

GREEK HOROSCOPES

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.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

1959

combinations.¹ As for example: sun, Mars, Mercury (and) Horoscopus in Sagittarius. Moon in Leo, Saturn in Virgo, Jupiter in Scorpio, Venus in Capricorn. The moon is allotted the second (interval) since she is second (counting zodiacal signs) from Saturn; likewise also the sun and Mars, Mercury (and) Horoscopus (with reference) to Venus.

[In the same fashion all "intervals" are enumerated, up to 12 signs. The "trias" is assigned to Saturn, Jupiter, and Venus, because Jupiter is in the third sign counting from Saturn, Venus in the third sign counting from Jupiter. Thus to these three planets "is allotted the triad of the nativity."

The enumeration of all possible intervals leads somehow to the result that the configurations 31 years later² must be considered. Then the following situation is encountered:]

So in case of the preceding nativity, the stars at the time were sun, Jupiter, (and) Mercury in Gemini, Saturn in Virgo, Mars (and) Venus in Taurus, moon in Pisces, . . .

[There now follows again a discussion of intervals combined with "returns" which probably means that the combined intervals should make a total of 12. Because in the initial horoscope ☉ ♂ ♀ and Horoscopus are associated with the interval 10 (from ♄), whereas in the new configuration this interval is found for ☉ ♀ ♄ ♄, the first quadruple turns over its influence to the second.]

COMMENTARY

Diagrams: pls. 10 and 11

The given positions lead to the dates 37 December 15 and 68 June 11 respectively. The interval,³ however, is not exactly 31 Egyptian years but only 30 Egyptian years 6 months and 6 days.

For the earlier horoscope one finds excellent agreement for 37 December 15:

Text	Computed
☉ } ♂	♂ 23
♄ } ♂	♂ 27
♄ } ♂	♂ 1
H } ♂	about sunrise
♄ ♀	♀ 9
♄ ♀	♀ 27
♄ ♀	♀ 14
♀ ♀	♀ 24

¹ This table is missing in the manuscripts, though space has been left free for it. Perhaps it is taken from Critodemus (cf. Kroll p. 233,22).

² In IV,2 (Kroll p. 159,4) a period of 32 years 3 months is mentioned after which a new cycle begins.

³ It amounts to 11136 days.

The later configuration leads to 68 June 11:

Text	Computed
☉ } ♂	♂ 18
♄ } ♂	♂ 13
♄ } ♂	♂ 27(!)
♄ ♀	♀ 27
♄ ♀	♀ 29(!)
♀ } ♂	♂ 18
♄ } ♂	♂ 18

Notice the fact of the accurate return of Saturn to the same longitude.

No. L 40

CCAG 8,2 p. 84,1 to p. 85,10

TRANSLATION

This is what Antigonos says in his abridgment of the writings of the ancients about the said nativity; a second one¹ he quotes as follows: Assume that somebody has the sun in Aries about² 19° in terms of Mercury, the moon in Gemini 15°, terms of Venus; Saturn in Libra about 20°, terms of Jupiter, in opposition,³ Jupiter in Aquarius 6°, terms of Mercury at⁴ morning rising, Mars in Aries about 15°, terms of Mercury, Venus similarly in Aries about 5°, terms of Jupiter, Mercury in Aries about 6°, and the three (planets) Mercury, Venus, Jupiter are (located) towards setting. And the Horoscopus is in Cancer 24°, the setting point similarly in Capricorn 24°. The upper culmination in Aries 10°, the lower (culmination)⁵ in Libra 10 and, as he says, Mars will be the ruler of the nativity. After 3 days from the birth the moon will be in Cancer, after 7 in Virgo, after 40 in Scorpio.

The (person) who has the stars in this way (as his nativity) will be very distinguished, of very distinguished (ancestors), a person of authority and punisher of many, and very wealthy, because both the moon and Jupiter were in the triangle of Saturn (♄ ≅ ♄), the moon in Gemini and Jupiter in Aquarius, but unjust and not accused because of the position of Mars and Mercury near Midheaven, both being invisible,^{6a} very distinguished because of the four stars (☉ ♂ ♀ ♄) being in Midheaven (♌). The preceding conjunction also was in the same sign; for the preceding conjunction has no little power when it happens to be at a center and especially when the Horoscopus or Midheaven is concerned. And he was indifferent to female(?) inter-

¹ The first one is the nativity of Hadrian; cf. No. L 76.

² *περί* here and in the following.

³ *ἀκρόνυχος*; cf., e.g., P. Mich. 149, XI, 9-11.

⁴ *ἀπὸ*.

⁵ The terminology is of interest: *ὑπέργειον μεσουράνημα* and *ὑπόγειον* respectively.

^{6a} *ὑπαίγος* i.e., under the rays of the sun.

course⁶ and sordid toward males, especially because Mars⁷ had its position with Venus and Mercury in Aries, which is a vicious (sign), and (because) Venus (in ♄) was looked upon by Saturn (in ♄) in quartile,⁸ and (because) all these stars were in male signs. The sun being in its own exaltation (♌) and at Midheaven and attended in the same sign by the stars (♀ ♄ and ♀) which precede it, and Jupiter being in Aquarius, the stars which precede the sun⁹ up to quartile position "attend" the sun¹⁰ and make the nativity magnificent and illustrious. The moon (in ♌) waxing in the trigonal configuration with Saturn (in ♄) and Jupiter (in ♐) also effected a happy and very wealthy (theme) and a person who provided many dedications and gifts for his fatherland.

[At the lower margin of fol. 133^v is given a diagram (in the same hand as the text) which shows the same positions as given in the text, except for the moon ♌ 25 (text: ♌ 15) and for Saturn ♄ 5 (text: ♄ 20). In the edition no mention is made of this diagram and the variants it contains]

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 10

The three horoscopes Nos. L 40, L 76, and L 113.IV are preserved through Hephaestion (fourth century) who took them from a work of Antigonos. As Kroll realized,¹¹ No. L 76 is the horoscope of Hadrian, who died in July 138. Cumont suggested for No. L 113.IV Pedanius Fuscus, Hadrian's grandnephew as the subject,¹² who was executed in 137/138. We shall see presently that the relationship between the rising (H) and the culminating degree (M) in No. L 40 as well as in No. L 76 agrees exactly with the geographical latitude of southern Spain,¹³ the place of origin of Hadrian and his family. One might therefore conjecture that the subject of L 40 was also a member of Hadrian's family, e.g., his father. Cramer (*ARLP* p. 177) considers also Servianus, the grandfather of Pedanius Fuscus.

The data of the horoscope No. L 40 lead to A.D. 40, April 5 as date of birth

	Text	Computed	Text—comp.
☉	♌ 19	♌ 14	+ 5°
☿	♌ 15 ¹⁴	♌ 11	+ 4
♄	♄ 20 ¹⁵	♄ 20	0
♊	♊ 6	♊ 29	+ 7
♈	♌ 15	♌ 9	+ 6
♀	♌ 5	♌ 29	+ 6
♄	♌ 6	♌ 26	+ 10
H and Δ	♌ and ♊ 24	about noon	
M and IMC	♌ and ♄ 10	♌ and ♄ 10	
prec. conj.	♌	March 30: ♌ 8	

For the culminating sign, agreement is obtained if one uses the clima of Rhodes, to which southern Spain belongs. It is of course possible to question the value of such an agreement since we do not know the tables which were used by Antigonos.¹⁶ It is only because of the repetition of the same type of agreement in No. L 76 that a mere accident appears less likely.

Except for Saturn¹⁷ the deviations between ancient and modern longitude are of the order of magnitude to be expected for the first century and also agree with the figures in No. L 76.

