



The Horoscope of Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus

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THE HOROSCOPE
OF CONSTANTINE VII
PORPHYROGENITUS

DAVID PINGREE

FOLIOS 208–319 of Parisinus graecus 2244¹ constitute the fragmentary remains of a compendium of medicine and astrology copied in the fourteenth century. Folio 279^v contains a circular horoscope that can be dated about an hour before dawn of 2 September 905:

	<i>Text</i>	<i>Computation</i> ²
Saturn	Aquarius 25;48 ⁰	Pisces 3 ⁰
Jupiter	Capricorn 0;9 ⁰	Capricorn 3 ⁰
Mars	<i>omitted</i>	Cancer 7 ⁰
Sun	Virgo 9;1 ⁰	Virgo 14 ⁰
Venus	Libra 14;45 ⁰	Libra 18 ⁰
Mercury	Leo 22;19 ⁰	Leo 27 ⁰
Moon	<i>omitted</i>	<i>ca.</i> Virgo 12 ⁰
Ascendent	Leo 21;46 ⁰	<i>ca.</i> 5 A.M.

This horoscope, as will become obvious, is closely related to, but not identical with, the horoscope discussed in detail on folios 290–299 (fols. 291–295^v of the manuscript as presently bound are blank, but none of the text is lost). Part of the text—chapters I–III and V–IX—was published by P. Boudreaux³ because of its citations from Dorotheus of Sidon; but, as he did not know the date of the text, Boudreaux missed its further significance. The date was obscure because the text is not accompanied by any horoscope-diagram, but the following statements about the relative planetary positions gleaned from it will suffice to indicate that the horoscope was cast for a time very close to that of the horoscope on folio 279^v.

1. Saturn is aspected by Venus (I 1) in trine (VIII 5), and itself aspects Leo (II 3), Mercury (VII 3), and Taurus in quartile (XIII 4). It is in a masculine, fixed sign (II 4), which is its own house (VIII 5 and XVII 2); this house is the place of the lot of livelihood, which is in Aquarius 8;20⁰ (VIII 5). Furthermore, Saturn aspects the last degree of Libra in trine (IV 11) and Scorpio 30⁰ (or rather about 29;42⁰) in quartile (IV 16 and XVII 1). Therefore, Saturn must be at about Aquarius 29;42⁰.

¹ Described by P. Boudreaux in *Catalogus Codicum Astrologorum Graecorum* (henceforth, *CCAG*), vol. VIII, 3, pp. 18–21.

² The tropical longitudes are taken from B. Tuckerman, *Planetary, Lunar, and Solar Positions, A.D. 2 to A.D. 1649, at Five-Day and Ten-Day Intervals*, *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society*, 59 (Philadelphia, 1964).

Within any reasonable historical period, the given planetary longitudes of this horoscope and of the next uniquely fit their actual longitudes in early September of 905. The lunar longitude of the second horoscope dates it definitely on 3 September. I have dated the first horoscope a day earlier because of the motion of Mercury (its longitude for Saturn is in error), but it could as well be intended for *ca.* 5 A.M. of 3 September and have simply been poorly computed. The manuscript does not indicate what relation, if any, it has to the second horoscope; but the occurrence of both horoscopes in the same manuscript makes one suspect that they are related in some as yet unclear fashion.

³ *CCAG*, VIII, 3, pp. 128–31.

2. Jupiter aspects the Sun (I 1), the Moon (XV 3), Venus (XIV 2), Cancer, which is the midheaven (II 3 and XII 1), and Taurus in trine (XVI 1). It is in a feminine, tropical sign (II 4), and the lord of its triplicity is Mars (XII 3). It aspects the last degree of Libra in sextile (IV 11), and it first in the daily rotation will reach the position in the sky occupied in the horoscope by Scorpio 30° (XVII 2). Therefore, Jupiter must be at the very beginning of Capricorn.

3. Mars aspects the descendent (VI 1) and the two luminaries (XVI 2). It is in a feminine, tropical sign (II 4), in a cardine (XVI 2), in midheaven in the Moon's house (X 1 and 3)—in fact, in Cancer (II 3); Leo and Virgo lie between Mars and the ascendent (XII 3). Mars aspects Scorpio 2;39° in trine (IV 12). This places Mars in Cancer 2;39°, which is in its own term according to the system of Ptolemy which our author also elsewhere follows;⁴ for this reason it is described as ἰδιοσπονῶν (XVI 2 and XVII 2).

4. The Sun is not in a cardine (III 1), but in the cadent (IV 1) of the ascendent (IX 1), in a feminine sign (IX 1). The first lord of its triplicity is Venus (VIII 4). Since, as shall be shown, the ascendent is in Libra, the Sun must be in Virgo.

5. Venus aspects Cancer and Leo (II 3) and the midheaven (XII 1), and is itself aspected by Jupiter and the malefics (XIV 2). It is in a masculine, equinoctial sign (II 4), in a cardine in its own house (IV 2, VIII 2, and XIV 2). It is in Libra (V 1), and precisely in Libra 13;12° (IV 3).

6. Mercury is in a masculine sign (II 4) which is fixed (VII 1); in fact, it is in Leo (II 3). It aspects Libra 25° (IV 10), and Scorpio 25° in quartile (IV 14). Therefore, Mercury is in Leo 25°.

7. The Moon aspects the midheaven (XII 1). It is not in a cardine (III 1), but in the cadent (IV 1) of the ascendent (IX 1 and XV 1). It is in a feminine sign (IX 1), which is two-bodied (VII 2, XI 1, and XV 1). This is Mercury's house (VII 1)—in fact, Virgo, in which it has just left the Sun (V 1).

8. The ascendent is stated to be Libra 5;23° (IV 3), and the nativity to be diurnal (II 1).

From these data and the position of the Moon computed below from the lot of military service one can securely date this horoscope about 8 A.M. on 3 September 905:

	<i>Text</i>	<i>Computation</i>
Saturn	Aquarius 29;42°	Pisces 3°
Jupiter	Capricorn 0°	Capricorn 3°
Mars	Cancer 2;39°	Cancer 7°
Sun	Virgo	Virgo 15°
Venus	Libra 13;12°	Libra 17°
Mercury	Leo 25°	Leo 27°
Moon	Virgo	ca. Virgo 28°
Ascendent	Libra 5;23°	ca. 8 A.M.

⁴ Ἀποτελεσματικά, I 21, 28, in *C. Ptolemaei Opera*, vol. III, 1, eds. F. Boll and E. Boer, Teubner (1954).

We are further informed of the longitudes of the following lots:

lot of livelihood	Aquarius 8;20 ⁰ (VIII 5)
lot of marriage	Taurus 18;40 ⁰ (XIII 4)
lot of friendship	Virgo 4;37 ⁰ (XIV 3)
lot of love	Scorpio 6;35 ⁰ (XIV 3)
lot of military service	Taurus 4;23 (XVI 1).

