

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 ☉, *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 $8^{\circ}30'$ of the ☉, either before or after the ☉'s body. In Horary Questions, unless the ☉ be a chief significator, this is deemed unfortunate. The ☽ 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 10th house.

Cusp: (Lat. *cusps*, a point). The beginning of any house. Thus the eastern horizon is the cusp of the 1st house, and the meridian, where the ☉ is at noon, is the beginning or cusp of the 10th house. 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 ☉ has never more than $23^{\circ}27'$ of declination, which happens only when he is in ϖ° or ϱ° , 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

0°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 ☉, 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 ☉ 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 ♄ in ♌ 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 ♄ to ♃, etc. But suppose the Sun to be in 16° ♋ in any nativity, and the mid-heaven to be 1° ♋, then the direct or forward motion of the Earth would

bring the ☉ to ♄ 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., had the ☉ been in 16° ♄ in above example "☉ ♄ 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 ☉ be in ♍, the house of ♄, then ♄ disposes of ☉ 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, ♁, is the north node of the Moon, that is, the point where her orbit intersects the ecliptic when she is 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 ☉ always appears to move; so called, because eclipses generally happen when the ☽ 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°27'.

Ecliptic (Terrestrial). The line round the earth comprising the course of the ☽.

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 ☿ or ♀ can be found from the ☉: 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 1700) 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 ☉ enters ♈ and ♎, 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 impeded, 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.

Feminine Signs. These are the even signs, ♀, ♁, ♃, ♄, ♆, ♇.

* Raphael's Ephemeris for any year can be obtained from the publishers of this book, price 1s. 1d. (current year 7d.), *post free*.—ED.

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 μ and φ and \odot ; and D and φ , if aspecting one or more of them and unafflicted, are also considered fortunate planets.

Fortunate signs. These are the odd signs, γ , II , Ω , \triangle , \uparrow , III . When one of these ascends in a nativity, the native is held to be more generally fortunate in his undertakings.

Fourfooted signs. These are γ , δ , Ω , \uparrow , V . 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 III , VI and \times . 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 φ , lady of the ascendant, were hastening to the Δ of δ , lord of the 7th, in a question of marriage, it might denote the match would take place; but if φ were to form an δ of δ before φ 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 if φ 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 D is said to rise or set heliacally, when 17° distant from the \odot , but other stars only when a whole sign distant.

Heliocentric Having the \odot 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 δ . See *Lords*.

Human signs. These are Π , μ , \approx and the first half of ζ . 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 D when she may be seen, which is 26 days and about 12 hours.

Impeded. This signifies being afflicted by evil stars. But the D is also impeded in the highest degree when in δ with the \odot .

Increase in Light. When any planet is leaving the \odot , and is not yet arrived at the δ ; 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 H , h and δ ; also ψ , 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 x rises at Liverpool γ is intercepted in the first house, v 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 ☉, of course, has no latitude. *Terrestrial or Geographical Latitude* is the distance any place is north or south of the equator.

Lights. The ☉ and ☽.

Light of time. The ☉ by day and ☽ 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.*); $1h. = 15^{\circ}$; $1m. = 15'$; $1s. = 15''$. *Celestial Longitude*, as its name implies, pertains to the Heavens, and is the distance of any body from the First Point of the Zodiac, $\gamma 0^{\circ} 0' 0''$, 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 $\wp 6^{\circ} 11'$ "longitude (geocentric) $276^{\circ} 11'$."

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: ι , ♋ and \wp ; ♌ , ♋ and ♄ ; δ , γ and ♍ ; ☉, Ω only; ♀ , δ and ♎ ; ♁ , Π and ♏ ; ☽, ♐ only; ♃ and Ψ have had no houses accorded them, but are considered strong in ♋ and ♋ respectively. The *odd* signs are the day, and the *even* the night houses of these lords, which have the more powerful rule over one or the other according as it is day or night time that the figure is cast for.

Luminaries. The ☉ and ☽.

