Horary Astrology

BY

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Second Edition

Showing how to Obtain an Answer to Any Question of which the mind is earnestly desirous of a True Solution, by means of a Horary Figure cast for the moment of the Enquiry

To which is added an Appendix on the Nature of the Houses, The Centiloquies of Bethem and Ptolemy, and a very

COMPREHENSIVE GLOSSARY

OF

ASTROLOGICAL TERMS

used both in Horary and Natal Astrology; together with a TABLE OF THE PLANETS' ESSENTIAL DIGNITIES

Written in simple language
FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

LONDON

L. N. Fowler & Co., 7, Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH I have devoted the major portion of my energies to the study of Natal Astrology, the fact connot be ignored that Horary Astrology also has its place in our studies. In fact, I feel that the series of Astrological Manuals now before the public would be incomplete if it did not include one dealing with this branch of the subject, and as I was powerfully impressed to commence the present work in the hour of Jupiter, at a time when this planet was in its exaltation and favourably aspected, I anticipate for it a very appreciative reception.

It should be stated here that a study of Horary Astrology forms the first step towards what is a far more important consideration, namely what is termed by astrologers the "election" of a suitable time for the commencement of any undertaking in which success is especially desired. For there is undoubtedly a time and a season for all things, and those who cannot by intuition divine this right time for themselves will find both Horary Astrology and its sister study, Elections, of immense value to them.

In this Second Edition, so soon called for, it has not been deemed needful to make any alterations, though one or two additions have been made.

ALAN LEO.

INTRODUCTION.

It requires very little skill to become a successful Horary Astrologer, and it will very often happen that those who would shrink from the more abstruse study of Natal Astrology may become experts in divination by the aid of horary figures. If care is taken never to set a figure for frivolous questions, or to use Horary Astrology for any but legitimate subjects, great help and assistance may be obtained by its study.

It should always be borne in mind that judgment should favour the exercise of the will and reason and that incessant reliance upon horary figures is to be deprecated as weakening to the intelligence and

paralysing to the will.

The rules concerning this branch of Astrology are, in reality, very simple, but what is always most essential is sound judgment as to their application. If the exact moment is noted when a clear question is asked, or when the mind of the enquirer is thoroughly bent on ascertaining knowledge, the figure taken for that moment should offer a solution to the enquiry. But the enquirer must be quite certain that he has a serious matter in hand, or his labour will be expended in vain. For there is undoubtedly a time for all things, and a frivolous question does not admit of a serious reply.

HORARY ASTROLOGY (Latin; hora, the hour) as the term implies, depends upon the hourly movement of the planets.

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HORARY ASTROLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

CASTING THE FIGURE.

HAVING earnestly resolved the question for which a true answer is sought, a map of the heavens must be erected for the exact moment when the question first took complete form and shape. The method of casting a figure is briefly as follows:

We will suppose we require to cast a figure for August 8th,

1902, 9.30 a.m., at London.

An Ephemeris* for this year is procured, and the Sideral Time at Noon is found for the day in question, which we have supposed to be August 8th, 1902. In the given instance this Sidereal Time is 9h. 4m. 14s.;

^{*} An Ephemeris for any year can be obtained from the publishers of this book.

and as 9.30 a.m. is 2h. 30m. before noon we deduct this amount thus:

	n.	m.	5.
Sidereal Time at Noon, 8/8/'02 Time before Noon	9	4	14
Sidereal Time at 9.30 a.m., 8/8/'02	0	34	14*

We then turn to the "Table of Houses" for London, which will be found on p. 26 of the Ephemeris, and in the column headed Sidereal Time we look for the nearest amount to the above, which we find to be 6h. 34m. 51s.

The figures 10, 11, 12, 2, 3, at the head of the adjacent columns indicate respectively the degrees upon the cusps of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 2nd and 3rd houses of the figure, while the column marked "Ascen." indicates that the degrees and minutes therein shown are upon the cusp of the Ascendant or First House, at all places in the latitude of London, when the sidereal time at such place is 6 hours 34 minutes and 51 seconds.

Hence we draw a circular map of the twelve houses in the ordinary way, and upon the cusps of the houses we place the signs and degrees as here shown.

^{*} If absolute precision is required we must further deduct 25s. for the difference between mean solar time and sidereal time 2h. 30m. os. of the former being equivalent to 2h. 30m. 25s. of the latter, since the ordinary day of 24 hours is greater than the sidereal day by about 4 minutes, the difference amounting to ten seconds per hour of clock time, which must consequently be added (or subtracted as the case may be) after the former calculation has been made. But such precision is not as a rule necessary, and this "correction from mean to sidereal time," as it is termed, may usually be omitted with perfect safety.

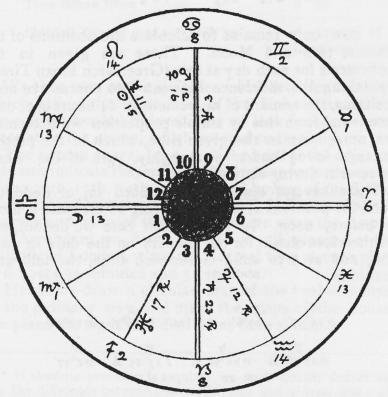
It will be seen that opposite houses have the same degrees of opposite signs.

It now only remains to calculate the positions of the planets, Sun and Moon. These are given in the Ephemeris for each day at noon (Greenwich Mean Time). By taking the difference between two successive noon positions, the amount of movement in 24 hours is at once seen; and from this by simple proportion we determine the movement in the given time, which in the present instance is $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or roughly, $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the whole movement during the 24 hours.

These several amounts are added to, or deducted from, the positions at noon according as the time is after, or before, noon. In the present case we deduct, and we therefore obtain for our planets on the date in question, and at 9.30 a.m., Greenwich time, the following positions:

It will be seen that some of the planets have the symbol R after their positions. This indicates that they are (apparently) moving backwards in the Zodiac, which indeed can be seen from the fact that their position on August 8th at noon is less, and not greater, than their position at the noon preceding.

The planets are therefore inserted in their proper positions in the map, care being taken to write them in the proper houses and against the proper cusps as shown in the accompanying diagram, in which for simplicity only the nearest degree in each case is shown, the minutes being omitted.



A few minutes' careful thought given to this diagram will teach the beginner a great deal, and will be found to be time well spent. He will learn, for instance, now to put in the planets properly, against each house cusp, beginning at the 10th house and continuing down-

wards, first on the left hand side of the map and then on the right, those in "intercepted" signs, if any, being written up against the *rim* of the wheel in order to avoid confusion.

The foregoing is, in a nutshell, the method of "casting a map" for any time or place; it being remembered, in all cases, to keep to the following

GOLDEN RULE.

In every case, the Houses of the figure are to be calculated for true Local Mean Time; but the Planets' Places are to be calculated for Greenwich Mean Time.

and, in addition, to use a "Table of Houses" for the proper latitude of the town or city for which the map is to be calculated.

There are sundry further details which the beginner will need to become familiar with, and for these the reader is referred to Manuals II. and IV. of this Series, since we cannot here afford space to go into these elementary matters more fully.

Nevertheless, the above instructions will enable any intelligent person of moderate education to calculate a map of the heavens for, say, London, Liverpool, or New York, without reference to any other book than the Ephemeris, which is in all cases absolutely indispensable.

It is, of course, presumed that the reader is familiar with the ordinary circular "horoscope" map; that he is aware that there are twelve "houses," six above and six below the horizon; and that he knows their order, namely, that they are counted downwards from the left

^{*} What is a Horoscope and How is it Cast? and The Horoscope n Detail. The beginner is strongly recommended to read at least the first of these, if he has not already done so, before proceeding further. (See advertisement at end of book.)

hand side (which represents the Eastern horizon), in the manner indicated by the numbers in the diagram.

He will hardly need to be reminded, too, that the circle comprises three hundred and sixty degrees (360°) and therefore each "sign" thirty degrees, that each degree (°) contains sixty minutes (60') and each minute sixty seconds (60").

[A Glossary of terms used in Astrology is given at the end of the book.]

CHAPTER II.

THE SIGNIFICATION OF THE TWELVE HOUSES.

The First House,* or the Ascendant, represents the person asking the question, to be known in future as the "Querent." It does not matter who asks the question, whether it be the person who is erecting the map for himself, or whether it be erected for him by another, the First House always represents, or symbolises, the Querent. The sign ascending, and its lord or ruler, in addition to any planets placed therein, must all be studied in connection with any matters relating to this house. In a secondary sense also Saturn and Mars should be considered.

The Second House is concerned with all matters of money, possessions, earnings and movable property. Its nature is determined by the sign upon the cusp and its lord or ruler. In a secondary sense Jupiter and Venus also should be considered.

The Third House concerns relatives, kindred, travel, papers, correspondence, etc. Its nature is determined by the sign upon the cusp, its lord, and in a secondary sense, the Sun and Moon.

The Fourth House is concerned with the home and domestic affairs, mines, land, and property or estate, things lost, the end of life, and the final upshot of the question asked or undertaking proposed. Its nature is determined by the sign on the cusp, its lord, and in a secondary sense the Moon and Uranus.

^{*} It is assumed that the reader is familiar with the ordinary terms used in Astrology; if not he should read *The Rationale of Astrology* (15.), in which a clear outline of the subject is given. Fuller descriptions of the houses are given in Appendix I

The Fifth House concerns love affairs, courtships, children, schools, all places of pleasure and speculation. The sign on the cusp, its lord, and in a secondary sense Venus and the Sun show the nature of this house.

The Sixth House concerns phenomenal magic, sickness servants, inferiors, and labour. Its nature, strength or weakness is shown by the sign on the cusp, its lord, and

in a general sense Mercury.

The Seventh House concerns marriage, partnerships, engagements, unions, and appointments. It is governed by the sign on the cusp, its lord, and in a secondary sense the Moon and Venus.

The Eighth House concerns deaths, legacies, wills, and the goods or possessions of partners or immediate associates. It is governed by the sign on the cusp, its lord, and in a secondary sense Saturn and Mars.

The Ninth House concerns long journeys, voyages, the publication of books, foreign affairs, legal matters, religious questions, and science. It is governed by the sign on the cusp, its lord, and in a secondary sense Jupiter.

The Tenth House concerns profession, honour ruling powers, rank, those in authority, business affairs, official and social standing. It is governed by the sign on the cusp, its lord, and in a secondary sense Saturn and Mars.

The Eleventh House concerns friends, acquaintances, hopes and wishes, the deliberations of rulers, governing bodies, associations and public companies. governed by the sign on the cusp, its lord, and in a secondary sense the Sun and Saturn.

Twelfth House concerns secrets, romances. intrigues, imprisonments and confinements, misfortunes and unseen troubles. It is governed by the sign on the cusp, its lord, and in a more general sense, Venus and

Jupiter.

CHAPTER III.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE "Significator" is the planet which is held to signify the person enquiring, or the person or thing enquired about, as the case may be. As a general rule, it is the planet ruling the sign on the cusp of the house denoting the querent, or the person or thing enquired after, etc.: but judgment must be used in this matter to consider the relative strength of a planet ruling a house, as against another planet, in the said house, and it is just in these matters that the real art of judging horary questions consists.

The following descriptions will denote either the querent or the person enquired about, according as it is the significator of either. The disposition of the person is not favourable if the planet is afflicted, while it may be considered a good one if the describing planet is well aspected. The order followed is:—b 4 3 0 9 8 D.

Saturn in the Twelve Signs.

h in T. Spare body, dark hair, keen seatures. Self-assertive, boastful, not well disposed.

h in 8. Heavy build, dark and grave. Rough in manner and very obstinate.

h in п. Rather tall, generally dark piercing eyes. Ingenious, argumentative; not fortunate.

h in so. Below medium height, dark hair and pale face. Jealous, untrustworthy, envious and very peevish.

by in \mathfrak{A} . Big stature, austere appearence, keen eyes. Just, true, generous; good organising ability; very firm.

b in m. Tall, dark hair, small keen eyes. Despondent, studious, reserved and not very open; not fortunate.

h in . Good build, large nose and high forehead. Keen at comparison; honest, but very self-conscious.

h in m. Small, thick-set, very dark. Secretive, curious, self-assertive and rash.

by in 1. Large build, good complexion. Honest, impulsive, but forgiving and kind.

h in 19. Thin, very dark, with small eyes and long

face. Covetous, sedate, discontented. by in Well formed body, large head, brown hair.

Well disposed, frank and often very skilful.

by in \Re . Medium height, pale, full and rather fishy eyed. Talkative, fickle, slow to forgive but sympathetic, and easily impressed (mediumistic).

Jupiter in the Twelve Signs.

4 in γ. Middle stature, high nose, oval face. Generous, polite, pliable, and well disposed.

24 in 8. Short, stout, dark hair, generally curling.

Intuitive, fond of pleasure, sociable and humane.

ціп п. Above average height, full eyes, brown hair. Liable to grave temptations, unfortunate.

24 in 25. Middle stature, pale oval face, dark hair. Sociable, generally changeable and sometimes fussy.

4 in A. Strong, well made and tall body, fair complexion, light hair, full eyes and striking features. Moral, ambitious, generous and noble minded.

24 in mg. Well built, strong body, dark hair, ruddy complexion. Consequential, acquisitive and fully alive to self-interests.

4 in ... Handsome form, good carriage. Clear skin, and light brown hair. Even temper, respectable and pure minded.

4 in m. Stout, medium height, dark hair, full face.

Aggressive, determined, and not to be trusted.

24 in 1. Tall, oval face, chestnut hair, full habit.

Just, upright, courteous, and skilful.

24 in 19. Small stature, pale complexion, dark hair. Diplomatic but discontented, and unfortunate.

24 in Middle height, brown hair, plump. Good

tempered, thrifty, persevering and expressive.

4 in X. Full habit of body, between colours. Quiet, sociable, easy to understand and get on with; very pliable.

Mars in the Twelve Signs.

8 in Υ. Well set; curling hair, ruddy complexion. Bold, fearless, austere and contentious.

3 in 8. Middle stature, dark, strong face. Specu-

lative, determined, self-assertive.

ð in п. Tall, dark, strong bodied. Restless, keen witted, clever, highly mental.

& in Short, dark, swarthy. Peevish, unfortunate,

changeable and discontented.

ð in St. Above the average height; fair; oval face, large eyes. Aspiring, passionate, fearless, confident.

large eyes. Aspiring, passionate, fearless, confident.

3 in mg. Middle stature, dark hair and complexion.

Conceited, hasty, argumentative, and unforgiving.

đ in ... Well made, fair, pleasing appearance.

Consequential, plausible, refined.

Jin m. Middle stature, plump, dark curling hair. Strong character, fond of romance, diplomatic and sensuous.

3 in 1. Tall, well made, sanguine; oval face.

Cheerful, passionate, hasty; fond of appreciation: honest and independent.

d in by. Short, thin, dark and sallow. Shrewd far-

seeing, ambitious, persistent; fortunate.

ð in m. Good form, fair, fine skin. Assertive,

refined and fond of learning.

J in X Short; dark or swarthy complexion. Deceptive, shifty, easily impressed; unreliable.

The Sun in the Twelve Signs.

O in Υ. Good stature, fair hair or complexion, high arched nose, a strong and well made person. Independent, proud and enterprising; generally for tunate.

o in 8. Short in build, dark hair or complexion, prominent nose, usually well marked features, strong

willed, very confident and apt to be stubborn.

O in II. Good form, inclined to be tall, brown hair and good complexion. Impressionable, of good manners but indecisive.

o in 5. Small stature, pale of face, dull brown hair. Changeable, lacking in self-reliance, and easily impressed.

o in \mathfrak{A} . Strong form, light brown hair, ruddy complexion. Proud, noble, just and generous.

o in my. Full stature, dark hair, bright face. Agree-

able, alert and ingenious.

⊙ in △. Tall and slender, large eyes, oval face, fair complexion. Courteous and refined, but not ambitious; generally fortunate.

o in m. Thick-set; strongly marked features, small dark eyes, brown hair, dark or swarthy complexion.

Determined, assertive, and hard to move.

o in 1. Tall and well-proportioned, with oval face,

fair complexion, and light brown hair. Independent,

amputous, sympathetic and philosophical.

n w. Indifferent form, usually thin or raw-boned, pale complexion, black or dark brown hair. Reserved, tactful and cautious, very persistent in the face of opposition.

• m .co. Medium stature, rather broad but long face, light brown hair, clear complexion. Difficult to understand, peculiar temperament, flexible but firm;

not always reliable.

6 in #. Short, usually plump or fleshy, round full face, between colours. Uncertain temperament, usually over anxious and prone to worry about small matters, but nevertheless kind, hospitable and longsuffering.

Venus in the Twelve Signs.

Tall slender, fair (if setting, shorter and

lack) limpulsive, assertive, and quick witted.

Good form, nice featured, brown hair, and dark eyes. Kind, well disposed, magnetic; if a woman, graceful.

- 2 in n. Tall, slender, clear skin, rich hair, hazel eyes. Affectionate, cheerful and honourable; somewhat fickle.
- ? in . Short, pale, small eyes. Fickle, impressionable, and shy.
- In a Good form, clear skin, round face, good eyes. Passionate, generous, sociable and high minded.
- ? in my. Tall, oval face, dark hair, keen eyes. Clever, impressive, but rarely fortunate.
- ? in ... Tall, well made, good looking, fine deportment. Well disposed, agreeable, artistic, and happy.
- ? in M. Short, plump, dark, hair sometimes black. Contentious, envious, and very subtle.

? in 1. Tall, fair, oval face, brown hair. High spirited, kind, fond of pleasure.

? in vg. Short, pale-faced, dark. Unfortunate,

changeable; keen senses.

? in Well formed, clear complexion, fair.

Quiet, affable, humane, intuitive.

? in \mathcal{H} . Middle stature, round face, good complexion, pleasing features. Hospitable, kind hearted, and generally fortunate.

Mercury in the Twelve Signs.

ğ in Υ. Spare, oval face, light hair. Sharp, self-protective, tricky.

\$ in 3. Medium, corpulent, dark. Stubborn, in-

dolent, easily coaxed.

ў in п. Tall, well formed, keen-eyed. Ingenious,

well spoken, plausible.

y in 5. Small, dark, sharp featured. Unreliable, and untrustworthy; self-opinionated.

y in \mathfrak{A} . Good form, round face, high nose, usually brown eyes. Proud, masterful, ambitious, hasty.

v in my. Tall, slender, bright eyes, firm face.

Clever, quick witted, with good business ability.

y in . Tall, good form, sanguine. Prudent, well

behaved, reliable.

y in m. Short, broad shoulders, very dark. Shrewd, well informed, careful of self-interests, given to stinging speeches.

y in 1. Tall, fair, oval face, large nose. Hasty,

well-disposed, independent.

\$ in 13. Short, dark, not prepossessing. Suspicious,

peevish, uncertain.

y in Medium size, fair, brown hair, bright look. Ingenious, kind, good abilities, pleasing.

ÿ in ★. Indifferent stature, pale, fair hair. Changeable, receptive, talkative, rather conceited.

The Moon in the Twelve Signs.

Din Y. Short, well-set, full body, brown hair, florid complexion. Rash, impulsive, changeable, aspiring.

Din 8. Short, dark, neat in form, inclining to be fleshy; pleasing manner. Stubborn, resentful, jealous; given to brooding over slights.

D in II. Tall, slight, sanguine, with an apprenhensive or questioning look. Ingenious, tactful, witty; but somewhat unreliable.

Din 5. Middle stature, small round pale face. Changeable, harmless, impressionable and sympathetic.

Din A. Above average build, strong, sanguine, full eyes. Ambitious, anxious to rule, independent, and determined; enthusiastic in pursuit of own projects.

) in my. Only moderately tall; somewhat dark; oval face with sharp features, high brow. Reserved, apprehensive, diplomatic; careful of own interests.

Din . Tall, of good form, and good looking, with clear skin and full eyes. Cheerful, fond of pleasure, well behaved, courteous.

Din m. Thick-set, uneven form, skin dark or indifferent in colour and texture. Deceitful, cunning, secretive, revengeful.

Din 1. Tall, handsome, fresh complexion, light brown hair. Romantic and somewhat passionate, generous, frank, hasty, but usually fortunate.

D in 19. Small, thin and pale, with dark hair. Insincere, selfish and unreliable; very diplomatic.

Din Medium stature, clear skin, bright eyes. Amiable, thoughtful, and clever.

p in \Re . Small, indifferent form, inclining to plumpness. Sympathetic, but unfortunate, anxious and peevish; easily led.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Neptune and Uranus.—The sign-rulership of the "mystery planets," Neptune and Uranus, not having been definitely settled, it has been deemed unwise to include any precise statement regarding their influence in the signs, more especially as the former remains fourteen and the latter seven years in one sign. The student's own experience will be his best guide, but in a general sense both planets may be said to rule generalities rather than particulars, nations rather than persons, and principles rather than methods. Sharp practice may be feared when H afflicts a significator, and illicit transactions when the affliction proceeds from W. Good aspects of W, promise help from the lower classes of H, from the higher ranks of society. See footnote on D. 45.

Saturn—Contracts and condenses the form but often gives large bones. All Saturnine persons are inclined towards a dark, raw-boned appearance and considerable

gravity of manner.

Jupiter.—Gives bulk and increases size. All jupiterians are inclined to be fair and some of the men have full beards (Sagittarians, however, almost invariably shave the chin); women have abundant hair, and both have a good carriage.

Mars.—Gives a good muscular system and makes the body wiry and robust. The hair is often sandy, red, or

reddish, and the complexion ruddy or very fresh.

Fenus.—Gives a plump well-formed body, hair light and complexion fair, eyes large and round, often blue.

Mercury.—Gives the nervous and lean temperament; the body is often thin, nose sharp, eyes and ears small, hair brown (light or dark)

The Sun.—Gives dignity to the form; it tends to

GENERALISE.

The Moon.—Gives an indifferent form, usually short and fleshy; it tends to Specialise.

The aspects of Saturn darken, while those of Jupiter lighten the hair and complexion.

Great care as well as good judgment is necessary where really accurate descriptions are required.

[A much fuller description of the personal appearance conferred by the various signs, and also the modifications due to the various subdivisions (decanates and 'faces'), will be found in Chapter XIV. of the Author's "PRACTICAL ASTROLOGY," Third Edition (5s. 6d.), a book which is recommended to all who wish to gain an insight into the higher side of Natal Astrology.]

CHAPTER IV.

THE SIGNIFICATOR.

THE Significator as before stated is that planet signifying the person, subject, object or event. It is the lord, lady or ruler, either of the sign on the ascendant or that on the cusp of the house under consideration, as the case may be.

Jupiter and Venus are always favourable significators. Saturn and Mars are generally unfavourable, unless well placed and aspected. Mercury is indifferent, and the Sun and Moon quite general, taking their colourings, as it were, from the signs occupied and the aspects received.

The following is a general indication of each Significator when aspected:

SATURN WHEN WELL ASPECTED.

h well aspected by 4. Describes persons of religious tendencies, and denotes gain through the produce of the land.

by well aspected by J. Denotes the Saturnine person to be more open, and inclined to be more expressive than would otherwise be the case.

h well aspected by . While adding to the austerity, improves the disposition of h.

h well aspected by 2. Does not improve h as significator, but somewhat overcomes its reserve and restraint.

h well aspected by \(\delta\). Makes the person signified by more ingenious, and well able to hide his intentions.

by well aspected by D. Makes the person jealous, changeable, and not to be thoroughly trusted.

SATURN WHEN AFFLICTED.

h afflicted by 4. Denotes legal troubles or religious difficulties.

h afflicted by δ . Adds cruelty and misfortune to the person described by h; it also denotes a critical state

of things, and a dangerous end.

h afflicted by ①. Denotes a very unfavourable state of affairs, which does not promise a satisfactory ending; there will be much ill-nature and many disagreeable circumstances.

h afflicted by Q. Denotes a looseness of morals, some grievous disappointment or many losses in the affair under consideration.

h afflicted by &. Denotes dishonesty, some very under-hand dealing, and a great deal of treachery; much deception is to be feared.

h afflicted by D. Denotes a very unsettled condition, some disgrace and the possibility of all hopes being

frustrated.

JUPITER WHEN WELL ASPECTED.

4 well aspected by h. Adds to the gravity of 4, and denotes gain through land, legacies and prosperity.

4 well aspected by J. Shows adventure, enterprise,

and good qualities of the martial order.

24 well aspected by \odot . Shows good fortune, a noble disposition, and no harm of evil.

4 well aspected by ?. Shows wealth, beauty and

many blessings, with much good fortune.

24 well aspected by §. Shows good wit, sound judgment, flexible mind; generally fortunate.

4 well aspected by D. Popularity, gain through families and the public.

JUPITER WHEN AFFLICTED.

4 afflicted by h. Denotes much misfortune, danger

of poverty and sadness or grief.

4 afflicted by 3. Is very unfavourable; it denotes ingratitude and waste, danger of deaths by fever and much excitement.

24 afflicted by ⊙. Pride; and little hope of improvement, as the significator is shown to be standing in his own light.

4 afflicted by 9. Extravagance, intemperance and

improvidence.

4 afflicted by &. Law suits, disagreements, errors in

judgment and delays in settlements.

4 afflicted by D. Waste of time, frivolous contentions, and unpopularity.

MARS WHEN WELL ASPECTED.

3 well aspected by b. Improves Mars as a significator, giving caution and perseverance.

3 well aspected by 4. Increases the generosity, am-

bition and energy of Mars.

& well aspected by . Improves the disposition and

favours patronage.

3 well aspected by 2. Harmonious disposition and suave manners; agrees well with partner. A good position.

3 well aspected by &. Gives strength to the wit with all the activity of Mars, and adds to the confidence of Mars as significator.

d well aspected by D. Gives increased love of changes, and inclines to instability and restlessness.

MARS WHEN AFFLICTED.

3 afflicted by 1/2. Denotes evil tendencies, violence and tragic endings.

3 afflicted by 4. Pride, hatred, perverseness and

religious folly.

afflicted by . Waste of energy, excess of force,

violence, and danger of accident.

