

Medieval Astrology Profile for Clement Vallandigham

V.1. 30-Jan-2009. 6:59:04 AM, ASC 29LE51'46"

V.2. 7-Feb-2021. 6:28:17 AM, ASC 23LE49'28"

Introduction to delineation of appearance and character in natal astrology. The following document is a hand-written analysis of **Clement Vallandigham**, using the principles of medieval predictive astrology. The discipline of natal astrology focuses on the fate of an individual based on a horoscope cast for the moment of birth. Within natal astrology, the 1st house occupying the eastern horizon at birth describes the native: physical vitality, appearance, and character. Between the Hellenistic and Medieval eras several specialized models were developed to assess these characteristics. They include **longevity** (vitality and length of life), **physiognomy** (form and shape of the face and body), **victor of the chart** (overall life purpose), **manners** (social conduct including ethical behavior), and **temperament** (elemental mix of fire, earth, air, and water with applications in medical astrology). Prior research has presented models and results for longevity (*A Rectification Manual: The American Presidency*, Chapter 4) and physiognomy (*Astrological Physiognomy: History and Sources & Astrological Physiognomy: Empirical Tests of the Leo Rising Decan*).

Victor of the Chart. Included are two competing models for computing the victor of the chart said to be the single most powerful planet in the horoscope. According to Plato's follower Porphyry, by configuration in the natal horoscope the planet signifying the victor of the chart shows the life choice made by the soul prior to incarnation. Plato explains the details of his soul model in *The Myth of Er* found in the closing pages of his work *The Republic*. Porphyry and his peer Antiochus offer specific rules for determining the victor of the chart. The method of Antiochus/Porphyry is compared to a later method for determining the victor suggested by the Jewish Rabbi Abraham ben Meir ibn Ezra, a philosopher and astrologer active in the 12th century. For a discussion of these two models, see the companion paper *Victor of the Chart: Testing Methods of Antiochus/Porphyry and Ibn Ezra*, which serves as a key to what is presented here.

Manners. Plato was not alone among Greek philosophers in conceiving models for the soul. Aristotle's model of vegetative, sensitive, and intellective soul levels (assigned respectively to the plant, animal, and human kingdoms) was taken up by Ptolemy, who found a correspondence between the sensitive and intellective soul and Moon and Mercury in the natal horoscope. Configuration of the Moon and Mercury, with special emphasis given to their rulers, is a second method for analyzing the soul. Ptolemy introduces this model in *Tetrabiblos* III.13 "Of the Quality of the Soul." Subsequent authors refer to this model as "Significators of the Soul" or "Manners." A summary template for the Moon and Mercury is presented in the paper and will be further developed in future versions.

Acknowledgements

Birth Data

Clement Vallandigham, 29-Jul-1820, Lisbon Ohio, untimed.

No Astrodatabank Record. Rectified herein by Regulus Astrology LLC.

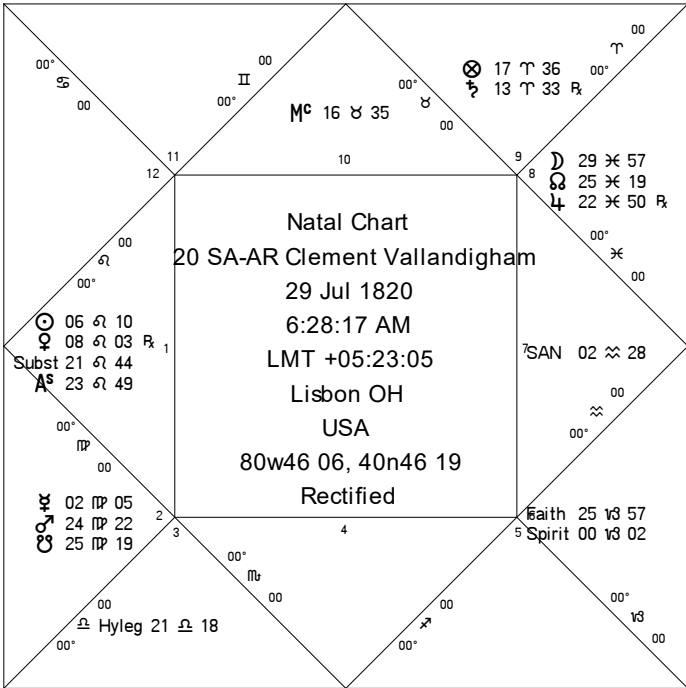
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Brady-Handy Photograph Collection. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cwpbh.01194>

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Clement Vallandigham



Clement Laird Vallandigham (July 29, 1820 – June 17, 1871)

Clement Laird Vallandigham was an Ohio politician and leader of the Copperhead faction of anti-war Democrats during the American Civil War. He served two terms in the United States House of Representatives. In 1863, he was convicted at an Army court martial of opposing the war, and exiled to the Confederacy. He ran for governor of Ohio in 1863 from exile in Canada, but was defeated.

Early life

Clement Laird Vallandigham was born July 29, 1820, in New Lisbon, Ohio (now Lisbon, Ohio), to Clement and Rebecca Laird Vallandigham. His father, a Presbyterian minister, educated his son at home. In 1841, Vallandigham had a dispute with the college president at Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. He was honorably dismissed, but he never received a degree. Edwin M. Stanton, the future Secretary of War under President Lincoln, was Vallandigham's close friend before the Civil War. Stanton lent Vallandigham \$500 for a law course and to begin his own practice. Both Vallandigham and Stanton were Democrats, but they held opposing views on slavery. Stanton was an abolitionist - Vallandigham an anti-abolitionist.

Political career

Shortly after beginning to practice law in Dayton, Ohio, Vallandigham entered politics. He was elected as a Democrat to the Ohio legislature in 1845 and 1846, and served as editor of a weekly newspaper, the *Dayton Empire*, from 1847 until 1849. While in the Ohio state legislature, Vallandigham voted against the repeal of the "Black Laws" (laws against the civil rights of African-Americans), but he did want the question put to a referendum by the voters. In 1851, Vallandigham sought the Democratic nomination to be Ohio's lieutenant governor, but the party declined to nominate him.^[3]

Vallandigham ran for Congress in 1856, but he was narrowly defeated. He appealed to the Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives, claiming that illegal votes had been cast. The House eventually agreed, and Vallandigham was seated on the next to last day of the term. The delay was due to "the division which had arisen in the Democratic party upon the Lecompton question." He was reelected by a small margin in 1858.

In October 1859, radical abolitionist John Brown raided Harper's Ferry, Virginia, seizing the United States Army Arsenal. Vallandigham was member of a group of government officials who interrogated the captured Brown as to his aims, which Brown stated were an attempt to set off a rebellion of slaves to secure their freedom.

