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RABIC NAMES

OF THE STARS WITH THEIR MEANINGS

W. H. HIGGINS, M. B.





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THE NAMES OF THE

:

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS

COMPILED FROM THE LATIN, GREEK, AND ARABIC;

WITH THEIR DERIVATIONS AND MEANINGS:

TOGETHER WITH THE TWENTY-EIGHT MOONSTATIONS, OF THE ZODIAC, KNOWN TO THE ARABS.

BY W. H. HIGGINS, [COPYRIGHT.]

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PREFACE.

THE Author has hastily compiled the following notes originally intended to form part of a small book, that he hopes to publish later on, upon the Names connected with the Stars and Constellations. He finds that otherwise he runs every risk of being forestalled, and of losing all credit for the arduous labours and research of many months.

Just as the Constellation, "Canis Minor," was called "Procyon" and "Antecanis,"—meaning the "Precursor-Dog," from the fact of its rising before and giving warning of "The Sultry Dog-Star," "Sirius," or "Caniculus" (whose appearance, in turn, foretold the Rising of the Nile to the ancient Egyptians)—so this compilation may be looked upon as the Author's "Probiblion," or "Antelibellus"—his "Precursor book"—the publishing of which anticipates and gives notice of the "Liber" that he is preparing upon the "Names of the Stars and Constellations:" Latin, Greek, Arabic, &c. (and which he trusts will not foretell the rising of "nil").

Certain Star-names are met with in Lists or Tables, and on Celestial Spheres or Charts. These are apparently in some eastern language; since, with a few exceptions, they are obviously not Latin, Greek, or from any modern tongue. They appear to be put down without rule, and are often much mutilated; probably because writers have carelessly copied from one another from time to time, and being ignorant of the meaning of the Names have spelt them according to fancy and at hap-hazard.

No English writer on Astronomy seems to have had any interest in tracing these "Star-Names" to their original languages, and thus assigning some meaning to them; though they are pretty well known to be chiefly Arabic, however corrupted.

The compiler of this little work has endeavoured—"non sine magno labore"—to rescue these interesting relics of past ages, to discover the correct way of spelling them, and thereby to elicit their original meanings.

In short, he has laboured to extricate the original names (first bestowed probably by Arabs in the level Desert, as they lay awake during the sultry eastern nights, and surveyed in their clear skies the glittering stars in fanciful Groups, and watched their risings and settings) from the absurd corruptions and truncations due to the lapse of centuries and to ignorance of the language from which they have been taken.

Much information has been obtained from "*Ideler*," a German, who wrote a work on the Arabic Star-names in 1810, but every name has also been worked out, with some aid from a scholar in Eastern tongues, and also independently, from the Arabic itself and other languages.

In conclusion the compiler begs to observe, that so far as he can learn, the meanings of the Star-names from Arabic, &c., have never before this been published in English, and that he here offers information not known even to students of the Stars and Constellations, and trusts that his "Libellus" may interest them and meet with a favourable reception not only from them, but from the reading public generally.

W. H. H.

Leicester, April, 1882.

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INTRODUCTION.

It is customary among English Astronomers to designate the Constellations by their Latin names; for example the group of stars known as "*The Swan*," is called "*Cygnus*." The Group of "*The Lion*," "*Leo*," &c.; and the stars forming them by the letters of the Greek alphabet.

The characters and names of these letters are

a	Alpha.	ν	Nū.
ß	Beta.	ξ	Xi.
γ	Gamma.	0	Omīcron.
δ	Delta.	π	Pi.
e	Epsilon.	ρ	Rho.
ζ	Zeta.	\$	Sigma.
η	Eta.	τ	Tau.
θ	Theta.	υ	Upsilon.
ı	Iota.	φ	Phi.
κ	Kappa.	x	Chi.
ኢ	Lambda.	÷	Psi.

μ Mů. ω Omega.

Where possible, each of the several stars in a constellation is indicated by a Greek letter—the largest being denoted by the first letter of the Greek alphabet, the next by the second letter, and so on.

These letters are employed to designate the stars of every group, therefore it is necessary to distinguish the group to which any star belongs, and this is done by appending the genitive case of the Latin name of the group. Thus, the first star of "*The Swan*" is known as "Alpha Cygni" (a Cygni), the second as Beta Cygni, &c. And when (as often happens) there are more stars in a group than the above twenty-four Greek letters will suffice for, English letters and numbers are employed.

The constellations have not been set down here in alphabetical order according to their Latin names, because those groups, related to one another by mythology or by contiguity, being thereby separated would have had their legendary connection rendered less obvious, and much interest in them weakened or lost; moreover the meanings of some of the Arabic names would not be so readily understood and acknowledged, because there are some Arabic names attached to stars in a certain constellation, which from their meaning prove, (or at any rate make it probable) that a particular star, when this name was first given to it, was regarded as belonging to a neighbouring constellation. For instance, in the constellation "Andromeda" or "The Chained Lady," the largest star "Alpha Andromedæ," bears on celestial spheres the Arabic name "Alpherat" or (Alpheratz).

This name cannot be translated so as to apply to "Andromeda," but if we can believe that this star was imagined to form the fourth in the square of the adjacent "Winged Horse"—"Pegasus," and was named accordingly, we can understand the meaning of "Alpheratz," and it is accordingly derived from—Al = The, and Feras = a Horse, which clearly apply to "*Pegasus*." Again the star "Pi Cygni" (π Cygni) bears the name "Azelfafge." This is corrupted from

> Al = az zilf = The hoofAl = af Feras = of the horse.

The l of the Arabic article—Al—The, being often changed into the same consonant as that beginning the substantive. Thus we get—Az zilf af Feras, or by the elision of "z" and "f," azilfaferas, which became corrupted in the course of time into Azelfafge.

Now this name does not apply to "The Swan," but when it is seen that "The Horse"—Pegasus adjoins the constellation of "The Swan," we must believe that the leg of "Pegasus" was once imagined to project down to the star, "Pi Cygni," and that this star belonged to "Pegasus," when the name was first assigned to it.

