is the arc of Midheaven to the sextile of Mercury ?

Ans. 2633.

Problem lyi.
$\log$ To divect the M. C. to the quintile of a Star.
Rule.-Take the difference between four-fifths of the Star's semi-diurnal arc and its Mid. Dist. for the Arc of Direction.

Note.-For this direction the Star may be below the Earth, but then it must be taken with semi-diurnal arc, and its Mid. Dist. must also be taken from the roth house, and this can be found by subtracting its Mid. Dist. of the $4^{\text {th }}$ house from 180 degrees. This must be particularly attended to.

## EXAMPLE I.

For Jupiter in the Queen's Nativity above the Earth.
Jupiter's semi-diurnal are is $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$, and four-fifths $=54^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$
From which subtract his Mid. Dist. 1830.
M. C. quintile of Jupiter $=36 \quad 9$

EXAMPLE 2.
Find the quintile of the Sun.
The Sun is below the Earth, consequently his Mid. Dist, has been taken from the 4 th, subtract his Mid. Dist. $61^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$ from $180^{\circ}$ and there remain $118^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$ from the 1oth house.

Here Sol's Mid. Dist. from the 10 th $=118^{\circ} 5_{5}^{\prime}$
His semi-diurnal arc $118^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$, and four-fifths $=9436$
M. C. to the quintile of $\mathrm{Sol}=2416$

EXERCISES.
1.-What is the Midheaven to the quintile of Mercury ?

Ans, $12^{\circ} 21^{\circ}$
2-What is the arc of the Midheaven to the quintile of the Sun?

Ans. 24 16.

Problem lvit. In To direct the M. C. to the square of a Planet.
Rule.-The difference between the Planet's M. D. and the whole semi-arc is the Are of Direction.

Note.-If the Planet fall between the 1oth and 2nd eastward, this aspect is a conjunction to the Ascendant ; but if it fall between the 10th and 6th westward, then the arc thus found is the opposition to the ascendant.

EXAMPLE.
Find the square of M. C. to Jupiter.
Jupiter's semiarc is $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$
Jupiter's M. D. is 1830
M. C. to the square of Jupiter $=494^{8}$

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exercises.
1.-What is the arc of the Midheaven to the square of Mercury?

Ans. $8^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$
2.-What is Herschel's arc to the square of the Midheaven?

Ans. 1832.

Problem lviti.
111 To direct the M.C. to a trecile of any Planet.
Rule.-The difference between the Star's M. D. or roth house and six-fifths of its semi-diurnal arc for the Arc of Direction.

Note-If the Planet fall between the 1oth and 4 th westward, this is a quintile of the Ascendant.

EXAMPLES.
1.-Take Jupiter's for example.

Jupiter's semi-diurnal arc is $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ and six-fifths $=81^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$
Subtract Jupiter's distance from M. C. $=1830$
The M. C. are to the trecile of Jupiter $=63 \quad 27$
2. -What is the arc to the Midheaven of the trecile of Mercury ?

Ans. $28^{\circ} 5^{\prime \prime}$ Found as follows:
Mercury's semi-diurnal arc is $104^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ which is divided by 5) 1043 add them $204^{8}$ is one-fifth.

The amount is the six-fifths $=1245 \mathrm{I}$
Take Mercury's Mid. Dist. 9555
Remains the arc of direction $=2856$ the M. C. trecile $\%$.

## Problem lix.

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

Rule.-If the Planet be above the Farth add one-third of its semi-nocturnal are to its own arc, from which subtract its M. D., and the remainder is the Arc of Direction; or, add one-third of its semi-nocturnal are to the square already found, and the sum will be the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLES.
The whole semi-diurnal arc of Herschel is $56^{\circ}{ }_{5} 6$ His semi-nocturnal arc is $123^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$, and one-third is $4^{1}$ I 9757
From which subtract his M. D. $3_{8} \quad 24$
M. C. to the trine of Herschel 5933

Second way.
The M. C. to the square of Herschel is $18^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$
Add one-third of semi-nocturnal arc 41 I
M. C. trine of Herschel by the second way 5933 If originally under the Earth.
Rule.-Take the difference between two-thirds of its semi-nocturnal arc and distance from 4 th cusp, and the remainder is the arc of direction.

EXAMPLE.
The Sun under the Earth.
Sol's Mid. Dist. from I. C is $6 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$
His semi-nocturnal are is $61^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$, and two-thirds $=41$ it
M. C. to the trine of the Sun $=1957$
N.B.-In the former of these two Examples Herschel is brought to the cusp of the sixth, which forms a quinquinx of the ascendant, which is always the case if the Planet is posited between the roth and 4 th westward. But if between the the 1oth and 4 th eastward, the trine is a semi-sextile to the ascendant, or sextile to the $4^{\text {th }}$ house or I. C., and it is also the planet's distance from the second house.

## Problem lx.

113 To direct the M.C. to the sesquisquare of any Planet.
Rule.-If above the Farth add one-half of the semi-nocturnal arc to the whole diurnal, from which subtract the Planet's M. D.

> EXAMPLE.

Mercury's whole semi-diurnal arc is $104^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ Semi-nocturnal arc is $75^{\circ} 57$ the one-half is $375^{\circ}$ 142 I
Subtract Mercury's M. D. 9555
M. C. to the sesquisquare of Mercury of 6

A second way.
Rule.-Add one-half of the Planet's semi-nocturnal arc to the square, and the sum is the arc of direction.

EXAMPLE.
Mercury's square to M. C. is $8^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$
Semi-diurnal arc is $75^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$, the one-half is $375^{8}$
M. C. Sesquisquare of Mercury as before $\overline{46 \quad 6}$

A thivd way.
Rule.-If in the and subtract one-sixth of the semi-nocturnal arc from the trine, or if it is in the 5th, add one-sixth of the seminocturnal arc to the trine, and this is a sesquisquare to the ascendant.
example.
M. C. trine of Mercury is $33^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$

Mercury's semi-nocturnal arc is $75^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$ and one-sixth $=1239$

## M. C. sesquisquare of Mercury $=46 \quad 6$

A nother way.
RuLe.-If originally below the Earth, the difference between onehalf of its semi-nocturnal arc and its M. D. is the arc of direction.

Note.-Let this direction be found. between the 7 th and 4 th, it will be the sesquisquare to both the M. C. and the ascendant. It is also one-half of the semi-nocturnal arc of the square of ascendant, or opposition of M. C. (Art. 219). When formed between the Ascendant and $4^{t h}$, it is a semisquare to the ascendant.

## Problem lxi.

114.- To direct the M. C. to the biquintile of a Planet above the Eart/l.

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

EXAMPLE.
Thus, Herschel biquintile to M. C.
The whole of his semi-diurnal arc $56^{\circ} 5^{\prime \prime}$
His semi-nocturnal arc $123^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ and three-fifths $=7452$ 13148
Subtract Herschel's M. D. $3^{8} \quad 24$
M. C. biquintile of Herschel $93 \quad 24$

Originally below the Earth.
RUle 1.-If between the 4th and 7th, then add one-tenth of the semi-nocturnal to the sesquisquare first obtained, and the sum is the arc of direction.

RUle 2.-If between the first and 4th subtract one-tenth of the semi-nocturnal arc from the sesquisquare, and the remainder will be the arc of direction.
EXAMPLE.

The Sun to biquintile of M. C. in the Queen's nativity. The M. C. to sesquisquare of Sol $30^{\circ}{ }^{1} 5^{\circ}$ Subtract one-tenth of $61^{\circ} 4^{6} 6$ II
M. C. biquintile of the Sun= $24 \quad 4$

Problem lxif.
115. To direct the M.C. to the quincunx of a Planet when under the Earth.
Rule.-Add one-third of the semi-nocturnal arc to the trine first found, or two-thirds of the semi-arc to the square, and the sum will be the arc of direction; or the difference between one-third of the semi-arc and its M. D.

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

## EXAMPLES.

Sol's semi-nocturnal arc is $61^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$, and two-thirds $=41$ I1
Add M. C. a, or Asc. $\delta$ of Sol 037
M. C. quincunx of the Sun $=4148$

Problem lxifi,
116 To direct the M. C. to the opposition of a Fianet under the Earth.
Rule.-The difference between the Planet's Right Ascension and the A, R. of the 4th house, or I. C. is the arc of direction.

Note.-This is the Star's nocturnal Mid. Dist., which is also a square to the Ascendant.

EXAMPLE.
Find the M. C. opposition of the Sun.
Right Ascension of the I. C. $=121^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$
Sol's Right Ascension is 60 o
The M.C. 8 of $\odot$, or Asc. , or $\odot$ 's M. D. 618

## OBSERVATIJNS.

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

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

## EXAMPLES.

We will direct the Sun to the different aspects it will form with the M.C. ; if we subtract his distance from the Imum Coeli $61^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ from his semi-arc nocturnal $61^{\circ}+6^{\prime}$ we have his distance from the cusp of the ist $0^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$, which is the arc of direction, M. C. ㅁ ©; as the next aspect falls above the Earth, we must use his semi-diurnal arc, which is $118^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$, one-fifth of which is $23^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$, which add to the distance below, the first produces $24^{3} 16^{\prime}$ the arc of direction of M. C. Q. $\odot$, add two-fifths more of the Sun's space of a house $39^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$, two-fifths of which is-

$$
\text { Add the other arc of direction } \begin{array}{r}
15^{\circ} 46 \\
24
\end{array}
$$

The arc of direction M. C. * © mundo $40 \quad 2$
Add half the space of a house 1942
And we have arc of direction M.C.So © mundo 5944

## TO DIRECT THE ASCENDANT IN MUNDO.

Problem lxiv.
IIg To direct the Ascendant to the corijunction of any Star.
Rule.- The Planet must be between the 4th and ioth eastward, then the difference between its semiarc and Meridian distance is the Arc of Direction.

## EXAMPLE.

Mercury above the Earth, his semi-diurnal arc $104^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$
Subtract Mercury's Mid. Distance 9555
Ascendant to the conjunction of Mercury $\quad 8 \quad 8$
Observe,-This is Mercury's square of the M, C.; had Mercury been in the $4^{\text {th, }}$, then it would have been in opposition to the M.C.

EXERCISES.
1.-What is the arc of Mars to the conjunction of the Ascendant?
2.-Bring the Sun to the cusp of the Ascendant.

Ans. $21^{\circ} 51^{\prime}$
Some Professors will undoubtedly object to Mercury, Mars, and similar positions being brought to the cusp of the Ascendant ; the reason I use that method is, because I have proved it to have very powerful effect ; therefore, I unhesitatingly adopt similar directions.

## Problem lxy.

120 To direct the Ascendant to the semi-sextile of a Planet.
Rule.-When above the Earth the sextile to M. C. is the arc of Direction; if below the Earth the trine of M. C. to that Planet is the arc of Direction.

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

EXAMPLES.
Mars's semi-sextile Ascendant.
Mars's Mid. distance $75^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$
Mars's semiarc is $97^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$, and two-thirds $=6457$
Ascendant to Semi-sextile of Mars 1037

Ascendant to semi-sextile Sol.
Sol's Mid. distance $61^{\circ} \quad 8^{\prime}$
Semi-nocturnal arc $61^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$, and two-thirds $=4111$
Ascendant to the semi-sextile of Sol 1957 .
As these directions are so simple I need not work any more; because, while working the Midheaven to aspects, most of the Arcs of Directions to the Ascendant are obtained.

## Problem lxvi.

121 To direct the Ascendant to the semi-square of any Planet, anywhere between the 1oth and $4^{\text {th }}$ eastward.

Ruls.-If it fall between the roth and ist, its semisquare is the semisquare to the M. C. If it fall between the 1st and 4 th, the sesquisquare to the M. C. is the Arc of Direction.

These need no example.

## Problem lxyif.

122 To direct the Ascendant to the sextile of any Planet.
Rule 1,-If above the Earth, bring the Planet to the cusp of the 1 Ith; or, the difference between one-third of its semi-diurnal and its M. D. is the Arc of Direction ; which is the M. D. semisextile of the star.

Rule 2.-If below the Earth, bring it to the cusp of the 3rd house 196) ; or, the difference between one third of its semi-nocturnal arc and its M. D. is the Arc of Direction; which is the M. C. to qx . of the Planet. Or-

Rule 3.-If below the Earth, subtract one third from its square to Ascendant. If between the ist and roth, subtract one-third of its semi-diurnal arc from the conjunction of M. C. and the Planet, and the remainder is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE,
Mercury's conjunction of M. C. $95^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$
Mercury's semiarc $104^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$, and one-third $=344^{1}$
Ascendant to the sextile of Mercury $=6114$

Problem lxviif.
123 To direct the A scendant to the quintile of a Star.
Rule.-The difference between the Planet's M. D. and one-fifth of its semiarc, either above or below the Earth, is the Arc of Direction.
examples.
Mars's Meridian Distance is $75^{\circ} .34^{\prime}$ Mars's semi-diurnal arc $97^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$, and one-fifth is 1929

Ascendant to the quintile of Mars $56 \quad 5$
Herschel's nocturnal Mid. Distance $38^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$
Herschel's semiarc $123^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, and one-fifth is 2457
Ascendant to quintile Herschel 1327

Problem lxix.
124 To direct the Ascendant to the squave of ary Pianet.
Rule.-The Planet's Meridian Distance, either aboye or below the Earth, is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.
Right Ascension of Midheaven $301^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$
Herschel's Meridian Distance 26244
Ascendant square Herschel 3824

Problem lxx.
125 To direct the Ascendant to the trine of any Planet.
Ruse.- If between Ist and 4 th, or between ist and roth, add one-third of the semiarc to the M. D.; but if between the 7 th and $4^{\text {th }}$, or 10 th and 7 th, subtract one-third for the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.
Sol's Mid distance is $61^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$
Sol's semiarc is $61^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$, and one third of this is 2035
Ascendant to the trine of Sol is 8143 the Arc.

Problem lxxi.
126 To direct the Ascondant to the sesquisquare of any Planet.
Rule.-If the Star be originally between the roth and 7th, or 7 th and 4 th, the difference between its M. D. and half of its semiarc is the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.
Ascendant sesquisquare of Herschel. Herschel's Mid. distance is $38^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$
Semiarc is $56^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$, the half is $28 \quad 28$
Ascendant sesquisquare Herschel 956

Problem lxxif.
127 To direct the Ascendant to the biquintile of any Planet.
Rule I - If between the 12 th and roth add three-fifths of its semiarc to its M. D.; from the roth to the middle of the 8 th, subtract two-thirds of its semiarc from its M. D.; if between the middle of the 8th and cusp of the 7 th, add one-tenth of its semiarc to the sesquisquare for the Arc of Direction.

Rule 2.-If it fall in the 5 th house, subtract one-tenth of seminocturnal arc from the sesquisquare of the M.C. for the Arc of Direction.
Note.-A Planet, to form a biquintile aspect to an angle, must be further distant than the sesquiquadrate by one-tenth of its whole semiarc.

EXAMPLES.
What is the Ascendant to the biquintile of Jupiter ?
Jupiter between the 12 th and 1oth, the three-fifths of $68^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ his semiarc is $41^{\circ} 0^{\prime}$, add his Mid. distance $18^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, equals $59^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, the Arc. Or, secondly-

His sesquisquare is $52^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$, then add to this one-tenth of his semiarc which is $6^{\circ} 51^{\prime}$, the amounts is $59^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, the Arc, as before.

Problem lxxili.
128 To direct the Ascendant to the opposition of a I lanet.
Rule.-Tl e Planet must be between the roth and 4th westward; then the difference between the M. D. and its semiarc is the Arc of yirection.
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 semiare to find the others.

We will direct Jupiter to the different aspects of the Ascendant and M. C., and the first is the quintile to the Ascendant; if we take Jupiter's distance past the 11 th, $4^{c}{ }^{\mathrm{C}} 6^{\prime}$ from two-fifths the space of his house $22^{\circ} 4^{\prime \prime}$-two-fifths are $9^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$, remains $4^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$, the Arc of Direction Asc. Q. ©.

His Mer. distance $18^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ is the Arc of Direction Asc. $\square \odot$, it is also M.C. $\delta \circ$ add to his Mer. distance $18^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$

The space of Jupiter's house 2246
We have Arc of Direction Asc. $\Delta 4$ M. 4116 Again, add half the space of a house 1123

Gives Arc of Direction Asc. sesqui- $\square \psi$ and M.C. $\Delta 45239$
Add to this one-tenth of Jupiter's whole arc 650
Gives Arc. of Direction Asc. B. Q. 4 M. 5929

## ZODIACAL ASPECTS.

TO DIRECT THE M.C. AND ASCENDANT TO ASPECTS IN THE ZODIAC.
Problem lxxiv.
129 To Direct the M. C. to aspects of Planets.
Rule.-The difference between the A. R, of the aspect without latitude and the A. R. of the M. C. is the Arc of Drrection.

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

The a of $\odot$ falls in $2 \neq 6$, its R. A. is $334^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$
Subtract the R. A. of M. C. 301
Remainder is Arct of Direction M. C. ロ ozod. 3259
2.-The Midheaven to the sextile of Mars.

The sextile falls in $26 \times 35$, its R.A, $320^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$
Subtract the R. A. of the Midheaven 3018
Arc of Direction of the M. C. $* \delta$ in zod. $=1942$
M. C. $\delta$ of 4 , the conjunction falls in 16 , mis 57 , its R. A. is $319^{\circ}$ $26^{\prime}$, from which take $301^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$, Arc $18^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$.
M. C. $* \odot$, the sextile falls in $2 \Upsilon 6$, its R. A. is with $360^{\circ}$, and as the aspect and the M. C. are in different hemispheres $361^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$, take $301^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$, Arc of Direction is $60^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$.

## Problem lxxv.

130 To direct the Ascendant to aspects in the Zodiac without Latitude.
Rule 1.-Find the declination of the place of aspect without latitude by problem 31, or by Problem 30. I prefer the Tables of Declination.

Rule 2.-Find the A. R. of that longitude without latitude by the table of Right Ascension.

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

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

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

> EXAMPLE.

Direct the Ascendant to $\square h_{3}$ in the zodiac.
The square of Saturn falls in $28^{\circ}$ II $46^{\prime}$, the declination of which is $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, and the R. A. $88^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$.

To the log. tang. of Pole of 1 st $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime}=10,099913$
Add log. tangent of Declination $2328=9,637611$
It gives log. sine of Ascensional Difference $33^{\circ} 7^{\prime}=9,737524$
From the A. R. of the aspect $88^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$
Take the Asc. Difference, the declination being North $33 \quad 7$
It gives the Oblique Ascension of the aspect 5533
From this take Oblique Ascension of Ascendant 318
The Arc of Direction Ascendant $\square$ रे zodiac 2425

## exercises.

The Ascendant to Aspects in the zodiac.
Trine Jupiter falls in 16 II 57, this declination is 22 N. 52 , its A. R. $75^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$.
Sextile Mars falls in 17 II 38. this decliuation is 22 N. 59 , its A. R. $76^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$.
Sextile Venus falls in 26 ㅍ 35, this declination is 23 N, 28, its R.A. $86^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$.
Sextile Mercury falls in 8 55, this declination is 23 N. 16, its R. A. $99^{2} 0^{\prime}$.

Opposition Herschel falls in 23 II 20, this declination is 23 N. 21, its R. A. $82^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$.
Proceed in this manner till all the aspects, as above, are gathered out, then find the tangent of all the declinations, which reserve for easy reference in the computation.

## Problem lxxyi.

131 To direct the M.C. to parallel of declination without latitude.
Rule i.-That place in the ecliptic must be found where the Sun acquires the declination of the Star, either north or south, to whose parallel the M. C. is directed.

Ruce 2.-Then, from this A. R. of the Sun subtract the A. R. of the M. C. for the Arc of Directions.

EXAMPLE.
Jupiter's declination is $16^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$.
Sol acquires $16^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$ in $15 \approx 3$, the Right Ascension $317132^{\prime}$
A. R. of the Midheaven 3018
M. C. parallel of Jupiter 1624

Problem lxxvii.
132 To divect the Ascondant to the parallel of any Planet's declination.
Rule 1.-Any place in the Ecliptic in which the Sun meets the declination of the star to whose parallel the Ascendant is directed.

Ruse 2.-Then find the Oblique Ascension of the Sun, by Problem 45, under the pole of the Birth place, from which subtract the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant for (51) the arc of direction:

The Sun's declination is $20^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$.
Sol acquires $20^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ in 28 玉5, R. A of which is $120^{\circ} 12$ ' Sol's Ascensional difference 2814

Oblique Ascension of the Parallel 9158
Subtract the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant $=318$
Arc of Direction 6050
Venus's declination is $8^{\circ} 28^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.
Sol acquires the $8^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ in 8 mp $^{\prime} 37$, this Right Ascension is $116^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$
Take from this the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant 318
The Ascendant to parallel of Venus in zodiac $85 \quad 7$

## Problem lxxyiff.

133 To divect the Sun, Moon, and Planets to aspects of thesir own places in Mundo.
Rule.-Take the proportional part of their own semi-arcs for the Arcs of Direction.

EXAMPLE,
The Sun to his own semisquare.
Sol's semi-arc is $61^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$; the half is $30^{\circ} 50^{\circ}$, the Arc of Direction.
Sol's sextile, take two-thirds of $61^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$, equal $\odot * \odot, 41^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$.
The Moon to her sextile-her semi-arc is $61^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$, two-thirds $D^{*} D$, $4^{\prime I}$ 1I' Arc of Direction.

Problem lxxix.
134 To direct all the Planets to their own aspects, also the time of aspect as they form by their daily or secondary motion.
Rule 1 .-Look to the Ephemeris when the Planet directed passes the degrees and minutes of the slower Planets.

Rule 2.-Subtract the place of the swifter Planet from that of the slower on the noon previous to the formation of aspect, which difference retain.

Rule 3.- Then subtract the place of the slower Planet from that of the swifter on the noon after aspect; add the two differences together; the sum call the second distance.

Rule 4.-Then, by diurnal logarithms, take out the first difference, from which subtract the $2 n d$, and the remainder will be the $\log$. time of aspect.

Rule 5.-Account one day's motion a year ; two hours a month; four minutes a day.

EXAMPLE.
When will Mars arrive at the square of Jupiter by Ephemeral motion, which is 16 .nn 57 ?

Now, Mars moves to 16857 at 12 minutes past midnight of July 2nd, which is equal 38 days, 20 hours, 12 minutes after birth, the time answering to this is 38 years, 10 months, 3 days, or March 28 th, 1858 .

Mars, from noon, July 2nd, to 3rd, moves 43 minutes, and before he comes to 16857 , has to move 22 minutes.

The diurnal log. of 22 minutes is 1,8159
Subtract Mars's log, of daily motion, 43 Minutes 1,5249
This log. answers to 12 hours, 16 minutes ,2910

## Problem lixxy.

## 135 To direct the Sun or Moon to parallel in mundo, direct direction.

Rule r.-Take that Star's Meridian distance which moves conversly, and call it the primary distance.

Rule 2.-Add the Arithmetical Complement of the Proportional Log. of the Sun or Moon's semi-arc and the Proportional Log. of the Sun or Moon's Meridian distance to the Log, of the Planet's semi-arc, and the sum of the three lines will be the Planet's second distance.

Rule 3.-The difference between the Planet's M. D. and its second distance; or, if the Planet pass the Meridian to form the parallel, their sum will be the Arc of Direction.

## EXAMPLE $I$.

Find the arc of $\odot$ Par. Hy D. D,
N.B.-As the $\odot$ is below the Earth 昭 will form the parallel below, therefore w's semi-nocturnal arc must be used.

# Arc of Direction © Par. 男 D. D. 1946 

EXAMPLE 2.
Find the Arc of $D_{D}$ Par. Hु D. D.
As the D's S. D. A. $124^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \log$. Ar. Com, 9,8406
Is to D's Mer. distance 11937 ,1775
So is w's S. D. A. $5^{56} 56 \quad, 4999$
To w's and dist. from Mer. 5436
Sub. H's. true Meridian dist. $38 \quad 24$
Arc of Direction D Par. 팡 D. D. 1612

## Problem laxxi.

${ }_{136}$ To direct the Sun or Moon to Mwndane Parallels (converse).
This is reversing the operation of the last Problem.
Rule 1. - Add together the Prop. Log. (Ar. Co.) of the Planet's semi-arc and the Lcg of the Planet's M. D. to the Sun or Moon's semi-arc, and the sum call the second distance of Sun or Moon from the Meridian.

Rule 2.-The difference between the Sun or Moon'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.
E: AMPLE.

Direct $\odot$ to the Par. of if converse.
As the semi-diurnal arc of 파 $56^{\circ} 56^{\prime} \log$. (Ar. Co.) 9,5001

$$
\text { Is to H's Mer. dist. } 3824 \text { log. ,6709 }
$$

To $\bigcirc$ 's second distance from roth house 7945
10,3535
Subtract from ©'s distance from $4^{\text {th }} 1185$ I
Arc of Dir:ction © P. Hy con. 396

Problem lxxxil.
137 To direct the Sun or Moon to any Aspect in Mwndo, direct
Direction.
When the Sun or Moon are supposed to remain fixed in the place they were at birth, and the planets Herschel, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, or Mercury are moved on to form the aspects, according to the regular motions of the heavens, the direction is called direct direction.

Rule 1.-Add together the Pro. Log. (Ar. Co.) of Sun or Moon, semi-arc and the Log. of the distance of Sun or Moon from the cusp of the preceding or succeeding house, to the $\log$ of semi-arc of the planet, and the sum is the second distance of that Planet.

Ruie 2.-Add or subtract it from the Planet's primary distance, as (100).

EXAMPLE I.
Direct the $\odot$ to the $\square$ of $\psi$ by Direct Direction.
As 0 's semi-nocturnal Arc $61^{\circ} 4^{6}$ ' Prop. log. (Ar. Co.) 9,5355 Is to $\odot$ 's distance inside ist o 37 2,4652

So is 4 's semi-diurnal Are 6818
$+4209$
To 4 's and distance from 10th 041 2,4216

Subtract from 4 's Meridian dist. 1830
Arc of Directione $\quad$ \& D.D. 1749
Add $\frac{1}{2}$ rd 2 's semi-diurnal Arc 2246
Are of $\odot \Delta \psi$ D. D. 4035
Thus you may obtain, by adding or subtracting, as the case may be, the Proportional part of the Semi-arc of the Planet directed, all the other directions after one direction is obtained.

EXAMPLE 2.
Find the Arc of $D *$ 万 D. D.
As D's semi-diurnal arc $124^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$ Prop.log. (Ar. Co.) 9,8406
Is to $D$ 's dist. outside ist $5 \quad 5 \quad 1,5491$
So is $h$ 's semi-diurnal Arc 8656
,3161
To 2nd distance of $h$ from irth 333
Add Arc of Asc. * b 2935
1,7058

Arc of Direction D* h D. D. 338
Subtract $\frac{1}{2}$ the space of $\frac{1}{2}$ 's S.D.A 1429
Leaves Arc of Directn.pS \& $_{\text {B }}$ D.D. 1839
To this add $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ of $\zeta$ 's semi-arc 4328
Gives Arc of Direction DO' 2 D.D. 627

EXAMPLE 3 .
Direct the Moon to the opposition of Herschel, Direct Direction.
N.B.-When Herschel comes to the opposition of the Moon's direct motion in this Nativity, he will be below the Earth, consequently his semi-nocturnal arc must be used.

As the $D^{\prime}$ 's semi nocturnal arc $124^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$ (Ar, Co.) 9,8406
Is to D' distance outside ist 55 1,5491

Arc of 18 \# D. D. 2353

Problem lxxxif.
138 To direct the Sun or Moon to any aspect in mundo (converse).
When the Sun or Mcon, above the Earth, is moved onward 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.

Ruls 1.-Add together the Pro. Log. (Ar. Co.) of semi-arc of the Planet to which the Sun or Moon is directed, to that Planet's distance within or without a certain house ( 94 and 96 ), and the semi-arc of the Sun or Moon, and the sum is the second distance of Sol or Luna from the house which forms the required aspect.

Rule 2.-If this second distance be on the same side of the cusp whence the primary was taken, the difference will be the Arc of Direction ; but if the Sun or Moon pass the cusp to form the aspect, the sum will be the Arc of Direction. (100).

EXAMPLE I.
Required the Arc of $\odot \triangle$ 펑 converse.
As the semi-arc of ${ }^{H} 5^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$ Prop.log. Ar. Co. 9,5001
Is to \#y's distance from 8th outside o $26 \quad 2,6184$
So is $\odot$ 's semi-diurnal arc 11814 ,1825
To®'s 2nd distance outside the 12th o 54
Add $\odot$ 's distance from 12 th $40 \quad 2$
Arc of Direction $\odot \Delta$ H con. 4056
Sub. half space of $\odot$ 's Diurnal house 1942
Arc of $\odot$ 's sesquisquare 퓽 con. 2114
Add half $\odot$ 's semi-arc 59.7
Arc of $\odot$ 웅 con. 8021

Thus you will perceive, that having worked one direction, others may be generally obtained from it, by the proportional parts of the semi-arc of that luminary directed.
N.B.-That semi-arc, whether diurnal or nocturnal, must be taken where the planet or luminary is, when the aspect is completed. The Sun at the Queen's birth was under the Earth, but when he formed the above aspects converse with Herschel he was above the Earth, consequently his semi-diurnal arc must be taken.

EXAMPLE 2.
Direct Moon to sesquisquare Sun converse.
As the semi-nocturnal arc of $\odot \quad 61^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 6^{\prime} \log$. Ar. Co. 9,5355

| Is to $\odot$ 's distance inside ist | - 37 | 2,4652 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| So is D's semi-diurnal arc | 12442 | ,1594 |
| To D's second distance | 115 | 2,1601 |

If we subtract this second distance from the arc of Asc. semisquare Moon mundo $57^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$, it leaves the arc of direction Moon semisquare Sun converse $56^{\circ} I^{\prime}$, it is also Sun semisquare Moon direct direction, and by adding the proportional pants of Moon's semi-arc, the other aspect's arcs may be found as we did with the Sun's.

Problem lxxxiv.
${ }_{1} 39$ To dircct the Swn, Moon, or any Planet, to any aspects of the l'art of Fortune.

From the manner in which we have taught the calculation of this mundane point, and what we have before spoken about it, it will be seen, that as the degrees of distance from the Part of Fortune from a house are those on the Equator, it may justly be allowed 90 degrees for its semi-arc in all cases, and it will bring out the corrections correctly (98).

Rule 1.-Add the $\log 9,6990$ (Ar. Co. of 90 degrees) to its distance from any house it may be near, and the log. of the semi-arc of the planet directed, and the sum will be the log. of the Planet's second distance.

Rule 2.-Add or subtract the second distance ( 100 ).

EXAMPLE.
Required the arc of $\oplus \square \psi$, in Queen Victoria's nativity.
As Prop. Log. of $90^{\circ}$, its Ar. Co. 9,6990
Is to $\oplus$ dist from Ist $4^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$ Prop. log. 1,5957

So is 4 's semi-arc 68 I8
To 4 's dist. past roth 328
Add 4 's Mer, dist. 1830


Arc of Direction $\oplus \square 42158$ EXERCISES.
1.-What is the Part of Fortune to the body of Sol ?
2.-What is the Part of Fortune to the semisquare of Saturn?
3.-What is the Part of Fortune to the semisquare of Mars?
4.-What is the Part of Fortune to the semisquare of Venus?

Ans. $6^{\circ} 3^{6}$
Ans. 19 31.
Ans. 3148.
Ans. 3757.
5.-What is the Part of Fortune to the sextile of Mars ?

Ans. 482.
6.-What is the Part of Fortune to the square of Saturn?

## Problem lxxxv.

140 To direct any Planet to the parallel of the Part of Fortune.
Rule 1.-Add the log. 96990 (Ar. Co. of 90 degrees) to log. of pars. M.D., and the log. of Planet's semi-arc, and the sum will be the log of the second distance from the Meridian.

Rule 2.-Take the second distance from the Planet's M.D., or add it to for the Arc of Direction (100).

EXAMPLE.
Direct $\oplus$ to parallel of 빠.
As Prop. log. of $90^{\circ}$, its Ar. Co. 9,6990
Is to $\oplus$ Meridian distance $85^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ Prop. log. ,3236 So is semi-arc of Herschel $56 \quad 56$
,4999
To $\begin{aligned} & \text { 's } \\ \text { and distance from Meridian } & 543\end{aligned}$
From Herschel's and distance from Meridian 543 Subtract Herschel's true Meridian distance 3824

## Problem exxxyi.

> 14I To Direct the Sun or Moon to Rapt Parallels in Murdo.

Rapt Pavallels-meaning being carried away-are the joint approach of two Stars conversely to the roth and 4th houses-an arc of extraordinary strength, even where life and death are concerned.

Rule 1.-Add the semi-arcs together, diurnal if above the Earth, and nocturnal if below, of the Sun or Moon and Planet, and take half-as the sum may not exceed 180 degrees.

Rule 2.-Take half the difference between the A. R. of the Sun or Moon and that of the Planet-as the parallel is always formed by Right Ascension.

Rule 3.-Take half of the semi-are of the body that applies to the Meridian when the parallel is formed, which is the primary distance.

Rule 4.-Add the log. (Ar. Co.) of the sum of half the semi-arcs and the body applying to the Meridian; and half the difference of their A. R. and the sum will be the second distance of the body applying to the Meridian ; which double.

Rule 5.-From the distance of the applying body from the Meridian subtract the second distance, which will be the Arc of Direction ( 100 ).

## EXAMPLE I.

Bring the $\bigcirc$ to the Rapt Parallel of Herschel in the Queen's Nativity.


## EXAMPLE 2.

Direct the Moon to the Rapt Parallel of Jupiter.


As the first of those three terms is greater than the Prop. logarithms extend, since they only go up to 180 degrees, we will take half the first and third terms, and the result will be the same.

Then, as Prop, log. of half ist terms $96^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ Ar. Co. $=9,7293$
Is to Prop. log. of 2nd term $12442 \quad, 1594$
So is Prop. log. of half 3rd term $5033 \quad, 5516$
To Prop. log. of and distance from Meridian $6518 \quad, 4403$
Which take from D's Meridian distance 11937
Arc of Direction D R.P. $4 \quad 5419$

EXERCISES.
1.-What is the R. P. of Moon and Herschel? Ans. $11^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$

2-What is the R. P. of Sun and Herschel ? Ans. 1242.
3.-What is the R. P. of Sun and Jupiter ?

Ans. 5515 .

## Another Problem.

There is a Rapt Parallel which is sometimes formed by one Planet being above the Earth and another below, when it is formed; but as both semi-arcs must be worked of one denomination, viz., either both diurnal or both nocturnal, then, in such cases, we have to work with one of the Planets exactly as though it was in its opposite place.

> EXAMPLE

As there is not such a position in the Queen's nativity to illustrate the Rule, we must imagine one.

Suppose Herschel, in the Queen's nativity, had been in $23 \mathbf{n I O}^{2}$ with $0^{\circ} 8^{\prime \prime}$ North latitude, but the Sun and all the other positions the same as they are; then the Rapt Parallel would still have been exactly the same as it is, and we should have calculated it in the same way as we have done in the last Problem.

Problem lxxxyii.

## 142 To find the Place of the Zodiacal Aspects of the Sun, and his declination at that place.

Rule.-Find, as in a Speculum, the aspects the Sun can form during a life time, and mark his declination at that Zodiacal point where the aspect falls, by either Problems 30 , or 28 , or 31 .

The Sun to the
Semisquare of Mars falls in $2 I I 38$, R.A. $60^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$, its Dec. $20^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$, its tangent 9,57886 .

Semisquare of Venus falls in 11 II 35, R.A. $70^{\circ} \mathbf{2}^{\prime}$, its Dec. $22^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$, its tangent 9,661184 .

Trine of Jupiter falls in 16 II 57, R.A. $75^{\circ} 49$, its Dec. $22^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$, its tangent 9,62538.

Sextile of Mars falls in 17 ㅍ 58 , R.A. $76^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$, its Dec. $22^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$, its tangent 9,62679.

Semisquare of Mercury falls in 23 II 15, R.A. $82^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$, its Dec. $23^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$, its tangent 9,63518 .

Opposition of Herschel falls in 23 II 20, R.A. $82^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, its Dec. $23^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$, its tangent 9,63518 .

Sextile of Venus falls in $26 \pi 36$, R.A. $86^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$, its Dec. $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, its tangent 9,63761 .

Parallel of Herschel falls in 27 II 0, R.A. $86^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, its Dec. $23^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$, its tangent 9,63962.

Square of Saturn falls in 28 II 46 , R.A. $88^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$, its Dec. $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, its tangent 9,63761.

Sesquisquare of Jupiter falls in $1 \sigma_{57} 57$, R.A. $92^{\circ} 62^{\prime}$, its Dec. $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, its tangent $9,6376 \mathrm{r}$.

## Problem lxxxviil.

143 To direct the Sun to any conjunction, parallel, or aspect of any
Planet in the Zodiac, direct.
Rule 1.-If the birth be between midnight and noon, find the Oblique Ascension of Sol under his own pole; or, if birth took place between noon and midnight, find his Oblique Descension under his pole.

Rule 2.-Find the declination of the place of the aspect-add the tangent of dec. to the tangent of Sol's pole. The sum is the sine of the aspect's asc. difference under that pole, by which asc. diff. find its oblique ascension or oblique descension. Work by Table of Asc. Difference.

Rule 3.-Subtract that of the Sun from that of the aspect for the arc of direction.

## EXAMPLE,

Direct the © to a $a$ of $h$ in the zodiac in Queen Victoria's nativity.

Saturn is in $28 \times 46$, the $\odot$ cames to his 0 in $28 \pi 46$, by the Tables the R.A. of that place is $88^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$, its declination is $23^{c} 28^{\prime}$.

To the tangent of $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}=9,637611$
Add tangent of $\odot$ 's pole 5 I $16=0,09585^{2}$
Sum is sine of Asc. Diff. $3246=9.733463$
As we want the Oblique Ascension, and the Declination is North, we subtract the Asc. Diff. from the Right Ascension $88^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$

Subtract Ascensional Difference 3246
Oblique Ascension under $\odot$ 's pole 5554
Subtract $\odot$ 's Oblique Ascension 322
Arc of Direction $\odot \square$ h zod. 2352
By the following method the Sun may be directed in the Zodiac without having recourse to Tables of R.A., Declination, \&c.

Rule.-Note the longitude of the aspect and take its longitudinal distance from the nearest equinox, add its tangent to the cosine of Obliquity of Ecliptic, the sum is the tangent of Right Ascension. Then to the sine of R.A. add the tangent of Obliquity, also the tangent of Sun's pole: the sum of these three Logarithms gives the sine of Ascensional Difference, which apply as before taught.

EXAMPLE.
Direct the $\odot$ to the sesquisquare of $\psi$ in the zodiac. The sesquisquare falls in $1 \omega_{0} 57$, its distance from that $\bumpeq 88^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$

To the tangent of $\bumpeq 88^{\circ} \quad 3^{\prime}=1,467920$
Add cosine Obl. of Ecliptic $23 \quad 28=9,962508$
Sum is tangent of R.A. from $\bumpeq 8752=1,430428$
Then, to the sine of R.A. $8752=9,999699$
Add $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { tangent Obliq. of Ecliptic } 23 & 28=9,637611 \\ \text { tangent of } \odot \text { 's pole } & 51 & 16=0,095852\end{array}\right.$
Sum is sine of Asc. Diff. under $\odot$ 's pole $3245=9,733162$

Then, by subtracting $87^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$ from $180^{\circ}$ we have
the R.A. af $4^{\prime}$ 's sesquisquare aspect $92^{\circ} \delta^{\prime}$
Subtract, as declination is North 3245
Ob. Asc. of aspect undect under $\odot^{\prime}$ 's pole 5923
Subtract ©'s Oblique Ascension 322
The Arc of Direction $\odot$ sesquisquare 4 zod. 2721

Problem lxxixix.
144 To direct the Sun to Parallels in the Zodiac.
Rule t.-Find where the Sun meets with the Declination of the Planet in the Radix, by Problem 20, or the two last rules.
Rule 2.-Find the A.R. of the longitude the Sun is in at that declination without latitude, by Problem 26.

Rule 3.-Add the tangent of the declination to the tangent of Sun's pole, and the sum is the sine of Asc. Difference of the aspect under that pole. Hence, you see, all you want is the Asc. Diff.

Rule 4.-Find the Ob. Asc., or Ob. Dec., as before; from which subtract that of the Sun for the arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.
Direct the Sun to the Zodiacal parallel of Herschel, in the rativity of Queen Victoria.

Note.-The Sun will touch the parallel of Herschel twice, once sefore he arrives at his greatest Declination, which is $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, and snce after. We will work the first by the first rules, and the second by the other. The Sun will touch the first Par. in 27 IIO, ts R.A. ts $86^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$, then to the tangent of Declination add tangent >f Sol's pole, sum is sine of Ascensional Difference.

Tangent of Declination $23^{\circ} 26=9,636919$
Add tangent of $\odot$ 's pole $5116=0,095892$
Sum is sine of Ascensional Diff. $3243=9,732771$
From R.A, of Par. Decl. of 出 $86^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$
Subtract the Asc. Diff, under ©'s pole 3243
Oblique Asc. of ㅐㅏㅇ Par. Decl. 54 I
Subtract Oblique Asc. of © under his pole $32 \quad 2$
( ) Par. of $\mathrm{H}=2159$

The next Par. we shall calculate by the other rules of the last problem.

To the tangent of $\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$ 's decl. $23^{\circ} 26^{\prime}=9,636919$
Add the cotangent of $2328=0,362389$
Gives sine R.A. from $\approx 8646=9,999308$
Then, to sine R.A. $8646=9,999308$
Add
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { tangent of Obl. of Ecliptic } 23 \quad 28=9,637611 \\ \text { tangent of } \odot \text { 's pole }\end{array}\right.$ tangent of $\odot$ 's pole $\quad 5^{116=0,095892}$

Gives sine of Asc. Diff. $3243=9,732771$
Then, from $180^{\circ}$ subtract the distance in R.A. from $\approx 86^{\circ} 4^{6}$, it leaves the R.I. of Par. H1 $93^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$.

From this R.A. $93^{\circ}{ }^{14}{ }^{\prime}$
Subtract the Asc. Diff. $3^{2} 43$
Leaves Ob. Asc. of Par. Hi under $\bigcirc^{\prime}$ 's pole 6031
Subtract Obl. Asc. of $\odot$

( Par. of 妍 2829

## Problem xc.

145 To direct the Moon in the Zodiac to any Aspect excopt a Paralld.
Rule.-Find the Oblique Ascension or decension of the aspect under the pole of the Moon; and subtract the Moon's Oblique Ascension or Decension from it, the remainder is the Arc of Direction.
N.B.-The latitude of the Moon in the aspect must be observed to find her true R.A. and declination therein.

EXAMPLE.
Direct the Moon to the sextile of Mercury in the Zodiac.
The sextile falls in $8 \sigma_{5} 5$, where the Moon, according to th Ephemeris, will have $5^{\circ} 0^{\prime}$ north latitude, and the declination answering to that longitude and latitude is $28^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$, its R.A. is $99^{\circ}$ ar'

Then, to the tangent Decl. $28^{\circ} 12^{\prime}=9,729323$
Add tangent of $D^{\prime}$ 's pole $5031=0,084050$
Sum is sine of Asc. diff. $4036=9,813373$
Subtract from R.A. 9921 --
Obl. Asc. of $*$ of under $D^{\prime}$ 's pole $58 \quad 45$
Subtract D's Obl. Asc. ditto 2728
Arc of Direction $D * \forall$ zod. $3^{117}$

EXERCISRS.
1.-Find the Moon square of Mars zod,
2.-Find the Moon square of Venus zod.
3.-Find the Moon trine Saturn zod.

Ans. $43^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$
Ans. 56 30.
Ans. 5949.

## Problem xcf.

146 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 Moon falls on the declination you equire; then calculate, by Proportion, the Latitude and Longitude the will have at that time.
Rule 2.-Find the R.A. for that Latitude and Longitude, and ake from, or add to it, the Ascensional Difference given by the angent of the required declination and the tangent of the Moon's pore idded as before; the result will be Oblique Ascension or Decension If the aspect. The Moon's Oblique Ascension or Decension taken rom it will leave the Arc of Direction.

## EXAMPLE.

Direct the Moon to a parallel of Herschel's declination in Queen ictoria's nativity.
I find on the 28th of May, 1819, the Moon's declination is $25^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$, nd on the 29 th it is $23^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$, difference in 24 hours of $2^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$; then, if re difference $2^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$ is equal to 24 hours, what will the difference t noon, on the 28 th, $25^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$, and the declination of Herschel $23^{\circ}$ $5^{\prime}$, which is $2^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$, amount to ? Ans. 20 hrs., 45 min . after noon F the 28th; at which time I find the Moon is in longitude $6 \Omega 12$ ith $4^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$ north latitude-the R.A. answering to this longitude nd latitude is $129^{\circ} 56^{\prime}$.

To the tangent of $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ 's declination $23^{2} 26^{\prime}=9,636919$
Add tangent of $D^{\prime}$ s pole $5^{\circ} 31=0,084050$
Sum is sine of Ascensional diff. $3144=9,720969$
Subtract from R.A. 12956
Oblique Ascension of aspect $98 \quad 12$
Subtract oblique Ascension of $\int 2728$
Arc of Direction DP. 펑 zod. 7044

## Problem xcif.

## 147 To direot the Sun or Moon to Zodiac Aspects.

Rule--Observe in these Directions the Planets are directea under their Pole to the Bodies or Aspects of the Sun or Moon.
N.B.-The Latitude of the Planet in the place of the Aspec must be observed in the same way as the Moon's in order to finc its true R.A. and declination therein.

EXAMPLE.
Direct $\sigma$ to the $\delta$ of $\odot$ in the Queen's nativity.
I find, by the Ephemeris, when Mars arrives at the Sun's plact 2 II 6 he has $o^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$ south latitude; the declination answering to thal longitude and latitude is $19^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$, and R.A. $60^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$. I find, by the rules before laid down, that Mars Obl. Asc., under his own pole, is
$10^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$, and the tangent of his pole 9,990270
To which add tangent of decl. $19^{\circ} 59^{\prime}=9,560673$
Sum is sine of Asc. diff. $2050=9,550943$
From R.A. of place of conjunction $60^{\circ} \quad 7^{\prime}$
Subtract Ascensional difference 2050
Oblique Asc of place of $\delta 3917$
Subtract Obl. Asc. of $\delta$ under his pole to 57
Arc of Direction © $\sigma$ ठ zod. con. 2820

Problem xciif.
148 To direct the M.C., the Ascendant, and the Fart of Fortune
to Promissors.
Rule 1.-Note the Promissor either backwards or forwards, and see when it meets with the M.C., Asc., or Part of Fortune.

Rule 2.-Then, for every day, add 1 year; for every 2 hours, a month; for 30 minutes, a week; and for 4 minutes, a day; and the sum is the Arc of Direction (134).

EXAMPLE.
When does Mars come to the square of the M.C. ?
Mars arrives at 29 degrees of $\uparrow$ on June 7th 20 h .43 m . The time after birth in May is 7 days 7 h .55 m .

## Arc of Direction $15 \quad 4 \quad 38$

These 15 days are equal to 15 years, and 4 hours are equal to 2 months, and 38 minutes equal to 8 days.

Problem xciv.
149 To direct the Planets to their Periodic Aspects in the Zodiac.
Rule.-Look at the Table for the time each Planet, by direction, takes in forming a periodical aspect, either with its own place or any Star, accounted from Birth.

TABLE.

| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { B }}{\frac{1}{4}} \\ & \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | Slotion jer year. | Motinn per Month. | Time, each planet, by tirection, takes forning an Aspoct, either with its own Place, or with any other Star, accounte? from birth. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 状 | Yrs. | deg, m. | deg. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Sa} \\ \text { yr. } \mathrm{m}, \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{*}{\mathrm{yr}}$ | $\underset{y \mathrm{y} . \mathrm{m}}{\square}$ | ${ }_{\text {yr. }}^{\Delta}$ | $\mathrm{yr}^{8} \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  | 84 | 70 | 085 | 106 | 140 | 210 | 280 | 420 |
|  | 80 | 120 | 10 | 89 | 50 | 76 | 100 | 150 |
| 4 | 12 | 80 | 2.80 | 16 | 20 | 80 | 40 | 60 |
| $\overbrace{}^{7}$ | 19 | 190 | 185 | 2 4t | 83 | 49 | 64 | 96 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 19 | 190 | 185 | 242 | 82 | 49 | 61 | 96 |
| 8 | 8 | 150 | $8 \quad 45$ | 10 | 14 | 20 | 28 | 40 |
| $\underline{6}$ | 10 | 860 | 80 | 18 | 1 B | 26 | 84 | 50 |
| 0 | 1 | \$ syou | 780 | 08 | 0 B | 10 | 14 | 20 |

EXAMPLE.
When does Jupiter arrive at the conjunction of Saturn ?
Saturn in $28 * 46$, and Jupiter in $16 \approx 57$, shows that Jupiter has $41^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$ to go before he reaches the place of Saturn; and as Jupiter moves $2^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ per month, he will arrive at $41^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$ in 18 months 3 weeks after birth, which would be in December of 1820 ; and as Jupiter's celestial period is 12 years, he would come at Saturn in December, 1832 -again, by adding 12 years more, he arrived at the body of Jupiter in December, 1844 -by adding 12 years more, Jupiter will arrive at $28 \times 46$, in 1856 , by celestial period-when the Queen will be very popular and much esteemed.

I I should rather trust to transits than to this method of calculating.

Dates of Transits: -4 to $h$ 's place is February 23rd, 1821; February 4th, 1833 ; May 25th, 1844. R. and Ret., January 12th, 1845 ; May 2nd, 1856 ; March 28th, 1880, and March, 1892.

Problem xcy.
${ }_{150}$ To direct the M.C., or the Cusp of a House, to the Cusp of any other Houss.
Rule.-Look in the "Table of Houses," under roth or any other House, for the Time occupied by them, against which observe the hours and minutes under the "Time from Noon," then, under the same house, observe the hours and minutes; subtract the former time from this remainder converted into degrees and minutes, by Problem 4, for the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE.
Find the time between the roth and 12 th houses. h. $m$.

The 12th house has $\Upsilon_{2}{ }^{\circ}$ equal $\begin{array}{cc}0 & 7 \\ \text { add } \\ 24 & 0\end{array}$ upon it. The Midheaven has 29 ko equal $20 \quad 5$

Their difference is $6 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$, or $4 \quad 2$

## PLACIDUS MEASURE OF TIME.

## Problem xcys.

${ }^{1} 51$ To convert the Arcs of Directions into Time.
Ruls.-To the R.A. of Sun, at Birth, add the Arc of Direction, ch will be the R.A. of Sun when the Aspect is complete. Find
in how many days and hours after birth the Sun acquires this R.A., and allow, for each day, one year of life, and each two hours, one month. To find this time, look in the Ephemeris for the longitude answering to this R.A., and from the day and hour when the Sun 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.

## EXAMPLE.

Required the time of life when the direction of $D 8$ 빠 d. d. in the Queen's nativity will operate.

The Right Ascension of Sun at birth $60^{\circ} o^{\prime}$
The Arc of direction D 8 \# d. d. 2333
R.A. of Sun when the aspect is complete 8333

The longitude answering to this R.A. is 24 II 5 , and the Sun arrived at this longitude at about 15 hours after noon on the 15 th of June. Then, as the birth was in the month previous, add the days in that month :-days $3^{\mathrm{I}}$ o hours.
To the day and hour when the Sun arrives 1515
Total from which 4615
Take the day and hour of birth 2316
There remains 2223
Which, at the rate of 1 year for I day, and 1 month for 2 hours, is very near the age of 23 years -22 years, 11 months, and 2 weeks -which would fall the second week in May, of 1841 . See my Method of Timing.

Problem cxiif.
${ }_{152}$ To find the time of the Arc of Direction by Naibod's
Measure of Time.
EXAMPLE.
Cos. dys. hrs.
Convert $18 \mathrm{dgs}, 18 \mathrm{mns}$. into time; thus, 18 dgs . give $18 \quad 96 \quad 0$ and 18 minutes give o III 4
$18207 \quad 4$

| Measure of Time for Degrees. |  |  |  |  |  | Measure of Time for Minutes. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deg' | Dys | Deg | $\overline{\mathrm{Yrs}}$ D ys s. |  | Yrs. Dys. | Min | Dys. Hrs. | Min | Dys.Hrs. |
| 1 | 15 | 81 | 81166 | 61 | 61826 | 1 | 64 | 81 | 19111 |
| 2 | 210 | 32 | 82171 | 62 | 62380 | 2 | 128 | 82 | 19716 |
| 8 | 816 | 38 | 88177 | 68 | 68387 | 8 | 1818 | 83 | 20820 |
| 4 | 421 | 84 | 84181 | 64 | 64842 | 4 | 2417 | 84 | 8100 |
| 5 | $5 \quad 26$ | 35 | צ5 186 | 65 | 65847 | 5 | 8021 | 85 | 2164 |
| 6 | 682 | 36 | 86192 | 66 | 66958 | 6 | 871 | 86 | 2229 |
| 7 | $7 \quad 87$ | 87 | 37197 | 67 | 67858 | 7 | 48 6 | 87 | 22818 |
| 8 | $8 \quad 48$ | 88 | 88202 | 68 | 68364 | 8 | 4910 | 88 | 28417 |
| 9 | 9848 | 89 | 89808 | 6!) | 694 | 9 | 6514 | 89 | 24021 |
| 10 | $10 \quad 58$ | 40 | 10218 | 70 | 709 | 10 | 6118 | 40 | 2472 |
| 11 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 59\end{array}$ | 41 | 41218 | 71 | $\begin{array}{ll}71 & 15\end{array}$ | 11 | 6723 | 41 | 2586 |
| 12 | 1264 | 42 | 42224 | 79 | 7220 | 12 | 74 | 42 | 25910 |
| 13 | 1869 | 48 | 48229 | 73 | $78 \quad 25$ | 18 | 807 | 48 | 26514 |
| 14 | $\begin{array}{ll}14 & 74\end{array}$ | 44 | 44284 | 74 | 7480 | 14 | 8611 | 44 | 27118 |
| 15 | 1580 | 45 | 45240 | 75 | 7586 | 15 | 9216 | 45 | 27728 |
| 16 | $16 \quad 85$ | 46 | 46245 | 76 | 7641 | 16 | 9820 | 46 | 284 3 |
| 17 | $17 \quad 90$ | 47 | 47250 | 77 | $77 \quad 46$ | 17 | 1050 | 47 | 2907 |
| 18 | $18 \quad 96$ | 48 | 48256 | 78 | $78 \quad 52$ | 18 | 1114 | 48 | 29611 |
| 19 | 19101 | 49 | 49261 | 79 | $\begin{array}{ll}79 & \quad 67\end{array}$ | 19 | 1179 | 49 | 30216 |
| 20 | 20106 | 50 | 50 266 | 80 | $80 \quad 62$ | 20 | 12818 | 50 | 308 20 |
| 21 | 21112 | 51 | 51272 | 81 | 8168 | 21 | 12917 | 51 | 815 0 |
| 22 | 22117 | 52 | 52277 | 82 | 8278 | 22 | 18521 | 52 | 321 |
| 28 | 48122 | 58 | 53282 | 83 | 8878 | 23 | 1421 | 59 | 827 |
| 24 | 24128 | 54 | 54288 | $\mathrm{H}_{4}$ | 8484 | 24 | 1486 | 54 | 34818 |
| 25 | 25193 | 55 | 55298 | 85 | 8589 | 25 | 15410 | 55 | 88917 |
| 26 | 26188 | 56 | 56298 | 86 | 8694 | 26 | 16014 | 56 | 84521 |
| 27 | 27144 | 57 | 57804 | 87 | 87100 | 27 | 16618 | 57 | $\begin{array}{ll}352 & 2\end{array}$ |
| 28 | 28149 | 58 | 58809 | 88 | 88105 | 28 | 17228 | 58 | 3586 |
| 29 | 29154 | 59 | 59814 | 89 | 89110 | 99 | 1708 | 59 | 36410 |
| 80 | 80160 | 60 | 60820 | 10 | Y() 116 | 80 | $185 \quad 7$ | 60 | 87014 |

SIMMONITE'S NAIBOD MEASURE OF TIME.
Problem xcyiti.
${ }_{153}$ To every nativity there must be a Table formed for the Minutes of any equated Arc. In the first column on the left hand enter with the degree under the degree of Arc of Direction, and against it, in the same column, under equated Minutes (under E.M.). which minutes are to be added to the Arc of Direction.

Rule 2.-Then, with the minutes of this equated Arc, enter Tables II, look for the minutes over the equated degrees, and you vill find the day of the month agreeing on which the direction will - completed.

Rule 3.-Enter with the degree of the same Arc under Table III, and against that degree will be found the Year of our Lord in which the said direction will operate.

## To form the Second Table of Nativities.

Rule.-Against every minute in first column add six days preceding it from the day of birth, beginning at one minute and continuing to sixty.

Remark.-At 11, 22, 34, 45, and 57 minutes, to each you must add 7 days to recompense the hours proportional.

EXAMPLE.
In the Queen's natus, when did M.C. sextile Venus operate ?
Arc of Direction $17^{\circ} \quad 2^{\prime}$
Equation added $\qquad$
Equated Arc is 1717
This Arc answers to the 5th of September, ${ }^{1836}$.
Again, Arc of Direction $\odot o f$ of $20^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$
Equation added o 17
Equated Arc is 2020
Would answer to 3rd September, 1839.
Mark.-As no event of the nature of these aspects occured at the time, we consider this measure is erroneous for all nativities. When the Sun is moving from 59 to 60 minutes per day, then these Tables will answer.


| TABLE 1. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | E. M. |  | E.M. |  | E. M. |
| 1 | 1 | 31 | 27 | 61 | 53 |
| 2 | 2 | 82 | 28 | 62 | 54 |
| 8 | 3 | 88 | 29 | 68 | 55 |
| 4 | 8 | 34 | 30 | 64 | 56 |
| 5 | 4 | 85 | 81 | 65 | 57 |
| 6 | 5 | 86 | 32 | 66 | 58 |
| 7 | 6 | 87 | 32 | 67 | 59 |
| 8 | 7 | 88 | 88 | 68 | 60 |
| 9 | 8 | 89 | 84 | 69 | 60 |
| 10 | 9 | 40 | 85 | 70 | 61 |
| 11 | 10 | 41 | 36 | 71 | 62 |
| 12 | 11 | 42 | 37 | 72 | 68 |
| 18 | 11 | 48 | 88 | 78 | 64 |
| 14 | 12 | 44 | 89 | 74 | 65 |
| 15 | 18 | 45 | 40 | 75 | 65 |
| 16 | 14 | 46 | 40 | 76 | 66 |
| 17 | 15 | 47 | 41 | 77 | 67 |
| 18 | 16 | 48 | 42 | 78 | 68 |
| 19 | 17 | 49 | 48 | 79 | 69 |
| 20 | 17 | 50 | 44 | 86 | 69 |
| 21 | 18 | 51 | 45 | 84 | 70 |
| 22 | 19 | 52 | 45 | 82 | 71 |
| 28 | 20 | 58 | 46 | 88 | 72 |
| 24 | 21 | 54 | 47 | 84 | 78 |
| 25 | 22 | 55 | 48 | 85 | 74 |
| 26 | 28 | 56 | 49 | 86 | 75 |
| 27 | 24 | 57 | 50 | 87 | 75 |
| 28 | 25 | 58 | 51 | 88 | 76 |
| 99 | 25 | 69 | 52 | 89 | 77 |
| 80 | 28 | B0 | 58 | 90 | 78 |


| TABLE II. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | May ...... 81 | 81 | Nov. ...... 29 |
| 2 | June...... 1 | 82 | Dec. ...... 5 |
| 8 | ., ...... 12 | 39 | , ....... 11 |
| 4 | " ....... 18 | 84 | . 17 |
| 5 | " ...... 24 | 35 | ...... 24 |
| 6 | , ....... 80 | 86 | ." ..... 30 |
| 7 | July ....... 6 | 37 | Jsn. ...... 5 |
| 8 | ", ...... 12 | 38 | .. 11 |
| 9 | ".... .18 | 89 | " ...... 17 |
| 10 | ", ..... 24 | 411 | ., ...... 28 |
| 11 | ...... 31 | 41 | 29 |
| 12 | Aug....... 6 | 4.2 | Feb. ...... 4 |
| 18 | " ...... 12 | 43 | ", ....... 10 |
| 14 | " ....... 18 | 44 | " -..... 16 |
| 15 | " ...... 24 | 45 | , ...... 22 |
| 16 | " ..... 80 | 46 | Mar....... 1 |
| 17 | Sept...... 5 | 47 | ".....${ }^{7}$ |
| 18 | " ...... 11 | 48 | , ....... 18 |
| 19 | " ...... 17 | 49 | " ...... 19 |
| 20 | " ...... 28 | 50 | "..... .25 |
| 21 | \% ...... 29 | 51 | 81 |
| 22 | Oot. ....... 6 | 52 | April...... 6 |
| 28 | " ...... 12 | 58 | " ...... 12 |
| 24 | " ....... 18 | 54 | " ...... 18 |
| 25 | "..... .24 | 55 | . 24 |
| 26 | , ...... 80 | B6 | " ...... 80 |
| 87 | Nov....... 5 | 57 | M8y ....... 6 |
| 88 | " ...... 11 | 58 | " ...... 12 |
| 29 | " | 59 | " ...... 18 |
| 80 | , ....... 28 | 60 | \% ...... 24 |

# SIMMONITE'S METHOD OF EQUATING ARCS OF DIRECTIONS. 

Problem xcix.
154 To every Nativity there must be a Table formed from the Sun's Right Ascension in Degrees and Minutes. But as the Ephemeres do not contain the Sun's Right Ascension in Degrees, Simmonite's Astronomical Ephemeres will, for the future, contain it. For the sake of the Students, I here insert the Sun's Right Ascension for Equating the Arcs in the Queen's nativity.

The Sun's Right Ascension from May $23^{\text {rd }}$ to the end of $\mathcal{F} u l y, 18 \mathrm{rg}$.

| May. | $\bigcirc$ ©'s A.R. |  | June. | $\bigcirc$ 's | A.R. | June. | ©'s A.R. | July. | O's A.R. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | , |  | - | , |  | - |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| 28 | 59 | 19 | 10 | 77 | 41 | 28 | 9626 | 16 | 11454 |
| 24 | 60 | 20 | 11 | 78 | 48 | 29 | 9728 | 17 | 11555 |
| 25 | 61 | 21 | 12 | 79 | 45 | 80 | 9880 | 18 | 11655 |
| 26 | 62 | 22 | 18 | 80 | 47 | July. | 9982 | 19 | 11755 |
| 27 | 68 | 22 | 14 | 81 | 49 | 2 | 10083 | 20 | 11855 |
| 28 | 64 | 23 | 15 | 82 | 51 | 8 | 10185 | 21 | 11955 |
| 20 | 65 | 24 | 16 | 88 | 54 | 4 | 10287 | 22 | 12055 |
| 80 | 66 | 25 | 17 | 84 | 56 | 5 | 10889 | 28 | 12155 |
| 81 | 67 | 26 | 18 | 85 | 58 |  | 10441 | 24 | 12254 |
| June. | 68 | 27 | 19 | 87 | 1 | 7 | 10542 | 25 | 12354 |
| 2 | 69 | 28 | 20 | 88 | 4 | 8 | 106.44 | 26 | 12458 |
| 8 | 70 | 29 | 21 | 89 | 7 | 9 | 10745 | 27 | 125 58 |
| 4 | 71 | 80 | 22 | 90 | 10 | 10 | 10847 | 28 | 12652 |
| 5 | 72 | 81 | 28 | 91 | 18 | 11 | 10948 | 29 | 12751 |
| 6 | 78 | 88 | 24 | 92 | 15 | 12 | 11049 | 30 | 12850 |
| 7 | 74 | 85 | 25 | 98 | 18 | 18 | 11151 | 81 | 12949 |
| 8 | 75 | 87 | 26 | 94 | 21 | 14 | 11252 | Aug. | 18047 |
| 9 | 76 | 89 | 27 | 85 | 23 | 15 | 11858 | 2 | 18146 |

## Problem c.

155 To Rectify a Nativity by Personal Accidents.
Rule 1.-Erect the Figure, and place in the Planets at the estimated time of Birth, and learn at what time some two or three important events took place.

Rule 2.-Turn the age at which any event happened into degrees and minutes by the Table of Equating Arcs, in the last problem, then find the Arc of Direction nearest corresponding with the event -find the difference between this and the true Arc, and convert that difference into minutes and seconds by the Table (page 196), which difference will show the correct time of Birth.

Observe.-The best directions by which to rectify the estimated time of birth are those of the M.C. to Mars or the Sun, the Sun to parallels of Mars or the angles, as their effects do generally answer very closely to the time of direction. Marriage, accident, and death of parents, are safe events by which to rectify. Take two accidents, especially if they come near likely Arcs, and correct by both. As the Queen's natus has been rectified, I have given a figure, as an example, in the easy abbreviated method of working Nativities.

## OF THE FIXED STARS.

Although the fixed stars are very numerous, only few of them are found to have a visible effect in nativities, for the following reasons:-

First.-No star can either rise or set when its declination exceeds the co-latitude of the country for which a figure is erected; hence, they can never affect the Ascendant.

Secondly.-The reason they are omitted, because when near the horizon, the greatness of their latitude prevents us having a correct idea of their mundane station. For instance, Rigel, which is in 15 degrees of Gemini, rises with 27 degrees of Cancer, and sets with the 14th degree of Taurus ; consequently it is a folly to place fixed stars in a horoscope, except they be truly computed, and then placed in their proper mundane station; for when the 17 th degree of Gemini ascends, which is the ecliptic longitude of Rigel, then it is far below the cusp of the and house; consequently will not arrive at the Ascendant in less than three hours after.

Modern professors never name them, or even notice them, for no other reason than because of the difficulty of knowing their mundane stations; hence the liability to err in judgment, in cases in which these stars intervene. The Fixed Stars have influence, of this the Ancients were aware, not that a single star was of great power, but the whole combined; for there is not a degree rising, setting, or culminating, which is not accompanied by several stars.

The stars can affect the Planets only by body and zodiacal parallels, and the latter aspect will be most powerfal. Therefore, planets about the middle of Scorpio and Aquarius will be afflicted by Sirius ( $16 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees south declination). The Star's conjunction will have no visible effect on the Sun, Moon, or Planets, if they differ, in latitude more than 5 degrees, yet may have the same longitude. If we do admit the aspects of the fixed stars, they must be in opposition both in latitude and in longitude, within 5 degrees, or they are void of effect.

Although Sirius has no effect on the planets in conjunction, yet its effects, when on the angles, is as great as that of Antares, which is 35 degrees nearer the ecliptic; consequently, when on the angles with the planets, has powerful effects.

If the stars' aspects are considered of important effect, then their latitudes will not alter their effect. My conviction is, that neither the aspects of the planets nor the fixed stars can be as powerful as a conjunction.

If it was not the difference of latitude which diminishes the power of the Aspects, then the place of a sextile would not be 60 degrees in longitude measured in the ecliptic, but from the place of each body. The latitude is the perpendicular of a spherical triangle, the longitude its base, and 60 degrees the hypothenuse; then we have the following proportions :-

As the co-sine of the latitude,
Is to the co-sine of 60 degrees,
So is the radius of the co-sine of their difference of longitude of the place of the sextile from the place of the fixed star when measured on the ecliptic ; but the square will always be $g 0$ degrees, because then the base and the hypothenuse are equal.

Scholium.-The above proportions are very simple, as the sum of the logarithms of the 2nd and 3rd terms will always be 19.6990, from this take the co-sine of latitude, and we have the co-sine of longitude; then add this longitude to the stars' longitude, and it will give the sinister sextile, and the opposite point will be its trine.

Second.-Now subtract the distance required from the stars' longitude ard the remainder will be the dexter sextile, and the opposite point of the zodiac will be its trine.

## EXAMPLES.

Required the place where the sextile of Sirius falls, its latitude being $39^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{32^{\prime}}$

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From the constant logarithms 19,6990
Take the co-sine of the latitude of Sirius $39^{\circ} 32^{\prime}=9,8872$
And we have the distance required $4935=9,8118$
Add Sirius' longitude $11^{\circ}$ ๑5 $51^{\prime}$ or 101 51
151 26, or, 1 m 26 , and its
$\longrightarrow$ trine falls in $1 * 26$
Required to find where its dexter aspect sextile will fall.
Sirius' 「ongitude is $11^{\circ}$ छ $54^{\prime}$, or $101^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$ Take the found distance 4935

Difference $5^{2} 19$
This remainder falls in $22 \measuredangle 19$, and its opposite point will be 32 m 19 , or its trine.

## EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES.

Table 1.-This contains 60 remarkable Stars, arranged according to the order of the Sign, with their name, longitude, latitude, declination, magnitude, and nature.