Vallandigham was always a vigorous supporter of constitutional states' rights. He believed the federal government had no power to regulate any legal institution, which slavery at the time was. He also believed the states had an implied right to secede and that, legally, the Confederacy could not militarily be conquered. Vallandigham was a believer in low tariffs and that slavery was a matter for each state to decide. During the ensuing war, he would become one of Lincoln's most outspoken critics.

He was re-elected to the House in 1860. During the 1860 presidential campaign, he supported Stephen A. Douglas, although he disagreed with Douglas's position on "squatter sovereignty", which was used by detractors to describe popular sovereignty.

On February 20, 1861, Vallandigham delivered a speech titled "The Great American Revolution" to the House of Representatives. He accused the Republican Party of being "belligerent" and advocated a "choice of peaceable disunion upon the one hand, or Union through adjustment and conciliation upon the other." Vallandigham supported the Crittenden Compromise, which was a last minute effort to avert the Civil War. He blamed sectionalism and anti-slavery sentiment for the secession crisis. Vallandigham proposed a series of amendments to the Constitution. The United States would be divided into four sections: North, South, West, and Pacific. The four sections would each have the power in the Senate to veto legislation. The Electoral College would be modified, with the term of President and Vice-President increased to six years and limited to one term unless two-thirds of the electors agreed. Secession by a state could only be agreed to if the legislatures of the sections approved it. Moving between the sections was a guaranteed right.

Vallandigham strongly opposed every military bill, leading his opponents to charge that he wanted the Confederacy to win the war. He became the acknowledged leader of the anti-war Copperheads, and in an address on May 8, 1862, he coined their slogan: "To maintain the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was." It was endorsed by fifteen Democratic congressmen.

Vallandigham lost his bid for a third full term in 1862 by a relatively large vote, which loss meant he would be out of office early in 1863. However, his loss was at least partially due to redistricting his Congressional district. Despite this loss, some still considered him to be a future presidential candidate.

As a lame duck Representative, Vallandigham delivered a speech in the House on January 14, 1863, entitled "The Constitution-Peace-Reunion". In it, he stated his opposition to abolitionism from the "beginning". He denounced Lincoln's violations of civil liberties, "which have made this country one of the worst despotisms on earth". Vallandigham openly criticized Lincoln's preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, charging that "war for the Union was abandoned; war for the Negro openly begun." He also condemned financial interests that were profiting from the war. "And let not Wall street, or any other great interest, mercantile, manufacturing, or commercial, imagine that it shall have power enough or wealth enough to stand in the way of reunion through peace." Vallandigham added, "Defeat, debt, taxation, sepulchers, these are your trophies." Vallandigham's speech included a proposal to end the military conflict. He advocated an armistice and the demobilization of the military forces of both the Union and Confederacy.

Post-congressional activities

After General Ambrose E. Burnside issued General Order Number 38, warning that the "habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy" would not be tolerated in the Military District of Ohio, Vallandigham gave a major speech on May 1, 1863. He charged that the war was no longer being fought

to save the Union, but it had become an attempt to free the slaves by sacrificing the liberty of white Americans to "King Lincoln". Burnside also suppressed circulation of the *Chicago Times*. The authority for Burnside's order came from a proclamation of September 24, 1862, in which President Lincoln suspended *habeas corpus* and made discouraging enlistments, drafts, or any other "disloyal" practices subject to martial law and trial by military commissions.^[19]

Arrest and military trial

On May 5, 1863, Vallandigham was arrested as a violator of General Order Number 38. His enraged supporters burned the offices of the *Dayton Journal*, the Republican rival to the *Empire*. Vallandigham was tried by a military court on May 6 and 7. Vallandigham's speech at Mount Vernon, Ohio, was cited as the source of the arrest. He was charged by the Military Commission with "Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Head-quarters Department of the Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion."

The specifications of the charge against Vallandigham were:

Declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war"; "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union"; "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism"; "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites"; stating "that if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago"; that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France"; that "propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions", meaning thereby the President of the United States, and those under him in authority; charging "that the Government of the United States was about to appoint military marshals in every district, to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges"; characterizing General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority", inviting his hearers to resist the same, by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better"; declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government"; asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort, and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government, sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

The peace proposal of France was true; Vallandigham had been requested by Horace Greeley to assist in the peace plan.

Captain James Madison Cutts served as the judge advocate in the military trial, and he was responsible for authoring the charges against Vallandigham. During the trial, testimony was given by Union army officers who attended the speech in civilian clothes, that Vallandigham called the president "King Lincoln". He was sentenced to confinement in a military prison "during the continuance of the war" at Fort Warren in Massachusetts.. Vallandigham only called one witness in his defense, Congressman Samuel S. Cox. According to University of New Mexico School of Law Professor Joshua E. Kastenberg, because Cox was a well-known anti-war Democrat, his presence at the military court likely harmed Vallandigham's attempts at arguing his innocence.

On May 11, 1863, an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was filed in federal court for Vallandigham by former Ohio Senator George E. Pugh. Judge Humphrey H. Leavitt of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio upheld Vallandigham's arrest and military trial as a valid exercise of the President's war powers. Congress had passed an act authorizing the president to suspend *habeas corpus* on March 3, 1863.

Controversy and protests ensued. On May 16, 1863, there was a meeting at Albany, New York, to protest the arrest of Vallandigham. A letter from Governor Horatio Seymour of New York was read to the crowd. Seymour charged that "military despotism" had been established. Resolutions by the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn were adopted. The resolutions were sent to President Lincoln by Erastus Corning. In response to a public letter issued at the meeting of angry Democrats in Albany, Lincoln's "Letter to Erastus Corning et al." of June 12, 1863, explains his justification for supporting the court-martial's conviction.

In February 1864, the Supreme Court ruled that it had no power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to a military commission (*Ex parte Vallandigham*, 1 Wallace, 243).

Expulsion

Lincoln, who considered Vallandigham a "wily agitator", was wary of making him a martyr to the Copperhead cause and on May 19, 1863, ordered him sent through the enemy lines to the Confederacy. When he was within Confederate lines, Vallandigham said: "I am a citizen of Ohio, and of the United States. I am here within your lines by force, and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to you as a prisoner of war."

On May 30, 1863, a meeting was held at Military Park in Newark, New Jersey, where a letter was read from New Jersey Governor Joel Parker. Parker's letter condemned the arrest, trial and deportation of Vallandigham, saying they "were arbitrary and illegal acts. The whole proceeding was wrong in principle and dangerous in its tendency." However, the meeting was sparsely attended. The *New York World* reported on the meeting in Albany. Burnside suppressed publication of the *World*. On June 1, 1863, another protest meeting was held in Philadelphia.