Let us commence with "Ursa Major" or "The Great Bear," because it is the best known generally, and was probably the group that was first observed by ancient peoples. There is also most lore respecting it.

2. "Ursa Minor," "The Little Bear," should follow naturally in the second place, both from its adjacent position and from its resemblance to "The Great Bear," though in a reversed position.

3. "Boötes," "The Bear-Ward," comes suitably third.

4. "Draco," "The Dragon," can no longer be delayed, winding between "The Bears" as it does, and comes fourth.

5. "Hercules," "The Kneeler," is described fifth; next after "Draco," whose head has one star in this constellation.

6. "Ophiuchus," "The Serpent-Bearer," is sixth. The heads of Hercules and Ophiuchus have the two stars "Rasalgethi and Rasalague—close together.

7. "Serpens," "The Serpent," should be described after
the Serpent-Bearer; (even if the two groups were not closely intermingled) and comes seventh.

8. "Corona Borealis," or the "Northern Crown," comes eighth for description, from its position.

9. "Lyra," "The Lyre," comes ninth for a similar reason.

10. "Cygnus," "The Swan," is the tenth; being generally seen at the same time as "Lyra;"

11. and "Aquila," or "The Eagle," comes eleventh for the same reason.

12. "Delphinus," "The Dolphin," is conveniently described now and is the twelfth—and now we come to the Family Group.

13. "Cepheus," "The King,"

,

14. "Cassiopea," his wife,

15. "Andromeda," their daughter—or "The Chained Lady,"

16. and "Perseus," her lover; come thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth.

17. "Pegasus," "The Winged Horse," must come seventeenth, from his etymological connection with "Andromeda" as explained before.

18. "Auriga," "The Charioteer," near Perseus, is the eighteenth.

19. "Orion," "The Hunter," nineteenth.

20. "Lepus," "The Hare," twentieth, as one of the animals Orion hunted.

21. "Columba," "The Dove," below "Lepus" next.

22. "Canis Minor," or "The Little Dog," not long after the Hunter, comes twenty-second.

23. "Canis Major," "The Greater Dog," should follow, lest he be jealous of his minor, and comes twenty-third.

24. "Argo Navis," "The Ship Argo" or "Barque," is surely inseparable from the Dog (bark), and is described twenty-fourth.

25. "Hydra," "The Water Snake," extending some one hundred degrees, longs to be described and comes twenty-fifth.

26. "Crater," "The Goblet," and

27. "Corvus," "The Crow," being placed and perched upon "Hydra," come twenty-sixth and seventh.

28. "Eridanus," "The River," may flow on the twentyeighth.

29. "Cetus," "The Whale," will feel at home near "The River," and is the twenty-ninth,

30. and "Piscis Australis," may keep his gigantic friend company in "The Stream" and comes last.

The twelve Constellations of the Zodiac are described after the Moonstations and independently of the above thirty groups, which all contain one or more stars with Arabic names clinging to them.

These thirty constellations were all known to the Ancients, except "Columba," which was added by "Royer" A.D. 1680, in the seventeenth century; strangely enough, the star "Alpha Columbæ," has a name which smacks of Arabic, *Phact*. I have omitted "Equuleus," "Sagitta," "Triangulum," or "Deltoton," "Centaurus," "Lupus," "Ara," and "Corona Australis," as containing no stars with names; though these seven groups are enumerated in Cicero's Aratus, and formed part of the forty-eight ancient asterisms known more than two thousand years ago, comprising the twenty-nine groups I have mentioned, seven I have omitted, and twelve described under the Zodiac.

The Greek sphere used by Hipparchus, B.C. 125, contained the forty-eight ancient asterisms; and Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolomæus) has given a description of it, A.D. 170, in his "Megale Syntaxis"—or the Great Construction. This was translated by the Saracens into Arabic in the reign of the Kaliph Al Mamun at Bagdad, A.D. 813 to 832, and called by them:

1. The "Almagest" and often, "Ptolomy's Almagest;" which is generally derived from the Arabic Al = the, and Greek—megistos = greatest—or "The Very Great Work."

2. The "Almagest" was first translated into Latin, A.D. 1230, under Frederick II. of Germany, and an abridgment of it was published by John Müller (Regiomontanus) A.D. 1476.

3. The ancient asterisms were also described by "Aratus," a Greek Poet and Astronomer of Cilicia in Asia Minor, who wrote a "Poem on the Constellations," called "The Phenomena of Aratus," (from Eudoxus, an earlier Astronomer) about 280 B.C.

4. Hipparchus—who has been called the "Newton" of the Greeks, wrote a Commentary on Aratus, B.C. 125.

5. The Poem of Aratus has been translated into Latin by Cicero, B.C. 60, and by Cæsar Germanicus, A.D. 18.

The "Alphonsine Tables" were compiled in the reign of

Alphonso X., King of Castile, when Spain was under the Moors, about A.D. 1252; it is supposed, by the aid of Arabic and Jewish Astronomers.

Some think the Arabic names, which the stars of large magnitude bear, on our celestial globes, were given them probably by the Saracenic Astronomers in the ninth or tenth centuries; when they were cultivating and advancing all the Sciences in the East and in Spain. They made both catalogues and maps of the stars visible in their skies.

There are also some stars with Greek and Latin names, which are more easily traced than those of Arabic origin.

Latin names of stars are the following :--Castor, Pollux, Polaris, Bellatrix, Regulus Vindemiatrix, Capella, Hædi, Aselli, Mira.

There are a few stars with Greek names; such as

"Antares"—in Scorpio.

"Arctūrus"-in Boötes.

"Cynosura"-in Ursa Minor.

"Procyon "-in Canis Minor.

"Pleiades" and "Hyades"-in Taurus.

N.B.-Vide Alphabetical Index, page 51.

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THE NAMES OF THE STARS FROM THE LATIN, GREEK, AND ARABIC—WITH THEIR DERI-VATIONS AND MEANINGS.