3 afflicted by ?. Loose morals, impulsive desires, waste and foolhardiness.

& afflicted by §. Danger of sharp practice; tendencies to deceive and rob.

3 afflicted by D. Shiftiness, prodigality: the person is one not to be fully trusted.

THE SUN WHEN WELL ASPECTED.

o well aspected by h. Steadfast and reliable; good for all undertakings where slow and steady growth or a stable foundation is required.

o well aspected by 4. One of the best possible aspects for general success. Liberal, yet of good judgment,

and enterprising; best in fiery or airy signs.

o well aspected by 3. Favourable for all martial matters. Great energy, courage and resolution to surmount difficulties.

 \odot well aspected by \circ . The semi-sextile is the only possible good aspect; it is mildly beneficent, and indicates the favourable co-operation of women.

well aspected by

 No aspect between these two
is possible. The conjunction is more favourable for the

Sun than for Mercury. It denotes willing help from

young people and ingenious persons.

• well aspected by D. Very favourable for success. Co-operation of the public and women. In a general sense this aspect is always favourable.

THE SUN WHEN AFFLICTED.

O afflicted by h. Dangerous tendencies; many obstacles and difficulties; there is too much confidence, and assertions are not warranted.

o afflicted by 4. Waste, extravagance and improvi-

dence.

o afflicted by J. A person not to be trusted; in

danger of lawlessness or violent actions.

⊙ afflicted by ?. The only possible aspect is the semi-square, which is more unfavourable to ? than ⊙; it denotes trouble and loss through the misdirected efforts of a worthy female.

⊙ afflicted by \(\negarsigma\). The \(\negarsigma\) is the only aspect possible between \(\oint)\) and \(\negarsigma\), and is rather favourable than other-

wise.

⊙ afflicted by D. Opposed by the public, and no friend to women. This influence greatly weakens ⊙ as significator.

VENUS WHEN WELL ASPECTED.

Q well aspected by h. Gives modesty, retirement and the favour of elders.

9 well aspected by 4. Gives virtue, affability, sin-

cerity and fortune.

Q well aspected by J. Improves the appearance given to Q as significator, but inclines to rashness and indiscretion in favourable circumstances.

Q well aspected by \odot . The only aspect which can be formed is the semi-sextile, the influence of which is slight unless very close. It is good.

Q well aspected by &. Artistic disposition, with an inclination to literature; fond of dancing, and a good

talker.

? afflicted by O.

? afflicted by &.

9 well aspected by D. Denotes gain through public affairs, families and common interests.

VENUS WHEN AFFLICTED.

of afflicted b, h. Artfulness, misrepresentation, and misfortune.

? afflicted by 4. Legal trouble, lack of virtue; given to imprudence.

? afflicted by &. Shame, dishonour, liability to disgrace.

The semisquare is the only adverse aspect possible between these bodies; $2 \ge 3$ shows a low moral nature; $2 \le 3$ indicates poor abilities and trouble caused by young people.

afflicted by D. Trouble from and through females; questionable conduct.

MERCURY WHEN WELL ASPECTED.

y well aspected by h. Increases caution and prudence, and denotes studious tendencies.

y well aspected by 4. Denotes reason, good judgment, and fortunate tendencies.

& well aspected by &. Denotes courage, wit, skill and ingenuity.

& well aspected by . The only complete aspect that can be formed is the d, termed combust: see Glossary.

& well aspected by ?. Denotes refinement, artistic

tastes and a cheerful temperament.

& well aspected by D. Shows an ingenious, clever and shrewd person. It gives reserve or prudence and judicious caution.

MERCURY WHEN AFFLICTED.

¥ afflicted by 1/2. Cunning, slander, legal trouble, and much strife difficult to avoid.

\$ afflicted by 4. Religious troubles; poor judgment:

many contentions.

g afflicted by J. Person signified not to be trusted, one who is not sincere, untruthful, etc.

THE MOON WHEN WELL ASPECTED.

D well aspected by 1/2. Cautious, prudent, steady and acquisitive; favourable for building and land matters.

D well aspected by 4. Public favour, generous deal

ings, fruitfulness and progress.

D well aspected by J. Favourable for dispatch and rapid turnover, or S.P.Q.R. business. Enterprise and go-ahead methods. As significator, a smart active person.

D well aspected by \odot . An excellent all-round aspect. Favour of superiors. A trustworthy person, if D is dignified by sign and position; otherwise, one in high

favour with authorities.

b well aspected by Q. If a woman, well favoured; if a man, of pleasing manners. Profitable transactions.

D well aspected by &. Ready in resource, inventive and adroit. Favourable for postal or transport business.

THE MOON WHEN AFFLICTED.

D afflicted by h. Repining, cunning and secretive; deceitful. Many delays and obstacles; ill judgment.

Dafflicted by 4. Extravagance, and ill favour with

authorities; a boastful person.

passionate person, apt to get at loggerheads with others

without provocation.

pafflicted by \odot . Conflict with authorities. A very adverse testimony, though $D \otimes \odot$ is not so bad as the square. It strengthens the influence of the Moon for evil.

Dafflicted by Q. Prodigality and undue expenditure over pleasure or ornamentation. Unprofitable under-

takings. A voluptuous person.

p afflicted by §. Poor abilities, and somewhat muddle-headed; inaccurate in statement and clumsy in manipulation. Unfavourable for postal transmission, parcel delivery, etc.; mistake and delay to be feared.

Great care must be exercised to take the true

significator.

The above are but general indications. Judgment will fill in the details, and this judgment will be developed by experience alone.

CHAPTER V.

Questions and Answers arranged According to the Twelve Houses.

THE following series of rough-and-ready rules show as briefly as possible the lines upon which to base judgments. In all cases observe the condition of the houses ruling the question, the querent, and the quesited; note carefully the lord or ruler of each house concerned, its aspects to the planets concerned, and also the nature of any planets which may be posited in those houses.

In this connection these are general rules:

t. To expedite a matter the ruler must be free from affliction, well placed (that is, strong by sign or position, or both), not retrograde, nor impedited by having its influence cut off through first meeting adverse aspects.

2. A matter is delayed if h or H afflicts, or if the ruler of the affair is retrograde and in a weak position.

Note carefully the lords of all the houses in question; if free from affliction desires are gratified, if afflicted they are hindered or frustrated.

The following general considerations should also be borne in mind. The Signs are, relatively speaking, fundamental and their influence endures; the Houses, on the other hand, are ephemeral and their influence is transitory. Similarly also with regard to the planets; the superior planets, 3, 4 and b, have a more enduring influence than that of the inferiors, 2 and 8.

Consequently, if a planet is strong by sign but weak by house, judge that the matter will progress but slowly at first yet will at last be established; and the contrary if weak by sign but strong by house. Again, if the lord of the matter in question be a superior planet, give more attention to the signs than to the houses, more especially if the subject be a matter of enduring importance, such for instance as opening a business, entertaining a marriage proposal, etc. If on the other hand the matter is one of slight importance, such as a lost article, a matter of pleasure, etc., or signified by the inferior planets, then give the greater regard to the houses and account a strong position by house to overrule a weak position by sign. This recommendation should not be taken as a cast-iron rule, but should be adopted as a general working principle, subject to such modification as the student's own judgment may deem needful.

Planets strong by sign are said to be "essentially dignified," but if strong by house "accidentally"

dignified

I. SELF INTERESTS. I.

The following relate to the First House or Ascendant.

Shall I have a long life? Judge of the \odot as well as the 1st house, its ruler and the \mathfrak{p} . If a benefic ascends unafflicted, or the ruler of the 1st and the two luminaries are angular and free from affliction; Yes. If lord of 1st or \mathfrak{p} is weak or in the 8th; No.

Duration of life may be judged by the applications of the ruler of the 1st to afflictions with \odot or D. If the D is ruler of the 1st and in the 8th, and afflicted by the

lord of the 8th, then death is not far distant.

In what direction should I go for success? Go to those places shown by the positions of 2 and 24 or ruled by

the planet which is most dignified and the strongest in the figure. If for money follow lord of 2nd, 4 or 2. If for health follow lord of 1st, or the D. If for honour, fame, etc., lord of the 10th and the \odot .

Avoid places signified by malefics and do not leave present conditions if the lord of the required house is

not well placed and aspected.

When shall I obtain a better position? Judge lords of 10th and 1st; note time* when a good aspect is formed between them. If no aspect, take ② and lord of the 1st, note carefully ruler of 10th and all the 10th denotes; if no good influence, abandon the idea of change altogether for the time.

Shall I be able to borrow some money? Note & and ruler of 2nd; if R don't ask for it. Note ruler of house aspecting & or ruler of 2nd. If ruler of 11th is in good aspect to either, borrow from a friend. If it is

ruler of 3rd, from a relative; and so on.

Shall I become rich or poor? Note lords of 1st and 2nd, note also 4th house and its condition. If rulers of 1st and 2nd are well aspected, wealth will be gained according to strength of aspect. To know whence wealth will be derived, note house containing ruler of 2nd. If lords of 1st and 2nd are much afflicted guard against poverty.

For wealth, note mutual receptions of p and +t.

^{*} A table for judging time is given on p. 40.

[†] The place of the Part of Fortune, \bigoplus , is found by adding the position of the Moon, measured in signs, degrees and minutes, to that of the Ascendant similarly measured, and subtracting therefrom the position of the Sun. For example, in our first map on p. 4 the Moon is in Libra 13°, that is, 6 full signs and 13 degrees: this added to the ascendant, Libra 6°, gives us 12 signs and 19 degrees: and if from this we take the position of the Sun, Leo 15° or 4 signs and 15 degrees, we find the position of \bigoplus to be 8 signs and 4 degrees, or in other words \neq 4°.

Great wealth is denoted by lords of 1st and 2nd in conjunction or beholden by each other and by 14 there also. If malefics are in the 2nd, afflicted, judge poverty.

II. MONETARY AFFAIRS. II.

The following relate to the Second House.

Shall I win a prize in a lottery? Note \oplus , ruler of 1st, and D. If all are angular a prize ticket is held. If all are unafflicted, result is hopeful. If ruler of 1st or 2nd, en or n is afflicted, probability of a blank (but note also ruler of 5th).

Shall I recover money lent? Note 1st and n for querent and their aspects to lord of 2nd. The borrower's houses are the 7th and the 8th. If lord of 1st or n is in good aspect with lord of 8th, or if 4 is in 8th, or if lord of 8th

is in 2nd; Yes.

In all questions relating to finance, judge carefully the 2nd house, its contents, lord and his aspects; then blend these with the houses concerning any particular connection with the question, as for instance 5th for speculation or investment, 8th for money of partner, 12th for money of friends; 1st if related to querent, and so on.

Speaking generally 4 and 2 are concerned with monetary affairs.

III. KINDRED AND CHANGES, LETTERS, ETC. III.

The following relate to the Third House.

Shall I take the proposed journey? Take 1st as querent, 3rd as his journey, p as general indicator. If all three factors are free from affliction; Yes. If moving direct and in good aspect to each other; Yes. If ruler of 1st is in 3rd, journey will be undertaken under any circumstances. If ruler of 1st is B, stationary, or much

afflicted; No.

Will the journey be successful? If D and ruler of 1st aspect ruler of 3rd favourably; Yes. Benefic in 3rd; Yes. Malefic in 3rd; No. If ruler 1st B, stationary, or D afflicted; No. Note nature of affliction as to cause of misfortune.

Correspondence, letters, etc. The 3rd house denotes sender of letter. In all questions relating to letters, etc., judge of x, his position, place and aspects.

Brethren, Kindred, Neighbours and Relatives. Ruler of 1st and p represent the querent, the 3rd house then represents brethren, etc., their condition and the aspects between them the agreement or disagreement, etc.

IV. PROPERTY AND REMOVALS. IV.

The following relate to the Fourth House.

Shall I purchase the property? Take 1st for buyer or self and D also as secondary influence, 7th house the seller, then 4th and its lord desoribes the property, and

the 10th, the value of the property.

If lord of 1st is in 4th or lord of 4th in 1st unafflicted, or if lord of 1st of lord of 4th, or lord of 1st or 7 in good aspect to lord of 4th; Yes. If lord of 1st receive good aspects of lord of 4th or 7th, also 7; Yes. Otherwise, No. Agreement is sure if lords of 1st and 7th join. If they are afflicted there is difficulty in agreement. Note the strongest lord for the one who gains the best of the bargain.

If malefics are in the 4th do not purchase, also if in

the 10th the price is too high. If the lord of 4th is afflicted or weak the property is not valuable. If μ or γ in 10th it is good and worth the money. If lord of 10th is well placed the seller will hold out for a good price, but if weak and afflicted the seller wants the money badly.

In all questions of property study well 1st, 4th, 7th

and 10th, and also the) in relation therewith.

Shall I remove or remain in my present residence? The 4th is always significator of residence, and the 1st (as usual) of the querent. The 7th house is significator of the place to go to if removal is advisable, while the 10th shows the gain by removal. All matters relating to land, houses and property are denoted by the Angles of the figure.

Stay where you are if the two benefics are in the 4th, or its lord well aspected; if lord of 1st 62, 2 or 3, stay; lord of 1st stronger than lord of 7th or if malefics

are in the 7th, stay.

If lord of 7th is in good aspect with benefics, or lord of 1st or 4th afflicted, remove. If lord of 7th stronger than lord of 1st, or if benefics in the 7th, remove.

All removals should be made in the New Moon (i.e., between the New and the Full and preferably before the First Quarter) and if you would stay a long time in the new residence have the Moon in a fixed sign.

The following facts will illustrate the truth of Horary Astrology and also the usefulness of what are termed "elections" in the case of removals. The author desiring to establish a fixed residence for the publication of Modern Astrology, the time of removal and the place were chosen by the aid of a horary figure, and the removal was duly made with the D in 8 6 4. The property was held in trust, and on the death of the

trustee no deeds could be found, so that had an unscrupulous person been tenant no rent need have been paid, and as things were the tenancy might have gone on indefinitely. A claimant was, however, found, in a poor deaf and dumb woman, to whom the author assigned all rights as landlord, and finally vacated the premises in order that she might take advantage of a more favourable tenancy which had offered itself.

V. CHILDREN, ENTERPRISES, COURTSHIPS. V.

The following relate to the Fifth House.

Shall I have children? If so, how many, and their sex? If lord of 1st is in 5th, or vice versa, or if) be of ? or 4 in 5th, fortunate planets in the 1st and in the cadent houses, or watery signs on the 5th, these are testimonies of children. Barrenness is denoted by ruler of 1st or 5th or p in &, n or m, or by & combust or afflicted by 思, b or &; or if malefics are in the 5th, children may be born but will not survive the infantile stage. If the lords of 1st and 5th are in good aspect, by application, and the p or rulers of 1st and 5th are in fruitful signs, it is a favourable testimony. And if a woman is enceinte at the time of enquiry the p or lords of 1st and 5th will be in reception of a planet in an angle at the time; but judge so only if the p is angular, especially if in the 7th. The woman is not enceinte, however, if lords of 1st and 5th are afflicted in Leo, or in the houses of \(\forall.

The number of children is generally shown by the number of aspects formed by the ruler of the 5th. Some skill is required to judge of the sex, but a general rule is as follows: Males: Lord of 1st and 5th and the. D, also signs on cusps of 1st and 5th, positive or masculine

The 5th house also relates to love affairs, speculation, etc. Take ruler of 1st as querent and ruler of 5th as

signifying the matter enquired about.

VI. SERVANTS. VI.

Questions relating to the Sixth House.

Servants generally are denoted by the 6th house. The 1st signifies the master or mistress (also the D), the 6th house is the servant, and for agreement the lords of these houses should be well aspected. A servant should not be engaged if a malefic is in the 6th.

Engage servants when the D or ruler of 1st is applying to good aspects or when either or both are in mutual reception with a stronger planet. Generally speaking, engage female servants when the D is in S, S or X unafflicted; male servants when D is in I, m, I or m unafflicted. Never engage a servant when the D is in m or 19.

This rule also applies to tenants of houses. The 6th house also denotes sickness, small cattle, etc.

VII. MARRIAGE, PARTNERSHIPS, LAWSUITS, ETC. VII.

Questions relating to the Seventh House.

MARRIAGE. For females, consider ruler of 1st and the \odot , and their connection with ruler of 7th and 3. For males, similarly take rulers of 1st and 7th, 0 and 2.

Marriage will take place if the luminaries are in good aspect with 4, 2, 3 or ruler of 7th. Ruler of 7th or 1st in the 7th, 5th, 10th or 11th house is a good testimony; but see that former is well aspecting ruler of 1st. Also if the ruler of the 1st, D, ? or & in the 7th; or even the ruler of 7th in the 1st; but see they are essentially dignified, or strongly aspected by a benefic or a favourable aspect of the malefics. The lord of the 1st near the 7th, the querent is very anxious to marry. But भा, h or d, or ruler of 7th in 1st denotes doubt and fear regarding marriage. But if lord of 1st applies to d lord of 7th the marriage will undoubtedly take place, for good or ill, unless the d be impedited by the strong or 8 of a stronger planet. Luminaries applying to malefics are against marriage. The planets met by application denote the partners or lovers; this will also apply to the ruler of the 1st, if the application is to a good aspect. Always consider p for a male and o for a female in these matters.

Partnerships may be judged in a similar manner. Ruler of the 1st always the querent, supported by the D; the 2nd his money. The 7th denotes the partner, and the 8th his money and financial condition. The 4th and 10th houses should also be considered as representing their respective businesses. Lord of 1st and 7th in good aspect or mutual reception, partnership advisable. If the majority of the planets concerned are in fixed signs, there is sure token of agreement; if in cardinal

signs, too many changes or disagreements, none too much confidence; if in common signs a good mutual working agreement. Disagreement arises from the lords of houses afflicting 1st and 7th rulers. Note which is strongest.

Lawsuits may be judged in the same way. Lord of 1st and ① querent. Lord of 7th the adversary. Lord of 1oth lawyer, etc.; lord of 4th and the D show the

result.

VIII. OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY, LEGACIES, ETC. VIII.

Questions relating to the Eighth House.

Lord of 1st and n querent. Lord of 7th the debtor or person from whom the money is expected; the 8th house is the debtor's 2nd and its lord denotes what may be expected. Expect the money if lord of 1st or n is dor well aspecting lord of 8th or a planet in 8th, or if the ruler of 1st or n is going to 4 or 2, in any of the angles save the 4th. If malefics rule the 8th, 7th or 4th, or if they afflict lord of 1st or n, expect nothing.

These brief rules may be elaborated so as to apply to promissory notes, bills, legacies, marriage partner's

money, etc., etc.

IX. LONG JOURNEYS. IX.

Questions relating to the Ninth House.

The querent is represented by the 1st house, its ruler and the D. Long journeys, sea voyages, etc., the 9th house and its ruler.

If p or ruler of 1st is in 9th well aspected, take the journey: if afflicted, postpone it. A watery sign should

be on the cusp of the 9th for sea voyages. Benefics in the 9th, take the journey; malefics, avoid it. Ruler of 9th in good aspect to the \odot or angular, go; if afflicted by b, stay at home.

From the 9th house all questions regarding insurance, publications, science and religion, also foreign affairs in

general may be resolved.

X. Honour, Employment, Business, etc. X.

Questions relating to the Tenth House.

What is the best employment to follow? The 10th house and its ruler denote the nature of the business. Watery signs favour all trades connected with liquids, or where articles are manufactured by the aid of water or liquids of any kind; also fishmongers, boatmen, sailors, etc. Fiery signs favour all trades or businesses in which fire is employed in the manufacture of the articles concerned; also those professions concerned with the "life" side of existence, such as doctors, surgeons, engineers, explorers, etc. Airy signs denote professions of a refined and intellectual order, such as lawyer, bookkeeper, artist, painter, writer, clerk, etc. Earthy denote trades connected with labour and heavy work, such as gardeners, carpenters, masons, builders, etc.

In addition to the sign on the cusp of the M.C., note its ruler, the sign it is in and the aspects received from other planets and see to which the ruler of the 1st, or the p, first makes a good aspect. Join this with the 6th house for the labour it involves and the adaptability to follow it, and the 2nd for the financial gain resulting.

If \oplus , \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{L} is in the 10th, the querent should go into business for him or herself; but not if either be afflicted or in evil aspect with the \mathcal{L} or ruler of the 1st.

For professions as distinguished from trade or business, blend the influence of the ruler of the 9th house

and also that of & with the above.

Shall I abandon a situation? If lord of 10th is weak or afflicted, do so. If strong remain. In seeking employment go in the direction signified by the O, if well aspected by D or ruler of 1st. For increase of wages, note ruler of 2nd, and if in 10th infer the advance will be obtained; similarly if the luminaries are in good aspect. It is also well to have the rulers of the 11th and 1st in good aspect, or at least the lord of the 11th unafflicted, else the employer cannot afford the increase.

Honour and all matters affecting fame or recognition may be judged by the strength or weakness of the

rulers of the 10th and their afflictions.

XI. FRIBNDSHIPS, HOPES AND WISHES. XI.

Questions relating to the Eleventh House.

Look well to the 11th house and the planets therein, also the ruler and its aspects. Take the 1st, its ruler

and the D for the querent.

If the ruler of the 1st and 11th are in good aspect, judge friendship; if afflicted, the reverse. Note carefully the position and aspects of & in this respect, for it is the nature of all Mercurial people to be adaptable.

Hopes and wishes may be judged from this house also

in like manner.

XII. ENEMIES, CONFINEMENT, ETC. XII.

Questions relating to the Twelfth House.

Ruler of the 1st, the ascendant and the D for querent, and the 12th house, its ruler and occupants for the

enemies, etc. If malefics are in this house it denotes sorrow and difficulties; judge enemies, if the ruler of the 12th afflicts the lord of 1st. Nature of enemy is shown by the sign occupied by ruler of 12th, or the sign on the cusp of 12th, but prefer the former.

Judge confinement, etc., if ruler of 1st is in the 12th

afflicted.

Some Useful Suggestions.

It would be impossible in the compass of so small a work to give all the details relating to Horary Astrology, but sufficient has been said to help any earnest student to gain a clear idea of the rules and methods adopted.

In a general sense the Fixed, Cardinal and Mutable signs in relation to humanity may be considered to represent respectively the Past, Present and Future.

The same idea may be applied to the houses; angular houses representing the present, personal consciousness, matters in actual active manifestation; succedent the past, subconsciousness, latent feeling, or matters under consideration; and cadent the future, superconsciousness, or matters in suspension.

In a similar way the Fiery, Airy, Watery and Earthy signs and their corresponding houses may be regarded as relating respectively to consciousness, mind, emotion

and sensation.

These ideas may be combined and blended in various ways. Take the sensation of taste, for instance, as exemplified in eating; tasting or nibbling might be likened to Virgo (rodent); actual cropping or devouring to Capricorn (goat); and rumination or chewing the cud to Taurus (cow). Hence the anticipation of a pleasurable sensation would be shown by the state of the sixth house, its realisation by the tenth, and its recollection

by the second. Similarly of the consciousness; active perception would be shown by the first house, daydreaming by the fifth, and vivid imagination or prophetic ecstasy by the ninth. Again, spontaneous or active emotion would be shown by the fourth house, passive emotion (i.e., passion) by the eighth, and sympathy or compassion by the twelfth. Further, pure mentality or reflection (as distinguished from perception), and exhibited in what is called the "brown study," would be shown by the seventh house, the subconscious mind by the eleventh (hopes and wishes), and the superconscious mind by the dual third, which however also shows its reflection, the "lower" mind—the latter being most often seen in this house and sign, except in a few cases, such as that of Tennyson (a Gemini man) in whom the higher nature of the sign was allowed full play.

Again, if any house in a question is taken as the ascendant (say the fifth, as querent's child), it must be treated in this sense as an angular house, the next as a

succedent, and so on.

These suggestions are perfectly general in their scope, and although applying chiefly, perhaps, to nativities will also have a bearing on Horary Astrology, since being more or less metaphysical they are of universal

application.

The hints that have been previously given as to the relative importance of signs and houses should always be borne in mind. And in any case, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the young student that it is impossible to master Horary Astrology merely by committing a number of rules to memory. The rules given, here and elsewhere, merely represent the thought and experience of those who have given study to the

TABLE FOR MEASURING TIME.

Angular Houses	SUCCEDENT HOUSES	CADENT HOUSES	
Moveable Signs	Moveable Signs	Moveable Signs	
γ as ~ b	γ σ Δ N	y as a N	
Days	Weeks	Months	
Common Signs	Common Signs	Common Signs	
¥ ∏ mg ‡	¥ II mg ≠	* II mg #	
Weeks	Months	Years	
FIXED SIGNS	FIXED SIGNS	FIXED SIGNS	
## ૪ શ m	™ R V M	≈ 8 8 m	
Months	Years	Indefinite	

GENERAL RULE:—Take each degree wanting to complete the aspect as a day, week, month, mile, etc.

TABLE OF DIRECTIONS WHERE TO GO.

		Hou	SES.		
I E.	2 N.E. by E.	3 NE	4 N.	5 N.W. by N.	6 W.N.W.
7 W.	8 S.W. by W.	9 S.W.	10 S.	S.E. by S.	12 E.S.E.
		Sign	NS.		
Υ E.	S. by E.	и W. by S.	925 N.	a E. by N.	S. by W
┷ W.	m N. by E.	£. by S.	B.	W. by N.	× N. by W
	Cardinal Signs. Mutable Signs Fixed Signs	for each o	legree	say 2 miles ,, half a mi ,, quarter n	

GENERAL RULE:—Take each degree wanting to complete the aspect as a day, week, month, mile, etc.

question, and they are valuable primarily as affording assistance to the student in training his judgment and developing his intuition—the latter being a synthetic faculty of the mind, by which a number of considerations are seen as a whole, each in its proper perspective as it were, instead of being taken one after another. As has been said before, the student's success will depend upon his developing these powers in himself, and not upon

his aptitude for memorising rules.

