

Astrology with Cenon



Astrology with Cenon Version 1.2

by Georg Fleischmann
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<http://www.Cenon.company>

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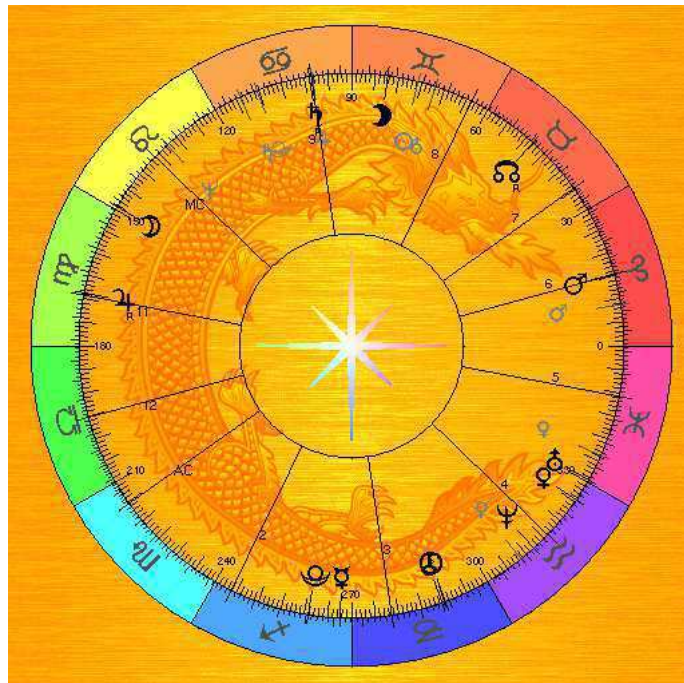
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Chapter 1

General Information



1.1 About this book

This book describes the Astrology module for Cenon. It is meant as a reference as well as a working book. A description of the core functions of Cenon can be found in the Cenon User's Guide.

One chapter of this book is dedicated to the fractal physics of Astrology. The chapter tries to present some new (and old) ideas to display Astrology in a scientific way.

Depending on your computer system (Apple, Linux/GNUstep) or the applied Theme (skin), there are differences in the look of the user interface. The panels depicted in this book may differ in their look from the interface you are using, although the placement of the controls remain identical.

The various computer systems (Apple, Linux/GNUstep) also show some differences in the directory structure. This information is given for all systems.

This book has been created using L^AT_EX. The title page and the slip case were created with Cenon. Also all the diagrams have been created with Cenon, if not stated otherwise.

1.2 Preface

Everyone spending time with Astrology probably has made the fascinating experience, how "open minded" our society reacts to the little term 'Astrology'. It is not that someone would know what it is all about, but the word Astrology works like a red rag. Just don't utter the word - what a turbulence instantly arises.

Going back in time to Johannes Kepler (Kepler's laws of planetary movement), Astrology and Astronomy were still inseparable one. Cosmology didn't exist, because this was called Astrology. Kepler believed that one day Astrology would become a true science, and he was upset with the wish-wash practiced by Astrologers during his times.

Isaac Newton created his famous laws (laws of falling bodies etc.) in the tender age until 28. Then he dedicated the larger part of his long life to Astrology, Alchemy, etc.

He did some remarkable forecasts. Of course, nobody knows of this Newton today, except you just dug up a biography of Newton from the Internet.

Being in such prominent and respected companion like Kepler and Newton, the Astrologer today could lean back in his chair and let the people talk. However, we may ask ourself, how did it happen that this age old knowledge could come so far aloof? And how could our young society become so ignorant in believing to know everything better than all its ancestors together?

Since the dawn of Fractal Geometry, Astrology is actually standing on hard scientific ground. But in our fragmented and regulated world there is no faculty which could be responsible for it. Not to forget the fear of rejection from the social environment (workplace), if you dare to represent an unpopular opinion. The social pressure has become murderous. Even the founder of Fractal Geometry, Benoid Mandelbrot is simply being ignored in some of his less entertaining research-results.

1.3 The history of Cenon Astrology



Cenon Astrology has been started in 1998 as a separate application on the basis of Cenon. The tool was used for our own research and observations. This way we weren't bound by the limits of existing Astrology software and could play with new ideas. Since 2003, the parts of this project and many more are integrated into Cenon Astrology.

Our Astrology tool was started in the course of research into Fractal Geometry and weather. This is the reason, why this book points to the relation of Astrology and Fractal Geometry from time to time. The relations of selfsimilarity, resonance, interference and waves are probably already quite familiar to many Astrologers.

The similarities between Astrology and Fractal Geometry have lead to the development of our Fractal Edition of Cenon Astro. Fractal Astrology doesn't look at a single aspect at a time, instead an entire hierarchy of wave groups or dominant resonances is displayed. This way resonant aspects show a clear geometry up to the minute. After all, the Mandalas of Fractal Astrology are very beautiful.

Last but not least, a lot of love for the creative work and beauty are major ingredients of Cenon and its modules. It shall be a beautiful software (hopefully this can be seen in some details). Finally, this is the work of some mavericks, who don't care too much about established norms - be it forgiven upon us.

Cenon Astrology in it's feature rich base version is available as free software.

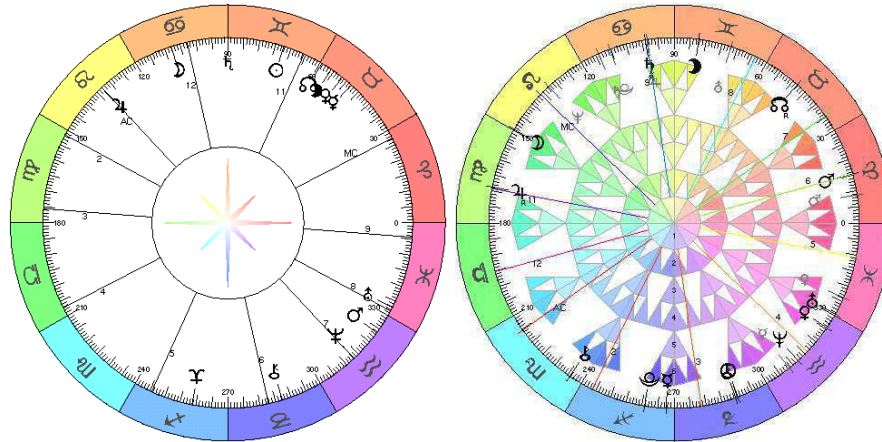
1.4 Fractal Astrology

Cenon Astro tries to introduce new ways to look at Astrology, with new ideas and new possibilities. The goal of Fractal Astrology is to give the Astrologer new graphical forms of display, showing more details. Some graphical tools are already developed and integrated into Cenon Astro. Examples are an automatic calculation of resonant waves or the fractal display of an entire hierarchy of aspects.

Some of the major attributes of Fractal Astrology:

- Observation of an entire hierarchy of embedded divisions
- Introduction of a resonance condition into Astrology
- Extension of aspects far beyond the division of 12
- Introduction of prime divisions (1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, ...) as the basic quality carriers
- Consideration of a whole group of planets at once

1.5 What can you do with the Astrology module



Cenon Astrology offers a selection of features which have shown to be sensible and fit the concept of this application. Some things were omitted, many have been added, and some more goodies will follow.

The house system supported is the Topocentric house system, as this system allows for precise calculation in time. The Topocentric houses are known as a refinement of the Placidus houses and in most cases there is no difference to Placidus houses, since the house tips never differ more than one degree from the Placidus tips.

The application offers the input of dividers instead of aspect names. So, the input of the number 6 equals a Sextile and the 7 is equal to a Septile. This way, Cenon Astro can be handled very flexible and direct. You can even give a whole range of dividers and go beyond the common divisions by entering noname aspects like 11 or 13.

1.5.1 Key-Features

Cenon Astro is available in two variants. A Free Version with the Astrological base functions like charts and maps, and our Fractal Edition with special features including topics like Precession, Resonance, and Fractal forms of Display.

Free Version

- Event charts, Birth charts
- comfortable Event Management
- Import of databases in AAF format
- City Database
- Composite Chart for comparing two events
- Astrological geographic maps
- Aspect Table including ecliptical mirrors, and exactness of aspect in three steps
- Planetary nodes, Asteroids
- Output to printer or plotter (HPGL export)
- High precision and exactness of Display
- Precision features like Topocentric Degree Scale
- Flexible Masks allow custom designed charts and maps
- Reediting of all calculated charts and maps

Fractal Edition

- all features of the Free Version
- Flow Charts, displaying Longitude or Declination of celestial objects in a given time range
- Precession Charts, displaying the complex Precession cycles

- Resonant Wave display, calculating the dominant resonant wave with local or global resonance
- Fractal Star, displaying an entire hierarchy of resonant waves
- Interval Charts

1.6 The Ephemeris

Cenon Astrology uses the free Swiss Ephemeris to calculate the positions of celestial bodies.

A detailed description can be found in the file *swisseph.pdf* coming with the source codes of the Astrology Module for Cenon. The home page of the Swiss Ephemeris is located here:

<http://www.astro.com>

Swiss Ephemeris

The Swiss Ephemeris is a compressed version of the NASA Ephemeris data DE406. The precision is better than 0.1 degree of arc (0.1") over the entire time range. To be able to use this accuracy, you need the Ephemeris data files, which are prepared for Cenon in a separate package called "AstroEphemeris". The data covers a range from 5401 BC to 5399 AD.

Moshier Ephemeris

If the Ephemeris data files are not available, the Moshier algorithm is used. The precision is still well below one second of arc. However the time needed for calculation is 10 times higher. The Moshier Ephemeris covers a time range from 3000 BC to 3000 AD.

NASA Ephemeris

The third option offered by the Swiss Ephemeris is to use the original DE406 NASA data from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory:

<ftp://navigator.jpl.nasa.gov/ephem/export>

1.7 Installation

The installation process for Linux/GNUstep, Apple and OpenStep differs slightly. Please read the section for your System.

Here we describe the installation of the executable packages and the Astrology fonts. The installation of Cenon itself is described in detail in the Cenon User Guide. If you want (or need) to compile the module yourself, take a look at the file INSTALL inside the source package.

For other Unix platforms like FreeBSD or Sun, you have to compile the source codes.

1.7.1 Installation on Linux

1. log in as user root
2. Insert the Cenon-CD and mount the CD. Then change to the directory 'Linux▷XXX'.
XXX stands for the architecture (x86 for Intel hardware, ppc for Power PC, etc.)
If you have downloaded Cenon, you can skip this step.
3. You will find a RPM package with the name Astro*-x.x.x-x.rpm and one named AstroEphemeris-x.rpm. After having installed the Cenon package, install both of the Astro packages using the installation tool of your Linux distribution. You can also enter the following commands in a terminal shell:

```
rpm -Uhv Cenon*.rpm  
rpm -Uhv Astro*.rpm
```

4. To start Cenon go to the folder `/usr/GNUstep/Local/Applications` and start Cenon with a double click. If you don't have GWorkspace running you can start Cenon by entering `'openapp Cenon'` into a shell.
The Astro fonts were installed to `/usr/GNUstep/Local/Library/Fonts`.

1.7.2 Installation on Apple (Mac OS X)

1. Insert the Cenon-CD and wait until the CD-Symbol appears in the Finder. Then click on the CD-Symbol and goto the directory `'Apple▷ Packages'`.
If you have downloaded Cenon, you have to unarchive the downloaded file instead (double click).
2. In this folder, you'll find a package with the name `CenonAstro*-x.x.x.pkg` (`x` = version number), as well as a package containing the Ephemeris data (optional). With a double click on the packages you start the installation tool.

`CenonAstro-x.x.x.pkg`
`AstroEphemeris-x.pkg`
3. The installer appears, where you have to authorize yourself as administrator.
4. Now you can start the installation process and step through the various installation steps. The files will be installed to their destination on your hard drive, which may take some time.
If there is an older version installed, the installer will ask you for confirmation.
5. After the package is installed, you can start Cenon as usual. To do this, go to the directory `'/Applications'` and start Cenon with a double click.

1.8 Support

User's Guide We try to keep this user guide practical and full of information. The user guide should answer most of your question.

WWW You can find information about new versions and an up-to-date FAQ (frequently asked questions) on the website of Cenon:
<http://www.cenon.info>

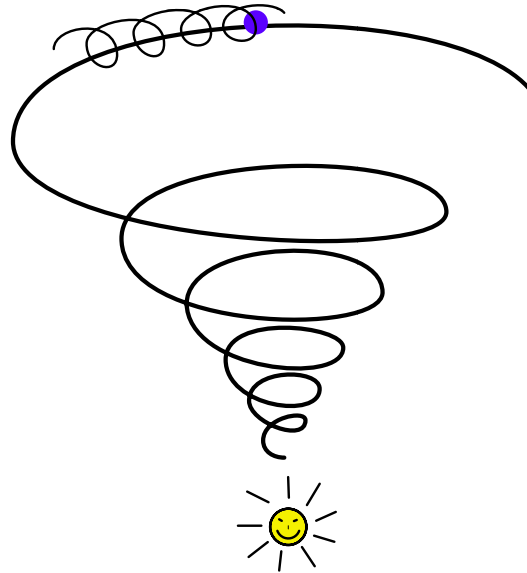
Mailing List In the mailing list of Cenon Astrology, you can ask questions and share experiences with other users. To subscribe to the mailing list you can go to the Support page of the module. We also offer basic support here and post announces of new releases.

eMail We can offer custom support for the free software only via eMail. Since Cenon is free software we can not gurantee for fast answers. Please try to check out the other options (User guide, FAQ, mailing list) before writing an e-mail asking for support. For the Fractal Edition we offer support as good as we can, the most practical channel is via eMail or Mailing list, of course.
Support@cenon.de or AstroSupport@cenon.de

Chapter 2

Scientific background of Astrology

One topic usually not covered in Astrology books is the hierarchy and bifurcation of the cycles building our solar system. Every Astrologer works with this hierarchy, for example when he relates the houses of a birth chart to the person, and the Zodiac to global events. An explanation why this is possible and what is happening here is hardly if ever found.



This part of the book is an attempt to describe the complex hierarchy of our solar system. Of course, it is not possible to cover everything in this short chapter, so many issues are left open to think about.

The chapter assumes some basic knowledge of Astronomy and Astrology. Terms like Ecliptic, Zodiac, Signs, houses, AC, MC, latitude, etc. should be familiar. Some terms used are also explained in the glossar.

The chapter so far, is a pre-composition. It still needs some optimizing of the descriptions and diagrams to connect all the dots. Everything needs time to grow and blossom.

The author appreciates any hints to mistakes, errors in reasoning, related literature etc.

A big thank you is addressed to all the knowing and curious people.

The appendix lists some of the related work. After all, not much in this chapter is really new.

2.1 Gravitation

"Astrology is nonsense", are we told again and again from so called "experts" in this highly scientific manner - without even having the slightest idea about what they are bitching.

So, "Where then, is the force between Pluto and earth, that Pluto could have this intense influence upon people?". Just because most Astrologers can't answer this question, this is taken as a proof that Astrology doesn't work. That's a strangely twisted logic. Of course, Astrologers usually don't care, because Astrology even works without the opinion of so called "experts".

