

Regulus Astrology Program

Version 4.1

Users Manual

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Introduction

The Regulus Astrology Program was designed as a professional tool, originally for the exclusive use of AstroScan, Copenhagen; a company that offers astrological services including chart drawings, calculations and personal interpretations. The program has been put to extensive use over many years and has been continually developed and improved. Regulus is, therefore, a well-tested product with many of the functions required by professional astrologers. As of version 4.0, Regulus runs under Windows 95/98/ME/2000/XP.

The program's design has been driven by AstroScan's requirements, including the ability to produce astrological chart drawings of the highest graphical quality, and the need to be extremely efficient and easy to use. Regulus is designed to be a useful tool for the professional practicing astrologer. Users of the earlier versions of Regulus have provided valuable feedback, suggestions and requests that we have incorporated in this version.

At the present time, the collected mass of existing astrological techniques is quite overwhelming. We have made deliberate choices in the techniques we have chosen to support and the priority given to the various options. If there is something you are disappointed to find lacking, we urge you to contact us and help support the continued development of this program.

The contents of this manual can also be found in the program's on-line help file, which you can access from the Help menu or by pressing [F1]. The on-line help provides a table of contents and an index, and you can search for a topic using a keyword or words.

Copyright notice

You are not allowed to give or sell this program to others. The purchase of this program is the purchase of the right to use the program and this right is personal and non-transferable. Included in the purchase is the right to receive future updates and upgrades at a nominal cost. We are aware that copyrights are sometimes violated. Giving this work away to friends and acquaintances might seem like an easy way to be nice, but please realize that depriving the developers of their revenues only serves to undermine the desire to continue to work on improving and developing the program.

What's new in version 4 ?

The most important new features from version 3.0 to version 4.0:

☆ A comprehensive database system is now included with the program. You can store astrological data and other information about the people you know, your clients, famous or historical persons, etc. The database is designed to help you build up and mine your personal knowledge base in order to extract meaningful cross-references and other information.

☆ An AstroGeographical map that allows you to zoom in on any part of the world map and see how relocation information for a given horoscope is superimposed on the part of the world that you want to view.

☆ More options for horoscope chart display and printing. You can now color the twelve signs to make the chart more attractive and legible. You can elect to include the sidereal zodiac in an extra circle, showing how the twelve constellations line up with respect to the twelve signs.

☆ Aspect and Sun Calendars can be drawn for a five-year period.

Changes from version 4.0 to 4.1:

☆ Version 4.1 includes the ability to calculate the most prominent asteroids: Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta and display these in a natal chart.

☆ The program now comprises an automatic atlas with geographical coordinates for more than 250,000 towns over the world and their respective time zones and Daylight Saving times.

☆ It is now possible to add a photo or other image to the entries in the database.

☆ Progressed and transit chart drawings provide an animation so you can follow the development of transits and progressed planets and see the aspects they form increase and decline.

☆ Dozens of minor improvements and changes.

Quick Start

This chapter is intended as a short guide to help you get started as quickly as possible and become acquainted with the most important features of the program.

Maximize your work space

When Regulus starts, the main window is displayed at the top of the screen. You can change the placement and size of the window, and the next time Regulus opens, it will remember the settings from when the program was last closed. You might find it best to leave it as a small strip at the top of your screen to make it easy to find the menu bar. When the program opens other windows, you can place these anywhere you like on the screen. Keeping the main window small helps avoid having it hide other windows when you click on it. To maximize your working space, you might want to minimize any other applications you have running, particularly if you are working at the lowest screen resolution (640 x480). You might also want to set your Windows task bar (usually at the bottom of your screen) to Auto hide and/or uncheck the option to have it "Always on top". (See Windows Help for more information).

Common tasks

The individual options on the Regulus main menu bar offer access to the various functions. The most common astrological tasks are performed as follows:

- 1) Entering birth data. The Data Entry option on the **Data** menu opens the Data Entry window where you can enter the name and birth data to be used.
- 2) Selecting the kind of horoscope to be calculated. The **Horoscope** menu lets you choose between the available horoscope types. The text in the status bar at the bottom of the main window indicates what type you have chosen and for whom.
- 3) Viewing the results. From the **View** menu you can choose between Chart, Interpretation, Midpoints, AstroGeography, Local Space Chart or Map, Aspect and Sum Calendars, Table of Progressions or Biorhythms. Printing takes place from the window where the desired results are displayed. You can print the current chart or report by using the hot key combination Ctrl+P or by using the window's local menu which is found by right-clicking on the window.

Entering birth data

Click on the Data Entry option on the **Data** menu to open the Data Entry window. The data you enter here will be used for all chart calculations. Enter the first name of the person or event for the chart you want to calculate in the First name field. Move to the next field, Last name, where you should enter the last name, including any middle names. In the Gender field, type **m** for male, **f** for female or **?** for data where there is

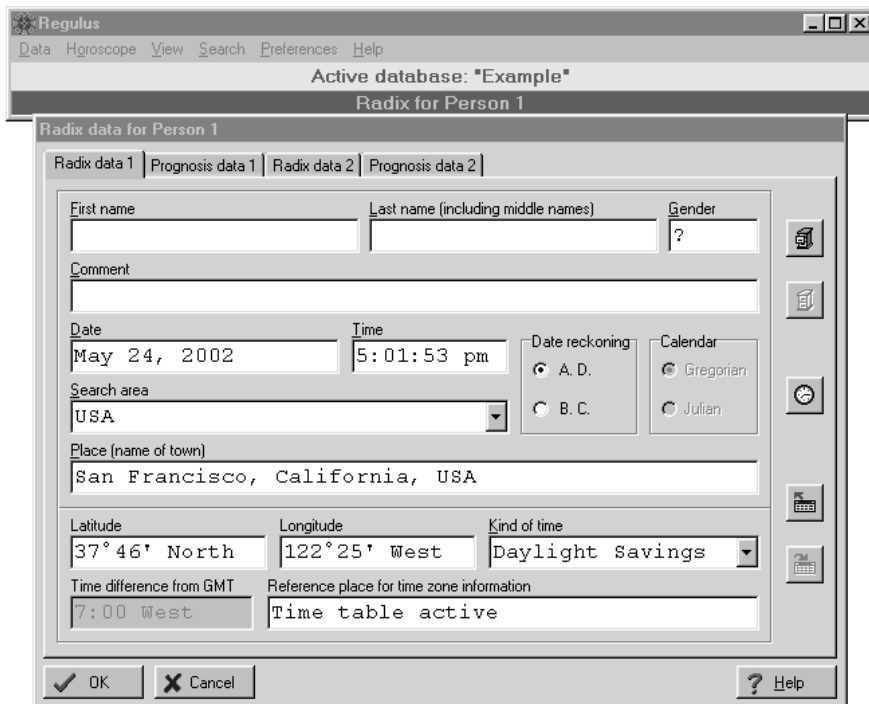


Figure 1

no specified gender, such as an event, the opening of a business, etc. Add a comment in the Comment field if you so desire.

The easiest way to enter the date and time is to use this format: **7.12.1948** (for July 12, 1948) and **22.15** (for 10:15 pm), using the numeric keypad on your keyboard. You don't have to use a period, you can use any separator such as a comma, colon or slash (/) if you prefer. If you prefer using the European date format day.month.year, you can set this under the **Preferences** menu.

To enter the birth place, you can begin by simply entering the name of the town in the Place field and pressing [Enter]. The atlas will be searched for this place. If necessary, you can limit the search from the Whole World to a specific country or US state by changing the value in the Search area field. Type the first few letters of the country or state or select the desired from the drop-down list.

If more than one place is found, you will be given a list from which to select the correct place. Once your place is found, the rest of the window will be filled out with the correct longitude, latitude, time zone and Daylight Saving time information.

Press [Enter] or choose the OK button to complete and close the window.

Important: Automatic searching through the atlas only happens when you press [Enter] in the Place field. If you tab out of the field, the program accepts the place, latitude/longitude and time zone fields as they are.

How to enter latitude/longitude and time zone information

If your place is not found, you will have to enter this information yourself or try using a town that is very near the town you desire. To enter the data yourself, use the Tab key to leave the Place field and enter the latitude and longitude. Use the same format as you did with the birth time, adding an **s** anywhere in the Latitude field to indicate Southern latitude and an **e** anywhere in the Longitude field to indicate Eastern longitude (Northern latitude and Western longitude are assumed, but you may, if you desire enter **n** and **w** in the respective fields).

The Time Difference from GMT field can be entered in two different ways. If you know that the birth place is located in the same time zone as another place that is found in the atlas, type that place in the Reference place field and press [Enter]. The atlas will then fill out the Time Difference from GMT and Kind of time fields using the information for the reference location. It will not, however, affect the latitude and longitude information.

Alternatively, you can enter the time difference directly in the Time Difference from GMT field, using the format for entering time described above. For eastern time zones, add an **e** anywhere in the field. If the time given represents Daylight Saving time and you want this information to appear on any reports or charts, use the Kind of time field to document this. You cannot Tab into this field, but must instead use the mouse to click in the field or press the hot key combination Alt+K. You can select the desired time information using the drop-down list. Use **standard** if Daylight Saving time was not in effect.

If you want to enter a date far back in history, you might need to change the settings for the Date reckoning and Calendar fields.

Once you are satisfied with the data you have entered, close the window by pressing [Enter] or choosing the OK button. If you want to abandon your changes, press [Esc] or use the Cancel button, and the window will close without saving any data.

The window has four tabs labeled Radix data 1, Prognosis data 1, Radix data 2 and Prognosis data 2. By clicking on the desired tab, you can enter radix (birth) data for two people and prognosis data (date and time for transits, progressions, etc.) for each. For the moment, we will only be looking at how to use the data for Radix data 1. In the next chapter, we will go through the other features of the Data Entry window.

Selecting the desired horoscope type

Let's say that we wish to draw a radix chart for Person 1. Select the **Horoscope** option from the main menu. You are given a choice of a variety of different chart types. There will be a check mark by the person and chart type you most recently selected, or by Person 1 and Radix, if you have not yet selected anything. You can always see your choice reflected in the status bar at the bottom of the main window if you are in doubt.

Viewing the results

Select the **View** option from the main menu and then select Chart. A window containing the horoscope chart will open. You can resize this window and move it around as you would any other Windows-based window. Whenever you change the dimensions of the window, the chart is redrawn so that it fills out the entire window. This means that the larger the window, the better the resolution of the drawing and the more details it contains. If you maximize the window to occupy the whole screen, the chart wheel will take on an oval shape, as if the chart is lying down in front of you. You can also use the F4 key to maximize the height of the window keeping the width equal to the height. Using this command again restores the window to its original size.

Aspects are drawn in such a way that the strongest and most important aspects are the most visible. The main aspects – the opposition, trine, square and sextile – are shown with a line that becomes thicker as the aspect is more exact. The quincunx, semisquare, sesquiquadrate, semisextile, quintile and biquintile are shown with dotted lines. The program offers a wide variety of settings pertaining to aspects and the way they are drawn. You can access these from the **Preferences** menu or by right-clicking to activate the local menu for the chart window. (You can also use the hot key combination Shift+F10 to activate the local menu).

To print, simply turn on your printer and select **Print** from the local menu or by using the hot key combination Ctrl+P. There are several other options on the local menu. Select the Chart data option. You will see that you can choose between three different pages of chart data reports. You can print the current page or all three pages at once. In the chapter called "Astrological Techniques", we will go into greater detail about the various options on the Chart window's local menu.

Explore the other options in the **View** menu. You can always print the contents of these windows using the Ctrl+P hot key combination or via the local menus. For some of the reports, there is a special Print button.

Returning to the **Horoscope** menu, you can try calculating one of the other chart types. Select, for example, the Combined Prognosis. When you open the chart using the Chart option from the **View** menu you will see a chart showing the progressed planets and transits and their relationship to the radix positions for the date and time you entered in the Prognosis data 1 tab in the Data Entry window.

Don't be afraid to experiment. Use the F1 key to get help as needed. This is often the fastest way to become acquainted with the program. You can always view the entire Help file by choosing Regulus Help from the **Help** menu. The Help file contains all the information in this manual (organized in another way).

The Data Entry window

The Data Entry window consists of four tabbed pages where you can enter Radix (birth) data and Prognosis data for one or two persons. By clicking on the tabs at the top of the window you can switch between these four sets of data. You need only fill out the data that is needed for the type of horoscope you wish to draw. If you merely want to draw a normal birth chart for an individual, you need only fill out the radix data for Person 1. If you want to look at transits, progressions or another prognosis chart, you would enter radix data and prognosis data for Person 1. If you want to compare the charts of two people, you would fill out the appropriate data for both persons.

Navigating between the fields of the Data Entry window

To move from field to field, you can press the Tab key to go forward and the Shift+Tab keys to tab backwards. Some people prefer to use the Enter key to move between fields, and this works as well, although with a couple of exceptions, which are explained below. You can always go directly to the desired field by clicking on it with the mouse. One field, Kind of time, is normally protected, but by clicking on it with the mouse or using the Alt+K hot key combination, you can open it. You can use the Alt key + the underlined letter (mnemonic) of any field to go directly to that field.

The Enter key has two different functions in the Data Entry window: when the cursor is in the Place field or in the Reference place field, pressing [Enter] initiates a search through the atlas to find the place entered in the respective field. In all other fields, pressing [Enter] is the same as pressing [Tab] and allows you to move on to the next field. If you prefer, you can change the settings so that the Enter key no longer works as the Tab key, but instead serves to activate the OK button. (See the Settings section for the Data Entry window about how to change this behavior). Most people will find that the standard setting (Tab through the fields using the Enter key) is the safest to use, since this helps prevent you from accidentally closing the window before you are finished.

There are five small buttons located on the right hand side of the window. If you hover over them with the mouse, you will see a small help text that tells you what the button is for. The top button opens the Archive, where you can load previously saved entries. The second button allows you to save the current entry permanently in the Archive. You can also use the F3 and F2 keys to load and save respectively. Pressing the middle button will cause the Date and Time fields to be filled with the current date and time. The fourth button opens the Database window, where you can select an entry to load from the database. The bottom button allows you to save the current entry to the database.

Name fields

Not surprisingly, you normally would enter the person's first or given name in the First name field and any middle and last names in the Last name field. The program

automatically capitalizes the first letter in each word. In the rare event that you don't want this, you can go back and retype the letter you want to remain uncapitalized. The program uses the first name as the title for all chart windows and the interpretation files sometimes use the first name instead of the full name, particularly for couple's horoscopes where it is natural to refer to one or the other person by the first name. If you prefer, you can place the entire name in the First name field. Particularly when entering data for celebrities, it makes more sense to enter, for example, **Vincent van Gogh** all together in the First name field, so that the title of the chart window will display the full name and not simply "Vincent".

The prognosis data tabs do not allow you to enter a name, since they take the name from the respective radix data. If you want to record what a given prognosis date refers to, use the Comment field, see below.

Comment field

You can add a short text to identify the data. Example: for the person Richard Reade, the comment might read "met him on my vacation in the summer of 1989". The text in the Comment field will not appear on any report, but it will be saved with the data in the archive or the database, and you can use this information to search and select the correct record. (See the chapters on the Archive and Database).

The comment field is quite important for prognosis data. If this field is not filled out, the prognosis data will not be saved. By entering a comment, you indicate to the program that this is a prognosis chart you wish to use again. An example of a comment for a prognosis might be: "Birth of first child". There is a difference in the way that prognosis data is saved in the archive and the database. If you want to find the prognosis data again from the archive, you should include the person's name in the comment field, for example: "Richard Reade - Birth of first child". In the database, however, the prognosis data is saved together with the radix data, so it is not necessary to include the person's name.

Gender

In this field, type **m** for male, **f** for female or **?** for data where there is no specified gender, such as an event, the opening of a business, etc. There are functions in Regulus that make use of this information so it is always best to fill in this field correctly.

Date

Dates can be entered in a number of different formats. All of these are valid ways to enter dates for December 27, 1989: **12.27.1989**, **12/27/1989**, **27dec1989** and **dec27,1989**. These examples assume that you have chosen to use the American date format. If you change the date format to European (see the chapter on Settings and Preferences), you must write the day before the month when using only numbers (i.e. **27.12.1989**, **27/12/1989**, etc.). When you move out of the field, the program will reformat your date so that you can be sure you have entered the date correctly. If you

write a date that does not exist, such as 32 December, 1994 or February 29, 1994 or April 14, 0 (because December does not have 32 days, 1994 was not a leap year, and the year 0 does not exist), the program will complain.

Dates before the common era (or B.C.) can be entered by changing the Date Reckoning field from A.D. to B.C. Regulus can calculate horoscopes with complete accuracy over a huge time span, namely from 3000 years B.C. to 3000 years A.D. (Chiron and the asteroids, however, can only be calculated for a portion of this time span, see the section "Planet calculations in Regulus" at the end of this document).

Time

Enter the time in the Time field. Allowable times are from 0:00:00 til 23:59:59. You can use periods, commas or colon between the hours, minutes and seconds as you prefer. You can also choose freely between the 12-hour am/pm notation or the 24-hour notation. To use the 12-hour notation simply type **pm** for afternoon and evening times. (For the am/pm challenged: 12:00 pm is 12-noon and 12:00 am is 12-midnight!)

Search area and Place fields

When Regulus searches through the built-in atlas for the place you enter in the Place field, the search is limited to the part of the world listed in the Search area field. At the start of the program, the Search area field contains a pre-selected value, for example, **whole world**. This will be sufficient for most situations. If you want to limit the search to a particular country or US state, simply choose the desired search area from the drop-down list. You can jump through the list by entering the first few letters of the country or state name. See the end of this chapter how to set a pre-selected value of the Search area field.

Enter the name of the town or city in the Place field and press [Enter]. Pressing [Enter] launches the search. If the place is found, the place name, geographic coordinates and time zone information is filled in automatically with the corresponding data for that place, and the OK button gets focus which means that pressing [Enter] a second time closes the Data Entry window. If the atlas contains more than one town with that name, a list is displayed from which you can choose the desired place.

If you are unsure of the spelling, simply start with the first few letters and try a search. In this case, it would make sense to limit the search to a given country or state by using the Search area field. If you want to find all the towns starting with A in the state of California, for example, select **California** from the Search area drop-down list and type the letter A in the Place field and press [Enter]. You will see a list of all towns beginning with A in California. You can also list all the towns in California by leaving the Place field blank, but this might take some time on a slower machine.

To set the search area to **whole world** simply delete the content of the Search Area field.

If your town is not in the atlas, you will need to find the geographical coordinates some other way and enter them yourself. To do this, type in the town, followed by a comma, followed by the state or country name in the Place field and use the Tab key instead of pressing [Enter] to jump to the Latitude and Longitude fields. To help with time zone information, you might want to use the Reference place field, if you know of a town that is within the time zone as your desired place (see the section "Time difference and Reference place" below).

The Atlas

By entering a town in the Place or Reference place fields and pressing [Enter], Regulus searches the built-in atlas. When the program searches, it does not take notice of uppercase and lowercase letters, nor does it concern itself with foreign letters or letters with accents. This means that the letters a, æ, ä, â, å are treated as the same letter during the search. The same goes for the letters: o, ø, ö, etc. When the town is selected, the program will assure the correct spelling, regardless of how you entered the town before the search.

You can save time by simply entering the first few letters of the town and you will get a list of towns starting with those letters. You can browse through the list using the arrow keys, [Page Up] and [Page Down]. To select a town, simply double-click or highlight the desired town and push the OK button or press [Enter]. If your search produces too many results to display at once, the More button will be activated so that you can continue your search, if needed.

Note that if you have chosen a specific implied country (see "Settings for the Data Entry window" below), the country name will not be appended to names of towns in that particular country.

Although Regulus' atlas is quite large (more than 250,000 towns from all over the world) you will, no doubt, run across towns that are not included in the atlas. This could be because the town is spelled differently than the way you have entered it. Many towns have changed their name or spelling during the last decades. At any rate, you might need to enter the latitude and longitude, as well as time zone information, manually.

Another limitation is that time zones and Daylight Saving times for future dates cannot be known with complete confidence. The tables in the program are correct up to the end of the year 2000 and for most countries all the way up to the year 2020, using the current rules.

Tip: If you are connected to the internet, you can find a freely accessible atlas that is updated regularly, on the web site for Astrodienst in Zurich at www.astro.com. This is an extremely useful web site. If you need up-to-date information about time zones and Daylight Saving times or to look up a place that is not in your atlas, you might want to try this web site first.

Latitude and Longitude

You will only need to fill out these fields when the program fails to find your desired city in the atlas or if for some reason you want to change the coordinates provided by the atlas. To enter latitude you can use the following formats, for example: **55.41.12** or **55,41,12** for the latitude 55°41'12" North. For Southern latitudes, you must add an **s** somewhere in the field. To enter longitude you can use one of the following formats, for example: **12,34,45** or **12.34.45** for 12°34'45" West. For Eastern longitudes you must add an **e** somewhere in the field.

For the sake of illustration, we have included seconds of degrees in the examples above, but such precision in latitude and longitude is quite unnecessary. To illustrate, a difference of one minute of degree (= 60 seconds of degree) in longitude is equivalent to a difference of four seconds in the person's birth time.

Time zones and time tables

The ability to refer to one unique standard time that is independent of a particular date or place is essential to astrology. For this purpose, *Greenwich Mean Time*, often abbreviated as GMT, has been defined as the local mean time at the Greenwich Observatory in London. (Recently, GMT has been given a new name and abbreviation, namely UT for *Universal Time*). Tables showing planetary positions, called ephemerides, are calculated for either 12 noon or 12 midnight GMT. Regulus needs to be able to convert the birth times entered in the program to GMT in order to calculate horoscopes correctly.

The Time difference from GMT field in the Data Entry window reflects the difference between the local birth time and GMT. The world has been divided into time zones, with eastern time zones east of Greenwich, where the clocks are ahead of GMT and western time zones west of Greenwich, where the clocks are behind GMT. Most places, this difference is expressed in whole hours, but in a few parts of the world, there are half-hour zones.

The use of time zones is a recent phenomenon and very practical for travelling and international communication. Previously, people used the local mean time of a capital city or another major town as a standard. Even longer ago, people set their clocks by the Sun. This meant that people relied on sundial time even if this wasn't a terribly accurate measurement.