In fact, skill in the interpretation of a horary figure depends largely upon the readiness with which the student can seize upon the "sympathy" of a certain element in the map, with the particular business in hand*; only where this faculty is becoming developed can very rapid progress be made in the art. For Horary Astrology is essentially an art, even as is the art of extemporisation in music; and although, in both, formal rules are necessary, and useful help may be given by a wise teacher, yet neither the one nor the other will make a successful pupil unless natural ability responds from within, and supplements these by a spontaneous grasp of the essential, and rejection of the non-essential, elements.

Indeed the two arts are not altogether dissimilar, and need analogous faculties; and it may be added that just as there are many ways of developing a particular theme in extemporising upon it, so there are many ways of interpreting a horary figure. And, in either case, the true artist will instinctively seize on that which is most appropriate to his purpose.

^{*} E.g., if the question relates to occult books, some of these have sympathy with Uranus and some (mystical works more especially) with Neptune; which to select in a given case, must be left to the artist's intuition to determine.

CHAPTER VI.

An Example of Horary Astrology from the Author's own Experience.

A MANUFACTURER whose name is well known both in London and in the provinces, was in the habit of making frequent applications to an astrologer for advice, especially with regard to his speculations and contracts.

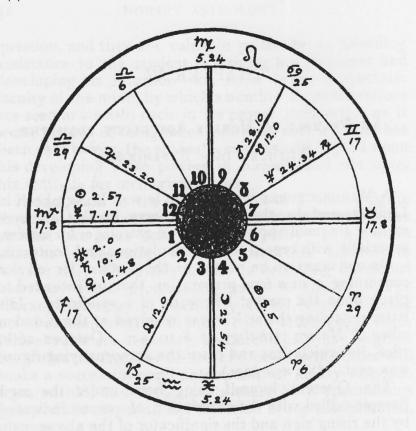
On one occasion he wrote to the author for advice concerning a new food preparation that he intended to place upon the market by means of a syndicate. His letter regarding the article was received at the London office of Modern Astrology at 8.10 a.m., October 26th, 1898, for which time and place the accompanying figure was cast. (See next page.)

The Querent himself being born under the sign Scorpio tallied with the description of person indicated by the rising sign and the significator of the above map, and this was therefore an assurance that the map was "radical," that is, a reliable figure upon which to prenounce judgment.

The letter, which requested secrecy regarding the name of the article (note 111 rising), contained the following questions:

1. Will it be wise to float a new company for the sale of a prepared food likely to meet with a large consumption?

2. Will the new venture be a profitable one, or will it incur much loss?



The judgment given in reply to that letter was to the following effect:

"You will be very determined in your efforts to place your preparation upon the market, but the company will not be floated and I judge you will lose a considerable sum over the venture.

"The figure shows waste of money, and I cannot advise your risking much money to prove the truth of this judgment."

As predicted, a determined effort was made to form a

company, but it was a failure, and some hundreds of

pounds were lost over it.

The judgment given was primarily based upon the position of the ruling planet Mars, this being in its fall in Cancer and in square aspect to Jupiter, ruler of the fourth and second. The question was chiefly concerned with the financial outcome of the venture, and on finding that neither Jupiter nor Venus (general significators of finance) were favourably placed, close attention was given to the monetary aspect of the figure. was first separating from the inconjunct or quincunx aspect of Jupiter from the 11th to the 4th houses, denoting that friends were the chief supporters of the enterprise, though rather faint-hearted ones (7), but, as the next application of the) was to the square of \psi from the 4th to the 8th it was judged that the general public would not "catch on," the 7th house denoting the public* and the 8th their money. This view was supported by the adverse position of 2, ruler of the 7th, o h and D J. The undue enthusiasm and the hopefulness of the proprietor were shown by the aspect of 3 to 24 and the elevation of the former in the 9th house (corresponding to the proverbially hopeful

The recent opposition of Uranus and Neptune has illustrated this, in the breaking out everywhere of revolt, in the rising of employee against employer, and the general spread of the Jack's-as-good-as-his-master feeling that has been so widely prevalent.

^{*} It may be remarked here that, in the very widest sense of the word, the planet Neptune may be regarded as representative of the general public, i.e., the "man in the street," the uninformed, plastic, emotional, easily-led portion of humanity, that makes up the bulk of the population. The planet Uranus, on the other hand, in contradistinction thereto may stand for the autocracy, the aristocrat, government and all disciplined administrative machinery in a collective sense (e.g., police, military)—in a word, for organisation as opposed to non-organisation.

1). His subsequent disappointment and eventual loss are shown by the fall of \mathcal{E} and the rising of the malefics \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E} , the latter in conjunction with \mathcal{E} , lady of the 7th.

But the pivot upon which the whole of the decision

turned, was the square aspect of Mars to Jupiter.

It is interesting to add that the son of the querent was prime mover in the flotation, and that, while the querent himself was inclined to abandon the project after receiving the foregoing judgment, his son ridiculed the idea of taking serious notice of any such prediction. And when all the details of the undertaking are considered, it must be granted that he was apparently justified in his attitude. For the firm had a good reputation of over half a century's standing; and moreover they had excellent facilities both for manufacturing at a small cost, and for efficient and speedy distribution of the finished article, having a large and well-established connection.

But in spite of all efforts, and notwithstanding their favourable circumstances, the undertaking proved a miserable failure. No less than £300 was spent in the printing and postage of the prospectus alone, to customers already upon the firm's books; but very slight response was met with, and in fact outside of the projectors themselves no faith was displayed and no encouragement was received. So that the undertaking was ultimately abandoned, and the astrologer's reputation established, since after this event no new undertaking was commenced without him; that is, until the querent's death, after which the management came into the hands of one who knew nothing of his predecessor's private affairs.

Now the tactics of the querent himself were largely to blame for the failure, as shewn by the D, dispositor of Mars his significator, and in \square to \forall . He not only

wished to avoid the expense of having the venture underwritten, but showed far too much confidence in his son, who persisted in issuing the prospectus at the

wrong time.

of \ to which the n first applied.

My own private judgment, not expressed at the time, was that the food preparation was of little real value to the public. This view has since been confirmed, for it turns out that the querent's son had undoubtedly deceived his father as to its preservative qualities. The name chosen and registered was "Bovo," an obvious copy of the trade mark of a well-known and largely advertised article of consumption, and this circumstance, signified by D D , was unfavourable to the success of the venture, over which so much money had been spent; for it lowered the firm's reputation in the eyes of their customers, and made them doubtful of its success, moreover it also suggested legal troubles arising out of its close resemblance to the name of the preparation alluded to.

The whole of the above statements can be verified, for there are several witnesses to the truth of what has been written concerning this enterprise and the advice given based upon the foregoing horary figure. But for the death of the querent the particulars would not have been published. Nevertheless, as the figure is one that requires very careful judgment owing to the contradictory aspects in the map, it was chosen for this very reason in preference to other less complicated ones that might have been selected.

THE SIGNIFICATION OF THE TWELVE HOUSES.

ZENITH

X. Judges, brethren of enemies, servants, fathers of enemies, children of servants, sickness of sons, death of brethren, friends of enemies, enemies of friends. (Ang.)

XI. Knights, esquires, children of enemies, sickness of servants, enemies and wives of offspring, death of father, journeys of brethren, enemies of enemies. (Suc.)

XII. Envy, sorrow, guile, long hidden wrath, money of friends, brethren of kings, sickness of wives, servant's enemies, death of children, trade of brethren, a prison. (Cad.)

ASCENDANT.

I. Brethren of friends, fathers of kings, sickness of public enemies, wives of enemies, death of servants, long journeys of children, friends of brethren, thoughts of the querent. (Ang.)

II. The end of youth, brethren of private enemies, fathers and grandsires of friends, king's sons, enemies of wives, magistery of children, private enemies of brethren. (Suc.)

III. Sects, dreams, churches, fathers of private enemies, sons of friends, sickness of kings, enemies of the religious, trade of servants, private enemies of fathers. (Cad.)

IX. Prophets, prayers, visions, omens, divine worship, wife's brethren, fathers of servants, children's children, sickness of fathers, enemies of brethren, friends of friends, enemies of kings. (Cad.)

VIII. Labour, sorrow, inheritance of the dead, money of enemies, brethren of servants, sickness of brethren, dignity of friends, king's friends, enemies of religious persons. (Suc.)

VII. Fines, pleas, laws, nuptials, open enemies, friends of brethren, sons of friends, sisters of brethren, death of secret enemies and of great beasts, religion of friends. (Ang.)

DESCENDANT

VI. Vassals, children's money, brethren's fathers, father's brethren, enemies' enemies, death of friends, journeys and religion of kings, lay dignities, enemies of wives. (Cad.)

V. Cards, dice, brethren's brethren, father's money, sickness of private enemies, enemies of friends, death of kings, friends of enemies, enemies of servants. (Suc.)

IV. Dead men's goods, castles, treasure hid, fate of the corpse in the grave, money of brethren, children of private enemies, sickness of friends, king's enemies, servants' friends. (Ang.)

NADIR

Note.—The above descriptions of the houses are stated to be transcribed from a very ancient manuscript, executed long before printing was invented. The abbreviations Ang., Suc. and Cad., signify "angular," "succedent" and "cadent" respectively.

CHAPTER VII.

SOME GENERAL EXAMPLES.

INSTEAD of multiplying the rules for judgment* I have thought it best to give several examples of how certain astrologers, noted for their skill in Horary Astrology, have judged the figures cast by them when solving important questions. These examples, which are numbered, are given in the original wording, but at the end of each I have added to the judgment one or two brief comments which seem to me to throw further light

upon the matter.

Now in considering the following examples, the student should make up his mind at the outset to study, and not merely read, the judgments that are given: for only in this way will he develop his own inner The maps are not printed in full, but the planets' positions and the cusps of the houses are given, so as to save any needless calculation; and each map as it is required should be jotted down on a spare scrap of paper and attentively studied in connection with the judgment given. The student will find that the mere copying down of the various items is a great help towards fixing the positions and aspects in the memory, since each item is "packed away," so to speak, in its own proper place, instead of the whole map being presented at once to the eye, and so tending to confuse the mind. So that what seems at first a disadvantage, namely the necessity for copying out the map instead of having it ready printed, will be found in the end a distinct gain. Suitable map forms can be obtained from the publishers, price is. 6d. for 50.

^{*} A selection of useful hints and aphorisms will, however, be found in the Appendix which forms the latter portion of this book.

The data for the maps here given are numbered, in each case, to correspond with the judgment which follows.*

TABLE OF DATA FOR THE ERECTION OF MAPS.

Houses.

		X.	XI.	XII.	I.	II.	III.
No. No. No.	1. 2. 3.	95 12° m 12° A 5°	n 17° 45° m9°	m 16° f 25° \$=6°	29° 1317° 26°	m 4°	# 5° T 12° # 27°
No. No.	4. 5. 6.	स्र 29° ≈ 8° जा 13°	A 16° ¥ 4° ™ 7°	ω 10° η 18° η 16°	ти° пи3° пи7°	111 8° 25 2° 112 27°	19° 1519° ~25°
No. No. No.	7· 8. 9	# 16° ₩ 23°	Ω 26° ¥ 14° 25 1°	ng 24° 8 2° N 5°	16° U 25° 吸 2°	m12° vo 11° m22°	J 14° 1527° ←19°
No. No. No.	11	Ω21° Ω24° ¥18° ≏13°	m 24° m 26° γ 25° in 10°	± 18° ± 23° U 10° 1 2°	m7° m14° co18° \$21°	\$ 5° \$ 14° \$ 4° \$ 27°	7 12° 7 18° 8 23° 8 8°

The thirteen cases selected are reprinted from The Astrologer's Magazine, in which they were given some years ago, this publication being now out of print and some volumes exceedingly rare. The names of the writers are attached to each.

^{*} It will be noticed that the majority are for the year 1892, and for London, so that the student will be well advised to procure an Ephemeris for that year and to use them as exercises to test his own skill in erecting a map.

TABLE OF DATA FOR THE ERECTION OF MAPS.

PLANETARY POSITIONS.*

π25.16 H5.9 H0.41	N 27.20 8 27.20 8 22.44	ж 20.46 ж 19.12 ж 14.29	813.19 88.52 82.6 H5.47
ψ f 27.4 II 6.40 II 8.59	п7.13 п8.32 К п6.25 К	П 6.18 П 6.46 П 9.46	п 10.27 п 11.7К п 8.35D. т 6.16
щ ф £22.0 £27.4 ≏27.46В п б.40 ≏28.23 п 8.59	=~27.27R U7.13 m1.54	m5.55 m5.5R m2.3R	m2.1 m5.16 m10.44 ~28.6B
ξ × 14.10 π 10.41 π 18.4	m 11.21 m 25.43 ≏0.0B	11.28.51, 11.5.55 11.25.481.11.551, 11.24.11 11.31,	m 25.40 ⇒ 5.6 ⇒ 12.14 m 10.23
4 1823.52 ** 16.2 ** 14.31	* 17.19 * 8.13 R * 17.34	X25.54 73.0 721.19	723.48 w25.40 720.11B, = 5.6 *22.1 = 12.14 *14.42 w10.23
6 174.58 11.28.58 23.25	458.35 ~3.41 M28.45	\$ 21.50 \$9.13 #15.45	m16.7 B, m15.15 8 2.47 H21.35
\$ 7	829.58 M14.13 X2.47	717.48 8 22.3 524.46B	m2.50形 m2.53 m8.5 ア29.19
ў 13.12В, 8.17.50 111.7.50	114.38 113.39 138.17	¥4.16 ↑27.48	A21.5 19.18 126.2 8 14.11
D 45 14.44 17 12.19 8 18.20	19.57 mg.27 mg.36	Ж 19.50 Т 20.47 Ф 28.20	16.5 16.38 12.45 10.36
O. I. 1520.0 2. IIII.17 3. 111.153	4. II 25.15 5. III 4.3 6. m 2.18	7. ¥9.47 8. 79.8 9. \$5.8	No. 10. 2526.19 8 †No. 11. \$\inp 17.38 \text{ II} \text{ No. 12. } \text{ \$\frac{17.38}{27.6}\$ \$\text{ III} \text{ No. 13. } \text{ IO.40 } \text{ II}
Hini	400	58.6	10. 11. 12.
No.	N N N	N N O	TXO.

* In this Table 3200 signifies 1320°0′. © 14.44 signifies © 14°44′ and so on. The "Part of Fortune," ⊕, is not given, since it can easily be determined from the position of ⊙, n and Asc., the zodiacal distance between the Sun and Moan (measured in the order of the signs) being added to the Ascendant. For instance, in No. 1 the Part of Fortune is in 73°44′.

† Planets' places approximate in this instance (noon G.M.T.)

CASE NO. 1.

WILL MR. J.— LIVE OR DIE? 10/1/1819; 11.26 p.m., London.

(See No. 1 in the Table of Data.)

The following appears in Wilson's Dictionary of Astrology. The figure was erected by the author of that work and the judgment thereon, which follows, is in the author's (Wilson's) own words:*

This is a figure which I erected in great anxiety of mind on the decumbiture of a much respected friend, who was taken extremely ill with shortness of breath and a considerable tendency to fever. He had been subject to the same complaint during many successive winters, but perfectly recovered his health on the return of spring, and I had no doubt whatever that the complaint was asthmatic, and that no danger was to be apprehended. The physicians, however, declared him in the utmost danger, and affirmed the cause of the distemper to be an approaching dropsy in the chest. I had no confidence whatever in this opinion, but upon finding they persevered in it, a sudden and deep anxiety seized me, and I perceived that this was the moment to know the result. . I accordingly erected the figure (given above); a more fatal one I have never seen, and my sensations at that moment may be more easily

imagined than described.

^{*} The positions of H and W are not given in the original map, and it will be noted that the author does not use them in his judgment.—ED.

The p is hyleg, as possessing the south angle (but she is always hyleg in a decumbiture, in common with the lord of the Ascendant) and is hastening to an 8 of the \odot from angles and cardinal signs. This is a most fatal direction. The \odot is here the anareta, and being posited in the fourth house, denoting the grave and end of all things, too plainly demonstrated the sad catastrophe that ensued. Jupiter is lord of the sixth, and of course significator of the disease and its result, and being joined to the \odot , who is anareta, fully denotes the disease will end in death, and the more so as the δ is in the fourth house, denoting the grave. It is also remarkable that the \odot has exactly the declination of 4.

Saturn, lord of the fatal fourth, denoting the grave, is posited near the cusp of the sixth, another testimony that the sickness will lead to the grave; and h and 21, the lords of the disease and the end of things, are in mutual reception, a strong and fatal testimony signifying, on one hand, that the disease will terminate existence, and on the other, that death will be the result of the disease. Venus, lady of the ascendant, is also lady of the eighth, another evil symbol, and what many artists consider as a proof that the deceased has contributed to his own injury by some intemperance in the early part of life, but this, whether true or not, is of little moment, as it cannot be remedied, and is unconnected with the question entirely. The lady of the Ascendant is also retrograde, another untoward symbol.

The D is almost in partile 8 of §, a sign that the head is deeply affected, and the 8 in the Ascendant is said to denote the same. This was amply verified, for the patient was almost constantly delirious. This 6 of § was of itself sufficient to cause death, [?] therefore he could not fail to add greatly to the malignancy of the ①. It is also worthy of remark that § was lord of

the twelfth, an evil house, and in the term of \mathcal{U} , lord of the sixth; the \mathcal{O} is in the term of \mathcal{V} , lady of the eighth; and \mathcal{U} is in the term of \mathcal{V} , lord of the fourth; all terms belonging to the lordships of fatal houses. I always use the Egyptian terms, because they are less

confused than those of Ptolemy.*

The posited in \mathfrak{D} , a watery sign, and a watery sign on the cusp of the sixth, denote a watery disease; and being in \mathfrak{D} , the sign of the breast and the stomach, shows the disease to lie there, and that it is a dropsy of the chest, which proved in fact to be the distemper. The dispositors also of the luminaries in watery signs denote the same, for \mathfrak{h} , who disposes of the \mathfrak{D} , is in \mathfrak{K}

and the), who disposes of herself, is in .

The last thing to be considered is the time of the event, and as the fatal direction is the D to 2 of the O, we take their distance, which is 5°16', answering to five days and a quarter, because the n is in a moveable sign and angular, which gives a day for a degree. She, however, has near 5° north latitude, for which, according to the common rule, there should be subtracted at the rate of a degree for a day, though I know not for what reason, for it makes but a small difference in the right ascension. For my own part I never allow above a degree for latitude, however great it may be, nor do I allow even that if it does not amount to two-thirds of a degree. I therefore subtracted a day from the five, and there remained four days and a quarter. The figure was cast between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday evening, and the time of the event answered to Friday morning.

No language can express my astonishment and regret at this unexpected discovery, and had not the testimonies been so strong, numerous, and unequivocal, I

^{*} A Table of the Planets' Terms will be found after the Glossary, at the end of the Supplement.

should have doubted the radicality of the figure, so unwilling are we to believe what we dread. My most difficult task was to preserve a countenance before his relatives, as it was useless to give them unnecessary I told them a material change would, I had reason to suppose, take place on the following Friday. When being questioned as to the nature of the change, I added that there was every reason to hope for the best, for I always evade a direct reply on these occasions. However, my countenance perhaps too clearly expressed the real truth, for his niece, an affectionate young lady, wished to heaven on the Thursday evening that the Friday might never arrive. He expired on the Friday morning, exactly at 5 o'clock, being within half-an-hour of the time the figure had predicted.

Remarks. I have seldom seen a horary question so perfectly unequivocal as this, nor could it well be otherwise in consequence of the eagerness and anxiety of mind under which I erected it. None of the testimonies could be misconstrued; they all denoted a fatal termination. Only one good aspect could be found in the figure, which was the \(\Delta \) of \(\Delta \) and the \(\Delta \), but the trine of b or d is never of much value when the lord of an evil house, though, as h was lord of the fourth, or the end, it might denote an easy departure, for he

expired almost without a struggle.

JOHN WILSON.

COMMENT: - In this case the eleventh house with the o as ruler is the significator of the "much respected friend." The is in 1/3, the fourth house, receiving the opposition of the D. On the other hand, 2 in 1 signifies the querent, Mr. Wilson the astrologer. His mind was truly anxious about his friend: note ?, ruler of the first house, in the third, the house of the mind, and, being retrograde, denoting inability to assist him.

The conjunction of ψ also points in this direction, for it is a peculiar characteristic of this planet to hamper and restrict definite action; but as this planet had not been discovered at the time Mr. Wilson wrote, he naturally could not include it in his judgment.

CASE No. 2.

Boy Missing from Home. What has become of Him?

1/6/1891; 10 p.m. U.S.A. (See No. 2 in the Table of Data.)

On June 1st, at 10 p.m., a visitor called upon me, seeking through the science of Astrology information as to the whereabouts of a son who was missing, as his absence was causing her much distress. Erecting a figure for the time of the question, I found Capricorn upon the ascendant, which described the querent, who was of rather lean body, with a sad downcast expression, and, like Saturn, melancholy and gloomy by nature; had a drooping of the head, and was dressed in black and grey, the characteristic colours of Saturn.

The question referring to a child, I took Mercury, which was the lord of the fifth, as the significator of her son, and finding the planet in a fixed sign in an angle, I said he was in the city, and was probably confined in some place, as Mercury was in the twelfth house, which was to be so considered in the science, it being so from the fifth of the querent, which was the first house of the boy.

She would have it that her son had gone to the west,

which I would not admit, as his significator was in an angle, and being in conjunction with Venus, I said he went to some place for pleasure, and also being in sextile to Jupiter, I said he had been in company with a companion and was upon or near the water some time during the day; as Jupiter was in a watery sign and in an easterly quadrant, I said it was easterly from home.

As Jupiter was separating from an opposition of Saturn from the second and eighth house, I said she had met with losses of money, and had considerable trouble with her husband over money matters, and she admitted that her husband gave her but little money, and that her boy had stolen a sum of money from her only last month, when Jupiter was within one degree of a complete opposition to Saturn.

On June 3rd, the visitor called again, at 8 a.m., and said I had told her truly, as her boy had been arrested for shooting and wounding another boy, and was confined at the hour she first called upon me; he had been upon the water with another boy that afternoon.

The visitor called in the hour of Mars* upon each visit, and it is curious to note that she spoke of quarrels on the first visit, and of firearms upon the second, which are governed by Mars; also of a sister, which is shown by Aries upon the third, which rules brothers and sisters.

The visitor desired me to describe her boy and his apparel, and as I found his significator in Taurus, I said he was short and inclined to be full-set, with a broad retreating forehead, and Taurus being a hairy sign, I said he wore dark clothing of a hairy or fuzzy texture, which she said was perfectly true.

CHARLES HATFIELD.

^{*} See footnote on p. 59.

COMMENT:—Note that & was in the twelfth from the fifth. The house of the quesited is always its own first house or ascendant, so that as in this case the fifth house represents the querent's son, the sixth would be the second of the boy; the seventh his third, and so on.

Note also that the astrologer took 24 + 5 as a powerful influence to guide him as to the boy's condition. The querent in this case is signified by by and $b_1 : b_2$ being in the eighth, 8 24, monetary difficulties were shown to beset her.

CASE No. 3.

QUESTION CONCERNING A PATENT.

(See No. 3 in the Table of Data.)

- 1. Are my ideas sound and practical?
- 2. Will it pay to patent?
- 3. Shall I retain or sell my invention?
- 1. The D, chief significator of the ninth, the house of inventions, having the Δ b from eleventh, the house of hopes and wishes, also the # 4 from the fifth, house of speculation, being angular in the seventh, and fixed and ? lady of Ascendant in tenth, with # angular in first \vee to ?, part ruler of ninth, are all arguments that your theory is genuine.
- 2. Mars, lord of second, conjoined with \mathfrak{L} , lady of Ascendant, in tenth, your co-significator, being strong and in Δ aspect to the lord of the fourth, it will pay to bring out.
- 3. I should advise you to sell to some ship-builder, as a signifies the captain or owner of a vessel, and that sign being on the cusp of the fourth, an engineer evidently known to you, as & is conjoined with your

significator, can help you materially in bringing the matter to a successful issue; a man of good height, chestnut hair, sunburnt complexion, full eyes.

EDWIN CASAEL.

COMMENT:—This case illustrates an enquiry into an uncommon question. Note that H is rising; a planet that is greatly concerned with all inventions, novel ideas, patented articles, etc.

CASE No. 4.

MONEY STOLEN: WILL IT BE RECOVERED?

16/6/1891; 1.20 p.m., U.S.A. (See No. 4 in the Table of Data.)

On June 16th, 1891, at 1.20 p.m., two females came to enquire about one hundred dollars which had been stolen, and asked for the description of the thief.

Libra being in the Ascendant, with Herschel and Moon therein, denotes more than one applicant, and at the hour the Sun was ruling,* which described the querent perfectly, as she was stout, florid complexion, light brown hair, and the honourable disposition which the Sun generally gives.

As the Sun ruled the eleventh house, the querent

spoke of her companion, saying she was a friend.

Finding the Moon in the ascendant, I said the thief was one well-known to her, and one of her household, and

^{*} That is, the Sun was ruler of the "planetary hour." These planetary hours are found by dividing the time between sunrise and sunset into twelve equal portions. The planetary "hour" commencing at dawn is ruled by the planet ruling the day; for

as there was no planet in any other angle, I took the lord of the seventh for the thief, and told her that her husband was the culprit, that he was of a hasty temper, inclined to drink, fond of the water, and wore dark blue and red colours, and that he was a short distance out of the city near water, in an easterly direction from home, and at some employment of an earthy nature. The foregoing conclusions I read from her husband's significator being placed in Cancer, an easterly sign of a watery nature, and the lord of his tenth being Saturn, a planet of an earthy nature and in close sextile to Mars, and Mars falling from an angle, denotes a short distance The querent admitted such to be the from the city. fact, as her husband wore dark blue clothing and red flannels, that he was employed upon a mud scow in an easterly part of the city, a short distance out; but the querent was in some doubt as to whether he or an employee was the culprit, but finding Jupiter the lord of the sixth, and he being dignified in his own house, I judged the employee to be innocent.

