

χρωματοκρασίας, Ἄρεως δὲ καταρριψοκινδυνίας
καὶ περιβοησίας, ἀμφοτέρων δὲ κατὰ τὰς τελείας
ἀναστασίας, τοῦ καθολικοῦ χρόνου τῆς αὐξήσεως ἢ
τῆς ταπεινώσεως πάλιν θεωρουμένου διὰ τῆς τῶν
αἰτίων τοῦ ἀποτελέσματος ἀστέρων πρὸς τὰ ἑῷα
καὶ τὰ ἐσπέρια κέντρα αἰεὶ¹ διαθέσεως.

⟨ε.⟩ Περὶ συναρμογῶν

Ἐξῆς δὲ τούτοις ὄντος τοῦ περὶ συναρμογῶν
λόγου, περὶ μὲν τῶν² κατὰ νόμους ἀνδρὸς καὶ
γυναικὸς συμβιώσεων οὕτω σκεπτέον. ἐπὶ μὲν
τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀφορᾶν³ δεῖ τὴν σελήνην αὐτῶν⁴ πῶς
διάκειται. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ἀπηλιωτικοῖς
183 τυχοῦσα τεταρτημορίοις νεογάμους ποιεῖ τοὺς
ἀνδρας ἢ νεωτέρας παρ' ἡλικίαν συμβάλλοντας·
ἐν δὲ τοῖς λιβυκοῖς, βραδυγάμους ἢ πρεσβυτέρας
συνιόντας· εἰ δὲ ὑπὸ τὰς αὐγὰς εἴη καὶ τῷ τοῦ
Κρόνου συσχηματιζομένη, τέλεον ἀγάμους. ἔπειτα
ἐὰν μὲν ἐν μονοειδεί ζῳδίῳ ἢ καὶ ἐνὶ τῶν ἀστέρων

¹ αἰεὶ VPLAD, om. MNECam.

² τῶν . . . συμβιώσεων VADE, τῆς . . . συμβιώσεως PLProc.,
τῆς . . . συμβιβάσεως MNCam.

³ ἀφορᾶν VPMNADE, ἐφορᾶν Cam., ἐμφορᾶν L.

⁴ αὐτῶν VD, αὐτὴν MNAECam., om. PL.

cold and mixtures of colours ;¹ with Mars, temerity
and notoriety ; with both together, utter ruin
of action. In general the period of increase or
diminution, again, is calculated by means of the
position, from time to time, of the planets responsible
for the effect relative to the eastern and western
angles.²

5. Of Marriage.

As the subject of marriage comes next in order to
these matters, the following is the method whereby
the lawful association of man and wife must be
investigated. For men it is necessary to observe
the position of the moon in their genitures.³ For, in
the first place, if she chances to be in the eastern
quadrants, she makes men marry young or marry
women younger than themselves ; but if she is in
the western quadrants they marry late or marry
older women. And if she is under the rays of the
sun⁴ and in aspect with Saturn, they do not marry
at all. Then again, if the moon is in a sign of a single

¹ The anonymous commentator (p. 152, ed. Wolf)
explains: *τουτέστιν ἀσχημοσύνας*, "that is, deformities."
Proclus paraphrases, "Saturn brings opposition in cold
and in the mixtures of colours."

² Cf. the directions for computation of the time involved
which were given at the end of iv. 2 (p. 377).

³ The text has, literally, "their moon," but this, of
course, means the moon as found in the genitures of the
subjects. Cf. P. Mich. 149, vi. 31-32, *τούτων Ἀφροδείτη*
εὑρεθήσεται κτλ., "Venus in the genitures of these men will
be found," etc.

⁴ Within 15° of the sun ; cf. Bouché-Leclercq, p. 309.

συνάπτουσα τύχη, μονογάμους ἀποτελεῖ· ἔαν δὲ ἐν
 δισώμῳ ἢ καὶ πολυμόρφῳ ἢ καὶ πλείοσιν ἐν τῷ
 αὐτῷ ζωδίῳ τὴν συναφὴν ἔχουσα, πολυγάμους.
 καὶ μὲν οἱ τὰς συναφὰς ἐπέχοντες τῶν ἀστέρων
 ἦτοι κατὰ κολλήσεις ἢ κατὰ μαρτυρίας¹ ἀγα-
 θοποιοὶ² τυγχάνωσι, λαμβάνουσι γυναῖκας ἀγαθὰς·
 ἔαν δὲ κακοποιοί, τὰς ἐναντίας. Κρόνος μὲν γὰρ
 ἐπισχὼν τὴν συναφὴν περιποιεῖ γυναῖκας ἐπιπόνους
 καὶ αὐστηράς· Ζεὺς δέ, σεμνὰς καὶ οἰκονομικάς·
 Ἄρης δέ, θρασείας καὶ ἀνυποτάκτους· Ἀφροδίτη
 δέ, ἰλαρὰς καὶ εὐμόρφους καὶ ἐπιχάριτας· Ἑρμῆς
 δέ, συνετὰς καὶ ὀξείας. ἔτι δὲ Ἀφροδίτη μετὰ
 μὲν Διὸς ἢ Κρόνου ἢ³ μεθ' Ἑρμοῦ βιωφελεῖς καὶ
 φιλάνδρους καὶ φιλοτέκνους· μετὰ δὲ Ἄρεως
 θυμικάς καὶ ἀστάτους καὶ ἀγνώμονας.

Ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν γυναικῶν ἀφορᾶν⁴ δεῖ τὸν ἥλιον
 αὐτῶν,⁵ ἐπειδήπερ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν μὲν τοῖς ἀπηλιω-
 τικοῖς πάλιν τυχὼν τεταρτημορίοις ποιεῖ τὰς
 ἐχούσας αὐτὸν οὕτω διακείμενον ἦτοι νεογάμους ἢ
 νεωτέροις συμβαλλούσας, ἐν δὲ τοῖς λιβυκοῖς
 184 βραδυγάμους ἢ πρεσβυτέροις παρ' ἡλικίαν ζευγνυ-
 μένας· καὶ ἐν μὲν μονοειδεῖ ζωδίῳ τυχὼν ἢ ἐν

¹ μαρτυρίας VPLAD; cf. μαρτυρίαν Proc.; μαρτυροποιίας MNECam.

² ἀγαθοποιοὶ] ἀγαθοὶ NCam.

³ ἢ (post Κρόνου) VPLAD, om. MNECam.

⁴ ἐφορᾶν Cam. ⁵ αὐτῶν VPD, αὐτόν cett. Cam.

¹ The "bicorporeal" signs (δίσωμα) precede the solstitial and equinoctial signs and follow the "solid" signs; see i. 11. Ptolemy explains the name on the ground that they

figure, or is applying to one of the planets,¹ she makes them men of one marriage; but if she is in a bicorporeal or multiform sign, or applies to several planets in the same sign, she makes them marry more than once. And if the planets to which she applies, either by propinquity, or by testimony,² are beneficent, the men get good wives; but if they are maleficent planets, the opposite. If she applies to Saturn, he makes the wives hardworking and stern; Jupiter, dignified and good managers; Mars, bold and unruly; Venus, cheerful, beautiful, and charming; Mercury, intelligent and keen. Further, Venus with Jupiter, Saturn, or Mercury makes them thrifty and affectionate to their husbands and children, but with Mars, easily roused to wrath, unstable, and unfeeling.

In the case of the wives one must observe the sun in their genitures; for if he, again, chances to be in the eastern quadrants, he makes those who have him in this position in their genitures either marry young or marry men younger than themselves, but in the western quadrants, he makes them marry late or marry husbands older than themselves. And if the sun is in a sign of a single figure, or applies to one of

share in two kinds of weather, rather than that the constellations represent more than one figure (e.g. Gemini, Pisces), or a figure of a mixed nature (διφυής; e.g. Sagittarius, Capricorn); it is characteristic of him to prefer scientific explanations to those based on mythology or fancy. The anonymous commentator says that he means by "signs of a single figure" the tropical and solid signs, with the exception of the fecund (πολύσπερμα), which are akin to the bicorporeal. For "application," cf. i. 24.

² Synonymous with "aspect."

τῶν ἐφῶν ἀστέρων συνάπτων,¹ μονογάμους · ἐν
 δισώμῳ δὲ ἢ πολυμόρφῳ πάλιν ἢ καὶ πλείοσιν
 ἐφῶις συσχηματισθεῖς, πολυγάμους. Κρόνου μὲν
 οὖν ὡσαύτως τῷ ἡλίῳ συσχηματισθέντος, λαμ-
 βάνουσιν ἄνδρας καθεστῶτας καὶ χρησίμους καὶ
 φιλοπόνους · Διὸς δέ, σεμνοὺς καὶ μεγαλοψύχους ·
 Ἄρεως δέ, δράστας καὶ ἀστόργους καὶ ἀνυπο-
 τάκτους · Ἀφροδίτης δέ, καθαρίους καὶ εὐμόρφους ·
 Ἑρμοῦ δέ, βιωφελεῖς καὶ ἐμπράκτους · Ἀφροδίτης
 δὲ μετὰ μὲν Κρόνου, νωχελεῖς καὶ ἀσθενεστέρους
 ἐν τοῖς ἀφροδισίοις · μετὰ δὲ Ἄρεως, θερμοὺς καὶ
 καταφερεῖς καὶ μοιχώδεις · μετὰ δὲ Ἑρμοῦ, περὶ
 παῖδας ἐπτοημένους. λέγομεν δὲ νῦν ἀπηλιωτικά
 τεταρτημόρια ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ ἡλίου τὰ προηγούμενα
 τοῦ τε ἀνατέλλοντος σημείου τοῦ ζωδιακοῦ καὶ τοῦ
 δύνοντος · ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς σελήνης τὰ ἀπὸ συνόδου καὶ
 πανσελήνου μέχρι τῶν διχοτόμων ·² λιβυκὰ δὲ τὰ
 τοῖς εἰρημένοις ἀντικείμενα.

