# **Additional Symbols for Astrology**

by David Faulks (davidj\_faulks@yahoo.ca) April 15, 2016

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# 1. Introduction

The purpose of this proposal is to request the addition to Unicode of 13 symbols used by some astrologers. Unlike my previous proposals, these symbols are a miscellaneous collection, and so there is no single history section. Names and details will be discussed in the individual sections after this introduction.

In addition, there are a number of related symbols which I am not currently proposing due to being marginal in usage. However, this might not be a good enough reason to not encode them. Attempting to get feedback on the Unicode mailing list has not been fruitful for me so far, and thus I would like it if the UTC gave me some feedback on these possible characters after reviewing this proposal.

It is initially proposed that these symbols be encoded in the *Miscellaneous Symbols and Arrows* block, with a gap in the middle that is already filled by the existing two-headed arrows. However, since there are still additional astrological symbols to encode (as well as possible marginal use symbols), it *might* be better to setup an additional block in the SMP, and move all the proposed astrological characters there.

The symbols with proposed codepoints and names are below:

ê	U+2BE8	ASTROLOGICAL	PLANET	TRANSPLUT0
]·[	U+2BE9	ASTROLOGICAL	PLANET	PROSERPINA
	U+2BEA	ASTROLOGICAL	PLANET	PRIAP
a	U+2BEB	ASTROLOGICAL	PLANET	RAZI
2	U+2BF0	ASTROLOGICAL	SYMBOL	FOR ASTRAEA
æ	II+2BE1	ASTROLOGTCAL	SYMBOL	FOR HYGTFA

ያ	U+2BF2 PHOLUS
3	U+2BF3 NESSUS
₽	U+2BF4 WHITE MOON SELENA
R	U+2BF5 WHITE MOON SELENA WITH RAYS
<b>‡</b>	U+2BF6 BLACK DIAMOND ON CROSS
E	U+2BF7 BLACK CRESCENT WITH BAR
Ţ	U+2BF8 ASTROLOGICAL POINT PRIAPUS

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

2BE8;ASTROLOGICAL PLANET TRANSPLUTO;So;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;

As symbols, these characters should have no special line-breaking properties. When it comes to collation, these points are generally not used together, and have no real defined order other than appearing after Pluto in listings. However, for individual symbols,  $\mathcal{X}$  and  $\mathcal{Y}$  usually appear directly appear after the asteroid symbols  $2 \diamondsuit \mathcal{X}$ ,  $\mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{L}$  are always placed directly after  $\mathcal{L}$ , and  $\mathcal{V}$  is placed after  $\mathcal{L}$ .

The *Proposal Summary Form* is attached to the end of this proposal, as seems to be the practice nowadays.

# 2. <u>Transpluto</u> 🍪

This 'Hypothetical Planet' is known most commonly among astrologers as **Transpluto**, and less commonly by other names such as **Bacchus**<sup>1</sup>, **Persephone**<sup>2</sup>, and **Isis**. It's 'discovery' is generally attributed to French astronomer *Francis M.E. Sevin*<sup>3</sup>, who predicted the planet in 1946.<sup>4</sup> Astrologers later picked up the planet for use, German astrologer *Theodor Landscheidt*<sup>5</sup> is usually given the credit for publishing the first ephemeris in 1972, although a German astrology wiki lists a *Hans Haussman* as producing one in 1966.<sup>6</sup>

I have not been able to find an definitive origin for the symbol, although the German AstroWiki includes an image which indicates the symbol existed as early as 1972.



<sup>1</sup> As in the book : <u>Transpluto Or Should We Call Him Bacchus the Ruler of Taurus?</u> by John Hawkins.

<sup>2</sup> As in the book: *Persephone is Transpluto* by Valerie Vaughan.

<sup>3</sup> An example is <u>this section of the Swiss Ephemeris</u>, which for many astrologers is *the* standard set of ephemeris.

<sup>4</sup> The document *Hypothetical Planets* lists many predicted planets from outside astrology, including Seven's.

<sup>5</sup> One example is found here : <u>Transpluto is Real!</u> by Lynn Koiner, who is mentioned by other English astrology websites as a major promoter of Transpluto.

<sup>6</sup> The German <u>AstroWiki</u> calls the hypothetical Planet Isis.

Sample 2.3	
From: (Link in Google Book)	
ability to undergo major transformations	From <i>Cosmopsychology: The Psychology of</i> <i>Humans as Spiritual Beings</i> , by <b>Dr. Gene F</b> <b>Collins Jr</b> (no Page numbering) via Google Books.
Transpluto is a hypothetical planet X, b Sun beyond the orbit of Pluto. Transp	

## Sample 2.4

**From:** <u>http://www.astrocom.com/img/product/sample/winning-overview.pdf</u>

Part of an aspect listing that fills the entire page (page 2) in the PDF, rotated A sample from Astro Computing Services.

the rotated.	Sat Jun 1 Sat Jun 1 O->+ 16:37 Ø ★ 03:02 ) 4 04:12 ) 4 09:51 0 9 05:14 ) 4 09:51 0 9 05:54 ) 4 05:54	Tue Jun 4 (->r 04:51 o□)×00:22 9*4×00:56 )o6 01:05- )*0 05:56 )o4 07:57 )+0 11:09 )o4 12:32- 4*4×13:31 )o2 13:55 525 > P 21:17 9*Ms21:34 0*os22:17 )□5 22:26+	Sat Jun 8 (IN 0 σ*\$9x00:40 0□4s00:48 )△4 03:40 )₽¥ 05:59- 0□4x07:05 )₽) 07:18 9¥H\$08:11 04\$\$13:40 )24 15:27 )\$3 16:42- )\$2 17:27+ )\$3 16:42- )\$2 17:50 04\$\$19:56	<ul> <li>) △ ⊗</li> <li>♀□A</li> <li>◇ 甲2</li> <li>◇ ● □ 2</li> <li>◇ ● □ 2</li> <li>◇ ● □ 2</li> <li>◇ ● □ 2</li> <li>◇ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</li></ul>
	945×14:42	0*♂s22:17	)	ହ <i>∠</i> फ
	)∠o 15:54	)⊃იგ 22:26+	C∠∂X19:56	)>

Sample 2.5	
From: http://www.astrology-x-files.com/report/Joh	nny%20Carson-Asteroids.pdf
Page 5 of this massive position listing has this variant version of <b>Transpluto</b> .	Procyon alCMi, mag: 0.34
	Transpluto (៦)
	ome-1Cnc, mag: 5.868
	chGem mag 4 944

## Sample 2.6

## From: http://www.tonybonin.de/IQ-Jauch.PDF

A sample from a node report, from page 10 of an astrological analysis of a German game show.

of Descending Node	25°≏21 Daily Trave	+00°2
< 1	0°06' (S)	
* (1)	0°46' (S)	
2. Ascending Node	19°%48 Daily Travel	+00°06'

## Sample 2.7

**From:** <u>http://www.libroesoterico.com/biblioteca/Astrologia/Antonio Banderas Y Melanie Griffith El</u> Secreto Del Exito De Su Relacion Gracias A La Astrologia.pdf

<b>♀ × №</b> -1°42'36"	¥ ∆ 🕀 3°46'09"	
		includes <b>Franspluto</b> (called Isis in the listing) If
u 🖬 🖬 🔓 🔓 🔓 🔓 🔓 🖕 🖕 🖕 🖕 🖕 🖕 🖕 🖕 🖕 🖕	ి 🛪 🗹 3ొ36'24"	also includes some points I never thought any
≩ × MC -3°53'23"	💩 🗖 🖞 -231'26''	<ul> <li></li></ul>
ቑ □ ቑ 3°54'07"	é ★ ⊕ 0℃2'33"	C
♥ △ 4 1º45'47"	🖌 🛛 🎖 -2°42'25''	C A