A perpetual table of Planetary Hours for all places is given in the "Supplement" to Astrology for All, Part II.

instance, on Saturday, $\frac{1}{2}$ rules the first "hour" after dawn. The succeeding "hours" are ruled by the other planets taken in the order of their distance from the Sun; thus, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{$

The querent asked: "Is the money hidden in the house?" to which I answered "No," as Saturn was lord of the fourth and in a succedent house, which denotes a short distance out; yet Saturn being in close aspect to the husband's significator, I judged it to be in a place where it was convenient for him to get at it.

As Mars had ruled the hour previous to her call upon me, I said she had talked about her husband and the lost money at that time, as Mars was lord of the second and seventh house in the present figure. This was

admitted by herself and her friend.

Finding Jupiter separating from Saturn, which was the significator of property, I asked if she had lately lost

money, or had any trouble over such matters.

She then said she had sold a piece of property for two thousand dollars, and that her husband had taken the money from her and appropriated it, and the sale was made about six months previous, which the six degrees between the opposition of Jupiter and Saturn would denote.

CHARLES HATFIELD.

COMMENT:—The querent makes an enquiry concerning money (stolen). Note that \mathcal{J} is lord of the second, and is the most elevated planet, but is in its fall in \mathfrak{D} Note also \mathfrak{P} , ruler of first, in the eighth, husband's money. It was \mathcal{J} ruling the seventh that gave the clue to the thief,

CASE No. 5.

Concerning a Speculation and a Voyage. Two Judgments from one Map.

27/10/1892; 6.20 p.m. London. (See No. 5 in Table of Data.)

QUESTION I.—May the querent purchase £ 10,000 worth

of shares in Gold Mine as a temporary speculation?

Answer.—As the D is part ruler of the fifth house, and afflicted by the 8 4, and he being in a watery sign, is an argument of water in the mine, or possibly a fall of earth, the D being in my, from which cause the shares would fall in value.

Then again, your significator is cadent and combust in the sixth house; although low in price, I would

certainly advise you not to purchase.

If you wait patiently till November 11th, when & has the * of \$\beta\$, and your co-significator, the lady of your second, has the \$\times\$ of \$\oting\$, lord of the fourth, you may purchase with safety; and if you desire to make a speedy profit, sell out on the 20th, when \$\oting\$ has the * of \$\beta\$, after which they will recede, and rise again the end of January, 1892.

QUESTION II .- May the querent take a voyage to Australia

with safety and success?

Answer.—You certainly require a change, as Mercury, your significator, is in the sixth (house of sickness), in combustion. Your life is safe, as b, the lord of

ninth (the house of long voyages), is in the fifth (the

house of pleasure).

The Moon being in ★ to Mercury, Sun and Venus, the latter being part ruler of the fifth, and ⊙ ruler of the fourth, are two arguments of success, though some little loss will arise from friends, as Jupiter afflicts the lady of your second from the eleventh, therefore your hopes will be somewhat frustrated. I would not advise any water travelling while there. You will suffer with sea-sickness, yet you may go and return in safety.

EDWIN CASAEL.

COMMENT:—This is a figure unfavourable to the querent. Note that two questions are asked; a dual sign rises.

CASE No. 6.

COMMENCING BUSINESS AND BORROWING MONEY.

22/1/1892; 7.44 p.m., London: (see No. 6 in Table of Data).

QUESTION.—Would it be advisable to commence business now? Can I obtain money of a friend?

Answer.—Your significator Mercury being in the fifth, house of speculation, shows an inclination to make a move.

Mercury having the sextile of the Moon, lady of the house of hopes and wishes, makes you very sanguine of success and hopeful of help from some relative or neighbour.

As your significator is supported only by the rays of the Moon and Uranus, I would advise you to wait a time.

A Jupiter friend would be only too glad to help you, as Saturn in your second is approaching the sextile of δ on cusp of the fourth, he being chief ruler of your friend's second.

As Mercury has no aspect to Jupiter, lord of the seventh, I would not advise you to borrow the money, as there will be delay in payment, and so break friendship.

As Jupiter, chief ruler of the fourth, the end of the matter, has the semi-square of Sun from the house of speculation, he being part ruler of your eleventh, the house of hopes and wishes, and the approaching square of Uranus to Sun, all tend to show you should abandon the idea at present of commencing business.

EDWIN CASAEL.

COMMENT:—In this case the querent is weak, and seems to have a speculative mind, but with no capital to support it.

CASE No. 7.

A LADY MISSING. WILL SHE BE FOUND?

28/2/1892; 9 p.m., London: (see No. 7 in the Table of Data).

THE querent, being the daughter of the lady, is faithfully described by Libra, with Uranus in the first house, she being a good-looking person, though very eccentric.

Her mother is signified by the Moon, lady of the tenth house; as I find her in the house of pleasure, the fifth in the figure, she is evidently in a north-west direction, and as the Moon is approaching the conjunction of Jupiter, it is an argument that the missing lady is about to join a Jupiter person west-west-by-north direction.

As Jupiter has the approaching square of Mars from the third, and Mars being lord of the seventh, the daughter's husband, it is clearly indicated that he and the Jupiter person are opposed to each other, and his suspicions are correct.

As Jupiter is in the ninth from the tenth, the house of the mother, this person is of a scientific turn of mind,

very free and generous.

The Moon leaving Σ in seventh, signifying the daughter's husband, he must have seen the mother

within the past two days.

The Moon being in semi-sextile to Venus, the lady of the first, shows the mother has no ill-will to her daughter, and as Venus is disposed of by Mars, he being in the third, signifying near neighbours, I would infer that the mother is not on good terms with the daughter's husband, and desires to evade him.

As the Moon is only 27° from conjunction of Venus, and the conjunction happens in Aries in the seventh, a reconciliation should take place in twenty-seven days from now.

As the Sun is parallel to Venus, at the same time a solar friend of the querent can assist to bring about the desired result, as the Sun is lord of the daughter's eleventh.

As Mercury is trine to Uranus in first, some tidings of the runaway on the 29th February [i.e., the next day].

The Moon is the significator of all runaways independently of Cancer being on the tenth, and as she is in aspect to the lady of the ascendant and hastening to conjunction, it is an argument without doubt she will be found.

Some would say as Jupiter is in opposition to lord of the fourth, the reconciliation would not be lasting, as they are in common signs and succedent. I consider

the opposing influence will have passed in two weeks, if so, no danger of rupture need be feared.

EDWIN CASAEL.

COMMENT:—This is a novel figure concerning an unusual question. Note Q, ruler of the first, as far removed from the ascendant as possible.

This example illustrates the method of judgment employed

in estimating (1) time and (2) direction.

CASE No. 8.

CONCERNING A WILL.

29/3/1892; 8.45 a.m. Yorkshire. (See No. 8 in the Table of Data.)

QUESTION.—Will the querent benefit from his uncle's will?

If the contrary, who will?

Answer.—Mercury, your significator, in the eleventh house, signifying hopes and wishes, is an argument you expect something substantial and have built your hopes thereon, which I am sorry to say will be frustrated, as Mercury is disposed of by Mars, the

significator of your uncle.

As Moon is the lady of your second, and approaching conjunction of your significator, Mercury, and she being lord of your uncle's ninth, the house of law, etc., your name will appear in the will. As your uncle's significator, Mars, is not in any aspect to your significator, Mercury, neither is the lord of his second, Jupiter, in any aspect to your significator, I must certainly say you will be left out in the cold. Following Lilly's rules:

as the lord of the fourth is in close square to Mars, no legacy even may be expected by you.

As the lord of the fourth is conjoined with Jupiter, i.e., within orbs, you will be one of the executors, and have a nominal sum for your trouble—nothing more.

As Jupiter signifies persons in power, a solicitor will be your co-executor. Saturn is always a potent significator of the deceased person, and as the second fortune, Venus, is hastening to a trine, it is most palpable to me your uncle's late wife's relations are coming into favour, and the bulk of the property will most certainly be left to them.

As Venus is in your twelfth, there are evidently some persons you have considered as enemies, though you are mistaken on that point, as your co-significator is in semi-sextile to her.

The Moon having the semi-sextile of Venus, and she being chief ruler of the fifth of the figure, is a convincing argument to me that your children will benefit to a small extent.

EDWIN CASAEL.

COMMENT:—This case illustrates "disposing" of planets: ξ , the querent's significator, is disposed of by δ , and therefore the *uncle* is shown to be the stronger. Note δ , ruler of sixth (aunts and uncles), in the eighth (wills and legacies). Note also a dual sign rising, two questions are asked. This is an example of a very fine judgment.

CASE No. 9.

A QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP; ALSO AN ENGAGEMENT.

26/6/1892; 9 a.m., time of opening letter; London. (See No. 9 in the Table of Data.)

QUESTION I .- Would partnership be wise with a certain party?

Answer.—Finding no aspect between the lord of the ascendant, Mercury, and Jupiter, the lord of the seventh, is an argument against it.

The lord of the first and seventh, both in moveable signs, one cadent, the other succedent, also negatives it.

Saturn in your second renders it suspicious either as to the working or the profits, and so will cause disagreement.

Your co-significator, the Moon, applying to square Uranus in third, an eccentric neighbour will probably circulate adverse reports respecting your refusal to join; Mars, lord of the fourth, in no aspect to your significator or the Moon, I would advise you not to entertain it.

QUESTION II.—The same post brought a letter from a lady desiring a little light on her engagement.

In this question, finding the lord of the ascendant in no aspect to the significator of her lover but hastening to a square aspect, is a strong argument against lasting affection.

As Venus, lady of the tenth, signifying the lady's mother, is square to Jupiter, lord of the seventh, it is quite plain to my mind her mother is opposed to him and may somewhat influence the daughter to break off the en-

gagement.* The Sun, a potent agent in marriage questions, has no aspect to Jupiter, and the first aspect formed being a square is another argument against the union.

The square of Uranus to the Moon signifies a letter

which will ultimately lead to the separation.*

As Mars, lord of the fourth, has no aspect to lord of the ascendant, I must admit there is no sign of marriage with the one cited.

EDWIN CASAEL.

COMMENT:—I his example shows how to judge a figure cast for the time of opening a letter in which specific questions are asked.

Note that both letters concern the seventh house.

CASE No. 10.

Several Questions concerning Business and Profession.

18/7/1892; 1.45 p.m., London. (See No 10 in Table of Data.)

QUESTION I.—Shall I dispose of my stock well? Shall I get out of business and go south of birthplace?

QUESTION II.—(Another letter.) Is it advisable for me to go on with the medical profession? Should I do any good on the stage? Would it be wise to go abroad?

^{*} Both these facts have since been admitted -E. C.

I. Finding the lord of first R, cadent, and afflicting the Moon by a close square, I judge that you are in a

most desponding state respecting it.

As your significator has no good aspect from any planet, and Jupiter, lord of the second, having recently fallen from an angle, I fear the stock, although in good condition, will remain a drug in the market some months to come. As Mars becomes direct the beginning of September, prices will improve a little; but the middle of December, when Jupiter becomes direct and sextiles Mars' place in figure, will be the best time to dispose of stock, at the same time, Mercury, lord of the eighth, will be in Sagittarius, in sextile to Mars, and trine to Jupiter, also favourable. Venus, lady of the seventh, then passing cusp second, is another argument.

As Sun is lord of the tenth and sextile to Saturn, part ruler of the second, I advise you to dispose of it to a company, in preference to a private individual;* and early in January, go South, with perfect success.

II. Mars, lord of first, retrograde in cadent house, signifies you are most despondent and irresolute, and have an idea you will never do any good in the world.

As Mars has the square of Moon from the seventh, I am certain a lady has absorbed much of your time that

should have been given to study.

As the Moon is approaching square of Mercury, he being on the M.C., I opine you will have a severe letter from your mother, upbraiding you for waste of time, and not without good reason, for you have been most dilatory.

As Mercury, lord of the eleventh, has no aspect to

^{* (}Later.) Owner states stock is worth thousands.-- E C.

^{+ (}Later.) I am informed just failed in examination .-- E: C.

Mars, I cannot recommend another examination, for

you will fail.

As the Moon is lady of the ninth, in close square to Mars, and he retrograde and cadent, I cannot recommend you to go abroad, neither could I advise the stage, as Sun, lord of the tenth, is square to Jupiter, lord of the fifth (Theatres).

EDWIN CASAEL.

COMMENT:—Two distinct questions asked in separate letters, for which the same time was taken.

CASE No. 11.

HARRISON OR CLEVELAND FOR THE PRESIDENCY?

10/10/1892; 8.30 a.m., Mass., U.S.A. (See No. 11 in the Table of Data.)

THOS. W. PEMBERTON, of Paris, Texas, sent to me, by letter dated October 6th, 1892, as follows: "Would like advice on the coming national election. Who shall I bet on, Harrison or Cleveland?"

I do not like to encourage betting, but I do love to test the science of Astrology, so after casting and

judging my figure, replied to him, saying:

"You may safely bet on Cleveland; yet this is a question requiring much calculation. The time required to figure it out to a certainty would cost much labour."

The labour alluded to would be by nativity, directions, etc., which I did not care to undertake on a matter of betting, so my reply was given as above.

A few days later, on visiting a friend, he informed

me he was going to risk 100 dollars in bets on Harrison being re-elected. I quietly told him that Cleveland would be elected. I had predicted losses by both fire and trade to this man in the previous year (which he suffered), and he had some faith in Astrology, but he laughed at the idea of Cleveland's election. He wished it might be so, but although a democrat himself, he declared that either the stars or myself "would be far out of the way this time, sure," and that he would bet on Harrison, and, as it was only little friendly bets with his customers, he did not care if he did lose.

He refrained from betting, however, until very near to the day of election, when he informed me that he had made his bets, but that he had put all his money on Cleveland's election, and furthermore, had, on the strength of what I had said, frightened some others out

of betting for Harrison.

Harrison, as you know, was overwhelmingly defeated. The death of his wife (after my figure was drawn I believe) made me more confident that it was correct, as the event proved that he was under evil directions.

I received the question by post, at 8.30 a.m., October 10th, 1892—1.14 p.m. Greenwich time—and for that time

cast my figure, several days later.

I took the ascendant for Harrison, with 3, his significator, in third house, signifying his quarrels with neighbouring nations, and with Blaine's wing of his own party, and danger through his own stubbornness: 3 applying to 4 in fifth house signified that he was depending upon the scholastic claims of his party, but 4 R in γ showed that, while the schools might be strong, they were going back on him. The dragon's head in sixth denoted that the "people" were with him, but as his claim would be to only one-half the figure, the people in this case, as relating to the sixth house, would be

the common or serving people of his party. The dragon's tail in the twelfth, with \$\mathbb{H}\$, signified great secret enmity, and the \$\mathbb{D}\$ in the eighth, the house of death, the \$\mathbb{D}\$ lord of ninth, representative of the clergy, the courts and the commercial powers, and \$\mathbb{H}\$, lord of fourth, the end of all things, defeat through secret enmity. His house of friends is well filled with business people, lawyers, grangers, newspaper men, etc., but \$\mathbb{D}\$ representing deceitful friends, sure to ruin or worst him, is in exaltation and in elevation over the others. Venus is significator of his open enemies, and they are in the tenth house, the house of the monarch and of the Government; and therefore \$\mathbb{Q}\$ is Cleveland's significator, being lady of seventh house, and he (or she) could occupy no surer position than the tenth house for success.

But, from the western angle read, viz., from Cleveland's ascendant, his significator in fourth house, with the landed interests, public buildings, and place of abode; Harrison's significator in the ninth on trial, etc., Harrison's significator a malefic, Cleveland's a benefic, n in second, in trine with o in fifth and with &; and here in Cleveland's fifth house (the house of luck, chance, etc.) we find Harrison's friends; but with the figure reversed, although b is in exaltation, \(\psi \) and \(\omega \) trine p are elevated above him. The p is in the sign said to rule the U.S. (II) and in second house, I signifying "the people," and the second house, "Cleveland's substance," or "the nation's allies," Harrison has the dragon's head in his sixth, Cleveland the tail in his sixth. The head is opposed by H, and the tail in d with 畏

This was the hardest part of the figure to solve, but I did not try the part of the fortune. I accepted ## in Cleveland's sixth as of little account, or if anything, it was the eccentric, independent voters,

represented in the reverse figure as Harrison's secret foes. The dragon's tail in Cleveland's sixth, might represent the public servants, who, of course, with the Republican party in power, could not be expected to favour Cleveland, but the & in twelfth would counteract it, especially when so very near to cusp of first; \mathcal{L} R in Harrison's fifth, I did not consider strong enough to overcome \mathcal{L} A D and \mathcal{L} strong in Cleveland's fifth, especially as \mathcal{L} , though weak by R, stood for Cleveland's friends, while Harrison had \mathcal{L} among his friends.

As you will notice, m on Harrison's ascendant, and 8 on Cleveland's, both excellently describe the two contestants. According to Hatfield's system of Planetary Hours, the question was received in the hour of 24, "relates to money" (betting), and "what is done can be depended on." I might add that I take no part in either politics or betting, and therefore have no bias.

COMMENT:—This is an example of a very unusual form of question. The judgment is exceedingly interesting. Note that the question being asked "Harrison or Cleveland?" the first named was taken as signified by the Ascendant and the latter as denoted by the Descendant.

CASE No. 12.

A FUGITIVE: SHALL HE ESCAPE?

(See No. 12 in the Table of Data.)

QUESTION.—Can my brother leave the country with safety? Is it safe for him to stay in England?

1. As the Moon is leaving Venus, a female has urged you to apply to me for my opinion on the matter.

2. As the Sun, representing your brother, is fixed and not afflicted, I judge that he could stay in England with perfect safety.

3. As the Sun, significator of your brother, is placed in the minth house of the figure, he is evidently bent on

a voyage-probably America.

4. The Sun conjoined with Mercury in his seventh house, a female has prompted him to leave his employment.

5. As the Moon and Venus have the square of Herschel, lord of the ninth, and Mars hasting to an opposition, he will have a very tempestuous voyage.

6. (As the Sun enters Pisces, a watery sign, on February 18th, I stated to his relative he would leave

England on that date.*)

7. As the Moon and Venus are afflicted by Herschel in his sixth, the eighth of the figure, his health is not good.

EDWIN CASAEL.

COMMENT:—Note ruler of the third, person enquired about, in the ninth (foreign travel).

CASE No. 13.

LOST MONEY, WILL IT BE FOUND?

21/5/1891; 8.52 p.m., U.S.A. (See No. 13 in the Table of Data.)

On May 21st, 1891, at 8.45 p.m., a female came to consult me in regard to money and a pocket-book which

[&]quot; He was not intercepted, and set sail on the 18th of February, when the Sun entered Pisces.--E. C.

had been stolen from her mother, who was ill and could not call to see me.

The Sun ruled at the hour,* and described the female, who was stout, with full eyes, round full face, ruddy complexion, and had rather a strong voice, and as the Sun ruled the eighth house, which denoted the money of others, I said that she wished to know whether the money would be recovered or not, and that she also wished to know if deaths would occur in the family,

when she stated that such were her thoughts.

Finding Mars in the seventh house, in a double sign, and in sextile to Venus, which was badly placed in Aries, in opposition to Herschel, I said there were two persons connected with the theft of the money, and neither bore a good reputation; that the man was tall, dark, with sun-burnt complexion, of a quarrelsome disposition, quick and impulsive, which Mars in aspect with Herschel would denote; and that he was connected with a female who was rather lean, of doubtful character, and one who was given to bad habits. Finding both planets in an angle, I said they were both at her home at the hour of consultation, and were connected with her house, as lodgers or residents, and the sooner she got rid of them the better it would be for her. Finding Mars, the lord of the fourth, in Gemini, an airy sign, and in an angle, I said the money was upon the premises, and in the waste part, upon a high airy place, where there were tall posts or partitions, and where the air could blow around it; and that the man was to blame, and that it was his intention to remove it at some convenient time; and finding the Moon in close trine to Jupiter, I said she would probably find the money, late

^{*} See note on p 59.

that night or early next morning, when the Moon would

be in perfect aspect with the planet.

She stated that there were two lodgers of the description which I had given, a male and a female, and rumour said they were unmarried, and the man had said he was about to leave the female and go easterly, and as I found Mars leaving a westerly sign and about to enter Cancer, I told her he would go east, probably to New York, as Cancer ruled that place; this I told before she stated the facts.

On the following Saturday, at 5 p.m., a brother of the querent came and told me that the money was found on the morning of the 22nd. It was found under a grape arbour, which was upon tall posts and an airy position, and from other facts it developed that the thief had taken the money and hidden it upon the arbour, and in the morning, while they had accidentally agitated the arbour, the money fell to the ground and was found.

CHARLES HATFIELD.

COMMENT:—Here observe that the querent came about her mother's affair; a dual sign rises and the ruler is in the dual sign \mathcal{H} . The astrologer taking the Sun as ruling the hour finds it in a dual sign, μ , also.

This judgment brings out the value of the common signs. It was a very commonplace subject that was being inquired into,

APPENDIX.

FOREWORD.

The following pages contain excerpts from the Manual of Astrology of R. C. Smith (better known as the first "Raphael"), a book printed in 1828 and now very scarce and valuable, and also from a MS. notebook which had belonged to him, with sundry other items from various sources likely to be of value to the student.

Of these the first is the most important and it is quoted here partly because the author had made a special study of Horary Astrology—which the present writer has not,—and partly because the various views put forward, views common to the majority of astrological students, are so well and clearly expressed, and in such a methodical manner, that it would be hard to improve upon them, though the wording has been slightly altered in certain instances in order to bring it more into conformity with modern literary style.

The student should beware of accepting either these or any other statements of the "authorities" without exercising upon them his own faculties of reason and discrimination. If they are taken on trust in this way, and "believed in" simply because Ptolemy or somebody else says so, they will be of less than no benefit at all to the student; for they will only fill his mind with lumber that he mistakes for usable material. And any statements however true in themselves adopted in this spirit are utterly useless for assisting the judgment and developing that mysterious but necessary faculty known as intuition.

If, however, he reads the opinions of the learned and famous men which now follow, at once with independence and respect, endeavouring always to follow as far as may be the workings of the author's mind, as well as striving to

assimilate the ideas put forth, he will find much enlightenment from the reading. Not only this, but he will also find his own powers of reason and judgment and intuition developing in a very remarkable manner.

As an instance of what is meant, take the thirty-seventh aphorism in Ptolemy's "Centiloquium":—If Virgo or Pisces be upon the ascendant the native will create his own dignity, but

if Aries or Libra be there he will cause his own death.

The reason of this statement is not immediately apparent to the student, but if he ponders on it he will discover the secret. For if Virgo be upon the ascendant, then Gemini must be upon the mid-heaven, and as Mercury is the ruler of both these signs, we can see that he would be the ruler of both the ascendant and the mid-heaven; and hence the native would "create his own dignity." Similarly for Pisces, since Sagittarius would be upon the mid-heaven. Again when Aries is on the ascendant Scorpio is on the cusp of eighth house; but if Libra, on the other hand, Taurus would be upon the eighth.

When the reasons for the statements made are thus "ferreted out," not only are they more easily remembered, but the mind gains strength and balance in the process. Let the student observe that he has never mastered a subject or a thought until he has made it his own, a part of himself

as it were, so that he could not forget it if he tried.

The aphorisms given will be found of value in the judgment of nativities, quite as much as in the solution of horary questions.

The Glossary on pp. 118 to 138 will be found of constant utility in explaining terms unfamiliar to the reader.

THE TWELVE HOUSES OF HEAVEN.

In order to illustrate plainly to the reader what astrologers mean by the "Houses of Heaven," it is proper for him to bear in mind that there are four Cardinal Points in the mundane circle formed by the rotation of the earth about her own axis; these are (1) where the Sun rises at Dawn, (2) where he comes to the meridian at mid-day or Noon, (3) where he sets in the evening at Sunset, and (4) where he comes to the Nadir or lower meridian at Midnight or 12 p.m.

of the same day.

The first of these, that is, the line (or imaginary line) which is level with the horizon when the Sun rises, is the cusp of the astrologer's First House, or the Eastern Angle, termed the 'horoscope' or Ascendant. The next, or the degree when he is at his highest altitude, which invariably is in every latitude at noon-day, is the astrologer's Tenth House cusp, Zenith or Mid-heaven, the most powerful angle, and the house of honour. Pursuing the same course, the apparent line level with the horizon when the Sun sets, constitutes the cusp of the Seventh House in the sidereal art, being the third grand angle and setting horizon or Descendant. Again, at midnight the Sun arrives at the cusp or line of the lower heaven, or Nadir, or as astrologers term it the Imum Coeli and Fourth House.

Now at the equator, where the Sun is vertical, and all celestial arcs are measured by rectangles, equal parts of the zodiac pass through the great circle of the equator in equal times, or in other words, every house of heaven would contain just thirty degrees. But in every other part of the globe, the oblique inclination of the earth's axis towards the plane of her orbit (to which we owe the varying length and shortness of our days) causes the Sun apparently to rise

earlier and set later at one period of the year than another; and this causes his semi-diurnal arc, or the time intervening between sunrise and noon, to be greater or less as the year advances or decreases. Therefore, when the time of sunrising is obtained, and subtracted from that of noon, it is self-evident that the difference constitutes half the day. This space of time the astrologer next turns into degrees and minutes (each hour being equivalent to fifteen degrees of the equator, and each minute to fifteen minutes thereot), and divides it into three equal parts, thus constituting three houses of heaven, namely, the twelfth, eleventh and tenth. The same method is pursued as to the ninth, eighth and seventh houses, and on the same principle, with the remaining half of the great diurnal and nocturnal circle, the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second and first houses, giving for the result the whole of the Twelve Mundane Houses.

The four chief of these houses, namely, the first, tenth, seventh and fourth, are termed Angular Houses (or angles), as being of the greatest strength and power. The next four are termed Succedent Houses, as being of less energy, but still next in sympathetic power; they are the eleventh, eighth, fifth, and second houses. The weakest of all in influence are the Cadent Houses, namely, the twelfth, ninth, sixth and third houses. It is not without reason that these divisions and classifications are made, as the attentive student will

soon discover.