On June 2, 1863, Vallandigham was sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, by President Davis and was briefly put under guard as an "alien enemy".

President Lincoln wrote the "Birchard Letter" of June 29, 1863, to several Ohio congressmen, offering to revoke Vallandigham's deportation order if they would agree to support certain policies of the Administration.

Vallandigham travelled to Richmond, Virginia, where he met with Robert Ould, a former classmate. He advised Ould that the Confederate army should not invade Pennsylvania, since it would unite the North against the Copperheads in the 1864 presidential election. However, a letter to the editor of *The New York Times* gave a different version, saying that Vallandigham encouraged the invasion.

Vallandigham then left the Confederacy on a blockade runner to Bermuda, and from there went to Canada. He then declared himself a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and actually won the Democratic nomination *in absentia*. (Outraged at his treatment by Lincoln, Ohio Democrats by a vote of 411-11 nominated Vallandigham for governor at their June 11 convention.) He managed his campaign from a hotel in Windsor, Ontario, where he received a steady stream of visitors and supporters.

Vallandigham asked the question in his address or letter of July 15, 1863, "To the Democracy of Ohio": "Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio?"

Vallandigham lost the 1863 Ohio gubernatorial election in a landslide to pro-Union War Democrat John Brough by a vote of 288,374 to 187,492 but his activism had left the people of Dayton divided between pro- and anti-slavery factions.

The Northwestern Confederacy

While in Canada, sometime around March 1864, Vallandigham became a leader of the Sons of Liberty, conspiring with Jacob Thompson, and other agents of the Confederate government, to form a Northwestern Confederacy, consisting of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, by overthrowing their governments. Vallandigham requested money for weapons from the Confederates, refusing to handle the money himself. It was given to his associate James A. Barrett. Part of the Confederate plan was to liberate Confederate prisoners of war.

Vallandigham crossed back to the U.S. "under heavy disguise" on June 14th and gave a passionate speech at an impromptu Democratic convention in Hamilton, Ohio the next day. In that speech he felt it necessary to lie about his involvement in a "subversive organization" which he didn't name.

President Lincoln was informed of his return. On June 24, 1864, Lincoln drafted a letter to Governor Brough and General Heintzelman stating "watch Vallandigham and others closely" and arrest them if needed. However, he did not send the letter, and it appears he decided to do nothing about Vallandigham's return. In late August, Vallandigham openly attended the 1864 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. He was a District Delegate for Ohio.

The reception by the convention to Vallandigham was mixed. Vallandigham received "vehement applause". At one point Vallandigham's name was called out by the audience and the response was "applause and hisses". There were "cheers and hisses" on another occasion when he spoke. Vallandigham promoted the "peace plank" of the platform, declaring the war a failure and demanding an immediate end of hostilities. In his acceptance letter, George B. McClellan made peace conditional on the Confederacy being ready for peace and ready to rejoin the Union. McClellan's stance conflicted with the Democratic Party Platform of 1864 which stated that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal union of the States." Vallandigham supported his party's nomination of McClellan for the presidency but was "highly indignant" when McClellan repudiated the party platform in his letter of acceptance of the nomination. For a time, Vallandigham withdrew from campaigning for McClellan. The contradiction between the party platform and McClellan's views weakened Democratic efforts to win voters over.

In late September 1864, the conspiracy trial of Harrison H. Dodd, William A. Bowles, Andrew Humphreys, Horace Heffren, and Lambdin P. Milligan, members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, a paramilitary organization founded in Cincinnati in 1854 which had morphed into the Order of American Knights, before becoming the Sons of Liberty, began in Indianapolis before a military commission. George E. Pugh testified as a government witness. Testimony confirmed Vallandigham was "Supreme Commander" and James A. Barrett was the "Chief of Staff" to Vallandigham. Witnesses testified that a mysterious Mr. Piper had communicated to them on behalf of Vallandigham. According to the testimony of Felix G. Stidger, an undercover federal agent who infiltrated the Knights of the Golden Circle, the plan of Vallandigham was to begin a revolt sometime between November 3 and 17.

In April of 1865, Vallandigham testified at the conspiracy trial of the American Knights in Cincinnati, Ohio. He admitted to conversing with Jacob Thompson, the Confederate agent in Canada. The intended revolt never materialized.

Post-war

In 1867, Vallandigham continued his stance against African-American suffrage and equality. However, his views later changed with the New Departure policy. Vallandigham returned to Ohio, lost his campaigns for the Senate against Judge Allen G. Thurman and the House of Representatives against Robert C. Schenck on an anti-Reconstruction platform, and then resumed his law practice.

In 1871, Vallandigham won the Ohio Democrats over to the "New Departure" policy that would essentially neglect to mention the Civil War, "thus burying out of sight all that is of the dead past, namely, the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law, and political inequality; and further, now that reconstruction is complete, and representation within the Union restored", but also affirmed "the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful, and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color, or condition." It also called for civil service reform and a progressive income tax (Items 10

& 12). It was against the "Ku-Klux Bill" (Item 17). "New Departure" was endorsed by Salmon P. Chase, a former Lincoln cabinet member and Chief Justice of the United States.

Death

Vallandigham died in 1871 in Lebanon, Ohio, at the age of 50, after accidentally shooting himself in the abdomen with a pistol. He was representing a defendant, Thomas McGehean, in a murder case for killing a man in a barroom brawl in Hamilton, Ohio. Vallandigham attempted to prove the victim, Tom Myers, had in fact accidentally shot himself while drawing his pistol from a pocket while rising from a kneeling position. As Vallandigham conferred with fellow defense attorneys in his hotel room at the Lebanon House, later the Golden Lamb Inn, he showed them how he would demonstrate this to the jury. Selecting a pistol he believed to be unloaded, he put it in his pocket and enacted the events as they might have happened, snagging the loaded gun on his clothing and unintentionally causing it to discharge into his stomach. Although he was fatally wounded, Vallandigham's demonstration proved his point, and the defendant, Thomas McGehean, was acquitted and released from custody (only to be shot to death four years later in his saloon). Surgeons probed for the pistol ball, thought to have lodged in the vicinity of Vallandigham's bladder, but were unable to locate it, and Vallandigham died the next day of peritonitis. His last words expressed his faith in "that good old Presbyterian doctrine of predestination". Survived by his wife, Louisa Anna (McMahon) Vallandigham, and his son Charles Vallandigham, he was buried in Woodland Cemetery in Dayton, Ohio.