## Sample 2.8

<b>From:</b> <u>http://astrology.com.bz/index.php?main_pa</u>	nge=index&cPa	<u>ath=6</u>	
Among the many products on the <u>business site of</u> <u>astrologer Terry Nazon</u> is a <i>Lovers Compatibility</i> <i>Chart</i> , the image accompanying this is a full charts with aspect listings, including <b>Transpluto</b> .	° 49' ° 42' ° 59' ° 06' ° 15'	⊗∆4 0°06'a Asc+X 0°09'a ♀ロ参 0°15's ♪♂4 0°17'a ♪★€ 0°17'a	○ 24 1° ♀□Asc 2° ⊅∆¥ 2° ⊅★E 3° ⊅∆¥ 3°

# 3. Proserpina (Proserpine) ][]•[

Astrology in Russia, although still 'Western' astrology, has a number of distinctive features. One of them is the popularity of a 'Hypothetical' known as Прозерпина.<sup>7</sup> Felt to orbit the sun beyond Pluto with a period of 550 to 700 years (most commonly 650 to 665 years)<sup>8</sup>, many Russian astrology sites do not mention that this 'planet' has not been spotted by astronomers.<sup>9</sup>

I was unable to determine where this object came from, or which astrologer first proposed it, although it seems Pavel Globa popularized it. Many sites repeat that it was 'uncovered' in 1984, without any more details<sup>10</sup>. At least one site declares that the object probably originated from a 'Planet X' proposed by Soviet astronomers in the 60's.<sup>11</sup>

Regardless of where it came from, there is a symbol for the object that is well defined : ]·[. While it may seem that this symbol can be emulated using punctuation (like ]·[ or ]\*[), this symbol does have glyph variants, like the dot being replaced by a circle (as in l•[), or the 'brackets' being replaced with crescents, which demonstrate that using punctuation could be problematic for stability. Furthermore, the symbol is treated as a single unit by astrology fonts, software, and astrologers—so using an ad-hoc collection of punctuation (which could be broken in the middle) defies expectations. Therefore, this symbol is best encoded as such.

## Sample 3.01

From: http://grimuas.narod.ru/book/astro/astro16.pdf

From Page 180 of a Russian Astrology book : Большой Учебник Сакральной Астрологии.

идеализм (уран ор, воображение (Нептун Ѱ), синтез (Плутон ♥), селекция (Прозерпина №).

## Sample 3.02

From: http://grimuas.narod.ru/book/astro/astro16.pdf

From Page 290 of the same book as before.

птимизма;

птимъма,

б) IVIII & У ЗКАТАКІ – спосо ым партнером или участием в і

B) VIII & + 3 2 XI - VMCHE

<sup>7</sup> A <u>Google Image Search for астрология Радикс</u> reveals roughly 30% of charts have Proserpine.

<sup>8</sup> Reference: <u>ЗАГАДКА ПРОЗЕРПИНЫ</u>.

<sup>9 &</sup>lt;u>One Example.</u>

<sup>10</sup> Here is <u>one Example</u>, of many. I get the impression that many sites just copy the same material.

<sup>11</sup> See Откуда взялась Прозерпина?

Sample 3.03	
From: <u>http://om-aditya.ru/userfiles/ufiles/purany/nazarova.pdf</u>	
From a chart on Page 252 of the Russian Astrology Book : <i>Медицинская Астрология</i> .	D mp 5°43'
	H 18°48'
	K m 23°13'
Sample 3.04	

НО РЫС	
Основы Миропонимания в XXI Веке. ланета честв ющую	оам неооходимо стремиться к м в изгнании, к получению из кусочков целостного Нептуна (Веры) происходит экзальтацию в Рыбах, через ическому ( $\mathbf{P} + \Psi$ ), что и

# Sample 3.05 From: <u>http://maslovomsk.com/books/Alexander Maslov - Book 2.pdf</u> ть, что начался он с избранием его Президентом России 1991 года. Изгнание предполагает, что на этом этапе должен был приобрести авторитет в народе (4 g) и цей взгляд (Ψ) на преобразование (Ψ, Η обитель знаімоотношений Η). Основой преобразований должны эслужить выработанные на предыдущем этапе принципы и по справелливому распределению богатства ( ...). Ил-Аnother example—from From Page 172, this time—of the Russian Astrology Book : Основы *Миропонимания в XXI Веке*.

**From:** <u>http://svet.simbis.ru/media/005/842/Светлана Э. Натальная карта и Медицинский</u> <u>гороскоп.pdf</u>



An in chart example (with listing) from Page 33 of this PDF document. There are multiple charts in this document. This is also an example from the popular astrology program ZET.

## Sample 3.07

From: <u>http://era.msa24.eu/FIG/1/astrolog/knigi/tom1\_vvedenie\_v\_astrologiu.pdf</u>

Part of a table from page 101 of the published astrology book: *Введение в Астрологию*.

	a	m	Ð	m	X	)
	0	H.F	₽ ŐR	₽0 <sup>7</sup> R	$2\Psi_R$	5
	9ð	D	QH)	0	01º	2
	KH)	马赛	D	6₽ <sub>R</sub>	0	o
1	D	$\Psi 2_R$	专歌 R	¥н	60	(
1	水ちR.	0 ¥	$2\Psi$	D	Q(11)	Ç
1	ttt 9.	0	19150	W.L.	T	X

## Sample 3.08

From: http://astrosens.ru/news/desjataja\_planeta\_solnechnoj\_sistemy/2013-06-20-95

An in-chart example with listing, from a chart image in the above-linked page.





From: http://lib.rus.ec/b/464937/read

A section of a chart (one of many) with a listing showing the symbol (as well as R for retrograde).



## Sample 3.11

**From:** <u>http://actpo-веды.pф/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Синица-В.—-Практическая-медицинская-аctpoлогия-2002.pdf</u>

From Page 58 of an Astrology Book: *Практическая-Медицинская Астрология*.

ма в 20°  $\heartsuit$ . В 20°  $\circlearrowright$  добрая :  $\Im = 4$  балла,  $\image = 1$  балл, i,  $\image = 3$  балла,  $\square = 1$  балл. : бавляем к баллам для ука-:,  $\image, \square$ . к МС с восточной сторо-Если планета во 2°  $\square$ , то эщие планеты:  $\boxdot = 2$  балла.

#### From: <u>http://astropro.ru/?p=blog&id=16178</u>

Part of a Horoscope report (generated by the program Радикс) included in an article (about Pushkin) at a Russian astrology website.

	4( <b>⊙</b> ) → Ψ(♡) → Asc	ş
ия	$\Omega \rightarrow \Im(\Psi) \rightarrow \Im \rightarrow \sigma(\mathfrak{D}, \mathfrak{L}, \mathfrak{t})$	Ş
њ	MC ->(]·[)-> ¥(IC)	¢
њ	Ω <- Ψ <- (ប)Ψ	2
	N(±) - 0X	1

Sample 3.13	
<b>From:</b> <u>http://astropro.ru/?p=b</u>	<u>log&amp;id=7997</u>
ၓ <sub>R</sub> 1°17′36″ Ω Ϛ 21°29′36″ ∀ ♀ 9°26′16″ ኪ Ϗ 16°05′41″ オ H 14°41′01″ Ω As 4°28′14″ Ω Mc 5°42′43″ ©	𝔅 13°09′1;         ♀       3°54′0;         ♀       5°11′3;         𝔅 3°14′1;         ⋃ 22°53′0;         ℍs       14°20′5;         ℍc       17°54′0;

An example of Proserpina from listings (inside a chart) probably produced by the astrology program <u>Sotis</u> (or some other program from <u>Astro-Soft</u>).