The rules for computing all of these lots were found in the astrological poem of Dorotheus of Sidon. The main source for our knowledge of this text is an Arabic translation by 'Umar ibn al-Farrukhān (*ca.* 800) of a third-century Pahlavī version revised in *ca.* 400. It is to my forthcoming edition of this Arabic text that I refer in the following as Dor. This Arabic version, however, does not represent all that was in the original Greek hexameters; for our purpose it will suffice to refer to the Ἀποτελεσματικά of Hephaestio of Thebes (*ca.* 415) for the other material.⁵ It should be pointed out here that, though Hephaestio like the astrologer who interpreted this horoscope relies mainly on Ptolemy and Dorotheus, Boudreaux was wrong in thinking that the astrologer used Hephaestio; he has a fuller text of both ancient authorities than does Hephaestio, and therefore read some independent version (perhaps even the original hexameters) of Dorotheus' poem. Let us now turn to the computations of the lots.

1. The lot of livelihood (Dor. I 27, 19) is computed from the lord of the second place (Mars), the second place itself, and the ascendent. If we wrongly assume that the second place begins at Scorpio 5;23⁰, the lot will be in Aquarius 8;7⁰ rather than 8;20⁰.
2. The lot of marriage (Dor. II 2, 2) is computed from Saturn, Venus, and the ascendent. The lot then will be in Taurus 18;53⁰ rather than 18;40⁰.
3. The lot of friendship (not in the extant Dorotheus, but cf. ps.-Heliodorus⁶) is computed from Venus, Mercury, and the ascendent. The lot then will be in Leo 17;11⁰ rather than Virgo 4;37⁰. The astrologer seems to have made an error, such as using the Sun in place of Mercury.
4. The lot of love (Dor. in Heph. II 23, 11) is computed from the lot of the demon (which is in Virgo; see III 2), Mercury, and the ascendent. If the lot of love is in Scorpio 6;35⁰, the lot of the demon (Dor. I 9, 1) should be in about Virgo 26⁰ and the elongation of the Moon from the Sun is taken to be about 9⁰.
5. The lot of military service (Dor. in Heph. II 19, 24) is computed from Saturn, the Moon, and the ascendent. The lot, then, is correctly placed at the beginning of Taurus; if it were accurately computed, the assumed longitude of the Moon would be Virgo 28;42⁰.

In the following edition of the astrologer's interpretation of this reconstructed horoscope I have supplied in pointed brackets my restorations for

⁵ Ed. D. Pingree, vol. I, Teubner (1973).

⁶ Εἰς τὸν Παῦλον, ed. E. Boer, Teubner (1962), 54. That this commentary is probably by Olympiodorus (564) is demonstrated by L. G. Westerink in *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, 64 (1971), 6–21.

parts of the text clipped off with the inner and upper margins of the folios by some binder. In the *Fontes* (*F*) I have indicated the passages from Ptolemy and Dorotheus used by the astrologer, with a reference to the citation of each passage in Hephaestio whenever such a citation exists. The *Variae Lectiones* are indicated by *V*.

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I. Περὶ γονέων.

- 1 <Κατ>ὰ μὲν Πτολεμαῖον ὁ πατήρ ἔνδοξος καὶ λαμπρότατος καὶ
 χρόνιος <ἔστ>αι διὰ τὸ τὸν Ἥλιον καὶ τὸν τοῦ Κρόνου τοὺς τῶ πατρικῶ
 <προσ>ώπῳ συνοικειούμενους ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγαθοποιῶν ἐπιθεωρεῖσθαι,
 5 <τοῦ> τε Διὸς καὶ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, ἔτι δὲ καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν φώτων
 2 ἐμ<περ>ίσχεσιν καὶ τὴν τῶν ἀστέρων δορυφορίαν. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἦττον
 ἔνδοξος <καὶ> πολυχρόνιος ἔσται διὰ τὸ παρ' αἴρεσιν τὴν Σελήνην
 3 ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστέρων <δο>ρυφορεῖσθαι τὴν τῶ μητρικῶ προσώπῳ μετὰ
 τῆς Ἀφροδίτης συνοικει<ουμ>ένην. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ κατὰ Δωρόθεον τὰ
 10 αὐτὰ ἔσται περὶ τοὺς γονεῖς.

F I 1–2: cf. Ptol. III 5, 1–12 ≈ Heph. II 4, 1–19. I 3: cf. Dor. I 12, 15–29 ≈ Heph. II 4, 20–24.

V I 2 The upper and inner margins of the folios are clipped; restorations are indicated by pointed brackets || 3/4 τῶν... συνοικειουμένων corrected by Boudreaux || 6 ἐμ<περ>ίσχουσιν corr. Boudreaux

II. Περὶ ἀδελφῶν.

- 1 <Διὰ> τὸ ἡμερινὴν εἶναι τὴν γέν[ν]εσιν γίνεται ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης
 μητρικὸς ὠροσκόπος <Ζυγ>ὸς <ὡς> εἶναι τὸν Καρκίνον μητρικὸν
 2 μεσουράνημα, ἐπαναφορὰ δὲ τούτου <ὁ Λ>έων. ἔστι δὲ ὁ μὲν Καρκίνος
 5 Ἰώδιον θηλυκόν, τροπικόν καὶ πολύσπερμον, <ὁ δὲ> Λέων ἀρρενικόν,
 3 στερεόν, στειρώδες. ἐπιθεωρεῖται τὸ μὲν μεσουράνημα <ὑπ>ὸ τοῦ Διὸς
 καὶ Ἀφροδίτης, συμπαρέστη δὲ αὐτῶ καὶ ὁ τοῦ Ἄρεως, <τὸ δ>ὲ
 4 ἐπαναφερόμενον Ἰώδιον ἐπιθεωρεῖται ὑπὸ τε Ἀφροδίτης καὶ τοῦ
 <Κρ>όνου, συμπαρέστη δὲ αὐτῶ καὶ ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ. ἔστι δὲ ὁ μὲν τοῦ
 10 Κρόνου <ἐ>ν Ἰωδίῳ ἀρρενικῶ, στερεῶ, ὁ δὲ τοῦ Διὸς ἐν Ἰωδίῳ θηλυκῶ,
 τροπικῶ, στειρώδει, <ὁ δ>ὲ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἐν Ἰωδίῳ ἀρρενικῶ, ἰσημε-
 5 ρινῶ, μονοειδεῖ, ὁ δὲ τοῦ <Ἄρ>εως ἐν Ἰωδίῳ τροπικῶ, θηλυκῶ, πολυσ-
 πέρμῳ, ὁ δὲ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ ἐν Ἰωδίῳ <ἀρ>ρενικῶ, στειρώδει. σημαίνεται
 f. 290^v 15 καὶ τὴν Σελήνην ἀδελφοὺς ἔχειν τρεῖς, ἓνα μὲν ἀρρε<να> | διὰ τὸ τὸν
 Δία ἓνα λόγον ἔχειν ἡρρενωμένον κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν φύσ<ιν>, θηλείας δὲ
 δύο διὰ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην καὶ τὴν Σελήνην ἔχειν λόγους π<λείονας>
 τεθλημένους.