Διαμένουσιν μὲν οὖν ὥς ἐπὶ πᾶν αἱ συμβιώσεις
 ὅταν ἀμφοτέρων τῶν γενέσεων τὰ φῶτα συσχη-
 ματιζόμενα τύχῃ συμφώνως, τουτέστιν ὅταν ἢ
 τρίγωνα ἢ ἀλλήλοις ἢ ἐξάγωνα, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅταν
 ἐναλλάξ τοῦτο συμβαίνειν · πολὺ δὲ πλέον

¹ ἐνὶ τῶν (τῶν om. A) ἐφῶν ἀστέρων συνάπτων VAD, ἐνὶ ἐφῶ
 ὄντων (ὄντες L) ἀστέρων PL, ἐνὸς ἐφῶ τῶν ἀστέρων (om.
 συνάπτων) MNECam.

² τῶν διχοτόμων VP (-χω-) LADProc., τῆς διχοτόμου
 MNECam.

¹ The anonymous commentator (p. 154, ed. Wolf) says,
 on this passage: "And if (sc. the aspects) are harmonious,

the oriental planets, he makes them marry but once ;
 but, again, if he is in a bicorporeal or multiform sign, or
 in aspect with several planets in the east, they marry
 more than once. If Saturn is similarly in aspect
 with the sun, they marry sedate, useful, industrious
 husbands ; if Jupiter is in aspect, dignified and mag-
 nanimous ; Mars, men of action, lacking in affection,
 and unruly ; Venus, neat and handsome ; Mer-
 cury, thrifty and practical ; Venus with Saturn,
 sluggish and rather weak in sexual relations ; Venus
 with Mars, ardent, impetuous, and adulterous ;
 Venus with Mercury, infatuated with boys. In this
 connection we mean by eastern quadrants, in the
 case of the sun, the signs which precede the rising
 sign of the zodiac, and those which precede the
 setting sign ; with reference to the moon, the signs
 from new and full moon to the quarters ; and by
 western quadrants the signs opposite these.

Marriages for the most part are lasting when in
 both the genitures the luminaries happen to be in
 harmonious aspect, that is, in trine or in sextile
 with one another, and particularly when this comes
 about by exchange ;¹ and even more when the

either both the luminaries (sc. are in aspect), or in both
 the genitures, or one with the other ; and if one (sc. with
 the other), either sun with sun, or moon with moon, or
 alternately (ἐνῃλλαγμένα) the sun with the moon and the
 moon with the sun." By the expression "one with the
 other" he seems to mean "the luminaries in one geniture
 with those in the other," and this would be his interpreta-
 tion of Ptolemy's ἐναλλάξ (Proclus, κατ' ἐναλλαγὴν). This is
 more likely to be correct than Bouché-Leclercq's assumption
 (p. 449) of an exchange of houses, especially as the houses
 of the sun and moon, Leo and Cancer, are disjunct (ἀσύνδετα).

ὅταν ἡ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς σελήνη τῷ τῆς γυναικὸς ἡλίῳ. διαλύονται δ' ἐκ τῶν τυχόντων καὶ
 185 ἀπαλλοτριοῦνται τέλεον ὅταν αἱ προειρημέναι τῶν
 φωτῶν στάσεις ἐν ἀσυνδέτοις ζωδίοις τύχωσιν ἢ
 ἐν διαμέτροις ἢ τετραγώνοις. καὶ μὲν τοὺς συμ-
 φώνους τῶν φωτῶν συσχηματισμοὺς οἱ ἀγαθοποιοὶ
 τῶν ἀστέρων ἐπιθεωρῶσιν, ἡδείας καὶ προσηνεῖς
 καὶ ὀνησιφόρους τὰς διαμονὰς συντηροῦσιν· ἐὰν
 δ' οἱ κακοποιοί, μαχίμους καὶ ἀηδεῖς¹ καὶ ἐπι-
 ζημίους. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀσυμφώνων
 στάσεων οἱ μὲν ἀγαθοποιοὶ τοῖς φωσὶ μαρτυρή-
 σαντες οὐ τέλεον ἀποκόπτουσι τὰς συμβιώσεις,
 ἀλλὰ ποιοῦσιν ἐπανόδους καὶ ἀναμνήσεις συν-
 τηρούσας τό τε προσηνὲς καὶ τὸ φιλόστοργον· οἱ
 δὲ κακοποιοὶ μετὰ τινος ἐπηρείας καὶ ὕβρεως²
 ποιοῦσι τὰς διαλύσεις. τοῦ μὲν οὖν³ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ
 μόνου σὺν αὐτοῖς γενομένου, ἐν⁴ περιβοησίαις
 καὶ ἐγκλήμασι περικυλίνονται·⁵ μετὰ δὲ τοῦ
 τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἐπὶ⁶ μοιχείαις ἢ φαρμακείαις
 ἢ τοῖς τοιούτοις. τὰς δὲ κατ' ἄλλον οἰονδήποτε
 τρόπον γενομένας συναρμογὰς διακριτέον ἀφ-
 ορῶντας⁷ εἰς τε τὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἀστέρα καὶ
 τὸν τοῦ Ἄρεως καὶ τὸν τοῦ Κρόνου. συνόντων
 γὰρ αὐτῶν τοῖς φωσὶν οἰκείως⁸ καὶ τὰς συμβιώσεις⁹
 οἰκείας καὶ νομίμους τὰς συγγενείας· συγγένειαν¹⁰
 γὰρ ὥσπερ ἔχει πρὸς ἐκάτερον τῶν εἰρημένων
 ἀστέρων ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸν τοῦ