## 4. <u>Priap/Shatavaesh and Razi</u>

Proserpina is actually far from the only 'Hypothetical Planet' used in Russian astrology. I have also come across discussions of Vulcan and Phaeton,<sup>12</sup> and the page <u>Ephemerides of the Hypothetic</u> <u>Planets of the Avestan School</u> lists no less than 12 'Hypotheticals', including Proserpina. Google searches reveal that all of these are indeed used.<sup>13</sup>

However, unlike the Uranian Planets, these symbols do not seem to be used as a set. **Proserpina** ]: Is by far the most common (as shown previously). The other 'trans-plutonians' (**Isis**  $\underbrace{\}$ , **Osiris**  $\underbrace{\}$ , and **Anubis**  $\underbrace{\}$ ) are very rarely used, and so are the 'guardians' **Utopia/Rapitvina**  $\underbrace{\}$ , **Vanand**  $\underbrace{\}$ , **Haurang**  $\underbrace{\}$ , and **Tishtar**  $\underbrace{\}$ . Although clearly defined, I have decided that these symbols are a too rare for me to propose them (If the UTC advises otherwise, please let me know).

The remaining 4 are used as a set by at least one Russian astrology program,<sup>14</sup> and the symbol for **Vakshya** is the most commonly used after Proserpina. However, this symbol is identical to 4 (U+1F70D : ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR SULFUR), so there is no need to propose a separate symbol. The

<sup>12</sup> This page about Chiron: <u>XUPOH — IIIPUTA</u> includes a (non-unique) diagram with symbols for Vulcan and Phaeton.

<sup>13</sup> Some pages that includes charts which have these: <u>Брак Принца Уильяма и Кейт Мидлтон</u> (for Osiris, Isis, and Anubis), <u>Землетрясение в Италии</u> (Vanad, Haurang, and Tishtar), and <u>Гороскоп Зигмунда Фрейда, с точки зрения</u> <u>Стражей Неба</u> (Vanad, Haurang, and Utopia).

<sup>14</sup> That program is called <u>Радикс</u>.

'evil moon' **Aza** is most commonly shown with a glyph identical to O (U+25C9 : FISHEYE), or sometimes O (U+1F78B : ROUND TARGET), and although using different symbols for the same concept is undesirable, I did not think Aza was common enough to propose when it does not have a unique glyph.

That leaves **Priap ★** (also known as Shatavaesh, but Priap is more common), and **Rasi ▲**, to be proposed. The name Priap is a transliteration from Russian—it is arguably more correct to translate it as Priapus, but there is also an asteroid called Priapus, as well as a virtual point used in astrology, so using just 'Priap' reduces possible confusion.



## Sample 4.2

From: <u>https://www.zoroastrian.ru/node/2272</u>

Part of a listing in an astrological article about World War II. The chart is for Nazi Germany.



Sample 4.3						
From: <u>http://forum.argo-school.ru/showthread.php?t=11014</u>						
<u>్ 5° క</u>	2'6"m 54'58"⊗ 38'0"¤	Part of one of several charts in a post in an astrology forum discussion (about nuclear events). All the charts use the same points, but the only Avestan planets used are <b>Priap</b> and Vakshya.				
Asc 8°2	36'47" ≏ 29'16" π 32'46" ೩					

Sample 4.4		
From: http://vk.com/topic-11449085_28114621?offse	<u>et=200</u>	
The reason for the discussion is unclear to me, but a post in the forum includes the chart I've taken this sample from.	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} $	

## Sample 4.5

From: <a href="http://news19.ru/goroskop/6644-bolshaya-skovoroda-ili-kipyaschiy-kotel-dlya-valentiny-">http://news19.ru/goroskop/6644-bolshaya-skovoroda-ili-kipyaschiy-kotel-dlya-valentiny-</a> ustvahinov.html



Part of a listing in a chart, which despite being posted in 2015 seems to come from a fairly old astrology program. The listing here also includes Vakshya, Isis, and perhaps Osiris and Anubis.



## Sample 4.7

From: http://rodovod.narod.ru/index/astrologija i iskusstvo/0-128



Part of many charts on the above page, Астрология и искусство. These charts do happen to include the lesser used hypotheticals Haurang and Vanand.

# Sample 4.8 From: <u>https://zoroastrian.ru/node/2231</u> Part of a horoscope cast for a fictional character.



# 5 Hygiea and Astraea 🕷 🎜

When it comes to using main-belt Asteroids (as well as NEO Asteroids) in astrology, the first 4 discovered ( Ceres 2, Pallas 2, Juno 4, and Vesta 3), have become somewhat popular, thanks to promotion since the 1970's.<sup>15</sup> Asteroids beyond this are much discussed,<sup>16</sup> but using symbols for them in charts (and even more rarely, listings and tables) is somewhat rare. A handful of sites publish charts with many asteroid symbols,<sup>17</sup> and a number of other sites add only a few. For these latter, sites, the stand-out (in terms of quantity) symbols are 2 for the asteroid Astraea, and 4 for the asteroid Hygiea. This is likely because the most prominent English-language astrology program, Solar Fire, has included these two asteroids (alongside the other 4) as 'standard points' for quite a long time (since 1998 at least, since that is when Solar Fire v4.15 was produced).<sup>18</sup>

The symbols *X* <sup>(g)</sup> used in Solar Fire, as well as other programs and sites relating to astrology, are not the same as the astronomical symbols invented for these asteroids back when they were discovered in the 19th century.<sup>19</sup> I was unable to find confirmation of this, but the astrological symbols were most likely invented by astrologer Martha Lang-Wescott.<sup>20</sup> For this reason, the names proposed are ASTROLOGICAL SYMBOL FOR ASTRAEA and ASTROLOGICAL SYMBOL FOR HYGIEA.

Although most likely based off a Caduceus, the character  $\Upsilon$  (U+2624 : CADUCEUS) is graphically a very poor match for  $\mathcal{C}$ . A separate symbol is best.

<sup>15</sup> One reference for this : <u>Asteroids by Yakshi</u>.

<sup>16</sup> For an example, here is an <u>Asteroid-Astrology specific web forum</u>.

<sup>17</sup> Examples : <u>YinYangAstrologer</u> and <u>Ουρανοκατέβατοι</u>.

<sup>18</sup> I could not find a manual for any version before <u>v5</u>, but one of my samples was produced by <u>v4.15</u>

<sup>19 &</sup>lt;u>The Asteroid symbols page</u> at Wikimedia Commons shows the astronomical symbols.

<sup>20</sup> There is a <u>symbols guide</u> at her website, and the <u>User Guide for *Intrepid* Astrology Software</u> attributes them symbols to her.

## Sample 5.01

## From: https://alabe.com/sf7p2.htm

Solar Fire is now at version 9, but the old page for version 7 is still up, and shows a snapshot of the selection box for the 36 standard points in that version of the program, including symbols for **Hygeia** and **Astraea** (circled in lime green).



#### Sample 5.02

#### From: https://grandtrines.wordpress.com/2014/12/23/astrology-for-christmas-day-2014/



The <u>Grandtrines Astrology Blog</u> is an exception to the usual in that is often posts *Solar Fire* chart images with extra data inserted. This example includes a listing with **Hygeia** and **Astraea**, as well as a listing of oppositions that includes **Hygeia** three times.