F II 1–5: cf. Ptol. III 6, 1–4 ≈ Heph. II 6, 1–6.

V II 2 ἡμερηὴν corr. Boudreaux || 3 ὡς Boudreaux for <Ζυγ>ός || 6 στεραιόν corr. Boudreaux || στερῶδες corr. Boudreaux || 7 and 9 συμπάρεστι Boudreaux || 9 and 13 ἐρμίου corr. Boudreaux || 11 ἰσημερηῶ corr. Boudreaux || 12 μονοειδῆ corr. Boudreaux || 15 ἔξει corr. Boudreaux || 16 ἡρρενομένον corr. Boudreaux

III. Περὶ εὐτροφίας.

- 1 Ἐπειδὴ κεκεντρωμένον οὐδέτερον εὐρέθη τῶν φώτων, τῶν κακο<ποι-
 ὶων δὲ> οὐδεὶς συνῆν οὔτε μὴν κατ' ἰσοσκελίαν τις διεμήκισε τῶν <κακο-
 ποιῶν>, ἔτι οὐδὲ οἰκοδεσπότης τῶν φώτων ἐν κακοποιῶ τόπῳ ἦν
 5 <κατει>λημμένος, τὸ γεννώμενον καὶ τραφήσεται καὶ χρόνον ἔξ<ει
 2 πολύν>. κατὰ δὲ Δωρόθεον οὕτως· ἡ Σελήνη μετὰ τοῦ κλήρου τοῦ
 δαί<μονος> τυχοῦσα εὐτροφον σημαίνει τὸ τεχθὲν καὶ ἀπόνως ἐκφυῆναι
 <τοῦς> ὀδόντας.

F III 1: cf. Ptol. III 10, 2 ≈ Heph. II 10, 2. III 2: cf. Dor. I 9, 2.

V III 2 κεκεντρωμένον corr. Boudreaux || 5 <κατει>λελυμένος corr. Boudreaux || γεννώμενον corr. Boudreaux

IV. Περὶ χρόνων ζωῆς.

- 1 Ἐπὶ τῆς προκειμένης γενέσεως ἀμφοτέρων ἀποκεκλικό<των> τῶν
 φώτων, Ἀφροδίτη καὶ Ἑρμῆς τὴν ἄφεισιν τῶν <τῆς ζωῆς> χρόνων
 εἰλήφασιν διὰ τὸ ἔχειν αὐτοὺς οἰκοδεσποτίας λόγου<ς πρὸς> τὴν
 5 γενομένην σύνοδον καὶ πρὸς ἀμφοτέρα τὰ φῶτα, <καὶ> μάλιστα τὸ
 2 τῆς αἰρέσεως. καὶ δὴ ληπτέον τὴν ἄφεισιν ἀ<πὸ> τῆς Ἀφροδίτης διὰ
 3 τὸ ταύτην ἰδιοθρονοῦσαν ἐν κυρι<ωτέρῳ> τόπῳ. ὑπάρχει ὠροσκόπος
 Ζυγοῦ ἐ κγ, ἀναφορὰ τοῦ διὰ Βυζαντίου κλ<ίματος> ρπς νη· Ἀφροδίτη
 Ζυγοῦ ιγ ἰβ, ἀναφορὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κλίματος <ρζλ̄ ε̄>· ὑπεροχὴ τούτων
 4 10 ἰ ζ. Ἀφροδίτης νυκτερινοὶ ὠριαῖοι χρόνοι ἰε ν <διὰ τὸ> ὑπογειωτέραν
 5 εἶναι αὐτήν. παρὰ τούτους οὖν τοὺς ὠριαίους <χρόνους> μερίσας τοὺς
 τῆς ὑπεροχῆς ἰ ζ χρόνους εὔρον τὴν Ἀφρ<οδίτην> ἀπέχουσιν τοῦ
 ὠροσκόπου ὠρας Ο ῥ' ἰ' λ' ἔγγιστα ὡς δῆλον <ὅτι> ἀπέχει ἐκ τοῦ
 f. 296 ὑπογείου κέντρου ὠρας ε γ' λ' πρὸς ἀναπλήρω<σιν | ζ ὠ>ρῶν καὶ προ
 15 . . . μ ρμ.. υξαιονοναν τινα πρὸς τὸν ἀφῆτην <..>ι. . .
 6 μένον. εἰσαγαγὼν γὰρ τὴν κε' μοῖραν τοῦ Ζυγοῦ εἰς τὸ διὰ Βυζαντίου
 7 <κ>λίμα εὐρίσκω ἀναφορικούς ἐξ ἀναλόγου σιβ κβ. ὠροσκόπου ἀναφορὰ
 8 <ρ>πς νε· ὑπεροχὴ τούτων κε κδ. μοῖρα Ζυγοῦ κε' ἔγγιστα νυκτερινή·
 9 <ὠ>ριαῖοι χρόνοι ις λγ. τούτους πολυπλασιάσας ἐπὶ τὴν Ο ῥ' ἰ' λ',
 20 γίνονται <χ>ρόνοι ἰ κθ, οὗς ἀφελὼν ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπεροχῆς κε κδ χρόνων,
 10 περιλείπονται χρόνοι ἰδ νε ἡγουν ἔτη ἰδ μῆνας ἰα. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἡ κε'
 μοῖρα τοῦ Ζυγοῦ ὄριόν <ἐστ>ιν Ἄρεως κλιμακτῆρ μὲν γενήσεται
 Ἀρείκός, ἐπίφοβος, οὐκ ἀναιρετικός δὲ διὰ τε τὸ σύμφωνον σχῆμα τοῦ
 11 Ἑρμοῦ καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ λίαν ὑπὸ Κρόνου κακοῦσθαι. πρὸς δὲ τὴν τελευ-
 25 ταίαν μοῖραν τοῦ Ζυγοῦ, ἥτις ὑπὸ Κρόνου τριγωνίζεται, <ὀ>ρίω

