

L2/06-171

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646¹**

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

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://www.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://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

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

A. Administrative

1. Title:	<i>Proposal to add some Western Astrology Symbols to the UCS</i>
2. Requester's name:	<i>David Faulks</i>
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Individual contribution</i>
4. Submission date:	
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	
6. Choose one of the following:	
This is a complete proposal:	<i>X</i>
(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):	<i>NO</i>
Proposed name of script:	
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:	<i>YES</i>
Name of the existing block:	<i>Miscellaneous Symbols</i>
2. Number of characters in proposal:	<i>10</i>
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):	
A-Contemporary <i>X</i> B.1-Specialized (small collection) B.2-Specialized (large collection)	
C-Major extinct D-Attested extinct E-Minor extinct	
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols	
4. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see Annex K in P&P document):	<i>1</i>
Is a rationale provided for the choice?	<i>YES</i>
If Yes, reference:	<i>Contains no non-spacing characters.</i>
5. Is a repertoire including character names provided?	<i>YES</i>
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?	<i>YES</i>
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?	<i>YES</i>
6. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?	<i>David Faulks (Truetype)</i>
If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:	<i>David Faulks <davidj_faulks@yahoo.com>, Paint Shop Pro & Softy.</i>
7. References:	
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?	<i>YES</i>
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?	<i>YES</i>
8. 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)?	<i>YES</i>
	<i>See part 1.1</i>

9. 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 <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

¹ _ Form number: N3002-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)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	NO
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.)?	NO
If YES, with whom?	
If YES, available relevant documents: <i>(Note: Printed examples are common in Astrological literature, See print samples.).</i>	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	YES
Reference: <i>In somewhat common, though not universal use, in Western Astrological literature.</i>	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	
Reference: <i>Used in modern astrological texts, some very common (aspect symbols), others more rare.</i>	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	YES
If YES, where? Reference: <i>See Print Samples.</i>	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	YES
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference: <i>Symbols in current use, alongside other symbols already encoded in the same block where we propose these symbols to be encoded.</i>	
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?	NO
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 existing characters or other proposed characters?	NO
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) to an existing character?	YES
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference: <i>See part 2.5 in the discussion.</i>	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	NO
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?	NO
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?	NO
If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?	
If YES, reference:	

1. Introduction

Western Astrology, with a history stretching back to classical times and before, has a long history of using special symbols to represent basic Astrological concepts. The concepts which generally have symbols attached to them are: *The Signs of The Zodiac*, *Aspects*, *Planetary Bodies*, and *Virtual Points*. While many Western Astrology symbols are already included in Unicode, there are many symbols in wide use which have no Unicode codepoints. This proposal is an attempt to partially rectify this lack. As an Internet search will reveal, these symbols are in widespread use in the astrological community, and are included in most Astrological Fonts.

The symbols with proposed codepoints and names are:

U+26B3	♂	CERES
U+26B4	♀	PALLAS
U+26B5	♁	JUNO
U+26B6	♂♂	VESTA
U+26B7	♄	CHIRON
U+26B8	♁♂	BLACK MOON LILITH
U+26B9	♁♂♂	SEXTILE
U+26BA	♁♂♂♂	SEMISEXTILE
U+26BB	♁♂♂♂♂	QUINCUNX
U+26BC	♁♂♂♂♂♂	SESQUIQUADRATE

In the names list, they should be grouped under the subhead Astrological Symbols.

1.1 Unicode Character Properties

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26B3; CERES; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
26B4; PALLAS; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
26B5; JUNO; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
26B6; VESTA; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
26B7; CHIRON; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
26B8; BLACK MOON LILITH; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
26B9; SEXTILE; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
26BA; SEMISEXTILE; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
26BB; QUINCUNX; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
26BC; SESQUIQUADRATE; So; 0; ON; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;

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Their linebreaking behavior is like similar symbols (ex, ∩ U+260A, ∽ U+2643). In terms of collation, lists of aspects are usually divided into major and minor aspects, and then sorted by increasing size ; thus ∽⋈◻△♂∖∠☐∩, but this is by no means standard. ♄, when included in lists of planets, is always placed at the end, after ♀, but this may change. The 4 asteroids are usually presented in codepoint order, and ♄ is sometimes placed before or after them.