Table 2.-This contains the rising, setting, and culminating, arranged according to the advancement in time of the M.C. With this number, in the narrow column to the left with the letters a (ascending or rising), c (culminating), s (setting).

Those with a are ascending when the Right Ascension (R.A.) of the M.C. is the same as the time with the letter; the c denotes culminating ; the s shows the Star's setting. All this in Siderial Time.

This Table is of great importance, not only in seeing at one view what star is ascending at birth, but also in directing the angles of the fixed stars.

EXAMPLES.

A person born January 17th, 3h. 4 m , P.M., 1847-what stars are rising, setting, and culminating?


Then look for the nearest correspondent in Table 2nd, and you find $23 \mathrm{~h} .27 \mathrm{~m} .12 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{a}$, and opposite, in the narrow left-hand column, stands No. 13. Now refer to Table 1st, and you will find No 13 to Orion's Belt, which is in $20 \square 7$, of the 2nd magnitude, of the nature of 4 and $h$. Again, we find nearly the same R.A., viz., 23 h .35 m .21 S. a. Then, by looking at Table 2, we find the No. 15 th star, which, in Table i, we find Orionis (middle star) which is in 21 II $^{2}$, of the and magnitude, of the nature of 4 and 8 . And because each of them has a attached, it signifies they are ascending.

2nd.-When will Cor Leo come to the Ascendant by direction ?
By Table I, we find Cor Leo No. 31, for which number we look in Table 2, and with it stands 2 h .58 m . 32s. a, which shows Cor Leo to ascend when the M.C. is 2 h .58 m .32 s .

Now subtract the R.A. of M.C. at birth from the star's R.A. (after 24 hours have been added, when subtraction cannot be made) and the difference will be the Arc required.

> h. m. s.

Thus, from the R.A. of M.C. whan Cor Leo ascends 25832
Take the R.A. of M.C. at birth $2325 \quad 9$
This gives the Arc required. 33323

Convert 3h. 33m. 23s. into degrees by Problem iv. in Table 1 , page 196.

| Look opposite 3 h .32 m , on the left hand and you find 53 |
| :--- |
| Then I minute in the last column is |
| Lnd |
| Lnd 23 |

When will the Ascendant come to a conjunction of Sirius ?

By Table 1, we find Sirius No 21, for which number we look in Table 2, and find opposite to it...... ......... 21256
From which take the R.A. of M.C. $23 \quad 25 \quad 9$
This gives the Arc required 24747
Convert 2 h .47 m .47 s . into degrees, and it gives $4 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$. Ans.

TABLE I,
a table of sixty rminent fixed stars.

|  | $\stackrel{\circ}{4}$ | rs, |  | g . |  | Lat. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | Whale's 'rail (S. end | - | ori8 | 2 s | 25 |  |  | 6252 |  |
|  | 2 | Algenib ... |  | 635 | 13 N | N 3 | 520 |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | Caput Andromedæ | 12 |  | 425 N | N | 15 |  | 13643 |  |
|  | 4 | Zona Andromedæ | 28 |  | 825 N | N |  |  | 1607 | \% |
|  | 5 | Ram's Head |  | $58^{25}$ | 5 N | N 5 | 2 N 44 |  | $123 \quad 29$ |  |
|  | 6 | Ceti |  |  | 412 | s |  |  | 9456 |  |
|  |  | ucida Pleiadum | 27 | 274 | 4 N | 4 N | 3 N 38 |  | 12623 | ${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  | st Star, Hyades, in |  | 3[12 | 5 | 55 | N 28 |  | 1120 |  |
|  |  | Bull's South Eye |  | 613 | 2 | s 36 | 18 N 50 |  | 11730 | ¢ |
|  | - | Aldebaron | 7 | $7 \quad 32$ | 5 | 530 | 16 NHI |  | 11310 | ठ |
|  |  | Rigel |  |  |  |  | 85 |  |  | $4{ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
|  |  | Bellatrix | 18 | $18 \quad 43$ |  | 31 | 6 N 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Orion's Belt | $20$ | $7$ | 23 | 36 | O 525 |  | 8917 | 4 h |
|  |  | h Horn |  | 2019 | 5 N | 5 N 21 | 8 |  | 13717 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | rionis | 21 | 115 | 24 | S 33 | - |  | 6814 | 4 \% |
|  |  | Bull's South Horn | 22 | 2233 | 2 s | $2 \mathrm{SI}_{3}$ | 20 N |  | 11935 | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  |  | Betalguse | 29 | 2930 | 16 | s 4 | N 22 |  | 1095 |  |
|  |  | Geminorium | 1 | 1 こ12 | Os | S 5 |  |  | 12411 |  |
|  |  | Geminorium (m) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12417 |  |
|  |  | Bright Foot of Gem |  | 6 - 52 |  | 6 s 4 |  |  | 311346 |  |
|  |  | Sirius |  |  | 139 s | 532 | 31 |  | 6620 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 22 |  | Geminis |  | 245 | 2 S | 2 S 5 | 50 |  |  | , |
| 23 |  | Canis Majoris |  | $8 \quad 17$ | 51 | S 43 | 28 s 46 |  | 4154 | + |
| 24 |  | Castor | 18 | 8 I | 10 N | $\mathrm{N}_{4}$ | 32 NI |  | 14840 | \% |
| 25 |  | Pollux | 21 | 11 | 6 N | ( N 39 | 28 N 23 |  | 13252 |  |
| 26 |  | Procyon... | 23 | 336 | 15 | 558 | 5 N 37 |  | 9740 | ¢ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 27 |  | North Ascellus... |  | $5 \Omega 18$ | 3 N | N 10 | 22 N 2 | 4 | 12316 |  |
| 28 |  | South Ascellus... |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 29\end{array}$ | O N | N 4 | 18 N 36 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hydra's Heart... |  |  |  | 255 |  |  |  | \% |
|  |  | Leo's Neck |  |  | 8 N | 8 N 4712 | 22 NIO |  | 12328 |  |

tałble i. Continurd.
A TABLE OF SIXTY EMINENT FIXED STARS.


TABLE II.

THE RISING, SETTING, AND CULMINATING OF SIXTY
EIXED STARS.


THE NATURE AND EFFECTS OF THE FIXED STARS.
Of 펑.-Asconding, gives eccentricity, and gain by learning.
Culminating, makes the native eminent in arts, sciences, mechanism, curious inventions, and learned.

Of $h$,-Ascending, the native is grave, thoughtful, and solicitous about building, mines and minerals; full of care, vexation, and melancholy ; subject to disgrace.

Culminating, shows strife, and vexation from aged men, loss of character, troubles, imprisonment, and losses in trade, and deceitful associates.

Of 4 .-Ascending, the native born will be sober, grave, and patient, and gain by gifts, church preferment, and legacies.

Culminating, gives honour, glory, preferment, also success in trade, or religious preferment.

Of $\mathbf{\delta}$.-Asconding, gives wealth and power, ingenuity, and a noble mind ; courageous and generous. He rises to authority, and is inclined to martial services, by which he is elevated ; yet is subject to cuts and other wounds; some sore on the face, or pain of the head, and feverish complaints.

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

Of \&.-A sconding, good fortune, inheritance, worldly happiness, and the love of women ; gifts, or legacy preferment.

Culminating, gives honour, and makes much by dealing with women, apparel, \&c.

Of 4 and $h_{2}$,-Ascending, give legacies, inheritance, also gain by jovial men, and gain an eternal name ; but foolish in love matters, and the dupe of Venus.

Culminating, show honour and preferment.
Of $h$ and $\sigma$, -Ascending, show loss by land estates, the health indisposed by cold temperament, the native poor, and he will have but few friends. If the stars be of the first magnitude, he may rise by usury and other unfair means.

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

Of $h$ and $\&$.-Ascending, the native will gain by industry and by marriage, will be of a good temper, healthful, and live in estimation, the Virgin's Spixe appears to be of this nature (508).

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

Of 4 and ${ }^{\text {d }}$--Ascending, if of the first magnitude, as of Sirius, give martial preferment and honour ; study well the paragraph 508, pages 152 and 153 .

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

Of $\bar{a}$ and 5 .-Ascending, give wantonness, sore and inflammatory and accidents to the eyes, weak sight, liable to trouble and loss by women.

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

Of $\delta^{\star}$ and $\odot$.-Ascending, give preferment to workers in iron, steel, and at the fire; iron masters have good success; soldiers are called into active exercise. When stars of this nature are Culminating, as the North and South Ascelli and Capricornus, the natives prosper in all martial undertakings, and hardware businesses.

Of $\underset{\sim}{x}$ and $\rho$.-Ascending, imprint on the mind a ready apprehension, given to poetry, learning, painting, and teaching.

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

Of $\delta$ and $\gamma$.-Ascendrng, give a rash disposition, often very obstinate, and the native is sometimes ruined by some fool-hardy procedure, setting at defiance the advice of his friends, and acts according to his precipitate and foolish fancy.

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

## ABBREVIATED METHOD OF WORKING NATIVITIES.

${ }^{1} 56$ After erecting the Figure, as directed (page 281), rectify by the Rules there given. "When angles are significators they will meet with a number of aspects, which, when compared together with the time of accidents, will be so exactly alike in error, that the true time cannot be mistaken.

## 157 Rectification of a Nativity.

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

The estimated time of Birth 27th November, 1oh. 45 m . A.M., which is equal to 26 days, 22 h .45 m ., equal to $34^{c} \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{I}} 6^{\prime}$ The Sun's Right Ascension at Birth estimate $243 \quad 7$

Right Ascension 58423
Subtract the Circle, as it is more than 360 o
The Right Ascension of the Midheaven at Birth 22423
Looking over the figure of the heavens I find that Saturn would afflict the Ascendant by conjunction about that age; and, indeed, according to page 146, and paragraph 485 , that would be a very powerful arc to indicate a fall and other accidents. From

Saturn's Meridian distance false M.C. $127^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$
Add the Arc of the Asc. $\delta$ of Saturn mundo 425
The Meridian Distance of Saturn 13150 Saturn's Semi-nocturnal are is 12631

This shows the false M.C. to be too much 519
The Right Ascension of the Imum Celi for the estimate time with the circle is $405^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$
Subtract Saturn's Right Ascension 27658
Again we have found Saturn's M.D. 12725
Subtract Saturn's Semi-nocturnal Arc 12631
This is what Saturn is above the Ascendant o. 54
To which add the Arc for 4 years and 2 months $=425$
519
This $5^{\circ} 19^{\prime}$ is the distance Saturn has to be cast below the Ascendant to make the Arc of Direction of Saturn to the conjunction of Ascendant at the time the native fell into the well.

The false M.C. is $224^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$
Which is too much by $\quad 519$
The true Right Ascension of M.C. $219 \quad 4$
The $5^{\circ} 19^{\prime}$ must be turned into time, which give 21 minutes and 20 seconds sooner for the time of birth.

The estimate time given $h, m, s$.
From which Subtract 02120
The native was born 26th November, 1812, at 222340

Abbreviated Method.
This is according to Problems 57 and 64, and for the Ascendant to be brought to Saturn's body in mundo, Saturn must be brought below the earth 4 degrees 25 minutes, but we find him above the estimate time 54 minutes of an Arc, so we find the M.C. in error 5 degrees 19 seconds, or the time of birth too late by about 22 mins.
calculation.--Right Ascension of Saturn is $276^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$
Right Ascension of the M.C. estimate 22423
Saturn's Mid. dist. is 5235
Saturn's S.D.A. is 5329
Saturn's Mid. dist. is 5235

## Saturn is above the Ascendant $=054$ <br> Add the Arc for 4 yrs. 2 months 425 <br> The M.C. too much by 519 <br> This subtract from 22423

The true Right Ascension of M.C. 2194




## Sol and Mars to Aspects in Murdo.

1st.-Find the $O^{\prime}$ 's R.A. in $5 \ddagger 6$ by the Tables of R.A. equal $243^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$.

2nd.- $\odot^{\prime}$ 's Mid. distance, its R.A. is $243^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$, take R.A. of M.C. $219^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ equal $24^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$.

Problem 37.-Tangent of $\odot$ 's Dec. 2 ISII $=9.5883 \mathrm{I}$ Cot. 10.41168 Add Tangent of Birth place $4346=10.15101$

Asc. Diff. Sine $3317=9.73932$
Problem 38.-Take ditto from 90 o
$\odot$ 's S.D.A. $=5643=\operatorname{rrd} 185.5$
$\odot$ 's Mid. dist., or M.C. $\delta$ © $\odot$ mundo $=245$ Log. 8735
Prob. 46.- ©from the 11 th, or M.C. $S *$. mun. $=5$ to Log. 1.5420 Problem 41.-The Prop. Log. of 90 degrees $=3010$

The Prop. Log. of $56^{\circ} 43^{\prime}=9.49^{8} 5$ Arith. Comp
Log of Circle of position 9.7995
Problem 42.-Log. of $\odot$ 's Mid. dist. 8736
©'s difference of Cir. Pos, $6731=38^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$
Sol's Mid. dist. $24 \quad 5$
Problem 43-- ${ }^{\prime}$ 's Asc. diff. under his own pole $14 \quad 7$ Sine 9.38721
Problem 45.-Sol's Right Asc. to be added 2439
Sol's Oblique Ascension 25716
Problem 44.-Sine of $\odot^{\prime}$ 's Asc. diff. I4 $7^{\prime}=9.38721$
Cotangent of $\odot$ 's Dec. 21 $11=10.41168$
Tangent of the $\odot$ 's Pole $3211=9.79889$
This completes the Speculum for the Sun, besides producing the Ascendant $* \odot$ and M.C.S $* \odot 5^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$, and the M.C. $\delta \odot$ and Asc. $\square \odot 24^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$. Place your results as you obtain them in a Speculum, and the different Logarithms as they come ont, and place your Arc of Directions in their appropriate places. We will now find all the necessaries for Mars in the same way.

Mars's Preliminaries.
Prob. 35-Mars in $22 \approx 11$ with IN 3 Lat. its R.A. is 20053 Right Ascension of M.C. is $219 \quad 4$

Problem 36.-Log. of Mars's Mid. distance $=18$ Ir M.D.

Prob. 37.-Tangent of Mar's Dec. $7540=9.12909=$ Cot. 10.87091 Add Tangent of Birth Place $5446=10.15101$

Ascen. diff. sine $10^{\circ} 59^{\prime}=\mathbf{9 . 3 8 0 1 0}$
Problem 38.-Subtract 90 a
Mars's S.D.A. -791 its Log. 3571 Ird Arc 2620 Mars's Mid. distance is 18 II
Probs. 46 \& 7oth.-Mars's true Asc. and Dis from 9th 89
Problem 41.-The Prop, Log. of $90^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 3010$
The do. do. of $791=96429$ Ar. Comp. I
Log. of Circle of Position 9.9439
Problem 42.-Log. of Mars's M.D. 9956
Mars's diff. of Cir. Pos. $9395: 20^{\circ} 4 \mathrm{I}^{\prime}$
Mars's Mid. distance 18 II
Problem 43.-Mars's Asc. difference under the pole 230 Mars's R.A. subtracted 20053

Mar's Oblique Descension 19823
Problem 44.-Sine of Mars's Asc. diff. $2^{\circ} 30^{\prime}=8.63968$
Cot. of Mars's Decli. $7 \mathrm{~S} 40=10.8709 \mathrm{I}$
Tangent of Mars's pole $1757=9.51059$
The Sun to the Sextile of Mars divect.
Probiem 71.-First find a constant Log.; that is, by adding the Arithmetical complement of the Sun's semi-diurnal Arc to his distance from the isth cusp, which will give a constant Log.

> As $\odot$ 's S.D.A. $56^{\circ} 43^{\prime \prime} \quad$ Arith. Comp. $9 \cdot 4985$
> Is to his distance from IIth cusp $5^{\circ} \mathrm{II}^{\prime} \quad 1.5406$
> Constant Log. 1.0391
> So is Mars's semi-diurnal Arc 79.1 $=3575$
> Mars's secondary distance from 9th $7^{\circ} 13^{\prime}=13966$ Mars's primary distance from 9 th 8 II
©'s * od d.d. mundo o 58
Add one-third of semi-arc 2620
This is the $\odot \square$ of $\sigma$ d.d. 2718
Add one-third semi-arc more 2620 for the $\odot \Delta \delta$
This is the $\odot \Delta \sigma^{\text {d d.d. }} 5338$
© $\circ \sigma^{\circ}$ is $27^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$
Take one-fifth semi-arc $79.1=154^{8}$
Remains $\odot q^{2} . \delta={ }^{11} 30$
By the same process we find the other aspects to the Sun in muthdo direct. Let us work the Sun to Venus. The preliminaries of Venus will be found for the Speculum as those of Sol and Mars before.

The Sun to the aspects of Venus Direct.
The Sun's constant Log. was found 1.0391 Add the Log of Venus's S.D.A. $79^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 3537$
Venus's second distance from 9 th $7^{\circ} 17^{\prime}=1.3928$
Venus's primary do. do, io $4=9$ from the gth cusp.
Sun * Venus 247
Add one-third of Venus's S.D.A. $=2634$
Sun square of Venus 2921 Add one-third more 2634

Gives © trine of Venus 5555
The square is 2921
From which take th of S . A. which is 1557

## Sun quintile Venus 1324

We might reverse these directions, but as there can be only a semisquare of the Sun to Venus or Mars, we will take the aspects of Sun and Jupiter by converse, which is performed as the others, only we must make Jupiter stand still upon the cusp of the 8 th till we bring the Sun down to him. We must find the constant Log. of Jupiter.

Thus Jupiter's S.D.A. is found to be $118^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$ Arith. Comp. 9.8177 Add the dist. Jupiter is from the 8th 839 Ar $\quad 8183$

Constant Log. of Jupiter from 8 th $=1.1360$
Sol's semi-arc is $56^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ Log. 5015
Sol's second distance from the 1 Ith $4 \quad 9 \quad \overline{1.6375}$
Add Sol's primary dis. from $x$ ith 59
Jupiter square Sol 918
Add one-fifth of Sun's S.D.A $56^{\circ} 43=1121$
Jupiter quintile Sun $=2037$

To the 4 square $\left(0\right.$ add one-third of $56^{\circ} 43^{\prime}=18^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$
Add the Square 918
This gives the $* 2812$
Add one-half more for Su 2821
Jupiter Sa Sol converse 5633
When many directions are found to one Planet I always keep a standing or constant Log., for it facilitates the Arcs of Directions. We shall proceed to show how the angles may be easily directed.

## THE ANGLES TO ASPECTS IN MUNDO. Midheaven to Aspects in the World.

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

Problem 51.-M.C.tosemi-sextile. The Planet must be between the cusps of the ist and irth, and roth and 9th, bring the Star to the cusp of these houses by Problem 46. The Planet must be between the irth and ist, 1oth and 9th, the difference between one-third of semi-arc and Mid. distance will be the M. C. S*. Thus Mercury's M.D. is $41^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ from which take one-third of $47^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ which is $15^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$, and the difference is $25^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$ for the Arc. As this is brought to the cusp of the IIth, it is also the Ascendant to the sextile of Mercury ; according to Note 104. We will bring Venus to the M.C. semisextile ; one-third of her S. A. is $26^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$, from which take $16^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$, leave $10^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ for M.C.S $*$ q, or Ascendant trine of 9 . See Note 104.

Problem 54--The Midheaven to the Semi-square. In this case the Planet must be between the Ascendant and the middle of the IIth, or between the middle of the 8th and cusp of the 1oth. Then the difference between one-half the semi-arc and the Planet's Mid. distance will be the Arc of Direction. Thus one-half of Mercury's S.D.A. is $23^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$ and M.D. $41^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$, the difference $17^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$ Or for Venus, her S.D.A. is $79^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$, and the one-half is $39^{\circ} 5^{1^{\prime}}$, M.D. $16^{\circ}$ $31^{\prime}$, difference, $23^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$. M.C. or Ascendant Sesquisquare of 9 . See Note 107.

Problem 55.-The M.C. to sextile. The star must be below the cusp of the 12 th, and between the roth and 8th cusps; then the difference between the Planets M. D, and two-thirds of its semidiurnal arc. Two-thirds of Mercury's Semi-arc $31^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$ taken from $4 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$, leaves the Arc M. C. * $9^{\circ}{ }^{166^{\prime} \text {. For Mars, two-thirds of }}$ Mars S.D.A. is $52^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$, his M.D. $18^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$, arc M.C. * $\delta^{\circ} 34^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$.

Problem 56.-The M.C. to quintile. See 10g. In this case the planet must be below the 12 th and between the roth and 7 th cusps. Then the difference between four-fifths of semi-diurnal arc and M.D. For M.C. quintile Saturn his S.D.A. is $53^{\circ} 29^{\prime}$, and fourfifths $42^{\mathrm{C}} 47^{\prime}$ take his distance from roth, $57^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$ difference $15^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$ is the arc of M.C. qu. h. For Mars his M.D. is $18^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$ and four-fifths of $79^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$ are $63^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$ and take $18^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$ leave $45^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$ for M.C. quintile ${ }^{\prime}$ -

Problem 57.-The M.C. to square. This Problem will also answer for Problems 64 and 73. In this the Planet must be below the 1oth and 7th and the 4th and 1st cusps. Then the difference between the Mid. distance and the Planet's semi-arc will be the Arc of Direction. For Saturn, his semi-arc is $126^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$, from which take his M.D. $122^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$, the arc $4^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ of M.C. 口 ${ }^{\text {h }}$, or Asc. $\delta$ h. See Note 110. For Mars, his S.A. $79^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$, and his M.D. $18^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$, the difference $60^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$, is M.C. ㅁ ${ }^{\circ}$, or Asc. $8 \delta^{\circ}$. See Note 110.

Problem 59.-The M.C to urbne. Mark-The Planet must be between the cusps of the 8th and 6th, or the 4th and 2nd, or brought to those positions, else it will be no use, as the arc would be very great. Work by the directions laid down in Problem 59, which cannot be abbreviated. The other Problems connected with the Mid-heaven are as succinct and plain as they can be made.

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

Saturn's semi-arc $126^{\circ} 3 \mathrm{I}^{\prime}$
Take M.D. 1226
M.C. o h 425 or Asc. $\sigma$ h

Add one-third S.D.A. 1750
M.C. * h 2215 or Asc. S* h. Add one-sixth more 855 half of $\frac{1}{2}$ rd of semiarc.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { M.C. Sab } & 31 & 10 \text { or Asc. Sah. } \\ 8 & 55\end{array}$
Add half of a house 855
M.C. $S *$ h 405 Asc. $*$ h.

Add one-third S.A. 1750
M.C. $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{2} 5755$ Asc. O 々.

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

Vontis to aspect of M.C.
Right $\lambda \mathrm{sc}$, of M.C. is $219^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$
Venus's Right Asc. 20233
Venus's M.D. 16 M.C. $\delta$ \&.
One-third S.A. is 2634
M.C.S* $q$ $10 \quad 3$ Asc. $\Delta q$.

Add half of one-third S.A. 1317
M.C. So $q 2320$ Asc. Ss口 q. $^{2}$.

Add the half again 1317
M.C. * I 3637

Add one-third of S.A. 2634

$$
\text { M.C. } \square \% \overline{63 I I} \text { Asc. } 8 \% \text {. }
$$

Ascendant to Aspect in Mundo.
Problem 64.-To bring a Star to the conjunction of the Ascendant the Planet must be between the 4 th and first cusps.

Problem 65.-For the semisextile the Planet must be between the cusp of the Ist and 12th, or the 4th or 2nd, then follow out the Rule.

Problem 66.-The Ascendant to Semisquare, the Star must be between the $4^{\text {th }}$ cusp and middle of the 2nd, then the difference between half its S.N.A. and Meridian distance, if below the Earth. If above the Earth, the star must be between the 1 st and middle of the 12 th, then the difference between its M.D. and half its S.D.A. for the Arc of Direction.

Problem 67.-The Ascendant to the sextile of a planet, which must be between the cusps of the IIth and ist, or between the 3rd and 6 th, and then proceed as No. 122.

Problem 68,-As is directed in 123, only the planet must be between the $4^{\text {th }}$ and 3rd, or between the 1oth and 9 th.

Problem 69.-As directed in 124, which cannot be abbreviated.
Problem 70.-This Problem answers only when the planet is between the first and 9th, or between the 7 th and 5 th, and then proceed as No. 125.

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

## ZODIACAL ASPECTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SIMMONITE'S METHOD OF TIMING ARCS OF DIRECTIONS.

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

Example. - The Queen was born 23rd May, 16 h .4 m ., at the noon of that day set down $0^{\circ} 0^{\prime}$, and by looking how far the Sun has moved in Right Ascension, which is from $59^{\circ} 19^{\prime}$ to $60^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$, which is $1^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$, which is equal to one year of life. Again, add the next daily motion, which is $1^{\circ} \cdot 1^{\prime}$, to the last $1^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$ and they make $2^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$, equal to two years of the native's life. For 20 years of the Queen's life requires $20^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ of an arc. Table II. serves for equating the minutes of a degree, but if you wish to know the day of the month you must frame a Table like that of page 280, and proceed as in Table III. of that page

The M.C. to the trine of the Sun is $19^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$ turned into time. Opposite with 19 years I find $19^{c} 24^{\prime}$, which I find is 33 minutes short of the full arc $19^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$, and these 33 minutes I apply to Table II., and find it to fall in December, and adding ihe years after birth, 19, I apply it to Table III., page 280, and find it to correspond with 1838 , so the arc of M.C. trine Sun came up in December, 1838. If 1 wished to find out the day on which the are was completed, I apply the 33 minutes to Table III., page 280, and find it December inth, 1838.

| arle 1. |  |  |  |  | 'Jable II. 24th of each Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{Y T}]^{\circ}$ | $\mathrm{Yr}^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{i r}{ }^{\circ}$ | $\mathrm{Fr}_{r}$ |  |  |  |
| 00 | 01717 | 203485 | 25152 | 81 | Min. |  |
| 11 | 11818 | 228586 | 515258 | 82 | 0 | May - 0 |
| $2{ }^{2} 2$ | 21919 | $2486{ }^{\prime} 87$ | 75854 | 88 | - | June - 1 |
| 83 | 82020 | 268798 | 95455 | 84 | 10 | July - - 2 |
| 44 | 42121 | 283889 | 11.5556 | 84 | 15 | Augast - 8 |
| 5 5 | 52222 | 308940 | 12.5657 | 34 | 20 | September 4 |
| 6 6 | 62328 | 331041 | 145758 | 84 | 25 | October - 5 |
| 77 | 72424 | 854142 | 16:58.59 | 84 | 30 | November 6 |
| 88 | 82525 | 874248 | 18.5960 | 34 | 85 | December 7 |
| 9) 9 | 92626 | 404844 | 20 c061 | 34 | 40 | January - 8 |
| 1010 | 102727 | 484445 | 216162 | 88 | 45 | February 9 |
| 1111 | 1128.28 | 46.4546 | 23.6268 | 38 | 50 | March - 10 |
| 1212 | 122929 | 49,4647 | 246864 | 32 | 55 | April - |
| 1818 | 183030 | 524748 | 266465 | 32 | 60 | May - - 12 |
| 1414 | 149191 | 544849 | 276568 | 81 |  |  |
| 15.15 | 169382 | 574950 | 28.6667 | 30 |  |  |
| 1616 | 18,9834 | 0.6051 | 30\|67|68 | 29 |  |  |

Arcs of Directions in the Queen's Nativity.


| n. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6131511 | D sextile Saturn, d.d... |
| 163416 | M.C. trine Mercury ... 332732 |
| ssq. Herschel, con. ... 163916 | .....half square Venus 3350 |
| .C. sextile Venus..... 17216 | $\oplus$ sextile Saturn ........ 34 ○ 33 |
| Osquare Jupiter, d.d.... 174917 | © sextile Mercury zod. 343738 |
| opposition H, d.d. ... 17551778 | D par. Herschel, con |
| half square | ...conjunct Saturn, con. 35 |
| opposition H, z. ..... 18131710 | M.C. sextile Moon |
| extile Venus, zod. ... 18211711 D | Dtrine Herschel ........ 3726 |
| C. conjunction $4 . . . . .1883018181$. | ...semisquare q, d.d. ... 3757 |
| square Herschel ... $1832 \begin{array}{lllll}18 & 1\end{array}$ | $\oplus$ half square Venus ... 385737 |
| sc. opposition H H ..... 183218818 | $\bigcirc$ ○. Herschel, con. ... 39837 |
| semisquare h, 'd.d.... 183918 | conjunc. Saturn, con. 3913 |
| par. Herschel ........ 191118 | M.C. sextile Sol ........ 30 |
| art of Fortune Sa he 19 31 19 19 | $\bigcirc$ ©quintile Saturn, d.d. 40 |
| M.C. sextile Mars, zod. 1942193 A | Asc. square Jupiter, d.d. 4034 |
| © conjunction of $9,2.203197$ | $\bigcirc$ ¢rine Jupiter, d.d. ... 403 |
| D square Saturn, zod... 20362011. | ...trine Herschel, con. 40 |
| sesq. Herschel. con. $211420 \quad 9$. | ...sextile Sol, mundo ... 416 |
| square Venus, zod.... 213121 I 12 | D sextile Moon, mundo 4111 |
| C. square Mars, mun. 2151214 | Asc, trine Jupiter |
| Part of fortune [ Jupiter 2158215 | $\bigcirc$ © sextile Mars, d.d |
| par. Herschel, zod.... 2220219 | ...half square 4 d |
| D conjunction Mars, con. 2253224 | Asc. sextile Mars |
| half square 4, con.... 23292211 | D trine Mars, zod. ..... 434242 |
| opposition Hy, d.d. ... 233323 o | M.C. half square \%..... 4353 |
| © square Saturn, zod... $235223 \begin{array}{lll}52 & 3\end{array}$ | D trine Jupiter, d.d. ..... 44 |
| ssq. Jupiter, zod...... $24 \begin{array}{llllll}24 & 23 & 5\end{array}$ | © semisquare Sol, zod. 443843 |
| M.C. quintile Sol. mun. 2416237 D | D Q. Saturn ............. 444443 |
| $\oplus$ opposition Herschel $244724 \quad 2$ | $\oplus$ trine Jupi |
| half square Mars, d.d. $25 \begin{array}{llll}53 & 25 & 21 .\end{array}$ | ...quintile Sol ........... 45 |
| M.C. sextile Mercury... 26332510 : | © square Mars, zod. ... 462044 |
| .,semisquare Mars .. $2651261 / D$ | D sextile Mars, d.d...... 47345 |
| ..sextile Jupiter ...... 27 26 3 | © semisquare D, zod ... 462946 |
|  | $\oplus$ sextile Mars........... $48 \quad 246$ |
| ssq. Jupiter zod ..... 27222678 | D semisq. Mercury, d.d. $4^{8} 8846$ |
| half square 4, con.... 27422611 | $\oplus$ half square Mercury 49 to 47 |
| par. Herschel zod. ... 28332710 | © sextile Venus, d.d. ... 493748 |
| sextile Saturn, d.d. .. 284228 o A | Asc, sextile Venus ..... 503849 |
| C.tre. Mercury,mun. 28 56-28 28 2 | $\bigcirc$ ©sesq. Jupiter, d.d. ... $5^{1} 5^{8} 5^{\circ}$ |
| Asc. sextile Saturn..... 293528 10 A | Asc. sesq. Jupiter ..... 523951 |
| M.C. ssq. Sol ........... 301529 5 ... | ...quintile Mars ........ 52 \$9 51 |
| D semisquare Mars, d.d. 304930 o , | rapt. par. Jupiter..... 541952 |
| Ohalf square sol ....... 3050300 | ...sextile Venus, d.d. ... 544553 |
| $D$ sextile Venus, zod. .. 3125306 | ©Q. Mars, d.d. ........ 55653 |
| $\oplus$ half square Mars ..... $3^{11} 4^{8} 3011$ | ...rapt par. Jupiter ..... 551553 |
| Osemisquare 9 , d.d. .. 32493111 | 552653 |
|  | $455+$ |

Aspects. Ohalfsquare Moon, d.d. D semisquare $\odot$, con. $\oplus$ ©sq. Jupiter D square Venus, zod 56 © square Venus, zod... 5712558 Asc. half square Moon 5716559 © square Saturn, d.d.... $574156 \quad 2$ $\oplus$ quintile Mars ... ..... $574656 \quad 3$ Ohalf square Sol, mun. $5^{8} 3257$ o M.C. conjunctionSaturn 583357 o Asc. square Saturn...... $5^{8} 3357$ o ○Bq. Jupiter, d.d....... 5848573 M.C. trine Herschel Asc. semisquare Sol

593358 o D trine Saturn, zod. ©par. Sol, zod. $59445^{8}$
$594458 \quad 2$
594958
50 60 258

- $\quad y . m$. 56 56 56 5630 5712

LADY'S NATUS, Page 292.
R. A. $219^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$.



Arcs of Directions.


－（rine of Jupiter，d．d． $20 \quad 6 \quad$| y |
| :--- | $8 \quad 5$ p sextile of Mercury ．．． 201518 Part of Fort．parallel H H $202418 \quad 9$

Midheaven＊D，mun．．． 20311810 $\odot$ quintile Jupiter，con． 203718 II ©quintile Mercury，con． 203818 II Asc．＊of Herschel，zod． 20411811 © conjunction $\not \underset{\sim}{2}$, d．d．．．． 2050 I9 I D Conjunction Mars，z． 21 I 193 © square of Moon，zod． 2112 I9 5 Mid．semisqu．${ }^{\text {J，mun．} 21} 19$ I9 6 $\odot$ sextile Venus，zod．．．． 2125197 Osemisquare $D_{1}$ con．．．． $213319 \quad 9$ D rapt parallel Saturn．．． 21381910 Part of Fort．quintile D 21461911 D conjunction Venus，z． 215520 I Osquare Saturn，con．．．． 226203 Midheaven＊Saturn，m． 22 I5 204 D quintile Saturn，2od． 2239208 Midheaven semisq．ㅇ m． 2320214 Asc．square Sun
Midheaven conj．© ．．．．．． 24522 o
©＊Saturn，zod．con．．．． 2424224
D semisq．Venus，con．．．． 2428224
．．．quintile Jupiter，zod． 2436226
Part of Fort．semisq．$\quad 2444227$
Part of Fort．＊of Mars 245922 Io
Asc．＊Mercury，mun．．．． 251123 o
D sextile $\ddagger$ ，zod．con．．．． 2536235
．．．d Jupiter，zod．con．．． 2537235
．．．sextile $\begin{aligned} & \text { ®，} \\ & \text { ，zod．} \\ & \text { con．．．．} 2641244 \\ & 41\end{aligned}$
．．．semisquare ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，con．．．． 2641244
Part of Fort．sextile of $27 \quad 2248$ © square of Mars，d．d． 27172411 D conjunc．Jupiter，con． 273125 I ．．．biquintile $\%$ ，con．．．．．．． 273325 I © biquintile Jupiter，2． 2736252 Asc．sextile 0 ，zod ．．．．． 2736252 © sextile Uranus，d．d． 2753255 ．．sextile Jupiter，con．．． 2811258 Asc．semisq．Mercury．．． 2813259 $\odot$ semisquare $\odot$ ，mun． 28212511 D square Saturn，d．d．．．． 2846264 © square Venus，d．d．．．． 2921269 Asc，sesquisquare D，z． 29292611 $D \Delta$ Mercury，zod．con． 29312611 Asc．opposition 4，zod． 2953273 Asc．opposition 4 ，mun． $305328 \quad \mathrm{~g}$

Part of Aspects． $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & y . & \text { F } \\ \text { Fort．parallel } O \\ 30 & 54 & 28 & 3\end{array}$ D sextile Mercury，d．d． 31 o 28 4 Asc．semisq． ，mun．．．． 3110286
D semisqu．Mercury，z． 3 1 22288
．．．sextile Saturn，zod．．．． 313728 II
osextile Jupiter，zod．c． $3^{2} 3728$ II
© square Mercury，con． 3158292
．．．quintile Mars，zod．．．． 32 I 292
D square Herschel con． 3217295
．．．semisquare $D$, zod．．．． $33 \quad 6302$
Orapt parallel Mercury 331930
Midheaven quintile D．．． 3327306
Asc．trine 界，mun．．．．．．． 3339306
D parallel Saturn，d．d． 3333307
．．．square Jupiter，zod．．． $334^{8} 309$
Asc．quintile Sun，zod． 335730 II
…．．．biquintile D，zod．．．． 344310
Midheaven＊$\delta$ ，mun．．． 342931
©quintile Venus，zod．．． $343_{2} 3^{1} 6$
．．．conjunction h，d．d．．．． 35 I2 320
Part of Fort．con．$\%$ ．．． 3521322
Oconjunction Saturn，z． 3529323
Part of Fort．quin．d… $353^{1} 32$
© sesquisquare 4，d．d．．． $35333^{2} 4$
．．．conjunc．Venus，con． 3550327
Asc．sextile Mercury，z． 35 51 327
．．．．．．semisquare b zod．．． 36 o 329
Oquintile Hy，d．d．．．．．． 3643210
Part of Fort．semisq．砉 362033 I
Asc．trine Mars，zod．．．． 362333 I
Midheaven sextile \＆．．． 363733
Asc．trine Venus，zod． $37 \quad 33$
Asc．conj．Dragon＇s Tail $37 \quad 6339$
© conjunction ${ }^{\circ}$ ，con．．．． 378339
Asc．square 㱛，z．…… $372334^{\circ}$
© semisquare 4 ，con．．．． 3738343
Part of Fort，qu．Venus 3740343
© sextile Sun，mundo．．． 3748345
D sextile Jupiter，d．d．．． 3824350
．．．semisquare $\frac{\text { ¢ै，d．d．．．．} 3857356}{} 38$
© sextile $\begin{array}{r}\text { ，zod，con．．．．} 3914359\end{array}$
D rapt parallel Jupiter．．． 392735 II
$\ldots$ quintile Saturn，d．d． 392835 nl
Asc．sextile Saturn，m． $40 \quad 5 \quad 365$
© semisquare स्ष，con．．．． 4025369
D sextile Venus，con．．．． $403^{8} 36$ II
©square $々$ ，zod．con．．．． 4049371 D conjunction H，d．d．．．． 4058373

Aspects.

- trine Saturn, converse
- , Midheaven of Mercury

41 Part of Fort. $\quad$ Moon ... Orapt parallel, Saturn ...biquintile 4 , d.d....... ....semisq. 4, zod. con.. sesquisa $\begin{gathered} \\ 41433711 \\ 43\end{gathered}$ D) sesquisq. ซै, zod. con 4143 37 11 Asc. square Sun, zod... 414738 o ......sextile Saturn, zod. 4219386 ©parallel Saturn, zod. 4223388 Asc. sesqui. Mars, zod. 42473811 D sextile Mars, con. ... $425139 \circ$ Asc. trine Sun, mundo 425939 I ......sesquisq. Venus, z. 43839
$D$ semisq. Saturn zod.... 432939
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© trine Moon, d d....... 44 I 40
P trine Sun, con ...... ..
Part of Fort. trine 4
O semisq. Mercury, d.d. os. 4442408 ... d Mars, zod. con. ... 445540 10 $D$ sextile Moon, zod. .. $45 \quad 240$ II - quintile Sun, mundo 452241 Part of Fort. semisq. © 453741 D conjunction H, zod... 454941 $\oplus$ sextile Herschel ...... 463442 $D$ sextile Saturn, d.d. ... 463642
Asc. biquintile Venus, z. 463642 D8 Saturn, zod. con. ... 48343 Oparallel Sun, mundo 48 10 439 ...square Herschel, d.d. 482143 II $D$ semisqu. Moon, mun. 483244 I Asc. oppo. Moon, zod. 4835442 ......sesquisq. 24, zodiac 485044 - semisquare Sun, zod. 4912448 $D$ oppo. Saturn con. ... 4928 -O sextile Herschel, con. 495245 ...conjunct. Moon con. 4954454 D conjunct. Sun, d.d.... 4954454 © sesquisq. Saturn, con. 502745 II ...trine Mercury, con. 5052464 Asc. biquintile wis, mun. 514466 Osquare Mars, zodiac 5111467 Part of Fort. square d 5119469 Midheaven $\Delta$ Jupiter, m. 512746 Io Part of Fort. d Saturn 51284610 Otrine Moon, zodiac... 5216478 Midheaven smsq. 0 , m. 522647 10
y. $m$.

373 6374 137
© square Venus, zod.... 522747 I ...sextile Mercury, d.d. 524048
Asc. trine $\odot$, zodiac...... 524248
......oppo. Moon, mun. 525348
©trine Saturn, z. con. 53 II 48
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Part of Fort. - Venus... 533748 I © parallel Mercury, con. 535949 Asc. trine Jupiter, zod. 54949 Part of Fort. Sa Jupiter 541949
Part of Fort. quintile ${ }^{4} 544549$ I
Dconjunct. Sun, zodiac 551450
...quintile Mars, con.... 552350
... $\square$ Venus zod. con. ... 552750
...semisqu. Saturn, d.d. 553150
...parallel Saturn, con. 5547501
© trine Venus, d.d....... 555551
... 口 Mercury, zod. con. 555551
...biquintile , con....... $56 \quad 751$
D square Mars, z. con. 562351
Osquare Sun, mundo 56435 5I
...rapt parallel Jupiter 565351 I D semisquare Mars. zod. $5^{6} 53511$
.. rapt parallel Mars .. 5657 5I I
Asc. $\Delta$ Mercury, mun.... 57152
D semisquare Mars, d.d. 571752
©quintile \#, d.d. ...... 572652
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D semisq. Venus, zod.... $58 \quad 653$
Asc. sesquisq. Sun, zod. 58 10 53
D rapt parallel Venus... 58 1o 53
.. trine Jupiter, zod. ... $5^{8} 3353$
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D oppo. $४$, zod. con. ... 584053
.. square Jupiter, d.d.... 585854
© quintile Mercury, d.d. 59254
Asc. oppo. Mars, zod.... 59254
Part of Fort. S © ४ ... 591354
Asc. oppo. Venus, zod. 593254
D semisqu. Venus, d.d. 593754
$\bigcirc$ sesquisquare ${ }^{2}$, con. 601955
Part of Fort. biquin. 4602955
Asc 8 Mars, mundo...... 605055
......biquintile Sun, z.... 61 4356
Midheaven sesquisq. 4614456

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Midheaven sextile Sun. 6153569 | Oopposition 4 , d.d. ... 662461 |
| ©semisquare h, d.d.... 61 56569 | Part of Fort. व H \# …. 67261 |
| ...sesquisquare p, d.d.... 62956 II | Part of Fort. sextile ¢ 67 to 61 |
| sesquisquare Sun, con. 6395611 | - semisquare उ, d.d. .. 673762 |
| Part of Fort. quintile 0623757 | ...square Mercury, d.d. 683563 |
| ©sextile Sun zodiac ... 624557 | ...square Herschel, con. 684663 |
| D conjunction \%, d.d.... 655057 | ...trine Herschel, d.d. 684963 |
| ...trine Herschel, con. 625757 | D square Venus, con.... 70464 |
| ...sextile Moon, mundo 63 o 57 | ...biquintile Sun, con... 702764 |
| Asc. oppo. Venus, mun. 63125710 | $\bigcirc$ Obiquintile Moon, d.d. 702764 |
| (0) sesquisquare \%, zod. $633^{8} 5^{8}$ | Part of Fort. trine D...7033 65 |
| ...semisquare f , con.... $64105^{8}$ | O sesquisq. Venus, d.d. 704965 |
| Part of Fort. parallel h 642058 II | .. sextule Saturn, d.d. .. 705165 |
| D opposition \%, con. ${ }^{\text {c }} 642659$ | D SaHerschel, d.d. ... 7138 |
| ...parallel Jupiter, d.d. 643059 | ...square Mars, con. ... 7158 |
| Asc. sesquisq. \%, zod. 644459 | Asc. sesquisq. 2 , zod... 7216 |
| Asc trine Saturn, zod. 645159 | Obiquintile Moon, zod. 724167 |
| Midheaven semisq. $\downarrow$... 645859 | Midheaven sextile § .. 725657 |
| O sesquisquare, D, zod. 652760 | Osextile Venus, con.... 74768 |
| $\ldots$...semisquare ${ }^{\text {a c i con. . . } 652960}$ | D parallel Jupiter, con. 743368 |
| Asc. sesquis. D, zod ... 654460 | O sextile Mercury, zod. 753770 |
| Oconjunct. 4, con. ... 655960 | ...trine Mars, zodiac ... 762570 |
| ...biquintile \%, con....... 655960 | ...trine Venus, zod....... 7727 |
| ...opposition 24 , zod. .. 66460 | ...oppo. Saturn, con. ... $7^{8} 4873$ |
| Asc. square 4 , zod...... 664608 |  |

## ERRATA.

PAGE.

31. -No. 26, from 25 to 40 degrees shoild be 25 to 30 degrees.
82.-In Table head line 3, Exalt $\Omega$ in II should be $\delta$ in II.
82.-In Table head line 7, Fall, ళ̧ in ho should be 4 in ho.
216.-Table, head line 11 , wo under +7 , should be $\Omega$.

221,-Exercises, line 7, ช, Ans. II deg. 19 min. Nortb, should be Ans. 11 deg. 9 min. North.
238.-Problem XLVII should be XLVIII.
239.-Example, line $4 \cdot 287^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ should be $387^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$.

271 .-Example, $\odot^{\prime}$ 's pole $55^{\circ} 16^{\prime}=0,95^{892}$ should be $0,095^{8} 52$.

A large Catalogue of New and Scarce Books' and Ephemeris 'Kon Astrology. \&c., will be forwarded, on receipt of two stamps fand address, by John Story, i59, Cemetery Road, Shbffield.

## Mathematical ons

## * Kistronomical

## Cables,

For the use of Students of Astro-Mathematics, Practical Astronomers, Astrologers, and Astro-Meteorologists, WITH AN

Introduction, containing an Explanation and use of the Tables.

"Natwre, ablhich is the timeresture of Gomi, and vevenls /linl to the wise, hides Him from the foolish."

Cinsivik.
$\square$
THIRD EDITION BY JOHN STORY, SHEFFIELD. 1902.

LONDON
Foulsham \& Co., \& Pilgrim Street, Lungate Ilill
JAS. NEVILLE, PRINTER, SUEYYIRIJ,

## TABLES

FOR

## Calculating TRativites.

## INTRODUCTION.

The ist Table is for converting Clock Time into equivalent Sidereal Time to find the true Fight Ascension of the Meridian perpetually. Add the amount opposite the required hour and minute of the Clock thereto, and the sum will be the Sidereal time since the previous noon ; to this add the Right Ascension of the Meridian, as given in Ephemeris for the month, and it will give the true Right Ascension on the Meridian.

Example,-Required the Right Ascension on the Meridian at 34 minutes past to o'clock at night, of January 27th, 1901,

| Right Ascension, at noon, Ephemeris 1901, January 27th Add the clock time Add for 10 hours And then add for the 34 minutes | $\begin{array}{rrr} h & m . & 5 . \\ 20 & 24 & 17 \\ 10 & 34 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 39 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| N.B.-When the Right Ascension, after adding, amounts to) more than 24 hours, as in this example,deduct the ) | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 0 & 2 \\ 24 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Right Ascension on the Meridian = | 702 |

The and Table is the Poles of the Houses from the Equator to 50 degrees of Latitude, and they are so simple that we need not sive any examples, only say that the first column shows the Poles Sf the first and 7 th houses, which are always the elevation of the pole, or latitude of the country; the second column shows the poles Sf the 3rd, 5 th, 9 th, and 11 th houses; and the third column the poles of the 2 nd, 6 th, 8 th and 12 th houses. If the latitude of the place be anywhere between an even degree you have only to equate Sor the proportionate plus over the equal degree.

For example, suppose a place of birth should be 52 degrees 15 minutes, find the ifference between 52 and 53 degrees; for 52 degrees the pole is 24 degrees 12 Finutes, and for 53 degrees 25 degrees 5 minutes, difference o degree 53 misutes: Ben say, by the Rule of Proportion, $60: 53:: 15: 13$, which add to the pole of

02 degrees 24 degrees 12 minutes, amount 24 degrees 25 minutes for the pole of the 11th and 5 th, 8 rd and 9 th houses, under 58 degrees 15 minutes North latitude. Or work by Proportional Logarithms, Problem 28 rd.

The third table is of incalculable worth in many problems; for instance, in finding the place, either in latitude, longitude, declination, right ascension, and so on, for any interval of time between the noons of any day throughout the whole year.

Example.-Required the Sun's place for 13th of March, 1849, at 20 hours 49 minutes.

Add together $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Time required } 20 \mathrm{~h} .46 \mathrm{~m}, \text { the D. Log. ......... } 00629 \\ \text { Change of longitude in } 24 \text { hours, } 1 \text { degree Log, } 1.8802\end{array}\right.$
Proportional part $20 \mathrm{~h} .46 \mathrm{~m} . \quad 0^{\circ} 59^{\prime}=\overline{1.4431}$
Sol's longitude preceding noon 21 T 50
Sol's place 46 m . past 8h. A.M., March $18 \mathrm{th}=\overline{22 \quad 43}$
Obsarve.-These Diurnal Logarithms will do for any number of degrees up to 24 the same as the following Proportional Logarithm.

Table 4th is for turning degrees and minutes into time, and the contrary. For instance, 4 degrees of an arc equal to 16 minutes of time; or, 4 minutes equal to 16 seconds of time. The Table is very simple, and needs no further examples.

Table 5th is for deducing Longitude and Latitude from the given Right Ascension and Declination of the Planets, Fixed Stars, and Comets, as given in the Nautical Almanack. In this Table the Obliquity of the Ecliptic is assumed $=23^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$. and in most cases the difference that is caused by variations in the obliquity may be neglected; but when requisite, the changes may be thus allowed ior; take the tenth of the difference of two consecutive terms, subtract 16 from it, the remainder will be the variation produced byan augmentation of $173^{\prime \prime} 6^{\prime \prime \prime}$ upon theobliquity of the ecliptic. If this quantity be diminished by its 25 th part, and the remainder multiplied by 0.6 , we shall have the variation that corresponds to an argumentation of $100^{\prime}$ to the obliquity of the ecliptic. The logarithm of the fractions are increased by 10, agreeably to the ordinary usage in Tonometrical tables. The first argument $0^{\circ} 00$, is, therefore, really -10 . Also; at the commencement, the variations of log. A being aimost equal to the increments of the argument, the diff. between those two quantities is given in the two columns of the first page of the table. which are headed Ar. Diff. arithmetical comp, of the diff

The Argument of this table is $=\log$. Rt. Ascens. $+\log$. cot. declin. \% with this argument we take log. A. and log. B., and thus-

Log. Tan, Longitude $=$ Log. tan. Rt. Acs. $+\log$. A.
Log. Sine Latitude $=$ Log. Sin. Declin. + log. B.
But to be more plain, excluding "Axiums," and all other ums, we institute the more philosophic rules, more philosophic because better understood than all the abbreviated symbols given in Algebraical jargon.

## When the Right Ascension is between o hours and 6 hours, or between 12 and 18 hours.

Rule.-For the longitude-Add together the sine of the body's Right Ascension, when turned into degrees and minutes, and the cotangent of its Declination, and the sum will be the Argument A, which argument add to the tangent of Right Ascension, and the sum will be the tangent of the Longitude required.

For the latitude-Add together the sine of the body's Declination and the argument of $\log B$, and the sum will be the sine of the Planet's Latitude required.
Ist N.B.-If the. R.A. be North and the Declination South, read the argu ments from the bottom of the page.
and N.B.- When the Argument does not exceed a 36 the Latitude of a Planet is of the same narae as the declination.

Example. What is the longitude and latitude of Neptune on the ist of Jan, 1901, whose R.A. is 5 h .49 m . I4s., equal to $87^{\circ} 18.5^{\prime}$, and declination $22^{\circ} 10 \quad 75^{\prime}$ N. ?
R. Asc. $87^{\circ} 18 \cdot 5^{\prime}$ sine 999952

Declin. $22^{\circ} 10.75^{\prime}$ cota. 10 $389^{\circ} 9$
Arg. A. $0.03335=0.38921$

Tang R. Asc. $11 \times 32778$
Argum. A. 0.03335
27 Il $30=1136113$

## Latitude.

Sine of Neptune's declination $22^{\circ}$ 10' $75^{\prime}=9^{\prime} 57692$
Arg. of log. B 876118
Sine of latitude $1^{2} S, 15^{\prime}=8.33810$

When the Right Ascension is between 6 and 12 hotrs, or between 18 and 24 hours.
Rule.-Proceed as in last Rule, but instead of Sine take Co-sine of Right Ascension, Cotangent as in the last in the declination, and instead of the results being Tangent take Cotangent for the Longitude required.

Example.-What is the longitude and latitude of Jupiter on the 3 rst of January, 1gor, whose Right Ascension is 18 h . $11 \mathrm{~m} .1^{\prime} 51 \mathrm{~s}$. and Declination $23^{\circ} 94^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. ?

Right Asc. $2^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 4^{\prime}$ Cosine 9.99950
Declination $23^{\circ} 94^{\prime}$ Cotang. 1036885

$$
\text { Arg. A. is } 0.03656=\overline{0.36835}
$$

Cot. R.A. 11 3174t
Arg. A. 0003656
2 \& $32=11 \cdot 35397$

Sine of Jupiter's declination $=9.59467$
Arg. of Log. B. $=8.07662$
Sine of Jupiter's Lat, o $N_{k} 16=767129$

When the Arguments do not fall at the equal number of Argument, take the difference between the number more and number less than the required, multiply that difference by the other figures in the Argument, and divide by 1000, and that result add or subtract as the Argument is increasing or decreasing.

Example.-In finding the Argument A. in the above example, we find the Argument A. 0.36835 , now under 0.36 we find 0.32787 , and opposite 0.37 wo find 7 o.03630 the difference is 0.00157. which, multiply by 835, which are the next three figures of decimals, and divide by 1000 , and the quotient is 0.0013 s , subtracted from 0.03787 , as the Argument is decreasing, and the true Argument of 0.36835 is 0.03656 .

## When the Right Ascousion is North aud the Declination South or vice versa.

Rule.-For the Longitude,-Add together the sine of the Planet's Right Ascension-when reduced from time into degrees and minutes by Table IV.-and the cotangent of Declination, and the Sum will be the Argument A, which Argument add to the tangent of Right Asc., and the sum will be the tangent of the Longitude required.

N B.-The Argument is read from the bottom of the page.
For the Latitude,-Add together the sine of the Planet's Declination and the Argument of Log. B, and the sum will be the sine of the Planet's Latitude required.
What are the longitude and latitude of Mercury on 16th April, 1gor?
The R.A. being $2^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ and the Dec, $x^{\circ} 58$ S.


> Sine dec. 8.53552
> Arg. B. 0.12614
> Sin. $2^{\circ} 3^{8}$ S. 8.66166

To find the Geocentric Latitude of the Planets. Rule,-Add the log. of the Planet's Rad. Vect. to the tang. of its Heliocentric latitude, from which subtract the log. of the Planet's true distance from the Earth, and the remainder will be the tang. of the Planet's Geocentric latitude.

What is the latitude of Neptune ist January, 190r?

This Table will also abbreviate the calculation of a correct Horoscope for any latitude by trigonometry.

Rule 1.-Add the co-sine of the oblique Ascension of the cusp of the house to the cotangent of the pole of the house, and the sum is the Log. of Argument A. To this Log. Arg. A. add the cotangent of the Oblique Ascension of the pole of the house, and the sum is the cotangent of the cusp of the house, or that point of the ecliptic which is cut by the cusp.

Rule 2.-When the Oblique Ascension falls in $\gamma, \gamma$, or $\pi$, or in $v_{5}, y m$, or $\cdots$, the Argument is found from the bottom of the page, and the Argument is taken from the first point of $\gamma$.

Example, - What point of the Ecliptic ascends whose cusp is $31^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$, and the pole of the house $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ ?

The co-sine of Obl. Asc. of the Ascendent $=31^{\circ} 8^{\prime}=9.93246$
The cotangent of the Pole of the Ascen. $5^{1} \quad 32=990009$
This gives the Argument $\quad 9,52205=9 \cdot 83255$ The cotangent of Obl. Asc. of Ascen. $=31^{\circ} 8^{\prime}=10^{\circ} 21894$

This cotangent gives 61 $9=974099$

Mark well.-The Ob. Asc. of $r$, $\gamma$, and II are found the same as the Ob. As. of $\approx$, $M$, and 7 , only taking the last signs from the first point of Libra instead of Aries in the former.

Rule 3.-When the Oblique Ascension is more than 90 degrees we subtract it from 180, and then, instead of reading Argument A from the bottom, read from the rop, and proceed as in Rule 1 .

Rule 4.-When the Oblique Ascension is in छ, $\Omega$, or 歽, subtract its Oblique Ascension from 180, and then proceed; but if in the opposite signs subtract from 360 , and then proceed as Rule 1.

Example.-What point of the Ecliptic ascends whose cusp is $125^{\circ} 3^{8^{\prime}}$ in latitude $53^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ ?

The Oblique Aecomsion is more than go degrees, therefore we subtract its ObV . Asc. from $180^{\circ}$ and $54^{\circ} 3 a^{\prime}$ its Obl, Asc. from the first polat of Libra remains.

Argument A. $0.25973=8.66546$
Add the cotang of $5422=9.85540$
Cutangent $38^{\circ} \quad 8^{\prime}=10 \cdot 10518$

This $38^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$ must be taken from 180, as the Oblique Ascension is taken from $\hat{\Delta}$ and the remainder is $14^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$, and reckoning 30 degrees for each sign, we have $21^{\circ} \Omega 52^{\prime}$ for the ascendent. Or if, instead of taking the cotangeat we take the tangent of the above results, we shall have the same $51^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$ beyo 90 degrees, as the Oblique Ascension is between 90 and 180 degrees, according to Rule \&, page 311, of the Astronomical Tables. See also paragraph" 36 of those Problems.

Table V. may be applied to the Astronomical Problems 24, 32, 75, 88, and many others in Astronomy.

Use of Table VI. Proportional Logarithms. This Table is chiefly used for facilitating the method of finding any proportional number. The Table is very useful in calculations where sexagesimal divisions are employed. In finding a proportional number we have only to find the Arith. Comp. of the first term, then add it to the 2nd and $3^{\text {rd }}$ terms, and the sum will be the Log. for the Answer.

Use of Table VII.-Contains the logarithmic sines, cosines, tangents, and cotangents for each degree and minute of the quadrant in the usual way. This Table is so frequently referred to that we need not give any examples, being so simply understood. Sultice it to say, that the degrees are numbered at the top of the Table in a direct order, from $0^{\circ}$ to $44^{\circ}$ and, at the bottom of the Table in a retrograde order, from $45^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$. The minutes are contained in two of the marginal columns. The minutes in the left-hand column belong to the degree at the top of the page, and those in the right-hand column belong to the degree at the bottom.

Use of Table VIII, is for easily obtaining the Oblique places of Planets for the latitude of Sheffield.

[^4]IThe Ascensionai Dlfference is $35 \quad 47$
As $I I$ is in the.first 6 signs I add th A.R. $88 \quad 22$
See Problem 93. The Oblique Des. of 28 口 $30=124 \quad 9$
Table IX. contains Sexagenary Tables, serving to multiply, divide, and find out the Proportional Parts for any number under 60 , very useful where all time is connected with hourly motion.

Example.-If $60^{\circ}$ give $24^{\circ}$, what will 16 require?
1 look for the column headed 16 , and find it gives $6^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$,
This Table is so simple that I need not give any examples. They are nearly allied in use and utility to the "Proportional Logarithms."

Table X, contains the exact Latitude and Longitude (in Time) from Greenwich, very useful for finding the Latitude of the place of Birth, and the Latitude and Longitude of any other adjacent place to those named in the List of Latitude. A minute of Latitude is equal to about a mile Geographical.

For example, Sheffield is 53 N. 35 latitude, and Rotherham is about 5 miles North of Sheffield (although it is 6 miles N.E. but not more than 5 miles direct North). I shonld add the 5 miles, or 5 minutes of a degree to 53 N 25 , and the amount is 53 N .30 , the latitude for Rotherham.

Table XI. shows the difference in Time for every Ten English Miles East or West throughout Great Britain. Explanation. To find the exact Longitude, or Difference in Time, between Greenwich and any other place in Britain obtain the number of miles the given place is east or west from any town in Table X. ; then refer to the number of seconds of difference of Time in Table XI. in ten English miles in the Latitude nearest to that of the town so found; record the number of seconds in the distance of the given place, and $A D D$ the amount, if the town be to the east, or subtract if the town be to the west, in west Longitude, and the contrary if in cast Longitude.
Eaxmple.-Find the difference of Time between Doncaster and Greenwich. Doncaster lies in'about Latitude $53^{\circ} \mathrm{N}, 30$, and is about 17 miles east of Sheffield Then, as 10 miles in that latitude give 59 seconds. 17 miles by Proportional Legarithms give 100 seconds, or 1 minute 40 seconds, which subtract from the longitude of Sheffield, 6 m .0 s ., and you have 4 m . 20s. for the longitude, or " Difference of Time," between Doncaster and Greenwich.

Table XII. is for finding the Right Ascension of a Planet or Star, for which enter the left-hand column of the Table, and under the sign and degree of latitude at the top of the columns, and in the angle of meeting is the Right Ascension required.

[^5]Example 2.-Suppose a pianet is in $28 \approx 6$ with 2 degrees 24 minutes Sonth Iatitude, what is its Right Ascension?

Here $2 R^{\circ}$ give, under $3^{\circ}$ of latitude, $205^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$, and I perceive that the R.A. has moved 67 minutes from 28 to 29 degrees of Libra. Then if $6 ; 0$ give 57 , what will 8 , the odd minutes give ? Ans. -6 to which I add $205^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$ amount to $205^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$ for the exact $28 \Rightarrow 6$ of 2 degrees South latitude; but we want for 24 minutes more. and I find between 2 and 8 degrees latitudc, the difference is less 22 minutes. Then say, if 60 give 22, what will 24 require? Ans. $-!$ minutes, and as the Right Ascension decreases as the latitude increases, we subtract the 9 minutes from $205^{\circ}$ $22^{\prime}$ and leaves $205^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$ for the Right Ascension of $28 \approx 5$ with $2^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$ south latitude. Study well Problem 85 of the Arcana. (Page 227).

Table XIII. is for finding the Declination of a Star, according to its place in degrees and minutes in the signs, with any particular latitude up to 6 degrees.

This Table will also be found nearer correct tian oepending on the Declinations which are given in the general Ephemeres, which are "Apparent Declinations."

Example 1.-- What is the declination of a planet in 27 degrees of $\Omega$ with $4^{\circ}$ north latitude? Enter the column at 27 degrees and you will find at the common angle of meeting $12^{3} 33^{\prime}$, the declination required.

Example 2.- What is the declination of $12^{\circ}$ of Taurus, south latitude $4^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ ? I find under 4 degrees of latitude and opposite $12^{\circ}$ of longitude $11^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$, for the odd 20 minutes take the difference bet iveen the columns 4 and $\bar{o}$ which amounts to 57 . Then say, if 60 give 57 what will 20 give? Ans. $-19^{3}$, which add to $11^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ make $11^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$.

The latitudes in these Tables go only to 6 degrees, which is the utmost any planet goes, except Venus and Mars sometimes. When these happen, you must perceive what difference of Declination one degree of latitude creates opposite to the longitude required. For example, suppose Venus be in $20^{\circ}$ of Virgo, with $7^{\circ}$ of north latitude, required the difference between $5^{\circ}$ and $6^{\circ}$ opposite $20^{\circ}$ of Virgo, which difference is $55^{\prime}$. I subtract this from the Declination of $6^{\circ}$, namely, $9^{\circ} 29^{\prime}$, the difference is $8^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$ for $7^{\circ}$. latitude in $20^{\circ}$ of Virgo

Caution.-Care must be taken not to confuse the Latitudes and Declinations by taking the Table of South for North Latitude and vice versa, as is common among young beginners, and if this mistake be avoided, there is none other can happen. Each page serves for 8 signs, 4 of them South, and 4 of them North, reading both downwards and upwards; but the common angles of meeting for the Latitudes are the same.

The junction of the different declinations where the North ends and the South begins, is marked across the page by black lines, and should the fractional parts so happen as to be one part North and the other South, and vice versa, they must both be added; the sum of these is called the difference, from which find the proportional parts for the minutes, and if they are less than the first angle's declination, subtract them from it.

Example-What is the declination of a star in 9 degrees 10 minutes of Libra with 4 degrees north latitude? In the angle of meeting opposite 9 degrees is $0^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ north declination, and opposite $10^{\circ}$ is $0^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ south declination, these added make 24, which is called the difference. If 60 minutes of longitude give 24 minutes what will the odd 10 minutes give ? Ans.- 4 minutes; which being less than the first angle's declination, 6 minutes, subtract 4 from 6 and the remainder is the true declination of $0^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$ north. Had the number found been greater than the first angle's declination, the latter must have been subtracted from it ; the remainder would have been the true declination south.
Exampte.-Suppose the longitude to be $9^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ of Libra, with 4 degrees north latitude, what is its declination? Proceed as before described-the fourth term found for the odd 40 minutes is 16 minutes, which being greateer than the 6 min utes found in the common angle the latter 6 minutes must be subtracted from it, and the remainder is the true declination $0^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ south.
Table XIV. contains the Ascensional Difference, for finding the Oblique Ascension and Oblique Descension of the Planets, from any Latitude or Polar Elevation, from I degree to 60 degrees.

Example.-Take the declination of the star or place of the Ecliptic, and enter the Table of the Ascensional Difference under the pole of the Planet, or Place of Birth, as occasion may require, and in the common angle of meeting will be found the Ascensional Difference.

Example 1.-If a star, or any part of the Ecliptic, has 16 degrees of Declination in the latitude of 53 degrees, what will be its Ascensional Difference? Look in the first column for 16 degrees, and in the next column-on the top of which is the Pole's elevation, 53 degrees-will be found 22 degrees 22 minutes for the Ascensional Difference.

Example 2.-If a star has 19 degrees 20 minutes declination in the latitude of London $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$, what is the Ascensional Difference? In the common angle of meeting 19 degrees and 51 degrees, we find, as before, 25 degrees 10 minutes, and for the remaining 20 minutes of declination say, if $60^{\prime}$ give $1^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$, or 93 minutesthe difference between the declination for 19 degrees and 20 minutes-what will 20 minutes give? Ans.- 81 minutes-which add to the 25 degrees 10 minutes, and the amount is $25^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$. There yet remains 32 minutes difference in the pole's elevation. We therefore say, if $60^{\circ}$ give $59^{\prime}$ what will 32 minutes give? Ans.81 minutes-which add to the $25^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$ make the Ascensional Difference complete $26^{\circ} 12$.
A great portion of these Tables may be worked or equated mentally, or by Sexagenary Tables.


I should recommend students to find the Ascensional Difference for the Latitudes of the Place of Birth, and the Poles of the Sun and Moon, for every nativity which they calculate, and which may be easily done by the Sexagenary Tables. Then, by that means, the Oblique Ascensions, and the Semiarcs are much facilitated. See the Tables which follow the Table of Declinations.

On some occasions the Moon's Declination will exceed 28, the limits of the Table of Ascensional Difference; but the difference between $27^{\circ}$ and $28^{\circ}$ being found, and the proportion allowed for the next degree, will give the Ascensional Difference of the Moon sufficiently near.

Exumple. - What is the Ascensional Difference of the Moon when $28^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$ north Declination in latitude $53^{\circ}$ ? The difference between $27^{\circ}$ and $28^{\circ}$ of Declination is $2^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$, or 140 minutes. Look in the Sexagenary Table for 140 minutes, or $3^{\circ} 90^{\prime}$, and in the common angle of meeting at 16 is the Answer, 37 m ,
which, added to $44^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$, the Ascensional Difference, for $28^{\circ}$ Declination give the Ascensional Difference required; namely, $45^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$

The Tables of Houses are very simply understood. You have only need to work as under Table I. to find the Right Ascension of the Midheaven or Meridian ; when found, look in the column headed "Time from Noon," and proceed on the columns horizontally, and you will have the degrees occupying the six eastern houses, and the opposite signs must be placed on the six western houses.

Table XV. is a " Table of Houses " for the Latitude of 53 degs. North, which will serve for all England, especially for Horary Astrology. I have given the use of Table of Houses in Problem XXV.; but to make the explanations complete-

Suppose a child be born December 25th, 1901, at 4 h . 10 m . afternoon, at Nottingham, which is 53 degrees North latitude, wat is the face of the heavens ?

> Example.-The Sun's R.A. at noon, 25th December, is 181313
> Time elapsed since noon is 410 u
> According to Table I. this 4 h .10 m . give R.A. add $0 \quad 0 \quad 41$

At 4 h .10 m . P.M., December 25th, 1901, the R.A. of M.C. is $22.35 \overline{5} t$
The longitude answering to this in the Tables is nearly 4 degrees of $x$ on the cusp of the 10 th; 8 degrees of $\gamma$ on the 11 th house; 27 degrees of $૪$ on the 12th cusp and $9^{\circ} \oplus 34^{\prime}$ on the Ascendant; 25 degrees oferon the 2 nd house; and 12 degrees of son the 3rd cusp-and the same degrees must be placed on the opposite house with the opposite signs.
'Table XVI. is for reducing Minutes and Seconds of Time into Degrees and Minutes of Longitude, which will be a ready Table for finding the Longitude of any place from Greenwich by having the difference of time given.

