Volume I: An Introduction to Astrology

The following is one attempt at re-organizing and summarizing Lilly's Volume I of Christian Astrology. It is meant as a study aide and reference, not as a replacement for Lilly's words.

The material is based on the text published by JustUs & Associates, 1997. Any page numbering refers to that work however I've made an effort to reference Lilly's original Chapter and paragraph headings to allow for easy reference in other published and available e-texts.

To the Student in Astrology

In your daily practise instruct and form your mind according to your image of divinity. Learn all you can of the virtues, be humane, courteous, open to all and do not terrorize those who are suffering with harsh judgments but instead let them know of their hard fate by degrees.

Be modest, consort with learned, sober and civil men. Give freely, of both money and judgments, to the poor and let no one entice you into giving a false judgment for the sake of a bribe.

Rejoice in your friends, avoid the law and controversies. Be not extravagant nor attempt to learn every science. Be faithful and tenacious and betray no one's secrets. Be a good example and avoid fads. Love your country, speak ill of no one, even your enemies and do not be dismayed when others speak ill of you.

To the Reader

7 Cautions

- 1. Know how to use an Ephemeris and correctly erect a chart and know well the characters of the planets and their motions.
- 2. Know the nature of each house and what it signifies for without such knowledge mistakes in judgment are easily made.
- 3. Know and understand the use of the Essential and Accidental Dignities of each planet as well as their Debilities and Fortitudes.
- 4. Understand how to identify the Significator and discern his nature from what he signifies naturally and accidentally according to the specifics of the chart under consideration.
- 5. Know and understand the nature of the signs, their properties and qualities, as well as their form, shape and the conclusions they give both of themselves and when occupied by a planet.
- 6. Understand the shape and description of each planet and how they are modified by their position in a sign and house and by the aspects they give or receive.
- 7. Review the terms of the Art often, paying particular attention to the <u>20th and 21st</u> Chapter of this work:

Chapter 20: What Significator, Querent and Quested are; and an Introduction to the Judgment of the Question

Chapter 21: To know whether a thing demanded will be brought to perfection yea or nay

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Definitions¹

Accidental Dignity

planets have <u>essential dignity</u>, which is based on their position in a zodiac sign, and <u>accidental dignity</u>, which is based on their motion, position in a house, their relation to the Sun, malefics, benefics, and Fixed Stars. Accidental dignities are assigned <u>virtues</u> or points. <u>Accidental Debilities</u> are assigned negative point values.

Almuten²

the *almuten* of any house is the planet having the strongest <u>essential dignity</u> in the degree of the sign occupying the house cusp. The *Almuten of a figure* is the planet having the strongest essential and accidental dignity in the chart as a whole.

Antiscions

signs which are an equal distance from the tropical signs Cancer and Capricorn.

Aspect

the distance between two points measured in zodiacal degrees. Aspects may be exact, partile or platick, applying or separating.

Besieging

occurs when a planet is found between Saturn and Mars. For example, 5 15°Υ, 2 13°Υ, σ' 10°Υ. Venus is said to be *besieged*. The condition is considered harmful.

Cazimi (also see Combustion and Under the Sun's Beams)

a planet within 17' of the Sun is said to be *in the heart of the Sun* or *Cazimi*. Such a planet is said to be strongly fortified.

Collection of Light

two planets applying to and receiving a heavier planet who collects their light

Combustion (also see Under the Sun's Beams)

a planet in the same sign as the \odot and not more than 8° 30' from him. Combustion is the "greatest misfortune" that can befall a planet. It is considered more harmful when the Sun is moving to conjunct the planet. Note that combustion can only occur by conjunction.

Lilly says he uses the moiety of the Sun's orb when determining combustion and not that of the planets. For example, Jupiter has an orb of 9°, if his orb is used, he would not be combust until he was within 4° 5' of the Sun, which is not the case.

A significator combust indicates someone in great fear and over powered by some great person.

¹ CA I p.108-114

² CA I Chapter VI p.49 Of the twelve Houses of Heaven, and some Names or Terms of Astrology

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Co-significator³

any planet conjunct or aspecting the principal significator. For example, if 2 is Lord of the Asc and the significator of the Querent, 2 trine to 4 would be a *co-significator*. The Moon is always co-significator of the Querent in a horary chart⁴.

Declination⁵

A planets *declination* is it's distance North or South of the celestial equator ⁶ It's value is also given in degrees and minutes. For example, \odot 5 N 10 \circ 0 S 45. Note that while the Sun will always have a zero latitude, it's declination changes daily. The Sun's passage across the celestial equator marks the change in seasons. For example, the Sun moving from south declination to 0 N 00 declination marks the Spring or Vernal Equinox and this point each year is taken as 0 \circ and is the beginning of the tropical zodiac.

Derived Houses

the houses arrived at by using any house other than the 1st as the starting point. For example, in a question concerning another person we can use the 7th House as the Ascendant for that person, the 8th as their 2nd House, the 9th as their 3rd House and so on around the chart. This method is often referred to as *turning the chart* and it is done to provide further information about the thing quested.

Direct, Retrograde and Stationary

a planet is *direct* when moving forward in the zodiac; *retrograde* when he appears to be moving backward in the zodiac; *stationary* when he appears to not move at all. Planets generally turn stationary prior to changing their direction either from direct to retrograde or retrograde to direct.

Essential Dignity

the points or *virtues* assigned to each planet based on their sign position. There are five Essential Dignities: domicile, exaltation, triplicity, term and face. *Essential Debilities* are assigned negative point values.

Frustration

occurs when a lighter planet is applying to a heavier one and before it can complete its aspect the heavier planet joins a second heavier planet. For example, $\S 10^{\circ}\Upsilon$, of at $12^{\circ}\Upsilon$ at $13^{\circ}\Upsilon$. Before \S can move to complete its conjunction with \S , \S moves to conjunct \S . Mars is said to be *frustrated* in his efforts. Lilly equates the effect to an old proverb "The dogs quarrel, a third gets the bone."

Hayz

related to a planet being in its proper sect according to the sect of the chart. For example, in a day chart, a masculine planet in masculine sign, above the horizon or a feminine planet, in a feminine sign below the horizon. Any such planet would be in *hayz*. The reverse in night charts; you'd look for a masculine planet in a masculine sign below the

³ ibid.

⁴ CA p124

⁵ CA Chapter VI Of the Twelve Houses of Heaven, and some Names or Terms of Astrology p.49

⁶ The *celestial equator* is the earth's equator projected out towards the heavens.

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horizon, a feminine planet in a feminine sign above the horizon.

If the significator is found in his *hayz* he shows the person is content at the time of the question.

Inferior Planets

Mercury, Venus and the Moon are the inferior or lighter planets. Inferior as they are below the orbit of the Sun.

Latitude⁷

A planets *latitude* is its distance North or South of the ecliptic. It, too, is given in degrees and minutes. For example, $\Im 2 \ N \ 00 \ 4 \ 0 \ S \ 10$. The Sun is the only planet which always has a latitude of zero as it is the Sun's path through the sky, as seen from earth, that describes the ecliptic and marks the center of the zodiac belt. A planet's latitude is not depicted in a chart but is usually available, in astrology software programs, as additional information.

Longitude⁸

A planets position is always given according to its **zodiacal longitude** which is stated as the degree and minute of the zodiac sign the planet occupies. For example \mathfrak{D} 7 \mathfrak{T} 15 or \mathfrak{T} 27 \mathfrak{T} 13. Planets are positioned in houses according to this longitude.

Oriental and Occidental (of the Sun)

Saturn, Jupiter and Mars are *oriental* of the Sun from their conjunction of the Sun to their opposition of the Sun at which point they are said to be *occidental* of the Sun.

Venus and Mercury are *oriental* of the Sun when they are behind him in the zodiac either in the same sign or the preceding one. For example, Sun in 26° δ , Mercury in 24° δ , Mercury is oriental. They are *occidental* when ahead of the Sun in the same sign or the next. For example, Sun in 26° δ , Venus in 4° δ . Venus is occidental.

The Moon is *oriental* of the Sun from the conjunction to the opposition; *occidental* from the opposition to the conjunction.

Oriental planets rise before the Sun, occidental planets are seen above the horizon or set after the Sun is down.

Peregrine

occurs when a planet is in a sign in which he has no essential dignity. For example, the \mathfrak{O} in any degree of \mathfrak{S} , a sign where he has no dignities.

Lilly states that in matters of theft the thief is generally described by a peregrine planet in an angle or 2nd House.

 $^{^{7}}$ CA Chapter VI Of the Twelve Houses of Heaven, and some Names or Terms of Astrology p.49 8 ihid

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Prohibition

occurs when two planets are applying to complete a conjunction and a third planet completes an application to one or the other first. The third planet is said to *prohibit* the affairs signified by the first two planets. For example, of at 7° Υ and $\mathfrak f$ at 12° Υ acting as significators with of applying to conjunction $\mathfrak f$. The $\mathfrak O$ at 6° Υ moves faster than of, passing him and conjuncting $\mathfrak f$ before of can. The $\mathfrak O$ *prohibits* of from effecting the matter and bringing it to the conclusion promised by $\mathfrak f$; impeding both planets by his combustion.

Prohibition can also occur by aspect. For example, given the above scenario, have the \mathfrak{O} at 5° II moving to sextile \mathfrak{O}' then \mathfrak{D} before \mathfrak{O}' can complete his conjunction with \mathfrak{D} .

Querent9

the person asking a horary question

Quested¹⁰

the thing being asked about or sought in a horary question

Reception

occurs when two planets are in each others essential dignities. The strongest form, known as *mutual reception* occurs when the planets are in each others domiciles. For example, $\mathfrak O$ in $\mathfrak N$. The second strongest form of reception occurs when one planet is in the others sign of exaltation. For example, $\mathfrak O$ in $\mathfrak N$, $\mathfrak D$ in $\mathfrak N$. Reception can also be by triplicity, term or face.

Lilly states that matters can be perfected without "great trouble" and to the "content of both parties" when the significators are in mutual reception even if they are not in aspect or are in square or opposition to each other.

Refranation

occurs when two planets are moving to complete an aspect and the swifter planet retrogrades before the aspect is complete. For example, of at $7^{\circ}\Upsilon$ moving to conjunct Θ at $12^{\circ}\Upsilon$ turns retrograde at $10^{\circ}\Upsilon$ and does not complete the conjunction. Mars is said to refrain or turn away from effecting the matter.