It is obviously correct to say that ♄ (in ♄ 20) is in opposition to the sun (in ♌ 19). Jupiter is beyond its morning rising (♌) but still proceeding with direct motion. Because ♌ 10 is culminating, ♄ (in ♌ 6), ♀ (in ♌ 5), and ♀ (in ♊ 6) are beyond culmination and moving toward setting.

The preceding conjunction of the moon (on March 31) is correctly located in ♌. The future positions also are in the proper signs:

after 3 days:	Apr. 8	♌ 17
after 7 days:	Apr. 12	♌ 7
after 40 days:	May 15	♌ 25.

The lunar positions after 7 days and after 40 days are also investigated in No. L 113.IV. The moon after 7 days is considered in No. L 479, after 3 days in No. L 487. The rising of Jupiter after 7 days is noted in No. L 76, Hadrian's horoscope, and the positions of the moon and of Mars and Saturn after 40 days are computed. An interval of danger of 40 days because of Mars occurs in No. — 3. Mercury and the 7th day are mentioned in No. 81 (col. VII); cf. also No. 345.

¹⁴ In diagram: ♌ 25. The value of the text is confirmed by our computation.

¹⁵ In diagram: ♄ 5 (!). This would be in the terms of Venus and not of Jupiter as required by the text, nor in trine with the moon in ♌ and Jupiter in ♊, though in quartile to Venus in ♌.

¹⁶ It must be admitted that the procedure of Paulus Alexandrinus (cf. p. 10) leads, for Alexandria and System A, to M = ♌ 10;20. No such agreement is found, however, for No. L 76.

¹⁷ No emendation of the text is possible since Saturn (in ♄) is in the terms of Jupiter which extend only to ♄ 21.

⁶ πρὸς δὲ τὰς θελείας (i.e. θηλείας ?) μίξεις.

⁷ Incorrectly given in the edition (p. 84, 25) as Jupiter.

⁸ According to the text, which is confirmed by computation, in ♄ 20 at diameter. The diagram, however, shows Saturn in ♄ 5 thus in quartile to Venus.

⁹ In the direction of the daily rotation.

¹⁰ Cf. for this concept Bouché-Leclercq, *AG* p. 252 ff.

¹¹ *CCAG* 6 p. 67 and *CCAG* 8,2 p. 83 note 1.

¹² *CCAG* 8,2 p. 85 note 1.

¹³ Cf. below p. 91 and p. 136 respectively.

Since the last conjunction fell in $\mathfrak{K}$ 8, the sun can only be between $\mathfrak{K}$ 8 and Υ 8, or, with a correction of about 4° for longitudes in the first century, between $\mathfrak{K}$ 4 and Υ 4. This means about February 23 for the date of conjunction and the following 30 days as range for the date of the horoscope.

For the node at conjunction we should expect to find by modern computation about $\mathfrak{X}$ 19 or 20 since the motion of the node during one month amounts to about $1;30^\circ$. The only years in which new moon falls close to February 23 are

A.D. 57	Ω about $\mathfrak{X}$ 22;15
65	$\mathfrak{S}$ 17;30
76	$\mathfrak{X}$ 14;45
84	$\mathfrak{S}$ 10

Since the node recedes $7;30^\circ$ (plus one complete rotation) in 19 years, it is evident that nowhere near the expected period do node and new moon have the required longitudes.

This result can be confirmed also from the determination of the longitudes of the nodes, computed, e.g., for March 1:

A.D. 47	$\Omega = \mathfrak{S}$ 5;40
48	$\mathfrak{X}$ 16;20
66	$\mathfrak{X}$ 28;10
85	$\mathfrak{X}$ 20;40
104	$\mathfrak{X}$ 13;10

The node is near the expected position $\mathfrak{X}$ 19 or 20 only for A.D. 48 and 85. The preceding conjunctions, however, are February 3 and February 13 respectively, thus 20 or 10 days too early.

Probably the text contains an error. Indeed $H = \mathfrak{K}$ 4 and $\odot$ between $\mathfrak{K}$ 8 and Υ 8 would indicate the hours before sunrise whereas the text speaks about day birth. On the other hand, the 105° from the conjunction to the ascending node are counted from H towards IMC thus in the direction associated with daytime according to this very chapter (p. 153,3-5 Kroll). This suggests that at least H is incorrectly given, though M agrees with H .¹ Thus no simple emendation seems possible which would solve these contradictions.

No. L 76

CCAG 6 p. 67 to p. 71 and CCAG 8,2 p. 82 to p. 84

TRANSLATION

There was, he (Antigonos of Nicaea) says, a person

¹ The Handy Tables give for Alexandria $M = \mathfrak{X}$ 13;30, for Rhodes $\mathfrak{X}$ 14;50. The procedure described by Paulus Alexandrinus (cf. p. 10) gives for System A and Babylon $M = \mathfrak{X}$ 12;40 (text: $\mathfrak{X}$ 13).

having the sun in Aquarius 8^1 degrees, the moon and Jupiter and the Horoscopus, the three together at the first degree of the same sign, namely Aquarius; Saturn in Capricorn 5^2 degrees and Mercury with it (at) 12 degrees; Venus in Pisces 12 degrees and Mars with it (at) 22 degrees; Midheaven in Scorpio 22^3 . {In this configuration the house ruler of the moon (in $\mathfrak{X}$), Saturn,⁴ being in its own house ($\mathfrak{V}$), allots its maximum number of years of life (namely) 56 (*sic*); and since Venus (in $\mathfrak{K}$) is in aspect (sextile) to it (Saturn in $\mathfrak{V}$), it allots additional 8 years, so that the total of years is 64. After 61 years 10 months the degrees of the Horoscopus and the moon (in $\mathfrak{X}$ 1) come into quartile to Saturn,⁵ which, however, is not destructive because Venus is in aspect to it (Saturn) (also) the second time.⁶ }⁷

Such a person {whose nativity he recorded,}⁷ was adopted by a certain emperor (Trajan), akin to him, and having lived with him two years, became emperor about his 42nd year and was wise and educated, so that he was honored by shrines and temples; and he was married to one wife from maidenhood and was childless; and he had one sister.^{7a} And he was at discord and conflict with his own relatives.⁸ When he had reached about his 63rd year he died,⁹ a victim to dropsy and asthma.

And why it happened in this way is explained as follows. He became emperor because the two luminaries ($\odot$ and $\mathfrak{K}$) were with the Horoscopus and especially because the moon was of the (same) sect¹⁰ and in conjunction to the degree with the Horoscopus (both in $\mathfrak{X}$ 1) and with Jupiter which was also due to make its morning phase after 7 days. And its (the moon's) attending stars¹¹ themselves were found in favorable

¹ Variant from CCAG 8,2 (Paris. 2501): 20.

² Variants: 10 in Paris. 2417 (P) and 16 in the text and in the diagram of the Vindob. (V). This latter text, including the diagram, is published in part in Cramer, *ARLP* p. 165 and p. 166 left half, corresponding to CCAG 6 p. 67 to p. 69,25 (what follows is F. 302 and 302^v of V and has nothing to do with this horoscope).

³ Following the text of P. The diagram in V has 24.

⁴ Aquarius is a house of Saturn.

⁵ This is obviously wrong since 61 years is only slightly more than two periods of Saturn. Consequently the longitude of Saturn changes only from the beginning of $\mathfrak{V}$ to the beginning of $\mathfrak{X}$. Thus Saturn is not in quartile with H and moon in $\mathfrak{X}$ 1 but in conjunction.

⁶ Venus is then at the beginning of $\mathfrak{X}$, thus again in sextile to $\mathfrak{V}$ in $\mathfrak{X}$.