For example, Sheffield is 6 m behind Greenwich, and the clocks at Shefheld to be correct must be 6 m behind Greenwich to be correct Solar Time.- Then I look in Table XVI. and find 6 minutes of Time give $1^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, which is the longitude west of Sheffield from Greenwich. The table is so simple that we need no other example. The Student must well understand the Rules.

## TABLE 1.

To convert Clock Time into equivalent Sidereal Time to find the true Right Ascension of the Meridian perpetually.

| Clock Time. | Sidereal Time to add | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Clock } \\ & \text { Time } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Sidereal <br> Time to add | Clock Time. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sidereal } \\ & \text { Time } \\ & \text { to adld. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hour. | min. sec. | hour. | min. sec, | min. | sec. |
| 1 | $0 \quad 10$ | 18 | 28 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 | 020 | 14 | 218 | 10 | 2 |
| 8 | 080 | 15 | $2 \quad 28$ | 16 | 8 |
| 4 | 089 | 16 | 288 | 22 | 4 |
| 5 | 049 | 17 | 248 | 28 | 5 |
| 6 | 059 | 18 | 257 | 34 | 6 |
| 7 | 19 | 19 | 87 | 40 | 7 |
| 8 | 119 | 20 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 17\end{array}$ | 46 | 8 |
| 9 | 129 | 21 | 827 | 52 | 9 |
| 10 | 189 | 22 | 887 | 58 | 10 |
| 11 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 48\end{array}$ | 23 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 47\end{array}$ | 60 | 10 |
| 12 | 158 | 24 | $3 \quad 57$ |  |  |

TABLE II.
Of the Poles of the Houses from the Equator to 60 degrees of Latitude.

|  | Pole of $11 \& 5$ 3 \& 9 <br> Houses. | Pole of $12 \& 6$, $2 \& 8$ Houses. |  | Pole of 11 \& 5 , 3 \& 9 Houses, | Pole of 12 \& 6, $2 \& 8$ Houses. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { 会 } \end{aligned}$ | Pole of 11 \& 5, $3 \& 9$ Houses. | Pole of 12 \& 6, $2 \& 8$ Houses. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tat. | de. $m$. | de. $m$. | lat. | de. $m$. | de. $m$. | lat. | de. $m$. | de. m. |
| 1 | 020 | 040 | 22 | 742 | 15 | 48 | 1742 | 8217 |
| 2 | 040 | 120 | 23 | 86 | $15 \quad 51$ | 44 | 1819 | 8814 |
| 8 | 10 | 20 | 24 | 829 | 1685 | 45 | 1857 | 8411 |
| 4 | 120 | 240 | 25 | 853 | 1720 | 46 | 1987 | 8510 |
| 5 | 140 | 821 | 26 | 918 | $18 \quad 5$ | 47 | 2019 | 3610 |
| 0 | 21 | 41 | 27 | 948 | 1851 | 48 | 212 | 8710 |
| 7 | 221 | 441 | 28 | 108 | 1987 | 49 | 2146 | 8812 |
| 8 | 241 | 521 | 29 | 1084 | 2028 | 50 | 2288 | 4915 |
| 9 | $8 \quad 2$ | 02 | 80 | 110 | 2110 | 51 | 2321 | 4019 |
| 10 | 322 | 642 | 31 | 1126 | 2157 | London | 2848 | $40 \quad 58$ |
| 11 | 348 | 728 | 82 | 11 54 | 2246 | 52 | 2412 | 4124 |
| 12 | 44 | 84 | 38 | 1222 | 2895 | 53 | $25 \quad 5$ | 4290 |
| 18 | 421 | 845 | 84 | 1250 | 2428 | Shemeld | 25.8 | 4259 |
| 14 | 446 | 927 | 85 | 119 | 2518 | 54 | 261 | 4839 |
| 15 | 57 | 108 | 86 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 49\end{array}$ | 264 | 55 | 2059 | 4448 |
| 16 | 528 | 1050 | 37 | 1419 | 2655 | 56 | $28 \quad 1$ | 4559 |
| 17 | 550 | 1182 | 88 | i4 5 | 2746 | 57 | 296 | 4712 |
| 18 | 612 | 1215 | 39 | 1523 | 2839 | 58 | 8015 | 4827 |
| 19 | 684 | 1257 | 40 | 1556 | 2982 | 50 | 8129 | $49 \quad 44$ |
| 20 | $6 \quad 57$ | 1340 | 41 | 1680 | 3026 | 60 | 8248 | 514 |
| 21 | 719 | 1248 | 42 | 175 | 8121 |  |  |  |


| 霛 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Hokr. } \\ 0 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Howr. } \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hrs. } \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $7$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Hrs} . \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frs. } \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} H r s \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 8,158 | 1.3802 | ${ }^{1,0792}$ | ${ }^{2031}$ | ${ }^{7781} 68$ | 6812 0798 | $\begin{array}{r} 6021 \\ 09 \end{array}$ | $5851$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4771 \\ 62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ |  | 88 |
|  | 8,158 | ${ }^{.87}$ | . 0756 | $\begin{array}{r} 07 \\ 8988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6798 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 09 \\ 5097 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8795 \\ 88 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 2,857 | ${ }_{\text {, }}^{\text {, } 8500}$ | ,0728 | $\begin{array}{r} 8988 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | 28 | 84 | 6897 | 20 | 44 | 86 | 8 |  |
| 4 | ,6568 | .8522 | ,0649 | 85 | 10 | 65 | 78 | 10 | 35 | 28 | 78 |  |
|  | 2,4594 | 1,3454 | 1,0614 | 8912 | 7892 | 6741 | 6961 | 5300 | 4726 | 4420 | 3766 | 8855 |
| 0 | ,3902 | ,3888 | ,0580 | 8888 | 74 | 26 | 49 | 5289 | 17 | 12 | 59 | 49 |
| 7 | ,8138 | , 8328 | . 0546 | 65 | 57 | 8 | 7 | 79 | 08 | 04 | 52 |  |
| 8 | ;2553 | , 3258 | . 0511 | 42 | 39 | 6698 | 25 | 69 | 46 | 4196 | 45 | ${ }^{86}$ |
|  | :2041 | ,8195 | . 0478 | 19 | ${ }^{22}$ | 4 |  | ${ }^{69}$ | 90 | 88 | 38 | 29 |
| 10 | 2,1584 | 1,8193 | 1,014 | 8796 | 7604 | 6670 | 5902 | 5249 | 4682 | 4180 | 980 | ${ }_{16} 328$ |
| 11 | , 1170 | ,8071 | ,0411 | 73 | 7587 | 56 | 5890 | ${ }_{9}^{89}$ | 78 | 72 | ${ }^{28}$ | 16 |
| 12 | . 0792 | ,3010 | ,0978 | 51 | 70 | 42 | 78 | 29 | 4 |  | 16 | 0 |
| 18 | .0444 | . 28950 | , 0.0345 | 28 | 35 | 8 | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 09 \end{aligned}$ | 46 |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1.9823 | 1.2893 | 1,028 | 3688 | 7518 | 6600 | 5848 | 5199 | 4638 | 1141 | 895 | 3291 |
| 16 | , 9548 | ,2775 | ,0248 | -1 | 01 | 6587 | 82 | 99 | 29 | 38 | 88 | 84 |
| 17 | ,9279 | ,2719 | ,0916 | 39 | 7484 | 78 | 20 | 79 |  | 25 | 1 | 8 |
| 18 | , 9031 | ,2663 | ,0185 | 17 |  | 59 | 09 | 69 | 11 | 17 | 74 | 1 |
| 19 | . 87915 | ,2607 | . 0154 | 8595 |  |  | 5797 |  | 08 |  | ${ }^{87}$ |  |
| 20 | 1,8573 | ,255̇3 | 1,0122 | 8578 | 7434 | 6532 | 5786 | 6149 | 4594 | 4102 | 8 | 58 |
| 21 | , 8361 | . 2499 | ,0091 | 59 | 17 | 19 | 74 |  |  | 4094 | 88 | 52 |
| 22 | . 8159 | ,2445 | ,0061 | 80 | 01 | - | 68 | 29 | 7 |  | 46 | 46 |
| 25 | . 7966 | . 2393 | ,0080 | 09 | 7884 | 6492 | 58 | 20 |  |  |  | 9 |
| 24 | . 7782 | ,2341 | 1,0000 | 387 |  | 78 | 40 | 10 | ${ }_{5}^{59}$ | 71 | 5 | 3 |
| 25 | 1,700 | 1,2289 | 0.9970 | 8466 | 7851 | 6465 | 5729 | 5100 | 4551 | 68 | 3625 | 7 |
| 26 | . 7434 | . 2239 | . 9940 | 45 |  | 51 | 18 | 5090 | 2 |  | 18 | 0 |
| 27 | ,7270 | .2188 | ,9910 | 24 |  | 88 | 06 | 81 |  |  | 11 | 4 |
| 28 | . 7112 | ,2189 | ,9881 | 08 | 9 | 5 | 5696 | 71 | 18 | 0 | 97 | 8 |
| 29 | . 6960 | ,2090 | ,9852 | 838.2 | 7286 | 12 | 84 | 61 |  |  | 97 | 01 |
| 3 | 1,6812 | 1,2011 | 0,9623 | 8861 | 7270 | 6398 | 5673 | 5051 | 4508 | 4035 | 59 | 3195 |
| 81 | .6670 | ,1993 | ,9794 | 41 |  | 86 | 62 |  | 4499 |  | 88 | 89 |
| 32 | . 6532 | . 1946 | . 9765 | 23 |  | 72 | 51 | 32 | 91 | 10 | 77 | 3 |
|  | ,6398 | . 1899 | . 9737 | (00 |  |  | 40 |  | 82 | 02 |  | 6 |
| 84 88 | , 628148 | ${ }_{1}^{.18506}$ | 0,988 | 8279 8259 | 7190 | 6838 | 5618 |  | 4466 | ${ }_{8987}^{8996}$ |  |  |
| 86 | ${ }^{\text {, } 00211}$ | ${ }^{\text {1,1761 }}$ | ,9652 | 39 | 74 | 20 | 07 | 4994 | 57 | 79 | 49 | 57 |
| 3 | . 5902 | . 1716 | . 8025 | 19 | 59 | 07 | 5596 | 84 | 49 | 72 | 42 | 61 |
| 88 | . 5786 | . 1671 | ,9597 | 8199 |  | 6294 | 85 | 76 | 40 |  | ${ }^{35}$ | 45 |
| 39 | , 5678 | , 1627 | ,9870 | 78 | 28 | 82 | 74 | 5 | 32 | a | 99 | 89 |
| 40 | 1,56 | 1,1584 | 0,9542 | 8159 | 7112 | 6269 | 5568 | 4956 | 424 | 8948 | 22 | 83 |
| 41 | , 5456 | ,1640 | . 9515 | 10 | 7097 | 6 | 58 | 47 | 15 | 42 | 15 | 28 |
| 48 | ,6851 | , 1498 | ,9488 | , | 81 | 48 | 41 | 87 | 9 | 84 | 08 |  |
| 18 | , 6249 | . 1455 | . 9462 | 01 | 66 | 81 | 81 | 28 | 4899 | 18 | 95 | 4 |
| 45 | 1.6051 | , 1.1818 | ${ }^{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{0 . 9 4 0 9}$ | ${ }_{8062}^{8081}$ | 7035 | ${ }_{6218}^{18}$ | 5509 | 4909 | ${ }_{488}^{90}$ | 8912 | - 34985 |  |
| 46 | ${ }^{\text {- }}$, 4956 | , 1831 | ,9888 | 48 | 20 | 6193 | 5498 | 00 | 74 | 05 | 81 | 3096 |
| 47 | , 4883 | . 1290 | ,9356 | 23 | 05 | 50 | 88 | 4890 | 5 | 8897 | 75 | 89 |
| 48 | . 4771 | . 1249 | ,9830 | 05 | 6990 | 68 | 77 |  | 57 |  | 88 | 83 |
| 49 | ,4682 | ,1209 | ,9305 | 7985 | 75 | 55 | 66 | 72 | 49 | 82 | ${ }^{61}$ | \%? |
| 50 | 1,4594 | 1,1170 | 0,9279 | 7966 | 6960 | 6143 | 5456 | 4863 | 4841 | 8875 | 8455 | 71 |
| 51 | ,4508 | , 1130 | .9254 | 47 | ${ }^{45}$ | ${ }^{31}$ | 45 | 58 | 88 |  | 48 | 65 |
| 52 | . 4424 | , 1091 | ,9228 | 29 | 80 | 18 | 85 | 44 | 34 | B0 | 41 | 59 |
| 59 | , 4841 | ,1053 | , 9203 | 10 | 15 | 06 | 24 | 38 | 16 | A | 85 | 53 |
| 54 | , 4260 | , 1015 | ,9178 | 7891 | 00 | 6094 | 14 | 26 | 08 | 46 | 28 | 47 |
| 55 | 1,4180 | 1,0977 | 0,9153 | 878 | 6885 | 6081 | 5403 | 4817 | 4800 | 888 | 3421 |  |
| 56 | . 4103 | 389 | , 9128 |  | 71 | 69 | 6398 | 08 | 4298 | 81 | 15 | 86 |
| ${ }^{67}$ | ,4035 | .0902 | . 9104 | 36 | ${ }_{41}^{56}$ | 57 <br> 45 | 82 72 | 4799 <br> 89 | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | 24 17 | 01 | 28 22 |
| 68 <br> 69 | . 889 | ${ }^{.08928}$ |  |  |  | 45 33 | ${ }_{61} 6$ | ${ }_{80} 8$ | 7 | 09 | 3395 | 6 |

TABLE III．（Coht．）－Diurnal Logarithms．

|  | Min． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 |
|  | $\cdots$ |
|  | 風 |
|  | ๒ |
|  | 宜 |
|  | ص会 |
|  | $\cdots$ |
|  | $\cdots \underset{\sim}{*}$ |
|  | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | 皆 気 |
|  | 成染 |
|  | Nos |



For Deducing Longitude and Latitude from Right A scension and Declination.

| Arg. | Log. A. | Log. B. |  | Arg. | Log. A. | Log. B, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{0.00}$ | 9.59985 | 9.96256 | $\overline{10.00}$ | $\overline{8.88}$ | $\overline{1.24321}$ | 9.95801 | 1.62 |
| 1.00 | 8.59983 | 56 | 9.00 | 39 | 23378 | 791 | 61 |
| 200 | 759983 | 56 | 8.00 | 8.40 | 1.22428 | 9.95781 | 160 |
| 8.00 | 6.50983 | 56 | 7.00 | 41 | 21483 | 70 | 59 |
| 400 | 559988 | 56 | 6.00 | 42 | 20540 | 5 | 58 |
| 500 | 469984 | 56 | 5.00 | 48 | 19598 | 46 | 67 |
| 6.00 | 8.69998 | 54 | 4.00 | 44 | 18657 | 85 | 56 |
| 7.00 | 2.60083 | 37 | 8.00 | 8.45 | 1.17717 | 9.95724 | 1.65 |
| 10 | 50109 | 82 | 2.90 | 46 | 16779 | 10 | 54 |
| 20 | 40141 | 26 | 80 | . 47 | 15848 | 697 | 58 |
| 30 | 30182 | 18 | 70 | 48 | 14906 | 84 | 52 |
| 40 | 20234 | 08 | 60 | 49 | 1397: | 71 | 51 |
| 750 | 210298 | 9.96196 | 2.50 | 8.50 | 1.13039 | 995657 | 1.50 |
| 60 | 00379 | 81 | 40 | 51 | 12108 | 48 | 49 |
| 70 | 190482 | 61 | 30 | 52 | 11178 | 28 | 48 |
| 80 | 80610 | 37 | 20 | 53 | 10259 | 18 | 47 |
| 90 | 70771 | 06 | 10 | 54 | 09322 | 598 | 46 |
| 8.00 | 1.60973 | 9.96067 | 2.00 | 8,55 | 1.08397 | 9.95682 | 1.45 |
| 8,01 | 59996 | 62 | 1.99 | 56 | 07474 | 66 | 44 |
| 02 | 55019 | 58 | 98 | 57 | 06552 | 60 | 48 |
| 03 | 58018 | 53 | 97 | 58 | 05631 | 88 | 42 |
| 04 | 57067 | 48 | 96 | 69 | 04718 | 16 | 41 |
| 8.05 | 1.56092 | 9.96044 | 1.95 | 8.60 | 1.03796 | 9.95499 | 1.40 |
| 06 | 55118 | 39 | 94 | 61 | 02881 | 81 | 39 |
| 07 | 64144 | 84 | 98 | 62 | 01968 | 68 | 38 |
| 08 | 53171 | 28 | 92 | 68 | 01056 | 44 | 37 |
| 09 | 52196 | 23 | 91 | 64 | 00147 | 25 | 36 |
| 8.10 | 1.51226 | 9.96018 | 1.90 | 8.65 | 099239 | 9.95400 | 1.35 |
| 11 | 50254 | 12 | 89 | 66 | 98933 | 9.95386 | 31 |
| 12 | 49288 | 06 | 88 | 67 | 97429 | 65 | 33 |
| 13 | 48318 | 01 | 87 | 68 | 96528 | 44 | 32 |
| 14 | 47344 | 9.95965 | 86 | 69 | 95628 | 23 | 31 |
| 8.15 | 1.46375 | 9.95989 | 1.85 | 8.70 | 0.94781 | 9.95801 | 1.30 |
| 16 | 45407 | 82 | 84 | 71 | 93835 | 9.95278 | 29 |
| 17 | 41440 | 76 | 83 | 72 | 92912 | 55 | 28 |
| 18 | 43478 | 70 | 82 | 73 | 92051 | 32 | 27 |
| 19 | 42507 | 63 | 81 | 74 | 91162 | 08 | 26 |
| 820 | 1.151542 | 9.95956 | 1.80 | 8.75 | 0.90276 | 9.95184 | 125 |
| 21 | 40577 | 49 | 79 | 76 | 89383 | 69 | 34 |
| 22 | 89618 | 42 | 78 | 77 | 88511 | 38 | 23 |
| 23 | 38651 | 34 | 77 | 78 | 87632 | 07 | 22 |
| 24 | 37689 | 27 | 76 | 79 | 86755 | 9.95080 | 21 |
| 8.25 | 1.36728 | 9.95919 | 1.75 | 8.80 | 0.85881 | 9.95052 | 1.20 |
| 26 | 35768 | 11 | 74 | 81. | 85009 | 23 | 19 |
| 27 | 84809 | 08 | 73 | 82 | 84140 | 9.94994 | 18 |
| 28 | 33850 | 9.95895 | 72 | 88 | 88274 | 64 | 17 |
| 29 | 32892 | 87 | 71 | 84 | 82414 | 88 | 16 |
| 8.30 | 1.81986 | 9.95878 | 1.70 | 8.85 | 0.81649 | 9.94902 | 1.15 |
| 31 | 30980 | 69 | 69 | 86 | 80890 | 9.94870 | 14 |
| 32 | 30020 | 60 | 68 | 87 | 79835 | 37 | 18 |
| 88 | 29078 | 51 | 67 | 88 | 78982 | 08 | 12 |
| 34 | 28120 | 41 | 66 | 89 | 78182 | 9.94768 | 11 |
| 8.35 | 1.27169 | 9.95832 | 1.65 | 8.90 | 0.77285 | 9.94788 | 110 |
| 36 | 26219 | 22 | 64 | 91 | 76442 | 697 | 09 |
| 87 | 25269 | 11 | 68 | 92 | 75601 | 660 | 08 |
| 88 | 1.24321 | 9.95801 | 62 | 98 | 0.74764 | 9.91623 | 07 |
|  | Log. B. | Log. A. | Arg. |  | Log. B | Log. A. | Arg. |

## For Deducing Longitude and Latitude from Right A scension aird Declinationa

| Arg. | Log $A$. | Log. B. |  | Arg | Log. A. | Log. B, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.98 | 074764 | 9.91623 | 1.07 | 9.47 | 0.95523 | 9.90308 | 0.53 |
| 91 | 73930 | 584 | 06 | 48 | 34931 | 159 | 53 |
| 6.95 | 0.73098 | 9.91544 | 1.05 | 49 | 31344 | 9.90006 | 51 |
| 96 | 72270 | 504 | 04 | 9.50 | 0.33762 | 9.89849 | 0.50 |
| 97 | 71445 | 462 | 03 | 51 | 33186 | 688 | 49 |
| 98 | 70624 | 419 | 02 | 52 | 32616 | 523 | 48 |
| 99 | 69897 | 376 | 01 | 53 | 32052 | 353 | 47 |
| 9.00 | 0.68992 | 9.94330 | 1.00 | 54 | 81494 | 178 | 45 |
| 01 | 68181 | 285 | 0.99 | 9,55 | 0.80941 | 9.88998 | 0.45 |
| 02 | 67374 | 239 | 98 | 56 | 30398 | 813 | 44 |
| 03 | 66570 | 191 | 97 | 57 | 29851 | 623 | 43 |
| 04 | 65770 | 141 | 96 | 58 | 29815 | 428 | 42 |
| 9.05 | 0,64974 | 9.94090 | 005 | 59 | 28786 | 228 | 41 |
| 06 | 64181 | 038 | 94 | 9.60 | 0.28268 | 9.88023 | 0.40 |
| 07 | 63392 | 9.98984 | 93 | 61 | 27745 | 9.87812 | 39 |
| 08 | 62607 | 929 | 92 | 62 | 27238 | 595 | 38 |
| 09 | 61826 | 873 | 91 | 68 | 26786 | 371 | 37 |
| 9.10 | 0.61019 | 9.98816 | 090 | 64 | 26224 | 141 | 36 |
| 11 | 60276 | 757 | 89 | 9,65 | 0.25727 | 9.86904 | 0.35 |
| 12 | 69507 | 697 | 88 | 66 | 25297 | 660 | 34 |
| 18 | 58748 | 636 | 87 | 67 | 24758 | 409 | 33 |
| 14 | 57981 | 574 | 86 | 68 | 24275 | 150 | 32 |
| 915 | 057225 | 998510 | 0.85 | 69 | 23803 | 9.85884 | 81 |
| 16 | 56478 | 444 | 84 | 9.70 | 023336 | 9.85610 | 0.30 |
| 17 | 55725 | 376 | 83 | 71 | 22875 | 828 | 29 |
| 18 | 54982 | 307 | 82 | 72 | 22420 | 9.84037 | 28 |
| 19 | 54243 | 236 | 81 | 73 | 21970 | 737 | 27 |
| 9.20 | 1).59508 | 9.98163 | 080 | 74 | 21526 | 429 | 26 |
| 21 | 52778 | 088 | 79 | 9.75 | 0.21087 | 984112 | 0.25 |
| 22 | 52053 | 93011 | 78 | 76 | 20654 | 83785 | 24 |
| 28 | 51838 | 932 | 77 | 77 | 20227 | 448 | 23 |
| 24 | 50615 | 852 | 76 | 78 | 19806 | 100 | 22 |
| 9.25 | J. 49903 | 0.92770 | 0.75 | 79 | 10390 | 82710 | 21 |
| 26 | 49196 | 686 | 74 | 9.80 | 0.18980 | 9.82368 | 0.20 |
| 27 | 48194 | 599 | 73 | 81 | 18575 | 81984 | 19 |
| 28 | 47797 | 510 | 72 | 82 | 18176 | 1581 | 18 |
| 29 | 47105 | 419 | 71 | 83 | 17782 | 1173 | 17 |
| 9.80 | 0.46417 | 9.92325 | 070 | 84 | 17394 | 0751 | 16 |
| 31 | 45734 | 239 | 69 | 9.85 | 0.17012 | 9.80325 | 0.15 |
| 32 | 45056 | 131 | 68 | 86 | 16635 | 79874 | 14 |
| 33 | 44384 | 030 | 67 | 87 | 16263 | 407 | 13 |
| 34 | 43717 | 91926 | 66 | 88 | 15897 | 78921 | 12 |
| 9.35 | 043055 | 9.91820 | 0.65 | 89 | 15584 | 525 | 11 |
| 36 | 42398 | 711 | 64 | 9.90 | 015180 | 9.77910 | 0.10 |
| 37 | 41746 | 599 | 63 | 91 | $148 \pm 9$ | 376 | 09 |
| 38 | 41093 | 484 | 62 | 92 | 14181 | 76822 | 08 |
| 39 | 40458 | 367 | 61 | 93 | 14144 | 247 | 07 |
| 9.40 | 0.89829 | 0.91247 | 0.60 | 94 | 13809 | 75650 | 06 |
| 41 | 39192 | 123 | 69 | 9.95 | 0.13479 | 0.75030 | 0.05 |
| 42 | 38266 | 90996 | 58 | 96 | 18151 | 74386 | 04 |
| 43 | 37946 | 865 | 57 | 97 | 12834 | 73717 | 03 |
| 944 | 37332 | 730 | 56 | 98 | 12519 | 73023 | 02 |
| 9.45 | 0.96724 | 9.90593 | 0.55 | 99 | 12209 | 72303 | 01 |
| 46 | 36121 | 452 | 54 | 0.00 | 0.11904 | 971555 | 0.00 |
| 47 | 35523 | 808 | 53 | 0,01 | 0.11601 | 9.70773 | 999 |
|  | Log. B. | Log. A. | Arg. |  | Log. A. | Log. B. | Arg. |

Far:Deducing Longitude and Latitude from Right A scension and Dectination,

| Arg. | Log A | Log. B |  | Arg. | Log A. | Log. B. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{0.01}$ | $\overline{0.11604}$ | $\overline{9.70773}$ | 9.99 | $\overline{0.56}$ | $\overline{0,01157}$ | $\overline{9.72219}$ | 944 |
| 02 | 11309 | 69958 | 98 | 57 | 052 | 74905 | 43 |
| 03 | 11018 | 69108 | 97 | 58 | 00949 | 77494 | 42 |
| 04 | 10732 | 68221 | 96 | 59 | 847 | 79990 | 41 |
| 0.05 | 010451 | 9.67293 | 3.95 | 0.60 | 0.00748 | 9,82404 | 9.40 |
| 06 | 10175 | 66323 | 94 | 61 | 651 | 84747 | 39 |
| 07 | 09903 | 65307 | 93 | 62 | 655 | 87012 | 38 |
| 08 | 836 | 61243 | 92 | 63 | 462 | 89218 | 37 |
| 09 | 373 | 63126 | 91 | 64 | 371 | 91365 | 36 |
| 0.10 | 009114 | 9.61953 | 990 | 0.65 | 0.00282 | 993158 | 9.35 |
| 11 | 08860 | 60719 | 89 | 66 | 194 | 95499 | 34 |
| 12 | 610 | 59419 | 88 | 67 | 108 | 97494 | 33 |
| 13 | 365 | 58046 | 87 | 68 | 0.00024 | 9.99445 | 32 |
| 14 | 124 | 56595 | 86 | 69 | 4.99941 | 0.01354 | 31 |
| 0.15 | 0.07887 | 055058 | 9.85 | 0.70 | 861 | 0.03224 | 9.30 |
| 16 | 654 | 58427 | 84 | 71 | 782 | 05058 | 29 |
| 17 | 425 | 51693 | 83 | 72 | 705 | 06858 | 28 |
| 18 | 200 | 49813 | 82 | 73 | 630 | 08626 | 27 |
| 19 | 06980 | 47865 | 81 | 74 | 556 | 10362 | 26 |
| 020 | 0.06763 | 9.45742 | 9.80 | 0.75 | 9.99483 | 0.12071 | 925 |
| 21 | 550 | 43458 | 79 | 76 | 412 | 13753 | 24 |
| 22 | 341 | 40989 | 78 | 77 | 343 | 15408 | 23 |
| 28 | 135 | 38309 | 77 | 78 | 275 | 17040 | 22 |
| 24 | 05934 | 35383 | 76 | 79 | 209 | 18648 | 21 |
| 0.25 | 0.05736 | 9.32170 | 9.75 | 0.80 | 9.99144 | 0.20234 | 9,20 |
| 26 | 542 | 28614 | 74 | 81 | 080 | 21798 | 19 |
| 27 | 351 | 24648 | 73 | 82 | 018 | 23314 | 18 |
| 28 | 164 | 20176 | 72 | 83 | 98957 | 24871 | 17 |
| 29 | 04980 | 15067 | 71 | 84 | 897 | 26380 | 16 |
| 0.30 | O 03800 | 9.09129 | 9,70 | 0.85 | 9.98839 | 0.27872 | 9.15 |
| 31 | 623 | 9.02080 | 69 | 86 | 782 | 29347 | 14 |
| 32 | 450 | 893435 | 68 | 87 | 726 | 30806 | 13 |
| 33 | 279 | 882353 | 67 | 88 | 671 | 32250 | 12 |
| 34 | 112 | 8.67018 | 66 | 89 | 617 | 33680 | 11 |
| 0.85 | 0.03948 | 842349 | 0.65 | 0.90 | 0.98565 | 0.35095 | 9.10 |
| 36 | 787 | 7.76022 | 64 | 91 | 514 | 36497 | 09 |
| 37 | 630 | 8.18988 | 63 | 92 | 464 | 37887 | 08 |
| 38 | 475 | 857068 | 68 | 93 | 415 | 39264 | 07 |
| 39 | 323 | 8.77413 | 61 | 94 | 367 | 40630 | 06 |
| 0.40 | 0.08175 | 8.91485 | 9.60 | 0.95 | 9.98320 | 0.41984 | 9.05 |
| 41 | 029 | 9.02315 | 59 | 96 | 274 | 43327 | 04 |
| 42 | 02886 | 11162 | 58 | 97 | 229 | 44660 | 03 |
| 48 | 746 | 18667 | 57 | 98 | 185 | 45983 | 02 |
| 14 | 608 | 25198 | 56 | 99 | 142 | 47297 | 01 |
| 0.45 | 0.02473 | 9.30998 | 9.55 | 1.00 | 0.98101 | 0.48601 | 9.00 |
| 46 | 842 | 36229 | 54 | 01 | 060 | 49896 | 899 |
| 47 | 212 | 40997 | 53 | 02 | 020 | 51183 | 98 |
| 48 | 085 | 45890 | 52 | 03 | 97981 | 52462 | 97 |
| 49 | 01261 | 4966 | 51 | 04 | 942 | 53732 | 96 |
| 0.50 | 0.01889 | 9.53277 | 9.50 | 1.05 | 9.97904 | 0.54994 | 895 |
| 51 | 719 | 56860 | 49 | 06 | 867 | 66249 | 94 |
| 52 | 602 | 60241 | 48 | 07 | 831 | 57197 | 93 |
| 53 | 487 | $6{ }^{2} 450$ | 47 | 08 | 796 | 58738 | 92 |
| 54 | 375 | 66504 | 46 | 09 | 762 | 59971 | 91 |
| 0.55 | 285 | 9.69 122 | 45 | 1.10 | 728 | 061198 | 8.90 |
| 0.56 | 0.01157 | 9.72219 | 9.44 | 1.11 | 997695 | 062420 | 8.89 |
|  | Log. B. | Log. A | Arg |  | Log. B | Log. A. | Arg. |

For Daducing Longitude and Latitude from Right Ascension and Declination.

| Arg. | Log. A. | Log. B. |  | Arg. | Log. A. | Log. B. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.11 | 9.97695 | 0.62120 | 8.89 | 1.64 | 9.96686 | 1.21627 | 8.36 |
| 12 | 662 | 63636 | 88 | 1.65 | 9.96676 | 1.22682 | 8.35 |
| 13 | 631 | 64845 | 87 | 66 | 66 | 23736 | 34 |
| 14 | 600 | 66018 | 86 | 37 | 57 | 24788 | 33 |
| 1.15 | 9.97570 | 067245 | 8.85 | 68 | 48 | 25839 | 32 |
| 16 | 541 | 68187 | 84 | 69 | 39 | 26889 | 81 |
| 17 | 512 | 69624 | 83 | 1.70 | 9.96630 | 127938 | 8.30 |
| 18 | 484 | 70806 | 82 | 71 | 22 | 28986 | 39 |
| 19 | 456 | 71983 | 81 | 72 | 14 | 30038 | 28 |
| 1.20 | 9.97429 | 0.73156 | 8.80 | 73 | 606 | 31078 | 27 |
| 21 | 403 | 74325 | 79 | 74 | 598 | 33122 | 36 |
| 22 | 377 | 75489 | 78 | 1.75 | 996590 | 1,33165 | 8.25 |
| 23 | 352 | 76 H 48 | 77 | 76 | 82 | 34208 | 24 |
| 24 | 327 | 77808 | 76 | 77 | 74 | 35249 | 23 |
| 1.25 | 9.97303 | 075953 | 8.75 | 78 | 67 | 36289 | 22 |
| 26 | - 279 | 80099 | 74 | 79 | 60 | 37328 | 21 |
| 27 | 256 | 81342 | 73 | 1.80 | 996553 | 1.38366 | 8.20 |
| 28 | 234 | $823 \times 2$ | 72 | 81 | 46 | 39403 | 19 |
| 29 | 212 | 83518 | 71 | 82 | 89 | 40439 | 18 |
| 130 | 9.97190 | 0.84651 | 8.70 | 83 | 33 | $41+75$ | 17 |
| 31 | 169 | 85780 | 69 | 84 | 27 | 42510 | 16 |
| 32 | 149 | 86905 | 68 | 1.85 | 9.96521 | 1.43544 | 8.15 |
| 33 | 129 | 88028 | 67 | 86 | 15 | 44577 | 14 |
| 34 | 109 | 89147 | 66 | 87 | 09 | 45610 | 13 |
| 1.85 | 9.97090 | 0.90263 | 8.65 | 88 | 503 | 46642 | 12 |
| 36 | 071 | 91376 | 64 | 89 | 497 | 47673 | 11 |
| 37 | 053 | 92487 | 63 | 1.90 | 996492 | 1.48703 | 8.10 |
| 38 | 031 | 93595 | 62 | 91 | 87 | 49733 | 3 |
| 39 | 019 | 94700 | 61 | d | 84 | 50762 | 38 |
| 1.40 | 9,97000 | 0.95802 | 8.60 | 93 | 77 | 51790 | 9 |
| 41 | 83 | 96902 | 59 | 94 | 72 | 52917 | $0:$ |
| 42 | 66 | 97999 | 58 | 1.95 | 9.96467 | 1.53845 | 8.05 |
| 43 | 50 | 99094 | 57 | 96 | 62 | 54870 | 01 |
| 44 | 34 | 1.00186 | 56 | 97 | 57 | 55895 | 03 |
| 1.45 | 996919 | $10127{ }^{6}$ | 8.55 | 98 | 52 | 56920 | 02 |
| 46 | 904 | 02363 | 54 | 99 | 48 | 57945 | 01 |
| 47 | 889 | 03419 | 53 | 2.00 | 9.96444 | 1.58970 | 8.00 |
| 48 | 75 | 04533 | 52 | 10 | 01 | 69180 | 7.90 |
| 49 | 62 | 05615 | 51 | 20 | 370 | 79346 | 80 |
| 1.50 | 9.96848 | 1.06695 | 8.50 | 30 | 50 | 89468 | 70 |
| 51 | 35 | 07778 | 49 | 40 | 31 | 99562 | 60 |
| 52 | 22 | $083: 9$ | 48 | 2.50 | 9.96315 | 2.09666 | 7.50 |
| 53 | 09 | 09823 | 47 | 60 | 303 | 19730 | 40 |
| 61 | 796 | 10995 | 46 | 70 | 298 | 29794 | 30 |
| 1.55 | 9.96784 | 1.12065 | 8.45 | 80 | 85 | 39824 | 20 |
| 56 | 72 | 13134 | 44 | 90 | 79 | 49856 | 10 |
| 67 | 60 | 14202 | 43 | 3.00 | 9.96274 | 259892 | 7.00 |
| 54 | 49 | 15267 | 42 | 4.00 | 58 | 3.59973 | 6.00 |
| 59 | 34 | 16331 | 41 | 5.00 | 56 | 4.59982 | 5.00 |
| 1.60 | 9.96727 | 1.17393 | 8.40 | 6.00 | 56 | 5.59983 | 4.00 |
| 61 | 16 | 18454 | 39 | 7.00 | 9.96256 | 6.59983 | 3.00 |
| 62 | 06 | 19513 | 38 | 8,00 | 56 | 7.59883 | 2.00 |
| 63 | 696 | 20571 | 37 | 9.00 | 56 | 859983 | 1.00 |
| 64 | 9.96686 | 21627 | 8.36 | 10.00 | 9.96256 | 9.59983 | 0.00 |
|  | Log. B. | Log. A. | Arg. |  | Log. A. | Log. B. | Arg. |

TABLE VI.-Proportional Logarithms. 0 deg. or $0 \mathrm{hr} . \quad 327$

| $\text { A. }_{0^{\prime}}$ | h. $m$. $\mathbf{1}^{\prime}$ | $\text { h. } 2^{m-}$ | h. $m$. $3^{\prime}$ | h. m. $4^{\prime}$ | h. m. $5^{\prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. } 6^{m} \\ & 6^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | h. $m$. $7^{\prime}$ | h. m. | h. $m$. $9^{\prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2.25527 | 1.95424 | 1.77815 | 165321 | 1.55630 | 1.47712 | 1.41017 | 1.35218 | 1.30103 |
| 4.03942 | 24809 | 064 | 575 | 141 | 486 | 598 | 40914 | 128 | 023 |
| 3.73239 | 24103 | 94706 | 335 | 64961 | 342 | 472 | 811 | 038 | 29942 |
| 55630 | 23408 | 852 | 097 | 782 | 198 | 352 | 708 | 34948 | 862 |
| 43136 | 22724 | 000 | 76861 | 603 | 055 | 232 | 606 | 858 | 782 |
| 83446 | 22051 | 93651 | 625 | 426 | 54912 | 113 | 503 | 768 | 708 |
| 25527 | 21388 | 305 | 391 | 249 | 770 | 46994 | 401 | 679 | 628 |
| 18833 | 20735 | 92962 | 158 | 073 | 629 | 876 | 300 | 589 | 544 |
| 18033 | 20091 | 621 | 75927 | 68897 | 487 | 758 | 198 | 500 | 464 |
| 07918 | 19457 | 283 | 696 | 732 | 347 | 640 | 097 | 411 | 885 |
| 8.03842 | 2.18838 | 1.91948 | 1.75467 | 1.63548 | 1.54206 | 1.46522 | 1.89996 | 1.34323 | 1.29306 |
| 8.99203 | 18217 | 615 | 239 | 875 | 066 | 405 | 895 | 234 | 227 |
| 95424. | 17609 | 285 | 012 | 208 | 53927 | 288 | 794 | 146 | 148 |
| 91948 | 17010 | 90957 | 74787 | 030 | 788 | 171 | 694 | 058 | 070 |
| 88730 | 16419 | 632 | 568. | 62859 | 649 | 055 | 693 | 38970 | 28991 |
| 85788 | 15836 | 309 | 889 | 688 | 511 | 45989 | 493 | 882 | 913 |
| 82980 | 15261 | 89988 | 117 | 518 | 374 | 824 | 394 | 794 | 835 |
| 80297 | 11698 | 670 | 78896 | 349 | 236 | 708 | 294 | 707 | 757 |
| 77816 | 14188 | 854 | 676 | 180 | 100 | 598 | 195 | 619 | 679 |
| 75467 | 18580 | 041 | 457 | 012 | 52963 | 478 | 096 | 532 | 601 |
| 2.73288 | 2,18038 | 1.88730 | 1.78239 | 1.61845 | 1.62827 | 1.45364 | 1.38997 | 1.38445 | 1.28524 |
| 71120 | 12494 | 420 | 028 | 678 | 692 | 350 | 899 | 359 | 446 |
| 69100 | 11961 | 114 | 72807 | 512 | 557 | 186 | 80 C | 272 | 369 |
| 67170 | 11435 | 87809 | 598 | 847 | 422 | 022 | 702 | 186 | 292 |
| 65321 | 10314 | 506 | 878 | 182 | 288 | 44909 | 604 | 099 | 215 |
| 68548 | 10400 | 208 | 167 | 018 | 154 | 796 | 506 | 018 | 188 |
| 61845 | 09898 | 86907 | 71966 | 60854 | 021 | 681 | 405 | 32927 | 061 |
| 60206 | 09890 | 611 | 745 | 691 | 51888 | 571 | 812 | 842 | 27984 |
| 58627 | 08894 | 816. | 586 | 529 | 755 | 459 | 216 | 756 | 908 |
| 57108 | 08408 | 031 | 828 | 367 | 623 | 347 | 118 | 671 | 881 |
| 2.55630 | 2.07918 | 1.85738 | 1.71120 | 1.60206 | 1.51491 | 1.44236 | 1.38021 | 1.32585 | 1.27755 |
| 54206 | 7488 | 445 | 70914 | 1045 | 360 | 125 | 37925 | 500 | 1.79 |
| 52827 | 6964 | 158 | 709 | 59885 | 229 | 014 | $82 ¢$ | 415 | 608 |
| 51491 | 6494 | 84878 | 504 | 726 | 098 | 43903 | 788 | 381 | 527 |
| 50194 | 6030 | 590 | 801 | 567 | 50968 | 798 | 637 | 246 | 451 |
| 48986 | 5570 | 809 | 099 | 409 | 838 | 688 | 541 | 162 | 876 |
| 47712 | 5115 | 030 | 68897 | 251 | 708 | 578 | 446 | 077 | 300 |
| 46582 | 4665 | 88752 | 696 | 094 | 579 | 468 | 351 | 81993 | 225 |
| 45384 | 4820 | 477 | 407 | 58988 | 451 | 854 | 256 | 909 | 150 |
| 41886 | 8779 | 208 | 298 | 782 | 822 | 245 | 161 | 826 | 075 |
| 2.43186 | 2.03842 | 1.82980 | 1.69100 | 1.58627 | 1.50194 | 1.43136 | 1.37067 | 1.317421 | 1,27000 |
| 48064 | 9910 | 660 | 68908 | 472 | 067 | 028 | 36972 | 659 | 26925 |
| 41017 | 2482 | 891 | 707 | 817 | 49940 | 42920 | 878 | 575 | 850 |
| 89996 | 2060 | 125 | 518 | 164 | 818 | 812 | 784 | 492 | 776 |
| 88997 | 1639 | 81858 | 818 | 011 | 687 | 704 | 691 | 409 | 701 |
| 88021 | 1228 | 594 | 124 | 57858 | 560 | 597 | 597 | 826 | 627 |
| 37087 | 0812 | 888 | 67932 | '706 | 435 | 490 | 504 | 244 | 558 |
| 36188 | 0404 | 071 | 740 | 554 | 309 | 383 | 411 | 161 | 479 |
| 35218 | 0000 | 80811 | 549 | 408 | 184 | 276 | 818 | 079 | 405 |
| 34323 | 1.99600 | 554 | 359 | 268 | 060 | 170 | 225 | 80997 | 831 |
| 2.38445 | 1.99208 | 1.80297 | 1.67170 | 1.57108 | 1.48936 | 1.42064 | 1.36188 | 1.30915 | 1.26257 |
| 32585 | 8810 | 043 | 6981 | 56958 | 818 | 41958 | 040 | -883 | 184 |
| 81742 | 8421 | 79790 | 794 | 804 | 688 | 858 | 85948 | 751 | 110 |
| 80915 | 8035 | 588 | 607 | 656 | 565 | 747 | 856 | 670 | 037 |
| 30103 | 7652 | 387 | 421 | 508 | 442 | 648 | 765 | 588 | 25964 |
| 29306 | 7273 | 039 | 236 | 860 | 320 | 538 | 673 | 807 | 891 |
| 28524 | 6897 | 78791 | 051 | 218 | 197 | 438 | 582 | 496 | 818 |
| 27755 | 6534 | 545 | 65868 | 067 | 076 | 329 | 491 | 845 | 745 |
| 27000 | 6154 | 800 | 685 | 55021 | 47954 | 295 | 400 | 264 | 672 |
| 26257 | 5788 | 057 | 508 | 775 | 888 | 181 | 809 | 183 | ${ }^{(12)}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 17 | 8 |  |

328 TABLE VI. (Cont.)-Proportional Logarithms. 0 deg, or 0 hr .

|  | $10^{\prime}$ | h. . $\quad$. 11' | h. $m$ $12^{\prime}$ | h. .m. $18^{\prime}$ | h. m. $14^{\prime}$ | h, $m$, $15^{\prime}$ | h. ${ }^{\text {an }}$ $16^{\prime}$ | $\text { h. } 17 \text {, }$ | h. $\quad$. $18^{\prime}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { h. .... } \\ 19^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.1 .36527 | 1.21388 | 1.17609 | 1.14138 | 1.10914 | 1.07918 | 1.05115 | 1.02482 | 1.00000 | 0.97659 |
|  | 1 455 | 322 | 549 | 077 | 868 | 870 | 070 | 440 | 0.99960 | 61 |
| 8 | 3883 | 357 | 489 | 028\| | 811 | 822 | 025 | 897 | 020 | 78 |
| B | 811 | 191 | 429 | 13966 | 760 | 774 | 04980 | 355 | 890 | 588 |
|  | 239 | 126 | 369 | 911 | 708 | 726 | 285 | 812 | 889 | 000 |
|  | 167 | 040 | 309 | 855 | 6577 | 678 | 800 | 270 | 799 | 68 |
|  | 095 | 20995 | 248 | 800 | 1003 | 680 | 845 | 228 | 769 | 94 |
|  | 7 024 | 030 | 189 | $745^{\prime}$ | 554 | 588 | 800 | 185 | 710 | 86 |
|  | 24952 | 885 | 129 | 690 | 503 | 584 | 756 | 148 | 670 | - 318 |
|  | 881 | 800 | 070 | 635 | 454 | 486 | 710 | 101 | 640, | 10 |
|  | (b) 1.2380 L | 1.20785 | 1.17010 | 113580 | 1.10404 | 07488 | 03665 | 1.02059 | 0.90600, | 97278 |
| 11 | 1738 | $f 70$ | 16051 | 625 | 319 | 391 | 620 | 017 | 550 | 280 |
| 12 | 66if | 605 | 891 | 470 | 298 | 343 | 576 | 01874 | 520 | 97 |
| 18 | 506 | 5.11 | 832 | 415 | 247 : | 295 | 531 | 982 | 480 | 58 |
| 14 | 426 | 476 | 778 | 360 | 197 | 248 | 486 | 890 | 441 | 28 |
| 15 | 4.55 | 412 | 714 | 8015 | 146 | 200 | 442 | 848 | 401 | 084 |
| 16 | 884 | 818 | 655 | 251 | 00.5 | 158 | 397 | 806 | 861 | 47 |
| 17 | 714 | 284 | 596 | 197 | 04 | 105 | 358 | 764 | 828 | 000 |
| 1R | 244 | 210 | 537 | 142 | 09594 | 058 | 308 | 723 | 289 | 6972 |
| 111 | 173 | $155^{\prime}$ | 478 | 088 | 943, | 011 | 264 | 681 | 213 | 98 |
| 20 | 1.24103 | 1.2(x)91 | 1.16419 | $1.181133^{\prime}$ | 1.09893 | 08964 | 1.04220 | 1.01689 | 0.99208 | 0.96897 |
|  | 033 | 0225 | 361 | 12479 | 848. | 916 | 175 | 597 | 164 | 950 |
| 22 | 23963 | 19964 | 302 | 025 | 792 | 869 | 181 | 558 | 12 | 889 |
| 28 | 894 | 900 | 248 | 871 | 741 | 822 | 087 | 514 | 005 | 78 |
| 24 | 824 | 837 | 186 | 817 | 691 | 776 | 013 | 472 | 045 | 747 |
| 25 | 751 | 778 | 127 | 768 | 641 | 728] | 03990 | 481 | 006 | 10 |
| 26 | 685 | 710 | 068 | 709 ; | 591 | 681 | 055 | 888 | 98987 | 678 |
| 27 | 616 | 647 | 010 | 655 | 540 | 684 | 911 | 848 | 928 | 685 |
| 28 | 546 | 584 | 15952 | 601 | 490 | 588 | 867 | 808 | 888 | 509 |
| 29 | 477 | 520 | 894 | 548 | 4.40 | 541 | 823 | 265 | 849 | 561 |
| 0 | 1.28408 | 1.10457 | 1.15836 | 1.12485 | 1.09390 | 1.06494 | 1.08779 | 1.01288 | 0.98810 | 0.9852 |
| 31 | 1389 | 395 | 778 | 440, | 841 | 447 | 785 | 188 | 771 | 487 |
| 82 | 271 | 832 | 721 | 887 | 391 | 401 | 691 | 151 | 782 | 180 |
| 88 | 202 | 268 | 668 | 838 | 241 | 864 | 647 | 100 | 698 | 41. |
|  | 183 | 206 | 605 | 280 | 191 | 808 | 604 | 058 | 654 | 37. |
|  | 065 | 144 | 648 | 297 | 142 | 261 | 560 | 017 | 615 | 330 |
|  | 22.097 | 081 | 490 | 178 | 092. | 215 | 516 | 00976 | 576 | 308 |
| - | 928 | 019 | 488 | 120 | 042' | 168 | 478 | 035 | 587 | 300 |
| - | 860 | 18957 | 375 | 067 | 08993 | 122 | 429 | 891 | 498 | 228 |
|  | 792 | 895 | 818 | 014 | 013 | 078 | 886 | 858 | 469 | 101 |
| 40 | 1.22734 | 1. INR33 | 1.15261 | 1.31961 | 1.08891 | 1.06030 | 1.08342 | 1.00812 | 0.08181 | 0.98154 |
|  | 657 | 771 | 204 | 908 | 815 | 05983 | 299 | 771 | 882 | 117 |
| 4 | 389 | 709 | 147 | 855 | 796 | 937 | 236 | 780 | 848 | 011 |
| 48 | 221. | 657 | 090 | 802 | $74{ }^{6}$ | 891 | 212 | 689 | 804 | 016 |
| 45 | 154 | 585 | 033 | 750 | 647 | $845^{\circ}$ | 160 | 648 | 266 | $00 \%$ |
| c | 5 386 | 523 | 14976 | 697 | 648 | 799 | 126 | 607 | 227 | 55971 |
| $4 \beta$ | 319 | 458 | 919 | 645! | 599 | 753 | 083 | 567 | 189 | 084 |
| 47 | 7 252 | 101) | 863 | 592 | 551) | 707 | 039 | 526 | 150 | 897 |
| 48 | 185 | 339 | 806 | 589 | 501 | 662 | 02096 | 485 | 1.11 | 861 |
| 49 | 118 | 278 | 750 | 487. | 452 | 616 | 958 | 445 | 078 | 824 |
| 50 | 1.22051 | 1,1\%217. | 1.14693 | 1.11185 | 1.08403 | 1.050570 | 02910 | 1.0040t | $0.09030{ }^{\text {0 }}$ | 95788 |
| 51 | 21984 | 155 | 637 | 382 | 35̆: | 524 | $\times 67$ | 863 | 7936 | 751 |
| 58 | 018 | 091 | 581 | 380 | 306 | 479 | 824 | 823 | 958 | 716 |
| 58 | 851 | 033 | 524 | 278 | 257 | 433 | 781 | 282 | 919 | 678 |
| 54 | 78. | 17973 | 468 | 226 | 209 | 388 | 739 | 242 | 881 | 84 |
| S | 718 | 912 | 112 | 174 | 160 | 342 | 596 | 202 | 858 | ch |
| 6 | 652 | 851 | 356 | 122 | 112 | 297 | 653 | 161 | 805 | 568 |
| 67 | 586 | 750 | 300 | 070 | 063 | 251 | 610 | 131 | 766 | 588 |
| 68 | 520 | 730 | 244 | 018 | 015 | 206 | 568 | 030 | 728 | 197 |
| - | 451 | 668 | 189 | 0986 | 07966 | 161 | 525 | 010 | 690 | 480 |
|  | $10$ | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

TABLE VII. (Cont.)-Proportional L̇ogarithms, 0 deg. or 0 hir. 3219

| 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m. } \\ & 20^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | /h. m. ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | $22^{\prime}$ | $23^{\prime}$ | $24^{\prime}$ | $25^{\prime}$ | $26^{\prime}$ | $27^{\prime}$ | $28^{\prime}$ | $29^{\prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $\overline{95424}$ | 93305 | $\overline{91285}$ | 89354 ${ }^{-}$ | 87506 | 85783 | 84030 | 82391 | 80811 | 79287 |
| 1 | 388 | 271 | 252 | 323 | 476 | 704 | 002 | 364 | 786 | 262 |
| 2 | 852 | 236 | 219 | 292 | 446 | 675 | 83974 | 337 | 760 | 238 |
| 8 | 816 | 202 | 186 | 260 | 416 | 646 | $9 \pm 6$ | 311 | 734 | 213 |
| 4 | 280 | 168 | 154 | 229 | 386 | 618 | 919 | 284 | 708 | 188 |
| 5 | 244 | 133 | 121 | 197 | 356 | 589 | 891 | 257 | 688 | 163 |
| 6 | 208 | 099 | 088 | 166 | 326 | 560 | 863 | 230 | 657 | 138 |
| 7 | 172 | 065 | 055 | 185 | 296 | 531 | 835 | 204 | 631 | 113 |
|  | 136 | 030 | 023 | 103 | 266 | 502 | 808 | 177 | 605 | 088 |
| 9 | 100 | 92996 | 90990 | 072 | 236 | 478 | 780 | 150 | 579 | 063 |
| 10 | 95064 | 92962 | 90957 | 89041 | 87206 | 85445 | 83752 | 82124 | 80554 | 79039 |
| 11 | 028 | 928 | 925 | 010 | 176 | 416 | 725 | 097 | 528 | 014 |
| 12 | 94982 | 894 | 892 | -88978 | 146 | 387 | 697 | 070 | 503 | 78980 |
| 18 | 956 | 860 | 859 | 947 | 116 | 358 | 670 | 044 | 477 | 964 |
| 14 | 921 | 825 | 827 | 916 | 086 | 330 | 642 | 017 | 451 | 989 |
| 15 | 885 | 791 | 794 | 885 | 056 | 301 | 614 | 81991 | 425 | 915 |
| 16 | 849 | 757 | 768 | 854 | 026 | 272 | 587 | 964 | 400 | 890 |
| 17 | 818 | 723 | 729 | 823 | 86996 | 244 | 559 | 938 | 874 | 865 |
| 18 | 778 | 689 | 697 | 792 | 967 | 215 | 532 | 911 | 349 | 840 |
| 19 | 742 | 655 | 664 | 761 | 937 | 187 | 501 | 884 | 323 | 816 |
| 20 | 94708 | 98621 | 90632 | 88730 | 86907 | 85158 | 83477 | 81858 | 80297 | 78791 |
| 31 | 671 | 587 | 599 | 699 | 877 | 189 | 449 | 838 | 272 | 766 |
| 22 | 685 | 554 | 567 | 668 | 848 | 101 | 428 | 805 | 246 | 742 |
| 23 | 600 | 520 | 535 | 637 | 818 | 072 | 394 | 779 | 221 | 717 |
| 34 | 564 | 486 | 502 | 606 | 788 | 044 | 367 | 752 | 195 | 693 |
| 25 | 539 | 482 | 470 | 575 | 759 | 015 | 339 | 726 | 170 | 668 |
| 86 | 493 | 418 | 438 | 544 | 729 | 4987 | 312 | 699 | 144 | 643 |
| 27 | 458 | 385 | 406 | 513 | 699 | 958 | 285 | 678 | 119 | 619 |
| 28 | 423 | 851 | 373 | 482 | 670 | 930 | 257 | 647 | 094 | 594 |
|  | 887 | 817 | 341 | 451 | 640 | 902 | 280 | 620 | 068 | 570 |
|  | 94852 | 92288 | 90309 | 88420 | 88611 | 84878 | 88208 | 81594 | 80043 | 78545 |
|  | 817 | 250 | 277 | 390 | 581 | 845 | 175 | 568 | 017 | 521 |
|  | 281 | 216 | 215 | 859 | 552 | 816 | 148 | 541 | 79998 | 496 |
| 88 | 246 | 188 | 218 | 328 | 522 | 788 | 121 | 515 | 967 | 478 |
| 84 | 211 | 149 | 181 | 297 | 493 | 760 | 094 | 489 | 941 | 447 |
| 85 | 176 | 115 | 118 | 267 | 463 | 782 | 066 | 468 | 916 | 408 |
| 86 | 141 | 082 | 116 | 236 | 434 | 703 | 089 | 436 | 891 | 398 |
| 87 | 105 | 048 | 084 | 205 | 404 | 675 | 018 | 410 | 865 | 374 |
| 88 | 070 | 015 | 058 | 175 | 375 | 647 | 82985 | 384 | 840 | 849 |
| 89 | 035 | 91981 | 030 | 144 | 846 | 619 | 958 | 358 | 815 | 825 |
| 40 | 94000 | 01948 | 88988 | 88114 | 86316 | 84590 | 82930 | 81832 | 79790 | 78800 |
| 41 | 93965 | 915 | 957 | 088 | 287 | 562 | 903 | 305 | 764 | 276 |
| 4 | 930 | 881 | 925 | 052 | 258 | 534 | 876 | 279 | 739 | 252 |
| 48 | 895 | 848 | 893 | 022 | 228 | 506 | 849 | 258 | 714 | 227 |
| 44 | 860 | 815 | 861 | 87991 | 199 | 478 | 829 | 297 | 689 | 203 |
| 45 | 825 | 781 | 829 | 961 | 170 | 450 | 795 | 201 | 668 | 179 |
| 46 | 791 | 748 | 797 | 930 | 140 | 421 | 768 | 175 | 638 | 154 |
| \% | 756 | 715 | 766 | 800 | 111 | 398 | 741 | 149 | 613 | 130 |
| 48 | 731 | 682 | 734 | 870 | 082 | 365 | 714 | 123 | 588 | 106 |
| 49 | 686 | 648 | 702 | 839 | 058 | 387 | 687 | 097 | 568 | 081 |
| 50 | 93651 | 91615 | 89670 | 87809 | 86024 | 84309 | 82660 | 81071 | 79538 | 78057 |
| 51 | 617 | 582 | 689 | 778 | 85995 | 281 | 633 | 045 | 518 | 033 |
| 52 | 588 | 549 | 607 | 748 | 965 | 258 | 606 | 019 | 488 | 009 |
| 58 | 547 | 516 | 675 | 738 | 936 | 225 | 579 | 80998 | 463 | 7798. |
| 6 | 518 | 488 | 514 | 687 | 907 | 197 | 552 | 967 | 437 | 960 |
| 56 | 178 | 450 | 512 | 657 | 878 | 169 | 525 | 941 | 412 | 936 |
| 86 | 448 | 417 | 481 | 627 | 849 | 141 | 498 | 915 | 887 | 942 |
| 57 | 409 | 884 | 449 | 597 | 820 | 114 | 471 | 889 | 362 | 888 |
| 58 | 874 | 851 | 417 | 566 | 791 | 086 | 445 | 868 | 337 | 863 |
| 59 | 840 | 818 | 386 | 536 | 762 | 058 | 418 | 837 | 312 | 839 |
|  | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |


| $\begin{array}{l\|c\|c} h & m \\ \mathbf{B} & 30^{\prime} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { h. } \quad w_{0}, m \\ 31^{\prime} & 3 \cdot 2^{\prime} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline h . w, \\ 33^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. } \\ & 84^{t} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. W. } \\ & 85^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. } \\ & 86^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ก. W. } \\ & 87 \prime \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & h \quad \text { n. } \\ & 88^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M. m. } \\ & 39^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 077815 | 7683915 | 79676 | 72379 | 71120 | $\overline{69897}$ | 68707 | 67549 | 66481 |
| $1{ }^{1} 791$ | 369 174990 | 651 | 358 | 100 | 877 | 688 | 580 | 402 |
| 2767 | 341967 | 632 | 887 | 079 | 857 | 668 | 511 | 885 |
| 8748 | 821 \$14 | 610 | 816 | 058 | 837 | 648 | 492 | 865 |
| 4719 | 294 922 | 588 | 294 | 088 | 817 | 629 | 478 | 847 |
| 5 6 615 | 27t H93 | 5646 | 273 | 017 | 797 | 609 | 454 | 388 |
| 6671 | 251 877 | 514 | 252 | 70997 | 777 | 590 | 435 | 810 |
| 7647 | 228 854 | 528 | 231 | 976 | 756 | 570 | 416 | 991 |
| 8.623 | 2.15 832 | 501 | 209 | 955 | 736 | 561 | 397 | 278 |
| 9599 | 181809 | 479 | 188 | 935 | 716 | 581 | 378 | 254 |
| 1077575 | 76158 '74787 | 73457 | 72167 | 70914 | 69696 | 68512 | 67359 | 66288 |
| 11551 | 185 | 435 | 146 | $89 \frac{1}{4}$ | 676 | 498 | 340 | 217 |
| 12587 | 112742 | 418 | 125 | 878 | 656 | 478 | 821 | 199 |
| 18503 | 089719 | 392 | 103 | 857 | 686 | 454 | 802 | 80 |
| 14.479 | 065697 | 370 | 088 | 838 | 616 | 115 | 288 | 162 |
| 15 455 | 042 674 | 348 | 061 | 811 | 596 | 415 | 264 | 148 |
| 16 431 | 019652 | 326 | 040 | 791 | 576 | 895 | 245 | 125 |
| $17 \quad 407$ | 75996629 | 305 | 019 | 770 | 657 | 876 | 226 | 108 |
| 18 88' | 973607 | 283 | 71998 | 750 | 537 | 856 | 207 | 088 |
| 19859 | $950 \quad 585$ | 261 | 977 | 729 | 517 | 887 | 188 | 070 |
| 20 -7335 | 75927 74562 | 73239 | 71956 | 70709 | 69497 | 68818 | 67170 | 66051 |
| $21 \quad 311$ | 903510 | 218 | 935 | 688 | 477 | 298 | 151 | 088 |
| 22.288 | $880 \quad 617$ | 196 | 914 | 668 | 457 | 279 | 182 | 014 |
| $23 \quad 264$ | 857495 | 174 | 892 | 647 | 487 | 259 | 118 | 5996 |
| 24.240 | 834 473 | 158 | 871 | 627 | 417 | 240 | 094 | 8 |
| 25.216 | 811 ¢50 | 181 | 850 | 606 | 897 | 21 | 075 | 59 |
| 26192 | 788 428 | 109 | 829 | 686 | 877 | 201 | 066 | 931 |
| 27169 | 765 - 406 | 088 | 808 | 566 | 358 | 182 | 088 | 928 |
| 28 140 | 748 383 | 066 | 787 | 545 | 888 | 168 | 019 | 04 |
| 29121 | 719 361 | 044 | 766 | 585 | 818 | 148 | 000 | 6 |
| 30.77037 | 7569674339 | $73) 28$ | 71745 | 70504 | 69398 | 124 | 9881 | 868 |
| 31074 | 673 317 | 001 | 724 | 484 | 878 | 105 | 963 | 849 |
| 32050 | 650294 | 72980 | 703 | 464 | 358 | 086 | 944 | 881 |
| 33. 026 | $627-272$ | 958 | 682 | 443 | 239 | 006 | 925 | 818 |
| $34 \mid 002$ | 604250 | 936 | 662 | 423 | 819 | 047 | 908 | 794 |
| 35.76979 | 581 | 915 | 641 | 408 | 199 | 028 | 887 | 76 |
| 36 | 559205 | 893 | 620 | 882 | 179 | 008 | 869 | 88 |
| 37.931 | $5 \% 6185$ | 72 | 599 | 362 | 9 | 67989 | 90 | 89 |
| 38.908 | 513161 | 850 | 578 | 348 | 40 | 970 | 881 | 21 |
| 39881 | 490 139 | 829 | 557 | 321 | 120 | 951 | 812 | 708 |
| 4076861 | 7516774117 | 72807 | 71536 | 70301 | 69100 | 67932 | 66794 | 65685 |
| 41837 | 444095 | 786 | 515 | 281 | 080 | 912 | 775 | 666 |
| 42813 | 421072 | 764 | 495 | 260 | 061 | 898 | 756 | 648 |
| 43700 | 398050 | 748 | 478 | 240 | 041 | 874 | 787 | 680 |
| 44.766 | 376028 | 721 | 453 | 220 | 021 | 855 | 719 | 612 |
| 45743 | 353006 | 700 | 432 | 200 | 002 | 836 | 700 | 594 |
| 46719 | 33073984 | 678 | 411 | 179 | 68982 | 816 | 681 | 575 |
| 47696 | 307962 | 657 | 390 | 159 | 969 | 797 | 668 | 557 |
| 48672 | 285 | 636 | 369 | 189 | 942 | 778 | 644 | 589 |
| 49649 | 262918 | 614 | 349 | 119 | 923 | 759 | 625 | 521 |
| 5076625 | 7523973896 | 72593 | 71328 | 70099 | 68903 | 67740 | 66607 | 65508 |
| 51.602 | 216 874 | 571 | 307 | 078 | 884 | 721 | 588 | 481 |
| 53 578 | 194852 | 550 | 286 | 058 | 864 | 702 | 570 | 466 |
| 53555 | 171830 | 529 | 265 | 038 | 844 | 682 | 551 | 448 |
| 54531 | 148, 808 | 507 | 245 | 018 | 825 | 663 | 532 | 480 |
| $55: 514$ | 13):786 | 486 | 224 | 69998 | 805 | 644 | 514 | 412 |
| 56 485 | 103 764 | $\$ 65$ | 203 | 977 | 785 | 625 | 495 | 894 |
| 577 461 | 080 | 443 | 183 | 957 | 766 | 606 | 477 | 876 |
| $58^{1} 438$ | 0.78720 | 422 | 162 | 937 | 746 | 587 | 458 | 857 |
| 79\% 411 | 035 698 | 401 | 141 | 917 | 727 | 568 | 439 | 339 |
| 3i) | 31.32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |

