The Significations of the Seventh House

It signifies Marriage, open Enemies, Law-Suits, Controversies, Contracts, Warres, Bargaines, Fugitives, Thefts, &c.

Because the Demands which doe naturally appertain to the seventh house, require more consideration, and are more difficult to judge then any other house, I have been enforced to be more large in delivering the opinions of the Ancients, as of some moderne Practisers; and have also published 43 significant Aphorismes; which, if well understood, will give great light, not only for better understanding what concernes this house, but the whole body of *Astrology*.

APHORISMES and Considerations for better judging any Horary QUESTION.

- **1.** See the Question be radicall, or fit to be judged; which is, when the Lord of the Ascendant and hour be of one nature or Triplicity.
- 2. Be not confident of the Judgment if either the first degrees or later of any Signe be ascending; if few degrees ascend, the matter is not yet ripe for judgment; if the later degrees arise, the matter of the Question is elapsed, and it's probable the Querent hath been tampering with others, or despaires of any successe; however, the Heavens advise you not to meddle with it at that time.
- **3.** The position of \hbar or σ' in the tenth, and they peregrine or unfortunate, or the v in that house, the Artist hardly gets credit by that Question.
- **4.** Judge not upon every slight motion, or without premeditation of the Querent, nor upon sight and triviall Questions, or when the Querent hath not wit to know what he would demand.
- **5.** Have speciall regard to the strength and debility of the \mathcal{D} , and it's farre better the Lord of the Ascendant be unfortunate then she, for she brings unto us the strength and vertue of all the other Planets, and of one Planet to another.
- **6.** Behold the condition of \hbar in every Question, he is naturally ill by his excesse of cold; of is of ill influence, because of his too much heat: in very truth, neither of them is cold or dry, but signifie so much in their vertue and operation, and therefore in all Questions they shew tardity and detriment in the Question, unlesse the \mathfrak{D} and they receive each other in the Signification.
- 7. See the condition of 4 and 9 be observed, who naturally are Fortunes and temperate, and never import any malice, unlesse by accident: where they are Significators without reception, they put forward the matter, but they best preforme the matter in question when they apply by Δ or \times , and to purpose when in Essentiall Dignities.
- **8.** In every Question where Fortunes are Significators, hope well; but in Infortunes, then fear the worst, and accordingly order your businesse.

- **9.** Generally consider the state of the \mathcal{D} , for if she be void of course there's no great hopes of the Question propounded, that it shall be effected; yet if she be in \mathfrak{G} , \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{I} or \mathcal{X} , your fear may be lesse, for then she is not much impedited by being voyd of course.
- **10.** See from what Planet the \mathfrak{D} is separated, that Planet shewes what has already been done: if from a Fortune good; if from a malevolent, ill; according to the nature of the house, &c.
- **11.** The Application of the \mathcal{D} shewes the present condition of the thing demanded, viz. her applying by a good aspect, and in a good house, to a good Planet, intimates the strong hopes of the thing intended.
- **12.** The Application of the \mathcal{D} to a Planet in his Fall, signifies anguish, trouble and delayes in the thing demanded.
- **13.** A Retrograde Planet, or one in his first station, Significator in Question, denotes ill in the Question, discord and much contradiction.
- **14.** We ought warily to consider if evill Planets be Significators in any thing, for if they predict evill in the thing quesited, the vengence is more heavy; if they foretell of any good, it's lesse then what it expected, it's imperfect, and nothing therein comes, without infinite solicitation and affliction, &c.
- **15.** A Planet that is slow in motion, prolongs the thing quesited after, so that it's hardly performed; the nature of the Signe wherein the Planet is, doth herein much advantage the judgment.
- **16.** When Infortunes are Significators of any evill, doe you well consider if the Fortunes, viz. 4 or 9, cast not any aspect unto them, then the evill intended formerly is lessened; doe so when the Fortunes are Significators.
- **17.** If the Fortunes signifie any thing, and are cadent, or ill placed in Dignities, or behold not the Ascendant, or are Retrograde, then are they impedited, and shall performe little, if not received.
- **18.** Notwithstanding Reception, if he be an Infortune, he performes but little; but if the same happen when the Fortunes are Significators, the thing is perfected.
- **19.** A Planet Peregrine, viz. having no essentiall Dignities where he is, he is malicious beyond expression; if he be in essentiall Dignities, the lesse; for then he is like a noble soule that hath his enemy in his clutches, but scornes to hurt him.
- **20.** And yet generally, if \hbar or σ be in House, Exaltation, Triplicity

and Angles, and then have Signification in a Question, they performe the thing desired.

- **21.** Confide not too much in the assistance a Fortune lends, unlesse he be in essentiall Dignities; for then he performes matters wholly, else but by halves.
- **22.** When in a Question wherein both the Fortunes and Infortunes are either weak or equally ill placed, promise no successe upon that demand; deferre the Judgment untill the Heavens have a better Position.
- **23.** Beware in all Judgments, when the Significator of the question is either Combust, or in Opposition to the \mathcal{O} , he will then significantly nothing of the matter, no good, nor is be able to bring anything to perfection.
- **24.** One Infortune joyned to another, if good be signified by their aspect, yet will it have no effect, or come to any thing: If they signifie evill, it's probable that it may fall out with more malice then expected.
- **25.** The Lord of the Ascendant out of his essentiall Dignities, Cadent, &c., shewes the Querent is out of all hopes in his businesse.
- **26.** A Planet within 12 degrees of the \mathcal{O} , is said to be under his Beames, and then hath no fortitude, let it be in what Signe it will; when a Planet is within 16 minutes of the \mathcal{O} , he is said to be in Cazimi, or heat of the \mathcal{O} , and then it's an addition of fortune, and he is wonderous strong.
- **27.** See to what Planet the Significator commits his disposition, and if Orientall or Occidentall; if it be to \hbar , 4 or σ' , and they Orientall, the matter is sooner performed; later, if Occidentall, doe the contrary in \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L} .
- 28. Observe if the Planet that is Significator of the thing desired, be in a fixed Signe, moveable or common: fixed Signes shew stability, and that the thing shall continue, whether it be begun, or is to be begun: common Signes shew the oft probability of perfecting the thing, and yet not its conclusion: moveable Signes shew a sudden resolution or conclusion of the matter one way or other. From hence we begin Foundations of Houses and Townes when Significators are fixed; short Journeys when they are in moveable: but in things wherein we define a mediocrity, we elect common Signes.
- **29.** The Lord of the Ascendant or the \mathcal{D} with the Head or Taile of the Dragon,

brings damage to the Question propounded; see in what house they are in, and receive signification from thence.

- **30.** Look whether the degree of the Ascendant, or place of the Signe the Significator is in, be the then place of any Eclipse at hand; though the matter propounded be in a faire way to be concluded, yet shall it insensibly receive prejudice when least is expected, and hardly be concluded.
- **31.** If you find the \mathcal{D} impedited in any Question, be it what it will, there will be the like stay, demur or hinderance in the thing quesited; and indeed there's seldom good end comes of a Question where the \mathcal{D} is impedited; if it be in going to Warre, you may feare the life of the Querent; if in a Journey, ill successe; if Marriage, an ill end of Wooing, &c.
- **32.** If the Lord of the question or the \mathcal{D} be in a Signe opposite to his owne house, as \mathcal{Y} in \mathscr{I} or \mathcal{X} , &c., the Querent hath no good hopes of his demands, he despairs, nor doth he delight in it, nor doth he care whether it can be performed or not.
- **33.** Consider diligently the Planet impediting the Signifier of the thing demanded, and what house he is either Lord of, or is posited in; from the nature or person of that house require the cause obstructing.
- **34.** The neerer your Significator is to an Angle, the more good you may expect; lesse, if placed in a Succeedant house; little, if in a Cadent.
- **35.** In all Questions, know there's not so great an affliction to the \mathcal{D} , as when she is in Conjunction with the \mathcal{O} ; the ill aspects of the infortunes doth much afflict her, but none so powerfull as her Combustion.
- **36.** In any Question, see if an Infortune aspect your Significator, and whether they be both Peregrine, Retrograde, Cadent, or in Signes contrary to their owne nature, it may then be doubted they inferre such a mischiefe in the question, as is inevitable, according to naturall causes.
- **37.** Planets that are Significators in any thing, if they are in σ , and in a Signe agreeing to their owne nature, then the thing quesited after is brought to perfection with much ease and facility, else not.
- **38.** Have special regard to the Significators, and whether any frustration or prohibition be before the perfect aspect: the Planet frustrating describes the party or cause hindering the matter demanded.
- **39.** Ever consider the \otimes , which if well dignified in any house, the Querent gets by men, or things denoted by that house; and so, if ill dignified, damage from thence.

- **40.** In questions of Marriage, and unfortunate Planet in the seventh threatens ill agreement in Marriage, unlesse the same Planet be a Significator at the Birth.
- **41.** If the Lord of the eighth be impedited or unfortunate in the eighth, the Querent shall receive prejudice by the death of some woman, or concerning some debts due unto him from men deceased.
- **42.** In what house you find 4 and 2 well dignified, you may expect benefit from such men and things as are Signified by that house; as if in the third, from Kindred; in the fourth, from Father, or by Lands, &c. in the fifth by Play, &c. and so in other houses.
- **43.** Beware of men and things appertaining to that house wherein \mathcal{G} is in; it seldome failes, but the Querent shall receive damage, scandall or slander from men and matter signified by the house he is in.

CHAPTER XLIX. Of Marriage.

If a Question be asked of Marriage, behold the Ascendant and the Lord thereof, and the Moon, and the Planet from whom the $\mathfrak D$ is separated, and give those for the *Significators* of the *Querent*; and the seventh house, and the Lord thereof, and the Planets to whom the Moon applieth, for the Signifiers of him or her concerning whom the Question is asked. If it be a man that asketh the Question, joyne the $\mathfrak O$ and $\mathfrak D$ with his *Significators*, and make him partner in the Signification; and if it be a woman, joyne $\mathfrak P$ and $\mathfrak D$, and make them partners: afterwards, behold what application the Lord of the Ascendant or $\mathfrak D$ hath with the Lord of the seventh, and what application that Planet hath from whom the $\mathfrak D$ is separated, with the Planets to whom she doth apply, or $\mathfrak O$ with $\mathfrak P$; for if the Lord of the Ascendant or the $\mathfrak D$ apply to the Lord of the seventh house, it doth signifie the *Querent* shall have his or her desire, yet with many petitions, solicitations and prayers: and if the application be by $\mathfrak D$ or $\mathfrak P$, and with reception, it signifieth that it shall be brought to passe with a kind of slownesse, labour and travell: but if the Lord of the seventh apply to the Lord of the Ascendant.

or the Planet to whom the $\mathfrak D$ doth apply, unto the Planet from whom she is separate; or if the Lord of the seventh be in the Ascendant, the matter shall be brought easily to passe, with great good will of the man or woman quesited after; chiefly if there be an application by Δ or \star aspect.

Aphorismes of Alkindus Touching MARRIAGE.

When the Lord of the ascendant doth apply to the Lord of the seventh, or if the Lord of the seventh apply to the Lord of the Ascendant, it's an argument the Marriage shall be preformed and done. Also, if the $\mathfrak D$ doth apply to $\mathfrak P$, and she strong, increasing in her motion, and in some of her owne Dignities, and the $\mathfrak D$ likewise, the Marriage shall be concluded: if $\mathfrak P$ doth behold the $\mathfrak O$, and the $\mathfrak O$ have any dignity in the Ascendant, and behold the Lord of his house, viz. of the Signe wherein he is, it doth signifie likewise the Marriage shall be concluded; but if the Planet applying, and he to whom he doth apply, be cadent from the angles, and especially if their Lords doe not behold them, it doth signifie there shall be good hopes at the first, but by dallying and tracting the time, there shall be trouble, and no Marriage at all performed: Also if $\mathfrak D$, $\mathfrak O$, $\mathfrak P$ and Lord of the seventh, and Lord of the Ascendant be in angles, and they beholding one another, or if their Lords behold them, though with $\mathfrak D$ or $\mathscr P$, yet it signifiesh the matter shall be first in despaire or suspended, but afterwards it shall by the will of God, be brought to passe, and finished by the consent of all parties.

Of Marriage, whether it shall take effect or no?

Give unto the *Querent* the Lord of the Ascendant, the $\mathfrak D$ and the Planet from whom the $\mathfrak D$ is separated; and to the party enquired, the Lord of the seventh, and the Planet to whom the $\mathfrak D$ doth apply; and if the *Querent* a Man, then adde the $\mathfrak O$, but if a Woman then adde $\mathfrak P$. Then behold what application there is between the Lord of the Ascendant and the Lord

of the seventh, for if the Lord of the seventh be in the Ascendant, or apply to the Lord thereof, it will willingly be consented to by the party desired; If the Lord of the Ascendant or the $\mathfrak D$ apply to the Lord of the seventh, or be in the seventh, the Querent shall obtaine his purpose by his owne labour; but if none of these happen, yet if there be translation of light between them, then it shall be effected by the meanes of Friends or Acquaintance; also the $\mathfrak D$ in the tenth signifieth the same, also, the application of the $\mathfrak D$ with $\mathfrak P$ effecteth the matter, but by mediation of friends: also the application of the $\mathfrak O$ and $\mathfrak P$, especially when $\mathfrak O$ hath dignity in the seventh, idem: if the Lord of the seventh be in the Ascendant, or with the Lord of the Ascendant, or behold him with a good aspect, it doth give great encouragement for effecting the matter.

Of Marriage.

If a man aske, his *Significators* are; First, the Lord of the Ascendant: Secondly, the ೨; Thirdly, the Planet the ೨ is separated from; Fourthly, ⊙, the naturall significator of men.

The *Significators* of the Woman are; the Lord of the seventh, the Planet the $\mathfrak D$ applieth to, the Planet in the seventh, $\mathfrak P$ the naturall significatrix of women: the like judge for the woman if she aske the Question, (*mutatis mutandis*) that is, the Ascendant and other significators, and $\mathfrak P$; the question asked by the woman, the seventh and his Lord, the Planet the $\mathfrak D$ applies unto; these are for the man, the Ascendant and his Lord, the Planet the $\mathfrak D$ is separate from, the $\mathfrak D$ and $\mathfrak P$, so the *querent* hath three *Significators*, the party desired hath also three: It shall be, if the Lord of the Ascendant or $\mathfrak D$ be in the seventh; secondly, if the Planet the $\mathfrak D$ separates from, applies to the Planet the $\mathfrak D$ applies to, thirdly, or the $\mathfrak D$ and $\mathfrak P$ apply to each other; fourthly, the Lord of the first in the seventh, or seventh in the first; fiftly, any translation of light from the Significators, or Reception of the Significators, or any collection by a more weighty Planet, or the *Signifiers* in interchangeable Dignities, *viz.* one in the Termes, the other in the Triplicity of the Significator, or the like,

the \mathfrak{D} in the seventh giving vertue to the Lord of the Ascendant, or Lord of the seventh.

Which love most, or desire it most The Lord of the seventh in the Ascendant, the party desired loveth best: The Lord of the Ascendant in the seventh, the Querent loveth best; and so with the other significators, for those that apply argue most love, &c. The Lord of the seventh in the seventh, especially in one of his owne houses, the party desired is free from love, hath little mind to Marriage, and her Portion is knowne, or the mans.

The significators of the party desired, not beholding the Significators of the Querent, noteth the love of some other more then the Querent, or an aversnesse to the party now enquiring.

The application of the *Significators* frustrated, notes the Marriage to be broken off, by such person or thing as that *Signifier* noteth, which you may know by the house he is in & Lord of, viz. if by the Lord of the second house, want of Riches; if Lord of the third, by the Brother, &c. contrariwise, the Marriage being presaged by translation of light, or collection, it shall be furthered by such a one (as above mentioned) viz. if by the Lord of the second, by some friend promising Dowry; third, a Brother; tenth, a Mother; fifth or eleventh, a Friend; sixt, an Unckle, Aunt, or a Servant: Where note, that Marriages promised by σ , \square or σ , note performance with much adoe; \triangle or \times , easie; with Reception, best of all.

What shall be the occasion of hindring the Marriage.

Having carefully observed, that although there seem great probability of effecting the Marriage enquired of, yet you find just cause to judge, it shall not either really be acted, or much obstruction will be before it can be done; and you are desirious to know from where the impediment shall come, the better to prevent it; consider what evill Planet it is who doth hinder the Reception of the disposition of the *Significators*, *viz*. of the man and woman, or who frustrates their aspect, or prohibits them, or interjects his Rayes betwixt the Significators; if he be the Lord of the second, they break off on the Querent's behalf,

Money or Fortune being wanting on that side, or poverty objected: if it be the Lord of the third, the Querent's Kindred, Brethern or Sisters, or some untoward Neighbor, or some Journey &c. if the Lord of the fourth, the Parent will not agree, he will part with no Lands, no House, Houses or Tenements, will settle no Estate: if the Lord of the fifth, Children may be the occasion (if either party have any;) or if a Batchelour propounds, perhaps it's objected, he either is not capable of getting a Child, or that he hath had a Bastard, or is scandalized about such a thing, or that it's feared the party will be wanton, or given to luxury, too much to his pleasure and pastime, &c. vary your rule, and it serves if a woman propounded, &c. If it be the Lord of the sixt, either some of his Fathers Kindred, viz. some Unckle or a Servant, or the like, or some infirmity or sicknesse in the *querent* may be the cause impediting.

If it be a Planet in the seventh, some other he or she Friend will impedite, or a publick Enemy, or one he or she have formerly had variance with, or a Law-suit, &c.

If it be the Lord of the eighth, it may be feared Death will bereave the *querent* of Life ere the Marriage, or the *quesited* hath not a sufficient Portion, their Estate is disliked, it gives no content, it will not be accepted.

If the Lord of the ninth, one or other of the *quesited's* Kindred or difference in Religion, or some busie-headed Priest, or by reason of some Journey to be undertaken by the *querent*, &c.

If the Lord of the tenth the Father of the *quesited*, or Mother of the *querent*, or some principall man, Officer or Magistrate.

If the Lord of the eleventh, the Friends of both parties dislike the Match, or such as at first brought on the matter, will now endeavour to dissolve the match.

If the Lord of the twelfth, then there is some under-hand dealing and much juggling in the businesse, the matter shall be much retarded, and the *quererit* shall never know by whom; the *querent* is much slandered, or some scandall privately insinuated doth much wrong, and will quite break the matter.

As you have notions whereby you may understand what may

be the obstacle in any Marriage, so by the same rules, rightly varied, you shall find who will afflict or befriend the *querent* in his suit, or will endeavour to do him good therein; I have herein dealt very candidly, and expressed the whole truth.

Whether a man shall Marry.

If the $\mathfrak D$ behold the $\mathfrak O$ or $\mathfrak P$ by a good aspect, or the Lord of the ascendant be in the seventh, or the Lord of the seventh in the Ascendant, or either of them behold other with a good aspect, it signifieth Marriage to the Querent.

I observe, if the *Significators* be in Prolificall Signes, or Dignities of \mathfrak{P} , the party enquiring doth marry.

The time of Marriage.

The degree of the application of $\mathfrak D$ to $\mathfrak O$ or $\mathfrak P$, or Lord of the Ascendant to the Lord of the seventh, or Lord of the seventh to the Lord of the Ascendant; if it be in moveable Signes, Dayes; in common Signes, Moneths; in fixed Signes, Yeers; according to that time the Marriage shall be performed.

This must be understood when you find strong testimonies of Marriage, and that the Significators are swift.

How many Husbands a woman shall have.

Behold from the degree of the tenth house to the degree of σ' , and so many Planets as you shall find between them, so many Husbands shall she have; but if σ' be in the eleventh house, then look from σ' to 4, and judge accordingly: some judge from σ' to the Lord of the tenth; these rules are Arabicall: plurality of Husbands is best adjudged from the Lord of the seventh and \bigcirc , σ' being in common Signes, or many Planets in the seventh, or \bigcirc in \times or \triangle to many Planets in the seventh, argues plurality, or more than one.

From what part one shall Marry.

If the Lord of the seventh be in the ninth, he shall marry a Stranger, &c. if the Lord of the seventh and of the Ascendant be in one quarter of Heaven, or in one house or Signe, usually the party marries one neer to the place of his own abode: consider the Signe of the seventh, the Signe and quarter of Heaven the Lord of the seventh is in, and judge by the major testimonies, from what part of Heaven the party shall live whom the *querent* shall marry; as if most concurre in South testimonies, the South; mix the quarter of Heaven and Signe, preferring the Signe before the quarter: but this will be best explained upon an example.

What manner of person he or she is.

For the man, note the Planet the $\mathfrak D$ is with; as if with $\mathfrak P$, say she is faire, slender and pleasant; and for the woman, judge by the Planet the $\mathfrak D$ beholdeth; $\mathfrak D$ in Δ or \bigstar of $\mathfrak h$, wife and painfull; $\mathfrak D$ aspecting $\mathfrak P$, honest; and so of the rest; the $\mathfrak D$ and $\mathfrak D$ in \square or $\mathfrak P$, note contention, separation and discords.

Whether man or woman be more noble.

If the Lord of the seventh be in an angle, and the Lord of the Ascendant in a succeedant house, the woman is best descended; and so if the Lord of the Ascendant be in an angle, judge accordingly; in like manner one may judge of two Companions, or any one else: A most assured way is, by observing which of the *Significators* is most superiour, and most potential in essentiall Dignities; if no such thing be, who is best placed in an angle, is most noble; and this will not faile.

Who shall be Master of the two.

Behold the Lord of the Ascendant and the \mathfrak{D} ; if the \mathfrak{D} or the Lord of the Ascendant be received in an angle, and he that is the

receiver be an heavy or ponderous Planet, the *querent* shall be Master; and whether Significators shall be found weak, ill dignified, or in cadent houses, that party shall be subject.

Whether she be rich or not.

If a man ask, see the Lord of the eighth, or Planet in the eighth, for if they are strong, or $\mathfrak D$ applying to the Lord of the eighth by a good aspect, then she is wealthy (&c., e contra, poor;) if the woman ask of the man, and of his estate, judge after the same manner. (eadem est ratio.)

Whether the MARRIAGE be Legitimate.

If the *Significators* of them, either of the man or woman be vitiated or joyned to \hbar or σ , and they not *Significators* in the Question, or if they be with \mathfrak{V} , it sheweth unlawfull Marriage, viz. there hath been some wrangling or claime laid to the party by some former man or woman.

How they shall agree after Marriage.

If the Figure performe Marriage, note if the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the seventh aspect each other with Δ or \times , they agree well: $\mathfrak D$ beholding her Dispositor, or Lord of the Exaltation of the house wherein she is, with good aspect, idem: The Lord of the seventh more weighty, and in an angle, she will be Master, or strive for it: if neither the Lord of the Ascendant, or of the seventh be in angles, then note the weightier, for that party signified by him, shall be Master; $\mathfrak O$ impedited, worst for the man; if $\mathfrak P$ be impedited, worst for the woman; if the $\mathfrak D$ be impedited or unfortunate, is ill for them both.

Disagree.

The Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the seventh in \square or \mathscr{O} , Lord of the \mathfrak{D} impedited beholding the Ascendant, or \mathfrak{h} , σ' or

a Retrograde or Combust Planet in the Ascendant, doth note contention ever by the *querent*, &c. e *contra*, judge the like if the Lord of the seventh suffer the same afflictions, that then the *quesited* shall be the occasion of strife: the $\mathfrak D$ in her fall, or at \square or $\mathscr O$ with $\mathfrak h$ or $\mathscr O$, or any Retrograde Planet, if the $\mathfrak D$ then behold the Ascendant, noteth brawling ever moved by the woman; $\mathfrak h$, $\mathscr O$, $\mathfrak V$ in the Ascendant, *idem*, if the question be asked by the man.

Who shall be the cause of their Strife, or the author of their Good.