⁷ Omitted in V and in CCAG 8,2.

^{7a} Domitia Paulina.

⁸ This probably refers to the case of Pedanius Fuscus whose horoscope (No. L 113,IV) belongs to the same group of three horoscopes of which No. L 40 is the earliest one.

⁹ Hadrian died 138 July 10, thus at the age of $62\frac{1}{2}$ years.

¹⁰ Meaning not clear.

¹¹ That is the planets which follow the rising of the moon; cf. Bouché-Leclercq, *AG* p. 253. Here sun, Venus and Mars.

positions, Venus in her own exaltation (X), Mars in its own triangle (X , S , M) and located in its own degrees,¹² both in their own domains and in epanaphora with respect to the moon. And besides the cosmos-ruling sun was its (the moon's) attendant in the subsequent degrees (X 8°) and had as attending stars Saturn in its own house (V), and Mercury (in V), both at their morning rising. It is also significant that the moon was about to come in conjunction with a certain bright fixed star which is at the 20th degree (of X). For it is necessary to look at the conjunctions of the moon not only with the planets but also with the fixed stars.

[In a similar fashion characteristics of Hadrian and events in his life are discussed;¹³ the following astronomical data occur:] Mercury and Saturn were in the morning phase and in the 12th locus.¹⁴ Mars, the ruler of M ,¹⁵ is in Pisces, in its own triangle and degrees. Jupiter with sun and moon in the Horoscopus (X). Saturn at morning rising, Mars at evening rising.¹⁶ After 40 days the moon in Cancer, Mars in Aries,¹⁷ Saturn in Capricorn at diameter to the moon in Cancer, Mars in trine.

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 12

Kroll realized that this horoscope concerns the emperor Hadrian. Indeed for A.D. 76 January 24, the birthday of Hadrian, one obtains very good agreement between text and computation:

Text	Computed	Text—comp.
$\odot$ X 8	X 3	+ 5
C }	V 28	+ 3
U }	V 27	+ 4
H }	about 6 A.M.	
h V 5	V 0	+ 5
q V 12	V 7	+ 5
q X 12	X 15	— 3
δ X 22	X 19	+ 3
M M 22(?) ¹⁸	M 21;23 ¹⁹	

Jupiter is said to be 7 days before heliacal rising. This statement is probably based on the then elongation of 14 or 15 degrees; corresponding to a mean interval of

¹² Mars in X 22 is in his own terms which extend from X 19 to X 28.

¹³ Cf. also Stegemann [1] cols. 370-372.

¹⁴ CCAG 6, p. 69,6.

¹⁵ Called *κατὰ κορυφὴν τόπος* (p. 69,15); here M , a house of Mars.

¹⁶ P. 69,23 f.

¹⁷ P. 71,17 ff.

¹⁸ Variant: 24; cf. note 3.

¹⁹ Since Hadrian was born in Halica (southern Spain, near Seville, latitude about 37;30) the above value was computed for the clima Rhodes with the Theon tables (cod. Vat. gr. 1291). The procedure of Paulus Alexandrinus (cf. p. 10) leads to $\text{M} = \text{M}$ 14;10 for Alexandria and $\text{M} = \text{M}$ 17;40 for the latitude of Spain.

invisibility of 30°. Later on it is stated several times that Saturn and Mercury are in their morning rising, an essentially correct statement, and Mars in evening rising, which is true only in a looser sense, the elongation being 45°. The moon is said to approach a bright fixed star in X 20, but there are only stars of 4th magnitude in this region.²⁰

Forty days later the moon is in Cancer, Mars in Aries as stated in the text. Cf. the commentary to No. L 40 for similar cases.

No. L 78

Vettius Valens II,26, p. 93,25 to p. 94,2

INTRODUCTION

Chapter II,26 is headed by the title "Examples for the preceding topics" on "famous and distinguished" and on "obscure and debased" nativities. Four horoscopes are collected in II,26 whose dates are

188 Aug. 10
86 Aug. 2
78 April 1
101 March 5.

TRANSLATION

Sun, moon, Jupiter, (and) Horoscopus in Aries, Saturn (and) Venus in Aquarius, Mars in Gemini, Mercury in Pisces. This person was commanding and despotic, because the rulers ($\odot$ and U) of the triangle (of the sun, V S M) were found to be at a center (H) and in the Horoscopus, and in it also fell the Lot (of Fortune) and the Daimon and the Basis and the exaltation (of the nativity). But Mars, the ruler of these,¹ being unfavorably situated and not in aspect to the place² had opposite effects, both exile and violent death; for it was ruler of the conjunction (of sun and moon in V).

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 12

Except for Mars (which is between its second station and setting) good agreement is reached for 78 April 1:

²⁰ The only bright star in this whole region is α Pisc. austr. (1st magn.) the longitude of which is, however, X 7 according to Ptolemy (Almagest VIII,1; $\beta = -20;20$) and X 10;26 in the Liber Herm. (Gundel, HT p. 159).

No. L 78

¹ A house of δ is V .

² As is seen from Kroll's apparatus, the passage is not read with certainty and we do not know how to restore it. Kroll assumes a lacuna and supplies [γ '], obviously assuming the meaning "not in aspect (being) in the [3rd] locus." Though the 3rd locus (X) is in sextile to V , Kroll may be right because sextile often seems not to be considered as "aspect" by Vettius Valens; cf. e.g. Vettius Valens I,24.

The father's horoscope has the date A.D. 107 May 8, a date which falls in the year Augustus 137. The son's horoscope, A.D. 135 Oct. 27, falls in the year Augustus 166; the 22nd year of the son is therefore Augustus 188 which equals the 51st year of the father. This is indeed the year in which the "death of a child" is reported in the father's horoscope (No. L 107).

For other horoscopes in the same chapter cf. No. L 102,XII,4.

No. L 142

Vettius Valens VII,5 p. 288,20 to p. 289,33

TRANSLATION

For example let sun, Saturn (and) Mercury be in Aries, moon (and) Jupiter in Leo, Mars in Taurus, Venus in Aquarius, Horoscopus in Virgo, clima 1. In the 18th year he went abroad with a distinguished woman because of friendship and esteem and for further intimacy and erotic passion. For 25 years¹ were indicated by the rising time of Aquarius² where Venus was. And if it (Venus) alone had been operative, it would have effected success quickly. But now Mars (in 8) also ruled the 25 because of the rising time of Taurus,² and the period of the moon (in ♋³) also carried the 25, two-thirds of which is 16 (years) 8 months. If then the other aspects of the beneficent (stars) after the time mentioned had agreed, the hope would have been realized, but now the same (stars) were in power, for in the 18th year the female person died and he himself failing of his hope returned home with little profit. For Jupiter (in ♋) had allotted 12 and Mars (in 8) in dominant aspect (quartile) to it 15, making 27 two-thirds of which is 18 years. Besides, of Leo 19⁴ and Taurus 8⁵ make 27, two-thirds of which is 18.

In the 19th year he got help and gain but he had disagreements and mental troubles and enmities with relatives. For the 19 was indicated by Leo⁴ with Jupiter and moon there, and besides, the sun itself being with Saturn in Aries indicated the 19.⁶ And again of Aquarius 30⁷ and of Venus (in ♋) 8 the half of which is 19.

And in the 20th year because of a woman's friendship he went abroad and looked forward to greater hopes and profits but then was disappointed because she died. For Mars indicated 15 and moon 25, making 40, half of which is 20. And besides, the rising time of Taurus 25²

and of Leo 35² make 60, the third of which is 20. And also Mercury in Aries with Saturn indicated the 20.