TABLE VI.(Cont.)-Proportional Logavithms. Odeg. or Óhr. 33 i

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { h. m. } \\ 40^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & h . m . \\ & 41^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m; } \\ & 42^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. } m^{\prime} \\ & 43^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | h. $n$. $44^{\prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. } m ; \\ & 45^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m. } \\ & 46^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. } m^{m .} \\ & 47^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m. } \\ & 48^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. mi } \\ & 49^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 65821 | 64249 | 688202 | 62180 | 61182 | 60206 | 59251 | 58817 | 57403 | $\overline{56508}$ |
| 1 | 308 | 281 | 185 | 164 | 166 | 190 | 236 | 802 | 388 | 493 |
| 2 | 885 | 214 | 168 | 147 | 149 | 174 | 220 | 287 | 873 | 478 |
| 8 | 267 | 196 | 151 | 180 | 188 | 158 | 204 | 271 | 858 | 468 |
| 4 | 249 | 178 | 188 | 118 | 116 | 142 | 189 | 256 | 848 | 448 |
| 5 | 281 | 161 | 116 | 096 | 100 | 126 | 178 | 241 | 328 | 484 |
| 6 | 213 | 148 | 099 | 080 | 083 | 110 | 157 | 225 | 318 | 419 |
| 7 | 195 | 125 | 088 | 068 | 087 | 094 | 141 | 210 | 298 | 404 |
| 8 | 177 | 108 | 085 | 046 | 051 | 078 | 126 | 194 | 288 | 890 |
| 9 | 158 | 090 | 047 | 029 | 084 | 061 | 110 | 179 | 268 | 5 |
| 10 | 65141 | 64078 | 68080 | 62012 | 61018 | 60045 | 69094 | 58164 | 67258 | 56860 |
| 11 | 123 | 055 | 018 | 61996 | 001 | -029 | 079 | 148 | 238 | 846 |
| 12 | 105 | 088 | 62996 | 978 | 60985 | 018 | 088 | 188 | 223 | 881 |
| 18 | 087 | 020 | 979 | 968 | 989 | 59997 | 047 | 118 | 208 | 816 |
| 14 | 089 | 008 | 988 | 945 | 952 | 981 | 032 | 102 | 198 | 801 |
| 15 | 051 | 68985 | 915 | 929 | 936 | 965 | 016 | 087 | 178 | 287 |
| 16 | 038 | 967 | 927 | 913 | 920 | 949 | 000 | 072 | 168 | 873 |
| 17 | 015 | 950 | 910 | 895 | 908 | 983 | 58985 | 056 | 148 | 257 |
| 18 | 64997 | 932 | 898 | 878 | 887 | 017 | 069 | 041 | 188 | 248 |
| 19 | 979 | 915 | 876 | 882 | 871 | 901 | 954 | 026 | 118 | 228 |
| 20 | 61961 | 68897 | 62859 | 61845 | 60854 | 60885 | 58938 | 58011 | 57108 | 56218 |
| 21 | 948 | 880 | 812 | 828 | 838 | 870 | 922 | 57995 | 088 | 199 |
| 22 | 925 | 862 | 825 | 812 | 822 | 854 | 907 | 980 | 078 | 184 |
| 28 | 907 | 845 | 808 | 795 | 805 | 838 | 801 | 965 | 058 | 169 |
| 24 | 889 | 827 | 791 | 778 | 789 | 822 | 875 | 849 | 048 | 155 |
| 25 | 871 | 810 | 774 | 762 | 773 | 806 | 860 | 934 | 028 | 140 |
| 28 | 858 | 798 | 757 | 745 | 756 | 790 | 844 | 919 | 018 | 125 |
| 27 | 885 | 775 | 789 | 728 | 740 | 774 | 829 | 904 | 56098 | 111 |
| 28 | 818 | 757 | 722 | 712 | 724 | 758 | 813 | 888 | 988 | 096 |
| 29 | 800 | 740 | 705 | 605 | 708 | 742 | 798 | 873 | 968 | 081 |
| 80 | 64782 | 68722 | 62888 | 61678 | 60891 | 59726 | 58782 | 57858 | 56953 | 56087 |
| 81 | 764 | 705 | 671 | 662 | 675 | 710 | 766 | 813 | 938 | 052 |
| 82 | 746 | 688 | 654 | 645 | 659 | 694 | 751 | 827 | 923 | 087 |
| 88 | 728 | 670 | 687 | 628 | 642 | 678 | 735 | 812 | 008 | 028 |
| 84 | 710 | 658 | 620 | 612 | 626 | 663 | 720 | 797 | 893 | 008 |
| 85 | 692 | 686 | 603 | 505 | 610 | 647 | 704 | 782 | 879 | 55994 |
| 86 | 675 | 618 | 588 | 679 | 59.4 | 631 | 689 | 767 | 864 | 974 |
| 87 | 657 | 601 | 569 | 562 | 578 | 615 | 673 | 751 | 849 | 984 |
| 88 | 639 | 588 | 558 | 545 | 561 | 599 | 658 | 736 | 834 | 950 |
| 89 | 621 | 566 | 585 | 629 | 5.45 | 583 | 642 | 721 | 819 | 985 |
| 40 | 64608 | 68548 | 68518 | 61512 | 60529 | 59567 | 58627 | 57706 | 56804 | 55921 |
| 41 | 586 | 581 | 501 | 496 | 613 | 551 | 611 | 601 | 789 | 908 |
| 42 | 568 | 511 | 484 | 478 | 406 | 536 | 596 | 675 | 774 | 892 |
| 48 | 550 | 406 | 468 | 468 | 480 | 520 | 580 | 660 | 759 | 877 |
| 4 | 532 | 479 | 451 | 446 | 464 | 501 | 565 | 645 | 745 | 862 |
| 45 | 514 | 468 | 484 | 429 | 448 | 488 | 5.19 | 630 | 730 | 848 |
| 4 | 497 | 444 | 417 | 413 | 438 | 472 | 534 | 615 | 715 | 883 |
| 47 | 479 | 427 | 400 | 896 | 416 | 457 | 518 | 600 | 700 | 819 |
| 48 | 461 | 410 | 888 | 880 | 390 | 441 | 603 | $58 \pm$ | 685 | 804 |
| 49 | 448 | 892 | 866 | 868 | 383 | 425 | 487 | 569 | 670 | 790 |
| 50 | 64426 | 68875 | 62349 | 61847 | 60367 | 59.509 | 58472 | 57554 | 56656 | 55775 |
| 51 | 408 | 858 | 382 | 830 | 351 | 393 | 456 | 539 | 641 | 761 |
| 52 | 800 | 840 | 815 | 814 | 835 | 378 | 441 | 524 | 626 | 746 |
| 53 | 878 | 828 | 298 | 297 | 819 | 362 | 425 | 509 | 611 | 782 |
| 54 | 355 | 806 | 282 | 281 | 303 | 346 | 410 | 494 | 596 | 717 |
| 55 | 837 | 289 | 285 | 261 | 286 | 330 | 895 | 479 | 582 | 703 |
| 60 | 820 | 271 | 248 | 218 | 270 | 314 | 879 | 463 | 567 | 688 |
| 57 | 802 | 254 | 281 | 231 | 254 | 299 | 364 | 418 | 552 | 674 |
| 58 | 284 | 237 | 214 | 215 | 238 | 283 | 848 333 | 433 418 | 537 522 | 9 |
| 59 | 267 | 220 | 197 | 198 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 257 | 333 | 418 | 522 |  |
|  | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |

132 TABLE VI. (Cont.)-Proportional Logantikens. © 2 leg. or 0 hor.

| 8 | $\left.\right\|_{50^{\prime}} ^{n .}$ | $\begin{gathered} h_{1} \\ 51^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ |  | $5 \cdot m$ | $\begin{gathered} h . m \\ 54^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{n_{1} \\ 56^{\prime}}}$ | $\text { k. } \begin{gathered} \text { Bi } \\ 57^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { K. } \\ 58^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\overline{59^{\prime}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 55630 | 54770 | $\overline{68987}$ | 58100 | $5 \overline{298}$ | 51491 | 80708 | 40040 | $4 \overline{9184}$ | 1946 |
| 1 | 616 | 756 | 918 | 086 | 274 | 478 | 696 | 987 | 178 | 480 |
| 2 | 601 | 742 | 899 | 072 | 261 | 465 | 688 | 011 | 159 | 418 |
| 8 | 587 | 728 | 885 | 059 | 248 | 453 | 670 | 002 | 147 | 405 |
| 1 | 572 | 714 | 871 | 045 | 234 | 488 | 657 | 889 | 185 | 808 |
| ${ }^{6}$ | 558 | 699 | 857 | 031 | 221 | 425 | 644 | 876 | 122 | 881 |
| 6 | 543 | 685 | 843 | 018 | 208 | 418 | 681 | 864 | 110 | 869 |
| 7 | 529 | 671 | 830 | 004 | 194 | 899 | 618 | 851 | 097 | 856 |
| 8 | 515 | 657 | 816 | 52901 | 181 | 886 | 605 | 888 | 085 | 848 |
|  | 500 | 643 | 802 | 977 | 167 | 878 | 882 | 828 | 073 | 882 |
| 10 | 55486 | 51629 | 53788 | 52908 | 52154 | 51860 | 50579 | 14,818 | 49060 | 48320 |
| 11 | 471 | 614 | 774 | 960 | 141 | 846 | 566 | 800 | 047 | 307 |
| 12 | 457 | 600 | 790 | 986 | 127 | 888 | 554 | 788 | 085 | 295 |
| 18 | 412 | 588 | 746 | 928 | 114 | 820 | 541 | 775 | 028 | 283 |
| 14 | 428 | 572 | 732 | 009 | 101 | 807 | 528 | 762 | 010 | 271 |
| 15 | 414 | 5788 | 710 | 895 | 087 | 294 | 515 | 750 | 48998 | 258 |
| 18 | 899 | 544 | 705 | 882 | 074 | 281 | 502 | 787 | 985 | 246 |
| 17 | 385 | 530 | 691 | 868 | 081 | 268 | 489 | 724 | 978 | 284 |
| 18 | 870 | 516 | 677 | 855 | 047 | 255 | 476 | 712 | 980 | 228 |
| 19 | 856 | 601 | 668 | 841 | 034 | 242 | 484 | 899 | 948 | 210 |
| 20 | 55342 | 51487 | 53649 | 52827 | 52021 | 61229 | 50451 | 48887 | 48986 | 48197 |
| 21 | 827 | 478 | 636 | 814 | 007 | 215 | 488 | 674 | 988 | 185 |
| 22 | 813 | 459 | 628 | 800 | 51994 | 202 | 425 | 661 | 911 | 178 |
| 23 | 299 | 445 | 608 | 787 | 981 | 189 | 412 | 649 | 898 | 161 |
| 24 | 284 | 481 | 594 | 773 | 967 | 176 | 899 | 686 | 886 | 149 |
| 25 | 270 | 417 | 580 | 760 | 954 | 163 | 887 | 628 | 874 | 186 |
| 26 | 255 | 403 | 567 | 746 | 941 | 150 | 874 | 611 | 861 | 124 |
| 27 | 241 | 889 | 558 | 732 | 927 | 187 | 861 | 598 | 849 | 112 |
| 28 | 227 | 875 | 539 | 719 | 914 | 124 | 848 | 586 | 886 | 100 |
| 29 | 212 | 361 | 525 | 705 | 901 | 111 | B85 | 578 | 824 | 008 |
| 30 | 55198 | 54347 | 53,511 | 52692 | 51888 | 51098 | 50823 | 49560 | 48812 | 48076 |
| 81 | 184 | 338 | 498 | 678 | 874 | 085 | 810 | 548 | 799 | 088 |
| 32 | 169 | 318 | 484 | 665 | 861 | 1772 | 297 | 585 | 787 | 051 |
| 38 | 155 | 304 | 470 | 651 | 848 | 059 | 284 | 528 | 776 | 038 |
| 34 | 141 | 2.10 | 456 | 638 | 885 | 046 | 271 | 510 | 768 | 027 |
| 85 | 127 | 276 | 448 | 624 | 821 | 083 | 258 | 498 | 750 | 015 |
| 36 | 112 | 262 | 429 | 611 | 808 | 020 | 246 | 485 | 787 | 006 |
| 37 | 098 | 248 | 415 | 597 | 795 | 007 | 288 | 472 | 785 | 47990 |
| 88 | 084 | 234 | 401 | 581 | 781 | 50994 | 220 | 460 | 718 | 978 |
| 39 | 069 | 220 | 387 | 570 | 768 | 981 | 207 | 447 | 700 | 986 |
| 40 | 55055 | 51206 | 53374 | 52557 | 51755 | 50968 | 60194 | 49485 | 48668 | 47951 |
| 41 | 041 | 192 | 860 | 543 | 742 | 955 | 182 | 428 | 676 | 048 |
| 42 | 026 | 178 | 848 | 530 | 729 | 948 | 169 | 410 | 668 | 980 |
| 43 | 012 | 164 | 332 | 516 | 715 | 929 | 158 | 397 | 651 | 918 |
| 44 | 54998 | 150 | 819 | 503 | 702 | 916 | 188 | 885 | 689 | 906 |
| 45 | 981 | 136 | 805 | 489 | 689 | 908 | 181 | 872 | 626 | 898 |
| 46 | 969 | 122 | 291 | 476 | 676 | 890 | 118 | 860 | 614 | 881 |
| 47 | 955 | 108 | 278 | 462 | 662 | 877 | 105 | 847 | 602 | 669 |
| 48 | 941 | 094 | 264 | 449 | 649 | 864 | 098 | 884 | 590 | 857 |
| 49 | 027 | 080 | 250 | 436 | 636 | 851 | 080 | 822 | 577 | 845 |
| 50 | 54912 | 254096 | 53236 | 52422 | 51623 | 50838 | 50067 | 49809 | 48585 | 47883 |
| 51 | 898 | 052 | 223 | 409 | 610 | 825 | 054 | 297 | 568 | 821 |
| 52 | 884 | 038 | 209 | 895 | 596 | 812 | 041 | 284 | 540 | 809 |
| 53 | 870 | 024 | 105 | 882 | 588 | 799 | 029 | 272 | 628 | 797 |
| 54 | 855 | 011 | 182 | 868 | 570 | 786 | 016 | 269 | 816 | 785 |
| 55 | 841 | 097 | 168 | 855 | 557 | 773 | 003 | 247 | 508 | 772 |
| 58 | 827 | 083 | 154 | 312 | 544 | 760 | 49991 | 284 | 491 | 760 |
| 57 | 813 | 069 | 141 | 328 | 630 | 747 | 978 | 222 | 479 | 748 |
| 58 | 709 | 955 | 127 | 315 | 817 | 734 | 965 | 209 | 467 | 786 |
|  | 781 | 941 | 113 | 301 | 501 | 721 | 952 | 187 | 154 | 724 |
|  | 50 | 51 | 52 | 9 |  |  | 56 | 57 | 58 | 58 |

TABLE VI. (Cont.)-Proportional Logavithms. 1 deg. or 1 hr. 333 .

| 8 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} h, \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}\right. \\|^{h}$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | h. m.  <br> 1 2 | h. 1 8.1 |  |  | 161 | 171 |  | 19 |  | $\begin{aligned} & h \quad m \\ & 1 \quad 11 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | 47712 | $\overline{46994}$ | 46288 | $\overline{16598}$ | 44909 | 44236 | 48573 | 42920 | 12276 | 41642 | 11017 | 40401 |
| 1 | 700 | 982 | 276 | 582 | 898 | 225 | 563 | 909 | 266 | 632 |  | 391 |
| 2 | 688 | 971 | 265 | 570 | 887 | 214 | 551 | 898 | 255 | 621 | 40997 | 881 |
| , | 676 | 059 | 253 | 559 | 875 | 208 | 540 | 887 | 244 | 611 | 986 | 871 |
| 4 | 664 | 947 | 241 | 547 | 864 | 191 | 529 | 877 | 234 | 600 | 976 | 361 |
| 5 | 652 | 935 | 230 | 536 | 853 | 180 | 518 | 866 | 223 | 590 | 966 | 850 |
| 6 | 640 | 923 | 218 | 524. | 841 | 169 | 507 | 855 | 213 | 578 | 955 | 840 |
| 7 | 628 | 911 | 206 | 518 | 830 | 158 | 496 | 844 | 202 | 569 | 945 | 830 |
| 8 | 616 | 899 | 195 | 501 | 819 | 147 | 485 | 838 | 191 | 559 | 935 | 820 |
|  | 604 | 888 | 183 | 490 | 808 | 186 | 474 | 828 | 181 | 548 | 924 | 810 |
| 10 | 17592 | 887 | 6171 | 5478 | \% | 12 | 46 | 2812 | 12170 | 41688 | 4091 | 40900 |
| 11 | 680 | 864 | 160 | 467 | 785 | 114 | 458 | 811 | 169 | 527 | 904 | 289 |
| 12 | 568 | 852 | 148 | 456 | 774 | 108 | 441 | 790 | 149 | 517 | 894 | 379 |
| 13 | 656 | 840 | 187 | 444 | 762 | 091 | 481 | 780 | 138 | 506 | 883 | 889 |
| 14 | 544 | 828 | 125 | 438 | 751 | 080 | 420 | 769 | 128 | 496 | 873 | 259 |
| 15 | 532 | 817 | 113 | 42. | 740 | 069 | 409 | 758 | 117 | 485 | 863 | 249 |
| 16 | 520 | 805 | 102 | 410 | 729 | 058 | 898 | 747 | 106 | 478 | 852 | 289 |
| 17 | 508 | 793 | 090 | 398 | 717 | 047 | 387 | 737 | 096 | 464 | 842 | 228 |
| 18 | 496 | 781 | 078 | 387 | 706 | 036 | 376 | 726 | 085 | 454 | 832 | 218 |
| 19 | 484 | 769 | 067 | 375 | 695 | 025 | 365 | 715 | 075 | 443 | 821 | 208 |
|  | 17472 | 1675 | 465 | 4536 | 468 | 4014 | 335 | 4270 | 42064 | 41438 | 40811 | 40198 |
| 21 | 460 | 746 | 044 | 358 | 672 | 008 | 348 | 693 | 058 | 423 | 801 | 188 |
| 22 | $4+8$ | 734 | 032 | 841 | 661 | 48992 | 332 | 688 | 048 | 412 | 791 | 178 |
| 23 | 436 | 722 | 020 | 330 | 650 | 981 | 321 | 678 | 032 | 402 | 780 | 168 |
|  | 424 | 710 | 009 | 318 | 639 | 969 | 310 | 661 | 022 | 391 | 770 | 157 |
| 25 | 412 | 699 | 45997 | 307 | 627 | 958 | 300 | 651 | 011 | 381 | 760 | 147 |
| 26 | 400 | 687 | 986 | 295 | 616 | 947. | 289 | 640 | 000 | 370 | 749 | 137 |
|  | 388 | 675 | 974 | 284 | 605 | 939 | 178 | 629 | 1990 | 860 | 739 | 127 |
| 28 | ${ }^{376}$ | 663 | 962 | 278 | 594 | ${ }^{925}$ | 267 | 618 | 979 | 350 | 729 | 117 |
| 29 | 364 | 652 | 951 | 261 | 583 | 914 | 256 |  | 989 | 839 | 719 | 107 |
|  | 473524 | 46640 | 5939 | 5250 | 571 | - | 43245 |  | 41958 | 1829 | 40708 | 0997 |
|  | 340 | 628 | 928 | 238 | 560 | 892 | 234 | 586 | 948 | 318 | 698 | 087 |
|  | 328 | 618 | 916 | 227 | 549, | 881 | 223 | 575 | 937 | 308 | 688 | 076 |
|  | 316 | 604 | 905 | 216 | 538 | 870 | 212 | 565 | 927 | 298 | 678 | 086 |
|  | 304 | 593 | 893 | 204 | 526 | 859 | 202 | 554 | 916 | 287 | 667 | 056 |
|  | 292 | 581 | 881 | 193 | 515 | 848 | 191 | 548 | 905 | 277 | 657 | 046 |
|  | 280 | 569 | 878 | 182 | 504 | 837 | 180 | 653 | 895 | ${ }^{266}$ | 647 | 036 |
|  | 268 | 557 | 858 | 170 | 493 | 826 | 169 | 522 | 884 | 256 | 687 | 026 |
|  | ${ }_{24}^{256}$ | 546 |  | 159 | 482 | 815 | 158 | 511 | 874 | ${ }_{25}^{246}$ | 628 | 016 |
|  | 244 | 534 | 835 | 147 | 470 | 804 | 147 |  |  | 235 | 616 | 006 |
|  | 7232 | 6592 | 5824 | 5136 |  | 793 | 18 | 42490 | 41863 | 1225 | 0606 | 3996 |
| 41 | 220 | 510 | 812 | ${ }^{125}$ | 448 | 782 | 126 | 379 | 842 | 214 | ${ }^{596}$ | 985 |
|  | ${ }^{208}$ | 499 | 800 | 113 | 437 | 771 | 115 | 468 | 832 | 204 | ${ }^{585}$ | 975 |
| 43 | 196 | 487 | 789 | 102 | 42N | 760 | 104 | 468 | 821 | 194 | 575 | 965 |
| 44 | 185 | 475 | 777 | 091 | 414 | 749 | 098 | 447 | 811 | 188 | 565 | 956 |
| 45 | 173 | 464 | 766 | 079 | 403 | 738 | 082 | 486 | 800 | 178 | 656 | 945 |
| 46 | 161 | 452 | 754 | 068 | 392 | 727 | 071 | 428 | 789 | 162 | 544 | 985 |
| 47 | 149 | 440 | 743 | 057 | 381 | 716 | 060 | 416 | 779 | 152. | 684 | 925 |
| 48 | 137 | 428 | 731 | 045 | 370 | 705 | 050 | 40 | 768 | 142 | 524 | 915 |
| 49 | 125 | 417 | 720 | 09t | 359 | 691 | 039 | 894 | 768 | 181 | 514 | 205 |
|  | 17113 | 46405 | 45708 | 45022 | 434 | 688 | 3028 | 4288 | 41747 | 4121 | 40508 |  |
| $51$ | 101 | 393 | 697 | 011 | 336 | 672 | 017 | 372 | 737 | 111 | 498 | 885 |
|  | 088 | 382 | 685 | 000 | 325 | 681 | 006 | 862 | 726 | 100 | 488 | 874 |
| 53 | 077 | 370 |  | 4988 | 314 |  | 42995 | 851 | 716 | 080 | 478 | 804 |
| 54 | 066 | 368 | 662 | 977 | 303 | 639 | 985 | 840 | 705 | 080 | 468 | 884 |
| $55$ | 054 | 396 | ${ }_{6}^{651}$ | ${ }^{966}$ | 292 | ${ }^{628}$ | 974 | 320 | ${ }^{695}$ | 065 | 452 | 844 |
|  | 042 | 835 | 639 | 955 | 280 | 617 | 963 | 312 | 684 | 06 | 442 | 884 |
| 57 | 030 | 323 | 628 | 913 | 269 | 606 | 952 | ${ }^{808}$ | 674 | 048 | 432 | 824 |
| 58 | 018 | 811 | 616 | 432 | 258 | 595 | 941 | 298 | 638 | 038 | 422 | 814 |
| 59 | 006 | 3.0 | 605 | 921. | 217 | 681 | 931 | 28 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60 | 61 | 62 | $6 \overline{3}$ | 64 | 65 | 66 |  | 68 |  | 70 | 0 |

334 TABLE VI, (Cont.)-Proportional Logarithms, 1 deg. on 1 kr .

| $8$ | $112$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | $120$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | gesic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ब $\overline{6765}$ |  |  | 41 |  |
| 1 | 784 | 145 | 54. | 011 | 436 | 859 | 809 | 755 | 209 |  | 137 | 11 |
|  | 774 | 175 | 646 | 0 O 2 | 427 | 859 | 290 | 746 | 200 | ce | 128 |  |
| 8 | 764 | 166 | 675:3 | 992 | 417 | 850 | 290 | 737 | 19 | 65 | 119 | 893 |
|  | 754 | 165 | 565 | 983 | 418 | 841 | 281 | 72 | 18 | 64 | 111 | 585 |
| 5 | 74 | 145 | S65 | 973 | 398 | 831 | 271 | 71 | 178 | 68 | 102 | 578 |
| 6 | 734 | 138 | 545 | 9188 | 889 | 822 | 208 | 71 | 16 | 0 | 09 |  |
| 7 | 724 | 126 | 636 | 964 | 379 | 812 | 258 | T0 | 15 | 61 | 08 | 568 |
| , | 714 | 116 | 520 | 944 | 370 | 808 | 244 | 601 | 14 |  | 07 |  |
| $\theta$ | 704 | 106 | ${ }^{6} 16$ | 934 | 360 | 794 | 234 | 682 | 137 |  | 0 | 41 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 68 | 08 | 497 | 915 | 341 | 775 | 216 |  | 119 | 581 | 0 | 524 |
|  | 674 | 076 | 487 | 505 | 332 | 766 | 207 | 65 | 110 | 572 |  | it |
| 13 | 864 | 066 | 472 | 89 | 322 | 766 | 197 | 64 | 10 |  | 08 | 506 |
| 14 | 663 | 056 | $4{ }^{4} 7$ | 886 | ${ }^{813}$ | 747 | 188 | 63 | 09 | 65 | 2 | 498 |
| 15 | 643 | 016 | 168 | 477 | 803 | 737 | 179 | 32 | 08 | 64 | 01 | 6y |
| 16 | 6ss | 037 | 44 | 867 | 294 | 728 | 170 | 61 | 07 | 63 | 00 | 180 |
| 17 | 628 | 027 | 438 | 857 | 2 4 4 | 719 | 180 | 60 | 065 | 52 | 99 | 77 |
| 18 | 618 | 017 | 488 | 844 | 275 | 709 | 151 | 60 | 06 | 518 |  | 468 |
| 19 | 603 | 007\| | 419 | H38 | 285 | 700 | 142 | L91 | 04 |  |  | 54 |
|  | 9593 | , | 研 |  | , | 6091 | 138 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | 583 | 947. | 399 | 819 | 246 | 681 | 128 | 573 | 028 | 49 | 6 | ${ }^{337}$ |
|  | 578 | 977 | 389 | 809 | 237 | 672 | 114 | 56 | 02 | 48 | 96 | 128 |
| 23 | ${ }^{563}$ | 988 | 380 | 800 | 227 | 66 | 110 | 65 | 01 | 47 |  | 419 |
| 24 | 563 | 958 | 370 | 790 | 21 H | 65 | 095 | 54 | 00 | 46 |  | 11 |
|  | 548 | 44 | 360 | 781 | 208 | 64 | 086 |  | 34998 | 46 |  | 102 |
| 26 | 593 | 938 | 351 | 771 | 199 | 63. | 072 | 52 | 98 | 4 | 91 | 893 |
|  | 623 | 928 | $8+1$ | 761 | 189 | 620 | 068 | 51 | 97 | 48 | 0 | 386 |
| ${ }^{28}$ | 518 | 918 | 331 | 752 | 180 | 016 | 058 | 50 |  | 42 | 89 | 376 |
| 29 | 603 |  | 321 | 742 | 171 |  | 150 | 50 |  | 42 |  | 67 |
|  | 996 | 3889938 | 3312 |  | 71618 | 8597 | 040 | 549 | 84948 | 11 | 8 |  |
|  | 488 | 889 | 30\% | 723 | 152 | бнв | 031 | 181 | 93 | 18 |  | 50 |
| 32 | 473 | 870 | 292 | 718 | 142 | 678 | 02 | 4 |  | 89 |  | 41 |
|  | 464 | Sc | 282 | 704 | 138, | 509 | 013 | 46 | 921 |  |  | ${ }^{39}$ |
|  | 454 | 85 | 278 | 094 | 128 | 560 |  | 45 | 912 |  | 84 | 34 |
|  | 44 | $84!$ | 283 | 685 | 114 |  | 998 | 44 | 903 |  |  | 15 |
|  | 434 | 839 | 263 | 675 | 104 | 541 | 985 | 48 | 89 |  |  | 807 |
|  | 424 | 830 | 244 | 666 | 095 | 532 | 970 | 42 | 88 | 84 |  | 9\% |
|  | 414 | 820 | 234 | 656 | 085 | 522 | 90 | 11 | 87 |  |  | 289 |
|  |  |  | 22 | 04 |  | 518 | 967 | 408 |  | 832 |  | 31 |
|  | 3939413 | , | 3215 | (es7 | 70678 | 30504 | 5948 | 5400 |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | 884 | 790 | 205 | 627 | 057] | 494 | 989 | ${ }^{391}$ | 849 | 314 | 785 | 68 |
|  | 37. | 781 | 195 | 618 | 048. | 485 | 930 | 88 | 840 | 806 |  | 255 |
| 4 | 361 |  | 186 | 608 | 038, | 176 | 041 | 87 | 88 | 29 |  | 246 |
| 14 | 854 | 761 | 176 | 599 | 129 | 467 | 911 | 36 | 82 |  |  | 987 |
| 45 | 3. | 751 |  | 589 | 019. | 457 | 902 |  | 818 | 2 | 750 | 298 |
|  | 834 | 741 | 156 | 579 | 010 | 448 | 698 | 34 | 80 | 27 | 74 | 220 |
| 4 | 324 | 781: | 147 |  | 101 | 489 | 884 | 88 | 795 | 26 |  | 2 |
|  | 814 | 722 | 187 | 6603 | 36991 | 429 | 875 | 32 | 780 | 262 | 72 | 203 |
| \% | 804 |  | 127 | 651 | 482 | 42 | 866 | 318 | 77 | 2 | 715 | ${ }^{14}$ |
|  | 3829 | 98702:38 | 38118 | 75413 | 69723 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 284 | 692 | 108 | 532 | 963 | 401 | 647 | 800 | 759 | 225 | 698 | 177 |
|  | 274 | 682 | 098 | 522 | 953 | 892 | 83 | 291 | 750 | 21 | 68 | 188 |
| $58$ | 264 | 673 | 049 | ${ }^{13}$ | 914 | 388 | 82 | 282 | 741 | 20 |  | 160 |
|  | 264 | 663 | 078 | 503 | 935 | 874 | 820 | 278 | 73 | 190 | 67 | 151 |
| S | 245 | 10:8 | 069 | 494 | 925 | 36 | 810 | 26 | 72 | 190 |  | 142 |
|  | 236 | 6181 | 060 | 484 | 916 | $8{ }^{\text {cti }}$ | 801 | 25 | 716 | 18 | 66 | ${ }^{184}$ |
| $57$ | 220 | 633 | 050 | 474 | 900 | 340 | 792 | 24 | 70 | 172 |  | ${ }^{2} 5$ |
| \% | 215 | 624 | 040 | 465 | 897 | 936 | 783 | 23 |  | 164 | 63 | 117 |
| 59 | 205 | 114 | 031 | 455 | 88 | 327 | 774 | 27 | 688 | 156 | 628 | 108 |
|  | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 8 | 82 | 83 |

TABLE VI. (Cont.)-Pyoportional Logarithms 1 deg. of 1 hr. 335


|  | $186$ | $37$ | 138 | 189 |  |  | 14 |  |  | 40 | 146 | $47$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 27800.2 | 26850 | 26405 | 25964 | 25627 | 25095 | 24667 | 8424 | 2882 | 28108 | 28997 | 2539 |
| 1 | 298 | 843 | 807 | 956 | 820' | 088 | 660 | 237 | 817 | 401 | 990 | 508 |
| 2 | 285 | 885 | 350 | 948 | 518 | 081 | 653 | 229 | 810 | 895 | 988 | 675 |
| 8 | 278 | 828 | 882 | 942 | 506 | 074 | 646 | 228 | 808 | 888 | 976 | 869 |
| 4 | 870 | 820 | 875 | 984 | 498 | 086 | 689 | 215 | 796 | 881 | 969 | 888 |
| 8 | 268 | 813 | 368 | 927 | 491 | 059 | 682 | 208 | 789 | 374 | 968 | 585 |
| 6 | 255 | 805 | 860 | 920 | 484 | 058 | 625 | 201 | 788 | 367 | 956 | B48 |
| 7 | 247 | 798 | 853 | 913 | 477 | 045 | 618 | 194. | 775 | 860 | 948 | 519 |
| 8 | 2.10 | 790 | 846 | 905 | 469 | 038 | 610 | 187 | 768 | 858 | 942 | 686 |
| 9 | 232 | 788 | 338 | 898 | 462. | 081 | 603 | 180 | 701 | 848 | 935 | 528 |
| 10 | 27225 | 26776 | 268312 | 25891,' | 5455 | 25024 | 245 | 24178 | 28754 | 88338 | 22928 | 521 |
| 11 | 217 | 768 | 323 | 883 | 448 | 016 | 589 | 166 | 747 | 888 | 222 | 515 |
| 12 | 210 | 761 | 816 | 876 | 440 | 009 | 588 | 158 | 740 | 826 | 915 | 508 |
| 13 | 208 | 753 | 808 | 869 | 433 | 002 | 575 | 152 | 784 | 819 | 908 | 501 |
| 14 | 195 | 716 | 301 | 861 | 426 | 24905 | 568 | 145 | 727 | 818 | 901 | 494 |
| 15 | 187 | 738 | 294 | 854 | 418 | 988 | 501 | 188 | 720 | 806 | 894 | 488 |
| 16 | 180 | 781 | 287 | 847 | 412 | 981 | 654 | 181 | 713 | 298 | 888 | 481 |
| 17 | 172 | 728 | 270 | 840 | 4.4 | 978 | 547 | 124 | 706 | 291 | 881 | 474 |
| 18 | 165 | 716 | 272 | 832 | 897 | 966 | 540 | 117 | 699 | 284 | 874 | 467 |
| 19 | 157 | 709 | 2651 | 825 | 890 | 959 | 583 | 110 | 692 | 278 | 887 | 461 |
| 20 | 271502 | 26701\| | 262572 | 2581 | 24883. | 4952 | 4526 | 4103 | 23685 | 2721 | 22860 | 454 |
| 81 | 142 | 69ㄹ | 250 | 810 | 876 | 945 | 518 | 096 | 678 | 264 | 854 | 44 |
| 2 | 135 | 686 | 242 | 803 | 868 | 938 | 511 | 089 | 671 | 257 | 847 | 440 |
| 23 | 127 | 679 | 235 | 796 | 861 | 981 | 504 | 082 | 664 | 250 | 840 | 484 |
| 24 | 120 | 671 | 228 | 789 | 854 | 928 | 497 | 075 | 657 | 248 | 888. | 427 |
| 25 | 112 | 661 | 220 | 781 | 847 | 916 | 490 | 068 | 650 | 236 | 826 | 480 |
| 26 | 105 | 656 | 213 | 774 | 839 | 909 | 488 | 061 | 643 | 228 | 818 | 418 |
| 27 | 097 | 649 | 208 | 767 | 838 | 902 | 476 | 054 | 636 | 228 | 813 | 407 |
| 28 | 090 | 642 | 198 | 759 | 325 | 895 | 469 | 047 | 629 | 216 | 806 | 400 |
| 29 | 082 | 634 | 191 | 752 | 818 | 888 | 462 | 040 | 638 | 209 | 799 | 898 |
| 80 | 27075 | 28627 | 26184 | 755 | 253112 | 8881 | 455 | 403 | 3616 | 3202 | 279 | 2886 |
| B1 | 067 | 619 | 176 | 738 | 803 | 874 | 448 | 026 | 609 | 195 | 785 | 380 |
| 32 | 060 | 612 | 169 | 730 | 296 | 866 | 441 | 019 | 602 | 188 | 778 | 878 |
| 38 | 052 | 605 | 162 | 723 | 889 | 859 | 484 | 012 | 595 | 181 | 772 | 866 |
| 34 | 045 | 597 | 154 | 716 | 282 | 852 | 427 | 005 | 588 | 175 | 765 | 859 |
| 85 | 037 | 590 | 147 | 709 | 275 | 845 | 420 | 28998 | 581 | 168 | 758 | 858 |
| 36 | 030 | 582 | 140 | 701 | 267 | 838 | 418 | 991 | 574 | 161 | 752 | 846 |
| 87 | 022 | 675 | 192 | 694 | 260 | 881 | 405 | 984 | 567 | 154 | 745 | 889 |
| 88 | 015 | 567 | 125 | 687 | 258 | 824 | 898 | 977 | 560 | 147 | 788 | 888 |
| 39 | 007 | 560 | 118 | 680 | 246 | 817 | 891 | 970 | 553 | 140 | 781 | 826 |
| 40 | 27000 | 26553 | 261102 | 25672 | 252892 | 24809 | 2438 | 2396 | 28516 | 28183 | 2273 | 22819 |
| 41 | 26992 | 545 | 108 | 665 | 231 | 802 | 877 | 956 | 539 | 127 | 718 | 818 |
| 42 | 985 | 538 | 096 | 658 | 224 | 795 | 870 | 949 | 688 | 120 | 711 | 806 |
| 43 | 977 | 530 | 088 | 650 | 217 | 788 | 863 | 942 | 526 | 118 | 704 | 899 |
| 44 | 970 | 523 | 081 | 643 | 210 | 781 | 856 | 985 | 519 | 106 | 697 | 292 |
| 45 | 962 | 516 | 074 | 636 | 203 | 774 | 849 | 928 | 512 | 099 | 090 | 286 |
| 46 | 955 | 508 | 066 | 629 | 196 | 767 | 842 | 921 | 605 | 092 | 684 | 279 |
| 47 | 947 | 501 | 059 | 621 | 188 | 760 | 885 | 014 | 498 | 086 | 677 | 272 |
| 48 | 940 | 493 | 052 | 614 | 181 | 752 | 828 | 908 | 491 | 079 | 670 | 265 |
| 49 | 932 | 486 | 044 | 607 | 174 | 745 | 321 | 901 | 484 | 072 | 66 | 259 |
| 50 | 26925 | 28479 | 26087 | 25600 | 25167 | 21798 | 24314 | 28894 | 23477 | 28065 | 22657 | 22252 |
| 51 | 917 | 471 | 030 | 592 | 160 | 731 | 807 | 887 | 470 | 058 | 650 | 245 |
| 52 | 910 | 464 | 022 | 585 | 152 | 724 | 300 | 880 | 464 | 051 | 648 | 239 |
| 53 | 902 | 456 | 015 | 578 | 145 | 717 | 298 | 878 | 457 | 044 | 686 | 282 |
| 54 | 895 | 4.49 | 008 | 571 | 138 | 710 | 286 | 868 | 450 | 088 | 628 | 225 |
| 55 | 887 | 442 | 000 | 563 | 181 | 703 | 279 | 859 | 443 | 031 | 638 | 318 |
| 5 | 880 | 434 | 25993 | 656 | 124 | 696 | 272 | 852 | 436 | 024 | 616 | 218 |
| 57 | 872 | 427 | 986 | 549 | 117 | 689 | 265 | 845 | 429 | 017 | 609 | 306 |
| 58 | 865 | 419 | 978 | 542 | 109 | 681 | 258 | 838 | 428 | 010 | 602 | 198 |
| 59 | 858 | 412 | 971 | 534 | 102 | 674 | 251 | 831 | 415 | 004 | 698 | 192 |
|  | $\overline{96}$ | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 10 | 103 |  |  |  | 7 |

TABLE VI. (Cont.)-Proportional Logarithms. 1 deg. or 1 kr .


|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}4 . & \text { m. } \\ 2 & 0 \\ 17600\end{array}\right.$ | 21 | h. m. <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 1689 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{cr}\text { h. } & \text { m. } \\ 2 & 8 \\ 16537\end{array}$ | h. . 24 <br> $\overline{1618}$ | 252 | 26 | $\frac{27}{15147}$ | 28 | 29 | 210 | $2 \cdot 11$ <br> 13800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 609 | 343 | 885 | 581 | 179: | 880 | 484 | 111 | 801 | 468 | 127 | 725 |
| 2 | 597 | 237 | 879 | 523 | 178 | 885 | 479 | 185 | 795 | 457 | 122 | 789 |
| 8 | 891 | 281 | 878 | 518 | 168 | 819 | 473 | 130 | 789 | 451 | 116 | 784 |
| 1 | 685 | 228 | 868 | 518. | 168 | 818. | 467 | 121 | 784 | 446 | 111 | 778 |
| 5 | 579 | 219 | 862 | 507 | 156 | 807 | 461 | 118 | 778 | 440 | 105 | 778 |
| 6 | 578 | 218 | 856 | 601 | 150 | 808 | 456 | 118 | 772 | 485 | 100 | 767 |
| 7 | 567 | 807 | 850 | 496 | 144 | 796 | 450 | 107 | 767 | 429 | 094 | 761 |
| 8 | 561 | 801 | 844 | 490 | 188 | 790 | 44 | 101 | 761 | 423 | 088 | 756 |
| 8 | 565 | 195 | 738 | 484 | 138 | 784 | 439 | 096 | 755 | 418 | 083 | 750 |
| 10 | 17549 | 17189 | 16882 | 16478 | 16127 | 15778 | . 5488 | 15090 | 14750 | 14412 | 14077 | 18745 |
| 11 | 548 | 183 | 828 | 472 | 121 | 778 | 487 | 084 | 744 | 407 | 072 | 789 |
| 12 | 587 | 177 | 820 | 166. | 115 | 767 | 481 | 079 | 788 | 401 | 066. | 734 |
| 18 | 531 | 171 | 814 | 460 | 109 | 761 | 416 | 078 | 788 | 895 | 061 | 738 |
| 14 | 525 | 165 | 808 | 154 | 103 | 765 | 410 | 067 | 787 | 390 | 055 | 723 |
| 16 | 619 | 159 | 802 | 449 | 098 | 749 | 404 | 061 | 782 | 88. | 049 | 717 |
| 16 | 518 | 153 | 796 | 448 | 098 | 744 | 898 | 058 | 716 | 879 | 044 | 712 |
| 17 | 507 | 147 | 791 | 487 | 086 | 788 | 898 | 050 | 710 | 878 | 058 | 706 |
| 18 | 501 | 141 | 785 | 431 | 080 | 732 | 887 | 044 | 705 | 867 | 033 | 701 |
| 19 | 495 | 185 | 778 | 425 | 974 | 726 | 881 | 039 | 699 | 862 | 027 | 695 |
| 20 | 17489 | 17129 | 16778 | 16419 | 16068 | 15721 | 16875 | 15038 | 14698 | 14356 | 14022 | 18690 |
| 21 | 488 | 198 | 767 | 418 | 063 ! | 715 | 370 | 027 | 688 | 251 | 016 | 684 |
| 22 | 177 | 117 | 761 | 407 | 057 | 709 | 364 | 022 | 682 | 945 | 011 | 679 |
| 23 | 471 | 111 | 755 | 402 | 051 | 703 | 358 | 016 | 676 | 839 | 005 | 678 |
| 24 | 465 | 105 | 749 | 896. | 045 | 697 | 858 | 010 | 671 | 384 | 000 | 668 |
| 25 | 459 | 099 | 743 | 890 | 039 | 692 | 847 | 005 | 665 | 328 | 18994 | 662 |
| 26 | 458 | 098 | 737 | 884 | 034 | 686 | 841 | 14098 | 659 | 823 | 988 | 657 |
| 27 | 44 | 087 | 781 | 878 | 0281 | 680 | 336 | 998 | 654 | 817 | 983 | 651 |
| 28 | 44 | 082 | 725 | 872 | 022 | 674 | 380 | 988 | 648 | 811 | 977 | 646 |
| 89 | 435 | 076 | 720 | 866 | 016 | 669 | 384 | 982 | 648 | 806 | 972 | 640 |
| 80 | 17429 | 17070 | 16714 | 16361 | 16010 | 15668 | 15818 | 14976 | 14687 | 14800 | 18966 | 18685 |
| 81 | 483 | 064 | 708 | 855 | 005 | 657 | 312 | 971 | 631 | 295 | 961 | 689 |
| 32 | 417 | 058 | 708 | 849 | 16999 | 651 | 807 | 965 | 626 | 289 | 955 | 684 |
| 88 | 411 | 052 | 696 | 843 | 998 | 646 | 301 | 959 | 620 | 284 | 950 | 618 |
| 84 | 406 | 046 | 690 | 887 | 987 | 640 | 295 | 954 | 614 | 278 | 944 | ${ }^{618}$ |
| 85 | 899 | 040 | 684 | 881 | 981 | 684 | 290 | 948 | 609 | 278 | 988 | 607 |
| 86 | 898 | 034 | 678 | 825 | 975 | 628 | 284 | 942 | 608 | 267 | 983 | 608 |
| 87 | 887 | 028 | 672 | 820 | 970 | 623 | 278 | 987 | 598 | 261 | 927 | 596 |
| 88 | 881 | 022 | 666 | 814 | 964 | 617 | 278 | 981 | 592 | 256 | 922 | 591 |
| 89 | 875 | 016 | 660 | 808 | 958 | 611 | 267 | 925 | 586 | 250 | 916 | 585 |
| 40 | 17869 | 17010 | 16655 | 16802 | 16952 | 16605 | 15261 | 11910 | 14581 | 14244 | 18911 | 18580 |
| 41 | 868 | 004 | 649 | 296 | 946 | 599 | 255 | 914 | 575 | 239 | 905 | 574 |
| 42 | 857 | 16998 | 648 | 290 | 941 | 594 | 250 | 908 | 569 | 233 | 900 | 569 |
| 48 | 851 | 992 | 687 | 284 | 985 | 588 | 244 | 902 | 564 | 228 | 894 | 563 |
| 44 | 845 | 986 | 681 | 279 | 929 | 582 | 238 | 897 | 558 | 222 | 889 | 658 |
| 45 | 889 | 980 | 628 | 278 | 828 | 676 | 232 | 891 | 553 | 217 | 883 | 653 |
| 46 | 838 | 974 | 619 | 267 | 917 | 571 | 227 | 886 | 547 | 211 | 878 | 547 |
| 47 | 827 | 968 | 618 | 261 | 912 | 565 | 221 | 880 | 541 | 205 | 872 | 541 |
| 48 | 821 | 968 | 607 | 255 | 906 | 559 | 215 | 874 | 536 | 200 | 866 | 536 |
| 49 | 315 | 957 | 608 | 249 | 900 | 558 | 210 | 869 | 530 | 194 | 861 | 530 |
| 50 | 17809 | 16951 | 16596 | 16243 | 15894 | 16548 | 15204 | 14863 | 14524 | 14189 | 13855 | 13525 |
| 51 | 808 | 945 | 590 | 288 | 888 | 542 | 198 | 857 | 519 | 183 | 850 | 519 |
| 52 | 997 | 989 | 584 | 232 | 883 | 536 | 192 | 852 | 513 | 177 | 844 | 514 |
| 58 | 291 | 938 | 578 | 228 | 877 | 530 | 187 | 846 | 508 | 172 | 839 | 508 |
| 54 | 285 | 927 | 572 | 220 | 871 | 525 | 181 | 840 | 502 | 166 | 833 | 508 |
| 56 | 879 | 921 | 566 | 214 | 865 | 519 | 175 | 835 | 496 | 101 | 828 | 497 |
| 56 | 278 | 915 | 560 | 208 | 859 | 518 | 170 | 829 | 491 | 155 | 822 | 492 |
| 57 | 267 | 909 | 564 | 208 | 854 | 507 | 164 | 823 | 485 | 150 | 817 | 486 |
| 58 | 261 | 903 | 649 | 197 | 848 | 502 | 158 | 818 | 480 | 144 | 811 | 481 |
| 9 | 255 | 897 | 548 | 191 | 842 | 496 | 153 | 312 | 474 | 188 | 806 | 475 |
|  | 20 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 12 |  |  |  |  | 181 |

TABLE VI. (Cont.)-Proportional Logavithms. 2 deg. or 2 ir.

$34^{\circ}$ TABLE VI. (Ćont.)-Proportional Logarithms. 2 deg. or 2 hr.


TABLE VI. (Cont.)-ṔPoportional Ĺogarithms. 2 deg. or 2 hr. $34^{1}$

| 8 | $236$ | 287 | 238 | 23 | 240 | 241 | 242 |  |  | 245 | 24 | $3 \begin{array}{ll} k . m \\ 2 & 47 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Ö8215 | $0 \overline{0837}$ | 05662 | $\overline{05388}$ | 5115 | 04845 | 04576 | 04308 | $\overline{04018}$ | 08779 | 08516 | $\overline{03256}$ |
| 1 | 210 | 933 | 657 | 888 | 111 | 840 | 571 | $80 \pm$ | 088 | 774 | 512 | 251 |
| 2 | 206 | 928 | 652 | 878 | 106 | 886 | 567 | 800 | 081 | 770 | 508 | 247 |
| 8 | 201 | 928 | 648 | 374 | 102 | 831 | 562 | 295 | 030 | 766 | 508 | 248 |
| 4 | 196 | $9 \times 9$ | 648 | 369 | 097 | 827 | 658 | 291 | 025 | 761 | 499 | 288 |
| 5 | 192 | 914 | 689 | 365 | 098 | 822 | 553 | 286 | 021 | 757 | 495 | 284 |
| 6 | 187 | 910 | ${ }^{684}$ | 860 | 088 | 818 | 549 | 282 | 016 | 753 | 490 | 280 |
| 7 | 182 | 905 | 62 | 856 | 084 | 813 | 544 | 277 | 012 | 748 | 48 | 285 |
| 8 | 178 | 900 | 625 | 851 | 079 | 809 | 540 | 273 | 008 | 744 | 482 | 221 |
| 9 | 173 | 896 | 620 | 347 | 075 | 804 | 586 | 269 | 003 | 739 | 477 | 217 |
| 10 | 06168 | 05891 | 05616 | 5348 | 05070 | 4800 | 04531 | 04264 | 08999 | 3785 | 08478 | 08212 |
| 11 | 164 | 887 | 611 | 887 | 086 | 795 | 527 | 260 | 984 | 731 | 469 | 208 |
| 12 | 159 | 882 | 607 | 833 | 081 | 791 | 522 | 255 | 990 | 726 | 46 | 204 |
| 18 | 155 | 877 | 602 | 328 | 05\% | 786 | 518 | 251 | 986 | 722 | 460 | 199 |
| 14 | 150 | 878 | 597 | 324 | 052 | 782 | 513 | 246 | 981 | 717 | 456 | 195 |
| 15 | 145 | 868 | 695 | 319 | 047 | 777 | 509 | 242 | 977 | 713 | 451 | 191 |
| 16 | 141 | 864 | 588 | 315 | 013 | 778 | 504 | 237 | 972 | 709 | 147 | 186 |
| 17 | 186 | 859 | 584 | 310 | 038 | 768 | 500 | 233 | 968 | 704 | 448 | 188 |
| 18 | 181 | 854 | 579 | 306 | 034 | 764 | 495 | 229 | 963 | 700 | 488 | 178 |
| 19 | 127 | 850 | 575 | 301 | 029 | 759 | 491 | 224 | 959 | 696 | 434 | 178 |
|  | S12 | 058 |  |  | 50 |  | 帾 | 4220 | 0895 | 86 | 034 | 08168 |


| 21 | 117 | 84 | 565 | 292 | 020 | 750 | 482 | 215 | 850 | 687 | 425 | 165 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 118 | 886 | 561 | 288 | 016 | 746 | 478 | 211 | 946 | 682 | 421 | 160 |
| 23 | 108 | 831 | 556 | 283 | 011 | 741 | 478 | 206 | 941 | 678 | 416 | 156 |
| 2 | 104 | 827 | 552 | 278 | 007 | 737 | 469 | 202 | 937 | 674 | 412 | 152 |
| 2 | 099 | 828 | 5471 | 274 | 602 | 732 | 464 | 198 | 933 | 669 | 408 | 147 |
| 26 | 094 | 818 | 548 | 269 | 04998 | 728 | 460 | 193 | 928 | 665 | 408 | 148 |
| 27 | 090 | 818 | 638 | 265 | 993 | 723 | 455 | 189 | 924 | 661 | 399 | 189 |
| 28 | 085 | 808 | 638 | 260 | 989 | 719 | 451 | 184 | 919 | 656 | 895 | 134 |
| 29 | 080 | 804 | 329 | 256 | 984 | 714 | 446 | 180 | 915 | 652 | 390 | 130 |
| 80 | 08076 | 79 | 05 | 052 | 0.5 |  | 04 | 04 | 08911 |  |  | 08126 |

342 TABLE VI. (Cont.)-Proportional Logarithms. 2 deg. or 2 hr .


TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, \&oc.


| 1 Degres. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | 1 |
| 8.241855 | 9.999934 | 8,241921 | 11.758079 | 60 |
| 9083 | 32 | 49102 | 50897 | 59 |
| 56094 | 29 | 56165 | 43835 | 58 |
| 63042 | 27 | 68115 | 86885 | 57 |
| 9881 | 25 | 9956 | 30054 | 56 |
| 76614 | 22 | 76691 | 39309 | 55 |
| 83248 | 20 | 83893 | 16677 | 51 |
| 9778 | 18 | 9856 | 10144 | 53 |
| 96207 | 15 | 96292 | 08708 | 59 |
| 302546 | 18 | 802684 | 697366 | 51 |
| 08794 | 10 | 8884 | 91116 | 50 |
| 8.314954 | 9.999907 | 8.815046 | 11.684954 | 19 |
| 21027 | 05 | 21122 | 78878 | 48 |
| 7016 | 02 | 27114 | 2886 | 47 |
| 82994 | 899. | 83095 | 66975 | 46 |
| 8758 | 97 | 8856 | 1144 | 45 |
| 44504 | 94 | 44610 | 55390 | 4 |
| 50181 | 91 | 50289 | 49711 | 48 |
| 5783 | 85 | 5895 | 4105 | 42 |
| 61815 | 85 | 61430 | 88570 | 41 |
| 6777 | 882 | 66895 | - 3105 | 10 |
| 8972171 | 0.999879 | 8.872992 | 11.627708 | 39 |
| 7499 | 76 | 77692 | 2879 | 898 |
| 89762 | 78 | 89889 | 17111 | 87 |
| 7962 | 70 | 8099 | 1908 | 36 |
| 93101 | 67 | 93234 | 06766 | 35 |
| 8179 | 64 | 8815 | 1685 | 34 |
| 403199 | 61 | 403388 | 596662 | 83 |
| 8161 | 58 | 08304 | 1696 | 82 |
| 13068 7919 | 51 | 18218 | 86787 | 31 30 |
| 3,422717 | 9.999848 | 8.492869 | 11.577131 | 89 |
| 7462 | 44 | 7618 | 2882 | 88 |
| 82156 | 41 | 32815 | 67685 | 37 |
| 6800 | 38 | 6962 | 3038 | 26 |
| 41894 | 34 | 41560 | 58440 | 25 |
| 5941 | 81 | 8110 | 8890 | 24 |
| 50140 | 97 | 50618 | 49887 | 88 |
| 4893 | 23 | 5070 | 4930 | 22 |
| 9301 | 201 | 9481 | 0519 | 21 |
| 63665 | 16 | 63849 | 36151 | 20 |
| 3.467985 | 9.999812 | 8.468172 | 11.531828 | 19 |
| - 722683 | 09 | 72454 | 87546 | 18 |
| 6498 80693 | 05 | 6693 80892 | r8307 | 17 |
| 4848 | 797 | 5050 | 1950 | 15 |
| 8968 | 98 | 9170 | 0830 | 14 |
| 93040 | 90 | 98250 | 06750 | 13 |
| 7078 | 86 | 7298 | 2707 | 12 |
| 501080 | 82 | 501298 | 498702 | 11 |
| 5015 8.509974 | 78 0.999774 | 5267 8.509909 | 11.49893 | 10 |
| 8.508974 | 2.999774 | 8.509200 | 11,490800 | 9 |
| 12867 6796 | 68 | 12098 | 86902 3099 | 8 |
| 6726 20551 | 61 | 6961 20790 | 79810 | 6 |
| 4343 | 57 | 4586 | 5414 | 5 |
| 8102 | 58 | 8349 | 1651 | 4 |
| 31828 | 48 | 82080 | 67920 | 3 |
| 5523 | 44 | 5779 | 4221 | 2 |
| 3186 | 40 | 9447 | 0553 | 1 |
| 49819 | 35 | 43084 | 56916 | 0 |

344 TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Sines, Tangonts, \&̌r. (Cont.)

| 2 Degrees. |  |  |  |  | 3 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 8.548819 | 2999735 | 8.545084 | 11.450916 | 8.718800 | 9.999404 | 8.718896 | 11880604 |  |
| , | 6492 | 31 | 6091 | 8809 | 21204 | -98 | 1806 | 78194 | 59 |
| 9 | 8093 | 36 | 50868 | 49732 | 3595 | 91 | 4204 | 5796 | 58 |
| 8 | 83539 | 29. | 3817 | 6183 | 5972 | 84 | 6588 | 8418 | 57 |
| 4 | 7056 | 17 | 7898 | 6s | 8337 | 78 | 8959 | 1041 | 56 |
| 5 | Costu) | 13. | 60828 | 89172 | 30888 | 71 | 81817 | 69083 | 55 |
| 6 | 8098 | 08 | 4291 | 5709 | 3097 | ct | 8683 | 6237 | 54 |
| 7 | 7431 | 04 | 7787 | 2973 | 5854 | 57 | 5996 | 4004 | 53 |
| 8 | 70886 | 699 | 71187 | 28863 | 7687 | 30 | 8317 | 1088 | 53 |
|  | 4914 | 94 | 4520 | 5480 | 9960 | 48 | 40826 | 5837 | 51 |
| 10 | 7566 | 89 | 7877 | 2123 | 42959 |  | 2988 | 77078 | 50 |
| 11 | 8.580892 | 9,909685 | 8.881208 | 11.118792 | 8.741586 | 9.990329 | 8.745907 | 11.954788 |  |
| 19 | 3198 | - 80 | 4514. | 5486 | 6809 | 22 | 7479 | 2581 | 48 |
| 13 | 7460 | 75 | 7795 | 2205 | 9055 | 15 | 9700 | 0200 | 17 |
| 15 | 90721 | 70 | 91051 | 08949 | 51297 | 08 | 51989 | 48011 | 46 |
| 15 | 8948 | 65 | 4283 | 5717 | 8528 | 01 | 4907 | 5778 | 45 |
| 16 | 7152 | 00 | 7492 | 2508 | 5747 | 204 | 6453 | 3547 | is |
| 17 | 600838 | 35 | 600877 | $8998: 8$ | 7955 | 86 | 8868 | 1890 |  |
| 18 | 8489 | 50 | 8889 | 6161 | 60151 | 78 | 60872 | 89128 | 12 |
| 19 | 6823 | 55 | 6078 | 3028 | 2887 | 78. | 3085 | 6935 | 41 |
| 90 | 9734 | ${ }^{40}$ | 10094 | 89906 | 4511 | 65 | 5846 | 4754 | 0 |
| 21 | 8,612899 | 0.999635 | 8.618189 | 11.386811 | 8.766675 | 9.999857 | 8.767417 | 11.292588 | 9 |
|  | 5891 | 29 | 6208 | 3738 | 8888 |  | 9578 | 0498 |  |
| ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | 8987 | 14 | 9818 | 0687 | 70970 | 42 | 71797 | 28278 | 37 |
| 24 | 91962 | 19 | 22343 | 77657 | 8101 | 85 | 8866 | 6134 | 86 |
| 25 | 4965 | 14 | 5858 | 4648 | 5228 | 27 | 5098 | 4005 | 35 |
| 28 | 7048 | 08 | 8340 | 1660 | 7883 | 20 | 8114 | 1888 | 36 |
| 27 | 80911 | 08 | 81308 | 68692 | 9134 | 12 | 80822 | 19778 | 38 |
| 88 | 3854 | 597 | 4956 | 5744 | 81594 | 05 | 2980 | 7680 | 83 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | 6776 | 92 | 7184 | 2816 | 3605 | 197 | 4408 | 5509 | 31 |
| 31 | 8.642563 | 0.909581 | 8.632982 | 11.857018 | 8.787786 | 2.999181 | 8.788551 | 11.91148 | 99 |
| 8 | 5428 | 75 | 5853 | 4147 | 9787 | 75 | 90818 | 09887 | 38 |
|  | 8274 | 70 | 8704 | 1298 | 91828 | 66 | 2662 | 7888 | 97 |
| 34 | 51102 | 64 | 51587 | 48468 | 8859 | 58 | 4701 | 5299 | 28 |
| 35 | 8911 | 58 | 4858 | 5648 | 5881 | 50 | 6781 | 3801 | 25 |
| 98 | 6702 | 58 | 7149 | 2851 | 7898 | 43 | 8752 | 1248 | 24 |
| 87 | 9475 | 47 | 9928 | 0079 | 8997 | 24 | 800763 | 1002387 | 28 |
| 38 | 68230 | 41 | $626+9$ | 87311 | 801892 | 28 | 2765 | 7835 | 29 |
| 89 | 4968 | 35 | 5438 | 4567 | ${ }^{3878}$ | 18 | 4758 | 5348 | 81 |
| 40 | 7689 | 29 | 8160 | 1840 | 5858 | 10 | 6742 | 8358 | 90 |
| 41 | 8.670898 | 9.999524 | 8.870870 | 11.329130 | 8.807818 | 9.999108 | 3.808717 | 11.191288 | 19 |
| 42 | 3080 | 18 | 3568 | 6437 | 9777 | 094 | 10683 | 89817 |  |
| 48 | 5751 | 12 | 6289 | 8761 | 11728 | 86 | 2651 | 7859 |  |
| 44 | 8405 | 06 | 8900 | 1100 | 8687 | 77 | 4589 | 5111 |  |
| 45 | 81043 | 00 | 81544 | 18456 | 5599 | 68 | 652. | 3471 |  |
| 46 | 3665 | 498 | 4172 | 5828 | 7522 | 61 | 8461 | 1539 |  |
| 47 | 6278 | 87 | 6784 | 3216 | 9886 | 5 | 20884 | 79816 |  |
| 48 | 8863 | 81 | 9381 | 0619 | 21843 | 4 | 2298 | 7708 |  |
| 49 | 91488 | 75 | 01963 | 08087 | 8240 | 36 | 4005 | 5795 |  |
| 50 51 | 3998 8.696518 | 69 | - 45298 | 5471 | r 5130 | ${ }^{987}$ | ${ }^{6108}$ | ${ }^{8897}$ |  |
| 51 | 8.696518 | 9.999469 | 8.697081 | 11.802019 | 8.827011 | 9999019 | 8.827992 | 11.172008 |  |
| 53 | 6073 701589 | 56 50 | 0617 702139 | 0383 297861 | 8884 80749 | 10 | $\begin{array}{r}9874 \\ 81748 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6} 01285$ |  |
| 53 | 3090 | 43 | 4646 | 5354 | 2807 | 8993 | 8618 | 6881 |  |
| 55 | 6577 | 37 | 7140 | 2860 | 4456 | 84 | 5471 | 4520 |  |
| 56 | 9049 | 81 | 9618 | 0882 | 6297 | 76 | 7321 | 2679 |  |
| 57 | 11507 | 24. | 12083 | 87917 | 8130 | 67 | 0168 | 0857 |  |
| 58 | 3959 | 18 | 4534 | 5465 | 9956 | 58 | 40998 | 59002 |  |
| 59 | 6383 | 11 | 6972 | 3028 | 61774 | 50 | 2885 | 7175 |  |
| 60 | 8800 | C | 9396 | 0604 | 8585 | 31 | 4644 | 5358 |  |
| 1 | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotang. | Tang. |  |
| -1 |  | 37 Degr | REES. |  |  | 86 D | Degrees | S. $\quad 1$ |  |

TABLE VIII-L Logarithmio Sines, Ṫangents, \&or. (Cont.)
345

| 4 Degrers. |  |  |  | 5 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sine, \| Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 8.8495859 .998941 | 8.84464 | 11.155856 | 8910296 | 9.988341 | 8.941058 | 11.058048 | 60 |
|  | 5387 22 | 6455 | 3545 | 1738 | 33 | 3104 | 6596 | 59 |
| 2 | 7183 - 28 | 8260 | 1740 | 3174 | 22 | 4852 | 5148 | 58 |
| 3 | $8971{ }^{-14}$ | 50057 | 49943 | 4606 | 11 | 6295 | 8705 |  |
| 4 | $50751 \sim 05$ | 1846 | 8154 | 6034 | 00 | 7734 | 2266 |  |
|  | 2525 896 | 3698 | 6372 | 7456 | 989 | 9168 | 0832 |  |
|  | 4291 87 | 5403 | 4597 | 8874 | 77 | 50597 | 404085 |  |
|  | 604978 | 7171 | 2829 | 50287 | 66 | 2021 | 7979 |  |
|  | $7801-69$ | 8932 | 1068 | 1696 | 55 | 3141 | 6559 | 52 |
|  | 9546 | 60686 | 39314 | 8100 | 48 | 4856 | 5144 |  |
| 10 | 61288 51 | 2438 | 7567 | 4499 | 32 | 6267 | 3733 |  |
| 11 | 8.863014 9.998841 | 8.865173 | 11.135827 | 8.955894 | 9.998290 | 8.957674 | 11.043926 | 49 |
| 12 | 4738 82 | 5906 | 4093 | 7284 | 09 | 9075 | 0925 | 48 |
| 18 | 6455 | 7632 | 2368 | 8670 | 197 | 60473 | 39527 |  |
| 14 | 816513 | 0351 | 0649 | 60052 | 86 | 1866 | 8184 |  |
| 15 | 9868 04 | 71064 | 28936 | 1429 | 74 | 3255 | 6745 |  |
| 16 | 71565795 | 9770 | 7230 | 2801 | 68 | 4639 | 5361 | 44 |
| 17 | 8255 | 4469 | 5531 | S170 | 51 | 6019 | 3981 |  |
| 18 | $4938 \quad 76$ | 6162 | 8838 | 5535 | 39 | 7894 | 2606 |  |
| 19 | 6615 66 | 7819 | 2151 | 6893 | 28 | 8766 | 1234 |  |
| 20 | 8285 57 | 9529 | 0471 | 8949 | 16 | 70133 | 29867 |  |
| 21 | $8.8799190 .9987{ }^{\text {S7 }}$ | 8.881202 | 11.118798 | $8.969600 \mid$ | 9.998104 | 8.971496 | 11.028504 | 39 |
|  | 81607 38 | 2869 | 7131 | 70947 | 092 | 2855 | 7145 |  |
| 23 | 3258 28 | 4530 | 5370 | 2289 | 80 | 4209 | 5791 | 37 |
| 25 | $4903-18$ | 6185 | 3815 | 3628 | 68 | 5560 | 4440 | 36 |
| 25 | 654208 | 7839 | 2167 | 4962 | 56 | 6906 | 3094 |  |
| 96 | 8174 699 | 9476 | 0594 | 6298 | , | 8248 | 1752 |  |
| 27 | 9801 80 | 91112 | 08888 | 7619 | 32 | 9586 | 0414 |  |
|  | $91421 \quad 79$ | 2742 | 7258 | 8941 | 20 | 80921 | 19079 |  |
| 29 | 3035 | 4866 | 5634 | 80859 | 08 | 2251 | 7749 |  |
| 30 | 464859 | 5984 | 4016 | 1573 | 996 | 3577 | 6423 |  |
| 81 | 8.8962469 .998649 | 8.897596 | 11.102404 | 8.982888 | 9.997984 | 8.984899 | 11.015101 |  |
| 39 | 7812 39 | 0303 | 0797 | 4189 | 79 | 6217 | 3783 |  |
|  | 9432 29 | 900808 | 099197 | 5191 | 50 | 7532 | 2468 |  |
| 34 | 90101710 | 2898 | 7602 | 6789 | 47 | 8842 | 1158 |  |
| 85 | 902596 | 3987 | 6013 | 8083 | 35 | 90149 | 09851 |  |
| 36 | 5169 599 | 5570 | 4430 | 9374 | 22 | 1451 | 8549 |  |
| 37 | 5786 | 7147 | 2853 | 90660 | 10 | 2750 | 7250 |  |
| 8 | 7297 78 | 8719 | 1281 | 1943 | 897 | 4015 | 5955 |  |
| 0 | 8853 68 | 10985 | 89715 | 3282 | 85 | 5387 | 4663 | 21 |
|  | 1040458 | 1846 | 8154 | 4497 | 72 | 6624 | 8376 |  |
| 41 | 8.9119498 .908548 | 8.913401 | 11.086599 | 8.995768 | 9.997860 | 8,997918 | 11.002692 |  |
| 42 | 3488 - 37 | 4951 | 5049 | 7036 | 47 | 9188 | 08121 |  |
| 43 | 5022 27 | 6495 | 3505 | 8299 | 35 | 9,0C0465 | 10.999535 |  |
| 44 | 655016 | 8034 | 1966 | 9560 | 28 | 1738 | 8262 |  |
|  | 8078 06 | 9568 | 0432 | 9.000816 | 09 | 3007 | 6993 |  |
| 46 | $9591 \quad 495$ | 21096 | 78804 | 2069 | 797 | 4272 | 5728 |  |
| 47 | 2110385 | 2619 | 7381 | 3318 | 84 | 5534 | 4466 |  |
| 8 | $2610 \quad 74$ | 4186 | 5864 | 4563 | 71 | 6798 | 8208 |  |
| 49 | 3112 64 | 5649 | 4351 | 5805 | 58 | 8047 | 1958 |  |
| 50 | $5609 \quad 53$ | 7156 | 284 | 704 | 45 | 9298 | 0702 |  |
| 51 | 8.9271000 .998152 | 8.928658 | 11.071342 | 9.008278 | 9.997732 | 9.010546 | 10,989454 |  |
| 52 | 8587 31 | 30155 | 69846 | 9510 | 19 | 1790 | 8210 |  |
| 58 | 30068 21 | 1647 | 8353 | 10787 | 06 | 3081 | 6969 |  |
| 55 | 154410 | 3134 | 6866 | 1962 | 98 | 4268 | 5732 |  |
|  | 3015 399 | 4616 | 5384 | 3182 | 80 | 5502 | 4498 |  |
| 56 | 4481 | 6093 | 3907 | 4400 | 67 | 6732 | 9268 |  |
| 57 | 591277 | 7505 | 2435 | 5613 | 54 | 7959 | 9041 |  |
|  | 7398 | 9032 | 0968 | 6824 | 61 | 9183 | 0817 |  |
|  | 8850 55 | 43491 | 59506 | 8081 | 28 | 20403 | 79597 |  |
| 60 | 40296 44 | 1352 | 8045 | 9285 | 14 | 1620 | 8380 |  |
|  | Cosine. Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. |  |
|  | 85 DEg | REES. |  |  | 84 D | Dggrees |  |  |


| 6 Degrers. |  |  |  |  | 7 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 8.019295 | 9.997614 | 2.021630 | 10.978380 | 9,085304 | 9.996751 | 9.08914 | 10.910856 | 0 |
| 1 | 20435 | 01 | 2834 | 7166 | 6922 | 35 | 90187 | 9813 |  |
| 2 | 1632 | 588 | 404 | 5956 | 7947 | 20 | 1228 | 8772 | 58 |
| 3 | 2825 | 74 | 5251 | 4749 | 8970 | 04 | 2266 | 7734 |  |
| 4 | 4016 | 61 | 6455 | 8545 | 9900 | 688 | 3802 | 698 | 56 |
| 5 | 5203 | 47 | 7655 | 2345 | 91008 | 78 | 4336 | 664 | 55 |
| 6 | 6386 | 31. | 8852 | 1148 | 2024 | 57 | 5387 | 838 | 31 |
| 7 | 7567 | 20 | 30016 | 60954 | 8087 | 61 | 6395 | 8605 | 53 |
| 8 | 8744 | 07 | 1237 | 8763 | 4047 | 25 | 7422 | 2578 | 52 |
| 0 | 9918 | 493 | 2425 | 7575 | 5056 | 10 | 8446 | 1554 | 51 |
| 10 | 81089 | 80 | 3609 | 6391 | 006 | 594 | 9468 | 0532 | 50 |
| 11 | 9.082257 | 9.997466 | 9.084791 | 10.965909 | 9,097005 | 9.926578 | 9.100487 | 10899518 | 49 |
| 12 | 3421 | 52 | 5969 | 4081 | 8086 | 62 | 1504 | 8496 | 18 |
| 13 | 4582 | 39 | 7146 | 2856 | 9065 |  | 2519 | 7481 | 47 |
| 14 | 5741 | 25 | 8316 | 1684 | 100002 | 80 | 8582 | 6468 | 16 |
| 15 | 689 | 11 | 9485 | 0515 | 1056 | 12 | 4548 | 5458 | 45 |
| 16 | 8048 | 397 | 40651 | 59349 | 2048 | 498 | 5550 | 8450 |  |
| 17 | 9197 | 83 | 1818 | 8187 | 3037 | 32 | 6556 | 344 |  |
| 18 | 40342 | 69 | 2973 | 7027 | 4095 | 65 | 7550 | 941 | 42 |
| 19 | 1485 | 55 | 4130 | 5870 | 5010 | 49 | 8560 | 1440 | 31 |
| 20 | 2625 | 41 | 5284 | 4716 | 5992 |  | 9559 | 041 | 40 |
| 21 | 9.043762 | 9.997397 | 9.046494 | 10.953566 | 0.100973 | 9.996117 | 9.110556 | 10.889144 |  |
| 22 | 4895 | 18 | 7582 | 2418 | 7951 |  | 1551 | 8449 |  |
| 23 | 6026 | 299 | 8727 | 1278 | 8927 | 384 | 2543 | 7457 | 37 |
| 24 | 7154 | 85 | 9869 | 0181 | 9901 | 68 | 3583 | 6467 |  |
| 25 | 8279 | 71 | 51008 | 48992 | 10878 | 51 | 4521 | 5479 |  |
| 96 | 9400 | 57 | 2144 | 7856 | 1842 | 85 | 550 | 4493 |  |
| 27 | 50519 | 42 | 3277 | 6728 | 2809 | 18 | 6491 |  |  |
| 28 | 1685 | 28 | 4107 | 5593 | 3774 | - 02 | 7472 | 2528 | 32 |
| 29 | 2749 | 14. | 5535 | 465 | 4737 | 285 | 8452 | 1518 |  |
|  | [ $\begin{array}{r}3859 \\ 0.054966\end{array}$ | - 199 | 6659 | 3841 | 9.116656 |  | 9.190404 | 10.879596 |  |
|  | 2.051966 6071 | 8.997185 70 | 9.057781 8900 | $10.942 \times 19$ 1190 | 9.116656 <br> 7613 | ${ }^{9.98025}$ | ${ }^{9.120157}$ | 10.879596 8625 | 29 |
|  | 7172 | 56 | 80016 | 89984 | 8567 | 19 | 235 | 76 | 7 |
| 3 | 8271 | 41 | 1180 | 8870 | 9519 | 02 | 3317 | 668 |  |
| 35 | 9367 | 27 | 2240 | 7760 | 20469 | 185 | 1284 | 5716 |  |
| 36 | 60460 | 12 | 8348 | 6652 | 1417 | 88 | 5349 | 4751 |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ | 1551 | 098 | 4458 | 5547 | 2362 | 51 | 6211 | 8789 |  |
| 8 | 2639 | 88 | 5556 | 454 | 3306 | 34 | 7172 |  |  |
| 3 | 8724 | 68 | 6655 | 8345 | 4248 | 17 | 8180 | 1870 |  |
| 40 | 4806 | 53 | 7752 | 2248 | 5187 | 00 | 9087 | 0913 |  |
| 41 | 9.065885 | 9.997089 | 9.068816 | 10.931154 | 9.126125 | 9,986083 | 9.130041 | 10809959 |  |
| 42 | 6962 | 24 | 9938 | 0062 | 7060 | 66 | 0998 | 9006 |  |
| 43 | 8036 | 09 | 71027 | 28973 | 7993 |  | 194 | 8056 |  |
| 44 | 9107 | 6994 | 2113 | 7887 | 8925 | 32 | 2893 | 7107 |  |
| 4 | 70176 | 79 | 3197 | 6808 | 9854 | 15 | 3839 | 616 |  |
| 46 | 1242 | 64 | 4278 | 5782 | 30781 | 998 | 4784 | 5216 |  |
| 47 | 2306 | 49 | 5356 | 4644 | 1706 | 80 | 5726 | 4274 |  |
| 48 | 8866 | 34 | 6482 | 3568 | 2630 | 63 | 6667 | 3833 |  |
| 49 | 4424 | 19 | 7505 | 2495 | 3551 | 46 | 7605 | 2395 |  |
| 50 | 5480 | 04 | 8576 | 1424 | 4470 | 28 | 8542 | 1458 |  |
| 51 | 9.076833 | 9.906889 | 0.07964 | 10.920356 | 9.135887 | 9993911 | 9.13978 | 1.0860524 |  |
|  | 7583 | 74 | 80710 | 10290 | 6303 | 894 | 40409 | 359591 |  |
| 53 | 8631 | 58 | 1773 | 8227 | 7216 | 76 | 1340 |  |  |
| 54 | 9676 | 48. | 2883 | 7167 | 8128 | 59 | 2269 | 7731 |  |
| 55 | 0719 | 28 | 3891 | 6109 | ${ }^{9037}$ | 41 | 8196 | 6804 |  |
| 56 | 81759 | 12 | 4947 | 5053 | 994 | 23 | 4121 | 5879 |  |
| 57 | 2797 | 797 | C000 | 4000 | 40850 | 06 | 5044 | 885 |  |
| 58 59 | 8832 4864 | 82 | 7050 | 2950 | ${ }_{2655}^{1754}$ | 788 | 6885 | 3115 |  |
| 60 | 5894 | 51 | 9144 | 0856 | 3555 | 58 | 7803 | 2197 |  |
| T | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | ne. | otan | ng. |  |
|  |  | 83 Degr | REES. |  |  |  | Degrem |  |  |

TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, Erc. (Cont.)


TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Sines, Tangonts, \&rc. (Cont.)


TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Simes, Tangents, Ere. (Cont.)

| 8 Drgrees. |  |  |  |  | 9 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang, | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 9.149555 | 9.995753 | 9.147808 | 10.852197 | 9194392 | 9,904620 | 9.19718 | 10.800287 | 60 |
|  | 4453 | 35 | 8718 | 1282 | 5129 | 00 | 200599 | 799571 |  |
| 2 | 5819 | 17 | 9032 | 0368 | 5925 | 580 | 135 | 8655 |  |
| 3 | 6243 | 699 | 50544 | 40456 | 6719 | 60 | 2150 | 7841 |  |
| 4 | 7186 | 81 | 1451 | 8546 | 7511 | 40 | 2971 | 7029 |  |
| 5 | 8026 | 64 | 2368 | 7697 | 8302 | 19 | 3782 | 6218 |  |
| 6 | 8015 | 46 | 8209 | 6731 | 9093 | 409 | 4502 | 5408 |  |
| 7 | 9802 | 28 | 4174 | 5826 | 9879 | 79 | 5400 | 4000 |  |
| 9 | 50686 | 10 | 5077 | 4928 | 200666 | 59 | 6207 | 3793 |  |
| 9 | 1569 | 501 | 5978 | 4028 | 1451 | 36 | 7013 | 9987 |  |
| 10 | 2451 | 73 | 6877 | 3123 | 2234 | 18 | 7817 | 2183 |  |
| 11 | 9.153330 | 9,995555 | 9,157775 | 10.812225 | 9,203017 | 9.99 5388 | 9.208619 | 10.791881 |  |
| 12 | 4908 | 87 | 8071 | 1829 | 3797 | 77 | $9120$ | 0580 |  |
| 13 | 5083 | 19 | 9565 | 0435 | 4577 | 57 | 10220 | 80780 |  |
| 14 | 5957 | 01 | 60457 | 39543 | 5351 | 36 | 1018 | 8982 |  |
| 15 | 6830 | 482 | 1347 | 8653 | 6131 | 16 | 1815 | 8185 |  |
| 16 | 7700 | 64 | 2236 | 7764 | 6906 | 295 | 2611 | 7389 |  |
| 17 | 8569 | 46 | 8123 | 6877 | 7679 | 74 | 8405 | 0505 |  |
| 18 | 9435 | 27 | 4008 | 5992 | 8452 | 54. | 4198 | 8802 |  |
| 19 | 60301 | 00 | 4892 | 5108 | 9222 | 38 | 4989 | 5011 |  |
| 29 | 1164 | 390 | 5774 | 4226 | 9992 | 12 | 5780 | 4220 |  |
| 21 | 9,102025 | 9.905972 | 9,166654 | 10.833316 | 92210760 | 9.994191 | 9.210568 | 10.783138 |  |
|  | 9885 | 53 | 7532 | 2468 | 1526 | 71 | 7356 | 2645 |  |
| 23 | 3743 | 34 | 8409 | 1501 | 2201 | 50 | 8142 | 1858 |  |
| 24 | 4600 | 16 | 9284 | 0716 | 8055 | 29 | 8928 | 1074 |  |
| 25 | 5451 | 297 | 70157 | 29843 | 3818 | 08 | 9710 | 0290 | 35 |
| 26 | 6307 | 78 | 1029 | 8971 | 4579 | 087 | 00402 | 795088 | 84 |
| 87 | 7159 | 60 | 1899 | 8101 | 5338 | 66 | 1272 | 8728 |  |
| 28 | 8008 | 41 | 2767 | 7238 | 6097 | 45 | 2058 | 7948 |  |
| 29 | 8380 | 22 | 3634 | 6360 | 6854 | 24 | $\stackrel{9830}{ }$ | 7170 |  |
| 30 | 9702 | 03 | 490 | 5501 | 7609 | 03 | 8607 | 6893 |  |
| 81 | 9.170517 | 9.995184 | 9.175862 | 10.824638 | 9.218363 | 9.093982 | 0.224388 | 10.775618 |  |
| 32 | 1880 | 65 | 6294 | 3776 | 9116 | 60 | 5156 | 484 |  |
|  | 2380 | 46 | 7084 | 2916 | 9868 | 89 | 5929 | 4071 |  |
| 34 | 3070 | 27 | 7942 | 2058 | 220618 | 18 | 6700 | 8300 |  |
| 35 | 3908 | 08 | 8799 | 1201 | 1367 | 897 | 7471 | 2589 |  |
| 36 | 4748 | 089 | 9655 | 0345 | 2115 | 75 | 8239 | 1716 | 24 |
| 87 | 5578 | 70 | 80508 | 19492 | 2861 | 34. | 9007 | 0993 |  |
| 88 | 6411 | 51 | 1880 | 8640 | 3006 | 98 | 9773 | 0227 |  |
| 36 | 729 | 32 | 2211 | 7759 | 4349 | 11 | 30539 | 09461 |  |
| 40 | 8072 | 18 | 3059 | 6941 | 5092 | 789 | 1302 | 8099 |  |
| 41 | 9.178900 | 0.094093 | 9.183907 | 10.816093 | 2.295833 | 9.993768 | 9232005 | 10.767935 |  |
| 42 | 9726 | 74 | 4752 | 5248 | 6573 | 4 4. | 2826 | 7174 |  |
| 43 | 80551 | 55 | 5597 | 4408 | 7311 | 25 | 8586 | 641 |  |
| 44 | 1374 | 35 | 6439 | 3561 | 8048 | 08 | 435 | 5655 |  |
| 45 | 2196 | 16 | 7980 | 2790 | 8784 | 681 | 5103 | 4997 |  |
| 46 | 3016 | 896 | 8190 | 1880 | 9518 | 60 | 5859 | 4141 |  |
| 47 | 3834. | 77 | 8958 | 1042 | 230252 | 88 | 6614 | 3386 |  |
| 48 | 4651 | 57 | 9794 | 0206 | 0981 | 16 | 7368 | 2632 |  |
| 49 | 5466 | 38 | 90029 | 09371 | 1714 | 594 | 8120 | 1880 |  |
| 50 | ${ }_{0}^{6280}$ | ${ }^{18}$ | 1402 | 8538 | 244 | 72 | 8872 | 1128 |  |
| 61 | 9.187092 | 0.904798 | 9.192293 | 10.807706 | 2.283172 | 9.993550 | 9.239622 | 10.760378 |  |
| 52 | 7903 | 79 | 8124 | 6876 | 3899 | 28 | 40371 | 50620 |  |
| 58 | 8712 | 69. | 3953 | 6047 | 4025 | 06 | 1118 | 8882 |  |
| 60 | 9519 | 39 | 4780 | 5820 | 5349 | 484 | 1805 | 8135 |  |
| 5 | 9 C 325 | 19 | 5600 | 4394 | 6078 | 62 | 2610 | 7990 |  |
| 56 | 1130 | 00 | 6439 | 8570 | 6795 | 40 | 3854 | 6644 |  |
| 57 | 1933 | 680 | 7253 | 2747 | 7515 | 18 | 4097 | 5903 |  |
| 88 | 2784 | 60 | 8074 | 1926 | 8235 | 896 | 4839 | 5161 |  |
| 59 | 3834 | 40. | 8898 | 1109 | 8953 | 74 | 5579 | 4812 |  |
| 60 | 4332 | 20 | 9718 | 0287 | 9070 | 52 | 6319 | 3681 |  |
| 7 | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotant. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. |  |
|  |  | 81 DKG | Reis. |  |  | 80 D | ORGRER |  |  |

34 TABLE VII,-Logarithmic Sines, Tangonts, Ec. (Cont.)

| 10 Degregs. |  |  |  |  | 11 Deqrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine, | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang |  |
| 0 | 9.239970 | 0.993351 | 9.206319 | 10.753481 | 9.230509 | 9.901977 | 9.289052 | 10.71348 |  |
| 1 | 40386 | 99 | 7057 | 296 | 1248 | 22 | 9326 | 0874 |  |
|  | 1101 | 07 | 7794 | 2206 | 1897 | 897 | 9990 | 0001 | 88 |
|  | 1816 | 284 | 8590 | 1470 | 254 | 78 | 90671 | Op329 |  |
|  | 2526 | 62 | 9264 | 0736 | 8190 | 48 | 132 |  |  |
|  | 3237 | 40 | 9098 | 0002 | 3836 | 23 | 2013 | 7887 |  |
|  | 3947 | 17 | 20730 | 49270 | 490 | 700 | 2682 | 7818 | 5 |
|  | 5650 | 105 | 1461 | 8539 | 8124 | 74 | 3360 | 6650 |  |
|  | 5363 | 72 | 2191 | 7809 | 5760 | 49 | 4017 |  |  |
|  | 6069 | 49 | 2020 | 7080 | 6408 | 24 | 4631 | 6316 | 51 |
| 10 | 6775 | 27 | 3649 | 6352 | 7048 | 609 | 5349 | 4651 | 50 |
| 11 | 9.24748 | 9.903104 | 9.251371 | 10.745626 | 9.287687 | 0.901074 | 9.290013 | 10.703987 | 49 |
| 12 | 8181 | 081 | 5100 | 4000 | 8396 | 49 | - 6677 | 3323 | 48 |
| 18 | 8883 | 50 | S824 | 4176 | 8904 | 24 | 7339 | 2601 | 47 |
| 14 | 9583 | 30 | 6547 | 343 | 9000 | 509 | 8001 | 1900 | 40 |
| 15 | 50282 | 13 | 7200 | 2731 | 00236 | 74 | 8662 | 1338 |  |
| 16 | 0980 | 2000 | 7090 | 2010 | 0870 | 49 | 9322 | 0678 | 4 |
| 17 | 1677 | 67 | 8710 | 1290 | 1504 | 24 | 9980 | 0020 | 5 |
| 18 | 2373 | 4 | 0429 | 0571 | 2137 | 498 | 00638 | 99362 |  |
|  | 3067 | 82 | 60146 | 39854 | 2768 | 78 | 1295 |  |  |
| I | 3761 925458 | ${ }^{808985}$ | 0863 | 9137 | 3909 0.294029 | 9.921429 | 1951 | 8049 |  |
| 1 | 2.254158 | 9,902875 | 9.261578 | 10.738122 | 0.291029 | 9.921422 | 9,502007 | 10.087393 | 39 |
|  | 514 | 52 | 2292 | 7708 | 4588 | 897 | 3261 | 6738 |  |
|  | 5834 | 29 | 3008 | 0095 | 8286 | 72 | 8014 |  |  |
| 24 | 6593 | 06 | 8717 | 6293 | 518 | 46 | 4567 | 5438 |  |
|  | 7211 | 783 | 4928 | 6573 | 6599 | 21 | 5318 | 4782 | 35 |
| 26 | 780 | , | 5138 | 4862 | 7164 | 205 | 5800 | 4131 |  |
| 27 | 8588 | 36 | 5847 | 4153 | 7788 | 70 | 6519 | 3481 |  |
| 28 | 9268 | 13 | 6555 | 34t | 812 | 4 | 7168 | 2832 |  |
| 29 | 9951 | 000 | 7261 | 2739 | 9034 | 18 | 7815 |  |  |
|  | 60638 | 66. | 7967 | 3033 | 9655 | 193 | 8463 | 1587 | 30 |
| 31 | 9.261314 | 9.992643 | 9.268671 | 10.781899 | 9.800976 | 9.991167 | 9.809109 | 10.690891 | 29 |
| 32 | 1994 | 19 | 9375 | 0025 | 0895 | 41 | 9754 | 0246 |  |
| 38 | 2678 | 506 | 70077 | 20923 | 1514 | 15 | 10398 | 89602 | 97 |
| 34 | 3351 | 72 | 0779 | 9221 | 2132 | 090 | 1042 |  |  |
|  | 4027 | 49 | 1479 | 8521 | 2748 | 64 | 1685 | 8315 |  |
| 6 | 4703 | 25 | 2178 | 7822 | 3364 | \% | 2327 | 7673 |  |
| 37 | 5377 | 01 | 2876 | 7124 | 3979 | 18 | 2967 |  |  |
| 38 | cosi | 478 | 3573 | 6427 | 4503 | 0936 | 8608 | 6382 |  |
| 39 | 6723 | 54 | 42091 | 5731 | 5007 | 0 | 4247 | 5753 |  |
| 41 | 7395 | 30 | 4964 | 5036 | 5819 |  | 1885 | 5115 |  |
| 11 | 0.268005 | 9.902406 | 0.275658 | 10.724342 | 9.806490 | 9,000008 | 0.315523 | 10.88477 |  |
|  | 8783 | 382 | 6351 | 8649 | 7041 | 882 | 6150 | 3841 |  |
| 43 | 9402 | 59 | 7043 | 2957 | 7650 | 65 | 6795 | 8205 |  |
| 44 | 70009 | 85 | 7734 | 2266 | 82 | 2 | 7430 | 2570 |  |
|  | 0735 | 11 | 8424 | 1576 | 8867 | 08 | 8064 | 1936 |  |
|  | 1400 | 287 | 9118 | 0887 | 947 | 777 | 8097 | 1308 |  |
|  | 2064 | 6 | 9801 | 0199 | 10080 | 10 | 9329 | 0571 | 13 |
| 48 | 2726 | 39 | 80488 | 19512 | 0088 | 24 | 9061 | 0039 |  |
| 49 | 338 | 14 | 1174 | 8826 | 1289 | 697 | 20502 | 79408 |  |
| 50 | 4040 | 190 | 1858 | 8142 | 1893 | 71 | 1229 | 8778 |  |
| 51 | 0.274708 | 9.992166 | 9.282542 | 10.717458 | 9,312495 | 999064 | 9.321851 | 10.678149 |  |
|  | B867 | 42 | 3225 | 6775 | 3097 | 18 | 2479 | 7521 | 8 |
|  | 6024 | 18 | 3907 | 6003 | 3698 | 501 | 3106 | 689 |  |
| 54 | 6681 | 093 | 4588 | 5412 | 4292 | 65 | 3733 | 6267 |  |
|  | 7337 | 69 | 5268 | 4732 | 4897 | 88 | 4858 | 5642 |  |
| 56 | 7991 | 44 | 5947 | 4053 | 5495 | 11 | 4983 | 5017 |  |
|  | 8645 |  | 6024 | 8376 | 6092 | 185 | 5607 | 4393 |  |
| 58 | 9297 | 1909 | 7301 | 2699 | 668 | 58 | 6231 | 3762 |  |
|  | 9948 | 71 | 7977 | 2023 | 7284 | 31 | 6859 | 3147 |  |
| 60 | 80599 | 47 | 8652 | 1848 | 7879 | 01 | 7475 | 2525 |  |
|  | Coaine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine | Sine. | Cotang. | Tang. |  |
|  |  | 79 Drgh | REES. |  |  | 78 D | EGRE |  |  |

TABLE VII,-Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, ©oc. (Cont.)

| 12 Degrees. |  |  |  |  | 13 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $t$ | Sine, | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | $\overline{9.317879}$ | 9990404 | 9.827474 | 10.672526 | 9,352088 | 9.988724 | 4.963861 | 10.636636 | 60 |
| 1 | 8178 | 378 | 8095 | 1905 | 2635 | 695 | - 8910 | 6060 | 59 |
| 2 | 9066 | 51 | 8715 | 1285 | 8181 | 0 | 4515 | 5485 | 58 |
| 3 | 9658 | 24 | 9834 | 0666 | 3726 | 36 | 5090 | 4910 | 57 |
| , | 20249 | 297 | 9953 | 0047 | 4271 | 07 | 5664 | 4336 | 56 |
| 5 | 0810 | 70 | 80570 | 69430 | 4815 | 578 | . 6287 | 3763 | 55 |
| 6 | 1430 | 43. | 1187 | 8818 | 5358 | 48 | 6810 | 8190 | 54 |
| 7 | 2019 | 15. | 1803 | 8197 | 5901 | 19 | 7382 | 2618 | 53 |
| 8 | 2607 | 188 | 2418 | 7582 | 6443 | 489 | 7953 | 2047 | 52 |
| 9 | 3194 | 61 | 8083 | 6967 | 6984 | 60 | 8524 | 1476 | 51 |
| 10 | 3780 | 34. | 3646 | 6354 | 7521 | 30 | 9094 | 0906 | 50 |
| 11 | 9.324366 | 9,990107 | 9,834259 | 10.665741 | 9.358064 | 9.988101 | 9.369663 | 10.690337 | 19 |
| 12 | 4950 | 079 | 4871 | 5129 | 8603 | 371 | 0232 | 29768 | 48 |
| 13 | 5534 | 52 | 5482 | 4518 | 9161 | 42 | - 0799 | 9201 | 47 |
| 14 | 617 | 25 | 6093 | 3907 | 9678 | 12 | 1367 | 8688 | 46 |
| 15 | 6700 | 989997 | 6708 | 8998 | 360215 | 282 | 1933 | 8007 | 45 |
| 16 | 7281 | 70 | 7311 | 2689 | 0752 | 52 | 2490 | 7501 | 45 |
| 17 | 7862 | 42 | 7919 | 2091 | 1287 | 23 | 3064 | 6936 | 43 |
| 18 | 8442 | 15 | 8527 | 1473 | 1822 | 193 | 3629 | 6371 | 42 |
| 19 | 9021 | 887 | 9183 | 0867 | 2356 | 63 | 4198 | 5807 | 41 |
| 20 | 9590 | 60 | 9739 | 0261 | 2389 | 33 | 4756 | 524 | 40 |
| 21 | 9.330176 | 9.989832 | 9.940344 | 10.659656 | 9863122 | 9,988108 | 9,875319 | 10.624681 | 39 |
| 29 | 0758 | 04 | 0948 | 9052 | 3954 | 078 | 3881 | 4119 | 38 |
| 23 | 1329 | 277 | 1552 | 8418 | 4485 | 43 | 6442 | 3558 | 37 |
| 24 | 1903 | 49 | 2155 | 7845 | 5016 | 18 | 7008 | 2997 | 36 |
| 25 | 2178 | 21 | 2757 | 7243 | 5516 | 7983 | 7568 |  |  |
| 26 | 3051 | 693 | 3358 | 6642 | 6075 | 33 | 8122 |  |  |
| 27 | 364 | 65 | 3958 | 6012 | 6604 | 22 | 8681 | 1319 | 88 |
| 28 | 495 | 37 | 4558 | 5442 | 7131 | 892 | 9299 | 0761 | 92 |
| 29 | 4766 | 09 | 5157 | 4843 | 7659 | 62 | 9797 | 0203 | 31 |
| 30 | 5337 | 582 | 5755 | 4245 | 8185 | 32 | 80354 | 19646 | 30 |
| 81 | 9.835906 | 2.989553 | 9.346853 | 10.653647 | 9.368717 | 9.987801 | 9.380910 | 10.619090 | 29 |
| 32 | 6475 | 25 | 6949 | 3051 | 9236 | 771 | 1466 | 8534 |  |
| 38 | 7048 | 497 | 7515 | 2455 | 9761 | 40 | 2020 | 7980 | 77 |
| 83 | 7610 | 69 | 8141 | 1859 | 370285 | 10 | 9575 | 7425 | 26 |
|  | 8170 | 41 | 8735 | 1265 | 0808 | 679 | 3129 | 6971 | 25 |
| 30 | 8792 | 13 | 9329 | 0671 | 1830 | 49 | 3682 | 6318 | 24 |
| 37 | 9307 | 385 | 9922 | 0078 | 1852 | 18 | 4234 | 5766 |  |
| 88 | 9871 | 56 | 30514 | 19186 | 2373 | 568 | 4786 | 5214 | 22 |
| 36 | 40484 | 28 | 1106 | 8894 | 2394 | 57 | 5387 | 4663 | 21 |
| 40 | 0996 | ${ }^{0}$ | 1697 | 8303 | -3414 | 26 | 5388 | 4112 | 20 |
| 41 | 2.351558 | 9.889271 | 9.552287 | 10.647713 | 9.373938 | 9.987496 | 9.386138 | 10.613562 | 19 |
| 42 | 2119 | 43 | 2876 | 7124 | 452 | 65 | 6987 | 3013 |  |
| 49 | 2079 | 14. | 3465 | 6535 | 4970 | 34 | 7536 | 2464 | 7 |
| 4 | 8239 | 186 | 4053 | 5947 | 5487 | 03 | 8084 | 1916 | 16 |
| 45 | 3797 | 57 | 4640 | 5360 | 6008 | 372 | 8631 | 1869 | 15 |
| 46 | 4955 | 28 | 5227 | 4773 | 6519 | 41 | 9178 | 0822 | 14 |
| 47 | 4912 | 00 | 5813 | 8187 | 7085 | 10 | 9724 | 0276 | 13 |
| 48 | 5469 | 071 | 6398 | 3602 | 7549 | 279 | 90270 | 09730 | 12 |
| 49 | 6094 | 42 | 6982 | 3018 | 8065 | 48 | 0815 | 9185 | 1 |
| 50 | 6579 | 14 | 7566 | 2434 | 8577 | 17 | 1360 |  |  |
| 51 | 9,347131 | ${ }_{56}^{9.988985}$ | 9.558149 | 10.641851 | 9.379089 | 9,987186 | ${ }^{9.391903}$ | 10.608097 | 8 |
| 52 | 7887 |  | 8731 | 1269 | 9601 | 55 | - $\begin{aligned} & 2477 \\ & 2089\end{aligned}$ | 7553 | 8 |
| 53 | 8240 | 27 | 9313 | 0687 | 88013 | 092 | - 2989 |  | ${ }^{7}$ |
| ${ }_{55}^{54}$ | 8792 | 68 | 9047 | 39526 | 1134 | 02 | 4073 |  | 5 |
|  | 9398 | 40 | 1053 | 8947 | 1643 | 30 | 4614 | 538 | 4 |
| 57 | 50443 | 11 | 1632 | 8338 | 2152 | 6998 | 5154 | 4846 | 3 |
| 58 | 0992 | 782 | 2210 | 7790 | 2661 | 67 | 5694 | 43066 | 2 |
| 59 | 1540 | 53 | 2787 | 7218 | 3163 | 36 | 6233 | 3767 | 1 |
| 60 | 2088 | 24 | 3364 | 6636 | 3675 | 04 | 6771 | 8229 | 0 |
| , | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. |  |
|  |  | 7 DE | EES. |  |  | 76 | gGrees |  |  |


e. TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, \&c. (Cont.)

| 16 Degrees. |  |  |  |  | 17 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| f | Sine, | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang, | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 9.440338 | 9.988842 | 9.457496 | 10.548504 | 9.465935 | 9.980596 | 9.483339 | 10.514661 | 60 |
| 8 | 0778 1218 | 05 769 | 7973 844 | 2027 1551 | ${ }_{6761}^{6348}$ | 38 | 5791 6042 |  |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | ${ }_{1659}^{1218}$ | 769 38 | 8408 8025 | 1051 | 6761 7173 | 19 | 6242 6643 |  |  |
| 4 | 2096 | 696 | 9400 | 0000 | 7585 | 42 | 7149 | 2857 |  |
| 5 | 2595 | 60 | 9875 | 0125 | 7996 | 03 | 7508 | 2007 | 55 |
| 6 | 2978 | 24 | 6034 | 539651 | 8407 | 304 | 8043 | 1957 |  |
| 7 | 3410 | 587 | 0828 | 9177 | 8817 | 25 | 8092 | 1508 |  |
| 8 | 8817 | 51 | 1297 | 8708 | 9227 | 280 | 8941 | 1059 |  |
| 9 | 4284 | 14. | 1770 | 8230 | 9637 | 47 | 9390 | 0610 |  |
| 10 | 4720 | 477 | 2242 | 7758 | 70046 | 08 | 9838 |  |  |
| 11 | 9,465155 | 9.98244 | 9,462714 | 10.537286 | 9.470455 | 9.980169 | 9,490286 | 10,509714 |  |
| 12 | 5590 | 04 | 8180 | 6814 | 0869 | 30 | 0733 | 9267 |  |
| 13 | 6025 | 367 | 3058 | 6942 | 1971 | 001 | 1180 | 8820 |  |
| 14 | 6459 | 31 | 4128 | 5872 | 1679 | 52 | 1627 | 8378 |  |
| 15 | 6893 | 294 | 4590 | 5401 | 5086 | 12 | 2073 | 7927 |  |
| 16 | 7326 | 57 | 5069 | 4931 | 2492 | 79078 | 2518 |  |  |
| 17 | 7759 | 20 | 5539 | 4161 | 2898 | 34 | 2968 | 7035 |  |
| 18 | 8191 | 183 | 6008 | 3902 | 8304 | 895 | 3410 | 6590 |  |
| 19 | ${ }_{9623}$ | 46 | 6476 6945 | 3524 3055 | ${ }_{4115} 8710$ | 55 16 | 38599 | 6146 5701 | 41 |
| 21 | 9.449485 | 9,982072 | 9,607413 | 10,532587 | 9.474519 | 9.97977 | 9.494743 | 10.505258 | 19 |
| 22 | 9915 | 35. | 7880 | 2120 | 4923 | 37 | 5186 | 4814 |  |
| 23 | 50845 | /998 | 8347 | 1653 | 5327 | 697 | 5630 | 4370 | 77 |
| 24 | 0775 | 61 | 8814 | 1186 | 5730 | 58 | 6078 | 8927 | 36 |
| 25 | 1204 | 34 | 9280 | 0720 | 6183 | 18 | 6515 | 3485 |  |
| 26 | 1632 | 886 | 975 Cl | 520253 | 6536 | 579 | 6957 | 3043 | 31 |
| 27 | 2060 | 49 | 70211 | 9769 | 6938 | 34 | 7399 |  |  |
| 28 | 248 | 12 | 06.6 | 9324 | 7340 | 49 | 7841 | 21 |  |
|  | 2915 3842 | 774 | 11605 | 8859 | 8142 | 20 | 882 | 1278 |  |
| 31 | 0.453758 | 9.981700 | 9.4720ts | 10.527932 | 9.478542 | 9.979380 | 9.499163 | 10.500887 |  |
| 82 | 4194 | 662 | 2582 | 7468 | 8942 | 40 | 9003 |  |  |
| 33 | 4619 | 25 | 2993 | 7005 | 9342 | 00 | 500042 | 499958 |  |
| 34 | 5045 | 587 | 3457 | 6543 | 9741 | 260 | 0281 | 9519 |  |
| 85 | 5409 | 49 | 3919 | 6081 | 80140 | 20 | 0920 | 9050 |  |
| 36 | ${ }^{5893}$ | 12 | 4881 | 5619 | 0539 | 180 | 1350 | 8611 |  |
| 87 | 6316 | 474 | 4812 | 5158 | 0937 | 40 | 1797 | 8203 |  |
| 38 | 6790 | 36 | 5308 | 4697 | 1334 | 00 | 2235 |  |  |
| 89 | 7162 | 899 | 5763 | \$237 | 1731 | 059 | 2672 |  |  |
| 40 | 7584 | ${ }_{9.981328}{ }^{61}$ | 6293 0.476683 | 8777 10.529317 | 9.482595 | 9.978979 | 9.509546 | ${ }^{681}$ |  |
| 42 | 8427 | 285 | 7142 | 2858 | 2921 | -39 | 3982 | 6018 |  |
| 43 | 8848 | 47 | 7601 | 2399 | 3316 | 898 | 4418 |  |  |
| 44 | 9288 | 09 | 8059 | 1941 | 3712 | 58 | 4854 | 5146 |  |
| 45 | 9688 | 171 | 8517 | 1493 | 4107 | 17 | 5289 | 4711 |  |
| 46 | 60108 | 38 | 8975 | 1025 | 4501 | 777 | 5724 | 4876 |  |
| 47 | 0527 | 095 | 9432 | 0568 | 4895 | 37 | 6159 | 3811 |  |
| 48 | 0946 | 37 | 9889 | 0111 | 5289 | 690 | 6593 | 8407 |  |
| 49 | 13 Cb | 19 | 80345 | 519655 | 5682 | 55 | 7027 |  |  |
| 50 | 1782 9.462199 | 9.980042 ${ }^{981}$ | 9,481257 | 9199 10.518743 | 6075 9.486467 | ${ }_{0} 978574$ | 9.507893 | 10.492107 |  |
| 52 | 2616 | 04 | 1712 | 8298 | 6850 | 33 | 8326 |  |  |
| 53 | 3038 | 806 | 2167 | 7883 | 7251 | 493 | 8759 | 1241 |  |
| 54 | 3488 | 27 | 2621 | 7379 | 7643 | 52 | 9191 |  |  |
| 55 | 3964 | 789 | 3075 | 6925 | 8034 | 11 | 9028 | 0378 |  |
| 56 | 4279 | 50 | 3592 | 6471 | 8424 | 370 | 10054 | 489946 |  |
| 57 | 4894 | 12 | 3982 | 6018 | 8814 | 298 | 0485 | 9515 |  |
| - | 5108 5522 | 673 85 | 44857 | 5565 | 9593 | 47 | 1346 |  |  |
| 60 | 5985 | 596 | 5839 | 4661 | 9988 | 06 | 1776 |  |  |
| 7 | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang, | Cosine. | Sine. | 万tanc | ang |  |
|  |  | 73 DEG | REES. |  |  |  | DEGME | ks. |  |

TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Sinos, Tangents, ©er. (Cont.)

| 18 Degregs. |  |  |  |  | 19 Degreses. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. . |
| 0 | 9,489382 | 0978206 | 9.511776 | 10.488224 | 9.512642 | 9.975070 | 9.530972 | 10.465028 (10) |
|  | 90371 | 166 | 2206 | 7791 | 3009 | 27 | 7382 | 261859 |
| 2 | 0750 | 21 | 2685 | 7865 | 3375 | 583 | 7792 | 220858 |
| 3 | 1147 | 083 | 3004 | 6936 | 3741 | 39 | 8202 | 179857 |
| 4 | 1535 | 42 | 3493 | 6507 | 4107 | 496 | 8611 | 138956 |
| 5 | 1022 | 01 | 3921 | 6079 | 4572 | 52 | 9020 | 098055 |
| E | 2308 | 7950 | 4349 | 6651 | 4837 | 08 | 9429 | 057154 |
| 7 | 2605 | 18 | 4777 | 5223 | 5202 | 805 | 9837 | 016353 |
| 8 | 3081 | 877 | 5204 | 4796 | 8563 | 21 | 40245 | 50755 52 |
| 9 | 3460 | 35 | 5631 | 4869 | 5930 | 277 | 00 | 984751 |
| 10 | 3851 | 794 | B057 | 3943 | 6294 | 33 | 1061 | 893950 |
| 11 | 9,494236 | 9.977752 | 9.516484 | 10.483516 | 9.516057 | 9.975189 | 9.561468 | 10.45853219 |
| 12 | 40 I | 11 | 6910 | 3090 | 7020 | 45 | 1875 | 812548 |
| 18 | 8005 | 609 | 7335 | 2065 | 7882 | 01 | 2281 | 771947 |
| 14 | 538 | 28 | 761 | 2239 | 7745 | 057 | 2688 | 781246 |
| 15 | 5772 | 586 | 8185 | 1815 | 8107 | 18 | 3094 | 690645 |
| 16 | 6154 | 41 | 8610 | 1390 | 8468 | 4969 | 3490 | 650144 |
| 17 | 6537 | 03 | 9034 | 0966 | 8829 | 25 | 3205 | 609543 |
| 18 | 6919 | 461 | 9458 | 0542 | 9190 | 880 | 4810 | 509042 |
| 19 | 7301 | 19 | 9882 | 0118 | 9551 | 36 | 4715 | 5285141 |
| 90 | 7682 | 377 | 20305 | 472695 | 9.0911 | 9,97478 | \$119, | 10.454878 |
| 21 | 9.498064 | 0.977338 | 9.520728 | 10.479822 | 9.520271 | 0,974748 | 0.545524 | 10.45447639 |
| 22 | 844 | 293 | 1151 | 8349 | 0631 | 03 | 5928 | 407238 |
| 23 | 8825 | 51 | 1578 | 8427 | 0990 | 659 | 6331 | 36697 |
| 24 | 9204 | 09 | 1995 | 8005 | 1349 | 14 | 6735 | 326530 |
|  | 9585 | 167 | 2617 | 7583 | 1707 | 570 | 7138 | 286235 |
| 26 | 9963 | 25 | 2836 | 7162 | 2066 | 25 | 7540 | 246031 |
| 27 | 600312 | 088 | 3259 | 6741 | 248 | 181 | 2913 | 205783 |
| 28 | 0721 | 41 | 3680 | 6920 | 9781 | 36 | 8345 | 165582 |
| 29 | 1099 | 6990 | 8100 | 5900 | 8188 | 391 | 8747 | 325381 |
| 30 | 1476 | 50597 | 4500 | 5480 | ${ }^{3} 305$ | 9 474 | 9149 0.510550 | 085180 |
| 81 | 9.501854 | 9.976014 | 0.829939 | 10.475061 | 9.523852 | 9.974302 | 0.5 $\mathbf{1 0 5 5 0}_{0951}$ | 10.450450 0049 29 |
|  | 2007 | 30 | 5778 | 4222 | 4564 | 12 | 50358 | 4904827 |
| 84 | 298 | 787 | 6197 | 8808 | 4920 | 167 | 0752 | 924826 |
| 35 | 3860 | 4 | 6615 | 3385 | 5275 | 22 | 1152 | 884825 |
|  | 9735 | 02 | 7039 | 2067 | 5630 | 077 | 1552 | 841824 |
| 87 | 4110 | 660 | 7451 | 2540 | 5083 | 82 | 1952 | 804829 |
| 88 | 448 | 17 | 7868 | 2182 | 6839 | 3987 | 2351 | 764922 |
| 99 | 4860 | 574 | 8285 | 1715 | 6693 | 42 | 2750 | 7250 |
| 40 | 5234 | 32 | 8702 | 10.470881 | - 727404 | $\begin{array}{r}897 \\ \hline 9.97858\end{array}$ | 9.553548 | 6851 20 |
| 41 | 9.505e08 | 9.976489 | 9.52919 | 10,470881 | 9.527400 | 0.978852 | 0.558548 | .446452 19 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | 6981 | ${ }^{40}$ | 9950 | 0465 0050 | 8105 | 781 | 434 |  |
| 4 | 6727 | 361 | 30366 | 69694 | 8458 | 16 | 4741 | 525916 |
| 45 | 7099 | 18 | 0781 | 9219 | 8810 | 671 | 5139 | 486115 |
| 46 | 7471 | 275 | 1106 | 8804 | 9161 | 25 | 5586 | 446114 |
| 47 | 7813 | 82 | 1611 | 8889 | 9513 | 580 | 5938 | 406719 |
| 48 | 8214. | 189 | 2025 | 7975 | 9864 | 35 | 6829 | 367112 |
| 49 | 858 | 46 | 2492 | 7561 | 30215 | 489 | 6725 | 827511 |
| 50 | 8956 | 03 | 2853 | 7147 | 0565 | 9.978998 | 9. 757512 | 2287910 |
| 51 | 9.509326 | 9.976060 | 9.533266 | 10.466734 | 9.530915 | 0.978898 | 9,557517 | 10,49483 ${ }^{8}$ |
|  | 10066 | 5974 | 4092 | 5908 | 1614 | 07 | 8808 | 16 |
| 54 | 0434 | 30 | 4504 | 5496 | 1963 | 961 | 8702 | 129 |
| 55 | 0803 | 887 | 4916 | 5084 | 2312 | 15 | 9097 | 0903 |
| 56 | 1172 | 0 | 5328 | 4672 | 2661 | 169 | 9491 | 0509 |
| 57 | 1540 | 00 | 5739 | 4261 | 3009 | 24 | 9885 | 0115 |
| 58 | 1907 | 757 | 6150 | 8850 | 3357 | 078 | 60279 | 39721 |
| 59 | 2275 | 14 | 0561 | 3439 | 3704 | 32 | 0673 | 9897 |
| 60 | 2642 | 670 | 6972 | 3028 | 4059 | 2986 | 1066 | $8984-\frac{0}{1}$ |
|  | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine | Sine. | Cotan | Tang. |
|  |  | 71 DEG | Brs, |  |  | 70 D | Degrems |  |

TABLE VII.-Logavithmic Sines, Tangents, \&oc. (Cont.)

| 20 Degrees. |  |  |  |  | 21 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 9,534052 | 9.972986 | 9.561006 | 10.438934 | 9.554329 | 9.970159 | 9.584177 | 10.415893 | 60 |
| 1 | 4399 | 40 | 1459 | 8541 | 4658 | 03 | 4555 | 5445 | 59 |
| 2 | 4745 | 894 | 1851 | 8149 | 4987 | 055 | 4932 | 5068 | 58 |
| 3 | 5092 | 48 | 224. | 7756 | 5315 | 00 | 5809 | 4691 | 57 |
| 4 | 5438 | 02 | 2636 | 7864 | 5643 | 09957 | 5686 | 4314 | 56 |
| 5 | 5788 | 755 | 8023 | 6972 | 5971 | 00 | 6062 | 3938 | 55 |
| 6 | ${ }^{6129}$ | 09 | 3419 | 6581 | 6299 | 860 | 6439 | 3561 | 54 |
| 7 | 6475 | 668 | 3811 | 6189 | 6626 | 11 | 6815 | 3185 | 53 |
| 8 | 6818 | 17 | 4202 | 5798 | 6953 | 762 | 7190 | 2810 | 52 |
|  | 7163 | 570 | 4598 | 5408 | 7880 | 14 | 7566 | 2434 | 51 |
| 10 | 7507 | $\xrightarrow{24}$ | 4983 | 5017 | 7606 | 665 | 7941 | 2059 | 50 |
| 11 | 9.587851 | 9.972478 | 9.565373 | 10.484627 | 9.557932 | 9,969616 | 9.588316 | 10.41168 | 49 |
| 13 | 8194 | 81 | 5769 | 4237 | 8258 | 567 | 8691 | 1309 | 48 |
| 13 | 8538 | 895 | 6153 | 8847 | 8589 | 18 | 9066 | 0934 |  |
| 14 | 8880 | 38 | 6542 | 8458 | 8909 | 469 | 940 | 0560 | 46 |
| 15 | 9223 | 291 | 6932 | 8068 | 9234 | 20 | 9814 | 0186 | 45 |
| 16 | 9565 | 45 | 7320 | 9680 | 9558 | 370 | 90188 | 409812 | 4 |
| 17 | 9907 | 198 | 7709 | 2291 | 9883 | 21 | 0562 | 9488 | 43 |
| 18 | 40249 | 51 | 8098 | 1902 | 60207 | 278 | 0985 | 9065 | 42 |
| 19 | 0590 | 05 | 8486 | 1514 | 0531 | ${ }^{23}$ | 1308 | 8692 | 41 |
| 20 | 0931 | 058 | 8873 | 1127 | 0855 | 173 | 1681 | 8319 | 40 |
| 21 | 9.541272 | 9,972011 | 9.569261 | 10.430739 | 9.561178 | 9.909124 | 9.592054 | 10.407946 | 39 |
| 22 | 1618 | 1964 | 9648 | 0852 | 1501 | 075 | 2426 | 7574 | 38 |
| 23 | 1953 | 17 | 70035 | 29965 | 1894 | 25 | 2798 | 7302 | 37 |
| 24 | 2293 | 870 | 0492 | 9578 | 2146 | 68976 | 3171 | 6829 | 36 |
| 25 | 2632 | 23 | 0809 | 9191 | 2468 | 26 | 3542 | 6458 | 35 |
| 26 | 2971 | 776 | 71195 | 8805 | 2790 | 877 | 3914 | 6086 | 31 |
| 27 | 8810 | 29 | 1581 | 8419 | 3112 | 27 | 3985 | 5715 | 38 |
| 28 | 3649 | 682 | 1967 | 8033 | 3498 | 777 | 4656 | 5944 | 32 |
| 29 | 3987 | 35 | 2352 | 7648 | 3755 | 28 | 5027 | 4973 | 31 |
| 90 | 4395 | 588 | 2738 | 7262 | 4075 | 678 | 5398 | 4602 | 30 |
| 31 | 9.544663 | 9.971540 | 9.578123 | 10.426877 | 9.564396 | 9.968698 | 9.595768 | 10.404232 |  |
| 33 | 5000 | 493 | 3507 | 6498 | 4716 | 578 | 6188 | 3862 | 28 |
| 38 | 5398 | 46 | 3892 | 6108 | 5036 | 28 | 6508 | 3492 | 27 |
| 34 | 5674 | 898 | 4276 | 5724 | 5356 | 479 | 6878 | 3122 | 26 |
| 35 | 6011 | 51 | 4660 | 5840 | 5676 | 29 | 7247 | 2753 |  |
| 86 | 6347 | 08 | 5044 | 4956 | 5995 | 379 | 7616 | 2384 |  |
| 87 | 6683 | 256 | 5427 | 4573 | 6314 | 29 | 7985 | 2015 | 23 |
| 88 | 7019 | 08 | 5810 | 4190 | 6632 | 278 | 8354. | 1646 | 22 |
| 99 | 7354 | 161 | 6193 | 3807 | 6051 | 28 | 8729 | 1278 | 21 |
| 40 | 7689 | ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }^{6576}$ | ${ }^{3424}$ | 7.567587 | 178 | 9091 9.599159 | 0909 10.40054 | 9 |
| 41 | 9.548024 | 9.971086 | 9.576959 | 10.423041 | 9.567587 | 9.968128 | 9.599459 | 10.400541 | 19 |
| 42 | 8359 | 18 | 7341 | 2659 | 7904 | 078 | 9897 | 0178 | 18 |
| 43 | 8693 | 0970 | 7783 | 2277 | 8222 | 27 | 600195 | 399806 |  |
| 44 | 9027 | 29 | 8104 | 1896 | 8589 | 67977 | 0526 | 9438 | 16 |
| 45 | 9360 | 874 | 8486 | 1514 | 8856 | $27^{\circ}$ | 11929 | 9071 | 15 |
| 46 | 9609 | 97 | 8887 | 1183 | 9172 | 876 | 1296 | 8704 |  |
| 47 | 50026 | 779 | 9248 | 0752 | 9488 | 26 | 1662 | 8398 | 18 |
| 48 | 0859 | 31 | 9699 | 0371 | 9804 | 775 | 2029 | 7971 | 12 |
| 49 | 0692 | 688 | 80009 | 19991 | 70120 | 25 | 2395 | 7605 | 11 |
| 50 | 1024 | 95 | 0389 | 9611 | 0485 | 674 | 2761 | 7289 |  |
| 51 | 0,551356 | 9.970586 | 9.580769 | 10.419231 | 9.570751 | 9967624 | 9,603127 | 10.896873 | 9 |
| 59 | 1687 | 38 | 1149 | 8851 | 1066 | 578 | 3103 | 6507 | 8 |
| 53 | 2018 | 490 | 1528 | 8472 | 1380 | 22 | 3858 | 6142 | 7 |
| 54 | 2349 | 42 | 1907 | 8093 | 1695 | 471 | 4223 | 5777 | 5 |
|  | 2680 | 394 | 2986 | 7714 | 2009 | 21 | 4588 | 5412 |  |
| 56 | 3010 | 45 | 2665 | 7835 | 2323 | 370 | 4958 | 5047 |  |
| 57 | 3341 | 297 | 3043 | 6957 | 2036 | 19 | 5317 | 4683 |  |
| 58 | 3670 | 49 | 3422 | 6578 | 2950 | 268 | 5688 | 4318 |  |
| 59 | 4000 | 10 | 3900 | 6300 | 3263 | 17 | 6046 | 3954 |  |
| ${ }^{60}$ | 4329 | 152 | 4177 | 5823 | 3575 | 166 | 6410 | 3590 | 0 |
|  | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotang | Tang. |  |
|  |  | 69 DEG | GreEs. |  |  | 68 D | Degrees | S. |  |

334 TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Sinss, Tangents, \&r. (Cont.)

| 22 DEGREES. |  |  |  |  | 23 Drgregs. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Sine. | Cosine. | Teng. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | 1 |
| 0 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 0.578575 \\ 8888 \\ 4900 \\ 4510 \\ 4899 \\ 8180 \\ 5047 \\ 5758 \\ 6060 \\ 6378 \\ 6980 \\ \hline .576909 \end{array}$ | 9967166 18. | 9.606510 <br> 6778 | 10.8935908297 | 9.5018782176 | 9.984028 <br> 972 | 9.6378588308 | 10.872148 | 60 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1797 | 59 |
| 9 |  |  | 7187 | 2888 | 2878 | 19 | 8554 | 148 | 58 |
| 3 |  |  | 7500 | 9500 | 2770 | 835 | 8905 | 1095 | 57 |
| 4 |  |  | 7898 | 2187 | 8087 | 11 | 9285 | 0745 | 56 |
| 5 |  |  | 8995 | 1775 | 8885 | 757 | 9806 | 0994 | 55 |
|  |  |  | 8588 | 1318 | 9850 | 04 | 9056 | 0044 | 54 |
|  |  |  | 8950 | 1080 | 30535 | 050 | 80806 | 0904 | 53 |
| 8 |  |  | 9812 | 0038 | 4851 | 308 | 0858 | 9844 | 52 |
| 9 |  |  | 9674 | 0888 | 4567 | 40 | 1005 | 8995 | 51 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0096 | 89964 | 4840 | 488 | 1855 | 8845 | 50 |
|  |  | 0.986602 | 9.610897 | 10.889608 | 9,895187 | 9.963434 | 9,631704 | 10.868996 |  |
| 12 | $\begin{gathered} 0.576909 \\ 7800 \end{gathered}$ | \$50 | 0759 | 9241 | 5482 | 379 | 2058 | 7947 | 48 |
| 18 | 7618 | 499 | 1190 | 8880 | 5787 | 27 | 9301 | 7599 | 47 |
| 14 | 7987 | 47 | 1480 | 8590 | 6081 | 971 | 2750 | 7250 | 6 |
| 15 |  | 895 | 1841 | 8159 | 6815 | 17 | 8008 | 6902 | 45 |
| 16 | 8518, | 41 | 9901 | 7799 | 6009 | 168 | 847 | 6553 | 4 |
| 17 |  | 298 | 8581 | 7499 | 6008 | 08 | 8795 | 6205 | 43 |
| 18 | 9168 | 40 | 2921 | 7079 | 7186 | 054 | 5143 | 5857 | 48 |
| 19 | 9470 | 188 | 8281 | 8719 | 7400 | 9099 | 4490 | 5510 | 41 |
| 90 | 97779.880085 | 86 | S841 | 6859 | 7788 | 45 | 3388 | 5162 | 40 |
| 21 |  | 0.966085 | 0.6140004859 | 10.886000 | 9,508075 | 9.96989086 | 9.635185 | 10.981815 | 39 |
| 88 | 9.880085 <br> 0892 <br> 0890 |  |  | 5641 | 8888 |  |  | 4488 | 88 |
| 88 |  | 65881 | 4718 | 5288 | 8860 | 781 | 5879 | 618137 |  |
| 24 | 10051818 | 980 | 15077 | 4928 | 8038. | 97 | 6226 | 8775 | 36 |
| 95 |  | 876 | 5485 | 4565 | 984 | 872 | 6578 | 8428 | 5 |
| 26 | 1618 | 24 | 5798 | 4007 | 9536 | 17 | 6919 | 8081 | 34 |
| 97 | 1984 | 772 | 6151 | 8849 | 9887 | 888 | 7285 | 2735 | 3 |
| 28 | 2929 | 90 | 6500 | 8491 | 600118 | 08 | 7611 | 8889 | 82 |
| 29 | 9545 | 668 | 6867 | 8188 | 0409 | 458 | 7956 | 2045 | 31 |
| 80 |  | 615 | 7224 | 2776 | 0700 | 398 | 8802 | 1688 | 30 |
| 81 | 9.589145 <br> 844 | 9.985568 | 2.617589 | 10.389418 | 9,800990 | 9.982348 | 9,688847 | 10.861358 | 89 |
| 89 |  | 11 | 7939 | 2081 | 1280 | 288 | 8892 | 1008 | 88 |
| 83 | 8754 | 458 | 8995 | 1705 | 1570 | 38 | 9887 | 0868 | 87 |
| 84 | 4058 | 06 | 8058 | 1848 | 1890 | 178 | 9689 | 0918 | 26 |
|  |  | 858 | 9008 | 0992 | 8150 | 93 | 40028 | 59973 | 25 |
| 96 | 4805 | 01 | 9364 | 0086 | 2199 | 067 | 0571 | 9629 | 24 |
| 87 |  | 248 | 9721 | 0279 | 2798 | 12 | 0716 | 9294 | 29 |
| 88 | 5272 | 195 | 20078 | 79924 | 3017 | 1957 | 1060 | 8940 | 92 |
|  | 5574 | 48 | 0482 | 9568 | 8905 | 02 | 1404 | 8598 | 21 |
| 40 | $\begin{array}{r}5877 \\ \hline 9.586179\end{array}$ | 090 | 0787 | 9818 | 8594 | 846 | 1747 | 8259 | 20 |
| 41 |  | 9.965037 | 0.621142 | 10.378858 | 9.603882 | 0.981791 | 9.649091 | 857909 | 19 |
| 49 | 9.588179 6182 | 4984 | 1497 | 8508 | 6170 | 85 | 2434 | 7566 | 18 |
| 48 | 6788 | 31 | 1858. | 8148 | \$457 | 680 | 2777 | 722 | 17 |
| 4 | 7085 | 879 | 2207 | 7798 | 1745 | 24 | 8190 | 6880 | 16 |
| 4 | 7886 | 28 | 2561 | 7489 | 5088 | 560 | 8468 | 6587 | 15 |
| 48 | 7688 | 778 | 2915 | 7085 | 5819 | 13 | 8800 | 6194 | 18 |
| 47 | 7989 | 20 | 9269 | 6781 | 5606 | 458 | 4148 | 3858 | 13 |
| 48 | 8289 | 668 | 3623 | 6377 | 5892 | 02 | 4490 | 5510 | 12 |
| 49 | 8590 | 13 | 8976 | 6024 | 6179 | 846 | 4838 | 5168 | 11 |
| 50 | 88909.589190 | 560 | 4880 | 5670 | 6465 | 390 | 517 合 | 4826 | 0 |
| 51 |  | 9.964507 | 9.624883 | 10.375817 | 9.606751 | 9.961293 | 9845516 | 10.354184 | 9 |
| 58 | 9.9489 | 454 | 5086 | 4984 | 7086 | 179 | 5857 | 4143 | 8 |
| 88 | 9789 | 00 | 5888 | 4619 | 7382 | 28 | 6199 | 3801 | 7 |
| 54 | 90088 | 347 | 5741 | 4259 | 7607 | 087 | 6540 | 8460 | 6 |
| 55 | 0387 | 294 | 6093 | 8907 | 7892 | 12 | 6881 | 3119 | 5 |
| 56 | 0888. | 40 | 6445 | 3555 | 8177 | 0955 | 7222 | 2778 | 3 |
| 57 58 | 0984 | 187 | 6797 | 3208 | 8461 8745 | 899 | 7588 | 2488 | 3 |
| 58 | 1282 | 88 | 7149 | 2851 | 8745 | 788 | 7903 | 2097 | $\frac{2}{1}$ |
| 59 60 | 1580 | 080 | 7501 | 2199 | 9029 | 786 | 8243 8583 | 1757 | 0 |
| 60 | Cosine. | Sine. 26 | $\frac{7852}{\text { Cotan. }}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{gl48}}{\text { Tang. }}$ | $\frac{9813}{\text { Cosine. }}$ | ne. | $\frac{8583}{\text { Cotan. }}$ | Tang. 1417 | 0 |
|  |  | Sine. | Cotan. | rang. | Cosme. |  | Cotan | Taug. |  |
| ze 67 DEGREES. 66 DEGREES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

千ABLE Vili--Logavithmic Sines, Tangents, Eoc. (Cont.)

| 24 Degrees. |  |  |  |  | 25 DEGREES. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 9.609313 | 9.960730 | 9.648583 | 10.351417 | 2.625948 | 9.957276 | 0.668673 | 10.331327 | 60 |
| 1 | 9597 | 674 | 8923 | 1077 | 6219 | 17 | 9002 | 0998 | 59 |
| 8 | 9880 | 18 | 9263 | 0737 | 6490 | 158 | 9332 | 0668 | 58 |
| 8 | 610164 | 561 | 9602 | 0398 | 6760 | 099 | 9661 | 0339 | 57 |
| 4 | 0467 | 05 | 9942 | 0058 | 7030 | 40 | 9991 | 0009 | 56 |
| 5 | 0720 | 448 | 50281 | 49719 | 7300 | 6981 | 70320 | 29680 | 55 |
| 6 | 1012 | 892 | 0620 | 9380 | 7570 | 21 | 0649 | 9851 | 54 |
| 7 | 1294 | 85 | 0959 | 9041 | 7840 | 862 | 0977 | 9023 | 53 |
| 8 | 1576 | 279 | 1297 | 8703 | 8109 | 08 | 1306 | 8694 | 52 |
| 9 | 1858 | 22 | 1636 | 8364 | 8378 | 74. | 1634 | 8366 | 51 |
| 10 | 2140 | 165 | 1974 | 8026 | 8647 | 684 | 1963 | 8087 | 50 |
| 11 | 9612421 | 9,200109 | 9.652312 | 10.347688 | 9.628916 | 9.956635 | 0.672291 | 10.327709 | 49 |
| 12 | 2702 | - 452 | 3650 | 7350 | 9185 | 566 | 2619 | 7381 | 48 |
| 18 | 2988 | 5995 | 2988 | 7018 | 9458 | 06 | 2947 | 7038 | 47 |
| 14 | 3264 | 38 | 3326 | 6674 | 9721 | 447 | 3274 | 6726 | 45 |
| 15 | 3545 | 882 | 8668 | 6337 | 9989 | 887 | 3602 | 6398 | 45 |
| 16 | 3825 | 25 | 4000 | 6000 | 30257 | 27 | 3929 | 6071 | 44 |
| 17 | 4105 | 768 | 4387 | 5668 | 052s | 268 | 4257 | 5748 | 43 |
| 18 | 4385 | 11 | 4674 | 5326 | 0792 | 08 | 4584 | 5416 | 12 |
| 19 | 4665 | 654 | 5011 | 4989 | 1059 | 148 | 4910 | 5090 | 41 |
| 29 | 494 | 596 | 5349 | 4852 | 1326 | 089 | 5297 | 4763 | 40 |
| 21 | 9.615228 | 9.950589 | 9.655684 | 10,344316 | 9.631593 | 9.956029 | 9.675564 | 10,32 436 | 39 |
| 22 | 5502 | 482 | 6020 | 3980 | 1859 | 5969 | 5890 | 410 | 38 |
| 23 | 5781 | 25 | 6356 | 8644 | 8125 | 09 | 6217 | 3783 | 37 |
| 24 | 6060 | 368 | 6692 | 8308 | 2392 | 849 | 6543 | 3157 | 36 |
| 25 | 6338 | 10 | 7028 | 2972 | 2658 | 789 | 6869 | 3131 | 35 |
| 26 | 6616 | 258 | 7364 | 2686 | 2923 | 29 | 7194 | 2806 | 34 |
| 27 | 6894 | 195 | 7699 | 2301 | 3189 | 669 | 7520 | 2480 | 33 |
| 28 | 7172 | 38 | 8034 | 1966 | 3454 | 09 | 7846 | 2154 | 32 |
| 29 | 7450 | 080 | 8369 | 1631 | 3719 | 548 | 8171 | 1829 | 31 |
| 30 | 7727 | 23 | 8704 | 1296 | 8984 | 488 | 8496 |  | 30 |
| 31 | 9.618004 | 9.958965 | 9.659039 | 10.340961 | 2.634249 | 9.955428 | 9.678881 | 10,821179 |  |
| 32 | 8281 | 08 | 9373 | 0627 | 4514 | 368 | 9146 |  | 28 |
| 33 | 8558 | 850 | 9708 | 0202 | 4778 | 07 | 9471 | 0529 | 27 |
| 34 | 8834 | 792 | 60042 | 38958 | 5042 | 247 | 9795 | 0205 | 26 |
| 35 | 9110 | 31 | 0376 | 9624 | 5306 | 186 | 80120 | 19880 |  |
| 36 | 9386 | 677 | 0710 | 9290 | 5570 | 26 | 0444 |  |  |
| 87 | 9662 | 19 | 1043 | 8957 | 5834 | 065 | 0768 | 9232 | 23 |
| 38 | 9938 | 561 | 1377 | 8623 | 6097 | 05 | 1092 | 8908 | 22 |
| 39 | 620213 | 08 | 1710 | 8290 | 6360 | 494 | 1416 | 8584 | 21 |
| 40 | 0488 | 445 | 2043 | 7957 | 6623. | 883 | 1740 | 8260 | 20 |
| 41 | 9.620763 | 9958387 | 9.662976 | 10.837624 | 9.636886 | 9.954893 | 9,682063 | 10.317987 |  |
| 42 | 1038 | 98 | 2709 | 7291 | 7148 | 762 | 2387 | 7618 | 18 |
| 43 | 1313 | 271 | 3012 | 6955 | 7411 | 01 | 2710 | 7290 | 17 |
| 44 | 1587 | 13 | 8375 | 6625 | 7673 | 640 | 3083 | 6967 | 16 |
| 45 | 1861 | 154 | 3707 | 6293 | 7985 | 579 | 3356 | 664 |  |
| 46 | 2135 | 096 | 4039 | 5961 | 8197 | 18 | 3679 | 6321 |  |
| 47 | 2409 | 38 | 4371 | 5629 | 8458 | 457 | 4001 | - \% \% |  |
| 18 | 2688 | 7979 | 4703 | 5297 | 8720 | 396 | 4394 | 5676 | 12 |
| 49 | 2956 | 21 | 5085 | 4965 | 8981 | 35 | 4646 | 5354 | 11 |
| 50 | 3229 | 863 | 5366 | 4634 | 9242 | 274 | 4988 | 5032 |  |
| 51 | 9.623502 | 9.957804 | 9.665697 | 10.831303 | 9,639503 | 9954218 | 9.685290 | 10.314710 |  |
| 52 | 8774 | 746 | 6029 | 3971 | 9764 | 152 | 5612 | 4388 | 7 |
| 53 | 4047 | 687 | 6380 | 3640 | \$0024 | 090 | 5934 | 4066 | 7 |
| 54 | 4319 | 28 | 6691 | 3309 | 0284 | 29 | 6255 | 3745 | 6 |
| 55 | 4591 | 570 | 7021 | 2979 | 054 | 3968 | 6577 | 3423 |  |
| 50 | 4863 | 11 | 7359 | 2648 | 0804 | 06 | 6898 | 3102 |  |
| 57 | 5135 | 452 | 7683 | 2318 | 1064 | 845 | 7219 | 2781 |  |
| 58 | 5406 | 393 | 8018 | 1987 | 1324 | 783 | 7540 | 2460 |  |
| 59 | 5677 | 95 | 8348 | 1657 | 1583 | 22 | 7861 | 2139 |  |
| 60 | 5948 | 276 | 8673 | 1327 | 1812 | 660 | 8182 | 1818 |  |
|  | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotang. | Tang. |  |
|  |  | 65 DBG | RRES. |  |  | 64 | gGrEES |  |  |

356 TABLE VIİ.-Logarithmic Sines, Tangonts, غ̀•c. (Čont.)


TABLE VII.-Logavithmic Sines, Tangents, \&oc. (Cont.)

| 28 Degrbes. |  |  |  |  | 29 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | , |
| 0 | 9.671809 | 9.945935 | 9.725674 | 10.274326 | 9.685571 | 9.941819 | $0.743752$ | 10.256248 | $\overline{60}$ |
| 12 | 1847 2084 | 868 00 | ${ }_{6294}^{5979}$ | 4021 | 5799 | 749 | 4050 | 5950 | 59 |
| 8 | 2089 | 00 | 6284 | 8716 | 6027 | 679 | 4348 | 5652 | 58 |
| 4 | 2558 | ${ }_{686}$ | ${ }_{6892}$ | 8412 | 6254 | 09 | 4645 | 5855 | 57 |
| 5 | 2795 | 598 | 7187 | 2803 | 6709 | 469 | 5240 | 4780 | 56 |
| 6 | 3089 | 81 | 7501 | 2499 | 6936 | 808 | 5538 | 4468 | 55 |
| 7 | 3288 | 4 | 7805 | 2195 | 7163 | 28 | 5835 | 4165 |  |
| 8 | 8505 | 896 | 8109 | 1891 | 7889 | 258 | 6182 | 8868 | 52 |
| 9 | 8761 | 29 | 8419 | 1588 | 7616 | 187 | 6429 | 8571 | 51 |
| 10 | 3977 | 281 | 8716 | 1284 | 7848 | 17 | 6726 | 3274 | 50 |
| 11 | 9.674218 | 0.945188 | 2.789090 | 10.270980 | 9.688069 | 9,981096 | 9.747028 | 10.252977 | 49 |
| 18 | 4488, | 25 | 9823 | 0877 | 8895 | 40975 | 7319 | 2681 | 48 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 4080 | 058 | 9626 | 0874 | 8531 |  | 7016 | 2384 | 47 |
| 15 | 3915 | 90 | 9829 | 0071 | 8757 | 888 | 7913 | 2087 | 46 |
| 10 | B900 | 854 | 0585 | 9465 | 9198 | 698 | 8209 | 1791 | 45 |
| 17 | 5624 | 786 | 0888 | 9169 | 9483 | 82 | 8801 | 1198 | 43 |
| 18 | 5850 | 18 | 1141 | 8859 | 9648 | 581 | 9097 | 090 | 2 |
| 19 | 6094 | 850 | 1444 | 8556 | 9873 | 480 | 9393 | 0807 | 41 |
| 20 | 6328 | 588 | 1746 | 8254 | 90098 | 09 | 9689 | 0311 | 40 |
| 21 | 9.676562 | 9.944514 | 9.782048 | 10.287958 | 9.690823 | 9.940888 | 9.749985 | 10.250015 | 89 |
| 22 | 6796 | 446 | 2351 | 7649 | 0548 | 267 | 50281 | 249719 | 38 |
| ${ }_{94}^{23}$ | 7030 | 877 | 2858 | 7317 | 0772 | 196 | 0576 | 9424 | 37 |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 28 \\ 08 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 7285 | -09 | ${ }^{2955}$ | 7055 | 0998 | 254 | 0872 | 9128 | 36 |
|  | - 7781 | 179 | 8255 | 6753 | 1220 | 05 | 1167 | 8838 | 35 |
| 27 | - 7984 | 04 | 8880 | 6140 | 1688 | 2998 | 1462 1757 | $\begin{aligned} & 8538 \\ & 8248 \end{aligned}$ | 34 |
| 88. | 8191 | 9086 | $\underline{3162}$ | 5888 | 1892 | 840 | 2052 | 7948 | 82 |
| 29 | 8480 | 967 | 4468 | 5537 | 2115 | 768 | 2347 | 7658 | 31 |
| 80 | 9,879905 | 899 | 4764 | 5238 | 2899 | 697 | 2642 | 7358 | 30 |
| 81 | 9.678895 | 9.948880 | 0.785086 | 10.264834 | P.692568 | 9.889825 | 9.752937 | 10,247063 | 29 |
|  | ${ }^{01880}$ | 781 | ${ }_{568} 5867$ | ${ }_{4} 4838$ | 2785 | 554 | ${ }^{3931}$ | 6769 | 28 |
|  | 800 | 698 | 5668 | 4882 | 8008 | 482 | 3526 | 6474 | 27 |
|  | 9894 | 24 | 5969 | 4031 | 3231 | 10 | 8520 | 6180 | 28 |
| 86 | 80056 | 486 | ${ }_{8570}$ | 3430 | 8258 | 338 | 4115 | 5885 | 25 |
| 87 | 0288 | 17 | 6871 | 8129 | ${ }_{3898}$ | 195 | 4408 | 5591 | 3 |
| 88 | 0519 | 848 | 7171 | 2829 | 4120 | 23 | 4997 | 5003 | 22 |
| 89 | 0750 | 879 | 7571 | 2529 | 4342 | 058 | 5291 | 4709 | 21 |
| 40 | 0988 | 10 | 7771 | 2229 | 4564 | 88980 | 5585 | 4415 | 20 |
| 4 | 0.681218 | 0.848141 | 9.788071 | 10.261029 | 0.694786 | 9.988908 | 9.755878 | 10.244122 | 19 |
| 4 | 1488 | 072 | 8871 | 1629 | 5007 | 836 | 6172 | 8828 | 18 |
| 48 | 1674 | 08 | 8571 | 1829 | 5229 | 763 | 6485 | 3535 | 17 |
| 44 | 1905 | 2985 | 8971 | 1029 | 5150 | 691 | 6759 | 32 sl | 16 |
| 45 | 2185 | 864 | 0271 | 0729 | 5671 | 19 | 7052 | 2948 | 15 |
| $4{ }_{4}^{46}$ | 2885 | 795 | 9570 | 0480 | 5892 | 547 | 7315 | 2655 | 14 |
| 47 | 2595 | 20 | 9870 | 0130 | 6113 | \$75 | 7638 | 2888 | 18 |
| 48 | 2585 | 686 | 40169 | 59831 | 6384 | 02 | 7981 | 2069 | 12 |
| 49 | 3055 | 587 | 0468 | 9582 | 6554 | 380 | 8294 | 1776 | 11 |
| 50 | 3283 | 17 | 0767 | 9283 | 6775 | 258 | 8517 | 1483 | 10 |
| 51 | 9.688513 | 2.948448 | 9.741066 | $10.25898 \frac{1}{1}$ | 9.698995 | 0988185 | 9.758810 | 10,241190 | 9 |
| $\|53\|$ | 3743 | 878 | 1865 | 8635 | 7215 | 13 | 9102 | 0898 | 8 |
| 58 | 8978 | 08 | 1663 | 8386 | 7.885 | 040 | 9895 | 0805 |  |
| 54 | 2001 | 230 | 1968 | 8088 | 7654 | 37967 | 9687 | 0813 |  |
| ${ }_{58}^{55}$ | 480 | 100 | 2281 | 7789 | 7874 | 895 | 9979 | 0021 | 5 |
| 56 57 | \%008 | 099 | 2559 | 7411 | 8094 | 22 | 60272 | 89728 | 4 |
| 58 |  | 20 | 2858 | 7142 | 8318 | 749 | 0564 | 9436 | 8 |
| 50 | 5940 | 10.0. | ${ }_{8454}$ | 84 | 8532 | 676 | 0856 | 9144 | ${ }^{2}$ |
| 60 | 8571 | 19 | 8752 | 6248 | 8970 | 531 | 1489 | 8581 | 0 |
|  | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotang. | Tang. | - |
|  |  | 61 Deg | RZES. |  |  | 60 D | DEGREES |  |  |