Superior Planets

Saturn, Jupiter and Mars are the superior or heavier planets. Superior because they are beyond the orbit of the Sun.

Significator¹¹

the planet ruling the house signifying whatever is being sought. For example, the planet ruling the Ascending sign is the significator of the Querent in a horary.

⁹CA p.123 What Significator, Querent and Quested are...

¹⁰ *ibid*.

¹¹ ibid.

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Translation

occurs when a lighter planet aspects two planets heavier than itself in succession. For example, \S at 16° Υ , \Im at 15° Υ and \Im at 20° Υ . Mercury moves first, to conjunct Mars and then to conjunct Saturn. He *translates* the light of Mars to Saturn. The idea is similar to two people planning on getting together to exchange a message when a third person comes along and offers to pass the message on.

Under the Sun's Beams

a planet within 8° 30' and 17° of the Sun is said to be *under the Sun's beams*. It is worse to find the Sun moving towards the planet and hence towards combustion.

Via Combusta

the portion of the zodiac between 15° Ω and 15° ${\rm II}_{\!\! \circ}$. Thought to be especially harmful for the Moon.

Void of Course (VOC)

occurs when a planet is separated ¹² from an aspect and does not apply to aspect another planet while he remains in the present sign.

The term is usually used in reference to the Moon and Lilly states "you shall seldom see a business go handsomely forward when she is so."

¹² There is some debate whether *separated from* an aspect means fully separated, i.e. past the moiety of orb for the aspect and whether *applying to* another planet while in the sign refers to moiety.

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Essential Dignities and their use

The more essential dignity a planet has, the stronger it is. Essential dignity is <u>measured</u> using a point system. There are five dignities, the strongest being *domicile*, which gets 5 points followed by *exaltation*, 4 points, *triplicity*, 3 points, *term*, 2 points and *face*, 1 point. These points are cumulative. For example, the Sun in Aries in a day chart would receive 7 points, 4 for being in his exaltation and 3 for being in his triplicity.

Domicile

A planet in the sign it rules is said to be in his own domicile. When such a planet is the significator it is essentially strong and similar to a man in his own home, wanting very little, happy and in good condition unless it is either retrograde, combust or afflicted by a malefic planet or aspect.

Exaltation

A planet in his sign of exaltation represents a person who is arrogant and given more than is his due. This is more so if he is in an angular house and not impeded.

Triplicity

A planet in the sign of his triplicity according to the sect¹³ of the chart shows a man modestly imbued with goods and fortune and whose present condition is good but not as good as one who is in his domicile or exaltation.

Term¹⁴

A planet in his terms, without other dignities, shows an average man, of the body and temperament of the planet, without any extraordinary fortune or eminence.

Face¹⁵

A planet in his face without any other dignity is almost like a man ready to be turned out of his house having to do much to maintain his credit and reputation and barely able to support himself.

Planets may also be strong accidentally by being:

- direct in motion (not retrograde)
- o swift (moving faster than their average speed)
- o in an angular house
- o in trine or sextile to Jupiter or Venus
- conjunct a notable Fixed Star

The stronger a planet is, the more capable he is of effecting whatever he signifies. For example, Jupiter naturally promises wealth. If he is in his own domicile, angular and not in aspect to Mars or Saturn he is much more likely to produce wealth than if he had no dignity and was cadent. He will still try to produce wealth but it will be less than what he could produce if he was in domicile and

 $^{^{13}}$ For example, the Sun rules the fiery triplicity by day. If he's in Υ in a night chart he would receive 4 points for being in his exaltation but would not receive the additional 3 points for triplicity as 4 rules the fiery triplicity by night.

¹⁴ Also called bounds.

¹⁵ Also called *decan*.

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angular. If he's very weak and not connected with the 2nd or 8th or 10th, which also have significations as to wealth, then he is unlikely to produce any wealth at all.

The dignities, both essential and accidental, provide a sliding scale with which to measure the probable ability of a planet to produce what it represents in terms of its own nature and natural significations as well what it signifies in the chart based on the house it occupies and those it rules.

Table of Essential and Accidental Dignities and Debilities

Essential Dignities		Debilities	
A planet in his own house or in Mutual reception with another Planet by House	5	In his Detriment	5
In his Exaltation or Reception by Exaltation	4	In his Fall	4
In his own Triplicity	3	Peregrine	5
In his own Terms	2		
Decan or Face	1		
Accidental Fortitudes		Accidental Debilities	
In the Mid-heaven or Ascendant	5	In the 12th House	5
In the 7th, 4th or 11th House	4	In the 8th or 6th House	2
In the 2nd or 5th	3	Retrograde	2 5 2 2 2 2
In the 9th	2	Slow in motion	2
In the 3rd	1	5 4 of Occidental	2
Direct in motion	4	₹ ♀ Oriental	2
Swift in motion	2	Decreasing in Light	2
5 4 of Oriental	2	Combust of the O	5
୪ የ Occidental	2	Under the O's Beams (USB)	4
The 𝔊 increasing in Light	2	Partile with 5 or or or or or or or or	5
Free from Combustion and USB	5	Partile with ੴ	4
Cazimi	5	Besieged of 5 and of	5
In Partile with 4 or ₽	5	Partile ℯ to ⁵ or o'	4
In Partile ở with ລ	4	Partile □ to ⁵ or o⁴	3
In Partile △ to 4 or ♀	4	Within 5° of Algol (26 $lpha$ 10)*	5
In Partile ∗ to 4 or ♀	3		
In $_{ riangle}$ with Cor Leonis (29 $^{ m Q}$ 50)*	6		
In $_{<\!\!\!\!/}$ with Spica (23 Ω 50)*	5		

^{*} Fixed Star Positions as at January 2000; move 1° every 72 years which is equal to approximately 50" per year

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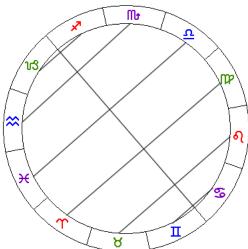
Antiscions¹⁶

Signs which are an equal distance from the first degree of the Tropical Signs (@ / 3) are antiscions.

The concept is based on the fact that when the Sun is in a degree of one sign or the signs antiscion degree, the day and night are equal in length.

For example, when the Sun is at 10 \updelta or 20 $\upred \updelta$ the length of the day and night are the same. 10 $\upred \updelta$ is 50° from $\upred \upolese (90 - 40)$ and 20 $\upred \upolese$ is 50° from $\upred \upolese (140 - 90)$.

The antiscion of any degree is equal to 30° - the given degree. The antiscion of 10° = 30° - 10° = 20° . The same holds true for all degrees. The antiscion of 18° = 30° - 18° = 12° .

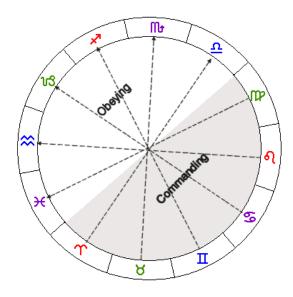


To find the antiscion degree and minute of any position, subtract the degrees and minutes from 29 $^{\circ}$ 60 $^{\circ}$. For example, the antiscion of 5 at 20 $^{\circ}$ 35 is equal to

of δ (the antiscion sign of Ω)

Any planet, regardless of his position, gives his *virtue*¹⁷ to any other planet occupying the antiscion degree *or casting an aspect to that degree.*

Planets in each others antiscions act as if they are joined by a sextile or trine aspect. There are also *contra-antiscions* which work as if the occupying planets are in square or opposition to each other. The contra-antiscion of any point is the sign and degree exactly opposite the antiscion. For example, the contra-antiscion of $9 \, \& 25$ is $9 \, \& 25$.



Signs are also divided into *commanding* and *obeying*. In essence, the diurnal or northern signs command their nocturnal and southern counterparts.

Lilly does not elaborate on their use. Presumably, a commanding sign has more authority than it's obedient opposite. Ptolemy says the northern signs are commanding as the Sun stays in them longer i.e. the days are longer in the northern hemisphere when the Sun occupies Aries through Virgo.

¹⁶ CA I Chapter XVI Of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and their manifold divisions, p.90

 $^{^{17}}$ A planet's *virtue* is his essential dignity. Thus, a planet with 5 essential dignity points located at 10 % would give his dignity to any planet at 20 %.

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Aspects¹⁸

An *aspect* is a measurement of the distance between two planets in zodiacal degrees. The strongest aspects are:

Sextile 60° Square¹⁹ 90° Trine 120° Opposition 180°

The Conjunction 0° is not really an aspect but is usually called one.

Square

a sign of imperfect enmity

Opposition

an argument of perfect hatred

As an example of their use, Lilly says that when he finds, in a question concerning reconciliation, the two significators in square aspect, he considers there to be difficulties between the two but they are not so far gone as to be totally irreconcilable especially if the other planets look helpful; however, if the two significators are in opposition there is little hope of reconciliation and they won't be happy until they've fought things out.

Sextile and Trine

are signs of Love, Unity and Friendship with the trine being stronger than the sextile.

Conjunctions

are good or bad according to the two planets friendship or animosity. For example, \mathfrak{P} and \mathfrak{P} in conjunction is good as the planets are friends; \mathfrak{D} and \mathfrak{P} , bad as they are enemies.

It is rare to find an *exact* aspect i.e. two planets holding the same degree and minute in their respective signs. For example: ? at 15 $ilde{8}$ 15 and o7 at 15 f 15.

You will occasionally find *partile* aspects, which occur when two planets occupy the same degree, but not minute, in their respective signs. For example, \S at 9 Υ and 4 in 9 \Re . A partile aspect between significators is a strong sign that the matters they signify will be concluded swiftly.

More commonly, you will find *platick* aspects which occur when planets are within the *moiety* of their *orbs*. Contrary to the modern practice of assigning *orbs* to aspects, medieval astrologers assigned *orbs of influence* to each planet. There were some differences of opinion as to the exact orb of each planet; Lilly gives two sets of degrees and says he sometimes used one, sometimes the other.

¹⁹ Lilly calls this the *Quadrate*

¹⁸ CA Chapter XIX Of Several Terms, Aspects, words of Art... p. 105 - 107

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Planet	Orb	Orb
ち	10° 0'	9° 0'
4	12° 0'	9° 0'
O'	7º 30'	7° 0'
0	17° 0'	15° 0'
P	8° 0'	7° 0'
ğ	7° 0'	7° 0'
1	12° 30'	12° 0'

Planets were in aspect if they were within the *moiety* of the orbs of the two planets. The *moiety* is found by adding the orb of each planet and dividing by two. For example,

5 18 ™	168°	
ያ 10 ୪	40°	difference 128° - trine 120° = 8°

The moiety of an aspect between 5 and 2 is:

りOrb	10°	
♀ Orb	8°	
Total	18° divided by 2	$= 9^{\circ}$

As our example aspect is 8° from a perfect trine it is within the allowed moiety of 9° and is therefore a valid platick trine.