Lunation. The δ , \square or δ of ☉ and ☽; also used in reference to the length of time from New Moon to New Moon, which is 29.53 days.

Malefics. These are ♃ , ι and δ ; also ♁ in money, marriage and law. Some would add Ψ .

Masculine Signs. The odd signs, γ , Π , Ω , ♎ , ♄ , ♋ .

Matutine. Appearing in the morning. The stars are called matutine when they rise before the ☉ in the morning, until they reach their first station (*q.v.*), where they become retrograde. The ☽ 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 *cusps* 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 ☉, 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 ☉, ♃, 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 ☉ differently from the ♃, and the Part of Fortune differently from them all.

Movable Signs. ♈, ♉, ♊ and ♋. 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 ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏.

Mute Signs. ♏, ♎, ♍.

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 ♃ ☉.

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 ♁; the south node is called the Dragon's Tail, and marked ♁. Their motion is retrograde, about 3' per day. (3.1770935 per day.)

Northern Signs. These are the first six signs, namely ♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍. 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 ☉ and ☽ 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 Fortunæ. 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 $\odot \approx 18.4$, $\text{D} \approx 26.4$, *Asc.* $\text{II} 20.29$; then say:

	<i>Signs</i>	<i>Degrees</i>	<i>Minutes</i>	
Asc.	2	20	29	
+ D	9	26	4	
	12	16	33	
- \odot	10	18	4	
PART OF FORTUNE	1	28	29	<i>i.e.</i> , \oplus in $\text{v} 28^{\circ}29'$

Partile. An aspect is partile when it falls in the same degree and minute, both with respect to longitude and latitude. Thus v would be in partile v of Mars, if they were both in $3^{\circ}4'$ of v 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 ♃ be in $\gamma 10^\circ$, and ♃ in $\simeq 20^\circ$, the ♃ is still in δ to ♃, because the half of their joint orbs being $10^\circ 30'$, she still wants $30'$ of being clear of his δ .

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 , ♁ , ♃, ♄, 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. *culminations, 1st, 7th*

Profecion. 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 ♃ and ♄ are anaretic promittors and promise to destroy the life of the native when the hyleg is directed to them; ♀ and ♁ 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 zodiac the oriental quarters are from the beginning of ♈ to the beginning of ♎ and from the beginning of ♐ to the beginning of ♍. The opposite are the Occidental Quadrants.

Quadrupedal. See *Four-footed*.

Quartile. 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 ☾. 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 ☾ to the ascendant, this hardly seems in accordance with what might have been expected.

Quintile. Is considered a benefic aspect, but if to the ev

planets it is of no avail. It consists of 72° : thus, supposing a planet in 5° of ♋ and another in 17° of ♌ , 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, $\Omega 28^\circ 27'$ which holds *Regulus*; $\Pi 20^\circ 28'$, which holds *Capella*; $\Pi 27^\circ 22'$, *Betelguese*; $\text{♁} 12^\circ 45'$, *Sirius*; $\text{♃} 12^\circ 55'$, *Vega*; $\Pi 8^\circ 24'$, *Aldebaran*; $\text{♄} 8^\circ 22'$, *Antares*; $\text{♅} 2^\circ 24'$, *Fomalhaut*; $\text{♆} 12^\circ 54'$, *Caput Andromedæ*; $\text{♁} 13^\circ 35'$, *Canopus*; $\Pi 15^\circ 26'$, *Rigel*; all stars of the first magnitude. See Table of Fixed Stars at end of book.]

Reception. When two planets are mutually posited in each other's essential dignities; as ♃ in ♌ , and the \odot in ♁ , where ♃ being in exaltation of the \odot , and the \odot in the exaltation of ♃ , both are in mutual reception; or the \odot in Ω , and ♃ 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.*

Refragation. 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 ☉ by the Earth in its orbit, which makes the ☉ 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 horoscopolical 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 , δ and ν . 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 $\gamma 0^\circ$ or $\sphericalangle 0^\circ$, 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 $\varepsilon 0^\circ$ or $\nu 3^\circ$.