2. Discussion

2.1 The Use of Astrological symbols in Text

These symbols are normally used as substitutes for whole words. Their use is especially common in tables and listings of aspects, where space is often at a premium.

2.2 Asteroid Symbols

When Ceres, the first object of what eventually became known as the Asteroids, was discovered by Guiseppe Piazzi in 1801, it was hailed as a planet: The subsequent discoveries of Pallas (1802), Juno (1804), and Vesta (1807) caused puzzlement and controversy, but it was not until more asteroids begin to be discovered in the 1840's that they were definitively dethroned as astronomical planets.

Since Planets at the time had firm associations with not only names, but symbols (used in astrology, and already included in Unicode), new symbols were derived to represent them. This practice continued even after the discovery of the fifth Asteroid, Astraea, in 1845, but then rapidly died out. These asteroid symbols were forgotten, except for the symbols of the first four asteroids:

♁	CERES
♂	PALLAS
♂	JUNO
♂	VESTA

In current Western Astrology, many astrologers use these 4 first-discovered asteroids in their charts. Although neglected for many years, the rise of the women's liberation movement in the late 1960's prompted many astrologers to look at 'feminine issues', at which point the fact that only 2 of the 10 major astrological planets have feminine names prompted some (most influentially Eleanor Bach) to look to the asteroids, many of which have feminine names.

The glyphs presented above are versions of the most common-used symbols for these four asteroids. In general, only the signs for Vesta have enough variance to be regarded as different designs. However, all of these Vesta symbols (♂♂♂♂) are differing designs for 'the hearth and flame of the temple of the Goddess Vesta ' in Rome, and can thus be regarded as extreme variants of a single symbol.

2.3 The Symbol for Chiron

The minor planet Chiron was discovered in 1977 by Charles Kowal. It was, and remained for many years afterwards, a unique object which attracted much attention. It was initially hailed by some in the press (not surprisingly) as the '10th planet', and this is perhaps what attracted the attention of

astrologers. In 1978, the Association for Studying Chiron was formed, which led to the popularization of the symbol below for Chiron, created by Al H. Morrison.

♄ CHIRON

Today, Chiron is frequently called a Planet in astrological listings, and is widely used. Commonly referred to as 'The Wounded Healer', the above symbol, in many glyph variants, is always used.

2.4 Black Moon Lilith

Black Moon Lilith is not an actual body, but is rather a 'Virtual Point' in the sky, calculated from astronomical facts like orbits and the ecliptic. For example, ♋ (U+260A ASCENDING NODE) and ♏ (U+260B DESCENDING NODE) are the points where the orbit of the moon (as seen from earth), cross the ecliptic. The virtual point known as Black Moon Lilith is generally defined as either the apogee of the orbit of the moon, or as the position of the second focus of the ellipse that is the orbit of the moon. The chart positions of these two points can differ when using certain co-ordinate systems.

♎ BLACK MOON LILITH

The point known as Black Moon Lilith was popularized in astrology, and given its name, by the French astrologer Pierre Rougie in the 1930's. Perhaps due to the name Lilith, which seems to have an irresistible appeal to many believers in astrology, use of this virtual point has become somewhat popular in modern astrology.

2.4 Missing Aspect Symbols

Aspects, in astrology, are defined as the distance in degrees between two points (planets, luminaries, and calculated points), the position of these points being usually given only by their ecliptic longitude. The most common sets of aspects used in Western astrology are the *major aspects*, dating from the time of Ptolemy, and the *minor aspects*, some of which were introduced by Kepler. Most of the major aspect symbols are already in Unicode, either defined as such (ex: ☿ U+260C CONJUNCTION), or identifiable with other characters (ex: △ U+25B3 WHITE UP-POINTING TRIANGLE, for TRINE), but most of the minor aspect symbols are missing. In total, there are 4 which need to be defined, shown below.