There have been various opinions amongst astrological writers as to the nature and effect of certain aspects, familiarities, and configurations of the active and passive stars or agents. But in the effects of the mundane houses they are nearly all (or quite all) unanimous, both in the oriental and European regions; and these meanings we will now proceed to make clear, in a manner intelligible to anyone who will give the subject close attention.

FIRST HOUSE OR ASCENDANT.—Astrologers in their descriptions usually commence with the First House or house o "Life," the point of the Eastern angle and horizon, the celestial sign ascending on which point at the instant of birth, together with the stars or planets located therein, bears the most powerful influence upon the life and destiny of the

"native" (or person whose horoscope it is). Saturn or Mars in this house never fail to give accidents and illness, when directed to the cusp of the ascendant, and prove a perpetual trouble throughout life; while Jupiter or Venus therein, free from affliction, are perpetual tokens of good fortune, eminent success, and lasting credit. The sign ascending will also peculiarly mark the bodily form and mental intellect.

In Horary Questions, this house relates to all questions of life, health, and appearance; as stature, colour, shape, sickness, and accidents; it also shows the events of journeys, voyages, etc., with respect to the life and health of the querent engaged in them: it is invariably the chief significator when life and health are concerned. In state questions, comets, eclipses, etc., as also at the annual ingress of the Sun into Aries,* the first house signifies the people at large, or the health and well-being of the kingdom, and all matters wherein the general mass of inhabitants are concerned. By being considered as the symbolical ascendant of any other person, either related or not related, near or absent, it will show the same to them, as if the figure had been erected at their own request.

According to a very old manuscript of the twelfth century, it signifies "the money of private enemies, as being the second house in order from the twelfth; the brethren of friends, as being the third from the eleventh house; the fathers of kings, as being the fourth from the tenth house; children of religious folks, as being the fifth from the ninth house; the wife of the querent's open enemy, or his fellows, or partners (for it is opposed to the seventh house); it also signifies upon death of servants, as it is the eighth reckoned from the sixth house; it is the significator of religion and long journeys to the querent's children, being the ninth house from the fifth, and upon magistery and dignity of his father, being the tenth from the fourth house; also friends to the

^{*} For such purposes the figure must be erected for the given moment, and calculated for the capital city of the Kingdom concerned; as London for the British Empire, Washington for the United States of America, Paris for France, Berlin for Germany, etc

querent's brethren, being the eleventh house from the third, and to querent himself it personates the beginning and fate of every hazardous enterprise."

It is a masculine house, and rules the Head and Face, the

same as the sign ARIES Y.

SECOND HOUSE.—The next house in order from the ascendant is the second house, or house of "Riches." This signifies the estate, fortune and poverty, riches, gain or loss in pecuniary affairs, poverty, misfortune, and in fact everything relating to that plague of the wise man and idol of the fool, gold; in short, it shows the wealth of him for whom the figure is cast.

The ancient astrologers attribute the same effects to this house both in nativities and horary figures. But this requires some explanatory development, for if the nativity be afflicted in other ways; for instance, if the luminaries are evilly aspected by Saturn, Mars, or Herschel; then even though Jupiter should be posited in the second house and in his most powerful dignities, the native would be far more liable to misfortune and loss than to good fortune. The attentive student will at once perceive from this explanation that the genuine principles of the celestial science are founded on philosophical axioms, which nothing can neutralise and which

invariably point to the same steady objects.

In Horary Questions the second house denotes the money of the querent, his loss or gain in speculations relating to business or pecuniary affairs in general, or any question in particular; also of loans, friends, assistants in law-suits, and In State Astrology, it denotes allies, warlike officers, and the pecuniary resources of the nation at large, more especially in a scheme of the heavens cast for the vernal ingress. According to manuscript writers, the second house denotes "inheritance, lucre, and divers winning; also it denotes the brethren of private enemies, for it is the third house as counted from the twelfth; and fathers or grand. sires of friends, for it is the fourth from the eleventh house; also king's sons, for it is the fifth house from the mid-heaven; also it delivers judgment upon the death of wives, familiars, fellows (partners) and open or public enemies, as being the eighth house from the seventh, in due order; also upon the

religion and long journeys of servants, for it is the ninth reckoned from the sixth house; also upon the trade (magistery), credit, profession, and honour of children, as being the tenth house from the fifth; also upon the friends and well-wishers of fathers, being the eleventh reckoned from the fourth house; and lastly, upon private enemies of brethren as being the twelfth reckoned from the third house."

It is a feminine house, and similar in effect to the sign

ruling the neck, Taurus 8.

THIRD HOUSE.—This is the house of brethren, kindred, neighbours, cousins; short inland journeys, letters, messages, rumours, and the removal of trade or employment. From this house the ancient astrologers derived their judgment relative to the kindred or brethren of the native born under any particular horoscope, with the good or bad fate attending them; and also of those particular changes which were perpetually recurring throughout life; in which particular they were accustomed to judge by the lords of the house, and triplicity, according to that sign or constellation of heaven which was found on the cusp, great part of which judgment can scarcely be relied upon. But when malefic or unfortunate stars are located in this house, or in mundane square, semisquare, or opposition thereto, the attentive student will readily perceive appropriate evil effects, corresponding to the significations of the house above described. Thus, Saturn being there, is generally found to cause hatred and ill-fortune through brethren, neighbours, and short journeys; Herschel there, never permits the native to rest long in one place, or to meet with mutual affection from his kindred; while Mars afflicted in the third house is said by the ancients to be "the very demon of discord and genius of ill-luck in all things to which this house has relation." The good planets, on the other hand, have palpably benign effects.

In Horary Questions every signification of the house is allowed in its full symbolical allusion, for in such cases the indication will no doubt be complete: hence all questions relative to the aforesaid subjects are judged by the lord of the house as well as by the accidental positions and configurations thereto. In addition to these descriptions, the following are from manuscript authorities: "Zael," an Arabian writer

of great repute, sets forth the third house as denoting sects, epistles, dreams, mutation, churches, clerks, carols, changing of women from place to place, etc.; being the fourth house, as reckoned in order from the twelfth, it signifies the fathers of private enemies; the sons of friends, being the fifth from the eleventh house; the sickness of kings, for it is the sixth house from the tenth of mid-heaven; also the enemies of religious persons, for it is the seventh from the ninth; as well as the magistery (or trade) of servants, as being the tenth house to the sixth; and the friends of children, being the eleventh house to the fifth; and the private enemies of the father, as being the twelfth house in order from the fourth house.

It is a masculine house, ruling the arms, hands and shoulders, as does GEMINI II.

Fourth House.—The lower angle of heaven or Fourth House, whose line or cusp the Sun touches at midnight, is the weakest in influence of all the angles throughout the celestial circle. It represents, in nativities, most powerfully the parents of the native, especially his father: but the opposition of Saturn, Mars, or Herschel to the mid-heaven, which is the same as coming to the cusp of this house, not only frequently afflicts the father, but as an evil aspect to one angle, is felt by all four (each aspecting the other) and frequently causes death or severe misfortune to the native's mother. Good planets in this house, even Jupiter, lose much of their active influence, and are particularly weak, even as promittors in directions.

The ancients gave this house of heaven to represent the final end of all things, whether in Nativities or Horary Questions. In the latter it represents the querent's father, his patrimony; all affairs relating to lands, houses, cities, estates, towns, castles, hidden treasure, curious secrets, and all things belonging to the earth; as also old houses, ruinous buildings, monuments of sepulchral arts or superstitous rites; antiquities, gardens, fields, orchards, vineyards, cornfields, etc. It is said to denote the house or residence of the querent at the time he wishes a question resolved, and the final issue of every undertaking, with its diversified or casual contingencies. Alcabitius and other manuscript writers say

of this house that it denotes dead men's goods, and all inheritances descending by a right line to the querent; and gives judgment on all things immovable, as cities, castles, and such other, and of treasure hid, and of what shall befall the dead man in his grave, and (after his burial), to his corpse; and what shall fall after death, as also upon all questions touching the substance of brethren, being the second to the third house; and of the children of private enemies, being the fifth to the twelfth; and sickness of friends, as being the sixth house as counted from the eleventh house; also upon the king's enemies, being the seventh house from the tenth or mid-heaven; and death of religious persons, being the eighth house accounted from the ninth; and upon the religion of the absent, as being the ninth to the eighth house; also upon the (trade or) magistery of enemies, being the tenth from the seventh house; also upon the friends and fortune of servants, being the eleventh to the sixth house; and lastly, upon all questions relating to the private enemies of children, being the twelfth or house of enemies to the fifth

It is a feminine house, and rules the breast and lungs in like manner to CANCER 5.

FIFTH HOUSE.—From the fifth house astrologers, both ancient and modern, deduce their judgments relative to the children or offspring of the native; Ptolemy joins with this the angle of the mid-heaven, and also the eleventh house. It is said to be the house of children and women, which in Horary Astrology it certainly is; denoting also the father's property, both personal and real; children's health and welfare, whether present or absent; also all questions relating to pleasure, amusement, gaming, taverns, theatres, banquets, and merry-making of all sorts; it is also the house of pregnancy.

In State Astrology, it denotes ambassadors or messengers; as well as the strength or weakness of any besieged place. According to an ancient manuscript, Haly and other Arabian astrologers of past times set forth various other significations of the fifth house, as denoting "in the above art, the cheapness or dearness of bread, wine, and victuals in general for

that region to which the horoscope is erected."

In Horary Questions, the same authors write: "The fifth house signifies upon children, delectation, pleasure and legacies; also upon charters, books, and messages; it also signifies the brethren of brethren, for it is the third house as counted from the third; and the substance of fathers, being the second to the fourth house; also the sickness of private enemies, being the sixth house from the twelfth; and the enemies of friends, as being the seventh house from the eleventh house; and the death of kings or monarchs as being the eighth house from the tenth, or Medium Coeli; and long journeys of religious persons, as being the ninth house to the ninth; and the magistery or dignity of the absent, as being the tenth to the eighth house; also the friends of the querent's enemies, as being the eleventh to the seventh house; and lastly, the private enemies of servants, as being the twelfth house to the sixth."

It is a masculine house, rules the stomach, liver, heart, sides, and back, as does Leo Ω .

SIXTH HOUSE.—Astrologers attribute to the sixth house an evil signification; it is the house of sickness, and partly of private enemies, being in opposition to the twelfth house, and the parts of the body which are ruled by the sign on the cusp of this house, or accidentally intercepted therein, are said to denote diseases.

In Horary Questions it represents different effects, being the house not only of sickness, but of servants, dependents, uncles, aunts, and all kindred by the father's side; small cattle, rabbits, sheep, goats and hogs; tenants, stewards, shepherds, farmers, etc.: all questions relating to these subjects are judged from the sixth house. In State Astrology, it denotes the sickness or health of the community at large.

Manuscript Arabian astrologers represent the sixth house as being "the house of vassals, beasts not ridden, also the substance of children, as being the second house to the fifth; and the brethren of fathers, for it is the third to the fourth house: and the fathers of brethren, as being fourth to the third house; and also enemies of enemies, being the seventh house from the twelfth; also the death of friends, as being the eighth house to the eleventh: and long journeys, and the religion of kings, being the ninth house to the tenth or medium

coeli; also magistery and lay dignities, being the tenth or house of honour to the ninth house; and enemies of the absent, and private enemies of wives (and fellows), being the twelfth house to the seventh."

It is a feminine house, ruling the abdomen and intestines,

similar to Virgo my.

SEVENTH HOUSE.—The seventh house, the cusp of which is the western line of the descending horizon, or point where the Sun sets, is of great significance in Astrology, being most powerful in regard to marriage and domestic happiness. If Saturn or Mars should happen to be posited in this house, unaided by the assisting beams of Jupiter or Venus, the native is certainly fated to be unfortunate in the wedded state, and born to lead a life of continual trouble therein. Unhappiness in wedlock, arising from the most strange and unaccountable causes, is also the effect of Uranus when found therein; in which respect the seventh house is certainly more powerful than the Moon or Venus (which are the Ptolemaic astrologers' chief significators in marriage).

In Horary Questions, the seventh house denotes love questions, contracts, speculations in business, war, or public duels, encounters with thieves, law-suits, public adversaries, partners in trade, and litigation; it is the ascendant of thieves, and describes their person and occupation. It also denotes runaways, outlaws, and the place to which a person is going to remove or change his residence. In State Astrology it is the house from whence the event of war or peace is

predicted: in a battle it denotes the victorious party.

Alcabitius, Aedila, Morbecca, and various Arabian astrologers, according to manuscripts, regard the seventh house as "the house of all contentions, oppositions, contrariences, and things opposed; from this house is delivered judgment upon battle, strife, and enmity; fines, pleas, laws, etc.; and it is the house of buying, selling, and nuptials; death of enemies, friends of brethren, sons of friends, and the place of theft"; and in compound signification it is said to be "the house signifying the substance of servants, as being the second nouse to the sixth; and sisters of brethren, being the third house to the fifth; also the fathers of fathers, being the fourth house to the fourth; and the children of brethren, being the

fifth to the third house; also it signifies the death of private enemies, being the eighth to the twelfth house; as also, for the same reason, the death of great beasts. Again it signifies the religion and long journeys of friends, being the ninth house to the eleventh; also upon the honour or credit of kings, being the tenth house to the mid-heaven; and also the friends and fortune of religious persons, being the eleventh house to the ninth: as also the private dealings of the absent, and their enemies, as being the twelfth house from the eighth."

It is accounted a masculine house, similar in its rule over

the bodily members to LIBRA -.

EIGHTH HOUSE.—This is termed the house of death; also of wills, legacies, portions, dowry of the wife, etc., while in law-suits it denotes the adversary's means, friends, and success. In duels it is the adversary's second. It denotes the property and means of the querent's partner, and the strength of public enemies. Although in nativities the cause of death is not judged from this house of heaven, yet whenever Jupiter is therein, or even Venus, unafflicted, it is

impossible the party should die violently.

Ancient manuscript astrologers describe this house as symbolically representing "labour, sorrow, battle, strife, slaughter, dower and inheritance of the dead, and money of public enemies: it signifies also the brethren of servants, being the third house to the sixth; and fathers of children, being the fourth house to the fifth; and sickness of brethren, being the sixth house to the third; also religion, and journeys of private enemies, being the ninth house to the twelfth; and dignity and magistery of friends, being the tenth house to the eleventh; and king's friends, being the eleventh house to the mid-heaven; also the private enemies of religious persons, being the twelfth house to the ninth." Haly regards the eighth house as representing "Persons wretched and miserable, and liable to bodily deformities; and as delivering judgment upon whether the querent shall die in indigence or abundance."

It is a feminine house, similar in its rule over the part of

the body to Scorpio m.

NINTH House.—In Astrology the ninth house is called the house of religion, science, learning, books, writings, voyages, and distant travels. It is peculiarly related to the church, denoting all ecclesiastical matters, church preferments, and clergymen of every degree. It is also concerned with dreams,

visions and long journeys.

In Horary Questions, the Arabian astrologers of the twelfth and tnirteenth centuries represent the ninth house as being "the house of faith, wisdom and divine worshiping." Guido Bonatus calls it "the house of fame." Haly terms it the house of prophets and prophecies, council, and prayers; others write it as being: "the house of the wife's, or enemies' brethren, being the third house to the seventh; and fathers of servants, being the fourth house to the fifth. Also sickness of fathers, being the sixth house to the fourth; and enemies of brethren, being the seventh house to the third; also friends of friends, being the eleventh house to the eleventh: and private enemies of kings, being the twelfth house to the tenth."

It is a masculine house, denoting the same parts of the body as does Sagittarius f.

TENTH HOUSE.—The mid-heaven, medium cocli, or angle of the South, whose line or cusp the sun touches at mid-day at moon, is termed the tenth house, and is the chief or supremangle of the heavens; denoting honour, credit, renown, authority, trade, preferment, etc. In nativities, the planets here are most powerful; and while Jupiter. Venus or Sol herein give great eminence in life, Saturn never fails to give disgrace and ruin, when alone or unaided by benevoient stars. As an instance of the former may be noticed the Duke of Wellington, who had the good fortune to be born with Jupiter in this "house of honour"; of the latter, the Emperor Napoleon, who was born with Saturn in the tenth house, and might well have been expected to have met with a downfall as rapid as his rise,* and which several French

^{*} Slow rise and sudden downfall may perhaps be said to be more characteristic of Saturn,—like a pestle in a mining mill, worked by a cam.—ED

astrologers predicted. The tenth house is therefore a principal feature in astrological predictions, as it is also in the arithmetical part of the science, or astronomical calculations, since all arcs of directions to the angles are measured from the Right Ascension of the Mid-Heaven.

In Horary Questions it denotes the mother of the querent; and in State Astrology, kings, emperors, nobles, dukes, empires, kingdoms and provinces, with "the great" in general; being the true ascendant of the mighty and powerful,

and the house of "high" or illustrious "life."

Manuscript writers say it is the house "of lordship, honour and dignity; and of all craft of which a man is master." Albatezen, an ancient writer, further says: "It is the house of judges, judgment, substance taken away by thieves, also the substance or money of religious persons, being the second house to the ninth; and brethren of the servants of open enemies, being the third to the eighth; and fathers of enemies or fellows (partners), being the fourth house to the seventh; also children of servants, being the fifth to the sixth house; and sickness of sons, being the sixth to the fifth house; and public enemies, wives, and fellows of fathers, being the seventh or opposite house to the fourth in due order; also death of brethren, being the eighth house to the third; and the religion of the servants of the querent, being the ninth house to the second; also friends of private enemies, being the eleventh house to the twelfth; and lastly, private enemies of friends, being the twelfth house to the eleventh."

It is a feminine house, and rules the knees, being in order

similar to CAPRICORN 19.

ELEVENTH HOUSE.—Both the Oriental and European astrologers are unanimous in describing the eleventh house of heaven as being the house of friends, wishes, hopes, desires, advisers, favourites, flatterers and such like contingencies. Wilson, author of the Dictionary of Astrology thinks the eleventh house of great power in nativities in a benevolent way. This, however, is by no means the case; for the author of this work [i.e., R. C. Smith] positively asserts from his own experience, that when evil planets are on the cusp of this house, or located therein, they are increased in evil in a most remarkable proportion, are worse there than in the

sixth or twelfth, and are nearly as bad there as when angular. The student will soon perceive the truth of this axiom, if he examines a few correct nativities

In Horary Questions if this house be afflicted by evil position or aspect, in any figure or upon any occasion, the querent will suffer severe disappointment in the projected affair. In State Astrology it represents the wealth and money, or the "exchequer," of the government, and the

friends or allies of the nation at large.

Zael, Haly, Abenragel, Adila, Gerald, and other manuscript writers, state the eleventh house of heaven to be "the house of knights, esquires, ambassadors, and servants of great princes." Another author, Alcabitius, states that "if a watery sign be on the cusp of this house, it is fortunate; if an airy sign, it is typical of friends; if an earthy sign, it denotes legacies or property of ancestors; if a fiery sign, it signifies honour and princely credit." This of course requires some limitation if evil planets should be there: yet the Arabian astrologers, it must be confessed, were far more clever in the art than the Europeans are, and in Horary Astrology especially the student will do well to attend rather closely to their rules, ere he rejects any part as superfluous. Other writers of the same period say, "this house signifies the money or substance of monarchs, being the second house to the tenth; and brethren of religious persons, for it is third to the ninth house; and children of enemies, or wives, or partners, being the fifth house to the seventh; also sickness of servants, being the sixth to the sixth house; and enemies and wives of offspring, being the seventh house to the fifth; and also the death of fathers, being the eighth house to the fourth; also religion and long journeys of brethren, being the ninth house to the third; and lastly, the private enemies of private enemies, being the twelfth house to the twelfth."

It is a masculine house, and rules the legs and ankles, as

does Aquarius

TWELFTH HOUSE.—The last house for us to describe is the twelfth house of the celestial circle, or the house of private enemies, imprisonment, cares, anxieties, misery, and suffering.

In Horary Questions, it denotes every kind of grief, persecution, malice, secret toil of mind, envy, incarceration,

treason, sedition, assassination, and suicide. It is also the

house of cattle and great beasts.

In nativities the above rule does not hold good, for the student in celestial philosophy will soon perceive in the course of his practice that the evil planets therein are far less evil than when angular, or even in the eleventh or fifth houses. This axiom, which is founded on the author's [R. C. Smith's] own experience, no former author has recorded; it

will nevertheless be found strictly true.

Manuscript observations on Horary Questions state this house as signifying "deceivers, envious persons, sorrowing, weeping, bewailing, lamenting, blaspheming, imprisoning, and malevolence." Others say it is the house of horses, asses, and beasts that are ridden; also, according to Haly, "it represents banished persons, malefactors, lost goods never recovered, long hidden wrath, vile persons, reproaches, disobedience; as also the fatus of animals previous to birth." Adila and Zael, two very ancient writers, have these curious remarks relative to the nature of the twelfth house: "It is the house of captives and imprisonment; for the taking, and the cause thereof, is signified by the eighth house, but by the twelfth house is shown the place of imprisonment and him that is imprisoned." Also others relate "that this house signifies the substance or money of friends, being the second house to the eleventh; and brethren of kings, being the third to the tenth, or mid-heaven; and fathers of religious persons, being the fourth house to the ninth; and sons of the absent, being the fifth house to the eighth; also it signifies as well, the sickness of wives, being the sixth house to the seventh, or west angle; and servant's enemies, being the seventh or opposite house to the sixth; and religion and long journeys to fathers, being the ninth house to the fourth; also lastly, the magistery (or trade) of brethren, as it is the tenth to the third house."

It is a feminine house, and rules the feet like PISCES X.

The student should bear in mind that in the foregoing

description, which the table on p. 48 will illustrate:—

The Angular Houses of heaven are first in power,

strength, and efficacy, whether in good or evil.

The Succedent Houses are second in influence, but

weaker in strength and power than the former.

The CADENT Houses are, by the generality of astrologers, esteemed as the weakest of the twelve.

This order of the houses, with few exceptions, the author [R. C. Smith] admits also, in his own system; but more especially as it relates to the four cardinal houses, or angles, which certainly are by far the most powerful, whether in Nativities, Horary Questions, or themes of heaven for any occasion whatever.

BETHEM'S CENTILOQUY.

1. We will begin this book, according to custom, and in the judgment of the stars.

2. Thou mayest know, when a planet is Retrograde, he is

a man infirm, stupefied and solicitous.

3. If Cadent, he is as a man dead and hath no motion.

4. If Combust, as a man in prison, without hopes of liberty.

5. If Stationary to Retrogradation, he is a healthful man, receding from health; yet there is hope of recovery remaining.

6. If Stationary to Direction, as a sick man amending.

7. If besieged (i.e., when between the two infortunes), as a man fearful, between two enemies.

8. A planet between 14 and 2 is as a man pleasant and free from want and trouble.

9. If aspected of the Infortunes from the fourth house, as a man on whom death is approaching.

10. A planet in aspect of his enemy, as a man fearing to be trepanned or betrayed.

11. A planet in conjunction with an Infortune, is as one fighting with his enemy.

12. A planet in conjunction with a Fortune, is as one in his friends' embraces.

13. A planet in another's house, who rules the same Trigon (i.e., triplicity), as a man in the house of his friend.

14. Cadent from house or exaltation, he is as one absent from his abode.

15. A planet in his own house or in his exaltation, is as one in his castle or stronghold.

16. If these Retrograde, he is as a sick man at home.

17. If combust in his own house, he is as a man confined thereto by his king.

18. If in his own dignity and eadent, he is as a man vexed

and fearful.

19. Fortunate planets Retrograde, are unfortunate: but if cadent from Angles, or from their own houses, they are as one hoping for good but missing it.

20. A Fortune retrograde, conjoined with an infortune, strengthens the nature of the infortune, but abates the worth

of his own.

21. An Infortune in his own house direct, and there joined to a fortune, his malignancy shall turn to good.

22. A planet in the last degree of a Sign, is as one falling

from his estate.

23. A planet in the first degree of a Sign, is but weak in

signification.

24. From the first degree to the fifteenth, a planet is rising, but from the fifteenth to the twenty-fifth he is as a man complete in strength.

25. A planet in the last degree, or the last five degrees

of a sign, is as a man leaving his house.

26. An earthy planet in the Ascendant strong, argues good in anything; (i.e., a planet ruling the earthy triplicity).

27. A planet not in his own house is as a man knocking at another's door; and his signification is to be slighted, he having no power in that place.

28. When planets are with the Sun, their signification and

power are abated and much lessened thereby.

29. When planets are in the last degrees of a Sign, retrograde, their judgments are transmitted, their light lessened and their strength and glory abated.

30. A planet seven degrees distant from the Sun, in his own house, retrograde, is as a man in his castle, in the power

of his enemy, striving to abandon slavery.

31. A planet in the house of his enemy, is as a man in

such a condition, namely, a real prisoner.

32. A planet in his own house, free from affliction, declares the perfection of the question, or thing, interrogated.

33. The Moon separating from a planet, shews what is past.

34. But applying to one, denotes what is to come.

35. If she be separating from by in any question, she shows sorrow, discord and trouble.

36. If from 4, mirth, pleasure, wealth, good fortune, etc.

37. If from 3, contention, strife, bloodshed, bonds, false witnesses, etc.

38. If from O, she signifies sickness, cares, fears and imprisonment.

39. If from 2, love or lust, sports, laughter, dancing, singing, etc.

40. If from \forall , judge according as \forall is posited.
41. The Moon applying to a planet, shows things to come,

according as her application is with them.

42. Luna, fortunate in the morning, the querent's business will be the better all the day long. One born then will be fortunate, etc.

43. But if she be unfortunate in the morning, it shews corruption in the question, etc. He that is born then dies quickly, is sickly, etc.

44. The Moon in d of h, usually proves an ill day for

every work.