Vallandigham was eulogized by James W. Wall, a former senator from New Jersey, who mentioned recently meeting with him about "New Departure". Wall had been imprisoned during the Civil War by Union authorities.

John A. McMahon, Vallandigham's nephew, was also a U.S. representative from Ohio.

Legacy

Vallandigham's deportation to the Confederacy prompted Edward Everett Hale to write "The Man Without a Country". This short story, which appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* in December 1863, was widely republished. In 1898, Hale made the assertion that Vallandigham stated "he did not want to belong to the United States".

In Ward Moore's 1953 alternate history novel *Bring the Jubilee*, the Confederacy wins the Battle of Gettysburg, wins its independence and imposes a humiliating peace on the United States. Vallandigham wins the 1864 presidential election, and the electorate turns sharply against the Republicans, held responsible for the disaster. Vallandigham's Presidency is haunted by economic crisis and high inflation, due to the reparations imposed by the victorious Confederacy. The US would be permanently crippled by the post-war crisis and left a backward country, and future generations would hold Vallandigham partially responsible.

In William Gibson and Bruce Sterling's 1991 alternate history novel *The Difference Engine*, Vallandigham is mentioned in a brief vignette taking place in 1870. In the vignette, he is "the ex

President of the American Union," and becomes intoxicated at a party in London and creates an embarrassing scene.

In Harry Turtledove's 1992 alternate history novel *The Guns of the South*, Vollandigham was Democratic candidate Horatio Seymour's running mate in the 1864 presidential election. The ticket defeated Republican incumbent President Abraham Lincoln and Vice President Hannibal Hamlin by a narrow margin.

https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:CiteThisPage&page=Clement_Vollandigham&id=970202551&wpFormIdentifier=titleform

Research Interests

Regulus USA National Horoscope: Saturn/Aries Ascendant Distribution.

Rectification

Available Birth Data

There is no Astrodatbank record. All published sources agree on the date of birth and location. This is an untimed horoscope and the rectification is speculative.

Proposed Rectification

Clement Vallandigham

29-Jul-1820

6:28:17 AM

LMT +05:23:05

Lisbon OH

80w46'06 40n46'19

ASC 23LE49'28"

Stage I. Determine the Ascendant sign

Firdaria

Of interest to USA history as leader of the anti-Civil War Copperhead faction in the 1860s, the significator for this movement is Saturn/Aries-rx. Saturn/Aries wants to stop (Saturn) war (Aries) but replace war with the rule of law (Saturn/Aries-rx functioning like Saturn/Libra). For the diurnal Firdaria series, Saturn's major period from 28-Jul-1860 to 28-Jul-1871 outlines this major chapter of Vallandigham's life and favors a diurnal horoscope.

Moon's Configuration and Degree

Time	Moon's Degree	Sect	Configuration
4:58 AM	29PI02	D	Moon separates from Mars and is VOC
6:33 AM	00AR00	D	Moon applies to the Sun
5:25 PM	6AR34	D	Moon separates from the Sun and applies to Venus
7:13 PM	7AR38	N	Moon separates from the Sun and applies to Venus

For the day of birth the Moon is either in Pisces or Aries. For a diurnal figure the range is narrowed to 29PI02 to 7AR38. Beyond Saturn/Aries-rx as an anti-war signature, the Moon's separation from Mars is also consistent with anti-war. As a pro-peace signature, the Moon's separation from the Sun to Venus is also a possibility although women do not play a prominent role in Vallandigham's career were this configuration correct using aphorisms of Maternus. Overall there is no standout here with plausible arguments which can be made for more than one configuration.

The next step is to check dynamic activity against the Moon's degree range to see if the Moon's degree can be identified in this manner.

By far the most unusual event of Vollandigham's life was his accidental shooting on 16-Jun-1871 which left him mortally wounded, succumbing to death the following day. Mars makes its Libra Ingress the morning of the 16th and forms a t-square with the Lunar Nodes in the 3rd degree of Capricorn/Cancer axis with Saturn also in early degrees of Capricorn. This unusual configuration suggests the Moon is placed in an early degree of Aries. If so, then the Ascendant is Leo.

ZRS

The combination of Ascendant = Leo, Lot of Spirit = Capricorn, and Lot of Fortune = Aries gives good results with LOF10/Capricorn timing his 1846 marriage, his leadership of the Copperhead faction 1862/1864 (including his arrest), and his 1871 post-war "New Departure" Democratic philosophy and his untimely death the same year. Note that the Lot of Spirit/Capricorn is placed in the 6th house of slaves.

Conclusion: Ascendant is Leo

Stage II. Determine the Ascendant's range within 1-4 degrees

Lots and Sensitive Degrees

In my 2008 rectification I proposed an Ascendant of 29LE51'46" primarily based on the dynamic transit activity to natal Moon for Vollandigham's accidental death (cited above) and a MC-Saturn solar arc direction for an important anti-war speech made 7-Mar-1863.

In 2020 I have chosen to move the birth time slightly earlier, rising sign still Leo, based first on dynamic activity for death of his mother Rebecca on 8-Jul-1864: For the proposed Ascendant of 23LE49'28" note the following:

trMars 29AR40 conj Lot of Death of the Mother 29AR20

trSouth Node 15TA24 conj MC 16TA35

trJupiter 17SC47 conj IC 16SC35.

Mars ruled the Lot of Death of the Mother, South Node diminishes what it touches, and Jupiter rules the 5th house (8th from the 10th, death of the mother).

Transits

17-Oct-1859. trSaturn conj ASC.

21-Oct-1859. trNodes sq MC.

After John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry 16/18-Oct-1859, Vollandigham was one of several officials who questioned John Brown as to his motives.

4-Jan-1864. trSaturn opp LOF

19-Feb-1864. trSaturn-rx opp LOF

15-Sep-1864. trSaturn opp LOF

This set of Saturn transits is a good match to the time period of Vollandigham's involvement with the Sons of Liberty, its planned revolt, and the conspiracy trial.

Elected Supreme Commander of Sons of Liberty, 22-Feb-1864. Goal of organization is to stage a revolt and form a Northwestern Confederacy consisting of OH, KY, IN, and IL.

Vollandigham stated he would vote for McClellan, 16-Sep-1864.

Conspiracy trial of Sons of Liberty begins, 27-Sep-1864.

16-Jun-1864. trSouth Node conj MC.

Returned to the US under heavy disguise after Lincoln had banished him to the Confederacy the prior year, 14-Jun-1864.