If the Lord of the third be that Planet who doth afflict or impedite, and he in the Ascendant or seventh house, it shall be by Brethern or Kindred; an *Infortune* in the tenth, notes brawling, and continuall chiding and wrangling: In the fourth, either a Divorcement or a willingnesse to it, or hinderance in Dowry; the $\mathfrak D$ infortunate beholding the Ascendant, note brawling, separation and dishonest living: ill Planets in the tenth and fourth, ill persons make contention, or their Parents; no application between the Planet the $\mathfrak D$ separates from, and the Planet unto whom she doth apply, notes contention alwayes: if the $\mathfrak D$ doth aspect, or be in $\mathfrak C$ with $\mathfrak T$ or $\mathfrak C$, one of them shall dye quickly, or have some misfortune; if this conjunction be in the tenth or fourth, in a masculine Signe, the man shall suffer; if in a feminine Signe, the woman: The $\mathfrak D$ in Δ or $\mathsf X$ of good Planets, declares gifts from Friends; $\mathfrak D$ in $\mathsf D$ of good Planets, by dead men; $\mathfrak D$ in $\mathfrak C$ of good Planets, promises good by their owne industry and labour; if the $\mathfrak D$ aspect $\mathfrak T$ or $\mathfrak C$, or be in the twelfth or eighth, or voyd of course, they shall have both troubles, griefes and sicknesse; in angles, notes a probability of separation or long disagreements.

That the Marriage shall be broken, and the cause thereof.

Behold the Planet who receiveth the light of the *Significators*, if he be a heavy Planet, and be hindered by \square or \mathscr{E} of an ill

Planet, or be Cadent, the intended Marriage shall be broken off againe, though at present it is very feasible.

Behold whether parties *Significator* is strongest, that party shall first marry after this dissolution.

If the ill Planet that hindereth the Marriage be Lord of the second or eighth house, it is for matter of Dowrey; if Lord of the third, Brother; if Lord of the fourth or tenth, it is the Father or the Mother, or such like; and so judge for the rest.

If there be an ill Planet that carries the light between the *Significators*, it shall be by meanes of a Messenger; describe that Planet, and you may notifie the party.

That woman who doth depart from her Husband or become a Widdow, the $\mathfrak D$ being between the 17th degree of $\mathscr A$, and the first minute of $\mathfrak B$, shall never returne or marry. (An Arabic Aphorism, not overmuch to be credited without consent of other Significators.)

Whoso is Espoused to a Wife the $\mathfrak D$ being in the first 12 degrees of $\mathfrak V$, shall lose her before marriage, or dye within 6 moneths, or live in discord with her.

Whether a Man or his Wife shall dye first, and the time when.

Behold the Lord of the Ascendant and the Lord of the seventh, and see which of them goes first to Combustion, and if the Lord of the Ascendant, the *querent* shall dye first; if the Lord of the seventh, *e contra*: The Lord of the Ascendant Retrograde or Combust, or in his Fall, or neer the Lord of the eighth, the Man; the Lord of the seventh in the, like case, the Woman: \bigcirc unfortunate, the Man; \bigcirc unfortunate, the Woman.

Usually I observe, whose *Significator* is first Combust, and in what Signe; if he be Combust in Tropick Signes, as Υ , \mathfrak{D} , $\mathfrak{D$

Which of the two shall live longest?

Behold the Lord of the Ascendant, and of the seventh, which of

these two are in the best place of heaven, best dignified, and in good aspect with *Fortunes*, and more remote from the presence or ill aspect of the Lord of the eighth house. That person shall live longest: Where you must observe, as to the Lord of the seventh, the Lord of the second in the Figure is his eighth house, and so Lord of, or *Significator* of death.

Whether she be a Maid, or Chaste, of whom the quere is.

Look if the Lord of the Ascendant $\mathfrak P$ and the $\mathfrak D$ be found in fixed Signes, good Planets beholding them, then say,, she is a Maid, and chaste: But if in place of the Fortunes there be Infortunes, say she is neither a Virgin, nor chaste: especially if $\mathfrak T$ be there, and he in the house of $\mathfrak P$ without Reception: Also, if $\mathfrak D$ and $\mathfrak D$ behold themselves and $\mathfrak T$, she is no Maid; but if the Significators be in moveable Signes, Infortunes beholding them, say then she desireth a man very much, and that she refraines and restraines her concupiscence very much, and casts off her Suitors; yet, it is not to trust alwayes to this judgment, because the nature of women is changeable.

The *Significatrix* of the woman in her owne essentiall Dignities, or in \triangle to the \bigcirc or $\upmathcal{4}$ with any Reception, or the $\upmathcal{2}$ and the *Significatrix* in \triangle or $\upmathcal{4}$, in Reception, out of any mutuall Dignities, or $\upmathcal{2}$ in $\upmathcal{3}$ not afflicted, or the $\upmathcal{3}$ in $\upmathcal{4}$, free from \square , \upsignificatrix or $\upmathcal{4}$ or

Whether A Damosell be a Maid or not.

Behold the Ascendant and his Lord, and the $\mathfrak D$, and if thou findeth them fixed and well disposed, it signifiesh she is a Virgin; but if they be in common or moveable Signes, or evill Planets be in fixed Signes beholding them, or aspect them any way, it is a doubt of *Legerdemain*; also $\mathbb R$. Ascending, argueth she is, or would be too familiar.

In many things I dissent from the *Ancients*, and so in this; for if σ be in Ω , and \mathbb{R} ascend, the Querent is suspected and tempted, but yet is honest.

Whether a Woman be honest to her Husband.

The Lord of the Ascendant, the $\mathfrak D$ or $\mathfrak P$ in fixed Signes, in aspect of the *Fortunes*, she is chaste; these being in aspect of the *Infortunes*, not chaste, chiefly with $\mathfrak G'$ (*The Moon in $\mathfrak G'$ to $\mathfrak G'$, he in $\mathfrak B$ she in $\mathfrak R$ or he in $\mathfrak B$ she in $\mathfrak T \cdot$ ill in this case); $\mathfrak D$ or $\mathfrak D$ beholding $\mathfrak G'$, she is meretrix; $\mathfrak D$ and $\mathfrak D$ in no aspect, nor $\mathfrak G'$ with them, she is suspected a privy Harlot, rather privately wanton; but not yet come to the act.

I must change all sonnes of Art to be sparing in delivering judgment upon these queries, rather to be silent; for as men we may erre, and so by delivering an unlucky judgment, be authors of much mischiefe.

Of a woman whether she be corrupt, or has a Lover besides her Husband or sweetheart.

Behold the Ascendant and his Lord, and the \mathfrak{D} , and see if they be both in angles or fixed Signes, then say the Maid is a Virgin, and they lye of her, or what is reported is false: if the Lord of the Ascendant, and the \mathfrak{D} be in fixed Signes, and the angles be moveable Signes, she was tempted, but gave no credit or admittance to the *Temptor*. If the \mathfrak{D} be joyned to \mathfrak{h} , \mathfrak{A} , \mathfrak{G}' , \mathfrak{O} corporally by aspect, so that there is between them but 5 degrees or lesse, she is tempted of someone who has the effigies of that Planet to whom she is joyned; but if the \mathfrak{D} be joyned to \mathfrak{P} or \mathfrak{P} , she is tempted by some woman for a man, but she makes not reckoning of the old or young Bawds words, but she laughs her to scorne: If the angles be fixed Signes, and the Lord of the Ascendant or \mathfrak{D} in moveable or common Signes (for in this judgment the common are of lesse importance) she hath been attempted, and is still tempted, but she is honest; and hath been formerly deluded, if she be with the \mathfrak{D} : but if then the \mathfrak{D} be with \mathfrak{V} , she has formerly offended, and is still guilty, nor will she amend hereafter; the same may be said of \mathfrak{G}' , if he be in place of the \mathfrak{V} ; yet \mathfrak{G}' imposes not so much malice on the woman as \mathfrak{V} : generally the \mathfrak{D} in any Question with \mathfrak{V} , imports mis-reports of the woman, you may call them slanders.

Whether a woman is honest.

The $\mathfrak D$ in the last face of II, the woman seems to be corrupt, if the Ascendant be a moveable Signe, or common, or if the Lord of the Ascendant or $\mathfrak D$ be in moveable or common Signes she is no Virgin (*This where suspition of the quesited's honesty will hold true); The Lord of the Ascendant combust in a moveable Signe, the woman has been tempted and made a harlot by violence, or she was unwillingly drawn to lewdnesse; the Lord of the Ascendant in a fixed Signe, and the Ascendant fixed, though the $\mathfrak D$ be in a moveable Signe, she is still a Virgin and honest; the $\mathfrak D$ in the Ascendant with $\mathfrak h$, the woman was abused by force, and not by her concent: If the Ascendant be a fixed Signe, and the Lord of the Ascendant in the fifth, or the $\mathfrak D$ in the fifth, or the Lord of the fifth in the Ascendant, or both of them corporally joyned in one Signe, it seems the woman hath newly conceived, or was lately tempted; but if they be separated asunder by 3 degrees, it seems the woman is delivered, or free from the party she was lately in fear of.

Whether A Woman Trades With Any But Her Husband.

Behold the Ascendant, his Lord, the Moon, and Planet from whom the Moon is separated, these are *Signifiers* of the *querent*; the seventh house and his Lord, the Planet to whom the Moon is joyned, are the *Signifiers* of the woman (*These judgments must be carefully observed and well considered before judgment be propounded in the negative, viz. that she is not honest): see to whom the $\mathfrak D$ and Lord of the seventh is joyned, which if they be both joyned to the Lord of the Ascendant, whether with Reception or $\mathfrak C$, say, the woman is not faulty, but honest: but if the Lord of the seventh, or the $\mathfrak D$ or either of them is joyned to the Lord of the Triplicity of the Ascendant, viz. to him that is Lord of the Diurnall or Nocturnall Triplicity then ascending, or if any of them is joyned to the Lord of the seventh, and $\mathfrak D$ is separated from the Lord of the Ascendant, it then seems she hath a Friend that she loves besides her Husband: the Lord of the seventh voyd of course, the woman hath no Friend.

The Lord of the seventh, the \mathfrak{D} , or both, separate from any other Planet but the Lord of the Ascendant, and he not separated

above three degrees, the woman did love another, but she hath now left him: the Lord of the seventh with the Ω , the Woman is blamelesse, without he be in σ with some other Planet, then she is worthy to be blamed not, was also in times past, and in times to come will be; for if she be not faulty in act, she is in her desires and affections.

The Lord of the seventh or $\mathfrak D$ joyned with $\mathfrak G$, if the $\mathfrak Q$ be there, it seems the woman hath a Sweetheart whom she loveth, and that useth her company: If $\mathfrak G$ be with $\mathfrak V$, and the Lord of the seventh be joyned as beforesaid, it minisheth the malice, and though the woman love some martial man, yet he cannot bring her under his Yoak, yet is the hard put to it, and much perswaded

If σ be with the Lord of the seventh, or with \mathfrak{D} , or in one Signe in σ , or with \mathfrak{V} , the woman hath a Sweetheart in contract, not farre from her house; and if they be in 1 degree, then he is in the house, and one of the familiars of the man that asks the Question, or of her owne Husband.

If the $\mathfrak D$ or Lord of the seventh separate from $\mathfrak G$, or $\mathfrak G$ from him, or that they be separated, perchance the woman had a Lover before she knew her Husband, but now they have one forsaken the other, or they have forgot each other.

of Lord of the seventh, or \mathfrak{D} Lady of the seventh, in \mathfrak{T} or \mathfrak{N} , and of beholding any of them, viz. either of the Signes, or \mathfrak{D} , or in Reception with one or other, viz. \mathfrak{D} and of, for if of did receive the \mathfrak{D} , she did a long time love one, but she hath little to do with him now: \mathfrak{D} Lady of the seventh, in \mathfrak{O} with of or \mathfrak{P} in any Signe whatsoever, the woman hath loved a certaine man, a *Nobleman* or a *Bishop*, viz. a man of better quality than her selfe, but if there be a mutuall Reception between them, they still love one another, or still some acts of kindnesse passe between them, and there wants nought but opportunity.

The Lord of the seventh or $\mathfrak D$ joyned to $\mathfrak P$, the woman seems to love a young Clerk, or a Merchant, or witty, nimble Fellow.

The Lord of the seventh joyned with \mathfrak{P} with Reception, with or without any aspect, or else by a Δ or \mathbf{x} , or \square without

Reception, the Woman cares not for men, but hath a friendship with women, or speaks wantonly, but is not naturally lewd or vitious.

The Lord of the seventh or $\mathfrak D$ in $\mathfrak C$ with $\mathfrak h$, the woman loveth an Old Man, or a Religious man, or a Country-man or a man of plaine sober carriage.

The Lord of the seventh joyned to the \bigcirc , she loveth at present, and did love a certain great person, according to the quality of the *Demandant*; if it be with Reception, he hath or may have, if he please, to doe with her; but if it be without Reception, he cares not for her, but hath quite forsaken her: But if more Planets doe behold the \bigcirc as well as the Lord of the seventh, especially \hbar or \heartsuit , more men hath had to doe with her, nor is she yet amended, but somewhat tardy, &c.

If ones Lover or Wife hath a Sweetheart besides himself.

See if σ' be in the seventh house, so that he be not in his owne house, then she hath none; if \hbar be there, she loveth one but lyeth not with him; if 4 be there, she hath much adoe to be honest; if 9, she is a merry wag, and is thought to be wanton, but is not: if 9, she had a Friend but hath not now; if 9 be in the seventh, she as yet hath none, but she will have, and will be common: if 9 or 9 be there, she is chaste and hath no Friend: After the same manner you may judge of Friends, or of the man, when the woman propounds the Question.

Hath she a Lover.

Any Planet in the seventh, (so he be not the Lord of the seventh) she hath one of his complexion, (if none be in the seventh, none;) thus doe for the man, but have relation to the eleventh house: The Lord of the seventh voyd of course, she hath none; or with Ω , *idem*: the Lord of the seventh or \mathfrak{D} joyned to \mathfrak{T} , she hath a Sweetheart, or one whom she is familiar withall, that she doth much respect, but I say not in any dishonest way.

If a Marriage shall be perfected or no.

Consider the Lord of the Ascendant and the \mathfrak{D} , these are properly *Significators* of the *querent*; the seventh house and his Lord are for the *quesited*.

If the Lord of the Ascendant or $\mathfrak D$ be joyned to the Lord of the seventh, in any of the dignities of the Lord of the seventh, and in the Ascendant, eleventh or tenth, hardly in the seventh, the querent shall obtaine the party desired.

If both *Significators* behold each other with \times or \triangle , out of the Ascendant and eleventh, or ninth and seventh, or seventh and fifth houses, with or without Reception, no prohibition, frustration or abscission, or Retrogradation of the principall Significators intervening, the Match will be concluded if the querent please, (for we doe suppose a freedome of will in this, nature) if a \square or $\mathscr O$ be between the *Significators* (and no Reception) the matter will come to nothing.

A \square aspect with Reception of *Significators*, perfects the matter, but with a little difficulty; if no Reception be, there's onely hopes, no grounds whereby to judge the thing shall be effected really.

Contrary to all the rules of the *Ancients*, I have ever found, that when the Lord of the seventh hath been in the Ascendant, the *querent* hath loved most, and when the Lord of the Ascendant was in the seventh, the *quesited* loved best.

If the *Significators* aspect not one another, but some Planet transferres their influence one to another, and this with a benevolent aspect, then shall the matter be brought to passe by one signified by that Planet, whose description you may frame according to the Signe wherein he is, and his quality from the house he is Lord of. A masculine and diurnall Planet denotes a man; a feminine, nocturnall Planet, or a man of a feminine construction, &c. *sic e contrario*.

If a Planet transfers the *Significators* disposition, observe who that Planet is, and to whom he commits his disposition, and whether he be not Retrograde, Combust or unfortunate or Cadent from his owne house, or in the figure, or in \mathscr{E} or \square aspect

to an Infortune, without Reception; for then if no such thing be, the matter will be effected and continue, especially if he be a Fortune, and the Matrimony will take well, and the people love together.

Whether the Child conceived is the Sonne of him who is reputed his Father.

Behold the Lord of the Ascendant and the \mathfrak{D} , who signifie the *Interrogant*; then observe the Signe of the eleventh and his Lord, these signifie the issue in Conception; if these *Significators* behold one another by Δ or \star , with Reception or not, the Conception is legitimate; if they behold one another with \square or \mathscr{O} , with mutual Reception, and perfect aspect, or the Lord of the Ascendant or the \mathfrak{D} in the fifth, or if the Lord of the fifth be in the Ascendant, without evill aspect of the *Infortunes*, or if the *Fortunes* one or both doe behold the fifth house or his Lord, the Child conceived is legitimate and true begotten, &c. but if none of these things be, but that \mathfrak{h} , \mathfrak{O} or \mathfrak{P} behold the fifth house, or Lord thereof, there may be just suspicion the Child is conceived in adultery, and the Mother was stuprated.

Of a woman living from her Husband, whether she shall ever live with him againe or not, or be received into favour.

This Question will as well resolve the doubt concerning a Mistris, &c. or Sweetheart.

If the woman her selfe propound the Question, who is absent from her Husband or
Friend, &c. Whether she shall be received into favor or not againe?

Consider herein the Lord of the seventh, which is the Ascendant of the woman in this case, for the seventh is ever given to the banished or expulsed party; see if the Lord of the seventh behold the Ascendant so partilly, or with so true and good an aspect as himself doth, then without doubt she shall again return and come into favour; if the Lord of the seventh behold not the Ascendant, but another Planet who is not impedited, yet

beholds the Ascendant, the woman shall be received againe by the mediation of some person who shall interpose his friendship with the Husband or Friend, and reconcile them; if none of these things be, then have recourse to the \bigcirc , the natural *Significator* of man, or the Husband, and of \bigcirc , the naturals *Significatrix* of the woman; and if the \bigcirc be above the Earth, and \bigcirc behold the Ascendant with a pleasant \times or \triangle the woman shall return to her house or Sweetheart with ease or without any great noyse.

If the \odot be under the earth, and \circ above, and behold the Ascendant with \times or \triangle ; the woman or wife shall be received, but with some importunity and delayes, with much adoe, and a great deale of labour, and all her Neighbours shall take notice of it.

If the $\mathfrak D$ be encreasing in light, and in any good aspect to the Ascendant, she shall returne, but with much solicitation.

If the $\mathfrak D$ be Decreasing in light, and in her second or last quarter, and not neer the $\mathfrak O$ beames, but beholding the Ascendant, she will returne with much ease and quickly.

Behold if 9 be Occidentall, Retrograde and hastening to Combustion, then of her owne accord the woman will returne to her Husband, fearing by her absence she shall offend him, and she is sorry she ever departed from him; but if she be lately separated from the O beames, then it repents the man that he gave occasion to his Wife to absent her selfe, or that he abused her; but the woman will be angry and malapert, and seems sorry that she shall returne, nor will she much respect her Husband after that time.



CHAPTER L.

Of Servants fled, Beasts strayed, and things lost.

The *Signifier* of the thing lost is the \mathfrak{D} , wherefore if you find the \mathfrak{D} applying to the Lord of the Ascendant, or to the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} , the thing missing shall be found againe;

but if the $\mathfrak D$ apply to none of these, nor abide in the ascendant nor in the second house, the thing lost or miscarried shall not be found (*this principally concerns Cattle strayed): if the Lord of the house of the $\mathfrak D$ be in the third, or in a $\mathsf X$ to the Ascendant, there is some hope of finding the thing againe, during that aspect with the degree ascending: And againe, if he separate himselfe from the Lord of the twelfth, eighth, or sixt house, and apply unto the degree of the house of Substance, (what aspect soever it be) there is hope to find it again; or if the Lord of the house of the $\mathfrak D$ do behold $\mathfrak D$; but if you finde these Constellations contrary, judge the contrary; if the $\mathfrak D$ be fortunate by any of the two Fortunes, the thing that is lost chanced into the hands of some trusty body, which keepeth the same, and would fame restore it againe; or if that Fortune apply to the ascendant, or behold the same, or the $\mathfrak D$ behold the ascendant, that faithfull person will restore the same again to the owner.

The place where the thing is that is lost.

The *Signifier* of the place where the thing is at time of the Question, is the place of the *Moon* according to the nature of the Signe she is in, for if the Signe be Orientall, it is in the east part; if it be Occidentall, it is west, &c. Behold also the place of the *Moon* in the Figure, for if she be in the Ascendant, it is in the east, &c. if the Lord of the house of the *Moon* be in humane Signes, it is in a place where men use to be; if in Signes of small Beasts, as Υ and $\mbox{$\sigma$}$ it is where such kind of Beasts be: Also, look to the $\mbox{$\mathfrak{D}$}$, and see if she be in a fiery Signe, it is where fire is; if in a watry Signe, where water is &c. if the $\mbox{$\mathfrak{D}$}$ be with the Lord of the ascendant in one quarter, and there be not between them more then one Signe, the thing lost is in the house of him that lost it, or about it; but if there be between more then thirty degrees, and lesse then seventy degrees, the thing is in the Towne where the owner is, but if they be not in one quarter, it is then farre from the owner.

How the things or Goods was lost.

If you will know how in what manner they were lost, behold from whom the Lord of the Ascendant did last separate, and if he did separate from \hbar , the cause of the lost thing was through forgetfulnesse of the owner, who knowes not where he laid it, or it is forgotten by reason of some cold or sicknesse which afflicted the loser, especially if \hbar be Retrograde, if he be separated from 4, or in the house of 4, then through fast or abstinency, or ordering of Lawes, or by his excesse of care of governing of things, or managing the affaires of the house, or else by some trust put upon him that carried it away or mislaid it. (*This was Frierly Astrology and supposes somewhat lost in an Abbey or Nunnery).

If he be separated from of, or in the house of of, it was lost through fear, or by some hidden passion, provoking the loser to anger, fury, fire, or for emnity, or upon a quarrell. If from the \bigcirc or his house, then by the meanes of the King, study of hunting or pastime, or by meanes of the master of the Family, or a Gentleman. If from ? or in her house, then by drinking, Cards or Dice, or making merry in an Alehouse or Taverne, or by pastime, or singing and dallying with women, &c. If from ? by reason of writing, or sending, or dictating of Letters, or going on a Message: If from the \bigcirc , or in the house of the \bigcirc , it was lost by too frequent use, and shewing the Commodity of thing lost, or the party made it too common, or some Messenger, Widdow or Servant lost the same. If the thing lost or missing be a Beast, and not a thing moveable, the signification in knowing the place, and the state thereof, is as the said significations of things not having life, but that it is needful to seek whether it fled away of it selfe, or some other drove him away, whether it liveth or no? and to find the cause of the death of it, if it be dead.

Whether it be stolen or no.

This concerns Cattle If you would know if the Beast fled away by it selfe, or some body took it, behold if you find the Lord of the house of the $\mathfrak D$ separating

himselfe from any Planet, say then, that he fled away of his owne accord; but if the lord of the house of the $\mathfrak D$ be not separated from any Planet, but that another Planet is separating himselfe from him, say that some one or other took it and fled away; but if the lord of the house of the *Moon* be not in any of these two we speak of, behold what you see by the positure of the Lord of the second house, and judge by him as you judge by the Lord of the house of the *Moon*, and her separation; and if you find of these two no separation, say that the Beast is still in his place, or neer it, and that he fled not away.

Whether it be alive.

If you will know whether it be alive or not, behold the Moon and if you find her in application to the Lord of the eighth house from her, say it is dead; and if you find no such thing, behold her Lord, and if you find him applying to the Lord of the eighth house from the Moon, say likewise that it is dead, or it shall dye very shortly; but if in none of these you find application, take the signification from the Lord of the eighth house after the same manner.

Whether the thing missing be stolne, or fled of it selfe.

Stolen If the Significator of the Theef be in the ascendant, or giveth his vertue to the \mathfrak{D} , or the \mathfrak{D} to him, it is stolen, or the Lord of the ascendant to the *Significator* of the Thiefe, or the *Signifier* of the Theef apply to the Lord of the Ascendant by \square or \mathscr{E} , or the \mathfrak{D} by \mathscr{E} , \square or \mathscr{E} , or the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} , or her Terme, or the Lord of the second house, or \varnothing or his Lord, or if any Planet be in the Ascendant, and give his power to the *Signifier* of the Theef, or the *Signifier* to him by \square or \mathscr{E} , if some of these constellations be not, it is not stolen, except there be an Infortune in the Ascendant or second, or the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} , or her Terme be infortunate, or the \varnothing or his Lord, or the Lord of the Ascendant, or the Lord of the second house be infortunate, these significations.

Not Stolen Or of you find the Lord of the house of the $\mathfrak D$ separating

from any Planet, it is fled of its owne accord; if he separate not, but some other from him, it is driven away; the like in either by the Lord of the second, if he be in no such state or position, the thing abideth still, and it is not stolen.

For Beasts strayed, or Fugitives, or any thing lost.

