

Extra Aspect Symbols for Astrology

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Revised November 11, 2016 (Original June 9, 2016)

⌘ 卌 ⌘ 𐆞 ⌘ 𐆟

1. Introduction

The purpose of this proposal is to request the addition to Unicode of 6 symbols for aspects used by some astrologers in Russia. Aspects, in Astrology, are usually defined as certain distances, in degrees, between two points, with the positions of the points most commonly being defined in terms of their *Ecliptic Longitude*.¹ A typical astrological symbol expression (a simple one) would be ♂△♃, meaning *Mars* (♄) and *Jupiter* (♃) are roughly 120° (△) apart.²

It is proposed that these symbols be encoded in the *Miscellaneous Symbols and Arrows* block. The symbols with proposed codepoints and names are below:

- ⌘ U+2BF0 QUINTILE
- 卌 U+2BF1 TREDECILE
- ⌘ U+2BF2 NOVILE
- 𐆞 U+2BF3 BINOVILE
- ⌘ U+2BF4 CENTILE
- 𐆟 U+2BF5 VIGINTILE

Proposed character properties should be the same as similar symbols, so except for the codepoints and names, I propose they should be as below.

2BF0;QUINTILE;So;0;ON; ; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;

The *Proposal Summary Form* is attached to the end of this proposal, as seems to be the practice nowadays. This document has been revised to reflect the decisions made by the UTC at their November 2016 meeting. Symbols (and some other material) not accepted have been moved to the end of this revised document.

1 The wikipedia page [Celestial coordinate system](#) describes Ecliptic Longitude.
 2 There are many places where aspects are defined. For some examples, there is a [Wikipedia Page](#), and also [AstroDienst](#).

2. Aspect Symbols used in Russia ☸ ✱ ✎ ☲ ☱ ☳ ☴

In addition to the mostly international aspect symbols already encoded, at least some Russian astrologers use additional aspect symbols that, as far as I can tell, are not used elsewhere. These include a unique symbol ☸ for the *Quintile* (72°), ✱ for the *Tredecile* (108°), ☲ for the *Novile* (40°), ☱ for the *Binovile* (80°), ☳ for the *Centile* (100°), and finally, ☴ for the *Vigintile* (20°).

Sample 2.01

From: http://lib100.com/book/astrology/fundamentals_astrology_4/ Щитов Б.Б., *Основы астрологии. Том 4.pdf*

4.4.1.2. Насыпь

В конфигурацию *насыпь* входит бинонагон ☱, сентагон ☳ и оппозиция ☽. Это явная, постоянная, огненная конфигурация

The sample above, showing *Binovile* and *Centile*, comes from page 255 of Vol 4 of the series *Основы Астрологии* by Б. Б. Щитов (2002).

Sample 2.02

From: <http://maslovomsk.com/books/Alexander%20Maslov%20-%20Book%202.pdf>

полняющие – пунктирной.

Главным аспектом является аспект **нонагона** (40°), обозначается ☲ (орбис 3°; 2°; 1,5°). Это аспект действия, аспект, связанный с обязательностью каких-то дополнительных (новых) действий по функциям аспектируемых планет. Аспект требует приобретения новых качеств, участвующих в аспекте планет.

Производными аспектами являются аспекты **бинонагон** (80°), обозначается ☱ (орбис 1,5°; 1°; 1°), **полунонагон** (20°), обозначается ☴ (орбис 1°; 0,5°; 0,5°). Дополняющими аспектами до оппозиции являются аспект **сентагона** (100°), обозначается ☳ (орбис 2°; 1,5°; 1°), является дополнением бинонагона; аспект, составляющий 4/9 окружности (160°) и не имеющий устоявшегося названия и обозначения, однако, являющийся аспект

Page 77 of the Russian Astrology Book : *Основы Миропонимания в XXI Веке*, by Александр Маслов (2003), shows the symbols for *Novile* ☲, *Binovile* ☱, *Vigintile* ☴, and *Centile* ☳.

Sample 2.03

From: <http://om-aditya.ru/userfiles/ufiles/purany/nazarova.pdf>

Пл.	Экв.	Градус	☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌
☉	♈	10°49'				♂		☐				♂				♂
☽	♈	28°46'			♂		♂	♂	♂	♂	♂					
♀	♈	4°11'	☐			♂			♂							
♂	♈	24°26'		☐				☐	△		♂					
♃	♈	9°15'	♂	☐				N	Q	♂						△
♄	♈	5°51'		♂			☐				☐					♂
♅	♈	8°13'														☐
♆	♈	20°49'	☐	△												♂
♇	♈	6°51'	♂	♂					♂							♂
♈	♈	5°51'	♂	☐		♂	☐	△								♂
♉	♈	18°48'														
♊	♈	22°04'	♂	♂		♂				♂						
♋	♈	3°26'	☐	♂					♂	☐						
♌	♈	9°40'	△													♂

Медицинская Астрология by Лариса Назарова (2002) includes a number of charts and aspect grids, including this one on page 277. It includes ☐ for *Binovile*, X for *Centile*, and ☐ for *Vigintile*, but uses N for *Novile* and Q for *Quintile*.