From: https://grandtrines.wordpress.com/2015/01/09/



Some additional types of tables where astrology symbols are shown is this *Horary* chart, which in this subsection includes **Astraea** and **Hygiea** twice each

## Sample 5.05

From: http://anneortelee.com/weekly-weather-october-28-2013/

This section of a chart from a blog posting at <u>Anne Ortlee Astrology</u> shows **Astraea** square Eris, and **Hygeia** bi-quintile the Equatorial Ascendant.



凲 ¥ P k 2 \* ¥ X 2 × 8 Δ ٨ ď ¥. × ٨ 0 Eq 8 Ŷ ٨

#### Sample 5.06 From: <u>http://anneortelee.com/weekly-weather-may-18-2015/</u> 69 83 Ceres 164821 B 2 (30 A 1 9 Hygeia 8 Astraea North Node 1150 South Node Ascendant 10 Midheaven Eris 00 3 ASPECTS 0°00' A 0 ď ち Ģ ₽ A '00°0 ELEMENTS\* 02 0°03' A 4 4 02 ķ 0°09' S. Fire \* 4 ď 0°12' S \* Earth Б 0°13' A × \* Air Ψ Û 0°13' S 2 Water Ŷ 0°13' S × ž MODES\* 3 Q 0°17' A ÷ ardinal 0°18' S × K Å.

A newer chart from the same website shows a position listing and an aspect listing, again with **Hygeia** and **Astraea**.



## Sample 5.08

From: http://www.jessicaadams.com/2012/11/12/the-astrology-of-goldman-sachs/

s. Ves	Ves	sta	06°2249
Hyg	Hyp	geia	23°5228
Apoll	Apo Apo	ollo 1862	19°2326 R
e Bacch	us Bac	ochus 2063	18°0733
B Cupic	o Cup	pido 763	07° හ 01
Diana	Dia	na 78	29*2353
Fortu	na For	tuna 19	05*2248

Part of a chart from Jessica Adam's Astrology Blog, showing several asteroids.

#### Sample 5.09 From: http://yinyangastrologer.com/astrology-2/19-october-2013-healing-watch/ <u>YinYangAstrologer</u> is one of those rare places on Asteroid Symbols the net where many (more than 6) asteroid Hekate Hephaistos ?\$\*\*∻8Ф Ceres ъ Pallas 2 symbols are routinely found in horoscope charts. Her ¥ Juno Herculina The program used at that website is not Solar Fire, Vesta Hygiea 52' Iris Kleopatra Midas Chiron Kle Mid but most likely is Sirius. Amor Apollo % Proseip... ADN Adonis # Amphitrite # Amphitrite # Bornona # X Astraea Bacchus 07° Ď Diana Ω Éri Ø ≁ Eris я Eros <del>،</del> ۳ Flora Abu Abundantia Gan Sappho America 37' Ganymed œ Gil Gilgamesh A Y Небе

Sample 5.	10							
From: <u>htt</u>	p://wwv	<u>v.tonybonin.de/I</u>	Q-Jauch.PI	<u>DF</u>				
¥ Ascendir	ng Node	12° 051 Daily Trav	/el +00°02'	0				
Δ	Ŷ	0°15' (A)	e	(8)	1°04' (A)	Q	Mc	0°52' (A)
Q	Ep	0°38' (A)		$\smile$				
¥ Descend	ing Node	10°∞41 R Daily	Travel -00°02	2'				
*	*	0°14" (A)	Δ	Å	0°06' (S)	77	4	0°29' (S)
Δ	4	0°17 (A)						
𝖞 Ascendir	ng Node	21°S29 Daily Trav	/el +00°01'				0	
×	D	0°19' (S)		ж	0°27" (A)	Q	(8)	0°43' (A)
ď	ø	0°23' (A)		200	0°23' (A)	*	Ÿ	0°05' (S)
ď	İ	0°21' (S)		1.599	10.20			
𝖞 Descend	lina Node	18°V154 R Daily	Travel -00°0	1'				
	include	a nada ranart a	n Daga 10 d	that total	produced by Sc	lan Eine	115 had	l. :- 2001
		_	-	inal was	s produced by So	olar Fire V 4	4.15, Dat	2001.
<b>Astraea</b> at	nd <b>Hyg</b>	<b>eia</b> are included.						

# 6. Pholus and Nessus 28218 & 281 N

Orbiting between Jupiter and Neptune are a number of small, icy bodies known to astronomers as Centaurs. The first of these to be discovered (unless one counts 944 Hidalgo) was 2060 **Chiron** in 1977.<sup>21</sup> Chiron (already encoded as U+26B7 : CHIRON) went on to become very popular in astrology, and remains more popular than other objects like Eris or Ceres.<sup>22</sup>

Therefore, it is not surprising that during the 1990's, when astronomers began to discover additional objects orbiting between Jupiter and Neptune, and grouped them with Chiron into a new class of Minor Planets, that many astrologers became quite interested. Many of the named Centaurs have been given symbols and interpretations by various astrologers. Like the 'extra asteroids' proposed earlier, there are two standouts, the first two Centaurs discovered after Chiron, called **Pholus** and **Nessus**.<sup>23</sup>

The usual symbols for Pholus and Nessus — & and & — were devised by German astrologer Robert von Heeren, during the late 90's. There are a number of glyph variants around, like &&&&& for Pholus, and && for Nessus. However, before Robert von Heeren came along, some other symbols were devised. Melanie Reinhart devised & for Nessus, and astrologer Zane Stein came up with & for Pholus in 1994.<sup>24</sup> While I have found very few charts using &, there are two astrology programs that I know of, What Watch and OpenAstro.org, that use & as their standard symbol for Pholus. However, these programs do not seem to be very popular, so unless I am advised otherwise, I am not proposing a codepoint for &.

## Sample 6.1

#### From: <u>http://www.astrosesam.ch/nessus.asp</u>

Pholus and Nessus from an embedded chart listing (produced, most likely, by <u>Astrosoft Happel</u>'s Vision software).



<sup>21</sup> The best summary is probably the Wikipedia Page : <u>Centaur (minor planet)</u>.

<sup>22</sup> A good example of this is the <u>'Current Planets' website widget</u> provided by <u>Astrodienst</u>, which includes 12 points total (including Chiron), and which can be found at many astrology sites.

<sup>23</sup> Their 'standout' status is mostly deduced by looking at charts posted on the Internet. Chiron is everywhere. Pholus and Nessus are far more common than the remainder Centaurs.

<sup>24</sup> This is taken from Zane Stein's page : *<u>Thoughts on Centaur Symbols</u>*.