If found The Significator is \mathfrak{D} , wherefore the \mathfrak{D} applying to the Lord of the ascendant, or second house, or the Dispositor, it shall be found, otherwise not; \mathfrak{D} in the Ascendant, or her Dispositor in a Δ or \mathfrak{X} , gives hopes to find it; the Dispositor of the \mathfrak{D} separating from the Lord of the sixt, eighth or twelfth, and applying to the Lord of the Ascendant, or to the degree of the second house, good hopes also; \mathfrak{D} in aspect to her Dispositor, good; \mathfrak{D} infortunate of the Lord of the sixt, eighth, or twelfth house, it is in the hands of an ill person that will not depart from it, chiefly if the Infortune behold the Ascendant or his Lord.

Restored \mathfrak{D} beholding \mathfrak{A} or \mathfrak{P} , it is in the hands of an honest man that will restore it againe; if \mathfrak{A} or \mathfrak{P} have any aspect to the ascendant, or \mathfrak{D} apply to the ascendant; \mathfrak{D} in the ascendant, it is restored with trouble or paine; or the Lord of the twelfth in the twelfth house, the Lord of the seventh in the twelfth, the Fugitive is imprisoned. (Fugitive in restraint.)

The Place: $\mathfrak D$ in the tenth, it is south; in the seventh, west; in the fourth, north; in the ascendant, east, &c. the Dispositor of the $\mathfrak D$ in a humane Signe, it is in a place where men use; in $\mathfrak G$, $\mathfrak M$, or $\mathfrak X$, a place of Water or Wels; $\mathfrak D$ in the last face of $\mathfrak W$, it is amongst Ships; this must be when things are lost neer a Harbour.

 \mathfrak{D} In Υ , \mathfrak{A} , \mathscr{A} , in a place of fire; \mathfrak{D} or her Dispositor being in movable Signes, it is in a place newly broken up.

Strayed D within 30 degrees of the Lord of the Ascendant the thing is with the Loser, or neer him; D more then 30 degrees from the Lord of the Ascendant, it is farre off; the Dispositor of the D separating from another Planet, it is strayed; another Planet separating from the Dispositor of the D, it is stolen.

 $\mathfrak D$ or her Dispositor applying to the Lord of the eighth, or eighth house from the $\mathfrak D$, it is dead or will dye shortly.

 $\mathfrak D$ In the ascendant, or Δ to the Lord of the Ascendant; $\mathfrak D$ in Δ to $\mathfrak O$, found.

The Lord of the second in the tenth or ninth, it is in the house of the *Querent*, or in the power of a familiar friend; \odot in the Ascendant (unlesse in \circ or \circ) found; the Lord of the second in the eleventh or twelfth, farre off.

Of Beasts or Strayes.

If the Lord of the sixt be in the sixt, the Beasts be small: if the Lord of the twelfth be in the twelfth, the Beasts be great: if the Lord of the sixt be in the sixt or twelfth, they be in a Pound; if the Lord of the sixt be in fiery Signes, they shal be under fetters and locks; if the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the hour be one Planet, then it is true they are in Pound; if the *Moon* be in common Signes, they are in rushy grounds; if in an angle, they be in Closes or Grounds, if in a succedant, they be within Closes, or about them, on the right hand of the owner; if the *Moon* be in a cadent house, they are in common Fields; if in \mathfrak{D} , where Dennes and water-beasts be, or some little Rivolet, if \mathfrak{M} or \mathfrak{X} in watry or fishing places, or neer Fish-ponds, in the last moity of \mathfrak{V} , in a place of Ships, or some Wood or Wood-yard.

This concerns Goods immovable Behold the Signe where the $\mathfrak D$ is, if in fiery Signes, in a place where fire is, or about a fire, or where fire hath formerly been made; the *Moon* in watry Signes, where water is, or about waters; the *Moon* in ayery Signes, in a place of many windowes, or open places, as Garrets, and such like; (this has relation to Beasts strayed.) the *Moon* in earthly Signes, in an earthly place, where houses are made of earth, or neer mud wals or clay; the *Moon*, or the Lord of the house where she is, be in a movable Signe, in a place new peopled, or a house new built, or where are hils, and in other places levell grounds; the *Moon* in a fixed Signe, in a plaine Country or champion; the *Moon* in a common Signe in a place of much water, according to the nature of the place where the thing was lost or missing.

Another Judgment

Common Signs, as II, IP, IP or IP, do signifie within the house, if it be dead things, as rings &c. but if it be quick or living things, or Cattle, it signifieth watry grounds, Ditiches, Pits, Rushes, a Market-place; fixed Signes, the Goods are hid, or laid low by the earth, or neer it, in wals, or in hollow Trees; movable Signs, high places, Roofs, or Seeling of houses; watry Signes, in water, or under the earth, a Pavement, Foundation of houses, &c.

That the Beasts are lost.

The Lord of the sixt unfortunate by \hbar or σ , the Beasts be lost, chiefly if the Lord of the sixt be cadent, or that the Cattle are drived away or stolen; if any Planet doe separate from the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} , it is driven away or sold; if the Planet separate from the Lord of the second, *idem*; if you find none of these, the Beasts are not far off.

Dead or alive.

If the $\mathfrak D$ apply to the Lord of the eighth, it is dead, or to the eighth house; if the Lord of the house of the $\mathfrak D$ apply to eighth, *idem*; or if the *Significator* of the Beast be in the eighth, in \square to any infortunate in the fourth.

In Pound or not.

If the Lord of the sixt or twelfth be in the ninth or tenth, then are the Beasts with some Justice or Officer, as Baily or Constable, or under Lock, or are commanded to be safe kept; for the most part Lord of the twelfth or sixt in the twelfth or sixt, they are kept close.

That the Cattle shall be found againe.

If the Lord of the sixt be fortunate by 4 or 9, and if they be found in the second, fifth or eleventh houses, the Beasts will be had again; if the Lord of the Terme of the *Moon*, or the Lord of the Cusp of the fourth house be with the Lord of the Ascendant, *idem*; or if the Lord of the sixt or twelfth be in Δ of \odot out of angles.

How farre off a thing lost is from the owner.

The *Moon* in the same quarter with the Lord of the Ascendant if there be but one Signe between them, the lost thing is in the house, or about his house that lost it; if there be more then 30 degrees unto 70, the thing lost is in the Town, and in the same limits and bounds where the owner is; and if it be not within 90 degrees, the thing list is farre distant from the owner; for usually when the *Significator* of the thing lost is in the same Quadrant, or the *Moon*, the goods are in the same Town or Hundred where the *querent* liveth.

Beasts stolen or strayed.

If the Lord of the house of the *Moon*, or Lord of the second doe separate from their owne houses (if the goods be fixed) it is stolen; if moveable, fled of his owne accord.

In what place they are.

If the Lord of the sixt be in an angle, the Beasts be of small growth and in Pounds, Closes or houses; in cadent, in a Common, and are going way-ward; in succedant, in some Pasture neer hand.

Which way.

If the Lord of the sixt be in fiery Signes, east-ward in Woods or where Bushes, Brambles or Ferne have been burned; but in angles in fiery Signes, in Closes or Pound, or under Lock.

The Lord of the sixt in earthly Signes, South on dry lands, or grounds, but if in an angle, in a Pound, or close Pound with a thing that earth is about it, *viz*. a mud wall; if succedant, it is about Closes on the right hand of the *querent*.

The Lord of the sixt in an ayery Signe, they are most in plaine ground, if he be in an angle, they be in Pound or housed west from the place where they were lost; In succedant, on the right hand westward; on cadent, on the left and going away-ward,

viz. Straying further from their right Owner.

If the Lord of the sixt be in watry Signes, North, in a low place; if in an angle, in Close-ground, northward; in cadent, in the Common on the left hand, where water is, or Medowes, going away-ward, or where people water their Cattle.

In what grounds they be.

If the Lord of the sixt be in movable Signes, they are in hilly ground.

If the Lord of the sixt be in fixed Signes, in plaine ground where is new building, or some grounds new plowed or turned up.

Common Signes, where water is, rushy grounds, ditches.

If the Lord of the Terme of the *Moon* be in a fixed Signe they are in a plain ground newly taken in, or nigh a new building.

In movable, in new land, or ground full of hils.

In common Signes, in a watry place, rushy or a marshy ground, nigh ditches and pits.

The Cattle shall to Pound.

If the *Moon* be in the twelfth, they shall be had to Pound or be pounded, what signification soever, if the *Moon* be unfortunate, they shall to Pound; if the Lord of the twelfth and principall *Significator* be unfortunate, they shall to pound, or be kept obscurely in some private or close place.

Long in Pound.

If \hbar be in the twelfth, or in the first (when the *querent* comes to know of you what is become of the Cattle) or the $\mathfrak D$ in the twelfth, any of them unfortunate, than shall they be long in pound; if σ' aspect \hbar or the $\mathfrak D$ in the twelfth, with σ' , \square or $\mathscr E$, they will be killed in Pound, or dye there, or be very neer starving.

From hence the movable, fixed or common Signes may easily

be knowne, when Sheep be stolen, whether and where they are killed or not? if \hbar be in the ascendant, fourth, eighth or twelfth, long in pound.

Escape the Pound.

If the Lord of the ascendant be in a movable Signe, in the third, ninth or tenth, they shall escape Pound; if the Lord of the ascendant be in the twelfth, though good, yet sick and ill in Pound.

If the Lord of the ascendant be in the eighth, it's probable they dye in pound.

If the principall Significator of the ascendant be Retrograde they dye in Pound.

If the Lord of the sixt behold the Lord of the ascendant with \times or \triangle , they will be had againe; if he behold him with \square or \mathscr{E} , then they will be stopped: if he behold the \mathfrak{D} or the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} , with \times or \triangle , had againe; with \square or \mathscr{E} , stopt or staid in some Village or Towne.

Whether the Fugitive shall be taken.

Give the ascendant and his Lord and the \odot unto the *Querent*, and the seventh and his Lord unto the *Fugitive* or thing asked for, and behold what aspect is between them, and so judge; for if the Lord of the ascendant apply unto the Lord of the seventh with σ , \star or Δ , or that the Lord of the Ascendant be in the seventh, it betokeneth the *Querent* shall recover the things lost or Fugitive, gone away. Also, if the Lord of the seventh be in the Ascendant, or apply to the Lord thereof, or there be any translation of light betwixt them, it sheweth the same with more facility.

Of the Moon.

For Fugitives, have respect to the *Moon*, being naturall *Significatrix* of them, by reason of her quick motion, for if she be in the Ascendant, or apply to the Lord thereof with a good aspect, or that the lord of the seventh or the *Moon* separate from the *Fortunes*, and be immediately conjoyned to the *Infortunes*, all these

shew, that the Fugitive shall returne and be recovered, or shall be so hindered, that he shall come againe.

The $\mathfrak D$ encreasing in light and number, he shall be long in search; decreasing, soon found, and with lesse labour: also, the $\mathfrak D$ separating from the Lord of the seventh, and joyned with the Lord of the ascendant, the *Fugitive* is sorry he went, and will send some to entreat for him; the Lord of the seventh Combust, signifies the *Fugitive* will be taken, will he, nill he; behold in what quarter the $\mathfrak D$ is, that way the Fugitive draweth, or intendeth to goe.

Whether he shall be taken.

The Lord of the seventh joyned to an *Infortune* in an angle, upon good search, the *Fugitive* will be taken; but if both be not in an angle, he shall be detained or staid by the way, but not imprisoned; if the Lord of the ascendant behold that *Infortune* who afflicts the *Fugitive*, the *querent* shall find the *Fugitive* detained by some one, to whom he ought to give money, or who wil demand mony before he so restore the *Fugitive* unto him: if the *Infortune* be in the ninth, he shall be staid in his journey and taken; the Lord of the seventh with a Planet stationary, in his first or second station, in an angle or succedant, he knoweth not which way to fly but shall be taken.

If a Fugitive shall be found, or come againe.

If the Lord of the seventh be in the ascendant, the Fugitive will returne of his owne accord; $\mathfrak D$ separating from the Lord of the ascendant, and joyned immediately to the Lord of the seventh house, or to the seventh house, one will shortly bring newes of him; the Lord of the seventh combust, or entring combustion, the *Fugitive* shall be found (*volens*, *nolens*;) the Moon separating from the Lord of the seventh, and joyned immediately to the ascendant, or Lord thereof, the *Fugitive* repenteth his departure, and will send some to entreat for him; $\mathfrak D$ joyned to *Infortunes*, *viz.* $\mathfrak h$, $\mathfrak o'$ or $\mathfrak V$, or to a Planet Retrograde, he shall be found or come againe, and hath endured much misery since his departure; the Lord of the seventh beholding an *Infortune*

from the seventh, the *querent* shall find him that is fled with some to whom he must give money before he can have him; $\mathfrak D$ separating from $\mathfrak A$ or $\mathfrak P$, he shall quickly come back againe, or, a thing lost shall suddenly be found; $\mathfrak D$ aspecting her owne house with $\mathsf X$ or $\mathsf D$, the *Fugitive* returneth within three dayes; for according to probability, the *querent* shall hear where he is within three dayes, if the distance be not too great.

Distance.

Behold the Lord of the seventh, and the Lord of the hour, and look how many degrees are between them, so many miles he is off from the place he went from.

The former rule I doe conceive not so perfect as this which followes; see what distance there is betwixt the $\mathfrak D$ and *Significator*, *viz.* their aspect and what Signes they are in; give for every degree in a movable Signe 17 houses or furlongs, at discretion; in common Signes, give for every degree 5 Furlongs or distance of five houses; in fixed Signes, for every degree give one Furlong, or one house, &c. having relation to the thing lost, and whether it be in a Town, or in the Fields.

Of a Woman flying from her Husband.

The \odot under the earth, \circ Occidentall and Retrograde, she will returne of her owne will; \circ Orientall, she cometh, but not willingly; Lord of the ascendant, the \circ , and Lord of the seventh in \circ , she returneth, with a \circ or \circ without Reception, never; \circ in an angle, and giving the \circ strength, and the ascendant movable, they shall be contented to be separated for ever.

Of a Thief and Theft.

Haly saith, you must know that the ascendant is the *Significator* of the *querent*, the Lord of the second is *Significator* of the thing that is stolen or taken away, and the seventh house is the *Significator* of the *Thiefe*, if there be no Peregrine Planet in an angle or second house; the tenth house is the *Signifier* of the King,

and the Signe of the fourth the *Signifier* of the place where the thing is, that is, or was taken away; whose proper significations you must know from the Lords of those houses, whereby you may know the condition and state of what is missing, and if you find in the ascendant a Planet peregrine, put him as the *Significator* of the *Thiefe*, and especially if he be Lord of the seventh house; but if no Planet be in the Ascendant, look if there be any in the other angles, and give him to be Signifies of the *Thief*. (**This shall be more copiously handled in some Chapter following. A most certaine rule*).

Of the SIGNIFICATOR of the Thiefe.

The Lord of the seventh commonly signifies the *Thief*, but especially if he be peregrine in the ascendant, or in any other angle (*A Planet is then peregrine when he is neither in his House, Triplicity, Terme, Exaltation or Face); but if he be not so, then behold if any other Planet be peregrine in any of the angles, call him the *Thief*; if none be peregrine in any of the angles, take the Lord of the Hour, and call him the *Thief*, and if it happen that the Lord of the Hour be Lord of the seventh, then it is more radicall; if the Lord of the seventh be in the ascendant, the *querent* is Thief (*I rather and more assuredly prefer the Lord of the seventh, as more rational and consentanious to reason); this will hold where just suspition is made of the *querent*'s fidelity, or most cause above all others, whose complexion and condition is according to the Planet, Lord of the seventh, and Signe thereof.

The SIGNIFICATOR of the thing stolen.

The *Significator* of the thing stolen is the Lord of the Term the $\mathfrak D$ is in; when thou hast found the *Significator* of the Thief, and understandest the nature of his disposition by the significant Planet and his aspects, know that the ascendant is *Signifier* of the *question*, or *Demandant*, and if thou see the Lord of the ascendant draw towards the Lord of the seventh, or to the Lord of the houre, or be in the seventh, it signifieth that the Thief shall be taken anon after, or it gives hopes of discovery of the thing lost. *(*This rule is vulgar, and not of any credit).*

Of THEFTS.

The first house, which is the ascendant, is for the *querent*, and

his Lord for him that hath lost the Goods, and signifieth the place from whence the Goods was taken; the seventh house and his Lord, and the peregrine Planet in an angle, and the Lord of the hour, signifieth the Thief, or party that took away the Goods. (*This is a very good judgment, and may well be trusted).

The second house and the Lord of the second house and the \mathfrak{D} , shall signifie the Goods or thing that is lost, stolen or mist; the fourth house and his Lord shall signifie the place where it is laid, put or done, or conveyed unto, and is in at that instant of time.

The aspects of the \bigcirc and \bigcirc , of the Lord of the ascendant, of the Lord of the second house, and of the Lord of the house of the \bigcirc , to the Lord of the ascendant, and their application and aspects one to another, shall tell and shew whether the Goods shall be found and had againe or not: If the Lord of the second and the \bigcirc be in the seventh, in the Signe of the seventh, and the Lord of the seventh house behold them both by \triangle or \times aspect (though long out, viz. if the aspect be by many degrees distance) then is the Goods taken away by some body. viz. they are not simply lost: if the \bigcirc be Lady of the second and in the house of the Lord of the hour, going to \circ of the Lord of the seventh house, then hath the party lost the thing or Goods in some place where he was, and hath forgot it, and it is neither lost or stolen, but carelesly mislaid.

If the $\mathfrak D$ be Lady of the ascendant, and in the fourth, and the Lord of the second in the seventh, or in the sign of the eighth house, in $\mathscr O$ to the second house, at a $\mathsf X$ or Δ to the $\mathfrak D$, the thing is not stolen, but taken away in jest.

If the $\mathfrak D$ be Lady of the ascendant, and in the ascendant, not farre remote, and the $\mathfrak O$ Lord of the second in the tenth with the Lord of the seventh house, and the Lord of the seventh oppresse the $\mathfrak D$ with a \square , then is the Goods stolen and taken away; if the $\mathfrak D$ be in the third, opprest with the Lord of the seventh house by his \square aspect, and Lord of the second also being Lord of the ascendant, and in the seventh, in the Signe of the seventh, then it is stolen, but first it was taken in jest, and it will be hard to get it againe, except the $\mathfrak O$ and $\mathfrak D$ behold the ascendant.

If $\mathfrak D$ be in the seventh in the Signe of the Lord of the hour, the Lord of the hour being Lord of the seventh, then is the Goods not stolen or taken away, but overlooked and mistaken. If $\mathfrak D$ be in the fifth house and in $\mathfrak B$, and be Lady of the hour, and $\mathfrak P$ Lady of the second in the tenth, in the Signe of the tenth, and \mathfrak{D} in \mathscr{O} to the Lord of the seventh, then hath the party lost the Goods as he went by the way, or was in some place where he left them: If the 𝔾 be Lady of the hour, in 💩, in the eighth, and Lord of the second in the fifth, and neither of them behold the Lord of the seventh, but the Lord of the seventh be in the seventh, then is the Goods taken away in jest by the Master of the house, and he will deny it: If the $\mathfrak D$ be Lady of the hour in the fourth, in $\mathfrak O$ to the Lord of the seventh, and the Lord of the second in the twelfth, in a \times to the Lord of the seventh, then hath somebody taken the things away in jest: If $\mathfrak D$ be in the Signe of the Lord of the seventh, and not beholding the Lord of the seventh, but $\mathfrak D$ in the twelfth, and Lord of the second in the sixt, then is the Goods taken away in jest, if the Lord of the second did last separate from the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} , then the Goods is stolen in jest, but will scant be had again. If the \mathfrak{D} doe separate from the Lord of the second by \square , the Goods is taken where she is, then it is stolen: If the Lord of the ascendant doe separate from 4, or from the Lord of the second house, then did the Querent lay it downe and forget it, and so it was lost: but when the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the second doe separate from 4, it is the surer: and sometimes it fals out, that the $\mathfrak D$ is Lady of the ascendant, and separates from $\mathfrak A$, and doth apply unto the Lord of the second house, which did also last separate from 4, and sometimes the Lord of the Ascendant, as O is also Lord of the second, and doth separate from 4, yet if it be so, it giveth all one judgment as aforesaid: If the Lord of the second or 4 doe separate from the Lord of the ascendant, then did the party lose the Goods by the way as he went, or in some secret place where he was, or else it tumbled out of his pocket privily into some secret place where it is not stolen or found: But if there be none of these separations aforesaid,

then see if the peregrine Planet or Lord of the seventh or $\mathbb{?}$, who is also for the Thief, doe apply to $\mathbb{?}$, or the Lord of the second; if they doe, then is the Goods absolutely stolen, and the Thief came with intent for to steale: If the Lord of the second or $\mathbb{?}$ doe apply unto the peregrine Planet, or to the Lord of the seventh, or to $\mathbb{?}$, who is for the Thief, then the Goods or the thing lost did offer it selfe to the Thiefe, or he came easily by them without trouble; for he that stole them, came not with intent for to have stolen it, but seeing the thing did lye so open, and so carelesly, he took it and carried it away. If the $\mathbb{?}$ be Lady of the ascendant, and also lady of the second, and be in $\mathbb{?}$, and apply by $\mathbb{?}$ to the $\mathbb{?}$, within one degree, and $\mathbb{?}$ be the Lord of the third house, and $\mathbb{?}$ be the peregrine Planet, and in the tenth, and $\mathbb{?}$ apply to $\mathbb{?}$, none of the abovesaid separations or applications impediting, or the Lord of the seventh in the third, then the *Querent* did lose the thing by the way as he went, and it is not stolen from him.

Whether it be stolen or no.

For this, behold if the *Signifier* of the Thiefe be in the ascendant, or give his vertue to the $\mathfrak D$ or the $\mathfrak D$ to him, it is stolen; if the Lord of the ascendant give his vertue to the *Signifier* of the Thiefe, it is stolen; if the *Signifier* behold the Lord of the ascendant by \square or $\mathscr O$, or the $\mathfrak D$ by $\mathscr O$, \square or $\mathscr O$, or the Lord of the house of the $\mathfrak D$, or the Lord of the Terme of the $\mathfrak D$, or the Lord of the second house, or the \otimes or his Lord, the thing is stolen.

And if any Planet be in the ascendant, and give his power to the *Signifier* of the Thiefe, or the *Significator* to him by \square or \mathscr{E} , it is stolen, except there be an *Infortune* in the ascendant or second house, or the Lord of the house of the *Moon*, or of the Terme of the *Moon* is unfortunate, or the \boxtimes or his Lord be unfortunate, or the Lord of the ascendant, or the Lord of the second house be infortunate, all these significations of the second house.

That the Goods are stolen.

If any Planet be in the ascendant peregrine, it is stolen; or the peregrine Planet give vertue to the \mathfrak{D} , or the \mathfrak{D} to him, it is stolen; the Lord of the ascendant peregrine, it is stolen; if the Thiefe be peregrine, that is, if he have no dignities where he is, it is stolen; if the *Significator* be with the Lord of the ascendant or in \square or \mathscr{O} to the Lord of the ascendant, it is stolen.

If any Planet doe separate from the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} , it is stolen; if any Planet have respect to the Lord of the Terme of the \mathfrak{D} , with \mathfrak{O} , \square or \mathfrak{O} , it is stolen: if any Planet be separate from the Lord of the house of Substance, it is taken away: if the Thiefe have respect unto the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} , with \mathfrak{O} , \square or \mathfrak{O} , it is taken away.

Not stolen.

If neither the Lord of the house of the *Moon* or Lord of the second separate not themselves from one another, or any other Planet from them, then what you look for is in his owne place; if the *Moon* give vertue to \hbar or σ , or to any Planet in cadent houses, or to the Lord of the eighth, not stole, but missing, or else negligently throwne aside.

It will be (or is intended to be stolen.)

If the *Moon* be Lady of the seventh, and give her vertue to a Planet in the second, or in the eleventh or fifth, having her selfe neither \times or Δ to the Cusps of the houses, or if any Planet in the seventh give vertue to a Planet in the second, fifth or eleventh, and have no \times or Δ to the Planet in the seventh, it will be, or if the Lord of the tenth be in σ , \square or σ with the Thiefe, it will be stolen.

It is Lost of Stolen.