Ἄρεως ἔστως, σύμμικτος κλιμακτήρ, Κρονικός τε καὶ Ἀρεϊκός, μετὰ
 12 ἔτη $\bar{\kappa}$ μῆνας $\bar{\iota}\alpha$ ἡμέρας $\bar{\iota}\beta$, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτον ἐκφεύξεται τὸν κλιμακτ(ῆρα)
 διὰ τὸ βοηθεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Διὸς καθ' ἐξάγωνον σχῆμα. πάλιν ἡ τοῦ
 13 30 Ἄρεως τρίγωνος ἦγουν τοῦ Σκορπίου δεύτερα μοῖρα καὶ λεπτά $\bar{\lambda}\bar{\theta}$
 κολλᾷ τῷ ἀφέτη μετὰ ἔτη $\bar{\kappa}\delta$ καὶ μῆνας ὀκτώ. καὶ ἔσται κατὰ τοῦτον
 τὸν χρόνον μέγιστος καὶ Ἀρεϊκός κλιμακτήρ, καὶ διὰ τὸ εἶναι καὶ
 14 ὄριον Ἄρεως, εἰ μήπω διὰ τὸ εἶναι σύμφωνον σχῆμα τὸ δεινὸν ἐκφεύξε-
 ται. ἔτι ἡ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ τετράγωνος ἀκτίς, τουτέστιν ἡ τοῦ Σκορπίου
 15 35 ἔσται δὲ καὶ οὗτος ὁ χρόνος ἐπίφοβος διὰ τε τὸ τετράγωνον σχῆμα
 τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ καὶ διὰ τὸ μηδεμίαν βοήθειαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγαθοποιῶν ἔχειν,
 16 ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ τοῦτον <ἴ>σως ἐκφύγει τὸν ἐπίφοβον κλιμακτῆρα. τὴν τοῦ
 Κρόνου τετραγωνικὴν <π>ρὸς τὸν ἀφέτην κατὰ κόλλησιν ἀκτίνα
 πάντως οὐχ ὑπερβήσεται· ἔστι γὰρ διὰ | τριακοστῆ
 f. 296^v 40 ἔγγιστα μοῖρα τοῦ Σκορπίου καὶ ἀβοήθητος τῆς τῶν ἀγαθοποιῶν
 17 μαρτυρίας. ἔσται δὲ ὁ τοιοῦτος χρόνος μετὰ ἔτη $\bar{\nu}\bar{\theta}$ μῆ(νας β) ἡμέρας $\bar{\varsigma}$.

F IV 1–2: cf. Ptol. III 11, 7 ≈ Heph. II 11, 20–23, and Ptol. III 11, 8–11
 ≈ Heph. II 11, 31–34.

V IV 2 ἀποκεκληκό(των) || 3 ἀφροδίτης || τῶν] τὸν || 6 ληπταῖον || 8 ρπς $\bar{\nu}\eta$
 correct by linear interpolation in the table in *Tables manuelles* ed. Halma,
 pt. 2, Paris 1823, pp. 58–65 || ἀφροδίτης || 9 ρζζ $\bar{\epsilon}$ correct by linear interpolation ||
 10 ὀριαῖοι || $\bar{\zeta}$ $\bar{\epsilon}$; $\bar{\iota}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\nu}$ correct by linear interpolation || ὑπογεωτέραν || 11 ὀριαῖους ||
 13 Ο ζ ι λ' correct || 14 ὑπογέου || 17 <κ>λήμα || $\bar{\sigma}\bar{\iota}\beta$ $\bar{\kappa}\bar{\gamma}$ correct || 18 νυκτηρηνή || 19 $\bar{\lambda}\bar{\varsigma}$
 $\bar{\lambda}\bar{\gamma}$; $\bar{\iota}\bar{\varsigma}$ $\bar{\lambda}\bar{\gamma}$ correct || 20 $\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\kappa}\bar{\theta}$ correct || 21 0; 55·6,0 days = 330 days || 22 κλημακτήρ
 23 σύμφωνον || 24 ἔρμιου || 26 κλημακτήρ || 27 this number is correct for about Libra
 29;42° || κλημακτ(ῆρα) || 28 κατ' || 29 τρίγωνος || κριοῦ || 30 κολλᾷ || this number is
 correct || 31 κλημακτήρ || 33 ἔρμιου || κριοῦ || 34 κολλᾷ || this number is almost correct ||
 ἔρμιου || 35 τετράγωνον || 36 ἔρμιου || 37 κλημακτῆρα || 38 τετραγωνικὴν || κώλυσιν ||
 40 κριοῦ || 41 this number is correct for about Scorpio 29;42°.

V. Περὶ μορφῆς καὶ κράσεως σωματικῆς.

- 1 Διὰ τὸ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην ὑπάρχειν ἐν Ζυγῷ καὶ τὴν Σελήνην ἐν Παρθένῳ
 ἀνατο(λικὰς) ἄμφω καὶ τὴν ἀπόρροιαν ἐκ τοῦ Ἥλιου τὴν Σελήνην
 σωματικῶς ποιεῖσ(θαι), ἔσται τῇ μὲν κράσει ὁ γεννηθεὶς θερμότερος
 5 καὶ ὑγρότερος, ἦπτον δὲ πρὸ(ς) τὸ θερμότερον ῥέπων, τῇ δὲ χροιά
 λευκός, μεσόθριξ, μεσοφάλακρος, εὐρύ(ς) καὶ σύμμετρος τῷ μεγέθει,
 ἐπὶ μέντοι τὸ μεγαλοπρεπέστερον κα(ί) εὐμορφώτερον καὶ ἐπιχαρι-
 τώτερον, καὶ χαροπὸς τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς μετ' ἀπρεπείας.

F V 1: cf. Ptol. III 12 ≈ Heph. II 12.

V V 3 ἀπόρροιαν corr. Boudreaux || 4 κράση corr. Boudreaux || 6 εὐρύς Cumont,
 εὐρίς Boudreaux || 7 εὐμορφώτερον || 7/8 ἐπὶ χαριτότερον || 8 χαροπὸν

VI. Περὶ σινῶν καὶ παθῶν.

- 1 Πάθος μὲν σωματικὸν ὁ γεννηθεὶς οὐχ ἔξει, σίνος δὲ περὶ ἀκοὴν
εὐώνυμο<ν> καὶ περὶ τὰς τῆς κεφαλῆς φλέβας διὰ τὸ τὸν τοῦ Ἄρεως
τοιοῦτων σιν<ῶν> εἶναι δηλωτικὸν καὶ κυριεύειν καὶ ἐπιβλέπειν τὸ
5 δυτικὸν κέντρον, ὅπερ ἐστὶ κεφαλὴ τοῦ λοιποῦ σώματος.

F VI 1: cf. Ptol. III 13 ≈ Heph. II 13, 3–23.

V VI 3 εὐώνυμο<ν> corr. Boudreaux || τὸν] τῶν corr. Boudreaux || ἄρεος corr. Boudreaux

VII. Περὶ ποιότητος ψυχῆς.

- 1 Ἐπειδὴ ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ δηλωτικὸς ἐστὶ τοῦ λογικοῦ καὶ νοεροῦ μέρου<ς>
τῆς ψυχῆς, εὐρέθη δὲ κύριος τοῦ τῆς Σελήνης τόπου ἐν στερεῶ Ἰωδ<ίω>
ἔστώς, ἔσται ἡ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ ποιότης δικαία, ἀκολάκευτος, ἐπ<ίμο-
5 νος>, βεβαία, συνετή, ὑπομονητικὴ, φιλόπονος, σκληρὰ καὶ ὅσα
2 τ<ούτοις> ἔπεται. ἡ δὲ Σελήνη σημαντικὴ οὔσα τοῦ ἀλόγου καὶ αἰσθη-
τικ<οῦ> μέρους τῆς ψυχῆς, εὐρέθη δὲ ἐν δισώμω Ἰωδίω, ἔσται τῶ
ἦθει ποικ<ίλος>, εὐμετάβολος, δυσκατάληπτος, ἐρωτικός, φιλόμουσος
3 καὶ ὅσα τ<ούτοις> ἔπεται. πάλιν ἐπειδὴ ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ σχηματίζεται
10 τῶ τοῦ Κρόνου, ἔσται τῆ ψυχῆ φιλοπευστής, νομίμων ζητητικός,
φιλίατρος, μυστικ<ός>, μέτοχος ἀπορρήτων, ἐντρεχῆς, διοικητικὸς
πραγμάτων καὶ ἀγχίφ<ρων | καὶ> περίπικρος καὶ ἀκριβῆς καὶ ἐπι-
4 τευκτικός. διὰ δὲ τὸ τὴν Σελήνην αὐξί<φ>ωτον καὶ ἀνατολικὴν ὑπάρχειν
ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὸ εὐφύτερον καὶ προφανέστερον καὶ βεβαιότερον καὶ
15 παρρησιαστικώτερον γενήσονται.

