

Sun: Receiving, giving and selling gold-brocades.

Venus: Works of beauty and magnificence, fond of bazaars, commerce, measuring by weight, length and bulk; dealing in pictures and colours, goldsmiths work, tailoring, manufacturing perfumes, dealing in pearls, gold and silver ornaments, musk, white and green clothes, maker of crowns and diadems, accompanying singing, composing songs, playing the lute, feasts, games and gaming.

Mercury: Merchants, calculators and surveyors, astrologers, necromancers and fortune-tellers, geometrician, philosopher, disputation, poetry, eloquence, manual dexterity and anxiety for perfection in everything, selling slaves, hides, books, coins; profession of barber, manufacture of combs.

Moon: Engaged in business matters, missions, agencies, accounting; strenuous in religion and divine law, skill in all branches; practice of medicine, geometry, the higher sciences, measuring land and water; growing and cutting hair; selling food, silver rings and virgins, also indicates captivity, and prison for the deceptions of wizards.

436-437. ORBS AND YEARS OF PLANETS

	<i>Orbs</i>	<i>Years</i>			
		<i>least</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>great*</i>	<i>greatest</i>
Saturn	9 ⁰	30	43½	57	265
Jupiter	9 ⁰	12	45½	79	427
Mars	8 ⁰	15	40½	66	284
Sun	15 ⁰	19	39½	120	1461 (<i>sothiac cycle</i>)
Venus	7 ⁰	8	45	82	1151
Mercury	7 ⁰	20	48	76	461
Moon	12 ⁰	25	39½	108	520

* The great years are the sums of the Egyptian Ptolemaic terms of each planet; the least of Saturn and moon have been related to their periods of revolution, of Sun to the Metonic cycle, of Venus to its orb, while those of Mars and Mercury and the greatest years remain unexplained. In the case of Sun and Moon, the mean is: $\frac{\text{least} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ great}}{2}$ but cf. Vet. Val. p. 157 and B.L. 410 where Sun and Moon treated like other² planets. Vettius Valens p. 164 has another explanation for the great years of the planets:

$$\text{♃ } \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \odot \text{ great years} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ great } \text{♃} = 57$$

$$\text{♃ } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \odot \text{ great years} + \text{least} = 79$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \text{♃} \text{ great years} + \text{least} = 79$$

$$\text{♁ } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \text{♃} \text{ great years} + \text{least of } \text{♃} = 66$$

$$\text{♀ } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \text{♃} \text{ great years} + \text{least of } \text{♃} = 84 \text{ (the sum of the terms} = 82)$$

$$\text{♀ } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \text{♃} \text{ great years} + \text{least of } \odot = 76$$

438-439. FIRDARIA AND THEIR ASSOCIATION TIMES. Periods of life controlled by the planets as chronocrators, 438, and the times of association, 439, (sevenths of the periods) of the other planets with the general chronocrators.

<i>Diurnal Nativities</i>			<i>Nocturnal Nativities</i>		
Periods*		Time of association in last six sevenths			Time of association in last six sevenths
1	☉	10 years	1 yr. 5 m. 4 d. 7 h.	☽	9 years 1 yr. 3 m. 12 d. 21 h.
2	♀	8 years	1 yr. 1 m. 21 d. 5 h.	♁	11 years 1 yr. 6 m. 25 d. 17 h.
3	♃	13 years	1 yr. 10 m. 8 d. 7 h.	♂	12 years 1 yr. 8 m. 17 d. 7 h.
4	☽	9 years	1 yr. 3 m. 12 d. 21 h.	♄	7 years 1 yr. 10 h.
5	♁	11 years	1 yr. 6 m. 25 d. 17 h.	☉	10 years 1 yr. 5 m. 4 d. 7 h.
6	♂	12 years	1 yr. 8 m. 17 d. 3 h.	♀	8 years 1 yr. 1 m. 21 d. 5 h.
7	♄	7 years	1 yr.	♃	13 years 1 yr. 10 m. 8 d. 7 h.
8	♁	3 years day & night	<i>(no association)</i>	☽	2 years day & night
					<i>(no association)</i>