Likewise in the 21st year the same (stars) prevailed. Of Leo 19⁴ and of Taurus 8⁵ of Mars (in 8) 15 make 42, the half of which is 21. And the rising time of Aries 21 (years) 8 months⁸ and of Mercury (in ♈) 20, make 41 (years) 8 months the half of which is 20 years 10 months.

And in the 22nd year likewise the same (stars) prevailed. Of Leo 19⁴ and of Taurus 25² make 44 the half of which is 22. The 23rd year Venus and Mars: Venus 8 Mars 15, make 23.

Thus many times by broad and complete observations the stars seeming to be in favorable configurations are indications of opposite things, being counteracted by the power of the period.⁹ For instance the 21st year was indicated by Leo 19⁴ and of Jupiter, located there, 12, (making 31) two-thirds of which is 20 (years) 8 months. Besides, the triangle (aspect) of Jupiter (in ♋, period 12) and sun (in ♈, period 19) indicated the same (31 = 12 + 19). Thus he had friendship with a prominent and royal person from whom he expected the right to wear the wreath and archpriesthood. And this would undoubtedly have happened if Mars had not been in dominant aspect and operative. And also Saturn being (in ♈) with the stars (☉ and ☿) that provide a gift, inquiries and delays and expenditures and jealousies attended (him); and the obstacle to his expectation was not so much the triangle, which was that of Jupiter (♋ ♈ ♈), as Mars (in ♈) being in dominant aspect by sect.¹⁰ Thus climacteric was illness and bloodshed and frustration of expectation, treachery of slaves, attacks, injuries, wants. Then later this person fared well and with an upward trend for the following period he was transferred to the influence simultaneously of the beneficent and maleficent (stars). There will be troubles, great expenses, or there will be independence resulting from preceding affairs or from some other income and the assistance of friends.¹¹

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 25

The date of birth of this enterprising young man was 142 March 25:

¹ This is a preliminary prediction; the last actual information in this horoscope concerns the 21st year. The upper limit for data in this chapter is A.D. 164/5; in our case we have 142 + 21 = 163. Cf. also note 9.

² Correct for clima 1 in both systems.

³ Thus in opposition to ♋ in ♋.

⁴ Leo is the house of the sun whose period is 19.

⁵ Taurus is a house of Venus whose period is 8.

⁶ The period of the sun.

⁷ Aquarius is a house of Saturn whose period is 30.

⁸ For clima 1 and System A we have correctly α₁ = 21;40°.

⁹ This seems to be the introduction to a renewed investigation of this horoscope whose first discussion included events of the 18th and the 19th year with a general outlook until the year 23. Now we are told about events in the year 21 and probably shortly after, bringing us right up to the limit 142 + 22/23 = 164/5 of this chapter.

¹⁰ The nocturnal Mars is in the nocturnal sign ♋, the diurnal Jupiter in the diurnal sign ♋.

¹¹ This is one of the rare cases of a prediction for the future.

Text	Computed
☉ } ♂ } ♀	♄ 3 ♄ 25(!) ♄ 23
♄ } ♄ } ♀	♄ 19 ♄ 22
♄ } ♄ } ♀	♄ 22 ♄ 20
H ♀	about 4 P.M.

For related horoscopes cf. No. L 102,XII,14.

No. L 152

Vettius Valens IV,10, p. 170,15 to p. 171,3
(= CCAG 5,2 p. 85,17 to 40)

TRANSLATION

As for example, let sun (and) Mercury be in Capricorn, Saturn (and) Jupiter in Leo, Mars (and) Venus in Aquarius, moon in Gemini, Horoscopus in Leo, the Lot of Fortune in Pisces,¹ that of Daimon in Capricorn.

Let the start be the (Lot of) Fortune in Pisces. To investigate Mesore 16 of the fourth year² including the additional 5 (days) of each year. Since for Pisces (the 12th sign) the division by 12 leaves no remainder,³ I gave to it 1 year,⁴ then to Aries 1 year 3 months,⁵ to Taurus 8 months,⁶ making (a total of) 2 years 11 months. Then next it will give to Mercury 1 year 8 months⁷ up to the completion of four years and 7 months,⁸ but the nativity has not completed this period.⁹ So let Mercury be chronocrator, having already 8 months and 15 days, making 255 days.¹⁰ [This total is now distributed among the planets.]

¹ From $\Lambda_F = \lambda_H - (\lambda_{\odot} - \lambda_{\odot}) = \odot + 7^{\circ} = \text{♄}$.

² Since the date of the horoscope is 152 December 27, the fourth year, Mesore (XII) 16 corresponds to 156 August 11.

³ This must be the meaning of the text which allows no literal translation.

⁴ Because 1 year = 12 months and ♄ being a house of Jupiter, is represented by 12, the period of Jupiter.

⁵ Or 15 months, because ♄ is a house of Mars whose period is 15.

⁶ The period of Venus since ♀ is a house of Venus.

⁷ Or 20 months, 20 being the period of Mercury whose house is ♄.

⁸ The date of the horoscope is the night of December 27 = Choiak 30 (IV)/Tybi (V) 1. From Tybi to Mesore (XII) are 7 months. On the other hand 2y. 11m. + 1y. 8m. = 4y. 7m.

⁹ Mesore (XII) of the 4th year is only 3 years 7 months later than Tybi (V) of the 1st year.

¹⁰ From Tybi (V) 1 to Mesore (XII) 16 elapsed 7 months 15 days = 225 days. The 8 months 15 days = 255 days of the text are probably an error caused by having quoted the date of the horoscope in the form "Choiak (IV) 30 to Tybi (V) 1" and then erroneously counting the 8 months from Choiak to Mesore.

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 25

Complete agreement is reached for 152 December 27:

Text	Computed
☉ } ♂ } ♀	♄ 6 ♄ 17
♄ } ♄ } ♀	♄ 25 ♄ 4
♄ } ♄ } ♀	♄ 14 ♄ 21
♄ } ♄ } ♀	♄ 14 ♄ 14
H ♀	about 8 P.M.

No. L 153

Vettius Valens V,10 p. 230,11-13

TRANSLATION

Sun and Mars in Taurus, moon and Horoscopus in Aries, Saturn in Leo, Jupiter in Cancer, Venus in Pisces, Mercury in Gemini. In the 4th year death of the father occurred.

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 25

For 153 May 8 one obtains

Text	Computed
☉ } ♂ } ♀	♄ 16 ♄ 20
♄ } ♄ } ♀	♄ 9 about 4 A.M.
♄ } ♄ } ♀	♄ 18 ♄ 29
♄ } ♄ } ♀	♄ 30 ♄ 19

For related horoscopes cf. No. L 102,XII,4.

No. L 158

Vettius Valens VII,5 p. 284,12 to p. 285,3

TRANSLATION

Sun, Mercury (and) Venus in Leo, moon in Virgo, Saturn in Libra, Jupiter in Capricorn, Mars in Aries, Horoscopus in Cancer, clima 6. I interpreted from investigation also these periods and since it was an infant I counted months instead of years. For at the end of the 8th month and during part of the 9th he was subject to convulsions lacking little of being dangerous. Libra indicated the 8th¹ (month), Saturn being located there; and in the middle of the 9th (month) the rising time of Aries 17² (indicated) up to the completion of 8 months

¹ Libra is a house of Venus whose period is 8.