An unpleasant phenomenon for an astrologer is the introduction of Daylight Saving time during the year. When Daylight Saving goes into effect, the time difference for an eastern time zone is increased by an hour and the time difference for a western time zone is decreased. To make matters worse, there have been times and places throughout the history of Daylight Saving when a double Daylight Saving time was used. Fortunately, scholars have compiled enough material about all these time zones and time differences that whenever the program finds a place in the atlas, it has all the necessary information to fill out the Time difference from GMT field with the correct value.

Technical note: For every town in the built-in atlas, there is a *time table* that contains information about time zones and Daylight Savings for an area containing that town. Every time a new town is read from the atlas, the Time difference from GMT field is automatically filled out with the correct value for the date entered in the Data Entry window. At the same time, the time table is activated. This means that the program controls the Time difference from GMT, Kind of Time and Calendar fields. For example, if you change the date in the Date field from a date when there was no Daylight Savings to a date when there was Daylight Savings, the program will automatically correct the content of the Time difference from GMT and Kind of time fields.

Time difference and Reference place

These fields are only used when it isn't possible to find the desired place in Regulus' atlas or if you want to make a manual adjustment to the information. Even if you were unable to find the city you were looking for in the atlas, it is usually possible to find another nearby city. If so, simply type the nearby city in the Reference place field and press [Enter] and the program will use the time zone and time difference information for the city it recognizes.

Figure 2

Example: How to enter information for a town that is not in the program's atlas

Type **Bewcastle, England** in the Place field. This is the name of a little town near Carlisle in England. Bewcastle is not included in the atlas. With the help of a trusty map, we can see that Bewcastle has a latitude of 54°49' North and a longitude of 3°13' West. Type these into the Latitude and Longitude fields. In the Reference place field, you

can type **Carlisle**. Pressing [Enter], the atlas finds time zone and time difference information for Carlisle and fills out the Time difference and Kind of time fields automatically. Notice that the Reference place field now displays **Carlisle -> 15 miles NE -> Bewcastle**. This means that “you can get to Bewcastle from Carlisle by going 15 miles North East, as the bird flies”. You might encounter any of the compass points: N, NNW, NW, NWW, W, SWW, SW, SSW, S, SSE, SE, SEE, E, NEE, NE, NNE, which stand for North, North by Northwest, Northwest, etc. This serves to help you control that you have typed reasonable values for the latitude and longitude.

Note that this works the other way around as well. If you don't happen to know the latitude and longitude for Bewcastle but you do know that it is about 15 miles NE of Carlisle, you could start by entering **Carlisle** in the Place field and press [Enter]. Here is the trick: if you change the name to **Bewcastle** you can fiddle with the latitude and longitude until the Reference place field shows that you are now about 15 miles away in direction NE when you enter **Carlisle** here.

If you are so unlucky as to not know any neighboring towns, you will need to enter the latitude and longitude and the time zone and time difference information manually. When entering time zones, make sure to include an **e** for Eastern time zones. (You can also enter a **w** for Western time zones, but this is what the program assumes if you leave it blank).

Long ago, the zone time might have been expressed as local mean time or perhaps even as sundial time. Regulus will calculate the corresponding time difference if you choose either of these options in the Kind of time field.

Note that the contents of the Time difference from GMT field are protected if the program has filled them in automatically. If you want to edit this manually, you must first deactivate the time zone table, using the Kind of time field, as explained below.

Kind of Time

When a time table is active, the Kind of time field acts as a status field to show whether the time was Daylight Saving or not, or for dates far back in time, whether a local mean time or sundial time was used. The Time difference from GMT field is protected if the program has filled it out automatically, but if you want to edit this manually, you must first deactivate the time zone table, by using the Kind of time field to select the desired choice from the list. This lets you take control of the Time difference from GMT field. To select a kind of time manually, click on the field or use the hot key combination Alt+K. Select one of the following from the list:

- (not specified)
- GMT
- Standard
- Daylight Saving
- Double Summer Time
- Local Mean Time
- Sundial Time

The options: "Standard", "Daylight Saving" and "Double Summer Time" serve only as documentation on printed chart data. The option "(not specified)" serves no purpose whatsoever and is not printed on any reports. It simply lets you tell the program that you are taking control of the time settings, but that you don't wish to make a choice about kind of time. If you choose "GMT", "Local Mean Time" or "Sundial Time", the Time difference from GMT field is changed correspondingly. If you select GMT, the program assumes that the time you entered is already converted to GMT, so the time difference from GMT is set to 0. If you select "Local Mean Time" or "Local Sun Time", the program will calculate and write the actual time difference from GMT for the chosen kind of time belonging to the location.

Activation and deactivation of time tables

A time table is activated when a town is read from the atlas by means of either the Place field or the Reference place field. The fields Time difference from GMT and Calendar will then be disabled, and the contents of these fields, as well as the Kind of time field, are controlled by the program. Deactivating a time table is achieved in two ways: either when the program searches for a town that is not found in the atlas or when, as already mentioned, you choose a kind of time from the Kind of time field. This lets you access the Time difference from GMT and Calendar fields to make the correct selections manually.

Date reckoning

When you select B. C. the date you enter will be interpreted as being before the year 1. The program will automatically utilize the Julian calendar, which was the calendar in effect at that time.

Calendar

Regulus uses two calendars, the Gregorian calendar that we use today and the Julian calendar that was used throughout Europe before the year 1582. In 1582, the Gregorian calendar, named for Pope Gregory XIII, was implemented in most Catholic countries. The Gregorian calendar's method of using leap years helped the calendar fit more closely to the actual duration of the year, which is 365.2422 days. By the year 1582, the Julian calendar, named for Julius Caesar, had fallen out of synch by about 10 days. When the new calendar was introduced, the superfluous ten days were simply removed from the calendar. In many countries, the introduction of the Gregorian calendar came much later. Finland, for example, did not convert to the Gregorian calendar until 1918!

Regulus normally switches from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar from the date October 15, 1582, the date the Gregorian calendar was first introduced. For certain countries, where more accurate information is available, the program uses the actual date when the Gregorian calendar was introduced.

If you prepare horoscopes for historical figures you might need to adjust the calendar settings manually. To gain access to this, you must first deactivate the current time

table, if one is activated. You do this by making a selection in the Kind of time field. For dates after 1582 it is important that you know what calendar was in use for the particular date in question. It can be quite complicated, because in many countries, both calendars were in use at the same time; the Gregorian calendar was used by the Catholic population and the Julian calendar by the Protestant population. It can therefore make a difference whether the date was recorded by a Catholic or a Protestant. Protestants began to use the Gregorian calendar about the year 1700 (or later in some places). In England, for example, the change occurred in 1752. The abbreviations O. S. and N. S. are often used in connection with historical dates to indicate the calendar used. O. S. stands for "Old Style" and refers to the Julian calendar, and N. S. stands for "New Style" and refers to the Gregorian calendar.

The Archive

Regulus offers two different ways to save data, the *archive* and the active *database*. The database is a complex system for storing and retrieving information above and beyond the birth data required to calculate a horoscope (see the chapter "Databases", below). In contrast, the archive is a simple and unstructured storage area for keeping the birth data and prognosis data that you enter in the data entry window. You can set the program to save the data automatically whenever you press OK in the data entry window. In this way, you can use the archive as a kind of log book or safety net to make sure that nothing is lost.

When the archive fills up, the oldest unprotected records will be overwritten, so unprotected records are only stored temporarily. To store a record permanently in the archive, you must protect it, (see "Deleting and protecting records", below).

You can also save data to the archive manually by pressing [F2] or clicking on the image of the closed file cabinet. Data will not be saved, however, if both of the name fields are empty, or for prognosis data, if the Comment field is empty. If the data is completely identical to a previously saved record, the data will not be saved again. If you save data manually, the data will be protected so that it will not be overwritten with new records when the archive becomes full (see "Deleting and protecting records", below).

To retrieve previously stored data, press [F3] or click on the image of the open file cabinet. This opens the archive list where you can select the record you want to open. You can browse through the list or enter a name or first part of a name in the search field at the top. If you enter **john**, you will find all the records for people whose first name is John: for example John Milton, John Marshall, etc.

If you enter two periods followed by a combination of letters, the program will search the archive for all names that contain the desired combination anywhere in the name or comment field. If you have an entry for Richard Anderson and his sister Mary, where you have entered a comment "sister to Richard Anderson", a search for **..richard a** will return the record for Richard Anderson because of the match to his name field and

the record for Mary because of the match to her comment field.

Search does not distinguish between capital and lowercase letters and any searches for foreign vowels with accents, umlauts and the like will be evaluated and alphabetized like their Latin counterparts (for example: æ and a, ö and o). If you don't type anything in the search field, the entire contents of the archive will be listed. You can page up and down throughout the list. The latest entries will be shown first.

Select the desired record by double-clicking or highlighting the record and pressing [Enter]. To close the window without selecting a record, press [Esc] or use the Cancel button.

Deleting and protecting records in the Archive

It would be wise to clean up the archive from time to time by deleting any records that you no longer need. You can do this easily by browsing through the entries and pressing [Delete] for any unwanted records. You will see the words TO BE DELETED. If you make a mistake, simply press [Delete] again to restore your record. Once you close the archive, the program will delete all the records marked for deletion and after that time, it is not possible to undo the deletion.

If you find any records you want to protect, press [Insert]. You will see an asterisk (*) appear to the left of the record to indicate that this record is protected and may not be overwritten. If you make a mistake, simply press [Insert] again to remove the asterisk.

You can also delete or protect records by using the commands from the archive's local menu.

The capacity of the archive affects the time it takes to save and retrieve data, so there is a limit to its size. When the archive is full, the program will inform you and you can choose to increase the size or delete some records that you no longer need. To increase the capacity settings, select Settings from the data entry window's local menu. Note that you may not decrease the capacity. The program's standard setting is 256 Kb, which allows room for about 3000 records. The maximum size of the archive before it begins to slow down depends entirely on the speed of your computer.

Database access from the Data Entry window

Another way to save data is to save to the active database. Whereas the archive is intended to store birth data so that you don't have to enter the same information again and again, the database is intended to be a more comprehensive system for the storage and retrieval of birth data combined with other information such as collections of prognosis data, personal observations and other characteristics about the person. The primary purpose of the database is to serve as a tool for in-depth exploration of astrology based on your own personal experience. Therefore, it makes sense to use the database for people you know, famous or historical figures and consultation clients, and to use the archive for ad hoc and other entries.

To save data to the active database, use the Save data to database command from the data entry window's local menu or click on the icon of the red arrow pointing to the data sheet. However, as with the archive, data will not be saved if both of the name fields are empty, or for prognosis data, if the Comment field is empty. Furthermore, you can only save prognosis data if the corresponding radix data has been saved to the database. If the name matches one already found in the database, the program will warn you. You can then check whether this is a person that already exists in the database or whether it is a new person that coincidentally shares the same name.

To retrieve a record from the database, use the Get data from database command from the data entry window's local menu or click on the icon of the green arrow pointing away from the data sheet. This opens the database window. At the top is a search field where you can enter the name or part of the name of the person you want to find. As you enter each letter, the small black arrow (▶) to the left of the list will move to the first entry in the list that matches what you are typing, if such an entry exists. If you enter two periods followed by a combination of letters, the program will search the database for all names that contain the desired combination anywhere in the name or comment fields. Select the desired record by highlighting it and pressing OK. To close the database window without selecting a record, press [Esc] or Cancel.

If you want to retrieve prognosis data, make sure you switch to the relevant Prognosis data tab in the data entry window. When you get data, using the Get data from database command or icon, and select the desired prognosis record under the Progressions tab in the database window, the selected prognosis data and the corresponding radix data will be retrieved.

Note: when the database window is opened from the data entry window, you are not able to access all of the functions of the database. When you want to work with the database in a concentrated manner, you should use the Database command from the Data menu. See the chapter "Databases" for more information.

Settings for the Data Entry window

Settings for the data entry window can be changed by choosing the Settings option from the data entry window's local menu (right-click or use Shift+F10 when working with the data entry window). The following settings can be changed to suit your needs and preferences:

Automatic Save to Archive:

Specifies whether you want the data to be saved automatically in the archive when you close the data entry window using OK or [Enter].

Tab through the fields using the Enter key:

You can either set [Enter] to work like [Tab], moving from field to field, or set [Enter] to activate the OK button.

Capacity of data archive:

Here you can increase the capacity of the archive.

Set the current place as pre-selected:

This is used in two ways:

1) On the first opening of the data entry window after program start, the Place field and corresponding geographical coordinates and time zone information are pre-filled with what is currently shown.

2) The pre-selected location is used for calculating Horary charts. (See section about Horary).

Depending on how you choose to work, you can either assign the pre-selected location to your home location, particularly if you do a lot of Horary work, or to the location for which you most often calculate horoscopes. For most astrologers, working with local clients, this will be the same location.

Set the current Search area as pre-selected:

Each time you open the Data Entry window, the Search area field will be pre-filled with what is currently shown.

Set the current Search area as implied country:

Assigning a specific country as implied country is not essential. The effect is only cosmetic; it prevents the name of the country being printed as part of the birth information printed on charts and data reports. For example, if you have chosen England as implied country and you calculate a chart for London, the program will simply print "London" on all reports. If England is not selected as implied country, and you calculate a chart for London, the program will print "London, England" on all reports. For users in the USA: It is not recommended to select a particular US state as "implied country". Instead, select either **Whole World** or **USA**.

Astrological Techniques

In this chapter, the various astrological tasks that you can perform using Regulus are discussed. Regulus calculates and draws many different kinds of charts. The types of horoscopes that Regulus supports can be divided into two main groups: *simple* (or *non-compound*) *charts* that deal with a single set of planets and *compound charts* that comprise two or more sets of planets. Simple charts include: Radix, Relocated radix, Progressed charts, Solar, Lunar and Diurnal charts, Composite charts and Davison Relationship charts. Compound charts include: Simple Prognosis and Synastry charts that use two sets of planets, and Combined Prognosis charts that comprise three sets of planets. (See below for a detailed explanation of each).

Select the desired horoscope type from the **Horoscope** menu. The selected horoscope type is shown with a check mark ✓ to the left.

Choose the person that you want to use by clicking on the appropriate choice on the **Horoscope** menu. For the Composite and Davison Relationship charts, which use data from both people, and for the Horary chart, which uses no personal data, the choice of Person 1 or Person 2 has no effect. For Synastry charts, the chosen person will appear in the inner ring and the other person will appear in the outer ring. You can see which person is chosen by the little round dot • to the left. When finished, you can see your choice reflected in the status bar at the bottom of the main window.

Radix Horoscope

Radix is the Latin word for "root" and it is used in astrology to mean the natal or birth chart, which is, of course, the root or base from which all the other horoscope charts are calculated and interpreted. See the "Quick Start" chapter for a thorough explanation of how to produce a Radix chart.

Radix Relocation

Relocating a chart means to move it to a different place than the original place of birth or origin. This is done by calculating the chart for the same universal time but at a different place. Relocation affects only the angles and house positions; the planetary positions remain the same.

A relocated birth chart can be used to see what kinds of effects a person's physical presence in the particular place might have. It does not replace a radix chart, but can be used as an interesting supplement. Experience has shown that it is particularly meaningful if one or more planets come into conjunction with one of the four angles (MC, IC, Ascendant or Descendant) in the relocated chart. For example, let's say that a person, originally from New York, moves to Paris. We could calculate a relocation chart for Paris. Let us assume that the planet Mars comes into conjunction with the Ascendant in this relocated chart. It is likely that our person will experience more personal initiative

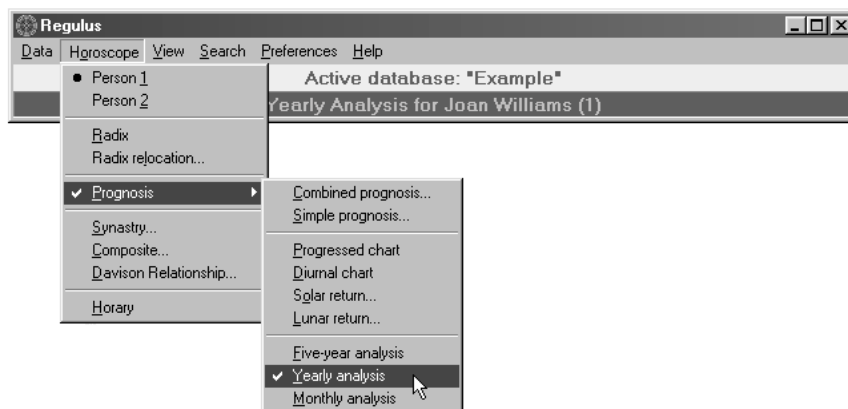


Figure 3

and drive, become better at making his desires known to others, behave somewhat less diplomatically and so forth, as long as he remains in Paris.

Interpreting a relocated chart should also take into account any significant aspect from a planet to any of the angles, but the conjunctions seem to be the most important. Some astrologers also include conjunctions between the midpoints between planets and the angles. This influence of planets on the angles in relocated charts is the basis for AstroGeography, which we will discuss later.

When you select Radix Relocation from the **Horoscope** menu, you will be prompted for the place to which you want to relocate the chart. Select Chart from the **View** menu and you will see the relocated chart. Note that the original birth data that you entered in the Data Entry window is not affected. If you revert to the Radix horoscope option, you will see the correct radix chart using the radix data for the person involved.

Tip: You can easily relocate any horoscope by selecting the Relocation for this chart option from the chart window's local menu.

Progressed Chart

When you select Progressed Chart from the **Horoscope** menu, followed by Chart from the **View** menu, a progressed chart for the given person at the specified prognosis date and time is calculated and displayed.

There are a number of different ways to calculate a progressed chart. You can choose between the various options by setting your permanent preferences in the **Preferences** menu or amend your choice for the current chart by selecting Progression method for this chart from the chart window's local menu.

By far the most popular progression method is called *Secondary* progressions. This is based on the progression key that one day equals one year. This means that if you want to draw a progressed chart for a 29-year old person, you would calculate a chart for 29

days after birth and compare this to the person's natal chart. This is the method used for progressing the planets. The angles and houses are progressed using a separate method, often called *Directions* or *Primary directions*. We will return to directions in a moment.

Alternatives to the Secondary progressions are the *Tertiary I* (or simply *Tertiary*) progressions and the *Tertiary II* progressions. Tertiary I is based on the key of one day equals one month. A month, in this case, is one complete rotation of the Moon in the zodiac. If you want to draw up a chart for a given point in time, you must calculate the number of lunar rotations since birth, and then look up the planetary positions for this number of days after birth. Tertiary II uses the key of one month equals one year. If you want to draw up a Tertiary II progressed chart for a 29 year old, you would count how many days there are in 29 lunar returns and then look up the planetary positions for that many days after birth. Tertiary I gives a progression speed that is a little more than 13 times as fast as the speed of Secondary progressions, and Tertiary II has a speed a little more than double that.

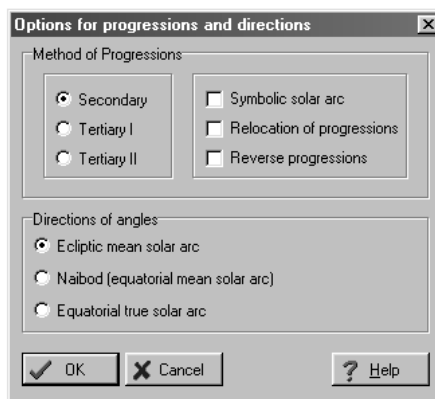


Figure 4

Next, you can specify which method you want to use to calculate the progressed angles. The first, Ecliptic mean solar arc, is perhaps the most common. With this method, the MC is progressed as far along in the chart as the Sun has moved.

The second, Naibod (also known as the Equatorial mean solar arc), is also very common. It is based on the MC's travel during a mean solar day (that is a normal 24-hour day according to our clocks). During one day, the MC moves through the entire zodiac plus an angle of about a degree. This surplus degree varies in size as far as the ecliptic is concerned, but has a constant value of 59'08" in right ascension, that is, measured against the Celestial Equator. This is equivalent to an interval in Sidereal time of 3 minutes and 56,5 seconds. This arc of about one degree is the arc that the MC is progressed for every full day after birth, as evaluated by the key for the chosen progression method.

The third method is the Equatorial true solar arc, a variation of the Naibod method. Instead of using a 24-hour day, this method uses a true solar day, that is, a day as measured by a sundial or the time between two culminations of the Sun. A true solar day varies slightly throughout the year and is not very practical as a time-keeping device (we would constantly be having to set our watches).

When the progressed MC has been determined, the Ascendant and other house cusps can be drawn from the geographical coordinates of the location used. The three methods of angle-directions give results that usually lie within a few degrees of one another. Because there is often a significant time delay between an event and the aspects formed

to the progressed angles, and because there can be a significant level of uncertainty about the precise birth time, it is practically impossible to prove one method's superiority over another. Therefore, there is no consensus among astrologers as to which method is the most correct. Added to this, many astrologers believe that progressions describe the characteristics of an ongoing period more than they herald a specific occurrence. Therefore, it is problematic to use the progressed angles to rectify an uncertain birth time.

Finally, there are three other progression settings.

If you set a check mark beside Symbolic solar arc, this changes the progression method in the following way: only the progressed Sun will be calculated using the progression key you have chosen. The other planets and MC will be advanced exactly the same distance in the zodiac as the progressed Sun. For secondary progressions, where one day equals one year, this means that all planets will be advanced by the distance that it takes for the Sun to travel in the number of days for the prognosis date. As far as the MC is concerned, the only direction option that is valid in this case is ecliptic mean solar arc, so the program will overrule any other choice if you select Symbolic solar arc.

If you set a check mark beside Relocation of progressions, the progressed chart will be relocated to the geographical coordinates that you provide. Some astrologers prefer to relocate a progressed chart to the place where the person is living on the date in question. If you choose this, the program will use the place shown in the relevant Prognosis data tab in the data entry window. Otherwise, the progressed chart will be calculated using the person's birth place.

If you set a check mark beside Reverse progressions, the progressed chart is calculated backwards. For example, a reversed secondary progressed chart for a 29-year old will be calculated for the time exactly 29 days before birth.

Besides viewing the progressed chart, you can also display or print a listing of yearly positions of the progressed planets by selecting Table of progressions from the **View** menu. See the "Table of progressions" section, below.