## Sample 6.3

From: <u>https://return2thesource.wordpress.com/201</u>	<u>12/07/</u>
This sample shows the glyphs for Pholus and Nessus used by the <i>Solar Fire</i> astrology program.	n 🛞 Part of Fortune 🕂 Earth
While they are seen internally in listings and tables, Solar Fire does not embed listings in	Ø Transpluto & Lilith
charts, so these glyphs are very rarely seen in articles outside charts.	Pholus L Nessus

## Sample 6.4

From: <u>http://www.astrologix.de/forum/ForumID9/2240.html</u>		
<b>Phlous</b> and <b>Nessus</b> in a chart from the above page. It has to be noted that that chart has many unusual glyphs, but most of them I have not seen elsewhere (at least in a chart or listing). This chart is a product of <u>ZET astrology software</u> .	$\begin{array}{ccccc} Icarus & & & 1 \ensuremath{\square} & 40 \\ Apollo & & & 20 \otimes 51 \\ Chiron & & & & & & \\ Alois & & & & & & & \\ Alois & & & & & & & & \\ Pholus & & & & & & & \\ Pholus & & & & & & & \\ Pholus & & & & & & & \\ Nessus & & & & & & & \\ Nessus & & & & & & & \\ Nessus & & & & & & & \\ Nessus & & & & & & & \\ Nessus & & & & & & & \\ Nessus & & & & & & & \\ Nessus & $	Adara Adara Regulus Betelgeuse

Sample 6.5							
From: http://www.astrologix.de/forum/ForumID9/2580.html							
Another listing, most likely also produced by the Vision software (most of the charts with Pholus	3 ≈ 25 03 R						
and Nessus listings I could find on the Internet	(上) M 16 08						
seem to be produced by this software).	¥ ≈ 812 R						
	<u>ප</u> 75 15 20						
	🏹 🛹 15 36						
	68 X 950 R						
	AC 🗷 4 33 28						

## Sample 6.6



## Sample 6.7

<b>From:</b> <u>http://www.hansplanje.nl/index.php/blog/72-horosce</u>	<u>oop-2015</u>
A rather low resolution section of a chart (produced by the Dutch astrology program <i>Astrolab</i> ) showing <b>Pholus</b> and <b>Nessus</b> in the listing to the left of the chart.	€ 21°52' € в 13°46' ¥ 24°04' × 28°34' ∞ 14°56' ℃ в ⊕ 09°53' ∞ ● 13°11' 93

# 7. <u>Black Moon Lilith and White Moon Selena (in Russia)</u> ‡ ₽ ₽

The astrological point known as *Black Moon Lilith* is generally defined as the apogee of the Moon's orbit around the Earth, and sometimes as the position of the second focus of the Moon's elliptical orbit.<sup>25</sup> The most commonly used symbol for this point, **Ç**, is already encoded in Unicode (as U+26B8 : BLACK MOON LILITH), and is widely used in Russia.

During the 1980's, the highly influential Russian astrologer Pavel Globa invented a point to serve as the symbolic/thematic opposite of Black Moon Lilith. Known as белая Луна (White Moon) or Селена (Selena),<sup>26</sup> it seems to be as common (perhaps slightly more so) as the 'Astrological Planet' Proserpina. The usual symbol for this point is 2. Globa defined this point as a 'Hypothetical' circling the Zodiac in exactly 7 years.

There are, however, complications that lead to extra symbols. Apsidal precession means that the major axis of the orbit of the moon around Earth completes a full rotation every 8.85 years,<sup>27</sup> and it is this fact that is used to calculate 'Mean' Black Moon Lilith. However, the orbit of the Moon is somewhat wobbly, perturbed by the Sun (and to a lesser extent, by other bodies). A 'corrected' version was developed and used by some, but later, computers allowed the development of a 'True' or 'Osculating' Black Moon Lilith, calculating an ellipse and apogee based on the position and velocity of the moon at a given moment.<sup>28</sup>

Since astrologers had already gotten used to the 'Mean' version, and believed in it, some of them ended up using two or three versions of Black Moon Lilith at the same time.<sup>29</sup> In Russia, most astrology programs use only **\$**, but the popular <u>ZET astrology program</u> uses **\$** for Mean Black Moon Lilith, and a different symbol, **\$**, for True Black Moon Lilith (also called Druj).<sup>30</sup> This symbol can sometimes be found outside ZET. The proposed name for **\$** is **BLACK DIAMOND ON CROSS** because it's use for True Black Moon Lilith is not very widespread, and naming it as such would be confusing to astrologers outside Russia.

In addition, the complication of multiple versions has spread to White Moon Selena. In the 1990's, the astrologer Albert Timashev came up with a way of calculating two positions for White Moon Selena (or, as he called it, *Arta*) using the position of Black Moon Lilith and the 'orbit of the sun' (actually the orbit of the earth).<sup>31</sup>

<sup>25</sup> A definition thankfully lacking in heavy mythology or mysticism : Mean & True Black Moon Lilith.

<sup>26</sup> Albert Timashev has a <u>history page</u> which acknowledges Pavel Globa as the inventor.

<sup>27</sup> Once source for this: <u>Lunar precession explained</u>.

<sup>28 &</sup>lt;u>The Black Moon Apogee and its Variants</u> is one article describing these. Like some others, the author is scornful of the 'corrected' version.

<sup>29</sup> This seems to be most common in France. The charts in this article <u>Que disent les astres de la mort ?</u> are examples.

<sup>30</sup> I had to download and install *ZET Lite* to confirm the identity of this symbol.

<sup>31</sup> A reference is the <u>Белая Луна</u> page at <u>Астрокот</u>.

The astrology program ZET supports all 3 of these points using different symbols, using **₽** for the Globa version,<sup>32</sup> ₽ for Timashev's version (calculated using *Mean* Black Moon Lilith), and ¥ for Timashev's 'True Light Moon' (calculated using *True* Black Moon Lilith).<sup>33</sup>

While ¥ seems to be the rarest symbol, and (unless I am told otherwise) I will not propose it for encoding, the two symbols  $\mathbb{P}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  are quite common in ZET-produced charts found on the web, and are sometimes even found, contrastingly, on the same charts, with listings.

Sample 7.01	
<b>From:</b> <u>http://actpo-веды.pф/wp-content/uploads/20</u> медицинская-астрология-2002.pdf	<u> 15/12/Синица-ВПрактическая-</u>
From Page 15 of an Astrology Book: Практическая-Медицинская Астрология.	3° M. 𝔅 28° M.
	1° 🍿 ぴー 28° 🎖
	D° <u>유</u>
	1° ∰ (₽ -)- 11° ≏

#### Sample 7.02

**From:** http://www.druzya.org/main/astro/txt/Krivoruchko-Raschet-ksp.pdf

From Page 37 (Page 36 in the PDF) of the astrology Book: <i>Pacчem: Кармического Статуса Планет</i> .	Луне. Это знание меры, кот делить как удачу.
---	---

<sup>32</sup> This information is mostly gotten from ZET itself and some forum postings: <u>One</u> and <u>Two</u>.

<sup>33</sup> Details can be found at Timashev's website. The English page, and the Russian page.

#### From: <u>http://www.astrosuntime.ru/natal.html</u>

Our first example of of the 'with rays' White Moon Selena symbol, from a chart produced by ZET.



## Sample 7.04

From: http://astro-traktovka.livejournal.com/494.html ð 15°21'27' Part of a chart image (with a listing) from the Ψ 1°14′18′ 'n, above page. XI7 Я 9°40106 m čε 9°40106 15°34'09" B ₽ 21°59′46′ m 14°10'21' Π XII25 OR н 1°22′39″ N As 9°51′40″ 🛪 Mc 11°02′02″ ₽

## Sample 7.05

From: <u>http://astroschool.pro/assets/files/ephe\_aster\_wh\_bl\_moon.pdf</u>

5	\$ Bla	ack Moon	( <del>2</del> 9	elena	30	Urania
<b>t</b>	12°]	I 17'11"	10°	₽ 55'13"	12° <u>4</u>	⊒ 47'33"
5"	12°	23'50"	11°	03'40"	13°	01'20"

Part of an ephemeris found in the above PDF file.