² Correct for clima 6 and System B.

locus (which contains M) Rhetorius determines the excess of 180° ¹⁶ over $6h$ and finds

$$180 - 6h = 180 - 106;24 = 73;36$$

and from this

$$2h' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 73;36 = 24;32.$$

Proceeding as before he then forms

$$a_4 = a_3 - 2h' = 31;20 - 24;32 = 6;48$$

$$a_5 = a_4 - 2h' = 366;48 - 24;32 = 342;16$$

$$a_6 = a_5 - 2h' = 317;44$$

and finds for the corresponding points of the ecliptic with equal right ascension from the table of *sphaera recta*

$$\lambda_4 = \vartheta 6;13$$

$$\lambda_5 = \pi 16;46$$
¹⁷

$$\lambda_6 = \eta 20;16$$

as limits of the 7th, 8th, and 9th locus. We see that $\lambda_6 + 5^\circ = \eta 25;16 = H + 180$ as it should be.

The reason for this procedure is evident from figure 18. In order to end at the setting point E diametrically opposite to the rising point A we must use the diameter AC and then divide $BC = 180 - AB$ into three equal parts each of length $2h'$. The projections of the dividing points are the endpoints of the loci VII to IX.

No. L 431

Vettius Valens, *Additamenta*, Kroll p. 365,3 to 28

TRANSLATION

Example 2.¹ Year of Diocletian 147, Tybi (V) 14 to 15, 3rd hour of night, clima 4. Sun in Capricorn 19;2, moon in Taurus 23;30, (preceding) conjunction in Capricorn 9;29. {From conjunction to the day and hour of birth [10] days}.² I inquire how many rising times there are from sun to moon in the 4th clima, and I found 6 time-degrees. These 6 time (-degrees) I wrote down as solar gnomon. Then again taking the time-degrees of the point diametrically opposite to the sun, because it was a nocturnal birth, I found for the 19th degree of Cancer 17;53 time-degrees.³ Multiplying these by twelve I found 215 time-degrees.⁴ These 215 time-degrees I multiplied by the 3 hours of the nativity, making 645. Subtract one circle, i.e., 360; remaining are 285 time-degrees. These I write down as horoscopic

¹⁶ Incorrectly interpreted as the arc from $\vartheta 29;7$ to $\varpi 29;7$ rather than from $\delta 20;16$ to $\eta 20;16$.

¹⁷ Error for 13;42.

No. L 431

¹ Example 1 is a simple numerical example (Kroll p. 364,24 ff.) concerning the determination of the Horoscopes. No specific date can be associated with it.

² The text here is confused.

³ The Handy Tables of Theon give 17;55 and this is indeed the value used later on; cf. notes 4 and 5.

⁴ The product would be 214;36 but $17;55 \cdot 12 = 215$.

gnomon. Since the horoscopic gnomon exceeds the solar gnomon, the 3rd hour of the birth requires subtraction. Thus subtract two-thirds of one hour from the 10 days which the moon is distant from conjunction until the day and hour of birth and do not compute 3 hours of night but (only) $2\frac{1}{3}$. And so you do thus: sun in Capricorn 19;2. Time-degrees of Cancer, because it is a night birth, 17;55.⁵ Multiply it by $2\frac{1}{3}$ hours; it makes 41;48 time-degrees.⁶ Add the rising time of Cancer 93;7,⁷ making together 134;55 time-degrees. With these I enter (the table) of the 4th clima and find as Horoscopus Leo 23;0 degrees.⁸ With these 23 degrees I entered the table for Leo⁹ and find correspondingly 22 sixtieth parts, that is $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{30}$, and 73 years 11 months. Looking for the proportional part I did thus. The Horoscopus Leo 23 (has) 16;45 time-degrees.¹⁰ These I multiplied by 12 making 201. These I multiply by $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{30}$; the $\frac{1}{3}$ makes 67 years and the $\frac{1}{30}$ (is) 6 years two-thirds (and) $\frac{1}{30}$.¹¹ Together it makes 73 years two-thirds (and) $\frac{1}{30}$.

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 27

For Diocletian 147 Tybi (V) 14 = 431 January 9 9 P.M. one obtains

Text	Computed	Text—comp.
☉ $\vartheta 19;2$	$\vartheta 21$	— 2°
☾ $\delta 23;30$	$\delta 25;10$	— $1;40$.

The preceding conjunction 9 days earlier (430 December 31 = Tybi 5) occurred in $\vartheta 11$ (text: $\vartheta 9;29$).

For the astrological commentary cf. the Commentary to No. L 419.

No. L 440

CCAG 8,4 p. 221,1 to p. 224,20

TRANSLATION

113.¹ Nativity of a grammarian.

This person² was a poor grammarian of Thebes until 32 years (of age). At 33 years he married and began to rise at Athens, and then fleeing to Byzantium was associated with a great man, and, pretending to be a wizard or one initiated, he became quaestor, then consul,

⁵ Correct for $\varpi 19$; cf. note 3.

⁶ Accurately 41;48,20. Kroll's "correction" of 48 to 42 is wrong.

⁷ Correct for $\varpi 19$ and clima IV.

⁸ The rising time for $\delta 23$ is indeed 134;55.

⁹ It is the table given on p. 324 of Kroll's edition (line 25 which corresponds to 23°).

¹⁰ Correct according to the Handy Tables.

¹¹ Indeed $201/30 = 6;42$.

No. L 440

¹ From Rhetorius.

² Pamphilius, as identified by A. Delatte; cf. the Commentary.

then patrician and later, at 44½ years was put to death in camp as traitor. He was a villain.

Sun in Libra 5;8, moon in Taurus 8;4, Saturn in Taurus 25, Jupiter in Libra 23;8, Mars in Capricorn 26;8, Venus in Scorpio 26, Mercury in Libra 23, Horoscopus in Aquarius 23;30, Midheaven in Sagittarius 5;3, full moon in Aries 2;42, (Lot of) Fortune in Virgo 26;34,⁴ Daimon in Cancer 20;34,⁵ exaltation of the nativity in Virgo, Lot of destroyer in Aquarius.

Investigating the preceding nativity I found the moon and Saturn and Venus and Mars in apoklima by degree, and by sign moon and Saturn and Venus in center.⁶ And the sun and Mercury and Jupiter (in ♌) were in apoklima by sign;⁷ and by degree the sun happened to be at the epanaphora of the setting center.⁸ I see then that Saturn is ruler of the Horoscope (♄⁹) and the first triangle (♌, ♍, ♎) ruler¹⁰ — the Horoscopus and the luminary (☉) being in trine, indicating the first period of life — in apoklima of lower center (♌), and is retrograde and injured by Mars because of the equilateral triangle, and further that [Venus] (in ♍) is also its (Saturn's) ruler and ruler of the moon¹¹ (in ♎) (both) being in opposition to it.¹² How could he not have had a hard first period of life and not been a fugitive in many places with the moon opposed by its own house ruler. [In this way the whole life of the grammarian is discussed;¹³ of astronomical details we hear that Taurus has the rising time 25 and Scorpio 35,¹⁴ Virgo and Libra 38;20,¹⁵ that Jupiter is at evening rising¹⁶ — actually the planet is near last visibility in the evening.]

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 27

The date of this horoscope has been determined by Delatte and Stroobant [1] who also identified the "grammarian" as the poet Pamprepius who rose to a powerful position as follower of Illus and Leontius, but soon perished when disaster overtook their revolt. For the historical discussion cf. *RE* 18,3 col. 409 ff.

For 440 September 29, 4 P.M. one finds:

Text	Computed	Text— comp.
☉ ≈ 5;8	≈ 8	— 3°
♄ 8 8;4	8 10;30	— 2;30
♅ 8 25	8 27	— 2
♄ ≈ 23;8	≈ 26	— 3
♄ ♄ 26;8	♄ 28	— 2
♀ ♍ 26	♍ 24	+ 2
♄ ≈ 23	≈ 27	— 4
H ♄ 23;30	about 4 P.M.	
M ♄ 5;3	correct for about φ = 27 ¹⁷	
full moon ♀ 2;42	Sept. 27 4 ^h A.M. ♀ 5;30	— 3

The case of Venus is of interest since the text must be based on tables which allow an elongation of 51° where Ptolemy's tables (*Almagest* XII, 10) would only lead to 46;30 (in agreement with the above given result). A maximum elongation of 50° is assumed by Theon of Smyrna (p. 296 Martin), by Chalcidius with reference to Heraclides Ponticus (p. 206 f. Mullach) and by Cleomedes (p. 226 Ziegler).