Solar Return

A *solar return* chart for a given year in a person's life is a chart drawn for the moment during the year when the Sun is located precisely at the same place in the zodiac as it is located in the birth chart. In other words, it is a chart for the person's true birthday: the moment when the Sun has completed its rotation and returned to the exact spot it had when the person was born. Usually this is on the same calendar date as the birthday, but often it is the day before or the day after. The solar return chart is valid from the birthday and lasting for the next year, when a new solar return chart should be drawn. It is normal practice to draw the solar return chart using the place where the person happens to be on his or her birthday. This place should be entered in the data entry window on the Prognosis data tab for the person. There is no need to enter the time,

since the program will calculate the exact time and date for the solar return. You will, however, need to enter a date that is close to the person's birthday so that the program will know what year you are interested in looking at.

To calculate a Solar Return, select that from the **Horoscope** menu. You will be asked to provide the *cyclic number* to be used for the calculation. This is normally set to 1, which is an annual solar return chart. If you set it to 2, Regulus will calculate a semi-annual solar return chart, that is, the program will find the nearest time when the Sun is either at its return (same place in the zodiac) or the diametrically opposite position. If you set the cyclic number to 4, Regulus will calculate a quarterly Solar return chart, when the Sun is at conjunction, opposition or square to its radix position. These are the most common cyclic numbers.

To view the chart, select Chart from the **View** menu. The program finds the closest solar return time with respect to the prognosis date entered for the person in the data entry window. If you view the chart data (using the chart window's local menu), you will see the solar return date and time for which the chart has been calculated.

Lunar Return

A *lunar return* chart for a given month in a person's life is a chart drawn for the moment during the month when the Moon is located precisely at the same place in the zodiac as it is located in the birth chart. In other words, it is a chart for the moment when the Moon has completed its rotation and returned to the exact spot it had when the person was born. The lunar return chart is valid from this time and lasting for the next month, when a new lunar return chart should be drawn. It is normal practice to draw the lunar return chart using the place where the person happens to be located. This place should be entered in the data entry window on the Prognosis data tab for the person. There is no need to enter the time, since the program will calculate the exact time and date for the lunar return. You will, however, need to enter a date that is close to the date in question so that the program will know what year and month you are interested in looking at.

The lunar return chart works much the same way as a solar return chart. As with the solar return chart, you are asked to provide a cyclic number (see explanation above). When you select Chart from the **View** menu, Regulus finds the closest lunar return time *preceding* the prognosis date entered for the person in the data entry window. If you view the chart data, you will see the lunar date and time for which the chart has been calculated.

Diurnal chart

A *diurnal* chart consists of transits (that is, the actual positions of the planets) for the given prognosis time, but with a special progression of angles and houses. The angles and houses are the only part of the diurnal chart that is personal. A diurnal chart for two people, calculated for the same day, will always have the same planets, for these are the transits in the sky on that day, but the angles and houses will be unique. The houses are

progressed using the chosen progression method and you can adjust this using the local menu. It is usually the custom to choose secondary progressions for a diurnal chart. The diurnal MC is calculated using the following principle: each year, on the person's birthday, the diurnal MC corresponds to the MC in the ordinary progressed chart. During the year, that spans from the one birthday to the next, the diurnal MC moves through the zodiac, plus the little piece of the zodiac that the ordinary progressed MC has moved, that is about 361 degrees. In this way, on the next birthday, the diurnal MC will again meet up with the ordinary progressed MC.

To calculate a Diurnal Chart, select that from the **Horoscope** menu. To display the chart, select Chart from the **View** menu.

Synastry

Synastry is a technique that compares the charts for two individuals in order to draw conclusions about the nature of the connection between the two people. The planets, Ascendant and MC from one chart are examined to see how they fall into the other's chart and vice versa, and great importance is placed on the aspects that the two sets of planets make to one another. The synastry chart is drawn so that one person's chart is shown in the usual way, in the inner ring of the compound chart, although without any aspects. The other person's planets are distributed along the outer ring of the chart. The aspects that are made between the planets of one to the planets of the other are then drawn. The person currently selected (marked with a dot in the Horoscope menu) will be drawn in the inner ring of the chart.

Choose the Synastry option from the **Horoscope** menu and you will be asked to choose which combination of chart types you want to compare. It is possible to use the technique of synastry to compare any two charts. Instead of comparing two radix charts, which is the most usual, you can compare relocated radix, progressed, solar, lunar or diurnal charts from one person with those of the other person. For example, if you know the time when the two people met for the first time, it might be interesting to compare the radix

chart for one with the progressed chart for the other at that time, and vice versa. You can also choose to draw a harmonic chart for one or both persons (see the section "Harmonics" charts later in this chapter).

To display the chart, select Chart from the **View** menu.

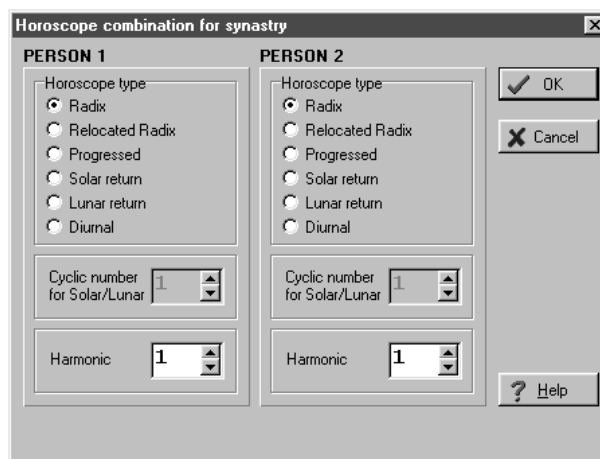


Figure 5

Composite

A *composite* chart is a joint horoscope for two people. By using the midpoints between the same two planets in each person's birth chart, the planet's position in the composite chart is found. For example, the composite Sun is the midpoint between the Sun's placement for Person 1 and the Sun's placement for Person 2. (The midpoint of the shorter arc (i.e. $< 180^\circ$) is used).

There are four different ways to calculate the houses in a composite chart. The first two methods are based on the fact that the houses in a normal chart are determined once the MC for the geographical latitude is found. The composite MC is found by taking the midpoint between each person's MC. Then the remaining houses are found using either the latitude for the place where the two people live (method 1) or the average of the latitudes for each person's birth place (method 2).

The other two methods calculate each house cusp as a midpoint between the corresponding house cusps from the two radix charts. This principle presents a problem, because it can happen that some house cusps suddenly find themselves on the wrong side of the chart. To fix this, we must either flip the Ascendant-Descendant axis or the MC-IC axis. The third method specifies that we keep the MC as the midpoint between the two radix MC's and adjust the Ascendant and other house cusps accordingly. The fourth method specifies that we keep the Ascendant as the midpoint between the two radix Ascendants and adjust the MC and other house cusps accordingly. In most cases, these methods produce identical composite houses, but when the two people have angles that are almost completely opposite, the above-mentioned phenomenon can occur.

To make a composite chart, select Composite from the **Horoscope** menu and like with synastry, you must select the combination of chart types for the two individual horoscopes that will make up the composite. The most usual is the radix-radix combination. In the drop-down list at the bottom of the window, you can choose between the four available methods of calculating composite house cusps described above. If you choose Latitude of residence, you are asked to fill in the residence location. By entering the place name and pressing [Enter], the atlas is searched for the desired place. If it is not found, you will have to enter the latitude yourself.

You can set your preferred composite method using the Composite Methods option from the **Preferences** menu.

To display the chart, select Chart from the **View** menu.

Robert Hand's definitive work, *Planets in Composite*, is an invaluable guide to further information about the technique and interpretation of composite charts.

Davison Relationship

A *Davison relationship* chart, like a composite horoscope, is a joint chart for two people. This is calculated by taking the midpoint in time between two people's birth times. The place used to calculate the chart is determined by the midpoint between the

two people's latitudes and longitudes. To calculate, select the Davison Relationship option from the **Horoscope** menu and, as with the synastry chart, select the two single charts to use. The most usual choice is to select the two radix charts. Relationship charts are not nearly as widely used as composite charts.

Simple Prognosis

A *simple prognosis* is a chart that combines a radix and a prognosis chart. The planets and houses for the prognosis chart are placed in a ring around the radix chart. Aspects are drawn from the prognosis planets to the radix planets. There are five different kinds of simple prognosis charts: Transits, Progressions, Solar return, Lunar return and Diurnal chart. To calculate a simple prognosis, select the Simple Prognosis option from the **Horoscope** menu, then choose the desired kind of simple prognosis. (See the sections for the various types of non-compounded prognosis charts for a detailed explanation).

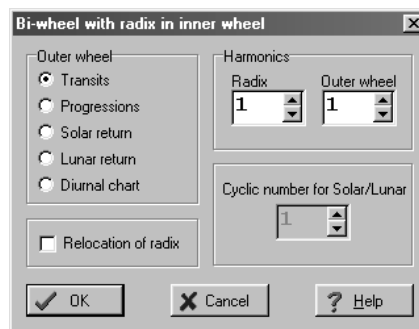


Figure 6

If you mark the Relocation of radix checkbox, you will be able to relocate the radix chart before the calculation is performed. You can also specify an harmonic value for each of the two charts used in the simple prognosis.

To display the chart, select Chart from the **View** menu.

Combined Prognosis

A *combined prognosis* consists of a chart that contains three sets of planets: radix, progressed and transits. One set of planets, usually the radix, is drawn inside the circle and the other two sets are placed around the outer ring. The two other sets of planets are shown each with its own color so that you can distinguish between them. You can specify how to draw the chart using the chart window's local menu, see below.

When you select Combined Prognosis from the **Horoscope** menu, you are asked to specify what kind of transits to calculate. You can choose between Common transits, Solar as transits, Lunar as transits or Diurnal as transits. If you choose Solar as transits, the program adjusts the prognosis time to the nearest solar return with respect to the prognosis time (as explained in the section on solar returns, above). Likewise, if you choose Lunar as transits, the program adjusts the prognosis time to the nearest preceding lunar return with respect to the prognosis time.

To display the chart, select Chart from the **View** menu.

Normally it is not interesting to study the slower progressed planets in a combined prognosis because they don't make a significant change in relation to their original radix positions. Aspects from these progressed planets are not significant, because they are

likely to coincide with the same aspect in the radix chart and because they will be in effect for many years. The program lets you exclude some or all of the slower progressed planets: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, and specify from which of these planets, you would like aspects to be drawn. Likewise, it might be practical to exclude some of the faster transiting planets, particularly if you are studying a long-term period. These adjustments are made from the **Preferences** menu (see the chapter "Preferences", below).

Horary

Horary astrology has to do with answering questions by interpreting a chart that is drawn for the time when the question is put. Special rules apply for interpreting the chart. See Derek Appleby's excellent work *Horary Astrology*.

You can use a normal radix chart as a horary chart. In the data entry window, you can use the Comment field to write a short description of the question. In the First name field you can write something like "Horary: Question from Richard Reade". The date and time should be for the time the question is asked or understood by the astrologer. If you do lots of horary charts and want to save them in the database, it might be a good idea to create a special database for horary charts and make sure that this database is open before you save your new horary chart data.

You can also have a window open on the screen with a chart of the current date and time and set it to synchronize with your computer's clock so that the chart is updated every 15 seconds. Choose the Horary option from the **Horoscope** menu and then Chart from the **View** menu. This chart has no relation to the data in the data entry window, it is simply an astrological clock showing the current time and the planetary positions for the current time. The place used is the place that you have set to be pre-selected (the place that is always pre-filled in the data entry window when you start the program. To change this location, use the data entry window's local menu). You can freeze the chart at any time by clicking on the **×** to the left of the digital clock shown on the horary chart. Clicking again will start the clock again at the current time.

Tip: if you do a lot of horary work, you might want to have this chart open all the time, perhaps reduced to a size that doesn't take up too much of your work space.

Horoscope chart drawings

When you choose the Chart option from the **View** menu, a window opens that contains the current horoscope. The drawing is based on the data currently entered in the data entry window for the selected person and the selected horoscope type in the **Horoscope** menu.

You can have several chart windows open at once. The chart remains on the screen until you close the window. Once a chart window is open, the data is saved with the drawing so that you can go back to the data entry window and enter new data or change the selected person or chart type without affecting the horoscope shown. In this way, you

can compare various charts at once, limited only by your interest and your computer's storage capacity. A short identification is shown in the title bar of the window to help you keep track of the charts that are currently displayed.

A complete listing of the planetary positions, aspects and data used to calculate the chart can be found by selecting the Chart data option from the window's local menu.

Aspects are drawn so that the strongest and most important aspects are the most visible. The main aspects, the opposition, trine, square and sextile, are shown with a solid line, the thickness of which reflects the exactness of the aspect. The thickness also depends to some degree on the aspect type. The quincunx, semisquare, sesquiquadrate, semisextile, quintile and biquintile are shown with dotted lines.

The chart window's local menu

As is the case for all local menus, the chart window's local menu is accessed by right-clicking or pressing Shift+F10 from the chart window. The local menu contains a number of commands that varies depending on the horoscope type.

Print

You can use this command, or simply press Ctrl+P, to print the chart to your printer.

Print to file

You can use this command if you want to save a chart drawing as a jpeg image file. The image will have the same size and resolution as is currently shown on the screen. If you want to save the image in a different size, you must first change the size of the chart window to the desired size. This is a useful feature, if you want to send the chart drawing as an e-mail attachment or include it in a web page.

Chart data

Use this command to display the data used to calculate the chart and all the results of the calculations for the current horoscope. The results fill two to three pages, depending on the chart type. You can browse through the Positions, Aspects and Elements display using the push buttons at the top left side of the window. There are two buttons for printing: one to print the current page and the other to send the combined results to the printer.

Chart data - Positions

The first page of chart data includes the data used to calculate the horoscope, the type of horoscope chosen and some information about the selected method or methods of calculation. Then follows a table showing the positions of the planets and houses.

The table shows the astronomical longitude for each planet. This is the coordinate of the planet's projection onto the ecliptic. When a planet moves retrograde (or backwards

along the zodiac), the notation Rx is added next to the planet's position. (Likewise, St D indicates that the planet has just stopped its retrograde movement, is stationary and about to turn direct; St Rx indicates that the planet has just stopped its direct movement, is stationary and about to turn retrograde; Rx St means that the planet is just about to stop its retrograde motion, is almost stationary and will soon revert to direct motion and D St means that the planet is just about to stop its direct motion, is almost stationary and will soon turn retrograde).

The next column shows the house in which the planet is located. If a planet falls at the end of a house, this is shown by the number of the next house in parentheses. This is because some astrologers feel that a planet at the end of a house should be considered as almost being in the next house. Just how large a portion of a house is considered to be the "the end of the house" can be adjusted in the Other Settings option on the **Preferences** menu.

In the next column, the astronomical latitude is shown. This is the planet's perpendicular distance from the ecliptic. This is expressed in degrees north and south of the ecliptic and therefore marked with an N if the planet is over the ecliptic or S if the planet is under the ecliptic.

In the final column, the declination is shown. This is the planet's perpendicular distance from the celestial equator. This is expressed in degrees north and south of the celestial equator. This position is included for those astrologers interested in studying parallel aspects. Two planets are said to be in parallel aspect if they have the same declination. If one planet has as large a northern declination as another has a southern declination, they are said to be in anti-parallel aspect. An orb of about 1° is normally used. Parallel aspects do not enjoy much use today.

If you have chosen to include the sidereal zodiac, two more columns will show the planet's sidereal positions. (See the section about Sidereal settings under the Style option).

The table of house positions shows the house system used and the position of the house cusps in the zodiac. If you have included the sidereal zodiac, the house cusps in the sidereal zodiac are shown as well.

Chart data - Aspects

The second page of chart data shows all the calculated aspects. There are normally many more aspects calculated than can be shown on the drawing. Using the various settings in the **Preferences** menu and the Aspect types option on the chart window's local menu, you can specify which aspects you want to see on the drawing and which ones you want to include in the calculations. This lets you suppress any unwanted aspect information and make sure that the drawing doesn't become cluttered and illegible.

For simple charts, the aspects are divided into four groups. The first group is called Common aspects, since they are the usual ones to include in drawings. (Conjunctions

are common aspects that are not drawn as aspects, as such. It is easy, however, to see them by the fact that the two planets are positioned closely together). The second group consists of aspects to the Ascendant and MC, Moon's node, Chiron and Part of Fortune. The third group are the inexact aspects where the orb is too wide to be included on the drawing or interpretation, but perhaps still close enough to be interesting. (To change the orb settings, use the **Preferences** menu).

The fourth group consists of untraditional or seldom-used aspects that normally are not included in chart drawings. (If you want some of these included in chart drawings, you can specify this using the Aspect types option on the chart window's local menu). These are the aspects that Regulus considers "untraditional":

-The septile, biseptile and triseptile are the aspects whose angles make up $1/7$, $2/7$, $3/7$ of the whole circle, or expressed in degrees: $51 \frac{3}{7}$ degrees, $102 \frac{6}{7}$ degrees and $154 \frac{2}{7}$ degrees.

-The novile, binovile and quadrinovile are the aspects whose angles make up $1/9$, $2/9$ and $4/9$ of the whole circle, or 40, 80 and 160 degrees.

-The decile and tridecile are the aspects whose angles make up $1/10$ and $3/10$ of the whole circle, or 36 and 108 degrees.

-Finally, some unnamed aspects: $15^\circ(1/24)$, $75^\circ(5/24)$, $105^\circ(7/24)$, $165^\circ(11/24)$, where the parentheses indicate the fraction of the circle that the aspect represents.

For simple and combined prognoses, only the following aspects are calculated: conjunction, opposition, trine, square, sextile, semisquare, sesquiquadrate, quincunx and semisextile.

Chart data - Elements

The final page of chart data shows the distribution of the planets among the four elements, three qualities and three orientations, calculated both for planets in signs and planets in houses. Each case is shown with a point sum and a percent value of the total. At the bottom, the point values and weights used to calculate the sums are shown. You can adjust these weights using the Emphasis Weights option in the **Preferences** menu. You can only calculate the element distribution for radix, composite and Davison relationship charts. For all other types, the Elements button is deactivated.

Midpoints

This command gives access to the calculations and display of midpoints based on the currently displayed chart data. (See the section on Midpoints below).

Edit birth time

Selecting this option calls up a small time field in the corner of the window that shows the birth time. When you click and hold the mouse button down while the cursor is over one of the small arrows to the right of the field, the birth time is advanced by small steps

of 15 seconds each. When you release the mouse, the chart is recalculated and redrawn from the new time. If you want to make a more radical change in the time, it is quicker to simply enter the new time and press [Enter] to start the recalculation. Note that this adjustment only affects the drawing and does not alter the time that you entered in the data entry window. If you want to save this adjustment, you must retype it in the data entry window. To get rid of the adjustment window, click on the ✕ on the left.

Tip: when viewing a combined prognosis drawing, you can use this field as a rectification aid. Rectification is the name for the challenging task of correcting an uncertain or unknown birth time. If you know the time of an important event in the person's life and have entered this in the data entry window under the prognosis data tab, you can use the "Edit birth time" field to move the birth time back and forth while you study the effects of each time on the chart. Pay special attention to the angles and the aspects these make, as well as the planetary house placements.

Restore original birth time

This command resets the radix time to the time used when the chart window was opened. The command is disabled if you have not adjusted the birth time manually using the Edit birth time command.

Edit prognosis date

This option is available when a prognosis chart is displayed. Selecting this calls up a small date field in the corner of the window that shows the prognosis date. You can change this date one day at a time in the same way as you would edit the birth time (see above). In this way you can watch the effects on the chart as you move time forward or backward and watch how the various aspects form as time passes.

Restore original prognosis date

This command resets the prognosis date to the date used when the chart window was opened. The command is disabled if you have not adjusted the prognosis date manually using either the Edit prognosis date or the Set prognosis to now commands.

Set prognosis to now

This command sets the prognosis date to the current date and the prognosis time to the current time, as set by the PC's clock.

Aspect types

This command allows you to select the desired aspects to include in the various types of charts. There are four tabs labeled Simple charts, Synastry, Progressed and Transits. For each of these, there is a list of available aspect types. Select the ones you want to include in the drawings for that chart type. The drawing will immediately reflect the aspects you have chosen as will all future drawings of this type, until you once again select a different set of aspects.

Aspect groups

This option is available when a combined prognosis chart is displayed. This opens a window with six check boxes to allow you to choose which combinations of aspects you want to include in the drawing. The program suggests that you only include aspects from transits and progressions to radix and the aspects from progressed to progressed planets. The other three options are from transit to transit, radix to radix and from transit to progressed planets. Selecting them all would result in a very cluttered and confusing drawing, so it is best to choose only the most important. The drawing will immediately reflect the aspects you select as will all future drawings of this type, until you select a different set of options.

Placement of planets

This option is available when a combined prognosis chart is displayed. This opens a submenu with three choices: Radix as inner wheel, Progressed chart as inner wheel and Transits as inner wheel. Your choice of one of these decides which set of planets will be drawn inside the circle and the other two sets of planets will be displayed along the outer ring of the circle. The drawing will immediately reflect your choice. Unlike the other options described above, this will not have an affect on any future drawings. It is usually most interesting to have the radix planets in the inner circle and the transits and progressions along the outer ring, and this is the option suggested by the program.

House system for this chart

This command allows you to change the house system used for the current chart. This will not have an affect on any future drawings. This allows you, for example, to compare the same chart with a number of different house systems. If you want to make a permanent change to a different house system, you must use the House systems option on the **Preferences** menu. (See the chapter "Preferences", below).

When viewing a synastry chart, the local menu will show separate commands for the inner and the outer wheel so that you can make a unique choice for each person. This is useful when you don't know the birth time for one of the people, where you could select "no houses" for the one person. (It would make sense to put this person in the outer wheel, although this is not required).

Harmonic number for this chart

When the chart displays a single horoscope (i.e. a simple (non-compound) chart), you can choose to draw an harmonic chart. The harmonic number value of 1 is a normal chart. You can enter any number from 1 to 360 or use the arrows to increase or decrease the value. (See the section on Harmonics for more information about harmonic charts and their meanings). The choice of harmonic will only affect the current chart.

Relocation for this chart

This option is available when a radix or radix relocation chart is displayed. If there is a check mark by this command, it means that you have already relocated the chart. If you select this command again, you will cancel the relocation and the drawing will display the original radix chart. Otherwise, selecting this option opens a window where you can enter the desired relocation place.

Progression method for this chart

This option is available when a prognosis chart is displayed where progressions are possible. Here you can select the desired progression method to be used for this chart. (See the section "Progressed Charts", above). The chart will immediately reflect your choice, but this will have no effect on future charts of this type. If you want to make a permanent change, you must do so from the **Preferences** menu.