358 TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, Erc. (Cont.)

| 30 Degrees. |  |  |  |  | 31 Degrees. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang- |
| 0 | 9,698970 | 9.937531 | 0.761439 | 10.238561 | 9.718839 | 9.933066 | 9.278724 | 10.281226; ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1 | 189 | 488 | 1731 | 8269 | 2050 | 2990 | 9080 | 0940.59 |
|  | 407 | 385 | 2023 | 7977 | 2260 | 14 | 9846 | 065456 |
| 3 | 626 | 12 | 2314 | 7686 | 24.9 | 838 | 9632 | 0368 /37 |
| 4 | 84 | 238 | 2606 | 7395 | 2679 | 762 | 9918 | 008256 |
| 5 | 700062 | 165 | 2897 | 7103 | 2889 | 685 | 80203 | 1979755 |
| 6 | 280 | 092 | 3188 | 6812 | 8098 | 09 | 0489 | 951154 |
| 7 | 498 | 19. | 8479 | 6521 | 3308 | 533 | 0775 | 922553 |
| 8 | 716 | 6846 | 3770 | 6230 | 3517 | 457 | 1060 | 894052 |
| 9 | 933 | 872 | 4061 | 5939 | 3726 | 380 | 1346 | 865151 |
| 10 | ${ }_{0.70181}$ | 799 | 4352 | 5648 | 3935 | 04 | 1831 | 836950 |
| 11 | 0.701868 1585 | 9.936725 | 9.764643 | 10.235857 | 9.714144 | 0.932228 | 9.781916 | 10.21808419 |
| 12 | 1585 | 658 | 4933 | 5067 | 4352 | 151 | 2201 | 779948 |
| 18 | 1802 | 578 | 5224 | 4776 | 4561 | 075 | 2486 | 751447 |
| 14 | 2019 | 05 | 5514 | 4486 | 4769 | 1998 | 2771 | 222946 |
| 15 | 2236 | 431 | 5005 | 4195 | 4978 | 21 | 3056 | 69445 |
| 16 | 2459 | 357 | 6095 | 3905 | 5180 | 845 | 8441 | 665941 |
| 17 | 2069 | 284 | 6385 | 3615 | 5394 | 768 | 3626 | 637453 |
| 18 | 2885 | 10 | 6675 | 3825 | 5602 | 691 | 3910 | 609042 |
| 19 | 8101 | 136 | 6965 | 3035 | 5809 | 14 | 4195 | 580514 |
| 20 | 3177 | 062 | 7255 | 2745 | 6017 | 587 | 4479 | 652140 |
| 21 | 9.703533 | 0.935988 | 9.767545 | 10.239455 | 9.716224 | 9,931460 | 9.784764 | 10.21523639 |
| 29 | 3749 | 14. | 7835 | 2166 | 6439 | 883 | 5048 | 495298 |
| 23 | 8964 | 840 | 8124 | 1876 | 6639 | 06 | 5332 | 466837 |
|  | 4179 | 766 | 8414 | 1586 | 6846 | 229 | 5616 | 498436 |
| 25 | 4395 | 692 | 8703 | 1297 | 7053 | 152 | 5900 | 410085 |
| ${ }^{26}$ | 4610 | 18 | 8999 | 1008 | 7259 | 075 | 6184 | 381634 |
| 27 | 4825 | 543 | 9281 | 0719 | 7466 | 30996 | 6468 | 353233 |
| ${ }^{28}$ | 5040 | 469 | 9570 | 0330 | 7673 | 21 | 6752 | 824832 |
|  | 5254 | 895 | 9860 | U130 | 7879 | 843 | 7036 | 296431 |
|  | 5469 | 20 | 70148 | 229852 | 8085 | 766 | 7819 | 268130 |
| 31 | 9.705683 | 9.935946 | 9.770437 | 10.229563 | 9.718291 | 9.930688 | 9.787603 | 10.21239729 |
| 38 | 5898 | 171 | 0726 | 9274 | 8497 | 11 | 7886 | 211428 |
| 39 | 6112 | 097 | 1015 | 8985 | 8703 | 533 | 8170 | 183027 |
| 34 | 6326 | 22. | 1303 | 8697 | 8909 | 456 | 8453 | 154726 |
| 35 | 6539 | 4948 | 1592 | 8408 | 9114 | 378 | 8786 | 126425 |
|  | 6753 | 873 | 1880 | 8120 | 9320 | 00 | 9019 | 098124 |
| ${ }_{88}^{37}$ | 6967 | 798 | 2168 | 7832 | 9525 | 223 | 9302 | 069823 |
| 88 | 7180 | 23 | 9457 | 7543 | 9730 | 145 | 9585 | 041522 |
| 39 | 7393 | 649 | 2745 | 7255 | 9935 | 067 | 9868 | 0132 21 |
|  | 7606 | 574 | 3033 | 6967 | 20140 | 29989 | 90151 | 20984920 |
|  | 9.707819 | 9.934499 | 9.778321 | 10.226679 | 9.720345 | 9.929911 | 9.790483 | 10.20956719 |
| 42 | 8082 | 24. | 3608 | 6392 | 0549 | 833 | 0716 | 928418 |
| 4 | 8245 | 349 | 3896 | 6104 | 0754 | 755 | 0999 | 900117 |
| 4 | 8458 | 274 | 5184 | 5816 | 0958 | 677 | 1281 | 871916 |
| 4 | 8670 | 199 | 4471 | 5529 | 1162 | 599 | 1563 | 843715 |
| \$6 | 8882 | 29 | 4759 | 5241 | 1366 | 21 | 1846 | 815414 |
| 47 | 9094 | 048 | 5046 | 4954 | 1570 | 442 | 2128 | 787213 |
| 48 | 9306 | 3973 | 5338 | 4667 | 1774 | 364 | 2610 | 759018 |
| 49 | 9518 | 898 | 5621 | 4379 | 1978 | 286 | 2692 | 730811 |
| 50 | 9780 | 22 | 5908 | 4092 | 2181 | 07 | 2974 | 702610 |
|  | 9.709941 | 9.938747 | 9.776195 | 10.223805 | 9.722985 | 9.929129 | 9.783856 | 10.2067449 |
|  | 0153 | 671 | 6482 | 3518 | 2588 | 050 | 3538 | 64628 |
| 58 | 0364 | 596 | 6769 | 3231 | 2791 | 8972 | 3819 | 61817 |
| 54 | 0575 | 20 | 7055 | 2945 | 2994 | 893 | 4101 | 58996 |
| 5 | 0786 | 445 | 7312 | 2658 | 3197 | 15 | 4383 | 56175 |
| 56 | 0997 | 369 | 7628. | 2372 | 3400 | 736 | 4664 | 5336 - |
| 57 | 1208 | 293 | 7915 | 2085 | 3603 | 657 | 4945 | 5055 3 |
| 59 | 1419 | 17 | 8217 | 1799 | 3805 | 578 | 5297 | 4773 |
| 59 60 | 1629 | 141 | 8488 | 1513 | 4007 | 490 | 5508 | 44921 |
|  | 1839 | 066 | 8774 | 1236 | 4210 |  | 5789 | 49110 |
|  | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ |
|  |  | 59 DEG | REES. |  |  | 58 I | DEGREE |  |

TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Sines, Tangerits, Eoc. (Cont.)

| 32 Degrees. |  |  |  |  | 33 Degreas. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 9.72410 <br> 4412 | 9.928120 <br> 342 | 9.795780 6070 | 10,204911 <br> 3990 | 9.736109 <br> 6309 | 9.923591 | 9.812517 | 10.187488 | 60 |
| 2 | 4614 | 268 | 6351 | 3649 | 6498 | 427 | 2794 3070 | 7206 | 59 |
| 8 | 4816 | 183 | 6632 | 3368 | 6692 | 345 | 3347 | 6653 | 57 |
| 4 | 5017 | 104 | 6913 | 3087 | 6886 | 263 | 3623 | 6977 | 56 |
| 5 | 5219 | 025 | 7194 | 2806 | 7080 | 181 | 8999 | 6101 | 55 |
| 6 | 5420 | 7946 | 7475 | 2595 | 7274 | 098 | 4175 | 5825 | 54 |
| 7 | 5622 | 867 | 7755 | 2245 | 7467 | 016 | 4452 | 5548 | 53 |
| 8 | 5823 | 787 | 8036 | 1964 | 7661 | 2933 | 4728 | 5272 | 53 |
| 9 | 6024 | 708 | 8316 | 1684 | 7855 | 851 | 5004 | 4996 | 51 |
| 10 | 6225 | 629 | 9596 | 1404 | 8048 | 768 | 5279 | 4721 | 50 |
| 11 | 0,736426 | 9.927549 | 9.798877 | 10.201123 | 9.738241 | 9.923686 | 9.815555 | 10.18445 | 49 |
| 12 | 6626 | 470 | 9157 | 0843 | 8484 | 603 | 5831 | 4169 | 48 |
| 13 | 6827 | 390 | 9437 | 0563 | 8627 | 520 | 6107 | 3893 | 47 |
| 14 | 7027 | 810 | 9717 | 0283 | 8890 | 438 | 6382 | 3618 | 46 |
| 15 | 7228 | 231 | 9993 | 0003 | 9013 | 855 | 6658 | 3342 | 45 |
| 16 | 7428 | 151 | 800277 | 199723 | 9206 | 272 | 6933 | 8067 | 44 |
| 17 | 7628 | 071 | 0557 | 943 | 9398 | 189 | 7209 | 2791 | 43 |
| 18 | 7828 | 6991 | 0886 | 9164 | 9590 | 106 | 7484 | 2516 | 42 |
| 19 | 8027 | 911 | 1116 | 8884 | 9783 | 028 | 7759 | 2241 | 41 |
| 20 | 82227 | 8831 | 1896 | 8004 | 9975 | 1910 | 8035 | 1965 | 40 |
| 21 | 9,728127 | 9.926751 | 9.801675 | 10.198825 | 9.740167 | 9,921857 | 9.818310 | 10.181690 | 39 |
| 28 <br> 28 | 8626 | 671 | 1955 | 8045 | 0359 | 774 | 8583 | 1415 | 38 |
|  | 8825 | 591 | 2234 | 7766 | 0550 | 691 | 8860 | 1140 | 37 |
| 24 | 9024 | 511 | 2518 | 7487 | 0742 | 607 | 9135 | 0865 | 36 |
| 25 | 9223 | 431 | 2792 | 7908 | 0934 | 524 | 9410 | 0590 | 35 |
| 26 | 9422 | 851 | 3072 | 6928 | 1125 | 441 | 9684 | 0316 | 34 |
| 27 | ${ }^{962} 1$ | 270 | 3851 | 6649 | 1316 | 357 | 9959 | 0041 | 33 |
| 28 | 9820 | 190 | 3630 | 6870 | 1508 | 274 | 20234 | 79766 | 32 |
| 29 | 30018 | 110 | 8908 | ${ }_{5092}^{6092}$ | 1699 | 190 | 0508 | 9492 | 31 |
| 30 | 0217 | 029 | 4187 | 5813 | 1889 | 107 | 0783 | 9217 | 30 |
| 31 | 9.780415 | 9.925949 | 9.80466 | 10.195534 | 9.742080 | 9.921028 | 9.821057 | 10.178943 | 29 |
| 32 | 0618 | 868 | 4745 | 5255 | 2271 | 20939 | 1332 | 8668 | 28 |
| 38 | 0811 | 788 | 5023 | 4977 | 2162 | 856 | 1606 | 8894 | 27 |
| 34 | 1009 | 707 | 5302 | 4698 | 2652 | 772 | 1880 | 8120 | 26 |
| 35 | 1206 | 626 | 5580 | 4420 | 2842 | 688 | 2154 | 7846 | 25 |
| 36 37 | 1404 | 545 465 | 5859 | 4141 | 3033 | 604 | 2429 | 7571 | 24 |
| 37 38 38 | 1608 | 465 | 6137 | 3863 | 8223 | 520 | 2708 | 7297 | 23 |
| 38 | 1799 | 384 303 | 6415 | 3585 | 8413 | 436 | 2975 | 7028 | 22 |
| 39 40 | 1996 | ${ }_{222}^{303}$ | 6693 6971 | 3307 | 3602 | 358 | 3250 | 6750 | 21 |
| 41 | 9.739390 | 9.925141 | 9.807249 | 10.192751 | 9.743982 | 9.920184 | 9.823798 | 6476 10.176202 | 19 |
| 42 | 2587 | 000 | 7527 | 2473 | 4171 | 099 | 4072 | 5928 | 18 |
| 43 | 2784 | 4979 | 7805 | 2195 | 4361 | 015 | 4345 | 5655 |  |
| 44 | 2980 | 897 | 8083 | 1917 | 4850 | 919931 | 4619 | 5381 |  |
| 45 | 3177 | 816 | 8861 | 1699 | 4739 | 846 | 4893 | 5107 |  |
| 46 | 8878 | 735 | 8638 | 1862 | 4928 | 762 | 5166 | 4834 | 14 |
| 47 | 3569 | 654 | 8916 | 1084 | 5117 | 677 | 5439 | 4561 | 13 |
| 48 | 3765 | 579 | 9198 | 0807 | 5306 | 593 | 5718 | 4287 |  |
| 49 | 8961 | 491 | 9471 | 0529 | 5494 | 508 | 5986 | 4014 |  |
| 50 51 | 9.734353 | 9.924398 | 9748 | 0252 | 5683 | 921939 | 6259 |  | 10 |
| 51 | $\begin{array}{r}9.734853 \\ \hline 549\end{array}$ | 9.924328 246 | 9.810025 | 10.189975 | 9.745871 | 9210339 | 9.826532 | 10.173468 |  |
| 52 | 4549 | 246 | 0302 | 9698 | 6060 | 254 | 6805 | 8195 | 8 |
| 53 | 4744 | 164 | 0580 | 9420 | 6248 | 109 | 7078 | 2928 | 7 |
| 54 | 4989 | 083 | 0857 | 9143 | 6436 | 085 | 7351 | 2649 | 6 |
| 55 | 5135 | 001 | 1134 | 8866 | 6624 | 000 | 7624 | 2376 | 5 |
| 56 | 5330 | 3919 | 1410 | 8590 | 6812 | 8915 | 7897 | 2103 |  |
| 57 | 5525 | 837 | 1687 | 8313 | 6999 | 830 | 8170 | 1830 | 3 |
| 58 | 5719 | 755 | 1964 | 8036 | 7187 | 743 | 8442 |  | 2 |
| 59 | 5914 | 673 | 2241 | 7759 | 7874 | 659 | 8715 | 1285 | 1 |
| 60 | 6109 | 501 | 2517 | 7483 | 7562 | 574 | 8987 |  |  |
| \% | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | otan | 8018 |  |
|  |  | 57 DEGR | REES. |  |  | 56 | DEGRR | es. |  |

360 TABLE VII.-Legarithmic Sines, Tangents, \&c. (Cont.)

| 34 Draress. |  |  |  |  | 35 Degrees. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. 1, |
| $\bigcirc$ | $9.7378{ }^{3}$ | 9.918574 | 9.888987 | 10.171018 | 9.758591 | 9.913365 | 9.8452 .27 | 10.1547786 |
| 1 | 7740 | 480 | 9260 | 0740 | 8772 | 276 | 5496 | 450459 |
| 2 | 7936 | 404 | 0538 | 0468 | 8952 | 187 | 5764 | 433658 |
| 3 | 8193 | 318 | 9805 | 0195 | 9132 | 099 | 6033 | 896757 |
| 4 | 8310 | 233 | 830077 | 69923 | 9312 | 010 | 6302 | 3698.56 |
| 5 | 8497 | 147 | 6349 | ${ }^{9651}$ | 9492 | 2922 | 6570 | 34955 |
| 6 | 808 | 002 | 0681 | 9379 | 9672 | 883 | 6839 | 316154 |
| 7 | 8870 | 7976 | 0893 | 9107 | 9852 | 74 | 7107 | 289353 |
| 8 | 9056 | 891 | 1165 | 8835 | 60031 | 655 | 7376 | 262432 |
| 9 | 9243 | 805 | 1437 | 8563 | 0211 | 566 | 7614 | 235651 |
| 10 | 9492 | 719 | 1709 | 8291 | 0390 | 477 | 7918 | 208750 |
| 11 | 0.749615 | 9.917634 | 0.831981 | 10.168019 | 9.760569 | 9.912388 | 3.848181 | 10.15181919 |
| 19 | 9801 | 548 | 2253 | 7747 | 0748 | 299 | 849 | 155148 |
| 13 | 0987 | 462 | 2595 | 7475 | 0927 | 210 | 8717 | 1283147 |
| 14 | 50172 | 376 | 2796 | 7904 | 1108 | 121 | 8986 | 101446 |
| 15 | 0358 | 290 | 3018 | 6932 | 1285 | 031 | 9254 | 074645 |
| 16 | 0543 | 904 | 3339 | 6661 | 1464 | 1942 | 9592 | 04784 |
| 17 | 0789 | 118 | 3611 | 6389 | 1612 | 853 | 9790 | 0210.43 |
| 18 | 0914 | 032 | 3882 | 6118 | 1881 | 763 | 50058 | 16994242 |
| 19 | 1099 | 6946 | 4154 | 5846 | 1999 | 674 | 0335 | 967541 |
| 20 | 1294 | 859 | 4495 | 5575 | 2177 | 554 | 0592 | 940740 |
| 21 | 9.751469 | 9.916778 | 9,834696 | 10.165304 | 9.762356 | 9.911495 | 9.850861 | 10.14918939 |
| 29 | 1654 | ${ }^{687}$ | 4967 | 5033 | 2536 | 405 | 1129 | 887138 |
| 23 | 1899 | 600 | 5238 | 4762 | 2712 | 315 | 1396 | 860437 |
| 24 | 2023 | 514 | 3509 | 4191 | 2889 | 226 | 1664 | 833636 |
| 2 | 2208 | 427 | 5780 | 4220 | 3067 | 136 | 1931 | 806935 |
| ${ }^{26}$ | 2392 | 341 | 6051 | 8949 | 3245 | 046 | 2199 | 780134 |
| 27 | 2576 | 254 | 6322 | 3678 | 9422 | 10956 | 2466 | 753433 |
|  | 2760 | 167 | 593 | 8407 | 3600 | 866 | 2738 | 726732 |
| 29 | 9914 | 081 | 6864 | 3136 | 3777 | 776 | 3001 | 699931 |
| 30 | 3198 | 599 | 7134 | 2866 | 3954 | 686 | 3268 | 678830 |
| 31 | 9.758318 | 9.915907 | 2.837405 | 10.162595 | 9.765131 | 9.910596 | 9.853535 | 10.146465 29 |
| 9 | 3495 | 820 | 7675 | 2325 | 4308 | 506 | 3802 | 619828 |
|  | 3679 | 738 | 7946 | 2054 | 4485 | 415 | 4069 | 593127 |
|  | 3862 | 646 | 8316 | 1784 | 4662 | 925 | 4836 | 569626 |
| 35 | 4046 | 559 | 8187 | 1513 | 4838 | 285 | 4003 | 539725 |
| 36 | 4229 | 472 | 8757 | 1218 | 5015 | 14. | 4870 | 513024 |
| 37 | 4112 | 385 | 9097 | 0973 | 5191 | 054 | 5137 | 4863 23 |
|  | 4595 | 297 | 9297 | 0703 | 5367 | 909963 | 5404 | 459692 |
| 39 | 4778 | 210 | 9568 | 0432 | 5514 | 878 | 5671 | 4329.21 |
|  | 4960 | 123 | 9888 | 0162 | 5720 | 782 | 5988 | 406220 |
| 41 | 9.755148 | 9.915035 | 9.840108 | 10.159892 | 9.765896 | 9.909691 | 9.856204 | 10.14379619 |
| 42 | 5326 | 4948 | 0978 | 9622 | 6072 | 601 | 6471 | - 352918 |
|  | 5508 | 860 | 0647 | 9353 | 6247 | 510 | 6737 | 326817 |
| 44 | 5690 | 778 | 0917 | 9083 | 6423 | 419 | 7005 | 299616 |
|  | 5872 | 685 | 1187 | 8818 | 6598 | 328 | 7270 | 273015 |
| 46 | 6054 | 598 | 1457 | 8543 | 6776 | 237 | 7537 | 246314 |
| 47 | 6236 | 510 | 1726 | 8274 | 6949 | 146 | 7803 | 219713 |
| 48 | 6418 | 422 | 1996 | 8004 | 7124 | 055 | 8069 | 193112 |
| 42 | 6600 | 334 | 2286 | 7734 | 7300 | 8964 | 8336 | 166411 |
| 50 | 6782 | 246 | 2535 | 7465 | 7475 | 878 | 8602 | 139810 |
| 5 | 9.756963 | 9.914158 | 9.842805 | 10.157195 | 9.767649 | 9.908781 | 9.858868 | 10.1511339 |
| 58 | 7144 | 070 | 3074 | 6926 | 7824 | 690 | 9134 | 08668 |
|  | 7826 | 8982 | 3343 | 6657 | 7999 | 599 | 9400 | 06007 |
| 5 | 7507 | 894 | 3612 | 6388 | 8173 | 507 | 9666 | 03346 |
| 55 | 7688 | 806 | 3882 | 6118 | 834 | 416 | 9938 | 00885 |
| 5 | 7869 | 718 | 4151 | 5849 | 8522 | 824 | 60198 | 896024 |
| 58 | 8050 | 630 | 4420 | 5580 | 8697 | 233 | 0464 | 9536 |
| 58 | 8280 | 541 | 4689 | 5811 | 8871 | 141 | 0730 |  |
| 58 60 | 8411 | 453 | 4958 | 5048 | 9045 | 049 | 0995 | 90051 |
| 60 | 8591 | 865 | 5227 | 4778 | 9819 | 7958 | 1261 | 8789 |
|  | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. ${ }^{\text {, }}$ |
|  |  | 55 Deg | REES. |  |  | 54 D | EGREES |  |

$3^{3} 12$ TABI.E VII.-Ligarithmic Sines, Tangents, Ecc. (Cont.)

| 38 Degrbes. |  |  |  |  | 39 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 9.2.80342 | 12006532 | 9.802910 | 10.107190 | 9.790872 | 9.890503 | 9.908369 | 10.091631 |  |
|  | 9504 | 433. | 3070 | 6930 | 902s | 440 | - 8628 | 1379 | 9 |
| 2 | 9065 | 835 | 3331 | 6669 | 9184 | 298 | 8886 | 1114 | 58 |
| 3 | 9837 | 236 | 8591 | 6409 | 9399 | 195 | 9144 | 0856 |  |
| 4 | 9988 | 187 | 3851 | 6149 | 9495 | 093 | - 9402 | 0598 |  |
| 5 | 90149 | 038 | 4111 | 5889 | 9651 | 89090 | 9660 | 0840 |  |
| 6 | 0310 | 593) | 4371 | 5629 | 9806 | 888 | 9918 | 0082 |  |
| 7 | 0471 | 840 | 4632 | 5368 | 9962 | 785 | 10177 | 89893 | 53 |
| 8 | 0632 | 741 | 4892 | 5108 | 800117 | 682 | 0435 | 9565 | 52 |
| 9 | 0798 | 64 | 5152 | 4818 | 0272 | 579 | 0693 | 9807 | 51 |
| 10 | 0954 | $5{ }^{512}$ | 5412 | 4588 | 0487 | 477 | 0951 | 9049 | 50 |
| 13 | 0.791115 | 9.89543 | 9.895872 | 10.104328 | 9.800589 | 9.889374 | 9.911209 | 10.088791 | 19 |
| 12 | 1275 | 343 | 5932 | 4068 | 0737 | 271 | 1467 | 8539 | 48 |
| 13 | 1496 | 24 | 6192 | 3808 | 0892 | 168 | 1724 | 8976 |  |
| 14 | 1596 | 145 | 6652 | 8548 | 1047 | 064 | 1982 | 8018 |  |
| 15 | 1737 | 045 | 6712 | 8288 | 1201 | 8991 | 2250 | 7760 |  |
| 16 | 1917 | 4945 | 6971 | 3029 | 1856 | 858 | 498 | 7502 |  |
| 17 | 9077 | 84. | 7231 | 2769 | 1511 | 755 | 2756 | 7245 |  |
| 18 | $2 \cdot 237$ | 746 | 7491 | 2509 | 1665 | 651 | 3014. | 6986 | 42 |
| 19 | 2397 | 616 | 7751 | 2249 | 1819 | 548 | 8271 | 6729 | 41 |
| 20 | 2557 | 546 | 8010 | 1990 | 1973 | 44 | 3529 | 6471 |  |
| 21 | 0.79276 | 9.80546 | 9.898270 | 10.101730 | 9.802128 | 9.888341 | 9.913787 | 10.086218 |  |
| 22 | 2876 | 346 | 8530 | 1470 | 2288 | 237 | 404 | 5956 |  |
| 23 | 8035 | 246 | 8789 | 1211 | 2436 | 134 | 4302 | 5608 |  |
| 25 | 3195 | 146 | 9049 | 0951 | 2589 | 030 | 4560 | 5440 |  |
| 25 | 8354 | 046 | 9308 | 0692 | 2743 | 7926 | 4817 | 5188 |  |
| 26 | 3514 | 8946 | 9568 | 0432 | 2897 | 822 | 5075 | 4925 |  |
| $\stackrel{97}{28}$ | 3673 | 846 | 9827 | 0473 | 3050 | 718 | 5832 | 5668 |  |
| 28 | 3832 | 745 | 900086 | 099914 | 3204 | 614 | 5590 | 410 |  |
| 29 | 3991 | 645 | 0346 | 9654 | 8357 | 510 | 5817 | 4153 |  |
| 30 | 4150 | 544 | 0605 | 9395 | 3511 | 406 | 6104 | 3896 |  |
| 81 | 9.794308 | 9.89344 | 9.900864 | 10.099186 | 9.803664 | 9.887302 | 9.916368 | 10.083638 |  |
| 32 | 4467 | 343 | 1124 | 8876 | 3817 | 198 | 6619 | 3381 |  |
| ${ }^{38}$ | 4626 | 243 | 1888 | 8617 | 3970 | 098 | 6877 | 3123 |  |
| 34 | 4784 | 142 | 1642 | 8358 | 4123 | 6989 | 7134 | 2866 |  |
| 85 | 4942 | 041 | 1901 | 8099 | 4276 | 885 | 7391 | 2609 |  |
| 36 | 5101 | 2940 | 2160 | 7840 | 4428 | 780 | 7648 | 2352 |  |
| 37 | 5259 | 839 | 2419 | 7581 | 4581 | 676 | 7905 | 2095 |  |
| 88 | 5417 | 739 | 2679 | 7821 | 4784 | 571 | 8163 | 1837 |  |
| 39 | 5575 | ${ }_{638}$ | 2988 | 7062 | 4886 | 466 | 8420 | 1580 | 21 |
| 40 | 5733 9.79591 | - 536 | 8197 | 6803 | 5039 | 862 | 8677 | 1823 |  |
| 41 | 9.795891 | 9.892435 | 9.903555 | 10.096545 | 9.805191 | 9.886257 | 9.918934 | 10.081066 |  |
| 42 | 6049 | 334 | 3714 | 6286 | 5348 | 152 | 9191 | 0809 |  |
| 43 | 6206 | 238 | 3978 | 6027 | 5495 | 047 | 9448 | 0552 |  |
| 44 | 6364 | 132 | 4232 | 5768 | 5647 | 5942 | 9705 | 0295 |  |
| 4 | 6521 | 030 | 491 | 5509 | 5799 | 837 | 9962 | 0038 | 15 |
| 47 | 6679 | 1929 | 4750 | 5350 | 5951 | 732 | 0219 | 79781 |  |
| 47 | 6836 | 827 | ${ }_{5008}$ | 4992 | 6103 | 627 | 20476 | 9524 |  |
| 48 | 6993 | 726 | 5267 | 4783 | 6254 | 522 | 0733 | 9267 |  |
| 49 | 7150 | 624 | 5526 | 4474 | 6406 | 416 | 0990 | 9010 |  |
| 5 | 7307 | 523 | 5784 | 4216 | 6557 | 311 | 1247 | 8753 |  |
| 51 | 9.797464 | 9.891421 | 9.906043 | 10.093957 | 9.806709 | 9.885205 | 9.921503 | 10.078497 |  |
|  | 7621 | 319 | 6302 | 8698 | 6860 | 100 | 1760 | 8240 |  |
|  | 7777 | 217 | 6560 | 3440 | 7011 | 4994 | 2017 | 7983 |  |
|  | 7934 | 115 | 6819 | 3181 | 7163 | 889 | 2274 | 7726 |  |
|  | 8091 | 013 | 7077 | 2923 | 7814 | 788 | 2530 | 7470 |  |
|  | 8247 | 90911 | 7336 | 2664 | 7465 | 677 | 2787 | 7213 |  |
|  | 8403 | 809 | 7594 | 2406 | 7615 | 572 | 3044 | 6956 |  |
|  | 8560 | 707 | 7852 | 2148 | 7766 | 466 | 8300 | 6700 |  |
| 60 | 8716 | 605 | 8111 | 1889 | 7917 | 360 | 3557 | 6413 |  |
|  | Cosine. | $\frac{503}{\text { Sine. }}$ | 8369 <br> Cotan | 1631 |  |  | 3813 | 6187 | 0 |
|  |  | 51 DEG | REES. |  |  | 50 D | gGrEES |  |  |

TABLE VII,-Logavithmic Sines, Tangents, E\&c. (Cont.) 363

| 40 Degrers. |  |  |  |  | 41 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\overline{9.808067}$ | 9.884254 | 9.923818 | 10,.C76187 | 9.816943 | 9.877780 | 9.939163 | 10.060837 | $\overline{60}$ |
| 1 | 218 | 148 | 4070 | 5930 | 7088 | 670 | 9418 | 0582 | 59 |
| 9 | 368 | 048 | 4327 | 5678 | 233 | 560 | 9673 | 0327 | 58 |
| 8 | 519 | 3986 | 4588 | 5417 | 379 | 450 | 9928 | 0072 | 57 |
| 4 | 669 | 829 | 4840 | 5160 | 524 | 340 | 40183 | 59817 | 56 |
| 5 | 819 | 723 | 5096 | 4904 | 668 | 230 | 0488 | 9562 | 55 |
| 6 | 969 | 617 | 5852 | 4648 | 813 | 120 | 0694 | 9806 | 54 |
| 7 | 119 | 510 | 5609 | 4991 | 958 | 010 | 0949 | 9051 | 53 |
| 8 | 269 | 404 | 5865 | 4135 | 8109 | 6899 | 1204 | 8796 | 52 |
| 9 | 419 | 297 | 6122 | 3878 | 247 | 789 | 1458 | 8542 | 51 |
| 10 | 569 | 191 | 6378 | 8622 | 392 | 678 | 1714 | 8386 | 50 |
| 11 | 9,809718 | 9.883084 | 9.926694 | 10.073366 | 9.818536 | 9.876568 | 0.931968 | 10.058032 | 49 |
| 12 | 868 | 2977 | 6890 | 3110 | 681 | 457 | 2228 | 7777 | 48 |
| 13 | 10017 | 871 | 7147 | 2853 | 825 | 347 | 2478 | 7522 | 47 |
| 14 | 167 | 764 | 7408 | 2597 | 969 | 286 | 2783 | 7267 |  |
| 15 | 816 | 657 | 7659 | 2341 | 9113 | 125 | 2988 | 7012 | 45 |
| 16 | 465 | 550 | 7915 | 2085 | 257 | 014 | 8248 | 6757 | 44 |
| 17 | 814 | 443 | 8171 | 1829 | 401 | 5904 | 3498 | 6502 | 43 |
| 18 | 768 | 336 | 8427 | 1573 | 545 | 793 | 3752 | 6318 | 42 |
| 19 | 912 | 229 | 8683 | 1817 | 689 | 682 | 4007 | 5993 | 41 |
| 20 | 11061 | 121 | 8940 | 1060 | 832 | 572 | 4262 | 5788 | 40 |
| 21 | 9.811210 | 9.882014 | 9.929198 | 10.070804 | 0.819976 | 9.875459 | 9.944517 | 10.055488 | 39 |
| 22 | 358 | 1907 | 9452 | 0548 | 120 | 948 | 4771 | 5229 | 38 |
| 23 | 507 | 799 | 9708 | 0292 | 268 | 237 | 5026 | 4974 | 37 |
| 24 | 655 | 692 | 9964 | 0036 | 406 | 126 | 5281 | 4719 | 36 |
| 25 | 804 | 584 | 80220 | 9780 | 550 | 014 | 5335 | 4465 | 35 |
| 26 | 952 | 477 | 0475 | 9525 | 693 | 4908 | 5790 | 4210 | 34 |
| 27 | 2100 | 869 | 0781 | 9269 | 836 | 791 | 6045 | 3055 | 38 |
| 28 | 248 | 261 | 0987 | 9013 | 979 | 680 | 6299 | 3701 | 32 |
| 29 | 396 | 153 | 1249 | 68757 | 1122 | 568 | 6554 | 3446 | 31 |
| 30 | 54 | 046 | 1499 | 8501 | 265 | 456 | 6808 | 3192 | 30 |
| 31 | 9.812682 | 9.880988 | 9.931755 | 10,068245 | 9.821407 | 9.874344 | 9,947063 | 10.052937 | 29 |
| 98 | 850 | 830 | 2010 | 7990 | 550 | 232 | 7918 | 2082 |  |
| 39 | 988 | 722 | 2266 | 7734 | 693 | 121 | 7572 | 2128 | 27 |
| 34 | 3135 | 613 | 2522 | 7478 | 835 | 009 | 7826 | 2174 | 26 |
| 35 | 288 | 505 | 2778 | 7222 | 977 | 8896 | 8081 | 1919 |  |
| 36 | 430 | 397 | 8038 | 6967 | 2120 | 784 | 8336 | 1661 | 24 |
| 37 | 578 | 289 | 8289 | 6711 | 262 | 672 | 8590 | 1410 | 23 |
| 38 | 725 | 180 | 8545 | 6455 | 404 | 560 | 8844 | 1156 | 22 |
| 39 | 879 | 072 | 3800 | 6200 | 546 | 448 | 9099 | 0901 | 21 |
| 40 | 4019 | 79968 | 4056 | 5944 | ${ }_{688}$ | 335 | 9358 | 0647 |  |
| 41 | 9.816166 | 9.879855 | 9.934311 | 10.065689 | 9.829830 | 9.873223 | 9.919607 | 10.050398 |  |
| 42 | 813 | 746 | 4567 | 5438 | 972 | 110 | 9862 | 0138 | 18 |
| 43 | 460 | 637 | 4828 | 5177 | 114 | 2998 | 50118 | 49884 | 17 |
| 44 | 607 | 529 | 5078 | 4922 | 255 | 885 | 0370 | 9630 | 16 |
| 45 | 753 | 420 | 5338 | 4667 | 397 | 772 | 0625 | 9975 |  |
| 4 | 900 | 811 | 5589 | 441 | 539 | 659 | 0879 | 9121 | 14 |
| 4 | 5046 | 202 | 5844 | 4156 | 680 | 547 | 1138 | 8867 | 13 |
| 48 | 193 | 093 | 6100 | 3900 | 821 | 434 | 1388 | 8612 |  |
| 49 | 339 | 8984 | 6355 | 3645 | 963 | 821 | 1612 | 8358 | 11 |
| 50 | 485 | 875 | 6610 | 3390 | 4104 | 208 | 1896 | 8104 |  |
| 51 | 9.815632 | 9.878766 | 9.936866 | 10.063184 | 9.824245 | 9.872095 | 9.952150 | 10.047850 |  |
| 52 | 778 | 656 | 7121 | 2879 | 386 | 1981 | 2405 | 7595 | 8 |
| 53 | 924 | 547 | 7376 | 2624 | 524 | 868 | 2659 | 7341 | 7 |
| 35 | 6069 | 438 | 7632 | 2368 | 668 | 755 | 2913 | 7087 | 6 |
| 55 | 215 | 328 | 7887 | 2113 | 808 | 641 | 3167 | 6833 | 5 |
| 56 | 361 | 219 | 8148 | 1858 | 949 | 528 | 3421 | 6579 | 4 |
| 57 | 507 | 109 | 8398 | 1002 | 5090 | 514 | 3675 | 6895 | 8 |
| 58 | 652 | 7999 | 8659 | 1347 | 230 | 301 | 3928 | 6071 |  |
| 59 | 798 | 890 | 8908 | 1099 | 871 | 187 | 4183 | 5817 | 1 |
| 60 | 943 | 780 | 9163 | 60837 | 511 | 078 | 4437 | 5563 | 0 |
|  | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotang.) | Tang. |  |
|  |  | 49 Degr | REES. |  |  | 48 D | DEGREES |  |  |

364 TABLE VII.-Logarithmic Simes, Tangents, Erc. (Cont.)

| 42 Drgrees. |  |  |  |  | 43 Degrees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sine. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. | Sinc. | Cosine. | Tang. | Cotang. |  |
| 0 | 9.825511 | 9.671078 | 9.954657 | 10.015688 | 9.888788 | 9.868127 | 9.969656 | 10.030344 | 0 |
|  | 5651 | 0980 | 4691 | 5509 | 8919 | 010 | 9909 | 0091 | 59 |
| 2 | 8791 | 840 | 40 | 5055 | 4054 | 3998 | 0168 | 89888 | 58 |
| 8 | 5081 | 789 | 5900 | 4800 | 4188 | 774 | 0416 | 9588 | 37 |
|  | 6071 | 618 | 5454 | 45.6 | 4835 | 656 | 0668 | 9891 | 56 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6911 | 804 | 5707 | 4993 | 460 | 588 | 0922 | 9078 | 55 |
| 6 | 6351 | 90 | 5061 | 4089 | 1595 | 419 | 1175 | 8895 | 54 |
| 7 | 6491 | 276 | 6915 | 8785 | 4780 | 801 | 1498 | 8571 | 53 |
| 8 | 6681 | 161 | 6460 | 8581 | 4885. | 188 | 1689 | 8918 | 52 |
| 9 | 6770 | 047 | 6728 | 8277 | 409 | 084 | 1935 | 8065 | 51 |
| 10 | 6910 | 933 | 6077 | 8028 | 5184 | 2946 | 2188 | 7818 | 50 |
| 11 | 9.827018 | 0.869818 | 9.957931 | 10.018769 | 9.885080 | 9.862827 | 9.972441 | 10.087859 |  |
| 12 | 7188 | 704 | 7885 | 2515 | 5403 | 709 | 2694 | 7506 | 48 |
| 18 | 82 | O | 7789 | 2281 | 55 | 590 | 2948 | 7052 | 47 |
| 14 | 7487 | 474 | 7998 | 2007 | 8872 | 471 | 8201 | 6799 | 46 |
| 15 | 7606 | 800 | 8240 | 1754 | 5907 | 858 | 345 | 65 | 5 |
|  | 7745 | 945 | 8500 | 1500 | 5941 | 29 | 3707 | 629 | 4 |
| 1 | 7884 | 180 | 8754 | 1246 | 0075. | 115 | 8960 | 6040 | 43 |
| 18 | 023 | 015 | 9008 | 0992 | 62008 | 1996 | 4218 | 5787 | 48 |
| 18 | 8162 | 8900 | 2809 | 0788 | 6348 | 877 | 4466 | 5583 | 41 |
| 20 | 8301 | 785 | 9516 | 0483 | 6477 | 758 | 4718 | 5281 | 40 |
| 2 | 0.829489 | 0.868670 | 9,950768 | 10,040231 | 9.886811 | 9.861638 | 9.974973 | 10.095027 | 39 |
| $2:$ | 8578 | 555 | 60023 | 89977 | 6745 | 519 | 5298 | 4774 | 88 |
| 23 | 8716 | 込 | 0277 | 9723 | 6878 | 400 | 5478 | 4591 | 87 |
| 24 | 8855 | 824 | 0581 | 9469 | 7018 | 280 | 5782 | 4888 | 56 |
| 25 | 8993 | 209 | 0786 | 9216 | 7146 | 161 | 5985 | 4015 |  |
| 9 | 9181 | 093 | 1038 | 8969 | 7979 | 041 | 6288 | 8768 |  |
| 97 | 9269 | 7978 | 1291 | 8709 | 7412 | 0822 | 6491 | 3509 | 83 |
|  | 9407 | 862 | 1545 | 8455 | 7546 | 802 | 6744 | 3250 |  |
| 29 | 9545 | 747 | 1799 | 8201 | 7679 | 68 | 6997 | 800 | 31 |
| ) | 0683 | 681 | 2050 | 7948 | 7812 | 562 | 7950 | 275 | 0 |
| 31 | 0.829881 | 9.867515 | 9.969806 | 10.087694 | 9.857945 | 9,860 4.42 | 9.977508 | 10.022497 |  |
|  | 9959 | 399 | 9580 | 7440 | 8078 | 822 | 7758 | 2245 | 98 |
|  | 80097 | 288 | 2818 | 7187 | 8912 | 202 | 8009 | 1991 | 97 |
|  | 0234 | 167 | 3087 | 6988 | 8844 | 088 | 8982 | 1788 | 28 |
|  | 0872 | 051 | 3820 | 6680 | 8477 | 59968 | 8515 | 1485 | 25 |
|  | 0509 | 0985 | 3574 | 6429 | 810 | 812 | 8768 | 1232 | 4 |
| 37 | 0646 | 819 | 8887 | 6178 | 8742 | 721 | 9021 | 0979 | 28 |
|  | 0784 | 708 | 4081 | 5919 | 8875 | 601 | 9274 | 0726 | 98 |
|  | 0921 | 586 | 6835 | 5665 | 9007 | 480 | 9597 | 0578 | 91 |
|  | 1058 | 470 | 4588 | 5412 | 9140 | 360 | 9780 | 022 | 30 |
|  | 9.881195 | 9.866853 | 9.964842 | 10.035158 | 9.839278 | 9.859239 | 9.980038 | 10.019967 | 19 |
| 48 | 1332 | 287 | 3095 | 4905 | 9404 | 112 | 0288 | 10714 | 18 |
|  | 1469 | 120 | 5849 | 4851 | 95 | 8998 | 0588 | 946 | 17 |
| 44 | 1606 | 004 | 5802 | 4398 | 866 | 877 | 0791 | 9209 | 16 |
| 45 | 1742 | 5887 | 5855 | 4145 | 9800 | 756 | 104 | 8956 | 15 |
|  | 1879 | 770 | 6109 | 3891 | 9938 | 685 | 1897 | 870 | 14 |
| 47 | 2015 | 658 | 6862 | 3638 | 40064 | 514 | 1550 | 845 | 18 |
|  | 2152 | 588 | 6616 | 8888 | 0196 | 893 | 1808 | 8197 | 12 |
|  | 2288 | S19 | 6869 | 3181 | 0328 | 272 | 2056 | 7944 |  |
| 50 | 2425 | 308 | 7126 | 2877 | 0459 | 151 | 9809 | 7691 |  |
| 51 | 9.832561 | 9.865185 | 9.967376 | 10,032694 | 9,840591 | 9.858029 | 9.982568 | 10.017488 |  |
| 52 | 2697 | 068 | 7629 | 2371 | 0722 | 7908 | 9814 | 718 |  |
|  | 2888 | 4950 | 788 | 2117 | 0854 | 786 | 3067 | 69 |  |
|  | 2969 | 838 | 815 | 1864 | 0985 | 665 | 3820 | 6880 | 6 |
|  | 3105 | 716 | 838 | 1611 | 1116 | 548 | 8573 | 6487 |  |
|  | 8241 | 688 | 8643 | 1357 | 1247 | 488 | 8828 | 6174 |  |
| 5 | 3377 | 481 | 8896 | 1105 | 1378 | 30 | 4079 | 5981 | 8 |
| 58 | 8512 | 86 | 9149 | 0851 | 1509 | 178 | 4381 | 56 |  |
| 60 | 3618 | 243 | 9408 | 0597 | 1640 | 056 | 4584 | 5416 |  |
| 60 | 3783 | 127 | 9656 | 0344 | 1771 | 6984 | 4837 | 5163 |  |
|  | Cosine. | Sine. | Cotan. | Tang. | Cosine. | Sine. | tan. | Tang. |  |
|  |  | 7 DEG | ERS. |  |  | 46 D | gGRE |  |  |

RULES FOR FINDING LOGARITHMIC SECANTS, VERSED SINES, \&c.
I. To find the Secant.-Subtract the Log. Cosine from 20.000000 .
II. To find the Cosecant.-Subtract the Log, Sine from 20.000000 .
III. To find the Versed Sine.-Add 0.301030 to twice the Log. Sine of half the arc, and diminish the index of the sum by 10.
IV. To find the Coversed Sine.-Add 0.301030 to twice the Log. Sine of half the complement of the arc, and diminish the inder of the sum by 10 .

RULES FOR FINDING NATURAL SECANTS, VERSED SINES, \&c.
I. To find the Secant.-Divide 1 by the Natural Cosine.
II. To find the Cosecant.-Divide 1 by the Natural Sine.
III. To find the Versed Sine.-Subtract the Natural Cosine from 1.000000.
IV. To find the Coversed Sine.-Subtract the Natural Sine from 1.000000

Note. - In France the circumference of the circle has lately been divided into 400 degrees, the degree into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 seconds, \&c., which is called the centesimal division, and is to the sexagesimal in the ratio of 9 to 10 ; hence, to reduce centesimal into sexagesimal degrees, \&̂c., subtract one-tenth; and to reduce seragesimal into centesimal degrees, add oneninth of the arc to itself.

|  | $\Upsilon$ | $\gamma$ |  | II |  | \% |  | $\Omega$ |  | 羽 | 0 | TI | 4 | 19 | $\pm$ | * |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 - | 0 | , | - | , | - | , | - | , | 0 | $\cdots \quad 1$ | 0 | - | - | - | - ' |
| 1 | $0 \quad 23$ | 12 | 28 | 28 | 49 | E5 | 18 | 98 | 57 | 13741 | 18127 | 22516 | 26852 | 80658 | 88281 | 84825 |
| 2 | 045 | 12 | 54 | 29 | 30 | 56 | 25 | 95 | 22 | 1399 | 18255 | 22648 | 97017 | 80757 | 83310 | 84851 |
| 3 | 18 | 13 | 21 | 30 | 12 | 57 | 88 | 96 | 47 | 14087 | 18422 | 22811 | 27141 | 8090 | 38849 | 84917 |
| 4 | 131 | 13 | 48 | 30 | 54 | 58 | 42 | 98 | 18 | 1425 | 18549 | 22940 | 2735 | 8102 | 88427 | 84948 |
| 5 | 151 | 14 | 16 | 81 | 87 | 59 | 51 | 99 | 40 | 14883 | 18716 | 2318 | 27428 | 3118 | 8354 | 8509 |
| 6 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 17\end{array}$ | 14 | 44 | 32 | 21 | 61 | 1 | 101 | 7 | 145 | 18843 | 23286 | 27551 | 8128 | 33541 | 85084 |
| 7 | 240 | 15 | 12 | 33 | 0 | 62 | 12 | 103 | 83 | 14680 | 19010 | 234 | 27713 | 818 | 88617 | 8510 |
| 8 | 34 | 15 | 41 | 38 | 52 | 68 | 21 | 104 | 0 | 14758 | 19188 | 235189 | 27885 | 8142 | 33658 | 35125 |
| 9 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 27\end{array}$ | 16 | 10 | 34 | 38 | 64 | 36 | 105 | 26 | 14925 | 1935 | 2370 | 27956 | 8150 | 33728 | 35150 |
| 10 | $3 \quad 49$ | 16 | 40 | 35 | 25 | 65 | 49 | 106 | 63 | 15053 | 19438 | 23828 | 28117 | $815 \quad 57$ | 3888 | 35214 |
| 11 | 413 | 17 | 10 | 36 | 13 | 67 | 8 | 108 | 21 | 15220 | 19559 | 23956 | 28287 | 81658 | 88887 | 85388 |
| 12 | 437 | 17 | 41 | 37 | 2 | 68 | 18 | 109 | 48 | 15348 | 19727 | 24124 | 28857 | 81748 | 88910 | 858 |
| 13 | 50 | 18 | 11 | 37 | 52 | 69 | 34 | 111 | 26 | 15515 | 19854 | 24852 | 28516 | 31842 | 83952 | 35327 |
| 14 | $5 \quad 29$ | 18 | 42 | 38 | 48 | 70 | 51 | 112 | 64 | 15643 | 20022 | 24410 | 28684 | 81987 | 84024 | B53 51 |
| 15 | 5 | 19 | 14 | 39 | 34 | 72 | 8 | 114 | 12 | 15811 | 20150 | 24548 | 28752 | 82027 | 81046 | 85415 |
| 16 | 610 | 19 | 46 | 40 | 26 | 78 | 26 | 115 | 40 | 15989 | 20317 | 24716 | 2898 | 82118 | 84118 | 85488 |
| 17 | $634$ | 20 | 18 | 41 | 19 | 74 | 45 | 117 | 8 | 1616 | 20445 | 24844 | 29026 | 8228 | 84148 | 8551 |
| 18 | 6 | 20 | 51 | 48 | 13 | 76 | 4 | 118 | 86 | 16284 | 20012 | 24911 | 29142 | 82958 | 84229 | 35524 |
| 19 | 722 | 21 | 24 | 43 | 8 | 77 | 23 | 120 | 4 | 1641 | 20740 | 25189 | 29257 | 82347 | 84250 | 85517 |
| 20 | 746 | 21 | 58 | 44 | 4 | 78 | 43 | 121 | 82 | 16528 | 2098 | 2526 | 29411 | 82485 | 84820 | 85611 |
| 21 | $8 \quad 11$ | 22 | 82 | 45 | 1 | 80 | 4 | 128 | 0 | 16655 | 21086 | 2548 | 29594 | 88582 | 84850 | 88681 |
| 22 | 8 | 23 | 7 | 45 | 59 | 81 | 25 | 124 | 28 | 16822 | 2124 | 2560 | 29686 | 826 | 34419 | 35657 |
| 33 | $9 \quad 1$ | 23 | 43 | 46 | 58 | 82 | 47 | 125 | 56 | 16950 | 21881 | 25727 | 29748 | 82685 | 84448 | 857 20 |
| 24 | 926 | 24 | 19 | 47 | 57 | 84 | 10 | 127 | 24 | 17117 | 21459 | 25853 | 29859 | 82740 | 34516 | 85748 |
| 25 | $\begin{array}{rr}9 & 52 \\ 10 & 17\end{array}$ | 24 | 56 | 48 | 57 | 85 | 83 | 128 | 52 | 17244 | 21627 | 26020 | 8009 | 82823 | 84544 | 8586 |
| 26 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 17 \\ 10 & 43\end{array}$ | 25 | 33 | 49 | 58 | 86 | 56 | 180 | 20 | 17411 | 21755 | 26146 | 30118 | 8296 | 84612 | 35829 |
| 27 28 | $\begin{array}{rrr}10 & 43 \\ 11 & 9\end{array}$ | 26 26 | 11 | 51 52 | 8 | 88 | 20 | 181 | 48 | 17588 | 21928 | 268812 | 30287 | 82948 | 84640 | 85852 |
| 28 | $\begin{array}{rrr}11 & 9 \\ 11 & 35\end{array}$ | 26 | 50 29 | 52 58 | 8 | 89 91 | 44 9 | 138 | 17 | 17795 17888 | 22051 228 | $\begin{array}{lll}264 & 87 \\ 266 & 3\end{array}$ | 808 <br> 804 <br> 19 | 88080 | $\begin{array}{ll}847 & 7 \\ 847 & 88\end{array}$ | 85915 |
| 80 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}11 & 35 \\ 12 & 1\end{array}$ | 28 28 | 29 9 | 54 | 12 | 92 | 98 | 186 | 18 | 178 180 | 222 228 28 | $\begin{array}{ll}266 & 3 \\ 267 & 87\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}804 & 42 \\ 805 & 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}381 & 11 \\ 881 & 51\end{array}$ | 84788 <br> 847 | $\begin{array}{rrr}859 & 38 \\ \mathbf{8 6 0} & 0\end{array}$ |

* 



fX.-SEXAGENARY TABLES (Cont.)
369


|  | 81 | $32 / 3$ | 33 3 | 348 | 85 8 | 86 | 87 | 88 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 0810 |  | 0380 | 0840 | 0 BS 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 81 | $1{ }^{1}$ | $1{ }^{1} 1$ | $1{ }^{1} 1$ | 181 | 1101 | 128 | 1141 | 18 | 89 | 0 |
| 81 | 1 8s 1 | 1861 | 189 | 142 | 145 | 148 | 151 | 51 | 砛 | 0 |
| 42 | 342 | $2{ }^{8} 2$ | 2122 | ${ }^{2} 162$ | 220 | 224 | 2 | 82 | e | 40 |
| 2 | 885 | 2402 | $2{ }^{4} 8$ | 2802 | 255 | ${ }^{8} 8$ | 8 B | 810 | 15 |  |
| 8 | 868 | ${ }^{12} 8$ | 8188 | ${ }^{3} 248$ | 3808 | ${ }^{8} 868$ | 8129 | ${ }^{3} 48$ | 64 | 0 |
| 8 | 8378 | 348 | 8518 | 3 58 | 454 | 4124 | 4194 | 428 | 88 |  |
| 4 | 4 8 4 | ${ }^{1} 164$ | 4244 | 4324 | 440 | 4.48 | 456 | 5 | 12 | 20 |
| 9 | 86 | ( 481 | 4575 | 5 5 65 | 518 | 5215 | 538 | 542 | 51 | 0 |
| 10 | 5105 | 5208 | ¢ 80.5 | $5 \quad 105$ | 550 | 6 O 6 | 610 | 6206 | 80 |  |
| 11.6 | 58115 | $5 \quad 526$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 8\end{array}$ | 6146 | 6256 | 6866 | 6476 | 6887 |  | 20 |
| 12. | 6 18 6 | $6 \quad 246$ | 6886 | 6487 | 707 | 77 | 724 | $7{ }^{36} 7$ | 48 | 0 |
|  |  |  | $7 \quad 97$ | 7227 | 7857 | 748 | 818 | 8148 | 27. |  |
| 14.7 | 7147 | 7287 | 7427 | 7568 | 8108 | 8248 | 8388 | 8520 | 69 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  | 8808 | 8 45 | 909 | 9159 |  |  |  |
| 16 | 8 168 | 8328 | 8489 | 94 | 920 | 936 | 5210 | 0810 | 2410 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 921.9 | ${ }^{9} 88$ | 95510 | - 1210 | - 22910 | ${ }^{46} 11$ | 311 |  |
| \% | - 18.9 | 9369 | 95410 | 0 1210 | 08010 | 04811 | 1611 | 12411 | 4212 |  |
|  | 94910 | ${ }^{-1} 10$ | 02710 | $0{ }^{46 / 11}$ | 1811 | 12411 | 14818 | 312 | 2112 |  |
| 10 | $10 \quad 2010$ | 04011 | 1011 | 12011 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 4012\end{array}$ | 2013 | 2012 | 24018 | 013 |  |
| 10 | 108111 | 1211 | 13811 | 15412 | 21512 | ${ }^{36} 19$ | 5718 | 31818 | 8914 |  |
| 11 | 112211 | 14412 | 2612 | 22812 | 25018 | 81218 | $3^{31} 18$ | 88614 | 1814 | 0 |
|  | 115312 | 21612 | 28913 | 3218 | 32618 | 3814 | 11114 | 4814 | 5715 | 0 |
| 2412 | $12 \mathrm{~s} / 12$ | 24813 | 31218 | 38614 | 4014 | 424.14 | 4815 | 51215 | 3616 |  |
|  | 126513 | 32013 | 34514 | 410114 | 43615 | 5015 | 52515 | 55018 | 1516 |  |
| 2618 | $18 \quad 2613$ | 35214 | 41814 | 4415 | 51015 | 53818 | 816 | 62816 | 5417 | 0 |
|  | $18 \quad 5714$ | 2414 | 45115 | 51815 | 54516 | 61218 | 88917 | $7^{617}$ | 8318 |  |
| 14 | $14 \quad 2814$ | 45615 | $5 \quad 2415$ | $5 \quad 5218$ | 62016 | 64817 | 71617 | 7418 | 1218 | 0 |
|  | 5915 | 528115 | $5 \quad 5716$ | 62616 | 65517 | 72417 | 75818 | 22818 | ${ }^{51} 19$ | 0 |
| 80115 | $15 \quad 3016$ | 6 0)16 | 680117 | 7 d17 | 73018 | 8 -18 | 83019 | 9019 | 30,20 |  |
|  | 16116 | 622 17 | 7817 | 78418 | 86 | 88619 | 719 | 98820 | 920 | 0 |
| ${ }_{52} 12$ | 1682.17 | 717 | 73618 | 8818 | 84019 | 9 1219 | 94420 | - 1620 | 1821 |  |
|  | 17817 | 78618 | 8918 | 84819 | ${ }^{1} 1519$ | 48120 | 01120 | ${ }^{54} 21$ | 2722 |  |
| 8417 | 178418 | 8818 | $8 \quad 4219$ | 91619 | 95020 | 02421 | 168121 | 13222 | 682 | 0 |
| 3618 | 18.618 | 84019 | 91519 | 95020 | 02502 | 10021 | 18522 | 1022 | 4528 |  |
| $80 / 18$ | 188619 | 1219 | 94820 | 02421 | 1021 | 188122 | 21292 | 4828 | 2424 | 0 |
|  | $19 \quad 719$ | 94420 | - 2120 | 5821 | 13522 | 21222 | 24928 | 3264 | 824 |  |
|  | 198820 | - 16,20 | 5421 | 13222 | 21022 | 24833 | 32624 | 424 | 42.25 |  |
|  | $20 \quad 920$ | ${ }^{4821}$ | 12722 | 2622 | 245 | 324.4 | - 324 | 42225 | 2126 |  |
| 4020 | 20.4021 | 12022 | 2022 | 24023 | 32024 | 4 0,24 | 4025 | 52026 | 026 | 0 |
| 4121 | 211121 | 15292 | 28328 | 31428 | 856 | ${ }^{36} 25$ | 51725 | 58826 | 8927 |  |
| 4221 | 214223 | 2428 | 3828 | 84824 | 43025 | 512.25 | 55126 | 8627 | 1828 | 0 |
| 4822 | 231823 | 5623 | 38924 | 42225 | $5{ }^{5} 26$ | 54896 | 88127 | 1427 | 5728 |  |
|  | 29.4428 | $8^{2824}$ | 41224 | 4625 | 54026 | [ 2427 | 7827 | 7528 | 8629 |  |
|  | 231504 | 4024 | 48525 | 58026 | 615127 | $7 \quad 027$ | 7458 | 88029 | 15130 | 0 |
| 4628 | 28.624 | 8825 | 51826 | 6 4.26 | 65027 | 78628 | 82229 | -829 | 54330 | 40 |
| 472 | 241725 | 5425 | 55126 | 6 8827 | 72518 | $8 \quad 1228$ | 85929 | - 4630 | ${ }_{38} 31$ | 20 |
| 482 | $44^{48} 25$ | 58896 | 62427 | 71228 | 8028 | 84820 | - 3630 | 2181 | 1232 | 0 |
| 4925 | $25 \quad 1926$ | 6 826 | 65787 | 71628 | 83549 | 92430 | 0 13/31 | 13282 | 5139 | 40 |
| 50.25 | $25 \quad 5028$ | 4027 | 78028 | 82029 | 91030 | 0 030 | 0 6031 | 14032 | 30138 |  |
| 512 | $\begin{array}{ll}26 & 21 \\ 27\end{array}$ | 71228 | 8328 | 85429 | 94530 | 0 3631 | 12732 | 18133 | 9134 | 0 |
| 592 | $26 \quad 5227$ | 74428 | 4 8629 | 92830 | a 2031 | 12132 | 238 | 56138 | 4834 | 40 |
| 58.27 | 278328 | 1629 | 9830 | 0230 | 05531 | 14882 | 24138 | $384^{34}$ | $27 \mid 35$ | 20 |
|  | $27 \quad 5428$ | 4829 | 9 4230 | 03631 | 13032 | 22438 | 81834 | + 12\|35 | 636 |  |
|  | $38 \quad 25029$ | 2030 | - 1531 | 11032 | 2533 | $3{ }^{183}$ | 35534 | 45035 | ${ }_{15} 538$ | 40 |
|  | $38 \quad 5629$ | 5230 | 04831 | 14432 | 24038 | 38634 | 43235 | \% 28'36 | 2487 | 20 |
| 5729 | 292730 | 2431 | 12132 | 21833 | 31534 | 41235 | 5938 | 86 | 838 |  |
|  | $29 \quad 58,90$ | $56 / 31$ | 15432 | 25238 | 35034 | 48835 | 51636 | 4487 | 4238 |  |
| - | 29131 | 2833 | 32738 | 32634 | 42635 | 52436 | 62837 | 72288 | 2189 | 20 |
| ${ }_{0} 181$ | $1{ }^{1} 183$ | $0{ }_{38}$ | $3 \quad 0.34$ | $4{ }^{0} 135$ | 5086 | 6037 | 7 038 | 8089 | 0140 |  |