I. Arctos = The Bear or Amaxa, Plaustrum = Waggon, or The Bier or Great Coffin or The Plough—also called in "Cicero's Aratus" Septentriones = 7 Plough Oxen—and Septentrio Major = The Greater 7 Triones by "Cicero."

Ursa Major = The Great Bear.

Al Dub al akbar = The great bear—from the Arabic words Dub = a bear, and akbar = great.

In Hebrew— $D\bar{o}b = a$ Bear.

In Cicero's Aratus (vide Introduction) the Great Bear is called "Helice"—from Helix = a screw, because it wheels or turns round the Pole every twenty-four hours.

		rts.		Meaning.
Alpha	(Dubhe) The pointers	Dubběh	She-bear.
Beta	(Merak	The pointers.	(mirak (marak	The loins. The flank.
Gamma	{ Phecda Phegda Phad	}	Fachĕd	The thigh or shank.
		••••••		
		}	alyat	The tail-sheep (last)
Zeta	{ mizar mirza mizat	•••••	mĕghza	a girdle. a mourner. a she-goat.

Name on charts. Arabic. Meaning. Eta al Kaīd alcaid The chief. ackair ackiar Epsilon (banāt Daughters ... Benetnash =Zeta nash of the bier. ... Eta alcor al Kurb The near one. as suka) •••••• as suka The dim one. l as suha J Saidak ... Saidakik The test of the minute. (Sai from Test. ••• dakik Minute, small. ••• $= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{alula} \dots & \text{al awla} \dots & \text{The first} \\ \text{acola} & (1) \end{array} \right\}$ Nŭ Xi (leap) Lambda } Tania al tania... The second (leap) Talitha al Talitha The third Iota Kappa (leap) Kafzah ... The leaps pairs } Kephrah The 3 Phechrah } (Corrupt)and, al dziba of the gazelles.

The 4 stars were called by Ulugh Beigh—ad dhahr— The back.

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Arabic. Hebrew. The 4 stars of the square = Nash = Aish, or Ash = The bier. ,, 3 ,, tail = banāt = {Daughters or mourners. Hebrew-Banoth = Daughters.

II. The Little Bear, Little Waggon, or Little Coffin ; or Septentrio Minor = Lesser 7 Triones.

Ursa Minor = The Little Bear.

The "Little Bear" is called "Cynosura" in Cicero's Aratus—from {Kunos—Dog's} Oura —Tail

Literally "The Dog's Tail = or "Cynosure."

Arabic Names.

Al Dub al asghar = The Lesser Bear; and al Rakubah = The Chariot.

Hebrew-Rekeb = waggon.

	Name on charts.	Latin.	Meaning.
Alpha	Polaris, or Stella polaris	polus (axis)	The pole star.
		Arabic.	
Beta	Kochab	Kawkab	The star.
	The Hebrew is,	Kōkāb = a st	ar.
	(Full name) =		The star. The northern.
Beta an	nd gamma are The	Guards of th	ne Pole, or The
Shafts of t	the Little Waggon.		

В

III. Böötes = The Waggoner, or The Ploughman. In Latin = Bubulcus. In Cicero's Aratus, Arctophylax = The Bear-Ward—from Arctos = a bear—and Phulax = a guard.

The Arabs call this Constellation, As Simak al Ramih = Simak with the spear.

This name is corrupted in charts, into Azimech, or Aramech.

The Hebrew is, Romach = a spear.

	Name on charts.	Greek.	Meaning.
Alpha	Arcturus	Arctos ouros	A bear: A guardian.
		Arabic.	
Beta	Nekkar From	Bakkar Bakar a	A driver. An ox.
	Hebrew-Ba	khār = Oxen.	

Beta—also Alkalurops = al Kalaurops = a shepherd's staff.

Arabic Article Al = The. Greek—Kălāūrops.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Epsilon	{Mirach	mirak	The loins.
	mizar	mizar	A girdle.
	Izar	Izar	A face.

Also Stella pulcherrima = Very beautiful star.

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Name on charts. Arabic. Meaning. Eta muphrid..... mufrid ... The separated. Beta, gamma, delta, and mū are called, el dhiba = The Hyenas.

Hebrew-Zabua = Hyena.

IV. Draco = The Dragon.

The Hebrew name is—Nāchāsh = The Dragon; or Tannim = The Serpent.

Name on charts. Arabic. Meaning. Thuban Thuban A dragon. Alpha (adib el = ed dzib The wolfor jackal. Rastaben ... Ras The head el = et Thuban ... of the dragon. Beta Hebrew-Resh = The head.alwaid al waid She-camel. al awid The lute player. (al ud = a lute) Gamma (Etanim et Tannin..... The serpent. Etannin Iota Ed asich ... (el) = ed dzich = The shaggyhyena.]..... The boar. Lambda Giansar Khanzir or Khinzir

20

Name on charts. Italian. Meaning. Grumium ... Grugno The snout as of swine. = old corrupt Latin, living on, in grugno.

Beta, gamma, $n\bar{u}$ and xi = al awaid = mother Camels.

V. Hercules = The Man Kneeling.

Xi

The Greek Name. 1. Engonasin = The Kneeler.

The Latin Name.

2. Ingeniculus = The Kneeler; and Nisus or Nixus = Kneeling-one : in Cicero's Aratus.

The Arabic Name.

3. Al Jatha = The Kneeler.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.		
Alpha	{Rasalgethi Rasalgathi	{Rās (al jatha	The head of the kneeler.		
		Greek.			
Beta	Korneforos	{Korūnē Phoros	Club. Bearer.		
or Beta	Rutilicus = from from from from from from from from	m Latin			
Rutrum, Rutra, Rutellum $=$ Little spade.					
This is the name of a place—according to "Ideler."					