Geocentric chart

Heliocentric chart

These two options appear for radix charts and represent the two ways to display the chart. Only one can be selected at a time. A *geocentric* horoscope is the most usual, showing the planets as seen from the Earth, that is, with the Earth in the center of the solar system. A *heliocentric* chart shows the planets, including the Earth, as seen from the Sun. Note that the planet Earth is shown with a glyph that resembles an upside-down Venus glyph. The concept of house-systems makes no sense in a heliocentric horoscope, since house systems are always based on the relationship between the zodiac and the horizon from a given place on Earth. Some astrologers believe that difficult aspects between planets in the heliocentric horoscope have connections to collective events on Earth, such as earthquakes and other natural catastrophes.

Style

This option allows you to change settings for the way the chart is drawn. The chart is updated immediately to reflect your new settings and will remain in effect for all future charts until you change them. We recommend that you experiment with the various settings.

Frame

You can choose whether the outer border of the chart is a circle or a twelve-sided polygon.

Aspect line widths

Regulus draws aspect lines so that the main aspects are drawn thicker the stronger they are. You can assign a relative thickness using a scale of 0 to 100. If you set this to 0, all aspects will be drawn equally, with a thin line.

Save the current dimensions of the chart window as default

If you have found a size for the chart window that suits you and you want all future charts to be displayed with these dimensions, you can indicate that using this check box.

Show sidereal zodiac

This results in the drawing of an extra ring that displays the twelve *sidereal* signs or constellations. The fixed stars in the constellations are placed at the correct location in relation to the *tropical* zodiac, i.e. the usual zodiac or ecliptic. In other words, the projection onto the ecliptic, that is the astronomical longitude, is accurate. The radial placement of the stars in the constellations is only approximate, to fit the dimensions of the constellations as realistically as possible into the space provided. Because of space limitations, the sidereal zodiac is not included on compound chart drawings.

Sidereal settings

When you have selected to display the sidereal zodiac, you can then choose whether to display the same size for all sidereal signs or with variable sizes. This only effects the boundaries between the individual constellations. The constellations vary a great deal, for example, the constellation Libra extends across only 21 degrees, while Virgo takes up 43 degrees. Added to that, the boundaries are diffuse, since it isn't easy to establish where a particular constellation stops and the next one starts. Many astrologers have different opinions about this, therefore Regulus allows you to set your own boundaries between the sidereal signs.

There are two things to determine: the number of degrees that each sidereal sign is to span and the distance between the starting point of the sidereal and the tropical zodiac.

Same size for all signs vs. Variable sizes

If you want to let the sidereal signs span the same number of degrees, i.e. 30 degrees for each, choose Same size for all signs. If you want to assign individual sizes for each sidereal sign, choose Variable size for signs and then Settings of sizes. Here you can set the number of degrees that each sidereal sign should span. You can use the up (▲) or down (▼) button or use the + and – keys to adjust the values shown. The sum of all the signs must equal 360 before your settings can be accepted. If you want to revert to the program's standard settings, press the Default button.

Vernal Equinox 1950

To set the difference between the starting point of the sidereal and tropical zodiac, you must specify the location of the vernal equinox (the starting point, 0 degrees Aries) for the tropical zodiac in relation to the sidereal zodiac. The program has set the vernal equinox for 1950 to the degree: 335°57'32" (in other words 5°57'32" Pisces) in the sidereal zodiac. You can change this value by typing in the value you prefer.

This value comes from the well-known sidereal astrologer *Cyril Fagan* and is used by

most sidereal astrologers in the western world. It is based on the theory that the fixed star Aldebaran in ancient Egyptian times was considered the midpoint of the constellation of Taurus. Using the standard value named above, this means in practice, that the angle from the sidereal zodiac's starting point to the tropical zodiac's starting point is established as 24°02'28" (which is 360° minus 335°57'32") as of January 1, 1950. This angle has a special name: *Ayanamsa*. Besides this Ayanamsa (Cyril Fagan), there are other ayanamsas in use, for example *Lahiri*: 23°09'28" (vernal equinox= 336°50'32"), *DeLuce*: 27°06'37" (vernal equinox=332°53'23") and others. The Ayanamsa is not a constant size. It is increased by about 50 seconds of arc each year, since the vernal equinox point moves backwards at this speed in the sidereal zodiac. This movement is called the *precession* of the equinox and is the phenomenon responsible for the so-called astrological ages (e.g. Age of Aquarius). Regulus takes this movement into account and draws the sidereal zodiac with the correct relationship to the tropical zodiac for the date and time for which the chart is drawn. The twelve signs, as we know them, seem to have received their names about 2000 years ago when their placement in respect to the constellations was more or less identical. If you calculate a chart for the year 200 A.D., for example, you will see that the signs and the constellations match up quite closely.

When you choose variable sizes, you can give a value for the vernal equinox as of January 1, 1950 that works specifically for the Variable size for signs setting.

Finally, you can opt to display the positions of the most important fixed stars as projected on the ecliptic. You can then choose whether or not to show the names (and degrees) of the fixed stars. (Some printers have difficulties printing rotated text. If this is the case for you, it is best not to select this option).

If you decide to display the sidereal zodiac on the chart drawing, you will also see the sidereal positions for the planets on the chart data report. The positions are determined by the settings you have given above.

Colors

This allows you to configure the colors used on charts, both on the screen and when printing to a color printer. There are a number of different items that can be colored. Select the one you want to change from the list and click on the color button for either screen or printer. Select the desired color from the standard Windows color palette. We recommend that you use at least 16-bit (high color) or preferably 32-bit (true color) if your graphic card supports this (see your Windows manual or help file for changing display properties). If you use 8-bit color (256 colors), you should always choose a solid color for all Regulus' color choices. The reason the program has separate choices for screen and printer is that there can be a difference in the way various printers render a given color. What looks good on the screen might not look good on paper. If you do not have a color printer, you can select suitable grey tones for the various items, for example, a dark grey for the hard aspects and a light grey for the harmonious aspects. Experiment with various choices on your screen and printer to find the combinations that work best for you.

At the bottom is a check box where you can choose whether you want to color the zodiac signs (and constellations if you have chosen to display them). This provides a colorful chart drawing that may or may not suit your personal taste.

Animation commands

Animate forwards **F6**

Animate backwards **F7**

Stop animation **F8**

Step size

These options are available for simple and combined prognoses. The animation feature allows you to view the progressions without advancing the time manually. The horoscope is updated constantly while the animation runs, like a movie. Using the forwards, backwards and stop commands, much like you would on a VCR, you can control the animation while you watch the various aspects form and dissolve.

Step size allows you to set the time interval used to advance the animation for each frame.

Maximize height

This command, best accessed using the F4 key, enlarges the chart window to the maximum height of the screen. The width of the window is set equal to the height. Using the command again restores the window to its original size and location.

Harmonics

From a given chart, for example a radix chart, you can calculate a *harmonic* chart. The principle behind an harmonic chart is to let a certain fraction of the zodiac represent the entire zodiac. For example, the 8th harmonic chart lets the first 45 degrees (or 1/8th of 360) represent the whole circle, the second 45 degrees represent again the whole circle and so forth, eight times. This means that there will be eight points in the original horoscope that fall together as a single point in the 8th harmonic chart. Planets that form either a conjunction, opposition, square, semisquare or sesquiquadrate in the ordinary chart would suddenly form conjunctions in the 8th harmonic chart. In the same way, planets making a quintile or biquintile aspect (72 degrees and 144 degrees respectively) will appear as conjunctions in the 5th harmonic chart.

This can be a difficult concept to grasp. Imagine the normal zodiac as a ribbon that is wrapped around a wheel that is just large enough to allow the ends of the ribbon to meet. An harmonic chart “wraps” the ribbon around a smaller wheel the number of times indicated by the *harmonic number*. The 8th harmonic wraps the ribbon around eight times, the 9th harmonic wraps the ribbon nine times and so on.

To calculate a harmonic chart, you must take the longitude of each planet, measured in a 360°-circle, and multiply it by the harmonic number, to get a new position in the zodiac. If necessary, you subtract 360° repeatedly to get the result back under 360°.

The Ascendant and MC are included, but not the other house cusps, since they would suddenly fall out of order or on top of each other, making an interpretation meaningless.

The interpretation of harmonic charts has to do with the numerology involved. We will not go into more detail about the calculation or interpretation of harmonic charts, but can recommend two excellent books on the subject: John Addey's *Harmonics in Astrology* and Michael Harding and Charles Harvey's *Working with Astrology*. Also, the ninth harmonic plays a very important role in Indian astrology.

Midpoints

Midpoints are a recent but popular astrological tool. Midpoints have been used extensively by Reinhold Ebertin's cosmobiological movement. The rules for interpreting midpoints are beyond the scope of this manual, but we can recommend two excellent books on the subject: Ebertin's *The Combination of Stellar Influences* and Michael Harding and Charles Harvey's *Working with Astrology*.

When you choose the Midpoints option in the **View** menu, you are presented with a choice of reports. The midpoint calculations for the report you choose and the currently selected person in the **Horoscope** menu will be displayed in a new window. You can page up and down throughout the report using the Pg↑ and Pg↓ buttons or the Page Up and Page Down keys.

Alternatively, you can launch midpoint reports from the chart window's local menu. In this case, the midpoints will be calculated for the data that belongs to the horoscope in question (which might not be the same as the data in the data entry window, if you have changed it since you displayed the current chart).

For each pair of planets in a chart, there are two midpoints: the point at the middle of the shorter arc and the diametrically opposite point, 180 degrees away, at the middle of the larger arc. If you choose to view the Midpoint list in the zodiac, you will see a list over all the midpoints in the horoscope, listed with their position in the relevant zodiac sign. When the midpoint is shown with a dash (–) between two planet symbols it means that this is the midpoint of the shorter arc. When the midpoint is shown with a tilde (~) between two planet symbols it means that this is the midpoint of the larger arc. The list includes the positions of the planets themselves. The list is sorted by order of zodiac sign. If you choose the report called Midpoint list in 180°-circle, you get a list of the midpoints in the first half of the zodiac. For each planet pair, there will only be one midpoint. When the planets are listed, it will either be the planet's true position, if this is within the first 180 degrees of the zodiac, or else it will be the planet's diametrically opposite point that is shown. You might say that this is a kind of 2nd harmonic zodiac, where two points in the ordinary zodiac that are in opposition will appear as the same point in the 180°-circle. The list is sorted by degree. This makes it easy to see if a given planet lands on a midpoint; simply look up the planet's degree and check if there are any midpoints nearby. A planet conjuncting a midpoint is considered by many astrologers to be a kind of double aspect to the two planets involved. You can also see if two or more

midpoints form conjunctions with one another.

Midpoint trees (or *structure pictures*, as Ebertin calls them) illustrates the connection between a planet and any midpoints that form close aspects with that planet. A midpoint tree consists of a line for each planet, like the trunk of a tree, with one or more branches showing the symbols of the planets involved in the midpoint. An orb of about 1°30' is traditional in the 180°-circle, although you can adjust this orb using the Midpoint Orbs option in the **Preferences** menu.

Likewise, you can view the midpoint list or midpoint trees in the 90°-circle, the 45°-circle or the 22½°-circle. Points in the ordinary zodiac that lie 90° or 180° from each other will be shown as the same point in the 90°-circle. This means that planets or midpoints that are in conjunction, square or opposition will appear together. An orb of 60 minutes is traditional for the 90°-circle. For the 45°-circle, planets that are in an aspect that is a multiple of 45 degrees, (the semisquare, square, sesquiquadrate and opposition), will appear together. An orb of 45 minutes is traditional for the 45°-circle. An orb of 30 minutes is traditional for the 22½°-circle, although the midpoints in the 22½°-circle are used very seldom.

For compound charts, the midpoint reports are slightly different. For synastry, it is normal to compare the planets in one chart with the midpoints in another. The report merges the planet positions for one horoscope into the midpoint list and midpoint trees of the other horoscope and vice versa. Planets at the top or on the trunk of the midpoint trees belong to the one horoscope while the planet pairs that form the branches of the trees belong to the other horoscope. This makes it easy to see which planets form aspects to the midpoints of the other person's chart. The same principle holds true for a simple prognosis. If you have chosen to compare transits with radix, for example, the transit planets are merged with the midpoint list for the radix chart. The planets on the top or trunk of the midpoint trees are the transit planets while the branches are made up of the midpoints from the radix chart.

Midpoints for combined prognosis charts offer a number of combinations, so the program will prompt you for your choice before continuing.

AstroGeography

AstroGeography is a way of expressing the relocation of charts. The theory behind AstroGeography is based on the observation that when a person is physically present at a place on Earth where a planet conjuncts one of the four angles (Ascendant, Descendant, MC or IC) in the person's radix chart relocated to that place, then the principles represented by that planet are brought into focus in the person's life.

All the places on Earth where a given planet at a given time conjuncts the MC lie on a semicircle, namely a longitudinal circle between the two poles. Likewise, the places where that planet conjuncts the IC lie on the opposite semicircle, the opposite of the longitudinal circle. The places where a given planet conjuncts the Ascendant or Descendant also form two semicircles. These are normally not longitudinal circles. The

two semicircles are formed by dividing a great circle at its northernmost and southernmost points. On an AstroGeographical map, the four semicircles for each planet are marked. Using the Mercator map projection, the MC/IC semicircles appear as vertical lines and the Ascendant/Descendant semicircles appear as curved lines on the map.

The lines are marked with the planet and the angle involved (for example, for the line showing Mars conjunct the Descendant, the line will show the symbol for Mars and DC). When you zoom in close enough, the map can include lines that show the places where the planets form other aspects to the angles, such as the square, trine and sextile. In this case, you will also see the symbol for the aspect involved. For the lines showing other aspects, only the MC and AC lines are drawn because an aspect to the IC or DC imply an aspect to their opposites: the MC and AC. For example, a trine to the Descendant implies a sextile to the Ascendant. In this case, only the sextile to the AC will be shown.

It is also possible to show the lines through places where the midpoint between two planets conjuncts an angle. These lines are marked with the angle and both planetary symbols. It is not possible to show lines for other aspects between angles and midpoints; only the conjunctions can be shown.

Regulus can draw AstroGeographical maps based on simple chart types where relocation can have meaning. It makes no sense to relocate compound charts, composite or relationship charts. You can, if you want to experiment, draw a map for a progressed chart, a solar return chart or a diurnal chart. However, an AstroGeographical map is normally only drawn for a radix chart.

To interpret an AstroGeographical map, you must first understand the concept of relocation, (see the section "Radix Relocation", above). For example, a person who moves for a time to a place close to the Mars conjunct AC line (i.e. Mars conjuncts the Ascendant in the birth chart relocated to that place) is likely to experience life at that place as if he had been born with Mars on the Ascendant. When several lines run through the same place, the effects can be particularly interesting. As with any aspect, a certain amount of orb is applied. An orb of about five degrees in the relocated chart equates to an average variation in geographical longitude of five degrees on the map.

When you select AstroGeography from the **View** menu, the map will be drawn in a map window. At the bottom left, you can see the current latitude and longitude for the spot on the map where your cursor is pointing. You can zoom in and out using [F11] and [F12] respectively. From the local menu, you can adjust the zoom factor. When you are zoomed in, you can use the arrow keys to navigate to parts of the map that are currently out of range. If you move your mouse near one of the edges of the map, the cursor becomes an arrow. If you click, you can navigate through the map in larger steps. If you double-click on a particular part of the map you will be shown a detailed view of the selected area.

You can have several maps open at once. If two people plan to travel together, you can open a map for each of them and compare the places of interest.

Using the map's local menu and selecting Map options, you can choose between two different calculation methods: Ecliptic and True latitude. With the ecliptic method, the planets are projected onto the ecliptic, which is also the case when an ordinary horoscope is drawn. The true latitude method takes the planet's astronomical latitude into account. True latitude reflects the fact that the planets don't actually lie exactly on the plane of the ecliptic. The astronomical latitude indicates the planet's perpendicular distance from the ecliptic. This means that the planet often rises and sets a little earlier or later than it seems to, judging from the horoscope. The true latitude method places the MC/IC lines on the places where the planets actually culminate and the AC/DC lines on the places where the planets actually meet the horizon. Certain planets have a significant astronomical latitude because their positions lie far from the ecliptic. This is particularly true of Pluto and Chiron, and Mercury and Saturn can vary a great deal as well. This does not mean that the True latitude method is more correct than the ecliptic method. The planet's projection onto the ecliptic might be said to be the active point, astrologically speaking. You might argue that if the true latitude method is more correct for the AstroGeography map, it should also be used for the horoscope as well. Theoretically, this makes sense but it does not seem to hold true with experience, particularly in the case of Pluto, which has enormous and visible influence on the birth chart when it conjuncts the Ascendant. It often happens that Pluto rises over the horizon more than an hour before it comes into conjunction with the Ascendant according to the usual calculation of the horoscope. This experience seems to validate the ecliptic method.

When the ecliptic is drawn on the chart, it is shown as a wavy line. In reality, the ecliptic is an imaginary circle around the surface of the Earth, a projection of the Sun's path on the Earth as seen from the center of the Earth. If we imagine that an observer stood at the very center of the Earth's core and looked out through a transparent Earth, this observer would see the ecliptic placed as shown on the AstroGeographical map. When the world map is flattened into two-dimensional space, this band would wave as shown. The small circles on the MC lines indicate the planetary placements with respect to the Earth, that is, where the planet was in Zenith (i.e. directly overhead). With the ecliptic method, the circles appear where the MC lines intercept the ecliptic. With the true latitude method, the circles show the planet's true position.

The other options available for the AstroGeographical map are explained below in the section on the map window's local menu.

Local Space Chart

This is another way to draw a horoscope. A *Local Space* chart shows the planets' directions with respect to the horizon. You could, therefore, call it an horizon chart. It is based on the planets' *altitude* and *azimuth* coordinates. In reality, these coordinates are the most natural, seen from the observer's perspective.

If you, for a given planet, draw a vertical circle on the celestial sphere from the zenith (the point directly over the head of the observer) through the planet and down to the

horizon, the azimuth is the angle from the eastern point of the horizon to the point where the vertical circle meets the horizon, going counterclockwise. This point is also called the planet's projection onto the horizon. The altitude is measured from this point along the vertical circle up (or down) to the planet's position. It is considered positive when the planet is above the horizon and negative when the planet is below the horizon. A Local Space chart consists of a circle, divided into degrees, that represents the horizon. On this circle, the direction for each planet's projection onto the horizon is given.

If you, one starry night, draw a Local Space chart for the current time and place and go outside with a compass and sextant, you will be able to locate the planets in the sky with great precision (assuming their altitude is positive, of course!) You can also try to compare the Sun and Moon in the sky with the Local Space chart.

A Local Space chart is normally calculated for the place where you are currently located. Therefore, it is best to start by choosing a Radix Relocation from the **Horoscope** menu if you are not in the same place as your place of birth, and then select Local Space ▶ Chart from the **View** menu. Alternatively, you can start with a radix chart and relocate the Local Space chart from the Local Space chart window's local menu.

Tip: Here are a few tips about how to interpret a Local Space chart. If you want to learn more, we can recommend two books: Steve Cozzi's *Planets in Locality* and Zipporah Dobyns' *Working With Local Space*. The main idea is that each planet has a compass direction that takes its character from the planet in question. Both the direction toward the planet and directly opposite the planet are taken into account. For example, it makes a difference whether the route between your home and your workplace lies close to a Jupiter line or close to a Saturn line. In the first instance, you are likely to have an optimistic and confident attitude about your job and workplace, while in the second instance, you might feel more like you were simply fulfilling your obligations. In this way, you can make assumptions about your relationship to other places that you visit regularly, like a friend's home or a vacation spot. If you move from one place to another and the direction between the two falls on a certain planet's line, the planet will describe what is likely to come into focus at the new place. Usually, an orb of about five degrees is used.

For this purpose, Regulus will let you draw the direction from the original place to any other place. Use the local menu and select Destination place and enter the desired location. Note that if the destination is within a few miles of the origin, you will need to make sure that the geographical coordinates for both places are absolutely accurate, down to the second of arc, in order for the directions to be precise enough to be meaningful. The direction for the destination will be added immediately and marked with a star (★).

If you want to study the Local Space chart in relation to your current location, you can print the chart on a transparency and place this over a detailed map of your area, so that the center of the chart aligns with your current location. Orient the four points of the

compass in the middle of the chart correctly, so that North points north, West points west and so on. You can then see where the planetary directions fall in respect to your local surroundings. When contemplating locations far away, it is better to use the Local Space ► Map option from the **View** menu (see below).

Local Space charts can be used as a supplement to AstroGeography and a relocated horoscope when studying the relationship of a person to a certain place. A planet, that in the Local Space chart is positioned exactly due East, West, North or South, is said to have an increased influence on the place in question. The same is true if the planet's altitude is close to zero, that is, if the planet is directly on the horizon.

Settings for Local Space Charts

Use the command Settings in the local menu to choose between various settings for the Local Space chart.

First, you can choose between two methods of calculation: True latitude or Ecliptic. The True Latitude method gives the true horizon coordinates for the planets. The ecliptic method gives the horizon coordinates for the planets as they are projected onto the ecliptic. Astrologers who work with Local Space normally use true latitude, that is the actual horizon coordinates.

Next you can choose whether to display the azimuth or the altitude coordinate next to the planetary symbol. The most useful choice seems to be altitude, because the azimuth can be read directly off the drawing whereas the altitude cannot. When the chart is printed, both coordinates are given, one on and one under the drawing itself.

The last two options are used to indicate whether lines for the Lunar nodes and/or Chiron should be drawn. Actually, only the northern node is drawn. Since the nodes are always directly opposite one another, the line for the southern node will always be identical, but pointing in the opposite direction.

Local Space Map

Select Local Space ► Map from the **View** menu and the Local Space directions are drawn on a world map with the origin springing from the current location. The lines trace the planets' horizon directions around the globe and are marked with the symbols of the planets along the edge of the map. The lines that return home again are marked with the opposition symbol to distinguish them from the outgoing lines.

If you have a special connection with a particular place on Earth and this place happens to coincide with the line for a given planet, the planet can describe something about the nature of this connection. Alternatively, if you travel from one place to another and the new place falls on a given planet's line, the planet can shed light on the kinds of issues that are likely to come into focus at the new place.

The map window's local menu

These are the options available from the local menu for the AstroGeographical and the Local Space map. The local menu opens by right-clicking or pressing Shift+F10.