If a Planet doe separate himselfe from the lord of the house of

the \mathfrak{D} , or from the Lord of the second, then it is taken away with hands and stolen: If the \mathfrak{D} be Lady of the seventh, and give vertue to the Lord of the ascendant, it is stolen: if the Lord of the ascendant give vertue to the *Moon* in the seventh, it is stolen.

If any Planet in the ascendant give vertue to the *Signifier* of the Thiefe, it is stolen, or the Thief to the Lord of the ascendant, its stolen, but the Thief gives so much of the Goods to the owner againe, according to the vertue or light that the Thief giveth to the Lord of the ascendant; if any Planet in the ascendant be peregrine, it is stolen, and the Thief shall escape.

If the peregrine Planet give vertue to the *Moon*, or the *Moon* to him, if the Thief aspect the *Moon* with σ , \square or σ , or aspect the Lord of the Terme of the *Moon*, it is stolen.

If the $\mathfrak D$ give vertue to $\mathfrak h$ or $\mathfrak d$, or if she give vertue to any Planet in a cadent house, or if the *Moon* give vertue to the Lord of the eighth, and he in a movable Signe, the things are stolen, but in fixed Signes, taken away.

If the Lord of the house of the *Moon* separate from any Planet, or the Lord of the second doe separate from any Planet, stolen.

If the Lord of the house of the *Moon* or second be in his owne house, and have vertue of \hbar or σ , gone away by it selfe, and not stolen.

Of the age of the Thief.

The age is taken from the Planet that is *Significator* of the Thiefe, if he be Orientall, he is young; in the midst of his Orientality, then of middle age; if he be in the end of his Orientallity, he is old, saith *Haly*.

To judge by the distance of the Planets from the ⊙, for by the ⊙ the Planets are Orientall and Occidentall, by which the signification of age is taken, after *Haly*, and other Writers.

If together with this, you consider in what degrees of the Signe the *Significator* is in, you shall doe better, for a Planet Orientall and in a few degrees, denotes youth, or younger; in more degrees, more age; frame the age according to an exact mixture.

If \hbar , 4 or σ be significators, then behold the distance of them from the Sun; from their σ with the \odot to the \square aspect, signifieth the age of 18 yeers, and the neerer the \odot the lesser in age, and from the \square to the σ signifieth the age of 36. from the σ to the next \square signifies the age of 45. from that last \square to the σ signifieth the age of 72. and so to the end of life.

Guido Bonatus saith, the O being significator, and being between the ascendant and Mid-heaven or tenth house (which is all one) signifieth the thiefe to be young, and so increasing till he come to the angle of the earth.

And if \mathfrak{P} or \mathfrak{P} be significators, the age is taken by their distance or elongation from the \mathfrak{O} , from their \mathfrak{O} with the \mathfrak{O} , being direct to the mid-way of their \mathfrak{O} in their Retrogradation, signifies the age of the thiefe to be about 18. and the neerer the \mathfrak{O} the younger, and from the mid-way to their \mathfrak{O} in their Retrogradation, signifieth the age of 36. or neer that age, the neerer to the \mathfrak{O} the elder, and from the \mathfrak{O} in the Retrogradation, to the mid-way of their \mathfrak{O} in direction, signifieth the age of 72. and so to the end of life; and if the \mathfrak{D} be signifier judge as by \mathfrak{h} , \mathfrak{P} and \mathfrak{O} , as before is said.

The same *Guido* saith, \mathfrak{P} signifieth the thiefe to be young, a woman or a Maid, \mathfrak{P} of lesse age then \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{F} signifieth full age, or in prime of his youth, \mathfrak{P} more of yeers then \mathfrak{F} , and \mathfrak{F} signifieth old age or decrepit, or well in yeers, the \mathfrak{O} signifieth as before said; the \mathfrak{D} being significatrix in the beginning of the Moneth to the first quarter, signifieth to be young; and if she be neer to the full \mathfrak{D} , it signifieth the middle age or perfect man; and if she be in the end of the Moneth, it signifieth the Thiefe to be aged, or of greater yeers.

The age of the Thiefe.

If the $\mathfrak D$ increases, he is young; if decrease he is old; if the significator be in the house of $\mathfrak h$, or aspected by him, or in the last degree of a Signe, it signifies old age; $\mathfrak h$ the same; $\mathfrak G$, $\mathfrak O$, $\mathfrak P$, $\mathfrak P$ from the Ascendant unto the tenth, signifie young yeers,

especially if they be in the beginning of Signes: from the tenth to the seventh, middle yeers; if the Significator be a superiour Planet and direct, then he is of good yeers, if Retrograde elder or very old, and so judge of inferior Planets; for if they be Retrograde or joyned to Planets Retrograde, it augmenteth the age: thus is you mingle your signification, you may judge better. The O between the Ascendant and mid heaven argueth a childe, between the *Meridian* and *Occident*, accuseth a young Man, between the *Occident* and *Septentrionall* angle, a Man growne; and from the *Septentrionall* to *Orientall*, accuseth a very old Man; Lord of the ascendant in the East quarter, or Moon in the Ascendant, a young Man; Y alwayes signifies a Childe or a young Man, especially being in the *Ascendant* and *Orientall*: any Planet, except †, Signifieth young Man; or if the signifier be joyned to Y, D increasing in light, or in the first ten degrees or middle of the Signe, or the significator in the beginning of the *Orientall* quarter, signifies a Childe, or a young Man, or a Woman, &c.

Whether the Thiefe be a Man or Woman.

Behold the Signe ascending and the Lord of the houre; if both be Masculine, the Thiefe is Masculine; and if the Lord of the houre and Ascendant be both Feminine, the Thiefe is Feminine; if the Signe Ascending be Masculine, and the Lord of the houre Feminine, it is both Masculine and Feminine, *viz.* there were two Theeves, both a Man and a Woman.

Also the Significator Masculine and $\mathfrak D$ n a Masculine Sign, signifieth a Man-kinde, & *e contra*. If the Lord of the Ascendant and the Lord of the houre be both in the Ascendant in Masculine Signes, it is a Man; in Feminine Signes, a Woman.

If the Lord of the Ascendant and the Lord of the houre be the one in a Masculine, and the other in a Feminine Sign, both a Man and a Woman had a hand in the Theft.

The Angles of the Figure Masculine, a Man; Feminine, a Woman.

 \mathfrak{S} Significatrix aspecting \mathfrak{S} with \square , notes impediment in hearing, principally in the left eare.

 \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{D} noteth Woman, \mathfrak{h} , \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{T} and \mathfrak{O} Men; respecting the Signe and quarter wherein they be.

If one Thiefe or more.

Behold the Significator of the Thiefe; if he be in a fixed Signe, and of direct Ascensions, or a Signe of few Children, or of few shapes and likenesse; it signifies to be one and no more. If the Signe be of two bodies, viz. a common or bycorporeall Signe, it signifies more then one, and more likely if there be in the Signe many Planets peregrine: also when the \bigcirc and \bigcirc behold themselves by a \square in the Angles, it signifies more then one: Signes that signifie many Children are ⊕, 1 and X; few Children are T, ठ, ♣, ৴, 18 and ⋒. Divers shapes or formes, II, ⊚, ৴, ⋒: barren Signes are II, Ω and ID; Signes of direct Ascensions ⊚, Ω, ™, ⊕, ௱, and ৴; Signes of oblique Ascensions are ሤ, ៳, Ӿ, ♈, ♉, II. If the $\mathfrak D$ in the houre of the Question be in the Angle of the Earth, in a common Sign, there is more then one; if she be in any of the other Angles, in a fixed Sign, there is but one Thiefe. Looke how many Planets are with the Thieves significator, so many Theeves; the $\mathfrak D$ in a common Signe more then one. Lord of the Ascendant in a Male Signe, and Lord of the houre in a Female, Man and Woman (as aforesaid;) looke to which the $\mathfrak D$ doth agree, viz. to whom she applies, that person is the principall actor; the Angles moveable especially the first and seventh, or the Significator being in ⊕, ™, or X, more then one. The Sign wherein the Significator of the Thiefe is in, if it be immoveable, or a double bodied Sign, more then one. Both the Luminaries beholding one another from Angles, more then one; $\mathfrak D$ in the Ascendant, and it a double bodied Signe, doth demonstrate there were more Thieves then one.

Of the Cloathes of the Thiefe.

You must know the colour of the Cloathing by the Planets, Signs and Degrees, and the House the Significator is in; and after the mixture the one with the other, accordingly judge the colour of

their Cloathes. If there be signification of many Theeves, judge them by the Lord of the triplicity the significators are in. The Significators of the Colours of the Planets after *Alcabitius* are these, † Blacke, † Green, Spotted, or Ashy, or such like; d' Red; O Tawny or Saffron, I rather conceive an high Sandy colour. The Colours by mixing the Planets one with another are these; † and †, a darke Greene, or deepe spotted with Blacke; † and d' a darke Tawney, † and O a Blacke-yellow and shining, † and ? a White gray, † and ? a Black Black or Blewish, † and D a deepe Tawney, or deep Gray or Russet (*They who are conversant in judging many Theft might much perfect this judgment); † and d' a Tawney, somewhat light spotted, † and O much after the mixture of the Sunne and Mars but more shining, † and ? a Greenish-gray, † and ? a Spotted Green, † and D a somewhat high Greene. d' and O a deepe Red shining, d' and ? a light Red or Crimson, d' and ? a Red or a red Tawney, d' and the D a Tawney or light Red (*I have known it hold true very many times; my greater imployments keeps me from further observations).

You must mix the colour of the Signifier with the colour of the House he is in, and thereafter judge the colour of their Cloathes; or judge the Colour by the Signes and the Degrees the Signifier is in; as if he be in the Signe, or House, or Terme of \hbar , judge after \hbar as before; and if he be in the House of \hbar and Terme of 4, judge after the mixture of \hbar and 4, and so of all other as before.

For Names.

4, ○ and of in Angles signifie short Names and of few Sylables, and being neer the Mid-heaven doe begin with A or E:

ħ or ♀ Significator, the Name is of more Syllables, as *Richard* or *William*, for the most part if the Querents Names be short, so is also the Quesited.

Names of Theeves or Men, as Astrologers write.

To know the Names by the Lord of the seventh house; or the Planet in the seventh House, or the Planet joyned with them, as followeth:

		Mens names	•				Womens Names
The principall Significator.	THOROGO PROBLE	Matthew. Simon. Laurence. Clement. Edmund. John. William. Robert.		The Significator. ♥★○○○○○○□ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	The Planets ★♡☆☆☆☆☆☆☆	conjoyned.	Katherine. Christian. Joane. Isabel. Elizabeth. Julian. Mary. Ellin. Agnes. Margaret. Alice. Edith. Maud. Lucy. Anne. Rachel. Nell, Ellenor.
F	F			The	The		

Some moderne Professors, have endeavoured to give aprobable conjecture what Christian name the Thiefe is of, or party enquired after, whether man or woman. First, they consider if the Planet who is principall *Significator* of the party enquired of, whether he be angular or no, and then whether he be in aspect (it matters not what aspect, good or ill) with any Planet or Planets: if he be in no aspect, then in whose Dignities he is, and from hence they make their mixture; for example; let us admit ? to be Lord of the seventh, and *Significator* of

a Maids Lover, and he in aspect, or in the dignities of σ' , I shall then have recourse on the Table before, and there I find in the first line over against $\mathbb{?}$ and \mathbb{r} and \mathbb{r} Matthew, I shall then say the man's name is Matthew, or of a name equivalent in length, or same number of letters: for my part I never use this way, nor yet have much credited it; yet I believe, were it well practiced we might find out very pretty conclusions, and goe neer to find the very name, or somewhat neer it.

Whether the Thief be out of the house or not.

If both the Lights behold the ascendant, or he be in their owne houses, the Thief is one of the Family, the Lord of the seventh in the ascendant, *idem*; the Lord of the sixt in the second, it is a Servant; if either of the *Luminaries* behold the ascendant, it is no stranger; O opposite to the ascendant, it is an overthwart Neighbour; the Lord of the seventh beholding the ascendant with a friendly aspect, *idem*.

A Stranger or Familiar.

 \odot and $\mathfrak D$ beholding the ascendant or the Lord of the ascendant in the first, or joyned to the Lord of the seventh, it is one of the house, or one that frequents the house; the *Luminaries* in their proper houses, or in the house of the Lord of the ascendant, the same; in the Triplicity of the Lord of the ascendant, a Neighbor; in the Terms of him, a familiar; $\mathfrak D$ in the ninth in $\mathfrak G$, \square or $\mathfrak G$ to $\mathfrak h$ or $\mathfrak G$, brings back the Thief; without fail if they be Retrograde.

Another.

If the \bigcirc and \bigcirc aspect the Lord of the ascendant, and not the ascendant, the Thief is knowne to the owner; the *Significator* of the Thiefe strong in the ascendant, noteth a Brother or Kinsman; *Zael*, Lord of the seventh in the ninth from his owne house, it is a Stranger; \bigcirc and \bigcirc beholding each other, a Kinsman; the Lord of the ascendant in the third or fourth, accuseth thine owne household-Servant; this I have oft proved true by experience.

Ruled by the Lord of the Seventh house.

The Lord of the seventh in the ascendant or fourth, noteth one of the house, or of the household, or frequenting the house, and is in the City or Towne, and is one whom the *querent* least mistrusteth, and one which will hardly confesse the fact.

The Lord of the seventh in the second, noteth one of the household, or an acquaintance (if is be in a Masculine Signe,) but if it be in a Feminine Signe, it is his Wife, perhaps a Sweetheart or Mayd of the house, and is within the power of the Loser, or some of his house, and may be recovered by money.

The Lord of the seventh in the third, one of the Kindred, Brother, Sisters, Cozens, or his onely Fellow by way of service, or some Neighbour often in his sight, or his Disciple, Messenger or Servant, &c.

The Lord of the seventh in the fourth, it is his Father, or some old Body, or of his Fathers Kin, or one dwelling in the Heritage or house of his Father, and the Thiefe hath given it to his Wife, or the Woman to her Husband, or it is the good man or good Wife of the house, or else he is a Tiller or Labourer of the Land for the *querent*,

The Lord of the seventh in the fifth, the Sonne or Daughter of him, or the Sonne or Daughter of his Cozen or Nephew, (if the Sign be a masculine) or of the household of his Father, or else his very Friend.

The Lord of the seventh in the sixt, A Servant, a Disciple or Labourer to the *querent*, or one conversant with some Churchman, a Brother or Sister of the Father, a sick body or unsteadfast, or grieved person.

The Lord of the seventh in the seventh, his Wife or Lady, or an Harlot, or a woman that useth to be suspected for such matters, or a Buyer or Seller in Markets; if it be a feminine Signe, the Taker is an utter enemy to the Loser, by some cause formerly happened between them, and dwels somewhat far from him, and the things are in his custody still, and hard to be recovered. (*This must be warily understood).

The Lord of the seventh in the eighth, a Stranger, yet seemeth

to be one of the household, or one of his open enemies, or of his neer Kinswoman, for some cause of offence done, or some evill disposed person (and of the Livery of the Man) and he useth to come to his House, and either is kept by him, or else doth some servile acts, as a Butcher or Labourer doth, otherwhiles to kill Cattell, and it seemeth the thing lost will not be had againe but by either faire words, or dread of death, or by reason of some threats, or else the thing is lost by some Man absent, the which is not now had in the minde at this time, but seems to be quite forgotten.

The Lord of the seventh in the ninth, an honest person, a Clarke, or a Church-man, and the Thiefe is out of the way or Country, a Disciple, or Governour to some Master of some priviledged Place, or a poore vagrant person, hard to be recovered but by some religious person as aforesaid.

The Lord of the seventh in the tenth, a Lord, or Master, or Governour in the Kings House, or of his Household; or some Lady or Gentlewoman, if the Figure be Feminine, & e contra; or some crafts-Master; usually its some person that lives handsomely, and is not necessitated to this course of life (*I ever finde it to signifie one lodging in the House, when the thing was lost, or using the House).

The Lord of the seventh in the eleventh, a Friend or one knowne by some service done; or of the household of some man of the Church, or Neighbour, or Servant in the place where the Querent hath some Lordship, and is put in trust, or is of the Household of the Querent his Mother, and by such a one or his meanes to be recovered againe.

The Lord of the seventh in the twelfth, a Stranger, envious a false person, and inthralled, incumbered or oppressed with poverty, and hath no riches; wherefore he hath visited many Regions, as some Enemy or Beggar doth, and he joyneth in it; judge his quality by the Signe and Place, and commix all these with the other testimonies of the Signes and Planets.

Whether the Thiefe be in the Towne or no.

Behold the Significator of the Thiefe, if thou find him in the end of the Signe direct, or separating from Combustion, or applying to a Planet in the third or ninth House; say, he is gone

or going out of the Towne, for the removing of the *Significator* out of one Signe into another, denoteth change of Lodging or removing; if it be a superiour Planet, the rule is infallible.

If the Lord of the ascendant and the $\mathfrak D$ be not in one quarter but above 90 degrees asunder, it noteth departure, or a great distance betwixt the Goods and the Owner; but if they be in angles, and applying to Planets in angles, it noteth no farre distance, especially if the $\mathfrak D$ and the Lord of the ascendant be in one quarter.

Distance betwixt the Owner and the Thief.

If the Thief, *viz.* his *Significator*, be in a fixed Signe, account for every house betwixt the Lord of the ascendant and him, three miles; in common Signes, every house betwixt the ascendant and Thief, one mile(*These judgments best agree from the Country); in movable Signes, for every house betwixt the ascendant and the Thiefe, account that so many houses on the earth are betwixt the Loser and the Thiefe.

If the Signe ascending be a fixed Signe, for every house give three miles; if a common Signe, then for every house give one mile; if a movable Signe, for every house reckon one halfe mile.

If his *Significator* be in an angle, he is still in the Towne; in a succedant, not far off, in a cadent he is far gone.

Where the Thief is.

೨ in an angle, at home; succedant, about home; if in cadent, far from home. (*These are still for the Country).

The *Significator* of the Thief in an Angle, in a house; $\mathfrak D$ in an angle, in his owne house; in a succedant, he is in Closes; $\mathfrak D$ in a succedant, in his owne Closes,

The *Significator* of the Thiefe in a cadent house, he is in a Common; $\mathfrak D$ in a cadent, in his owne Common, or that which belongs to the Towne he lives in.

If the *Signifier* of the Thief be within thirty degrees of the Lord of the ascendant, then is the Thiefe neer him that lost the

Goods; if within seventy degrees, within the Towne or Parish of him that lost the Goods, the more degrees betwixt them, the farther off they are from each other.

If the *Significator* be in a □ aspect to the Lord of the ascendant, he is out of the Towne; if the Lord of the seventh be strong, & in an angle, the Thief is not yet gone out of the Town or Parish where the Theft was acted; if he be found weak in an angle, he is gone, or departing.

Another.

If the Lord of the seventh be in the ascendant, tell the *Querent* the Thiefe will be at home (before him) or before he get home, *probatum est* (*It sometimes holds true, the Lord of the seventh in the ascendant, the Thiefe brings the Goods home willingly).

If the Lord of the seventh be in the seventh, he is hid at home and dare not be seen.

If the Lord of the sixth be in the first, or second with any of their Lords, the Thief is of the house of the *Querent*.

If the Lord of the ascendant and the *Significator* of the Thief be together, the Thief is with the *Querent*, *probatum est*; the very truth us, he cannot be far from him.

Towards what part the Thief is gone.

If you would know to what part he is fled, after he is gone out of Towne, behold the Planet that signifies his going out of Towne, and in what Sign he is; and if he be in a fiery Sign, say he is in the east part of the Towne or Country; if he be in a watry Signe, he is in the North; if in an Ayery Aign, he is in the west; if in an earthly Signe, he is in the south(*These things shal be more fully explicated in the succeding sheet): Behold also in what quarter of Heaven he is in, and judge accordingly; if the Signifier be in the west, he is in the west; the east part os from the Mid-heaven to the ascendant, &c. mix the signification of the Signe with the signification of the quarter, and thereafter judge, preferring the Signe before the quarter, onely making use of the quarter to ballance your judgment when other testimonies are equall.

Which way the Thief is gone.

Behold the significant Planet, in what Signe he is, and also the quarter, and accordingly judge; others judge by the place of the \mathfrak{D} ; others behold the Lord of the seventh, and the Lord of the hour, what Signe and quarter they are in, and if they agree, then they judge thereafter; others regard the *Significator* to whom he doth apply, or render his power; others by the Lord of the fourth, I alwayes judge by the strongest, either of the *Significator* or the \mathfrak{D} .

(*The peculiar quarter of heaven every Signe naturally signifies doth follow hereafter).

If the *Significator* of the Thief be in a fiery Sign, he went east; earthly, south; ayery, west; watry, north; see what angle $\mathfrak D$ is in, there is the Thief; in no angle, look for the Lord of the house of the $\mathfrak D$, to that part he went.

See what Signe the Lord of the seventh is in; if in Υ , eastward; in δ , in the South against the east; and so of the rest.

Of the house of the Thiefe, and the mark thereof.

If you will know the quality of the house the thing lost is in, and the Signe and token thereof, and in what place the thing is, behold the Signe the Significator of the Thief is in, and in what part of heaven he is, and say in that part of the Towne the thing is; if it be in the ascendant, it is in the point of the east; in the seventh, just in the west; in the fourth, just in the north; in the tenth, it is south; and if it be between these angles, judge accordingly; as south-west or north-west; give the place of \odot to be the house the Thief is in, and the place of the $\mathfrak D$ to be the door of the house; if the \odot be in an Orientall Signe, the house is in the east part from the Master, or from him that lost the Goods.

The Door of the house.

To know in what part of the house the Door is, behold the place the $\mathfrak D$ is in, whether in the angles, succedants or cadents, and judge as it is said in the parts of the house, the which part is

taken of or from the Signe the $\mathfrak D$ is in one way; if the $\mathfrak D$ be in a fixed Signe, say the house hath but one door; in a movable Signe, say the door is high above the earth, and it may be there is one other little one; and if \hbar have any aspect to that Signe, the door hath been broken and after mended againe, or else it is black or very old.

If of have any aspect thereunto, the gate or door shall have some token of burning or fire; and if \hbar and of have a friendly aspect to the same Signe, the gate is Iron (*or is well bard with Iron), or most part of it, or a good strong one; and if the $\mathfrak D$ have small light, the house hath no door opening to the high-way, but opens on the back part of the house.

Tokens of the Thiefe house.

If the \mathfrak{D} be in \square , σ , or σ to σ , the door is burned with iron, fire or candle, or hath been cut with some iron instrument; if the \mathfrak{D} be in Δ or \star to σ , say the door of the Thiefs house is mended with iron; if the \mathfrak{D} be but newly encreased in light, his gate or door is part under the earth, or under a Bank-side, or they goe downe by a step, \mathfrak{D} in a fixed or movable Signe, he hath but one door outwardly, in common Signs more then one.

೨ in a fixed Signe, the gate is under the earth (*or men goe down by steps), viz. if in ♂, or the house standeth on the Bank-side, if in ♠; ೨ in movable Signs, the gate or door is above the earth, and a step to go up in to it (probatum est,) or one ascends somewhat in going into the house.

 $\mathfrak D$ Infortunate, the gate is broken, and note what part of heaven $\mathfrak D$ is in, that part of the house the door standeth in; if $\mathfrak h$ aspect the $\mathfrak D$ with $\mathfrak C$, \square or $\mathfrak C$, the door or gate is broken downe, old or black; if with $\mathfrak X$ or Δ , the door is mended againe.

Of the house where the Thiefe remaineth or dwelleth.

Behold the Signe wherein the Signifier is in, and in what part of

heaven he is, & say the Goods so taken are in that quarter of the Town, as if in the ascendant, east; the place of the $\mathfrak D$ sheweth in what part the gate is in; for if she be in an easterly quarter, the gate is on the east-side of the house; if in a westerly quarter, on the west; and if the $\mathfrak D$ be fixed, the house hath but one door, neer to the ground; if in a movable Signe the gate is up some steps; if $\mathfrak h$ behold the Signe, the gate is, or hath been broken, and is very ancient, or is black; if $\mathfrak G$ behold it, it doth encrease the signification, viz. that it is rent or crackt, or torne, or needs repaire; if at such an aspect the $\mathfrak D$ hath but then small light, say there is no great appearance of iron work.