President Lincoln drafted a letter, not sent, to OH Governor Brough and General Heintzelman stating to watch Vollandigham and others closely and arrest them if necessary, 24-Jun-1864.

Ascendant Profections

The sweep of the annual profected Ascendant through the Jupiter-North Node-Moon-Saturn stellium yields the following results:

Profection	Profected Date	Possible Event Match
ASC conj Jupiter/Pisces-rx	17-Jul-1863	15-Jul-1863. Campaign letter addressed To the Democracy of Ohio: "Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio?"
ASC conj NNode/Pisces	16-Aug-1863	
ASC conj Moon/Pisces	12-Oct-1863	13-Oct-1863. Defeated in a landslide in Ohio Gubernatorial election.
ASC conj Saturn/Aries-rx	25-Mar-1864	22-Feb-1864. Elected Supreme Commander of Sons of Liberty. 15-Apr-1864. Attended 2 nd and last time a Sons of Liberty meeting.

Stage III. Determine the exact Degree and Minute of the Ascendant

Linking Solar Arc and Primary Directions with Copperhead Politics and Election Losses:

Solar Arc Directions

****LOCK**** 8-May-1862. *dsa Saturn square ASC.*

****LOCK**** 13-Oct-1862. *csa ASC square Saturn.*

Coined slogan of anti-war Copperheads "To maintain the Constitution as it is, and to restore the union as it was"; 8-May-1862.

Lost re-election to House seat, 14-Oct-1862.

Primary Directions

PT	D	Saturn/Taurus	P	dex sq ASC d. => Saturn (SA)	28-Apr-1863
PT	D	Saturn/Taurus	P	dex sq ASC d. => Saturn (0)	5-Sep-1863

Makes anti-Lincoln statements in public rally against Ambrose Burnside's General Order 38, 1-May-1863. This is the speech which led to Vallandigham's arrest.

Suffers landslide defeat in Ohio Gubernatorial election, 13-Oct-1863. (Compare this measurement to profected Ascendant conj Moon).

Other measurements of interest

REG	D	Saturn/Leo	P	sin trine Lot of Fortune c. => Mars	3-Aug-1864
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Originally planned revolt by Sons of Liberty was to commence on 3-Aug-1864 (with planned revolt through 17-Aug-1864).

15-Jun-1871. *dsa Sun conj South Node.*

29-Jan-1872. *csa South Node conj Sun.*

Accidental shooting death, 16-Jun-1871.

Investigating the Victor of the Chart a/c Antiochus/Porphyrus – Stage I – Identify

Significator	Position	☉	☽	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎
MC degree	16TA35							
* MC degree - sign ruler					1			
MC degree - bound ruler						1		
MC degree - dwad ruler	19SC00					1		
* Planet in MC sign								
* Planet in MC bound								
Asc degree	23LE49							
* Asc degree - sign ruler		1						
Asc degree - bound ruler				1				
Asc degree - dwad ruler	15TA48				1			
* Planet in Asc sign								
* Planet in Asc bound		1			1			
Moon degree	29PI57							
* Moon degree - sign ruler						1		
Moon degree - bound ruler								1
Moon degree - dwad ruler	29AQ24							1
Sun degree	6LE10							
Sun degree - sign ruler		1						
Sun degree - bound ruler					1			
Sun degree - dwad ruler	14LI00				1			
Pars Fortuna degree	17AR36							
* Pars Fortuna degree - sign ruler						1		
Pars Fortuna degree - bound ruler				1				
Pars Fortuna degree - dwad ruler	1SC12					1		
Pars Spirit degree	0CP02							
Pars Spirit degree - sign ruler								1
Pars Spirit degree - bound ruler				1				
Pars Spirit degree - dwad ruler	0CP24							1
Syzygy degree	2AQ28							
Syzygy degree - sign ruler								1
* Syzygy degree - bound ruler				1				
Syzygy degree - dwad ruler	29AQ36							1
Planet Phases								
* Rising within 7 days					1			
* Setting within 7 days								
Acronycal rising								
* Station within 7 days								1
Total (Sign only)		2	0	0	1	1	1	2
Total (Bound only)		0	0	4	1	0	1	1
Total (Dwad only)		0	0	0	2	2	0	3
Total (Sign + Bound)		2	0	4	2	1	2	3
Total (Sign + Bound + Dwad)		2	0	4	4	3	2	6
Total		2	0	4	5	3	2	7

Investigating the Victor of the Chart a/c Antiochus/Porphyrus – Stage II – Evaluate

SECT	☉	☽	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎
Diurnal planets: Is the chart diurnal?	1					1	1
Diurnal planets: Placed on same horizon as Sun?						1	1
Diurnal planets: Placed in masculine sign?	1						1
Nocturnal planets: Is the chart nocturnal?							
Nocturnal planets: Placed on opposite horizon as Sun?					1		
Nocturnal planets: Placed in feminine sign (except Mars)?		1					
Is Mercury diurnal on diurnal chart, or nocturnal on nocturnal chart?							
SOLAR PHASE	☉	☽	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎
Velocity	0.57	14.32	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.03	0.00
Latitude		0n32	2s20	6s35	0n36	1s24	2s31
Superiors oriental or inferiors occidental?			1	1		1	1
ADVANCED: SUPERIOR PLANETS							
Superior: Cazimi - Conjunct Sun							
Superior: Oriental - Combust							
Superior: Oriental - Under sunbeams							
Superior: Oriental - Rising to waxing sextile							
Superior: Oriental - Waxing sextile to square							
Superior: Oriental - Square to 1st station							
Superior: Oriental - 1st station (retrograde)							
Superior: Oriental - Retrograde to acronycal rising						1	1
Superior: Acronycal rising							
Superior: Occidental - Opposition to 2nd station							
Superior: Occidental - 2nd station (direct)							
Superior: Occidental - From 2nd station to waning square							
Superior: Occidental - Waning square to sextile							
Superior: Occidental - Sextile to sinking					1		
Superior: Occidental - Under sunbeams							
Superior: Occidental - Combust							
ADVANCED: INFERIOR PLANETS							
Inferior: Cazimi - Retrograde conjunction							
Inferior: Oriental - Retrograde combust							
Inferior: Oriental - Retrograde under sunbeams							
Inferior: Oriental - Rising to 1st direct station							
Inferior: Oriental - 1st direct station							
Inferior: Oriental - From 1st direct station to sinking							
Inferior: Oriental - Direct under sunbeams							
Inferior: Oriental - Direct combust							
Inferior: Cazimi - Direct conjunction							
Inferior: Occidental - Direct combust							
Inferior: Occidental - Direct under sunbeams							
Inferior: Occidental - Rising to 2nd retrograde station			1				
Inferior: Occidental - 2nd retrograde station							
Inferior: Occidental - From 2nd station to setting							
Inferior: Occidental - Retrograde under sunbeams							
Inferior: Occidental - Retrograde combust				1			