¹ ἀηδεῖς VLDE, αἰεδεῖς P, cf. ἀηδής Proc.; ἀναιδεῖς MNACam.

² ὕβρεως VLADEProc., ὕβριος P, ὄρας MN, ἄρας Cam.

husband's moon is in such aspect with the wife's sun. Divorces on slight pretexts and complete alienations occur when the aforesaid positions of the luminaries are in disjunct signs, or in opposition or in quartile. And if the beneficent planets regard the luminaries when the latter are in harmonious aspect, they keep the marriage pleasant, agreeable, and profitable, but if the maleficent planets so regard the luminaries, the marriage will be quarrelsome, unpleasant, and unprofitable. Similarly, when the luminaries are in inharmonious positions, the beneficent planets testifying to the luminaries do not completely terminate the marriages, but bring about renewals and recollections, which preserve kindness and affection; but the maleficent planets cause divorces with abuse and violence. If Mercury alone is with them, they are involved in notoriety and recriminations; and along with Venus, in adultery, poisonings, and the like. Marriages which come about in any other manner whatsoever must be judged by looking to Venus, Mars, and Saturn. For if they are with the luminaries in familiarity, we must decide that the marriages also will be domestic and the relationship lawful. For the marriage relationship will follow the relation which Venus holds to each of the planets mentioned,

³ μὲν οὖν VPLD, μὲν MNAECam.

⁴ ἐν PL, om. cett. Cam.

⁵ περικυλίνοντες VD.

⁶ ἐπὶ VPLDEProc., om. MNACam.

⁷ ἀφορῶντας VP (-οροντ-) LADE, ἀμφοτέρας MNCam.

⁸ οἰκείως VP (οἰκί-) MADE, οἰκείως L, om. NCam.

⁹ καὶ τὰς συμβιώσεις PLMA, om. καὶ VD; om. NCam.

¹⁰ συγγένειαν PLMA, συγγένειαν VD, συγγένεια NECam.

"Αρεως κατὰ τὸ συνακμάζον πρόσωπον, ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τοῖς τριγωνικοῖς ἀλλήλων ζῳδίοις ἔχουσι τὰ ὑψώματα, πρὸς δὲ τὸν τοῦ Κρόνου κατὰ τὸ πρεσβύτερον πρόσωπον, ἐπειδὴ πάλιν ἐν τοῖς τριγωνικοῖς ἀλλήλων ἔχουσι τοὺς οἴκους.

"Οθεν ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης μετὰ μὲν τοῦ τοῦ Ἀρεως ἀπλῶς ἐρωτικὰς διαθέσεις ποιεῖ· προσόντος δὲ τοῦ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ, καὶ περιβοησίας· ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἐπικοίνοις καὶ συννοικειουμένοις ζῳδίοις Αἰγόκερω, Ἰχθύσιν, ἀδελφῶν ἢ συγγενῶν ἐπιπλοκάς· καὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῇ σελήνῃ συμπάρῃ, ποιεῖ δυσὶν ἀδελφαῖς ἢ συγγενέσι συνερχομένους· ἐὰν δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν γυναικῶν τῷ τοῦ Διός, δυσὶν ἀδελφοῖς ἢ συγγενέσιν.