Are the Goods in the Owners hands

Lord of the ascendant in an Angle, the Goods are in his hands; the Lord of the house in an Angle the same: if the Lord of the House of the $\mathfrak D$ be with the Lord of the house in an Angle, the Goods are in his hands, and are Goods moveable; if the Lord of the house and the Lord of the terme of the $\mathfrak D$ and the Lord of the second be in an Angle with the Lord of the Ascendant, they are in his hands and fixt Goods; if any of these Lords be in an Angle, with $\mathfrak D$, Δ ot \times to the Lord of the Ascendant, the Owner shall have his Goods againe.

If the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the houre be in a succedant House, the Goods are about the Owner, $\mathfrak D$ or the Lord of the house of the $\mathfrak D$ in a moveable Signe, they are not farre from the Owner; if the Lord of the terme of the $\mathfrak D$, or the Lord of the second be in succedent House, then the things are about the Owner, and not much elongated.

The Planets last before spoken of, or rehearsed, placed in cadent Houses, shew the Goods farre from the Owner.

Whether the Goods be in the custody of the Thiefe.

Behold the signifier of the Thiefe or Theeves; and if he or they give their power to another Planet, the things stolen are not in the keeping of the Thiefe or Theeves, if he or they give not their power to another, it remaineth in his own power, custody or possession.

Behold the Lord of the terme wherein the *Significator* of the Thiefe is, and by him judge the estate of the Thiefe; if an infortunate Planet be in a fortunate terme, he was of a wilde stocke, and now is in good state: If a fortune be in the terme of an infortune, say the contrary.

If he carried all with him,

Behold the Lord of the seventh and eighth, if the Lord of the seventh be in an Angle, he was willing to have carried all away, but could not; if in a succedent, and the Lord of the eighth with him strong, he had all; if both the Lord of the seventh and eighth be in cadent Houses, he neither carried it away or had it.

The distance of the thing from the Owner.

Behold how many Degrees are between the *Significator* and the \mathfrak{D} ; and whether the Signes be fixed, movable or common; in fixed Signes account for every Degree a Mile; in common Signes so many tenths of Miles; in Movable Signes so many Rods. How many Degrees betwixt the Lord of the seventh and the Lord of the houre, so many thousand Paces betwixt the Querent and the Fugitive *(*These rules are much followed by those that practice in the Country)*.

Looke what distance is betwixt the Ascendant and his Lord, such is the distance betwixt the place where the thing was lost and the thing it selfe.

Looke how many Degrees the *Signifier* is in his Signe, and so many Miles are the Cattle from the place where they went, and in that quarter or coast where the Lord of the fourth is.

How farre the thing is from the Querent.

Behold the Lord of the Ascendant and the Ascendant, and see how many Signes and Degrees are betwixt the Lord of the Ascendant and the Ascendant; and if the Lord of the Ascendant be in a fixed Signe, then give for every Signe (betwixt him and the Ascendant) foure Miles; and if he be in a common Signe, give for every Signe a Mile and a halfe; and if he be in a

moveable Signe, give for every Signe (betwixt them) halfe a Mile, and the overplus of the Degrees, according to the Signe the Lord of the Ascendant is in: *As for Example*;

A Question was asked, and the 7th Degree of $\mbox{15}$ ascended, and $\mbox{1}$ in $\mbox{11}$ foure Degrees; so there is between the Ascendant and $\mbox{1}$ 3 Signes, and $\mbox{1}$ in a fixed Signe; therefore I must give for every Signe 4 Miles, 3 times 4 is 12, and there is 3 Degrees more to the which belong halfe a Mile; so the whole sum is 12 Miles and a halfe.

The Place where the Goods stolne are.

If you will know the place where the thing stolne is in; take Signification of the Place from the Signe the Significator of the Thiefe is in, and from the place of the Lord of the fourth House; if they be both in one Signification it is well; (*More certainly by the Lord of the fourth); if not, behold then what place is Signified by the Lord of the fourth House, and judge by that Signe the nature of the place where the thing stolne is. If he be in a moveable Signe, it is in a place high from the ground; if in a fixed Signe, it is in the Earth (*This is where things are hid in grounds); and if in a common Signe, it is under some Eaves of a House; and helpe your judgment in these by the Terme of the Signes, as if the Significator be in Υ, it is in a place where Beasts doe use that be small, as Sheep, or Hogs &c. if he be in Ω , it is in a place of Beasts which bite as Dogs, &c. if he be in \mathcal{I} , it is in a place of great Beasts that are ridden; as in a Stable of Horses, or such like: if in 8, 17 or 18, it signifieth a House or place of great Beasts, as Oxen, Kine or such other Cattle: ID and VS Signifieth a place of Camels, Mules, Horses, Asses, and such like: The hath the Signification of a Barn, or of such places as be under the Earth, or neer to the Earth, or Granaries, such as they put Corne in: 18 signifieth a place of Goats, Sheepe, Hogs, and such like. If he be in II, ⊕, ⋒, it is in the House; in II it is in the Wall of the House; ⊕ neer a little House or Closet,

it is neer a Doore that is above a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore that is above a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore that is above a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore that is above a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore that is above a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore that is above a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore that is above a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore that is above a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore or Gate, in some place on high. If

it is neer a Doore or Gate, in some place or Gate, in some p or X, the thing is in Water, or neer Water, and these doe Signifie a Pit or Cistern: IL, it is neer a place of unclean Water, or where they use

to cast out filthy Water, as a Gutter: X sheweth a place alwayes moyst.

The place where the thing lost or stolne is hidden.

Behold the place of the *Significator* of the Thiefe, and the Lord of the fourth, if they be both in one *Signification* and wel agreeing, if not, behold the Lord of the fourth; if he be in a moveable Signe, it is in an high place; if in a fixed Signe, it is on the Earth; if in a common Signe, in a covered place. Herein behold what Signe the $\mathfrak D$ is, or whether in the Ascendant or Mid-heaven, or about it, behold the forme or Signe that Ascends with her, and say the thing is in that place which the forme thereof representeth.

Where the Goods are.

Looke to the Lord of the second and his *Almuten*, (*viz.* he that hath most dignities there) there are the Goods: if the Lord thereof and the Lord of the fourth be both in one Signe, judge the things to be where they are, and the Thiefe and Theft both together; if they be not together, judge by the fourth, &c.

If the Lord of the fourth be found in a fixed Sign, the Goods are in the Earth, or in a House having no Chamber.

If the Lord of the fourth be in a moveable Signe, the Goods are in a Chamber above another, or in an upper Loft or Room.

If in a common Signe, in a Chamber within another Chamber. (*This is, when Goods are certainly known to be out of the House): If the Goods be found in a fiery Signe, they are East; in an Earthly South; in an Aery, West; in a Watry, North.

If the Lord of the Terme of the $\mathfrak D$ be in an Angle, and in a moveable Signe, the Goods are in Closes where are both Corne and Grasse.

If in a succedent and fixed Signe, in Woods, Parkes, or in closed Grounds that lyeth from the High-way-side: if in a cadent and common Signes, in a Common of divers Mens, or Pasture or Meddow of divers Mens.

Haly saith, it was asked him one time when $\mathfrak A$ was Ascending

and 9 therein; and he saith, the thing was under a Bed neer a Robe or Covering; because 9 was in the Ascendant, the which is *Significatrix* of a Bed, and after these considerations judge.

Lost or stolen in what part of the house.

If the thing is lost or stolen be in the house, & you would know the place where it is, behold the Lord of the fourth, and the Planet which is therein; (*The true quality of the place every Planet and Signe doth Signifie, I have exactly set forth from page 57 to page 100);

If it be \hbar , it is hid in a dark place or part of the house, or in a desolate or stinking place and deep, be it a seige-house or Jakes, where people seldome come.

If it be 4, it signifies a place of Wood, Bushes or Bryers.

If it be of, it is in some Kitchin, or in a place where fire os used, or in a Shop, &c.

If it be ⊙, it signifiesh the Cloyster or Hall of the House, or the Place or Seat of the Master of the House.

If it be $\, \circ \,$, it signifiesh the place of the Seat of a Woman, or Bed or Cloathes, or where women are most conversant.

If it be \normalfont{n} , it is in a place of Pictures, Carving or Books, or a place of Come, and chiefly in \normalfont{n} .

If it be \mathfrak{D} , it is in a Pit, Cisterne or Lavatory.

The forme or likenesse of the entring of the house.

Behold the place of the \bigcirc , from him is knowne the forme and likenesse of the opening of the house; from \Im is knowne the Sellar, and the place that holdeth the water, or a Pit; by \Im , the place of Mirth, Play and women &c. from the place of the \Im is knowne the place of height, or highest Seat, Stool, Stairs or Ladder to climbe by; and from the place of the \Im is knowne the place the Wood is in, or the house the Beasts be in, or a Pillar in the house; and if \Im be in a common Signe it is in a little Cell within another Chamber; if he be in a movable Signe, it is within a little Cell that hath another Chamber about it; if in a fixed Signe, it is in a house that hath no Sellar nor other Chamber, as many Country-houses have not (*This hath relation as well to any other thing as to Thefts, and may be made good use of for severall Discoveries).

And if 4 or 9, or both of them be in the tenth house, the door hath a faire opening; if ħ be in the tenth, the opening of the door is neer some Ditch or Pit, or deep place; if of be there, neer to the opening of the house is the place of making the fire, or killing os Beasts, or heading; if \$\forall \text{ be in the tenth, say in the opening of the house, is a place where the Master of the house keeps his things in, viz. his instruments or Tools he uses about his Beasts; and if \$\forall \text{ be in the tenth, in the opening is some Stoole or Seat to sit on, or a bed; if the \$\forall \text{ be in the tenth house, say that in the entring of the house is a door under the ground, or some other necessary thing that a man hath much occasion to use in his house, as a Furnace or Overn, or such like.

What is stolne by the Lord of the second or tenth House.

(*More properly by the Lord of the second)

- ħ Lead, Iron, Azure, blacke or blew colour, Wooll, blacke Garments, Leather, heavy things, labouring tooles for the Earth
 - 4 Oyle, Honey, Quinces, Silke, Silver
 - white Cloth, and white Wine, Green-colour.
- of Pepper, Armour, Weapons, red Wine, red Cloathes, Brasse, Horses for Warre, hot things
 - Books, Pictures, implements
 - O Gold, Oringes, Brasse, Carbuncles, yellow Cloathes
 - O ordinary and common Commodities.

The quality of the Goods stolne.

(*These Judgments are more proper for the Country than City).

Behold the Lord of the second;

if he be \hbar , it is Lead, Iron, or a Kettle, something with three feet; a Garment or some blacke thing, or a Hide or Beasts skin.

If 4 be Lord of the second, some white thing; as Tyn, Silver, or mixed with vaines, as it were with yellow and white, or broad Cloath, &c.

- signifies Gold and precious things, or things of good value.
- of those which be fiery belong to the fire, Swords, Knives.
- ♀ such things as belong to Women, Rings, faire Garments, Smocks, Wastecoats, Peticoats.
 - Deasts, as the Horse, Mules, Cowes, or Poultry in the Country of all forts;

Money, Books, Paper, Pictures, Garments of divers colours.

A signe of recovery.

The $\mathfrak D$ in the seventh Aspecting the Lord of the Ascendant with a Δ , $\mathfrak P$ or the Lord of the second in the Ascendant, $\mathfrak P$ in the second direct, $\mathfrak P$ Lady of the second in the Ascendant, $\mathfrak D$ in the tenth in Δ to a Planet in the second *(*These are excellent and approved rules).*

 $\mathfrak D$ in the second, with a Δ to the Lord of the second: $\mathfrak D$ in the second, to a \square of $\mathfrak O$ in the twelfth: The Lord of the Ascendant in the second, $\mathfrak O$ and $\mathfrak D$ aspecting each other with a Δ , $\mathfrak O$ and $\mathfrak D$ aspecting the cuspe of the second with a Δ : Lord of the second in the fourth, or in the House of the Querent, *viz.* in the Ascendant (*this must be in signes of short ascentions)

If it shall be recovered.

To know if it shall be recovered or not: For resolution hereof, behold the Lord of the terme of the \mathfrak{D} , the which is Signifier of the substance stolne to be recovered. If the Lord of the terme of the \mathfrak{D} , and the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} be increasing both in motion and number (*To encrease in motion is, whenas lately a Planet had moved slowly, and now encreases his motion, or moves more quick; to encrease in number is, when the day subsequent he is found to have moved more minutes then the day or dayes preceding), and free from infortunes; it shews it shall be recovered whole and found, and nothing diminished thereof.

Consider also the Lord of the houre, and take his testimony, as you did from the Lord of the terme of the \mathfrak{D} ; behold also the application of the Lord of the Ascendant, unto the Lord of the terme of the \mathfrak{D} , or unto the Lord of the second House; or if that they apply unto him, for when he doth apply unto one of them, or to both, and the \mathfrak{D} apply unto them both or to the Lord of the House, or if the \mathfrak{O} doe apply unto the Lord of his House, and the \mathfrak{D} be diminished in light; I meane if the Lord of the House of the \mathfrak{O} , doe apply to the \mathfrak{O} ; for the state of all these doe Signifie that the thing stole shall be found, and especially if the Planet *Signifier* be in an angle or succedant.

Also if the Lord of the terme of the \mathfrak{D} , or the Lord of the House of the \mathfrak{D} , or the Lord of the second house apply unto the

Lord of the Ascendant, the Master of the thing lost shall recover the same. Also if the $\mathfrak D$ or Lord of the Ascendant apply unto the Ascendant, or one of them apply unto the Lord of the second House, or unto the Lord of the terme of the $\mathfrak D$, the thing stolne shall be had againe through inquisition and diligent search.

And if the Lord of the House of the \mathfrak{D} , and the Lord of the Terme of the \mathfrak{D} be both diminished in their motion or number, say the more part is lost and shall not be recovered.

If the Lord of the terme of the \mathfrak{D} , and the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} be increasing in number and motion, and safe from ill fortunes, the thing shall be restored whole and nothing diminished; for if those *Signifiers* be not Cadent from angles, it *Signifieth* the things shall be soon recovered; but is they be in angles, it Signifieth meanly, *viz.* neither very soone nor very late, *viz.* the recovery.

In what time it shall be recovered.

Behold the application of the two Planets that *Signifie* the recovery, and number the Degrees that are between them, or from the one to the other, and determine dayes, weekes, yeers, or houres, in this manner; Behold the place they are in, or the place of their application; for if they be in moveable Signes, the shorter time is required, or it shal be in weeks, or in months; in fixed Signes it *Signifies* Moneths or Yeers; in common Signs a meane betwixt both: helpe your selfe from these judgments: or if the *Significator* be quick in motion, they Signifie it shall be recovered quickly, or lightly: which *Significators*, if they be falling from angles, signifieth a time short, wherein the Goods shall be recovered: These Judgements are made properly for this Chapter; you must not judge in other things by these, or by this Method.

Aphorismes concerning Recovery.

The Lord of the eighth in the Ascendant, or with the Lord thereof,

signifies the recovery of the theft. The Lord of the second in the eighth, denieth recovery.

 \hbar also, or σ , or v, signifieth dividing and losse of the thing, and that all shall not be recovered.

The Lord of the second in the Ascendant sheweth recovery, The Lord of the Ascendant in the second, signifieth recovery after long search.

If the second House be hindered or the Lord thereof, it cannot be that all shall be found and recovered.

When the Lord of the Ascendant and the \mathfrak{D} , with the \mathfrak{O} , or the Lord of the tenth, or the Lord of the House of the \mathfrak{D} ; or if the Lord of the seventh be with the Lord of the Ascendant, or have good aspect to him; or if the Lord of the seventh be in combustion; or at least the Lord of the tenth, and the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} agree well together, upon such a position it is probable the thing lost shall and may be recovered. When both the Luminaries are under the earth it cannot be recovered.

Whatsoever is lost, the \odot together with the \mathfrak{D} , beholding the Ascendant cannot be lost but will, shortly be discovered.

Behold when the body of the $\mathfrak D$ and the body of the Lord of the Ascendant, *viz.* when one of them applyeth bodily to the Planet that signifieth recovery; the thing stolne shall then be recovered; and if the application of the Significators be by Retrogradation, the recovery shall be sudden, if the application be by direction, the recovery shall be before it be looked for.

Behold also the Lord of the term of the \mathfrak{D} , if he do apply to the same term, and the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} applies to the same house, or when the Lord of the second applies to his own house: or when any of them apply to the Ascendant; all these do signify the time of recovery.

Look also if the \otimes have any testimony with the Lord of the Ascendant, or with the \mathfrak{D} , because when any of them apply to each other, or the Lord of the house of the \mathfrak{D} to the \mathfrak{D} , there is the time of the recovery in hope; and when the Lord of the \otimes applyes to the Lord of the Ascendant, or to the second house, or unto the place in which the \otimes is, or to the \mathfrak{D} ; all these

signify recovery. Behold also how many degrees is from the planet which signifieth recovery, unto the angle he goeth first to, and the number of those degrees is the time of recovery.

When both the lights behold themselves in angles, it signifies recovery of the thing at length, but with labour and pain; and it signifies more then one thief; if the aspect be a Δ , it signifyeth the lighter recovery.

The $\mathfrak D$ in the Ascendant with any Fortune, it signifies recovery: If the $\mathfrak D$ be *sub radijs*, or combust, it signifies the thing lost shall not be recovered, if it be, it shall be with much pain and labour; $\mathfrak D$ and $\mathfrak D$ in the tenth, sudden recovery.

If both \odot and $\mathfrak D$ be nearer the Ascendant then any other angle, it signifyes recovery of the thing with much trouble, anxiety, strife, bloodshed, or quarrelling.

When \odot is in the Ascendant, the thing stolen shall be recovered, except the Ascendant be \triangle or m; for therein the \odot is weak. The $\mathfrak D$ in the Ascendant and $\mathfrak A$ with her, it shall be recovered.

Of the discovery of the thief, and recovery of the goods.

If $\mathfrak D$ be in the Ascendant, or in a Δ aspect to the Lord thereof, thou findest the thief. If there be a Δ aspect between $\mathfrak D$ and $\mathfrak D$, it signifies recovery. If $\mathfrak D$ and $\mathfrak D$ be joyned to the Lord of the seventh, or beholding him by aspect, he cannot hide himself.

If the Lord of the Ascendant apply to the second, or the Lord of the second to the Ascendant; if there be any application or translation of light between the Lord of the eighth, and the Lord of the second; or the Lord of the eighth be in the second, it signifyes recovery. $\mathfrak D$ in the second with one of the Fortunes, or applying with a good aspect to her own house, or the Lord of the sign wherein she is, sheweth recovery.

The chiefest signes of no recovery are if \hbar , σ' or \mathfrak{V} , be in the second, or the Lord of the second in the eighth, or combust, or when the Lord of the second applieth to the Lord of the eighth with any aspect, all or any of these are signes of no recovery. If the Lord of the second be in his exaltation, there is

a great hope of recovery, especially if there be any other testimony of the recovery.

Of Theft.

(Thefts recoverable or no)

If the Lord of the seventh be in the Ascendant, the theft shall be restored againe; if the Lord of the Ascendant be in the seventh, it will be found after much enquiry; if $\mathfrak D$ be in the ascendant, or with the Lord of the ascendant, it will be found or may be found; if the $\mathfrak D$ be in the fifth, with the Lord of the ascendant, it may be had; or if $\mathfrak O$ and $\mathfrak D$ be in the fifth, and the Lord of the eighth be with the Lord of the ascendant in the ascendant, it will be found.

If the Lord of the second be in the eighth, it cannot be had; if \hbar or σ or v be in the second, it will not be had; if the Lord of the second be in the ascendant, it will be had againe, and none shall know how; if the Lord of the ascendant be in the second, with great labour it may be had; if the Lord of the second be cadent, it will not be had; but if he be in his exaltation, it will be quickly restored; the sooner if $\mathfrak D$ apply unto him.

Other Judgments of Thefts.

Lord of the ascendant and Lord of the seventh joyned, it shall be got by searching of the *querent*.

Lord of the ascendant in the seventh, or the Lord of the ascendant joined to the Lord of the eighth, or Lord of the seventh in the ascendant, the Thief comes of his owne accord before he goes any farther; very many times I have found it so.

If $\mathfrak D$ be separated from the Lord of the ascendant, and be joyned to the Lord of the seventh, he shall be found, *viz.* the Thief.

The Lord of the seventh joyned to an *Infortune* in an angle, he shall be taken: the Lord of the seventh joyned to a *Fortune*, he shall not be taken, unlesse that *Fortune* be under the O Beames, or impedited; if he goe to combustion, it signifies his death.

೨ joyned to an infortunate Planet, he shall be found (*I have oft found this true); the
೨ joyned to a retrograde Planet, he returnes of his owne accord,

if he went; if the same Planet be stationary, he shall not remove from his owne place untill he be taken.

Whether the Thief shall be knowne or not.

Most Planets in cadents, he shall be knowne: $\bigcirc \sigma$, \square or σ to the Significator of the Thief, knowne; \bigcirc in \times to him, he is suspected, but not openly knowne.

Whether the Thief be suspected of the Owner or not.

If the Thief be in \square or \mathscr{O} to the Lord of the ascendant he is suspected, a \triangle or \times , not; if the Thieve's *Significator* be in \mathscr{O} with the \mathfrak{D} , the Owner suspecteth one with him, or using his owne company.

If the $\mathfrak D$ be in \square or $\mathscr O$ to any Planet in the tenth or seventh, say he suspecteth one far from him, except the *Almuten* of the tenth or seventh house be in \square or $\mathscr O$ to the $\mathfrak D$.

If $\mathfrak D$ have $\mathfrak C$ or $\mathfrak C$ to a Planet in the seventh, or to the *Almuten* thereof, the Owner suspecteth him; but if $\mathfrak D$ aspecteth another Planet, he suspecteth another, and not the Thief: if the $\mathfrak D$ be joyned to, or received of an evill Planet, the suspected is the Thiefe; look to the Lord of the ascendant and the $\mathfrak D$, and take the strongest of them, who if he have received any vertue from evill Planets, viz. separated from them, he hath played the Thiefe; and so much the more being received of the Lord of the second: Lord of the ascendant in an angle, applying or separating to a Planet in a cadent house, truth is said of him; or $\mathfrak D$ conjoyned to a Planet in an angle, especially in the tenth, signifies the same.

Who did the Deed or Theft.

(*This where the querent is suspected a Knave)

Lord of the ascendant in the second, or seventh, it is the Owner himselfe; or Lord of the second in the ascendant, the owner. If \bigcirc and \bigcirc be with the Lord of the third, it's Owner's Kinsman; \bigcirc and \bigcirc in the fourth, Father or Mother, or a Friend; \bigcirc or \bigcirc in the fifth, a Sonne or Daughter of the Owner; \bigcirc or \bigcirc in the sixt, a Servant; \bigcirc or \bigcirc in the seventh his Wife or a Woman,

⊙ and ⊃ together cojoyned, beholding the ascendant, the Owner's acquaintance; or if either of them behold the ascendant, *idem*.

⊙ or ⊃ in their proper houses, or in the ascendant, the Owner may be justly suspected.

If \bigcirc or \bigcirc be not together, but one of them behold the ascendant, it was one was borne, or formerly lived in the house where the robbery was done.

If \bigcirc or \bigcirc be in their owne Triplicity, the Thief retaines him that lost the Goods; they having but a Face where they are, then he is not one of the house, but Kin unto him (*A Familiar of the house).

If ⊙ or ⊃ behold the ascendant, and not the Thief, the Thief entred not the house before he took it.

If the Thiefe have any great Dignities in the ascendant, the Thiefe is Kin to the *Querent*, or a very neer acquaintance.

of being *Significator* of the Thiefe, and placed in the tenth, the *querent* is the Thief, or very negligent.

The Lord of the seventh in the ascendant, he is suspected to be the Thiefe.

Whether it be the first fact the Thief hath committed.

If \odot and $\mathfrak D$ doe behold the Lord of the house where the $\mathfrak D$ is from an angle, he hath plaid the Thiefe more then once.

If \otimes or Lord of the seventh be free from misfortunes, or 4 *Significator* alone of the Thiefe, it is the first fact he hath committed.

 σ' separating from the Lord of the seventh, or \hbar Orientall, it is not the first; σ' Significator he breaketh in (*viz. by violence); \mathfrak{P} , under the cloak of love; \mathfrak{P} , by subtilty and flattery.

Of Theft by Astrologie, or LILLIES best experienced Rules.