VI. Ophiuchus = The Serpent-Bearer.

The Latin name is Serpentarius, or Anguitenens = The Serpent holder.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Rasalague	{Ras al hawwa	The head of the serpent charmer.
Beta	Celbalrai	Kalb al rai	The heart of the shepherd.
	and Cheleb	Kalb	The heart.
Delta	yed	yad	The hand.
Lambda	marsic	marfik	The elbow.
	、 ・		

VII. Serpens = The Serpent.

Called also Serpens Ophiuchi = The serpent of Ophiuchus. The Greek name is Ophis = The snake.

	Name on charts.	A rabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Unŭkalhay Unŭkalkay	.)Unk)al hayyah	The neck of the serpent.
Als	o, Cor Serpentis =	= or, The heart of	the serpent.
Theta	Alya	. Alyat	The tail one.

VIII. Corona Borealis = The Northern Crown.

The Arabic name for "Corona" is Alfakka = The broken dish; or, Alfekka = The Dervish's dish.

Name on charts. Arabic. Meaning. (Alphecca ...) Alfakka broken dish. Alphaca or, Alfekka Dervish's dish. Alpheta = corrupt for Alphecca.

Alpha

The Alphonsine Tables have, al Kásá = The Dervish's Dish.

IX. Lyra = The lyre, lute, or harp.

Another name is = Fĭdes—in Cicero's Aratus = a Lute. Also called Vultur cadens = The falling Vulture.

The Arabic name is—An nas'r al waki = The falling eagle.

The Greek name is, Lura = The lyre—which the Arabs corrupted into

allore and alohore and aliore = al = The, and Lora (or lura) = Lyre. (Greek)

Arabic. Name on charts. Meaning. Vega (full name) an nas'r The eagle. Alpha and Wega al waki The falling. That is Vega, or Wega = Waki = The falling. Persian. Beta Sheliak = Shelyāk The lyre. Persian, Shelyak = is the Persian representation of the Greek, Chelus = The Tortoise — Through the Arabic, Al Selibak = The Tortoise—according to Ulugh Beigh. Arabic. Gamma Sulaphat.....from sulahfa = a tortoise. suhl'af'at = shell of a tortoise. in Greek... zugon ... } The shell or yoke of a lyre. X. Cygnus = The Swan. This has been called: Milvus } I. Crux = The cross.= The kite. 4. 2. Gallina = The hen. 5. Ornis = The bird. Ales Jovis = The bird of 3. Kuknos) Jupiter. 6. The swan. Olor ſ Arabic. Names on charts. Meaning. dzeneb Alpha Deneb The tail. Deneb adige ... dzeneb Tail (in full) (al = ad djajatof the hen. Arided .) ar ridif The tail piece and Adrided ... J or follower.

Delta, gamma, epsilon, and zeta = al Fawaris = the riders and (alpha) arided, or ar ridif = the follower.

Beta {Albério Albireo Albireo } The derivation is obscure.

"Ideler" says—Cygnus = was called—Ornis = a bird in Greek = which became corrupted into Urnis by the Arabs.

Urnis became Eurisin in the Alphonsine Tables, and was then taken for the plant—Erysimon = winter-cress—which is also called—Irio-onis in Latin; and hence we get Albireo, from the Arabic; al = the, and Irio = Al(b)irio.

Ρī

(Azelfafage) (al-) az zilf The hoof (Azelfafge) af Faras ... of the horse.

Showing that the leg of Pegasus (the winged horse) must have once reached into the group—" The Swan."

XI. Aquila = The Eagle.—Formerly, Aquila and Antinoüs.

Another Latin name is, Vultur Volans = The Flying Vulture.

The Arabs call this, An nas'r at Tayr = The Flying Eagle (or eagle bird).

	Name on charts.	Persian.	Meaning.
Beta	Alshain	al shahin	The white falcon.
Gamma	{Tarazed Tarazād) Târâzed (Taraj=spoil)	The robbing one.

The Persians call this, Alshahin Târâzed = The robbing falcon.

Alpha, Beta and Gamma = are called—Mizam = The beam.

XII. Delphinus = The Dolphin.

-		Name on ch	arts.	Latin.	Meaning.
Alpha	•	Svalocin	=N	icolau s	=Nicholas.
Beta		Rotanev	=V	enator	=The hunter.

The above words spelt backwards give the name Nicholas-Venator. From—Niccolo Cacciatore = an Italian, who was a hunter.

XIII. Cepheus = The King.

The Ethiopic name was Hyk = The King. The Indian name was Capuja = Cepheus.

Name on charts.Arabic.Meaning.AlphaAlderamin{al dzera}
(al yamin)The arm.
The right.Hebrew—Dera = The Arm.

Beta	Name on charts. Alphirk		8		
Gamma	Errai	(al) ar rai	The shepherd.		
Hebrew-Roi = Shepherd.					

XIV. Cassiopeia = The Lady in the Chair. Also called Cassiop \bar{e} and Cassiop \bar{e} a = Cepheus' Wife.

The Indian name was Casyapi = Cassiopē.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Schedar Shedir Shedis	sadar	The breast.
Beta	{Caph} {Chaph}	Kaf (or Kaph)	The palm of the hand.
In Hebrew—Kaph = The open hand.			

XV. Andromeda = The chained Lady. Daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopēa.

The Indian name was Antarmada = Andromeda.

	Name on charts.		- O ·
Alpha*	Alpherat}	al Feras	The horse.
	and Sirrah	surra (al Feras)	The navel of the horse.
	Hebrew—F	àrash = Horse.	

	Name on cha	arts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Beta	{mirach mizar (apud Ulugh I		irak izar	The loins. The girdle.
Gamma	alamak almaach almaak) al } (o) (ar	mauk r) al mak oud Scaliger)	(Cothurnus.) The buskin.
	•	oral	makud=	=The bound one, or chained.

* The star Alpherat (or Sirrah) = is in the head of Andromeda, or in the belly of Pegasus = The Winged Horse. But both names show that this star belonged originally to Pegasus.