f. 297

F VII 1–2: Ptol. III 14, 3 ≈ Heph. II 15, 4. VII 3: cf. Ptol. III 14, 18 ≈ Heph. II 15, 12. VII 4: cf. Ptol. III 14, 37 ≈ Heph. II 15, 19.

V VII 2 ἐρμίου corr. Boudreaux || 3 στεραίω corr. Boudreaux || 5 ὑπομονητικὴ corr. Boudreaux || σκληρὰ corr. Boudreaux || 6 αἰσθητικ<οῦ> corr. Boudreaux || 7 δισώμω corr. Boudreaux || 8 ἦθει corr. Boudreaux || 9 ἐρμίου corr. Boudreaux || 10 τῶ] τὸ corr. Boudreaux || 13 αὐξή<φ>ωτον corr. Boudreaux || 15 παρρησιαστικώτερον corr. Boudreaux

VIII. Περὶ τύχης κτητικῆς.

- 1 <Τή>ν δὲ κτητικὴν τύχην ἐκ τοῦ τῆς τύχης κλήρου διαλαμβάνομεν.
2 καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὗτος ὑπὸ τε Κρόνου καὶ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Ἑρμοῦ οἰκοδεσπο-
τεῖται, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ Διὸς ἐπιθεωρεῖται καὶ Ἑρμοῦ — ἀμφοτέρω τῆς
5 ἡμερινῆς αἰρέσεως ὄντες — πρὸς τούτοις δὲ καὶ ἐπικέντρον τυχόντος
αὐτοῦ μετὰ τοῦ ἰδίου οἰκοδεσπότη (λέγω δὲ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης), πολυ-
κτῆμονα ἔσεσθαι τὸν γεννηθέντα μηνύουσιν, καὶ ὁ μὲν Κρόνος διὰ
θεμελίων ἢ γεωργικῶν ἢ ναυκληρικῶν, ὁ δὲ γε τῆς Ἀφροδίτης διὰ
φιλικῶν καὶ γυναικείων δωρεῶν, ὁ δὲ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ διὰ λόγων καὶ ἔμπο-

- 3, 4 10 ριῶν. ὁ δὲ Δωρόθεος καὶ ταῦτα προστίθησιν. ἐπειδὴ ὁ τοῦ Ἡλίου
 πρῶτος τριγωνικός δεσπότης (τουτέστιν ἡ Ἀφροδίτη) ἐπίκεντρος ἐν
 τῷ ὠροσκόπῳ ἔτυχεν ἰδιοθρονοῦσα ἐντὸς τῶν τοῦ ὠροσκόπου ἰε
 μοιρῶν, μέγεθος ἔξει τύχης ὁ γεννηθεὶς, καὶ μάλιστα ἐν πρώτῃ ἡλικίᾳ.
 5 κλήρος βίου Ὑδροχόου ἢ κ<.>· ἐπειδὴ ὁ τούτου τοῦ κλήρου οἰκοδεσπότης,
 15 Κρόνος, ἐν καλῷ τόπῳ ἔστηκεν ἰδιοθρονῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης
 τριγωνίζεται, τοῦ Ἄρεως ἀποστρόφου ὄντος, βίον καλὸν ἔξει καὶ
 6 πλοῦτον πολύν. οἱ ἀγαθοποιοὶ ἐπίκεντροι ἐστῶτες, ὡς νῦν Ἀφροδίτη
 καὶ Ζεὺς, ἐπίχαριν ποιοῦσι καὶ ἐν δήμοις πίστιν διδῶσι καὶ ἐχθρῶν
 καθαίρουσιν.

F VIII 1–2: cf. Ptol. IV 2≈Heph. II 17, 2–6. VIII 4: cf. Dor. I 26, 2–3. VIII 5: cf. Dor. I 27, 19–24. VIII 6: cf. Dor. I 27, 32 and 36.

V VIII 1 κτιτικῆς corr. Boudreaux || 3 οὕτως corr. Boudreaux || ἐρμίον corr. Boudreaux || 3/4 οἰκοδέσπ^{τεῖ}_{οται} corr. Boudreaux || 4 ὑποθεωρεῖται corr. Cumont || ἐρμίον corr. Boudreaux || 5 ἡμερηνῆς corr. Boudreaux || 9 γυναικικῶν Boudreaux || 11 τριγωνικός corr. Boudreaux || 14 κ<.>] μοίρα Cumont || 16 τριγωνίζεται corr. Boudreaux || ὑποστρόφου corr. Boudreaux || 17 ἐπὶ κέντρον corr. Boudreaux

IX. Περὶ τύχης ἀξιωματικῆς.

- 1 Κατὰ μὲν Πτολεμαῖον ἔσται τὸ τεχθὲν ἐν ἀξιώμασιν ἐπιφανεστάτοις
 f. 297^v τε καὶ | λαμπροτάτοις διὰ τὸ τὰ μὲν φῶτα ἐν θηλυκῷ ζῳδίῳ ὑπάρχειν
 κ<αι> ἀποκεκλικέναι τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ κέντρον, τοὺς δὲ δορυφοροῦντας
 5 αὐτὰ ἀστέρας τοὺς μὲν ἐπικέντρον εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ μαρτυροῦντας τοῖς
 2 κέντροις. κατὰ δὲ Δωρόθεον ἐὰν ὁ τῆς τύχης δεσπότης, ἦγουν ἡ
 Ἀφροδίτη, καὶ οἱ ἀγαθοποιοὶ ἐπὶ καλοῖς τόποις τύχῳσιν εἶναι, καθάπερ
 3 ἐπὶ τῆς προκειμένης γενέσεως, βασιλέα καὶ δυνάστην ἔσεσθαι τὸν
 γεννηθέντα σημαίνει. ὅμως διὰ τὴν τῶν κακοποιῶν μαρτυρίαν ἔξει
 10 μετρίας ἐναντιότητος· μετρίας δὲ εἶπομεν ὅτιπ<ερ> οἱ κακοποιοὶ ὡς νῦν
 ἰδιοθρονοῦντες μέτριοι πρὸς κάκωσιν εἰσιν.

F IX 1: cf. Ptol. IV 3≈Heph. II 18, 2–7. IX 2–3: cf. Dor. I 26, 24–25.