Aspects are also viewed as applying or separating.

Application

There are three ways in which a planet can apply to an aspect, two of which are considered ill:

- 1. When both planets are direct in motion and the lighter or faster planet is moving to aspect a heavier and slower planet. For example, § at 5° Υ moving to conjunct O at 10° Υ.
- 2. When both planets are retrograde. For example, ₹ at 10° ↑ moving retrograde to conjunct of at 9° ↑ and ₹ not turning direct until after its conjunction with of. Lilly calls this an *ill* application and an argument for either suddenly completing or breaking off matters.
- 3. When one planet is direct in motion and in fewer degrees than a planet retrograde in motion. For example, of direct at 15° ° and § retrograde at 17° °. Lilly calls this an *ill* application that indicates a sudden alteration in matters signified by the planets.

The *lighter* or *faster* planet is generally the planet that *applies*, except when the heavier planet is retrograde and moving towards the lighter²⁰.

²⁰ This is known as a *mutual application* as both planets are moving towards the same degree. Morinus considered mutually applying aspects to be "more certain" in their effects.

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Planets cast their aspects in two directions; one ahead of themselves, in the order of the signs or *sinister*, and the other behind themselves, against the order of the signs or *dexter*. For example, a planet located at 0° Υ throws its *sinister trine* to 0° \Re and its *dexter trine* to 0° \checkmark . The dexter aspects are considered to have a stronger effect than sinister aspects. Conjunctions and Oppositions are the exception and are not treated as sinister or dexter.

Planets can also be in signs which are $inconjunct^{21}$ or $inconjunct^{$

Separation

Planets are considered *separated* when the faster or applying planet has moved six minutes or more beyond the exact degree and minute of the aspect. For example, $\mathfrak F$ at 10 Υ 25 and 4 at 10 Υ 32. The planets were conjunct at 10 Υ 25 but now Jupiter has separated. However, because the two planets are within their moiety's they are still considered to be in aspect and therefore influencing each other.

Lilly tells us a knowledge of this rule is important and gives an example concerning a question on marriage. If the two significators are separated by a few minutes, he would judge that a few days earlier their had been a strong likelihood of marriage but that now, due to the separation, there is some kind of rupture and that as the significators continue to separate from each other, so too will the people they signify.

In timing when the full break between the two will come, he equates the degrees the faster planet has to move to get beyond the moiety to weeks, days, months and years saying if both significators are in moveable signs, angular and fast in motion the break up will be swifter; if the significators are in common signs, the break up will take a little longer; both in fixed signs, longer still.

²¹ Earlier texts refer to these placements as planets being in *aversion* to each other. Modern astrologers call planets 150° apart *inconjunct* however this usage is not exactly the same as Lilly's.

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Considerations before Judgment²²

Before attempting to judge a horary chart we are warned to ensure it is *radical* or fit to be judged. Lilly tells us a chart is radical if:

the lord of the hour and the lord of the Ascendant are of the same triplicity or nature. For example, if Mars is the Lord of the Hour and the ascending sign is of the Water triplicity, the chart is radical as Mars rules the Water triplicity. Or if Mars is Lord of the Hour and Aries is rising, the chart is radical because Mars rules Aries.

A chart is **not** radical if:

- o if the rising degree is 0, 1, or 2 of any sign unless the querent is very young and his physical description matches that shown by the Asc
- o if the rising degree is 27, 28, or 29 of any sign unless the age of the querent agrees with the degree rising or unless the question is set for the time some person ran away or fled
- o if the Moon is in the late degrees of a sign, especially Π , $\mathbb N$ or $\mathfrak F$ or if she is in the $\underline{\text{Via}}$ Combusta
- o if the Moon is <u>Void of Course</u> although the chart may still be judged if she is found void in ŏ, ♂, ✓ or ℋ
- o if the Lord of the 7th is afflicted, retrograde or otherwise impeded and the question does not directly relate to the 7th House as it indicates the judgment of the astrologer will not please the Querent or will be of *small content*.

Lilly adds the following, which were used as restrictions by earlier authors:

- Saturn in the Ascendant, especially retrograde as the question will seldom come to any good
- Saturn in the 7th as it corrupts the judgment of the astrologer or is a sign the matter leads from one misfortune to another
- o if the Lord of the Ascendant is combust as the question will not be properly understood
- if the Lord of the 7th is unfortunate or in his fall or in the terms of a misfortune as then the astrologers judgment will be poor

He tells us to defer judgment when the testimonies of the fortunes and infortunes are equal as it will be impossible to know which way the matter will go.

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²² CA p.121-123 Considerations before Judgment

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Introduction to the Judgment of a Question²³

- 1. Assign the Lord of the Ascendant as the significator of the Querent and the Moon as his co-significator.
- 2. Determine which house has the strongest analogy to the question. For example, if the question is about money, use the 2nd House. If about a job, use the 10th House and so on. The planet ruling the cusp of the house becomes the significator of the quested. Once this is found:
 - a. examine the planet and his dignities
 - b. see if he aspects the significator of the querent
 - c. see if he is being impeded or assisted by another planet and which house that planet is in or rules as this will show where the obstacles or assistance are coming from
- After examining the above you can proceed to judge whether the thing will come to pass or not

Whether a thing will come to pass or not²⁴

There are five²⁵ ways in which a matter is brought to pass

- By Conjunction. If the significators are moving to conjunction in any angle and there is no refranation or prohibition then the thing will be brought to pass without any impediments. If the significators are fast in motion, essentially or accidentally strong the matter will happen swiftly. If the conjunction occurs in a succedent house, it will take more time; in a cadent house, after a long period and with some difficulty and struggling.
- 2. By Sextile or Trine. The significators applying to sextile or trine from good houses, both having essential dignity and no unfortunate aspect intervening; the thing will come to pass.
- 3. By Square or Opposition. When the significators have essential dignity and are connected to good houses a square aspect between them can bring the matter to perfection.
 - Occasionally an opposition can also bring the matter to perfection but only when the significators are in Mutual Reception by domicile and are connected with good houses and the Moon is separating from the significator of the quested. Although Lilly says it is usually better if the matter did not perfect at all as it usually causes the querent more trouble than its worth.
- 4. By Translation. When the significators are separating from a conjunction, sextile, or trine and a third planet is separating from one significator, which received him by domicile, triplicity or term, and applying to perfect an aspect with the other significator without making any intervening aspects. The third planet brings the matter to perfection and indicates a third party assisting the significators.
- By Collection. When the significators do not aspect each other but both aspect a heavier third planet which they both receive. The third planet *collects* their light and perfects the matter.

²³ CA I Chapter XX What Significator, Querent and Quested are; and an Introduction to the Judgment of a Question

²⁴ CA I Chapter XXI *To know whether a thing demanded will be brought to perfection yea or nay* ²⁵ Lilly actually says there are four ways, but lists five.

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Generally, the significators applying to good aspect mean the thing will be perfected. If they are separating there is not much hope the matter will be perfected.

Lilly also says that sometimes things are perfected if the significator of the quested is in the Ascendant and the Moon transfers the light of the significator to the Lord of the Ascendant.

He also advises us to keep an eye on the derived houses. For example, if the question is about a woman the 7th House will act as her Ascendant, the 8th as her 2nd House of money, the 9th her 3rd house of brothers, etc.

Miscellaneous Aphorisms

Page Reference ²⁶	Aphorism
50	$\mathfrak b$ of or $\mathfrak v$ in the 1st indicates some blemish on the face on a member appropriate to the sign
51	§ in the 1st, well disposed, gives good orators
51	${\mathfrak h}$ moderately fortified in the 1st in benevolent aspect to 4 9 ${\mathfrak O}$ or ${\mathfrak I}$ promises a sober constitution and long life
52	4 in or ruling the 2nd is an argument for an estate or fortune
52	Θ and σ' are never well placed in the 2nd as they show the dispersion of wealth; σ' through squandering
52	$\mathfrak D$ in the 3rd is not very unfortunate unless joined to $\mathfrak b$
52	$\ensuremath{\mathfrak{D}}$ in the 3rd in a moveable sign promises much travel; the native seldom lives a quiet life
53	O represents fathers in a day chart; 5, fathers in a night chart
53	of or $\mathfrak b$ in the 5th make it wholly unfortunate showing disobedient children
54	of and $\mathfrak P$ in the 6th are an argument for a good physician
54	⁵ or ♂ in the 7th are unfortunate; showing an ill marriage
55	4 in the 9th signifies a devout or modest man
55	$\mathfrak D \ \mathfrak b \ \mathfrak v$ are unfortunately placed in the 9th and are often an indication of an atheist
55	2 or ⊙ in the 10th are fortunate
55	$\mathfrak b$ or $\mathfrak V$ in the 10th usually deny honour and indicate a vulgar person who takes little joy in his profession
96	\S in $^{1\!\!1}\!\!0$ and $\mathfrak D$ in $\mathfrak S$ produces care and understanding but a somewhat unstable person
99	If ⁵ is in ♂ or ℜ party has black hair and distorted teeth

²⁶ All page references are to CA I

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Tables of Glyphs, Essential Dignities and Aspects

Glyphs²⁷

Symbol	Degree	Sign	Triplicity	Quality	Symbol	Degree	Sign	Triplicity	Quality
ዣ	0	Aries	Fire	Moveable	Ω	180	Libra	Air	Moveable
Ø	30	Taurus	Earth	Fixed	M,	210	Scorpio	Water	Fixed
П	60	Gemini	Air	Mutable	*	240	Sagittarius	Fire	Mutable
ම	90	Cancer	Water	Moveable	8	270	Capricorn	Earth	Moveable
R	120	Leo	Fire	Fixed	*	300	Aquarius	Air	Fixed
ΠŽ	150	Virgo	Earth	Mutable	×	330	Pisces	Water	Mutable

Essential Dignities

			Day ²⁸ Ni		Night			
Symbol	Name	Sign	Triplicity	Sign	Triplicity	Exaltation	Detriment ²⁹	Fall ³⁰
5	Saturn	*	ΠΩ₩	8		21 Ω	જ ૧	21 T
4	Jupiter	1)(ዮ ፊ 🗸	15 @	∏ m∑	15 6
O'	Mars	r	⊘ામ	M	@ M	28 6	δ Ω	28 @
0	Sun	R	<u> የ</u>			19 T	₩	19 Ω
Ç	Venus	Ø	8 10 2	Ω		27)(ም ጢ	27 MŽ
ğ	Mercury	П		m	ΠΩ₩	15 M	✓ X	15)(
n	Moon	8			8 10 8	3 Ø	8	3 M,

Aspects

Symbol	Degree	Aspect	Nature
ď	0	Conjunction	good or ill according to the nature of the question
*	60	Sextile	indifferent good
	90	Square	enmity and not good
Δ	120	Trine	unity, concord and friendship
80	180	Opposition	a bad aspect
⊻	30	Semi-sextile	These aspects were introduced by Kepler and seldom used ³¹
Q	72	Quintile	they are listed so you will be aware of their existence.
Td	108	Tredecile	
В	144	Biquintile	
$\overline{}$	150	Quincunx ³²	

²⁷ CA I Chapter I *The Number of Planets, Signes, Aspects, with their Severall Names and Characters* p25-27

²⁸ Each planet, other than the Q and R, rules a day sign and a night sign as well as having rulership over the various triplicities, either by day or night.