Sample 2.04

From: http://www.astro-academia.ru/HTM/ukraina_ch1.pdf

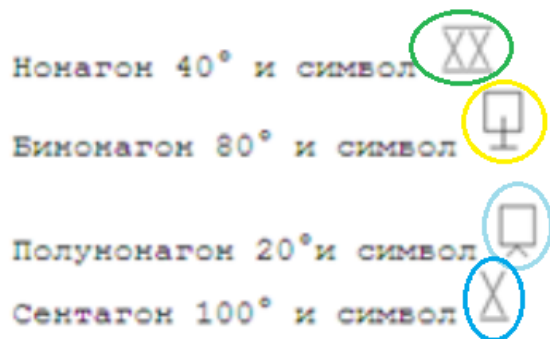
The PDF document *Украина — Рождение украинского народа* includes a number of charts and aspect grids produced by the astrology program *Sotis*. The aspect grid sample at right shows X *Centile*, as well as ± *Biquintile*. Also visible here is ⚡, which is used for *Tredecile* (but which is less widespread than ⚡).

		III		IC		V		VI		Ds	VIII		IX		MC		XI		XII
	△	BN																	
☐	±	⚡	×																
♂	±		☐																
♂	±			×	⚡	Q	S	⚡											
×	×		♂	×		△	☐												
⚡	Q	△	×	♂										△	BN				
	S	☐				♂								±	⚡	×			

Sample 2.05

From: <http://aribut3m-a.narod.ru/index/0-208>

An [Online Astrology Book](#) at the above website uses charts and images that look like they were originally from a printed book (the source is unknown). The image to the right shows ☒ Novile, ☒ Binovile, ☒ Vigintile, and ☒ Centile.



Sample 2.06

From: http://lib100.com/book/astrology/fundamentals_astrology_6/ Щитов Б.Б., Основы астрологии. Том 6.pdf

Основы Астрологии by Б. Б. Щитов (2002), has this sample of *Tredecile* ♆ from Vol 6, page 66.

милосердие и разум» (3, стр. 50).

Третий уровень образован соединением Марса ♂ во Льве ♌ и Плутоном ♇, соединенными в аспекте тридецилия ♆.

Этот уровень связан с полным к...

Sample 2.07

From: <http://lib3.podelise.ru/docs/3248/index-66727-1.html>

Подсчитываем общий балл аспектов:

☿♂ (точный) - 9	☿♁ (неточный) +2,66
♁♂ (неточный) - 1,33	♁♂ (неточный) +1,33
♂♂ (неточный) - 4	♂♂ (средний) +2
♂♁ (средний) - 2	♂♁ (неточный) +1,33
♁♂ (средний) - 6	♂♂ (неточный) +2,66
♂♂ (средний) - 6	♂♁ (неточный) +4
♁♂ (средний) - 6	♁♂ (неточный) +2,66
♂♂ (точный) - 9	♂♂ (средний) +6
♂♁ (неточный) - 1,33	♂♁ (средний) +6
♁♂ (средний) - 6	♁♂ (средний) +3
	♂♂ (средний) +4
	♁♂ (неточный) +4
	♂♂ (неточный) +2,66
	♁♂ (неточный) +0,66
Всего: - 44,6 б.	Всего: + 45,52 б.

The above website contains material taken from the book *Кармическая Астрология*, by Лариса Назарова (1996). The aspect listing to the left includes ☒ *Binovile*, and also ± *Biquintile*.

Sample 2.08

From: <http://astropro.ru/?p=blog&id=16397&pg=2>

1 \ 2	☉	☽	♃	♀	♂	♄	♅	♁	♃	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁	♁
☉	✕T	◇C			✕C		±C					✕C	◇C			
☽	□P	♂T	✕P		□P	♂C			♁P							
♃				✕C				♁P		✕P	✕P	✕P		✕C		
♀	✕P		△C		✕C									△C		
♂	♁T	✕C		♂P				♁C	♁C	△C	♂P	△P	✕T		♂P	♁C
♄				△P				✕C								△P
♅																
♁			△P		✕P			✕P					✕C	△C		
♃	✕P		△T		✕T								✕C	△C		
♁								✕C		◇C			◇P			♁C
♁	✕P	✕P			✕P	✕P	△P						✕P			
♁			◇C													
♁			♁P										△C	✕C		
♁		✕C	♂P										✕C	△C		
♁			✕C													✕P
♁	□C	♂C	✕C	✕C	✕C	□C						♁P		♁C	✕C	
КА	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Балл	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The HTML page is an astrological analysis of Fyodor Dostoyevsky, in addition to numerous charts, the article includes the above aspect grid (produced by the program *Радикс*) which includes all of the proposed Russian symbols (✕ ✖ ✘ ✙ ✚ ✛), in addition to ± and numerous other aspect symbols which I have seen almost nowhere else.