V IX 3 λαμπροτάτοι corr. Boudreaux || 4 ἀποκεκλικέναι corr. Boudreaux || δωρυφοροῦντας corr. Boudreaux || 7 τύχῳσιν

X. Περὶ πράξεως ποιότητος.

- 1 Τὴν δὲ πράξιν ἔξει ὁ γεννηθεὶς μᾶλλον μὲν Ἑρμαϊκὴν, τουτέστι περὶ
 ἐπιστήμα<ς> λογικὰς καὶ πρὸς λοιπὰς τοῦ βίου ἐπιτηδειότητος, διὰ
 δὲ τὸν τ<οῦ> Ἄρεως ἕνα λόγον ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ μεσουρανήματι τυγχά-
 5 νοντα καὶ τ<ὰ> στρατιωτικὰ ἐπιτηδείως ἔξει ἐξ ὧν ὄνησις αὐτῷ μεγίστη
 2 γενήσεται. τὴν δὲ πράξιν ἔξει ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ πατρίδι διὰ τὸ τοὺς τὴν

- 3 πρᾶξιν σ(η)μαίνοντας ἐν τῷ ἀπηλιωτικῷ τεταρτημορίῳ εἶναι. ὁ τὴν
 πρᾶξιν παρέχων, Ἄρης, ἐν οἴκῳ Σελήνης ὧν ποιεῖ αὐτομαθεῖς, ἐπι-
 4 νο(ητικούς) καὶ φρονίμους. Σελήνη ἀπὸ συνόδου συνάπτουσα τῷ Διὶ
 10 ἀγα(θή) πρὸς πρᾶξιν καὶ τύχην.

F X 1-4: cf. Ptol. IV 4 ≈ Heph. II 19, 1-4 and 11-21.

V X 3 ἐπιστίμα(ς) || ἐπιτηδιότητος || 4 τὸν] τῶν || 5 ἐπιτηδίως || 7 τεταρτημορίῳ ||
 9 φρονήμους || διῆ

XI. Περὶ συναρμογῆς.

- 1 Διὰ τὸ τὴν Σελήνην ἀπὸ συνόδου ἀπηλιωτικὴν τυγχάνειν ἐν δισώμῳ
 <καὶ> πολυμόρφῳ ἠωδίῳ νεόγαμος μὲν ἔσται, οὐ μονόγαμος δέ, ἀλλὰ
 f. 298 δυσὶ γυναιξὶ νομίμως συναφθήσεται σεμναῖς τε καὶ ἀγαθαῖς δ(ιά | τὸ
 5 τὸν) Δία τὴν συναφὴν Σελήνης ὑποδέξασθαι.

F XI 1: cf. Ptol. IV 5, 1-5 ≈ Heph. II 21, 2-7.

V XI 2 δισώμῳ

XII. Περὶ τέκνων.

- 1 <Τεκνο>ποιήσῃ δὲ διὰ τὸ τὴν Σελήνην καὶ τὴν Ἄφροδίτην καὶ τὸν
 τοῦ Διὸς ἐπιβλέπειν τό τε μεσουράνημα καὶ τὸ ἐπαναφερόμενον αὐτῷ
 2 ἠωδίον. κατὰ Δωρόθεον διὰ τὸ τοὺς τριγωνικούς δεσπότης τοῦ Διὸς
 5 ἑξαύγουσ ὄντας ἐν καλοῖς τόποις κείσθαι εὐτεκνίαν ἔσεσθαι σημαίνει.
 3 ἕξει δὲ τέκνα τρία διὰ τὸ μεταξὺ τοῦ τριγωνικοῦ δεσπότη τοῦ Διὸς,
 ἦγον Ἄρεως, καὶ ὠροσκόπου εὐρίσκεσθαι ἠωδία β̄, ἐν μὲν ἀπλοῦν,
 τὸν Λέοντα, δίσωμον δὲ τὴν Παρθένον.

F XII 1: cf. Ptol. IV 6, 1 ≈ Heph. II 22, 1. XII 2: cf. Dor. II 8, 1-4 ≈
 Heph. II 22, 9. XII 3: cf. Dor. II 9, 2 and 4.

V XII 4 τριγωνικούς || 6 τριγωνικοῦ || 8 δύσομον

XIII. Περὶ γάμου.

- 1 <Κ>ατὰ δὲ Δωρόθεον· ἐπειδὴ οἱ τῆς Ἄφροδίτης τριγωνικοὶ δεσπότηαι
 ὁ α' καὶ β' ἐν καλοῖς ἴστανται τόποις καὶ ἑξαυγοὶ εἰσιν, εὐγαμίαν
 2 δηλοῦσιν. ὁ κύριος τοῦ δυτικοῦ κέντρου τετράγωνος αὐτῷ ὧν καὶ
 5 ἑξαυγος καὶ ὑπὸ ἀγαθοποιῶν μαρτυρούμενος σῶφρονα παρέχει γάμον
 3 ἐξ οὗ καὶ προκοπαὶ γενήσονται. ἔσται δὲ ὁ γάμος περὶ τὸ ιζ' ἔτος ἀπὸ
 4 τῆς γεννήσεως. κληρὸς γάμου Ταύρου ιη' μ'. ἐπειδὴ οὗτος ὁ κληρὸς ὑπὸ
 Κρόνου κακοῦται κατὰ τετράγωνον σχῆμα λυπηρὸν τὸν γάμον ἕξει
 διὰ θανάτου γυναικός.

F XIII 1: cf. Dor. II 1, 1-3 ≈ Heph. II 21, 28. XIII 2: cf. Dor. II 1,
 16 ≈ Heph. II 21, 33. XIII 3: cf. Dor. II 5, 7-9. XIII 4: cf. Dor. II 2, 1-3

V XIII 2 τριγωνικοὶ || 8 τετράγωνον

XIV. Περὶ φίλων καὶ ἐχθρῶν.

- 1 <Τ>ίνας δὲ ἔξει ὁ γεννηθεὶς φίλους καὶ τίνας ἐχθρούς οὐκ εὐχερὲς εἰπεῖν
χωρὶς ἑτέρων γενέσεων πρὸς ἃς δεῖ ταύτην συγκρίναντας βεβαίως
2 ἀποφαίνεσθαι, ὀλοσχερῶς δὲ λέγομεν. ἐπειδὴ τὴν Ἄφροδίτην εὕρομεν
5 ἐπίκεντρον ἰδιοθρονοῦσαν καὶ ὑπὸ Διὸς μαρτυρουμένην, εἰ καὶ μὴ κατὰ
σύμφωνον σχηματισμὸν ἔτι καὶ ἐξαύγων ἀμφοτέρων ὄντων, ἐνδόξους
καὶ μεγάλας καὶ λαμπράς γυναῖκας προσφιλεῖς ἔξει, καὶ μεγίστανas δὲ
φίλους ἔξει, καὶ δωρεὰς παρ' αὐτῶν λήψεται μεγίστας, πλὴν διὰ τὸ
τὴν Ἄφροδίτην καὶ ὑπὸ κακοποιῶν ἐπιθεωρεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τισὶ φίλοις
f. 298^v 3 10 λυπηθήσεται ἢ βλάβας τινὰς παρ' αὐτῶν μετρίας ἔξει. | κλῆρος φιλίας
Παρθένου δ̄ λ̄ζ, κλῆρος ἔρωτος Σκορπίου ζ̄ λ̄ε· καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὗτοι μ̄(έν) οἱ
κλῆροι ἐν κακοῖς πεπτῶκασι τόποις, οἱ δὲ τούτων οἰκοδεσπότες ἐν
καλοῖς εὐρέθησαν τόποις καὶ ἔξαιγοι, μαρτυρούμενοι ὑπὸ τε ἀγαθο-
ποιῶν καὶ κακοποιῶν, ἔξει παρὰ φίλων ὠφελείας μὲν μᾶλλον, βλάβας
15 δὲ ἥττον.