Μετὰ δὲ τοῦ τοῦ Κρόνου πάλιν ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης τυχῶν ἀπλῶς μὲν ἡδείας καὶ εὐσταθεῖς ποιεῖ τὰς συμβιώσεις· προσόντος δὲ τοῦ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ, καὶ ὠφελίμους· συμπροσγενομένου δὲ καὶ τοῦ τοῦ Ἀρεως, ἀστάτους καὶ βλαβεράς καὶ ἐπιζήλους· καὶ μὲν ὁμοιοσχημονῇ¹ αὐτοῖς, πρὸς ὁμήλικας ποιεῖ τὰς ἐπιπλοκάς· ἂν δ' ἀνατολικώτερος αὐτῶν, πρὸς νεωτέρους ἢ νεωτέρας· ἐὰν δὲ δυτικώτερος, πρὸς πρεσβυτέρας ἢ πρεσβυτέρους· ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐπικοίνοις ζῳδίοις ὧσιν ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης καὶ ὁ τοῦ Κρόνου, τουτέστιν Αἰγόκερω καὶ Ζυγῷ,

¹ ὁμοιοσχημονῇ VAD, ὁμοιοσχήμων ἢ PL, ὁμοιοσχήμων αὐτοῖς ἢ NCam.

¹ More properly, their exaltations are in trine with their houses; for the exaltation of Mars (Capricorn) is in trine

toward Mars, that of persons of the same age, since they have their exaltations in signs that are in trine to one another;¹ toward Saturn, that of the older person, since again they have their houses in signs which are in trine to each other.²

Therefore Venus, with Mars, produces merely amorous dispositions, but if Mercury is present, notoriety also; in the common and familiar signs,³ Capricorn and Pisces, unions with brethren or kindred. If in the case of men Venus is with the moon, she makes them unite with two sisters or kinsfolk, and if in the case of women Venus is with Jupiter, with two brothers, or kinsfolk.

Again, if Venus happens to be with Saturn, she produces merely pleasant and firm unions, but if Mercury is present, they are also beneficial. But if Mars also is present the marriage will be unstable, harmful, and full of jealousy. And if she is in the same aspect to them, she brings about marriages with equals in age; but if she is further to the east than they, marriages with younger men or women, and if she is further to the west, with older women or men. But if Venus and Saturn are also in the common signs, that is, in Capricorn or Libra,⁴ they

with the house of Venus (Taurus), not with her exaltation (Pisces). The latter is in trine with Scorpio, the house of Mars.

² This is literally so; Taurus, the house of Venus, and Capricorn, the house of Saturn, both belong to the second or south-eastern triangle.

³ Capricorn is the house of Saturn and Pisces the exaltation of Venus.

⁴ Capricorn is the house of Saturn; Libra the house of Venus and the exaltation of Saturn.

συγγενικὰς ποιούσι¹ τὰς συνελεύσεις. ὥροσκοπήσαντι δὲ ἢ μεσουρανήσαντι τῷ προειρημένῳ σχήματι ἢ σελήνῃ μὲν συμπροσγενομένη ποιεῖ τοὺς μὲν ἄρρενας μητράσιν ἢ μητέρων ἀδελφαῖς² ἢ μητρυιαῖς συνέρχεσθαι, τὰς δὲ θηλείας υἱοῖς ἢ υἱοῖς ἀδελφῶν³ ἢ θυγατέρων ἀνδράσιν· ἥλιος δὲ δυτικῶν μάλιστα ὄντων τῶν ἀστέρων τοὺς μὲν 187 ἄρρενας θυγατράσιν ἢ θυγατέρων ἀδελφαῖς ἢ γυναιξὶν υἱῶν, τὰς δὲ θηλείας πατράσιν ἢ πατέρων ἀδελφοῖς ἢ πατρωοῖς.⁴ εἰ δ' οἱ προκείμενοι σχηματισμοὶ τῶν μὲν συγγενικῶν ζῴδιων μὴ τύχωσιν, ἐν θηλυκοῖς δὲ ὥσι τόποις,⁵ ποιούσι καὶ οὕτως καταφερεῖς καὶ πρὸς τὸ διαθεῖναι τε καὶ διατεθῆναι⁶ πάντα τρόπον προχείρους, ἐπ' ἐνίων δὲ μορφώσεων καὶ ἀσελγείας, ὥς ἐπὶ τε τῶν ἐμπροσθίων καὶ ὀπισθίων τοῦ Κριοῦ καὶ τῆς 'Υάδος καὶ τῆς Καλπίδος⁷ καὶ τῶν ὀπισθίων τοῦ Λέοντος καὶ τοῦ προσώπου τοῦ Αἰγόκερω. κεντρωθέντες⁸ δὲ κατὰ μὲν τῶν πρώτων δύο κέντρων τοῦ τε ἀπηλιωτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ μεσημβρινοῦ, παντελῶς ἀποδεικνύουσι τὰ πάθη καὶ ἐπὶ δημοσίων τόπων προάγουσι· κατὰ δὲ τῶν ἐσχάτων δύο τοῦ τε λιβυκοῦ καὶ τοῦ βορείου σπάδοντας ποιούσι καὶ

¹ ποιούσι] ποιούνται MNCam.