Investigating the Victor of the Chart a/c Antiochus/Porphyrus – Stage II – Evaluate

HOUSE POSITION	☉	☽	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
Relative to Ascendant							
Whole Sign House Position (ASC): Angle	1			1			
Whole Sign House Position (ASC): Succedent		1	1		1	1	
Whole Sign House Position (ASC): Cadent							1
Relative to Lot of Fortune							
Whole Sign House Position (LOF): Angle							1
Whole Sign House Position (LOF): Succedent	1			1			
Whole Sign House Position (LOF): Cadent		1	1		1	1	
Relative to Lot of Spirit							
Whole Sign House Position (LOS): Angle							1
Whole Sign House Position (LOS): Succedent	1			1			
Whole Sign House Position (LOS): Cadent		1	1		1	1	
House of Joy							
Whole Sign House of Joy							
Quadrant Placement relative to Sex							
Masculine planets in masculine quadrants (4,5,6,10,11,12)	1						
Feminine planets in feminine quadrants (1,2,3,7,8,9)		1					
ESSENTIAL DIGNITY	☉	☽	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
Dignity - Sign	1		1			1	
Dignity - Exaltation			1				
Dignity - Exaltation degree							
Dignity - Triplicity - Diurnal	1						
Dignity - Triplicity - Nocturnal							
Dignity - Triplicity - Participating		1			1		1
Dignity - Bound			1	1	1		
Dignity - Decan	1		1				
Dignity - Fall							1
Dignity - Detriment							
PLANETARY/NODAL CONFIGURATION	☉	☽	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
Moon's configuration							
From which planet does the Moon separate?					1		
To which planet does the Moon apply?							
Reception							
Which planets are received by sign?	in	1	in	1	1	in	
Mutual reception by sign							
Which planets are received by exaltation?			in		1		1
Mutual reception by exaltation							
Which planets are received by bound?	1		in	in	in	1	
Mutual reception by bound							
Position relative to the Nodes							
Conjunct the North Node by sign?							
Conjunct the North Node within 12 degrees?		1				1	
Conjunct the South Node by sign?			1				
Conjunct the South Node within 12 degrees?					1		
Square the Nodes within 5 degrees?							
TIME LORDS	☉	☽	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
Day ruler							1
Planetary Hour ruler						1	

Template for Investigation of Manners

MANNERS	-----	☉	☽	♄	♀	♂	♃	♅
MOON 29PI57								
Sign Ruler	♃♄-rx							
Bound	♄♄							
Bound Ruler	♄♄-rx							
Mubtazz Scoring- single point	♀♄-rx				1,1	1	1	1
Mubtazz Scoring – early medieval	♀♄-rx				4,2	1	5	3
Mubtazz Scoring – late medieval	♀♄-rx		3		4,3	3,1	5	2
Fixed Stars								
Moon conj Dīfda 0 49' (Cetus)	♄							
Saturn conj Alpheratz 1 03' (Pegasus)	♀							
Jupiter conj Markab 1 09' (Pegasus)	♂♄							
Venus conj Asellus Australis 1 08' (Cancer)	☉♂							
MERCURY 2VI05								
Sign Ruler	♄♄							
Bound	♄♄							
Bound Ruler	♄♄							
Mubtazz Scoring for Mercury – single point	♄♄			1,1,1,1	1			
Mubtazz Scoring for Mercury – early Medieval	♄♄			5,4,3,1	2			
Mubtazz Scoring for Mercury – late Medieval	♄♄		3	5,4,2,1	3	3		
Fixed Stars								

KEY – Mubtazz Scoring

Single point: assigns 1 point for each essential dignity

Early medieval: sign 5, exaltation 4, bound 3, primary triplicity lord 2, decan 1. Used by al-Kindī and Māshā'allāh.

Late medieval: sign 4, exaltation 4, triplicity lords (all) 3, bound 2, decan 1. Used by Schoener; taught by Zoller.

Fixed Stars from Janus 4.3 software. Criteria: conjunction within 2 degrees longitude.

Additional

Moon's Configuration: Moon separates from Mars and is VOC, diurnal, preventional.

Moon-Mercury whole sign aspect? Yes. Moon and Mercury are opposed.

Do scoring methods agree? Jupiter-Mercury (sign-based); Saturn-Mercury (bound-based).

Model Summary

(for model details see www.regulus-astrology.com/research.html)

Physiognomy

Ascendant sign: Leo

Ascendant sign ruler: Sun/Leo

Ascendant decan: Aries

Ascendant decan ruler: Mars/Virgo

Planets/Nodes placed in the Ascendant sign or decan: Sun and Venus/Leo-rx placed in rising sign.

Saturn/Aries-rx placed in sign of rising decan.

Longevity: 50y 10m 18d

Releaser and kadukhudhāh. Figure is diurnal and Sun/Leo/1st qualifies as the releaser and may serve double duty as releaser and kadukhudhāh. If Sun is the releaser alone, then bound lord Venus is the kadukhudhāh and grants 82 major years. While Saturn trines Venus, there is no reception so Saturn should not deduct years. Note however if Saturn was capable of deducting years, then $82 - 30 = 52$ yrs which is reasonably close.

Regardless of theoretical longevity models, what stands out is the Sun's bound lord Venus is combust. There exist aphorisms which state when the Ascendant lord is combust the native has a short life. In this case it is not the Ascendant lord, but the Ascendant ruler's bound lord which is combust. Slightly different significator, but similar logic.

Victor of the Chart: Saturn/Aries-rx

Porphry's Stage I criteria yields award a surprising 4 points to Mercury by bound which is subtle. Saturn wins by total score and proves the victor. Saturn/Aries-rx signifies not just Saturn/Aries 'stop the war' but 'stop the war and replace it with the rule of law.' For Vallandigham, the *old* rule of law.

Manners: Jupiter-Mercury (sign-based); Saturn-Mercury (bound-based).