XVI. Perseus = The Hero-with Medusa's Head. 'Lover of Andromeda.

The Indian name was Parasiea = Perseus.

	Name on charts.	Arabic. •	Meaning.
Alpha	{mirfak} mirzac}	mirfak (or marfik)	The elbow.
Beta	algol	al ghul	The ghoul, or monster.
Gamma	algenib	al janab	The side.

XVII. Pegasus = The Winged Horse. Called "Equus" in Cicero's Aratus.

The Arabs called this, al Feras at thani = The second Horse (Equuleus—being the first Horse). (Or "Sectio Equi).

Alpha	Name on charts. marcab	<i>Arabic.</i> markab	Meaning. saddle.
Beta	scheat or skat (in full) In Hebrew, sha	sāk sak al Feras $=$ kh $=$ leg, or thigh	(leg of horse.)
Gamma	algenib (algemo)	al janab or al janah	The side. The wing.
Epsilon	{enif) enir)	anif (or anf)	The nose.
Zeta	Homān		a hero.
	• •	(apud Ideler) 2. Humām 3. Nāām	a dove (wing). ostrich.

With Alpherat in Andromeda) but belonging to Pegasus and azelfafge in Cygnus) as their names show, there would be seven stars with Arabic names in Pegasus.

XVIII. Auriga = The Charioteer.

The Greeks called this, Hēniochus = The rein-holder, from hēnia = reins, also Hippēlates and Elasippus = Horse driver, from Hippos = horse, and Elauno = To drive.

The Arabs called this, Mumsik al ainna = The holder of reins.

Latin. Name on charts. Meaning. dim. of Capra... A little she-Alpha Capella goat. Arabic. Menkalinam ... Menkib shoulder. Beta dzul innam..... = of the rein-(from ainna = reins)holder. Latin. Eta and Zeta Hædi Hædi The kids.

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(There are the names)

1. Abhaiot Athaiot } Ideler says these names are corrupt, for Alhajoth—which is from Alhajok—which is for Aijuk = corrupt Arabic spelling of the Greek $ai\xi = a$ goat.

2. Alatod—Ideler derives from al atud = The kids.

3. Alanăt = Ideler derives from al inaz (from anz = the goat) The goats.

In Hebrew—Atud = He-goat.

XIX. Orion = The Hunter-or Giant.

Job has called him—xxxviii. 3I—Kěsil = a fool, or rebel—for Nimrod = a gigantic Hunter.

The Arabs have called him, Algebar = al jabbar = The mighty one, and al Jauza = The Giant

In Hebrew—Gibar = mighty.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Betelgeuse) Betelgeux)	ibt al Jauza	armpit. of the Giant.
Beta		Rij'l –Rěgěl = a foot.	The foot.

The g being soft like a j, in both the Arabic words Betelgeuse and Rigel.

		Latin.	
Gamma	Bellatrix	from Bellum (War) or	Female warrior, Amazon Star.
		Arabic.	
Delta	mintaki	mintakat	The girdle.
Epsilon	alnilam	al nilham	a string, as of pearls.
Zeta	alnitak	al nitak} or al nisab}	The girdle. sword hilt.
Kappa	Saiph	saif	The sword.

Delta, epsilon, and zeta = have been called, the belt, the yard wand,—Jacob's staff, &c.

And the above three, with Kappa, have been called, the yard and the ell.

The Chinese called the three Belt stars—Tsan = TheThree.

The three stars of the Belt have been called Jugulæ = the Joined three; then the whole Constellation was called Jugulæ; which became Jugula.

XX. Lepus = The Hare.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Arneb	Arnab	The hare.
Beta	Nibal	Nihal or Nawahil	

The Arabs have called the hare, Kursi-el-Jauza = The footstool of the giant (Orion).

XXI. Columba. The Dove.

Name on charts.Arabic.Meaning.AlphaPhactFachedThe thigh.

XXII. Canis Minor = The lesser Dog.

The Greeks called this Procyon = The Fore-dog, or Precursor Dog; from Pro = before and kuon = a dog.

The Arabs called this, Kalb al mutakāddim = The Fore-Dog, and Shira al ghumus = The Warner.

The Latins called this, Antecanis = The Fore Dog.

These names mean, that Canis Minor rose before Canis Major = The Big Dog, and was regarded as a forerunner and warner of its approach.

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	Name on charts.	Greek.	Meaning.
Alpha .	Procyon	Pro-Kuon Arabic.	Before, the dog.
Beta	Gomelza	{gomeiza} from hamash}	The blear- eved
	Gomeiza	(from hamash) or ghumus	Bleardness. The warner.

Beta—also called Ash Shira al gomeiza = the blear-eyed Sirius. This was the faithful dog of Icarus, which wept her eyes sore after the death of her master.

In Arabic there are two words, Kalb = a Dog, and another, Kalb = The Heart.

In Hebrew, Keleb = A Dog.

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. XXIII. Canis Major = The Greater Dog. In Hebrew-Shihor = Nile.

		Egyptian.	
Alpha	Sīrius	Sirus	The Nile.
		or Seirios Latin.	The Nile. Burning-bright. The dog star.
	Caniculus	Canis	The dog star.
	(dim.)	(a dog)	
Children	1	A -l. Claima al Warm	

Sīrius—has been called, Ash Shira al Yamani = The Sirius of Arabia.

Beta	Mirzam (doubtful)	Arabic. [1. munzir] 2. ma'sam] 3. mizam]	A monitor. The wrist. A balanc e .
Gamma	Phurud (doubtful)	Farid or Kurud (apud Ideler)	(unique)

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Epsilon	Adhara adara adard	al — ad dhahr	The back.

Theta and Kappa, were called, The Doves—(apud Kazwini, a learned Persian, born 13th century at Kazwin, south of the Caspian Sea).