29 A planets *detriment* is in the sign(s) opposite to those he rules.

30 A planets *fall* is in the sign opposite the one in which he is exalted.

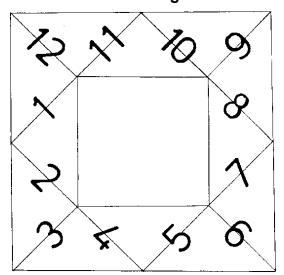
31 CA I Chapter III *The right-hand page of the Ephemeris unfolded*, p 32. Note that while Lilly says "we seldom".

use more aspects then Conjunction, Sextile, Square, Trine and Opposition" he does make use of Kepler's aspects in CA III *An Introduction to Nativities*32 More commonly called an *inconjunct*. The older texts do not use the semi-sextile and inconjunct aspects;

planets 30° and 150° apart were considered to be in aversion to each other.

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Traditional Chart Diagram³³



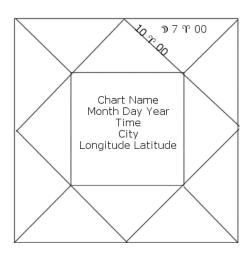
A traditional chart was drawn as a square. The numbers on the above diagram represent the beginning cusp of each of the twelve houses; the degree and sign of each house was written along the cusp line. Chart information was entered in the empty square in the center.

The *angular* houses are 1, 4, 7, and 10. They are respectively called the Ascendant, Nadir or IC, Descendant and Midheaven or MC.

A planet within 5° of a cusp was considered to be in that house although his glyph was entered in the correct zodiacal place.

For example, if the cusp of the 10th House or MC was $10 \ \Upsilon \ 00$ and the Moon was at $7 \ \Upsilon \ 00$, the Moon would be placed in the 9th House *but* would be treated as if it had the power and strength of a 10th House planet.

A sign which does not fall on the cusp of any one house but falls between the cusps of two adjacent houses is said to be *intercepted*.³⁴



Generally speaking,

Angular houses (1, 4, 7 and 10) are the most powerful. Succedent house (2, 5, 8 and 11) are average in power. Cadent houses (3, 6, 9, 12) have the least power.

However, specifically, the houses are classified according to their strength as follows:

1 10 7 4 11³⁵ 5 9 3 2 8 6 12

When judging the strength of two planets, both of whom are equally dignified³⁶, a planet in the 1st House would be somewhat stronger than a planet in the 10th and much more powerful than a planet in the 6th or 12th. Angular planets are more effective in forcibly showing their effects.

 $^{^{33}}$ CA I Chapter IV How to Erect a Figure of Heaven by the Ephemeris and Table of Houses, aforesaid p.33 34 ibid. p.37

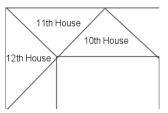
³⁵ CA I p.56 Lilly equates the strength of the 11th house with that of the 7th or 4th.

³⁶ A planet's *dignities* are based on their position in the zodiac. See *Essential Dignities*.

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The Four Quadrants³⁷

The chart is divided into four equal *quadrants* by the *Meridian*³⁸ and *Horizon*³⁹. Each of these is further divided into three sections which make up the twelve Houses or Mansions.

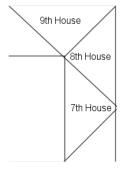


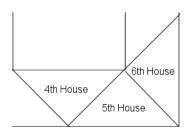
The first quadrant contains the 10th, 11th and 12th houses.

It is called the Oriental, Vernal, Masculine, Sanguine⁴⁰ or Infant quadrant.

The second quadrant contains the 7th, 8th and 9th Houses.

It is called the Meridian, Estival⁴¹, Feminine, Youthful, Choleric⁴² quarter.



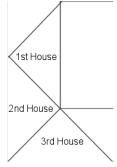


The third quadrant contains the 4th, 5th and 6th Houses.

It is called the Occidental, Autumnal, Masculine, Melancholic⁴³, Manhood, cold and dry quarter.

The fourth quadrant contains the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Houses.

It is called the *Northern, Feminine*, *Old Age, Winter, Phlegmatic*⁴⁴ quarter.



³⁷ CA I Chapter VI Of the twelve Houses of Heaven, and some Names or Termes of Astrologie p.47

³⁸ The *Meridian* is an imaginary vertical line running between the cusps of the 4th and 10th Houses. The

MC/IC axis. ³⁹ The *Horizon* is an imaginary horizontal line running between the cusps of the 1st and 7th Houses. The Asc/Desc axis.

Reference to temperament: warm, confident, ardent, lively, hopeful

⁴¹ Summer

⁴² Reference to temperament: easily irritated, irascible, quick-tempered

⁴³ Reference to temperament: sad, unhappy, depressed, dejected

⁴⁴ Reference to temperament: calm, sluggish, heavy, cold, undemonstrative

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The Twelve Houses, what they represent and signify⁴⁵

House	Significations ⁴⁶		
	Natal	Horary	Mundane
1st	the native's life	stature, colour, complexion, form and shape of the querent	common people or general state of the kingdom
2nd	estate or fortune of the native as well as his wealth, poverty, moveable goods, money lent; profits or gains; losses or damages.	Same as natal significations, plus, In a question of Law it represents a mans friends or assistants, in private duels, the querent's second.	the poverty or wealth of the people; their allies, weapons or ammunitions
3rd	brothers, sisters, cousins, kin, neighbours, small or inland journeys, epistles, letters, rumours, messengers	same as natal	same
4th	father, lands, houses, tenements, inheritances, farming, hidden treasures, the end of any matter	same as natal	towns, cities, ancient dwellings, gardens, fields, pastures, orchards, vineyards, cornfields, etc. the Lord or Governor of a town or city
5th	children, fathers wealth, pleasure, delight and merriment	same as natal plus the health or sickness of the querent's children, ambassadors, state of a pregnant woman ⁴⁷ , the sex of the unborn child, banquets, ale-houses, taverns, theatres ⁴⁸	the ammunition of a town besieged
6th	servants, slaves, lesser cattle ⁴⁹ and profit or loss from them; sickness, day labourers, tenants, farmers, shepherds, uncles	same as natal	same

⁴⁵ CA I Chapter VII *Of the twelve Houses, their Nature and Significations* p.50
46 Note I've split these up into categories based on my own understanding, Lilly does not break the significations down this way although he does mention significations according to *"him who asks the question"* or *"in great Conjunctions"* or *"in Eclipses"*47 Some take the house for pregnancy
48 Often used as the significator of all places of entertainment
49 Some use *Animals which cannot be ridden* differentiate between 6th and 12th house animals.

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7th	marriage, public enemies, quarrels, lawsuits, wives, sweethearts	same as natal plus love questions, the defendant in a law suit; in a health question, the physician; in astrology, the astrologer, in theft, the thief; fugitives, out-laws	in war, the opposing party; war or peace, victory
8th	death, wills, legacies, wife's dowry, fear and anguish of mind	same as natal, in duels, the adversaries second; in lawsuits, the defendants friends, the deceased's heir	same
9th	long journeys, dreams, visions, foreign countries, education, the partners relatives	same as natal plus the clergy, books, church livings	same as horary
10th	mothers, honour, dignity, profession	kings, princes, dukes, earls, judges, commanders in chief, authority	kingdoms, empires, dukedoms, countries
11th	friends, hope, trust, confidence, praise or dispraise	kings favourites, his counsellors, servants, allies and associates, their money, courtiers	same as horary
12th	private enemies, great cattle, sorrow, tribulation, imprisonment, afflictions, self-undoing, spies and informers	same	same

The angular and succedent houses are generally considered fortunate as they signify good things in the life. The exceptions are:

The 4th is fortunate as it pertains to the home and family, unfortunate as it pertains to the end of things, specifically, the end of life.

The 7th is fortunate as it pertains to marriage, unfortunate as it pertains to oppositions, conflicts and lawsuits.

The 8th is unfortunate as it pertains to death, fortunate as it pertains to the partners wealth.

The 2nd is fortunate as it pertains to wealth and substance, unfortunate as it pertains to debts, losses and poverty.

Name, Sect, Body, Colour, Co-significators, Joys of the Planets

House	Name	Sect	Body	Colour	Co-significator	Joy of
1st	Ascendant	Masculine	head and face	white	<u> </u>	ğ
2nd	Anaphora	Feminine	neck and back of neck towards the shoulders	green	8 4	
3rd		Masculine	shoulders, arms, hands and fingers	red and yellow	II oʻ	n
4th	Angle of the Earth	Feminine	breast and lungs	red	@ 0	
5th		Masculine	stomach, liver, heart, sides and back	black and white or honey coloured	<i>\$</i> \$	P
6th		Feminine	lower belly and intestines	black	ηχν	O'
7th	Angle of the West	Masculine	hips, buttock and upper thigh and from the navel to the buttocks	dark black	ΩϠ	
8th		Feminine	sex organs, bladder	green and black	M, 5	
9th		Masculine	anus, hips, thighs	green and white	12	0
10th	Medium Coeli or Midheaven	Feminine	knees and hammes	red and white	80	
11th		Masculine	legs to the ankles	saffron or yellow	₩ 0	2
12th	Cataphora	Feminine	feet	green	¥ \$	5

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The Planets⁵⁰

The Pla	The Planet Natures						
Planet	Sect	Gender	Primitive Quality	Element	Temperament	Influence	Author of
5	Diurnal	Masculine	Cold, Dry	Earth	Melancholy	greater malefic	Solitude, Malevolence
4	Diurnal	Masculine	Hot, Moist	Air	Sanguine	greater benefic	Temperance, modesty, sobriety, justice
O'	Nocturnal	Masculine	Hot, Dry	Fire	Choleric	lesser malefic	Quarrels, strife, contentions
0	Diurnal	Masculine	Hot, Dry	Fire		mixed	
Ŷ	Nocturnal	Feminine	Cold, Moist	Air and Water	Phlegmatic	lesser benefic	Mirth, joy
ğ	Changeable	Changeable	Cold, Dry	Water	Melancholy	mixed	Subtlety, tricks, devices, perjury
n	Nocturnal	Feminine	Cold, Moist	Water	Phlegmatic		

A planets *temperament* results from its *primitive qualities*; with cold and dry tending to melancholy, cold and moist tending to phlegmatic, etc.