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|  |  | 41.4 | $42 \quad 4$ | 48 4 | 44 | 45 | $46 \mid 4$ | $47 \mid 4$ | 48 49 | 49 5 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 410 |  | 430 |  | $450$ | 460 | 470 | 18 |  |  |
| 2 | 1 | 281 | 1241 | 261 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 28 & 1\end{array}$ | 301 | 821 | 341 | 861 | 881 | 40 |
|  | 2 | 82 | 262 | 92 | 2122 | 15.2 | 28.2 | 21.2 | 34.2 | 272 | 80 |
|  | 2 | 44.2 | 288 | 522 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 56 & 8\end{array}$ | 0 3 | 43 | 88 | 123 | 163 | 20 |
|  | 3 | 25.8 | 308 | 358 | $3 \quad 408$ | 458 | 50.3 | 554 | 04 | 5.1 | 10 |
|  | 1 | 64 | $1{ }^{12} 4$ | 184 | 4241 | 80 | 364 | 424 | 484 | 545 | 0 |
|  |  | 474 | 4545 | 15 | $5 \quad 85$ | 15.5 | 225 | 295 | 365 | 435 | 50 |
|  | 5 | 28.5 | 5865 | 445 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 52 & 6\end{array}$ | 06 | 86 | 16.6 | 246 | 32 | 40 |
|  | 6 | 96 | ¢ 186 | 276 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 36\end{array}$ | 456 | 547 | 37 | 127 | 217 | 30 |
| 10 | 6 | 507 | $7 \quad 07$ | 107 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 20\end{array}$ | 307 | 407 | 508 | 08 | 10 | 20 |
| 11 | 7 | 817 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 42 & 7\end{array}$ | 588 | 8 4 8 | 158 | 268 | 378 | 488 | 59.9 | 10 |
| 12 | 8 | 12.8 | 8248 | 368 | $8 \quad 489$ | 0.9 | 129 | 24.9 | 369 | 4810 | O |
| 13 | 8 | 53.9 | - 69 | 198 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | 459 | 5810 | 1110 | 2410 | 3710 | 50 |
| 14 | - | 34.9 | 94810 | 210 | -1610 | 3010 | 4410 | 5811 | 1211 | 2611 | 10 |
| 15 | 10 | 1510 | 9010 | 4511 | 1011 | 1511 | 3011 | 4512 | 012 | 1512 | 30 |
| 16 | 10 | 5611 | 1211 | 2811 | 11 44 <br> 12  | 012 | 1612 | 3212 | 4813 | 418 | 20 |
| 17 | 11 | 3711 | 15412 | 1112 | 12812 | 4513 | 213 | 1913 | 3613 | 5314 | 10 |
| 18 | 12 | 1812 | 3612 | 5418 | 81213 | 3013 | 4814 | 614 | 2414 | 4215 | 0 |
| 19 | 12 | 5013 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 18 & 13\end{array}$ | 8718 | 3 5614 | 1514 | 3414 | 5315 | 1215 | 3115 | 50 |
| 20 | 13 | 4014 | I 014 | 2014 | 44015 | 015 | 2015 | 4016 | 016 | 2016 | 40 |
| 21 | 14 | 2114 | 4215 | 815 | $5 \quad 2415$ | 4516 | 616 | 2716 | 4817 | 917 | 30 |
| 22 | 15 | 215 | 2415 | 4616 | 6816 | 3016 | 5217 | 1417 | 3617 | 5818 | 20 |
| 28 | 15 | 4316 | 6 616 | 2916 | $5 \quad 5217$ | 1517 | 3818 | 118 | 2418 | 4719 | 10 |
| 24 | 16 | 2416 | 4817 | 1217 | $7 \quad 3618$ | 0,18 | 2418 | 4819 | 1219 | 3620 | 0 |
| 25 | 17 | 517 | 73017 | 5518 | 82018 | 4519 | 1019 | 35.20 | 020 | 2520 | 50 |
| 26 | 17 | 4618 | 1218 | 3819 | $9 \quad 419$ | 3019 | 5620 | 22.20 | 4821 | 1421 | 40 |
| 27 | 18 | 2718 | 85419 | 2119 | $\begin{array}{ll}98 & 480\end{array}$ | 1520 | 4221 | 921 | 3622 | 322 | 30 |
| 28 | 19 | 819 | 93620 | 420 | - 2221 | 021 | 2821 | 5622 | 2422 | 52.23 | 20 |
| 29 | 19 | 4920 | - 1820 | 47.21 | 1621 | 4522 | 14.22 | 4323 | 1223 | 4124 | 10 |
| 30 | 20 | 3021 | 1021 | 3022 | 2022 | 3023 | 0) 23 | 3024 | 024 | 3025 |  |
| 31 | 21 | 1121 | $1 \quad 4282$ | 1322 | 24423 | 1543 | 4624 | 1724 | 4825 | 2925 | 50 |
| 38 | 21 | 5222 | 2422 | 5623 | 32824 | 024 | 3225 | 425 | 3626 |  | 40 |
| 38 | 22 | 3323 | 3623 | 3924 | 41224 | 4525 | 1825 | 5126 | 2426 | 727 | 30 |
| 34 | 23 | 14123 | 34824 | 2224 | $4 \quad 5625$ | 3026 | 426 | 3827 | 1227 | 5628 | 20 |
| 3 | 23 | 55.24 | 43025 | 525 | 54026 | 15.26 | 5027 | 25.28 | 028 | 4529 | 10 |
| 36 | 24 | 3625 | 51225 | 4826 | $6 \quad 2427$ | 027 | 3628 | 1228 | 4829 | 3430 | 0 |
| 37 | 25 | 1725 | $5 \quad 5426$ | 3127 | 7827 | 4528 | 22.28 | 5929 | 3630 | 2330 | 50 |
| 38 | 25 | 5826 | 36 27 | 1427 | $7 \quad 5228$ | 3029 | 829 | 4630 | 2431 | 1231 | 40 |
| 39 | 26 | 3927 | 71827 | 5728 | $8 \quad 3629$ | 15.29 | 5430 | ${ }^{33} 31$ | 1231 | 132 | 30 |
| 10 | 27 | 2028 | 8028 | 4029 | 92030 | 030 | 4031 | 2032 | 032 | 5033 | 20 |
| 41 | 28 | 128 | $8 \quad 4239$ | 2330 | - 430 | 4531 | 2632 | 732 | 4833 | 4934 | 10 |
| 42 | 28 | 4229 | - 2430 | 630 | - 4831 | 3032 | 1233 | 5433 | 3634 | 2835 | , |
| 48 | 29 | 2330 | -630 | 4931 | - 3232 | 1532 | 5833 | 4134 | 2435 | 1735 | 50 |
|  | 30 | 430 | -4831 | 3232 | 21638 | 033 | 4434 | 2835 | 1235 | 636 | 40 |
| 4 | 30 | $45 \mid 31$ | 13032 | 1533 | $3 \quad 033$ | 4534 | 3035 | 1536 | 036 | 5597 | 30 |
| 46 | 31 | 2633 | 21832 | 5838 | 3 4434 | 3035 | 1636 | 236 | 4837 | 3438 | 20 |
| 47 | 32 | 732 | 25433 | 4134 | 42835 | 1536 | 236 | 4937 | 3638 | 2339 | 10 |
| 48 | 32 | 4833 | $3{ }^{3634}$ | 2435 | 51236 | 036 | 4837 | 3638 | 2439 | 1240 | 0 |
| 49 | 33 | 2931 | 11835 | 735 | $5 \quad 5637$ | 4537 | 3438 | 2339 | 1240 | 140 | 50 |
| 50 | 34 | 1035 | $5 \quad 035$ | 5036 | C 4037 | 3038 | 2039 | 1040 | 040 | 5041 | 40 |
| 51 | 34 | 5135 | $5 \quad 42386$ | 3337 | 72438 | 1539 | 639 | 5740 | 4841 | 3942 | 30 |
| 52 | 35 | 3236 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 2437\end{array}$ | 1638 | $8 \quad 899$ | 089 | 5240 | 4441 | 3642 | 2848 | 20 |
| 58 | 36 | 1837 | 7637 | 5938 | 8. 5238 | 4540 | 3841 | 3142 | 2443 | 1744 | 10 |
| 54 | 36 | 5437 | 7 4888 | 4239 | -3640 | 3041 | 2413 | 1848 | 12.4 | 645 | 0 |
| 55 | 37 | 3538 | $8 \quad 3089$ | 2540 | O2041 | 1542 | 1048 | 544 | 044 | 5545 | 50 |
|  | 38 | 1639 | (1240 | 841 | 1442 | 042 | 5643 | 5244 | 1815 | 4446 | 40 |
|  | 38 | 5739 | -54 40 | 5141 | $1 \quad 4842$ | 45.43 | 4244 | 3945 | 3646 | 3347 | 80 |
| 58 | 39 | 3840 | - 3641 | 3412 | $2 \quad 3243$ | 3044 | 2845 | 2646 | 2447 | 2248 | 20 |
| 59 | 40 | 1941 | 118 <br> 12 | 17.43 | 31644 | 1545 | 1446 | 1847 | 1248 | 1149 |  |
| 60 | 41 | 042 | 2 243 | $0 / 44$ | $40 / 45$ | $0^{\prime} 46$ | 047 | 0.48 | 0,48 | 050 |  |





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|  | 81 |  | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 86 |  |  | $88 / 89$ |  | 90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 21.1 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 22 & 1\end{array}$ | 123 | 241 | 25 | 261 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 27 & 1\end{array}$ | 28 | 29 | 80 |
|  |  | 432 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 268 | 48.2 | 50.3 | 52.2 | 542 | 562 | 58 | 0 |
|  | 4 | 34 | 46 | 494 | 124 | 154 | 184 | 4214 | 244 | 27 | 30 |
|  | 8 | 245 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 28 & 5\end{array}$ | 5325 | 365 | 405 | 445 | 5485 | 52 | 56 | 0 |
|  | 6 | 456 | 6506 | $6 \quad 657$ | 07 | 5.7 | 107 | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 15 & 7\end{array}$ | 207 | 25 | 80 |
|  | 8 | 6.8 | $8 \quad 128$ | 8 18.8 | 248 | 308 | 868 | $8 \quad 48$ | 488 | 549 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 27.9 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 34 & 9\end{array}$ | $9 \quad 11$ | 489 | 5510 | 210 | $0 \quad 910$ | 1610 | 2810 | 30 |
|  | 10 | 4810 | -5611 | 1411 | 1211 | 2011 | 2811 | 18611 | 4411 | 5212 | 0 |
|  | 12 | 912 | 1818 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 27 & 12\end{array}$ | 3618 | 4512 | 5413 | 313 | 1218 | 2118 | 80 |
| 10 | 18 | 3018 | 3 40 18 | 8 5014 | 014 | 1014 | 2014 | 13014 | 4014 | 5015 | 0 |
| 11 | 14 | 5115 | $5 \quad 215$ | $5 \quad 1315$ | 2415 | 3515 | 4615 | $5 \quad 5716$ | 816 | 1916 | 30 |
| 12 | 16 | 1216 | 62416 | 6 8616 | 4817 | 017 | 1217 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 24 & 17\end{array}$ | 3617 | 4818 | 0 |
| 18 | 17 | 3817 | 7 46 17 | $7 \quad 5918$ | 1218 | 2518 | 3818 | $8 \quad 5119$ | 419 | 1719 | 30 |
| 14 | 18 | 5419 | 9819 | $9 \quad 2219$ | 8619 | 5020 | 420 | - 1820 | 3220 | 4621 | 0 |
| 15 | 20 | 15.20 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 30 & 20\end{array}$ | 0 -4581 | - 021 | 15.21 | 3021 | 14522 | 022 | 1512 | 30 |
| 16 | 21 | 3621 | 15222 | 2822 | 2422 | 4022 | 5623 | 31228 | 2823 | 4424 | 0 |
| 17 | 22 | 5729 | 31433 | $3 \quad 3128$ | 4824 | 524 | 22.24 | - 3924 | 5625 | 1325 | 30 |
| 18 | 24 | 1824 | 43624 | 45425 | 12.25 | 3025 | 4826 | -626 | 2426 | 4227 | 0 |
| 19 | 26 | 3925 | $5 \quad 5826$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 17 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 3626 | 5527 | 14.27 | 73827 | 5228 | 1128 | 30 |
| 20 | 27 | 027 | 72027 | 7 4028 | 3. 028 | 2028 | 4029 | - 029 | 2029 | 4030 | 0 |
| 21 | 28 | 2128 | $8 \quad 4229$ | $9 \quad 329$ | 2429 | 4530 | 630 | -2730 | 4831 | 931 | 30 |
| 22 | 29 | 4230 | $0 \quad 430$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 2680\end{array}$ | 4831 | 1031 | 8231 | 15432 | 1632 | 3833 | 0 |
| 23 | 31 | 831 | $1{ }^{1} 26,31$ | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 4922\end{array}$ | 1232 | $35 \mid 32$ | 5838 | 2138 | 4434 | 734 | 30 |
| 24 | 32 | 24.32 | $2 \quad 4838$ | 1298 | 8684 | 034 | 2134 | 14835 | 1235 | 3686 | 0 |
| 25 | 38 | 4584 | 41034 | 48535 | 035 | 2535 | 5036 | 1536 | 4037 | 537 | 30 |
| 26 | 35 | 635 | $5 \quad 3235$ | $5 \quad 5836$ | 2486 | 5037 | 16\|37 | 74238 | 838 | 3499 | 0 |
| 27 | 36 | 2786 | $6 \quad 5487$ | $7 \quad 2187$ | 4838 | 1538 | 4239 | - 9339 | 3640 |  | 30 |
| 28 | 37 | 4838 | 8 1638 | $8 \quad 4439$ | 1239 | 4040 | 840 | - 36/41 | 441 |  | 0 |
| 29 | 39 | 939 | 988840 | $0 \quad 740$ | 3641 | 541 | 34,42 | $2 \quad 342$ | 3243 | 148 | 30 |
| 30 | 40 | 9041 | $1 \quad 041$ | I 3042 | - 042 | 3043 | 0.43 | 38044 | 044 | 3045 | 0 |
| 8 | 41 | 5142 | $2 \quad 2242$ | $2 \quad 5348$ | 24.43 | 5544 | 2644 | 45745 | 2845 | 5984 | 30 |
| 32 | 48 | 1248 | 8444 | $4{ }^{4} 16144$ | 4845 | 2045 | 5246 | (6)24.46 | 5647 | 28.48 | 0 |
| 83 | 4 | 8815 | $5 \quad 645$ | $\begin{array}{lll}59 & 36\end{array}$ | 1246 | 4547 | 1847 | $7 \quad 5148$ | 2448 | 5749 | 30 |
| 34 | 45 | 54)46 | ${ }^{6} 2847$ | $7 \quad 247$ | 36/48 | 1048 | 4449 | 18.49 | 5250 | 2651 | 0 |
| 35 | 47 | 1548 | $8 \quad 5048$ | $8 \quad 2549$ | 049 | 3550 | 1050 | - 4551 | 2051 | 5552 | 30 |
| 36 | 48 | 9649 | $9 \quad 1249$ | $9 \quad 4850$ | 2451 | 051 | 3652 | 1252 | 4853 |  | 0 |
| 37 | 49 | 57.50 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 34 \\ 51\end{array}$ | 11151 | 4852 | 2553 | 253 | 38954 | 1654 | 5355 | 30 |
| 38 | 51 | 1851 | 15652 | $2{ }^{2} 8453$ | 1258 | 50.54 | 28.55 | 5655 | 4456 | 2257 | 0 |
| 99 | 52 | 8958 | 31853 | $3{ }^{3} 754$ | 3655 | 1555 | 5456 | $6 \quad 3857$ | 12.57 | 5158 | 80 |
|  | 54 | 084 | 44055 | 52056 | 056 | 4057 | 2058 | 8058 | 4059 | 2060 | 0 |
| 41 | 55 | 2156 | 6256 | 648157 | 2458 | 5158 | 4659 | -2760 | 860 | 4961 | 30 |
| 42 | 56 | 4257 | 72458 | 8668 | 4859 | 3060 | 1260 | - 54,61 | 8662 | 1863 | 0 |
| 48 | 58 | 858 | $8 \quad 4659$ | 92960 | 1260 | 5561 | 3862 | 22163 | 463 | 47.64 | 30 |
| 44 | 59 | 2460 | - 860 | - 5261 | 8662 | 20.63 | 463 | 4864 | 3265 | 16\|66 | 0 |
| 45 | 60 | 45.61 | 18062 | 21563 | 063 | 45,64 | 8065 | $5 \quad 1566$ | 066 | 4567 | 30 |
| 46 | 62 | 662 | 25268 | 83864 | 2465 | 10.65 | 5666 | 6 4867 | 2868 | 1469 | 0 |
| 47 | 63 | 2764 | 41465 | 5165 | 4866 | 35,67 | 22.68 | 8 968 | 5669 | 4370 | 80 |
| 48 | 64 | 3865 | $5 \quad 8666$ | ${ }^{4} 2467$ | 1268 | $0 \cdot 68$ | 4869 | $9 \quad 3670$ | 2471 | 1272 | 0 |
| 49 | 66 | 966 | 65867 | 74768 | 8669 | 2570 | 14.71 | 1871 | 5272 | 41773 | 30 |
| 50 | 67 | 3068 | $8 \quad 2069$ | $9 \quad 1070$ | 070 | 50,71 | 4072 | 28073 | 2074 | 1075 |  |
|  | 68 | 5169 | 9 <br> 42 <br> 10 | - 3371 | 2472 | 15.73 | 673 | $3-6774$ | 4875 | 3976 | 30 |
| 52 | 70 | 1271 | 1471 | 15672 | 4873 | 4074 | 3275 | - 2476 | 1677 | 8,78 | 0 |
| 53 | 71 | 3872 | 2678 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 1974\end{array}$ | 1275 | 575 | 5876 | $5 \quad 5177$ | 4478 | 37179 | 30 |
| 54 | 72 | 5478 | - 4874 | 44275 | 3676 | 3077 | 2478 | $8 \quad 1879$ | 1280 | $6 \mid 81$ | 0 |
| 55 | 74 | 1575 | $5 \quad 1076$ | $6 \quad 577$ | 077 | 5578 | 5079 | 9 45:80 | 4081 | 8588 | 80 |
| 56 | 75 | 3676 | ( 3277 | $7 \quad 2878$ | 2479 | 2080 | 1681 | 1888 | 883 | 4.84 | 0 |
| 57 | 76 | 6777 | $7 \quad 5478$ | $8 \quad 5179$ | 4880 | 45.81 | 4288 | - 3988 | 36.84 | 8385 | 80 |
| 58 | 78 | 1879 | $\begin{array}{ll} & 1680\end{array}$ | - 1481 | 12.82 | 1083 | 884 | 4685 | -86 | 287 | 1 |
| 59 | 79 | 8980 | -38/81 | 13782 | 3683 | 8584 | 3485 | 58886 | 3287 | 8188 | d0 |
| co | 81 | 0.82 | 2083 | 3084 | 085 | 086 | 087 | 7 088 | 488 | 0.95 | S |

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IX.-SEXAGENARY TABLES (Cont.)

|  | 918 |  |  |  |  | 96 |  | 98.9 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 81 | ${ }^{32} 1$ | $1{ }^{38} 1$ | , | 8 | 18 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 98 | 8 | 80 |  |  | 10 | 8 18 | 16 | 1 | 18 |  |
| ${ }^{8} 4$ | 88 | 86 | 89 | 48 | 46 | 4 | 514 | 454 |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}{ }^{4} 6$ | ${ }_{7}^{6} 8{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{8} 8^{6}$ | 12 | ${ }_{80}^{16}$ | 20 | 2 |  | 88 |  |  |
|  | 969 | 12. | -189 |  | ${ }_{30} 9$ |  |  |  | 54 |  |
| 10 | $103^{3} 10$ | 410 | 51110 | 5811 | 511 | 121 | . | 12811 | 83 | 11 |
| 812 | 12812 | 1612 | 2412 | 3212 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | $18 \quad 8918$ | 4818 | 5714 | 4614 | 1514 | 424 |  | 4814 |  |  |
|  | $15 \quad 1015$ | 2015 | 3015 | 401 |  | 6016 | 10 |  |  |  |
| 1116 | $16 \quad 4116$ | 5817 | 817 | 1417 | 2517 | 3617 | 4717 | 75818 |  | 18 |
|  | $18 \quad 1218$ | 2418 | 3618 | 4819 | 912 | 1818 |  |  |  |  |
| 1819 | 19 43918 | 56.20 | 920 | 2220 | 35.20 | 48.21 | 121 | 1142 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1421$ | 2821 | 4221 | 5622 | 10 | 2422 | 1898 |  |  |  |
| 22 | 32 45 <br> 18  | 023 | 15.23 | $80 / 23$ | 454 | 09 | 154 | 8093 | 45 |  |
|  | ${ }^{4} 1634$ | 3244 | 4825 | ${ }^{4} 25$ | 20.25 | 995 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 478 | 426 | 3128 | 88828 | 56.27 | 1227 | 2997 | 46 |  | 2880 |
|  |  | 86.27 | 54.28 | $12 / 28$ |  | 4898 |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | - |  | 372 | 4630 | 530 | 2480 | 48 | $1{ }^{19}$ | 1 |  |
|  | 20 | 40 |  | 2081 | 4032 | 2083 |  |  |  |  |
| 2131 | 618 | 1238 | 38.82 | 5438 | 1533 | 868 | 57 | -183 |  |  |
|  | 22 |  | 84 | 2884 | 5035 | 12/85 | 84 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 8936 | $\mathrm{C}^{236}$ | 258 | 4887 | 1187 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 48 | 1287 | 8388 | 0,38 | 82488 | A8 |  |  |  |
|  | 55 |  | 4588 | 1018 | 3540 | 040 | 25 |  |  |  |
|  | 26 | 52 | 18 | 44 | 1041 | 8642 | 248 |  |  |  |
|  | 57 | 34 | 51.12 | 18 | 4543 | $3 \quad 1248$ | 391 | $4^{6} 4$ |  |  |
|  | 28 | 56 | 24.48 | 5244 | 2044 | 4845 | 18 |  |  |  |
|  | 4859 |  | 57.45 | 2645 | 554 | 2446 |  | 22 |  |  |
|  | 80 | 0146 | ${ }^{30} 14$ | 047 | 3048 | 8 d |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8248 |  | 3449 | 549 | ${ }^{9650}$ | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | 449 | 3650 | - 850 | 4051 | 12.5 | $44^{5}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{86151}$ | ${ }^{4} 5$ | $42{ }^{52}$ | 1552 | 2485 | 21 | 838 |  |  |
|  | 84.32 | 862 | 4253 | 硅 |  | 91 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 40 | 165 |  | 256 | 05 | ${ }^{35} 567$ |  | 4, |  |
|  |  | 12 | 48.5 |  | 057 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 21.57 |  |  | $12{ }^{6}$ |  | 28 |  |  |
|  | 38 | 16 | $54{ }^{69}$ |  | , | 48161 | 96 |  |  |  |
|  | $59 \quad 959$ |  | 2761 |  |  | 3488 |  |  | 31 |  |
|  | ${ }^{40} 61$ | 206 | $0{ }^{06}$ | 40 |  | , | 40 |  |  |  |
| 4162 | 11 | 526 | 386 |  |  | 86 |  |  |  |  |
| 4268 |  | ${ }_{54}{ }^{6}$ | 5 |  |  |  | ${ }^{54} 68$ |  |  |  |
|  | 13 | 5666 | 396 | 22 | 688 | 48 | 3170 | 4 |  |  |
|  | 44 | 28 | 126 |  | 40 | 34 | 87 |  |  |  |
|  | 15 | 069 | 4570 | 3071 |  | 3078 | 45 | 07 |  |  |
|  | 187 | ${ }^{32} 71$ | 18772 | ${ }^{172}$ | 5 | a |  | 87 |  |  |
|  | 17 | 472 | 5173 | 88 | 25 | 12 |  | 6 |  |  |
|  | 48 | ${ }^{36} 7$ | 247 | 12 | 07 | 48 | 3 | - |  |  |
|  | 197 | 87 | 577 | 46 | 35 | 2 | 18 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 407 | 3078 | 207 | 10 | 080 | 5081 | 40182 |  | d |
|  | 21 | 127 | 379 | 5480 | 45 | 8682 | 2788 | 188 |  |  |
|  | 52 | 448 | 3681 | 2882 | 20 | 129 | 484 | 5885 |  |  |
|  | 23 | 16 | $9{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $2{ }^{83}$ | 558 | 488 | 1186 | 348 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4284 |  |  | 2487 |  | 1288 |  |  |
|  | 25 | 20 | 158 | 1087 | 588 | 8088 | 6 | 09 |  |  |
|  | 56 | 52 | 488 | 4488 | 40 | 3690 | 3291 | 2898 | 34 | 9320 |
|  | ${ }^{6} 278$ | 2488 | 2189 | 18 | 1591 | 11292 | $9{ }^{98}$ | 8694 |  |  |
|  | 75888 | 5689 | 540 |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ | 46 | 4495 | 4 | 96 |
|  | 1 | 891 | 27.92 |  | 59 | 2495 | 2396 |  |  |  |
| 191 | 1 |  |  | ${ }^{195}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

IX.-SEXAGENARY TABLES (Cont.)





# IX.-SEXAGENARY TABLES (Cont.) 



IX.-SEXAGENARY TABLES (Cont.)

383

|  |  | 161 | 162 | 163 | 161 \| | $165 / 166$ | 167 | 168 | 169 |  |  | 70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\square^{\circ}$ | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 41 \\ 5 & 28\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 42 \\ 5 & 34\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 48 \\ 5 & 26\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} 44$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 45 & 2 & 48 \\ 5 & 30 & 5 & 88\end{array}$ | 247 |  | 248 |  |  | 50 |
|  | 8 | 8 B | 86 |  | 812 | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}8 & 15 & 8 & 88\end{array}$ | 681 |  | 588 |  |  | 40 |
|  | 4 | 1044 | 1048 | 1052 | 1056 | 11011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51 | 1825 | 1580 | 1335 | 1340 | $\begin{array}{lllll}18 & 45 & 13 & 50\end{array}$ | 1855 | 140 |  |  | 141 |  |
|  | 6 | $16 \quad 6$ | $16 \quad 12$ | 1618 | 1624 | $1630 \quad 1636$ | 1642 | 1648 | 16 |  |  |  |
|  | 71 | 1847 | 1854 | 191 | 1981 | 19151922 | 1929 | 1986 | 194 |  | 195 |  |
|  | 82 | 2128 | 2186 | 2144 | 2158 | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 0 & 22 & 8\end{array}$ | 2216 | 2224 | 2232 |  | 22 |  |
|  | 92 | $24 \quad 9$ | 24.18 | 2427 | 2436 | 24450454 | 258 | 2518 | 2521 |  | 25 |  |
|  | 0 | 2650 | 270 | 2710 | 2720 | 27302740 | 2750 | 280 | 2810 |  | 28 |  |
|  | 2 | 2981 | 29.42 | 2953 | 8043 |  | 3037 | 3048 | 3059 |  | 311 |  |
|  | 8 | 3212 | 3224 | 3236 | 8248 | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 0 & 33 & 12\end{array}$ | 3824 | 3336 | 8348 |  | 34 |  |
|  | 8 | 34538 | $85 \quad 6$ | 3519 | 8532. |  | 3611 | 3624 | 8637 |  | 365 |  |
|  |  | 8784 | 3748 | 882 | 3816 |  | 3858 | 3912 | 8926 |  | 394 |  |
|  |  | 4015 | 4030 | 4045 | 410 | 41154130 | 4145 | 420 | 4215 |  | 428 |  |
|  |  | 4256 | 4312 | 4828 | 4344 | 44004416 | 4432 | 4448 | 45 |  | 4520 |  |
|  |  | 4537 | 4554 | 4611 | 4628,4 | $4645 \quad 47 \quad 2$ | 4719 | 4736 | 4758 |  | 4810 |  |
|  |  | 4818 | 1886 | 4854 | 4912 | 49304948 | $50 \quad 6$ | 5024 | 5042 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50595 | 5118 | 5187 | 51565 | $\begin{array}{llllllll}52 & 15 & 52 & 34\end{array}$ | $52 \quad 53$ | 5312 | 5381 |  | 53 |  |
|  |  | 5840 | 54 | 5420 | 54405 | $\begin{array}{llllll}55 & 0 & 55 & 20\end{array}$ | 5540 | 560 | 5620 |  | 564 |  |
|  |  | 6621 | 5642 | 578 | 57245 | $\begin{array}{llllll}57 & 45 & 58 & 6\end{array}$ | 5827 | 5848 | 599 |  | 5930 |  |
|  |  | $59 \quad 2$ | 5924 | 5946 | 6086 | $\begin{array}{llllll}60 & 30 & 60 & 53\end{array}$ | 6114 | 6136 | 6158 |  | 322 |  |
|  |  | 6143 | 626 | $63 \quad 29$ | 68526 | 63156388 | 641 | 6424 | 6447 |  | 510 |  |
|  |  | 6424 | 6448 | 6512 | 6536 | $\begin{array}{llllll}66 & 0 & 66 & 24\end{array}$ | 6648 | 6712 | 6786 |  | 88 |  |
|  |  | 6756 | 6780 | 6755 | 68206 |  | 6935 | $70 \quad 0$ | 7025 |  | 70 |  |
|  |  | 69467 | 7012 | 7038 | 71 1 7 |  | 7222 | 7248 | 7314 |  | 340 |  |
|  |  | 7227 | 7254 | 7321 | 7348 | $\begin{array}{lllll}74 & 15 & 74 \\ 74\end{array}$ | $75 \quad 9$ | 7586 | 763 |  | 76 |  |
|  |  | 7588 | $75 \quad 36$ | 764 | 76827 | $\begin{array}{llllll}77 & 0 & 77 & 28\end{array}$ | 7756 | 7824 | 7852 |  | 792 |  |
|  |  | 7749 | 7818 | 7847 | 79167 | $\begin{array}{llllll}79 & 45 & 80 & 14\end{array}$ | 8048 | 8112 | 8141 |  | 321 |  |
|  |  | 8080 | 81.0 | 8130 | 8208 | 8230830 | 8330 | 840 | 8430 |  | 5 |  |
|  |  | 88118 | 8342 | 8418 | 84448 | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}85 & 15 & 85 & 46\end{array}$ | 8617 | 8648 | 8719 |  | 87 |  |
|  |  | 8552 | 8624 | 8656 | 8728 | $\begin{array}{lllll}88 & 0 & 88 & 32\end{array}$ | 894 | 8986 | 908 |  | 9040 |  |
|  |  | 8838 | 896 | 8989 | 90129 | 90450118 | 9151 | 9224 | 9257 |  | 38 |  |
|  |  | 9114 | 9148 | 9322 | 92569 | $\begin{array}{llllll}93 & 30 & 94 & 4\end{array}$ | 9438 | 9512 | 9546 |  | 9620 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{98} 55$ | 9480 | 955 | 95409 |  | 9725 | 980 | 9835 |  | 991 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{96} 86$ | 9712 | 9748 | 9824.9 | $\begin{array}{lllll}99 & 0 & 99 & 36\end{array}$ | 10012 | 10048 | 10124 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9917 | $99541$ | $10081$ | 101810 | 1014510222 | 10259 | 10386 | 10413 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1015810 | $10236$ | 10314 | 1085210 | 0. 301058 | 10546 | 10624 | 1072 |  | 740 |  |
|  |  | 1048910 | 105181 | 10557 | 1063610 | 1071510754 | 10883 | 10912 | 10951 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1072010 | 10801 | 10840 | 10920.11 | $10 \quad 0,11040$ | 11120 | 1120 | 11240 |  | 1820 |  |
|  |  | 110111 | 11042 | 11123 | 112411 | 124511826 | 114 | 11448 | 11529 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11242 | 11324 | 1146 | 1144811 | $1530,116 \quad 12$ | 11654 | 11736 | 11818 |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | 1152311 | 1166 | 116491 | 1173211 | 181511858 | 11941 | 12024 | 1217 |  | 150 |  |
|  | 11 | 118411 | 118481 | 11932 | 1201612 | $\begin{array}{llll}21 & 0121 & 14\end{array}$ | 12828 | 12312 | 12356 |  | 34 |  |
|  |  | 1204512 | 12130 | 12215 | $123 \quad 012$ | 1234512430 | 12515 | 1260 | 12645 |  | 78 |  |
|  |  | 1282612 | 12412 | 12458 | 1254412 | 1263012716 | 1282 | 12848 | 12984 |  | 02 |  |
|  |  | 126 | 12654 | 12741 | 1282812 | 129151302 | 13049 | 13136 | 13228 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1284812 | 12936 | 18024 | 1311213 | 132013848 | 13336 | 13424 | 18512 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1812918 | 18218 | 1387 | 1385613 | 1344513534 | 13623 | 18712 | 188 |  | 88 |  |
|  |  | 1841013 | 1350 | 18550 | 1364018 | 1373013820 | 13910 | 140 | 14050 |  | 11 |  |
|  |  | 1865118 | 13742 | 18833 | 1892414 | 140151416 | 14157 | 14248 | 14839 |  |  |  |
|  | 18 | 189828 | 14024 | 14116 | 142814 | 143014352 | 14444 | 14586 | 14628 |  | 472 |  |
|  |  | 1481314 | 1486 | 14359 | 1445214 | $14545 \mid 14638$ | 14731 | 14824 | 14917 |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 144541 | 14548 | 14642 | 1473614 | 1483014924 | 15018 | 15112 | 152 |  | 53 |  |
|  |  | 147851 | 148801 | 14925 | 1502015 | $\begin{array}{ll}51 & 15 \mid 15210\end{array}$ | 1535 | 154 | 15455 |  | 55 |  |
|  |  | 1501616 | 151121 | 1588 | 153415 | 154015456 | 15552 | 15648 | 1574 |  | 58 |  |
|  | 718 | 1525715 | 15854 | 15451 | 1554815 | $15645 ' 15742$ | 15889 | 15986 | 180 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1558815 | 15686 | 15784 | 1588215 | 1593016028 | 16126 | 162 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1581916 | 158181 | 16017 | 1611616 | 1681516314 | 4164 | 3165 | 118 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 161016 | 162 0/1 | $168 \quad 01$ | 1640,16 | 165 0/166 | 0167 | 0168 | C189 |  | 017 | 70 |



## TABLE X.

## Latitudo and Longitude (in Time) from Greenwich.

|  | $\operatorname{L}_{0}^{2 t} . N_{r}$ | Long. Time. |  |  |  | Long. Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 579 | 8 w 22 | Exeter Cathedral. |  | 48 | 14 w |
| twi | $52 \quad 25$ | 16 , 20 | Falmonth |  | 9 | 20 ,. 19 |
| lon | 5189 | 5,7 | Gainsborough |  | 25 | 3 ;, 0 |
| ough | 528 | 6 z 0 | Galway |  | 16 | 86, 0 |
|  | 5118 | 5 w 58 | Glasgow | 55 | 52 | 17.. 6 |
|  | 5484 | 10 ", 0 | Gloucester | 51 | 52 | 8., 57 |
| ervatory | 5421 | 26 " 86 | Guildford | 51 | 15 | 2, 20 |
|  | 5816 | 13,44 | Greenwich | 51 | 29 | 0 ", 0 |
|  | 5318 | 16.180 | Hartlepool | 54 | 42 | 4.19 42 |
|  | 5140 | 0.14 | Hastings | 50 | 52 | 2 E 20 |
| apla ........ | 516 | 16 ", 0 | Halifax. | 68 | 45 | 7 w 44 |
|  | $61 \quad 21$ | 9 ,2 24 | Henley | 51 | 82 | 8., 88 |
| d Observatory, | 528 | 1." 52 | Hereford | 52 | 1 | 10 ", 48 |
|  | $64 \quad 84$ | 28, | Hertford |  | 48 | 0 , 20 |
| k-0n | 5546 | 7 " 68 | Huntingdon |  | 20 | 0 \% 44 |
| gham......... | 5228 | 7 , 28 | Huntley |  | 27 | $11 . .20$ |
|  | 5151 | 5, 25 | Inverary. |  | 15 | 20 . 20 |
|  | 5157 | $15,{ }^{15}$ | Inverness | 57 | 29 | 16 , 56 |
|  | 518 | 12" 0 | Ipswich | 54 | 4 | 4 E 82 |
|  | $51 \quad 27$ | 10 " 29 | Kensington | 51 | 80 | 0 w 46 |
|  | $50 \quad 49$ | 0, 28 | Kew | 51 | 28 | 1., 16 |
| gham ......... | 520 | 3*56 | Kirkby |  | 12 | 10 , 21 |
| Heath Observa | 5138 | 0 , 20 | Kyle | 57 | 12 | 32., 24 |
| idge Observa | 5813 | 0 E 24 | Lancaste |  | 8 | 11, 18 |
| bury Cathedral | $51 \quad 17$ | 4., 20 | Launcesto |  | 86 | $17 ., 28$ |
| an ............ | 525 | 18 w 86 | Ledbury |  | 2 | 9.188 |
| 2 .............. | $54 \quad 54$ | 11 ,, 40 | Leeds |  | 48 | 6.18 |
|  | 520 | $27,{ }^{40}$ | Leicester | 52 | 35 | 4,. 40 |
|  | 5129 | 12 ", 28 | Litchfield | 62 | 40 | 7, 20 |
|  | 5810 | 16.. 52 | Limerick |  | 40 | 84., 29 |
| ine, Sain | 5084 | 5,20 | Lincoln | 58 | 14 | 3., 8 |
| iford . . . . . . . | 5145 | 1 E 40 | Liverpoo |  | 21 | $11 . .55$ |
|  | 5811 | 11 w 84 | London |  | 81 | 0 , ${ }^{28}$ |
|  | $50 \quad 48$ | 8, 6 | Loughboro |  | 47 | 4, 47 |
| ster | 5152 | 8 E 28 | Ludiow. |  | 22 | 10 , 54 |
| ne | 058 | 26 w 24 | Lynn |  | 47 | 1 E 28 |
| Ity | 5155 | 84., 8 | Maidstone |  | 16 | 2.10 |
| ry | $52 \quad 25$ | 6., 20 | Makerstown Obser |  | 84 | 10 w |
| 12 | 5121 | 0, 20 | Mallow |  | 9 | 34, 82 |
| suth | 5018 | 14., 24 | Mancheste |  | 29 | 8 , 57 |
| St., Cathedral | $51 \quad 58$ | 21.4 | Marlborough. |  | 27 | 7 7, 0 |
|  | 5310 | 18., 40 | Montgomery |  | 88 | 13, 82 |
|  | 5256 | 5 , 53 | Montrose . |  | 48 | 10.4 |
|  | 5736 | 17, 40 | Newbury |  | 25 | 5 \%, 18 |
| iter | $58 \quad 82$ | 4., 32 | Newcastle.on-Tyne |  | 58 | 6 , 24 |
| ster | $50 \quad 43$ | 9.44 | Newcastle-un-Lyme.. |  | 2 | 8.14 |
| Castle. | 518 | 5 E 18 | Newport, Isle of Wt. |  | 42 | $5 * 16$ |
| Obeerva | $58 \quad 28$ | 25 w 25 | Newport, Mon... |  | 35 | 12 ," 0 |
| ton | 512 | 14.14 | Northampton |  | 11 | $8 ., 40$ |
| es | 554 | 14., 20 | Noraich..... |  | 88 | 5 \% 0 |
| ston | $55 \quad 47$ | 18., 12 | North Shields |  | 1 | 5 w 47 |
|  | $56 \quad 28$ | 11, 52 | Nottingham |  | 67 | 4., 38 |
| $n$ Cathedral | $54 \quad 47$ | 8, 16 | Omagh . |  | 81 | 29 " 0 |
| urgh Observa.. | 5557 | 12, 42 | Ormskirk Observa |  | 84 | 11., 36 |
|  | 5789 | 18,28 | Oxford Observa |  |  | " |
|  | 5224 | 1 E 4 | Padstow....... |  |  | 18. |


|  | $\text { Lat } \mathrm{N} \text {. }$ | Long. Time. w. s. |  |  | Long. Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pembroke | 5140 | 19 w 28 | Suttoa ............. 58 | 8 | 6 w 50 |
| Penzanca | 50.6 | 22, ${ }^{\text {a }} 0$ | Swanses............. 51 | 40 |  |
| Per | 527 | 8, 18 | Taunton. . . . . . . . . . 81 | 1 | 12, 21 |
| Per | 5624 | 18., 56 | Tavistock ........... 80 | 4 | 16, \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| Peterboro | 5886 | 1.10 | Thgrne ............. 58 | 87 | 3.14 |
| Petworth | $50 \quad 59$ | 2.1. 25 | Tipperary ........... 59 | 28 | 89.18 |
| Plymonth | $50 \quad 22$ | $16 \ldots 39$ | Tiverton............. 50 | 55 |  |
| Poole | $50 \quad 43$ | 7.68 | Torrington........... ${ }^{\text {c }}$ 50 | 58 |  |
| Porc | $50 \quad 80$ | 4 " 36 | Torbay ............ 80 | 32 | 14.0 |
| Portsmo | $50 \quad 48$ | 4, 34 | Tralee............... 62 | 15 | $88{ }_{n} 88$ |
| Readin | 5126 | 8 8, 52 | Trigony ........... 60 | 16 | 19 " 80 |
| Regent's | 5181 | 0.887 | Trim ............... 88 | 88 | 27.10 |
| Richmon | 5128 | 1,11 | Trowbridge ......... 51 | 19 | 8.49 |
| Ripon | 549 | 6 ", 8 | Trutp ................ 50 | 14 | 20, ${ }^{16}$ |
| oc | $51 \quad 28$ | 11848 | Tuami . . . . . . . . . . . . 58 | 38 | $3^{5}$ |
| Romney, | $50 \quad 59$ | $8{ }^{81} 46$ | Tuddington ........ 51 | 56 | $2{ }^{2}{ }^{\prime \prime} 89$ |
| Roysto | 528 | 0 w 4 | Tunbridgo Wolls . . . 51 | 6 | $0{ }^{11} 8$ |
| Salisbury | 51 4 | 7 II 9 | Wakefield . . . . . . . . . 68 | 41 | $5{ }^{5} 58$ |
| Sandown | 5114 | 6.38 | Waltham ........... 52 | 49 | 8,. 14 |
| Scarboroug | 5415 | 1., 40 | Waterford . . . . . . . . . . 69 | 18 | 28; ${ }^{18}$ |
| Selkirk | $55 \quad 85$ | 11, 40 | Warrington ........ 58 | 28 |  |
| Shaftesbury | 510 | 8, 45 | Warwick .......... 58 | 17 | $6, .88$ |
| Sheftheld.. | $53 \quad 26$ | 6.18 | Whitchaven ......... 54 | 88 | 14.78 |
| Sherborn | $50 \quad 57$ | 10. 1 | Wells, Som. . . . . . . . 51 | 18 |  |
| Sheerness | 5127 | 2 am 59 | Wexford............ 68 | 20 |  |
| Shrewsbury | 5242 | 11 w I | Winchelsea ........ 80 | 56 | $2=51$ |
| Sidmouth . | 5040 | 12 " 44 | Winchester ......... ${ }^{\text {S1 }}$ |  | 5 \% 18 |
| Sligo | 5416 | 88 ", 20 | Windsor Castle...... 51 | 20 | $8 \%$ 年 |
| Slough Observa | 5181 | 2, ${ }^{12}$ | Wick . . . . . . . . . . . . 68 | 27 | 12 " |
| Southampton | $50 \quad 54$ | 5 \% 85 | Wigtown ........... 51 | 58 | $17{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{t}$ |
| South Kilworth Obs | $52 \quad 26$ | 4.126 | Yarm ............... 61 | 88 |  |
| Southsea | $50 \quad 47$ | 4 \%, 20 | Yarmouth, Great . . . 58 | 85 | = |
| Stafford | 5248 | 8 , 86 | Yarmouth, I of W. . 50 | 48 | 6 W0 |
| Stroud | 6145 | 8.14 | Yeovil . . . . . . . . . . . . 80 | 65 | 2.10 |
| St. Albans | $51 \quad 43$ | 1,16 | York . . . . . . . . . . . 58 | 57 |  |
| St. Andrews | 5619 | 11 ., 16 | Youghall.............. 61 | 68 | $8{ }^{\circ}$ |

TABLE XI.-A Table of the Differonce of Time for evory 10
English Miles East or West throughout Great Britain.

| Latiture North. | Diff. of Time in to Miles | Latit | ude | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diff. of } \\ & \text { Time in } \\ & \text { 10 Miles. } \end{aligned}$ | Latio Nor |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Diff. of } \\ \text { Time in } \\ \text { 10 Miles. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seconds. | $\bigcirc$ | t | Seconds. | $\bigcirc$ |  | Scoonds. |
| $60 \quad 0$ | 54 | 52 | 45 | 57 | 55 | 80 | 61 |
| 5015 | 54 | 58 | 0 | 58 | 55 | 45 | 62 |
| 5080 | 55 | 58 | 15 | 58 | 56 | 0 | 62 |
| $50 \quad 45$ | 55 | 58 | 80 | 59 | 56 | 15 | 68 |
| 510 | 55 | 58 | 45 | 59 | 56 | 80 | 68 |
| $51 \quad 15$ | 56 | 54 | 0 | 59 | 56 | 45 | 68 |
| 5180 | 56 | 54 | 15 | 59 | 57 | 0 | 64 |
| $51 \quad 45$ | 56 | 54 | 80 | 60 | 67 | 15 | 64 |
| 520 | 56 | 54 | 45 | 60 | 57 | 80 | 65 |
| 5215 | 57 | 55 | 0 | 61 | 57 | 45 | 65 |
| 5280. | 87 | 55 | 15 | 61 | 58 | 0 | 68 |

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|  <br>  | $\infty$ |

AgUARIUS AND PISCES. NORTH LATITUDE.

| $4{ }^{4}$ | 0 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 8 |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  |
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|  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - | ' | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 0 | 808 | 12 | 801 | 58 | 301 | 45 | 301 | 31 | 301 | 18 | 901 | $\underset{a}{5}$ | 800 | ${ }^{68}$ |
| 1 | 808 | 14 | 808 804 | 0 | 802 808 | 47 38 | 302 908 | 38 | 802 308 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 302 308 | 6 | 801 802 | 58 |
| 8 | 806 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | 804 905 | 8 | 808 | 58 | 804 | 35 | 304 | 81 | ${ }^{3} 94$ | 7 | 808 | 58 |
| 4 | 808 | 90 | 806 | J | 805 | 51 | 305 | 36 | 805 | 22 | 805 | 7 | 304 | 58 |
| 8 | 807 | 22 | 807 | 7 | 308 | 52 | 308 | 36 | 306 | 29 | 806 | 7 | 805 | 58 |
| 6 | 800 | 94 | 808 | - | 307 | 58 | 807 | 37 | 807 | 22 | 807 | 7 | 306 | 59 |
| 7 | 805 | 25 | 809 | 9 | 808 | 54 | ${ }^{308}$ | 87 | 808 | 29 | 808 | 7 | 907 | 51 |
| 8 | 810 | 96 | 810 | 10 | 309 | 54 | 809 | 37 | 809 | 28 | 809 | 6 | 308 | 50 |
| 9 | 811 | 87 | 311 | 10 | 310 | 54 | 310 | 87 | 310 | 21 | 810 | 5 | 809 | 49 |
| 10 | 318 | 88 | 319 | 11 | 311 | 54 | 811 | 37 | 311 | 21 | 811 | 4 | 310 | 18 |
| 11 | 318 | 28 | 818 | 11 | 318 | 54 | 319 | 37 | 818 | 20 | 812 | 8 | 811 | 47 |
| 18 | 814 | 89 | 314 | 11 | 813 | 54 | ${ }_{814}^{813}$ | 87 | 813 | 19 | ${ }^{818} 814$ | 1 | 812 | 4 |
| 18 | 815 | 99 | ${ }_{816} 8$ | 11 | 815 | 58 | 315 315 | 85 | 315 | 17 | ${ }_{815}$ | 0 | 818 | 4 |
| 15 | 316 917 | 99 | 817 | 10 | ${ }_{316}$ | 52 | 816 | 84 | 816 | 16 | 815 | 58 | 815 | 41 |
| 15 | 818 | 89 | 818 | 10 | 817 | 51 | 817 | 38 | 817 | 15 | 316 | 67 | 316 | 89 |
| 17 | 819 | 9 | 319 | 9 | 318 | 50 | 818 | 82 | 818 | 14 | 817 | 85 | 817 | 87 |
| 18 | 880 | 28 | 890 | 8 | 819 | 49 | 819 | 30 | 819 | 12 | 318 | 58 | 818 | 85 |
| 19 | 881 | 27 | 881 | 7 | 980 | 48 | 890 | 29 | 820 | 10 | 819 | 51. | 819 | 83 |
| 20 | 898 | 80 | 338 | 6 | 821 | 47 | 881 | 87 | 831 | 8 | 820 | -9 | 890 | 81 |
| 91 | 398 | 85 | 839 | 4 | 829 | 45 | 822 | 95 | 889 | 6 | 881 | 47 | 891 | ${ }^{38}$ |
| 98 | 824 | 88 | 394 | 8 | 828 | 49 | 823 | 23 | 828 | 4 | 828 | 45 | 828 | ${ }^{28}$ |
| 23 | 825 | 29 | 325 | 1 | ${ }_{83} 82$ | 41 | 839 | 21 | ${ }^{823}$ | 1 | 888 | 48 | 888 | \% |
| 24 | 896 | 20 | 385 | 59 | 825 | 89 | 395 | 19 | 889 | 59 | 829 | 89 | ${ }^{395}$ | 16 |
| 95 | 827 | 18 | 898 | 57 | 828 | 87 | ${ }_{827}^{828}$ | 17 | 885 | 56 53 | ${ }_{896}^{825}$ | 88 | ${ }_{898}^{895}$ | 18 |
| 98 | 8888 | 16 | ${ }_{888}^{897}$ | 55 58 | 887 888 | 85 | 827 828 | 11 | ${ }_{827} 8$ | 50 | 887 | 88 | 827 | 10 |
| 88 | 889 | $11$ | 898 | 51 | 829 | 89 | 399 | 8 | 338 | 47 | 828 | 97 | 898 | 6 |
| 29 | 881 | 0 | 890 | 47 | 830 | 20 | 890 |  | 839 | 44 | 889 | 85 | 899 | 3 |
| $\cdots$ | 888 | 6 | 881 | 4 | 831 | 29 | 831 |  | 830 | 41 | 880 | 20 | 899 | 59 |
| 1 | 888 |  | 888 | 41 | 838 | 20 | ${ }^{898}$ | 59 | ${ }^{881}$ | 88 | 881 | 16 | 880 | 55 |
| 8 | 834 | - | 838 | 88 | 898 | 17 | ${ }_{839}^{838}$ | ${ }_{51} 5$ | ${ }_{898}^{382}$ | 84 | 889 | 18 | 891 | ${ }^{51}$ |
| 8 | 884 | 58 | 883 | 95 | 384 | 18 | ${ }_{884}^{888}$ | ${ }^{51}$ | ${ }_{898}^{898}$ | ${ }^{80}$ | 888 | 8 | 888 | 488 |
| 5 | ${ }_{8} 8$ | 51 | 898 | 29 | 836 | 7 | 835 | 4 | 885 | 29 | 885 | 0 | 884 | 时 |
| 6 | 897 | 48 | 887 | 25 | 837 | 8 | 886 | 40 | 238 | 18 | 885 | 56 | 835 | 34 |
| 7 | 898 | 54 | 838 | 29 | 837 | 59 | 887 | 86 | 837 | 14 | 886 | 59 | 83 | 30 |
| 8 | 889 | 40 | 898 | 18 | 888 | 55 | 838 | 88 | 888 | 10 | 887 | 48 | 86 | ${ }^{38}$ |
| 9 | 840 | 87 | 830 | 15 | 389 | 51 | 889 | 28 | 889 | 6 | 888 | ${ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{21}$ |
| 10 | 841 | 88 | 81 | 10 | 840 | 47 | 840 | 24 | 840 | 0 | ${ }_{840} 88$ | 89 | 8 | 19 |
| 11 | 84 | 29 | 848 | 6 | 831 | 89 | 84 | 16 | ${ }_{841}$ | ${ }_{58} 8$ | ${ }^{841}$ | 80 | 81 | 7 |
| 18 | 844 | 20 | 848 | 58 | 848 | 85 | 848 | 12 | 348 | 49 | 849 | 95 | 849 | 8 |
| 14 | 345 | 16 | 344 | 58 | 84 | 80 | 84 | 7 | 838 | 44 | 348 | 90 | 849 | 87 |
| 15 | 846 | 18 | 845 | 48 | 845 | 25 | 845 | 9 | 844 | 89 | 84 | 15 | 888 | 59 |
| 16 | 847 | 7 | 846 | 44 | 34.6 | 21 | 345 | 57 | 345 | 34 | 885 | 10 | 8 | \% |
| 17 | 848 | 8 | 84 | 40 | 847 | 17 | 846 | 52 | 346 | 29 | 898 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| 18 | 848 | 58 | 848 | 85 | 348 | 19 | 847 | 47 | 387 | 9 | 347 | 8 | d7 | 67 |
| 19 | ${ }^{819}$ | ${ }^{51}$ | 88 | 81 | ${ }^{3} 50$ | 8 | 8848 | 88 | 84989 | 14 | 848 | 50 | 848 | 27 |
| 80 81 81 | 850 851 | 49 | 850 | 26 | 350 | 57 | ${ }_{850}^{848}$ | 88 | 850 | 1. | 849 | 45 | 840 | 9 |
| 98 | 858 | 39 | 858 | 16 | 851 | 58 | 851 | 28 | 851 | $\stackrel{1}{ }$ | 850 | 40 | 850 | 17 |
| 28 | 858 | 85 | 858 | 11 | 852 | 47 | 358 | 28 | 851 | 59 | 351 | 85 | 851 | 19 |
| 84 | 85S | 30 | 854 | 6 | 858 | 49 | 858 | 18 | 855 | 54 | ${ }^{858}$ | 80 | ${ }^{858}$ | 7 |
| 25 | 855 | 25 | 855 | 1 | 854 | 38 | 853 | 16 | 858 | 50 | ${ }^{858}$ | 83 | ${ }_{888}^{868}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |
| 26 | 856 | 90 | 355 | 157 | 355 | 88 | ${ }_{855}^{855}$ | 9 | ${ }_{85}^{854}$ | 45 | ${ }^{851}$ | $\frac{91}{16}$ | ${ }_{854}^{858}$ | ${ }_{58}^{57}$ |
| 97 | ${ }^{857}$ | 15 | 856 | 58 | ${ }_{857}^{858}$ | ${ }_{88}^{88}$ | ${ }_{856}^{856}$ | 59 | ${ }_{856}^{355}$ | 40 | 355 856 | 16 | ${ }_{855}^{854}$ | ${ }^{58}$ |
| 28 98 | 858 859 | 10 5 | 887 | 47 48 | 858 858 | 18 | 856 357 | 59 54 | ${ }^{856}$ | 85 | 857 | 11 | 855 856 | 4 |

ARIES AND TAURUS. SOUTH LATITUDE.

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GEMINI AND CANCER. SOUTH LATITUDE。

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TABLES OF RIGHT ASCENSION.
LEO AND VIRGO. SOUTH LATITUDE.

| $\Omega$ | 0 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 8 |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  |
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|  | - | , | - | ' | - | , | - |  | - | , | - | , | 0 |  |
| 0 | 122 | 12 | 121 | 58 | 121 | 45 | 121 | 31 | 121 | 18 | 121 | 5 | 120 | 53 |
| 1 | 123 | 14 | 123 | 0 | 122 | 47 | 122 | 33 | 122 | 19 | 122 | 6 | 121 | 53 |
| 2 | 124 | 10 | 124 | 2 | 123 | 48 | 123 | 34 | 123 | 20 | 123 | 6 | 122 | 53 |
| 3 | 125 | 18 | 125 | 3 | 124 | 49 | 124 | 35 | 124 | 21 | 124 | 7 | 123 | 53 |
| 4 | 126 | 20 | 126 | 5 | 125 | 51 | 125 | 36 | 125 | 29 | 125 | 7 | 124 | 53 |
| 5 | 127 | 22 | 197 | 7 | 126 | 52 | 126 | 86 | 126 | 22 | 126 | 7 | 125 | 52 |
| 6 | 128 | 24 | 128 | 8 | 127 | 53 | 127 | 37 | 127 | 22 | 127 |  | 126 | 52 |
| 7 | 129 | 25 | 129 | 9 | 128 | 54 | 128 | 37 | 128 | 22 | 128 | 7 | 127 | 51 |
| 8 | 130 | 26 | 130 | 10 | 129 | 54 | 129 | 37 | 129 | 92 | 129 | 6 | 128 | 50 |
| 10 | ${ }_{192}^{131}$ | 27 28 | 189 | 10 | 130 | 54 | 130 | 87 | 180 | 21 | 130 | 5 | 129 | 49 |
| 11 | 138 | 28 | ${ }_{183}^{182}$ | 11 | 132 | 54 | 139 | 37 | 131 | 21 | 181 | 4 | 130 | 48 |
| 12 | 134 | 29 | 134 | 11 | 183 | 54 | 133 | 37 | 133 | 19 | ${ }_{133}^{132}$ | 8 | 181 | 47 |
| 13 | 185 | 29 | 135 | 11 | 134 | 54 | 134 | 36 | 134 | 18 | 185 |  | 133 | 45 |
| 14 | 136 | 29 | 136 | 11 | 135 | 53 | 135 | 35 | 135 | 17 | 185 | 0 | 134 | 33 |
| 15 | 137 | 29 | 187 | 10 | 136 | 52 | 136 | 34 | 136 | 16 | 185 | 58 | 185 | 41 |
| 16 | 138 | 29 | 138 | 10 | 137 | 51 | 137 | 33 | 187 | 15 | 186 | 57 | 136 | 89 |
| 17 | 139 | 28 | 139 | 9 | 138 | 50 | 138 | 32 | 138 | 14 | 187 | 55 | 137 | 87 |
| 18 | 140 | 28 | 140 |  | 139 | 49 | 139 | 80 | 139 | 13 | 188 | 58 | 138 | 35 |
| 19 | 141 | 27 | 141 |  | 140 | 48 | 140 | 29 | 140 | 10 | 139 | 51 | 139 | 33 |
| 20 | 149 | 26 | 142 | 6 | 141 | 47 | 141 | 27 | 141 | 8 | 140 | 49 | 140 | 81 |
| 21 | 143 | 25 | 143 | 4 | 149 | 45 | 142 | 25 | 142 | 6 | 141 | 47 | 141 | 28 |
| 22 | 144 | 23 | 144 | 3 | 143 | 43 | 143 | 23 | 148 | 4 | 142 | 45 | 142 | 25 |
| 23 | 145 | 22 | 145 | 1 | 144 | 41 | 14 | 21 | 144 | 2 | 143 | 42 | 143 | 22 |
| 24 | 146 | 20 | 145 | 59 | 145 | 39 | 145 | 19 | 144 | 59 | 144 | 39 | 144 | 19 |
| 25 | 147 | 18 | 146 | 57 | 146 | 37 | 146 | 17 | 145 | 56 | 145 | 36 | 145 | 16 |
| 26 | 148 | 16 | 147 | 55 | 147 | 35 | 147 | 14 | 146 | 53 | 146 | 38 | 146 |  |
| 27 | 149 | 14 | 148 | 53 | 148 | 32 | 148 | 11 | 147 | 50 | 147 | 29 | 147 | - |
| 28 | 150 | 11 | 149 | 50 | 149 | 29 | 149 | 8 | 148 | 47 | 148 | 26 | 148 | 6 |
| 29 | 151 | , | 150 | 37 | 150 | 26 | 150 | 5 | 149 | 4 | 149 | 23 | 149 |  |
| 厚 | 152 | 6 | 151 | 4 | 151 | 23 | 151 | 2 | 150 | 41 | 150 | 20 | 149 | 59 |
| 1 | 153 | 4 | 152 | 41 | 158 | 20 | 151 | 59 | 151 | 38 | 151 | 16 | 150 | 55 |
| 2 | 154 | 1 | 153 | 88 | 153 | 17 | 152 | 55 | 152 | 84 | 159 | 12 | 151 | 51 |
| 3 | 154 | 58 | 154 | 35 | 154 | 13 | 153 | 51 | 153 | 30 | 153 | 8 | 159 | 47 |
| 4 | 155 | 54 | 155 | 32 | 155 | 10 | 154 | 58 | 154 | 26 | 154 | 4 | 153 | 43 |
| 5 | 156 | 51 | 156 | 29 | 156 | 7 | 155 | 54 | 155 | 22 | 155 | 0 | 154 | 89 |
| 6 | 157 | 48 | 157 | 25 | 157 | 8 | 156 | 40 | 156 | 18 | 155 | 56 | 155 | 34 |
| 7 | 158 | 44 | 158 | 22 | 157 | 59 | 157 | 36 | 157 | 14 | 156 | 52 | 156 | 30 |
| 8 | 159 | 40 | 159 | 18 | 158 | 55 | 158 | 82 | 158 | 10 | 157 | 48 | 157 | 26 |
| 9 | 160 | 37 | 160 | 14 | 159 | 51 | 159 | 28 | 159 | 6 | 158 | 49 | 138 | 21 |
| 10 | 161 | 83 | 161 | 10 | 160 | 47 | 160 | 24 | 160 | 2 | 159 | 39 | 159 | 17 |
| 11 | 162 | 29 | 162 | 6 | 161 | 43 | 161 | 20 | 160 | 58 | 160 | 35 | 160 | 12 |
| 12 | 163 | 25 | 163 | 2 | 163 | 89 | 162 | 16 | 161 | 53 | 161 | 30 | 161 | 7 |
| 13 | 164 | 20 | 163 | 58 | 168 | 35 | 163 | 12 | 162 | 49 | 162 | 25 | 162 | a |
| 14 | 165 | 16 | 165 | 53 | 164 | 80 | 165 | 7 | 168 | 44 | 163 | 20 | 169 | 57 |
| 15 | 166 | 12 | 165 | 48 | 165 | 25 | 165 | 2 | 164 | 89 | 161 | 15 | 168 | 52 |
| 16 | 167 | 7 | 166 | 44 | 166 | 21 | 165 | 57 | 165 | 34 | 165 | 10 | 164 | 47 |
| 17 | 168 | 8 | 167 | 40 | 167 | 17 | 166 | 52 | 166 | 29 | 166 | 5 | 165 | 42 |
| 18 | 168 | 58 | 168 | 35 | 168 | 12 | 167 | 47 | 167 | 24 | 167 | 0 | 166 | 37 |
| 19 | 169 | 54 | 169 | 31 | 169 | 7 | 168 | 43 | 168 | 19 | 167 | 55 | 167 | 32 |
| 20 | 170 | 49 | 170 | 26 | 170 | 2 | 169 | 38 | 169 | 14 | 168 | 50 | 168 | 27 |
| 21 | 171 | 4 | 171 | 21 | 170 | 57 | 170 | 33 | 170 | 9 | 169 | 45 | 169 | 22 |
| 29 | 172 | 89 | 172 | 16 | 171 | 52 | 171 | 28 | 171 | 4 | 170 | 40 | 170 | 17 |
| 23 | 173 | 85 | 173 | 11 | 172 | 47 | 172 | 28 | 171 | 59 | 171 | 35 | 171 | 12 |
| 24 | 174 | 30 | 174 | 6 | 173 | ¢ | 173 | 18 | 172 | 54 | 172 | 30 | 172 | 7 |
| 25 | 175 | 25 | 175 | 2 | 174 | 88 | 174 | 14 | 173 | 30 | 178 | 26 | 178 | 3 |
| 26 | 176 | 20 | 175 | 57 | 175 | 33 | 175 | 9 | 174 | 45 | 174 | 21 | 173 | 57 |
| 27 | 177 | 15 | 176 | 52 | 176 | 28 | 176 |  | 175 | 40 | 175 | 16 | 174 |  |
| 28 | 178 | 10 | 177 | 47 | 177 | 23 | 176 | 59 | 176 | 85 | 176 | 11 | 175 | 47 |
| 90 | 179 | 5 | 178 | 42 | 178 | 18 | 177 | 54 | 177 | 30 | 177 | 6 |  |  |

LIBRA AND SCORPIO. SOUTH TATITUDE.

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SAGITTARIUS AND CAPRICORNUS．SOUTH LATITUDE．

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## 398 TABLES OF RIGHT ASCENSION.

AgUARIUS AND PIBCES. SOUTH LATITUDE.
C

| 18858\% | II |
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DECLINATIONS.



## DECLINATIONS.

Aquarius North and Leo South. Capricorn North and Cancer South.


For the Latituds of Sheffield.

| Ascen. Difference Pole 58 N. 95 . |  |  |  | Semiarcas for 58 N. 25. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8$ | Aries and Libra. | Scorpio. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gemini } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Sagitary } \end{aligned}$ |  | Se |  | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 15 |  |  | 106 | 12 | 0 |
| 1 | 82 | 163 |  | 9082 | 10624 | 120 | 9 |
| 3 |  |  |  | 91 |  | 120 绽 | 28 |
| 8 | 87 | 1726 | 80 44 | 9187 | 10786 | 1204 | 7 |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |  |  |  |  | 10756 | 121 | \% |
| 5 | 41 | $18{ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{81}^{81} 25$ | 921 | 10986 | $\begin{array}{ll}191 & 55 \\ 191\end{array}$ | 4 |
| 6 |  |  |  | 9818 | 10868 | 19185 | 4 |
| 7 | 45 | 19.98 | 82 | 9815 | 10928 | 182 | 38 |
|  |  | $19 \quad 65$ |  | 9417 | 109 S5 | 18828 | 42 |
| 9 | 49 | 2025 | 8289 | 9449 | $110 \quad 25$ | 18889 | 21 |
| 10 | 21 | 20.4 |  | 9501 | $110 \quad 54$ | 1895 | 90 |
| 11 | 58 | 2123 | 88 | 9588 | 11128 | 12819 | 19 |
| 12 | 25 | 2183 |  | 25 | $111 \quad 33$ | 1258 | 18 |
| 18 | 57 | 2221 | 8841 | $96 \quad 67$ | 11221 | 128 | 17 |
| 14 | 29 | 2249 |  | 9739 | 11248 | 125 | 16 |
| 18 |  | 2817 | 84 | 98 | 11817 | 14 | 15 |
|  |  | $28 \quad 45$ |  | 9888 | 118 | 14 | 14 |
| 17 |  | $24 \quad 18$ | 3484 | 99 | 11518 | 12484 | 18 |
| 18 | 87 | 3441 |  | 9987 | 114 | 124 | 12 |
| 19 |  | 25 | 8455 | 100 | 116 | 124 | 11 |
|  | $10 \quad 41$ | $25 \quad 35$ |  | $100 \quad 41$ | 1158 | 125 | do |
|  | 1112 | 261 | 85 | 1013 | 116 | 125 | 9 |
| 22 | 114 | 2626 | $85 \quad 19$ | 1014 | $116 \quad 26$ | 125 |  |
| 23 | 1215 | $26 \quad 53$ | $35 \quad 25$ | $102 \quad 15$ | 11658 | 125 |  |
| 24 | 1246 | 2717 | 8681 | 10246 | $117 \quad 17$ | 125 |  |
| 25 | 1818 | 27 | 8588 | 10818 | 11742 | 125 |  |
| 26 | 18 | 28 | $36 \quad 40$ | 103 | 118 | 125 |  |
|  | 14 | 2831 | 8548 | 10420 | 11881 | 125 |  |
|  | 14 | 2854 | 3586 | 10461 | 118 64 | 125 |  |
| 29 | 1522 | 2917 | $85 \quad 48$ | 10583 | $119 \quad 17$ | 12588 |  |
| 80 | $15 \quad 58$ | 2989 | 8549 | 105 | 118 | $125 \quad 69$ |  |
|  | and Pisces. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leo } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Aquarius } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } \\ \text { appricor } \end{gathered}$ | Semid. m Semin. $\%$ | Semid. 8 Semin. u | Semin. ys | \% |

Use of the Tables.-By having the Ascensional Difference of a Planet we have only to add that A. D. to the Planet's Right Ascension, if south, or if it has north latitude, subtract, according to the 93 rd Problem, to find the Planet's Oblique Ascension or Oblique Descension under the latitude of 53 N. 25 .

2nd. By having the Ascensional Difference of the Planets in any latitude, we have to work by Problems 85 and 86 , to find the Planets'. Semi-diurnal and Semi-nocturnal Arcs. If Students
uld form their own Tables by this method, they would find plan to facilitate their calculations. (See page 407 for the tude of Sheffield.)

TABLES OF ASCENSIONAL DIFFERENCE，
For finding the Oblique Ascomsions and the Oblique Dasconsions of the Plainets．
latitude，or polar elevation．

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## 404 TABLES OF ASCENSIONAL DIFFERENCE,

Fer finding the Oblique Asconsions and the Oblique Dascmasions of the Plamets. LATITUDE, OR POLAR ELBVATION.