XXIV. Argo Navis = The ship Argo.

There are 4 parts) Puppis = The poop—Carina = Keel Malus = The mast, and Vela = Sail The Arabs call this—El Sefina =) or Al Safinat

	Name on charts.	Greek.	Meaning.
Alpha	Canōpus	Name of Pilot	of Menelaus.
Beta (and	Maia 1 maia placidus) (<i>Arabic</i> . miyah from the Arabic	Waters. —Mā = Water
Iota	Tureis	<i>Latin.</i> Turris	Tower.
		<i>Arabic.</i> or Turis	A buckler or shield.
Kappa	Marcab	<i>Arabic</i> . markab	A sailing vessel, also—vehicle.
Zeta	Naos In Hebrew—M	<i>Greek.</i> nāūs lerkab = a char	•
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XXV. Hydra = The Water Serpent.

This has also been called, Serpens aquaticus = The Water Serpent.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Alphard (Alphora) cor- rupt Cor Hydræ)	al Fard	The solitary (Suheil)
	Cor Hydræ)	<i>Latin.</i> Cor Hydræ	The heart of Hydra.

XXVI. Crater = The Goblet.

The Greek Krater and Latin Cratera.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	{Alkes} {Alker}	al Kas	The cup.

XXVII. Corvus = The Crow.

Called by the Greeks, Korax = The Crow.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Algorab	al ghirab	The crow.
Beta	Alchiba	al Kība	The tent.
•	The four star	rs make the Ten	ıt.

XXVIII. Eridănus = The River (by the Greeks "Eridănos").

Called also Fluvius = The Stream, and Amnis = The River in Cicero's Aratus.

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	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Achernar	{akher} (an nahr}	The end of the river.
Beta	Cursa (doubtful)	Kursi	Footstool.
Gamma	Zaurac	Zawrâk	Ship's boat.
Tau	(apud Ideler)	anchal an nahr	Bend of the river.
	In Hebrew—Na	ahar = The Stre	
TT	Theorem	ጥኑ :	Firshth

Upsilon Theemin...... Thamin Eighth. (doubtful)

Theemin—in "Ideler"—this is, Beemim, for Tawamim = Twins.

XXIX. Cetus = The Whale.

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The Arabs call this Kaitos = The whale from the Greek $K\bar{e}tos$.

The Latins called this (Cicero) Pistrix or Pistris = a Large Fish.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Menkar	Menchar	Nostril.

Beta	Diphda (full name)	{Dhifda al Tania) The frog.) The second.
(also)	Deneb Kaitos	{dseneb {al Kaitos) Tail } of the whale.
Zeta	Baten Kaitos	{Bat'n al Kaitos) Belly of whale.

Eta, Theta, Tau, Zeta, in the belly part of Cetus are called (by Tizini), el naämât = the ostriches.

	Name on charts.	Latin.	Meaning.
Omicron	Mira stella mira		

XXX. Piscis Australis = The Southern Fish.

The Latins called this, *Piscis Major* = The greater Fish. The Arabs called this, Dhifda al awla = Frog the first. Beta = Dhifda al Tania, of the Whale, being Frog the second.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	{Fomalhaut} {Fomalhani}	Fom al hhūt	The mouth of the fish.

THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Aries, Virgo, Ram, Bull, Twins, Crab. Lion. Virgin. Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Libra. Balance, Scorpion, Archer, He-Goat, Waterman, Fishes.

The broad belt, the Zodiacal circle, was first regarded as the path of the Moon by most of the Eastern nations (according to Mr. Blake). By the Chinese, Egyptians, Persians, East Indians, Siamese and Arabians; and was divided into twenty-eight parts, called Moon-stations or mansions. (The Moon being one day of twenty-four hours in each station.) These are named by the Arabs from parts of the larger Constellations *in* or near the belt of the Zodiac.

The Hebrew words, Mazzaroth, found in Job, xxxviii. 32, and Mazzaloth, found in 2 Kings, xxiii. 5, are generally believed to stand for the Constellations of the Zodiac.

The Arabs call the "Zodiac," Mantakat al Buruj = or Girdle of the Mansions or Stations.

The Twenty-eight Moonstations or Mansions (apud Ideler) are

1st Moonstation $\begin{cases} = El \text{ sheratain} = The \text{ two signs.} \\ = Beta \text{ and } gamma = of \text{ Aries} = The \text{ Ram.} \end{cases}$
2nd Moonstation {=El Botein=The little Belly. =Epsilon and delta=of Aries=The Ram.
3rd Moonstation $ = El Thoreyya = The Pleiades. = A cluster in Taurus = The Bull. $
4th Moonstation {=Aldebaran (addabaran). =He that follows the Pleiades. =Also, Ain el Tawr=The eye of Taurus.

	Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = \text{Lambda and Phi} = \text{of Orion} = \text{The} \\ \text{Giant.} \end{cases}$
6th	Moonstation	$ \begin{cases} = El Hen'a = Things one over another. \\ = Gamma and Xi of Gemini \\ = The Twins. \end{cases} $
7th	Moonstation	El dzira = The arm of Pollux, "Castor and Pollux," Alpha and Beta, "Gemini" = Twins.
8th	Moonstation	{= El nethra= The crib or manger. = Præsepe = cluster in "Cancer" = The crab.
9th	Mconstation	= El Terfa = The glance of lion's eye. = Lambda in "Leo"—The lion.
10th	Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = \text{El Jeb'ha} = \text{The forehead or front.} \\ = \text{Alpha, eta, gamma, zeta, mu, and} \\ \text{epsilon, of "Leo"} \text{The lion.} \end{cases}$
ııth	Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = \text{El Zubra} = \text{The hair on back.} \\ = \text{Delta and theta of "Leo"} = \text{The lion.} \end{cases}$
12th	Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = \text{ El Serfa} = \text{ The turning.} \\ = \text{ Beta, or Denebola} = \text{ of "Leo"} = \\ \text{ The lion.} \end{cases}$
13th	Moonstation	El awwa = The barker, or gaper. Beta, eta, gamma, delta, epsilon, of "Virgo" = Virgin.
14th	Moonstation	{ = Es Simak = Spica = The ear of corn. = Alpha, of "Virgo" = The virgin.
15th	Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = El gaf'r = The cover, or thatch. \\ = Iota & Kappa of Virgo = The virgin. \end{cases}$