Semi-quartile, or Semi-square. This aspect of 45° (\sphericalangle), whether found at birth or formed by directional motion, is evil; but if benefics μ or ρ 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° (\square): thus, supposing a star in $\nu 19^\circ$ and another in $\mu 4^\circ$, they are in sesquiquadrate aspect.

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 Ephemeris. 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 , μ , \sphericalangle , μ , \neq , ν , 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 (\mathcal{V}), \mathcal{W} , \mathcal{X} , \mathcal{Y} , \mathcal{Z} , \mathcal{A} . For places in the Southern Hemisphere these terms "long" and "short" must be reversed.

Signs of Voice. These are \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{N} , \mathcal{W} , and the first part of \mathcal{Z} , because, it is said, if any of them ascend, and \mathcal{Z} 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 \mathcal{Y} will cast a sinister \mathcal{X} to a more rapid planet in \mathcal{A} , 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 \mathcal{N} , \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{Z} , \mathcal{V} , \mathcal{W} and \mathcal{X} , 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 \mathcal{O} , \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{W} , 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, \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{H} , \mathcal{I} , \mathcal{J} and \mathcal{S} are called the former, being beyond the Earth; and \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{Z} are called the latter, being between the Earth and the \odot . 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 ζ or δ 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_2 was in $130^{\circ}9'$ at the birth of King Edward VII., and the planet H being in $130^{\circ}9'$ 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_2 be in $\gamma 20^{\circ}$, u in $\gamma 13^{\circ}$, and δ in $\gamma 14^{\circ}$; here δ separates from a ζ with u , and translates the light and the nature of that planet to h_2 , to whom he next applies. It is a very powerful testimony.

Trigon. See *Triplicity*.

Trigonocrators. Rulers of trigons. The \odot and u rule the fiery; f and the D the earthy; h_2 and v the airy; and δ alone the watery (though the moderns have united f and the D 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* γ, Ω, \ddagger ; the *Earthy* δ, μ, ν ; the *Airy* $\Pi, \sphericalangle, \approx$; and the *Watery* $\omega, \mathfrak{M}, \times$; severally agreeing with the Four Elements, into which the ancients divided the natural world.

Tropical Signs. These are ω and ν , 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 ω , and midwinter by that which he makes in ν .

Under the Sunbeams. When a planet is less than 17° from the \odot . 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 $\delta, \omega, \mu, \mathfrak{M}, \nu$ 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 ν .

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 \sphericalangle , and the whole of ν , or, as others say, from $\sphericalangle 15^\circ$ to $\mathfrak{M} 15^\circ$, 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.*, $\gamma, \sphericalangle, \mathfrak{M}, \nu$ and \approx . Also those signs or parts of signs are called violent where there are any remarkable violent fixed stars, as Taurus for *Caput Algol* ($8 25^\circ$), 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 Π, \sphericalangle and \approx . 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 ♂ and ♀. 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 1° in 72 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.

♄	♄ 6	♀ 12	♃ 20	♂ 25	♃ 30	♅	♃ 6	♀ 14	♄ 21	♀ 28	♂ 30
♃	♀ 8	♃ 14	♄ 22	♃ 27	♂ 30	♆	♂ 7	♀ 11	♃ 19	♄ 24	♃ 30
♂	♃ 6	♄ 12	♀ 17	♂ 24	♃ 30	♁	♄ 12	♀ 17	♃ 21	♃ 26	♂ 30
♁	♂ 7	♀ 13	♃ 19	♄ 26	♃ 30	♂	♃ 7	♄ 14	♀ 22	♃ 26	♂ 30
♂	♄ 6	♀ 11	♃ 18	♃ 24	♂ 30	♃	♃ 7	♀ 13	♄ 20	♂ 25	♃ 30
♃	♃ 7	♀ 17	♄ 21	♂ 28	♃ 30	♂	♀ 12	♄ 16	♃ 19	♂ 28	♃ 30

(The use of this table is explained on last page of book.)