45. The Moon in d of 24, is observed to be a good day in general.

46. The Moon in d of d, is unfortunate for every purpose.

(Prob. est.)*

47. The Moon in d of ⊙, is fit for private business, but he who then falls sick, dies.

48. The Moon in of of 2, it is a good day, chiefly in love

49. The Moon in d of &, 'tis a good day, chiefly for contracts and writings.

50. The Moon in 8 of h, a bad day in all things, especially to saturnine people.

51. The Moon in 8 of 24, laudable in all things: (vix credo

-opposition rarely produces good).*

52. The Moon in 8 of 3, begin nothing of weight that day, for no good end can be expected.

^{* [}The comments in parentheses are by R. C. Smith.—Ed.]

53. The Moon in 8 of ⊙, good in no manner of work or business, therefore to be avoided.

54. The Moon in 8 of 9, a laudable day in all things:

(vix credo—the contrary often happens).

55. The Moon in 8 of \$\overline{\pi}\$, a good day for all work: (not

for contracts, I am sure).

56. The Moon in \square of \downarrow is a bad day, chiefly in meeting with kings and great persons. Let not noble and eminent men then take journeys, for they will prove ill. The sick man will hardly escape that is taken sick at such a time.

57. The Moon in \square of 24, is a good day in access to great

men, to attain friends, but in A to 4 is much better.

58. The Moon in \square of \mathcal{J} , is unfortunate in all things; chiefly in contending with great men, and in marriage; the sick man dies, or bleeds, that then falls sick.

59. The Moon in \square of \bigcirc , is good to manage the affairs of great persons; but the \triangle aspect must be preferred before it.

- 60. The Moon in □ of ♀, is good in all things, chiefly in love matters. (These aphorisms must be warily understood.)
- 61. The Moon in \Box of ξ , is a good day to traffic in merchandise, study, or converse with kings, etc.

62. Luna in * of 12, is good to converse with ancient

people, or to begin any work of a saturnine nature.

63. Luna in \neq of 24, good to settle things, and to do justice, to marry, etc.

64. Luna in \star of δ , is good to fight an enemy, to reduce

or divide an army.

65. Luna in ★ of ⊙, is a good day to manage the affairs of great persons.

66. Luna in * of ?, is excellent in all things, chiefly in

love matters.

67. Luna in \star of \forall , a singularly good day for contracts, agreements and merchandise.

68. Luna in △ of 12, is a good day to talk with magistrates,

to build, etc.

69. Luna in △ of 21, is a good day in all things, princi-

pally to meet kings, lawyers, etc.

70. Luna in \triangle of \mathcal{J} , a good day to begin war, and end controversies: to hunt or converse with martialists.

71. Luna in \triangle of \bigcirc , is a good day to meet kings, princes and nobles, or court or petition their favour, etc.

72. Luna in \triangle of \hat{Y} , is good for everything, chiefly in

marriage matters, and all love affairs.

73. Luna in \triangle of \heartsuit , good to converse with lawyers, scribes, secretaries, etc.

74. Saturn in the Ascendant hurts the question, and when retrograde there, destroys it.

75. Saturn in the Tenth House, he destroys the most hopeful things, let it be in a Nativity or Question.

76. Saturn in the Seventh, oft changes the business, and

brings mischief to it by some means or other.

77. Saturn in the Fourth, shews an unhappy end of every business, though carried on with much care and pains. (Query, when lord of the fourth.—ED.)

78. What Saturn bindeth, Jupiter dissolveth.
79. The like doth Venus in what Mars bindeth.

80. The Moon separating from Jupiter or Venus, undoes what is bound by Mercury, in any Nativity, Question or Election.

81. The three Superior Planets in opposition of the Sun, corrupt and hinder the Question.

82. Saturn in \square of \odot shows a good progress, but a bad end of a thing.

83. Saturn in \square or 8 of 24, dissolves oppression and violence threatened.

84. Saturn in 6. \square or 8 of δ , prohibits mirth, impedes or destroys the Question though never so hopeful.

85. Saturn in 6 or 8 of 2 and in the Tenth, the Question

then propounded aims at dishonesty.

86. Saturn in d, \square or 8 of δ , destroys the Question, makes things that are impertinent and idle, more idle and impertinent.

87. Jupiter in d, □ or 8 of b, hinders his evil portended,

and turns it to good.

88. Jupiter in d, □ or 8 of d, hinders the force of generation and corruption. (Query.—Ed.)

89. Jupiter in \emptyset , \square or \emptyset of \mathbb{P} , shews the aptness of the question and its good end.

90. Jupiter in d, □ or 8 of §. The business enquired

after comes to a good end, with an addition to what the querent expects. (Query all the foregoing, as regards the aspect at any rate.—ED.)

gr. The infortunes in the Ascendant or Second House, strong, shews the querent's fortune to be transmitted from evil to good. Understand the same both in Nativities and Questions.

92. But if in those houses unfortunate, it is then changed from good to evil, which must be left to the astrologer's judgment to determine.

93. It is the same when they are posited in any of the other Angles. An ingenious artist knows how to apply these hints.

The Lord of the Ascendant in Via Combusta, the Question is corrupted. The Via Combusta if from 15° to 15° of m. (See Glossary.)

95. An Infortune in the tenth or fourth from the Ascendant* of the question, obscures the matter or thing queried, and the querent shall tremble to think of the evil attending it.

96. An Infortune in the Ascendant or Second, fortunate, portends the business to answer the querent's desire but shews him to reap small gains thereby.

97. In the same houses unfortunate, it denotes the matter

or thing enquired after will come to nought.

98. Few degrees horoscopical, and the Lord of the Ascendant in the Ninth or Sixth descending, the querent never obtains the thing he expects: The Fortunes cadent, and Infortunes angular, the same.

99. A Planet signifying any matter, evilly disposed at the time of the querent's first moving the same, denotes a vexatious and unhappy end to the thing required: If well disposed,

judge the contrary.

100. When the significator of a thing is in Reception or good aspect of an Infortune in an Angle, the querent's business may then be accomplished; but he usually takes away

^{*} I.e., the cusp of the house ruling the question.

[†] I.e., having passed across the cusp of the ascendant.

what he gives hopes of at the last. By Reception is meant, when a Planet shall be in the house or exaltation of another, and that other in his; and both there free from the beams of the Infortunes.

III.

THE CENTILOQUY OF CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY.*

(To which are added Sundry Aphorisms from Coley.)

1. Judgment must be regulated by thyself as well as by the science, for it is not possible that particular forms of events should be declared by any person, however scientific, since the understanding conceives only a general idea of some sensible event, and not its particular form. It is, therefore, necessary for him who practises herein to adopt inference. They only who are inspired by the Deity can predict particulars.

[A te aut Scientia; from thyself and learning; for it cannot be that he who is skilful should pronounce the particular forms of things; nor can the fancy undertake a particular, but general notion of the sensible matter; in such things we must use conjecture. None but those endued with

divine inspiration can predict particulars.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS RECOMMENDATION CANNOT BE

TOO STRONGLY IMPRESSED UPON THE STUDENT .- ED.

2. When an enquirer shall make a mature search into an unexpected event, there will be found no material difference between the event itself and his idea of it. [In other words, a horary figure, if true, should indicate the nature of the question.—Ep.]

3. Whosoever may be adapted to any particular event or pursuit will assuredly have the star indicative thereof very

potent in his nativity.

4. A mind apt in knowledge will discover more readily

^{*} Extracted from Ashmand's translation, a work that has become very scarce; alternative translations are, in certain instances, added in brackets.

than one practised in the highest branch of science. [In other words, reason and intelligence are of more value to the earnest enquirer than the vaunted learning of the academies.—Ed.]

5. A skilful person, acquainted with the nature of the stars, is enabled to avert many of their effects, and to prepare

himself for those effects before they arrive.

6. It is advantageous to make choice of days and hours at a time well constituted by the nativity. Should the time be adverse, the choice will in no respect avail, however favourable an issue it may chance to promise.

7. The mingled influence of the stars can be understood by no one who has not previously acquired the knowledge of

the combinations and varieties existing in nature.

8. A sagacious mind improves the operation of the heavens, as a skilful farmer by cultivation improves nature.

9. In their generation and corruption forms are influenced by the celestial forms, of which the framers of talismans consequently avail themselves, by observing the ingresses of the stars thereupon.

10. In the election of days and hours, make use of the malefics to the same moderate extent as the skilful physician

would use poisons in order to perform cures.

11. A day and hour are not to be elected until the quality

of the object proposed shall be known.

12. Love and hatred prohibit the true accomplishment of judgments; and, inasmuch as they lessen the most important, so likewise do they magnify the most trivial things.

13. In every indication made by the constitution of the heavens, secondary stars, whether auxiliary or injurious

thereto, are also to be used.

14. The astrologer will be entangled in a labyrinth of error, when the seventh house and its lord be afflicted. (This, of course, applies more especially to horary figures.)

[The Astrologer plunges himself into many errors, when the cusp of the seventh house and lord thereof are

unfortunate and afflicted.]

15. Signs cadent from the ascendant of any kingdom are the ascendants of that kingdom's enemies. But the angles and succedent houses are the ascendants of its friends. It is the same in all doctrines and institutions.

16. When the benefics may be controlled in the eighth house they bring mischief by means of good men; if, on the other hand, they be well affected, they will prevent mischief.

[When benevolent planets have dominion in the eighth house, and are ill-dignified, he that is then born shall receive damage from honest men; but if those planets be well affected the contrary shall happen.]

17. Give no judgment as to the future life of an aged person until the number of years he may live shall have

been reckoned.

18. If, while a benefic may ascend, both the luminaries should be in the same minute (of the same degree and sign), the native will be equally and highly prosperous in all things which can befall him. So, likewise, if the luminaries be mutually opposed by the east and the west. But the contrary effect will be produced should a malefic be on the ascendant.

[When \odot and) are in one and the selfsame degree and minute at the time of anyone's birth, and a benevolent planet is lord of the Ascendant, the native at that time born shall be fortunate in all his actions; the same shall happen if the two luminaries be in opposition, the one in the Ascendant and the other in the Seventh House, so qualified as before; but if an Infortune be placed in the Ascendant, you may well judge the contrary.]

19. The efficacy of purgation [in the administration of medicine] is impeded by the Moon's conjunction with

Jupiter.

[A purging medicine shall not operate so effectually when the Moon is in d with 2.]

20. Pierce not with iron that part of the body which may be governed by the sign actually occupied by the Moon.

[Draw not blood from that member, whilst the Moon is in a sign representing the same. The meaning whereof is this: that if you find at any time the $\mathfrak D$ in Π (which signifies the arms) to be unfortunately afflicted of $\mathfrak P$ or $\mathfrak F$ in $\mathfrak P$, $\mathfrak M$ or $\mathfrak P$ it is not then, says he, so good to let blood at that time, as when she hath made her progress out of that sign: many expert physicians now living know the truth hereof.]

21. When the Moon may be in Scorpio or Pisces, purga-

tion may be advantageously used, provided the lord of the ascendant be coupled with some star posited below the earth. If he be coupled with a star placed above the earth, the notion small and will be provided up.

the potion swallowed will be vomited up.

[When the] is in m or \mathcal{H} and the lord of the ascendant in aspect to a planet under the earth, it is good to give purging medicine: but if the lord of the ascendant apply to a planet above the earth, it is probable that the sick man shall vomit up his potion.]

22. Neither put on nor lay aside any garment for the first time when the Moon may be located in Leo. And it will be

still worse to do so when she is badly affected.

Neither cut out nor first put on a new garment whilst the Moon is in \Re ; if she be then unfortunate it is so

much the worse.]

23. Aspects between the Moon and the stars give the native much activity; and, if the stars be in power, they indicate an efficient, but if weak, an inert excitation to action.

[The aspect of the D, or her d with the planets, inclines the native to be movable in his disposition; if the planets be strong, they shew him to be active, or full of spirit, but if ill

fortified they incline to sluggishness.]

24. An eclipse of the luminaries, if in the angles of the nativity, or of an annual revolution, is noxious; and the effects take place according to the space between the ascendant and the place of eclipse; and, as in a solar eclipse a year is reckoned for an hour, so likewise in a lunar eclipse a month is reckoned for an hour.

25. The progression of a significator, posited in the midheaven, is to be made by right ascension; of another posited in the ascendant, by the oblique ascension of the particular

latitude.

26. There is obvious concealment in the case, if the star significative of any particular affair be in conjunction with the Sun, either under the earth or in a place foreign to its own nature. On the other hand there is manifestation should the star be raised to elevation out of its depression, and be located in its own place.

27. Venus gives pleasure to the native in that part of the

body which may be ruled by the sign she occupies. It is the same with the other stars.*

[Venus demonstrates that member to be neatly formed or shaped in which she is posited at time of birth, the like do

the other planets (according to their several natures).]

28. When the Moon may not hold a familiarity with two planets, as is desirable, care should be taken to connect her, if possible, with some fixed star combining their qualities.

29. The fixed stars grant extremely good fortune, unconnected with the understanding; but it is most commonly marked by calamities, unless the planets also agree in felicity.

30. Observe the creation of the first king in any dynasty, for if the ascendant at that creation should agree with the nativity of the king's son, he will succeed his father.

31. When the star ruling over any kingdom shall enter into a climacterial place, either the king, or some of the chief

men of his kingdom, will die.

32. Concord between two persons is produced by an harmonious figuration of the stars, indicative of the matter whereby good-will is constituted in the nativity of either person.

[An amicable aspect of the stars doth conduce much to the friendship of two persons but if you will know the quality of the thing wherein they shall agree, you must

observe them both from their nativities.]

33. Love and hatred are discernable, as well from the concord and discord of the luminaries, as from the ascendants of both nativities; but obeying signs increase good-will.

34. If the lord of the new Moon be in an angle he is

indicative of the events liable to happen in that month.

[That planet who hath most dignities in the degree wherein the Moon changes (i.e., is in \square , d or d to d), if he be Cardinal, d or d and Angle, he doth demonstrate the principal actions of that month. This is of most force by the change of weather, etc.]

35. When the Sun arrives at the place of any star he

excites the influence of that star in the atmosphere.

^{*} Here, and elsewhere, by "stars" the author clearly refers to the planets.—. ED.

36. In the foundation of cities consider the fixed stars which may seem to contribute thereto; but, in the erection of houses, observe the planets. The Kings of every city which has Mars in culmination will most commonly perish by the sword.

[In the new construction of any city make use of the adjurant fixed stars; in building houses take the planets. Those cities that in the time of their foundation have & culminating, their princes usually die by the sword.]

37. If Vingo or Pisces be on the ascendant the native will create his own dignity; but, if Aries or Libra be there, he will cause his own death. The other signs are to be contemplated in the same way.

38. Mercury, if established in either of Saturn's houses (195 or 1951) and in power, gives the native a speculative and inquisitive intellect; if in the house of Mars (and especially if in Aries) he gives eloquence.

39. Affliction of the eleventh house, in the creation of a king, indicates damage in his household and his treasury; affliction of the second house denotes the detriment of his subjects' wealth.

40. When the ascendant is oppressed by the malefics, the native will delight in sordid things, and approve ill-favoured odours.

[When the ascendant is besieged or unfortunate by the malignant planets, he who is then born will delight in coarse actions, and in his sense of smelling shall take pleasure in filthy odours.]

41. Beware the affliction of the eighth house and its lord at a time of departure, and that of the second house and its lord at a time of return.

[When thou settest forth on any journey, beware that the eighth house and lord thereof be not unfortunate: when you return, consider the second and its lord.]

42. Should a disease begin when the Moon may be in a sign occupied at birth by some malefic, or in some quartile or opposition to any such sign, such disease will be most severe, and if the malefics also behold the said sign it will be dangerous; on the other hand, there will be no danger if the Moon be in a place held at the time of birth by some benefic.

43. The malefic figures of a nation are strengthened by the adverse figurations of existing times.

44. It is an evil case if the ascendant of a sick person resist the figuration of his own nativity, and if the time should not bring up any benefic.

45. If the ascendant, or principal significators, be not in human signs the native himself will also be estranged from human nature.

[Whosoever hath not the predominant planets of his nativity in humane signs, will be little sociable and not very humane.]

46. In nativities, much happiness is conferred by the fixed stars, and also by the angles of the new Moon, and by the places of a kingdom's \oplus , should the ascendant be found in any of them.

47. If a malefic in one nativity fall in the place of a benefic in another nativity, he who has the benefic will suffer from him who has the malefic.

[When in anyone's nativity a malignant planet is placed where a Fortune was in another geniture, he who hath the Fortune so placed shall receive prejudice from him who hath the Infortune so placed.]

48. If the mid-heaven of a prince be the ascendant of his subject, or if their respective significators be configurated in a benevolent form, they will continue long inseparable. It will be the same also should the sixth house of a subject or servant be the ascendant of his prince or master.

49. If the ascendant of a servant be the mid-heaven in his master's nativity, the master will place so much confidence in that servant as to be ruled by him.

50. Overlook none of the 119 conjunctions, for on them depend the knowledge of worldly operations, whether of generation or of corruption. [The meaning of this passage is obscure.—Ep.]

51. Make the sign occupied by the Moon at the time of birth the sign ascending at the time of conception; and consider that in which she may be posited at the conception, or the opposite one, as the sign ascending at birth.

^{*} This matter is more fully treated in Astrology for All, Part II., p. 48,—ED

52. Men of tall stature have their lords of nativity in elevation, and their ascendants in the beginning of signs; but the lords of men of short stature will be found in declination [i.e., setting] or in obscure situations. It must also be

seen whether the signs be right or oblique.

[The lords of the geniture of men of tall stature are in their sublimities, and their horoscopes (ascendants) in the beginning of signs. But the lords of the nativities of them that are of short stature, are found in their falls. Together with this enquire whether the signs be of right or oblique ascension.]

53. The lords of nativity of slight or thin men have no latitude, but those of stout or fat men have; if the latitude

be south, the native will be active, if north, inactive.

[The lords of the geniture of lean men have no latitude, but of fat men they have; if the latitude be south the native will be nimble, if north, more sluggish.]

54. In the construction of a building the principal rulers, if coupled with a star below the earth, will impede the

erection.

[When the principal lords in (the erection of) buildings, are joined unto a planet above the earth, they hinder the

erection of the building.]

55. Mars' evil influence over ships is diminished if he be neither in the mid-heaven nor in the eleventh house; but if in either of these places, he ienders the ship liable to be captured by pirates; and if the ascendant be afflicted by any fixed star of the nature of Mars, the ship will be burned.

[The malicious influence of 3 against ships is lessened when he is neither placed in the tenth nor eleventh house of heaven; in either of those places he destroys the ship, thieves surprising and possessing her by force; but the ship will be fired, if the ascendant be afflicted by any fixed star of the nature of 3.]

56. While the Moon is in her first quarter, withdrawing from her conjunction with the Sun, the bodily humours expand until her second quarter; in her other quarters they

decrease.

[When the Moon is in her first quarter, that is from the time she is receded from the Sun's d, the moisture of bodies doth flow, until her second quarter; at other times it doth decrease.]

57. If, during a sickness, the seventh house and its lord [in a horary figure] be afflicted, change the physician.

[Change your physician when you shall see the

seventh house and its lord afflicted in any sickness.]

58. [In Mundane Astrology] Observe the place of an aspect, and its distance from the ascendant of the year; for the event will happen when the profection may arrive thither.

[Consider the place of the 6 in which Part of Heaven it falls to be from the ascendant of the year; for when the Profection shall arise unto that part of Heaven, then shall

the event appear.

59. Before pronouncing that an absent person shall die, observe whether he may not become intoxicated; before declaring that he shall receive a wound, see whether he may not be let blood; before saying that he shall find treasure, examine whether he may not receive his own deposit: for the figures of all these things may be similar.

60. In cases of sickness, observe the critical days and the Moon's progress in the angles of a figure of sixteen sides. If those angles be well affected, it is favourable for the invalid; if they be afflicted, unfavourable. [Aspect of $22\frac{1}{2}$].

61. The Moon is significative of bodily matters, which, in

respect of motion resemble her.

62. By marking exactly the beginning of a conjunction (of the Sun and Moon), judgment may be made of the variation of the weather in the ensuing month. It will depend upon the lord of the angle of every figure, for he controls the nature of the atmosphere; assuming also at these times the

quality of the existing weather.

[When you shall have the minute of a d (of the Sun and Moon) your basis or Radix, you may give judgment of the change of weather in that month; for your judgment shall be framed according to the principal dominator of the Angle of every figure, for the planet overcomes in the nature of the air; assuming together with these things the quality of the present time, viz., the season of the year.]

63. In the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, pronounce

according to the nature of that one which may be higher in elevation. Follow the same rule with other stars.

[When h and 4 make their of see which of them is most elevated, and pronounce judgment according to his nature: do the like upon all the conjunctions of the other planets.]

64. After ascertaining the lord of the enquiry, see what power he may have in the annual revolution, or in the ascen-

dant of the new Moon and pronounce accordingly.

65. In the least conjunction, the difference of the mean conjunction, and in the mean conjunction, the difference of the greatest conjunction.*

66. Consider no profection by itself alone, but make reference to the qualifications and impediments of the stars.

67. Years are diminished by the imbecility of the receiver. [The years of the native are diminished and made much shorter, by reason of the imbecility (affliction) of the giver of life (or Hyleg).]

68. A malefic, when matutine, signifies an accident; when

vespertine, a disease.

A malevolent planet when he is matutine signifies a

fall, when vespertine a disease.]

69. The native's sight will be impaired if the Moon be opposed to the Sun and joined with nebulous stars; and if the Moon be in the western angle, and both the malefic stars in the eastern angle, the Sun being in an angle also, the native will become blind.

[There will be a blemish in the native's sight when the D is in 8 to the O, and is near to nebular or cloudy Fixed Stars, or when the D is in the seventh house, and both h and 3 in the horoscope (Ascendant); but if together with this, the O be angular, the native will quite lose his sight.]

70. Insanity is produced if the Moon have no connection with Mercury; and, if neither of them be connected with the ascendant, Saturn being in occupation of that angle by night, but Mars by day, especially if in Cancer, Virgo, or Pisces, a demoniac affection will be produced.

^{[*} Of this aphorism Partridge has said "How Ptolemy meant it to be understood I know not, and so I leave it."]

71. If both luminaries be in masculine signs, in the nativities of males, their actions will be consonant with nature; but if so placed in the nativities of females, they increase their action. And Mars and Venus, if matutine, incline to the masculine gender; if vespertine, to the feminine.

72. Matters of education are to be considered by the ascending lords of triplicity; matters of life by the lords of

the conditionary luminaries' triplicity.

73. If the Sun be found with the Gorgon's Head (Caput Medusae), and not aspected by any benefic star, and if there be no benefic present in the eighth house, and the lord of the conditionary luminary be opposed to Mars, or in square to him, the native will be beheaded. If the luminary culminate, his body will be maimed or mangled; and if the aspect in square be from Gemini or Pisces, his hands and feet will be amputated.

74. Mars, if ascending, uniformly gives a scar on the face. [Who hath & in the ascendant of his nativity will

not fail to have a scar in the face.]

75. If the Sun be in conjunction with the lord of the ascendant, in Leo, and Mars have no prerogative in the ascendant, and if there be no benefic in the eighth house, the native will be burned.

[When that the \odot is joined unto the lord of the ascendant in Ω or, that ∂ hath no prerogative in the Ascendant, or no benevolent planet is placed in the eighth house, he that is born under such a constellation shall be burned, viz.

die by fire.]

76. If Saturn hold the mid-heaven, and the conditionary luminary be opposed to him, the native will perish in the ruins of buildings, provided the sign on the lower meridian be an earthy sign; if it be a watery sign, he will de drowned or suffocated by water; if a human sign, he will be strangled by men, or will perish by the halter or scourge. Should there, however, be a benefic in the eighth house, he will not suffer death, although he will be brought near it.

[When b possesseth the tenth house, viz., is posited therein, and the temporal light of time (i.e., o by day, b by night) is in his b, and an earthy sign is in the fourth, he that is then born shall perish by the ruin or fall of houses or

buildings: if the sign of the fourth be a watery sign, he will die in the water or by water, viz., he will be drowned; if the sign of the tourth be humane, he will die by the hands of man, viz., will be either hanged or strangled, etc., but if a benevolent planet is posited in the eighth he will be near to death, by such accidents or casualities as aforesaid, but shall evade and not die thereby.]

77. Profection of the ascendant is to be made for matters affecting the body; of the Part of Fortune, for intrinsic circumstances; of the Moon, for the connection between the body and the spirit; and of the mid-heaven for the

employment or profession.

78. A star often dispenses influence in a place where it has no prerogative, thus bringing unexpected advantages to the native.

79. Whoever has Mars in his eleventh house, does not

govern his master.

[When & is in the eleventh house of heaven, he that hath him so posited, shall not have dominion over his master or lord.]

80. If Venus be in conjunction with Saturn, and have any lord of house in the seventh house, the native will be of

spurious origin.

[When 2 is joined unto b, and he hath any dominion in the seventh house, he that is then born will be sordidi

coitus.

81. Times are reckoned in seven ways, viz., by the space between two significators; by the space between their mutual aspects; by the approach of one to the other; by the space between either of them, and the place appropriated to the proposed event; by the descension of a star, with its addition or diminution; by the changing of a significator; and by the approach of a planet to its place.

82. When a figure may be equipoised, observe the horoscope (or figure) at the new or full Moon; and, if that also

be equipoised, be not hasty in giving judgment.

83. The time of obtaining a grant indicates the affection between the applicant and his prince; but the seat (or part of heaven indicating the grant), shows the nature of the office.

84. And if Mars be lord of the ascendant at the time of

entering on possessions, and posited in the second house, or coupled with the lord of the second, he brings much mischief.

[When & is lord of the ascendant at the time of taking any profession, and doth also govern the second house, or is in & with the lord of the second, he brings much damage or loss.]

85. Should the lord of the ascendant be configurated with the lord of the second house, the prince will spontaneously

create many changes.