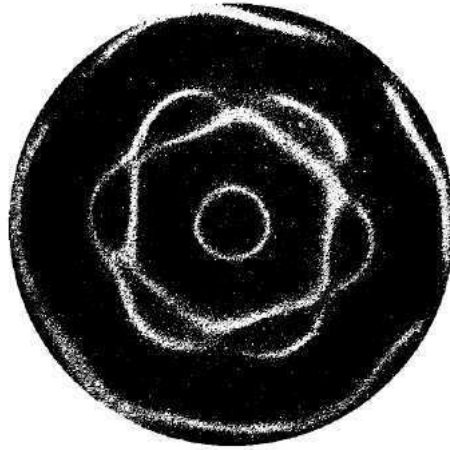
The answer to the Pluto question is in fact not possible, as long as we think in particles and a dubious gravitation, without "science" even explaining gravitation. Gravitation is used, packed in formulars, staked off with constants, ... but understood - No!

If however, we think in waves and in self-embedded geometries, like quantum mechanics suggested somewhat and Fractal Geometry continues nowadays, then there is not much of a problem. Also the field of Cosmology is on the best way to get it.

Gravitation is an effect of the compression of a longitudinal wave

Ok, one step after the other. A longitudinal wave or compression wave is a one dimensional wave, which solely knows the states expanded and compressed. The well known sound wave is an example of such a wave. On progression of a sound wave through the medium air, the air is compressed and expanded on the way of the wave.

Gravitation now is directed towards the nodal points (maximum compression) of this one dimensional wave. This simple one dimensional wave creates complex interference patterns when traveling in an enclosed medium. The so called Chladni figures demonstrate this perfectly. Chladni figures are created on a metal plate which is powdered with a fine granulate. Then the plate is activated with sound waves which fit into the size of the metal plate. The powder is now moving towards the nodal points of a standing wave pattern.



Chladni-Figure from the book "Cymatics" by Hans Jenny

The NASA already takes advantage of the gravitational principles of longitudinal waves to levitate little samples in the nodal points of an acoustic wave.

If the principle of attraction of nodal points is understood, we can expand it to the entire cosmos. Then distance is no factor any more, because any distance is somewhere on the wave or a harmonic of this wave. Any given location stands in geometric relation to any other location on the wave (and thus in geometric relation to the entire Universe).

This also means that humanity is an unseparable part of the Universe. What we call "free will" today is more a relativistic phenomenon than a reality.

What is this, that will be compressed in the empty vacuum of space?

The next problem is the question, what medium is compressed, as every child learns that space is full of vacuum, and vacuum as we are told is nothing at all.

This however is a serious misinterpretation, which was created as late as in the beginning of the 20th century. The historic event was the famous Michelson-Morley experiment in 1887. The experiment wanted to prove the existence of the so called ether. The results of the experiment were interpreted such that there cannot be an

ether. Before the experiment the scientific world was absolutely sure that there is compressible ether. Thereafter, there were only lumps of matter floating in nothing, and a bunch of huge problems and discrepancies, which haven't been solved until today. Chance and Chaos had free play. God was knocked out. Albert Einstein was torn between the two points of view for many years. It is said that he finally was back to pro ether, but by then everything was too late.

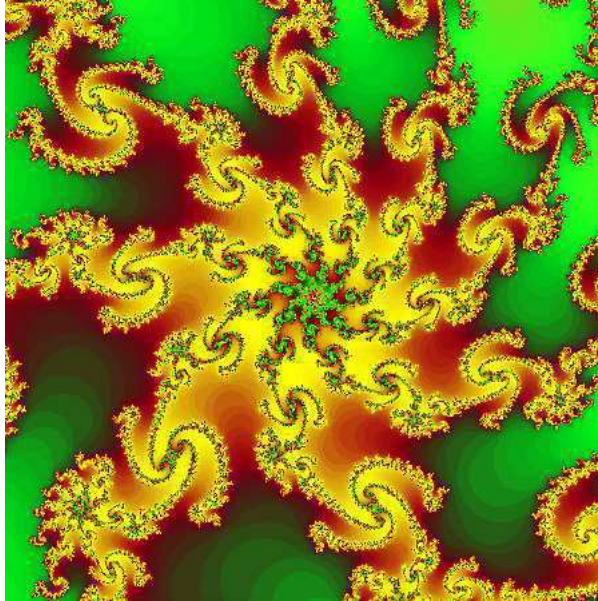
Today, Cosmology proves without doubt, that only a fragment of the available energy of the universe can be in matter itself. So they introduced dark matter and dark energy - nothing else as another name for an ether.¹

The error in reasoning regarding the Michelson-Morley experiment probably was that the scientists expected the ether to be stationary in relation to the rest of the universe. So they assumed that there has to be a difference in the runtime of light in two angular directions, which would be measurable by an interferometer. This difference was not observed. The experiment therefore proved that ether is not stationary regarding the earth - nothing more! Everything else was interpretation.

What, if matter and even light are harmonical embedded in the flow of the medium ether?

¹If an academic scientist would dare to utter the term 'ether', his career would be terminated. Similar to the magic word 'Astrology'. As long as vested interests are controlling the direction of 'science', there can't be a real science!

To save themselves from being ejected, the unfortunate Astronomers nowadays have to state below any publication, that the upcoming eclipse etc. is beautiful to watch, but has no influence at all on people. (I personally had the privilege to see the incredible mass of people during the total eclipse of 1999 in Stuttgart from the airplane. Sun and Moon had attracted millions of people to Stuttgart and to the streets, who were performing giant ring-around-a-rosy and other geometric formations on the streets. Noone who is in his right mind would seriously deny the influence of a solar eclipse - and still it happens.)



A fractal shows this embedding of spirals in spirals clearly. Here we don't have a stationary ether. What we have is an uncountable number of nested gravity centers in the form of spirals in spirals. One hundred years ago, science didn't have the support of these amazing images.

Analogy Weather*Hurricane Isabell*

We can illustrate the principle of gravitation and the problem of Astrology quite good by looking at weather patterns. A low pressure center is a nodal point of a wave (cold, compressed), a high pressure region is the crest of a wave (warm, expanded). Gravitation acts from the wave crest to the node, and that's how the air mass is moving - from high to low. This way, the potential difference between high and low is dissolved. On a satellite image the low is clearly seen by its spiral form and the dense clouds. The high however is invisible for there are no clouds!

Would it be correct to conclude that there is no high?

Of course not! But exactly this mistake happened to the science regarding the vacuum!

Now that we know about the entire wave between both potential states (expanded/compressed), we also know, why Pluto over this large distance, must have an influence. Pluto is placed on the same wave as our Earth. Both are in geometric relation to each other, just as high and low of the weather.

2.2 The Solar System

We can imagine the solar system as a giant whirl with our Sun in the center. The solar system therefor looks like a spiral galaxy, just that we can't see the spiral with our eyes - only the planets within. This whirl is a nodal part of a compression wave, which focusses with all the harmonics to a common nodal point, our Sun. All planets are placed at harmonic points of this self-interfering wave - they are nodal points too. The nodes of a wave are gravity centers in the purest meaning of the word.

Basically, our solar system is an interference pattern, and is self-embedded in a hierarchy of nested spirals just like water eddies.

Why can't we see the whirl?

Just like the visible light represents only a small fraction of the entire spectrum of electro-magnetic waves, also matter represents only a small fraction of the spectrum inside this giant whirl with all its harmonics.

We think, between the planets is empty space, because we can't see anything with the material senses of our body. We are only in resonance with the material portion of the spectrum. Everything else, we cannot perceive, just like we can't see the light frequencies above and below the visible light. But there is much more... We, so to speak, only see the tip of the iceberg.

Now this spectrum, which we have taken for comparison, is not just a transverse wave (2-dimensional) like we understand electro-magnetic wave, but a wave complex composited of one dimensional waves, which are all interwound in each other. Our imagination, which is trained to think in two or three dimensions, doesn't serve us very well here.

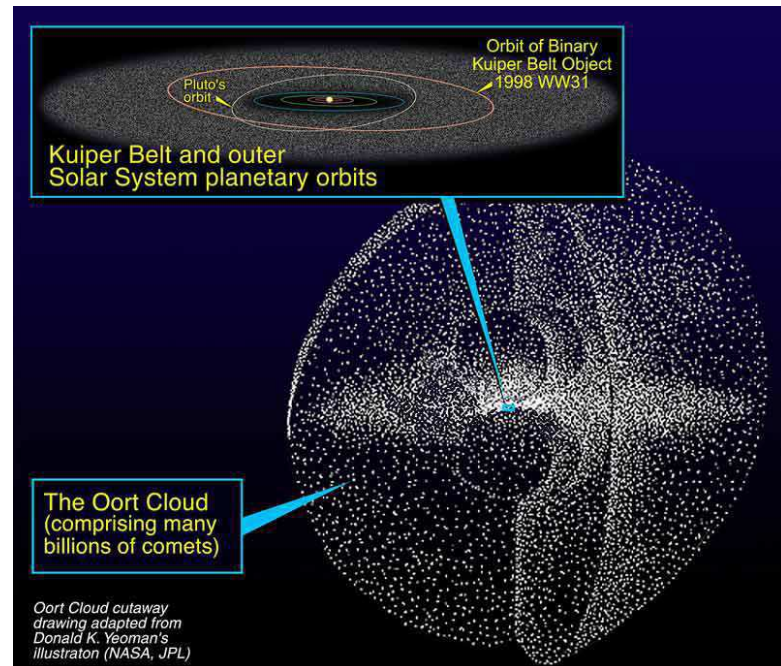
We have said, "one dimensional" wave. Dimensions result from our relative point of view within the hierarchy and bifurcation of this interference pattern. If we for example take temperature as a dimension, then "warm" is the expanded form and "cold" is the compressed form thereof.

2.3 The Hierarchy

Solar Cycle

The Solar Cycle is a cycle with the point of maximum compression in its center, the Sun.

The "Oort Cloud", called after the Astronomer Jan Oort, describes the idea, that comets have to come from a cloud at the outer brim of the solar system. The depiction of this cloud shows a sphere with a hyperbolic compression on the plane of the Ecliptic towards the Sun - a compression wave.



The similarity to an atom is no accident. Source NASA.

Planet Position

A planet circles about the Sun at a harmonical distance. This distance could be called a quantum state similar to the distance of an electron from the nucleus of an atom. This harmonic distance bears the quality of this segment in the solar cycle. The solar cycle is two fold, first going to the Sun

(compressing) and then away from the Sun (expanding). As the planets are located at harmonical distances from the Sun, they bear comparable Astrological qualities like the ecliptical signs and the local houses.

The stationary position of the planets from the Sun (without its movement about the Sun) is the highest hierarchy usually used by Astrologers.

The quality of a planet is equal for any location on earth.

Ecliptic

Our reference plane from earth is the Ecliptic. The Ecliptic is the plane of the Planets orbiting the Sun. The Tropical Zodiac starts at the spring equinox (one of two intersection points of the plane of the equator with the Ecliptic), has its maximum at 0 degree Cancer and starts its second inverse half wave at 0 degree Libra. The Zodiac is our reference cycle here on Earth. The ecliptical cycle (Zodiac) is separated into the Zodiac signs. Each sign of the Zodiac is related to a planet (as both are segments of a cycle) which is called the ruler of the sign. "Ruler", because the planet bears the same quality on the next higher level.

The Ecliptic resides on a plane 90° to the Solar Cycle. On this plane all the planets roughly orbit about the Sun.

Every cycle, and most easily of all the Ecliptic, can be divided into sub cycles (again harmonics). This way, every sign of the Zodiac represents an entire cycle in itself, allowing the division into 12 parts, each of which resembling the qualities of the entire Ecliptic (but deviding the quality of the sign!). For example, at 0° Libra, the subcycle of Libra starts and reaches its maxima at 15° Libra.

There also is a sidereal Zodiac above the described tropical Zodiac. The sidereal Zodiac is viewed from the Sun and has a different starting point. We have skipped this one.

Planetary Cycle	<p>Every planet is orbiting about the Sun with little deviation in the ecliptical latitude. A planet has reached it's natural position on the ecliptic, when it resides in the sign it rules. That's where the planet wants to be (from an earth perspective), for all cycles try to get into a harmonical relationship towards each other in the quest to reduce resistance (Law of attraction, Chapter 7.4).</p> <p>On its path the orbit of a planet intersects the orbis of other planets on the ecliptic. This creates a complex interference of these sub cycles. These are the well known aspects (angles) between planets. Most of the available Astrology books are describing these qualities.</p> <p>Here something happens with planets, that cannot happen to the Ecliptic and the Houses as viewed from earth: two house-tips or signs will never intersect (with the exception of the earth poles).</p>
Planetary Nodes	<p>The planetary nodes are not visible points, but describe the intersection of the planetary path with the plane of the Ecliptic. The rising node of a planet is the start of a cycle and bears the quality of the spring point, but with the qualitative tint of the planet.</p> <p>The planetary nodes are moving very slowly on the Ecliptic, and wouldn't be too interesting. One fact however is very interesting with the geocentric (viewed from earth) nodes. The wobble of the earth axis in relation to the Sun changes the position of the nodes every day. But for every day of the year over many years, the nodes are almost static, and therefor are an indicator for the quality of the day of the year.</p>
Houses	<p>The houses are part of the local cycle, which starts at the Ascendent (AC), has its maximum at the MC, and starts the second half wave of inverted polarity at the Descendent. The</p>

local cycle is created by the revolution of the Earth.

The Earth is located in the center of the Earth/Moon system.

The houses describe the cycle at a location and time on Earth and are the lowest cycle in the hierarchy usually regarded.

Subhouses

Like the signs of the Ecliptic, it is possible to recursively divide the houses in sub-houses. This builds a fractal hierarchy. As the houses are warped in relation to the Ecliptic, this is not that easy to do. Cenon offers a topocentric degree scale to make this possible.

The angles between all possible nodal points once again describe a harmonical part of a cycle. An angle of 150° between two planets describe a Virgo angle. The angle has the same quality as the sign Virgo or the 6th house. So this angle would indicate the "adapting to circumstances". The kind or level of circumstances on the other hand, are given by the observed cycle (e.g. Moon/Sun).

This way, an incredible complex and interwoven pattern of cycles is created. The only reason we can extract distinct qualities is the fact, that all levels are embedded in each other in a self-similar way. It doesn't matter which sub-cycle we take and analyze, the result will always be consistent to the other parts of the entire complex. This also explains how the large number of different Astrological technics (transits, progressions, rhythmic triggers, etc.) still get the same results. They all work!²

2.4 Comparison of cycle segments

Here, some cycles shall be compared. We compare the 12 dominant parts of cycles on different hierarchical levels. This is the local cycle (Houses), the ecliptical cycle (Signs), and the solar cycle (Planets). Additionally angles and dividers are listed.

²The numerous "conflicting" technics of Astrology were often taken as a prove against Astrology. In fact, this variety is evidence for the self-similarity and the hierarchical embedding of the observed cycles.

The divider column lists the largest divider of the full cycle, creating a nodal point at this position.