Sample 2.09

From: <http://refdb.ru/look/1883479-p9.html>








	АСПЕКТЫ	ТОЧНЫЙ АСПЕКТ	СРЕДНИЙ БАЛЛ	БАЛЛ ТОЧНОГО АСПЕКТА	БАЛЛ НЕТОЧНОГО АСПЕКТА
1.	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> ✕ НОНАГОН ✖ КВИНТИЛЬ </div>	0.4 (24')	-6 +6	-9 +9	-4 +4
2.	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> ✘ ПЕНТАГОН ✙ ТРИДЕЦИЛЬ </div>	0.25 (15')	-4 +4	-6 +6	-2 +2
3.	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> ✚ ЗИНОНАГОН ± ЗИКВИНТИЛЬ </div>	0.1 (6')	-2 +2	-3 +3	-1 +1
4.	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> ✛ ПОЛУНОНАГОН ✜ ДЕЦИЛЬ </div>	0.085 (5')	-1 +1	-1.5 +1.5	-0.5 +0.5

The Astrology Book *Анализ И Синтез Космограмм*, by Павел П. Глоба (1991), is available from several sites. A listing of aspects and their orbs is shown sampled to the left, including all of the aspect symbols proposed in this section (✕ ✖ ✘ ✙ ✚ ✛), as well as ±.

Sample 2.10

From: http://lib100.com/book/astrology/fundamentals_astrology_4/ Щитов Б.Б., Основы астрологии. Том 4.pdf
































4.5.1.1. Веер

Конфигурация *веер* образуется аспектами нонагон , стек- стиль  и полунонагон  (Огонь, Воздух, Вода). Большинство аспектов этой конфигурации явные ( и ) и дискретные ( и ) , поэтому конфигурация веер (рис. 4.61) будет явной, дискретной, а следовательно, воздушной конфигурацией.

Novile and *Vigintile* are seen in this sample, coming from page 271 of Vol 4 of the series *Основы Астрологии* by Б. Б. Щитов (2002).

Sample 2.11

From: http://lib100.com/book/astrology/fundamentals_astrology_6/ Щитов Б.Б., Основы астрологии. Том 6.pdf

☉			☾			♀			♁		
1		6	1		3	1		6	1		2
2		4	2		2	2		3	2		2
3		1	3		2	3		2	3		1
4		2	4		2	4		2	4		4
5		3	5		2	5		3	5		3
6		3	6		6	6		6	6		4
			7		2				7		0,7
			8		2				8	BC	2
			9		2						
			10		4						
			11		4						
			12		4						

Основы Астрологии by Б. Б. Щитов (2002) includes, on page 150, Vol 6, the aspect listing shown above, which includes , , , , and .

Sample 2.12

From: http://lib100.com/book/astrology/fundamentals_astrology_4/ Щитов Б.Б., *Основы астрологии. Том 4.pdf*

This example of the ♁ Quintile in use comes from page 335 of Vol 4 of the series *Основы Астрологии* by Б. Б. Щитов (2002).

роге ♃, в тригоне с Ураном (♀ Δ ♃). В соля ходится в Водолее ♒ в соединении с Солнцем квинтиле с Ураном (♀ ♁ ♃). Положение сол более творческое свободное, что говорит о бол контактах и работе со словом.

Sample 2.13

From: <http://lektcii.com/9-8710.html>

♀ 14°46'	♂ 254°46'		◇	↘	2°12'	143°33'	17°20'	2°49'	50°35'	159°54'	79°43'	1
♀ 12°38'	♂ 252°38'			♁		145°41'	15°12'	2°08'	48°27'	162°02'	77°35'	1
♂ 8°19'	♁ 38°19'	△		±			160°53'	146°22'	164°52'	16°12'	136°44'	:
♀ 27°26'	♁ 237°26'	♁						14°31'	33°15'	177°14'	62°23'	1
♁ 11°57'	♂ 251°57'			♁	♁				47°46'	162°43'	76°54'	1
♁ 24°11'	♁ 204°11'	♁								149°31'	29°08'	1
♀ 24°40'	♁ 54°40'	♁					♁		◇		120°23'	:
♀ 25°03'	♁ 175°03'			♁			♁			△		
♁ 16°3'	♁ 76°03'		♁	♁	♁			♁			♁	
♁ 20°3'	♁ 20°03'							±		♁		
♁ 11°44'	♁ 101°44'	♁			◇	♁	♁	♁	◇			
♁ 11°44'	♁ 281°44'	♁			♁	△		♁		♁		
♁ 21°27'	♁ 111°27'		♁	±		♁			♁	♁	♁	