86. The Sun is the source of the vital power; the Moon of the natural power.

[The O is the fountain of vital power, the D of

natural.]

87. Monthly revolutions are made in twenty-eight days, two hours, and about eighteen minutes. Judgment is also made by some persons by means of the Sun's progress; that is to say, by his partile equations to the degree and minute which he might hold at the beginning.

88. In making profection of the Part of Fortune for a whole annual revolution, a space equal to that between the

Sun and Moon is to be reckoned from the ascendant.

89. Consider the grandfather's affairs from the seventh

house, and the uncle's from the sixth.

go. Should the significator be in aspect to the ascendant, the hidden event or object will correspond in its nature with the ascendant; but if the ascendant be not so aspected, the nature of the event will accord with that of the place in which the significator is posited. The lord of the hour* shows its colour, the place of the Moon its time; and if above the earth, it will be a novel thing; if below, old. The Part of Fortune indicates its quantity, whether long or short. The lords of the terms, and of the lower heaven and mid-heaven, and of the Moon, show its substance or value.

[When the lord of the ascendant of the matter in question, doth behold the ascendant, the thing which lies undiscovered is of the nature of the ascendant; if he behold not the ascendant, its quality shall be according to the

^{*} To determine this see "Perpetual Tables of Planetary Hours for all Places," referred to in the footnote on p. 60.

natures of the place where the Lord of the Ascendant is. The Lord of the hour demonstrates the colours, but the place of the Moon the times. If that place of the Moon be above the earth, the thing or matter is new, if under the earth, old. The \bigoplus shews its quantity, whether it be long or short. The Lords of the terms and of the fourth and tenth houses, and of the D, shew its substance.

91. Should the ruler of a sick person be combust, it is an evil portent; and especially if the Part of Fortune be afflicted.

[It is an ill sign when the Lord of the sick party is combust, especially if the \bigoplus be afflicted.]

92. Saturn, if oriental, is not so highly noxious to a sick person; nor Mars, if occidental.

[h, being oriental, doth not so much oppress the sick

body; nor doth & when he is occidental.]

93. Judgment is not to be drawn from any figure until the next conjunction shall have been considered, for principles are varied by every conjunction; and therefore, to avoid error, both the last and the next should be combined.

94. The place of the more potent significator indicates the

thoughts of the enquirer.

[The place of heaven wherein the principal and most powerful signification is posited, doth declare such things as are in the thoughts of the querent to be demanded.]

95. The stars rising with the tenth house, prove how far the native may be fitted to the occupation which he follows.

96. In an eclipse, such significators as are made nearest the angles show the events decreed. The nature of the stars in accordance with the eclipse, planets as well as fixed stars, and also the appearances co-ascending, are likewise to be considered, and judgment is to be given accordingly.

97. The event enquired about will be speedily accomplished should the lord of the new or full Moon be in an angle.

98. Shooting stars, and meteors like flowing hair, bear a

secondary part in judgments.

99. Shooting stars denote the dryness of the air; and if they are projected to one part only, they indicate wind therefrom; if to various parts, they indicate diminution of waters, a turbulent atmosphere, and incursions of armies.

100. If comets, whose distance is eleven signs behind the

Sun, appear in angles, the king of some kingdom (or one of the princes or chief men of a kingdom) will die. If in a succedent house, the affairs of the kingdom's treasury will prosper, but the governor or ruler will be changed. If in a cadent house, there will be diseases and sudden deaths; and if comets be in motion from the west towards the east, a foreign foe will invade the country; if not in motion, the foe will be provincial or domestic.

SUNDRY APHORISMS FROM COLEY.

r. Take notice from what planet the Moon last separated, and that shows what hath already passed in any business; if you consider the house he is lord of, and whether it was a good or bad planet or aspect, you may thence judge of the good or ill proceedings and also the nature of the matter in question.

2. The application of the Moon to a fortune, either by body or aspect, and from good houses, gives great hopes of the matter in question; but if to an infortune she makes also an ill application, it denotes very bad success and an unhappy conclusion.

3. The Moon cannot be more afflicted than to be in \emptyset of the Θ , and the business of any question lies very obscure when the planet that is significator is under the earth, or under the beams of the Θ .

4. If the Nativity or Revolution may be had it will help much in the judgment of any question, by considering the strength or weakness of the lord of the Ascendant in your present figure.

5. Observe what planet is lord of the Ascendant, and accordingly as he is placed and beheld, as also considering his nature, you may thence farther rationally judge of the thoughts as well as the disposition of the querent.

6. The position of the infortunes unfortunate, or Ω [? \Re] in the tenth, foreshows no credit to the artist by the question.

7. An infortune unfortunate, and beholding that planet which is chief significator in any question, brings powerful

mischief and detriment to the matter in question; and this according to natural causes.

8. There is great hope in any question when the fortunes \mathcal{U} , \mathcal{D} , are significators; but if \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{J} be significators there is great danger, for \mathcal{J} usually spoils matters by too much basts and \mathcal{D} by too much delay and sloth

much haste, and b by too much delay and sloth.

9. But when b and 3 are the significators and are in angles essentially dignified, they usually perform what is promised by them in any question; neither ought an artist to confide too much in what is promised by the fortunes, unless they are in their essential dignities and well placed.

10. The \bigoplus well placed in a good house of the figure, promises gain to the querent by persons or matters signified by that house and the lord thereof. If debilitated, judge the contrary.

"PROFECTION."

The meaning of this word, which occurs frequently in the foregoing Aphorisms, is thus defined in N. Bailey's Dictionary:—" Equal and regular progressions of the Sun and other significators in the Zodiac, allowing to each perfection the whole circle and one sign over; as, if the Sun in the first year be in 30 degrees of Aries, the next year it will be in 30 degrees of Taurus; and so on."

"ORBS."

The following are the orbs of the planets as given in the Science of the Stars: $-\bigcirc 17^{\circ}$, $\bigcirc 12^{\circ}$, $\lozenge 7^{\circ}$, $\lozenge 8^{\circ}$, $\image 7^{\circ}$, $\varPsi 12^{\circ}$, $\trianglerighteq 9^{\circ}$, $\biguplus 5^{\circ}$, $\biguplus probably 5^{\circ}$. When two planets are approaching conjunction or opposition, add the orbs of the two together and then take half the sum; this will give the distance at which the two planets will begin to influence one another. Thus the influence of $\bigcirc 6$ $\bigcirc 6$ commences while they are yet 10° apart, 10 being $(12+8) \div 2$. For \square and \triangle allow $\stackrel{3}{\cancel{2}}$ of above orbs, for $\cancel{*} \angle \square \stackrel{1}{\cancel{2}}$ only.

GLOSSARY.

THE FOLLOWING GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN ASTROLOGY, MORE ESPECIALLY Horary Astrology, is Adapted from one much less explicit given in Simmonite's "Argana."

(The letters q.v. indicate references which should be looked up.)

Abscission of light. When a light [i.e., inferior (q.v.)] planet goes to a d of a ponderous [i.e., superior] planet, but before his conjunction the ponderous planet goes to a more ponderous, whereby the light of the inferior is cut off. See Frustration.

Affliction. A planet (or cusp of a house) being in evil aspect to

any planet, or in conjunction with a malefic.

Anareta, Anaretic Arc. See under Promittor.

Angular Houses. The 1st, 10th, 7th and 4th houses. They are the most powerful of the twelve, and correspond to the CARDINAL

SIGNS (otherwise termed MOVEABLE SIGNS).

Application: to apply. These terms mean the approach of any planet to the conjunction or aspect of another, or to the cusp of any house. (See also Separation.) Inferior (q.v.) planets always apply to the superior, and never the contrary, except in rare instances

by retrogradation.

Ascendant. (1) The First House, or that space below the eastern horizon which constitutes one-third of the distance between it and the meridian under the Earth: the term is used indifferently to apply to the whole house, and also more particularly to its cusp—the context must determine which. (2) That house (or its cusp) which represents the party: thus the cusp of the Fifth House is the "ascendant" for a child of the querent, that of the Tenth House is the "ascendant" for his business, and so on.

Ascending. A term denoting any planet which is between the cusp of the 10th and 4th houses, and, by the diurnal motion of the Earth, rising in the heavens: but more especially when on or near

eastern horizon, or in the first house.

Ascension, Right. The distance any body or point in the heavens is from the intersection of the equator and ecliptic, or First Point of Aries, in a right sphere. It is measured upon the celestial equator

in either degrees and minutes (°'), or hours, minutes and seconds $(h.\ m.\ s.)$. It is abbreviated A.R., or more commonly R.A.*

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; this is called its Ascensional Difference (A.D), which latter added to its right ascension (R. A.) if it have South Declination, but subtracted therefrom if it have North Declination, gives its Oblique Ascension (O.A.).* For places in the Southern Hemisphere this latter rule must be reversed, 'add' being read instead of 'subtract' and vice versa.

Ascension, Short or Long, signs of. See Signs.
Aspects; (from aspicio, I behold). The being placed at certain angular distances from a planet (or cusp of a house); thus if 4 be 60° from D, then they are said to be in sextile aspect to each other. Aspects are of two kinds, zodiacal and mundane, the former being measured in zodiacal degrees, and the latter being measured in degrees of oblique ascension. Hence two bodies may be in zodiacal trine and mundane square at the same time; for instance, if two planets without latitude be respectively in x19° and 2519°, the former will be upon the cusp of the tenth house at London at the same moment that the latter is upon the cusp of the ascendant, and consequently although in zodiacal trine they will be in mundane square, since the Asc. and M.C. are always in mundane square to each other. Again, when 110° rises at London -10° culminates; and similar cases may be found for other places whose latitude north or south of the equator is over 45°.

Benefics. The two planets 4 and 9, and sometimes also H and

Ψ in matters which they specially rule.

Besieged. When a planet, fortunate by nature, is situated between two malevolent stars; for instance, if ? is in \$12°, h in 15° to, and H in 10° she is in a state of "siege," and therefore highly unfortunate, and he whose significator she then was would be denoted thereby to be in "a great strait," and particularly "hemmed in" or surrounded by ill-fortune.

Bestial signs. These are \(\tau, \text{\$\gamma\$}, \text{\$\gamma\$}, \text{\$\pi\$} \) (the first half excepted) and \(\text{\$\gamma\$}. Bicorporeal signs. These are II, 1 and x, because each contains

two different animals.

Birth, True Moment of. That wherein the child becomes independent of the mother and the lungs are inflated.† See Nativity.

^{*} A fuller explanation of these terms is given in Chapters I., II., III., XIII., XVI. of Astrology for All, Part II.—ED. † Op. Cit. Chap. XIII.

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, 9th and 12th. They correspond to the MUTABLE SIGNS (Common Signs). Another use of the word is where, for example, the 7th house is said to be cadent from the 5th, the 5th cadent from the 3rd, etc.

Cardinal Points. The North, South, East and West points of

heaven.

Cazimi. When a planet is in the heart of the O, i.e., within 15

minutes or half a degree of his centre.

Collection of light. When a planet receives the aspects of any two others which are not themselves within orbs of an 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. When a planet is posited within 8°30' of the O, either before or after the O's body. In Horary Questions, unless the O be a chief significator, this is deemed unfortunate. The D

is singularly weak when so placed.

Commanding Signs. See Northern Signs.

Conjunction. Two planets being in the same longitude. If they be exactly in the same degree 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.

Converse. See under Direct.

Culminate. To arrive at the mid-heaven, meridian, or cusp of the toth house.

Cusp: (Lat. cusfis, a point). The beginning of any house. Thus the eastern horizon is the cusp of the 1st house, and the meridian, where the o is at noon, is the beginning or cusp of the 10th house. Strictly speaking, the meaning of the word is the point of the Zodiac cut by the horizon, meridian, etc., but in general speech it is used in reference to the whole line, or rather plane, which marks the boundary between one house and the next.

Debilities. Weak and afflicted position of a planet, e.g., fall,

detriment, etc. See also Dignities.

Declination. The distance any body is north or south of the equator. The O has never more than 23°27' of declination, which happens only when he is in 20° or 10° , and is caused by the pole of the earth being inclined $23^{\circ}27'$ from the plane of the Earth's orbit.

Decanate. A space of ten degrees. Thus there are three decanates in each sign; the first ten degrees of a sign, i.e., from o°1' to 9°59', is the first decanate; the next ten the 2nd, and the last ten the 3rd. See Table of Dignities at end of book.

Decreasing in light. When any planet is past the & 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 his bed.

Degree. The 30th part of a sign in the zodiac, or the 360th part

of any circle.

Delation. 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, much less so.

Descendant The opposite point or house to the Ascendant (q.v.). Descending in figure. When a planet is situated between the M.C.

and 7th, or 7th and I.C.; e.g., in the 8th or 6th houses.

Descension. The going down of any body, by the Earth's diurnal motion, from the meridian above the Earth (cusp of tenth), to that below it (cusp of fourth); [for it should be remembered that though the \odot is lost sight of at sunset, he still descends till he reaches the lower meridian at midnight.]

Descension, Oblique. The reverse of Oblique Ascension, (q.v.).

Destruction Suppose three planets are in one sign, one being a ponderous planet, the other two more light: then if one of the light planets should pass the ponderous, the other tending to a & with a ponderous, and if, before that & is made, the planet which has passed the ponderous turns retrograde and again joins the ponderous, and from thence passes to the & of the other light planet, the influence of the latter is said to be destroyed.

Detriment. The sign opposite the house of any planet thus δ in \triangle is in his detriment. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.

Dexter. See under Sinister.

Dicotome. A word of Greek derivation signifying cut in two, and

applied to the Moon when in her 1st and 3rd quarters.

Dignities. These are either "essential" or "accidental." The former term is applied to any planet in its own house, exaltation, triplicity, or joy: the latter is used in regard to any planet in an angle and well aspected or not afflicted, also when swift in motion, increasing in light, etc. The reverse of Dignities are Debilities. A Table of Essential Dignities will be found on last page of Supplement.

Direct. This term when applied to planets, denotes their moving in the true order of the celestial signs, as from γ to 8, etc. But suppose the Sun to be in 16° ν in any nativity, and the mid-heaven to be 1° ν , then the direct or forward motion of the Earth would

bring the \odot to δ of the M.C. in about one hour's time, corresponding to the 15th year of life. The terms direct and converse are sometimes employed in a very confusing manner, but the context usually indicates the sense in which the terms are used: e.g., back the \odot been in 16° t in above example " \odot δ M.C. conv. mundo" would have been the direction measuring to the fifteenth year of life.

Directions. See Primary Directions.

Dispose, dispositor. A planet disposes of any other which may be found in its essential dignities. Thus, if \odot be in \circ , the house of δ , then δ 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 of by the lord of the ascendant. It is a good sign To dispose: (1) by house is the most powerful testimony; (2) next by exaltation; (3) next by triplicity; (4) then by term, and (5) lastly by face, which last is a very weak reception.

Diurnal. Of or belonging to the day; thus, the diurnal motions of the planets are the spaces they move through in a day. The mean diurnal motion of the Sun, for instance, is about 1°, the

Moon 12° and the M.C. 361°.

Diurnal Arc or Semi-Arc. See Semi-Arc. Double-bodied signs. See Bicorporeal.

Dragon's Head. Marked thus, a, is the north node of the Moon that is, the point where her orbit intersects the ecliptic when she to passing into north latitude. It is always a good symbol, denoting success, a good disposition, etc.

Dragon's Tail. Marked thus, &, is where the Moon crosses the ecliptic into the south latitude, or her south node. It is very evil and in all things the reverse of &; it diminishes the power of

good, and increases that of evil planets.

Ecliptic (Celestial). A great circle of the sphere, in which the \odot always appears to move; so called, because eclipses generally happen when the p is on or very nearly on this circle. The Obliquity of the Ecliptic is the angle it makes with the equator, which is now about $23^{\circ}27'$.

Ecliptic (Terrestrial). The line round the earth comprising the

course of the D.

Elections. Time chosen by art, for facilitating any worthy

performance.

Elevation by Latitude. That planet of two which has the more either of south or of north latitude is said to be "in elevation by latitude"; but if the latitude be the same, he that has the least declination is then the more elevated.

Elevation by Sign. When a planet distant from another is more

advanced according to the succession of the signs.

Elevation by House. A planet in the M.C. is elevated above another in 11th, 12th, or Ascendant, or in 9th 8th, 7th, 6th, etc.; similarly, a planet in the 8th is elevated above another in the 7th, 6th, 5th, etc., the point of extreme depression being the I.C. or cusp of the Fourth House.

Elongation, Maximum. The greatest angular distance (as seen from the Earth), that ξ or φ can be found from the \odot : in the

case of & this is about 28° and in that of \$ 48°.

Emersion. A planet coming from under the Sun's beams so as to be seen, is said to emerge. It is a term chiefly used in reference to

eclipses and occultations.

Ephemeris. A kind of almanack, containing the places of the Planets, etc. The best, "Raphael's Ephemeris," in which (since 1900) the Mutual and Lunar Aspects also are calculated to the minute, is an almost invaluable acquisition to the student of astrology, astronomy, or astro-meteorology.*

Equator. A great circle which separates the northern from the southern hemisphere; it is also called the Equinoctial, and is a projection, upon the celestial sphere, of the earth's Equator.

Equinox (equal night). That time, or place in the ecliptic, where the days and nights are equal all over the globe, which happens twice a year, namely, when the \odot enters Υ and \triangle , on the 21st March (Vernal) and 22nd September (Autumnal) respectively.

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 haughty condition, arrogant, assuming more to himself than is his due. See Fall.

Face. The sixth part of a sign, or five degrees; half a Decanate. Fall. A planet has its fall in the opposite sign to that in which it has its exaltation (q.v.). 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.

^{*} Raphael's Ephemeris for any year can be obtained from the publishers of this book.

They are held to be weak and feminine on account of their active and passive qualities, namely coldness and moisture, and are supposed to render those they govern the same.

Figure. The diagram which represents the heavens at any time; otherwise called a scheme, or horoscope, theme, or map of the

heavens.

Fixed Stars. See under Rays.

Fortitudes. Influences of the planets made stronger by being

well posited.

Fortunes. These are \mathcal{U} and \mathfrak{I} and \mathfrak{I} and \mathfrak{I} and \mathfrak{I} , if aspecting one or more of them and unafflicted, are also considered fortunate planets.

Fortunate signs. These are the odd signs, γ , II, α , Δ , β , we When one of these ascends in a nativity, the native is held to be

more generall y fortunate in his undertakings.

Fourfooted signs. These are $\gamma, 8, 3, 7, 18$. Those born when they ascend are said to have the qualities of such animals, as

being bold as the lion, lustful as the goat, etc.

Fruitful signs. These are $\mathfrak{B},\mathfrak{M}$ and \mathfrak{K} . In Horary Questions the Ascendant, the D, or the lord of the Ascendant, being in one of these signs, and strong, is indicative of children. Some consider this to be the case in nativities, and that the fifth or its lord, being

in a fruitful sign, is an indication of children.

Frustration. The cutting off, or preventing, anything shewn by one aspect by means of another. Thus, if \mathfrak{P} , lady of the ascendant, were hastening to the Δ of \mathfrak{F} , lord of the 7th, in a question of marriage, it might denote the match would take place; but if \mathfrak{P} were to form an \mathfrak{F} of \mathfrak{F} before \mathfrak{P} reached her Δ of that planet, it would be a frustration, and would shew that the hopes of the querent would be cut off; and it \mathfrak{P} were lord of the 12th, it might denote that it would be done by a private enemy; if the 3rd, by means of relations, etc. See *Prohibition*.

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 as recipient of the rays of the stars.

See Heliocentric.

Heliacal Rising. When a star that was hidden by the Sun's rays becomes visible to the east of him, by getting clear of his rays.

Heliacal Setting. Is when a star that was before visible is overtaken by the \odot and lost in his rays. The p is said to rise or set heliacally, when 17° distant from the \odot , but other stars only when a whole sign distant.

Heliorentric Having the o for a centre: the longitudes and

latitudes of the planets as given in the Nautical Almanack are heliocentric. See Geocentric.

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.

Horary Time. The one-twelfth of the diurnal or nocturnal arc of a star, or one-sixth of its semi-diurnal or semi-nocturnal arc; in

other words, half its house-space.

Horoscope. The ascendant only is properly so called; but the word is more generally a term for the figure of the Heavens, used by astrologers for the judgment of nativities, and for prediction in mundane astrology, horary questions, etc.

Houses. (1) The twelve divisions or compartments into which the circle (or more strictly the sphere) of the Heavens is divided. (2) The sign in which any planet has most influence is said to be

its "house": e.g., γ is the house of \mathfrak{F} . See Lords.

Human signs. These are Π , \mathfrak{m} , \mathfrak{m} and the first half of \mathfrak{F} . They are said by Ptolemy to give the native a humane disposition, when either the lord of the geniture or the ascendant is in one, otherwise (says he) he will be brutish and savage. He also says, that the lord of an eclipse [e.g., of the sign in which the eclipse occurs] being in any human sign, its vile effect will fall on mankind.

Hyleg. The giver of life. See The Horoscope in Detail, p. 64, and

How to Judge a Nativity, Part I. (Table of Contents).

Illumination. That period of the p when she may be seen, which is 26 days and about 12 hours.

Impedited. This signifies being afflicted by evil stars. But the p is also impedited in the highest degree when in & with the O.

Increase in Light. When any planet is leaving the O, 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 D. Increase in Motion. When any planet moves faster than it did on the preceding day.

Inferior. See Superiors and Inferiors.

Infortunes. These are 111, 12 and 3; also \$, when he is much

afflicted. Some would add to these ψ also.

Intercepted. A sign which is found between the cusps of two houses but not on either of them; e,g, when \varkappa rises at Liverpool γ is intercepted in the first house, & being upon the cusp of the second.

Joined to. Being in any aspect, but more especially being in conjunction.

Latitude, Celestial. The perpendicular distance of any star or

planet north or south of the ecliptic. The O, of course, has no latitude. Terrestrial or Geographical Latitude is the distance any place is north or south of the equator.

Lights. The o and D.

Light of time. The O by day and D by night.

Longitude. On the Earth, the distance of any place east or west of Greenwich. Terrestrial or Geographical Longitude is measured by geographers as a rule in degrees, minutes and seconds ($^{\circ}$ '') but by astronomers mostly in hours, minutes and seconds (h.m.s.); $h. = 15^{\circ}$; l. = 15'; l. = 15''. Celestial Longitude, as its name implies, pertains to the Heavens, and is the distance of any body from the First Point of the Zodiac, l. 00'0'', measured on the ecliptic, either in degrees and minutes as is done by astronomers, or in signs, degrees and minutes as is done by astrologers: thus, an astronomer would term l. 00'1'' longitude (geocentric) l. 00'1'''

Note.—It should be carefully borne in mind that Celestial Longitude is of two kinds, geocentric and heliocentric; the former is now very rarely used by astronomers and is only given in the Nautical Almanack for the Sun and Moon, but it is the only kind of longitude referred to by the astrologer, who by that term means nothing more nor less than zodiacal position. Thus if δ is in $\gamma 3^{\circ}$

its longitude (geocentric) is 3°.

Lords. Planets which have the most powerful effects in particular signs. Thus, if γ ascend in any figure, δ , who rules that sign, is the lord of the ascendant. The lords or rulers of signs are as follows: δ , m and M; \mathcal{U} , \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{I} ; δ , γ and m; \mathfrak{O} , \mathfrak{N} only; \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{B} and \mathfrak{D} ; \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{I} and \mathfrak{I} ; \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{I} and \mathfrak{I}

Luminaries The o and D

Lunation. The d, D or 8 of O and D; also used in reference to the length of time from New Moon to New Moon, which is 29.53 days.

Malefics. These are \mu, \bar{h} and \delta; also \mathbf{v} in money, marriage and law. Some would add Ψ.

Masculine Signs. The odd signs, γ , Π , Ω , \triangle , I, ∞

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 (q.v.), where they become retrograde. The p is matutine until she has passed her first dicotome (q.v.).

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

Meridian. A great circle crossing the equator and passing through the poles. Every place has its own meridian passing through its zenith, and where this circle intersects the ecliptic, there is the cusp of the mid-heaven. The Sun's place at noon is on the meridian circle, and from this to the horizon, either way, is the semi-diurnal arc of the \odot , or any star (but see Semi-Arc). The word is often loosely applied to the mid-heaven or M.C. or to the degree of the zodiac thereon and even to the whole of the tenth house.

Mid-heaven. (M.C.), the south angle or cusp of the 10th. (See

Meridian.)

Moderators. The \odot , \mathbb{D} , 10th and 1st houses, and the Part of Fortune. They are so-called, because each is said to have its own mode of operating on the native, according to its nature. Thus the 10th operates differently from the first, the \odot differently from the \mathbb{D} , and the Part of Fortune differently from them all.

Movable Signs. γ , \$\infty\$, and \$\varphi\$. Not to be confused with the

Mutable Signs (q.v.).

Mundane Aspects. Distances in the world, measured by the semi-arc wholly independent of the zodiac. Thus the distance of the 10th to the 12th is always a mundane sextile although their cusps are perhaps not 50° of the zodiac apart. See Aspects.

Mutable Signs. Otherwise called Common Signs II, m, \$, *.

Mute Signs. 55, m, X.

Nadir. That point in the heavens which is directly opposite to the zenith or, in other words, the cusp of the 4th house.

Nativity. Birth; the instant the native draws breath, or rather that when the umbilical cord is constricted, or cut. It also

signifies a figure of heaven for the time of birth.

Most authorities are agreed that the moment the first complete breath is drawn (usually accompanied by a cry) is to be taken as the astrological moment of birth. But in regard to this question, the facts in Col. Rochas' article on "The Regression of Memory," in The Annals of Psychical Science for July, 1905, imply that the moment of constricting the umbilical cord is that at which the astral entity enters the physical body. See Birth.

Natural Day. The time of a complete revolution of the Earth on

its axis.

Neomenium. The change of the Moon, i.e., the time of New Moon or $p \in \mathbb{R}$.