House (local cycle)	Sign (Ecliptic)	Planet	Angle	divider
1. House (AC)	Aries	Mars	0	1
2. House	Taurus	Venus	30	12
3. House	Gemini	Mercury	60	6
4. House (IC)	Cancer	Moon	90	4
5. House	Leo	Sun	120	3
6. House	Virgo	Mercury	150	12
7. House (DC)	Libra	Venus	180	2
8. House	Scorpio	Pluto	210	12
9. House	Sagittarius	Jupiter	240	3
10. House (MC)	Capricorn	Saturn	270	4
11. House	Aquarius	Uranus	310	6
12. House	Pisces	Neptune	330	12

The second house for example, is also called the individual Taurus house. Individual, because it is part of the person. The sign Taurus on the other side applies for the entire earth or humanity. The second house serves the individual existence. Taurus serves the existence of entire social communities.

The principle is always the same, but on different hierarchical layers.

2.4.1 Direction of the local cycle

We have the problem, that the individual (local) houses can be interpreted in two different directions. The 12th house resides above the horizon, so it should somehow be related to Aries. The Sun in the 12th house has just risen. Nevertheless this is the subconscious house.

The seemingly twisted situation has its cause in two different points of view:

1. Event as reference.
In this case the event is like a resonance body. The transiting nodes (planets)

are in a resonant relation to the geometry of the event. Things (planets, house tips etc.) process in a counter clock wise direction in relation to the event.

2. The current progression, like a Sun rise.

Here the location itself stands in relation to a higher nodal point, for example the Sun. The AC here becomes a transit relative to the Sun. Is the Sun located in the 12th house, then in fact the AC is in the 2nd Sun house!

In both cases the cycle starts at the AC, and has its maximum at the MC.

2.5 The 12

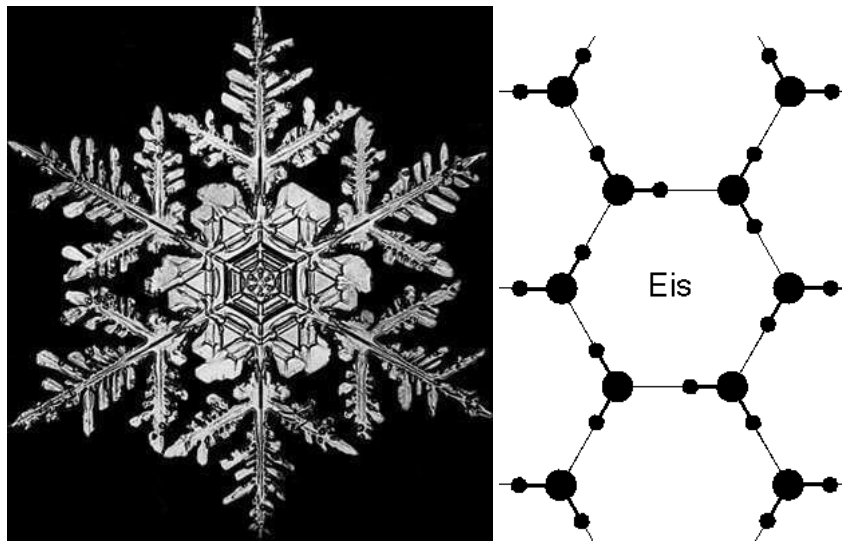
The division of the Zodiac in 12 signs is a natural harmonical phenomenon, which is well known to every musician. A division by 12 is created by the qualities of the prime dividers 1, 2, 3 and the composite dividers 4, 6, and 12 itself. dividers divide the full wavelength of 360° . The division by 12 is called a beat.

The special thing with prime numbers (1, 2, 3, 5, 7, ...) is, that they are the basic dividers of the Universe. All other numbers are composite dividers. Prime numbers are always placed above and below the numbers, which are dividable by 6, like $5/7$, $11/13$, $17/19$, etc. The number one is a true prime number! More about prime numbers can be found in the Glossary (section [7.4](#)) and in the suggested books (section [7.3](#)).

- 1 the divider 1 is part of any composite divider. One is the unity.
- 2 the 2 is the next frequent divider after 1. The divider 2 is part of every second whole number. This divider is created by bisection in two opposite parts. The octaves are divisions by 2 and are dominant because of the frequency of the divider 2. The division by 2 creates a polarity, for example you and me.
- 3 3 is after the 2 the third frequent divider as well in numbers as in Nature. The 3 is part of every third number and divider of the One.

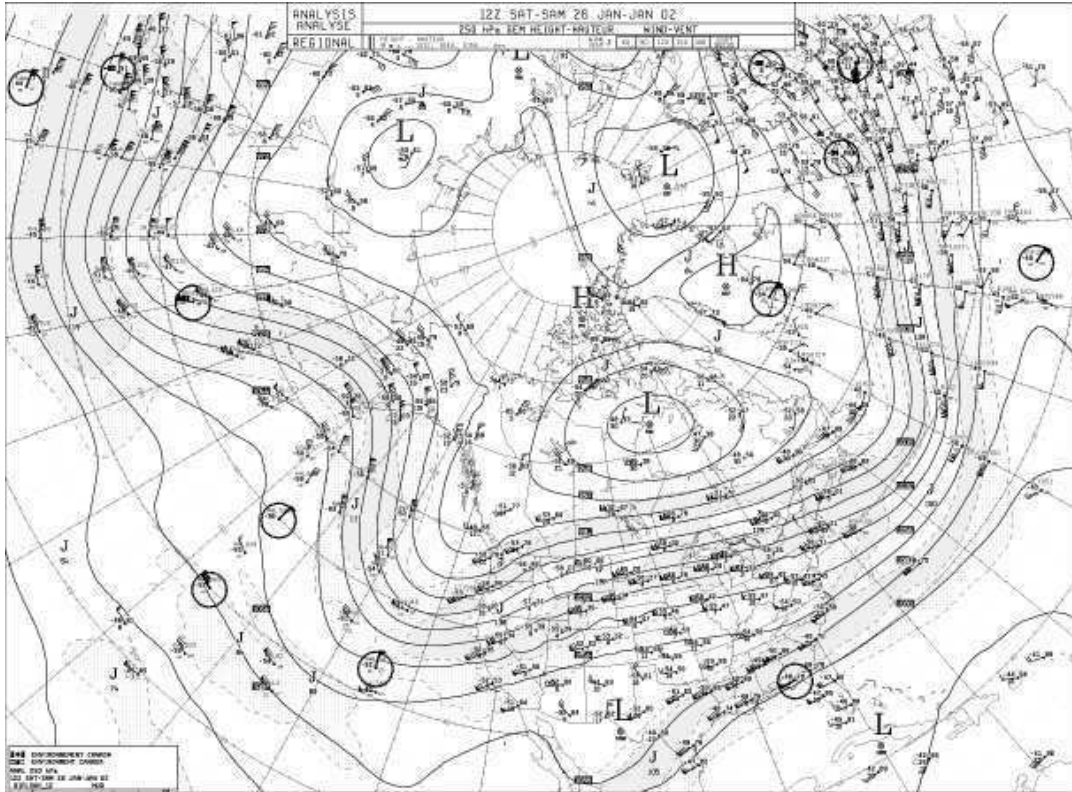
From these three basic dividers the 6 is created ($1 \times 2 \times 3 = 6$) as a very stable composite divider. It is no wonder that the division by 6 determines our world in such an obvious way.

Above all, we have to mention the hexagonal (6) structure of water and of the silicates (stone). But also cellulose and sugar, like the chitin of the insects show a hexagonal molecular structure.



Snowflake and the molecular structure of ice (a 2-dimensional view).

Matter is compressed at the nodal points of an interference pattern. An interference pattern is a standing wave, which is created by overlaying waves within a resonance body (a cavity) like the Earth itself. In every physical structure like a snowflake we can see the underlying wave pattern.



This common image of a weather analysis map of the northern hemisphere shows how the geometries of weather patterns change in time, and build various flower patterns about the pole. Unfortunately, the image is cut off at the top. Still, we can be thankful that Canada is so huge.



Here the example from the flower garden. The stigma of the tulip shows a clear trisection. The six filaments show the bisection of the trisection of the stigma. The six petals finally show a further bisection, resulting in a division by 12. The beautiful star displays the wave pattern.

The list of examples could be easily continued for thousands of pages.

2.5.1 The division by 12 and Astrology

The division of the Zodiac into the 12 signs of Astrology includes one more octave ($6 \times 2 = 12$). Many Astrologers also use a division of the Zodiac by 24 ($12 \times 2 = 24$), which is also known as semi houses.

Any qualities, which are used by Astrology including planets, signs, angles, and houses are based on dividers! Astrology is nothing more than the combination of divider qualities. That's an important thing to know, if you want to implement Astrology in a computer (or if you are working on a fractal weather forecast).

Here, once again the relationship of some dividers:

- 1 The unity, from which everything is created by division. You can imagine unity as white light. Not until this unity is divided, we get the beautiful rainbow colors.

2 Aries / Libra

Day and Night - the two opposing half waves of a cycle.
This is like two people facing each other. People who have a strong impression upon each other, have (at least) their Suns in opposite signs.

3 Aries / Leo / Sagittarius

Housing the elements of the Zodiac: Fire - Earth - Air - Water.
The division by 3 (triangle) doesn't create a clear polarity. Instead it winds equally around a central axis, just like leafs wind around the stem of some plants. The triangle is a very stable and expansive form.

4 Aries / Cancer / Libra / Capricorn

The 4 quadrants: Spring - Summer - Autumn - Winter.
The divider 4 is created from the divider 2 and is the first composite divider (2 x 2).

6 Aries / Gemini / Leo / Libra / Sagittarius / Aquarius

A harmonical division and a beat - the sextil. It is a composite from the bisection of the trisection as well as the trisection of the bisection.

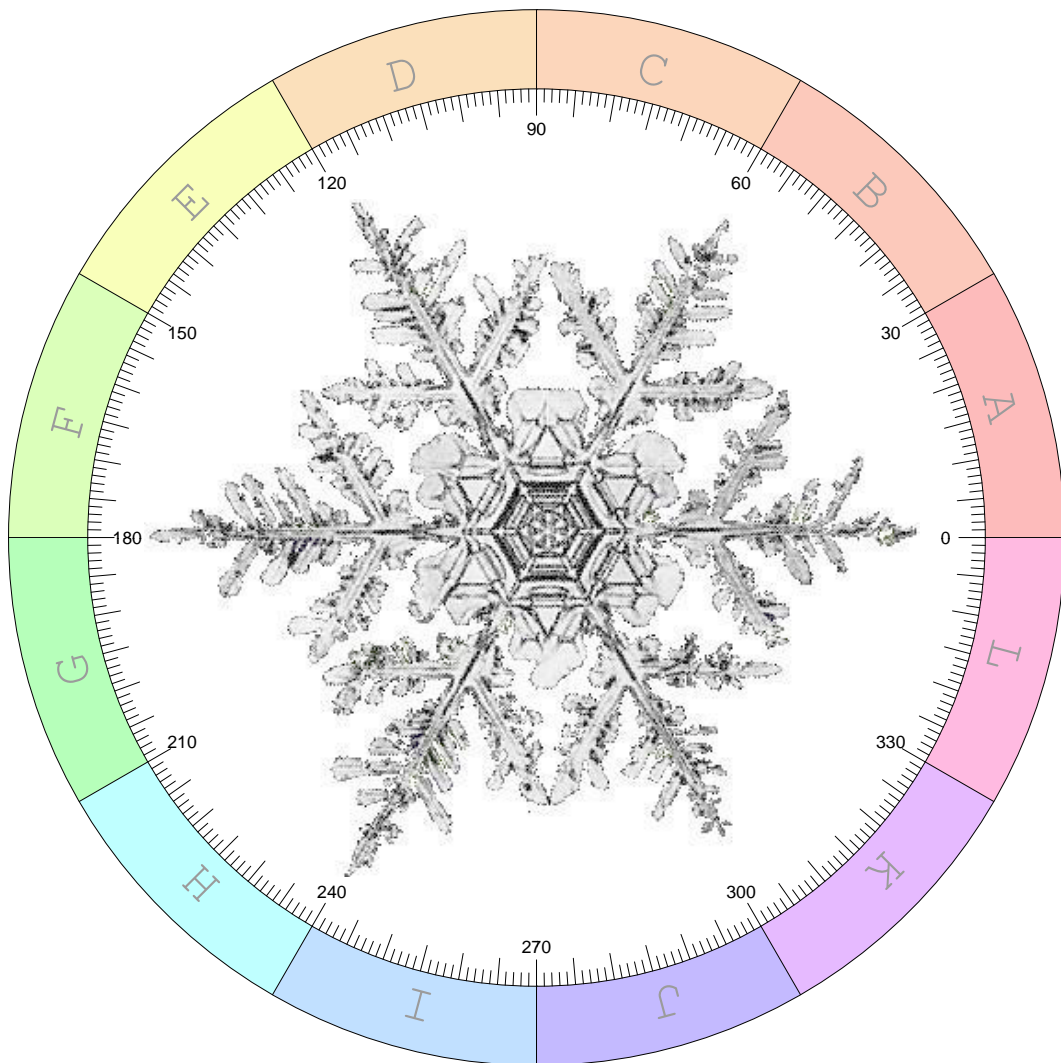
The division by 12 of the Zodiac, also brings the prime divider 5 into harmony, because $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 30$. Or from the other direction: $360 : 72 = 5$ (where $6 \times 12 = 72$). In other words, the division by 5 comes into harmony through the subsigns (subdivision of a sign by 12 into 2.5° segments) of the Zodiac.

Deviding by 8 we reach the changing points in the middle of the quadrants (15° Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, Aquarius) as well as the 24 beat, deviding the Zodiac into semi houses of 15° .

The four changing points are also the maxima of the 4 quadrants. For example the summer in the northern hemisphere has reached its maximum with the Sun at 15° Leo. The winter is on the opposite side.

2.6 Zodiac and Snowflake

As the division of the Zodiac is mostly identical to the division of the snowflake, the Astrologer has a fractal archetype to learn from.



We can see a branch every 60° of the snowflake. Here the waves of the interference pattern are compressed (node). In between every two branches (with an offset of 30°) are the related wave crests of the pattern.

If we look at this snowflake no Astrologer any longer wonders, why a relationship with the Suns at an angle of 60° , 120° , etc. creates a stable relationship, and angles of 30° , 90° , etc. probably not.

Even the opposition builds a stable partnership as is found in most relationships with a strong impression upon each other. Not without conflicts however, for they are mirrors of themselves.

If we go a step further, we can see at the 30° positions (for example 0° Taurus), that there is a small harmonic in form of two branches forming a triangle. So even there is a weaker nodal point.

2.7 Mirrors

The Astrological mirrors are especially used about the 0/180 degree axis (Spring- and Autumn points). Of course, the mirrors can be used with any nodal point. For example about the Ascendent as used by some Astrologers. But even planetary mirrors can be used, which are also known as mid points.

How are mirror points created?

Mirror points are created by bisection, just like you would fold a piece of paper. By folding the paper, you divide the paper into octaves. The folded edge of the paper is the mirror axis. Two points in equal distance from the edge (and on two opposing sides of the paper), are mirror points.