² ἀδελφαῖς VPADE, -οῖς cett. Cam.; (πρὸς) ἀδελφάς Proc.

³ υἱοῖς ἀδελφῶν VMDE, πρὸς υἱοὺς ἀδελφῶν Proc., υἱῶν ἀδελφοῖς PLNCam., om. A.

⁴ θυγατέρων ἀνδράσιν PLProc.; πατρωοῖς cett. Cam.

⁵ καὶ προσώποις add. MNAECam., om. VPLDProc.

⁶ διατεθῆναι] desinit N.

⁷ καὶ τῆς Καλπίδος om. MECam.

portend marriages of kin. If the moon is present with this aforesaid combination when it is at the horoscope or at mid-heaven, she makes men wed their mothers, or with their mother's sisters, or their stepmothers, and women wed their sons, their brothers' sons, or their daughters' husbands. The sun, particularly if the planets are setting, makes men wed their daughters, daughters' sisters, or sons' wives, and the women wed their fathers, fathers' brothers, or stepfathers. But if the aforesaid aspects chance not to be composed of signs of the same gender, but are in feminine places,¹ thus they produce depraved individuals, ready in every way for both active and passive participation, and in some formations utterly obscene, as for instance in the forward and hinder parts of Aries, the Hyades, and the Pitcher, and the hind parts of Leo, and the face of Capricorn. But if the configuration is angular, on the first two angles, the eastern and mid-heaven, they make a complete display of their abnormalities and bring them forward even in public places; on the last two, that is, the western and northern, they produce spades and eunuchs or sterile women and

¹ Cf. i. 6, according to which positions following the sun, or in the two quadrants from mid-heaven to occident, and from lower mid-heaven to orient are feminine. The anonymous commentator in his explanation (p. 157, ed. Wolf) apparently has i. 6 in mind, but his account seems somewhat confused.

⁸ κεντρωθέντες VD, cf. Proc.; -θέντος PEACam., -θέν L, -θέντα M.

αὐλικούς¹ ἢ στείρας² ἢ ἀτρήτους · Ἄρεως δὲ προσόντος, ἀποκόπους ἢ τριβάδας.

Καὶ καθ' ὅλου δὲ ποδαπήν³ τινα διάθεσιν⁴ πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια ἔξουσιν ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῦ Ἄρεως ἐπισκεψόμεθα. τοῦ μὲν γὰρ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης καὶ τοῦ τοῦ Κρόνου χωρισθείς, μαρτυρηθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ Διός, καθαρίους καὶ σεμνοὺς περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια ποιεῖ καὶ μόνῃς τῆς φυσικῆς χρείας στοχαζομένους · μετὰ Κρόνου δὲ μόνου μὲν τυχῶν, εὐλαβεῖς καὶ ὀκνηροὺς καὶ καταψύχρους ἀπεργάζεται · συσχηματιζομένων δ' Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Διός, 188 εὐκινήτους μὲν καὶ ἐπιθυμητικούς, ἐγκρατεῖς δὲ καὶ ἀντιληπτικούς καὶ τὸ αἰσχρὸν φυλαττομένους · μετὰ μόνῃς δ' Ἀφροδίτης ἢ καὶ τοῦ Διός σὺν αὐτῇ τυχόντος, ἀπόντος τοῦ τοῦ Κρόνου, λάγνους καὶ ῥαθύμους καὶ πανταχόθεν ἑαυτοῖς τὰς ἡδονὰς ποριζομένους. κἂν ὁ μὲν ἑσπέριος ἢ τῶν ἀστέρων, ὁ δὲ ἑῷος, καὶ πρὸς ἄρρενας καὶ πρὸς θηλείας οἰκείως ἔχοντας, οὐχ ὑπερπαθῶς⁵ μέντοιγε πρὸς οὐδέτερα τὰ πρόσωπα · ἐὰν δ' ἀμφοτέρωι ἑσπέριοι, πρὸς τὰ θηλυκὰ μόνον καταφερεῖς · θηλυκῶν δ' ὄντων τῶν ζωδίων, καὶ αὐτοὺς διατιθεμένους · ἐὰν δ' ἀμφοτέρωι ἑῷοι, πρὸς τὰ παιδικὰ μόνον⁶ νοσηματώδεις · ἀρρενικῶν δ' ὄντων τῶν ζωδίων, καὶ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἀρρένων ἡλικίαν. κἂν μὲν ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης δυτικώτερος ἢ, ταπειναῖς ἢ δούλαις ἢ

those without passages ; if Mars is present, men who have lost their genitals, or the so-called *tribades*.¹