## Sample 7.06



Sample 7.07 From: <u>http://grimuas.narod.ru/book/astro/astro16.pdf</u>

# в) IVIII ॾ Ӿ ๙ ѧIXI - умения прод тического решения вопросов стратегич

# г) IVII 🕹 🔆 🔋 🗞 VIII2 – готовности

## опасных ситуациях.

From Page 290 of a Russian Astrology book : Большой Учебник Сакральной Астрологии.

## Sample 7.08

## From: <u>http://astropro.ru/?p=blog&id=15136</u>

Part of a Horoscope report included in an article (about... the constellation Cetus, or perhaps China?) at a Russian astrology website.

Замок	♀> & -> \$(⊙,♂)
Замок	Ψ(\$,₽) → \$(⊙,σ) → \$
иркуль	Ω(፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ (፞፞፞፞፞ / ) → ፟
иркуль	$\Omega(\mathfrak{D}) \rightarrow \sharp(\mathfrak{P}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{O}(\mathfrak{K})$
гарное ядро	¥ -> ♀ -> ₽(+)
гарное ядро	$\sigma^{\mathbf{r}}(\Psi) \rightarrow \mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{O}$
	1- AA

Sample 7.09									
From: <a href="http://astrozet.net/forum/viewtopic.php?t=6253">http://astrozet.net/forum/viewtopic.php?t=6253</a>									
№ 25 ⊗ 19         № 25 ⊗ 19         № 25 ⊗ 19         № 10 37         № 16 ≏ 47         № 23 0 54         ● 6 ≏ 57         Хирон         ● 329 ≏ 55	Part of the listing from a ZET chart analyzing <u>Boris Grebenshchikov</u> from the <u>ZET web forums</u> . It includes the 'with rays' White Moon Selena, and the ZET version of True Black Moon Lilith. Between the two are the 'Hypotheticals' Proserpina and Aza.								

Sample 7.10	
From: http://www.liveinternet.ru/users/ftg/post206565047/	
The (low resolution) chart from the above link uses the 'Hypothetical' Uranian Planets, Proserpina, and True Black Moon Lilith.	<ul> <li>⊕ 11 Y 33 D</li> <li>∮n 11 Q, 3 ħ</li> <li>⊕ 11 U 11 2,</li> <li>\no Y 59 \$ Денеб Альгенуби</li> <li>♥ 10 Y 59 \$ Денеб Альгенуби</li> <li>? ∩ 28 ħ</li> <li>№ 12 Q 39 2, Кохаб</li> <li>↓ 9 ⊕ 13 ⊙ Мебсута</li> <li>\$ 29 U 25 \$ Атпас</li> <li>Ахс 14 Q, 3 ⊙ Дубхе</li> <li>МС x22 Y 25 ⊙ Акамар</li> </ul>

From: http://www.az-planet.ru/viewtopic.php?p=47654



The Internet forum discussion linked above includes a ZET produced chart that has both 2 (WHITE MOON SELENA WITH RAYS) and 2 (WHITE MOON SELENA ).

Sample 7.12			
From: http://www.az-planet.ru/viewtopic.php?p=45802	<u>4</u>		
Another forum discussion (from the same	Уран	📒 8 <sub>8</sub>	29-21
website), showing WHITE MOON SELENA WITH	Нептун	<b>Ξ</b> Ο Ψ <sub>R</sub>	10 × 48
RAYS.	Плутон	п. И 🗣	6 ≏ 43
KAIS.	Узел	n	0 × 49
	Южн.Узел	₩	1m 3
	Лилит	ç	11 ¥ 25
	Белая Луна	(*	25857
	Хирон	0	25 Y 55
		I ДОМ Азс	22 & 18
		II дом [2]	10m244
		III and IT	E O O





## Sample 7.15

## From: http://www.astrologic.ru/library/review/No3/Astroes2.htm



## From: http://www.az-planet.ru/viewtopic.php?p=62944

The above linked forum discussion includes a chart which is **not** produced by ZET, but which uses  $\ddagger$  and  $\curlyvee$  (in addition to  $\clubsuit$  and  $\clubsuit$ ). It might be taken from a book referenced in the post: Основы астрологии. том 4, by Б. Б. Щитов (B.B.Schitov).

_	
1	⊙ 15°24′ <u>Ω</u> ]K 18° 7′ m
	D 13" 7' 8 5 1"13' mb
	<u> </u>
	ହ 0°23′mp හ 8° 2′m.
- 14 C	o' 14°22′ ≈ ≲ 10°11′ m.
	2 20°30′ Ŷ € 25°32′ £
	5 4°48′ <u> ₽</u> ₽ 22°24′ S
4	४ 5° 7′ m, ¥ 21° 1′ Ⅱ
	Ψ II <sup>°</sup> 9' II
	♀ 9°41′ 工
	$\rightarrow$

#### Sample 7.17

From: http://www.az-planet.ru/viewtopic.php?p=153647

9.	👝 ξ <sub>R</sub> 13 χ 50	¥	]·[		ħ 20mp Δ
	<b></b> 8ँ≸*23 <u>∩</u> 4	Ŷ	ħ		<sup>8</sup> <sub>8</sub> 22 m tl
01	<b></b> 0¥ 7⊀ 1	2	5		$\Psi_{\rm P}$ d21 X
06.	И ♀ <sub>R</sub> \ 4 <u>∩</u> 16	Ŷ	ţ		₽ <sub>8</sub> ^19
I /	Rp 16 2 42	ħ	ð		ຕ =23 & it
	<u></u>	2	5		<u>\$</u> 5 🗠
1°16' 20°04'	27 2 52	ħ	ð		(⊉) 14≈
	ŀ( <sub>R</sub> 025 <u>∩</u> 41	Ŷ	ħ		HR\27 A
ι <sup>III</sup>	(⋧)15≈23	₹	¥		(⋧)* 5 💥
)0.	δ 13 Υ 28	ð	$\odot$		5 150
	Asc 20 🕰 4	Ŷ	ţ	Ŷ	Asc *10 🛪
	MC <mark>0</mark> 29 ⊗ 11	D	2	D	MC 21-

Another example of contrastive use of  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\mathbb{P}$  in the same chart. While this chart is at the same astrology forum as some of the previous samples, it is not from the same person.

## Sample 7.18

From: http://vk.com/topic-11449085 28114621?offset=200 21 & 29 A chart from this discussion forum includes  $\mathbb{R}, \ddagger$ , mp 21 22 29 and ¥. 8 - 49 P22 18 😂 19 \$% 27 - 47 **Ç**<sup>9</sup> 9 26 **₽**<sup>19</sup><sub>B</sub> Ω 10 Y 38 ]0[28 16× 7 5 1 m 41 4 - 41 풍<sup>23</sup> 2 ¥ 36 m, A17 8 10 16 8 39

From: http://astrologer.ru/book/light\_moon/index.html.ru

оонои из четырех точек крести, поворачивающегося на За один цикл Черной Луны Узлы проходят по

ведь, согласно тому же канону, Черная Луна имеет цикл 9 ле из угловых точек Вары совершает 7/4 оборота относительно образом:

$$( \forall) = \pounds + 7/4 ( \ddagger - \forall + 180^{\circ} )$$

Обратим внимание, что эта формула дает положение Би

This rather old page (last revised 1998) shows how Albert Timashev calculates the position of his 'True White Moon'  $\forall$  using 'True' Black Moon Lilith **‡**.

## Sample 7.20

From: http://alteracion.ru/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/%D1%84%D0%B4.png

Finally, a sample including White Moon Selena from another Russian astrology program, <u>AstroFD</u>.