A difference between angle aspects and mirror points does not really exist. Mirror points are also the result of whole numbered harmonics.

Mirrors are very similar to parallels (of declination). Two positions are called parallel, when they have the same declination in regard to the equator. So, mirrors are parallels of longitude.

Mirror points have identical amplitudes for all dividers

Two mirror points have in common, that they are located at the same amplitude in all divider segments³, starting from divider 2. This means, that for a divider 2 (180°), the two mirror points are at the same amplitude of both half waves (hemispheres). For divider 3 (120°) the two mirror points are at the same amplitude in two of three segments, etc.

Understanding mirror points as a resonant body

A different approach to understand mirror points would be the following:

If we take as an example any two planets as nodal points. Then these two planets form the margins of a resonance body⁴. Within this resonance body between the two planets a standing wave will build up. For this to happen, it doesn't matter at first how the two planets are oriented towards the ecliptic.

If a third node (ex the spring point or the AC) falls exactly at the maxima (the bisection of the wave), then this is the mirror axis, where we find the accumulated quality of both planets (the strongest gradient of the quality to be exact). If the third node doesn't fit on a nodal point of the wave between the two planets, it will hinder the build-up of a standing wave - it is damping.

This also works with trisection etc. of the distance between two planets, but weaker. So we can find mirrors especially within all the signs of the Zodiac.

Conclusion

This way, mid points, mirror points, and angle aspects can be united. They are all the result of the same principle of harmonic creation (division/folding).

³divider segments are harmonics of a wave for a certain divider. The divider 3, for example, creates three divider segments at an angle of 120°. All three segments are in itself a complete standing wave.

⁴This is like fixating a circular metal plate at one point (nodal point), and stroking with a violin bow at another point. The acoustic waves have to integrate the fixed point into the creation of a standing wave pattern so that the fix point becomes a nodal point of the standing wave. If this is not possible by a whole number division, no standing wave will build up.

2.8 The Orb

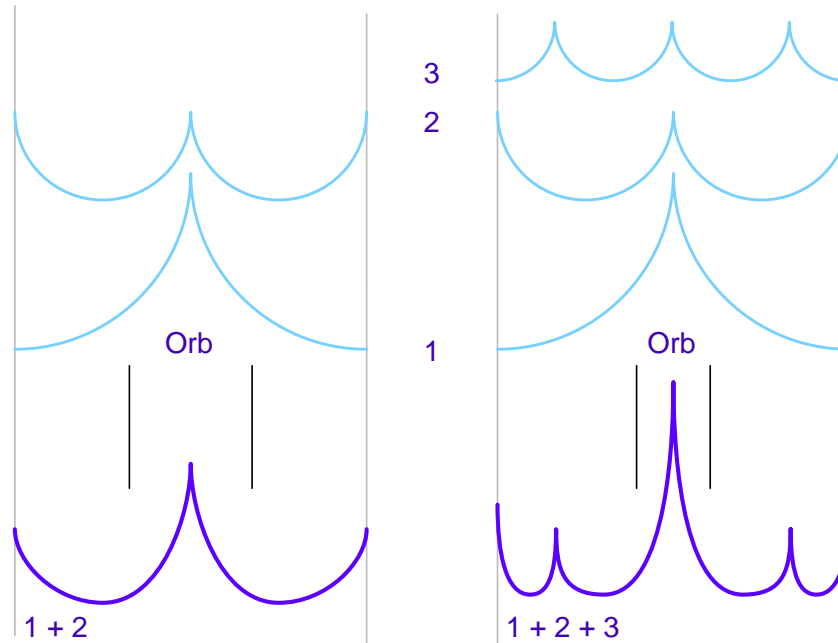
The orb is the sphere of action of an aspect.

Fast celestial bodies like the Moon are known to have a wider orb than slower objects like Uranus.

The reason can be found in the creation of harmonics. The planetary cycles can be viewed as compression waves (like acoustic waves). These waves create harmonics by all whole numbered dividers. The interference of the harmonics create more or less intense differentiation at these points. The more harmonics are created and overlaid in one point, the sharper the differentiation and the smaller the orb.

- In the case of a fast object like the Moon, only few harmonics can be created. As a result, the nodal point will appear wider and more diffuse (large orb).
- For slow planets many harmonics are created. The nodal point is sharp and acute (small orb).

The following graph shows how the single harmonics (1, 2 and 1, 2, 3) pile up to build a composite compression wave with more and more acute tips at the compressed nodal points.



The term orb comes from 'orbit', and in fact the orbit is a measure of how much harmonics combine in this nodal point. The Webster sais to Orb: "Any of the concentric spheres in old astronomy surrounding the earth and carrying the celestial bodies in their revolutions". Why was this part of old astronomy abandoned? It is correct!

A good example to see how our mechanistic point of view has turned old wisdom into ridiculer superstition. We imagine today that our ancestors saw strings attached to the planets to keep them in their orbit. All they probably have seen were the nodal points of an interference pattern.

2.9 House systems and the poles

The Placidus and the Topocentric house systems have the remarkable property, that the houses collaps at the poles.

In fact, this is the reality. Even a satellite is not stable at the poles, and also the magnetic poles unite at about 16° close to the poles.

The reason is the growing compression of a flow toward the poles, so that the houses will be completely compressed here. We can imagine the Earth as a torus (dounut) just like the Oort Cloud (see chapter 2.3). Here we have an energy "flow"⁵, which outflows at the south pole and spirals over the equator (point of maximum expansion) towards the north pole. At the north pole⁶ the compression is at its maximum, and the flow is going through the Earth axis, through the core, and outwards again at the south pole. So here the entire cycle is closed.

The sphere as which we perceive the Earth is only a three dimensional section (projection) of a more dimensional⁷ cycle. Just like the Earth perceived as a disk would be a two-dimensional part of reality.

This torus shaped cycle can be measured as magnetical field lines (torus) with a compass, and as gravitation. The gravitation (G) is standing at an angle 90° to the magnetic field (B) and starts at the Earth center (the point of maximum compression).

⁵"Flow" is quoted, because actually flow is a wave phenomenon, and any flow is merely the relative perception of a potential equalization, which we as the observer are an embedded part of.

⁶To be more exact, the compression is maximal in the center of the Earth. The Oort Cloud (or an orange) shows how a pole of a sphere already is in the center of the sphere. The sphere actually is a torus.

⁷Dimensions are gateways at the nodal points of waves. At the point of maximum compression (node), the radial radiation into another "dimension" is maximal and vice versa. This way the balance of potential is sustained: here something disappears, there something pops up - energy conversion.



Torus and Sphere

An orange has interesting similarities with our Earth. We can perfectly see the torus shape. Additionally we can see a smaller embedded counterpart. This embedded orange is located at the South pole (Antarktis) of the big orange.

At the North pole of Earth we only find water and ice. At the South pole we find land. The latitudes of Earth between South pole and North pole can very well be divided into Zodiac signs and used for investigations.

2.10 Recursions

All cycles and their harmonics reproduce themselves in a self-similar way within embedded waves (harmonics). This way a hierarchical structure is created, which can be seen best in the subsigns and subhouses.

Subsigns

Every sign of the Zodiac can be divided into 12 subsigns. The 12 subsigns basically bear the same qualities of the 12 signs of the Zodiac, but are tinted with the quality of the sign they are in.

For example Aries starts very acute with all harmonics beginning here (that's why Mars is related to the sword and the sting). The first 2.5 degree of Aries are a double Aries. The second 2.5 degree have some Taurus quality. At 15° the maximum of Aries has been achieved and the decline begins - just like within the Zodiac from Libra to Pisces. This can be done for every sign with the related tinting of the sign.

Subhouses

The same procedure is possible with the local houses. Here we have the problem, that we have houses of unequal size - they are warped. You still can approximate the subhouses by deviding the size of the house by 12. If a house has a size of 20° for example, then a subhouse would have approximately $20^\circ / 12 = 1.67^\circ$. Every 1.67° the subhouses of this house would slip into another subhouse. Cenon offers a Topocentric degree scale to have this exact.

The subdivision of the subhouses has been done with the beat of 12. This beat is the most dominant. Of course any divider, especially the beats (composition of many dividers), can be used to divide the Zodiac. For example, the Zodiac can be divided into octaves with the dividers 2, 4, 8, 16, etc. The 4 quadrants are a division by 4.

2.11 Precision Strategies

Astrology is not the wish-wash teaching as practiced by many Astrologers. With the right understanding of the structuring of the cycles, Astrology becomes a frightening exact forecasting tool.

As is known, Astrology is build upon the combination of qualities. these qualities are in any case divider qualities of a basic cycle (or its harmonics). Qualities can perfectly be imagined as colors for an easier understanding.

- The combining of qualities is directly similar to the blending of colors.
- The creation of qualities is directly similar to the splitting (prisma) of colors (white = unity) into the rainbow colors.

Here are some ideas, which could be expanded into precise forecasting technics with some experience:

Axis-Aspects The aspects between house tips are repeating every day at a given location. The time of day however is moving about 4 minutes a day to achieve the same aspect. At day times, when a certain aspect of house tips is perfect (for example AC squared MC, or tip 5 in sextil to tip 8), the respective quality is dominant at this location. If now the same qualities of other hierarchical levels add themselves to the local aspects, then this aspect becomes very strong.

A recent example:

On February 8th 2004 at 18:07 UTC in Altingen, the AC was located in sextil to the house tip 11, the tip 11 was conjunct Saturn, and the MC in a square to Uranus - lightning and thunder exactly one time.

The tip 11 owns the same quality as Uranus, the MC the quality of Saturn, and the AC has Mars quality.

Saturn (the maxima/the dam) and Uranus were combined at this location, powered by the AC (plus a direct Mars/Uranus sextil). All in all a energy loaded Saturn/Uranus fulfilled by the house tips! Strong lightning for only a few seconds dissolved the huge potential. The short duration clearly shows, that the house tips were the relevant ingredients.

This constellation was approaching for days, led by a retrograde Saturn and a direct Uranus + Mars. At the maxima of the sum of the participating cycles, discharge occurred.

Aspect	Exactness
Tip 11 - Saturn	18:05
AC - Tip 11	18:05
MC - Mars - Uranus	18:07
Tip 9 - Mars	18:07
MC - Tip 8	18:07
MC - Uranus	18:10

- Houses/Signs** The house tips move through the signs of the Zodiac in the course of one day. Here aspects are formed which can be combined with the aspects of the house tips.
- Nodal-Aspects** The geocentric planetary nodes are located in the same aspect relation with only a little difference for each day of the year over many years.
- Angles** Angles are another expression for the division of unity (360°). They bear a quality just like signs, houses and planets. It is important to know that all Astrological qualities are based on dividers.
- Subhouses** The division by 12 of the signs and houses is dominant. Now, every house or sign can be divided even further. Dividing each house into 12 sub-sections creates the subhouses. Subhouses (or subsigns) can be combined with the quality of the house (or sign) they are a part of. The quality of the first subhouse is identical to the quality of the first house. The first 2.5 degree of Aries would be a multiple Aries. The easiest way to combine the qualities of houses and subhouses is by giving them colors.
- Houses** Just like the Zodiac is divided into degrees, the houses can be divided into degrees too. The local degree scale however is warped regarding the Ecliptic. The meaning of the degrees basically is identical to the Ecliptic degrees but of course need to be more specifically related to the individual. Canon offers a Topocentric degree scale, which readily displays the warped degrees of the houses.

- Octaves Any bisection of a cycle (e.g. Zodiac) forms an octave, just like the octaves in music. All octaves are similar to each other as we all know. Each octave is a complete cycle in itself. So, the basic trend of the entire Zodiac from 0 to 360 degree is similar to the octave from 0 to 180 degree and also to the octave from 0 - 90° or 90° - 180°. What we have to remember here is that we have to overlay the different octaves, when combining the qualities. The octave from 0 - 90° is embedded in the octaves 0 - 180° and 0 - 360°.
- Any of the octaves could also be divided into 12 tones, resulting in a spectrum of tones, which can be combined by computers.
- Even, if this seems in conflict with the division by 12 at a first glance, so in fact both approaches are identical.*
- House-Transits In a composite chart or during the interpretation of transits, there are basically three different approaches, which all have their justification:
- The Ecliptic of both charts is oriented equally, and the houses are placed as they fall. Here, the ecliptical plane of the charts can be related to the houses of the charts.
 - The Ascendents of the charts are oriented towards each other and planets and house tips are interpreted as they fall into the other chart. This is a special case, because the local cycles are still warped relative to each other.
 - All houses are teared to coincide with the house tips of the other chart. Here now, the local relation of both charts can be compared, for example the planets in houses and signs. The Zodiac of at least one chart is warped here!

Chapter 3

Astrology with Cenon

Before we start, you have to start Cenon in the usual way by a double click on the application.

Within the library directory of the Astrology module you will find some example files, the chart masks, the event database, the city data base, etc.

The library of the Astrology module resides at varying locations, depending on your operating system:

OpenStep: `/LocalLibrary/Cenon/Astro`

Apple: `/Library/Cenon/Astro`

GNUstep: `/usr/GNUstep/Local/Library/Cenon/Astro`

3.1 The symbols of the planets

It has to be mentioned that we not always emphasize the difference between Planets, Sun, Moon, or Asteroids. The generic term for us is planets or objects or celestial bodies. The Astrologer does not make a particular difference between planets and

asteroids, as long as they orbit about the Sun. Therefore, only the harmonic level (quantum state) of the body differs, which has already been acknowledged in the Astrological quality.

To know about the hierarchy of the various nodal points of the solar system is still very important for the Astrologer: a planet rotates about its axis, a Moon orbits a planet, the Planet/Moon system orbits the Sun, etc.

Our reference point for Astrology for locations on Earth is the Earth. So, the Sun in the chart actually displays the movement of the Earth about the Sun.

This chapter describes the symbols used for planets, nodes and closest earth distance (perigee)

3.1.1 Planets

The symbols for Planets, Moon and Asteroids will be described in short. Also the planetary rulers and the "lap times" of the planets, which are very interesting!

Planetary Rulers

Here we will explain which sign is mainly ruled by each planet.



♂ Mars, ruler of the sign Aries, the start of a cycle.

♀ Venus, ruler of the sign Taurus and Libra.

☿ Mercury, ruler of the sign Gemini and Virgo.

☾ Moon, ruler of the sign Cancer.

☉ Sun, ruler of the sign Leo.

♇ Pluto, ruler of the sign Scorpio.

♃ Jupiter, ruler of the sign Sagittarius.

♄ Saturn, ruler of the sign Capricorn, the maximum of the cycle.

♅ Uranus, ruler of the sign Aquarius.

♆ Neptun, ruler of the sign Pisces, the end of a cycle.

♁ Chiron. Chiron orbits between Saturn and Uranus.

☾ Apogee of the Moon or Lilith (when displaying the mean Apogee). The Apogee is the point in the Moon cycle of maximum distance to earth. On the opposite side of the Zodiac, the perigee is located, which is where the Moon would be closest to earth.

♊ the rising Lunar node or North node. Also called the Dragon Head. On the opposite side of the Zodiac, the declining node is found, also called the Dragon Tail. The Lunar nodes mark the intersection of the plane of the Moon with the Ecliptic plane.