The Astrology Book *Анализ И Синтез Космограмм*, by Павел П. Глоба (1991), has been placed (poorly) on the Internet. The above link includes a section from this book with some images scanned from the original work, including the aspect grid above, showing ♁, ±, ♁, ♁, and ♁.

Sample 2.14

From: http://lib100.com/book/astrology/fundamentals_astrology_9/ Щитов Б.Б., Основы астрологии. Том 9.pdf

фигурацию призма: квинтиль к
вою очередь, входит в ядро пла-
ина (♁ ♁♁ (♂ ♂ ♀ ♂]·[)),
уне в Стрельце (♁ ± ♀). Эта
[мыслить самостоятельно, о спо-

Both ♁ and ± are seen in use in this sample, from page 170 of Vol 9 of the series *Основы Астрологии* by Б. Б. Щитов (2002).

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646³.**

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

See also <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** Extra Aspect Symbols for Astrology

2. Requester's name: David Faulks

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Individual contribution

4. Submission date: June 9, 2016

5. Requester's reference (if applicable): _____

6. Choose one of the following:

This is a complete proposal: YES

(or) More information will be provided later: _____

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:

a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): NO
Proposed name of script: _____

b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: YES
Name of the existing block: Miscellaneous Symbols and Arrows

2. Number of characters in proposal: 6

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):

A-Contemporary	<input type="checkbox"/>	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B.2-Specialized (large collection)	<input type="checkbox"/>
C-Major extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>	D-Attested extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-Minor extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic	<input type="checkbox"/>	G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document? YES?

b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? YES

5. Fonts related:

a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard? The requester (David Faulks).

b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.): David Faulks (davidj_faulks@yahoo.com)

6. References:

a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? YES

b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? YES

7. Special encoding issues:

Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? NO

8. Additional Information:

Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database (<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/>) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

³ - Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES explain		<i>NO</i>
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? If YES, with whom? If YES, available relevant documents:		<i>NO</i>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	<i>vague information can be deduced via search results.</i>	<i>NO</i>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference:		<i>rare</i>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference:	<i>see examples of use, all produced in the past 30 years</i>	<i>YES</i>
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:		<i>NO</i>
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?		<i>YES</i>
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:		<i>NO</i>
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:		<i>NO</i>
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<i>see the discussions in the individual sections</i>	<i>YES</i> <i>YES</i>
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? If YES, reference: Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided? If YES, reference:		<i>NO</i>
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)		<i>NO</i>
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters? If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified? If YES, reference:		<i>NO</i>

Material from the un-revised proposal (not accepted)

It is initially proposed that these symbols be encoded in the *Miscellaneous Symbols and Arrows* block, filling in some of the gaps left by previous proposals.

The symbols with proposed codepoints and names are below:

∟	U+2BDC SEMISQUARE ASPECT
//	U+2BDD PARALLEL ASPECT
#	U+2BDE CONTRA PARALLEL ASPECT
±	U+2BDF CROSS ON BASE
⌘	U+2BF8 OVERLAID UP AND DOWN CHEVRONS
⌚	U+2BF9 OVERLAID CROSS AND LOW CHEVRON (?)
⌘	U+2BFA OVERLAID UP AND DOWN TRIANGLES
⌚	U+2BFB BOX IMPALED ON UP TACK (?)
⌘	U+2BFC TRIANGLE WITH EXTENSION (?)
⌚	U+2BFD BOX ON CARET

2. Semisquare Aspect ∟

When it comes to aspect symbols, the ‘traditional’ aspect symbols⁴ are already encoded in Unicode as such, or defined to be equivalent to other characters, with one exception: the semisquare, or 45° aspect symbol. The usual shape is similar to ∟ U+2220 ANGLE, and until recently I had assumed that that character could be used for the semisquare aspect. However, my research has revealed that the shape is actually somewhat variable, and common variations are shaped like ⊥ or <.