No. L 463

CCAG 8,4 p. 224,21 to p. 225,5

TRANSLATION

Nativity of a non-viable.^{1, 2}

This was the child of a king and died at 5½ months³ in Byzantium. Year of Diocletian 179, month April 25, 7th hour of the day. Sun Taurus 3, moon Capricorn 23, Saturn Aquarius 26, Jupiter Virgo 17, Mars Aries 1, Venus Aries 15, Mercury Taurus 26, Horoscopus Leo 26, Midheaven Taurus 17, ascending node Aquarius 24,

¹⁷ Corresponding to the birthplace of Pamprepius, Panopolis in the Thebais.

No. L 463

¹ CCAG 8,1 p. 77, F. 24^v: "Est ultimum cap. operis Rhetorii."

² Cf., e.g., CCAG 8,2 p. 61 ff. *περί ἀτρόφων* (from *Hephaestion*). Cf. also No. L 482, note 10.

³ The text has *μηνῶν ε' ζ'* which only can mean 5½ months (= 5 months 5 days). The editor refers to p. 221.7 where *ἐτῶν μδ' ἔκτον* means, of course, 44½ years (= 44 years 2 months). From this he then seems to conclude that *ἔκτον* always means "menses duo"! Once being on the wrong track he further suggests that our nativity concerns a child of Leo I and Verina, born 464 April 25, which died at the age of 2 years and 2 months! The text, however, says only 5½ months and concerns the date 463 (!) April 25.

³ The correct sign of the text (♄) was mistakenly emended to Taurus by the editors.

⁴ Should be 26;26 because $\lambda_{\text{II}} + (\lambda_{\text{C}} - \lambda_{\text{O}}) = \approx 23;30 + 7^{\circ}2;56'' = \text{m} 26;26$. The error is caused by dittography of the following number.

⁵ From $\approx 23;30 - 7^{\circ}2;56'' = \text{m} 20;34$.

⁶ Counting simply signs M and IMC would be ♍ (♀) and ♎ (♅ and ♄) respectively.

⁷ Cf. the preceding note.

⁸ The sun in ♌ 5 is 41;30° distant from Δ = ♎ 23;30 thus in the second 30-degree section following a center. By signs, however, ♌ is the third sign from ♎.

⁹ Aquarius is a house of Saturn.

¹⁰ Saturn is the ruler of this triangle at daytime, as is the case in this nativity.

¹¹ Because Saturn and moon are in ♎, a house of Venus.

¹² We are following here Delatte p. 67 note 5 in retaining the *κειμένων* of the manuscript while the published text has *κειμένην*.

¹³ A translation of the whole horoscope is given by Delatte-Stroobant [1] p. 65 to 70.

¹⁴ P. 222,15 and p. 224,6. Correct for both Systems A and B in clima I.

¹⁵ P. 224,9 f.; correct for System A, clima I.

¹⁶ P. 222,23.

(preceding) full moon at the 6th hour of night Libra 24;36, (Lot of) Fortune Taurus 16,⁴ Daimon Sagittarius 6,⁵ Exaltation (of the nativity) Leo 11.⁶

Explanation: The triangle rulers ($\mathcal{U}$) of the Horoscopus ($\mathcal{O}$ $\nearrow$ Υ) and ($\mathcal{Q}$ and the moon) of (the triangle of) the luminary of the sect⁷ (the moon) were in apoklima (namely the moon) and opposing themselves (being in opposition to their own houses: $\mathcal{U}$, $\mathcal{Q}$, and the moon) and under the aspect of Mars (the moon in $\mathcal{V}$).

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 27

For Diocletian 179 = A.D. 463 April 25 1 P.M. one finds

Text	Computed	Text—comp.
$\odot$ $\mathcal{X}$ 3	$\mathcal{X}$ 6	—3
$\mathcal{C}$ $\mathcal{V}$ 23	$\mathcal{V}$ 24	—1
$\mathcal{h}$ $\mathcal{W}$ 26	$\mathcal{W}$ 28	—2
$\mathcal{U}$ $\mathcal{M}$ 17	$\mathcal{M}$ 19	—2
$\mathcal{S}$ Υ 1	Υ 3	—2
$\mathcal{Q}$ Υ 15	Υ 10	+5
$\mathcal{V}$ $\mathcal{X}$ 26	$\mathcal{X}$ 26	0
H $\mathcal{O}$ 26 ⁷ h day	1 P.M.	
M $\mathcal{X}$ 17	$\mathcal{X}$ 18;20 ⁸	
$\mathcal{O}$ $\mathcal{W}$ 24	$\mathcal{W}$ 26;30	—2;30
full moon: $\mathcal{A}$ 24;36 ⁶ h night	April 19 11 ^h A.M.	
	$\mathcal{A}$ 25;40	—1

No. L 474

CCAG 1 p. 102

TRANSLATION

57.¹ Katarche of a (voyage by) ship.

A person left Caesarea,^{1*} 191st year of Diocletian, month October 1, fifth [hour] of day[time].² Sun in $\mathcal{A}$ [...], $\mathcal{C}$ $\mathcal{M}$ 27;36, $\mathcal{h}$ in $\mathcal{O}$ 27, $\mathcal{U}$ in $\mathcal{M}$ 16;30, Mars in Υ 17;30, $\mathcal{Q}$ in $\mathcal{O}$ 23;30, $\mathcal{V}$ in $\mathcal{A}$ 25;30, Horoscopus

¹ From $\Lambda_F = \mathcal{O} 26 + (\mathcal{V} 23 - \mathcal{X} 3) = \mathcal{X} 16$.

² From $\Lambda_D = \mathcal{O} 26 - (\mathcal{V} 23 - \mathcal{X} 3) = \mathcal{X} 6$.

³ The exaltation of the sun is $\mathcal{X} 19$; thus the sun in $\mathcal{X} 3$ is 16° behind its exaltation and the exaltation of the nativity should be in $\mathcal{O} 26 - 16 = \mathcal{O} 10$ and not in $\mathcal{O} 11$.

⁴ We are dealing with a daytime birth, thus the day-ruler of the triangle in question ($\mathcal{V} \mathcal{M} \mathcal{X}$) is chosen, i.e., the moon (in $\mathcal{V}$).

⁵ Using Theon's tables for Byzantium; Clima 5 would lead to $\mathcal{X} 19;20$. H = $\mathcal{O} 25$, instead of $\mathcal{O} 26$, would give for Byzantium M = $\mathcal{X} 17$.

No. L 474

¹ From Palchus. Cf. also the special discussion of ships by Demetrius CCAG 8.3 p. 98 note 1.

^{1*} Presumably in Palestine.

² This is the obvious interpretation of the text and confirmed by the position of sun and M, as well as by the longitude of the moon.

³ So correctly in the text; the edition gives Gemini.