♌ SEXTILE (60°)

♍ SEMISEXTILE (30°)

♎ QUINCUNX (150°)

☐ SESQUIQUADRATE (135°)

2.5 Disunification of Sextile and U+2736 SIX POINTED BLACK STAR

Of these aspects, the major aspect SEXTILE (60°) is currently identified with ✱ U+2736 SIX POINTED BLACK STAR. However, SEXTILE should be a separate code-point because the identification does not work well. The glyph generally used for the SEXTILE is a plain six-spoked star, with a stroke either horizontal or vertical. Occasionally, a plain eight-spoked star (like ✱ U+2733, EIGHT SPOKED ASTERISK) is used. None of these look like the reference glyph for U+2736 SIX POINTED BLACK STAR. In particular, the spokes for SEXTILE are always of even thickness (at least where I have seen it).

2.6 Additional Aspects not included

Of the aspects not included in this proposal, most are rather obscure. These aspects usually either have symbols for which I was unable to obtain sufficient print samples to dare propose them, or have no standard symbols to speak of. For example, for the Septile aspect (360/7°) I've seen the following symbols: S, ⑦, ✱, ☆. The Quintile aspect (72°) is almost always represented by the letter Q – the plain 5-spoked star in **figure 8** is something I have seen nowhere else. In addition, Semisquare (45°) is almost always shown using a glyph like ∟ U+2220 ANGLE, so I did not think it necessary to propose a separate code-point.

3. Contributions

Special Thanks to

- Mary Byrd, for pointing towards a number of Astrology books, including *Astrology for Yourself*, and for being one of only two in the Astrological Community who understood that I was not talking about custom fonts.
- Alex LeDonne, who provided much useful information, was helpful in discussions, and provided the print sample used in **Figure 12**.
- Rick McGowan, for technical assistance in filling out the proposal form.

4. Bibliography

George, Demetra, and Douglas Bloch. Asteroid Goddesses: The Mythology, Psychology and Astrology of the Reemerging Feminine. Rev. ed. Berwick, MA: Ibis Press, 2003.

George, Demetra, and Douglas Bloch. Astrology for Yourself. Rev. ed. Oakland, CA: Wingbow Press, 2000.

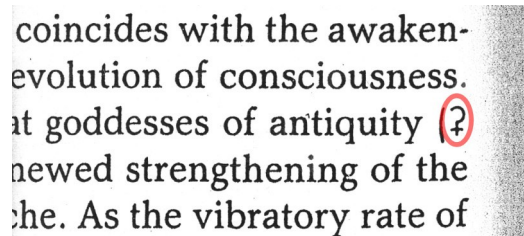
Fraternite Rosicrucienne. Bases Techniques et Fondements Spirituels de L'Astrologie. Edité par Saintmichel. Aubenas, 1989.

McEvers, Joan and Marion D. March.. Comment Devenir Astrologue. Outremont, Québec, Canada: Les Éditions Quebecor. 1995.

Santoni, Francis. Ephemerides de la Lune Noire Vraie. Paris, France: Les Editions St-Michel, Auréas. 1993.

Lineman, Rose and Jan Popelka. Compendium of Astrology. Schiffer Publishing. November 1983.

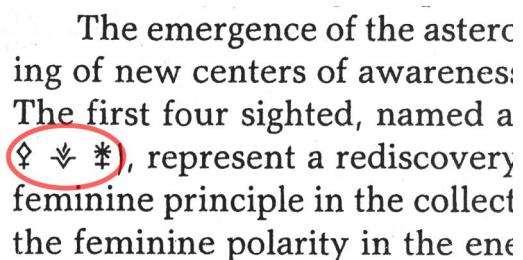
5. Print Samples



coincides with the awaken-
evolution of consciousness.
at goddesses of antiquity (♀)
newed strengthening of the
che. As the vibratory rate of

Figure 1: An example of CERES, used in text, from *Asteroid Goddesses* (page 210)

Figure 2: On the same page (the following line), examples of PALLAS, VESTA, and JUNO (*Asteroid Goddesses*, Page 210).



The emergence of the aster-
ing of new centers of awareness:
The first four sighted, named a
♀ ♄ ♀, represent a rediscovery
feminine principle in the collect
the feminine polarity in the ene

Figure 3: Part of a multi-column listing of midpoints, including many examples of CHIRON (one circled in red). From *Astrology for Yourself* (Page 141).