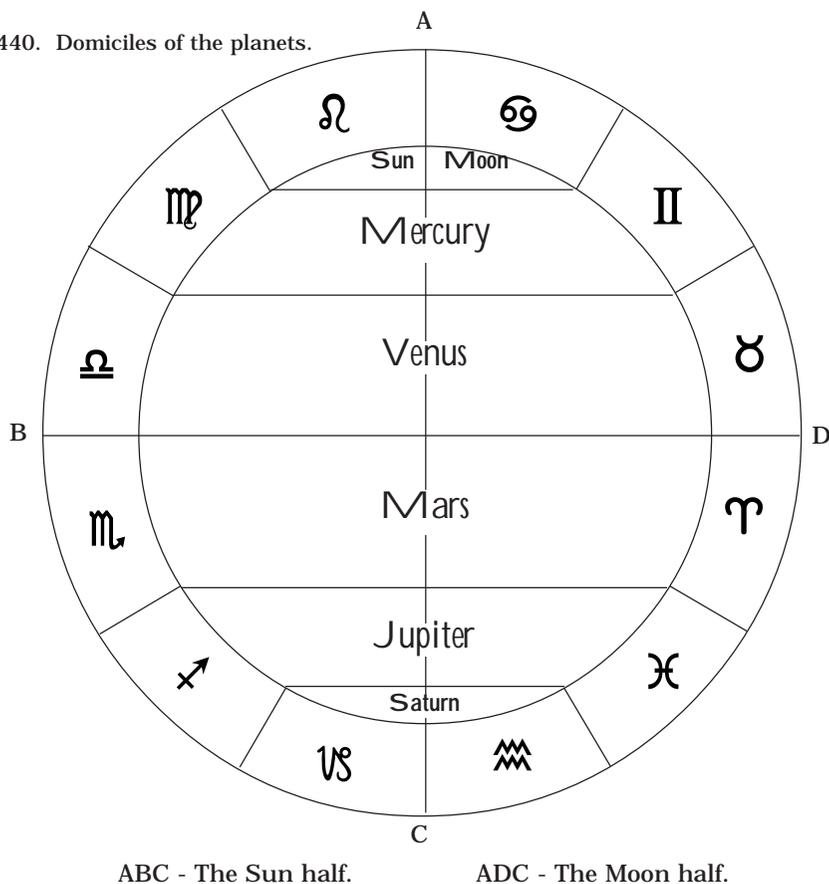
440. DOMICILES OF THE PLANETS. We now proceed to discuss the relation of the planets to the signs.

The zodiac belt is divided into two halves, the first extending from the beginning of Leo to the end of Capricorn, and this half is given to the sun whose domicile is the first sign, viz. Leo. The other half is given to the moon; it extends from the beginning of Aquarius to the end of Cancer in which sign its domicile is. As the other planets have two methods of movement retrograde and direct, so also they have each two domiciles one on the sun side and one on the moon side, at equal distances from the interval between Leo and Cancer. Beginning with Mercury the nearest planet, Virgo on the sun side and Gemini on the moon side are assigned to it as domiciles, then Libra and Taurus to Venus, Scorpius and Aries to Mars, Sagittarius and Pisces to Jupiter and Capricorn and Aquarius to Saturn as in the annexed figure (*next page*).

441. DOMICILES PREFERRED. One of these domiciles is always more congenial to the planets and it is said that there they are more Joyful on account of temperament, formation, and sex. The sun and moon, however, as they are not confined to one domicile find conditions in all. But of those which have two, Mercury prefers Virgo to Gemini, Venus Taurus, Mars Aries, Jupiter Sagittarius, Saturn Aquarius.

* A span of 75 years, by day or night, is thus provided for.