## 7. <u>Black Moon Lilith (again) and Priapus</u> **(**

As mentioned before, the most commonly used symbol for Black Moon Lilith,  $\$ , is already encoded in Unicode. Other symbols for Black Moon Lilith can be found in German, Dutch, and sometimes French astrology software, like black crescents  $\$ ,<sup>34</sup> or a script L  $\mathcal{L}$ .<sup>35</sup> However, black crescents could be considered a glyph variation of  $\$ , and  $\mathcal{L}$  could be considered a variant of  $\mathscr{L}$ U+2112 : SCRIPT CAPITAL L. So once again, unless the UTC advises otherwise, I will not be proposing these other symbols for Black Moon Lilith.

Most of the time, when more than one version of Lilith (Mean, Corrected, or True) is used at the same time, subscripts ( like  $\xi_m \ \xi_c \ \xi_v$  ) are used to distinguish them.<sup>36</sup> I earlier came across a claim that a reversed Black Moon Lilith  $\$  is used for True Black Moon Lilith, but after coming across charts which contain  $\$  and  $\$ , I conclude this is not actually the case (except for charts which contain both  $\$  and  $\$ ).<sup>37</sup>

I have already covered the exception, found in ZET, of using **\$** and **\$**. There is one other exception. The most widespread astrology program of Dutch origin is <u>Astrolab</u>, which uses **(** for Mean Black Moon Lilith, and **\$** for 'Corrected' (*Gecorrigeerde*) Black Moon Lilith. A different Dutch Astrology program, <u>Astroscoop</u>, uses reversed versions of the above symbols. I am proposing that **\$** be encoded with the character name **BLACK CRESCENT WITH BAR** since (as in the case of **\$**), people outside the Netherlands are unlikely to recognize it as a symbol for the Corrected Black Moon.

*Astrolab*, in fact, often uses some points that are rarely known elsewhere. In addition to the Black Sun ● (can be unified with U+1F789 : EXTREMELY HEAVY WHITE CIRCLE) and it's opposite , the Diamond<sup>38</sup> (unifiable with several diamond-shaped characters), Astrolab also routinely uses a point known as Priapus, with the symbol **\$**.

The astrological point known as **Priapus** is defined as the perigee of the Moon's orbit around the Earth, the opposite of Black Moon Lilith.<sup>39</sup> It is used far less commonly than Black Moon Lilith, and although the symbol \$ is known in English-speaking astrology (and astrology programs list Priapus as a point they can chart<sup>40</sup>), *Astrolab* seems to be the only place where it is common enough for me to find on charts published on the Internet.

It should be noted that *§* is not the only symbol for Priapus, however. Some German-language programs use a black crescent with an arrow for Priapus, the most popular of these being <u>Astrocontact's</u>

<sup>34</sup> Examples: charts on this page : <u>Trintignant und Cantat</u>, <u>Astrozrcadlení</u>, and the <u>Jupiter9 blog</u>.

<sup>35</sup> Examples: this <u>Horoskop für Justin Bieber</u> and the <u>Aquarius2Go</u> astrology program.

<sup>36</sup> An example of this is in the page <u>Astro Couleurs</u>.

<sup>37</sup> Charts linked from this forum thread contain examples of all of these cases.

<sup>38</sup> See the definition at <u>AstroWiki</u>.

<sup>39</sup> See the definition at <u>AstroWiki</u>.

<sup>40</sup> An example, this <u>description of the features of Sirius 2.0</u> mentions Priapus in item 34.

<u>Astroplus</u>, which uses  $\mathbf{E}^{41}$  I have only managed to find one sample (outside of chart wheels) for this symbol however<sup>42</sup>, and so I am not currently proposing this symbol as a character.

An additional complication from *Astrolab* is that sometimes, two versions of  $\Omega$  (U+260A : ASCENDING NODE) are used, one of them with a small 'T' inside. The nodes are points related to the orbit of the moon, and the  $\mathfrak{R}$  version of the ascending node symbol indicates it is a 'True' version, analogous to the 'True' Black Moon Lilith. This glyph can be seen in many places (and also  $\mathfrak{G}$ ), but *Astrolab* is the only place where I have seen both  $\Omega$  and  $\mathfrak{R}$  used on the same charts. The difference between the two is always less than 2° in position,<sup>43</sup> and so most astrologers seem to feel the difference is not important. Thus,  $\Omega$  and  $\mathfrak{R}$  could be regarded almost as glyph variants (except in *Astrolab*), and unless the UTC advises otherwise, I will not be proposing  $\mathfrak{R}$ .



The home page for <u>Astrolab</u> contains a single chart, which includes **€** (true Black Moon Lilith) and **\$** (Priapus).

#### Sample 7.02

From: <u>http://art-astrologie.blogspot.ca/</u>

The <u>Art & Astrologie</u> blog is no longer updated, but for most of its history, the charts it posted were produced by Astrolab (and then modified). Here is an example of Priapus.

11" Z
04"
34" Z
39"
39" Z
34"

<sup>41</sup> Another German-language astrology program, <u>Sarastro</u>, uses a <u>different black crescent with arrow glyph</u>. <u>Galiastro</u> (from the same company) uses what looks like a <u>fusion of a rotated Mars symbol and a black crescent</u>.

<sup>42</sup> This being an image inside a <u>thread at the German-language Astrologix forum</u>.

<sup>43</sup> A brief explanation of this is found here : *<u>The Moon's True North Node</u>*.

Sample 7.03		
From: <u>http://art-astrologie</u>	.blogspot.ca/2009/07/h	oroscoop-remco-campert.html
<ul> <li> <sup>†</sup> 11°19'50" T ε 03°49'33"         <sup>ψ</sup> 00°07'58" 117 11°58'52"         <sup>Ξ</sup> 18°22'22" 95 21°46'46"         <sup>Ω</sup> 17°13'17" ö ε 16°58'59"         <sup>φ</sup> 07°29'42" 15 27°11'35" Z         <sup>φ</sup> 17°39'13" 15 22°17'05" Z         <sup>Ξ</sup> 14°12'47" ö 14°42'52"         <sup>2</sup> 03°16'18" 𝔅 15°18'20"         <sup>φ</sup> 12°42'17" T 03°38'51"         <sup>†</sup> /li></ul>	13 H	An earlier chart from Art & Astrologie, which includes the <b>€</b> version of corrected Black Moon Lilith, but not Priapus.

From: http://www.astrologyweekly.com/learn-astrolo	gy/astrology-glyphs.php					
The English-language website <u>Astrology Weekly</u>	Polar Ascendant					
has a guide to astrology glyphs that included						
Priapus, demonstrating that the symbol is not	E <sup>p</sup> East Point					
limited to Astrolab.	V* Vertex					
	۷۰ Vernal Point					
	≰ Black Moon					
	• Black Sun					
	Priapus					
	Glyphs of hypotetical planets					
	↓ Vulcan					
	\⊈ Cupido					
	€ Hades					
	1 7eus					

## Sample 7.05

**From:** <u>http://www.schors.nl/index.php?core[page]=1&catalog[view]=detail&catalog[product]=524</u>

Chellon a												
Zwarte maan )							*					8
Ceres 7												2
Pallas 🖇		ø	8	Δ		$\triangle$		Δ				
Juno ≇					×							
Vesta 🐇											8	
Gec. zw. maar 🕽	þ									Δ		8
Pars Fortunae 🕀	$\triangle$				$\triangle$			1	ď			
Nacht Pars 🛇		$\triangle$	*			$\triangle$		Ø				
Ascendentés							v					-

The Dutch astrology program Astroscoop uses a reversed version **€** for the *Gecorrigeerde* Black Moon