Zoom in and Zoom out are used to enlarge or reduce the map. You can also use the F11 and F12 keys for this.

Neighborhood of mouse pointer are a short cut to zoom in directly on a small area around the current position of the mouse cursor. You can also use the F9 key or simply double click at the point for this.

Whole World are a shot cut to zoom out to view the map of the whole world. You can also use the F10 key to achieve this.

The next four commands: USA, Europe, Far East and Australia are short cuts to zoom in directly to the respective part of the world.

Print. Send the map to the printer. You can also print by pressing Ctrl+P.

Print to file. This command lets you save the map as a jpeg image file. The size and resolution of the image will be as shown on the screen.

Relocation for this map. This option is available when viewing a Local Space map. If the chart that the map is based on has already been relocated, there will be a check mark next to this option. If you choose it again, the relocation will be cancelled and the map will be updated accordingly. Otherwise, you can select this to relocate and automatically update the chart by entering the relocation place.

Mark a place. If you want to check whether there are any lines near a particular place, select this command. Enter the desired place and the program will put a cross on the map. To move or remove the mark, you can enter a new place or erase the contents of the latitude and longitude fields.

Map options

This lets you set a number of options for the map. First of all, you can choose between two methods of calculation: Ecliptic or True latitude. See a more detailed discussion above in the sections "AstroGeography" and "Local Space Chart".

Next, you can select a number of items to be included in the drawing. Some of the options pertain only to the AstroGeography map.

Include zodiac. The projection of the ecliptic onto the Earth is shown. Not relevant for Local Space.

Include aspect lines. Shows lines through the places where the planets form aspects other than the conjunction to the angles. These lines will only be displayed when you have zoomed in close enough to make the map legible. By clicking on Aspect types, you can specify which aspects to include. Not relevant for Local Space.

Include midpoint lines. Shows lines through places where the midpoints between two planets conjunct an angle. Because this option will result in a lot of extra lines, including them might reduce the legibility of the map, so we recommend that you only use this option when you have zoomed in sufficiently. Not relevant for Local Space.

Include latitude and longitude grid. Superimposes the latitude and longitude grid on the map, but only on the printed version, not on the screen display.

Include orb shadows. Shows the reach of orbs on the lines by adding shadows around the lines themselves. The Details button lets you make further settings about the orb shadows. You can choose to draw shadows for the other aspect lines and/or the midpoint lines. Tip: Drawing orb shadows only around main lines can help you to distinguish these from the less important aspect lines when you zoom in on the chart. You can request that the shadows be drawn using gradient fill, so that the shadows are darkest nearest the line. You can request that the shadows are only drawn on the screen and not when printed, since some printers have problems rendering the shadows satisfactorily. Finally, you can set the orb to be used for the shadows. These can be specified separately for the main (conjunction) lines, other aspect lines and midpoint lines. The degree given for the orb is equivalent to the same degree of geographic longitude. For the MC/IC lines, the orb is also the divergence from the exact angle of the aspect. Another way of putting it would be to say that the orb is equivalent to a difference in the birth time by four minutes for each degree. For example, if the orb is set to 4 degrees and the birth time is moved 16 minutes back in time, the line will move toward the eastern border by 4 degrees east. This setting is not relevant for Local Space.

The last two options are used to indicate whether lines for the Lunar nodes and/or Chiron should be drawn. Actually, only the northern node is drawn. On the AstroGeographical map, the DC line for the northern node is the same as the AC line for the southern node and vice versa, and the IC line for the northern node is the same as the MC line for the southern node and vice versa. On the Local Space map, the line for the southern node points in the opposite direction to the line for the northern node.

Finally, you can set the zoom factor, for the window by clicking the small arrows up or down. The zoom factor affects the amount that the map is changed when zooming using [F11] and [F12].

Colors. This allows you to configure the colors used on maps, both on the screen and when printing to a color printer. There are a number of different items that can be colored, including the lines for each planet, land and sea areas, the ecliptic and midpoint lines. The program suggests a grey color for the midpoint lines to clearly separate them from the other lines. Select the item you want to change from the list and click on the color button for either Screen or Printer. Select the desired color from the standard Windows color palette. We recommend that you use at least 16-bit (high color) or preferably 32-bit (true color) if your graphic card supports it (see your Windows manual or help file for changing display properties). If you use 8-bit color (256 colors) you

should always choose a solid color for all Regulus' color choices. The reason the program has separate choices for screen and printer is that there can be a difference in the way various printers render a given color. What looks good on the screen might not look good on paper. If you do not have a color printer, we suggest that you use black for all lines (with the possible exception of gray for the midpoint lines), white for water areas and light gray for land areas.

Experiment with various choices on your screen and printer to find the combinations that work well for you.

The commands Font for city names and and Font for other place names allow you to choose the fonts used for the town and other place names. The program has chosen Arial and Times New Roman as the standard fonts respectively, but you can choose the font you like best from the list of fonts installed on your printer.

Five-Year Analysis

Select the Five-Year Analysis option from the **Horoscope** menu when you want an integrated summary of the progressions and transits over a five-year period for the chosen person. The five-year period begins with the start of the year for the date you have entered in the data entry window on the Prognosis data tab for the person. Select the Aspect Calendar or Sum Calendar from the **View** menu to see the results of the five-year analysis.

Yearly Analysis

Select the Yearly Analysis option from the **Horoscope** menu when you want an integrated summary of the progressions and transits over a one-year period for the chosen person. The one-year period begins with the start of the calendar month for the date entered in the data entry window on the Prognosis data tab for the person. Select the Aspect Calendar or Sum Calendar from the **View** menu to see the results of the one-year analysis. If you have purchased the interpretation module *AstroVision* or made your own interpretation file for the yearly analysis, you can also choose Interpretation from the **View** menu.

Monthly Analysis

Select the Monthly Analysis option from the **Horoscope** menu when you want an integrated summary of the progressions and transits over a one-month period for the chosen person. The period covers the calendar month for the date entered in the data entry window on the Prognosis data tab for the person, plus an extra few days on either end. Select the Aspect Calendar or Sum Calendar from the **View** menu to see the results of the monthly analysis.

Aspect Calendar and Sum Calendar

The aspect calendar shows dynamic aspect graphs for four kinds of aspects: aspects from progressed planets to radix, aspects from transits to radix, aspects from transits to

progressed and the aspects made from progressed planets to other progressed planets. You can choose to omit any of these categories if you want, by using the Aspect Groups setting from the local menu, see below. There are three analysis periods, for which an aspect calendar can be drawn: five years, one year or one month. The aspect graphs let you follow an aspect throughout its life-cycle.

The sum calendar is another way to express the same information and use the same aspects that are calculated for the aspect calendar. At any given time, a planet can be said to be more or less active in the horoscope, based on its participation in one or more aspects. This could be aspects from transits or progressed planets to its radix position, or it could be the planet itself as transiting or progressed planet forming aspects to other planets. All of these activities increase the effect that planet has on the horoscope at that particular time. The more exact the aspect, the stronger the effect. This is a short indication of the theory behind the sum calendar.

The calendars are shown in a window when you choose either Aspect Calendar or Sum Calendar from the **View** menu. At the top and bottom of the window, there is a scale that shows the period of time. You can locate a particular date along this scale and then follow the line down to see which aspects are in effect on that date. You can display a vertical ruler to help you mark the desired date on the screen by clicking on the horizontal scrollbar at the bottom right side of the window. You can position this ruler as needed using the horizontal scrollbar or the arrow keys once you have clicked on the horizontal scrollbar.

Once you have positioned the ruler on a given date, if you choose View Chart from the local menu (or simply press [F5]), you will see a prognosis chart for that date.

The aspect graphs in the aspect calendar show every single aspect as it runs its course during the calendar period. For an aspect from a progressed or transiting planet to a radix planet, the position of the radix planet is indicated by an horizontal line. The radix planet is marked with its symbol on the right and a small “r” to indicate that it is a radix planet. In front of the planet symbol is the symbol for the aspect, for example a small triangle for a trine. The planet making the aspect is shown by its symbol to the left of the line and a small “p” or “t” to indicate whether it is a progressed or transiting planet.

The progress of the aspecting planet is shown as a curve that moves close to and away from the horizontal line. The horizontal line symbolizes the radix planet’s permanent position while the curved line symbolizes movement. When the curve is below the horizontal line, the aspecting planet is just before or in front of the exact point of aspect. When the curve is above the horizontal line, the aspecting planet is just after or behind the exact point of aspect.

When the two lines meet, the aspect is exact and the effect of the aspect is strongest. Furthermore, you can see when the aspecting planet is direct (moving forward through the zodiac) and when it is retrograde (moving backward through the zodiac). When the curve is shown going from bottom to top, it represents direct movement; when going from top to bottom, it represents retrograde motion. The colored areas around the

horizontal line show the aspect's intensity. It is at its highest when the aspect is exact. Two different colors are used: one for the hard or difficult aspects, which include conjunctions between planets that tend to be experienced as difficult, such as Sun-Saturn; the other for the harmonious or soft aspects, including the conjunctions between planets that tend to cooperate well together, such as Sun-Jupiter. Included in the drawing are conjunctions to radix house cusps. These can be seen by the fact that instead of a planet symbol, the number of the house is shown. Conjunctions to house cusps are not colored in. For progressed planets, is in the same way shown when the planet enters a new sign.

When showing aspects between progressed planets, the one progressed planet is shown on the horizontal line and the other is curved. When showing aspects between transits and progressed planets, the transiting planet line is curved, illustrating its movement in relation to the progressed planet.

Note that the program builds the pages of the aspect calendar from the bottom up so that the bottom of the first page starts with the slower and longest-lasting aspects, that lay the foundation, so to speak, for the period as a whole. Higher up on the page, and on any following pages, are the short-term aspects. These are likely to have a triggering effect on the longer term aspects. You should therefore "read" the page by looking at the bottom first. If there are several pages, the last page is likely to be empty on the top.

The graphs of the sum calendar include two levels: at the bottom is the contribution from the hard aspects and the difficult and important conjunctions. On top are the remaining aspects. The same two colors are used as in the aspect calendars. There are graphs for each of the planets and the Ascendant and MC. Then follows sum graphs for the different groups of planets, for example the outer planets together, the personal planets together, etc. Finally, the totals for all planets are shown, which gives an image of the complete energy cycle.

For the monthly analysis, as opposed to the yearly and five-year analyses, you would normally set the program to include transits from the faster-moving planets so that even short-term fluctuations for each day can be seen. This is done using the Planets in monthly analysis setting from the **Preferences** menu.

Using the calendar window's local menu, you can perform a variety of actions and make settings that customize the way you want to work with these calendars. Furthermore, the **Preferences** menu includes a number of settings that influence the aspect and sum calendars. These are: Planets in Five-Year Analysis, Planets in Yearly Analysis, Planets in Monthly Analysis, Aspect Orbs and Aspect Weights.

From the local menu, you can choose whether to include sum graphs for the twelve houses. If so, Regulus calculates the sum of the contribution to each house made by the aspects that affect that house. There are three ways that a planet can contribute to the sum: 1) the aspecting planet (transit or progressed) is in the house in question; 2) the aspected radix planet is in that house or 3) the aspected planet is ruler of the sign that is

on the cusp of that house. Note: although this is based on standard astrological theory for houses, the sum graphs for houses is still at an experimental stage.

The calendar window's local menu

To open the local menu, right-click or press Shift+F10. The local menu options are as follows:

Print. To send the calendar to the printer, you can use this command or the shortcut Ctrl+P.

Aspect Types. Here you can select, for each of the four aspect groups: transit-to-radix, progressed-to-radix, progressed-to-progressed or transit-to-progressed, which types of aspects to be included in the aspect and sum calendars. The settings are only valid for the particular type of analysis. In other words, if you access this option from a five-year analysis, your settings will affect all other aspect and sum calendars for the five-year analysis, but not the yearly or monthly analyses. The settings will be in affect until you once again make changes from a window displaying the same type of analysis.

Aspect Groups. Here you can select which aspect groups: transit-to-radix, progressed-to-radix, progressed-to-progressed and transit-to-progressed, that should be included in the aspect and sum calendars. The settings are common for five-year, yearly and monthly analyses and will affect all future aspect or sum calendars until you once again change these settings from the aspect or sum calendar display window.

Progression methods for this window. This lets you change the calculation method for progressed planets and angles. The calendars will reflect your changes immediately. Note that your change will only affect the current calendar. If you want to change your settings permanently, use the Progression method option from the **Preferences** menu.

View Chart. This opens a window containing a prognosis chart. If you have activated the date ruler, you will see a chart drawing for the date you have marked. If you have not marked a date, the chart will be drawn for the beginning of the analysis period. The chart that appears depends on the analysis period you are viewing. For the monthly analysis, the chart will be a simple prognosis with radix in the inner ring and transits in the outer ring. For yearly and five-year analyses, the chart is a combined prognosis. In this way you can always bring up and examine a detailed picture of the astrological situation for any given time in the calendar period. Instead you can also simply use the F5 hot key.

Include sum graphs for houses. This option is only for sum calendars. If you select this, the calendar will include an extra page with sum graphs for houses.

Colors. Here you can specify which colors to use on the aspect and sum calendars. The list shows the elements that use color and you can pick the desired color for each, for both screen display and printer. The colors for the hard aspects and important conjunctions are used to illustrate the intensity of the hard aspects and the conjunctions of

planets that normally function like a hard aspect (i.e. where the relationship between the planets is normally a difficult one, such as Saturn and the Moon). In the sum calendar, the color is used to show what part of the total is represented by these hard aspects. The standard color for this is a light red. Likewise, you can choose a color for the soft aspects and the remaining conjunctions, the conjunctions between harmonious or less-important planets. The standard color for these aspects is a light blue.

The other two choices are for the symbols for the hard and soft aspects. In the Aspect calendar, the chosen colors are used for the small symbols for the relevant aspects. The standard colors are a darker red for the hard aspect symbols and a darker blue for the soft aspect symbols.

Table of Progressions

This command on the **View** menu lets you display a listing of the yearly positions of the progressed MC, Asc, Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus and Mars for the chosen person. You are asked to provide the day of each year for which the planets will be calculated and how many years you want to include. Note that this command is available, no matter which chart type you have selected. If you want to compare the progressed positions in the table with a radix chart, for example, you can open both windows at once using the **View** menu and do not need to first select a progressed chart. Using the table's local menu you can print the table and set the desired method of progression.

Interpretations

This version of Regulus supports interpretations for Radix, Relationship, Yearly Analysis, Monthly Analysis, Five-Year Analysis and Relocated Radix horoscopes. To make use of this feature, you must supply one or more interpretation files for the particular horoscope type you want to interpret automatically. (A relationship interpretation can be based on properties of any of the charts: The Synastry and Composite for the couple as well as the Radix charts for each of the two persons. The Davison relationship type is not supported at present. To activate the Relationship interpretation, select either Synastry or Composite in the **Horoscope** menu, it makes no difference).

Once you have chosen the desired horoscope to interpret, select the Interpretation option from the **View** menu. This will only be activated if you have installed an interpretation file for the selected horoscope type. A list of the interpretation files found on your computer will be shown and you can choose the file you want to use. The program will begin the automatic interpretation and display the results in the interpretation window. Usually, the interpretation will take up a number of pages. Using the Pg↑ and Pg↓ buttons or the Page Up and Page Down keys, you can browse through the report. You can only have one interpretation open at a time.

What is an interpretation file and how do I get one?

An interpretation file is made up partly of interpretation text and partly of instructions for when and how to display that text. You can write your own interpretation files to automate your reports. If you choose to undertake this task, be aware that this involves a great deal of work, since you will in effect be putting down on paper all your skill and knowledge about how to interpret a horoscope. However, once you have done this, you will have a completely personal and invaluable tool to help you prepare for a personal consultation. You are free to sell your reports, since they are your own work. The rules and instructions for making your personal interpretation is described at length in the companion manual entitled *Writing Interpretation Files*. You will also find the same information in the corresponding help file that you can access from the **Help** menu.

The program includes a rudimentary radix interpretation file with the name `rmodel.rtw`. This is not a complete interpretation file; it is intended only as an illustration of how you can use some of the many features in the system. Currently, we offer two complete interpretation modules that you can install and use right away with no need to modify or write anything yourself. These modules are called *AstroInsight* and *AstroVision*, which are a birth chart interpretation and a yearly analysis, respectively.

The interpretation window's local menu

To open the local menu, right-click or press Shift+F10. The local menu options are as follows:

Print. To send the calendar to the printer, you can use this command or the shortcut Ctrl+P.

Print to file. This command writes your report to a file instead of sending it to the printer. The report is saved as an ordinary text file as raw text, that is without any formatting information such as bold, italics and such. You are asked to provide a name for this file.

Text formatting. This consists of two options: Two columns on page and Right justified. The first option allows you to specify whether you want the text written in two newspaper-like columns, which is an attractive and easy-to-read option for written reports. Right justified makes sure that the right margin of each column is fixed and straight. Both options cover both screen display and printing. Experiment and see what combination works best for you.

"Serif font" (Ordinary text) and "Sans serif font" (Headlines). These commands allow you to choose the fonts used in the interpretation. Interpretation files include instructions about how to display certain bits of text. There are instructions for bold, italic and normal type and instructions for displaying normal text and headlines. It is customary to use a font with serifs (the little tails on the tops and bottoms of the letters) for normal text and to use a font without serifs (Sans serif means "without serifs") for headlines.

You can choose the font you like best from the list of fonts installed on your printer. The program has chosen Times New Roman and Arial as the standard serif and sans serif font respectively, but you may choose whichever font combination you desire. Two relatively new fonts are quite easy to read, and make a fine alternative to the above: Georgia and Verdana as serif and sans serif, respectively. Note that there will often be slight differences in the way the screen displays fonts compared to the way they will look when printed. It is best to experiment and find what works for you.

Biorhythms

Just for fun, Regulus can calculate and draw biorhythms, even though this lies outside the realm of astrology. When you choose Biorhythms from the **View** menu, the biorhythms for the person shown selected in the **Horoscope** menu are shown. You can see two months at a time, starting with the date entered in the data entry window, Prognosis data tab and can browse through the months using the left and right arrows shown. You can print the biorhythms for an entire year starting on the date entered in the data entry window, Prognosis data tab by using the Print button.

Biorhythms are made up of three biological rhythms: the *physical* cycle that spans a period of *23 days*, the *emotional* cycle that spans a period of *28 days* and an *intellectual* cycle that covers a *33-day* period. Each period can be divided into two halves, a positive and a negative phase. For example, the *amplitude* or range of the psychological cycle during the first 14 days of the cycle is positive and the last 14 days it is negative. The psychological 28-day cycle begins at the neutral zero position and grows to its maximum positive position after seven days, after which time it begins to descend toward the zero position, which it reaches seven days later. The amplitude continues to descend to its lowest point seven days later, on Day 21 of the cycle, when it begins to ascend again toward the original neutral position and the cycle is complete.

All three rhythms begin at birth at the zero position and begin to ascend and then follow their individual cycles as life progresses. Each rhythm is shown with its own color and the amplitude is read on the left-hand vertical axis using a scale of -100 til +100 while the date is shown below on the horizontal axis. The days where the dates are noted are Sundays. The vertical lines indicate the middle of the day if you have given a birth time with the birth date used as the basis for the calculation. If, instead of the real birth time, you have used 12 noon, the vertical mark corresponds to the time of day where the birth took place. The bold vertical marks show the first day in the month.

A bit of theory about interpreting biorhythms: Generally speaking, the positive phase of all three cycles brings more energy, activity and extroversion. The negative phase, conversely, brings introversion, passivity and less available energy. The two days of the cycle where the amplitude is at zero are called *critical days*. They mark the transition between the inward and outward flow of energy and tend to be conducive to making mistakes of various kinds. Statistics have shown that accidents tend to happen more often on these days. When two or more rhythms meet at the neutral amplitude point of

zero on the same day, the influence is doubled and it would be wise to be extra careful at these times.

As the name indicates, the *physical 23-day cycle* has to do with the level of physical energy, endurance and resistance. Physical activity is easier and more appealing during the positive phase. Athletes have better chances of achieving top results during these times. If you are planning to do some work in the garden, it would make sense to do this when the physical rhythm is positive. During the negative phase, it would be best not to force any kind of strenuous physical activity. It is, however, a good time for rest, recreation, meditation, various forms of preparation and technical athletic training. Doctors who follow biorhythms in their patients prefer to schedule operations between the second and ninth day of the period because this is when the body has built up an abundance of resistance. The negative phase that follows is ideal for recuperation.

The *emotional 28-day cycle* deals with feelings, moods and general emotional sensitivity. During the positive phase, the person is generally more optimistic, has greatest faith in himself or herself and finds it easier to cooperate with others in an outgoing way. During the negative phase, there is less emotional surplus and people are more easily hurt, offended or irritated. The negative phase is good for creativity because the person finds it more natural to look within and has a stronger contact with his or her unconscious mind. The fluctuation between negative and positive varies from person to person. Emotional types tend to experience mood swings more dramatically than people who are more phlegmatic. The physical and emotional rhythms strengthen each other when they are both in the positive phase, since there is more physical energy and drive to fuel emotional expression.

The *intellectual 33-day cycle* deals with mental functions. During the positive phase, a person is likely to think faster and more clearly and memory is better. It is a good time to learn new things and a person finds spoken and written communication easier than at other times. During the negative phase, mental capacity is lower and more introverted. This does not mean that intellectual activity should be avoided, but by respecting the need to rest and recharge your mental batteries, you will support a greater intellectual readiness during the following positive phase. The negative phase is also a good time to hatch new ideas and enjoy greater intuition and mental creativity. Students can make best use of the cycle by using the positive phase to learn new material and leaving repetition and summary for the negative phase.

Databases

The database system in Regulus was built to satisfy the following requirements:

- ☆ To be able to save information about people and charts
- ☆ To be able to search and retrieve information about previously saved charts.
- ☆ To be able to keep journals for clients or others one wishes to follow over time.
- ☆ To be able to compile psychological observations into themes or groups of themes as well as experiment with astrological conditions that activate a given theme.

Astrology is best learned by gaining authentic first-hand experience by studying the charts of people well-known to you. The database system supports this by making it easy to take notes and record observations, organizing these in meaningful ways and recalling them as needed.

A Regulus database consists of a number of interrelated data about a number of people and their horoscopes. These data is organized in a number of different groups that each holds various kinds of information.

The database lets you record much more than simply the person's birth data:

Journals

You can keep a journal, consisting of a date and a journal entry where you can make notes about a person or a given date. See more in the section called "Journals".