The shapes of mathematical symbols and operators are pretty well defined, and a font that alters the glyph for U+2220 to match < or ⊥ would likely be considered incorrect for mathematical

⁴ See An [Introduction to Aspects and Chart Shaping in Natal Astrology](#).

usage. It also seems undesirable for end-users to use 3 different characters to match the variant shapes of a single symbol. Therefore, I feel it is best to encode a separate SEMISQUARE ASPECT symbol, with a glyph that can be varied without affecting U+2220. The default glyph for this new character (∟) will still match the most common glyph.

This will not cause much in the way backwards compatibility issues, as almost all astrological fonts are 8-bit symbol fonts, and thus are already incompatible with Unicode.⁵

If this proposal is not accepted, I ask instead that U+2220 be annotated to define it as the character used for the semisquare aspect, in the same way □ and △ are defined as aspect symbols.

Sample 2.01

From: <https://www.amazon.com/More-Plutos-Sue-Kientz-ebook...> (Kindle free sample)

An example of the usual semisquare glyph in use, from *More Plutos* by Sue Kientz (2015, Kindle sample, page 21).

mbs. When he mailed his first bomb on M
siting ♃ (14♃34, ∟ his ☉ (0 II 44).

Sample 2.02

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=3B5zAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA135>

Another example from page 135 of *Astrologie Der Paarbeziehungen* by Harald Hoffmann (2013).

[12] zu Rivalitäten und Konkurrenzkä
∟ Ein Interaspekt, der große s
Halbquadrat kann man sich
der eine Paarbeziehung gefäh

Sample 2.03

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=LHJwYpzFze0C&pg=PA29#v=onepage&q&f=false>

∟	Semisextile	30°	Minor
∟	Semisquare	45°	Minor
✳	Sextile	60°	Major
□	Square	90°	Major

Page 29 of *Astrology for Beginners* by William W. Hewitt (2002) uses the ∟ version of Semisquare.

Sample 2.04

⁵ The only font I have found that is Unicode and which adds extra astrology symbols is [Esoterik](#).

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=RkQdAQAAAMAAJ>

A snippet search view via Google Books shows the < version of semisquare on Page 52 in *Méthode d'astrologie: psychologie et orientation* by Marcie Vinal (1969).

prétation.

30° semi-textile ∇ : légèrement favorable.

135° sesqui-carré \circ : légèrement défavorable.

45° semi-carré \lt : légèrement défavorable.

Sample 2.05

From: http://lib100.com/book/astrology/fundamentals_astrology_5/ Щитов Б.Б., Основы астрологии. Том 5.pdf

М.С. Горбачёв: Сатурн учителя и Л
нонагон ☿.
Р. М. Горбачёва: Сатурн учител
ученицы — полуквадрат ∟
ЭТОТ УРОВЕНЬ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЙ ПРИ

In Russia, the semisquare is always ∟.
From vol 5, page 186 of *Основы астрологии*, by Б.Б. Щитов (2002).

Sample 2.06

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=7OK8LnCIhXMC&pg=PA45>

Astrologie-Ausbildung, Band 2, by
Angela Mackert (2011) shows ∟ in use on
page 45.

chtigt.
: (♄) zu Neptun (♆) ist ein Nebenaspekt,
til (♁) zu Venus und das Halbquadrat (∟) zu
olge der Planetengeschwindigkeit aufgelistet

Sample 2.07

From: https://books.google.ca/books?id=B_lshvY2Fe0C&pg=PT242

ASPECTS

ct ambigu)
ect de tension) ∟ Semi-carré – 45° d'écart (aspect de tension)
'écart (aspect de tension) * Sextil – 60° d'écart (aspect harmonique)
pect de tension) ∆ Trigone – 120° d'écart (aspect harmonique)

L'Astrologie, science du XXIe siècle: Postulat, Preuves, Perspectives By Elizabeth Teissier (1994) shows what looks like a failed attempt to use < for semi-carré (semisquare).

Sample 2.08

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=UWKMyfYCTRUC&pg=PA40#v=onepage&q&f=false>

From Page 40 of *Mathematisch-Instruktives Lehrbuch Der Astrologie*, by Karl Brandler-Pracht (2012), we see ∟ again.

— 40 —
☉ in 12° 24' ♈ und der ♁ in 25° 40' stehen zu
plaktischen ∟. Man schreibt
☉ ∟ ♁

1. Das Sesquiquadrat (Einundeinhalbquadrat) ☐. (4 1/2 Z

Sample 2.09

From: http://www.3horoscopes.com/astroquick-reports/astroquick_synastry_bruce-willis_demi-moore.htm



The French astrology program *AstroQuick* uses the < form of semisquare, as can be seen in the aspect grid section at left. Also circled is a glyph for the *biquintile*

Sample 2.10

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=SwR34LSWMrkC>

In *Alan Oken's Complete Astrology* by Alan Oken (2008), some of the aspect symbols are marked non-standard and preferred by the author, but the semi-square symbol is not among them.