Sample 7.06	
<b>From:</b> <u>http://www.zwarte-maan.nl/horoscooppaginas</u> The website <u>Astrologie, Zwarte Lichten,</u> <u>Enneagram</u> probably has more Astrolab charts posted in it than the rest of the Internet combined. Here is part of the listing from a typical chart.	$ \begin{array}{c} (horoscoop-frederikdeklerk.htm) \\ \begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$

From: <u>http://www.zwarte-maan.nl/horoscooppaginas/horoscoop-prinsesmaxima.htm</u>



Sample 7.08		
From: <u>http://www.wanttoknow.nl/hoofdartikelen/a</u>	<u>strologisch-jaaroverzicht-2012/</u>	
Part of a chart from a 'Year in Review' article. It should be noted here that the listing is cut off in the chart, which is very common for <i>Astrolab</i> charts published on the web.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	The m

Sample 7.09							
From: http://www.nieuwetijdskind.com/ster-tetraeder-davidster-vernieuwing-2-0/							
₽ 2 8 8 <b>9</b>	11°55'19" T 03°59'05" ℋ 09°08'49" ℜ 11°01'42" ffl 10°05'25" ffl 08°41'38" ூ 20°26'18" ூ 11°50'29" ℋ В	10°41'08" Z 20°02'03" Z 15°08'02" Z 14°50'26" Z 18°48'32" 21°52'52"	Part of a chart about an astrological arrangement of planets. It is another example where the listing is cut off. Priapus is in the chart wheel, but not the listing.				

#### Sample 7.10 From: http://www.zwarte-maan.nl/horoscooppaginas/horoscoop-jac-p-thijsse.htm E o E 00°37 24111904 Ψ ¥ 00°12 24111904 O P [] A 00°37' Ω □ 4 00°02' 24111904 24111904 8 8 E ( 01 00°44' 24111904 51 24111904 ( 24111904 f 00°47' 24111904 4 01 05 T O. 24111904 6 ( 00°24' 6 or € 00°15 24111904 d 89 00°24' Z Mc 01 24111904 111904 24111904 11904 ħ 01°25' 00°34' 24111904 S 11904

An *Astrolab*-produced listing of transits (Here, it is simply a listing of aspects for several days. for this part of the listing, all of the aspects are for Nov 24, 1904).

## Sample 7.11

**From:** <u>http://www.inzichten.com/artikelen/astrologie-artikelen/bronvermelding-de-bijzondere-eclipsen-van-september-2015.html</u>

P	12°58'37" \s	21°00'50" Z
-	00°38'01" ≏ R	00°15'07" Z
	01°00'53" ≏ s	00°24'13" Z
(	03°45'24" ≏	01°14'07" Z
€	04°40'23" ≏	01°51'25" Z
ľ	18°29'25" ₩ R	00°11'29" 7

Showing another cut-off *Astrolab* chart from yet another astrology website, <u>Inzichten.com</u>.

Sample 7.12							
From: http://www.zwarte-maan.nl/horoscooppaginas/horoscoop-sylviamillecam.htm							
1 UZ 1/41 × 1 % 20 13 UI 20 Q ¥ 29 24 10 == 1							
E 26°19'43" ର r ୍ୟୁ 10°59'39" ⊀ r ଛ 09°41'15" ⊀ r							
🐛 13°33'43" າິ (€) 12°17'38" າິr 🕹 10°48'10" ສະ							
(𝒱) 13°33'43" ໑ 𝕶 12°11'58" ໑ ◊ 12°11'58" ነያ							
Ac 06°59'40" ୠ Mc 15°06'22" ↑ ⊕ 28°15'36" ⊀							
V 16°38'35" ♂							
01.01.1999 ◊ ♂ O 12.01.1999 ⊈ Ac 28.01.1999 ⊙ ⊻ V							
29.01.1999 🔍 🖌 🗧 01.04.1999 🗲 🛛 🛛 22.04.1999 🗲 🖉							
$22.04.1995 (c) \otimes 09.05.1999 ( \angle ( 09.05.1999 ( \Box ( ))))$							
31.05.1999 & 豆丸 14.06.1999 ♀ & 丸 01.07.1999 ④ & 4							
15 07 1999 Ac & X 28 07 1999 ( + C 18 08 1999 ( / O							
A final example from <i>Astrologie, Zwarte Lichten, Enneagram</i> , showing examples of <b>€</b> and <b>\$</b> inside a position and aspect listing, the page is for Dutch actress <u>Sylvia Millecam</u> .							

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646. <sup>44</sup> . Please fill all the sections A, B and C below. Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <u>http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html</u> . for guidelines and details before filling this form. Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <u>http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html</u> . See also <u>http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html</u> . for latest <i>Roadmaps</i> .							
A. Administrative							
1. Title:	Additional Sy	mbols for Astrology					
2. Requester's name	:	David Faulks					
	Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	Individual contributi	ion				
4. Submission date:		April 15, 2016					
5. Requester's refere 6. Choose one of the							
	omplete proposal:		YES				
	information will be provided later:						
B. Technical – Gen	eral						
1. Choose one of the							
	sal is for a new script (set of characters):		<u>NO</u>				
	sed name of script: al is for addition of character(s) to an existing blo		YES				
	of the existing block:	Miscellaneous Symbols and Arrows					
2. Number of charac			13				
	y (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P	document):					
A-Contemporary	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	B.2-Specialized (large collection	on)				
C-Major extinct		E-Minor extinct					
	glyphic or Ideographic	G-Obscure or questionable usage symb					
	luding character names provided? the names in accordance with the "character nam	ing quidelines"	<u>YES</u>				
	nex L of P&P document?	ling guidennes	YES				
	aracter shapes attached in a legible form suitable f	or review?	YES				
5. Fonts related:		_					
a. Who will p	rovide the appropriate computerized font to the P		standard?				
	<u>The requester (December 1)</u>	avid Faulks).					
D. Identify the	e party granting a license for use of the font by the David Faulks (davidi_f		, etc. <i>)</i> :				
6. References:							
	ces (to other character sets, dictionaries, descripti	ve texts etc.) provided?	YES				
b. Are publish	ned examples of use (such as samples from newsp	apers, magazines, or other sources)					
	haracters attached?	YES					
7. Special encoding		aning (if any line has been a input					
	oosal address other aspects of character data proce sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (i		NO				
presentation,							
8. Additional Inform	nation:						
Submitters are invite	ed to provide any additional information about Pr	operties of the proposed Character(s) or S	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							
<u>http://www.unicode</u>	e.org_ for such information on other scripts. Also	see Unicode Character Database (					
	.org/reports/tr44/) and associated Unicode Techn	ical Reports for information needed for co	onsideration by the				
Unicode Technical (	Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.						

<sup>44 -</sup> 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?	<u>NO</u>
If YES explain	
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.)?	<u>NO</u>
If YES, with whom?	
If YES, available relevant documents:	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example:	
size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	<u>NO</u>
Reference:   vague information can be deduced via search results.	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	rare
Reference:	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	YES
If YES, where? Reference: see examples of use, all produced in the past 20 year	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely	
in the BMP?	<u>NO</u>
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference:	
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	YES
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing	
character or character sequence?	<u>NO</u>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either	NO
existing characters or other proposed characters?	<u>NO</u>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function)	VEC
to, or could be confused with, an existing character?	YES
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	YES
If YES, reference: <u>see the discussions in the individual sections</u>	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	<u>NO</u>
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:	
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as	
control function or similar semantics?	<u>NO</u>
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?	<u>NO</u>
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	
If YES, reference:	