Lap Times

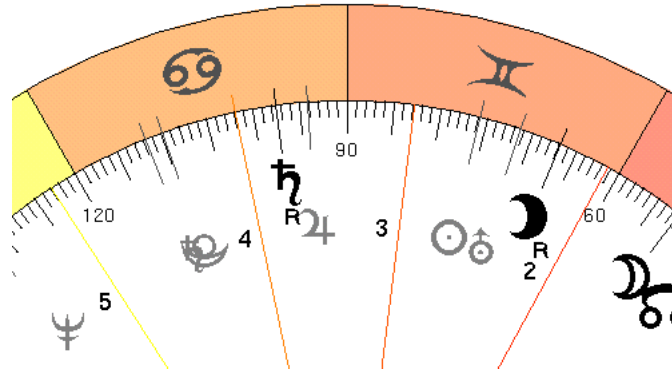
Celestial Body	Full Cycle	Quarter	Sign
Moon	~28 days	~7 days	~2.5 days
Sun (Earth)	1 year	3 months	1 month
Mars	~2 years	~6 months	~2 months
Jupiter	~12 years	~3 year	~1 year
Saturn	~29 years	~7 years	
Chiron	~49 years	~12 years	~4 years
Uranus	84 years	21 years	7 years
Neptune	165 years	~41 years	~14 years
Pluto	248 years	62 years	~21 years
Moon Node	18.6 years		18.6 months
Apogee/Perigee	~9 years	27 months	9 months

As can be seen almost with closed eyes, the times needed for a full cycle, a quadrant or a Sign fit nicely into our dividers.

When people reach important ages like 7, 12, 21, or 42 years, we find that at these times several planets at once reach natal aspects.

3.1.2 Planetary Nodes, Perigee

The planetary nodes are displayed in gray and shifted somewhat to the center of the chart. The nodes are displayed with the symbol of the planet, with the exception of the Lunar nodes.



Perigee and Apogee

The distance to earth is only displayed for the Moon at this time. The filled (Black) Moon is the symbol for the Apogee, the furthest distance of the Moon from Earth. At the opposite position of the Zodiac, the closest point to Earth is found (perigee).

The preferences offer the choice between real and mean Apogee. Both options use the same symbol in the chart. The average maximum distance of the Moon is identical to the position of the second focus point of the Lunar orbit, also known as Lilith.

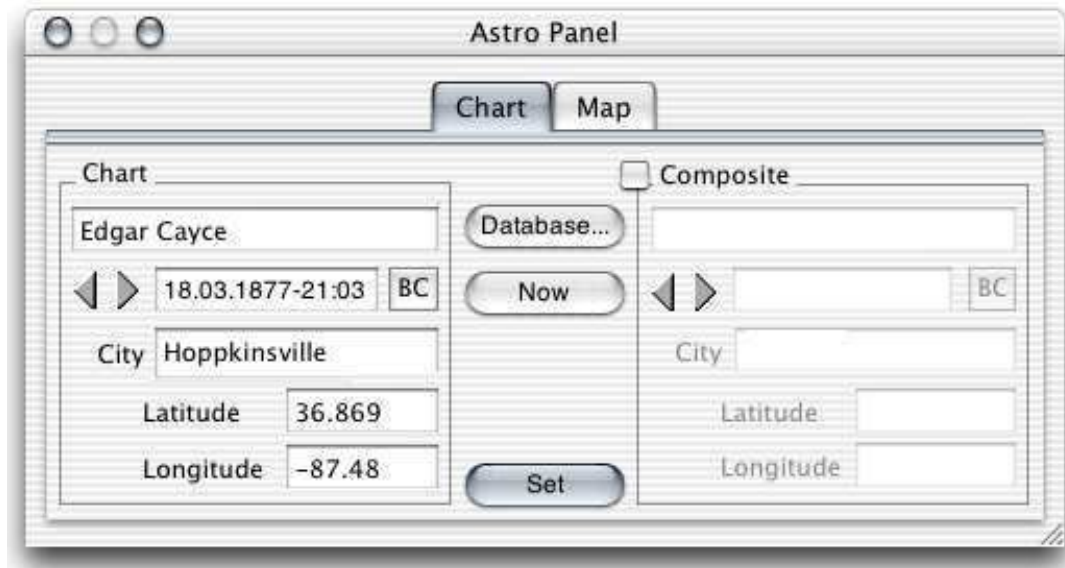
3.2 Creation of a chart

Let's start. This section describes the creation of a chart - step by step

Loading a chart mask

Everything starts by loading one of the available chart masks. The chart masks can be found in the library folder "Cenon/Astro/Charts".

The Command Center



To calculate a chart you need the Astro Panel. It can be opened from the main menu with the menu entry Tools▷ AstroPanel.

The left side provides all the needed data for a chart. With the button "Database", you can open the Event Management to select an archived event or birthday.

The button "Set" finally starts the calculation of the chart.

The right side of the panel is only active, if the squared checkbox is checked. The data provided in this area is used to calculate a second chart in the middle of the first one. This way, you can compare two events.

Selection of an event from the database

From the Astro Panel you can open the Event Panel. Here you can select and manage predefined events and birthdays.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Events" with a sidebar on the left and a main content area on the right. The sidebar has two sections: "Events" and "People". Under "Events", there are folders: "Countries", "Events", "Misc", "People" (selected), and "Private". Under "People", there is a list of names: "Admiral Richard E. Byrd", "Edgar Cayce" (highlighted in yellow), "Edward Leedskalnin", and "John W. Keely". Below the sidebar, there is a search box labeled "People" and two buttons: "Add Folder" and "Remove Folder".

The main content area displays details for the selected person, "Edgar Cayce":

- Type: Male
- Event: Edgar Cayce
- Date/Time: 18.03.1877 21:03 GMT BC Zone
- Country: USA
- City: Hoppkinsville
- Lat/Lon: 36.869 -87.48
- Text: AC = 7.11 Löwe

At the bottom of the window, there are several buttons: "Add", "Modify", "Remove", "Search", "Select" (highlighted), and "C".

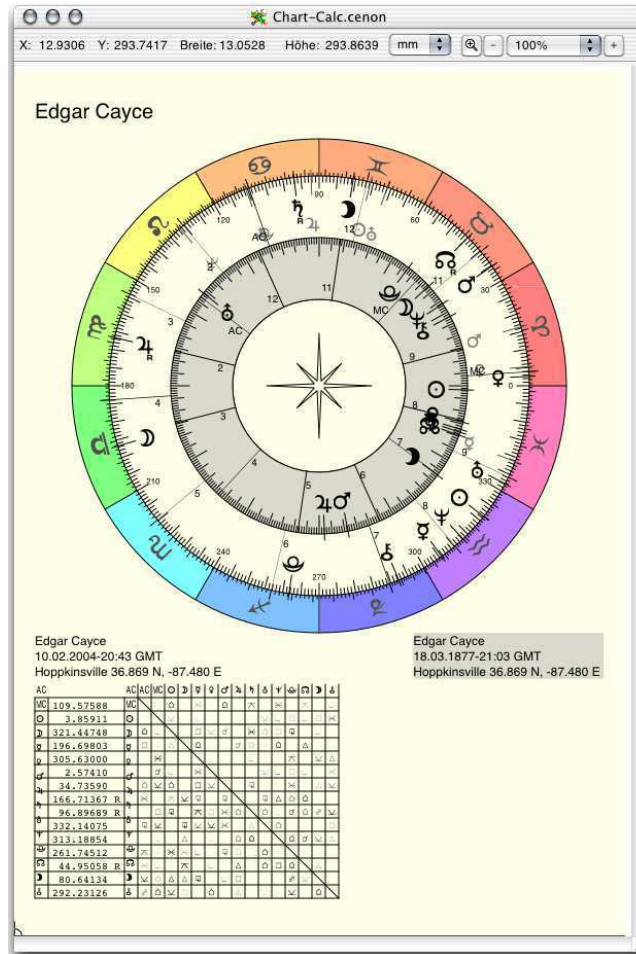
3.3 Creation of a comparison chart

Now, to add a second event, you can activate the right section of the Astro Panel. Just check the checkbox in the upper left corner of the box to do this.



If you select an event from the database now, the data will be placed into the fields of the right section of the Astro Panel.

Now you can calculate the chart in the usual way. In the center of the big chart a smaller one will appear, based on the data of the right side of the Astro Panel. If you disable the right side, the inner part of the chart disappears (the two corresponding layers in the Inspector are turned off).



The preferences of the Astrology module allow the choice, whether Ecliptic or AC of the two charts will be orientated towards each other. Depending on the goal of your comparison, you may prefer one or the other (see chapter 4.1.1).

Chapter 4

Reference Part - the functions of Cenon Astro

4.1 Preferences

You can reach the preferences panel with the menu entries Info▷Preferences. Here you can change basic settings for Cenon and its modules. The Cenon preferences are placed in various tab pages, which can be selected by clicking in the row of icons at the top.



4.1.1 Astrology Preferences

The Preferences of Cenon Astro provide a menu with sub panes.

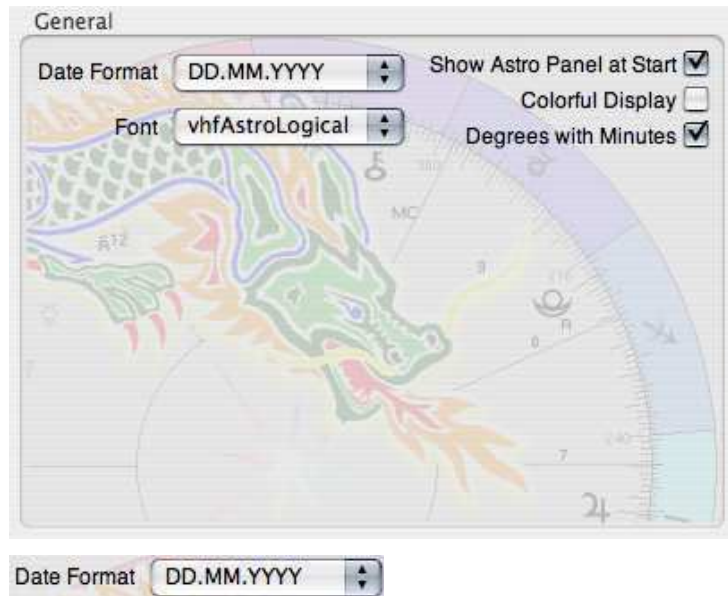


To change the settings, go to the appropriate pane.

- General influences the entire Astro features
- Objects contains the settings for celestial objects and their settings
- Chart contains the settings for the Astro Chart
- Star brings up the pane to configure the Fractal Star (Fractal Edition)
- Waves brings up the pane to configure the resonant waves feature (Fractal Edition)

4.1.2 General Preferences

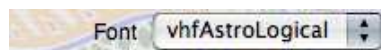
The General Pane of the Astro Preferences allows changing the settings of general behaviour of Cenon Astro or effecting multiple features.



The format of dates can be selected with this pop-up menu. All dates should to be entered in the selected format and will be displayed accordingly.

'D' stands for the day, 'M' for the month, and 'Y' for the year of a date. The following formats are available:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| DD . MM . YYYY | The European date format Day/Monmonth/Year, for example: 31.12.2006 |
| YYYY-MM-DD | The ISO Norm date format Year/Month/Day, for example: 2006-12-31 |
| DD MON YYYY | The American date format, for example 31 Dec 2006 |



The Astrological symbols have their own font. Here you can select the font to use with your charts. So far, the following fonts are available:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| vhfAstro | simple symbols without curlicue, just like the ones you will find in every Astrological book. |
|----------|---|

vhfAstroLogical more graceful symbols with fine pinnacles.



Here you can enable and disable various chart options.

Show Astro Panel at Start Check this to have the Astro Panel available when starting Cenon.

Degrees with Minutes With this option, you can display all degrees in Degrees / Minutes / Seconds, which will be written like (137°42'34"). Otherwise degrees are displayed with decimals.

Colorful Display If this switch is enabled colors are used for houses and other places.

4.1.3 Object Preferences

The Objects Pane allows changing the enabled celestial objects, like Planets, Nodes, and Asteroids.

Objects

Object	Node	Object	Topocentric Positions
Sun <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Node <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	True Node <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mercury <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Apogee <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Venus <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True Apogee <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mars <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chiron <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jupiter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pholus <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saturn <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ceres <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Uranus <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pallas <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neptune <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Juno <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pluto <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vesta <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sun <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mercury <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Venus <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mars <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jupiter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saturn <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Uranus <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neptune <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pluto <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Here you can choose which planets and nodes shall be displayed. The planetary nodes are in the second button row. Planetary nodes are displayed in gray in the chart.

Planetary nodes are used by few Astrologers only. However, they can serve a very useful purpose: The planetary nodes are almost equal for the same day of the year (same Sun position) over the range of many years. This way, they describe the quality of the day of the year. This usage of the geocentric nodes is possible, because nodes only move about a degree per century. In the course of the year we only see the wobble of the Earth, which displays itself in the daily position of the nodes.

The Sun node is the intersection between the plane of the solar equator and the Eclip-

tic, so it can be compared to the spring equinox of the Ecliptic.

Node	<input type="checkbox"/>
True Node	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Apogee	<input type="checkbox"/>
True Apogee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chiron	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pholus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceres	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pallas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Juno	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vesta	<input type="checkbox"/>

Here, the Lunar nodes, Apogee and Asteroids can be activated.

Node	This enables the mean Lunar node. Only the rising node (the dragon head) will be displayed.
True Node	<p>This activates the true Lunar node.</p> <p>The Lunar node is back to its current position after 18.6 years. This is an important factor of similarity for comparisons in time - especially regarding the Moon. In combination with a similar Sun and Moon position a large similarity of events or data can be observed. After 133 years, the Lunar node, Apogee, Moon and Sun are all in similar positions again.</p> <p>The true node and the mean node are displayed with the same symbol.</p>
Apogee	This is the mean Apogee of the Moon. It's position is identical to the second focus point of the Moon orbit, also known as Lilith.
True Apogee	Here the true Apogee of the Moon can be activated. The Apogee is the position, furthest from the Earth. The opposite is the Perigee, which is located exactly 180° from the Apogee. The Perigee is the position where the Moon is closest to Earth.

The Apogee is at the same position after about 9 years. It is approximately half as fast as the Lunar node.

Both Apogees are displayed with the same symbol.