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16th Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = El Zubana = The claws. \\ = Alpha and beta of "Libra" = The balance. \end{cases}$
17th Moonstation	<pre>{ = El Iklil = The crown. = Beta, delta, and pi, of "Scorpio" = The scorpion.</pre>
18th Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = El Kalb = The heart. \\ = Antares (alpha) of "Scorpio." \end{cases}$
19th Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = Esh Shawla = The curved tail. \\ = Lambda and Upsilon of "Scorpio." \end{cases}$
20th Moonstation	= El Na'aim = The herds. = 8 stars of "Sagittarius" = Archer.
21st Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = El Belda = A district. \\ = A starless space in "Sagittarius." \end{cases}$
22nd Moonstation	<pre>{ = El sa'ad el dsabih = The lucky star of the slaughterer. = Alpha and beta of "Capricornus" = He-goat.</pre>
23rd Moonstation	El sa'ad el Bul'a = The lucky star of the swallower. Mū, nū of "Aquarius" = The water- bearer.
24th Moonstation	<pre>{ = El sa'ad el su'ud = The lucky star of fortune. = Beta and xi of "Aquarius."</pre>
25th Moonstation	= El sa'd el akbir = The lucky star of the tents. = Gamma, zeta, and eta, of "Aquarius" = Waterman.
26th Moonstation	El Farg el Můkdim = The joy preceding. Alpha and beta of "Pegasus" = The winged horse.

27th Moonstation	= El Farg el Mukhar = The joy succeeding. = Gamma of "Pegasus," and Alpha of "Andromeda."
28th Moonstation	$\begin{cases} = \text{El Baten el Hut} = \text{The belly of fish.} \\ = \text{Beta of "Andromeda"} = \text{The chained} \\ \text{lady.} \end{cases}$

Some 400 years ago, "The Zodiac" was called "The Béstiary" and "Our Lady's Waye;" The Ecliptic, was "The Thwart Circle" or Yoke of the Sky; "The Celestial Equator," or "Equinoctial," was "The Girdle of the Sky;" and "The Meridian" was "The Noon-steade Circle."

I. Aries = The Ram.

The Greeks called this Krios = The Ram.

The Arabs called this Burj al Hamal = The Constellation of the Ram, from Burj = a Constellation, and Hamal = a Ram.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Hamal	hamal	The Ram.
Beta	Sheratan (dua	el sharatain al of Isharat = a	The two signs. sign)

Hebrew.

Gamma (Mesartim ... dual of Mesharat An attendant. (Meshartim

Beta and gamma were—Sharatain Mesartim = The two attendant signs to, Hamal = The Ram = Hamal—being originally the whole group. II. Taurus = The Bull.

The Greeks called this Tauros = The Bull.

The Arabs called it, Burj al Tawr = The Constellation of the Bull.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha		ad dabaran	
	(also)	(apud Ideler) ain el Tawr=	The eye of Bull.
Beta	Nath	Nath	The horn push.
		Greek.	
A cluster	(Hyades) Suculæ)	from huēīn huĕs	To rain. The sows.
	•		
		Greek.	
7 stars	Pleiades	Plēīn	To sail.
Eta = 1	Alcyone, Merope	, Celieno, Electra,	, Maia, Asterope,
Taygeta.			· •
Called-	-Eth Thorevya	= diminutive of,	Et Tawr $=$ The
Bull-Ara		_ ummutive oi,	

By Greeks and Latins-

Hesperides-Daughters of Hesperis.

Atlantides —Daughters of Atlas.

Vergiliæ —Stars of Spring (Ver, Latin for Spring).

Called The Cleaver, and The Hencoop; and Alcyone = The Hen.

Called by Job in Hebrew—Kimah = The seven stars (Ch. xxxviii, 31.), or the Pleiades.

III. Gemini-and Gemelli = The Twins.

The Greeks called this, Didumoi = The Twins.

The Arabs called this, Burj aj Jawza = Constellation of the Giant; or az Zawj = Constellation of the Pair.

	Name on charts.	Greek.	Meaning.
Alpha	Castor (L <u>atin</u>)	Castor	Proper name.
Beta	Pollux(In	Poludeukos Homer).	Proper name.

Castor and Pollux = called also Dioscuroi. In "Acts" xxviii. 11. From Koroi= sons = Dios = of Zeus.

Arabic.

Gamma Alhena el hen'a A mark burnt in. (apud Ideler) = (The 6th Moonstation)

Delta Wasat wasat The middle. Being placed directly on the Ecliptic.

Epsilon	{mebsuta (mesoula) mabsūt ·) (Ideler)	Stretched out.
		Greek.	
T	Deserve	(D) Defense

Iota Propus {Pro} Before pous} the foot.

IV. Cancer = The Crab.

Called The Dark Constellation (no bright stars).

I. Called by the Arabs—Burj al Sartan = Constellation of Crab.

2. Called Carcinus—from the Greek—Karkinos = a Crab.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
A lph a	{acubene} {acubens}	az-zuben	The claw.
		Latin.	
Gamma and Delta	asellus Borealis asellus australis	dim. of asinus Borealis asinus australis	Little donkey Northern. Little donkey Southern.

Arabic.

A cluster, "Præsepe"..... el nethra ... The crib or (between the aselli or donkeys) = 8th Moonstation manger.

Præsepe, is also called in Cicero's Aratus—Phatnæ which is the Greek Phatnai = The cribs.

V. Leo = The Lion. Greek Leon.

The Arabs called this, Burj al ased = Constellation of the Lion.