A TABLE OF THE ESSENTIAL DIGNITIES OF THE PLANETS will be found on p. ix. 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 Sub- divisions

(From *Kabbalistic Astrology*)

CYCLE OF MARS

1909 to 1944

Planetary Rulers of Each Year

♂	1909	1916	1923	1930	1937	1944
☉	1910	1917	1924	1931	1938	
♀	1911	1918	1925	1932	1939	
♃	1912	1919	1926	1933	1940	
♄	1913	1920	1927	1934	1941	
♅	1914	1921	1928	1935	1942	
♆	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 ☉ from 1981 to 2016, and so on.

POSITIONS OF THE CHIEF FIXED STARS.

Ancient and Modern Names. Nature according to Ptolemy. Long. Latitude.

(N.B. -ITALIC CAPITALS ARE USED IN PLACE OF THE GREEK LETTERS.)

					°	'	°	'
1. Diphda, Whale's Tail, <i>B Ceti</i>	...	♃	♈	1	14	20	48s.	
2. Algenib, <i>G Pegasi</i>	...	♂	♁	7	51	12	36n.	
3. Alpheratz, Caput Andromedæ, <i>A Andro.</i>	...	♃	♁	13	2	25	41n.	
4. Batenkaitos, Whale's Belly, <i>Z Ceti</i>	...	♃		20	35	20	21s.	
5. Al'Pherg, <i>E Piscium</i>	...	♃	♃	25	30	5	22n.	
6. Merach, Andro Girdle, <i>B Andromedæ</i>	...		♁	29	6	25	56n.	
7. Sheritan, Ram's Horn, <i>B Arietis</i>	...	♂	♃	8	2	40	8	29n.
8. El Nath, Following Horn, <i>A Arietis</i>	...	♃	♂	6	24	9	58n.	
9. Menkar, Whale's Jaw, <i>A Ceti</i>	...		♃	13	0	12	17s.	
10. Algol, Medusa's Head, <i>B Persei</i>	...	♃	♃	24	52	22	16n.	
11. Alcyone, Brightest Pleiad, <i>F Tauri</i>	...	♂	♃	28	41	4	3n.	
12. First of the Hyades, <i>L Tauri</i>	...	♂	♂	4	38	5	57s.	
13. Aldebaran, Bull's S. Eye, <i>A Tauri</i>	...	♂		8	28	5	28s.	
14. Rigel, Orion's Left Foot, <i>B Orionis</i>	...	♃	♂	15	31	31	8s.	
15. Bellatrix, <i>G Orionis</i>	...	♂	♁	19	38	16	30s.	
16. Capella, <i>A Aurigæ</i>	...	♂	♁	20	33	22	52n.	
17. Phact, Noah's Dove, <i>A Columbae</i>	...	♁	♁	20	52	57	24s.	
18. Bull's N. Horn, <i>B Tauri</i>	...	♂	♁	21	16	5	23n.	
19. Al Hecka, <i>Z Tauri</i>	...	♂		22	55	1	22s.	
20. Betelguese, <i>A Orionis</i>	...	♂	♁	27	26	16	2s.	
21. Propus	...	♁	♁	29	34	0	30s.	
22. Tejat, <i>E Geminorum</i>	...	♁	♁	2	4	0	54s.	
23. Forward Foot of Gemini, <i>M Geminorum</i>	...	♁	♁	3	49	0	50s.	
24. Alhena, Bright Foot Gemini, <i>G Geminorum</i>	...	♁	♁	7	47	6	48s.	
25. Sirius, The Dog Star, <i>A Canis Majoris</i>	...	♃	♂	12	47	39	35s.	
26. Canopus, <i>A Argus</i>	...	♃	♃	13	38	75	50s.	
27. Wasat, <i>D Geminorum</i>	...		♃	17	11	0	14s.	
28. Castor, Apollo, <i>A Geminorum</i>	...		♁	18	56	10	6n.	
29. Pollux, Hercules, <i>B Geminorum</i>	...	♂		21	55	6	42n.	
30. Procyon, Little Dog, <i>A Canis Minoris</i>	...	♁	♂	24	29	16	6s.	
31. North Assellus, <i>G Cancri</i>	...	♂	♁	5	41	3	11n.	
32. Præsepe, Crab's Breast, <i>nebula</i>	...	♂	♃	5	57	1	16n.	
33. South Assellus, <i>D Cancri</i>	...	♂	♁	7	22	0	6n.	
34. Acubens, Crab's Claw, <i>A Cancri</i>	...	♃	♁	12	50	4	45s.	
35. Lion's Mouth, <i>EE Leonis</i>	...	♃	♂	19	24	9	42n.	
36. Alphard, Heart of Hydra, <i>A Hydræ</i>	...	♃	♁	25	58	22	22s.	
37. Regulus, Lion's Heart, <i>A Leonis</i>	...	♂		28	32	0	28n.	
38. Lion's Belly, <i>Z Leonis</i>	...	♃	♁	5	4	0	9n.	
39. Zosma, Back of Lion, <i>D Leonis</i>	...	♃	♁	9	59	14	20n.	