Melancholy sad, unhappy, depressed, dejected

Choleric easily irritated, angry, quick-tempered, irascible

Sanguine warm, confident, ardent, lively, hopeful calm, sluggish, heavy, cold, undemonstrative

A planets influence tends to be *benefic*, working to assist the life, or, *malefic*, working against the life.

The Sun is generally considered benefic; however, when he is within 12° of a another planet his *burning* effect is harmful and his influence malefic.

Mercury's influence changes according to the planet he aspects. If with a benefic, he tends to act as a benefic and, with a malefic, he tends to act as a malefic.

⁵⁰ CA I Chapters VIII to XV p.57 to p.86 contain the descriptions and significations of the planets.

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Years, Day, Angel, Friends, Enemies

		Years								
Planet	Orb	Greater	Mean	Little	Least	Age(s)	Day	Angel	Friends	Enemies
5	9°	465	57	43	30	Old men	Saturday	Cassiel	4 0 §	Q, 5
4	9°	428	79	45	12	Middle age	Thursday	Zadkiel	all	ď
O [*]	7°	264	66	40	15	Youth, 41 to 56	Tuesday	Samael	Ş	all
0	15°	1460	120	69	19	Youth	Sunday	Michael	all	5
P	7°	151	82	45	8	14 to 28	Friday	Anael	all	5
ğ	7°	450	76	48	20		Wednesday	Raphael	495	ď
n	12°	321	108	66	25		Monday	Gabriel		

A planets years are used in determining the length of life. When a planet acts as the Almuten of the Figure, if the planet is strong and well dignified, he gives his mean years; his little years if less dignified and his least years when weak and ill dignified⁵¹.

The greater years are used when the chart represents a country, town, city, building, etc.

This is somewhat misleading, there are a number of other factors which need to be considered in judging the length of life including a special technique based on finding the *Hyleg* and *Alcochoden*. Lilly discusses these other factors and techniques in his third book *An Introduction to Nativities*.

Manners and Actions when dignified and well placed

Planet	Description
5	profound in his thought, severe in his actions, reserved in speech, labours patiently, grave in disputes, studious and solicitous, austere
4	magnanimous, faithful, bashful, honourable, fair in all his dealings, religious, sweet and affable in conversation, indulgent with his wife and children, charitable, liberal, just, prudent, thankful, virtuous, respectful to his elders
ď	invincible in war, courageous, rational, bold, confident, immoveable, contentious, valiant, lovers of war and perilous situations, unwilling to obey or submit to anyone, boastful of his actions, always ready to meet a challenge, prudent in his own affairs
0	faithful, keeps his promises, a desire to rule and sway others, prudent, good judgment, majestic and stately, industrious to acquire honour and patrimony but just as quick to give it up; confident, in command of his own affections; thoughtful, secretive, trusty, speaks deliberately and with great emotion; affable, tractable, humane; loves magnificence and whatever is honourable; not given to sordid thoughts
Q	quiet, not given to quarrelling, pleasant, neat and tidy, playful in word and action, enjoys drinking and gluttony; enjoys sexual encounters and the chase the precedes them, zealous in her affections, musical, enjoys parties, the theatre, entertainments; not given to labour, cheerful, mistrustful, virtuous but often caught up in undeserved jealousies
ğ	subtle, intelligent, political, excellent in debates, eloquent in speech; sharp, witty, learns easily of his own accord, ambitious to be perfect in all he learns; enjoys travel; curious about occult knowledge; inventive, as a merchant, inventive in thinking up new ways to make money
n	composed manners; soft and tender, a searcher of and delighter in novelties; a lover of honest and ingenious sciences; inclined to move his home often; lives in the present; timorous, prodigal, easily frightened; loves peace; capable of learning many occupations

Generally, a planet is considered to be well dignified when it has essential dignity. It is well placed when it occupies a fortunate house.

Manners and Actions with III

Planet	Description
5	envious, covetous, jealous and mistrustful, timorous, sordid, dissembler, sluggish, suspicious, stubborn, a liar, malicious, discontented, complainer
4	wastes his patrimony, easily deceived or persuaded, religious hypocrite, tenacious, ignorant, careless, gross and dull, fawning, does not delight in his friends, heretical or seeks to cause divisions within his religious group
ď	prattler; loves slaughter, quarrels, murder, thievery; promotes sedition, arguments, commotions; wavering, a traitor, perjurer, obscene, rash, inhumane, neither fears God nor cares for man; unthankful, treacherous, oppressive, ravenous, cheater, furious, violent
O	arrogant, proud, poor sight and judgment, restless, troublesome, domineering, foolish, extravagant, spend thrift, thinks the world owes him
Ŷ	riotous, extravagant, loose and lewd, cares nothing for his reputation, incestuous, adulterous; of no repute, fait or credit; spends his time in taverns and ale-houses, among scandalous and loose people; lazy, an atheist
ğ	agitated, frenetic, given to idle chatter, foolish pronouncements; speaks ill of everyone, liar, boaster, gossip, busybody, easy in his beliefs, given to the wicked arts: necromancy, black magic; an ass and idiot, a news monger, pretends to all manner of knowledge with little learning; poor judgment, easily perverted; constant in nothing
n	vagabond, idle person, hates hard work, a drunkard, lacking spirit, delights in begging and careless living, discontented whether life goes good or ill

Generally, a planet is considered to be of ill dignity when in its detriment or fall or afflicted by malefics. He is badly placed if in or ruling an unfortunate house.

Type of person Signified

	Pagarintian
Planet	Description
5	husbandmen, clowns, beggars, day-labourers, old men, fathers, grandfathers, monks, Jesuits, a religious non-conformist
4	judges, senators, counsellors, religious men, bishops, priests, ministers, cardinals,
4	chancellors, lawyers, scholars, students, clothiers, woollen drapers
	someone grave and sober in speech
ď	generals, colonels, captains, soldiers, physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, alchemists, gunners, butchers, marshals, sergeants, bailiffs, hangmen, thieves, smiths, bakers, armourers, watch makers, tailors, cutlers, barbers, dyers, cooks, carpenters, gamesters, tanners, carriers someone confident, active, fearless
O	kings, princes, emperors, dukes, marquises, earls, barons, lieutenants, magistrates, deputy lieutenants of countries, gentlemen, courtiers, those seeking honour and preferment, justices of the peace, majors, high sheriffs, high constables, huntsmen, stewards, goldsmiths, principal magistrates; worker in brass, pewter or copper; minter of money someone honest, sincere, well-minded, of great and large heart, high minded, healthy, humane, spirited but not loquacious
Ŷ	musicians, gamesters, dealer in textiles, linen draper, painter, jeweller, player, dealer in precious and semi-precious stones, gem cutter, embroiderer, dress maker, wives, mothers, virgins, choir leader, fiddler, piper, singer (when joined with Moon), perfumer, artist, engraver, upholsterer, book illustrator, glove maker; one who deals with anything used to adorn the body or face someone well dressed, neat and trim, with a steadfast eye and amorous enticements (flirty?)
ğ	literary men, philosophers, mathematicians, astrologers, merchants, secretaries, writers, diviners, sculptors, poets, orators, advocates, teachers, publisher, bookseller, printer, money exchanger, attorneys, emperors, ambassadors, commissioners, clerks, skilled worker or craftsman, accountants, solicitors, sometimes thieves, tailors, carriers, messengers, footmen, linguist
n	queens, countesses, ladies, women in general; common people, travellers, pilgrims, sailors, fishermen, fish mongers, brewers, bartenders, wine merchant, postmen, coachmen, huntsmen, messengers, mariners, millers, drunkards, fish wife, char woman, street vendor, midwives, nurses, hackney men, watermen, water bearers

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Physical Description

Planet	Physical D	escription ⁵²							
	Stature	Complexion	Face	Forehead	Eyes	Hair	Beard	Belly	Legs and Feet
5	middle height	pale, swarthy	thick lips and nose great ears	broad	little, black lowering eyebrows	black or sad, hard	rare and thin	short and lank	lean, not long shuffling feet
4	upright, straight and tall	brown, ruddy, lovely	oval or long, full and fleshy	high	large grey	soft, auburn brown	heavy	large deep	strong thighs, long feet
O'	middle height, strong bodies, big bones, lean	brown, ruddy			sharp hazel piercing	flaxen, often curling			
0	large and strong well composed	yellow, saffron		round, large	goggle or sharp and piercing	yellowish quickly bald	much hair		
Ç	not tall well shaped	fair, white	round and not large cherry lips lovely mouth dimpled		lovely, a little black	smooth, plenty of it, light brown			
ў ⁵³	thin, spare body long arms, fingers and hands	olive or chestnut	narrow, long, thin lips and nose	high	fair neither perfectly black nor grey	much hair, sad brown inclining to black			
D	fair stature plump	white	round		grey and a little lowering	much hair on head, hands, body			

the text gives a fuller description of each planet (p.84-86) and modifications that result from the planet being oriental or occidental of the Sun (see individual planet listings beginning on p.83) usually takes on characteristics of planets in close aspect