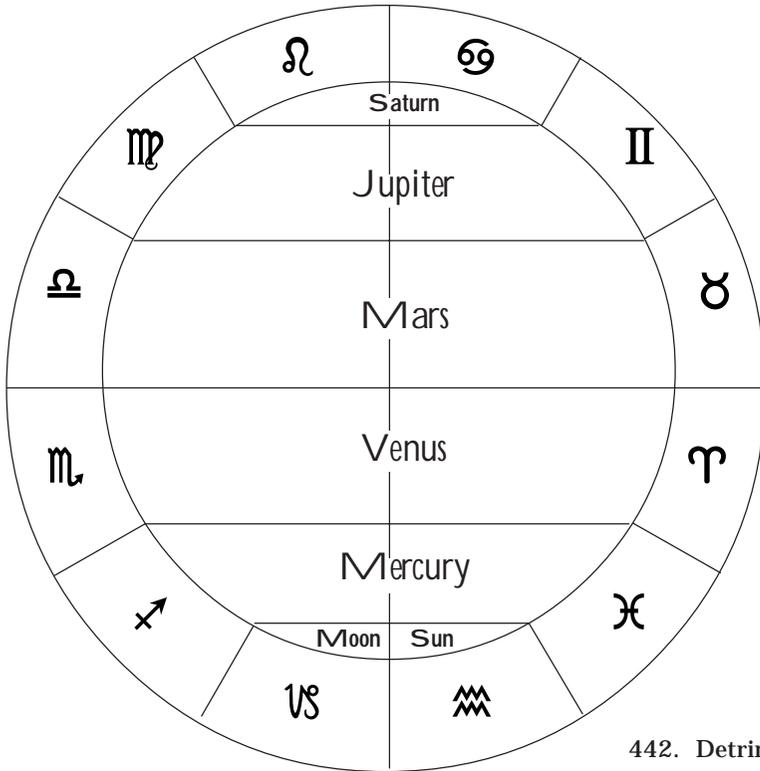
440. Domiciles of the planets.



The opinion of the Hindus agrees in some respects and differs in others; they say that Mars finds Aries more congenial, the moon Taurus, the sun Leo, Mercury Virgo, Venus Libra, Jupiter Sagittarius, and Saturn Aquarius. They call such situations *mulatrikuna* and assert that a planet occupying one of these has more influence than in its own domicile.

442. **DETRIMENTS.** The signs opposite to the domiciles of the planets are said to be their detriments or debilities. The Hindus while recognizing the domiciles do not know this expression. The detriments are shown in the accompanying figure (*next page*).

443. **EXALTATION AND FALL OF PLANETS.** There are certain signs which are described as places of exaltation of the planets, like the thrones of kings and other high positions. In such signs the exaltation is regarded as specially related to a certain degree, but there are many differences of opinion in this matter, some saying that it



442. Detriments.

extends to some degrees in front of or behind the degree in question, while others hold that it extends from the first point of the sign to that degree, and again others that it is present in the whole sign without any special degree. Below are the signs and degrees according to the Persians and Greeks.

Saturn	21 ^o	of Libra
Jupiter	15 ^o	of Cancer
Mars	28 ^o	of Capricorn
Sun	19 ^o	of Aries
Venus	27 ^o	of Pisces
Mercury	15 ^o	of Virgo
Moon	3 ^o	of Taurus
Dragon's Head	3 ^o	of Gemini
Dragon's Tail	3 ^o	of Sagittarius

The opposite signs and degrees are regarded as places of dejection for the planets, when in them, they are said to be in their fall, and are therein confined and their condition deteriorated.

444. HINDUS DIFFER AS TO DEGREES. There is no difference of opinion as to the signs of exaltation, but the Hindus differ as to the degrees in certain cases. They are agreed that the exaltation of the sun lies in 10° of Aries, of Jupiter in 5° of Cancer, of Saturn 20° of Libra, the others as above, except with regard to the Dragon's Head and Tail which are not mentioned by them in this connection as is quite proper.

445. LORDS OF HIS TRIPLICITIES. Each triplicity has a lord by day and another by night, also a third which shares this responsibility both by day and night. Thus the fiery triplicity has as lord the sun by day, and Jupiter by night, while Saturn is a partner both by day and night. The earthly triplicity has Venus by day, the moon by night, Mars being in this case the partner. The airy triplicity has Saturn by day, Mercury by night and Jupiter as partner, while the watery triplicity has Venus by day, Mars by night and the moon as partner.

Their Lords

<i>The Triplicities</i>		<i>by Day</i>	<i>by Night</i>
1st Fiery	♄ ♁ ♃	☉ ♃	♃ ♃
2nd Earthy	♁ ♃ ♁	♀ ♃	♃ ♃
3rd Airy	♄ ♁ ♃	♃ ♃	♃ ♃
4th Watery	♁ ♃ ♁	♀ ♃	♃ ♃

However Hashwiyite* astrologers associate all three planets at the same time with each triplicity, and merely make the following distinction between day and night, e.g. the lords of the fiery triplicity are the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn by day, and Jupiter, the Sun and Saturn by night and the rest on this analogy. They do not desert their position on consideration, but have filled their books with decrees based thereon, and propositions deduced from these.