F XIV 1: cf. Ptol. IV 7, 1–2 ≈ Heph. II 23, 1–2. XIV 3: cf. Dor. in Heph. II 23, 11.

V XIV 3 δεῖν

XV. Περὶ ξενιτείας.

- 1 Ξενιτεύσει δὲ συνεχῶς διὰ τὸ τὴν Σελήνην ἐν δισώμῳ ζῶδιῳ εἶναι
κ<αι> ἐν ἀπηλιωτικῷ ἀποκλίματι· διὰ γὰρ τοῦτο καὶ πρὸς ἀνατολάς
2 γεν<ή>σεται ἡ ξενιτεία καὶ μεσημβρίαν. καὶ κατὰ Δωρόθεον δὲ τὸ
5 αὐτὸ τοῦτο σημαίνει, ἡ δὲ αἰτία τῆς ἀποδημίας διὰ πράξεις Ἀρεϊκάς
3 καὶ ἐχθρῶν ὑποταγὰς. πάλιν διὰ τὸ ἐπιθεωρεῖσθαι τὴν Σελήνην ὑπὸ
Διὸς ἐπωφελεῖς ἢ ἀποδημία ἔσται.

F XV 1: cf. Ptol. IV 8, 1 and 3 ≈ Heph. II 24, 1 and 5–6.

V XV 7 ἦ] καὶ

XVI. Περὶ στρατείας.

- 1 Διὰ τὸ τὸν κλῆρον τῆς στρατείας ἐν Ταύρου δ̄ κ̄γ καταληξαι, οἴκῳ
Ἄφροδίτης καὶ Σ<ελήνης> ὑψώματι, καὶ ὑπὸ Διὸς μαρτυρεῖσθαι κατὰ
τρίγωνον σχῆμα, σὺ<ν> ἵππεῦσι στρατεύει, καὶ ἐνδοξος καὶ ἀγαθὴ ἡ
2 5 στρατεία γενήσεται. Ἄρη<ς> ἐπίκεντρος ἰδιοθρονῶν καὶ τοὺς φωστῆρας
ἐπιθεωρῶν, ἐνδόξ<ως> στρατεύει.

F XVI 1–2: cf. Dor. in Heph. II 19, 24–25.

XVII. Περὶ τῆς τοῦ θανάτου ποιότητος.

- 1 Ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τῷ περὶ χρόνων ζῶῃς κατὰ ἄφεσιν τὴν ἀναίρεσιν
εὕρον ἔσεσθαι (φημὶ δὴ κατὰ τὴν τελευταίαν μοῖραν τοῦ Σκορπίου,
ἥτις ὑπὸ Κρόνου κατὰ τετράγωνον ἀκτινοβολεῖται σχῆμα), ζητῶ

- 2 5 π(ότερον) ἄρα γε φυσικός καὶ ἴδιος ὁ θάνατος ἔσται ἢ παρὰ φύσιν καὶ βίαιος. καὶ ἐ(κεί) εὔρον τοὺς τὴν κυρίαν εὐληφότητας τοῦ ἀναιρετικοῦ τόπου, Κρόνον τε (καὶ) Ἄρεα ἰδιοθρονοῦντας, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὸν τοῦ Διὸς πρῶτον τ(ῶν) ἄλλων ἀστέρων τῷ ἀναιρετικῷ τόπῳ ἐπιφερόμενον κατὰ τὴν (τοῦ) πόλου περιφορὰν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὸ ὄριον τοῦ δύνοντος
- f. 299 10 κέντρου Διός, φύ(σει | ὁ) θάνατος, ἦτοι ἀπὸ νόσου, καὶ οὐ βίαιος ἔσται. καὶ διὰ μὲν τὸν Κρόνον γενή(σεται) ὁ θάνατος διὰ νόσου πολυχρονίου, ἦτοι φθίσεως ἢ ρευματισμοῦ ἢ συντήξεως ἢ ῥιγοπυρέτων, αἰφνιδίου πληγῆς ἢ αἰμορραγίας, ἔσθ' ὅτε προηγησαμένης, καὶ πυρετῶν λάβρων διὰ τὸ οἰκοδεσπότην ὑπάρχειν τὸν Ἄρεα τοῦ ἀναιρετικοῦ
- 3 4 15 ζωδίου, τοῦ Σκορπίου. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν εἰς τοσοῦτον.

F XVII 1: cf. IV 16. XVII 2: cf. Ptol. IV 9, 8–9 ≈ Heph. II 25, 9. XVII 3: cf. Ptol. IV 9, 3 and 5 ≈ Heph. II 25, 4 and 6.

V XVII 7 κρόνου || ἄρεως || 13 αἰφνιδίου || 14 λαύρων

The native for whom the horoscope was cast was a βασιλεύς and δυνάστης (IX 2) born in Byzantium (IV 3 and 6) on the morning of 3 September 905. It has recently been demonstrated by Jenkins that Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus was born in September 905.⁷ This strongly suggests the identity of the native and Constantine VII. This identification is strengthened by several circumstances, not the least of which is the fact that the astrologically correct description of the native's physical appearance in V 1 (... τῆ δὲ χροιά λευκός, ... εὐρύ(ς) ... χαροπὸς τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς) is repeated in Theophanes Continuatus' description of the Emperor (... λευκὸς τῆ χροιά ὡσεὶ γάλα, ... χαροποιὸς ἔχων ὀφθαλμούς, ... εὐρύς τοῖς ὤμοις).⁸ Of course, the horoscope was cast shortly after the birth so that it is not surprising that the predictions of future events in Constantine's life are inaccurate.

In I 1 the native's father, that is Leo VI, is called ἔνδοξος καὶ λαμπρότατος καὶ χρόνιος. The first two adjectives are surely appropriate to a Byzantine emperor; the third is justified by the fact that Leo was born in September of 866, thirty-nine years before his son. But he died on 12 May 912, which may serve as *terminus ante quem* for the casting of the horoscope, which ignores this event. In I 2 it is stated that the native's mother, that is Zoe Carbonopsina, was less noble and πολυχρόνιος than his father; assuming that ἦττον ... πολυχρόνιος refers to her age at Constantine's birth, both adjectives seem to be correct.