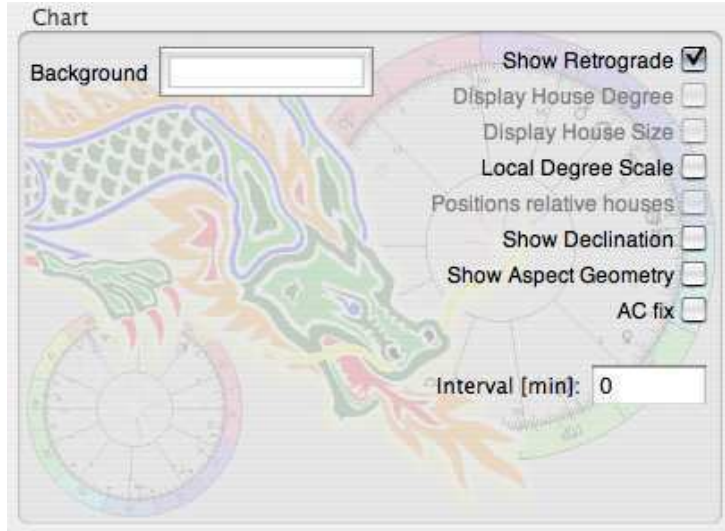
Chiron	Planet or Asteroid? For the Astrologer this discussion doesn't matter. With this switch you can enable Chiron.
Pholus	Pholus is the second Centaur. His excentric orbit runs between Saturn and Neptune.
Ceres	
Palla	
Juno	
Vesta	Some popular Asteroids. Computer approximations targeting a reference data set suggest that these Asteroids have a minor (probably subharmonic) influence. Chiron on the other side shows considerable influence.



Topocentric	This switch decides whether the positions of celestial objects will be calculated as viewed from the location on earth (topocentric), instead of geocentric. This is especially important for the Moon, where the topocentric positions can differ up to a degree.
Heliocentric	Heliocentric Longitudinal Positions (Sun in the center).
Equatorial	Equatorial positions (relative to the earth equator).
Mean Nodes	Instead of the true nodes of planets, the mean nodes are displayed.

4.1.4 Chart Preferences

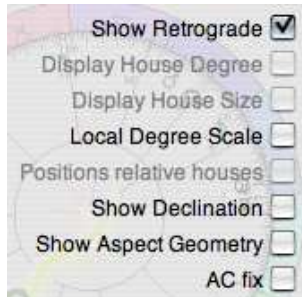
The Chart Pane allows changing the settings for the Astro Chart.



Options which are disabled (gray), are not yet available.



Here you can set the background color of the chart.

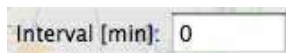


Here you can enable and disable various chart options.

Show Retrograde

If this switch is checked, a retrograde planet will be marked by a small R.

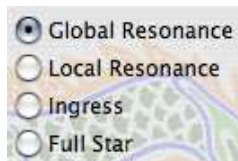
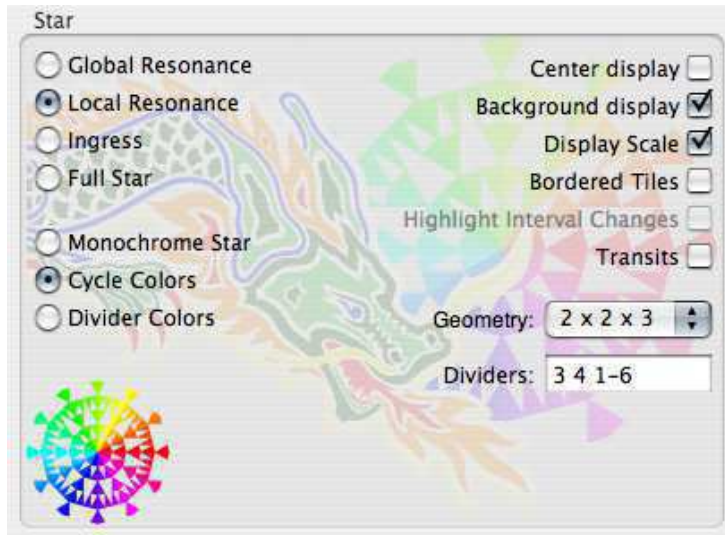
Show House Degree	The position (degree) of the houses in the Zodiac is displayed at the house tip.
Show House Sizes	With this switch you can enable the display of the size of the houses (degree) at the house. The size can be used for calculations in time.
Local Degree Scale	A local (topocentric) degree scale will be displayed for the houses. The scale is displayed on the outside of the ecliptical degree scale. More info about the topocentric degree scale can be found in chapter 4.7.4 .
Positions relative houses	Display planet positions not absolute (0 - 360°), but relative to the house tips.
Show Declination	The declination of the planets will be displayed.
Show Aspect Geometry	Displays the Aspect Lines in the center of the chart. This feature uses the same place as the Declination display and they cannot be used together. If both features are enabled, Declination has priority.
AC fix	If you want to interpret a chart relative to the location or an individual, you can rotate the Ascendants to the left by activating this option. With a fixed AC, the location will be the reference for chart comparison. If this option is disabled, the Ecliptic is used as reference.



The Interval is used in interval charts. If you enter 0, the default values from the mask are used.

4.1.5 Star Preferences (Fractal Edition)

The Star Pane allows changing the settings for the Fractal Star feature.



With these Radio buttons you select the kind of resonance for the star. You have the following choices:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Global Resonance | Calculate resoance for the entire earth |
| Local Resonance | Calculate the Resonance for the location on Earth |
| Ingress | No resonance, simply display the passage of a Planet, House tip, Sign through a tile of the star. The exactness is displayed with stronger color saturation. |

Full Star

A lifeless measurement tool or decoration for the Astro Chart. You can use this to have a scale of all divisions to manually look for aspects.



Monochrome Star

No colors used, just shades of Gray.

Cycle Colors

Display the star in the colors of the entire Zodiac Cycle

Divider Colors

Display the tiles with the color of their division. For example 4 = Blue, 5 = Orange and so on.



Here you can enable and disable various options for the Star.

Center Display

Display Star in the Center of the Astro Chart.

Background Display

Display Star in the Background of the Astro Chart.

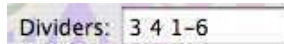
Bordered Tiles

This gives the star a look similar to these huge church windows.

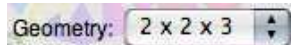
Calculate Base Geometry

If enabled, the base geometry of the star is calculated from the best resonance

Highlight Interval Changes The tiles of the star which have changed within the latest time interval are emphasized. This makes changes in Aspects more visible.



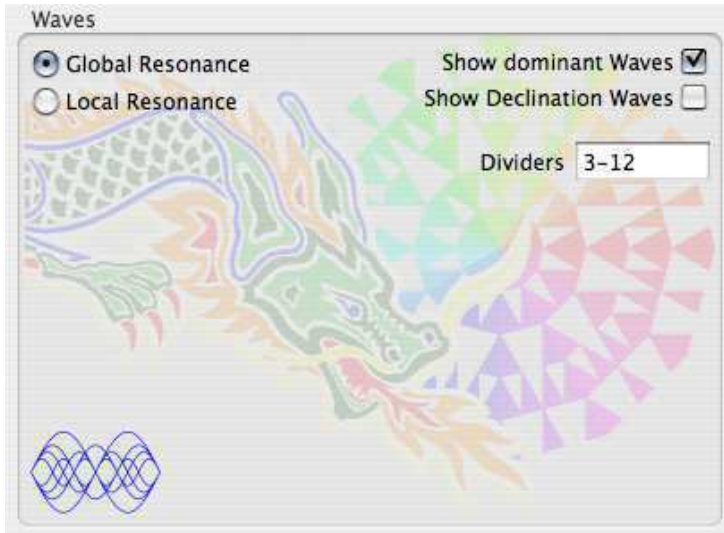
This is the place to enter the wanted divisions of the star - the look. You can enter ranges or single dividers here. The divisions are limited to 50 for each segment of the base geometry. For a star with a base geometry of 12 segments/houses this would be a resolution better than one degree. Up to about 16 makes sense in a chart.



The Popup menu allows presetting a star geometry. Default is the usual Zodiac division of 12 ($2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$). With 12 selected, the inner ring of the Star will show the divisions 2 and 3. If you select 2×5 , the inner ring integrates the dividers 2 and 5. The divider 3 will be added with the third ring.

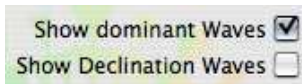
4.1.6 Waves Preferences (Fractal Edition)

The Wave Pane allows changing the settings for the Resonant Wave feature.



With these Radio buttons you select the kind of resonance for the waves. You have the following choices:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Global Resonance | Calculate resoance for the entire earth |
| Local Resonance | Calculate the Resonance for the location on Earth |



Here you can enable and disable various options for the Star.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Show Dominant Dividers | Enables Wave calculation |
| Show Declination Waves | Enable Declination waves. Usually the waves are calculated for Longitude. But the Declination cycle also shows resonances no less than the longitude does. |



This is the place to enter the allowed divisions of the wave. You can enter ranges or single dividers here. The default goes from 1 to 144, so that sub-signs (1/12 of a sign or house) are fully integrated.

4.1.7 External Preferences

The Charts of the Astrology Module use some external preferences to set the Fonts. These can be set in the preferences of your system.

Font	Usage	System Setting
Proportional Font	Any normal text	System proportional font
Fixed pitch Font	Aspect table, etc.	User fixed pitch font

4.2 The Menus of Cenon

This chapter describes the menu entries of the Astrology module. The descriptions of the other menus can be found in the Cenon User's Guide.

4.2.1 The Tool menu

The tool menu gives access to the different tool-panels of Cenon. Some items appear only if the respective module is installed.



Astro Panel... This menu entry opens the Astro Panel. That's how everything starts...

4.3 The Astro-Panel

The Astro Panel is the control center to calculate charts and maps.

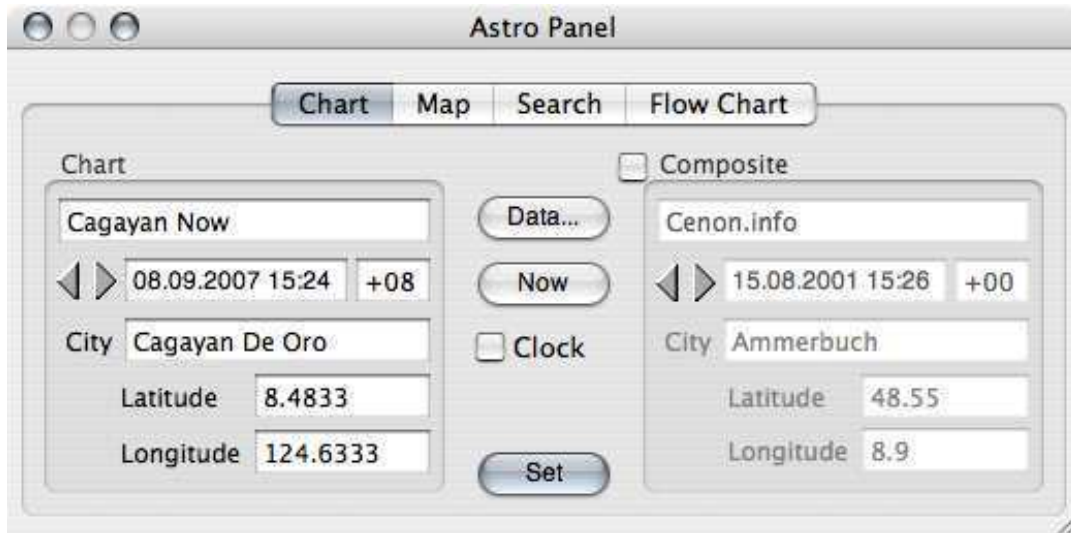
At the top of the panel you find an index register to select the various contents of the panel. If you click on a tab key, the corresponding content will appear below.

The following contents are available:

- Calculation of Astrology charts (see chapter [4.3.1](#))
- Calculation of Astrological maps (see chapter [4.3.2](#))

4.3.1 Chart-Panel

The Chart Panel controls the chart calculation. Here you can provide all the needed data to calculate a chart. Additionally, a second chart can be calculated to compare events.



You can enter the data directly into the text fields or chose an event from the Event Database. The latitude and longitude have to be entered as positive values for latitude North and longitude East. Negative values have to be entered for South and West.

The time zone of the chart can be entered as hours East and West. For example +02 for 2 hours east of Greenwich and -06 for 6 hours west of Greenwich.



This switch activates the right side for the comparison chart. The function of the 'Database' and 'Now' buttons will be directed to the right side, in this case!

Database...

Here you can open a database to chose an event. If the composite switch is active, the selected event will be used for the comparison chart.

Now

This button directly sets the current date and time. If the composite switch is active, the current date will be used for the comparison chart.

Set

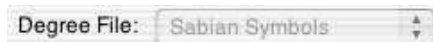
With this button the chart will be calculated. The button can also be pushed with the Enter key. If no chart mask is on the screen, the default mask (Chart.cenon) is loaded from one of the Library path.

4.3.2 Map Panel

The Map Panel controls Astrological geographic maps.

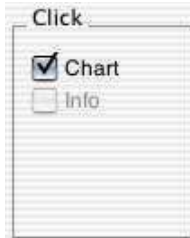


Before you can do something with the Map Panel, you can load a suitable map. This can be done with a double click on the map-file or via the menu Document▷Open. The maps are located in the Astro library folder of Cenon (see chapter 7.1). If you don't have a map on screen, the default map (Map.cenon) will be loaded and used.

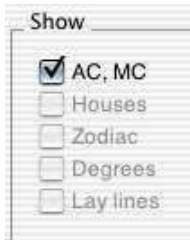


In this popup menu a selection of various descriptions of degrees can be placed. The descriptions can be provided in a file, located in the Astro library folder. The description appears by a click on the map. Additionally, the degrees can be displayed as lines on the map.

This feature is not implemented at the time of this documentation.



Here you can chose what to happen by a click on the map. Usually a chart will be calculated for the location of the mouse click.



Here you can select the features being displayed upon the map.

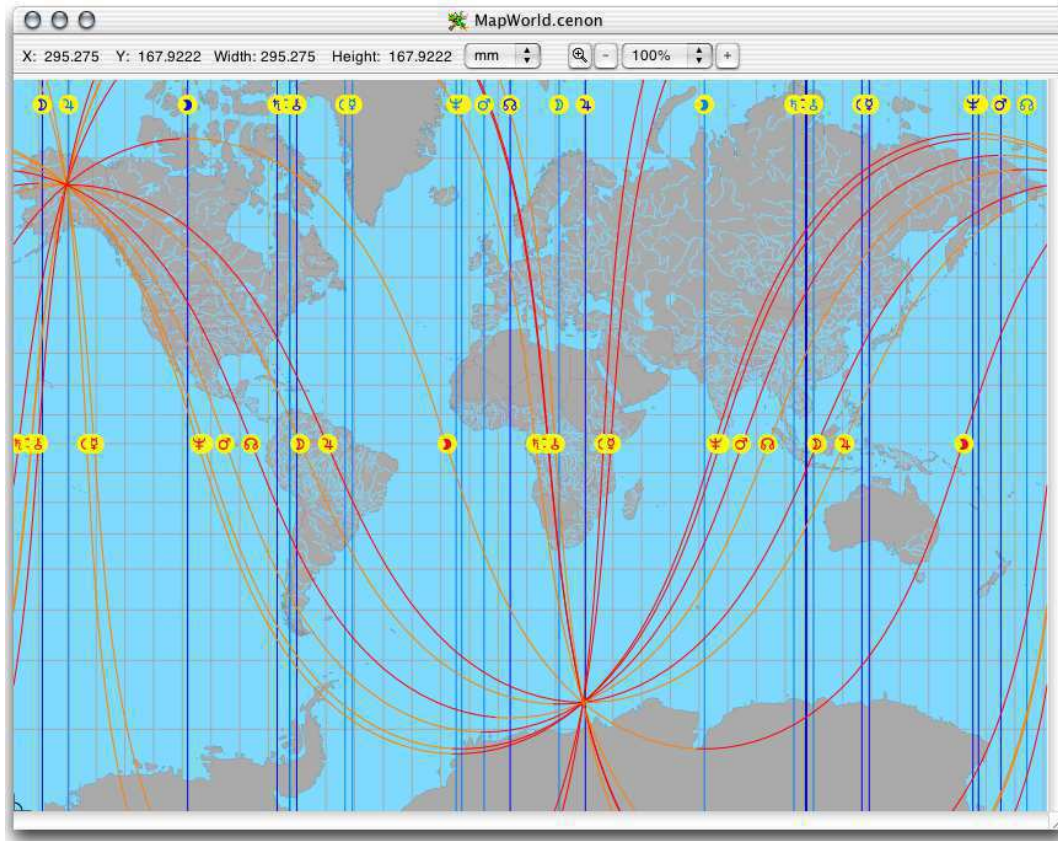
Disbaled (gray) features are not available yet.