446. ASPECTS OF PLANETS IN SIGNS. Whenever two planets are in signs which are in aspect to each other, they also are said to be in aspect; if they are in the same sign they are described as conjunct, while if they are at the same degree the conjunction is said to be partite. If one of them is in a sign third from the other, they are in sextile aspect to the right or left, if in a fourth sign, to be in quartile, if in a fifth in trine, and if in the seventh, opposite. Should

*Al-Biruni had a poor opinion of the Hashwiyites - v. Chron. p. 90, and 527 and 529. As to their doctrine, a creed of the common people as compared with the more aristocratic and intellectual Mutazilites, and the origin of the name v. Van Vloten - Hashwiya et Nabita. Inter. M. Congr. 1897 and Goldziher - Livre de Ibn Toumert. p. 65. Alger 1905. Dict. sci. terms p. 396.

their degrees be equal they are styled muttasilin for then between these aspects it is possible to construct either a regular hexagon, or a square or a triangle in the zodiac, or to divide it into two.

447. FRIENDSHIP AND ENMITY OF PLANETS. Friendship or enmity between the planets is, according to us, based on what we have said as to their domiciles, but astrologers have different theories on this matter. There are those who base them on the temperament and nature of the planets themselves, Saturn and Jupiter being regarded as inimical because the one is dark, maleficent and extremely distant, while the other is shining, beneficent and only moderately distant. There are others who base them on their elementary qualities, those that are fiery being inimical to the watery, and the airy to the earthy, while there are still others who found them on the relative situations of their domiciles and exaltations, if the aspect of these is inimical then their lords are also inimical: further any planet whose domicile is twelfth from the house occupied by another planet is inimical to the latter. When the basis of enmity is arrived at in any of the ways we have enumerated, then that for friendship and indifference becomes obvious.

The views of Abu 'l-Qasim, the philosopher, based on the foregoing considerations are shown in the columns of the subjoined table.

Planet	<i>mutually hurtful with</i>	<i>injurious to</i>	<i>offering friendship to</i>	<i>asking friendship from</i>
Saturn	Sun & Moon	Jupiter	Mars	Venus
Jupiter	Mars Mercury	Mercury	Venus	Moon
Mars	Jupiter Venus	Moon	Sun	Saturn
Sun	Saturn	Venus	-	Mars
Venus	Mars Mercury	-	Saturn	Jupiter
Mercury	Jupiter Venus	Venus	<i>neither offers nor asks friendship</i>	
Moon	Saturn	Mars	Jupiter	Venus

The astrologers of our day however, lay little stress on the friendship or enmity of the planets in the matter of judicial astrology. The Hindus on the other hand regard them as equally important or more so than the domiciles and exaltations, we have accordingly set down their opinions in the accompanying table.

Planets	<i>Friends</i>	<i>Enemies</i>	<i>Indifferent</i>
☉	♃ ♂ ☽	♁ ♀	♆
☽	☉ ♀	(none)	♁ ♃ ♂ ♀
♂	♃ ☉ ☽	♆	♁ ♀
♀	☉ ♀	☽	♁ ♃ ♂
♃	♂ ☉ ☽	♀ ♆	♁
♀	♁ ♆	☉ ☽	♃ ♂
♁	♀ ♆	♂ ☉ ☽	♃

As far as friendship or enmity is concerned, they are liable to change, because if a planet meets another in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th houses,* if friendly the friendship becomes complete, if indifferent becomes friendly, and if inimical indifferent. Also if it meets another in any of the other houses, the effects are precisely the reverse of these.

448. HALF-SIGN. We shall now speak of the different parts of the signs and the fate of the planets therein.

Half of a sign is called 'hour' by the Hindus. The first half of every male sign belongs to the sun and the second to the moon, and on the contrary, of every female sign the first half belongs to the moon and the second to the sun. My friends, in this matter continue to obtain conclusions which differ from the above or are directly opposed thereto, and indeed the distinction between the two cannot be compared with that between light and darkness, as we have said and shall continue to say, but the people who have made use of this distinction are agreed upon its value, in spite of the opinions of others.