$\mathcal{X}$ 6, Midheaven $\mathcal{M}$ 22, $\mathcal{O}$ $\mathcal{O}$ 12;30. Because the $\mathcal{C}$ happened to be in the terms of $\mathcal{h}$ and in the (12th) locus of Bad Genius and in slow motion⁴ it made the (ship have) storm and delay in the voyage. And the diametrical aspect of $\mathcal{S}$ (in Υ) to $\mathcal{V}$ (in $\mathcal{A}$) made the oars(?) of the boat suffer (damage) and made quarrels and fights occur in the ship. But [this aspect] did not harm the Katarche because of the ruler of the Horoscopus ($\mathcal{U}$). And $\mathcal{Q}$ being found in a dry sign ($\mathcal{O}$)⁵ and [the moon⁷ (in $\mathcal{M}$)] in aspect with $\mathcal{h}$ (in $\mathcal{O}$) and $\mathcal{S}$ (in Υ)⁸ [.....]. Thrown on land he was loved by a woman because the quartile aspects (of the moon in $\mathcal{M}$) were dry and beneficent ($\mathcal{Q}$ in $\mathcal{O}$).⁹ And the bicorporeal sign of the Horoscopus ($\mathcal{X}$) and of $\mathcal{U}$ (in $\mathcal{M}$) made him embark on another ship at Abydos¹⁰ and when the $\mathcal{C}$ came into $\mathcal{A}$ in diameter to $\mathcal{S}$ (in $\mathcal{X}$) according to computation¹¹(?), while $\mathcal{S}$ in $\mathcal{X}$ was in diameter to the $\mathcal{C}$ (in $\mathcal{M}$) according to computation¹¹(?), the exit from equi-zonal (signs, $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{X}$) and also the entrance into equi-zonal signs ($\mathcal{M}$ and Υ) took place.¹²

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 27

For the given date, Diocletian 191 = A.D. 474¹³ October 1, 5th hour of daytime one finds:

Text	Computed	Text—comp.
$\odot$ $\mathcal{A}$ [...]	$\mathcal{A}$ 10	
$\mathcal{C}$ $\mathcal{M}$ 27;36	$\mathcal{M}$ 30	—2;30
$\mathcal{h}$ $\mathcal{O}$ 27	$\mathcal{O}$ 30	—3
$\mathcal{U}$ $\mathcal{M}$ 16;30	$\mathcal{M}$ 18	—1;30
$\mathcal{S}$ Υ 17;30	Υ 19	—1;30
$\mathcal{Q}$ $\mathcal{O}$ 23;30	$\mathcal{O}$ 26	—2;30
$\mathcal{V}$ $\mathcal{A}$ 25;30	$\mathcal{M}$ 2;30	—7
H $\mathcal{X}$ 6	about 11 ^h A.M.	
M $\mathcal{M}$ 22	$\mathcal{M}$ 23	
$\mathcal{O}$ $\mathcal{O}$ 12;30	$\mathcal{O}$ 15;20	—2;50

⁴ The equation of center is found to be about —5°.

⁵ Sagittarius is a house of Jupiter.

⁶ According to CCAG 1 p. 165,16 all signs from Υ to $\mathcal{M}$ are "dry" with the only exception of $\mathcal{O}$.

⁷ For the importance of the moon cf. CCAG 1 p. 100,21 to 23 and CCAG 8.3 p. 98 note 1.

⁸ The meaning of this passage is perhaps: both Venus and moon are in dry signs, Venus in aspect with Mars, the moon in aspect with Saturn.

⁹ The $\delta\pi\delta$ inserted by Kroll should be eliminated.

¹⁰ At the Hellespont; cf. the Commentary.

¹¹ $\pi\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ occurs in Vettius Valens for "composition, computation" of a table (e.g., p. 24,18 and p. 295,3 and 4 "computation of Table I").

¹² "Equi-zonal signs" are defined in CCAG 1 p. 153,27. Cf. also P. Mich. 149, XVI where we find the same zonal arrangement explained as based on the planetary houses; thus $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{X}$ are associated, and $\mathcal{M}$ and Υ . What is meant is probably that the moon moved from $\mathcal{A}$ into $\mathcal{M}$ while Mars had retrograded from $\mathcal{X}$ into Υ .

¹³ Incorrectly stated as A.D. 475 in CCAG 1 p. 102 note.

Note that all planetary positions are given in the text with an accuracy of $\frac{1}{2}$ degree. Of interest is the determination of M. Using the Handy Tables of Theon one finds for M in clima 4 (Rhodes, $\phi = 36$) $\pi\pi$ 20 and for clima 5 (Hellespont, $\phi = 40;56$) $\pi\pi$ 23;30. Since Abydos on the Hellespont has a latitude of $\phi = 40$ the value $\pi\pi$ 22 can be explained as the result of interpolation (accurately $\pi\pi$ 22;50).

No. L 475

CCAG 1, p. 103,1 to 30

TRANSLATION

58.¹ Inquiry about a Katarche concerning fear for a journey to Athens.

Year of Diocletian 19[1], month Epiphi (XI) 22, first hour of the day. The sun 21 of Cancer, the moon 21 of Gemini, Saturn [.....] 17 of Leo, Mercury 6 of Cancer, [....] the ascending node [...] of Gemini. Investigating first of all the Lot of Fortune, I found it in the 12th [locus] which is a very watery sign (Σ). And you will find this configuration set forth in the 7th chapter of the *καταρχαί*.²

[There follows a discussion of astrological details from which we quote:] but since the lords of the hour (φ ³) and of the moon ($\odot$ ⁴) were in apoklima, they indicated that the inquiry was about foreign (places ⁵). I said that they suggested danger and loss and damage because Mars and Saturn were in the Horoscopus. And again [.....] because of the presence of Venus (in Ω) and because of the moon contacting (the quartile of $\mathcal{U}$) toward Jupiter, they had fallen into trouble and, given 15 [days?], they were saved. [In the following discussion, which also quotes Dorotheus, it is shown what the ship must have carried, e.g., four-footed animals—and indeed it brought camels.] Observing the diametrical and the quartile position of the moon,⁶ to be such that the sun would come to its own house (Ω , the place of) the Horoscopus, I said when the moon would be in Sagittarius or Pisces the ship would arrive. And when the moon came into Sagittarius they arrived. If one peruses the chapters of the ancients one will find not a few excellent suggestions.

¹ From Palchus.

² Dr. Weinstock suggests chapter 7 of the same compilation, published CCAG 5,3 p. 126 f. = CCAG 11,1 p. 270 f.

³ The day in question is a Wednesday; thus Mercury rules the first hour of the day.

⁴ The sun is in Σ , the house of the moon.

⁵ See for this significance of apoklima Bouché-Leclercq, AG p. 455.

⁶ After 15 days the moon would be in $\mathcal{A}$, in quartile to Jupiter (in $\pi\pi$). The diametrical position would be reached in $\mathcal{K}$.

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 27

The date of this horoscope is given in the text as Diocletian 190 Epiphi (XI) 22 which corresponds to A.D. 474, July 16.⁷ The given positions, however, require a date one year later; thus one must read Diocletian 191⁸ Epiphi 22 which corresponds to A.D. 475 July 16, a Wednesday.

The text contains many lacunae. Obviously there is something missing between the mention of Saturn and that of Mercury.⁹ Probably one can restore "Saturn [in Ω ..., Jupiter in $\pi\pi$..., Mars in Ω ..., Venus] in Ω 17." After Mercury we can supply "[Horoscopus in Ω ...]." The elongation of the moon from the sun is 30° and therefore the Lot of Fortune must be located in $\Omega \pm 30$, thus either in Σ or in $\pi\pi$. From line 7 we know that the Lot of Fortune fell in the 12th locus which is Σ , a humid sign.¹⁰ Thus the Lot of Fortune was computed according to the formula

$$\Lambda_F = \lambda_H + (\lambda_{\mathcal{C}} - \lambda_{\odot})$$

as is to be expected for daylight (cf. p. 8).