Nocturnal Arc or Semi-Arc. See Semi-Arc

Nodes. The point where a planet crosses the ecliptic from south latitude into north latitude is called its north node, and where it crosses into the south latitude its south node. The term applies, of course, to all the planets equally, but is chiefly used in reference to the nodes of the Moon. The Moon's north node is called the Dragon's Head (q.v.), and marked Ω ; the south node is called the Dragon's Tail, and marked v. Their motion is retrograde, about

3' per day. (3·1770935 per day.)
Northern Signs. These are the first six signs, namely Υ, 8, Π, 25, Ω, mg. They are also called "commanding" signs, because planets, in them, are said to command, and those in the opposite

signs to obey.

Obeying signs. See under Northern Signs.

Occidental. Falling down, killing; western. See Oriental.
Opposition. When two planets are 180° distant, or just half the distance of the zodiac apart, which places them in a diametrical relation. This is considered an aspect of perfect hatred, or, on the other hand, of perfect balance. [Probably the balance is only reached when the opposition is partile (q.v.), and it may well be that the hatred engendered by an incomplete opposition is due to the disharmony arising out of the incompleteness of this balance,

rather than to the opposition aspect itself]

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. [It seems roughly to correspond to what we should now term the "aura."] The word is used to describe the distance from a partile aspect at which a planet may operate before it quite loses its effects. The orb of the cusp of any house, a fixed star, or the Part of Fortune is 5°. The orbs of the planets vary, that of the Sun being accounted as much as 15° to 17° by some authorities. See p. 117.

Oriental. Planets found rising between the fourth house cusp and the mid-heaven, are in the eastern part of the figure, and said to be oriental. When they have passed the mid-heaven, and until they reach the cusp of the fourth again, they are said to be occidental. In nativities, the O and D are said to be "oriental" when situated between the cusps of the 1st and the 10th, or between the 7th and the 4th; but in the opposite quarters they

are said to be occidental. See also under Stations.

Parallel. In the zodiac, stars or planets at equal distances from the equator (i.e., having the same degrees of declination, whether north or south does not signify) are said to be in parallel of declination (par. dec.). In the world they are equal distances from

the meridian, in proportion to the semi-arcs of the planets which form them (par. in mundo).* The student should pay very careful attention to the declination of the planets, for the zodiacal parallel is of more importance than any other aspect. The effect of this position is similar to that of a close conjunction, but even more powerful. The mundane parallel is held by some to be equally powerful when formed about the ascendant or descendant instead of the meridian: the term horizontal parallel is applied to these latter.

Pars Fortuna. The Part of Fortune. The Part of Fortune is thus found:—Add together the longitudes of the Ascendant and Moon, and subtract that of the Sun. For instance, suppose $\bigcirc m$ 18.4, $\bigcirc N$ 26.4, Asc. \square 20.29; then say:

Asc. + D	Signs 2 9	Degrees 20 26	Minute 29 4	S		
-0	12	16 18	33			
PART OF FORTUNE	I	28	29	<i>i.e.</i> , ⊕ in	В	28°29′

Partile. An aspect is partile when it falls in the same degree and minute, both with respect to longitude and latitude. Thus μ would be in partile δ of Mars, if they were both in $3^{\circ}4'$ of γ and if at the same time both had $0^{\circ}57'$ N. Lat. This will seldom happen, though a few minutes will make little difference, and any difference in latitude may for the most part be ignored. It is a perfect and powerful configuration, and, in horary questions the business denoted is sure of completion, and is near at hand, more especially when, though not complete, the swifter is applying to the exacter conjunction or aspect.

Passive Qualities. Moisture and dryness.

Passive Stars. The Sun and the Moon are termed passive, taking their "colouring," as it were, entirely from the signs they

are in or the planets they are in strongest aspect with.

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 degrees. In questions of theft, a peregrine planet in an angle, or in the 2nd house, is the thief. No planet, however, is reckoned peregrine if it be in mutual reception with another.

^{*} Explained more fully in Section D of The Progressed Horoscope.

Phase. A term used by some writers for Decanate (q.v.).

Platic; wide. Where a ray is cast from one planet, not to another, but to some place within its orb, the two planets are said to be in platic aspect. Any planet which is not "partile," or exact, but only within orbs, or rather within a moiety of the two planets' orbs, is termed platic. Thus if b be in $\gamma 10^\circ$, and b in 20° , the b is still in b to b, because the half of their joint orbs

being 10°30', she still wants 30' of being clear of his 8.

Polar Elevation, or Pole. The word "pole" has caused some confusion; it is merely an abbreviation for "polar elevation," As we recede from the equator to the poles, the pole star, which when at the equator we observe on the horizon, gradually rises in the heavens until at the pole it would be in the zenith—its angular distance above the horizon being equal to the geographical latitude of the place from which it is viewed. This is called the "elevation of the pole" or polar elevation, or more briefly the pole of the ascendant, and it is a necessary factor in calculating the Ascensional Difference. The other houses have different poles to that of the Ascendant—(see Chapters V. and XV. in Astrology for All, Part II.).

Pole of the Horoscope or Ascendant. This is the same as the geographical latitude of the place for which the figure is cast.

Ponderable or Ponderous Planets. These are Ψ , H, h, μ , and δ , and are so called because they move more slowly than the rest.

Posited. Situated in any place.

Primary Directions. By motion of the Primum Mobile (q.v.) planets are gradually carried round the earth, past the cusps of the houses and are in turn brought into various mundane aspects (q.v.) one with another. The calculation of these aspects and their times of formation, is termed "directing," and the number of degrees and minutes of right ascension (q.v.) passing over the meridian between the moment of birth and that when the aspect is complete is termed the Arc of Direction, each degree being equivalent to one year of the native's life. (For more detailed information see Section D of The Progressed Horoscope.) Secondary directions are zodiacal aspects formed by the planets after birth, each day being accounted equivalent to a year of life. These are quite fully treated of in Manual V.

Prime Vertical. A great circle passing through the zenith and nadir of any place, and also through the east and west points.

Primum Mobile. The first mover, the 10th sphere of the ancients. It was supposed to be beyond the sphere of the fixed stars, which was their 9th sphere, and by a motion of its own to whirl itself and all the subordinate spheres round the Earth once every 24 hours

Principal Places. There are five places in which the luminaries are said to have the most beneficial effects in a nativity. The 1st. 11th, 10th, 9th and 7th houses.

Profection See p. 117.

Prohibition. Similar to Frustration (q.v.). 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 by and s are anarctic promittors and promise to destroy the life of the native when the hyleg is directed to them; 4 and 9 are promittors of good, when directions to them are fulfilled. In Horary Questions the planet signifying the event is the promittor; thus, in a question of marriage, the lord of the 7th is the promittor.

Quadrants. The four quarters of heaven. In the circle of the twelve houses the two oriental quadrants are from the 1st house cusp to the 10th; and from the 7th to the 4th; and the two occidental are the opposite, namely, from the 4th to the 1st; and from the 10th to the 7th. In the 20diac the oriental quarters are from the beginning of γ to the beginning of α and from the beginning of α to the beginning of γ . The opposite are the Occidental Quadrants.

Quadrupedal. See Four-footed

Quartite. The : a distance of 3 signs or 90°. It is considered an evil aspect, but in a secondary degree, being regarded as less evil than the opposition.

Querent. In Horary Questions the querent is he or she who enquires or asks the question, and desires the result of any event. The querent is always represented by the first house and its lord

Quesited. The person (or thing) enquired about.

Quincunx. A new aspect containing 5 signs, or 150° represented thus \nearrow . Ptolemy and most others consider it as an inconjunct. It is the opposite point of the semi-sextile, and those who hold it to be an aspect, consider it a moderately good one, but seeing that the sixth and the eighth, both "evil" houses, are in \nearrow to the ascendant, this hardly seems in accordance with what might have been expected.

Quintile. Is considered a benefic aspect, but if to the evil

planets it is of no avail. It consists of 72° : thus, supposing a planet in 5° of m and another in 17° of γ , they are then in quintile aspect.

Radical: Radix. The figure at birth is the radix or root from which everything is judged; and the term radical refers to it.

Rapt Motion (Lat. raptus, carried away). The apparent diurnal motion of the Heavens, occasioned by the real diurnal motion of the earth. 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 (q.v.).

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 a fixed star has no distinct influence by aspect, but only operates with a planet when joined to it, i.e., within from 5° to 2° of its body, according to the magnitude of the fixed stars. [Nevertheless, degrees of the zodiac penetrated by rays of some of the larger stars certainly seem to possess a distinct influence of their own, even when untenanted by planets; as, for instance, \$1.28°22' which holds Regulus; \$1.20°28', which holds Capella; \$1.27°22', Betelguese; \$1.2°45', Sirius; \$1.2°55', Vega \$1.8°24', Aldebaran; \$2.8°22', Antares; \$2.°24', Fomalhaut; \$1.2°34', Caput Andromeda; \$1.3°35', Canopus; \$1.15°26', Rigel; all stars of the first magnitude. See Table of Fixed Stars at edio of book.]

Reception. When two planets are mutually posited in each other's essential dignities; as μ in γ , and the \odot in ϖ , where μ being in exaltation of the \odot , and the \odot in the exaltation of μ , both are in mutual reception; or the \odot in \mathfrak{A} , and \mathfrak{h} in Π are in reception, one by house, the other by triplicity. This is accounted an aspect

of singular amity and agreement See Dignities.

Rectification. The method of bringing a nativity to its true time since 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, which requires to be rectified. The term is also often applied to the determination of a quite unknown birth-time from events that have transpired in the native's life, day and place of birth only being stated See Chapters VIII. and XIV of Astrology for All, Part II

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

Retrograde. When any planet is decreasing in longitude. This is not due to any real backward motion of the planet in its orbit, but is due to the relative positions in their orbits of the Earth and the planet, which causes an apparent retrogression on the part of the

planet. It is a very great debility.

[The phenomenon may be easily understood by watching a number of cyclists racing round a circular track, and seeing how at certain points in each lap any one particular cyclist will (from his own point of view) appear to be gaining upon another, although when at the opposite point of the lap the other appears to be gaining upon him, and this in spite of the fact that their respective speeds have been practically uniform throughout the whole time.]

Retrograde Application. When both planets are retrograde and move contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac, but apply to

the aspect or conjunction of each other.

Revolution. The moving round the \odot by the Earth in its orbit, which makes the \odot appear to complete a circle in the heavens and return to its place at birth once in every year, at or very near to the time of birth. A "Solar Revolution" is a Horary Figure erected for the moment in any year when the Sun returns to the exact degree, minute and second it occupied at birth; from this figure as a basis, prognostications are then made as to the fate and fortune of the ensuing year. But all such indications should be treated as subsidiary to the prevailing "Directions." (See Manual V.)

Revolution, Solar. This is a horoscopical figure erected for the exact moment when, in any year, the Sun has reached the exact degree, minute and second occupied by him at the native's birth. From this figure is then inferred the fortune and success of the

native for the year in question.

Right Ascension. The arc of the equator reckoned from the beginning of γ and ending at that point which rises with any star

or part of the ecliptic in a right sphere. See Ascension.

Right Descension. The arc of the equator which descends with any star or point of the ecliptic: It is really an unmeaning term, for the whole is "right ascension" from the first point of γ , again including the whole circle of 360°. See Descension.

Ruminant Signs. Signs that ruminate, or chew the cud; γ , ϑ and ϑ . It is well not to give medicine during the Moon's transit

through these signs.

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. (See Manual V.)

Semi-arc. Half a diurnal or nocturnal arc. Half the arc measured in degrees and minutes of Right Ascension, passing over the meridian during the time a planet (supposed to remain fixed in the zodiac) remains above the horizon from the time of its rising until that of its setting, is called its semi-diurnal arc, or semi-arc diurnal. The half of the arc it would, in like circumstances, form under the Earth from its setting until its rising, is called its semi-arc nocturnal. Thus, the Sun's semi-arc, either diurnal or nocturnal, when in $\gamma \circ^\circ$ or $\alpha \circ^\circ$, is six hours or 90, all over the globe; at other seasons one is greater or less than the other, according to the time of the year and the latitude of the place, the greatest discrepancy occurring where the latitude, either N. or S., is high and when the Sun is in $\infty \circ^\circ$ or $\aleph \circ^\circ$

Semi-quartile, or Semi-square. This aspect of 45° (2), whether found at birth or formed by directional motion, is evil; but if benefics 24 or 2 form this aspect, the evil influence is very slight.

Separation. When an aspect is past, the planets, etc., are said to be separating from that aspect. 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, but in Horary Astrology it is less so, showing that the influence is passing away, since application is the sign whereby events are denoted to take place, separation denoting what has already passed or taken place, whether good or evil.

Sesquiquadrate. Unfortunate, and equal in all degrees to the semi-square. It is angular distance of 135° (1): thus, supposing a star in 1319° and another in 1124°, they are in sesquiquadrate

Sidereal Time. At any moment, is the angular distance expressed in h.m.s., of the First Point of Aries or Vernal Equinox from the meridian at any place. It is the same thing as the Right Ascension of the Meridian (R.A.M.C.), which is merely the same angular distance expressed in degrees and minutes. The Sidereal time is that shown by an astronomical clock which indicates twenty-four hours in 23h. 56m. 4.0906s. of ordinary clock or "mean solar" time. The S.T. at Noon is always shown in the Fphemeris. It increases by about four minutes per day, and counts straight on from oh. om. os. to 24h. om. os., in which respect it differs from ordinary clock time, which is distinguished by a.m. or p.m. See Ascension.

Significator. See pp. 9, 18; also Promittor.

Signs of Long Ascension. These are, in the Northern Hemisphere, Ω , m, Δ , m, λ , so called because they take longer time in ascending than others. See Signs of Short Ascension.

Signs of Short Ascension. In the Northern Hemisphere these are (10), ∞ , \times , γ , δ , Π . For places in the Southern Hemisphere these terms "long" and "short" must be reversed.

Signs of Voice. These are Π , m, ∞ , m, and the first part of \sharp , because, it is said, if any of them ascend, and \mathfrak{F} 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 γ will cast a sinister \star to a more rapid planet in Π , while the latter casts a dexter aspect to the former. (Thus the Moon's first quarter is a sinister, her last, a dexter aspect.)

Slow of Course. When a planet moves slower than its mean motion (q.v.) it is considered a great debility, and it may be so in

some cases of Horary Questions.

Southern Signs. The signs \triangle , m, t, m, and k, so called because they are to the south of the equator. See Northern Signs.

Stationary. When a planet is in its station and appears to stand still. The lights (q.v.) are never stationary. See Retrograde.

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. (See Retrograde.) The first station is where they become retrograde; but in the case of the Moon, who is never retrograde, the first station is her first dicotome. The second station is after they have passed their perigee, and where from retrogradation they become direct; or in the case of the Moon, her second dicotome (q.v.). 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 \odot , and are in their first degree of orientality. From the 1st station to the lowest apsis or perigee, they are considered vespertine and in their first degree of occidentality.

Strong Signs. These are a, 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, 5th, 8th and 11th: they correspond to the Fixed Signs.

Sun's Beams. A planet is accounted under the Sun's beams till he is separated 17 degrees from him. See Under the Sunbeams.

Superiors and Inferiors. Of the planets, Ψ, H, h, μ and δ are called the former, being beyond the Earth; and Ω and Ω are called the latter, being between the Earth and the Ω . The former are in general more powerful, and more durable, in their effects See pp. 26, 27).

Swift in Motion. When a planet moves more than his mean motion (q.v.) in 24 hours. Slow in Motion, when he moves less.

Syzygies. The New and Full Moon: also the d or 8 of any two planets. It is often loosely used as a common term for familiarities

of every description.

Tables of Houses. These are necessary to erect a figure of the heavens; they vary with the latitude of the place for which the figure is erected; Tables for the latitude of London, Liverpool and New York are given in Raphael's Ephemeris for recent years. A Table of Ascendants for all places from 0° to 70° N. or S., which may be used as a Table of Houses for all places in these latitudes,

forms part of Astrology for All, Part II., (Second Edition).

Terms. These 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. These "terms" are largely disregarded by modern students, who seem to consider them fanciful inventions to account for effects now ascribed to the influence of formerly unknown planets. But it is probable that the ancient traditions from which they are derived are based on a higher knowledge than we now possess, and students will do well at least to make themselves familiar with the various "terms," "faces," etc. (See Table of Dignities at end of book.)

Testimony. Having aspect or dignity, etc.; or being in any way

in operation in the figure as regards the question asked.

Transits. This term is applied to the passage of a planet over the place of any moderator or planet, or of an aspect thereto, whether in a radix, solar revolution, or horary figure, etc., etc. For instance, h was in 190°9' at the birth of King Edward VII., and the planet H being in 130°9' on December 22nd, 1904, was said to "transit" the King's radical Saturn on that date.

Translation of Light. The conveying of the influence of one planet to another, by separating from the aspect of one and going to the aspect of another. For instance, let h be in \(\gamma 20^{\circ}, \quad \text{in} \) Ψ13°, and δ in Ψ14°; here δ separates from a δ with 2, and translates the light and the nature of that planet to b, to whom he next applies. It is a very powerful testimony.

Trigon. See Triplicity.

Trigonocrators. Rulers of trigons. The o and 4 rule the fiery; and the p the earthy; h and b the airy; and s alone the watery (though the moderns have united ? and the p with him in the watery triplicity); the former of the two by day, the latter by night.

Triplicity. An essential dignity. The zodiac is divided into four

trigons or triplicities; the Fiery $\gamma, \alpha, 1$; the Earthy 8, m, 3; the Airy II, \(\text{\infty} \); and the Watery \(\text{\infty} \), \(\text{\infty} \); severally agreeing with the Four Elements, into which the ancients divided the natural world.

Tropical Signs. These are so and 13, and are so called because they limit the course of the \odot , which, after he has arrived at their first points, seems to turn, thenceforward diminishing in declination; defining midsummer by the turn he makes in 50, and midwinter by that which he makes in 13.

Under the Sunbeams. When a planet is less than 17° from the ... It is reckoned four debilities. In Horary Questions it is reckoned fear, trouble, and oppression; but it is not so bad as combustion.

Unfortunate Signs. These are &, \opi, m, m, M and \times. The natives of these signs are said to be unfortunate in the general tendency of the events of their lives. The most unfortunate of them all is v3.

Vertical. Directly over head. See Prime.

Vespertine. The reverse of matutine (q.v.): when a planet sets in

the evening after the \odot . See Stations.

Via Combusta. The combust way; this is the last half of \triangle , and the whole of 13, or, as others say, from \$\times 15° to m 15°, 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, γ , \triangle , m, m, and m. Also those signs or parts of signs are called violent where there are any remarkable violent fixed

stars, as Taurus for Caput Algol (& 25°), etc.

. Void of Course. Forming no aspect in the sign the significator then is. That is, the significator passes out of the sign occupied, without encountering the aspect of any planet. When the D is so, it denotes in general no success in the question. This rule is very important.] Whole Signs. These are ∏, and m. Those born under these

are said to be strong, robust, and not so liable to accidents.

Zenith. The point directly over the head, through which pass the Prime Vertical (q,v), and Meridian Circles. Every place has its own zenith, and the nearer the planets are to that zenith, the more powerful is their operation. The term is sometimes loosely applied to the cusp of the tenth house, which, strictly speaking, is only the point of the zodiac (ecliptic) through which the meridian circle passes.

Zodiac. A kind of circle, or rather belt, 12° broad, with the ecliptic (q.v.) passing through the middle of it. Modern astronomers consider it as 18° broad, on account of the extensive latitude of \mathfrak{F} and \mathfrak{F} . The position of any star or planet within the zodiac (or indeed outside it), is measured by a perpendicular let fall from it upon the ecliptic, the point where this perpendicular meets the ecliptic being the (geocentric) longitude of the planet or star. The zodiac may therefore in a sense be termed identical with the ecliptic. Its first point is the Vernal Equinox (q.v.). The Signs of the Zodiac should not be confounded with the Constellations of the Zodiac, with which they have only a sympathetic relationship, the First Point of Aries being situated in the constellation Pisces, through which it is slowly retrogressing at the rate of $\mathfrak{I}^{\mathfrak{G}}$ in $\mathfrak{I}^{\mathfrak{G}}$ years.

Zodiacal Aspects. Aspects, measured by the degrees of the zodiac (See Mundane). The term is also used in connection with Primary Directions (q.v.). In this case the promittor's place is taken without latitude, instead of as in the usual method by which the latitude is taken which the significator will have when it arrives at

the place where the aspect is formed.

THE TERMS OF THE PLANETS ACCORDING TO THE EGYPTIANS

Υ	46	₽ 12	ğ 20	8 25	1230	_	76	ğ 14	1121	♀ 28	8 30
				2 27			87				
П	\$ 6	412	217	8 24	h 30		412				
975	87	213	ğ 19	426	b 30	n	¥ 7	414	Ŷ 22	h 26	8 30
				¥ 24			¥ 7				
m	\$ 7	\$ 17	421	8 28	230	*	9 12	416	¥ 19	8 28	5 30

(The use of this tuble is explained on last page of book.)

A TABLE OF THE ESSENTIAL DIGNITIES OF THE PLANETS will be found on p. 1x. of Supplement, where it is placed so as to be available for immediate reference at any moment.

The Cyclic Periods of the Planets and their Subdivisions

(From Kabbalistic Astrology)

CYCLE OF MARS

1909 to 1944

Planetary Rulers of Each Year

8	1909	1916	1923	1930	1937	1944
0	1909	1910	1923	1930		- 344
0	1910	1917	1924	1931	1938	
ę	1911	1918	1925	1932	1939	
Å	1912	1919	1926	1933	1940	
D	1913	1920	1927	1934	1941	
12	1914	1921	1928	1935	1942	
24	1915	1922	1929	1936	1943	

The next minor cyclic period will be governed by the Moon, opening with the year 1945 and closing 1980; then this period will be under the \odot from 1981 to 2016, and so on.

POSITIONS OF THE CHIEF FIXED STARS.

Ancient and Modern Names.

Nature according to Long. Latitude. Ptolemy.

	(N.BITALIC CAPITALS ARE USED IN PLACE	CE OF TH	IE '	GR	EEK I.	ETTE	rs.)	
	TY 1.1 WH 1. MH P. C.					0 /	C	.'
I.	Diphda, Whale's Tail, B Ceti			15	Y I	14		48s.
2.	Algenib, G Pegasi		3	Å	7	51	12	36n.
3.	Alpheratz, Caput Andromedæ, A And	tro.	4		13	2	25	4111.
4.	Batenkaitos, Whale's Belly, Z Ceti	•••		12	20	35	20	215.
	Al Pherg, E Piscium		4	12	25	30	5	2211
0.	Merach, Andro Girdle, B Androm	cdæ		\$	29	6	25	56n.
7.	Sheritan, Ram's Horn, B Arietis		3	15	8 2		8	2911.
8.	El Nath, Following Horn, A Ari	etis	'n	र्द	6	24	9	58n.
	Menkar, Whale's Jaw, A Ceti			5	13	0	12	175.
	Algol, Medusa's Head, B Persci		12	4	24	52	22	16n.
II.	Alcyone, Brightest Pleiad, E Tauri		8	D	28	41	4	311.
12.	First of the Hyades, L Tauri			3	П 4	38	5	575.
13.	Aldebaran, Bull's S. Eye, A Tauri			8	8	-	5	
14.	Rigel, Orion's Left Foot. B Orionis		21	3	15	31	31	8s.
	Bellatrix, G Orionis		3			38	16	305.
	Capella, A Auriga		3	ğ	20		22	5211.
	Phact, Noah's Dove, A Columbuc		ç	ğ	20	52	57	245.
18.	Bull's N. Horn, B Tauri		3	Å	21	16	5	2311.
	Al Hecka, Z Tauri		0	3	22	55	I	
	Betelguese, A Orionis	•••	7	Å		26	16	25.
	Deanis		κ δ					
22.	Tejat, E Geminorum	•••	x t	9	29	34		30s.
23.	Forward Foot of Gemini, M Geminor		Å		95 2	4		545.
~			Å	9	3		6	50s.
24.	Alhena, Bright Foot Gemini, G Geminor	um	Å	9	7			485.
25.	Sirius, The Dog Star, A Canis Majoris Canopus, A Argus		4	3	12	47		355.
		•••	15	4	13	-		505.
27. 28.	Wasat, D Geminorum	•••		þ	17	11		145.
	Castor, Apollo, A Geminorum	•••		Å	18	56	10	6n.
	Pollux, Hercules, B Geminorum	•••	J	3	21	55	-	4211.
	Procyon, Little Dog, A Canis Minoris		À	3	24	-	10	05.
31.	North Assellus, G Cancri	•••	8	0	ภ 5	41	-	IIn.
32.	Præsepe, Crab's Breast, nebula		ठ	D	5	57	1	16n.
33.	South Assellus, D Cancri	•••	3	0	7		0	6n.
34.	Acubens, Crab's Claw, A Cancri		15	Å	12	50		455.
	Lion's Mouth, EE Leonis	•••	5		19			4211.
	Alphard, Heart of Hydra, A Hydra	•••	þ	9	25	58	22	
37.	Regulus, Lion's Heart, A Leonis	•••		3	28	32	0	28n.
	Lion's Belly, Z Leonis	•••	15	Å	败 5	4	0	9n.
39.	Zosma, Back of Lion, D Leonis		þ	\$	9	59	14	2011

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A TABLE OF THE ESSENTIAL DIGNITIES OF THE PLANETS.

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* Interpret thus: μ rules $1^{\circ} \pi$ to $6^{\circ} \pi$, $9^{\circ} \pi$ to $14^{\circ} \pi$, $3^{\circ} \pi$ to $21^{\circ} \pi$, etc. The "terms here given are those adopted by R. C. Smith (Raphael I.) and stated by him to be according to the systems of ancient authors. The "terms" according to the Egyptians are given on p. 138.

NOTE—The figures indicate degrees, the letters d. n. day and night respectively. House exaltation, triplicity, decanate and term are fortitudes, detriment and fall are debilities.

Decanates are given in two ways: first according to the order of the planets, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2$