Places and Countries

Planet	Places	Countries
5	deserts, woods, obscure valleys, caves, dens, holes, mountains, graveyards, church yards, ruins, coal mines, sinks, dirty or stinking muddy places, wells, office buildings	Bavaria, Saxony, Stiria, Romandisle, Ravenna, Constantia, Ingoldstad
4	altars, churches, public conventions, synods, convocations; in places neat and sweet, wardrobes, courts, lecture halls	Babylon, Persia, Hungary, Spain, Cullen
O'	smiths, shops, furnaces, slaughter houses, places where things are burned, chimneys, forges	Saromatia, Lombardy, Batavia, Ferraria, Gothland
0	houses, courts of princes, palaces, theatres; all magnificent structures, halls, dining-rooms	Italy, Sicily, Bohemia, Phoenicia, Chaldea
Ŷ	gardens, fountains, bridal chambers, fair lodgings, beds, hangings, dancing schools, wardrobes	Arabia, Austria, Campania, vienna, Polonia, Turing, Parthia, Media, Cypress
ğ	shops, markets, fairs, schools, common halls, bowling alleys, tennis courts, buffets ⁵⁴	Greece, Flanders, Egypt, Paris
n	fields, fountains, baths, havens of the sea, highways, desert places, port towns, rivers, fish-ponds, standing pools, boggy places, common shores, brooks, springs	Holland, Zealand, Denmark, Norimberge, flanders

⁵⁴ www.dictionary.com gives one definition of *ordinaries* as "a dining room or eating house where there is a fixed price for the meal"

Herbs and Plants

Planet	Herbs and Plants
5	beirsfoot, starwort, wolfbane, hemlock, fern, hellebore, henbane, finger fern, burdock, parsnip, dragon, pulse, vervine, mandrake, poppy, moss, nightshade, bythwind, angelica, sage, box, tutfan, orage, spinach, shepherds purse, cummin, horitaile, fumitory; tamarisk, savine, sene, capers, rue or hearbgrice, polipody, willow, yew, cypress, hemp, pine tree
2	cloves, mace, nutmeg, gillly flower, strawberry, balsam, bettony, centory, flax, ars-smart, fumitory, lung wort, pimpernel, walwort, wild margorane, orangy, rubbarb, self-heal, borage, buglosse, wheat, willow herb, thorough-leaf, violets, laskwort, liverwort, basil, pomegrante, peony, liquorice, mint, mastix, daisy, feversend, saffron; cherry-tree, birch, mulberry, coral, oae, barburies, olive, gooseberries, almonds, ivy, manna, mace, vine, figs, ash, pear, hazel, beech, pine, raysons
O'	herbs that are reddish and whose leaves are pointed and sharp and bitter in taste, liking to grow in dry places; nettle, thistles, rest-harrow or commock, devils-milk, white and red brambles, ramme, lingwort, onion, scommony, garlic, hemlock, mustard-seed, pepper, ginger, leeks, ditander, hore-hound, red sanders, tamarindes, raddish, castoreum, arsolar, assarum, carduus, benedictus, cantharides; all trees which are prickly as the thorn or chesnut
O	those that smell pleasant, have a good flavour, flowers are yellow or reddish, grow in open, sunny places; whose principal virtue is to strength the heart, clear the eyesight and resist poison; saffron, laurel, pomecitron, vine, enula campana, St. John's-wort, ambre, musk, ginger, herb grace, balm, marigold, rosemary, rosafolis, cinnamon, celendine, eyebright, peony, barley, cinquefoile, spikenard, lignum aloes, arsenic; ash, palm, laurel, myrrhe, frankinsence, cane, cedar, heleprepion, orange tree, lemon tree
Ŷ	myrtle, all sweet herbs and those with a pleasant smell, a white flower with smooth leaves; lilies, lily of the valley, water lilies, satyrion or cuckoe-pintle, maiden-hair, violet; white and yellow daffodils; sweet apples, rose, fig, sycamore, ash, turpentine tree, olive, sweet oranges, mugwort, ladies-mantle, sanicle-balm, veryin, walnuts, almonds, millet, valerian, thyme, ambre, ladanum, civet, musk, corriander, french wheat, peaches, apricots, plums, raisins
ğ	those of various colour and which love sandy places and bear their seed in husks or cobs with subtle smells and are principally for the tongue, brain, lungs or memory; that dispel wind and open obstructions; beans, walnuts, filbert-tree and nut; elder-tree, adderstongue, dragon-wort, twopenny-grass, lungwort, aniseed, cubebs, marjoram, vervine, treacle, hiera, diambra; herbs used in divination or for the muses;
จ	herbs with soft and thick juicy leaves, of a watery or sweetish taste and that love to grow in watery places; colwort, cabbage, melon, gourd, pompion, onion, mandrake, poppy, lettuce, rape, linden-tree, mushrooms, endine, all herbs with round, shady, great spreading leaves and are a little fruitful

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Animals, Birds and Fish

Planet	Animals/Beasts	Birds	Fish
5	ass, cat, hare, mouse, mole, elephant, bear, dog, wolf, crocodile, scorpion, toad, serpent, adder, hog, all creeping creatures, grasshopper	bat, crow, lapwing, owl, gnat, crane, peacock, thrush, blackbird, ostrich, cuckoo	eel, tortoise, shell fish
4	sheep, hart, stag, doe, ox elephant, dragon, tiger, unicorn; beasts that are mild and gentle and yet benefit mankind; bees	stork, snipe, lark, eagle, stock- dove, partridge, pheasant, peacock, hen	dolphin, whale, serpent, sheath-fish or river whale
o'	panther, tiger, mastiff, vulture, fox,; those that are warlike, ravenous, bold; castor, horse, mule, ostrich, goat, wolf, leopard, wild ass, gnats, fly, lapwing, cockatrice ⁵⁵ , griffon, bear; scorpions	hawk, vulture, kite, raven, cormorant, owl, crow, woodpecker or magpie	pike, shark, barbel ⁵⁶ , fork- fish, all stinking worms
O	lion, horse, ram, crocodile, bull, goat, night worms or glow worms	eagle, cock, phoenix, nightingale, peacock, swan, buzzard, slye cantharis, goshawk	sea-calf, crab fish, starfish
P	hart, panther, small cattle, rabbit, calf, goat	stock dove, wagtail, sparrow, hen, nightingale, thrush, pelican, partridge, ficedula ⁵⁷ , wren, eagles, swan, swallow, black bird, woodpecker or magpie	dolphin
Å	hyena, ape, fox, squirrel, weasel, spider, greyhound, hermaphrodites, all cunning creatures; beetle, locusts, serpent, pifinires ⁵⁸ ,	linnet, parrot, popinian, swallow, magpie or woodpecker, crane	fork-fish, mullet
7	all beasts and the like which live in water; frogs, otter, snails; weasel, cunny	sea fowl, cuckoo, geese, duck, night-owl	oyster, cockle, she- fish, crab, lobster, tortoise, eels

⁵⁵ This is a guess at *cockarrice*, <u>www.dictonary.com</u> defines as *cockatrice* as a serpent hatched from a cock's egg and having the power to kill with its glance

⁵⁶ As defined at <u>www.dictionary.com</u>: Old World large fresh-water fish found in European rivers with whisker like organs on their upper lip similar to catfish

The first words in Europe

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with whisker like organs on their upper lip similar to catfish

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Diseases

Planet	Description
5	all diseases of the right ear, teeth, malaria ⁵⁹ ; infectious, viral diseases ⁶⁰ ; leprosy, watery or mucus discharge from nose or eyes ⁶¹ ; consumption (TB), black jaundice, palsies, trembling, hypochondria, dropsy, gout in the hand or foot, stroke or cerebral haemorrhage, haemorrhoids; in \mathbb{N} or Ω in ill aspect to \mathbb{N} , ruptures rules the spleen
4	pleurisy; all ailments of the liver or left ear, neurological problems, inflammation of the lungs, palpitations, cramps, pain in the backbone, all diseases of the veins or ribs or caused by the corruption of the blood; inflammations of the throat, especially tonsils ⁶² ; gas, fevers from blood ailments
O'	gallstones, intermittent fevers, high fevers, migraines, carbuncles, the plague and plague sores, burnings, ringworm, blisters, frenzies, sudden distempers of the head, hepatitis dysentery fistulas, all wounds and diseases of a man's genitalia, kidney or bladder stones, scars, small pox, all cuts or abrasions, shingles, all diseases arising from too much passion or anger
O	pimples on the face, palpitations or tremblings, any disease of the brain or heart; timpanies infirmities of the eyes; cramps, faints, diseases of the mouth, inflammation of mucous membranes especially of the nose and throat
Ŷ	diseases of the uterus and female genitalia, kidney, belly, back and navel areas; gonorrhoea ⁶⁶ , syphilis; persistent and painful erection of the penis not related to sexual arousal ⁶⁷ ; impotency, hernias, diabetes
ğ	vertigo, lethargy, dizziness, madness, any disease of the brain; stammering, imperfections of the tongue, vain imaginings; all defects of memory, hoarseness, dry coughs, spittle, head colds, gout, dumbness, all evils of the mind
n	apoplexies, palsy, colic, stomach aches; diseases of the left side of the body, stones, bladder and women's organs, menses, and liver; in women, dropsy, flux of the belly, rheumatic diseases, gout in the wrists and feet, sciatica; in children, worms; eye problems (left in women, right eye in men); coughs, convulsions, epilepsy, small pox, measles

The modern equivalent of *Quartan agues* from *The Book of Rulerships* by Lee Lehman

The modern equivalent of Quartan agues from The Book of Rulersnips by Lee Lemman www.dictionary.com definition for distemper

www.dictionary.com definition for rheumes

www.dictionary.com definition for squinzies

The modern equivalent of yellow jaundice from The Book of Rulerships by Lee Lehman biod. bloody flux

biod. catars (catarrhs) and www.dictionary.com

Think this is what is meant for genorrex www.dictionary.com definition of priapism

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Minerals, Stones, Colours

Planet	Minerals	Stones	Colours
5	lead, the dross of all metals, dust and rubbage	sapphire, lapis lazuli; all black, ugly stones not polishable; all stones of a sad ashy or black colour	black
4	tin	amethyst, sapphire, emerald, hyacinth, topaz, crystal, bezoar ⁶⁸ , marble, limestone ⁶⁹	sea green or blue; purple, ash colour, a mix of yellow and green colours mixed with red and green
O'	iron, antimony, arsenic, brimstone, ochre	adamant, loadstone, bloodstone, jasper, many coloured amethyst, touchstone, red lead or vermillion	red or yellow or fiery and shining like saffron or iron colour
0	gold	hyacinth, chrysolite, adamant, carbuncle, eaglestone ⁷⁰ , ruby	yellow, scarlet, clear red, some say purple; yellow-purple
Ŷ	copper, brass, lattenware	cornelian, sky-coloured sapphire, white and red coral, margalite, alabaster, lapis lazuli because it expels melancholy, beryl, chrysolite	white, milky sky colour mixed with brown or a little green; or purple
ğ	quicksilver	milestone, white iron pyrite ⁷¹ or firestone, achates, topaz, vitriol ⁷² ; all stones of diverse colour	mixed and new colours, grey mixed with sky colours; variegated colours; sky colour or bluish
•	silver	selenite ⁷³ , all soft stones, crystal	white; pale, yellowish white, pale green or a little silver coloured; colours spotted with white or other colours

www.dictionary.com definition: "A calculous concretion found in the intestines of certain ruminant animals" e.g. wild goats, gazelles, llamas; considered to be an antidote for poison www.dictionary.com definition for free-stone www.dictionary.com definition of aetites, walnut sized clay ironstone believed to be placed by

eagles in their nests

71 ibid. for marchasite, modern spelling marcasite

72 sulphates

73 www.dictionary.com definition: gypsum in the form of clear, colourless crystals