S SORTED INTO ZODIACAL SEQUENCE ***											
♈/M	23	44	♈/A	04	58	♏/♈	07	09	♏/♏	03	29
♈/♏	23	49	M/♏	11	39	A	07	16	♏	08	31
♏/A	01	54	♏/♏	11	44	♏/M	11	20	♏/A	09	27
♏	02	41	♏	14	48	♏/♏	11	24	♏/♏	11	20
♏/M	14	48	♏/♏	20	36	♏/♏	11	39	♏/A	14	43
♏/♏	14	52	♏/A	26	02	♏/♏	12	25	♏/♏	17	53
♏/♏	17	32	♏/M	28	13	♏/♏	20	16	♏/A	22	34
♏/♏	23	44	♏/♏	28	17	A/♏	22	53	♏/♏	24	30
A/M	26	02	♏/M	03	29	♏/♏	26	49	♏/♏	25	05
♏/A	26	06	♏/♏	03	33	♏/♏	28	13	♏/♏	26	54
sday TRUE OBLIQUITY OF ECLIPTIC = 23°26'54"											

INNER/MIDDLE	ASPECT	ORB
♏	♏	♏°02
♏	♏	♏°06
♏	♏	♏°06
♏	♏	♏°06
♏	♏	♏°07
♏	♏	♏°08
♏	♏	♏°11
♏	♏	♏°11
♏	♏	♏°11
♏	♏	♏°13
♏	♏	♏°16
♏	♏	♏°19
♏	♏	♏°21
♏	♏	♏°22
♏	♏	♏°22
♏	♏	♏°23
♏	♏	♏°24
♏	♏	♏°24
♏	♏	♏°26
♏	♏	♏°26
♏	♏	♏°30
♏	♏	♏°32
♏	♏	♏°33

Figures 4 & 5: In *Astrology for Yourself*, (Page)There is, next to a chart, a column listing all of the aspects found in the chart.

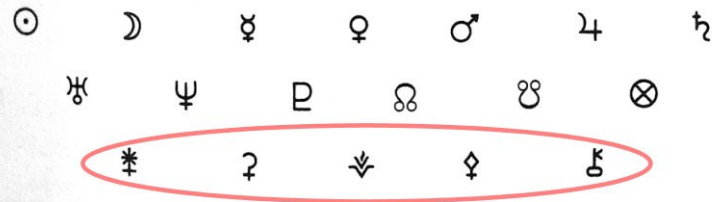
In the top half of the column, to the left, we can see examples of JUNO, SEMISEXTILE, CHIRON, QUINCUNX, CERES, SEXTILE, VESTA, and PALLAS (circled).

In the bottom half of the column, to the right, we see examples of QUINCUNX, PALLAS, CHIRON, CERES, SEXTILE, SESQUIQUADRATE, JUNO, and VESTA.

♏	♏	V	♏°39
♏	♏	♏	♏°41
♏	♏	♏	♏°43
♏	♏	V	♏°44
♏	♏	A	♏°50
♏	♏	♏	♏°51
♏	♏	♏	♏°53
♏	♏	♏	♏°53
♏	♏	♏	1°01
♏	♏	♏	1°03
♏	♏	♏	1°05
♏	♏	E	1°06
♏	♏	M	1°07
♏	♏	♏	1°10
♏	♏	♏	1°17
♏	♏	A	1°20
♏	♏	♏	1°24
♏	♏	A	1°27
♏	♏	♏	1°28
♏	♏	♏	1°32
♏	♏	♏	1°33
♏	♏	♏	1°34
♏	♏	♏	1°35
♏	♏	♏	1°39
♏	♏	♏	1°40

Planets

Finally, the inner wheel contains the symbols for the **planets**, the **asteroids**, and several other points. Note their symbols.



Note that each planet is located in a particular sign and house.

The planets and asteroids symbolize the many aspects of personality.

Figure 6: Also from *Astrology for Yourself* (Page 27). JUNO, CERES, VESTA, PALLAS, and CHIRON shown alongside some more common symbols.