In general we shall, in the case of men, investigate through Mars what will be their disposition with respect to matters of love. For if Mars is separated from Venus and Saturn, but has the testimony of Jupiter, he produces men who are cleanly and decorous in love and who aim only at its natural use. But if he is accompanied by Saturn alone, he produces men cautious, hesitant, and frigid. If Venus and Jupiter are in aspect with him, he will produce men easily roused and passionate, who are, however, continent, hold themselves in check, and avoid unseemliness. With Venus alone, or if Jupiter also is with her, but Saturn is not present, he produces lustful, careless men, who seek their pleasures from every quarter ; and if one of the planets is an evening and the other a morning star, men who have relations with both males and females, but no more than moderately inclined to either. But if both are evening stars, they will be inclined toward the females alone, and if the signs of the zodiac are feminine, they themselves will be pathics. If both are morning stars, they will be infected only with love of boys, and if the signs of the zodiac are masculine, with males of any age. If Venus is further to the west, they will have to do with women of low degree, slaves, or

¹ Female perverts ; see Cumont, pp. 182-183.

¹ αὐλικούς VMADECam.¹, αὐλίσκους PL, εὐνούχους Cam.²

² στείρους Cam.²

³ ποδαπήν Cam.¹, ποταπήν ME, παντοδαπήν VPAD, παντοδαπεῖς L, om. Cam.²

⁴ διάθεσιν libri, ποιότητα Cam.², om. Cam.¹

⁵ ὑπερπαθῶς VD, ὑπὲρ παθ PL, ὑπὲρ παθῶν MECam.¹, ὑπερπάσχοντας Cam.², ὑπὲρ παθ/// (lacuna) A ; ὑπερβολικῶς Proc.
⁶ μόνον VAD, -ον cett. Cam.

ἄλλοφύλοις συνερχομένους · ἐὰν δὲ ὁ τοῦ Ἄρεως, ὑπερεχούσαις ἢ ὑπάνδροις ἢ δεσποίνοις.

Ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν γυναικῶν τὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἐπισκεπτέον. συσχηματιζόμενος γὰρ τῷ τοῦ Διὸς ἢ καὶ τῷ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ, σώφρονας καὶ καθαρίους ποιεῖ περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια · καὶ τοῦ τοῦ Κρόνου¹ δὲ ἀπόντος, τῷ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ συνοικειωθείς, κεκινημένας μὲν καὶ ὀρεκτικὰς, εὐλαβεῖς δὲ καὶ ὀκνηρὰς τὰ πολλὰ καὶ τὸ αἰσχροὺν φυλαττομένας. Ἄρει δὲ μόνῳ μὲν συνῶν ἢ καὶ συσχηματισθεὶς ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ποιεῖ λάγνους καὶ καταφερεῖς καὶ μᾶλλον ῥαθύμους · ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ὁ τοῦ Διὸς αὐτοῖς
 189 προσγένηται, καὶ μὲν ὁ τοῦ Ἄρεως ὑπὸ τὰς αὐγὰς ἢ τοῦ ἡλίου,² συνέρχονται δούλοις ἢ ταπεινοτέροις ἢ ἄλλοφύλοις · ἐὰν δὲ ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, ὑπερέχουσιν ἢ δεσπόταις, ἐταιρῶν³ ἢ μοιχάδων ἐπέχουσιν τρόπον · καὶ μὲν τεθελυσμένοι ὥσι τοῖς τόποις ἢ τοῖς σχήμασιν οἱ ἀστέρες, πρὸς τὸ διατίθεσθαι μόνον καταφερεῖς · ἐὰν δὲ ἡρρενωμένοι, καὶ πρὸς τὸ διατιθέναι γυναῖκας. ὁ μὲντοι τοῦ Κρόνου τοῖς προκειμένοις σχήμασι συνοικειωθείς, ἐὰν μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς ἢ τεθελυσμένος, ἀσελγειῶν μόνος⁴ γίνεται αἷτιος · ἐὰν δὲ ἀνατολικὸς καὶ ἡρρενωμένος, ἐπιψόγους ἴστησιν ἢ τῶν ἐπιψόγων ἐραστὰς ἀπεργάζε-

¹ Κρόνου VPLDProc., Διὸς MAECam.

² τοῦ ἡλίου PLProc.; om. cett. Cam.

³ ἐαυτῶν post δεσπόταις add. MECam.

⁴ μόνος VPLMAE, μόνον DCam.

¹ The reading of the better MSS. and Procius is restored here. Camerarius (see the cr. n.) read "Jupiter" with

foreigners; if Mars is further west, with superiors, or married women, or ladies of high station.