Weather, Winds and Taste

Planet	Weather	Winds	Taste
5	cloudy, dark, obscure air; cold and hurtful; thick, black clouds	eastern winds especially if in the Asc, 11th or 10th and \Im sextile or trine	sour, bitter, sharp
2	pleasant, serene, healthy	north wind tending to the east	sweet, inoffensive
ď	red clouds, thunder, lightening, pestilent air which usually appear after a long dry spell; unwholesome mists	western winds	bitter, sharp, hot
0	weather according to the season; Spring, gentle showers; Summer heat (extreme if with o'); Autumn, mists; Winter, small rain	eastern winds	mixture of sour and sweet, a little bitter, sharp
Q	in Summer, serene or clear weather; in Winter, rain or snow	south winds	pleasant, moist and sweet; delectable
ğ	windy, stormy, violent weather; sometimes rain, hail, lightening, thunder, depending on sign and season and planet being applied to	stirs up the wind signified by whichever planet he applies to	a hodge-podge of tastes; subtle or penetrating flavours in some manner insensible
n	with \mathfrak{H} , cold air; with \mathfrak{A} , calm; with \mathfrak{O}' , wind and red clouds; with the \mathfrak{O} , according to the season; with \mathfrak{P} and \mathfrak{P} , showers and wind	northern winds; will stir up winds according to the planet she applies to	fresh or without any flavour

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The Signs⁷⁴

Sign	Season	Element	Mode	Sect	North South	Natures	Ascensional Time
ጥ	Spring	Fire	Moveable ⁷⁵	Masculine, Diurnal, Hot	Northern	bestial	short
8	Spring	Earth	Fixed	Feminine, Nocturnal, Cold	Northern	bestial	short
П	Spring	Air	Common ⁷⁶	Masculine, Diurnal, Hot	Northern	barren humane	short
@	Summer	Water	Moveable	Feminine, Nocturnal, Cold	Northern	fruitful mute ⁷⁷	long
ય	Summer	Fire	Fixed	Masculine, Diurnal, Hot	Northern	bestial barren feral ⁷⁸	long
mò	Summer	Earth	Common	Feminine, Nocturnal, Cold	Northern	barren humane	long
Ω	Autumn	Air	Moveable	Masculine, Diurnal, Hot	Southern	humane	long
M,	Autumn	Water	Fixed	Feminine, Nocturnal, Cold	Southern	fruitful mute	long
*	Autumn	Fire	Common	Masculine, Diurnal, Hot	Southern	feral(last half)	long
8	Winter	Earth	Moveable	Feminine, Nocturnal, Cold	Southern	bestial	short
*	Winter	Air	Fixed	Masculine, Diurnal, Hot	Southern	humane	short
)(Winter	Water	Common	Feminine, Nocturnal, Cold	Southern	fruitful mute	short

A masculine planet in a masculine sign is more masculine; in a feminine sign, less manly.

If the Asc and his lord are in Fixed signs it denotes one who is of firm resolution; one that stands for what he says or does, be it for good or ill.

If the Asc and his lord are in Moveable signs, it denotes one who is unstable, with little resolution, easily persuaded to another course of action.

If the Asc and his lord are in Common signs, it denotes one who is neither wilful nor easily persuaded but somewhere in the middle.

The Significator or Lord of the Ascendant takes on the gualities of the sign. For example, in bestial signs such as Aries, he is rash, hardy and lascivious; in Taurus, steadfast, resolved, vitiated⁷⁹, with some private imperfection; in a humane sign, courteous, civil, affable and easy to speak with; etc.

Signs of long ascension take two or more hours to rise on the Ascendant; those of short ascension, less that two hours. The actual time each sign takes to rise depends on the locations latitude.

⁷⁴ Information on the signs is found between pages 86 and 105.

⁷⁵ Moveable = Cardinal

⁷⁶ Common = Mutable; also called *bi-corporeal* as they have two bodies

⁷⁷ mute signs have little or no voice and are more so if \S is in them $\sigma = 0$ or σ^0 to τ

wild and menacingineffective, impaired, debased in some manner

Temperament and Body signified

Sign	Quality	Description
ጥ	fiery, hot and dry, choleric, luxurious, intemperate, violent	a dry body, not very tall; lean or spare, strong limbs; long face, black eyebrows, a long neck, thick shoulders, dusky brown complexion
४	earthly, cold, dry, melancholy, bestial	short with a full, strong and well set body; broad forehead, great eyes, big face; large strong shoulders big face, great mouth, thick lips; black, rugged hair
П	airy, hot, moist, sanguine, humane	upright, tall, straight body; complexion not clear but obscure and dark; long arms but hands and feet maybe short and fleshy; dark, almost black hair; a strong, active body; piercing hazel eyes with good sight; of excellent understanding and judicious in worldly affairs.
8	watery, cold, moist, phlegmatic,	usually low and small stature with the upper part of the body larger than the lower part [pear shaped]; pale, white complexion; hair a sad brown; little eyes; if a woman, prone to many children
Ą	fiery, hot, dry, choleric	great round head, big or goggle-eyes; full and large body of more than average height; broad shoulders, narrow sides; hair yellow or flaxen often curly; fierce countenance but ruddy, sanguine complexion; strong, valiant and active.
mχ	earthy, cold, melancholy	a slender body, of mean height, but decently composed; a ruddy brown complexion; black hair; a small, shrill voice; a witty, discreet soul, judicious and well spoken; studious and given to history
Ω	airy, hot, moist, sanguine	a well framed, straight body tall and more slender than heavy; a round, lovely and beautiful face; complexion pure and sanguine; usually some pimples or a very high colour with age; hair yellow, smooth and long
m,	cold, watery, phlegmatic	subtle, deceitful men; a corpulent, strong, able body; face somewhat broad or square; a dusky, muddy complexion; sad, dark hair tending to curl or frizz; a hairy body, possibly slightly bowlegged; short neck; squat
*	fiery, hot, dry, choleric	well favoured countenance, long face but full and ruddy; light chestnut hair; somewhat taller than average; strong, able body
8	cold, dry, melancholy	dry bodies, usually not tall; long, lean, slender face; thin beard, black hair, a narrow chin and long neck; narrow breast
*	airy, hot, moist, sanguine	squat, thick body; strong, well composed body, not tall; a long face, sanguine complexion; clear, fair or white complexion; sandy or flaxen coloured hair; a very pure skin (if ⁵ in ♂ or ॐ, black hair, sanguine complexion, crooked teeth)
H	watery, cold, moist, phlegmatic	short, ill composed; a good, large face, pale complexion; body fleshy or swelling and somewhat curved with the head

Places

Sign	Description
ጥ	where small cattle is kept; sandy and hilly ground; refuges for thieves, stables; lands newly ploughed or where bricks have been burned or limed
Ø	horse stables, low houses; houses where implements for cattle are kept; pastures or feeding grounds; plain grounds or lately cleared ground; cellars, low rooms
П	wainscoted rooms, walls of houses; halls, rooms used for play; hills and mountains; barns, storehouses for corn; coffers, chests; high places
ଓ	the sea, great rivers, navigable waters; places near rivers, brooks, springs, wells, cellars, wash houses, marsh, ditches with rushes, sedges, sea banks, trenches, cisterns
R	places frequented by wild beasts; woods, forests; desert places; steep rocky places; inaccessible places; kings palaces, castles, forts, parks; where fire is kept, near a chimney
πχ	a study, where books are kept; a dairy house; corn fields; granaries; malt houses; hay, wheat, peas or barley ricks; a place where cheese or butter is stored or preserved
Ω	fields near windmills or a barn or outhouse or saw pits or where coopers work or wood is cut; the sides of hills, tops of mountains; hunting or hawking grounds; sandy and gravely fields; upper rooms in a house, chambers, garrets, one chamber within another
M,	places frequented by insects without wings and poisonous; gardens, orchards, vineyards; ruins near water; muddy grounds or moors; stinking lakes; quagmires, sinks, the kitchen or larder, wash house
×	stable for great or war horses; houses where four-footed beasts are kept; fields, hills and the highest places or grounds that rise a little above the rest; in houses, the upper room, near the fire
8	an ox or cow shed or where calves are kept or tools for husbandry or where old wood is stored; or where sails and materials for ships are kept; also sheep pens and grounds where sheep are fed; barren fields, bushy and thorny; dunghills in fields or where soil is laid; in houses, low, dark places, near the ground or threshold
*	hilly and uneven places, places newly dug or where stone is quarried or any minerals dug up; the roof, eaves or upper parts of a house; vineyards or near some spring or conduit head
)(ground full of water or where springs and much fowl are or fish ponds or rivers or places where hermitages have been; moats, water mills, area near a well or pump or where water stands

Diseases

Sign	Description
T	pushes, whelks, pimples on the face, small pox, hare lips, polypus, ring worm, apoplexies, migraines, toothache, headache, baldness
8	the Kings evil, sore throats, wens, fluxes of rheumes falling into the throat, quinzies
П	all diseases or infirmities in the arms, shoulders, hands; corrupted blood, distempered fancies, windiness in the veins
ම	imperfections all over or in the breast, stomach and paps; weak digestion, cold stomach, ptisick, salt phlegm's, rotten coughs; dropsical humours; impostiumations in the stomach; cancers in the breast
₽.	all sickness in the ribs and sides; pleurisy, convulsions, pains in the back; trembling or passion of the heart; violent, burning fevers; all weakness or disease in the heart; sore eyes, the plague, the pestilence; yellow jaundice
Πχ	worms, wind, colic, all bowel obstructions; stones, disease in the belly; croaking of the guts
Ω	all diseases or the stone in the reines of the back, kidneys; heat and disease in the loins or haunches; ulcers in the reines, kidneys or bladder; weakness in the back; corruption of the blood
M,	stones in secret parts; bladder, ruptures, fistulas, piles, gonorrhea, priapisaics, all afflictions of the privy parts; defects in the uterus
*	all fistulas or hurts in the thighs or buttocks; fevers, falls from horses or hurts from four- footed beasts; also prejudice from fire, heat and intemperance in sports
8	all diseases affecting the knees, either strains or fractures; leprosy, itching, the scab
*	all infirmities of the legs or ankles; cramps, melancholy winds coagulated in the veins or disturbing the blood
)(all diseases in the feet such as gout, lameness and aches; salt phlegm's, scabs, itch, borches, breakings out, boils and ulcers caused by corrupted blood; colds and moist diseases