NOIRE VRAIE 					1960				
MARS	AVRIL	MAI	JUIN	Jour					
13 15	00 43	03 18	11 32	1					
10 01	29 19	03 23	12 00	2					
17 19	28 15	03 18	11 37	3					
15 16	27 16	02 47	10 19	4					
13 47	26 05	01 36	08 13	5					
22 35	24 21	29 39	05 39	6					
21 19	21 55	27 03	03 03	7					
19 42	18 50	24 04	00 42	8					
17 34	15 24	21 07	28 43	9					
14 56	12 07	18 31	26 58	10					
12 05	09 25	16 22	25 10	11					
19 29	07 30	14 34	23 08	12					
17 36	06 14	12 51	20 54	13					
16 51	05 13	11 00	18 41	14					

Figure 7: Two samples of BLACK MOON LILITH from *Ephemerides de la Lune Noire Vraie*. Almost every page in the book looked somewhat like this.

Figure 8: A listing of minor aspects, including SEMISEXTILE, SESQUIQUADRATE, and QUINCUNX, from *Bases Techniques et Fondements Spirituels de L'Astrologie* (Page 136).

ment ceux que l'on appelle « mineurs »

semi-sextile		:	30°
semi-carré	<	:	45°
quintile	✱	:	72°
sesqui-carré		:	135°
quinconce		:	150°

les aspects suivants :

- ☉ ♂ ♀
- ♀ ☉ ♂
- ☉ ☐ ♂, ♀ ☐ ♂
- ☐ ♂ ♂

Figure 9: An example of the use of SEXTILE, from *Bases Techniques et Fondements Spirituels de L'Astrologie* (Page 135).

Figure 10: An example of SEXTILE from *Comment Devenir Astrologue* (Page 172).

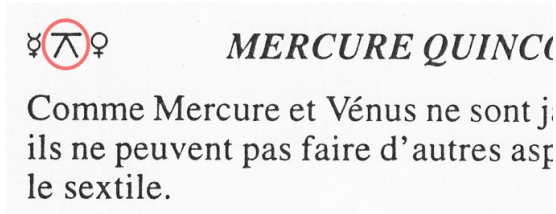
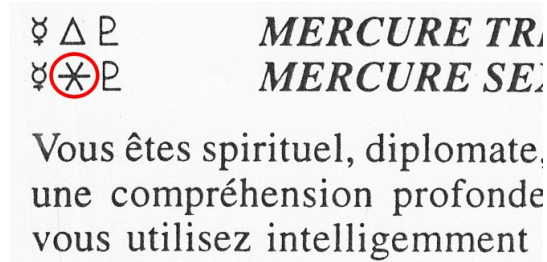


Figure 11: An example of QUINCUNX from *Comment Devenir Astrologue* (Page 172).

Figure 12: A listing of aspects from *Compendium of Astrology* (page 155), including the proposed symbols SEXTILE, SEMISEXTILE, SESQUADRATE, and QUINCUNX (circled). Several other interesting aspect symbols are also shown.

minor. Major aspects are more powerful and influential in the horoscope than are minor aspects.

MAJOR ASPECTS			
Name	Symbol	Separating Distance	Orb
Conjunction	♂	0°	8°
Sextile	⊕	60°	6°
Square	□	90°	8°
Trine	△	120°	8°
Opposition	♂	180°	8°
Parallel		0° (declination)	1°
Contraparallel	⊥	0° (declination)	1°

The orbs for major zodiacal aspects between planets and the angles, Nodes or Part of Fortune are shortened to 5°. The conjunction is the only aspect considered between planets and the intermediate house cusps in a natal horoscope; the orb is 3°.

MINOR ASPECTS		
Name	Symbol	Separating Distance
Vigintile	⊥	18°
Quindecile	√	24°
Semi-sextile	⊕	30°
Decile	⊥	36°
Semi-square	∠	45°
Septile	⌘	51° (51 3/7°)
Quintile	⊕	72°
Tredecile	⌘	108°
Sesquiquadrate (Sesqui-square)	⊕	135°
Bi-quintile	⊕	144°
Quincunx (Inconjunct)	⊕	150°