Firdaria

Firdaria according to Bonatti

Gregorian Calendar System Dates

Victor Life Event

Sun 10 years Age 0 to 10

Sun	Sun	29 Jul 1820	Age 000y 00m 00d	
Sun	Venus	02 Jan 1822	Age 001y 05m 04d	
Sun	Mercury	07 Jun 1823	Age 002y 10m 09d	
Sun	Moon	10 Nov 1824	Age 004y 03m 14d	
Sun	Saturn	16 Apr 1826	Age 005y 08m 18d	X
Sun	Jupiter	20 Sep 1827	Age 007y 01m 22d	
Sun	Mars	22 Feb 1829	Age 008y 06m 27d	

Venus 8 years Age 10 to 18

Venus	Venus	29 Jul 1830	Age 010y 00m 00d	
Venus	Mercury	20 Sep 1831	Age 011y 01m 22d	
Venus	Moon	10 Nov 1832	Age 012y 03m 14d	
Venus	Saturn	01 Jan 1834	Age 013y 05m 04d	X
Venus	Jupiter	23 Feb 1835	Age 014y 06m 27d	
Venus	Mars	15 Apr 1836	Age 015y 08m 18d	
Venus	Sun	07 Jun 1837	Age 016y 10m 10d	

Mercury 13 years Age 18 to 31

Mercury	Mercury	29 Jul 1838	Age 018y 00m 00d	
Mercury	Moon	06 Jun 1840	Age 019y 10m 09d	
Mercury	Saturn	16 Apr 1842	Age 021y 08m 18d	X 1842 (no exact date), Admitted to the bar.
Mercury	Jupiter	23 Feb 1844	Age 023y 06m 27d	
Mercury	Mars	01 Jan 1846	Age 025y 05m 04d	
Mercury	Sun	11 Nov 1847	Age 027y 03m 13d	
Mercury	Venus	19 Sep 1849	Age 029y 01m 22d	

Moon 9 years Age 31 to 40

Moon	Moon	29 Jul 1851	Age 031y 00m 00d	
Moon	Saturn	10 Nov 1852	Age 032y 03m 14d	X
Moon	Jupiter	22 Feb 1854	Age 033y 06m 27d	
Moon	Mars	07 Jun 1855	Age 034y 10m 09d	
Moon	Sun	19 Sep 1856	Age 036y 01m 22d	
Moon	Venus	01 Jan 1858	Age 037y 05m 05d	14-Oct-1856, Narrowly lost House race, but disputed results; 25-May-1858, Seated in House after CV won the voting dispute; 12-Oct-1858, Narrowly won re-election to the House.
Moon	Mercury	16 Apr 1859	Age 038y 08m 18d	

Saturn 11 years Age 40 to 51

X

Saturn	Saturn	28 Jul 1860	Age 040y 00m 00d	X	9-Oct-1960, Re-elected to House seat with 50.16% of vote' 18-Dec-1860, Supported Crittenden Compromise; 20-Feb-1861, Delivered "The Great American Revolution" speech to House.
Saturn	Jupiter	22 Feb 1862	Age 041y 06m 27d	X	8-May-1862, Coined slogan of anti-war Copperheads "To maintain the Constitution as it is, and to restore the union as it was"; 14-Oct-1862, Lost re-election to House seat; 1-May-1863, Violated Ambrose Burnside's General Order 38 by criticizing Lincoln for not ending the Civil War; 5-May-18963, Arrested; 19-May-1863, Lincoln orders CV banished to Confederate territory; 11-Jun-1863, Won Democratic nomination for Ohio Governor, running in absentia from Canada.
Saturn	Mars	19 Sep 1863	Age 043y 01m 22d	X	13-Oct-1863, Lost Ohio Gubernatorial election by landslide; 22-Feb-1864, Elected Supreme Commander of Sons of Liberty who sought a Northwestern Confederacy; 14-Jun-1864, Returned to US under heavy disguise; 31-Aug-1864, Attended DNC and made motion to make McClellan's nomination unanimous; 29-Mar-1865, Testified before Conspiracy trial.
Saturn	Sun	15 Apr 1865	Age 044y 08m 18d	X	3-Apr-1866, Members of Sons of Liberty conspiracy case freed on technicality.
Saturn	Venus	10 Nov 1866	Age 046y 03m 13d	X	1867 (no exact dates), Returned to Ohio, Continued stance against African-American suffrage and equality.
Saturn	Mercury	06 Jun 1868	Age 047y 10m 09d	X	
Saturn	Moon	01 Jan 1870	Age 049y 05m 05d	X	1871 (no exact date), Led Ohio Democrats to the "New Departure" policy which omitted mention of the Civil War; 16-Jun-1871, Accidentally shot himself during preparations for defense in a murder trial; 17-Jun-1871, Died.

Zodiacal Releasing from Spirit

Lot of Spirit = 00CP02; Lot of Fortune = 17AR36

Fortune Angles: LOF1 (AR), LOF4 (CA), LOF7 (LI), LOF10 (CP)

L1 Capricorn 29 Jul 1820	LOF10	
L2 Capricorn 29 Jul 1820	LOF10	
L2 Aquarius 17 Oct 1822		
L2 Pisces 04 Apr 1825		
L2 Aries 30 Mar 1826	LOF1	
L2 Taurus 23 Jun 1827		
L2 Gemini 18 Feb 1828		
L2 Cancer 10 Oct 1829	LOF4	
L2 Leo 30 Oct 1831		
L2 Virgo 22 May 1833		
L2 Libra 12 Jan 1835	LOF7	
L2 Scorpio 09 Sep 1835		
L2 Sagittarius 02 Dec 1836		
L2 Cancer 27 Nov 1837 LB	LB-LOF4	21-Oct-1839, Death of father.
L2 Leo 17 Dec 1839		
L2 Virgo 09 Jul 1841		
L2 Libra 01 Mar 1843	LOF7	
L2 Scorpio 27 Oct 1843		
L2 Sagittarius 19 Jan 1845		1-Dec-1845, Elected Ohio House of Representatives, Political position was an extreme States Rights Democrat.
L2 Capricorn 14 Jan 1846	LOF10	27-Aug-1846, Married Lula Anna McMahon.