trine	120	8-10-12	△	triangle, indicate change of energy
sextile	60	4-5-6	*	six-pointed star, i tative signs (fire an
inconjunction	150	2-3-4	∟ ^c	cusps of Houses affinity of aspect spatial factor of :
semi-square	45	2-3-4	⊥	right angle, indic verging and dissu
semi-sextile	30	2-3-4	> ^e	cusps of Houses affinity with ♀ factor of 30°
quintile	72	2-3-4	☆ ^e	symbol of evol gram with point

Sample 2.11

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=BGETBXq14pwC&pg=PA49>

formed from the □ are *evil*, and produce nature. They are, the ♂, ♀, □, and ⊥. ♀ and *parallel* of good planets (♃, ♀, ☉) are planets (♃, ♃, ♃, ♂), *evil*. ♀ is able in this respect, and always takes the planet to which it is in closest aspect at the

From page 49 of *The New Manual of Astrology: In Four Books* by Sepharial (2005 reprint).

3. Parallel and Contra-Parallel //

The astrological aspects known as **Parallel** and **Contra-Parallel** are seemingly unique among aspects used by astrologers today, because unlike the other aspects which use *Ecliptic Latitude* as the position of the points involved, Parallel and Contra-Parallel use *Declination*. Two points are said to be in a parallel aspect if their declinations are close, and in a contra-parallel if their declinations are close to opposite.⁶

Previously, I had assumed that || U+2225 PARALLEL TO and ‡ U+2226 NOT PARALLEL TO could be used for the symbols for these aspects. However, my research has revealed that just like the semisquare aspect, the glyphs for the parallel and contra-parallel aspects vary considerably. Also, the concepts behind the astrological parallel and contra-parallel do not really correspond to the mathematical concepts associated with the existing characters just referred to.⁷

Therefore, I am proposing new characters be encoded, **PARALLEL ASPECT (//)**, and **CONTRA PARALLEL ASPECT (#)**.

Sample 3.01

From: <http://www.astrologycafe.com/astrology-of-today-may-29-2016/>

The [Astrology Cafe](http://www.astrologycafe.com/) website posts daily listings of aspects, including Parallel (circled in Red), and Contra-Parallel (circled in Maroon). These glyphs are slanted compared to the mathematical *parallel* and *not parallel* symbols.

Aspect	Time	Aspect	Time
Tr-Tr	08:34p		
Tr-Tr	00:58a		
Tr-Tr	09:57p		11:03p
Tr-Tr	05:30p		09:04p
Tr-Tr	02:11p		04:45p
Tr-Tr	08:11a		08:26a
Tr-Tr	06:42a		07:21a
Tr-Tr	03:34a		03:48a
Tr-Tr	02:46a		03:13a

Third Quarter 8:11 am 8°Pi32'

⁶ This page : [Information On Parallel Of Declinations](#) is one of many that explain these aspects.

⁷ The name 'Parallel' for the aspect most likely comes from plotting the positions on a grid—a line drawn between two planets plotted this way would be (almost) parallel to the line for the Celestial Equator—which is mentioned in the document linked previously.

Sample 3.02

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=Hp-H4KhAvoUC&pg=PA49>

iter	4	Semi-quartile	∠
irn	♃	Sesquiquadrate	◻
nus	⌘	Quincunx	⋈
stune	♁	Semisextile	♁
io	♁	Quintile	Q
oscope	H	Biquintile	BQ
lium coeli	M	Parallel	
endant	△	Equipollent	#
m coeli	Y	Part of Fortune	⊗

Classical Scientific Astrology by George C Noonan (2005), on the other hand, uses glyphs identical to the mathematical ones. This chart of symbols is from page 49.

th can be found by projection of the others.
mbols used above for the signs and planets

Sample 3.03

From: <http://wiki.astro.com/astrowiki/de/Parallele>

The German-language [Astro-Wiki](http://wiki.astro.com/astrowiki/de/) prefers non-slanted glyphs in its definition, but the cross-bar for *Kontraparallele* is horizontal instead of slanted.

Der Orbis einer Parallele beträgt nicht mehr als 1° bis maximal

Beispiele: (N = nördlich und S für südlich des Himmelsäquators)

1. ☉ 17° N und ♃ 17° N = || (Parallele)
2. ☉ 17° S und ♃ 17° S = || (Parallele)
1. ☉ 17° S und ♃ 17° N = # (Kontraparallele)
2. ☉ 17° N und ♃ 17° S = # (Kontraparallele)

Geschichte

Sample 3.04

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=aHdnAwAAQBAJ&pg=PT52>

Aspects in Astrology: A Guide to Understanding Planetary Relationships in the Horoscope, by Sue Tompkins (2013), includes an aspect grid on page 52 showing parallel and contra-parallel.