TABLES OF ASCENSIONAL DIFFERENCE, 405
For finding the Oblique Ascensions and the Oblique Descensions of the Planets.
latitude, or polar elevation.

| 勉 | $48^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | $47^{\circ}$ | $49^{\circ}$ | $51^{\circ}$ | $58^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $57^{\circ}$ | $59^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. M. | D. M. | D. M. | D. M, | D. M. | D. M. | D. M. | D. M. | D. M. |
| 1 | 056 | 10 | 14 |  | 14 |  | 126 |  | 140 |
| 8 | 152 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 228 | 239 | 252 |  | 320 |
| 8 | 288 | 80 | 313 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 27\end{array}$ | 343 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 59\end{array}$ | 418 | 48 |  |
| 4 | 3 44 | 41 | 4. 18 | 437 | 457 | $5 \quad 19$ | 5 54 | 611 | 641 |
| 5 | 4.41 |  | 523 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 47\end{array}$ | $6 \quad 12$ | 640 | 711 | 74 | 828 |
| 6 | 587 | 6 | $6 \quad 28$ | 6 | 727 | 81 | 838 | 9819 | $10 \quad 4$ |
| 7 | 634 | 7 | 734 | 87 | 88 | 98 | 106 | $10 \quad 54$ | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 47\end{array}$ |
| 8 | $7 \quad 38$ | 8 | $8 \quad 40$ | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 18\end{array}$ | 10 | $10 \quad 45$ | 1185 | 1230 | 13 B1 |
| 9 | 830 | 9 | 987 | $10 \quad 30$ | $11 \quad 17$ | 12 | 18 | 14 | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 17\end{array}$ |
| 10 | 928 | 10 | $10 \quad 54$ | 11.48 | $12 \quad 35$ | 1382 | $14 \quad 35$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 45\end{array}$ | $17 \quad 4$ |
| 11 | $10 \quad 27$ | 1112 | 181 | $18 \quad 55$ | $13 \quad 58$ | $14 \quad 57$ | 167 | $17 \quad 25$ | $18 \quad 53$ |
| 12 | $11 \quad 26$ | 1216 | $18 \quad 11$ | 14.9 | 1513 | 16 | $17 \quad 40$ | 19 6 | $20 \quad 43$ |
| 13 | $18 \quad 26$ | $13 \quad 21$ | $14 \quad 20$ | 15 24 | 16 | $17 \quad 50$ | $19 \quad 15$ | $20 \quad 50$ | $22 \quad 36$ |
| 14 | $18 \quad 27$ | 1426 | $15 \quad 30$ | $16 \quad 40$ | $17 \quad 56$ | 1919 | $20 \quad 52$ | 2235 | 2481 |
| 15 | $14 \quad 28$ | $15 \quad 32$ | $16 \quad 42$ | $17 \quad 57$ | $19 \quad 19$ | $20 \quad 50$ | $22 \quad 30$ | $24 \quad 22$ | $\begin{array}{lll}26 & 29\end{array}$ |
| 16 | 1581 | $16 \quad 40$ | $17 \quad 54$ | 1916 | $20 \quad 44$ | $22 \quad 22$ | 2610 | $26 \quad 18$ | $28 \quad 30$ |
| 17 | $16 \quad 34$ | $17 \quad 48$ | 198 | $20 \quad 86$ | 22.11 | $23 \quad 56$ | $25 \quad 58$ | 28 | $80 \quad 35$ |
| 18 | 1788 | $18 \quad 58$ | ${ }^{90} \quad 23$ | $21 \quad 57$ | 8389 | $\begin{array}{ll}25 & 35\end{array}$ | $27 \quad 39$ | 30 | 3244 |
| 19 | 18 4 | 20 | $21 \quad 40$ | 2318 | $25 \quad 10$ | 2711 | $29 \quad 37$ | 32 | $34 \quad 38$ |
| 20 | 19 51 | 2181 | $22 \quad 58$ | $24 \quad 45$ | $26 \quad 43$ | $\begin{array}{ll}28 & 58\end{array}$ | $31 \quad 19$ | 84 | $37 \quad 17$ |
| 21 | $20 \quad 59$ | 2234 | 2418 | $26 \quad 12$ | $28 \quad 18$ | $\begin{array}{ll}30 & 37\end{array}$ | $39-15$ | $36 \quad 16$ | $39 \quad 42$ |
| 22 | 228 | $23 \quad 50$ | $25 \quad 40$ | $27 \quad 42$ | $29 \quad 56$ | $32 \quad 25$ | $35 \quad 14$ | 3928 | $42 \quad 15$ |
| 23 | $23 \quad 19$ | 257 | $27 \quad 5$ | 2914 | 3143 | $34 \quad 17$ | $87 \quad 19$ | $40 \quad 49$ | $44 \quad 57$ |
| 24 | $24 \quad 38$ | $\begin{array}{ll}26 & 26\end{array}$ | 28.31 | 30 | 3832 | $\begin{array}{ll}36 & 18 \\ 88\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}39 & 29\end{array}$ | $43 \quad 17$ | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 49\end{array}$ |
| 25 | $25 \quad 47$ | $27 \quad 48$ | $30 \quad 0$ | 3926 | $35 \quad 21$ | $88 \quad 14$ | 4145 | $45 \quad 54$ | $50 \quad 34$ |
| 26 | $27 \quad 3$ | 2911 | 3132 | 348 | 3710 | $40 \quad 20$ | 44 | 1841 | $54 \quad 16$ |
| 27 | $28 \quad 28$ | $30 \quad 38$ | 337 | $\begin{array}{lll}35 & 58\end{array}$ | 890 | 4233 | $46 \quad 41$ | 51 | 381 |
| 28 | 29 14 | 327 | $\begin{array}{ll}34 & 46\end{array}$ | $37 \quad 43$ | $41 \quad 2$ | 4453 | 4924 | $54 \quad 38$ | $62 \quad 14$ |
|  | $44^{\circ}$ | $46^{\circ}$ | $48^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ | $58^{\circ}$ | $54^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ | $58^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ |
| 1 | 0 98 | 1 |  | 112 |  |  |  |  | 144 |
| 2 | 156 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 18\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2} 23$ | g 34 |  |  | 318 |  |
| 3 | 254 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 20\end{array}$ | 335 | 851 | 48 |  |  |  |
| 4 | 85 | 49 | 4 4 5 | 4 | 58 | 531 | 5 | 525 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 57 \\ 8 & \end{array}$ |
| 5 | 451 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 12 \\ 6 & 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 87 \\ 6 & 49\end{array}$ | 5.59 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 26 \\ 7 & 41\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 55 \\ 8 & 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 27 \\ 8\end{array}$ |  | 8 49 <br> 10  <br> 8  |
| ${ }^{6}$ | 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 15 \\ 7 & 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 48 \\ 7 & 50\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 12 \\ 8 & 25\end{array}$ |  |  | 8 ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
| 7 | 49 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 18 \\ 8 & 22\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 25 \\ 9 & 38\end{array}$ | $10 \quad 29$ | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & \text { W } \\ 11\end{array}$ | $1{ }_{12}^{10} 29$ | 130 | 148 |
| 9 | 848 | 926 | 108 | $10 \quad 58$ | 1142 | 12 | $14 \quad 35$ | $14 \quad 41$ | $15 \quad 55$ |
| 10 | 9848 | 1031 | 1118 | 128 | $18 \quad 2$ | 148 | 169 | $16 \quad 23$ | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 47\end{array}$ |
| 11 | $10 \quad 49$ | $11 \quad 57$ | $12 \quad 28$ | 13 2s | 14.24 | $15 \quad 31$ | $18 \quad 45$ | 188 | 19 41 |
| 12 | 1151 | $12 \quad 43$ | 1839 | $14 \quad 40$ | $15 \quad 49$ | $17 \quad 0$ | $19 \quad 22$ | $\begin{array}{lll}19 & 58\end{array}$ | 2136 |
| 13 | 1253 | $18 \quad 50$ | $14 \quad 51$ | $15 \quad 58$ | 17 | 1832 | 901 | 21.41 | $23 \quad 34$ |
| 14 | $18 \quad 56$ | $14 \quad 58$ | 16 | $17 \quad 17$ | $18 \quad 37$ | $20 \quad 4$ | $21 \quad 42$ | 238 | 25.35 |
| 15 | 140 | 167 | $17 \quad 19$ | $18 \quad 37$ | $20 \quad 4$ | 2138 | 23 24 | $25 \quad 23$ | $27 \quad 39$ |
| 16 | 16 | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 16\end{array}$ | $18 \quad 34$ | $19 \quad 59$ | 2132 | $23 \quad 15$ | 259 | $27 \quad 19$ | 2987 |
| 17 | $17 \quad 10$ | $18 \quad 27$ | 1951 | $21 \quad 22$ | ${ }_{23}^{23} 8$ | 24.58 | $\begin{array}{ll}26 & 57\end{array}$ | 298 | $\begin{array}{ll}31 & 59 \\ 31 & 19\end{array}$ |
| 18 | $18 \quad 17$ | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 40\end{array}$ | 21.9 | $28 \quad 47$ | 2484 | $26 \quad 34$ | $28 \quad 48$ | $31 \quad 10$ | $34 \quad 19$ |
| 19 | $19 \quad 25$ | $20 \quad 53$ | $29 \quad 29$ | 2414 | $26 \quad 9$ | $28 \quad 17$ | $30 \quad 41$ | $33-26$ | $\begin{array}{ll}36 & 37\end{array}$ |
| 20 | $20 \quad 35$ | 228 | 23.51 | 25 | 27.46 | 304 | 3286 | $\begin{array}{ll}35 & 87\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}39 & 5\end{array}$ |
| 21 | $21 \quad 46$ | 28 | $25 \quad 14$ | 27 | $29 \quad 26$ | 3154 | 3481 | $\begin{array}{ll}37 & 54\end{array}$ | $41 \quad 40$ |
| 22 | $29 \quad 58$ | 24.45 | $26 \quad 40$ | 2847 | 318 | 3347 | 36 | $40 \quad 17$ | $44 \quad 85$ |
| 23 | 2412 | 26 | $28 \quad 8$ | $30 \quad 29$ | $38 \quad 54$ | $35 \quad 45$ | 390 | $42 \quad 47$ | $47 \quad 20$ |
| 9 | $25 \quad 28$ | $\begin{array}{ll}27 & 97\end{array}$ | 2988 | 323 | 3484 | 3748 | $41 \quad 18$ | $45 \quad 26$ | $50 \quad 87$ |
| ${ }^{9} 5$ | $26 \quad 46$ | $28 \quad 58$ | 3112 | ${ }^{33} 4646$ | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 39\end{array}$ | $39 \quad 59$ | 43 | 4816 | 5389 |
| 96 | 28 | $30 \quad 20$ | $32 \quad 48$ | $35 \quad 82$ | 38 38 <br>   | 4210 | 46 | $\begin{array}{ll}51 & 19\end{array}$ | 57 89 <br> 61  |
| 87 | $29 \quad 29$ | $81 \quad 51$ | $34 \quad 28$ | $37 \quad 23$ | $40 \quad 42$ | 4482 | 49 | 5488 | $61 \quad 57$ |
| 98 | $30 \quad 54$ | $\begin{array}{ll}83 & 25\end{array}$ | 3612 | 3919 | $42 \quad 59$ | 47 | 52 | 5919 | 67 |

## A READY RECKONER

FOR EINDING THE ASCENSIONAL DIPFERENCE.

|  | Decling. Ariea and Libra. | Tangent. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Declina } \\ \text { Taurus } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Scorpio. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Tangent. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Declina. } \\ \text { Gemini } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Sagitary } \end{array}\right\|$ | Tangent, | 8 8 80 80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. M. |  | D. M. |  | D. M. |  |  |
| 0 | 00 |  | 1129 | 9,30788 | 2010 | 9,56498 | 80 |
| 1 | 024 | 7,84395 | $11 \quad 50$ | ,82129 | $20 \quad 28$ | , 57004 | 29 |
| 8 | 048 | 8,14500 | 1211 | ,88426 | 90. 85 | , 57486 | 28 |
| 8 | 112 | 8,82112 | 12 ll | ,34635 | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 47\end{array}$ | , 57925 | 27 |
| 1 | 1.36 | 8,44611 | $12 \quad 52$ | ,85878 | $20 \quad 68$ | ,68842 | 26 |
| 6 | 80 | 8,54308 | 1312 | ,87023 | 218 | ,58757 | 25 |
| 6 | 224 | 8,62234 | 1882 | ,38147 | 2120 | , 69168 | 24 |
| 7 | 247 | 8,88678 | $18 \quad 52$ | ,39245 | 3180 | , 59540 | 28 |
| 8 | 811 | 8,74521 | $14 \quad 11$ | ,40266 | $21 \quad 40$ | , 59909 | 22 |
| 9 | 384 | 8,79470 | $14 \quad 31$ | , 41818 | $21 \quad 49$ | ,60440 | 21 |
| 10 | 358 | 8,84100 | $14 \quad 50$ | , 42297 | $21 \quad 58$ | ,60568 | 20 |
| 11 | 421 | 8,88120 | $15 \quad 9$ | , 43258 | 227 | ,60805 | 19 |
| 12 | 415 | 8,91957 | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 27\end{array}$ | ,44151 | $22 \quad 15$ | , 61184 | 18 |
| 18 | 58 | 8,95344 | $15 \quad 45$ | ,45029 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 28\end{array}$ | , 61472 | 17 |
| 14 | 582 | 8,98622 | $16 \quad 3$ | ,45893 | $22 \quad 30$ | . 61722 | 16 |
| 15 | 555 | 9,01550 | 16 | , 16741 | $\begin{array}{lll}22 & 87\end{array}$ | , 61972 | 15 |
| 16 | 618 | ,04297 | $16 \quad 89$ | , 47576 | $22 \quad 44$ | ,62221 | 14 |
| 17 | $6 \quad 41$ | ,06885 | $16 \quad 56$ | ,48853 | $22 \quad 50$ | ,62433 | 18 |
| 18 | $7 \quad 4$ | ,09830 | $17 \quad 18$ | , 49118 | $22 \quad 58$ | , 62645 | 12 |
| 19 | 787 | . 11649 | $17 \quad 29$ | ,49828 | 231 | , 62820 | 11 |
| 20 | 750 | ,18854 | $17 \quad 15$ | , 50529 | $23 \quad 6$ | ,62996 | 10 |
| 21 | 812 | , 15867 | 18 1 | , 61221 | 2310 | ,68186 | 9 |
| 22 | 885 | ,17880 | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 17\end{array}$ | , 61908 | 2814 | ,63875 | 8 |
| 23 | $8 \quad 57$ | ,19725 | $18 \quad 32$ | ,52536 | 2817 | , 68880 | 7 |
| 24 | $9 \quad 19$ | ,21499 | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 47\end{array}$ | ,68161 | $28 \quad 20$ | ,68484 | 6 |
| 25 | 9.11 | ,23207 | $19 \quad 2$ | ,63779 | $28 \quad 22$ | ,68558 | 5 |
| 26 | $10 \quad 8$ | ,24858 | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 17\end{array}$ | , 54391 | 2384 | ,68628 |  |
| 27 | $10 \quad 25$ | , 26443 | 1981 | , 54955 | 28 28 | ,68857 | 8 |
| 28 | $10 \quad 46$ | ,27911 | 1944 | , 55474 | $28 \quad 26$ | ,68682 | 2 |
| 29 | 118 | , 29402 | $10 \quad 57$ | , 55989 | $\begin{array}{ll}28 & 27\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {'68727 }}$ | 1 |
| 80 | 1129 | , 80788 | $20 \quad 10$ | ,56498 | $28 \quad 28$ | ,68761 | 0 |
|  | Virgo and Pisces. | Tangent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leo } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Aquar'us } \end{gathered}$ | Tangent. | Cancer and Capricor | Tangent. | 荌 |

Use of the Table.-The above Table will be found a standing or perpetual Table for finding the Ascensional Dipperence for every Degree in the Zodiac without latitude, and will be very useful to facilitate the calculations of finding the Oblique Ascension and Descension for any Pole or Latitude by adding the Tangent of Pole or Birth place, to the standing Tangent of the Declination of every Degree of the Zodiac, according to Problems 45 and 48.

D
R. SIMMONITE'S " PROGNOSTICATIONS ON REVOLUTIONS OR SOLAR FIGURES," a New Edition by John Story, with Corrections and Emendations, price $1 / 1$. post free. This Book is required every day as a guide to show affairs of courtship, \&c., and the effects of all speculations in one's daily lif :. Sold by W. Foulsham \& Co., 4, Pilgrim Street, London, E.C., or direct from John Story, 159, Cemetery Road, Sheffield.

## A

## PERPETUAL TABLE OF HOUSES

## SERVING FOR THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

| nams. |  |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{\text {Lat. }}$ | 上0mg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sheffield, Liverpool | ... | ... | ... | 58 N 26 | 1 w 88 |
| Doncaster, Rotherham... | ... | ... | .. | $58 \quad 24$ | 1 w 88 |
| Anglesea, Isle ... ... | ... | ... | . | 5818 | 1 B 2 |
| Athlone, Bawtry ... |  |  |  | $58 \quad 26$ | 7 w 68 |
| Beaumaris, Bolton |  | $\ldots$ | .. | $58 \quad 17$ | 4w 8 |
| Corrib, Lough | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $88 \quad 28$ | 9w ${ }^{\text {w }}$ |
| Dublin, Chesterfield | ... | ... | . | $58 \quad 21$ | 6 w 17 |
| Galway ... ... ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 5816 | 9w |
| Grimsby, Great ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 58182 | 0w 5 |
| Hamburgh, Baslow ... | ... | ... | ... | $58 \quad 20$ | 10 e 0 |
| Manchester, Bolton ... | ... | ... | ... | $58 \quad 29$ | 2 w 4 |
| Mullingar, Roscommon | ... | ... | ... | 5888 | 7 w 19 |
| Penza -.. | ... | ... | ... | 5817 | 45 E 8 |
| Phillipstown, Worksop... | ... | ... | ... | 5819 | 7 w 20 |
| Samara, Bakewell ... | ... | ... | ... | 5818 | $50 \times 10$ |
| Slyne Head ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 5828 | 10w 15 |
| Stargard, Wortley .. | ... | ... | ... | 5820 | 15 e 8 |
| Stettin, Maltby | ... | ... | ... | $58 \quad 25$ | 14 e 86 |
| Tullamore | $\ldots$ | *- | ... | 5816 | 7 w 25 |
| Whiston, Tickhill | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 5825 | 1w87 |
| Wath, Barnsley | $\ldots$ | ... | . | 5826 | 1 w 24 |
| Warrington, Wakefield | ... | ... | ... | 5826 | 1 w 20 |

These Tables will answer very well for any place between 58 degrees 16 min . and 58 degrees 36 minutes of North latitude. The longitude of the place is of very little moment in reference to the Table of Houses, yet the longitudo muat be duly considered when the Planets are reduced to any particular meridian different from that of Greenwich, for which the Geocentric place of the Planets is calculated.

Observe, in the above list, the secood name in any line has nothing to do with the lowgituds named in the same line, and the latitudes are correct within two or three minutes.

Note-Mean Meridian of the Town of Sheptield:-Lat. 6997' 11" North, Long. $1^{\circ} 29^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$ West of Greenwich.
$40^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ TABLE OF HOUSES FOR LATITUDE $53^{\circ} 26^{\circ}$ ．

| SOL In ARIES and TAURUS． |  |  |  |  |  |  | SOL in GEMINI and CANCER． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time from Noon． |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ \text { 픙 } \end{gathered}$ | Ascen． $\pm 8$ |  |  | Time from Noon． | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { II } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & \sigma^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 1 & 12 \\ \Omega & \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 12 \\ \Omega \end{array}{ }^{A}$ | Ascen项 |  | $2{ }^{3}$ |
| h．m．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | h．m．${ }^{\text {m }}$ |  |  |  | － |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| 0000 | 0 | 10 | 24 | 2818 | 14 | 8 | 85115 | 0 | 9 | 912 | 2 | 754 | 28 | 25 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 40\end{array}$ | 1 | 11 | 25 | $28 \quad 49$ | 14 | 4 | 35525 | ， | 10 | 13 | 3 | $8 \quad 87$ | 29 | 26 |
| c 720 | 2 | 12 | 26 | $29 \quad 25$ | 15 | 5 | 3 5986 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 20 | $\triangle$ | 27 |
| 0110 | 8 | 18 | 27 | $0 \Omega 7$ | 16 | 6 | 43.48 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 510 | 10 3 | 1 | 28 |
| 01441 | 4 | 14 | 28 | $0 \quad 49$ | 17 | 6 | 480 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 610 | $10 \quad 47$ |  | 29 |
| 01821 | 5 | 15 | 29 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 28\end{array}$ | 17 | 7 | 41218 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 1180 | 2 | m |
| 022 2 | 6 | 16 | 29 | 27 | 18 | 8 | 41696 | 6 | 15 | 17 | 712 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| 02542 | 7 | 17 | \％ | $2 \quad 45$ | 19 | 9 | 42040 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 812 | $12 \quad 56$ | 4 | 1 |
| 02923 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 820 | 19 | 10 | 42455 | 8 | 16 | 19 | 913 | $13 \quad 40$ | 5 | 2 |
| 0384 | － | 19 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 42910 | 9 | 17 | 20 | 14 | 1424 | 6 | 2 |
| 08645 | 10 | 20 | 3 | 4 4 41 | 21 | 11 | 43926 | 10 | 18 | 20 | 015 | 158 | 6 | 4 |
| 04026 | 11 | 22 | 4 | $5 \quad 19$ | 22 | 12 | 43722 | 11 | 19 | 21 | 115 | $15 \quad 62$ | 7 | 5 |
| 0448 | 12 | 28 | 4 | $5 \quad 58$ | 22 | 18 | 44159 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 216 | 16 | 8 | 6 |
| 04750 | 13 | 24 | 5 | 6 | 23 | 14 | 44616 | 13 | 21 | 23 | 317 | 17 | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 05182 | 14 | 25 | 6 | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 14\end{array}$ | 24 | 15 | 45034 | 14 | 22 | 24 | 418 | 18 |  | 8 |
| 0.5514 | 15 | 26 | 7 | 753 | 24 | 15 | 45452 | 15 | 23 | 25 | 518 | $18 \quad 49$ | 11 |  |
| 0585 | 16 | 27 | 8 | $8 \quad 32$ | 25 | 16 | 45910 | 16 | 24 | 25 | 519 | $19 \quad 33$ | 12 | 10 |
| 1240 | 17 | 28 | 8 | $9 \quad 10$ | 26 | 17 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 8 & 29\end{array}$ | 17 | 25 | 26 | 620 | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 17\end{array}$ | 12 |  |
| 1628 | 18 | 29 | 9 | 947 | 26 | 18 | 5749 | 18 | 26 | 27 | 721 | $21 \quad 1$ | 18 | 12 |
| 1107 | 19 | ［ | 10 | $10 \quad 25$ | 27 | 19 | 5120 | 19 | 27 | 28 | 821 | 2116 <br> 1 | 14 | 12 |
| 11351 | 20 | 1 | 11 | 115 | 28 | 20 | 51629 | 20 | 27 | 28 | 882 | 22 16 <br> 1  | 15 | 13 |
| 11735 | 21 | 2 | 12 | 1148 | 29 | 20 | 52049 | 21 | 28 | 29 | 923 | 23 16 | 15 | 13 |
| 12120 | 22 | 3 | 12 | $12 \quad 22$ | 29 | 21 | 5859 | 22 | 29 |  | － 24 | 44 | 17 | 1 |
| 1256 | 23 | 4 | 18 | 180 | 吸 | 22 | 52930 | 23 | $\Omega$ |  | 124 | $24 \begin{array}{ll}45\end{array}$ | 17 |  |
| 12852 | 24 | 5 | 14 | $18 \quad 39$ | 1 | 23 | 53351 | 24 | ภ |  | ${ }_{2}^{1} 25$ | $5{ }^{2} 10$ | 18 |  |
| 13238 | 25 | 6 | 15 | 1418 | 2 | 24 | 58812 | 25 | 2 |  | 3.26 | 2615 | 19 |  |
| 13625 | 26 | 7 | 16 | $14 \quad 56$ | 2 | 25 | 54234 | 26 | 8 |  |  | 270 | 20 |  |
| 14012 | 27 | 8 | 16 | $15 \quad 85$ | 3 | 26 | 54655 | 27 | 4 |  | 427 |  |  | 19 |
| 1440 | 28 | 9 | 17 | 1614 | 4 | 26 | 5 5 5117 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 528 | 28 38 | 21 | 21 |
| 14748 | 29 | 10 | 18 | $16 \quad 53$ | 4 | 27 | 55538 | 29 |  | 6 | 629 |  | 22 | 21 |
| 15187 | y | 11 | 19 | 17 | 5 | 28 | ${ }^{6} \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 29 | 6 7 | 7 | $7{ }^{6} 8$ | $0 \sim 0$ | 23 | 23 |
| 15527 | 1 | 12 | 20 | $18 \quad 11$ | 6 | 29 | $6 \quad 422$ |  |  |  | 7 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \approx 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 23 | 23 |
| 15917 | 2 | 13 | 21 | 18 51 | 7 | $\stackrel{ }{4}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6 \\ 6 & 8 & 43\end{array}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 9 | 8 | ${ }^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 45 \\ 1 & 30 \end{array}$ | 24 | 25 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 3 & 8\end{array}$ | 3 | 14 | 21 | 1980 | 8 | 1 | 6135 | 3 | 10 |  | 92 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 15\end{array}$ | 26 | 26 |
| $\begin{array}{lrrr}2 & 6 & 59 \\ 2 & 10 & 51\end{array}$ | 4 | 15 | 22 | $20 \quad 9$ | － | $1{ }^{*}$ | 61726 | 4 | 11 | 10 | － |  | 7 | 27 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 10 & 51 \\ 2 & 14 & 44\end{array}$ | 5 | 15 | 23 | $20 \quad 48$ | 9 | ， | 62148 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 18 | $8 \quad 45$ | 27 | 28 |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}2 & 14 & 44 \\ 2 & 18 & 37\end{array}$ | 6 | 16 | 24 | $21 \quad 37$ | 10 | ， | 6269 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 30 | 28 | 29 |
| $\begin{array}{lll} \mathbf{2} & 18 & 37 \\ 2 & 28 & 81 \end{array}$ | 7 | 17 | 24 | $\begin{array}{rr}22 & 7 \\ 22 & 4\end{array}$ | 11 | 4 | 63030 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 35 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 15\end{array}$ | 29 | 29 |
| 22625 | 8 | 18 | 25 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 47 \\ 28 & 28\end{array}$ | 12 | 5 6 | $\begin{array}{llll}689451 \\ 6899 & 11\end{array}$ | 8 | 14 | 13 | ${ }^{3} 6$ | $6 \quad 0$ | m | 7 |
| 23020 | 10 | 20 | 27 | 24 28 | 12 | 6 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 89 \\ 6 & 48 & 11 \\ & 18\end{array}$ | 10 | 15 | 14 | 4.6 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 44\end{array}$ | 1 |  |
| 28416 | 11 | 21 | 27 | $24 \quad 48$ | 13 | 8 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 48 & 31 \\ 8 & 47 & 51\end{array}$ | 10 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 7 29 <br> 8  | 2 | 2 |
| 28818 | 12 | 22 | 28 | 25 | 14 | 8 |  |  | 17 | 17 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 14 \\ 8 & 59\end{array}$ | 2 | g |
| 24210 | 13 | 23 | 29 | 268 | 15 | 10 | 65211 6561 |  | 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 59 \\ 9 & 43 \end{array}$ |  | 4 |
| 2468 | 14 | 24 | $\Omega$ | 26 | 15 | 11 | 6 7 6 050 | 14 | 19 | 18 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 43 \\ 0 & 27\end{array}$ |  | 5 6 |
| ${ }^{2} 5007$ | 15 | 25 | d | $\begin{array}{ll}27 & 29\end{array}$ | 16 | 11 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 5 & 8\end{array}$ | 15 | 21 | 18 | 1810 | 10 1127 | 5 | E |
| 2547 | 16 | 26 | 1 | 2810 | 17 | 12 | 7926 | 16 | 22 | 20 |  | 1156 |  |  |
| 258 | 17 | 27 | 2 | $28 \quad 51$ | 18 | 18 | 71344 | 17 | 23 | 21 |  | 240 |  |  |
| 32 | 18 | 28 | 8 | $29 \quad 32$ | 19 | 14 | 7181 | 18 | 24 | 22 |  | $3 \quad 24$ |  | 10 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ | 19 | 29 |  | 0 哯13 | 20 | 15 | 72218 | 19 | 25 | 23 | 14 | 4 |  | 11 |
| 81012 | 20 | ${ }^{3}$ | 5 | $0 \quad 54$ | 20 | 16 | 72634 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 14 | 136 | 10 | 12 |
| 31415 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 136 | 21 | 17 | 73050 | 21 | 26 | 24 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 12 |
| 31819 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 217 | 22 | 18 | $735 \quad 5$ | 22 | 27 | 25 | 16 | $6 \quad 20$ |  | 14 |
| 32223 | 23 | 2 | 7 | $2 \quad 59$ | 23 | 19 | 73920 | 23 | 28 | 26 | 17 | 74 | 12 | 14 |
| 32629 | 24 | 3 | 8 | 341 | 24 | 20 | 743842 | 24 | 29 | 27 | 17 | 77 | 13 | 14 |
| 38035 | 25 | 4 | 8 | 423 | 25 | 21 | 747472 | 25 |  | 28 |  | 8 80 | 14 | 15 |
| 38441 | 26 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 25 | 21 | 75202 | 26 |  | 29 |  | ${ }^{8} 13$ | 15 | 17 |
| 3 8849 | 27 | 6 | 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 47\end{array}$ | 26 | 22 | 756122 | 27 | 2 | 29 | 19 | 9 57 | 15 | 17 |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 19 & 57\end{array}$ | 28 | 7 | 11 | 630 | 27 | 28 | $8 \quad 0242$ | 28 | 8 | $\sim$ | 20 | － 40 | 16 | 18 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 47 & 6\end{array}$ | 29 | 8 | 12 | 7.12 | 28 | 24 | 84352 | 29 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 123 | 17 | 19 |

TABL̇E OF HOUSES FOR LATITUDE $53^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$.

| SOL in LEO and VIRGO. |  |  |  |  |  | SOL in LIIBRA and SCORPIO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time from Noon. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|c} 10 & 11 \\ \Omega & x_{2} \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | Ascen. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3} \\ & \ddagger \end{aligned}$ | Time from Noon. | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 10 & 1 \\ \sim & = \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 11 & 1 \\ & \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 12 \\ m \end{array}\right\|$ | Ascen. 7 | $1 .\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 60 \end{array}\right\|$ | 8 <br> 3 <br> H |
| h. m. s. |  |  |  |  |  | h. m. s. |  | - 0 | \% |  |  | $\square$ |
| $\begin{array}{crrr}88 & 8 & 45 \\ 8 & 18 & 54\end{array}$ | 15 | 9 | $\begin{array}{lr}22 & 6 \\ 22\end{array}$ |  | 21 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 . & 0 \end{array}$ | 02 | 2716 | 16 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 47\end{array}$ | 6 | 21 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 12 & 64 \\ 8 & 17 & 9 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 1 6 <br> 2 7 | 9 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 48 \\ 23 & 30\end{array}$ | 19 | 22 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 8 & 40\end{array}$ | 12 | 2817 | 17 | $2 \quad 33$ | 7 | 22 |
| 82111 | 2 7 <br> 8 8 | 3 | $23 \quad 30$ | 19 | 23 | 12720 | 22 | 2918 | 18 | 311 | 8 | 23 |
| 82519 | 49 | 5 | 24 41 | 21 | 24 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 11 \\ 12 & 14 & 0 \\ 14\end{array}$ | 3 | m 18 | 18 | 8 49 <br>   | 9 | 24 |
| 82926 | 10 | 6 | $25 \quad 37$ | 22 | 26 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 14 \\ 12 & 18 & 21\end{array}$ | $\frac{4}{5}$ | ${ }^{0} 119$ | 19 | 4 5 | 10 | 25 |
| 83331 | 10 | 6 | 26 | 22 | 27 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 18 \\ 12 & 22 & 2\end{array}$ | - |  | 20 | $\begin{array}{rrr}5 & 7 \\ 5 & 47\end{array}$ | 10 | 28 |
| 83737 | 711 | 7 | 27 | 23 | 28 | 12.2542 | 7 | 321 | 21 | 27 | 18 | 29 |
| 84141 | 12 | 8 | $27 \quad 43$ | 24 | 28 | 128923 |  | 22 | 22 | , | 18 |  |
| 84545 | 13 | 9 | $28 \quad 24$ | 25 | 29 | 1288 | 9 | 22 | 22 | $7 \quad 46$ | 14 | c |
| 84948 | 1014 | - | 29 | 26 | b | 123645 | 10 | 623 | 23 | 826 | 15 | 2 |
| 85351 | 1115 | 10 | $29 \quad 47$ | 26 | 1 | 124026 | 11 | 624 | 24 | 97 | 16 | 3 |
| 85752 | 1216 | 11 | 0 m 28 | 27 | 2 | 12448 | 12 | 725 | 25 | 948 | 17 | 5 |
| 9158 | 1317 | 12 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 9\end{array}$ | 28 | 3 | 124750 | 18 | 825 | 251 | $10 \quad 29$ | 18 | 6 |
| 95558 | 1418 | 13 | $1{ }^{1} 50$ | 29 |  | $12 \quad 5132$ | 14 | 926 | 26 | 11 | 19 | 7 |
| $9 \quad 953$ | 1518 | 13 | $2 \mathrm{B1}$ | 29 | 5 | $\begin{array}{lllll}12 & 55 & 14\end{array}$ | 151 | 1027 | 27 | 11 | 20 |  |
| 91352 | 1819 | 14 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 12\end{array}$ | 7 | 6 | $\begin{array}{lllll}12 & 58 & 57\end{array}$ | 161 | 1027 | 27 | 1235 | 21 | 10 |
| 91750 | 1720 | 15 | $3 \quad 52$ | + | 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 2 & 40\end{array}$ | 171 | 1128 | 281 | 13 | 22 | 11 |
| 92147 | 18.21 | 16 | 432 | 2 | 8 | $13 \quad 623$ | 181 | 1129 | 291 | $14 \quad 0$ | 23 | 12 |
| 92544 | 1922 | 17 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 12\end{array}$ | 3 | 9 | 18107 | 191 | 1229 | 291 | $14 \begin{array}{ll}14 & 43\end{array}$ | 24 | 13 |
| 92940 | 2023 | 17 | $5 \quad 52$ | 3 | 10 | 131351 | 201 | 13 | 71 | $15 \quad 37$ | 25 | 4 |
| 93335 | 2124 | 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 32\end{array}$ | 4 | 11 | 181785 | 211 | 14 | 11 | $16 \quad 11$ | 26 | 15 |
| 9 <br> 37 | 22.25 | 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 18\end{array}$ | 5 | 12 | 132120 | 221 | 15 | 21 | $16 \quad 54$ | 27 | 17 |
| 94123 | 2326 | 20 | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 53\end{array}$ | 6 | 13 | 13.256 | 231 | 16 | 21 | $17 \quad 38$ | 29 | 18 |
| 94516 | 2427 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 132852 | 241 | 16 | 81 | 1825 | = | 19 |
| 9498 | 25.28 | 21 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 12\end{array}$ | 8 | 15 | 133288 | 251 | 17 | 41 | 1910 | 1 | 20 |
| 9531 | 26.28 | 22 | $9 \quad 51$ |  | 16 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 36 & 25\end{array}$ | 261 | 18 | 51 | $19 \quad 57$ | 1 | 2 |
| ${ }^{9} 5652$ | 2739 | 23 | $10 \quad 30$ | 9 | 17 | 134012 | 271 | 19 | 612 | 2043 | ${ }^{3}$ | 23 |
| 10043 | $28 \triangle$ | 24 | 119 | 10 | 18 | 13440 | 282 | 20 | 6 | $21 \quad 29$ |  | 4 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 438\end{array}$ | 291 | 24 | 118 | 10 | 19 | 134848 | 292 | 21 | 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 29 \\ 22 & 16\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | 26 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 8 & 23\end{array}$ | 碞 | 25 | $12 \quad 27$ | 11 | 20 | 135137 | m-2 | 21 | 2 | 234 | 7 |  |
| 101912 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3\end{array}$ | 26 | 13 | 12 | 21 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 55 & 27\end{array}$ |  | 22 | 2 | $23 \quad 53$ | 9 | 29 |
| 10160 | 23 | 26 | $13 \quad 45$ | 13 | 21 | 135917 | 223 | 23 | 2 | 24 | 10 |  |
| 101948 |  | 27 | 1424 | 14 | 22 | 1438 | 32 | 2410 | 102 | 25 | 11 | $r$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 23 \\ 3\end{array}$ | $4{ }^{4} 5$ | 28 | $15 \quad 3$ | 14 | 23 | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 659\end{array}$ | 2. | 2511 | 112 | $26 \quad 21$ | 18 | 8 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 27 & 22\end{array}$ | 5.6 | 29 | $15 \quad 42$ | 15 | 24 | $\begin{array}{llll}14 & 10 & 51\end{array}$ | 2 | 2612 | 12 | 2718 | 14 | 4 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 31 & 8\end{array}$ | 6 | 29 | 1621 | 16 | 25 | 141444 | 2 | 2618 | 18 | 28 [ | 16 | 6 |
| 103454 | 78 | m | 170 | 17 | 26 | 141837 | 2 | 2713 | 182 | 28 58 | 17 | 7 |
| 103840 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\cdots$ | 17 | 18 | 27 | 142231 | 28 | 2814 | 142 | 29 51 | 19 | 8 |
| 104225 | 910 | 2 | $18 \quad 17$ | 19 | 28 | 142625 | 29 | 2915 | 15 |  | 20 | 9 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 46 & 9\end{array}$ | 1010 | 2 | $18 \quad 55$ | 19 | 29 | 143020 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 140 | 21 | 11 |
| 104953 | 1111 | 3 | $19 \quad 34$ | 20 | $=$ | 143416 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 36 | 23 | 12 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 58 & 37\end{array}$ | 1212 | 4 | $20 \quad 13$ | 21 | 1 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}14 & 38 \\ 18\end{array}$ | 12 | 17 | 17 | $8 \quad 32$ | 24 | 13 |
| 105720 | 1313 | 4 | $20 \quad 51$ | 22 | 1 | 144210 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 430 | 26 | 15 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ | 14.14 | 5 | 2130 | 23 | 4 | 14.468 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 5 5 28 | 28 | 16 |
| 11484 | 1515 | 6 | 238 | 24 | 5 | $\begin{array}{lllll}14 & 50 & 7 & 1\end{array}$ | 15 | 20 | 20 | 628 | 29 |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 8 \\ 11 & 28\end{array}$ | 1616 | 6 | $22 \quad 46$ | 24 | 6 | 1454 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 728 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 12 & 10\end{array}$ | 1717 | 7 | $23 \quad 24$ | 25 | 7 | 1458 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 8 8 30 | $\pm$ | 19 |
| 111552 | 1817 | 8 | 24 | 26 | 8 | $\begin{array}{lllll}15 & 2 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ | 18 | 23 | 23 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 33\end{array}$ |  | 21 |
| 111934 | 1918 | 9 | $24 \quad 40$ | 27 | 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 6 & 9 & 1\end{array}$ | 19 | 23 | 2310 | $10 \quad 38$ |  | 23 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 23 & 15\end{array}$ | 2019 | 9 | 25 | 28 | 10 | $\begin{array}{lllll}15 & 10 & 12\end{array}$ | 20 | 24 | 2411 | 11 |  | 24 |
| 112656 | 2120 | 10 | $25 \quad 59$ | 29 | 11 |  | 21 | 25 | 2512 | 1252 | 92 |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 30 & 37\end{array}$ | 2220 | 11 | $26 \quad 38$ | 29 | 12 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 18 & 19\end{array}$ | 2210 | 1026 | 2614 | $14 \quad 0$ | 11 | 27 |
| 118418 | 2321 | 11 | $27 \quad 15$ | b | 13 | $15 \quad 2223$ | 2311 | 1127 | 2715 | 1510 | 13 | 28 |
| 113758 | 2422 | 12 | $27 \quad 53$ | 0 | 14 | 1526292 | 2412 | 1228 | 2816 | 16 | 15 | - |
| 114189 | 25.23 | 13 | $28 \quad 32$ | 11 | 15 | 1580852 | $25 \quad 18$ | 1829 | 2917 | $17 \quad 37$ | 17 |  |
| ${ }_{11}^{11} 4519$ | 2624 | 18 | $29 \quad 11$ |  | 16 | 1534412 | 2614 | 14 | 18 | 1858 | 19 | 8 |
| 11490 | 2725 | 14 |  |  | 17 |  | 2715 | 151 | 20 | 2010 | 20 | 3 |
| 115240 | 2825 | 15 | 0735 | 41 | 18 | $154257 \quad 2$ | 2815 | 15.2 | 21 | 2128 | 22 |  |
| 115620 | 2926 | 15 | 111 | 51 | 19 | 154762 | 2916 | 168 | 22 | 2250 |  | 6 |

410 TABLE OF HOUSES FOR LATITUDE $53^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$.

| SOL in SAGIT. and CAPRICORN. |  |  |  |  |  | SOL in AQUARIUS and YISCES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time from Noon. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|c} 10 & 11 \\ 7 & 7 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | Ascen. V8 |  | ४ | Time from Noon. | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 12 \\ & r \end{array}$ |  | Ascen. II |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |
| h. m. ${ }^{\text {m. }}$ | I7 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | $h_{\text {h }} \mathrm{mL}$. $s_{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45515 | 017 | 4 | $24 \quad 18$ | 36 | 7 | $20 \quad 845$ | 0 | 28 | 3 | 5 | $5 \quad 47$ | 26 | 13 |
| 155595 | 118 | 5 | $25 \quad 39$ | 28 | - | 201254 | 1 | 24 | 5 | 7 | $7 \quad 10$ | 27 | 14 |
| 15.5936 | 219 | 6 | $27 \quad 9$ | 29 | 10 | 2017 | 2 | 25 | 7 | 8 | $8 \quad 32$ | 28 | 14 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 3 & 48\end{array}$ | $3{ }^{2} 0$ | 7 | $28 \quad 40$ | r | 11 | 202111 | 8 | 27 | 7 | 9 | $9 \quad 50$ | 89 | 15 |
| 1680 | 21 | 8 | $0=11$ |  | 12 | 202519 | 4 | 28 | 11 | 11 | 17 | $\pm$ | 16 |
| 161218 | 23 | - | 148 | 4 | 13 | 202926 | 5 | 29 | 13 | 12 | $2{ }^{2} \quad 23$ | 1 | 17 |
| 161626 | 28 | 10 | 888 | 6 | 14 | 203831 | 6 | $x$ | 15 | 13 | $3 \quad 39$ | 2 | 18 |
| 162040 | 24 | 11 | 59 | 9 | 16 | 203737 | 7 | 2 | 217 | 14 | 450 | 3 | 19 |
| 162455 | 25 | 12 | 85 | 11 | 17 | 204141 | 8 | 8 | 318 | 16 | 60 | 4 | 20 |
| 162910 | 26 | 18 | 44 | 18 | 18 | 204545 |  | 4 | 40 | - 17 | 7 | 5 | 21 |
| 163826 | 10.27 | 14 | $10 \quad 36$ | 15 | 20 | 20.4738 | 10 | 6 | 822 | 18 | $8 \quad 16$ | 6 | 22 |
| 163748 | 11.28 | 15 | 1281 | 17 | 21 | 205351 | 11 | 7 | 724 | 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 22\end{array}$ | 7 | 22 |
| 164159 | 12.29 | 16 | $14 \quad 30$ | 19 | 22 | 305752 | 12 | 9 | 926 | 20 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 27\end{array}$ | 7 | 23 |
| 164616 | 13 rs | 17 | 16 81 | 21 | 24 | 21153 | 13 | 11 | 27 | 21 | 130 | 8 | 24 |
| 165034 | 14 | 19 | $18 \quad 89$ | 23 | 25 | 21553 | 14 | 12 | 29 | 22 | 231 | 9 | 25 |
| 165452 | 15 | 20 | $20 \quad 49$ | 25 | 26 | $\begin{array}{llll}21 & 9 & 53\end{array}$ | 15 | 18 | ४ | 23 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 32\end{array}$ | 10 | 26 |
| 165910 | 16 | 21 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 211352 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 24 | 432 | 11 | 27 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 3 & 29\end{array}$ | 17 | 22 | $25 \quad 20$ | 28 | 28 | 211750 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 425 | $5 \quad 30$ | 12 | 87 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}17 & 7 & 49\end{array}$ | 18 | 23 | $27 \quad 41$ | 8 | 29 | 212147 | 18 | 17 | 7 | 26 | 628 | 12 | 28 |
| 17129 | 19 | 25 | $0 \times 7$ | 2 | II | 212544 | 19 | 18 | 7 | 727 | 724 | 13 | 29 |
| 171629 | 20 | 26 | 236 | 8 | 2 | 212940 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 9,28 | 820 | 14 | $\Omega$ |
| 172049 | 21 | 27 | 58 | 5 | 8 | 213335 | 21 | 21 | 10 | -29 | 915 | 15 | 1 |
| 17250 | 22 | 29 |  |  | 4 | 213729 | 22 | 22 | 11 |  | 0 \% 9 | 16 | 2 |
| 172930 | 2810 | $=$ | 1022 | 8 | 5 | 214123 | 23 | 23 | 13 |  | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 2\end{array}$ | 16 | 3 |
| 173351 | $24 \mid 11$ | 1 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 214516 | 24 | 25 | 15 |  | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 55\end{array}$ | 17 | 4 |
| 173812 | 2512 | 3 | $15 \quad 51$ | 12 | 7 | 21499 | 25 | 26 | 17 |  | $2 \quad 47$ | 18 | 5 |
| 174234 | 2613 | 4 | 18 187 | 14 | 8 | 21531 | 26 | 28 | 18 |  | 3 | 19 | 5 |
| 174655 | 2714 | 5 | $21 \quad 25$ | 16 | 9 | 215652 | 27 | 29 | 19 |  | $4 \quad 29$ | 20 | 6 |
| 175117 | 2815 | 7 | 2414 | 17 | 10 | 22043 | 28 | r | 21 |  |  | 21 | 7 |
| 175538 | 2916 | 8 | $27 \quad 7$ | 19 | 11 | $\begin{array}{lll}22 & 4 & 33\end{array}$ | 29 |  | 122 |  | 67 | 21 | 8 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1} 17$ | 9 | ${ }_{0} \mathrm{r} 0$ | 20 | 12 | 22823 | * | 2 | 23 |  |  | 22 | 9 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 4 \\ 18 & 22 \\ \\ 18\end{array}$ | 18 | 11 | 253 | 21 | 14 | 221212 | * | 4 | 424 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 44\end{array}$ | 23 | 10 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 8 & 43\end{array}$ | $2{ }^{2} 19$ | 13 | 5 | 23 | 15 | 22160 | 2 | 5 | 525 |  | $8 \quad 31$ | 23 | 10 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 18 & 5 \\ 18\end{array}$ | 20 | 15 | $8 \quad 35$ | 25 | 16 | 22 19 <br> 42  <br> 8  | 2 | 7 | 726 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 17\end{array}$ | 24 | 11 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 17 & 26\end{array}$ | 21 | 16 | 11.23 | 26 | 17 | $22 \quad 2385$ | 4 | 8 | 827 | 10 | 0 8 | 25 | 12 |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}18 & 21 & 48\end{array}$ | 28 | 18 | 14 | 27 | 18 | $22 \quad 2722$ | 5 | 9 | 29 | 10 | 0 50 | 26 | 13 |
| 18 26 | 24 | 20 | $16 \quad 56$ | 29 | 19 | 22318 |  | 10 | II | 11 | $1 \quad 35$ | 26 | 13 |
| 183030 | 25 | 21 | 1988 | II | 20 | 223454 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1222 | 27 | 14 |
| 183451 | 26 | 23 | 2216 |  | 21 | 223840 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 28 | 15 |
| 183911 | 27 | 24 | $24 \quad 51$ | 2 | 22 | 224225 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 13 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 49\end{array}$ | 29. | 16 |
| 184331 | 1028 | 26 | $27 \quad 24$ | 4 | 23 | 22469 | 10 | 16 | 4 | 14 | 438 | 29 | 17 |
| 184751 | $11=$ | 28 | $29 \quad 53$ | 5 | 24 | 224953 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 515 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 17\end{array}$ | $\Omega$ | 18 |
| 185211 | 12 | 29 | 2 ४ 19 |  | 25 | 225387 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 716 | 60 | , | 18 |
| 185631 | $13 \quad 2$ | $\cdots$ | $440$ | 8 | 26 | 225720 | 13 | 20 | 8 | 16 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 48\end{array}$ | 2 | 19 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 0 & 50 \\ 19 & 5 & 8\end{array}$ | 14.8 | - | $6 \quad 59$ | 9 | 27 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ | 14 | 21 | 19 | 17 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 25\end{array}$ | 3 | 20 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 5 & 8\end{array}$ | 15 | 4 | 911 | 10 | 28 | $28 \quad 446$ | 15 | 22 | 10 | 18 | 87 | 4 | 21 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 9 & 20\end{array}$ | 16 | 6 | 1121 | 11 | 29 | $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 8 & 28\end{array}$ | 16 | 23 | 311 | 18 | 8 <br> 19 | 4 | 22 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 18 & 44\end{array}$ | 17 | 8 | $13 \quad 29$ | 12 | ${ }^{0}$ | 231210 | 17 | 24 | 12 | 19 | $9 \quad 31$ | 5 | 23 |
| 1918 1 | 18 | 10 | $15 \quad 30$ | 14 | 1 | 231558 | 18 | 26 | 13 | 20 | 012 | 6 | 24 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 22 & 18 \\ 19 & 26 & 34\end{array}$ | $19 \quad 9$ | 12 | $17 \quad 29$ | 15 | 2 | 231984 | 19 | 27 | 14 | 20 | 053 |  | 24 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 26 & 34 \\ 19 & 30 & 50\end{array}$ | 2010 | 14 | 1924 | 16 | 3 | 238815 | 20 | 28 | 15 | 21 | 134 | 7 | 25 |
| $\begin{array}{lllr}19 & 30 & 50 \\ 19 & 85 & 5\end{array}$ | 2112 | 16 | 2116 | 17 | 4 | 282656 | 21 | 29 | 16 | 22 | 214 | 8 | 26 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 35 & 5 \\ 19 & 89 & 20\end{array}$ | 2213 | 18 | 235 | 18 |  | 238037 | 22 |  | 17 | 22 | 258 | 8 | 27 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 89 & 20 \\ 10 & 43 & 34\end{array}$ | 2314 | 20 | $24 \quad 51$ | 19 |  | 283418 | 23 | 1 | 118 | 28 | 383 | 9 | 27 |
|  | 2415 | 22 | 2632 | 20 |  | 233758 | 24 | 2 | 19 | 24 | 413 | 10 | 28 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 47 & 47 \\ 19 & 52 & 0\end{array}$ | 25 26 | 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}28 & 12 \\ 29 & 49\end{array}$ | 21 | 8 | $\begin{array}{llllll}23 & 41 & 39 \\ 23 & 45 & 19\end{array}$ | 25 | 4 | 120 | 24 | 453 | 11 | 29 |
| 195612 | 2719 | 28 | 1]20 | 23 | 10 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 45 & 19 \\ 23 & 49 & 0\end{array}$ | 27 | 6 | ${ }^{2} 22$ | - | 5 512 | 12 | \% |
| $20 \quad 024$ | 2820 | r | 251 | 25 | 11 | 235240 | 28 | 7 | 23 | 26 | $6 \quad 19$ | 13 | 2 |
| $20 \quad 435$ | 29121 | 1 | 421 | 26 | 12 | 2856202 | 29 | 8 | 24 | 27 | 727 | 18 | 8 |

TABLE OF HOUSES for Latitude 53 degrecs Nortỉ. 41 I


## 4If TABLE OF HOUSES for Latitude 53 degress Nortk,



TABLE OF HOUSES for Latitude 53 degrees North. $4^{13}$

| SOL in SAGIT. and CAPRICORN. |  |  |  |  |  | SOL in AQUARIUS and PISCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time from Noon. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 10 & 11 \\ 7 & 7 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | Time Noon. | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\underset{\sim}{1}}^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 12 \\ \\ & 12 \\ & \end{array}$ |  | Ascen. II |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17 |  | 24542 | 26 |  |  |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 18 |  | $26 \quad 19$ | 28 |  | 1254 |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 155936 | 19 |  |  |  |  | 2017 |  | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16848 | 320 |  |  |  | 11 | 2111 |  | 27 | 710 |  |  |  |  |
| 1670 | 21 |  | $0=57$ |  |  | 25 19 |  | 28 | 811 | 110 | 10 |  |  |
| 161213 | 22 |  |  |  | 13 | 202926 |  |  | 13 | 3 | 11 |  |  |
| 1616 | 23 |  |  |  | 14 | 203331 |  |  | 15 | 5 |  |  |  |
| 1620 | 24 | 11 | $5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 49\end{array}$ |  | 1 | 203797 |  |  | 17 | 7 |  |  |  |
| 162455 | 25 |  |  | 11 |  | 204141 |  |  | 19 | 9 |  |  |  |
| 1629 | 926 | 13 |  | 13 | 18 | 4545 |  |  | 20 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 1633 | 27 |  | 1117 |  | 19 | 4738 | 10 |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |
| 1637 | 28 |  | 13 | 17 | 21 | 5351 | 11 |  | 24 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 1641 | 1229 |  |  | 19 |  | 5752 |  |  | 26 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 16 | 1 |  | 1781 | 21 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 127 | ${ }^{2}$ | 20 |  |  |
| 1650 | 14 |  |  |  | 2 | 553 | 14 | 12 | 229 |  |  |  |  |
| 1654 | 15 | 20 | $21 \quad 27$ | 24 |  | ${ }^{21} 1953$ | 15 |  |  |  | 22 | 10 |  |
| 165910 | 16 |  |  |  | 27 | 211352 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17839 | 17 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 1750 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 749\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 29 | 2147 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17129 | 19 |  |  |  |  | 25 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 171629 | 20 |  |  |  |  | 29 | 20 | 20 |  |  | 27 |  |  |
| 1720 | 21 |  |  |  |  | 3335 | 21 | 21 | 110 |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 22 | 29 |  |  |  | 3729 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 2310 |  | 10 |  |  | 214123 | 2 |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |
| 1733 | $2{ }^{2} 11$ | 2 | 13 | 10 |  | 4516 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 173812 | 2512 |  | 16 | 12 |  | 21499 | 25 | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1742 | 2613 |  | 18 | 13 |  | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1746 |  |  | 21 | 15 |  | 5652 | 27 | 9 | 918 |  |  |  |  |
| 175177 | 2815 |  | 24 | 16 | 10 | 043 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 175538 | 3916 |  |  |  |  | 43 | 29 |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |
| 1800 | 17 |  |  | 19 | 13 | 823 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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TABLE OF HOUSES FOR LONDON, $5 F^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$,


## A Tuble for fonding the Moon's place for any hour of the day.



# the roling of the microcosm : 

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## Astrological and Physical Discourse

# on tax <br> human viritues in the body of man. 

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND ADMINISTRATING.

Firstly.-Consider what planet causeth the Disease.
Secondly.-Consider what part of the body is afflicted by the disease, and whether it lies in the flesh, or blood, or bones, or ventricles.

Thirdly.-Consider by what planet the afflicted part is governed.
Fourthly.-You may oppose diseases by Herbs of the planet Opposite to the planet that causes them, as diseases of Jupiter by Herbs of Mercury, and the contrary; diseases of the Lumiaries by the Herbs of Saturn, and the contrary ; diseases of Mars by Herbs of Venus, and the contrary.

Fifthly.-There is a way to cure diseases sometimes by sympathy, and so every planet cures his own disease; as the Sun and Moon by their Herbs cure the Eyes, Saturn the Spleen, Jupiter the Liver, Mars the gall and diseases of choler, and Venus diseases in the instruments of generation.

Human virtues are either Principal for procreation and conservation, or Administrating for attraction, digestion, retention, or expulsion.

Virtues conservative are vital, natural, and animal. By the natural are bred blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy. The animal virtues are intellective and sensitive. The intellective is imagination, judgment, and memory. The sensitive is common and particular. The particular is seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling.

Virtue Procreative, the first in order, is the virtue procreative for natural regards, not only the conservation of itself, but to beget its like, and conserve in species. The seat of this is the member of generaition, and is governed principally by the influence of $V$ ear

## THE RULING OF THE MCROCOSM.

It is augmented and increased by the strength of Venus, by her herbs, roots, trees and minerals. It is diminished and purged by those of Mars, and quite extinguished by those of Saturn. Observe when Venus is strong and make use of her medicines to fortify; of Mars, to cleanse this virtue ; of Saturn, to extinguish it.

Conservative.-The conservative virtues are vital, natural, and animal.

Vjital.-The vital spirit hath its residence in the heart, and is dispersed from it by the arteries, and is governed by the influence of the Sun. It is to the body as the Sun is to the creation, as the heart is in the microcosm, so is the Sun in the microcosm; for as the Sun gives life, light, and motion to the creation, so doth the heart to the body ; therefore it is called Sol Corporis, as the Sun is called Cor Cæli, because their operations are similar. Inimical and testructive to this virtue are Saturn and Mars. The herbs and plants of Sol wonderfully fortify it.

Natural. -The natural faculty or virtue resides in the liver, and is generally governed by Jupiter, Quasi fuvans Pater. Its office is to nourish the body, and is dispersed through the body by the veins. From this are bred for particular humours-Blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy.

Blood is made of meat perfectly concocted, in quality hot and moist, governed by Jupiter. It is by a third concoction transmuted into flesh, the superfluity of it into seed, and its receptacle is the veins, by which it is dispersed through the body.

Choler is made of meat more than perfectly concocted, and it is the spume or froth of blood. It clarifies all the humours, heats the body, nourishes the apprehension, as blood doth the judgment. It is in quality hot and dry, fortifies the attractive faculty, as blood doth the digestive, moves man to activity and valour. Its receptacle is the gall, and it is under the influence of Mars.

Phlegm is made of meat not perfectly digested. It fortifies the virture expulsive, makes the body slippery, fit for ejection; it fortifies the brain by its consimilitude with it, yet it spoils apprehension by its antipathy to it; it qualifes choler, cools and moistens the heart, thereby sustaining it and the whole body from the fiery effects which continual motion would produce. Its receptacle is the lungs, and is governed by Venus, some say by the Moon-perhaps it may be governed by them both. It is cold and moist in quality.

Melancholy is the sediment of blood, cold and dry in quality, fortifying the retentive faculty and memory, makes men sober, solid and staid, fit for study; stays the unbridled toys of lustful blood, stays the wandering thoughts, and reduces them home to the centre. Its receptacle is in the spleen, and it is governed by Saturn,

Of all these humours blood is the chief, all the rest are superfluities of blood; yet are they necessary superfluities, for without any of them man cannot live. Namely, choler is the fiery superfluity; phlegm, the watery ; melancholy, the earthy.

Animal.-The third principal virtue remains, which is animal. Its residence is in the brain, and Mercury is the general significator of it. Ptolemy held that the Moon signified the animal virtue, and I am of opinion that both Mercury and the Moon dispose it, and my reasons are-(1) Because both of them in nativities either fortify or impedite it. (2) Ill directions to either or from either afflict it, as good ones help it. Indeed the Moon rules the bulk of it, as also the sensitive part of it, and Mercury the rational part, and that is the reason in a nativity if the moon be stronger than Mercury, sense many times overpowers reason; but if Mercury be strong and the Moon weak, reason will be master ordinarily in despite of sense.

It is divided into Intellective and Sensitive.
Intellective.-The intellectual resides in the brain, within the pia mater, and is governed generally by Mercury.

It is also divided into Imagination, Judgment, and Memory.
Imagination is seated in the fore part of the brain; it is hot and dry in quality, quick, active, always working ; it receives vapours from the heart and coins them into thoughts, it never sleeps, but always is working, both when the man is sleeping and waking. When judgment is awake it regulates the imagination, which runs at random when judgment is asleep, and forms any thoughts according to the nature of the vapour sent up to it. Mercury is the disposer of it. A man may easily perceive his judgment asleep before himself many times and then he will perceive his thoughts run at random.

Judgment always sleeps when men do ; imagination never sleeps. Memory sometimes sleeps when men sleep, and sometimes it does not, so that when memory is awake and the man asleep, then memory remembers what apprehension coins, and that is a dream. The thoughts would have been the same if memory had not been awake to remember it. These thoughts are commonly (I mean in sleep when they are purely natural) framed according to the nature of the humour called complexion, which is predominant in the body, and if the humour be peccant it is always so. It is one of the surest rules to know a man's own complexion by his dreams, I mean a man void of distractions or deep studies. This most aseuredly shows Mercury to dispose of the imagination, as also because it is mutable, applying itself to any object, as it is Mercury's peture to do; for then the imagination will follow its old bent. If p mas be bent upon a business, his apprehension will work as
much when he is asleep, and find out as many truths by study as when the man is awake, and perhaps more, because then it is not hindered by ocular objects. And this much for imagination, which is governed by Mercury and fortified by his influence, and is also strong or weak in man according as Mercury is strong or weak - in the nativity.

Judgment is seated in the midst of the brain, to show that it ought to bear rule over all the other faculties. It is the judge of the little world, to approve of what is good and reject what is bad; it is the seat of reason and the guide of actions, so that all failings are committed through infirmity in not rightly judging between a real and apparent good. It is hot and moist in quality, and under the influence of Jupiter.

Memory is seated in the hinder cell of the brain. It is the great registrar to the little world, and its office is to record things either done and past or to be done. It is in quality cold and dry, and melancholic, and therefore melancholic men have generally the best memories, and are most tedacious in every way. It is under the dominion of Saturn, and is fortified by his influence, but purged by the luminaries.
2.- Sensitive.-The second part of the animal virtue is sensitive, and it is divided into two parts common and particular. Common sense is an imaginary term, and that which gives virtue to all the particular senses, and knits and unites them together with ehe Pia Mater. It is regulated by Mercury (perhaps this is one reason wis in .o sickle caded, and its office is to preserve harmony am.

Particular senses are five, viz, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeing.

These senses are united in one in the brain by the common sense, but are ope ratively dist inguished into their several seats and places of residence. The sight resides in the eyes, and particularly in the crystaline : unour. It is in quality cold and mosst, and governed by the hummaries. They who have them weak in their genesis have always weak sghts; if one of them only so, the weakness po-se-ses lit t one ele. The hearing resides in the ears, and is in quait- rold and diry, melancholic and under the dominion of Salnit. twe sueiling resides in the nose, and is in quality hot, ity. and ci-oleric, which is the reason choleric creatures, such as dogs. l:- ve such good smielling powers. It is under the inffuence o Man-. The taste resides in the palate which is placed at the rert of the tonguie: on purpose to discern what food is congruous for the stomach and what is not ; as the meseraik veins are placed ... . . . ......... sherent is proper for the liver to convert into

not agree, and that is the reason some men covet meats which make them sick, that is, the taste craves them, and the meseraik reject them. In quality it is hot and moist, and is ruled by Jupiter. The feeling is deputed to no particular organ but is spread over the whole hody, is of all qualities, fot, cold, dry, and moist, and is the index of all tangible things; for if it were only hot alone, it could not feel a quality contrary, viz., cold, and this might be spoken of other qualities. It is under the dominion of Venus, although some say Mercury; a thousand to one but it is Mercury.

The four Administering Virtues are-Attractive, digestive, retentive, and expulsive.

The attractive virtue is hot and dry. Hot by quality, active or principal, and that appears because the fountain of all heat is attractive, viz., the Sun. Dry by quallty, passive, on account of its heat. Its office is to remain in the body, and call for what nature wants. It is under the influence of the Sun, say some authors, and not under Mars, because he is of a corrupting nature; yet if wé cast an impartial eye upon experience, we shall find that martial men call for meat none the least, and for drink the-most of all men, although many times they corrupt the body by it, and therefore I see no reason why Mars, being of the same -quality with the Sun, should not have a share in the dominion. It is in vain to object that the influence of Mars is evil, and therefore he should have no dominion over this virture; for then by the same rule he should have no dominion at all in the body of man, as all the virtues in man are naturally evil, and corrupted by Adam's fall. This attractive virtue ought to be fortified when the Moon is in fiery signs, viz., Aries and Saggitary, but not in Leo, for the sign is so violent that no physic ought to be given when the Moon is there. (And why not Leo, seeing that it is the most attractive sign of all? and that is the reason those that have it ascending in their genesis are such greedy eaters.) If you cannot stay till the Moon be in one of them, let one of them ascend when you administer the medicine.

The digestive virtue is hot and moist, and is the principal of them all ; the others, like handmaidens, attending it.

The attractive virtue draws that which it should digest, and serves continually to feed and supply it.

The retentive virtue retains the substance with it, till it be perfectly digested.

The expulsion virtue casteth out, expels what is superfluous by digestion. It is under the influence of Jupiter, and fortified by his herbs and plants. In fortifying it, let your Moon be in Gemini, Aquarius, or the first half of Libra; or if matters be come to that extremity that you cannot stay till that time, let one of them ascend. but both would be better, always provided that the Moon be notio
the ascendant. I cannot believe the Moon afflicts the ascendant so much as it is said to do, if she be well dignified, and in a sign she delights in.

The retentive virtue is in quality cold and dry ; cold, because the nature of cold is to compress, witness the ice; dry, because the nature of dryness is to keep and hold what is compressed. It is under the influence of Saturn, and that is the reason why usually Saturnine men are so covetous and tenacious. In fortifying it makes use of the herbs and plants of Saturn, and let the Moon be in Taurus or Virgo. Capricorn is not so gqed, says some authors, although I can give no reason for that conclusion. Let not Saturn or his ill aspect molest the ascendant.

The expulsive faculty is cold and moist ; cold, because that composes the superfluities; moist, because that makes the body slippery and fit for ejection, and disposes it to it. It is under the dominion of Luna, with whom you may join Venus, because she is of the amenature.

In whatsoever is before written of the nature of the planets, tale notice that fixed stars of the same nature work the same effect. In fortifying this (which ought to be done in all purgations), let the Moon be in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces, or let one of these siges ascend.
-The actions or operations of the animal virtues are-(i) sensitive, (2) motive.

The sensitive is-(1) external, (2) internal.
The external senses are-(1) seeing, (2) hearing, (3) tasting, (4) smelling, (5) feeling.

The internal senses are-(i) The Imagination, to apprehend a thing, (2) Judgment, to judge of it, (3) Memory, to remember it.

The seat of all these is in the brain. The vital spirits proceed from the heart, and cause in a man mirth, joy, hope, trust, humanity, mildness, courage, \&c., and their opposities, viz., sadness, fear, care, sorrow, despair, envy, hatred, stubbornness, revenge, \&c., by heat, natural or not natural.

The natural spirit nourishes the body throughout, (as the vital quickens it, and the animal gives it sense and motion). Its office is to alter and convert food into chyle, chyle into blood, blood into flesh, to form, engender, nourish, and increase the blood.

## Neptune.

## To Mr. John Story.

Dear Sir,-From the short time that has elapsed since this planet was discovered not much is yet known about its influence, elther in aatal, or any other branch of Astrology, but according to the rules of Ptolemy for judging of new phenomena, and from personal observation, its influence is evil and disappointing to persons born when it is in evil aspect to the $O, D$, or $\gamma$. Its effects are something like the combined influences of $h_{?}$ or H , obscure, strange, and eventful, so that wherever a nativity is of a discordant nature, that is, the O, D, by evil aspects of the other planets, Neptune, joining in with the discordant elements, its influence will intensify the evil effects and make the work more disalstrous.

When this planet is well located and in good aspect to the $\odot, D$, $\forall$, the ascendant or its ruler, so as to have a controling influence over the mind, it will constitute a character close, reserved, careful, crafty, ingenious and inventive, studious and clever in mechanical arts, chemistry, \&c., a person silent, not of many words, greedy after money and property, selfish and indifferent towards others, of a gloomy, lowering aspect, private and anti-social, careless about dress, personal appearance, forms and fashions, curious, odd and retiring in manners, therefore not much adapted for social life and company. This planet appears to have a continuous influence over the minds of spiritualists, mediums, prophets, seers, magicians, clarvoyants, enthusiasts, and persons who believe in inspiration, oracles, and futurity. In certain classes it induces to a faith in dreams, spirits and ghosts, tales of wonder and enchantment, witching, charming, necromacy, and fortune-telling in various ways, as card shuffling, palmistry, geomancy, moles, and other kinds of superstitious craft and artful practices to numerous to name.

When this planet is badly located at birth, that is in evil aspect to the $\odot, D$ or $\gamma$, especially when the nativity is otherwise discordant, it will tend to give or predispose to a morbid condition of the mind, latent wickedness, and a want of moral sentiment. Such persons in the lower ranks of life will be likely to drift into low, immoral habits and practices of various kinds which will cause a loss of reputation, deprive the native of his liberty, or run him into prison and exile, as the mind will naturally be very secretive, daring, aud resolute when fully engaged in any enterprise. Although rather procrastinating, cautious, and timid at times, he will have good courage and be a little reckless when prompted and pressed by circumstances, therefore liable to get on the wroag line of pursuit.

Diseases indicated by Neptune are bowel, liver, and spleen diseases, as also bilious and gastric complaints, and affections in the bladder and urinal organs, as gravel, stone, colic, inflammation and obstruction in the bowels and bladder, hypochondria, \&c. To females it denotes barrenness, cancers in the womb, hysterical complaints, abortion, difficult confinements, and other diseases common to such organised parts of the body in both sexes. In bad cases sudden and violent death by fire, fire-arms, explosives, machinery, assassination and murder, accidents in games and sports, \&c, \&c.

The influence of this planet, like $\quad \mathrm{H}$, is evil and unfortunate. Some idea may be formed of its effects by the condition of Ireland for the last fourteen years. Neptune entered the ruling sign of Ireland in 1875, and ever since the Irish people, or a great portion thereof, have been in a state of turmoil and revolution. At the time of the Phoenix Park murders, this planet was exactly in $\delta$ with the $\odot, h$, and $\gamma$, in the sign $\gamma$, all four planets setting at Dublin, May 6th, 1882, at $7-17$ p.m., the exact time of the murder, which was a remarkable confirmation of planetary influences. Neptune was discovered on September 23rd, 1846, at which time it was located in 25 degrees of $\approx \mu$, exactly in $\delta$ with the planet $h$, which prenoted the Crimean War in 1854 .

Past events since 1846 clearly appear to demonstrate the nature of the said planet, viz.,-Home Rule bubble, the discovery and development of new chemical elements of destruction, infernal machines, dynamite, new preparation of chemical poisons, medicines, \&c. ; also the great changes in the habits and manners of the people. Then, again, Neptune left the ruling sign of Ireland in March, 1889, and entered into the ruling sign of London, indicating those dreadful murders and mutilation of the victims of the undiscovered "Jack the Ripper." This is another confirmation of my judgment on the nature of this celestial messenger. What other cvents will follow during its transit through London ascendant, the Wheel of Time can only unfold. The last time it went through Gemini it denoted the South Sea Bubble.

The houses of the planets were originally formulated by the Chaldeans, Babylonians, or Egyptians, but on what principles they were deduced is a mystery to the present generation; nevertheless there appears to be some truth in the allotment of planetary houses. According to Ptolemy's theory ${ }^{m}$ should be Neptune's house, but $m$ or $\gamma$ might answer well, as they are both of an obscure and mystical nature, but it will require more experience, observation, and practice to settle the matter.

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Yours truly,


PROF; J. A.


[^0]:    The Ruling of the Mierocosm, by John Story. Letter to the Editor on Neptune.

[^1]:    *For the explanation of these Terms, see Chap. II, for full and concise definitions, together with the foregoing Table.

[^2]:    - I have found the Sun, Moon, and Ascendant to be chief significators in the prorogatory prerogatives, only I place them as above, for the easy reference of those who consider that the other significators havz effect.

[^3]:    -Old Authors say, Oriental from 75 degrees from conjunction to within 19 degrees of opposition to Sun; Occidental the other portion. also from the sth to 10th eastward is Oriental, and Occidental from 10 to 4th westward.

[^4]:    For Example.-Suppose I wish to know the Oblique Ascension of Saturn in $28^{\prime} 30^{\prime}$ of Gemini, I look for 28 degrees, I find .........

    For 29 degrees $53 \quad 7$
    The difference is 14 for the 1 degree or 60 minutes, then 30 minutes give the half of $1^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$, namely, 32 minutes, which I add to $53^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$, and the Oblique Ascension of $28^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ of Gemini in the latitude of Sheffield is $52^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$.

    To find the Oblique Descension for $28^{\circ}$ II $30^{\prime}$, look in the Tables of Right Ascension and find the difference between its Oblique Asc, and this Kight Asc, which difference will be its Ascensional Difference, which from $\gamma$ to $\approx$ must be added and subtracted from $\approx$ to $\wp$.

[^5]:    Example.-Suppose a planet to be found in 10 degrees of Aries, and to have 2 degrees North latitude: enter this Table of R.A. with 10 degrees of Aries, in the left-hand column; and in the angle of meeting, under 2 degrees of North latitude will be found $8^{\circ} \mathrm{S4}^{\prime}$ for the Right Asceasion thereof.