In the genitures of women one must examine Venus. For if Venus is in aspect with Jupiter or likewise with Mercury, she makes them temperate and pure in love. If Saturn¹ is not present, but she is associated with Mercury, she makes them easily aroused and full of desire, but generally cautious, hesitant, and avoiding turpitude. But if Venus is together with Mars only, or is in some aspect to him, she makes them lustful and depraved and more heedless. If Jupiter too is present with them, and if Mars is under the sun's rays, they have commerce with slaves, men of lower classes, or foreigners; but if Venus is in this position, they consort with men of superior rank or masters, playing the part of mistresses or adulteresses; if the planets are made feminine by their places or aspects,² they are inclined only to take the passive part, but if the planets are made masculine they are so depraved as actively to have commerce with women. However, when Saturn is brought into association with the aforesaid configurations, if he is himself made feminine, he is by himself the cause of licentiousness, but if he is rising and is in a masculine position, he makes them the objects of censure or lovers of such; but combination with

some plausibility, to be sure, because Jupiter and Mercury have been associated with Venus in the preceding sentence; but this very plausibility would have been a good reason for substituting "Jupiter" for an original "Saturn." Furthermore, the effect of the absence of Saturn, in this sentence, is not unlike what it is said to be in the preceding paragraph, that is, to make the subjects more lustful.

² Cf. i. 6.

ται, τοῦ μὲν τοῦ Διὸς πάλιν αἰεὶ πρὸς τὸ εὐσχημονέστερον τῶν παθῶν συλλαμβανομένου, τοῦ δὲ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ πρὸς τὸ διαβοητότερον καὶ εὐπταιστότερον.

<5.> Περὶ τέκνων

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῷ περὶ γάμου τόπῳ καὶ ὁ περὶ τέκνων ἀκολουθεῖ, σκοπεῖν δεήσει τοὺς τῷ κατὰ κορυφὴν τόπῳ ἢ τῷ ἐπιφερομένῳ, τουτέστι τῷ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, προσόντας ἢ συσχηματιζομένους· εἰ δὲ μή, τοὺς τοῖς διαμέτροις αὐτῶν· καὶ σελήνην μὲν καὶ Δία καὶ Ἀφροδίτην πρὸς δόσιν τέκνων λαμβάνειν, ἥλιον δὲ καὶ Ἄρη καὶ Κρόνον πρὸς ἀτεκνίαν ἢ ὀλιγοτεκνίαν· τὸν δὲ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ, πρὸς ὁποτέρους ἂν αὐτῶν τύχη συσχηματισθεῖς, ἐπικοινωνοῦν καὶ ἐπιδοτῆρα μὲν ὅταν ἀνατολικὸς ᾖ, ἀφαιρέτην δ' ὅταν δυτικός.

190 Οἱ μὲν οὖν δοτῆρες ἀπλῶς μὲν οὕτω κείμενοι καὶ κατὰ μόνας ὄντες μοναχὰ διδόασιν τέκνα· ἐν δισώμοις δὲ καὶ ἐν θηλυκοῖς ζωδίοις, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πολυσπέρμοις, οἷον Ἰχθύσι καὶ Σκορπίῳ καὶ Καρκίνῳ, δισὰ ἢ καὶ πλείονα· καὶ ἡρρενωμένοι μὲν τοῖς τε ἄρρενικοῖς¹ ζωδίοις καὶ τοῖς πρὸς ἥλιον σχηματισμοῖς ἄρρενα· τεθηλυσμένοι δὲ θήλεα· καθυπερτερηθέντες δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν κακοποιῶν ἢ καὶ ἐν στειρώδεσι τόποις² τυχόντες, οἷον ἐστὶ³

¹ ἄρρενικοῖς PL; cf. Proc.; om. cett. Cam.

² τόποις VD; τόποις ἢ ζωδίοις PLProc.; ζωδίοις MAECam.

³ ἐστὶ VDPProc., om. cett. Cam.

¹ The eleventh place, or house.

² Some of the MSS. at this point read "places," some "signs," and some (with Proclus) "places or signs"; see

Jupiter, again, always gives a more seemly appearance to these faults, and with Mercury makes them more notorious and unsafe.

6. Of Children.

As the topic of children follows upon that of marriage, we shall have to observe the planets that are in the mid-heaven or in aspect with it or with its succedant, that is, the house of the Good Daemon,¹ or, in default of such planets, those connected with the diametrically opposite places; and we must take the moon, Jupiter, and Venus to portend the giving of children, the sun, Mars, and Saturn to indicate few or no children. Mercury must be taken as common, with whichever group of planets he chances to be in aspect, and to give children when he is a morning star, and to take them away when he is an evening star.

Now, the donative planets, when they are merely in such a position and are by themselves, give single offspring, but if they are in bicorporeal and feminine signs, and similarly if they are in the fecund signs, such as Pisces, Scorpio, and Cancer, they give two or even more. If they are of a masculine nature, because they are in masculine signs or in aspect to the sun, they give male children; but female, if they are of a feminine nature. If the maleficent planets overcome them, or if they are found in sterile places,² such as Leo or Virgo,

the critical note. Probably the less usual term, "places" (τόποις), is the more original; "signs" (ζωδίοις) was added as a gloss, and thus came into the text.