Number: Many Thieves, if Peregrine Planets be in angles. The *Significator* in a Signe of Fruitfulnesse, viz. \mathfrak{D} , \mathfrak{N} , \mathfrak{X} ; or in a Bycoporeall, *viz*. \mathfrak{II} , \mathscr{I} , \mathfrak{M} , \mathfrak{X} ; or beholding many peregrine Planets.

One: The angles fixed, or the $\mathfrak D$ or Significator in Signes of direct ascention which are $\mathfrak G$, $\mathfrak A$, $\mathfrak M$,

The Sex.

Masculine, if the Lord of the hour, Lord of the seventh and his Dispositor be Masculine, or if the Dispositor of the $\mathfrak D$ and the Planet to whom she applies be masculine; or if the *Significator* be in the part of Heaven, *viz.* in the first, twelfth, eleventh or seventh, sixt, fifth, and Orientiall.

Feminine, if the contrary to this happen.

Age.

Old, or in yeers, the *Significator* being \hbar .

A man, if 4, σ or \odot .

Not so old, if ♀ or ♀ be Significators.

The $\mathfrak D$ for her age, *viz.* young, she in her first quarter; more man if in her second quarter; and so in her third quarter more aged; in her last quarter of greater yeers.

Where note, the $\mathfrak D$ or any Planet Orientall, denotes the Thief more young; Occidentall, more aged. Or thus; observe in what house the *Significator* is in, give for every house five yeers from the ascendant.

Or observe the degree descending in the seventh house, and give for every degree two yeers.

Or see the age of the Planet to whom the $\mathfrak D$ applyes, or the *Significator* of the Thief, or consider the day of the moneth the Question is asked, give for every day elapsed to the day of the Question two yeers.

The best way, and most sure is, to consider most of these wayes, and pitch upon the greatest number.

Forme and Stature.

Proportion great, if the Significator have much Orientality, and be in Ω , \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{Z} .

Proportion little, if his Occidentality be much, or the *Significator* in ⊕, \(\mathbb{N} \), or \(\mathbb{X} \).

The upper part of his body is thick and strong, if the *Significator* be in Υ , ϑ , ϑ ; his lower parts if in \checkmark , II, II,

Fat.

If the *Significator* have much latitude from the *Ecliptick*, be Retrograde, or in his first station, or in the first part of Υ , δ , Ω , or in the last part of Π , \mathbb{R} , \mathscr{A} .

It's probable he inclines to talnesse, the \mathfrak{D} in \mathfrak{G} or \mathfrak{X} .

♣,

or

give fleshy bodies, and well proportioned.

Leane

The *Significator* having small latitude, or direct, or in his second station, or in the beginning of II, \mathbb{R} , \mathcal{A} , or in the summity of his Eccentricity.

⊙ beholding the *Significator*, gives a handsome shape and fatnesse; the ⊅ beholding, gives temperature and moystnesse.

The Thiefs strength.

Significator in South Latitude, the party is nimble; in North latitude, slow in motion.

A Planet in his first station gives strong bodies; going out of one Signe into another, weak and feeble.

Where the Knave is.

He flyes, or is running out of one place into another, or removing his Lodging, if the *Significators* be going out of one Signe into another; or if the *Significator* be leaving combustion, or the Rayes of the \odot ; or if the Thiefs Dispositor separate from the Lord of the first, and apply to a Planet in the sixt, eighth or twelfth.

He flies, or is farre distant if the *Significator* of the Thiefe and thing sought after be not in one quarter of heaven, or apply to the Lord of the third or ninth, or if the *Significators* be in the third or ninth.

He remaines.

If the Lord of the first be joyned to a Planet in a cadent house, and behold the ascendant.

Who the Thiefe is

A Familiar if \odot and \Im at one time behold the ascendant, or if the Lord of the first be joyned to the Lord of the seventh in the ascendant.

Or if \bigcirc and \bigcirc be in \Re or \bigcirc , or in the ascendant it selfe, or in the house of the Lord of the ascendant, and beholding him, or the Lord of the seventh house in the twelfth or eighth, the \bigcirc or \bigcirc in their exaltation, note one well knowne, but not of the Family.

The *Luminaries* in their Termes or Faces, the party is known to some of the household, but not of the Family; Lord of the seventh in the seventh he is of the Household.

A stranger.

If the Lord of the seventh be in the third or ninth from his house. Lord of the ascendant and Lord of the seventh not if one Triplicity.

If you see the Thief is domesticall, then:

- O Signifies Father, or Master.
- The Mother, or Mistris.
- ? The Wife, or a Woman.
- ħ A Servant, or a Stranger lying there by chance.
- of A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. Of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. Of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. Of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. Of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. Of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. Of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. Of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. Of the A Son, or a Brother, or Kinsman. Of the A Son, or a Brother, or a Brothe
- A Youth, Familiar or Friend.

Whither is the Thief gone, or Fugitive.

Where you are principally to observe, that the ascendant or a *Significator* in the ascendant, signifieth the East; but this Table expresses the quarters of Heaven more fully.

1st house	East	7th house	West
2nd house	Northeast by East	8th house	Southwest by South
3rd house	North, North-east	9th house	South, South-west
4th house	North	10th house	South
5th house	Northwest by North	11th house	Southeast by South
6th house	West, North-west	12th house	East, South-east

The Signes.

η	,	East	ጥ	East
5	5	South and by East	r	Northeast by East
I	[West and by South	*	East Southeast
6	ò	is full North	<u>Ω</u>	West
ຄ		East and by North	II	Southwest by West
m	?	South and by West	**	West, Northwest
<u>ប</u>	Ŀ	full West	69	North
m	,	North and by East	M,	North, Northeast
×	,	East and by South	Ж	Northwest by North
1/3	3	full South	VS	South
*	\	West and by North	8	Southeast by South
Ж		North and by West	mp	South, Southeast

(*This small difference breeds no error, let every one use what he finds most true).

The flight of the Thiefe.

It's swift, if his *Significator* be swift in motion, or joyned to Planets swift in motion, or being himselfe in Signes movable or of short ascentions.

His flight is uncertaine.

If his or their *Significators* are in their second station, or joyned to stationary Planets in angles or succedants.

He makes slow haste.

If his *Significator* is slow in motion, or joyned to Planets of slow motion, or in Signes fixed or of long ascentions.

He shall be taken.

If the Lord of the ascendant be in the seventh, or in σ to the Lord of the seventh; or the Lord of the seventh in the first, or joyned to the Lord of the first, or a Retrograde Planet; or if the $\mathfrak D$ separate from the Lord of the seventh, to the σ of the Lord of the first; or from the σ of the Lord of the first to the Lord of the seventh; or if $\mathfrak D$ and $\mathfrak D$ be in σ with the Lord of the seventh, some day, if they behold him; or if the Lord of the seventh be going to σ , viz. Combustion; or if the Lord of the ascendant be in σ in the ascendant, tenth or seventh, or an infortunate Planet in the seventh.

If the Lord of the seventh be in aspect with a *Fortune*, if in aspect to 4 or 9 in the eleventh, he escapes by friends; if in the third, by strangers.

The Goods restored.

If the Lord of the first and second are in σ with the Lord of the eighth, or in any strong Reception:

Or if the Lord of the second depart from Combustion; or *Sol* or $\mathfrak D$ in the ascendant or tenth house, it notes recuperation; the most part, if they are strong; lesse, if they be weak.

There's hope of retribution when the Lights behold themselves with any aspect, chiefly in angles; or the Lord of the seventh or eighth.

No Restitution.

If the Lord of the second be Combust or the Lord of the seventh in σ with the Lord of the eighth; or if the Lord of the second behold not the first house, or his Lord; or the Sunne and $\mathfrak D$ not aspecting themselves, or the \otimes , or when both are under the earth.

Other Rules that the Thiefe shall be taken.

D	in the 7th, applying to the Lord of the 8th.
Lord of the 1st	in the ascendant.
D	in the 7th applying to a \square of σ .
D	separating from a \square of \hbar or \heartsuit , applying to a \square of Sol .
D	in the 6th, 8th or 12th.
D	Separating from a σ of \hbar , applying to a \square of \mathfrak{P} .
D	in the 8th, in \mathscr{O} to \mathscr{O} in the 2nd.



CHAPTER LI.

Of Battles, Warre, and other Contentions.

If one demand, whether he shall overcome his Adversary or not; give to the *Querent* the Lord of the ascendant the \mathfrak{D} , and the Planet from whom she is separated; and unto the

Defendant the seventh and his Lord, and the Planet to whom the $\mathfrak D$ applyeth; and behold whose *Significator* is in Angles and gest and with better Planets, and so judge.

If evill Planets be in the Ascendant, and Fortunes in the seventh, the Adversary shall overcome, & e contra. The Lord of the seventh in the Ascendant, betokens victory to the Querent, & e contra.

Whether one shall return: safe from Warre, or any dangerous Voyage.

Behold if the Lord of the Ascendant be strong, and with a good Planet, and well disposed; it is a great testimony of security, & e contra. Behold also the seventh and the Lord thereof, and if they be Fortunate (although the first be not so) yet shall the Party returne, though not without great crosses and lets, & e contra. Behold also the $\mathfrak D$ how she is disposed; for her application with the good is Fortunate, & e contra. Evill Planets also in the eighth, are no small Signification of feare, and terrour, or death. \hbar signifies ruines or bruses, σ or the $\mathfrak V$ wounds by Weapons.

If one shall returne safe from Warre.

If the Lord of the Ascendant be with good or good himselfe or a good Planet in the Ascendant, he shall returne safe. If the \odot be with the Lord of the Ascendant in any part of the Question, he may not goe; because the \odot burnes him. If the Lord of the seventh be with a good Planet, and the Lord of the Ascendant with an evill, he shall have some impediment in his way, yet shall not dye.

If an evill Planet be with the Lord of the first, and a good one in the first; if he then goe, he shall suffer great losse, but not death; but questionlesse he will be sorely wounded.

If Saturn be in the first, or with the Lord of the first, let him not goe; because losse will happen unto him by one whom he meeteth: If an ill Planet be with the Lord of the first, and Saturn in the Ascendant, or with his Lord, he shall be wounded with Wood or

Stone. If σ' or the \circ be in the Ascendant, or with the Lord thereof, or evill Planets in the first, or with the Lord thereof, he shall receive a wound, and go neer to dye thereof. Also if an evill Planet be in the eighth, it is to be feared, death will ensue; if the \circ be with the Lord of the seventh, or in the eighth, it is ill to goe; and so of the tenth and seventh.

What will ensue of the Warre.

Behold the Lord of the seventh and first, and their Lords: the first house signifieth the Querent, the seventh his Adversary; if good Planets be in the first, and malevolent in the seventh, and the Lord of the Ascendant good, and the Lord of the seventh ill; the Querent overcomes: but if an Infortune be with the Lord of the Ascendant, and an evill Planet in the Ascendant; and the Lord of the seventh good, and a good Planet there, the Querent shall be overcome, and shall be taken or slaine.

If both the Lord of the Ascendant and seventh be in the Ascendant, and on the behalfe of the Lord of the Ascendant, there be good Planets casting their benevolent aspects to the cuspe of the second; then the Querent will doe well in the Warre and obtaine money thereby; he shall have victory of his Adversary, or they will endeavour to be reconciled. (*Any Planet in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 1st, 2nd,3rd, is conceived a friend to the Querent. So all Planets in the 9th, 8th, 7th, 6th, 5th, 4th, are reputed for the Quesited).

If both Lords, *viz.* of the first and seventh, be in the Ascendant, and good Planets be on the part of the Ascendant, and evill on the part of the seventh; both Parties shall suffer losse; but the Querent shall have the better in the end. If the Lord of the seventh be in the Ascendant, of his Question, it shewes the Fortitude of the Actors; the contrary noteth the contrary.

If the Lord of the Ascendant be in the eighth, or with the Lord of the eighth, or the Lord of the eighth in the Ascendant; it notes the death of the Querent.

If the Lord of the seventh be in the second, or with the Lord thereof; or the Lord of the second in the seventh, or with the Lord of the seventh; it notes the death of the Adversary.

CHAPTER LII.

Who shall doe best in a suit of Law.

If the Lord of the Ascendant and seventh be in angles, weither shall overcome: See which is joyned to an evil Planet in a cadent house, that Party shall be overcome: If both be joyned to Infortunes, both Parties will be undone by the Suit, or receive infinite prejudice (*This shall be more copiously handled, ere I conclude the judgements of this seventh house). If the one be strong and the other weake, and he that is strong be not cadent, nor joyned to an Infortune; and he that is ill dignifyed, or in a weake quarter of Heaven or House, I say, if he be not in his owne House, or Exaltation, or with a good Planet; then the strongest in the Scheame overcomes.

He that is but meanly strong in the Figure, seems very fearfull; sometimes he hopes to win, at othertimes to loose: and observe this in Questions, concerning Warres and *Kingdomes*, the Fortitude of a Planet is greater in his Exaltation then in his House, in all other Questions quite contrary.

Of Partnership, Society or Fellowship betwixt two, if it shall be, or not.

If good Planets be in the seventh and first, the Society shall be, and good will come of it: the continuance of it, whether for yeers, dayes, or moneths, is knowne by the Lord of the seventh. If you will know when it shall be, see if a good Planet be in the seventh, then the Society or Partnership shall be that yeere. If the Lord of the Ascendant and seventh agree in nature and quality, the Parties will agree; if not, they will disagree, and there will be perpetuall (or at least often) jangling.

Of two Partners, which shall game or doe best.

The Lord of the Ascendant and seventh are to be considered, and in what state their Lords be, and so judge; for if the *Significator* of the *querent* be in better dignities then the *quesited*, the *querent* prospers; & *e contra*. If evill shall come on the businesse,

then he whose *Significator* is in a cadent house, that party doth the worst; if any ones *Significator* be exalted, he gaineth.

See the second and his Lord, and the eighth and his Lord, and in which of these houses the best Planet, or the Lord thereof in the best place, or joyned to the best Planet, he shall game most. The second house sheweth the *querents* substance, the eighth the riches of the Companion or Partner; if both be good, both shall game. If both ill, both shall lose; if one good and the other ill, he that hath the good Planet shall gaine, the other shall lose.

Of familiarity betwixt Neighbour and Neighbour.

Whether Society or Friendship shall endure, behold if a good Planet be in the seventh, then he pretendeth thee or the *querent* good fellowship and meanes really, especially if the same Planet or the Lord of the seventh behold the ascendant, or the Lord thereof, with a \triangle or \times aspect; also it shall endure so many Moneths, Dayes or Yeers, as he hath Degrees to goe in the same House, or Signe, fixed, common, or moveable.

Of removing from place to place.

Behold the fourth and seventh houses, and their Lords, and if they be good and strong, and well affected, and good Planets in the said houses, it is very good, & e contra.

Another.

The Lord of the ascendant stronger then the Lord of the seventh, abide; if not, remove; if both be evill, stay; & e contra. D separating from Infortunes, goe; from Fortunes, abide. Note the ascendant is for the Journier (or the place he goeth from,) the seventh the Place whither he would goe. Also if the Lord of the ascendant separate from Infortunes and apply to Fortunes, goe; If from Fortunes, and applieth to Infortunes, stay: and if the Lord of the Ascendant and D agree, the judgement is more certain.

Of removing from one place to another; or of two Businesses, which is best.

Consider the first and second houses, and their Lords, and the Lords of the places to which thou wouldest goe, and Lord of the substance thou thinkest for to attaine there, see the seventh and eighth houses and their Lords, which of them is best and strongest, thither goe and remove. Or see the Lord of the ascendant or \mathfrak{D} , whom if thou findest to be separated from evill Planets, and joyned to *Fortunes*, it is better to goe then stay, and doe any businesse thou intendest. If the Lord of the ascendant be separated from fortunes, and apply to infortunes, neither move or do the businesse thou intendest; see if the planet to whom the $\mathfrak D$ applyes be better then that she separated from, for then thou mayest remove, else not: &c.

If it be best to remove or stay in any place, whether Village, Territory, City or House.

See the Lord of the Ascendant, fourth and seventh house; if the Lord of the fourth be in the seventh, and be a good planet, and if the Lord of the first and seventh be good, and with good planets, it is good to abide still: but if the Lord of the seventh be with a good planet, and the Lord of the fourth with an evill one, it is then not good to stay; for if he goe, he shall receive much dammage by abiding there.

CHAPTER LIII. Of Hunting.

You shall know the Lord of hunting by the ascendant, the \mathfrak{D} , and from the Lord of the terme of the degree of the \mathfrak{D} and from the Lord of the hour; for the Lord of the hour is of great force and strength, when he is in the ascendant, and the ascendant a signe of four footed beasts: in case of hunting see if the ascendant be a signe of four footed beasts, or an earthly signe, for these are good for hunting amongst mountaines, and hils *(*Sith the Ancients have taken notice of such trifles, I must consent)*; see the Lord of the ascendant, and the Lord of the hour, if they be fortunate or infortunate; and if either do behold other, or separate one from another, and if one be falling from another,

note this. Consider after if the seventh be a signe of four footed beasts, and if you do finde in the same the Lord thereof, or the Lord of the hour; or the Lord of the angle fortunate, judge that the beast you seek for shall be found and taken. But if the Lord of the seventh be an Infortune, and the $\mathfrak D$ infortunate, the good planets falling after her, after much search something shall be found, and little shall be taken, and that with wearinesse of the body; which shall be the truer, if the Lord of the ascendant be $\mathfrak h$, and in the seventh house a signe of four footed beasts. If you finde $\mathfrak D$ in the seventh or in any of the angles of the Lord of the seventh, and she be fortunate, say that he shall speed in his *hunting*.

Of a Law-suit or Controversie betwixt two, who shall speed best, or whether they shall compound, or have the matter taken up or not before they doe goe to Law.

Behold the ascendant, his Lord and \mathfrak{D} , these signifie the *querent*; the seventh house and his Lord are for the *Adversary*.

If the Lord of the Ascendant or the $\mathfrak D$ be joyned to the lord of the seventh, or be in $\mathsf X$ or Δ aspect with mutuall Reception, the parties will easily of themselves accord, and compose all difficulties without mediation of any, or with a little entreaty.

But if one receive the other, and he that is received, receive not the other *Significator*, they shall agree without Suit of law, but not without intermission of a third party or more; and those that intercede, for the most part shall be his Friends or Acquaintance that did receive the other Planet.

If they, viz. the lord of the seventh and ascendant are in a \square aspect, or in \mathscr{O} , with Mutuall Reception, or in a \times or \triangle without Reception, they will be reconciled, but first they will have one little combate at law: and you must observe, that unity shall proceed from that party whose *Significator* is lesse ponderous, and commits his disposition to the other; and this concord shall be the more firme, if both *Significators* receive one another: If the lighter Planet be joyned to the more weighty, and receive him not, but the superiour Planet receive him, it argues, he that receive would accord whether his Adversary will or not.

Having considered the former Significators, now observe the Significator of the Judge, who is ever the lord of the tenth house, and whether he aspect either of the Significators, viz. whether the lord of the ascendant or seventh, or be in σ with either of them; see if the lord of the ascendant hastens to the σ of the lord of the seventh, or the lord of the seventh to him, and that the lord of the tenth house doth frustrate their σ , it's then an argument they shall not agree before they have been at law, and herein the Judge or Lawyer seems faulty, who will not permit the parties to compose their differences: see if the $\mathfrak D$ transferre light between the lord of the ascendant and seventh; if she doe not, see if any other Planet carry their influence or light to each other; for if it be so, it's like some or other interpose their paines, and reconcile the parties though they be in law.

See after this, whether the lord of the ascendant or seventh be strongest, for he whose Significator is most powerfull, ought to have the victory; he is strongest, who is in an angle, and in some of his essentiall Dignities; the greater his strength is, how much greater the essential Dignity is wherein he is; and if he be also received by any other Planet, it's an argument that party is able, and that he hath the more Friends to assist him: if you doe find that they will compound, the first mover thereunto, will be on the part of the lighter Planet, who commits his disposition to the other; for is the lord of the ascendant be more light, and the lord of the seventh more ponderous, the first motion of peace shall come from the *querent*, and so *e contrario*: A Planet in a cadent house is more weak, if not received or assisted by the aspect of some other; if the lord of the seventh house be in the ascendant, then the querent without doubt overcomes, and the Adversary will yeeld; the like happens to the *querent* (*when he is in the same condition), viz. that he shall be overcome: and this happens not onely in law Suits, and for more Moneys, but also in Fights, Duels and Warre: see further if the Lord of the ascendant be retrograde, it argues the weaknesse of the querent, and that he will not stand to it stoutly, that he will deny the truth to his *Adversary* nor will he beleeve that he hath any right to the thing in

question; if the lord of the seventh be retrograde, it argues the same things on the *quesited's* part.

Behold the *Significator* of the Judge who is to give sentence in the Cause, which is the lord of the tenth house, whether he be direct, and behold them, for then he will proceed according to order of law in the Cause, and will endeavour to shorten and determine it; but if he be Retrograde, it's an argument the *Judge* will not goe on or proceed according to order of law, nor will he care to end it; nay it's rather probable he will prolong it a longer time then he ought by law: judge the same if the Lord of the ascendant be separated from the Lord of the seventh, or the Lord of the seventh from the Lord of the ascendant.

See if the Lord of the ascendant be in aspect with the \bigcirc or \bigcirc , or either of them joyned to him, so that no other Planet hinder their aspect, beware it be not a corporall σ , for that signifies an impediment, unlesse the Planet were in the heart of the \bigcirc , for then the Planet was fortified thereby; so is he in like nature, if the Planet be in either of the houses of the *Luminaries*, or if the \bigcirc and \bigcirc be in the ascendant, these argue the potency of the *querent*: if the Lord of the seventh be dignified or qualified as before I mentioned of the Lord of the ascendant, you must judge in like nature on the behalfe of the *quesited*: If the Lord of the ascendant be joyned to the Lord of the tenth, he that is the *querent* will aquaint the *Judge* himselfs, or make meanes to acquaint him with his Cause, and it may be he will endeavour to bribe the *Judge*, that so he may judge on his side: if the lord of the tenth receive the lord of the second, the *Judge* will have Money for his paines; but if the lord of the tenth receive the Lord of the ascendant, the Judge hears the *querent's* importunities, otherwayes not.

If the lord of the tenth be more light then the lord of the ascendant, and joyned unto him, he will doe the *querent's* businesse, though he never speak unto him; if the lord of the second be joyned to the lord of the tenth, then the *Adversary* makes meanes to the *Judge*; and if the lord of the tenth receive the lord of the seventh, he will assist him; but if he receive the Lord of the eighth, he will take his Money.

If the lord of the tenth receive both Significators the Judge will

compose the matter ere it doe come to a full Tryall.

If the Lord of the tenth be in the tenth, in his owne house, the Judge will then doe justice, and judge the cause of his honour, unlesse that Planet he \hbar : if the Lord of the tenth be onely in his owne Termes or Triplicity, it's true the *Judge* will determine the Cause, but makes no matter which way it goes, if a Planet be in the tenth house that hath no dignity, or is not in Reception with the Lord of the tenth, it argues the parties will not be content, or stand to that Sentence, they both feare that *Judge*, and had rather have another *Judge* his Sentence, with which they would be content: If \hbar be *Judge*, he will not judge as he ought; if at that time 4, 9, 9, 9 or 9 be in any aspect to 10 but 10, the *Judge* will be ill reported of, but in a little time will be cleered, and the aspersion taken off; but if any of those be in 10 to 10, there will goe a hard report on the *Judge* for that his Sentence, and it will continue long; the *Judges* defamation will be great if 10 be in 10 to 10, unlesse 10 be with 10 in 11, then the scandall will be the lesse.

But to be short, in these like Judgments observe this method; the *Querent* is signified by the Lord of the ascendant, the *Adversary* by the Lord of the seventh, the *Judge* by the Lord of the tenth, the end of the matter from the Lord of the fourth; consider well the Lords of the houses, their Fortitudes, and whether they be in Angles, Succedants or Cadents, Fortunate or not Fortunate; for the Planet that is most strong, and best posited, is the best man, and most likely to carry the victory, and hath the best Cause.