For 475 July 16 one obtains the following positions:

Text	Computed	Text—comp.
$\odot$ Σ 21	Σ 24	— 3
$\mathcal{C}$ $\pi\pi$ 21	$\pi\pi$ 23;30	— 2;30
$\mathcal{M}$ Ω [..]	Ω 4	
$\mathcal{U}$ [$\pi\pi$..]	$\pi\pi$ 27	
$\mathcal{S}$ [Ω ..]	Ω 17	
$\mathcal{V}$ [Ω] 17	Ω 22	— 5
$\mathcal{J}$ Σ 6	Ω 16	— 10
H [Ω ..]	about 8 A.M.	
$\mathcal{Q}$ $\pi\pi$ [..]	$\pi\pi$ 30	

No. L 478

CCAG 6, p. 64,26 to p. 65,21

TRANSLATION

Another ¹ Katarche, concerning the lost linen of a (slave) girl.

Year of Diocletian 195 Thoth (I) first day [to] second, 4th hour of night. The sun in Virgo 14 degrees, the moon in Pisces 9, Saturn in Virgo 11, Jupiter in Sagittarius 26, Mars in Libra ² 20, Venus in Virgo 24,

⁷ Not 475 July 17 as stated CCAG 1, p. 103 apparatus to line 3 [read 2].

⁸ A similar error — 190 for 195 — happened in No. L 479, cod. Vindob.

⁹ This lacuna is, however, not indicated by the editors.

¹⁰ Cf. Bouché-Leclercq, AG p. 155; cf. also Vettius Valens p. 8,23 ff.

No. L 478

¹ Referring to No. L 487. From Palchus; chapter 164 in Vindob.

² Error for Gemini; cf. note 11.

Mercury in Leo 18, Horoscopus in Taurus 28, Mid-heaven in Aquarius [14],³ ascending node in Aries, Lot of Fortune in Scorpio.⁴ The Lot of Fortune falling in the setting sign (♎) indicated the inquiry (to be) about something out of sight; and that the luminaries were in aspect with the Horoscopus,⁵ (as was) also its ruler (♀ in ♎), indicated that the thief was in the household and not from outside; and that the moon at full moon⁷ (in ♋) was in contact with (the diameter of) Saturn (♄ — ♋) at evening setting⁸ indicated that the thief was an old man. Since then Saturn was in the house of Mercury (♊) (it indicated) that the thief was an educated person and a rascal and frustrated in intercourse. Again the terms of the moon (♀⁹) showed that the stolen article belonged to a woman, and the ruler of the terms of the moon and of the Horoscopus (♀) being in depression (♊) showed that the loser was a humble person or slave and that the lost article was old and wretched because it (♀) was in evening phase.¹⁰ And the following configurations caused the finding of it. First the moon moving toward the ruler (♂ in ♉) of the receiving house (♈¹¹) and in aspect to the ruler of the Lot of Fortune (♎), Mars,¹² and its likeness (?); and the sun (in ♎) being in the aspect of trine to the Horoscopus (♋) and in sextile to the (Lot of) Fortune (♎) and in company with the ruler of the Horoscopus (♀⁹), and diametrical to the moon (in ♋), by every scheme made the finding quick. And because the ruler of the Horoscopus (♀) happened to be in its own triangle (♎ ♋ ♋) and the house ruler¹³ (♈) of the moon (in ♋¹⁴) was in its own house (♈), the finding took place.

COMMENTARY

Diagram: pl. 27

In several codices¹⁵ there is preserved a group of six

³ From diagram in Vindob. (unpublished).

⁴ From $\Lambda_F = \lambda_{\text{H}} - (\lambda_{\text{Q}} - \lambda_{\text{O}}) = 8\ 28 - 5\ 25^\circ = 3\ 3$ it follows either that only signs were counted ($\Lambda_F = 8 - 6^\circ = \text{♎}$) or that $\lambda_{\text{O}} = \text{♎}\ 14$ is an error for $\text{♎}\ 4$ (thus $\Lambda_F = \text{♎}\ 23$) as is suggested by computation (cf. note 18).

⁵ The sun (in ♎) in trine, the moon (in ♋) in sextile.

⁶ Taurus is a house of Venus.

⁷ The moment of the Katarche falls only a few hours before full moon. At full moon Saturn in ♎ 11 is in close "contact" with the line from the sun (in ♎ 4 or 14) to the moon (in opposition).

⁸ Saturn in ♎ 11 (with sun in ♎ 4 or 14) is obviously past evening setting but moving toward morning rising.

⁹ The moon in ♋ 9 is in the terms of Venus.

¹⁰ Venus was indeed evening star not very long after evening rising.

¹¹ The moon is moving from ♋ toward ♈ which is a house of Mars and Mars was in ♋, and hence the next planet to be met by the moon.

¹² The moon in ♋ is in quartile to Mars in ♋.

¹³ The text has again "ruler of the receiving house."

¹⁴ A house of Jupiter is ♋.

¹⁵ Cf. CCAG 6 p. 63 note 1

horoscopes¹⁶ collected by Palchus. Their dates in chronological order are

- | | | |
|-------|--------------|--|
| (II) | 478 Aug. 29 | theft |
| (VI) | 479 July 14 | ship from Alexandria to Smyrna |
| (III) | 483 July 8 | taming of a little lion |
| (IV) | 484 July 18 | coronation of Leontius |
| (V) | 486 March 17 | Theodoros, praefect of Alexandria |
| (I) | 487 Sept. 5 | incorrect prediction concerning a letter |

where the roman numbers in () indicate the arrangement in a manuscript in Vienna.¹⁷

The date of the earliest one, translated above, is given as Diocletian 195 Thoth (I) 1 to 2 = 478 August 29, 4th hour of night. For it one finds

Text	Computed	Text—comp.
☉ ♎ 14 ¹⁸	♎ 7	+ 7 ¹⁸
☾ ♋ 9	♋ 11	— 2
♂ ♎ 11	♎ 14	— 3
♂ ♈ 26	♈ 28	— 2
♂ [♋] ¹⁹ 20	♋ 22	— 2
♀ ♎ 24	♎ 28	— 4
♂ ♋ 18	♋ 19	— 1
H ♂ 28	about 11 P.M.	
M ♋ 14	correct for Syene	
♂ ♈	♈ 29; 40	

No. L 479

CCAG 1 p. 103/104,

including variants from Cod. Vindob. 1, fol. 300^v/301^r
(CCAG 6 p. 14)

TRANSLATION¹

59.² Another³ inquiry, in Smyrna regarding fear about a ship; for it was expected long before to arrive from Alexandria and had not arrived.

Year of Diocletian 195⁴ Epiphi (XI) 20, 3rd hour of the day, Saturday. Sun Cancer 19, moon Scorpio 16, Saturn Virgo 16, Mars Virgo 18, Jupiter Aquarius 8, Venus Gemini 6, Mercury Leo 4,⁵ retrograde, Horo-

¹⁶ As a seventh example is added the horoscope of Hadrian (No. L 76), from an older collection.

¹⁷ Cf. CCAG 6 p. 14 (F. 292 v.).

¹⁸ Cf. note 4; the emendation ♎ 4 would lead to the expected deviation of — 3.

¹⁹ Text and diagram give ♋ but the astrological discussion uses correctly ♈.

No. L 479

¹ In general we follow the text published in CCAG 1 (F).

² From Palchus (cf. CCAG 1, p. 53 F. 193). He is not mentioned in the manuscript V which assigns the number 164 to this chapter.

³ This is a reference to No. L 475.

⁴ V, incorrectly, 190. Cf. also No. L 475.

⁵ Text and diagram (unpublished) in V give ♋ 8 where the