THE HAND-BOOK OF ASTROLOGY; BY WHICH EVERY QUESTION OF THE FUTURE, ON WHICH THE MIND IS ANXIOUS, MAY BE TRULY ANSWERED; VOL. I

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The Hand-Book of Astrology; By Which Every Question of the Future, on Which the Mind Is Anxious, May Be Truly Answered; Vol. I by Zadkiel Tao Sze

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ZADKIEL TAO SZE

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Author of the "Grammar of Astrology," "Lilly's Introduction to Astrology," "The Horoscope," and "Astronomical Ephemeris." Also Editor of "Zadkiel's Almanac," &o.

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PREFACE.

THE extensive sale of the Grammar of Astrology, as evidenced by the issue of several large editions, warrants me in putting forth another work, for the use of persons who desire to examine for themselves the principles of Astrology; and which shall also serve the purposes of those students who practise the soience, either in its genethliacal or horary branches. This is the object of the Hand-book of Astrology. It will offer evidence abundant, forcible, and irresistible, of the truths of those fundamental principles of astral influence upon mankind, for which I have publicly and uncessingly contended from the period wherein I first put forth the "Herald of Astrology," in 1830, until the present moment. But it will also contain, in a condensed form, the leading rules of the science, for the use of practitioners, who will thereby be saved the trouble of reference to larger works of standard authority, the pith of which they will find, as it were, in a nutshell. Thus this work will lay claim to the character, as well as the title, of a Hand-book.

The contents of this work will have all who condemn astrology, without understanding its principles, or examining the evidence on which it is based, ontirely destitute of excuse; and, therefore, entitled to the pity and contempt of all who prefer truth to error, and desire to honour the name of God by obtaining a knowledge of His laws, and by applying that knowledge to the benefit of their fellow-creatures and the glory of His name. To all such, bidding them ever to remember that the planets agunt non cogunt, do INFLUENCE, but DO NOT COMPEL, are offered ardent wishes for health, wealth, and the wisdom of the stars, by

ZADKIEL TAO SZE.

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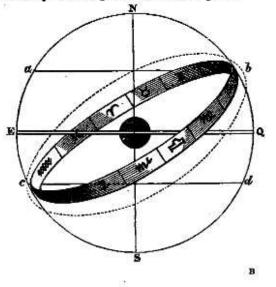
HAND-BOOK OF ASTROLOGY.

FIRST BOOK.

CHAPTER L.

The Signs of the Zodiac : and of the Motion of the Sun, Moon and Planets, dec.

WHEN we regard the portion of the heavens in which the Sun, Moon and Planets are seen to wander, we find that the path of the Sun lies between two circles, which are each removed 66¹/₂° from the poles of the earth's equator.



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Let the student conceive the diagram annexed (figure 1) to represent the sphere of the heavens, with the earth in the centre, revolving upon its poles, which are continued from the line N s. Let a b represent the circle of the nonthern tropic, being 231° from \mathbf{z} \mathbf{q} , the equator; and c d will also represent the circle of the southern tropic, being 234° also from F q. The path of the Sun will be always found in the shaded circle, wherein are marked the twelve signs, viz., $\boldsymbol{\tau}$, $\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{U}, \mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{L}, \mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{H}$. On the 21st March, the vernal equinox, the Sun will be found entering the sign Aries, Υ , being then on the line E q, the equator, and equally distant 90° from N and 8, the north and south poles. As he proceeds through the zodiac, he reaches Taurus, 8, about the 20th of April; and about the 20th of May he reaches Gemini, Π ; then about the 21st of June be reaches *Cancer*, ϖ ; where he has departed 231° from the equator, towards the north pole. He is there found in the diagram at b, which measures the complement of that angle, viz., 664° from N, the said north pole. The Sun now bends backwards towards the equator, passing through the signs Cancer, . Leo, S., and Virgo, 10, until he again reach the equator, at the beginning of the sign Libra, A. This apparent motion of the Sun from the equator to the tropic is called DECLINATION, because he declines away from the equator towards the poles. After passing the equator again at the autumnal equinor, about the 23rd September, when he reaches Libra, △, the Sun pursues his course through Scorpio, n], and Sagittarius, f, till, on the 21st December, he reaches the southern tropic, and enters Capricorn, VS, when he is found at c, in the diagram. From thence he proceeds through that sign, and through Aquarius, m, and Pisces, X, till he once more return to Aries, Y, on the equator and begin the year again.