The astrologer in II 5 predicts that Constantine will have one brother and two sisters. This seems intended to please his parents, whose marriage three days after their son's baptism on 6 January 906 produced no more sons. The discussion of the length of the native's life in IV is correct astrologically, but not historically. The κλιμακτῆρες do not correspond to events in Constantine's life, and his death is predicted for 8 November 964, when in fact he died on

⁷ R. J. H. Jenkins, "The Chronological Accuracy of the 'Logothete' for the Years A.D. 867–913," *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 19 (1965), 91–112, esp. 105 note 65; 109; and 112.

⁸ Bonn ed. (1838), 468.

15 November 959.⁹ The descriptions of his character (VII), his wealth (VIII), his social position (IX), his activities (X), his friends (XIV), his journeys (XV), and his military service (XVI) are appropriate to his station and, for the most part, to himself. However, the statements that he would marry twice (XI), the first time at the age of seventeen (XIII 3), that he would have three children (XII 3), and that his wife would die before him (XIII 4) are all wrong. He married Helena, the daughter of Romanus Lecapenus. on 4 May 919, at the age of thirteen¹⁰ and she died on 19 September of the third year of her son Romanus (962);¹¹ they had at least this one son, Romanus, but their only other child appears to be Theodora, who married John Tzimisce.

The horoscope, then, seems to be the unique example that we have of a Byzantine imperial nativity.¹² It confirms the interest of the members of the Macedonian dynasty in astrology, and it demonstrates that astrologers in Byzantium in the early tenth century had copies not only of Ptolemy's *Ἀποτελεσματικά*, but also of some version of Dorotheus independent of both Hephæstio and the Arabic tradition. It proves that the traditional physical description of Constantine VII, repeated, for example, by Jenkins,¹³ is in part based on the astrologer's report. And it raises the question of the possible influence chapters VII and X may have had on Constantine in encouraging his interest in learning. But, deprived of the astrologer's confidence, I desist from further interpretation.

APPENDIX

Definitions of technical terms:

The twelve zodiacal signs are regarded by astrologers as falling into numerous categories, of which the following are useful in interpreting Constantine's horoscope.

	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>House</i>
Aries	masculine	moving (equinoctial)	Mars
Taurus	feminine	fixed	Venus
Gemini	masculine	two-bodied	Mercury
Cancer	feminine	moving (tropical)	Moon
Leo	masculine	fixed	Sun
Virgo	feminine	two-bodied	Mercury
Libra	masculine	moving (equinoctial)	Venus
Scorpio	feminine	fixed	Mars
Sagittarius	masculine	two-bodied	Jupiter
Capricorn	feminine	moving (tropical)	Saturn
Aquarius	masculine	fixed	Saturn
Pisces	feminine	two-bodied	Jupiter

⁹ Jenkins, *op. cit.*, 109.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 108.

¹¹ Symeon Magister in the Bonn edition of Theophanes Continuatus, 758; cf. Theophanes Continuatus, *ibid.*, 473.

¹² We have several horoscopes of imperial coronations; see D. Pingree in *DOP*, 18 (1964), 138 note 29 (Alexius I Comnenus on 1 April 1081 and Manuel I Comnenus on 31 March 1143), and in *DOP*, 25 (1971), 193 (Manuel II Palaeologus on 25 September 1373). The absence of further examples, and the lack of a reference to Constantine in the horoscope published here, must be due to fear of the police.

¹³ G. Moravcsik ed. and R. J. H. Jenkins trans., *Constantine Porphyrogenitus, De administrando imperio* (Washington, D. C., 1967), 9.

The signs are also grouped into triplicities, whose members are separated by four signs or 120°. Their diurnal lords, according to Dorotheus I 1, 3, are:

	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>
1. Aries, Leo, Sagittarius	Sun	Jupiter	Saturn
2. Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn	Venus	Moon	Mars
3. Gemini, Libra, Aquarius	Saturn	Mercury	Jupiter
4. Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces	Venus	Mars	Moon

Each sign is divided into five unequal arcs, each of which is a term (ὄριον) governed by one of the star-planets. The terms, according to Ptolemy I 21, 28, are:

Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer
1°– 6° Jupiter	1°– 8° Venus	1°– 7° Mercury	1°– 6° Mars
7°–14° Venus	9°–15° Mercury	8°–13° Jupiter	7°–13° Jupiter
15°–21° Mercury	16°–22° Jupiter	14°–20° Venus	14°–20° Mercury
22°–26° Mars	23°–26° Saturn	21°–26° Mars	21°–27° Venus
27°–30° Saturn	27°–30° Mars	27°–30° Saturn	28°–30° Saturn
Leo	Virgo	Libra	Scorpio
1°– 6° Saturn	1°– 7° Mercury	1°– 6° Saturn	1°– 6° Mars
7°–13° Mercury	8°–13° Venus	7°–11° Venus	7°–14° Jupiter
14°–19° Venus	14°–18° Jupiter	12°–19° Jupiter	15°–21° Venus
20°–25° Jupiter	19°–24° Saturn	20°–24° Mercury	22°–27° Mercury
26°–30° Mars	25°–30° Mars	25°–30° Mars	28°–30° Saturn
Sagittarius	Capricorn	Aquarius	Pisces
1°– 8° Jupiter	1°– 6° Venus	1°– 6° Saturn	1°– 8° Venus
9°–14° Venus	7°–12° Mercury	7°–12° Mercury	9°–14° Jupiter
15°–19° Mercury	13°–19° Jupiter	13°–20° Venus	15°–20° Mercury
20°–25° Saturn	20°–25° Mars	21°–25° Jupiter	21°–26° Mars
26°–30° Mars	26°–30° Saturn	26°–30° Mars	27°–30° Saturn

At any particular time a certain point of the zodiac is at the local eastern horizon; this is the ascendent. Normally, from this point (or one 5° above the horizon) the astrologer establishes by means of the local oblique ascensions twelve arcs along the ecliptic which are the places (τόποι). The imperial astrologer seems here to have employed the much simpler expedient of marking off twelve equal zodiacal arcs of 30° each from the ascendent at Libra 5;23°. These places are divided into three categories; I add in parentheses the sign occupying each place in Constantine's horoscope.

<i>cardine</i>	<i>succedent</i>	<i>cadent</i>
I (ascendent) (Libra)	II (Scorpio)	III (Sagittarius)
IV (hypogee) (Capricorn)	V (Aquarius)	VI (Pisces)
VII (descendent) (Aries)	VIII (Taurus)	IX (Gemini)
X (midheaven) (Cancer)	XI (Leo)	XII (Virgo)

The aspects of the planets are determined by a set of equilateral polygons inscribed inside the zodiacal circle—a hexagon, a square, and a triangle—and by opposition. The corresponding elongations for aspect to a degree are:

hexagon (sextile aspect)——	60°
square (quartile aspect)——	90°
triangle (trine aspect)———	120°
opposition —————	180°

But an elongation of up to 15° on either side of one of these ideal elongations still is allowed to constitute the appropriate aspect.