	Name on charts.	Latin.	Meaning.
Alpha	Regulus	dim. of Rex	Chief,
		on Donalia	or petty king.
	Cor Leonis	or Regalis Cor	Heart
		{Leonis}	of lion.
	(Arabic)	(Kalb)	Heart
	(Archio)	(al ased)	of lion.
	(Alabic)	$\int Malike \dots$	royal.
	Basilicus	Basilikos	Kingly.
	``	(Greek)	
		Arabic.	
-	(Denebola)		Tail
Beta	Deneb, aleet	dzeneb al ased	of lion.
	(2th Moonstation.)	
Corrupt	{ola {aleet	= al ased	The Lion.
Gamma	Algieba Algeiba	doubtful from Al ajibah	The wondrous.
Delta	Zosma (11th	el zubra Moonstation.)	The back hair.
Delta =	(apud Ideler)	(dhahr) (al ased)	back of lion.
Mū =	Rasalas	Ras al-ased	head of lion.

Alpha, gamma, zeta, mū, epsilon, eta = are called the "Sickle;" being arranged so as to represent a Sickle or Reaping Hook.

VI. Virgo = The Virgin.

The Arabs called this, Burj al Sumbalah = Constellation of the spike (sumbulah Kamh = spike of wheat).

Name on charts. Latin. Meaning. Spica spica Arabic. azimech as simak..... a wheat ear. Alpha Simak. (proper name.) al a'sal unarmed. $\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{from sallah} = \text{To arm} \\ \text{and } a = \text{privative.} \end{array} \}$ Zavijava...... Zawiyata corner. Zavijara...... (Ideler) Beta Close to the Angle, at Autumnal Equinox, made by ecliptic and equator. (Terribly bungled) or {jariyat A slave girl. zara't Agriculture. Latin. Vindemiatrix = vindemia = grape gathering. = The female vine dresser. Epsilon

Also called (in Cicero's Aratus) Vind \bar{e} mitor = The male grape gatherer.

And by Greeks, Protrygēter = from {
 Pro..... = before. and {
 Trugeter... = The grape gatherer.

That is, Vindemitor, arose just before the time for grape gathering, and thus gave notice of the proper season.

VII. Libra = The Balance.

Called by the Arabs, Burj al Mizan = Constellation of the Balance.

Called $\begin{cases} Chelai = The claws by Greeks. \\ Chelæ = The claws by Romans, \end{cases}$

because the claws of the next = "The Scorpion," used to run into this Constellation.

Hence these three names apply to the Scorpion and not to Libra.

	Name on charts	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Zubenesh	${Zuben \dots } {Esh Shemali}$	A claw. The northern.
Beta	Zubenelg	{Zuben} El janib}	Claw. Southern.
Gamma	Al Hakrabi	al Akrab	The scorpion.

VIII. Scorpio = The Scorpion—Greek, "Scorpios."

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The Arabs called this, Burj al Akrab = Constellation of the Scorpion.

Called also (Cicero's Aratus) by the old African word Nepa, x, or Nepas, ai, = The Scorpion.

	Name on charts.	Greek.	Meaning.
Alpha	Antares	Anti) Areus)	Equal to The planet Mars
	(Cor (Latin) Scorp	oionis (Cor=hea	rt) or Areus.
	In Hebrew—H	$akrab = a \ scorp$ Arabic.	pion.
Beta	Ikhil	Iklil	Crown.
Lambda	Lesath	Lesath (Ideler)	Sting.

IX. Sagittarius = The Archer—(from Sagitta = an Arrow).

I. Called also by the Greeks, Toxotes The = Archer from Toxon = a bow.

2. Called by the Romans-

{Arquitenens} from Arcus = a bow and Tenens = holding. Arcitenens }

Saggittipotens, from sagitta = arrow—potens = powerful. (Cicero's Aratus.)

3. Called by the Arabs, Burj al Kaws = Constellation of the Bow.

 Name on charts.
 Arabic.
 Meaning.

 Epsilon
 Kaus
 The bow.

 or
 Kaus Australis
 Australis.....
 Southern.

 The stars in the "Bow" are sometimes called the (Milk Dipper).

X. Capricornus = The He-Goat, or Sea-Goat, from Caper = a He-Goat, and Cornu = a Horn.

1. Called by the Greeks, viz., (Aratus) Aigoc \check{e} ros = The Horned Goat, from Aix-aigos = a goat, and keras = a horn.

2. Called by the Arabs, Burj al Jidi = Constellation of the Goat.

In Hebrew—Gedi = a·Kid.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha (Double)	Al giedi and Algiedi Secund	al jidi a, aljidi	The goat. The second
. ,	•		goat.

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BetaDabihdzabihThe slaughtererDeltaDeneb algiedi ...dzenebTail
al jidiof goat.

XI. Aquarius = The Water Bearer.

I. Called by the Romans (Cicero) Hudrochoos = The waterpourer. From Hudor = Water, and Cheo = To pour.

2. Called by the Arabs, Burj ad dalu = Constellation of the Pitcher or Urn.

	Name on charts.	Arabic.	Meaning.
Alpha	Sadalmelik	{Said} al melik}	Fortunate star of the King.
Beta	Sadalsund	{Said} al masud}	Fortunate star of fortunes.
Delta	{Scheat Skat) Sak or Sakib	The leg. The pourer.
		French.	
Gamma or Theta	Ancha (doubtful)—calle Sitŭla	Hanche edthe Hipbonein (apud Ideler)	The Haunch. the Middle Ages.
Kappa or Chi	Sitŭla	Latin-Situla	An urn, or buck- et, or water pail.

In Hebrew—Shakh = Leg or Thigh.

XII. Pisces = The Fishes.

1. Called also, Pisces Gemelli or Gemini = Twins; or P. Orientalis = Eastern Fish; and P. Occidentalis = Western Fish.

2. Called by the Arabs, Burj al Hut = Constellation of the Fish.

			Arabic.	
Alpha	(¹ .	Okda	Okad) or Ukdat) el Rishat	The knot.
	2.	Risha	el Rishat	The cord.
	3.	Kaitain	Khitain (dual)	The two threads.
Alpha	is call	led—Nodus =	the knot (in Ci	cero's Aratus).

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