Sample 3.05

From: http://lib100.com/book/astrology/fundamentals_astrology_6/ Щитов Б.Б., Основы астрологии. Том 6.pdf



Основы астрологии, by Б.Б. Щитов (2002), uses slanted lines, and the contra-parallel resembles #. From vol 6 page 97.

уровне космических энергий.
 влению параллель // напоминает аспе
 рпараллель # – оппозицию ♀♂, но у
 их энергий. Параллель – навный асп

Sample 3.06

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZGIoAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA116>

Astrology Handbook, by Anton Jaks (2011) shows its glyphs for Parallel and Contra-Parallel on page 116.

  Parallel and contra-parallel. This is an declination and not of longitude. Sometimes you written "P" for parallel. Planets can be above th (North Declination) and below the ecliptic (South tion). If two planets are at the same degree of N or : sion then are parallel. If one is North and the other

Sample 3.07

From: <http://athenasweb.com/blog/page/2/>

☽☾ 0:10	☽♂ 1:00	☽♂ 0:31	
☽♁ 0:46	☽♁ 2:24	☽♀ 0:33	
☽♂ 2:15	☽♁ 5:34		
☽♁ 2:24	☽♂ 7:41		
♀☽ 3:00	♀♁ 8:34		
☽♁ 4:01	☽♁ 9:08	♂♁ 7:45	☽♀ 7:01
☽♁ 6:36	☽♁ 9:21	☽♀ 9:08	☽♀
☽♁ 8:17	♀♁ 10:26	☽♁ 10:40	♂♁ 1
♂♁ 12:21	☽♁ 11:37		☽♁ 1
	☽♁ 12:32	☽♁ 1:31	♀♁ 2:28
☽♁ 4:05	☽♁ 12:56	♀♁ 2:39	☽♁ 2:47
☽♀ 4:20		☽♁ 2:47	☽♁ 4:21
☽♀ 6:34	☽♁ 5:47	♂♁ 6:40	☽♁
☽♀ 7:18	♀♁ 9:00		☽♁
	☽♀ 10:32	☽♁ 10:26	☽♁
		☽♁ 10:41	

This aspectarian from [Athena's Web](http://athenasweb.com) includes parallel and contraparallel symbols that do not seem to match up, but given the custom glyphs for other symbols, must have been deliberately chosen.

Sample 3.08

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=WjyjAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA7>

Astrology Handbook By LA Snyder (2012) uses non-slanted glyphs on Page 7.

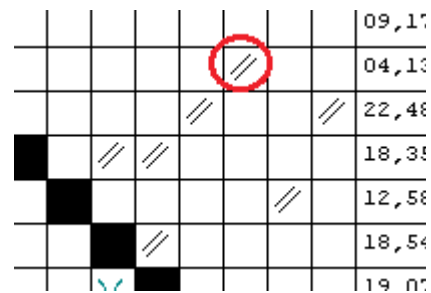
Aspects:

ction	☾	Sesquiquadrature
extile	♆	Quincunx (or inconjunct)
ile	♁	Opposition
are	♂	Parallel
re	♃	Contra-parallel
quare	♄	

Sample 3.09

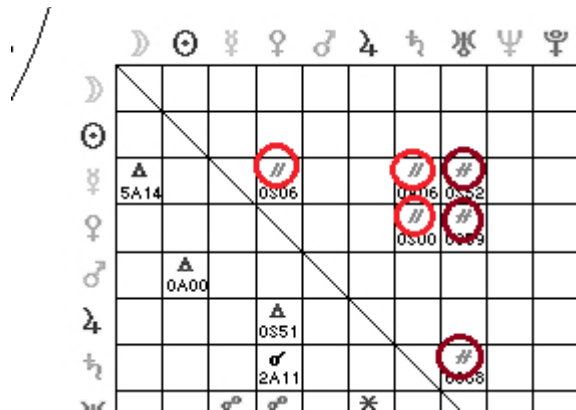
From: <http://home.kpn.nl/ligteneigen1/auteurs/gieles/gieles1.html>

The most slanted parallel glyphs I have seen comes from an aspect grid shown to the right, produced by the Dutch astrology program *Newcomb*.



Sample 3.10

From: <http://www.dancingwiththestarsastrology.com/report.htm>



Another example produced by Solar Fire, with slanted glyphs, comes from this aspect grid included as part of a 'Chiron Report'.

Sample 3.11

From: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=KO62CwAAQBAJ&pg=PA75>

Apokatastasis by Emil Lips (2016) has a table of aspects, showing slanted parallel and contra-parallel.