			°	'	°	'
40.	Denebola, Tail of Lion, <i>B Leonis</i>	♃ ♀	21	52	11	45 ⁿ .
41.	Zavijavi, <i>B Virginis</i>	♀ ♂	24	15	1	30 ⁿ .
42.	Crater the Cup, <i>D Crateris</i>	♀ ♀	25	32	17	29 ^s .
43.	South Wing of Virgo, <i>E Virginis</i>	♀ ♀	♄ 3	31	1	23 ⁿ .
44.	Vindemiatrix, <i>E Virginis</i>	♃ ♀	8	37	16	14 ⁿ .
45.	Caphir, <i>G Virginis</i>	♀ ♀	8	54	2	48 ⁿ .
46.	Algorab, <i>D Corvi</i>	♂ ♃	12	8	12	11 ^s .
47.	The Ship's Stern, <i>E Argus</i>	♃ ♃	20	52	58	55 ^s .
48.	Spica, Arista, <i>A Virginis</i>	♀ ♂	22	32	2	3 ^s .
49.	Arcturus, Arctophilax, <i>A Boötes</i>	♂ ♃	22	55	30	48 ⁿ .
50.	Left Foot Virgo, <i>L Virginis</i>	♀ ♂	♃ 5	7	1	17 ^s .
51.	Southern Cross, <i>A Crucis</i>	♃	10	34	52	52 ^s .
52.	South Scale, <i>A Librae</i>	♃ ♀	13	47	0	19 ⁿ .
53.	North Scale, <i>B Librae</i>	♃ ♂	18	6	8	45 ⁿ .
54.	Agena, <i>B Centauri</i>	♀ ♃	22	29	44	8 ^s .
55.	Bungula, <i>A Centauri</i>	♀ ♃	28	18	42	44 ^s .
56.	Graffias, <i>X Librae</i>	♂ ♃	♄ 0	1	7	17 ⁿ .
57.	Isidis, <i>D Scorpii</i>	♃ ♀	1	17	2	25 ^s .
58.	Frons of Scorpion, <i>B Scorpii</i>	♂ ♃	1	53	0	1 ⁿ .
59.	Antares, Shiloh, <i>A Scorpii</i>	♂ ♃	8	27	4	33 ^s .
60.	Left Knee Ophiuchus, <i>E Ophiuchi</i>	♃ ♀	16	39	7	12 ⁿ .
61.	Rasalhague, <i>A Ophiuchi</i>	♃ ♀	21	9	36	1 ⁿ .
62.	Lesuth, sting Scorpion, <i>L Scorpii</i>	♀ ♂	23	20	13	45 ^s .
63.	Yed, <i>D Ophiuchi</i>	♃ ♀	25	6	17	13 ⁿ .
64.	Archer's Bow, <i>M Sagittari</i>	♃ ♂	♃ 1	5	3	27 ⁿ .
65.	Archer's Face, nebulæ, <i>O Sagittari</i>	♃ ♂	12	0	0	15 ⁿ .
66.	Vega, <i>A Lyræ</i>	♀ ♀	14	0	61	44 ⁿ .
67.	Eagle's Tail, <i>Z Aquilla</i>	♂ ♃	18	10	36	14 ⁿ .
68.	Terebellum, tail Archer, <i>E Sagittari</i>	♀ ♃	20	16	5	15 ^s .
69.	Albireo, swan's head, <i>B Cygni</i>	♀ ♀	29	3	48	59 ⁿ .
70.	Altair, the bird of Jove, <i>A Aquilla</i>	♂ ♃	♃ 0	27	29	18 ⁿ .
71.	Giedi, goat's horn, <i>A Capricorni</i>	♀ ♂	2	32	6	56 ⁿ .
72.	Heart of the Goat, <i>E Capricorni</i>	♀ ♃	8	15	2	58 ^s .
73.	The Sea Goat's Belly, <i>E Capricorni</i>	♂ ♀	19	45	8	0 ^s .
74.	Deneb Algedi, <i>G Capricorni</i>	♃ ♃	21	15	2	48 ^s .
75.	Sad Naschira, goat's tail, <i>D Capricorni</i>	♃ ♃	22	12	2	34 ^s .
76.	El Melik, <i>A Aquarii</i>	♃ ♀	♃ 2	12	11	5 ⁿ .
77.	Formalhaut, south fish, <i>A Piscium</i>	♀ ♃	2	32	21	6 ^s .
78.	Archernar, <i>A Eridani</i>	♃	13	58	59	22 ^s .
79.	Markab, wing Pegasus, <i>A Pegasi</i>	♂ ♀	22	19	19	16 ⁿ .
80.	Tail western fish, <i>OO Piscium</i>	♃ ♀	29	9	6	32 ⁿ .