Thus the Sun is continually changing his declination, either approaching to or receding from the equator, or line **E Q**. And as the zodisc is the belt, or band, or course in which the Planets and the Moon perpetually move (although these occasionally transgress its bounds, and pass a little beyond the tropics), it follows that they also continually vary their amount of declination or distance from the equator.

The longitude of the heavenly bodies is computed by astronomers from the *first* point or entrance of the sign Aries, γ , which is therefore the zero point. Hence the path of the Sun, which is termed the ecliptic (because eclipses occur therein) is in longitude when entering γ .

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From	r	04	° 0'	Entering	m	210	0'
Entering	8	30	0	25	1	240	0
77	п	60	0			270	0
19	ø	90					0
		120				330	
27		150		39	r	360	0
53	4	180	0				

By which it is seen, that as there are twelve signs, each containing 30°, the whole zodiac contains 360°. The 10th degree of the sign Leo is found to be four signs and ten dogrees from the first point of Arice; it is, therefore, at its termination, just 130° in longitude. And so of any other point of the ecliptic; we may determine its longitude by the above table. The Moon and planets do not move always just in the ecliptic (between a b and c d), but yet are not far removed therefrom. The extent to which they are removed is termed their latitude. The utmost extent of the Moon's latitude is about 5° 17'. She crosses the ecliptic twice each month, and the points in which she then is are termed her nodes. When crossing from the south towards the north, she is in her north node, called by astrologers the Dragon's Head. When crossing from the north towards the south, she is in her south node, or the Dragon's Tail. Her influence is then great, being in the same plane as the sun and earth, so that these become important points in astrology.

If the Moon's north node be in 1/9 0° 0', then she will pass along the curved *dotted* line from c to b, being at her greatest north latitude (her bend) when in γ 0° 0', and will pass her south node at b, in the first point of \mathfrak{B} , whence she will pursue the curved *dotted* line from b to c, being at her greatest south latitude (her bend) when at $\sim 0^\circ$ 0'.*

It is obvious that if the Moon when at c have south latitude, she will be to the south of the tropic of $V\mathcal{P}$, and have greater south declination than $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; and so when at b, with north latitude, she will have greater north declination than the line of the tropic. A similar remark holds good with regard to the planets.

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^{*} This statement is not exactly correct, for the nodes of the Moon retrograde about 3' daily, so that if she leave her node in Capricorn 0° 0', she will reach the opposite node in about Gemini 29* 19'.

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CHAPTER II.

Of the Nature and Influence of the Signs of the Zodiac,

The signs depend on their several distances from the equator for their distinct existence. The first sign, γ , extends 30° in longitude from the equator, and 11° 29' in declination : the fifth sign, mg, measures the same extent in declination from the equator; yet the character of these two signs is very different. The man born with the Sun rising in the middle of Ariss is ever very different, in bodily form and in mental character, from the man born with the Sun rising in the middle of Virgo. Here is a fact in nature which cannot be contradicted. It has been hitherto inexplicable, but remains indisputably true, nevertheless; and is a fundamental principle of astrology. At all times some part of some one of the twelve signs will be found to be rising on the eastern horizon. The sign so rising is termed the ascendant ; and the opposite sign, which must be setting, is termed the descendant. The ascending sign ever stamps a certain personal appearance on the person then born, who is usually called the native. These appearances vary somewhat with the part of the sign which may be ascending on the horizon, which is termed the cusp of the ascendant.

Description of Persons produced by the Signs of the Zodiac when rising.

ARRES, γ , produces a dry, rather lean body; middle stature; strong limbs; large bones; long and meagre face like a ram; dark, bushy eyebrows; sharp sight; neck long and scraggy; swarthy complexion; rough hair and wiry, usually brown; whiskers reddish; thick shoulders. The first half of the sign more fat and fleshy: the last half more spare; the hair and eyebrows inclined to blackness; disposition angry and violent.

TAURUS, Ö.—A short, full, well-set person; full face and eyes; thick neck and lips; wide nose and mouth; swarthy, shining face; large, strong shoulders; short, thick, broad hands; dark, harsh, black hair, usually curling in front; given to eating, unfeeling, melancholy, slow to anger, but, when provoked, furious.

GEMINI, II .----Tall, upright, straight body; long arms, but hands and feet generally short and fleshy; dark, sauguine complexion; blackish hair; eyes hazel, with a sharp, quick, active look, and rather wanton gaze: if a female, she has very bright eyes; body strong and active; step smart and quick.