If more Planets be in the ascendant and second, the *Querent* shall have most Friends & sic e contario: if both Significators give their vertue to one Planet, there will be one who will intercede betwixt them: if the Signe ascending and seventh be fixed, both querent and quesited are resolutely bent to proceed in the Suit or Controversie; if movable Signes be there, it's like they have no great stomack to the businesse, but will end it very shortly; if common Signes be there, they will continue the Suit long, and have the Cause out of one Court into another; on whose part you find the *Infortunes*, that party shall receive most prejudice, sorrow and trouble by the Contention.

You are to consider in this manner of Judgment the $\mathfrak D$ from whom she is separated, and the Planet to whom she applyes are equally significant, as the ascendant and seventh house, &c.

CHAPTER LIV.

Of Buying and Selling Commodities.

The *Buyer* is signified by the Lord of the Ascendant and the \mathfrak{D} ; the *Seller* by the Lord of the seventh, see if the \mathfrak{D} be joyned with the Lord of the seventh, the *querent* may then buy the thing or Commodity he desires, and this quickly; if the Lord of the ascendant be a more light Planet then the Lord of the seventh, the *querent* will occasion the sale of it, & *e contra*, if the Lord of the seventh be the lighter Planet: if the preceding *Significators* have no aspect to each other, behold if the \mathfrak{D} or some other Planet transferre not the light of the one to the other, a Friend shall then appeare who will drive on the bargaine for them both, so that the matter will be done: In this manner of Judicature, you must distinguish what you are to buy; as if a Servant or Sheep, Hogges, Coneys, &c. the sixt house and his Lord are then considerable: if it concerne Horses, Asses, Camels, Oxen or Cowes, Judgment must be drawn from the twelfth house and the ascendant: if a House, Towne or Castle, then the fourth house and his Lord, and so consider in any Commodity.

If the Lord of the seventh be in the ascendant, the *Seller* will importune the *querent* to buy; the contrary if the Lord of the ascendant be in the seventh, for then the *querent* hath most mind to buy: if either 4 or 9 be in the ascendant, the *Buyer* performes his work suddenly without any labour; so if the 9 be in the ascendant, and not corporally joyned to any other Planet; if 9 or the 9 be in the ascendant, not infected with the evill aspect of an *Infortune*, they fortunate the *Buyer*, and he performes what he intended; 1, 1, 1 or 1 in the ascendant, argue labour and difficulty, and that the matter will not be had without

much labour, & that the *Buyer* is a cunning companion, and means deceitfully, and will deceive the *Seller*, if possible: if the Infortunes be in the seventh, have a care of the *Seller*, he will find out one trick or other to delude the *Buyer*; he is a crafty Fellow, &c. If the $\mathfrak D$ be voyd of course, unlesse the *Significators* apply strongly, there's seldome any Bargaine concluded, or Commodity at that time, and yet both parties wrangle, and have some meetings to no purpose: If the Planet from whom the $\mathfrak D$ separates enters Combustion, he that sels his Land or House at that time, shall never recover them againe: but if the Planet from whom the $\mathfrak D$ did last separate, be free from misfortune, and beholds the Lord of that Signe from whence the Judgment, or thing in question is required; it's then possible the *Seller* may in time re-purchase the Lands or Commodities againe, or others of as good value.

CHAPTER LV. Of Partnership.

The Lord of the ascendant is for the *querent*; Lord of the seventh for the *Partner* intended: but herein be carefull that you observe what Planet is in the seventh, and neer the cusp of the seventh, and whether the party enquired of be more like to the description of the Planet posited in the seventh, or to the Lord of the seventh; take that Planet for his *Significator* who is neerest to his description, and consider him as you would otherwayes the Lord of the seventh, and as you ought to doe of the Lord of the seventh, no other Planet being in the seventh.

Let the $\mathfrak D$ be partner in signification; the tenth house shall shew what credit there may come of the Partnership: but whether the Partnership will extend to good or ill, you must expect that from the fourth house and his Lord, and the Planet therein posited, and the Planet to whom the $\mathfrak D$ applyes.

If the Lord of the ascendant and the Moon be in movable Signes without Reception by House or Exaltation, or Triplicity or Terme, then there will happen Contention, and they will disagree,

but matters will againe reconciled, and the Partnership will hold, but still they will be mistrustfull of one another, nor will much good come of it: but if the *Significators* be in fixed Signes, their society will continue long; but if no Reception be, little profit will come from thence accrew to either party if they buy any thing, the Commodities will lye long on their hands; if the *Significators* be in common Signes, it promises a gainfull Partnership, and that they will be faithfull to each other; If one *Significator* be in a movable Signe, and the other in a fixed, the disturbance arising will be lesse then at first may be feared: If ill Planets aspect both the *significators*, *viz.* Lord of the ascendant and Lord of the seventh, the Partnership will be ill for both, neither the one party or other will deal fairly; see where, and in what house or houses the evill Planets are posited, and from thence you may discerne the cause: I have oft acquainted you with the signification of the houses: an evil Planet in the ascendant, the *querent* is a false companion; judge the like if an evill Planet be in the seventh.

If the $\mathfrak D$ separate from one *Fortune* and apply to another, they will begin well and end well, though neither of them get any Wealth; but if she be separated from a good Planet, and apply to an ill, they begin well, but end in strife and hatred; and so the contrary: but if the $\mathfrak D$ be separated from an ill Planet and apply to another, they will begin Partnership with muttering and repining, continue it with feares and jealousies, end it with Law-suits.

A good Planet in the tenth, shewes they will obtain reputation, and will rejoyce and delight in their mutuall Society.

A good Planet in the second, best for the *querent*, in the seventh for the *Partner*.

An ill Planet in the second, or v, the *querent* will get little, but be cheated, or entrust much, and get in few Debts.

If the Lord of the fourth apply to the Lord of the eleventh by \times or Δ ; or if a good Planet be in the fourth, or if the Lord of the eleventh and fourth be in Reception, or if good Planets cast their \times or Δ to the Lords of the ascendant and seventh, a good end may be expected by the Partnership intended: observe the \otimes , how dignified, how aspected; if the Lord of the seventh

or of the eighth cast a Square or Opposition to it, the Querent must expect no great good from his Partner, for it's like he will embessell the Estate, or their common Stock.

CHAPTER LVI.

Whether a City, Towne or Castle, besieged, or to be besieged, shall be taken or not.

The ascendant and his Lord are for the *querent*, and those that doe or shall besiege; the fourth house shall signifie the *Towne*, *City* or *Fort* besieged, or to be besieged, the Lord thereof the Governour, the fifth house, Planets therein, and his Lord, the Ammunition, Souldiery and Assistants the Governour and Towne may expect to relive or assist them: (*in the Town and are in Garrison). If you find the Lord of the first strong and fortunate, or joyned to the Lord of the fourth in the first, or with the $\mathfrak D$ or Lord of the tenth, or in any house except the twelfth, eighth, and sixt, conditionally, that the Lord of the first receive the Lord of the fourth, or the $\mathfrak D$ receive the Lord of the fourth, though she be not received againe, it's an argument, the *Towne*, *Fort* or *Castle* shall be taken: or if the Lord of the fourth be in such houses as behold not the fourth, (except the Lord of the seventh be in the fourth, then it will not be taken;) if the Lord of the fourth be with the ill Fortunes, and impedited, it's probable the City shall be taken, and the Governour wounded, or if Infortunes be in the fourth without some strong aspect of the Fortunes, It will be taken, or can it hold out long, or there may be treason in Towne: If ϑ be in the fourth, it will be taken, and there will be some goe about to betray or deliver it, or some principall Work or Fort therein; the Signe shewes which part of the Towne; nor doth the Governour think himself able to preserve it.

If none of these Accidents or Configurations before rehearsed be, then have regard to the Lord of the fourth; if he be in the fourth strong and fortunate, and not Retrograde or Combust, or besieged of the *Infortunes*, or if the Lord of the seventh be there, free from all impediments, or if 4 or 9 or 9 be

therein, and no reception between the Lord of the ascendant and fourth, then the City, Fort or Towne at that time surrounded or besieged, shall not be taken or delivered to the Army now besieging it; nay, if there be both a Fortune and an Infortune in the fourth, the Towne shall not be taken, if the Fortune be neerest to the cusp of the house, or first of the two Planets which shall transit the degree of the fourth; and this you may averre with greater confidence, if the Lord of the ascendant be any thing weak, or a light Planet and unfortunate; but if the Lord of the ascendant be fortunate, and a Fortune therein, and he or the Moon behold the fourth house, it notes surrendring or taking the City, Towne or Castle besieged: but if he be unfortunate and otherwayes impedited, and an Infortune in the second, or the Lord thereof Retrograde, or in Square or Opposition to the Lord of the ascendant, it signifies the Querent's Souldiers will desert him, and will not continue the Siege, they have no mind to the work, or the Querent wants to fit instruments or materials for a Siege, or his Ammunition will not come opportunely, or the Souldiers will depart discontented for their pay, or their duties are too hard, so that he may expect no honour at this Siege.



CHAPTER LVII.

Of COMMANDERS in Armies, their abilities, fidelity, and whether by them Victory may be bad yea or not, &c.

Again, consider well all the 12 houses and their proper *Significators*, and make the ascendant *Significator* of the *querent*, and his Lord; let the seventh & his Lord shew the opposite parties or *Adversaries* who may come to relieve the Besieged; let the eighth be their Seconds or Friends, and the ninth their third house, and so all the other houses in order.

An *Infortune* in the ascendant, or beholding the house with \square or \mathscr{O} , it notes, the *querent*, or that side he takes part with, will not manage their matters well, or prosecute the Warre discreetly: an *Infortune* in the ascendant, or being Lord of the ascendant,

argues no great justice on the *querents* part, or that he hath no cause to begin the Warre or quarrell, but if either a good Planet be in the ascendant, or behold the ascendant with \times or Δ , it signifies a good ground or cause on the *querent's* behalfe; if an *Infortune* be in the second, and be not Lord of the second (or have Exaltation in the Signe,) if he, I say, behold the second with a \square or \mathscr{O} , it's like there will be not Warre, but if any be, the *querent* shall have the worst; a *Fortune* in that house, or aspecting it, shewes the contrary, &c. If an *Infortune* be in the third, and \mathscr{O} be that Planets, and be strong, the *querent* is like to have good warlike Provisions; say the same if \mathscr{A} be there: but if \mathscr{O} be therein unfortunate, his Army is like to be composed of Thieves, Highway men, vagrant Fellowes, seditious, and such as will obey no commands,

If an *Infortune* be in the fourth, the place where the Warre is like to be, or where the Armies may engage, is like to be unfit for the *querent's* Army: if it be mountainous, the places are rough, inaccessible not habitable, full of Woods, no passage for Armies; if the place seem to be described moyst, it's miery, dirty, full of standing waters, Bogs, Rivers and Brooks, not fit to marshall an Army in, or wherein an Army can doe any service: If of be in the fifth, well dignified, or the good aspects of the *Fortunes* irradiate that house, or a *Fortune* be therein posited, then it's like the Army or Souldiers on the *querent's* part, will be good Souldiers, apt for fight, and obedient to their Officers; the *Infortunes* posited therein shew contrary qualities.

If either of the *Fortunes* or Ω be in the sixt, the Carriage-Horse attending the Army, seems serviceable, high prized, and fit for the employment.

If o' be therein well dignified, the Horse entertained or employed will be fierce, impatient and hard to be governed.

But if \hbar be in the sixt without dignities, the Horse are old, rotten jades, unserviceable, tyred, over-spent, slow, not fit for this service, diseased, &c.

If a *Fortune* be in the seventh, the instruments of Warre and Fortification, the Canons and great Guns of the Army are faire, sound, well cast, and well performe their work: and this

position of a *Fortune* in the seventh, denotes, the Enemy is no foole; if an *Infortune* be there, or have the before-named evill aspects to the house, the enemy is weak, the *querent's* instruments are nought, will performe no service, the Enemy will rather fight by policy, craft and treachery, then man-hood.

If a *Fortune* be in the eighth, it's an argument no mortality or much destruction of men will follow, or will there be many men wounded, or their wounds difficult to cure; no great slaughters, fights, flights, or any set Battles will be betwixt the Armies on either part: but if Saturn be therein Retrograde, many prisioners will be taken, much ruine and destruction, much poverty and plundering will succeed.

If a *Fortune* be in the ninth, or have aspect to the house, the enemy is in a good posture, hopes to benefit himself e by some false reports, or by some false allarums or sallies, and that he intends to act much by such reports, and by witty inventions, for the Enemy is politick.

If a *Fortune* be in the tenth, or cast his \times or \triangle thither, it's an argument, the Commander in Chiefe is a discreet man, understands what to doe in his place, and that the Officers of the Army are expert men, every one in his place being capable of what he undertakes: but if \hbar or \Im be therein, or \Im , any wayes unfortunate, the Officers and Captaines are very asses and buzzards, have no judgment, simple Fellowes, the whole designe is like to be overthrowne by their knavery, and want or discretion and judgment; I meane, the greater part of the Officers, &c. they are more fit for hanging, then to Command.

If a *Fortune* be in the eleventh, it shewes, the Conductors of the Army are men of good discretion and sound judgment, expert men in the art of Warre, know how to command and order their affaires, are valiant and carefull, and understand in every particular when to charge or retreat; in a word, the Officers seem men of approved intregrity and judgment.

If an *Infortune* be in the eleventh, the Conductor or Conductors may be men of fidelity, and assured Friends and Wel-willers to the cause they undertake, but they are unexpert, and not fit to undertake such a waighty imployment in hand, for

they nothing understand the stratagems of Warre, whereby the whole cause is like to suffer.

If a Fortune be in the twelfth house, those against whom the Army is to go, are well provided, and resolve to defend themselves; they agree well, feare nothing, will stand it out to the last: but if an Infortune be there, they suspect their owne abilities, are not capable of resisting, disagree amongst themselves, feare surprizall every moment: It is, notwithstanding, ever considerable, that if of be in the twelfth house, the *querent* may justly suspect trechery, and indeed you have just cause to feare the same if v be in the twelfth. Now as you have considered the whole 12 houses on the behalfe of the *querent*, so must you observe the same method and manner of judgment on the behalf of the *Adversary*; onely considering what house is the same for the *quesited*, and so every house in order: Which judgments rightly understood, will give great light to any manner of question propounded in this nature by any prime *Officer* or *Commander*.

If the Armies shall fight.

Behold herein the ascendant and his Lord, the $\mathfrak D$ and Lord of the seventh, see if they be corporally joyned in any angle, then it seems the Armies will fight: if there be no $\mathfrak C$ of the Lord of the ascendant and seventh, see if they behold one another by \square or $\mathfrak C$, they will also then fight: if this happens not, see if any Planet transferre the light of one to the other by \square or $\mathfrak C$ aspect, with or without Reception; if such an aspect be, there will be a fight betwixt them: but if the more ponderous, of the two receive that Planet who transferres their lght, no fight will be, but all things will be composed lightly.



CHAPTER LVIII.

If the Querent have open Enemies, or any Adversaries, or many that doe envy him.

This is a difficult Question, and yet by *Astrologie* responsible, but you must justly consider whether the *querent* doe

demand thus much, viz. Have I enemies or not? Or, Whether is such a man my adversary? &c.

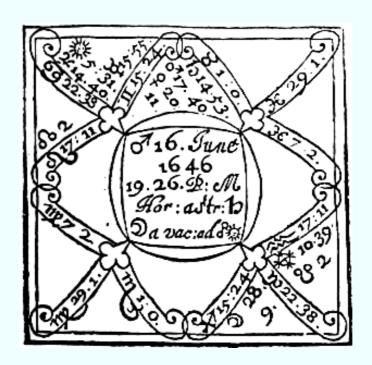
If any be nominated, require judgment from the seventh house and Lord thereof (*But if the Querent doubt his Brother, Father, or Servant; then take Signification from each particular House signifying them): if the Lord of the seventh aspect the Lord of the ascendant, with \square or \mathscr{O} , or be in like aspect with the \mathfrak{D} , it's then very probable, the party enquired after doth envy the Querent, and wishes him no good: if the aspect be separated, they have lately been in some contest, or some difference hath been betwixt them; but if they are then applying to a \square or \mathscr{O} , the enmity, difference or controversie is approaching, is not yet over, will grow to a greater height then now it is, and the party enquired after, doth what in him lyes to thwart and crosse the occasions of the *querent*. In like manner, consider if the Lord of the seventh be in the twelfth from the ascendant, or in the twelfth from the place wherein the $\mathfrak D$ is, or if the Lord of the seventh be in $\mathfrak O$ with any Planet, or in any aspect with a Planet who is in $\mathfrak O$ or \square to the Lord of the ascendant or the $\mathfrak D$, without Reception, then the Quesited, or man or woman nominated, is adverse, and an enemy to the Querent, but if it be not so, then he or she enquired after is no enemy.

If the Question be absolute, (as thus) Whether have I enemies yea or no? you must require judgment herein from the twelfth house, and see if the Lord of that house be in \square or \mathscr{O} to the \mathfrak{D} with or without Reception; if so, then he hath enemies that watch for an opportunity against him, but they doe all things clandestinely and cunningly, and desire to play their part when they can doe it without noyse or rumour of evill, that so they may still goe under the notion of Friends, when as in truth they are trecherous, false and deceitfull: Consider also where and in what house the Lord of the twelfth is, say confidently such people, men or women of such a quality or condition, are the Querent's adversaries: Many Planets in the seventh, denotes many enemies (*often and ever by me found true). Many Planets in the second, much want of money, if they are all ill dignified, &c. and so doe in all the rest, observing how many Planets there are in the seventh, and of what houses they are Lords of, or from the houses whereof

they are Lords, from thence doe you require the quality of the people who are enemies, &c. remembering, that the \square aspect shewes envy and malice, yet posible to be reconciled, ϑ aspects with Reception, never, &c.

CHAPTER LIX.

A LADY, if marry the GENTLEMAN desired?



Judgment upon the Figure above-said.

The true state of this Ladies cause stood thus: A Gentleman had been a long time an ernest Suitor unto her for Marriage, but she could never master her affection so much as to incline to Marriage—thoughts with him, but slighted him continually; and at last, to the great discontent of the Gentleman, she gave him an absolute deniall: After which deniall so given, she became passionately affectionate of him, and did sorely

repent of her folly, and so churlish a carriage, wishing she might againe have former opportunities. This was her condition at what time she propounded the Question unto me.

The ascendant and \bigcirc are for the *querent*, \dagger Lord of the seventh, is for the man *quesited* after. The *querent* was moderately tall, of round visage, sanguine complexion, of a cheerfull, modest countenance, gray eyed, her haire a light browne, occasioned, as I conceive, by \bigcirc Lord of the ascendant, in the Termes of σ , she was well spoken, and sufficiently comely.

Finding \hbar in an angle of the South, and in σ with σ , and both in δ , a fixed, earthly Signe, I judged the corporature of the *quesited* party to be but meane, and not tall, or very handsome, his visage long and incomposed, a wan, pale or meagre complexion, dark haire, or of a sad, chestnut colour, curling and crisp, his eyes fixt, ever downward, musing, stooping forward with his head, some impediment in his going, as treading away, &c. (this was confessed). Finding \hbar so, as abovesaid, elevated, and in σ' with σ' , I judged the Gentleman to be sad, angry, much discontented, and scorning his former slights, (as ever all Saturine people doe;) I judged him much incensed by a Kinsman or Gentleman of quality, signified by of, Lord of the third, in part, from the seventh, and of the fourth, being the tenth from the seventh; and that this Gentleman and he lived either in one house, or neer one another, because both Significators are angular and fixed, (and so it was,) I said the Gentleman had no inclination or disposition unto her, finding the $\mathfrak D$ separated from voyd of course, and applying to σ of O, Lord of the ascendant, it did agrue there was small hopes of effecting her desire, because she her selfe, by her owne perversnesse, had done her selfe so grand a mischiefe, Whereupon she told me the truth of all, and not before, and implored my directions, which way, without scandall to her honour, it might be brought on againe, if possible: and indeed she was lamentably perplexed, and full of heavinesse. Hereupon, with much compassion, I began to consider what hopes we had in the Figure: I found \odot applying to a \times of \hbar ; this argued the womans desire, and the strength of her affections towards the quesited,

because she is signified by the lighter Planet; but there was no Reception betwixt the Significators, therefore that application gave little hopes: but finding Reception betwixt 4 and the 𝔾, and betwixt 𝔾 and 𝔾, she in his Triplicty, 𝔾 in her House; observing also that the $\mathfrak D$ did dispose of $\mathfrak h$ in her Exaltation, and of $\mathfrak A$ in her House, and that $\mathfrak A$ was very neer $a \times dexter$ of h, still applying, and not separated; as also, that u was in his Exaltation, and a fortunate Planet ever assisting nature and the afflicted, and that he was able by his strength to qualifie and take off the malice of \hbar : besides, the neernesse of 4 to the \times of ħ, made me confident that the *quesited* was intimately acquainted with a person of quality and worth, such as 4 represented, whom I exactly described, and the Lady very well knew: Unto him I directed to addresse her Complaints, and aquaint him fully with her unhappy folly: I positively affirmed, in the Gentleman described she should find all honour and secrecy, and I doubted not but, by God's blessing, he would againe revive the businesse (now dispaired of) and bring her to her hearts content: But finding that \hbar and \odot came to \times aspect the 27th of the same moneth, I advised to hasten all things before the aspect was over; and also gave direction, that the 19th of June neer upon noon, the Gentleman should first move the *quesited* in the businesse: and my reason was, because that day \hbar and 4 were in perfect \times aspect.

My counsell was followed, and the issue was thus: By the Gentlemans meanes and procurment the matter was brought on againe, the Match effected, and all within twenty dayes following, to the content of the sorrowfull (but as to me unthankfull) Lady, &c. In *Astrologie*, the true reason of this performance is no more then, first, an application of the two *Significators* to a \times , *viz.* the Lord of the seventh and first: Next, the application of the \mathfrak{D} to the Lord of the ascendant, though by \mathscr{O} , yet with Reception, was another small argument; but the maine occasion, without which in this Figure it could not have been, the application of \mathfrak{A} to \times of \mathfrak{h} Lord of the seventh, receiving his vertue which \mathfrak{h} did render unto him, and again transferred to the \mathfrak{D} Lord of the ascendant, he, *viz.* \mathfrak{A} , meeting with no manner of prohibition, abscission or frustration untill

his perfect σ with the \odot , which was the 29th of June, so that no difficulty did afterwards intervene, I did aquaint this Lady, that very lately before the erection of this Figure, her Sweetheart had been offered a Match, and that the Gentlewoman propounded, was such a one as is signified by \mathfrak{P} , one not onely of a good fortune, but excellently well descended: I had her follow my directions, with hope and expectation of a good end, and told her she should not fear his marrying of \mathfrak{P} : Which judgment I gave, by reason σ was neerer \mathfrak{P} then \mathfrak{h} , and so interposed his influence, or kept off \mathfrak{h} . I judged σ to be some Souldier, or Gentleman that had been in Armes: this I did the more to enlighten her fancy, which I found apprehensive enough. She well knew both the Gentlewoman and man, and confessed such matters were then in action.

Had the *Quere* been, *Who should have lived longest*? certainly I should have judged the woman, because ⊙ is going to ♂ of ¥, and ♂ afflicts ħ by his presence.

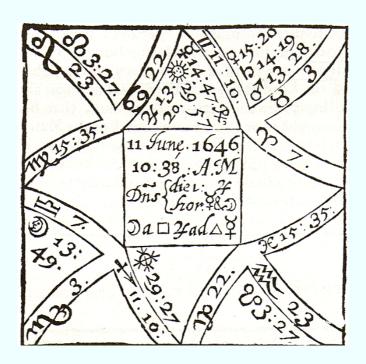
Had she demanded, Whether the Quesited had been rich? I must have considered 4 Lord of his second house, whom I find in his Exaltation, Direct, Swift, &c. only under the O Beames; I should have adjudged his Estate good.

For Agreement, because \bigcirc and \dagger_1 are applying to \bigstar , I should have conceived they would wel accord; yet doubtlesse \dagger_1 wil look for much observancy, for as he is ill by nature, so is he vitiated by σ' , and made thereby chollerick as well as melancholly, so will he be naturally jealous without cause; yet the gentle \bigstar of \dagger_1 to both σ' and \dagger_2 , seems by education, to represse that forwardnesse naturally he may be subject unto.

If it be demanded, Will the Querent be honest? I answer, her Significatrix, viz. \bigcirc , is no way afflicted by σ : her Signe ascending being Ω , and Reception betwixt \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{D} , are arguments of a vertuous woman.