449. FACES. Each third of a sign - ten degrees - is called a face and the lords of these faces according to the agreement of the Persians and Greeks are as follows: The lord of the first face of Aries is Mars, of the second the sun, of the third Venus; of the first of Taurus, Mercury and so on in the order of the planets from above downwards till the last face of Pisces.

450. FIGURES. The so-called 'figures' are in reality also the faces, but called so because the Greeks, Hindus and Babylonians associated with each face as it arose the figure of a personage human or divine, and in the case of the Greeks the faces were also associated with such of the other 48 constellations ascending at the same time. But this duplication of constellations is mentioned in connection

* Cf. the statement India II 224, where a planet's nature is said to undergo a change towards friendliness in the Eastern and towards enmity in the Western houses without reference to meeting another planet there.

with affairs, designs and undertakings which are peculiar to the country in question, and is used to obtain decrees with regard to these. We shall not undertake to give an account of it both to save space, and because it would be useless, as the astrological books we have are destitute of any instructions for using it.

451. DECANATES. By the Hindus these thirds of a sign are called darigan or Drikan (decanate), but their lords are different from those of the faces, because the first decanate has as lord the lord of the whole sign, the second, the lord of the fifth sign from it, and the third, the lord of the ninth sign. The lords of the faces and of the Hindu decanates are set down in the table.

<i>Signs</i>	<i>Lords of Faces</i>			<i>Hindu Lords of Decanates</i>		
	10 ⁰	20 ⁰	30 ⁰	10 ⁰	20 ⁰	30 ⁰
♈	♂	☉	♀	♂	☉	♃
♉	♀	☽	♄	♀	♀	♄
♊	♃	♂	☉	♀	♀	♄
♋	♀	♀	☽	☽	♂	♃
♌	♄	♃	♂	☉	♃	♂
♍	☉	♀	♀	♀	♄	♀
♎	☽	♄	♃	♀	♄	♀
♏	♂	☉	♀	♂	♃	☽
♐	♀	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉
♑	♃	♂	☉	♄	♀	♀
♒	♀	♀	☽	♄	♀	♀
♓	♄	♃	♂	♃	☽	♂

452. PTOLEMY'S SIGN-THIRDS. Ptolemy has also made use of the thirds of the signs. He determined by experience and observation of the signs the changes in the atmosphere which are indicated by the signs as a whole, by the individual thirds in these in longitude and by their northern and southern parts in latitude. So whenever the action of the planets on the weather and of their situations at the times of conjunction and opposition in longitude and latitude when weather prognostics are sought it is not easy to estimate the combined effect of all of these influences, as well as of the association and separation of the planets and the fixed stars. The following table is taken from Ptolemy.

	<i>Indications of</i>					
	<i>Whole sign</i>	<i>North part</i>	<i>South part</i>	<i>1st third</i>	<i>2nd third</i>	<i>3rd third</i>
♈	Thunder & rain	Bringing heat & destruction	Bringing cold & ice	Wind, rain & thunder	Temperate	Burning hot plague epidemics
♉	Heat inclining to moisture	Temperate	Unsettled condition	Earth-quakes & hot winds	Cold & wet	Heat, lightning, thunderbolts
♊	Temperate	Winds drying up ground	Scorching heat	Destructive moisture	Temperate	Unsettled
♋	Improvement warm	Scorching heat	Scorching heat	Hot winds & earthquakes	Temperate	Winds
♌	Heat	Wind	Moisture	Hot depressing atmosphere	Temperate	Destructive moisture
♍	Moisture & thunder	Wind	Temperate	Very hot & destructive	Temperate	Very wet
♎	Changeable	Great heat	Moisture bringing epidemics	Fine weather	Temperate	Very wet
♏	Thunder & lightning	Wind	Moisture	Snow & wind	Temperate	Earthquakes
♐	Windy	Wind	Very wet & unsettled	Moisture	Temperate	Very hot
♑	Very wet	Very wet bringing destruction	Very wet & changeable	Great heat & destruction	Temperate	Rains
♒	Cold and wet	Great heat	Wind & snow	Very wet	Temperate	Winds
♓	Cold and wet	Wind	Wet	Moderate	Very wet	Very hot