Progressions

You can record a set of data and the calculated progressions and transits for various key moments in the person's life.

Relationships

You can connect people to one another by defining the relationships they have to one another and Regulus will automatically calculate the Synastry and Composite charts for these two people.

Themes

Themes play a central role in the database system. There are three kinds of themes: Radix themes, Progression themes and Relationship themes. Each theme can be assigned a theme category and has a name, an astrological selection criterion and a description of the theme. The purpose of themes is to help you describe various characteristics and phenomena that you want to study. To create a theme, only the name is required. The category, selection criteria and description are optional but recommended in order to get the most out of using the theme.

You can operate with more than one database in Regulus which allows you to group clients, personal acquaintances, celebrities, historical figures and so on in separate

databases. Each database is a collection of files, located on your computer in a sub-directory of the Regulus folder. The folder and the database share a common name, so you can see which folder holds which database.

The program includes two demonstration databases called "Example" and "Famous", neither of which hold more than a mere sample of data.

The "Example" database illustrates some of the various kinds of data that you can store in a Regulus database. The personal data is fictive of course and does not describe actual people. Any relation to real persons living or dead is entirely coincidental and unintentional except for the few historical persons who have been included as examples. The "Famous" database holds some basic birth data for a handful of well-known individuals for whom the birth time is well-established.

Although you can use one of these demo databases, it is best if you create at least one database to use for your own entries. You can either create a new, empty database or you can make a copy of an existing database to use as a template. If you make a copy, you would most likely remove all the existing entries before adding your own.

You can only have one database open at a time but you can switch easily between the existing databases as needed.

Changing the active database

When you want to switch to a different database, use the Change active database option from the **Data** menu. Select the desired database and press OK.

Creating a new database

To create a new database, select the New database option from the **Data** menu. Enter a name for your new database and decide whether you want to start from scratch or whether you want to use an existing database as a template. If you choose the latter, you must then select one of the existing databases. The benefit of using an existing database as a template is that you preserve all the data, including the theme definitions from the original database. You will most likely want to delete most or all of the data entries in the database before adding any new entries.

Deleting a database

Regulus has no built-in mechanism to remove a database. This is done the same way you would delete any Windows file. Simply delete the folder that contains the database you want to delete. Make sure that this is not the active database in Regulus! If this is the case, switch to another database before deleting. Using the Windows Explorer, locate the folder where Regulus was installed. Open the Databases folder contained in the Regulus folder. Highlight the folder for the desired database and press Delete. As long as you haven't emptied your Recycle Bin, you can restore the database. Consult your Windows manual or Windows' own Help file for further information.

The Database Window

To build and work with the database, the database window offers a number of useful features. You open the database window by selecting Database from the **Data** menu or by using the **Search** menu functions.

Note: The database window is also opened when you use the command Get data from database in the data entry window. This method only allows you to select a person from the database and several of the database features are disabled in this situation.

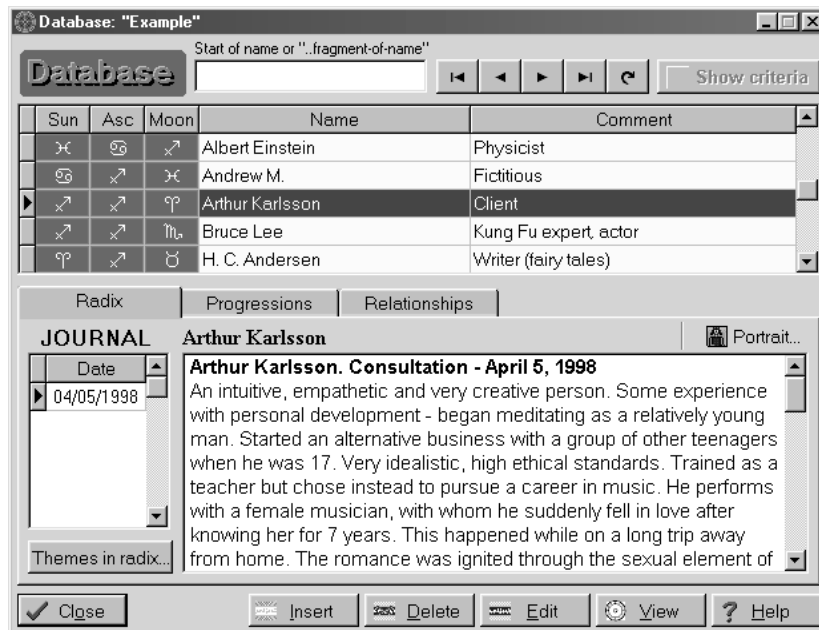


Figure 7

The core of the database centers around the list of names that is displayed in the top half of the database window. You can see five people at a time. Beside the name, the comment, if there is one, is shown. You can also see the zodiac sign for the Sun, Ascendant and Moon in the birth chart. At the top of the database window is a search field, where you can type in the name or part of the name you want to locate. There are four buttons used to browse through the records in the database.

Attached to each name are any journal entries, progressions and relationships that you may have entered. These are shown in the bottom half of the window on respective tabs. The first tab shows any journal entries and allows access to themes attached to the radix data. The second tab shows any progressions and allows access to themes attached to the progressions data. The third tab shows any relationships and allows access to themes attached to relationships. You will be able to Insert, Delete, Edit or View the database entry that is currently highlighted by pressing the corresponding button at the

bottom. When the View button is available, you can display a horoscope chart. The type of chart depends on where you were working when you pressed the View button. When pressed from the Radix tab, the chart will be a radix chart. When pressed from the Progressions tab, the chart will be a combined prognosis for the person at the selected progression time. When pressed from the Relationships tab, two charts will be displayed, a Synastry and a Composite for the two people involved in the currently selected relationship.

The following is a detailed description of the various features of the database and how best to use it:

Retrieving data

The database displays names in alphabetical order by first name. The first record will be highlighted and marked with a small black arrow (▶) to the left of the row. You can select a different row by clicking on it and you will see that the arrow moves to your selected row. Using the navigation buttons at the top of the window, you can move up and down through the list.

To find a particular name, use the search field at the top of the window. As you type, the arrow will move to the first name in the list that begins with the letters you have typed, if such a name exists. You can use any combination of upper and lowercase letters; the program does not pay attention to case. You can also type in two periods followed by some letters. All names that include the particular combination of letters in either the Name or Comment field will be included and all other names will be excluded from the list.

Tip: if you establish some kind of personal code, such as typing the word “client” in the Comment fields for all clients or adding other kinds of keywords in the Comment field, you can use this way of searching to great advantage. You can also order the list alphabetically by the content of the Comment field by clicking at the top of the column.

You can also order the list by Sun sign, Ascendant sign or Moon sign by clicking at the top of the relevant column. To return to the normal alphabetical order, click on the top of the Name column.

If you want a person displayed alphabetically ordered by last name, you need to enter the name in the form "LastName, FirstName" using only the First name field in the data entry window. For example, **Gandhi, Mohandas** in the First name field instead of **Mohandas** in the First name field and **Gandhi** in the Last name field.

Editing data

When opened using the Database command from the **Data** menu, you can enter new records, delete records or edit existing records using the buttons labelled Insert, Delete and Edit respectively. The record currently highlighted will be affected.

To enter new records, press Insert. The data entry window appears, and you can then enter the birth data for the person in the usual manner. You can also retrieve a record from the archive and then save it to the database. Make sure you add a comment if you want to describe this record in some way. Close the data entry window in the usual way using OK or [Enter] and the new record will be saved to the database. If you change your mind while entering data, simply close the data entry window using [Esc] or Cancel and your record will not be saved.

When you press Delete, all the data for the selected person including journal entries, progressions and relationships are deleted. It is a good idea to check all the tabs before deleting. Once deleted, the record cannot be restored, so you will be asked to confirm the deletion request.

When you edit a record, the data entry window appears with the data for the selected person. You can make any changes to the data and then press OK or [Enter]. You can also press Edit to simply view the data. If you don't want to register any changes, close the window using [Esc] or Cancel. You can also double-click on a name to edit the record or select Edit from the local menu.

There is only a limited amount of space to display the name and comment fields. Using the Edit button is one way to see both fields in their entirety or you can adjust the size of either field by stretching the column using normal drag-and-drop techniques.

Journals

To make a new journal entry for the person currently selected you first need to make sure that the date list on the Radix tab is activated. Click on the date list or tab to the field and press Insert. You can now write the desired journal date in the field or double-click to select today's date.

Enter the text to the right of the date list. You can, of course, write whatever you like, but here are some tips and ideas about ways to use journals:

☆ To record a summary of a personal consultation. You might want to start with a short title, such as "Sylvia Marsh. Consultation March 17, 2000". You might want to write the client's address and telephone number on the first journal entry for that person. Even if you only jot down a few keywords, you will be surprised at how much that helps you remember the details of a consultation, even several years later.

☆ Random notes about observations or events related to the person. Things you think about or notice during your normal contact with a friend, colleague or family member. This can be used like a diary, for purely private reasons or as an aide to help you improve your skills at interpreting horoscopes by comparing the horoscope to the events and observations you describe.

☆ Description of a situation or event in a person's life. You can use the journal much as you would the Comment field on the Prognosis data tab of the data entry window, only with the journal, you have unlimited room to expand the description.

☆ A more thorough description of the person's relationship with another person. You can use the journal to expand upon the short relationship label (partner, son, daughter, boss, etc.). See the section "Editing Relationships" later in this document.

The journal window includes some standard text-editing functions. You can use Bold or Italic text or Underlining by using the push buttons or hot keys Ctrl+B, Ctrl+I or Ctrl+U respectively. You can highlight the text in red using the Ctrl+H keys or switch between two fonts using the Ctrl+F keys or the icon marked "A". The two font types are called "normal text" and "alternate text" and can be set to whatever font you desire using the local menu options Font and Alternate Font. If you want to undo the latest changes, you can use the Alt+Backspace keys. To print, you can use the Ctrl+P keys or select the print icon. Other text-editing features are available from the local menu. If you want to copy a journal entry to a document in another program, you must use the Copy All command from the local menu. This copies all the text in the journal entry to the Window's clipboard, from where you can paste it into the desired place. The copy is in Rich Text Format (RTF) that retains any formatting information and is compatible with most word processing programs.

You can write as many journal entries as you like for a given person. You can delete a journal entry by highlighting it and pressing Delete.

Portraits

You can add a digital photo to each person in the database. The image must be in JPEG-format (which can normally be seen by the fact that the file has the .jpg extension). If you have scanned a photo or perhaps taken one using a digital camera, you will be able to save the image as a JPEG image. To add an image, select the Portrait button. If an image has already been entered, you will see the image in the window that opens. If there is no image as yet, you can add one by pressing the Insert button. Likewise, you can delete an image by pressing the Delete button. You can leave the portrait window open while you browse through the entries in the database and whenever there is a photo, the portrait will be updated with the relevant image. In the "Example" database there are images for a few of the people in the database.

Themes

A Regulus database allows you to handle three kinds of themes: *Radix themes*, *Progression themes* and *Relationship themes*. The idea is that gradually you will build up a system of themes as you work with the program.

The term "theme" is used rather broadly. A Radix theme can consist of any given characteristic that can be used to describe a person. A Progression theme can consist of a type of event, a sequence of events or any kind of actual real-life situation. A Relationship theme can consist of a characteristic or mutual pattern, reaction or behavior that can be attributed to a relationship between two people. Radix themes could be psychological traits, profession, appearance, health issues, behavior patterns, etc.

“Perseverance”, “Dentist”, “Blue eyes”, “Tragic love affairs” and “Arthritis” are all examples of Radix themes.

You can categorize your themes in any way you choose. Examples of categories are those mentioned above: psychological traits, profession, appearance, health issues, etc. There are two important reasons why you might want to define a theme:

- 1) It is something you find interesting and meaningful and you tend to pay attention to it when you meet it in people, for example: sense of humor.
- 2) It is a common trait and can be found in a reasonably large number of people. If a characteristic is too specific or unique to an individual, it doesn't make sense to track it as a theme.

A given theme can be associated with a person in two ways, either as an *Observed theme* or as a *Calculated theme*. Observed themes are defined by you using the Themes Window (see below). These are themes that you have noticed in a person in real life. Calculated themes are determined by the program using the astrological selection criteria you define. A calculated theme becomes associated to a person in your database when that person's horoscope fulfills the defined selection criteria.

The Themes Window

From the themes window, you can edit and work with the three different groups of themes: themes in radix, themes in progression and themes in relationships. To open the Themes window, press the Themes... button on the selected tab sheet in the database window. When the window opens, two lists are shown. The list on the left consists of names of any themes you have previously assigned as observed themes and the list on the right shows either the names of all the themes that have been defined, or the calculated themes, depending on which of the two buttons at the top of the list is marked. When adding a new observed theme to the list, make sure that the button All themes is marked so that all the available themes are shown in the list. Highlight the desired theme and use the green arrow to move the theme to the list of observed themes. To remove an observed theme, highlight it in the left-hand list and use the red arrow to remove it from the list.

The names of the themes can only provide a limited description of the theme's content, therefore it will usually be a good idea to check the theme's definition to make sure that it meets your needs. Use the button Theme definitions and descriptions to see all the information about the theme. You can browse through all the themes from this window. You can also define a new theme, see below.

When the button Calculated themes is marked, you can see all the themes that the program found to match the current horoscope. In this way, you can see how close a correlation there is between the themes you have observed in the person's life and behavior and the calculated themes. As you gradually adjust and improve your theme definitions, this connection should become closer and more meaningful.

Theme Definitions

You can open the theme definitions window from the theme window as described above. You can also open this window using the Themes command from the **Data** menu. You can choose between the three types of themes: themes in radix, themes in progressions and themes in relationships.

A theme consists of four parts: a *category*, the *name* of the theme, *selection criteria* and a *description*. Only the theme name is required but the other parts make working with themes easier and more interesting. To define a new theme, press the Insert key or the + button. Type a suitable name in the Theme name field. It is best to use a name that functions as a clear definition of the theme's contents. You can then select a category. Do this by highlighting the Category field and clicking in the field or pressing any key so that the drop-down arrow appears to the right of the field. Click on this arrow or press Alt+↓ and a list of all available categories is shown from which you can choose the desired category. If you haven't defined any yet or if none of the previously defined categories fits your purpose, you can create a new category. Do this by pressing the Category definitions button. See below for more about theme categories.

To define selection criteria for the theme, enter this in the field in the middle of the window. The selection criteria can take up more than one line and you can have a new line anywhere there is a space between words. You can add the selection criteria at the same time you define the theme or you can add it later. As long as there is no selection criteria, the theme cannot appear as a calculated theme. The selection criteria is built by using the built-in selection functions or macros. By pressing either the Selection functions or Macros buttons, you gain access to all the functions and macros that are available. See more in the sections on Selection Criteria, Selection Functions and Macros, below.

At the bottom of the window, you can write the text that describes the contents of the theme. It is a good idea to begin with a headline or title and that can be identical with the theme name. There are a number of standard editing functions available, see the section "Journals" for a full explanation.

You can adjust the area available for the selection criteria and the description by moving the mouse cursor to the horizontal double separator line between the two areas. When the mouse is over the separator, two arrows will appear. Holding down the left mouse button, you can stretch or shrink the selection criteria area at the expense or gain of the description area.

You can delete a theme definition by highlighting it and pressing the Delete key or the - button. If a theme is being used as an observed theme, deletion will not be possible. You must first remove it from the database records where it is used.

At the top of the window there are navigation buttons for moving through the themes. You can also search for a theme name by typing in the first few letters of the theme name in the Search for theme name field at the top. If you enter two periods followed

by some letters, you can locate any themes where the combination of letters appears anywhere in the name.

Theme Categories

To manage your theme categories, press the Category definitions button on the theme window. To create a new category, click on the + button or press [Insert]. Type in the new category name in the blank line displayed. The new category will be shown at the top of the list. If you want to add a new category to the bottom of the list, highlight the last row in the list and press the down arrow. Delete any unwanted categories by pressing the – button or Delete key. You are not able to delete a category that is used, that is for which there are themes belonging to that category. You can edit the category name by simply clicking on the desired name and typing in your changes. Adjust the order of the categories using the Move up or Move down buttons. Themes in the category at the top of the list will be displayed first, followed by the themes in the category on the second line, and so on.

Editing Progressions

You can edit the progressions for a given person when you open the database window using the Database command from the **Data** menu. Once you have highlighted the desired person in the name list, and you click on the Progressions tab, you can then add new progressions, delete or edit the progressions already entered.

To add a new progression record, press Insert. The data entry window appears, and you can then type in the prognosis data and a comment that describes the situation or event. Tip: there is only limited space available for comments, so you might want to create a journal entry on the same date as the progression if you need to describe it more fully. When you are finished and close the data entry window using [Enter] or OK, the data will be added to the list of progressions for the person selected, and the combined prognosis chart (transits and progressions) is calculated. Press the View button to see this chart.

To delete, highlight the desired progression and press Delete.

To edit or simply view the details for the progression, highlight the desired progression and press Edit, or double-click or use the Edit command from the local menu. You can then change the data shown if needed. When you are finished and close the window using [Enter] or OK, the changes for the selected progression will be registered in the database. If you haven't made any changes or don't want your changes saved, you can always close the Data Entry window by pressing [Esc] or Cancel.

You can add observed themes, check if there are any calculated themes or define new themes using the button Themes in progression, see “Themes” above.

Editing Relationships

You can edit the relationships for a given person when you open the database window using the Database command from the **Data** menu. Once you have highlighted the desired person in the name list, and you click on the Relationships tab, you can then add new relationships, delete or edit the relationships already entered.

A relationship connects two database records with each other. This is useful when working with couples, friends, families or any other kind of relationship. For each relationship, there is an associated person and a type of relationship.

To add a new relationship, type in the line provided or press Insert for a new blank line. To enter the type of Relationship and the Associated Person, click on the field to bring up the drop-down arrow to the right of the field. Click on the drop-down arrow or use the Alt+↓ key combination to produce the drop-down list. Select the desired relationship for the Relationship field and the desired person for the Associated Person field.

The relationship type is not required, but it is helpful to specify what sort of relationship this is (e.g. spouse, sibling, coworker, friend, lover, ex-lover). Tip: the Relationship field is intended to provide a short description of the relationship. You might want to create a journal entry for the person if you need to describe it more fully. The date for the journal entry is unimportant, but you might want to give a title to the journal entry that lets you recognize it, for example by starting the entry with the name of the relationship.

The list of people for the Associated Person includes all the names in the database. You might want to type the first letter of the name you are looking for to jump directly to the first name starting with that letter.

When a relationship is created, both the synastry and composite charts are calculated. If you press View, you can see both charts.

To delete, highlight the desired relationship and press the Delete button or the Delete key. To edit a relationship, click in the relevant field and simply choose a new item from the list.

You can add observed themes, check if there are any calculated themes or define new themes using the button Themes in relationships, see the "Themes" section above.

Relationship Types

On the Relationship tab in the Database window, there is a button called Edit relationship types. This allows you to access the list of available relationship types from which you can add, delete or edit the types of relationships that will appear in the Relationship drop-down list.

To add a new relationship type, press [Insert] or the + button. In the blank row that appears, type in the desired description (for example "Spouse"). The new type will

appear at the top of the list. To add a new type to the bottom of the list, simply place your cursor on the last row and press the down-arrow key. Using the Move up and Move down buttons you can reorder the types so they appear in the order you want when shown in the Relationship drop-down list. You should place the relationship types you use most often at the top of the list.

To delete a relationship type, press [Delete] or the – button. You are only allowed to delete relationship types that are not being used by any relationships in the database. To edit a relationship type, simply click on the relevant row and type in your changes.

Searching through the database

You can search the database in all three areas: Radix, Progressions and Relationships. In each of these areas, you can search using three different kinds of criteria: Selection Criteria, Observed Theme, Calculated Theme. The **Search** menu contains options for each of these search criteria, organized by the scope of the search, i.e. Radix, Progressions and Relationships. You can also start a search by using the commands from the database window's local menu. In that case, the scope of your search is determined by the current tab.

When the scope is Radix, you will be presented with a list of persons where the radix chart meets the conditions of the search. When the scope is Progressions, you will be presented with a list of persons for whom there is a progression that meets the search condition. For each person, the Progressions tab will display only the progressions that meet the search condition. Any other progression for that person will be hidden as long as the search condition is in effect. When the scope is Relationships, you will be presented with a list of persons for whom there is a relationship that meets the search conditions. For each person, the Relationships tab will display only the relationships that meet the search condition. Any other relationships for that person will be hidden as long as the search condition is in effect.

When you choose Selection Criteria from a **Search** menu option, a window opens where you can type in the astrological selection criteria. This can take up more than one line, and you can make a line break any place where there is a space between words. When you press OK, the search will be performed. If the scope of the search is Radix, you will be presented with a list of persons where the radix chart meets the astrological conditions of the search. If the scope is Progressions, the progression data is chosen, for which the transits and progressions meet the astrological conditions of the search. If the scope is Relationships, the relationships will be chosen, for which the synastry and composite chart for the two people meet the astrological conditions of the search. See below for a description of selection criteria.

When you choose to search for a theme, the theme definition window for the relevant category is opened. Here you can select the theme to search for. You can either request all the records that meet the condition or all the records that do not meet the condition, using the Select if found or Select if not found buttons. If you search for an observed

theme, you will find all records where you have attached the observed theme. If you search for a calculated theme, you will find all records where the astrological signifiers in the horoscope match the conditions of the theme.

You can perform multiple searches, where you continue to search through the subset of records found from previous searches. Note that until you cancel all search results, you will not be searching again through the whole database, but only through the shorter list of records found from the previous searches. The button marked Show criteria lets you see which search conditions are currently active.

To cancel all active search conditions, use the command Cancel search results from the **Search** menu or the local menu. The database window will once again display all records in the database.

Selection Criteria

Selection criteria are used in the database and in connection with the construction of interpretation texts. Selection criteria are expressions, that for a given horoscope will be true or false. If true, the relevant data will be chosen, if false, the data will not be chosen. More precisely, an expression is evaluated to a whole number that can be positive, negative or zero. When the number is positive, the expression is true, otherwise it is false. This is important because you can use this number to score various things or keep track of complex expressions (see Example 4, below, for an illustration).