<i>Sesquiquadrat</i>	135°	☐	gg
Parallele	0°	//	
Contra-Parallele	0°	#	

Tabelle 1-11: Aspekttabelle

Sample 3.12

From: <http://www.asztrokarma.hu/doc/karmaasztrologia.pdf>

sai lenetnek ra (Napjal a Hoi
vágyik (☉, ♀ // Harmónia), ez
rra törekszik. haqv ezt mea is

The Hungarian-language astrological document *Tiszta Forrás: Személyiségelemzés* uses slanted parallel and contra-parallel. The example at left comes from page 12.

4. Cross on Base (Biquintile) ±

Aspect symbols outside the core set are (for the most part), not standardized, and can often be mapped to characters already in Unicode. For example, the *Quintile* aspect (72°) is often displayed using Q, ☆, or ⬠ (and also ✕, but I'll get to that later).⁸

The Biquintile aspect, by contrast, has several symbols not in Unicode. While ⬠⁹ can *theoretically* be represented in Unicode already, and ℬ¹⁰ and ⬠¹¹ seem to be very rare, a more common symbol is ±, which is especially popular in Russia. This symbol looks very similar to ± U+00B1 PLUS-MINUS SIGN, to the point that sometimes, a ± is clearly what is intended.

However, there are enough glyph variations, combined with dissimilar meanings and contrastive usage, that I think a separate character should be added. The name **CROSS ON BASE** is proposed to avoid the name seeming to endorse ± as *the* biquintile aspect symbol.

In addition to the samples in this section, seven of the samples in the next section also include ±.

Sample 4.1

From: https://books.google.ca/books?redir_esc=y&id=A-FCAQAAMAAJ

Searching inside *The Key and Guide to Astrology* by Raphael (aka W. Foulsham) (1905) at Google Books shows it uses ±.

45° apart ; ✱, sextile, or 60° ; Q quintile, or 72° ; ζ quartile, 90° ; △ trine, 120° ; □, sesquiquadrant ; ± biquintile, 144° ; ♁, quincunx, 150° ; ♂, opposi

Sample 4.2

From: <http://www.ndolya.ru/goro/aspekt/1.html>

3. Биквинтиль ±

Биквинтиль является аспектом с угловым расстоянием между планетами 144° при орбите ± 1°. Это

Характеристика Биквинтиля почти такая же, как и Квиконса (⬠). Это то, что творчески стилизовано и доисходит тайно, связано с совершенно неожиданными творческими преобразованиями, которые

A work by П.П. Глоба, *Конфигурация аспектов*, is found on the internet using inline images for astrological symbols. An inline image is used for the biquintile, while the ± 1° uses a ± character.

8 The symbols Q and ⬠ are shown at the [AstroWiki page](#), and are used by many software programs (and people). ☆ is used by [AstroQuick](#), Halloran's [AstroDeluxe](#), and probably some others.

9 As seen at [AstroWiki](#). Several (mostly German) astrology programs use this symbol.

10 Aspects guides including ℬ can be found in books authored by Phillipe Dorbaire, like [Astrologie au Quotidien](#).

11 The ⬠ symbol can be found at the German-language [Astrologisch Forums](#), where it can be (and is) inserted in text.

5. Additional Aspect Symbols used in Russia ☒ ✱ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

In addition to the mostly international aspect symbols already covered previously (or already encoded), at least some Russian astrologers use additional aspect symbols that, as far as I can tell, are not used elsewhere. These include a unique symbol ☒ for the *Quintile* (72°), ✱ for the *Tredecile* (108°), ☐ for the *Novile* (40°), ☐ for the *Binovile* (80°), ☒ for the *Centile* (100°), and finally, ☐ for the *Vigintile* (20°).

While these symbols are found in many Russian astrology books and some Russian astrology programs use them, I cannot find evidence of their usage outside Russia (and perhaps Ukraine). This makes naming them after the aspects they represent somewhat tricky, since it would be more or less ‘defining or endorsing’ the symbols as *the* symbols for their aspects, when only a local minority use them (for example, even in Russia, **N** is the most common symbol for Novile¹²).

So, I have come up with provisional name suggestions based on their shape:

☒	OVERLAID UP AND DOWN CHEVRONS	✱	OVERLAID CROSS AND LOW CHEVRON
☐	OVERLAID UP AND DOWN TRIANGLES	☐	BOX IMPALED ON UP TACK?
☒	TRIANGLE WITH EXTENSION?	☐	BOX ON CHEVRON

If names like these are used, the characters should be annotated to indicate their function, like ‘sometimes used for novile aspect’.

¹² For example, the astrology programs [ZET](#), [Вестра](#), and [Sotis](#) all use N.