Body Part signified by a planets in the signs

	АТ		g what men		ns Body ever ve Signs	y Planet		
Sign/ Planet	5	4	O'	0	Ş	ğ	カ	
ጥ	breast, arm	neck, throat, heart, belly	belly, head	thighs	kidneys, loins ⁸⁰	sex organs ⁸¹ , legs	knees, head	
8	heart, breast	shoulder, arms, belly, neck	kidneys, loins, throat	knees	sex organs, head	thighs, feet	legs, throat	
П	belly, heart	breast, kidneys, loins, sex organs	sex organs, arms, breast	legs, ankles	thighs, throat	knees, head	feet, shoulders, arms, thighs	
8	kidneys, loins, belly, sex organs	heart, sex organs, thighs	thighs, breast	knees	knees, shoulder, arms	legs, throat, eyes	head, breast, stomach	
Ą	sex organs, kidneys, loins	belly, thighs, knees	knees, heart, belly	head	lungs, breast, heart	feet, arms, shoulder, throat	throat, stomach, heart	
πχ	thighs, sex organs, feet	kidneys, loins, knees	legs, belt	throat	feet, stomach, heart, belly	head, breast, heart	arms, shoulders, bowels	
Ω	knees, thighs	sex organs, legs, head, eyes	feet, kidneys, loins, sex organs	shoulder, arms	head, small guts	throat, heart, stomach, belly	breast kidneys, loins, heart, belly	
m,	knees, legs	thighs, feet	head, sex organs, arms, thighs	breast, heart	throat, kidneys, loins, sex organs	shoulder, arms, bowels, back	stomach, heart, sex organs, belly	
×	legs, feet	knees, head, thighs	throat, thighs, hands, feet	heart, belly	shoulder, arms, secrets, thighs	breast, kidneys, loins, heart, secrets	bowels, thighs, back	
8	head, feet	legs, neck eyes, knees	arms, shoulder, knees, legs	belly, back	breast, heart, thighs	stomach, heart, sex organs	kidneys, loins, knees, thighs	
*	neck, head	feet, arms, shoulder, breast	breast, legs, heart	kidneys, loins, sex organs	heart, knees	bowels, thighs, heart	sex organs, legs, ankles	
)(arms, shoulder, neck	head, breast, heart	heart, feet, belly, ankles	sex organs, thighs	belly, legs, neck, throat	kidneys, loins, knees, sex organs, thighs	thighs, feet	

Translation of *reines* is *kidneys, loins* as given by Lee Lehman in *The Book of Rulerships*81 Lilly uses the term *secrets*; which I think refers to a persons sexual organs

The Degree Table

							D	egre	e Table) ⁸²										
	IV	lasculine/ Feminine	Dark - Light - Smokey - Void								Deep pitte	or d	Lame or Deficient				Increasing in fortune			
Ϋ́	М	8. 15. 30.	D	L	D	L	V	L	V	6	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	ന
•	F	9. 22	3	8	16	20	24	29	30	23	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
ŏ	М	11. 21. 30.	D	L	V	L	V	L	D	5	12	-	6	7	8	-	3	-	15	8
Ü	F	5. 17. 24.	3	7	12	15	20	28	30	24	25	-	9	10	-	-	-	27	-	
П	М	16. 26.	L	D	L	٧	L	D	V	2	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	П
	F	5. 22. 30	4	7	12	16	22	27	30	26	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ව	М	2. 10. 23. 30.	L	D	V	S	L	V	-	12	17	23	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	ල
	F	8. 12. 27.	12	14	18	20	28	30	-	26	30	-	13	14	15	-	4	-	15	
Ŋ	М	5. 15. 30.	D	S	V	L	-	-	-	6	13	15	18	27	-	-	2	5	7	n
G	F	8. 23.	10	20	25	30	-	-	-	22	23	28	28	-	-	-	-	19	-	G
πλ	М	12. 30.	D	L	V	L	s	V	D	8	13	16	-	-	-	-	3	14	-	ΠŞ
x	F	8. 20.	5	8	10	16	22	27	30	21	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	· · · X
Ω	М	5. 20. 30.	L	D	L	D	L	V	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	Ω
	F	15. 27.	5	10	18	21	27	30	-	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
m,	М	4. 17. 30.	D	L	V	L	s	V	D	9	10	22	19	28	-	-	7	18	-	m,
G	F	14. 25.	3	8	14	22	24	29	30	23	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
1	M	2. 12. 30.	L	D	L	S	L	-	-	7	12	15	1	7	8	-	13	20	-	1
	F	5. 24.	9	12	19	23	30	-	-	24	27	30	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	
8	M	11. 30.	D	L	S	D	D	V	D	7	17	22	26	27	-	-	12	13	-	8
	F	19.	7	10	15	19	22	25	30	24	29	-	28	29	-	-	14	20	-	
*	M	4. 21. 27.	S	L	D	L	V	D	-	1	12	17	18	19	-	-	7	16	-	*
	F	15. 25. 30.	4	9	13	23	25	30	-	22	24	29	-	-	-	-	17	20	-	
)(М	10. 22. 30.	D	L	D	D	V	L	D	4	9	24	-	-	-	-	13	20	-)(
, ,	F	20. 28.	6	12	18	22	25	28	30	27	28		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table adapted from http://www.bacchus1.demon.co.uk/Degrees of Signs.htm based on CA I Chapter XIX Two Necessary Tables of the Signs, fit to be understood by every Astrologer and Practitioner p.116

Volume I: An Introduction to Astrology

Using the Degrees Table⁸³

Masculine and Feminine Degrees

To be read as follows:

The first 8 degrees of Υ are Masculine, the 9th to 15th are Feminine, 22 to 30 are Masculine

Most commonly used when attempting to determine the sex of whomever is signified when it cannot easily be determined by other factors.

Consider the degrees of the Moon, the significator, and the cusp of the pertinent house. Base your judgment on the testimonies for masculine or feminine shown by their placements.

Light, Dark, Smoky, and Void Degrees

To be read as follows:

First 3 degrees of Υ are Dark, 3 to 8 are Light, 8 to 16 are Dark, 16 to 20 are Light, 20 to 24 are Void, 24 to 29 are Light and the last degree is Void.

The degrees describe whomever is signified. For example,

- o if the degree of the Asc is in Light degrees, the complexion of the querent is fair
- o if the degree of the Asc is in Dark degrees, the complexion of the guerent will be darker
- o if the degree of the $\mathfrak D$ or Asc are in Void degrees, their understanding will be small and his judgment defective
- o if the 𝔊 or Asc are in Smoky degrees, the querent will be neither fair nor foul, tall nor short but medium

Deep or Pitted Degrees

If the Asc is in a deep or pitted degree it shows a person not knowing which way to turn and in need of help to improve his condition. Lilly compares the position to a man who has fallen into a ditch and cannot get out without help.

Lame or Deficient Degrees

If the Asc, Moon or Lord of the Ascendant are in a lame or deficient degree it signifies the person has a defect either a disease, blindness, deafness, or is lame or weakened in some part of the body.

Degrees of Increasing Fortune

If the cusp of the 2nd, the Lord of the 2nd Ho	use, Jupiter or the Part of Fortune are in a degree of
increasing fortune it is an argument that the p	person is wealthy or will be rich.

⁸³ *ibid.* p.117

Lilly's Table of Essential Dignities: Rulership, Exaltation, Terms, Face, Detriment, Fall Direction and Signs Beholding

	Essential Dignities																			
Sign	Ruler	Exalt	Trip	olicity	Terms											Face	Detr.	Fall	Dir.	
			Day	Night											10°	20°	30°			
T	O'	O 19	0	4	4	6	P	14	ğ	21	O [*]	26	ち	30	O'	0	P	Q	ち	East
Ø	P	D 3	Ş	n	Q	8	ğ	15	4	22	ち	26	O ^r	30	ğ	n	ち	O'		South
П	ğ		ち	ğ	ğ	7	4	14	Ş	21	ち	25	O ^r	30	4	O'	0	4		West
ම	n	4 15	O'	O'	O'	6	4	13	ğ	20	P	27	ち	30	Q.	ğ	3	ち	O'	North
N	0		0	4	ち	6	ğ	13	Ş	19	4	25	O ^r	30	ち	4	O'	ち		East
m	ğ	¥ 15	P	3	ğ	7	P	13	4	18	ち	24	O ¹	30	0	P	ğ	4	P	South
Ω	Q	521	ち	ğ	ち	6	P	11	4	19	ğ	24	O ¹	30	n	ち	4	O ⁷	0	West
M,	O'		O'	O'	O'	6	4	14	Ş	21	ğ	27	ち	30	O'	0	P	Q	n	North
1	4		0	4	4	8	P	14	ğ	19	ち	25	O ^r	30	ğ	n	ち	ğ		East
8	ち	O 28	P	n	Q	6	ğ	12	4	19	O ^r	25	ち	30	4	O'	0	3	4	South
*	ち		ち	ğ	ğ	6	ğ	12	P	20	4	25	O ¹	30	Q	ğ	3	0		West
)(4	Ŷ 27	O [*]	O'	Q	8	4	14	ğ	20	O ¹	26	ち	30	ち	4	O'	ğ	ğ	North
	5	4		3		2									1		-5	-4		

	Signs not Beholding One Another													
Υ	Ø	П	ම	N	mž	Ω	M,	1	8	₩)(
Ø	T	Ø	${\mathcal R}$	ම	${\mathfrak Q}$	\mathfrak{m}	Ω	\mathfrak{m}	\mathcal{N}	8	${\mathfrak J}$			
M,	П	M,	₩	M,	≫	8	1	8	₩)(₩			
	Ω			8			T			ව				
	1)(П							

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