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A TABLE OF THE ESSENTIAL DIGNITIES OF THE PLANETS.

Sign	House	Detri- ment.	Exal- tation.	Fall Triplicity			Decanate			Terms of the Planets.*	
				d.	n.	I.	II.	III.			
ARIES	Mars (d.)	♀	☉ 19	♂ 21	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ 21	♂ 26	♂ 30
TAURUS	Venus (n.)	♂	♃ 3	—	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ 22	♂ 26	♂ 30
GEMINI	Mercury (d.)	♃	♁ 3	♁ 3	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ 21	♂ 25	♂ 30
CANCER	Moon (n d.)	♁	♃ 15	♂ 28	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ 20	♂ 27	♂ 30
LEO	Sun (d.n.)	♁	—	—	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ 19	♂ 25	♂ 30
VIRGO	Mercury (n.)	♃	♁ 15	♀ 27	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ 18	♂ 24	♂ 30
LIBRA	Venus (d.)	♁	♂ 21	☉ 19	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ 19	♂ 24	♂ 30
SCORPIO	Mars (n.)	♂	—	♃ 3	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ ☉	♂ 21	♂ 27	♂ 30
SAGITTARIUS	Jupiter (d.)	♂	♁ 3	♁ 3	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ 19	♂ 25	♂ 30
CAPRICORN	Saturn (n.)	♁	♂ 28	♂ 15	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ 19	♂ 25	♂ 30
AQUARIUS	Saturn (d.)	♁	—	—	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ ♁	♂ 20	♂ 25	♂ 30
PISCES	Jupiter (n.)	♂	♀ 27	♀ 15	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ ♃	♂ 20	♂ 26	♂ 30

* Interpret thus: ♃ rules 1°♁ to 6°♁, ♁ 7°♁ to 14°♁, ♁ 15°♁ to 21°♁, 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, ♂ ♃ ☉ ♁ ♁ ♁, commencing with Mars as ruler of the first decanate of ♁; secondly, according to the Hindu method of the triplicities, each decanate being ruled by a sign of the same triplicity. The latter method is in our opinion decidedly to be preferred, but see remarks under *Term* in Glossary.