Selection criteria are built using the program's built-in functions. An example of a built-in function is Sign(Planet, S). The name of the function is "Sign" and it takes two arguments, "Planet" and "S". If you substitute "Venus" for "Planet" and "Scorpio" for "S" you have the expression Sign(Venus, Scorpio). The value of this expression is 1 (true) when Venus is in Scorpio for the birth chart in question. If Venus is in any other sign, the value of the expression is zero (false). This is the simplest form of selection criteria, a simple function expression.

To see the complete documentation of all the built-in functions, choose Selection Functions from the **Help** menu. At any place where the program allows you to enter selection criteria, such as the theme definitions window, there is a button called Selection functions that also provides access to the selection functions. From the window, you can easily copy and paste a function expression if needed (see section on Selection Functions, below).

You can combine numbers and simple function expressions into complex selection criteria using a number of logical and arithmetical operators.

Arithmetical operators

These comprise the four operators: + (addition), - (subtraction), * (multiplication) and / (division). Multiplication is normally used for expressions where one of the factors is a number (although you can multiply any two expressions if you want to). For example,

the expression

$$2 * \text{Sign}(\text{Venus}, \text{Scorpio})$$

returns the value 2 if Venus is in Scorpio and 0 if Venus is not in Scorpio.

Using addition and subtraction you can form expressions such as:

$$\text{Expression1} + \text{Expression2} - \text{Expression3}$$

You can also divide a given expression with another. The result will be rounded to the nearest integer. If you accidentally divide by an expression that evaluates to 0, the program will substitute 1 (in other words, ignore the operation) without giving an error message. Normally, however, division is only used when the divisor is a non-zero number. For example:

$$\text{Emphasis}(\text{Water}) / 10$$

According to its definition, the function Emphasis evaluates from 0 to 100. When dividing by 10, as in this example, you will have an expression that evaluates from 0 to 10.

Logical operators

These consist of the operators: **not**, **or** and **and**. Compound expressions that use logical operators evaluate to either 0 for true or 1 for false. For example:

$$\text{Expression1} \text{ or } \text{Expression2} \text{ or } \text{Expression3}$$

This expression is 1 (true) if at least one of the three expressions is positive (true). Otherwise, it is zero (false).

$$\text{Expression1} \text{ and } \text{Expression2} \text{ and } \text{Expression3}$$

This expression is 1 (true) if all of the three expressions are positive (true). Otherwise, it is zero (false).

$$\text{not } \text{Expression1}$$

This expression is 1 (true) if Expression1 is zero or negative. Otherwise it is zero, (false).

Use of parentheses

By placing parentheses around a compound expression you form a unit that you can then use as part of an even larger compound expression. You must never combine the **and** and **or** operators in the same compound expression without using parentheses, nor must you ever place the **and** and **or** operators inside the same set of parentheses. Consider the following examples:

$$\text{Sextile}(\text{Sun}, \text{Pluto}) \text{ and } (\text{House}(\text{Sun}, 8) \text{ or } \text{House}(\text{Pluto}, 8))$$

This expression is true if the Sun is in sextile to Pluto at the same time that either the

Sun or Pluto, or both, is in the eighth house. The parentheses around the second and third functions (highlighted in bold) are important. Without them, you would have an erroneous expression:

Sextile(Sun, Pluto) **and** House(Sun, 8) **or** House(Pluto, 8)

This expression is ambiguous, and therefore not allowed, because there are two ways to interpret it. It could either be interpreted the same way as the expression above or as the following one:

(Sextile(Sun, Pluto) and House(Sun, 8)) or House(Pluto, 8)

which means something entirely different than the original. This expression is true if the Sun is in sextile to Pluto and at the same time in the eighth house or simply if Pluto is in the eighth house.

Comparison operators

These consist of the following: > (greater than), >= (greater or equal to), < (less than), <= (less or equal to), = (equal to) and <> (not equal to). Compound expressions built using comparison operators are always evaluated 1 (true) or zero (false). In other words, you can compare two expressions, for instance:

Expression1 >= Expression2

This new compound expression is 1 (true) when the value of Expression1 is greater or equal to the value of Expression2. Otherwise, it is zero (false).

Example selection criteria

You can try applying these example selection criteria to the records in the "Famous" database and see how they work. These examples use some of the program's built-in functions. To learn more about them or any of the other functions, read the descriptions and examples in the Selection Functions utility from the **Help** menu.

Example 1

Emphasis(Water) >= 40

This expression is true when the planets in water signs have a point total that is at least 40 percent of the total sum for all planets.

Example 2

Emphasis(Water) >= Emphasis(Air) + 40

This expression is true when the point total for the planets in water signs exceeds the total for planets in air signs by at least 40 percent. Note that when the conditions for this example are met, the condition in Example 1 is also met (because the total of planets in air signs will never be less than 0).

Example 3

```
(Emphasis(Water) > 50)
and (Emphasis(Water) >= Emphasis(Air) + 30)
```

This expression is true when the point total for the planets in water signs is more than 50 percent of the total sum for all planets and at the same time exceeds the point total for planets in air signs by at least 30 percent.

Example 4

```
2 * MainAsp(Jupiter, Sun) + MainAsp(Jupiter, Moon)
+ Conjunct(Jupiter, Asc) + EffHouse(Jupiter, 1)
+ Sign(Sun, Sagittarius) + Sign(Asc, Sagittarius)
+ Sign(Jupiter, Sagittarius)
+ (Emphasis(Fire) + Emphasis(Air) >= 70) >= 5
```

This could be an attempt to formulate selection criteria to indicate the characteristic of optimism. This expression is true if we achieve a point total greater than 5 by testing the following: if there is a major aspect between Jupiter and the Sun, we assign two points; if there is a major aspect between Jupiter and the Moon, we give 1 point; if Jupiter conjuncts the Ascendant, we give 1 point; if Jupiter is effectively in the first house, we give 1 point; if the Sun or Ascendant or Jupiter is in Sagittarius we give 1 point each; and if the point total of the planets in fire and air are at least 70 percent of the total for all planets in elements, we give 1 point. If a horoscope includes all these things, the total will be 9 which is greater than 5, so the expression is true and the person probably displays lots of signs of optimism!

The purpose behind building selection criteria of this kind is to leverage the well-known astrological observation that characteristics that show up in the chart in a variety of different ways (i.e. Jupiter conjunct Ascendant, Jupiter conjunct Sun, Sun in Sagittarius are different ways of expressing the Jupiter principle), seem to find significant expression in the person's life.

By experimenting with this type of selection criteria on a database that contains a large number of people well-known to you, you will probably be able to refine and improve it.

Example 5

```
HardAsp(Sun, Saturn) and HardAsp(Sun, Jupiter)
and HardAsp(Jupiter, Saturn)
```

This expression is true when the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn form a T-cross in the chart (a T-cross is a configuration where two planets are in opposition and both makes a square to a third planet). In this expression, either of the three planets can be the one forming the squares.

Example 6

Square(Sun, Saturn) **and** Square(Sun, Jupiter)
and Opposition(Jupiter, Saturn)

This expression is true when the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn form a T-cross in the horoscope and Jupiter and Saturn are the two planets in opposition.

Selection Functions

Complete documentation of Regulus' built-in selection functions is available from the **Help** menu, option Selection Functions. This opens the selection functions window where you can look up and read about each of the functions supplied with the program. You will also find a button to access the selection functions window from any place you are allowed to enter a selection function.

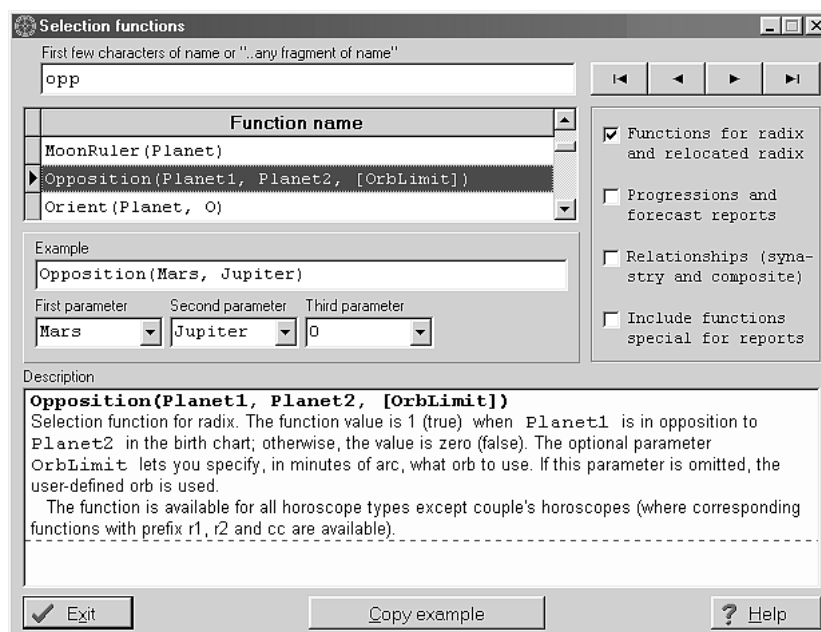


Figure 8

At the top of the window is a search field and four buttons for navigating through the alphabetical list. When you enter a letter or letters in the search field, the cursor jumps to the first function that starts with the letters you typed. If you enter two periods followed by a series of letters, the list will be limited to only those functions where the letter combination you entered is found in the name of the function.

To the right are four check boxes. Mark the types of functions you wish to see in the list. This is particularly useful if you are composing your own interpretation text for a particular horoscope type and don't want to be bothered with functions for any of the

other types. Make sure to include functions special for reports (the fourth check box) if you are working on your own interpretation text.

In the Description field you can read the complete documentation for the selected function. The Example field shows how the function looks when filled out with some example values. Directly underneath, each parameter is listed with its corresponding value from the example. By changing any of these values, the example function will be changed accordingly. By clicking on the arrow in any of the parameter fields, you can see a list of the valid values and select the desired value from the list. (An exception is the parameter OrbLimit in aspect functions. To fill in a value for this parameter, you must enter the number directly. The maximum orb limit you can supply is 720 minutes of arc, which equals 12 degrees).

Once you manipulate the example to the way you want it, you can choose Copy example and it will be copied to the Windows clipboard. You can then paste it into the place where you would otherwise type your selection criteria by hand. This makes entering functions easy and reduces the possibility for errors.

Macros

Macros are user-defined selection functions. They can be used the same way as you would use the predefined functions in Regulus. The difference is that you can change or delete your own macros and add new ones. Open the macro definitions window by selecting the Macros option from the **Data** menu. You can also open this from any place where you can enter selection criteria. When you define a new macro, you will most likely start with some complicated selection criterion that you use often and want to access more quickly.

Tutorial: Creating macros

To use an example, let's take this selection criterion:

```
HardAsp(Sun, Saturn) and HardAsp(Sun, Jupiter)
and HardAsp(Jupiter, Saturn)
```

This expresses the situation where the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn form a T-cross in the chart. We will define a macro that selects a T-cross for any three planets.

Click on the button marked **+**. This will add a blank line in the Macro name list. In this line you should type

```
TCross(%P1, %P2, %P3)
```

This is the name we will give the new macro. The macro has three parameters %P1, %P2 og %P3. In the Definition field, type

```
HardAsp(%P1, %P2) and HardAsp(%P1, %P3)
and HardAsp(%P2, %P3)
```

In the Description field, add a text that explains the purpose of the macro. This might

be, for example:

```
Macro for radix. The three parameters %P1, %P2 og %P3
represent three different planets (valid values are:
Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn,
Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, Node, MC, Asc, ParsFortuna,
Chiron). The macro evaluates to 1 (True), when the three
planets form a T-cross in the birth chart. Otherwise, 0
(False). The macro is available for all chart types
except relationship charts.
```

Note that you can change the distribution of the area available for the Definition and the Description fields. Move the mouse to the horizontal bar just under the Definition field. Holding down the mouse button, you can stretch or shrink the Definition area at the expense or gain of the Description area.

The new macro is now able to be used just like all the other selection criteria. This means that now you can simply type:

```
TCross(Sun, Jupiter, Saturn)
```

instead of the clumsier function:

```
HardAsp(Sun, Saturn) and HardAsp(Sun, Jupiter)
and HardAsp(Jupiter, Saturn)
```

that began this example. If you want to go further and define a macro that specifies which of the three planets in the T-cross that are in opposition, you might create a macro called:

```
TCrossSpec(%P1, %P2, %P3)
```

with this definition:

```
Square(%P1, %P2) and Square(%P1, %P3)
and Opposition(%P2, %P3)
```

This macro will only be true when planets 2 and 3 are the two planets in opposition. A T-cross where planets 1 and 2 or planets 1 and 3 are in opposition will return False.

Note that the aspect functions used above (Square, Opposition, etc.) make use of the program's user-defined orb limits. These functions also accept a third, optional parameter called OrbLim, for Orb Limit. This allows you to override the program's orbs with an orb of your own choosing. We could add this parameter to our two macros if we want:

```
TCross(%P1, %P2, %P3, %OrbLim)
```

With the definition:

```
HardAsp(%P1, %P2, %OrbLim)
and HardAsp(%P1, %P3, %OrbLim)
and HardAsp(%P2, %P3, %OrbLim)
```

If you don't want to specify an orb, you can simply call the macro with an %OrbLim of zero. This will force the HardAsp function and therefore also the macro to use the user-defined orbs.

The following rules apply for macro definitions:

- 1) The names of parameters must always begin with a percent sign (%)
- 2) There is a limit of 12 parameters per macro.

Furthermore, you should not use your own macros as selection criteria in interpretation texts that you might consider distributing to other users, since it is unlikely that they will have installed these macros.

You can edit your macro definitions and descriptions at any time. To change the name of the macro, click on the macro name field and type in the new name.

You can delete a macro by highlighting it in the list, then pressing the Delete key or the – button. You should, of course, make sure that you only delete a macro or change its name when it has not been used in your theme definitions or interpretation files. The program will complain if it tries to call a macro that no longer exists.

To locate a specific macro, use the search field to type in the first few letters of the macro's name, or type two periods followed by a few letters to find the letter combination anywhere in the macro's name. Use the navigation buttons to browse through the list. You can copy a macro to the Window's clipboard and from there paste into any place where you can enter selection criteria. If the macro description includes an example, you can also copy that.

Ways to use the database system

Record your own experiences and observations

Regulus includes two databases called "Example" and "Famous". If you haven't already created your own database, you should do this now (see the section "Creating a new database" earlier in this chapter). This database is for storing data for all the people you know well and have birth data for. You could consider it your experience database. If you have some knowledge about famous or historical figures, you could include those persons in your experience database. Suppose you have just seen a documentary about the life of Bruce Lee and want to record your thoughts and observations. Adding Bruce Lee and his birth data to your database, together with your notes, will add to the depth and breadth of your personal knowledge. (Tip: Bruce Lee's data is included in the "Famous" database. To add his data to your own database, you must first open the "Famous" database, load his data into the data entry window, save it to the archive, then open your database and save the data to the database).

Search your database for astrological factors

As soon as you have created and filled your database with birth data, you can search through the database using the various selection criteria. By studying the relationship

between your personal observations and the astrological factors that interest you, you can learn a lot about how astrology works in practice, rather than simply relying on the theoretical wisdom learned from books and others. If you want a real sense of what Mars in Leo means, you can search your database using the selection criterion Sign(Mars, Leo) and then think about the common traits that the people who have been found in your database share. You do not need to use themes for this purpose but it can be helpful to have attached the relevant selection criteria to a theme. This makes it easier to perform repeated searches without having to type in the selection criteria again and again.

Client data

You can use the database to keep reports of client consultations along with their chart data. (See the "Journal" section above).

Using more than one database

You can create more than one database. If you want to keep client data separate from personal data, for example, you might want to create a database called "Clients". (On the other hand, you might want to keep your client data in the same database as your personal acquaintances if you feel that adds more depth to your base of personal knowledge. The choice is entirely a matter of personal preference). If you do a lot of horary work, you might want a separate database called "Horary" to record observations unique to this type of astrological work. Because Horary has a different set of rules for interpretation and it is meaningless to attach progressions or relationships to horary chart data, it makes good sense to keep these kinds of observations in a separate database.

Using themes

There are two different ways to define themes. You can start with selection criteria and then try to work out a good description of the meaning of those criteria, or you can start with a description and work out which selection criteria are best suited to support that description.

Themes based on selection criteria

If you have search criteria that you often use and want to save time retyping them each time you want to perform a search, you can define a theme. Searching for a theme is quicker and easier than searching using selection criteria. If you often want to search for charts where Mars is in Leo, you could create a theme called "Mars in Leo" and attach the selection criterion Sign(Mars, Leo) to the theme. Should you find a number of common characteristics among the people in your database who have Mars in Leo, you can let these common traits form the contents of the theme's description. Using themes this way, you might choose not to apply observed themes or you might always apply an observed theme whenever the person actually possesses the trait that the theme describes. Using the database in this way is a good way to gather material if you are

writing a book or article. If you are writing your own interpretation text for Regulus, you can use this method to test your ideas using your own collection of charts.

Description-based themes

The purpose behind these is to explore how certain psychological types or traits express themselves in the horoscope. Working with these kind of themes is extremely rewarding and educational, but also somewhat time consuming. An example of such a theme is “The Optimist”. Optimistic people take for granted that things will work out and they will succeed. They approach situations with a youthful, unspoiled and spontaneous naivete and are unburdened by negative experiences and expectations. These types never see the obstacles in their paths and somehow seem to step around them. As opposed to fearful folk who focus on limitations and obstacles and try to conquer them through rigorous planning, the optimist is flexible and able to change plans as needed. There are many characters in mythology and literature that represent this type. One such figure is Aladdin.

In real life, it is rare to meet such a type in its pure form. You might know people who possess some of these qualities of optimism to a certain degree but who now and again behaves differently. Most psychologists are aware that a trait contains itself and its opposite trait or shadow side. This means that for a given theme there might be a shadow theme, which could be equally interesting to track.

Now we need to construct the selection criteria. First, you can browse through your database and pull out the people who display these optimistic characteristics to a significant degree. To each, you can apply this theme as an observed theme. Next, you can use your astrological understanding to work out which astrological factors might deal with the situation at hand. One might think of Jupiter and Sagittarius, also the Sun and the other fire signs, perhaps the signs of Gemini and Pisces because of the plasticity and flexibility of these two mutable signs. From the group of people you just assigned this theme as an observed theme, you can go through their horoscopes one by one to study the way these various astrological factors are working and try to identify any patterns at work in these charts. When working with themes where many different astrological factors can influence the traits or characteristics we are trying to describe, experience has shown that the effects are strongest when several of these factors are at work at the same time in the chart. Suggested selection criteria for the Optimist theme, where we let a variety of factors contribute to a total sum that we require be significantly large, might be as follows:

```
MainAsp(Sun, Jupiter) + Conju(nct)(Sun, Jupiter)
+ Conju(nct)(Jupiter, Asc) + Conju(nct)(Jupiter, MC)
+ EffHouse(Jupiter, 1) + Sign(Sun, Sagittarius)
+ Sign(Asc, Sagittarius) + Sign(Jupiter, Sagittarius)
+ Element(Sun, Fire) + Element(Asc, Fire)
+ Sign(Sun, Pisces) + Sign(Asc, Pisces)
+ Sign(Sun, Gemini) + Sign(Asc, Gemini) >= 4
```

Notice that a conjunction between Sun and Jupiter will count double, because it will add one point for each of the first two expressions. In the same way, the Sun in Sagittarius will also contribute two points because it will add one point for the 6th and one for the 9th term. When you now search for this theme as a calculated theme, the database will display the people whose chart meets the selection criteria. You can then check to see if these people do in fact answer to the description of the theme.

If you have a large group of people, you can focus the investigation by searching on two levels, both the observed and the calculated themes. There are three ways to do this:

1) Search for the theme as an observed theme. Then search for the theme as a calculated theme. In this way, you will find all the people where your personal observations of the theme match the astrological signifiers. The more people found, the better.

2) Search for the theme as an observed theme. Then search for the theme as a calculated theme, but with the setting Select if not found selected. This will find all the people for whom you have made personal observations of the theme but who do not meet the astrological signifiers in their charts. The fewer people found, the better. By checking the horoscopes of these people, you might be able to trace the factors in the selection criteria that need to be revised.

3) Search for the theme as an observed theme, but with the setting Select if not found selected. Then search for the theme as a calculated theme. This will find all the people whose charts display the astrological signifiers but for whom you have not made a personal observation of the theme. The fewer people found, the better. Here you will either want to investigate their charts to see what parts of the selection criteria are causing the wrong people to be found, or perhaps you will realize that you have in fact observed the theme but not yet recorded it in your database.

As your database grows, you will probably find many ways to fine-tune and revise your themes and selection criteria.

Backing up your data

If you use the database system, it is crucial that you make sure to take regular backups of your databases. If you don't, you risk losing all your work from one moment to the next if there is a power surge or power failure or your hard disk crashes and corrupts the part of your disk where the databases are stored.

What you need to back up

All your files are stored in folders within the main Regulus folder. These are the crucial files and folders to back up:

☆ The Databases folder in the Regulus folder, including all sub-directories and their contents.

☆ The Macros folder

☆ The file: Archive.dta i the Regulus folder. This file contains the archive.

☆ Files in the Regulus folder that end with the .cfg extension. Originally there is only one configuration file, but if you have saved your settings to different configuration files, you ought to make a back up of all of them.

☆ If you have written your own interpretation files, you should back these up as well.

These are the files that you cannot recreate by re-installing Regulus. Therefore make sure you have a suitable strategy for taking and storing your backups. You would be well-advised to make more than one backup, in case your backup file becomes lost or damaged, or if you accidentally back up damaged files.

If you don't have special backup software, you can use Window's own backup program that is normally located on the Windows Start menu, under Programs, Accessories, System Tools.

Clean up data files

When you delete records in the database, the data is not physically removed but simply invisible and internally marked as deleted. As time goes by, a lot of unwanted material will pile up. By using the Clean up data files command from the **Data** menu, you will get rid of old data and rebuild the index files for the currently active database. This operation can have a healing effect on the database, so it is worth a try if you are experiencing some unexpected behavior.

Preferences

Regulus can be configured to a great extent to accommodate your individual preferences. All of the settings have been set to useful values by the astrologers who have designed and worked with Regulus over many years, so there is no need for you to do anything before you begin to use the program. However, it is likely that you will have different needs and preferences in a whole range of areas and this is why Regulus allows you to change and refine the way charts are calculated and displayed. If you want to revert to the original settings, you can do so at any time by pressing on the Defaults button available on most settings windows. Whenever you make changes to the settings, any open chart window will be updated immediately when you press [Enter] or OK. If you make a mistake and want to cancel what you are doing, simply press [Esc] or Cancel.