L1 Aquarius 10 Mar 1847		
L2 Aquarius 10 Mar 1847		1847/1849, Edited newspaper "The Western Empire."
L2 Pisces 26 Aug 1849		
L2 Aries 21 Aug 1850	LOF1	
L2 Taurus 14 Nov 1851		
L2 Gemini 11 Jul 1852		
L2 Cancer 03 Mar 1854	LOF4	
L2 Leo 22 Mar 1856		14-Oct-1856, Narrowly lost House race, but disputed results and was seated on 25-May-1858; 12-Oct-1858, Narrowly won re-election. To House.
L2 Virgo 13 Oct 1857		
L2 Libra 05 Jun 1859	LOF7	16/18-Oct-1859, John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry; one of several govt officials who interrogated Brown as to his aims.
L2 Scorpio 31 Jan 1860		9-Oct-1860, Narrowly re-elected to House seat; 18-Dec-1860, Participates in Crittenden Compromise; 20-Feb-1861, Delivered "The Great American Revolution" speech.
L2 Sagittarius 25 Apr 1861		
L2 Capricorn 20 Apr 1862	LOF10	8-May-1862, Coined slogan of anti-war Copperheads; 14-Oct-1862, Lost re-election to House seat; 1-May-1863, Made anti-Lincoln statements contrary to General Burnside's General Order 38; 5-May-1863, Arrested; 19-May-1863, Lincoln orders CV banished to Confederate territory; 11-Jun-1863, Won Democratic nomination for Ohio Governor, running in absentia from Canada; 13-Oct-1863, Lost Ohio Gubernatorial election by landslide; 22-Feb-1864, Elected Supreme Commander of Sons of Liberty who sought a Northwestern Confederacy; 14-Jun-1864, Returned to US under heavy disguise.
L2 Leo 08 Jul 1864 LB	LB	31-Aug-1864, Attended DNC and made motion to make McClellan's nomination unanimous; 29-Mar-1865, Testified before Conspiracy trial.

L2 Virgo	29 Jan 1866		
L2 Libra	21 Sep 1867	LOF7	
L2 Scorpio	18 May 1868		
L2 Sagittarius	11 Aug 1869		
L2 Capricorn	06 Aug 1870	LOF10	1871 (no exact date), Led Ohio Democrats to the "New Departure" policy which omitted mention of the Civil War; 16-Jun-1871, Accidentally shot himself during preparations for defense in a murder trial; 17-Jun-1871, Died.
L2 Aquarius	24 Oct 1872		

Distributions of the Ascendant

Calculation Settings

Zodiac, Placidus Semi-Arc, Primary Directions

Egyptian (Robbins Tet) Bounds

Zero Latitude

One Degree Timing

Date	Distributor	Partner
29 Jul 1820	♄	
19 Oct 1820	♂	
19 Jun 1828	♄ ♀	
15 Feb 1831	♄	♂ ♄
19 May 1837	♀	
21 Jan 1850	♄	
10 Feb 1855	♂	
10 Jun 1857	♂	♂ ♄
13 May 1859	♂	♂ ♂
10 Dec 1863	♄	
29 May 1866	♄	♂ ♄
18 Jun 1866	♄ ♀	

Distributions of the Midheaven

Calculation Settings
 Zodiac, Placidus Semi-Arc, Primary Directions
 Egyptian (Robbins Tet) Bounds
 Zero Latitude
 One Degree Timing

Date	Distributor	Partner
29 Jul 1820	♄	
15 Jan 1826	♅	
26 Nov 1826	♅	sin * ♄
17 Jun 1828	♅	dex △ ♂
02 Mar 1831	♂	
25 Mar 1834	♂	sin * ☾
11 Apr 1834	♀ II	
14 Jun 1836	♀	dex □ ♀
28 Jul 1840	♄	
05 Oct 1840	♄	dex * ☉
29 Sep 1842	♄	dex * ♀
16 Dec 1846	♀	
18 Aug 1848	♀	sin * ♅
02 May 1852	♂	
02 Sep 1858	♂	sin □ ♄
04 Dec 1859	♅	
29 Apr 1860	♅	dex □ ♂
01 Jun 1866	♅	sin □ ☾
18 Jun 1866	♂ ♄	
24 Sep 1868	♂	dex * ♀

Distributions of the Sun

Calculation Settings

Zodiac, Placidus Semi-Arc, Primary Directions

Egyptian (Robbins Tet) Bounds

Zero Latitude

One Degree Timing

Date	Distributor	Partner
29 Jul 1820	♀	
11 Nov 1822	♀	♂ ♀
18 Jun 1826	♂	
03 Aug 1829	♂	sin △ ♂
02 Jan 1835	♂	
22 Apr 1842	♂	
28 Jul 1849	♂	♂
02 Feb 1852	♂	♂ ♂
03 Jan 1858	♀	
22 Dec 1869	♀	

Distributions of the Moon

Calculation Settings

Zodiac, Placidus Semi-Arc, Primary Directions

Egyptian (Robbins Tet) Bounds

Planet's Latitude

One Degree Timing

Date	Distributor	Partner
29 Jul 1820	♄	
17 Aug 1820	♄ ♃	
23 Feb 1827	♀	
05 May 1827	♀	dex ♈ ☉
30 May 1829	♀	dex ♈ ♀
04 Sep 1833	♄	
16 May 1835	♄	♂ ♄
07 Jun 1842	♂	
10 Dec 1847	♄	
26 Jun 1853	♀ ♄	
25 Aug 1855	♀	dex ♈ ♄
22 May 1860	♀	dex ♈ ☉
08 Nov 1861	♀	dex ♈ ♀
09 Jun 1862	♄	
20 Mar 1869	♄	

Distributions of the Part of Fortune

Calculation Settings
 Zodiac, Placidus Semi-Arc, Primary Directions
 Egyptian (Robbins Tet) Bounds
 Zero Latitude
 One Degree Timing

Date	Distributor	Partner
29 Jul 1820	♂	
17 Jan 1823	♂	
22 Mar 1828	♂	
10 Jun 1833	♀ ♂	
18 Aug 1835	♀	dex △ ♂
16 Dec 1839	♀	dex □ ☉
21 Nov 1841	♂	
11 Dec 1841	♂	dex □ ♀
24 Apr 1848	♂	
28 Dec 1856	♂	
01 Dec 1857	♂	sin * ♂
02 Aug 1859	♂	dex △ ♂
22 Jun 1862	♂	
25 Sep 1865	♂	sin * ☾
13 Oct 1865	♂ II	
01 Feb 1868	♂	dex □ ♂
06 Jun 1872	♂	

Distributions of the Part of Spirit

Calculation Settings

Zodiac, Placidus Semi-Arc, Primary Directions

Egyptian (Robbins Tet) Bounds

Zero Latitude

One Degree Timing

Date	Distributor	Partner
29 Jul 1820	♀	
20 Oct 1822	♀	sin △ ♀
25 Mar 1828	♂	
26 Jul 1835	♂	dex □ ♂
23 Jan 1836	♀	
03 Feb 1845	♂	
19 Jan 1846	♂	dex ✱ ♂
11 Oct 1847	♂	sin △ ♂
16 Aug 1849	♂	
06 Feb 1854	♂	dex ✱ ☾
24 Feb 1854	♂ ♀	
14 Feb 1861	♂	♂ ☉
17 Jan 1862	♀	
25 Mar 1863	♀	♂ ♀
08 Oct 1868	♂	
24 May 1869	♂	dex ✱ ♂