In this nature you may examine any Figure for discovery of what is necessary, &c.

CHAPTER LX. If she should marry the man desired?



The Judgment.

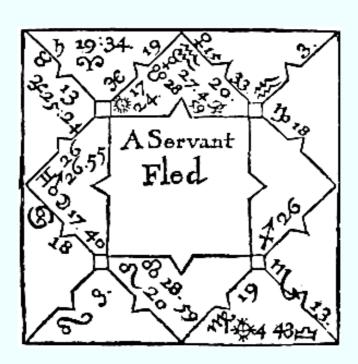
The *querent* was of tall stature, ruddy complexioned, sober, discreet and well spoken, &c. The *quesited* was very tall, slender, leane, and of a long visage, black haire: His talnesse I attribute to 4, as being in the Termes of 5, and the cusp of the seventh being also in his Termes: and indeed the being of a *significator* in the Termes of any Planet, doth a little vary the party from his naturall temper and constitution, so that he will retaine a small or great tinture from that Planet according as he is dignified: The sadnesse of his haire, I conceive to be from 4 his aspect to 5, and the 5 her 5 unto him, being her selfe subterranean.

§ is here Significatrix of the querent, Retrograde, under the Sun-beames,

was in some distresse and feare that the *quesited* would not have her; and she might and had some reason for it, for 4 was in his Exaltation, and neer the \times of 9, an argument the man stood upon high termes, and had been tampering with another; yet were both *Significators* in a *Semisextile*, and in good houses, from which I gathered hopes, that there was some sparks of love betwixt them; but when I found the 9 separating from 9 of 9, and carrying his light by a 9 aspect to 9 the Lord of the ascendant, and he in an angle, receiving willingly, by his Retrograde motion, that her vertue which she brought from 9. I was confident the Match would suddenly be brought to passe by such a one as 9 was, or represented by her, who did much interpose in the businesse, and who at last, with a little difficulty, produced the Marriage to effect, to the content of both parties.

CHAPTER LXI.

A Fugitive Servant, which way gone, when returne?



Judgment upon the Figure beforegoing,

The *Significator* of the Servant was of peculiarly in this Figure, although many times \$\forall\$ shall signifie a *fugitive* Servant: The Servant was a young Fellow of about nineteen, a well set Fellow, short, big joynted, broad and full faced, dark browne haire, his teeth growing ilfavouredly, a Sun-burnt, obscure complexion, yet the skin of his body deer.

I observed that he went away from his Master the Sunday preceding, at what time the

② was in II, a Westerne Signe, and that now of, the Significator of the Fellow was in the same Signe; as also, that ♀ the common Significator of Servants, was in ♠, a Westerne Signe, but South quarter of Heaven; it is true that II hath some relation to the South quarter, and ♠ to the North.

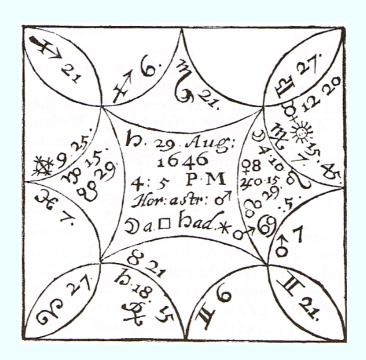
I judged from hence that the Servant went westward at his first departing, and that at the time of the Question, he was West from the *querent's* house; and this I judged because σ' was angular, and every way as strong as the \mathfrak{D} , otherwayes I should have judged by the \mathfrak{D} : Forasmuch as σ' the *Significator* of the Servant, and \mathfrak{P} Lord of the ascendant, were suddenly hastening to a Δ out of angles, I judged, that within a day or two he should have his Servant againe: I found the \mathfrak{D} in the second, in her owne house; the Servant being a part of his Master's Estate, I judged from hence also, that the Master should not lose, but recover forthwith his lost Goods; and the rather, for that the \mathfrak{D} was in the second, and in perfect Δ of the \mathfrak{O} in the eleventh, both of them in the Mediety ascending: the neernesse

of σ to the degree ascending, made me judge the Servant was not above three or four houses Westward from his Masters house.

The truth is, that upon Friday following betimes in the morning, he came home, and said he had been at *Kingston* upon *Thames*: which if true, then he was full West, or a little to the South, and neer a great Water, *viz* the *Thames*, as \mathfrak{D} in \mathfrak{G} did or might signifie.

CHAPTER LXII.

A Dogge missing, where?



Judgment upon this preceding Figure.

Living in *London* where we have few or no small Cattle, as Sheep, Hogs, or the like, as in the Countrey; I cannot give example of such creatures, onely I once set the Figure preceding

concerning a Dogge (who is in the nature of small Beasts) which Dogge was fled and missing. The *Quere* unto me was, *What part of the City they should search, next if he should ever recover him.*

The *querent* was signified by the Signe ascending and the Lord thereof; and indeed in his person he was *Saturnine*, and vitiated according to *Cauda* in the Ascendant, in his stature, mind or understanding; that is, was a little deformed in body, and extream covetous in disposition, &c.

The Signe of the sixt and his Lord signifies the Dogge; so must they have done if it had been a Sheep or Sheep, Hogs, Conies, &c. or any small Cattle.

The Signe of II is West and by South, the quarter of heaven is West; ♀ the Significator of the Dog, is in

a Westerne Signe but Southerne quarter of heaven, tending to the West; the $\mathfrak D$ is in $\mathbb R$, a South-west Signe, and verging to the Westerne angle: the strength of the testimonies examined, I found the plurality to signifie the West, and therefore I judged, that the Dog ought to be Westward from the place where the Owner lived, which was at *Temple-barre*, wherefore I judged that the Dog was about *Long-acre*, or upper part of *Drury-lane*: In regard that \(\begin{align*} \text{Significator of the Beast, was in a Signe of the } \) same Triplicity that II his ascendant is, which signifies *London*, and did apply to a \triangle of the Cusp of the sixt house, I judged the Dog was not out of the lines of Communication, but in the same quarter; of which I was more confirmed by \bigcirc and \hbar their \triangle , The Signe wherein ♀ is in, is ♠, an avery Signe, I judged the Dog was in some chamber or upper room, kept privately, or in great secrecy: because $\mathfrak D$ was under the Beames of the $\mathfrak O$, and $\mathfrak P$, $\mathfrak D$ and \bigcirc were in the eighth house, but because the \bigcirc on Monday following did apply by \triangle dexter to \hbar Lord of the ascendant, and \mathfrak{D} to \star of \mathfrak{C}' , having exaltation in the ascendant; I intimated, that in my opinion he should have his Dog againe, or newes of his Dog or small Beast upon Monday following, or neer that time; which was true; for a Gentleman of the querent's acquaintance, sent home the *Dog* the very same day about ten in the morning, who by accident comming to see a Friend in *Long-acre*, found the *Dog* chained up under a table, and knowing

the Dog to be the *Querent's*, sent him home, as abovesaid, to my very great credit. Yet notwithstanding this, I cannot endure Questions of *Fugitives* or *Thefts*, nor ever would have done any thing, but with intention to benefit Posterity.

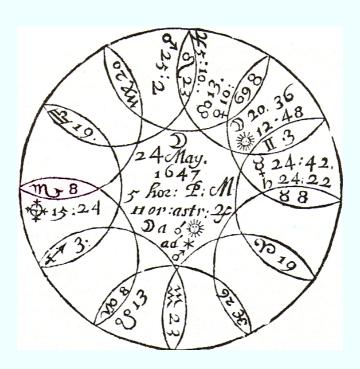
Usually I find, that all *Fugitives* goe by the \mathfrak{D} , and as she varies her Signe, so the *Fugitive* wavers and shifts in his flight, and declines more or lesse to East, West, North or South: but when the Question is demanded, then without doubt you must consider the strength both of the *Significator* and the \mathfrak{D} , and judge by the stronger; if both be equivalent in Fortitudes, judge either by the *Significator*, if he best personate the *Fugitive*, or by the \mathfrak{D} , if she most resemble him; with relation to either of them that comes neerest in aspect to the cusp of the house, from whence signification is taken.

CHAPTER LXIII. Of Theft.

It was the received opinion of Master *Allen* of *Oxford*, a man excellently versed in *Astrologie*, that the true *Significator* of a *Thiefe* is that Planet who is in an Angle or second house, and beholds the seventh house: if no peregrine Planet be in an angle or the second house, then the Lord of the seventh shall be *Significator* of the *Thiefe*, if he behold the seventh house: otherwayes that Planet to whom the $\mathfrak D$ applyes, if he behold the seventh house; the rather, if the $\mathfrak D$ separate from the Lord of the ascendant, And he saith further, that a peregrine Planet on what angle soever, shall not be *Significator* of the *Thiefe*, unlesse he behold the seventh house, or have any dignity in the degree of the seventh; yet if one and the same Planet be Lord of the hour and of the ascendant, he shall signifie the *Querent*, though he behold not the ascendant: The truth is, I have ever found that if a peregrine Planet were in the ascendant, he was *Significator* of the *Thiefe*: next to the ascendant, I preferred the angle of the South, then the West angle, then the fourth house, last of all the second: many peregrine Planets in angles, many

are or may be suspected, justly if they are in σ' , \times or Δ ; not consenting, if in \square or σ' : ever prefer that peregrine Planet for your *Significator*, who is neerest to the cusp of the angle he is in.

Money lost, who stole it? if recoverable?



Judgment upon this Figure.

the here ascends, and partly represents the *querent's* person, of his mind and disposition, who being in □ with ♀ and ħ gave sufficient intimation unto me of the inclination of the *querent*, who was sufficiently ill conditioned, arrogant, proud, wastfull, &c.

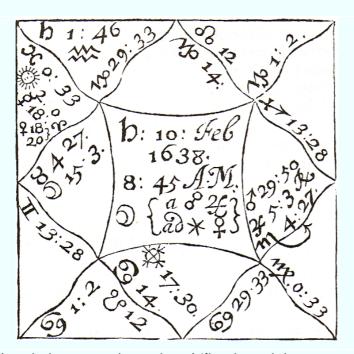
 σ is here in the 25 degr. and 2 min. of Ω , is angular, and but two minutes enters his owne Termes, yet being in his Decanate I refused him for *Significator* of the *Thiefe*, and that justly, nor indeed was he.

In the next place, although \hbar was in the angle of the West, yet did I find him in his own Terms, and Decanate; I also passed by him.

The angles are part Masculine, part Feminine, no certaine judgment could therefore arise from thence, the $\mathfrak D$ was in a Masculine Sign, applied to a masculine Planet in a masculine Sign, and Mercury usually is convertible in nature, according to the nature of the Planet he is in aspect with: he is now in aspect with $\mathfrak G$, and in $\mathfrak G$ with $\mathfrak h$; hence I judged the Sex to be Male.

And said it was a young Youth of some fifteen or sixteen: young, because ♀ ever signifies Youth; but more young, because the $\mathfrak D$ was so neer the $\mathfrak O$, and scarce separated from him, I said he was of reasonable stature, thin visaged, hanging Eyebrowes, a long Forehead, some blemish or scarres in the Face, because of cast his □ dexter to ♥; bad Eye-sight because ♀ is with evill fixed Starres, of the nature of ♂ and ⊃; a sad Haire, because of his neernesse to \hbar ; but of a scurvy countenance, one formerly a Thief or suspected for such knaveries: in regard ? the Youth his Significator was in of with \$\frac{1}{h}\$ Lord of the third & fourth, I judged he was some Neighbours child; and as the $\mathfrak D$ was in II and ♀ in ♂, I conceived he dwelt either opposite to the *querent* or a little Southwest; and because ⊗ was in the ascendant, and disposed by of Lord of the ascendant in the tenth, and the $\mathfrak D$ applyed to his $\mathsf X$ aspect, and was within four degrees of the aspect: I judged he should not onely heare of, but have his Money within four dayes after the Question. He beleeved not one word I said, but would needs perswade me, that a Woman-servant signified by of, was one Theef, and h was another; but I stood firme to the true rules of Art, and would not consent unto it, because both these Planets were essentially dignified. The event proved directly true as I had manifested, both as to the person described, and to the day of the money returned, which was within three dayes after.

CHAPTER LIV. Fish Stolen.



Living in the Country
1637, I had bought at
London some Fish for
my provision in Lent, it
came down by the Barge
at Walton, on Saturday
the 10. of Febr. one of
the Watermen, instead of
bringing my Fish home,
acquainted me, their
warehouse was robbed
last night, and my Fish

stolen: I took the exact time when I 'first heard the report, and erected the Figure accordingly, endeavouring to give my selfe satisfaction what became of my goods, and, of possible, to recover part of all of them againe.

I first observed, there was no peregrine Planet in angle but 4 whom I found upon the cusp of the seventh house, the thing I lost was Fish, therefore any Gentleman would scorne such a course Commodity; I considered the signification of 4 in 11, a moyst Signe, and the *Significator* of my Goods, *viz*. 9 that he was in 9, a moyst Signe, and that 9 was in 9, a moyst Signe. Discretion, together with Art, assisted me to think he must be a man whose profession or calling was to live upon the Water, that had my Goods, and that they were in some rnoyst place, or in some low rooms, because 9 was in 9, and the 9 in 9 an earthly Sign.

There being never a Waterman in that Town of *Walton* neer unto the description of 4 in 11. I examined what Fisherman there was of that complexion; and because of Lord of the seventh was departing the Sign 11. viz. his owne, and entring another Signe, I examined if never a Fisherman of of and 4 his nature had lately sold any Land, or was leaving his proper house, and going to another habitation; such a one I discovered, and that he was much suspected of theevery, who was a good fellow, lived neer the *Thames* side, and was a meer Fisherman, or man conversant in water; for all *Significators* in watry Signes, argued, he must needs live neer the water, or a watry place, that stole the Goods, or be much conversant in waters,

The man that was the Thiefe was a Fisherman, of good stature, thick, full bodied, faire of complexion, a red or yellowish haire.

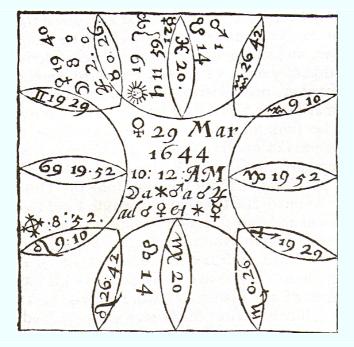
I procured a Warrent from a Justice of Peace, and reserved it privately untill Sunday the 18th of *February* following, and then with a Constable and the Barge-man, I searched only that one house of this Fisherman suspected; I found part of my Fish in water, part eaten, part not comsumed, all confessed. This jest happened in the search; a part of my Fish being in a bag, it happened the Thiefe stole the bag as well as the Fish; the Bargeman, whose sack it was, being in the same room where the bag was, and oft looking upon it (being clean washed) said to the woman of the house, Woman, so I may have my sack which I lost that night, I care not: the Woman answered; she had never a sack but that which her husband brought home the same night as the Fish. I am perswaded the Bargeman looked upon the sack twenty times before, and knew it not, for the woman had washed it cleane I as heavily complained to the woman for seven *Portugall Onyons* which I lost; she not knowing what they were, made pottage with them, as she said.

The remainder of my Fish I freely remitted, though the hireling Priest of Walton affirmed I had satisfaction for it, but he never hurt himselfe with a lye.

So that you see the peregrine Planet in an angle describes the Thiefe, and that neither the Sun or Moon in the ascendant, and in essentiall Dignities, gives assured hopes of discovering who it was; the application of Moon to the Lord of the second, argues recovery; a full recovery, if both the Moon and the Lord of the second be essentially dignified; part, if accidentally fortified; a discovery, but no recovery, if they apply and be both peregrine.

CHAPTER LXV.

A Figure erected to know whether Sir WILLIAM WALLER or Sir RALPH HOPTON should overcome, they being supposed to be engaged neer Alsford, ♀ 29th March, 1644.



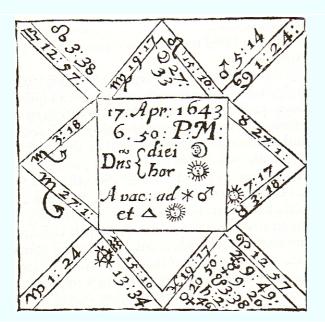
The ascendant is for our Army, the D, 4 and P for our General's, viz. Sir William & Major Generall Browne, a valiant & prudent citizen of London, who may justly Challenge a large share of honor in that dayes service: Sir Ralph Hopton is signified by ħ Lord of the seventh, his Army by VS, in the descending

part of heaven, which is usually given to the Friends and Assistants of the Enemy; there is onely of and v in the ninth, so that by this is appeared Sir *Ralph* had no supplyes ready to attend that dayes successe, &c.

From the existence of the $\mathfrak D$ in her exaltation, and in the eleventh house with $\mathfrak A$, she being Lady of the ascendant, and having principall signification for us and our Army, engaged for the Parliament, I concluded all was, and would be well on our side, and the victory ours: by her separation from 4, I said, I did verily conceive we had gained already from them some ammunition, or performed some service against them, which judgment was more strengthened by O, Lord of our assistants and substance, posited in the tenth house, in the very degree of his Exaltation; and though I did imagine, by reason of the proximity of ħ to O, we should not game the whole, or have a perfect victory without diminution of some part of it, yet I was confident we should obtaine a considerable proportion of their Ammunition, and obtaine a compleat victory, the onely thing enquired after; for that the $\mathfrak D$ did apply to $\mathfrak P$, and then to a $\mathsf X$ of $\mathfrak P$, he angular, I acquainted the querent that within 11 or 12 hours after the question we should have perfect newes, and it pleasing and good; for considering the fight was within 50 miles of *London*, I ordered my time according to discretion, not allowing dayes for the time, but hours; for you may see the $\mathfrak D$ is distant from $\mathfrak P$ 11 degrees, but withall is in her swift motion, and encreasing in light, all which were arguments of our successe, and the Enemies routing; as it did appeare the same Friday by a Letter that came from the Army, certifying, that our Generals took the Thursday before, 120 Commanders and Gentlemen, 560 common Souldiers, much Ammunition. That according to naturall causes in Art, the Enemy should be worsted, I had these reasons; first, because Saturn the Lord Hopton's Significator is sub radiis; next, he is in his Fall; thirdly, in no aspect of any Planet, but wholly peregrine and unfortunate, beholding the cusp of the seventh with a □ dexter, arguing losse to his Army, and dishonour to himselfe by the fight, &c.

CHAPTER LXVI.

If his Excellency ROBERT Earle of ESSEX should take Reading, having then surrounded it with his ARMIE.



The most honorable of the *English* nation, *viz*. ESSEX the Kingdomes *Generall*, is here signified by of Lord of M, the Sign ascending: his Majesty by the ○ Lord of the tenth; the forces that were to relieve *Reading*, or to oppose and hinder his Excellency, by ♀ in X, and ⊙ in ŏ.

The Towne of *Reading* by [∞] the Signe of the fourth, the Governour Sir *Arthur Aston*, reputed an able Souldier, by [†] Lord of the fourth, their Ammunition and Provision in the Towne by [‡] Lord of the fifth, and [‡] locally therein.

We have σ' his Excellencies *Significator* excellently fortified labouring under no one misfortune (except being in his Fall) and of how great concernment it is in Warre, to have σ' the generall *Significator* of Warre, friendly to the *querent*, this Figure well manifests; the \mathfrak{D} separated (*a vacuo*) and indeed there was little hope it would have been gained in that time it was; she applyed to a \star of σ' , being in Signes of long ascensions, the aspect is equivalent to a \square ; which argued, that his Excellency

would have much difficulty, and some fighting, ere he could get it: but because σ' and the $\mathfrak D$ were in Reception, viz. σ' in her house, the $\mathfrak D$ in his Termes and Face, and neer $Cor \mathfrak Q$, placed also in the tenth, I judged his Excellency should obtaine and take Reading, and get glory and honour thereby.

Finding the \odot his Majestie's *Significator* in the seventh, in a fixed Signe, I aquainted the *querent*, his Majesty would oppose what he could, and send Forces to relieve the Towne with all vigour and resolution, but I said he should not prevaile, for σ is better fortified then \odot .

I considered ∞ for the Town, and in regard I found not the Signe afflicted, I judged the Towne strong, and capable of holding out; when I considered $\mathfrak P$ to be in the fifth, I was confident they wanted not Ammunition. Having thoroughly considered all particulars, and well weighed that $\mathfrak P$ Lord of the fourth, signifying the Governour, was in his Fall with $\mathfrak P$, and that $\mathfrak P$ and $\mathfrak P$ were not farre from $\mathfrak P$, and that $\mathfrak P$ did with his \square aspect behold $\mathfrak P$, I said and sent somebody word, the most assured way, $\mathfrak P$ which would certainly occasion the surrender of the Towne, was, to set division amongst the principall Officers, and to incense them against their Officer in Chiefe, $\mathfrak P$ that about $\mathfrak P$ dayes from the time of the Question, I beleeved his *Excellency* would be Master of the Towne, yet rather by composition than blood, because $\mathfrak P$ and $\mathfrak P$ were separated from their $\mathfrak P$ aspect abd $\mathfrak P$ was in like manner separated from the \square dexter of $\mathfrak P$ from Cardinal Signes; as also, because the application of the $\mathfrak P$ was so directly to the $\mathfrak P$ of the Lord of the Ascendant, without any frustration or prohibition.

The Towne was delivered for the Parliaments use the 27th of *April*, 1644. three dayes after the time limited by me was expired: But it's observable, the very Monday before, being 8 dayes after the Figure set, they began to treat.

The truth of this Siege was thus, that his Majesty in person did come, and was worsted and beaten back at *Causham-bridge*.

That Sir *Arthur Aston* the Governour, was hurt in the head, as \hbar in Υ with \Im well denotes: nor did they want ammunition, as \Im in the fifth signifies.

It was delivered by Colonel *Fielding*, a very valiant Gentleman,

a good Souldier, and of noble Family, not without jealousie and mistrust of underhand dealing in the said Colonell by the King's party; for which he was brought to some trouble, but evaded: And I have since heard some of his Majesties Officers say thus, They did believe that *Fielding* acted nothing but what became a man of honour, and that it was the malice of his Enemies that procured him that trouble, &c.

A person of honour demanded this Question, and was well satisfied with what hath been spoken.

Had this very Question been of a Law suit, *Who should have overcome*? you must have considered the Lord of the ascendant for the *querent* or *Plaintiff*, and the ascendant it selfe, together with the \mathfrak{D} : for the Enemy or *Defendant*, the seventh and his Lord and Planets therein placed. In our Figure, in regard the \mathfrak{D} applies to a \mathfrak{X} of \mathfrak{S} , the *querent* therefore would have had the victory, by reason of the Verdict given by the *Jurors*, who ever are signified by the \mathfrak{D} ; but because the \mathfrak{O} is locally in the seventh, opposite to the ascendant, and is Lord of the tenth, *viz* of the *Judge*, there's no doubt but the Judge would have been adverse to the *Plaintiffe*, as his Majesty was to his Excellency and to the Parliment.

In this case I should have judged the *Defendant* a man of good estate, or able to spend well, because $\mathfrak P$ Lady of the eighth, viz his second, is in Exaltation; and yet the $\mathfrak O$ and $\mathfrak G$ in $\mathfrak H$, might give strong testimonies that the Judge would labour to compound the matter betwixt both parties; the Dispositor of the $\mathfrak D$ in his Fall, viz. $\mathfrak h$ in $\mathfrak P$ with the $\mathfrak V$, would have shewn great expence of the *querent*'s or *Plaintiffs* estate and money in this Suit; and that such a man as $\mathfrak h$ would herein be a great enemy unto him, because $\mathfrak h$ and $\mathfrak G$ are in $\mathfrak D$. As $\mathfrak h$ is Lord of the third, he may shew an ill Neighbour, or a Brother or Kinsman; but as the third house is the ninth from the seventh, it may argue some pragmaticall Priest, or one of the *Defendant*'s Sisters Husbands; wherefore the *Plaintiffe* must either take such a one off, or else compound his matter, or must see whether his Enemies *Atturney* be not Saturnine, then shall he receive prejudice by his extreame rigid following the Cause: If $\mathfrak h$ signifie

his *Lawyer*, the damage is by him, or by some aged man, perhaps the *querent's* Father or Grandfather, or else some sturdy Clowne or ill Tenant, &c. for according to the nature of the Question, you must ever vary the nature of your rules; by exact knowledge whereof, you may attaine the perfection of the whole *Art*.