Most settings are available from the **Preferences** menu but there are more settings and options available to you from the local menus of the various chart and map display windows. It is always a good idea to use the right mouse button on a chart or map window and see what options are available to you.

The settings are saved to a file. If you want to experiment with a number of different sets of settings, or if you are sharing this program with another member of your household, it is a good idea to save each configuration set to its own file by using the Save Configuration as option from the **Preferences** menu (see below). You can then switch between configurations using the Load Configuration option.

House Systems

This lets you set your preferred house system and specify the house system you want for places north of the arctic circle (or south of the southern arctic circle). Regulus accepts this special choice of house system because many of the more popular house systems, such as Placidus, Koch and Topocentric, are unable to calculate houses in these polar areas. Regulus will automatically switch to the polar substitute when necessary.

If you normally use Placidus, the best choice for a polar substitute is Regiomontanus. This gives results that are closest to those of Placidus. (Perhaps it would make sense to use Regiomontanus at all times. It seems reasonable that two people born at the same time, only a few miles apart from each other, the one north and the other south of the arctic circle, should have almost identical houses in their charts!)

For Koch there is, unfortunately, no polar substitute that provides a smooth transition without a large shift in the house cusps.

The method of calculation for Placidus and Koch assumes that the entire zodiac will cross the horizon during one 24-day. Unfortunately, this is not the case in the polar regions. The Topocentric houses (for which the underlying theory is rather obscure) can

be calculated in the polar region but some of the house cusps often find themselves in the wrong place with respect to the angles. This can even occur just south of the Arctic circle, and although the program will calculate Topocentric houses in this case, it is advised not to use this house system for these locations.

With the exception of the Equal House system, Morinus, Meridian and Houses=Signs, the choice of house system is based on how the intermediate houses (the house cusps that are not formed by the MC/IC and Ascendant/Descendant angles) should be calculated, in other words, how to divide each of the four quadrants. North of the arctic circle, it happens twice in 24 hours that the Ascendant-Descendant axis coincides with the MC-IC axis, which means that two of the quadrants collapse while the other two fill 180 degrees each. When this happens, the MC (which is the point on the zodiac that is due south) moves from above to below the horizon – or vice versa.

If you maintain that the Ascendant should be the eastern one of the two points where the horizon and the ecliptic meet, then you must allow the Ascendant to jump 180 degrees when the two angles cross each other. When the MC is below the horizon, houses 7-12 are under the horizon and houses 1-6 are above the horizon. In this situation, some astrologers are of the opinion that the MC-IC axis should be flipped so that the houses regain their normal position above or below the horizon. The program offers this as an option, indicated by the check box Polar MC always above horizon. When this option is selected, there may be occasions where the MC is turned toward the north for birth places north of the Arctic circle. On a chart, the houses will then be placed in reverse order around the zodiac, that is clockwise, starting with the Ascendant.

The choice of house system is the subject of great debate and astrologers have never been able to agree on any particular house system for all situations. Placidus is perhaps the most common, but Koch has become quite popular, particularly in the United States. Many Horary astrologers tend to prefer Regiomontanus.

You can change the house system for a particular chart by using the house system setting from a chart window's local menu. Note that this will only affect the current chart. The next chart calculation will revert to your preferred house system.

Progression Methods

Select between different methods for calculating the progressed chart. For an in-depth explanation of these methods, see the section "Progressed Chart" in the chapter "Astrological Techniques".

Composite Methods

Select from four different methods for calculating the houses in composite charts. Setting this option makes your selection the default method that is displayed each time you choose Composite from the **Horoscope** menu. See the section "Composite" in the chapter "Astrological Techniques".

Planets in Charts

Select which planets to be included in drawings. There are five tabs: "Simple charts, etc.", "Progressed, combined", "Transits, combined", "AstroGeography, etc." and "Midpoints". The first deals with simple (non-compound) charts, synastry, simple prognosis, as well as any planets drawn for the inner ring in a combined prognosis. The second deals with progressed planets in the outer ring of a combined prognosis. The third deals with transiting planets in the outer ring of a combined prognosis. The fourth deals with the planets included in AstroGeographical maps and Local Space maps and charts. The fifth deals with the planets to be included in midpoint trees and lists.

For the various chart types, certain planets are always included and certain planets may not be included; these choices are disabled so that you cannot select them. For the sake of clarity, it is often a good idea to simplify things by omitting the slower-moving progressed planets and the faster-moving transits from compound charts.

Planets in Aspects

Here you can select the planets for which you want aspects drawn. Note that you are only selecting whether to include or omit aspects between planets and not the planets themselves. There are two submenus: for aspects from progressed to progressed planets and for aspects for all other combinations.

Progressed to Progressed

This command opens the window "Aspects from progressed to progressed in combined prognosis". Here you can establish which planet pairs should be included when drawing aspects between progressed planets in a combined prognosis chart. The window displays a matrix where you can click on the combination that you want to include or remove. Clicking again puts it back the way it was before.

The purpose of this is to allow you to remove those aspects that provide no significant information about a specific time in the person's life. Because progressed planets move relatively slowly, aspects between progressed planets tend to remain the same for many years. For example, a person with a Neptune-Pluto aspect in the birth chart will also have this aspect reflected in the progressed chart for her entire life. It makes sense to omit some of these slower-moving aspects. Alternatively, you can assign a suitably low Max orb for the corresponding aspect orb (**Preferences** menu, **Aspect Orbs**). This will ensure that the aspect is only shown when it is close to exact. In fact, this is Regulus' standard setting.

Other Combinations

There are five different tabs, where you can select the desired aspects for particular types of charts.

The first: "Simple charts" is for all simple (non-compound) charts: radix, progressed, solar, lunar, diurnal, composite, Davison relationship, horary. Regulus has pre-selected

the planets Sun to Pluto, but not the Lunar nodes, Ascendant, MC, Part of Fortune or Chiron. This is to prevent the web of aspects from becoming so complex as to be illegible.

The next tab: “Radix, inner wheel” is to specify for which planets you want aspects drawn from the outer wheel to the radix planets in the inner wheel of compound charts. (Note that this tab is only for the compound charts; aspects between radix-radix planets are determined by the settings made on the “Simple charts” tab).

The third “Synastry and simple prognosis” tab is for setting the planets for which to draw aspects, in the outer ring of a synastry or simple prognosis.

The fourth “Progressed, outer wheel” is for selecting the progressed planets in the outer ring of a combined prognosis for which to draw aspects. (Note that this does not include aspects from one progressed planet to another. There is a separate menu option for progressed to progressed planets, see above). It makes sense to omit aspects from the slower-moving progressed planets or alternatively, you can assign a suitably low Max orb for the corresponding aspect orb (Preferences menu, Aspect orbs). This will ensure that the aspect is only shown when it is close to exact. In fact, this is Regulus' standard setting.

The final tab, “Transits, outer wheel” is for selecting the transit planets in the outer ring of a combined prognosis for which to draw aspects. (Note that this tab is only for transit planets in combined prognosis. For transit-to-transit aspects, the settings on the Simple charts tab will be in effect). It makes sense to omit aspects for the faster-moving transits, particularly when studying the effect of transits over a longer period of time.

Note that the choices made here only take effect if you have included the planets involved in the Preferences settings “Planets in Charts”. For combined prognoses, the aspects will only be drawn if the relevant aspect group is marked in the chart window's local menu setting “Aspect groups”.

Planets in Five-Year Analysis

Similar to the option above, “Planets in Aspects”, these settings, divided into options for Progressed to Progressed and Other Combinations, let you specify the planets for which you want dynamic aspects in five-year analyses. The choices made here will be reflected on the aspect and sum calendars.

Certain combinations, such as transits from the faster-moving planets, can not be chosen for five-year analyses because of the relatively short duration of the transit. Likewise, it might make sense to omit aspects from transits to the slower-moving progressed planets. There is a lot of disagreement among astrologers about the importance of aspects from transits to progressed planets. Often, the transit-to-progressed aspects will mimic the transit-to-radix aspects and therefore provide no new information, particularly for the slower progressed planets.

Tip: A quick way to remove all transit-to-progressed aspects is to simply choose to omit the Transit-Progressed aspect group using the local menu for the aspect and sum calendars.

Planets in Yearly Analysis **Planets in Monthly Analysis**

Similar to the five-year analysis, described above.

Aspect Orbs

An orb is the maximum allowed variation from the exact aspect degree that the angle between two planets may have in order to be considered to have an effect. There is a lot of disagreement among astrologers about how wide that orb should be. The size of an orb relies on a number of factors. First of all, it is important to consider the planets involved. Secondly, the aspect type itself is important to consider. Finally, the orb may vary for the different types of horoscope.

Regulus allows for a very nuanced set of preferences for the calculation and drawing of aspects. As far as calculation is concerned, the settings that affect orbs are divided into two parts, represented by the menu options Aspect Orbs and Aspect Weights. Aspect Orbs determines how the size of the orb should depend on the planets involved. You can specify individual maximum orbs for the various planets for the various types of charts. The Aspect Weights option lets you assign a relative weight for each aspect type, given as a percent value.

When the program calculates an aspect, for example a sextile between the Moon and Jupiter in a radix chart, the program will first look at the orbs for each planet for the chart involved. In other words, in this example, the radix values for the orb given for the Moon and the orb given for Jupiter. The program takes the average of these two orb values and then takes the percent value for a sextile in a radix chart.

If, for a given planet, you set an orb to zero, you are telling the program not to *calculate* aspects to that planet. (Do not confuse this setting with the setting that will let you suppress aspects to the planet from a chart *drawing*. This is done from the menu option Planets in Aspects).

To set an orb that is different from the orbs suggested by the program, you cannot simply type in the desired orb. Instead, use the + or - keys or the up/down buttons to increase or decrease the selected orb. You can however type in a zero to exclude the planet from any aspect calculations. Using the Defaults button, you can restore all the orbs to their original values.

The first tab, Simple charts contains a list of orbs for every planet in a non-compound chart (that is a chart consisting of a single set of planets, including a simple progressed chart).

The second tab, Synastry contains the orbs to use for synastry charts. Normally, these orbs would be somewhat smaller than their radix counterparts. This is because there will

be double as many aspects and it can quickly become too much to handle. By limiting the orbs, you can focus your attention on the most exact aspects.

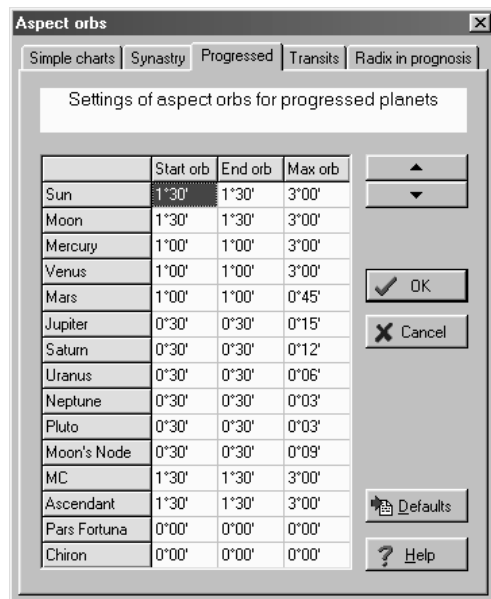


Figure 9

The third tab, Progressed, contains the orbs that each progressed planet may have to the radix planets, transits and other progressed planets in a compound chart, the monthly, yearly and five-year analysis. On this tab, there are three columns of orbs. The first is labelled Start orb and contains the values that should be respected when the angle is less than the exact angle. The second column, End orb contains the values to be used when the angle is greater than the exact angle. Some astrologers prefer this method of using different orbs for applying (coming into) aspects and separating (going away from) aspects. The program's standard values are the same for each category. The third column, Max orb serves to set an absolute limit for orbs. These values only affect the calculation of aspects between radix and progressed planets and between progressed

and progressed planets. If the Max orb for Jupiter is set to 9 minutes, it means that the aspect from progressed Jupiter to a given radix planet will only count if the orb is less than 9 minutes. It makes sense to use such a small limit, since progressed Jupiter moves very slowly and you are not likely to want to see the same aspect drawn year after year after year. For aspects between progressed planets, the program uses the larger of the to max-values.

The fourth tab, Transits, contains the orbs that each transit planet should contribute in aspects to radix and progressed planets in compound charts, and monthly, yearly and five-year analyses. The two columns have the same meaning as described above for progressed planets. Note, however, that if you have chosen to show transit-transit aspects in a combined prognosis chart, the orbs used will be the same as for a normal simple chart.

The final tab, Radix in prognosis, contains the allowable orbs that radix planets should contribute when aspected by a progressed or transit planet. Note, however, that if you have chosen to show radix-radix aspects in a combined prognosis chart, the orbs used will be the same as for a normal simple chart.

Aspect Weights

This command lets you assign weights to the different aspects in a number of different horoscope types. See the section "Aspect Orbs" above for an explanation of how

Regulus uses the aspect weights when calculating aspects. To set a weight, click on the desired field and use the + or – keys or the up/down buttons to increase or decrease the weight. To revert to Regulus' original suggested settings, you can press the Defaults button.

The first tab, Simple charts, includes aspect weights for the aspects that can be calculated in simple charts. This includes simple progressed charts.

The second tab, Synastry, includes aspect weights for the aspects that can be calculated for planetary pairs in Synastry.

The third tab, Progressed, includes aspect weights for the aspects that can be calculated between progressed and progressed, or between progressed and radix planets in compound charts, the five-year analysis, yearly analysis and monthly analysis.

The fourth tab, Transits, includes aspect weights for the aspects that can be calculated between transit and radix or transit and progressed planets in compound charts, the five-year analysis, yearly analysis and monthly analysis.

Summary of aspect settings

There are a number of different settings that, taken together, let you tailor the calculation and drawing of aspects to your exact requirements. It can be confusing at first to work out which settings to start with, so here is a brief summary:

First you should decide which planets you want to include in the various drawings. It goes without saying that aspects will only be drawn if the planets themselves are included. Do this using the “Planets in Charts” setting.

Even though a planet is included in the drawing, you can ask not to see any aspects to it for a particular chart type. Set this using the four setting options: “Planets in Aspects”, “Planets in Five-Year Analysis”, “Planets in Yearly Analysis” and “Planets in Monthly Analysis”.

Next, you can set orbs and weights to specify the exactness of the aspect. The orb deals with the planets involved (for example, you might want an orb of 11° for the Sun but only 6° for Pluto in radix charts) while the weight has to do with the aspect type itself (for example, you might want a weight of 100% for conjunctions in all charts, but only 40% for quinquxes in radix and 60% for quinquxes in transit).

Other settings are available from the local menus for the chart and map windows and the aspect and sum calendar windows. These let you select which aspect types, aspect lines and/or aspect groups you want on the individual drawing in front of you.

We suggest that you experiment with these settings until you find the desired level of detail for the things that interest you without overloading your charts with too much information.

Midpoint Orbs

This command lets you specify the orbs for midpoint trees. You cannot simply type in the desired orb. Instead, use the + or – keys or the up/down buttons to increase or decrease the given orb. Using the Default button, you can restore all the orbs to their original values.

Emphasis Weights

Here you can assign relative weights to the various planets to be used when grouping planets into the various elements, qualities and orientations. The twelve signs in the zodiac, and their corresponding houses, can be divided into *four elements: fire, earth, air and water*; and *three qualities: cardinal, fixed and mutable*. Some astrologers also consider a division into *three orientations: personal* (the signs Aries to Cancer), *social* (Leo to Scorpio) and *universal* (Sagittarius to Pisces). The three orientations are particularly useful as a classification of the houses - for example, people with a majority of planets in the universal houses 9 to 12 seem to have a strong orientation toward global, universal or religious themes as well as issues that relate to the collective as opposed to purely personal or interpersonal concerns. As part of interpreting a horoscope it is highly meaningful to judge how strong or weak a particular element, quality or orientation appears in the chart. To do this, you might simply count the planets in each element, for example, and examine the totals for each. If you did this, you would be weighting each planet equally, and could assign a weight of 1 to each planet. If you believe that some planets weigh more heavily in an evaluation of distribution, for example if the Sun's placement in an element gives the element greater strength than an outer planet like Pluto, you would weight the Sun with a significantly higher value than Pluto. The planets will contribute to the total in a particular class with the value of its weight.

What is important is not the number you assign as a weight to a given planet but rather the weight in relation to all the other weights. It makes no difference whether you assign a random total (Regulus has a total value of 63 points for the standard values for signs), or you distribute 100 points among the planets as in a percent scale, as long as the ratio between the individual weights is more or less the same.

Emphasis weights affect the selection functions: Emphasis, Strong, Strongest, Weak, Weakest, etc. for signs and EmphasisH, StrongH, StrongestH, WeakH, WeakestH, etc for houses. See the definitions of these in the separate utility window called Selection Functions, that can be opened from the **Help** menu.

The distribution in classes and the point totals are shown in the Chart data reports for most chart types.

Other Settings

This command allows you to change a few additional settings. You can choose between two different ways to calculate the Lunar nodes and the Part of Fortune. You can choose your favorite symbol for the planet Pluto and you can specify the area of a house as the “end of house” – a general potpourri of astrological options!

The Moon's nodes

The Moon's path lies on a plane that forms an angle to the ecliptic of about 5 degrees. The Moon's nodes are defined as the two points where the Moon's path and the ecliptic meet. Seen over a long period of time, these move slowly backward through the ecliptic at nearly constant speed. This is the basis for calculating the mean node. Another way to calculate the position of the nodes is to pay attention to short-term irregularities in the Moon's path. These irregularities can partly be described by short-time irregularities in the orbit plane. This is the basis for the calculation of the so-called "true" node. The difference between the mean and true nodal position is never more than 2 degrees. Only in recent times have astrologers begun to use the true node, but there is nothing to assure that this is more correct than using the mean node position. One explanation for the recent popularity of the true node is that astrologer Neil Michelson in his *American Ephemeris* chose to list positions for the true node instead of the mean node used in all previous ephemerides.

Part of Fortune

You can choose between two ways to calculate the Part of Fortune or Pars Fortuna. The two variants are equivalent for horoscopes where the Sun is above the horizon, because both methods use the formula:

$$\text{Part of Fortune} = \text{Ascendant} - \text{Sun} + \text{Moon}$$

The Anglo-Saxon method that is used in England and USA use this same formula no matter where the Sun is. The Continental method, that is popular in Germany and other places, uses this formula when the Sun is below the horizon:

$$\text{Part of Fortune} = \text{Ascendant} + \text{Sun} - \text{Moon}$$

Symbol for Pluto

Astrologers have not reached an agreement about which graphical symbol to use for Pluto. You can choose between the four most popular. Your choice is reflected immediately in any open horoscope drawings.

End of house area

In the field called "Average size of area to be considered as end-of-house" is a degree that you can change by using the up/down buttons or + and - keys. Many astrologers believe that a planet placed in the last few degrees of a house seem to "work" as if it were in fact located in the following house. If Mars is at the end of the 2nd house, it is in conjunction with the third house cusp and is just as powerful than if Mars were simply located somewhere in the third house. In other words, using the end-of-house area is a way to enable the program to take into account conjunctions between planets and house cusps. Assigning the end of house area is akin to assigning an orb to these conjunctions.

Technical: You can specify how many degrees to consider as the end of house area, however, this will be used as an average value, since the program takes into account the fact that house sizes vary greatly. The point where the end of house area begins is calculated by dividing the given degree by 360. This result, considered as a fraction of the sidereal day, is subtracted from the sidereal time and the house cusp for the following house is re-calculated for this new time. North of the arctic circle, this method does not always work, so for charts calculated for these northern locations, the program ignores the end of house values.

The size chosen affects the following selection functions: EffHouse, GradualHouse, HouseEnd, HouseLoad, and others. See the definitions of Selection Functions from the **Help** menu. Additionally, this value is used in the calculation of sum graphs for houses, where the contributions from the end of house area is distributed between the two houses with a gradual transition from the one house to the other.

Date format ▶ American

This tells the program to interpret and write dates as is the custom in the United States, with the month first, then the day and year.

Date format ▶ European

This tells the program to interpret and write dates as is the custom in the Europe and other parts of the world, with the day first, then the month and year.

Name, address etc...

This allows you to add supplementary information you may want at your printouts.

Load Configuration

Use this command to switch to another configuration file than the one currently loaded, see below.

Save Configuration as

Regulus remembers all your settings and preferences and holds them in a configuration file. The default name of this file is Regulus.cfg. You can, however, have a number of configuration files if you want to have various settings for different situations or if you share this program with another member of your family. Perhaps you each prefer to use different aspect orbs or there is some other reason why it would make sense for you to keep separate configuration files. Whenever you make changes to one of the program's settings, Regulus will save your change in the current configuration file, so you do not need to do anything yourself.

Whenever you want to save your settings to a new configuration file, however, use this command. You must give the file a name and it will automatically take the extension .cfg. NB: you do not need to add the extension when typing in the file name; the

program will do that for you. You must save the file in the Regulus directory. After that the program uses the new configuration file to register changes in settings and preferences.

Using the Load Configuration command, you can select another existing configuration file. After that all the settings and preferences which were in effect the last time the selected file was in use will be reestablished, and the program will continue to use this file to register new changes in settings and preferences.

The Help menu

There are three Help options. The first, Regulus Help, opens the table of contents for the on-line version of this manual. This is the help file that is always displayed at the appropriate section whenever you press [F1] or click on the Help button. The second option opens the supplementary help file, Writing Interpretation Files. The third option, Selection Functions, opens a special window that contains the complete documentation about the built-in functions for use in selection criteria. (For more about selection criteria, see the “Selection Criteria” section and the “Selection Functions” section in the Database chapter).

Supplementary Comments

Planet calculations in Regulus

From version 4.1 and on, Regulus uses the *Swiss Ephemeris*. This provides the most accurate planetary calculations available at the present time. The Sun, Moon, Moon's node and the planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto can be calculated for any date between the year 3000 B.C. to the year 3000 A.D. Chiron can be calculated between 650 A.D. to 2399 A.D. The asteroids Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta can be calculated between 600 A.D. to 2399 A.D.

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Finally, if you run into problems or have questions about how to use the program, please don't hesitate to contact us. Your comments, criticisms and suggestions are very valuable and we will endeavor to incorporate as many as possible in future versions of Regulus. It is you, the professional astrologer and user that is in the best position to evaluate and improve this program.