The Info Panel appears (after it is developed). Here some information to the location of the mouse click on the map, will be displayed. This may be the closest city, the Sabian Symbol, critical degrees etc.



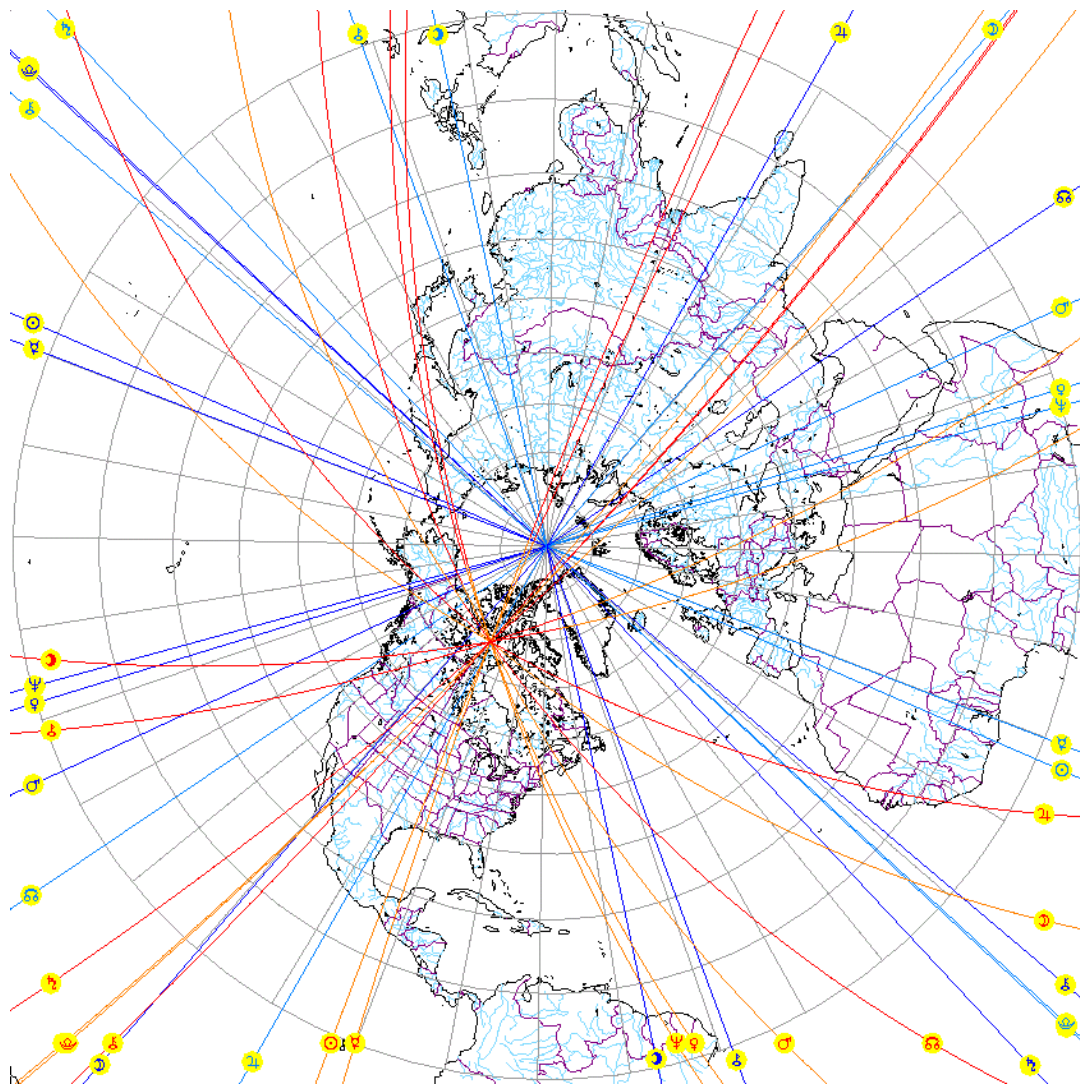
This button displays the map and map features.



There are several maps available with Cenon:

Map	Projection	Description
MapWorld	Merkator	Vector map of the world
Map	Merkator	empty map which calculates a vector map
MapSurface	Stereographic	Weather map for the northern hemisphere
MapNorth	Stereographic	Map of the entire northern Hemisphere (Fractal Edition)

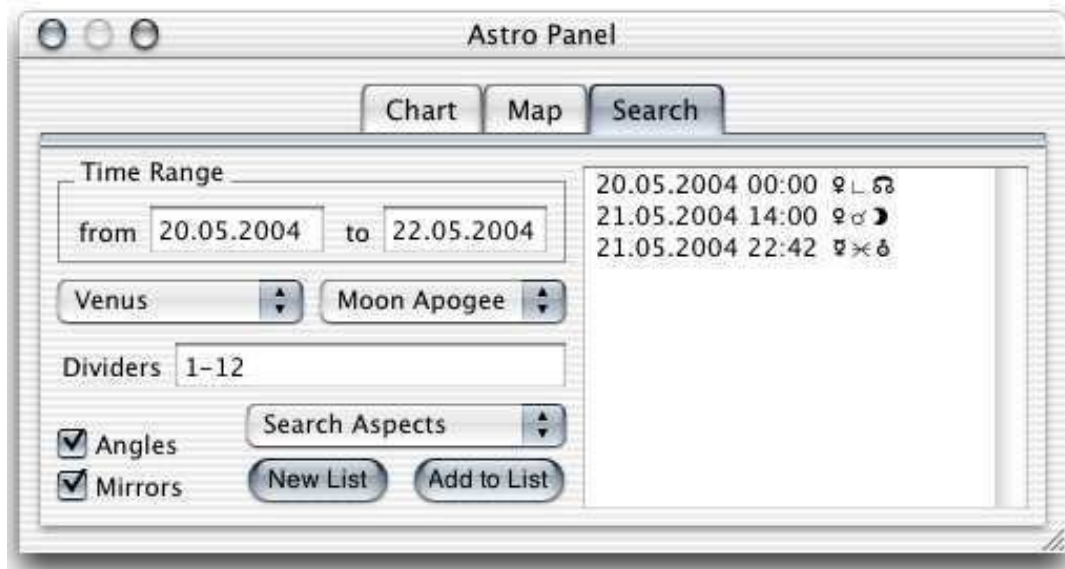
Usually MapWorld is the right thing to chose. However, other maps can be created as needed. See chapter 6.



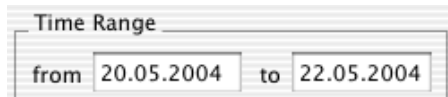
Stereographic map of the northern hemisphere - MapNorth.cenon

4.3.3 The Aspect-Search

The Aspect Search allows to search for aspects and transits within a given time frame.



The panel is constructed to allow a very flexible search. For example, you can search several times for different aspects and display all the aspects in the same list. This way you can easily detect multiple aspects at specific times. By a click with the mouse, you can calculate the chart related to an aspect.



These fields provide the time frame used for the search. The longer the time range, the longer you have to wait for the search results.

The dates have to be entered in the preconfigured date format (see section 4.1.1).



The two popup menus allow the selection of the Planets etc. of the desired aspect. In this example Mercury and Uranus aspects are searched.

The right popup menu offers an entry "Ecliptic" to search for aspects with the Ecliptic. The Ecliptic aspects are measured relative the Spring point of the Ecliptic. Using this, you can search for Planets entering Zodiac signs, as an example.

If you select the Moon node or the Moon Apogee, the true node etc. is searched for (not mean).

Dividers

In this field you have to enter the dividers of the aspects searched for. Dividers are used here, instead of angles, because it is easier to apply. For example it is really easy to enter the divider 11, but it is very hard to enter the corresponding angle of 32.7272...

You can enter single dividers as well as divider ranges. If you enter "1-6", the dividers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are searched. If you enter "7 8 9 10 12", the dividers 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 are searched for, but not 11. The following table shows which dividers are related to which angles.

To apply the range of 1-6 actually is an overkill, because the divider 6 already contains the dividers 1, 2, and 3. It would be sufficient to enter 4, 5, 6 or 4-6 instead of 1-6.

Divider	Angle	Main Aspect
1	0	Conjunction
2	0, 180	Opposition
3	0, 120, 240	Trigon
4	0, 90, 180, 270	Square
5	0, 72, 144, 216, 288	Quintil, Biquintil
6	0, 60, 120, 180, 240, 300	Sextil
7	every 51.428...°	Septil
8	every 45°	Semisquare
9	every 40°	
10	every 36°	
11	every 32.7272...°	
12	every 30°	Semi-Sextil, Quincunx
n	every 360° / n	

The somewhat unusual use of dividers has shown to be superior in the daily praxis, because you can always apply whole numbers for even the most exotic aspects. In fact, dividers represent the reality of nature, whereas angles are based on an artificial

division of the full circle into 360 degrees. Therefore it really pays of to learn about dividers.



You can search for the usual angular (divider) aspects as well as for mirror aspects.

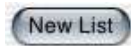
The mirror aspects are with the position of one object mirrored at the 0/180 degree axis of the Ecliptic.



This popup menu allows the search for either aspects or transits.

"Search Aspects" searches for actual planetary relationships.

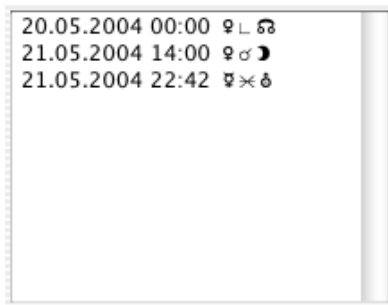
"Search Transits" searches for transiting objects over the radix data given in the Chart-Panel.



This button creates a new aspect list from the given parameters.



This button adds the aspects to the existing list of aspects. This way you can create a chronological list of all disired aspects.

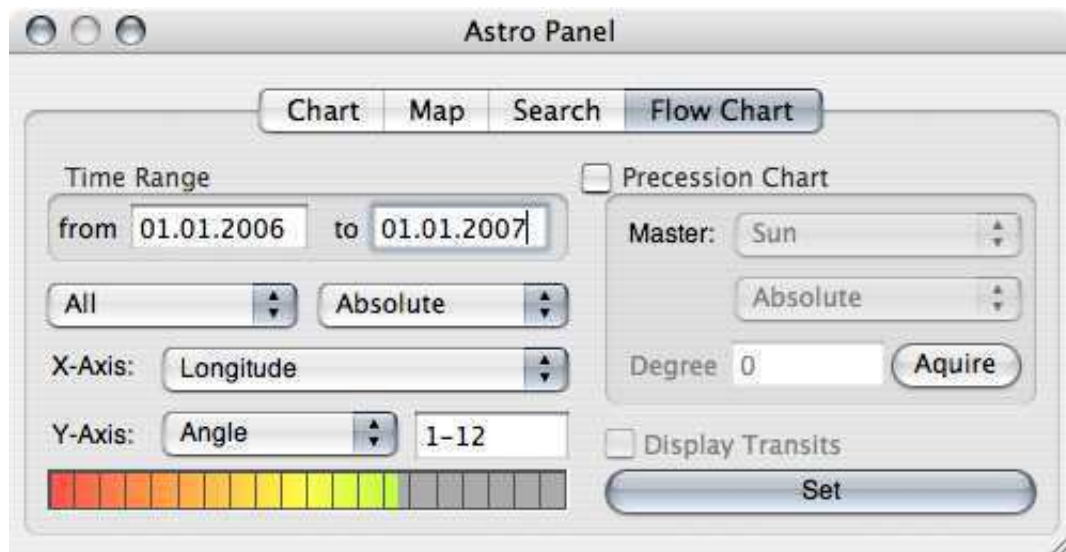


The list of aspects finally displays all aspects inside the given time frame. In the example above, three search runs were performed and added to the list. This helps finding groups of aspects in time.

By a click with the mouse on an aspect in the list, you can calculate the corresponding chart. The chart is displayed in the usual chart window. You can also select the entire list and copy the contents to a text window of your choice. A triple click selects one line, the menu entry "Edit▷ Select All" (Alt-a), selects the entire text.

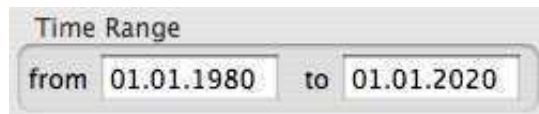
4.3.4 Flow-Chart Panel (Fractal Edition)

Using the Flow-Chart Panel you can create Flow Charts of celestial objects over time. You can also create Precession Charts of cycle relations like Solars and Lunars.



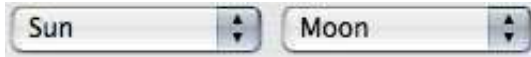
In this panel you can setup the diagrams. Here you can define the time range, displayed objects or aspects, and for Precession Charts a reference cycle.

If the MC is displayed, the location (longitude) is taken from the Chart-Panel (see section 4.3.4).



Here you can enter the time range for the diagram.

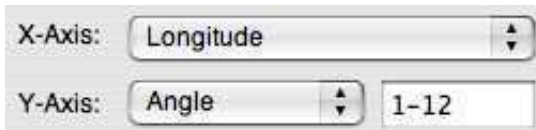
Hier wird der Zeitraum für das Diagramm ausgewählt. The time range will be calculated with a resolution of one point on screen. Values between the calculated times are averaged. For precession diagrams all the "jumps" are calculated exact to the minute.



With these Pop-Up menus you can select the displayed Positions or Pair-Aspects. A wide variety of combinations is possible like:

- Absolute Positions of all objects
- Aspects of one Object to all other Objects
- Single Position or Aspect of a Planet, the Moon, Moon-Node, Moon-Apogee, MC

The MC describes the Earth revolution and is a major player for Precessions, especially in combination with Sun or Moon. If the time range is too long to display the MC, it is omitted.



Here you can define what is display on X and Y axis.

For the X axis you can chose between ecliptical longitude or Declination.

For the Y axis you have the choice between Angle or Dividers.



This area is used to set up precession cycles. To do this the switch must be checked at first. Then you can select the Reference Object (Master). In the field you can enter the degree of the Master upon the Ecliptic, for example 0 for the Spring Point. The button Aquire gives you a comfortable way to get the Master position from the Astro-Panel. This is extremely useful for fast calculation of Solars and Lunars from a displayed Horoscope.

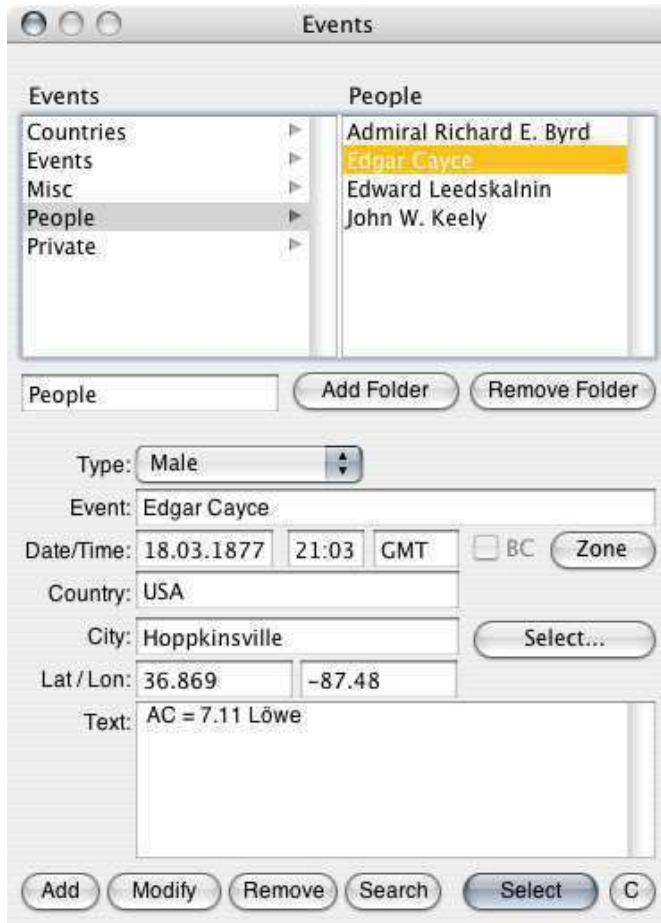


Finally, you can start the calculation by pressing the Set button. The color bar displays the progress of calculation, which however will only take a few seconds, even for one hundred years.

If no Mask has been loaded to display the Flow-Chart, the default mask (FlowChart.cenon) is used.

4.4 The Event Management

The event database allows the management of events. Besides the events, created by the user, databases in the AAF format can be read.



The left column of the list displays the folder where the data is stored. The right column displays the contents of the folder.

Additional (external) databases in the AAF format can be placed in the data folder of the library path (see chapter [7.1.3](#)).

Folder



In this area, you can manage the folders. The text field provides the name of the folder. If you change the name, you have to confirm your change by pressing the Enter key on your keyboard.

Add Folder a new folder with the given name will be created.

Remove Folder the selected folder will be removed with all its contents!

Events

The lower part of the panel displays the selected event. The event can also be changed here, if the database is writable.

The screenshot shows a form with the following fields and values:

- Type: Male (dropdown menu)
- Event: Edgar Cayce (text field)
- Date/Time: 18.03.1877 (date field), 21:03 (time field), GMT (time zone field), BC (checkbox), Zone (button)
- Country: USA (text field)
- City: Hoppkinsville (text field), Select... (button)
- Lat / Lon: 36.869 (latitude field), -87.48 (longitude field)
- Text: AC = 7.11 Löwe (text area)

Type The type of event: (male, female, organization, event, etc.)

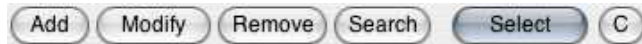
Event This is the name or label of the event or individual

Date/Time Here you have to enter the date and time. The format of the date can be changed in the Preferences, and must be entered accordingly. The time zone can be given as abbreviation (ex CET or EST) or better with an offset to GMT. '+' refers to east of GMT, '-' refers to west of GMT.

The switch 'BC' sets the date before christ [after implementation].

The button 'Zone' allows the selection of the time zone from a list of locations (see section 4.5).

- Country The country of the event.
- City The city of the event. With the button 'Select City' you can open the City Panel to chose the city from a database together with all its related data.
- Lat The geographic latitude of the event. Northern latitudes are entered with positive values. Southern latitudes need a leading minus.
- Lon The geographic longitude of the event. Eastern longitudes are entered with positive values. Western longitudes need a leading minus.
- Text Here you can enter a multi line text to describe the event.



- New A new event with the data inside the fields will be created.
 - Modify The selected event will be modified.
 - Remove The selected event will be removed!
 - Search Here you can search for the contents of single fields [event field so far] within the selected folder. For example you may search for a unique fragment of the name of an event.
 - Set Here you can deliver the selected event to the Chart Panel for instant display inside the active chart window. If the composite side of the Chart Panel is active, the event will go there instead.
 - C This button directly sets the event for the composite chart.
- Tip:** To copy an event to another folder, you can simply add the displayed event to the other folder.

4.5 The Time Zone Panel

The time zone panel allows the selection of the time zone from regions. The selected zone will be given to the event panel in the format '+0000'. '+0100' means, one hour east of GMT, or one hour later as at the 0 meridian.

The panel can be reached from the Event Panel.



4.6 The City Database

Canon provides a city database, which at this time contains about 25.000 cities. The city database allows the management of cities and countries.



The left column displays the countries, the right column displays the cities of the country. The city data is located in the library folder of the Astrology module in the folder 'Cities' (see chapter 7.1.3).

To add new countries, you have to add a file with the English name of the country inside the directory 'Astro/Cities'. However, the country list should be quite complete.

If you select a country from the left column, the corresponding cities will be displayed in the right column.

If you select a city from the right column, the data of the city will be shown in the fields below.

City:	Vernon (CWVK)
Country-ID:	CN
Lat:	50.2333
Lon:	-119.3
Elevation:	556

In these fields the data of the selected city is displayed. The fields can be edited to change entries.

Zip:	-
Zip (max):	-

Here you can enter a ZIP code or a range of ZIP codes for the city.

Add

This button adds a new city with the data given inside the fields. The city will be added to the selected country. This is only possible, if the database is located in your home library.

Modify

This button modifies the selected city. This is only possible, if the database is located in your home library.

Remove

The selected city will be removed!

Clear

This button will clear the fields, for example if you want to enter a search term or add a new city.

Search

This button starts a search inside the selected country. The first city fulfilling the search criteria will be displayed.



The selected city will be transfered into the Event Panel.

4.7 The Chart window

After loading a chart mask, it will be displayed in the chart window. The masks of charts always start with the prefix 'Chart'.

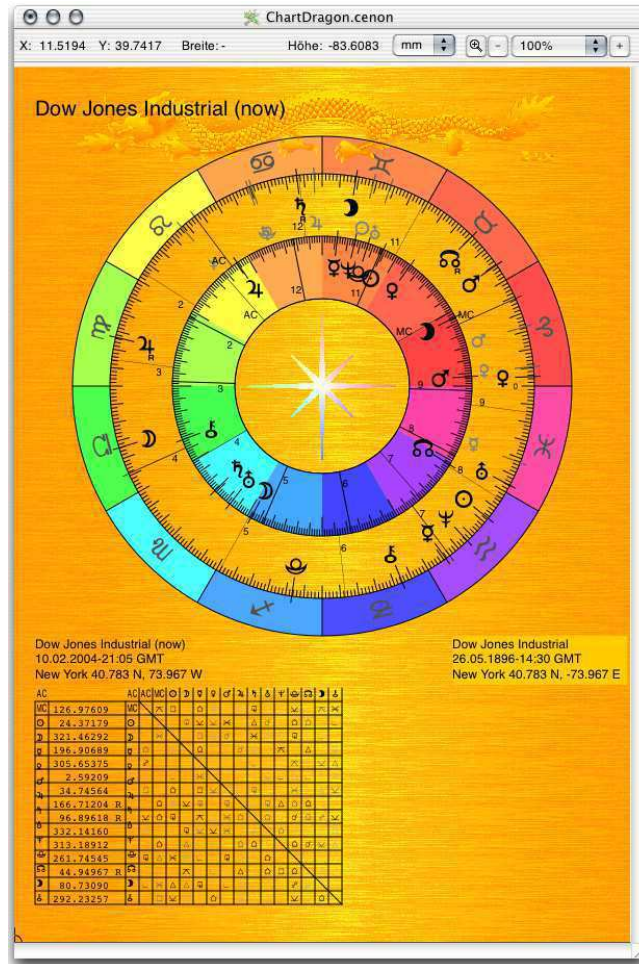


chart version in Gold with lots of color

The following chart masks are available so far:

Mask	Description
Chart.cenon	standard chart
ChartCalc.cenon	empty mask to let Cenon calculate everything
CharGray.cenon	A mask in gray for better printing
ChartGoldBlue.cenon	A colorful mask with a golden background

You can load several chart masks. The calculation will always go to the chart in the foreground (the key window).

4.7.1 Outer ring

The outer ring of the chart window displays the usual chart of a horoscope. The ring provides the following components:

- Zodiac** In the outer part of the ring the Zodiac Signs are located. In most chart masks this ring is enhanced by colors representing the part of the cycle. Red as the beginning of the visible color spectrum is related to Aries. Blue, the color with the most energy, is related to Capricorn as the maxima of the cycle. The colors in between are distributed according to the color spectrum.
- Scale** The scale usually is a 360 degree scale, divided in segments of 30°. Each 30° create a Sign of the Zodiac. Every 5°, the scale is enhanced by a longer degree line.
- Optional, a topocentric degree scale can be calculated on the outer rim of the Ecliptical scale. This provides a scale for the local houses.
- Symbols** The planet symbols are placed with a longer line on the degree scale. The symbols are centered to the position of the line and reflect their real position in the Zodiac. It may happen, that two planets are displayed above each other, but the readability will still be better with the exact position. If it happens that the readability (or beauty of the chart) is not given any more, the symbol can be moved with the mouse as needed.

Cenon offers complete editing functionality after enabling editing of the Radix layer in the Inspector Panel (see the Cenon User's Guide).

- Nodes Planetary nodes are displayed in gray in a way that they don't overlap with the planets. The nodes can be activated in the Preferences (see chapter [4.1](#)).
- Houses The houses are displayed in the usual manner as lines. The number of the house is shown in small digits alongside. AC and MC don't get a number, instead 'AC' and 'MC' are placed aside the house tip.

The title of the outer chart ring is displayed above the chart. The position and rotation like almost anything can be changed as needed in the masks.

The information to the chart like name, city, location is displayed on the left side below the chart. This position is also dependant of the mask (see chapter [5](#)).

4.7.2 Inner ring (composite chart)

The inner ring is almost identical to the outer ring. It only appears for a comparison chart. This can be activated in the Chart Panel (see chapter [4.3.1](#)).

The data for the inner chart, like name and city are displayed on the right side.

4.7.3 The Aspect Table

		AC	MC	☉	☽	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
AC	215° 19' 49"	AC		☉	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	
MC	136° 6' 5"	MC		☽	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓		
☉	290° 8' 13"	☉	☉	♃					♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑
☽	149° 17' 59"	☽	☽	♄	♃				♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒
♃	267° 35' 59"	♃		♄	♅	♆			♇	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	
♄	325° 31' 58"	♄		♅	♆	♇	♈		♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓			
♅	15° 19' 43"	♅		♆	♇	♈	♉		♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓				
♆	168° 49' 25" R	♆	L	♇	♈	♉	♊		♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓					
♇	98° 55' 49" R	♇	Δ		♈	♉	♊		♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓					
♈	330° 30' 43"	♈	Δ		♉	♊	♋		♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓						
♉	312° 2' 7"	♉		♊			♋		♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓						
♊	260° 51' 5"	♊	L	♋	♌				♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓							
♋	48° 14' 52" R	♋		♌	♍				♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓								
♌	82° 20' 7"	♌	♍		♎	♏			♐	♑	♒	♓										
♍	289° 25' 19"	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑			♒	♓												

The table is somewhat bigger as other aspect tables of Astrology programs. It shows in the lower triangle the angle aspects and in the upper triangle the mirror aspects of ecliptical mirrors.

On the left side the planet symbol and its position on the Ecliptic is displayed, either in degree and minutes or with decimals. This behavior can be changed in the preferences.

An R is displayed behind the degree to show that a planet is retrograde.

Orb (Exactness)

The aspects are displayed in three gray shadings:

Orb	Color
below 2°	schwarz
below 4°	dark gray
below 6°	gray

This should be configurable in future versions.

More information about what the orb is and how it is created, can be found in chapter [2.8](#).

The Aspect Symbols

The symbols to display the aspects are the usual ones:

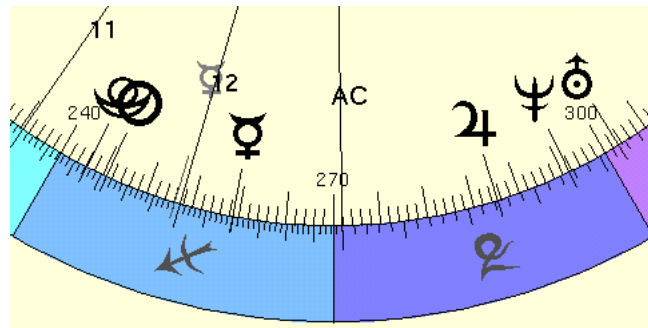
- ☉ Conjunction, 0 degree, start of the cycle (1. octave)
- ♋ Opposition, 180°, bisection (2. octave)
- ☐ Square, 90°, division by 4 (3. octave)
- ◻ Semi Square, 135°, division by 8 (4. octave)
- └ Semi Square, 45°, division by 8 (4. octave)
- △ Trigon, 120°, trisection
- ✕ Sextil, 60°, division by 6
- ∨ Half Sextil, 30°, division by 12
- ⤴ Quincunx / Half Sextil, 150°, division by 12
- ◡ Quintil, 72°, division by 5
- ◩ Biquintil, 144°, division by 5

4.7.4 Local degree scale

The local degree scale can be activated in the preferences (see chapter [4.1.1](#)). A topocentric degree scale will be displayed at the outer rim of the Ecliptical scale.

Before you should dare to be confronted with this scale, it would be wise to have a firm grip on the other chart components. The topocentric scale adds another "degree of difficulty".

The local degree scale is calculated like the topocentric houses. The Topocentric house system differs a maximum of one degree from the popular Placidus system and is only an issue of discussion when used in exact work, like with the topocentric degree scale. The Topocentric system has shown to be very exact.



The scale basically is the display of 360 houses instead of the known 12 houses. This allows the precise determination of planetary positions in the local cycle, and the analysis of the house degrees, for example with the help of the Sabian Symbols (see the glossary, chapter 7.4).

Additionally, rhythmical triggers according to Wolfgang Döbereiner can be calculated easily and more precise. The local degrees can also help to correct the time of birth.

The example shows the foundation of a company. Jupiter and Neptune are mirrored at the maxima (15°) of the first house. Mercury at exact 10° of the 12th house. 10° relates to 0 Leo, if you subdivide the house into 12 subhouses. The local scale we are talking about, is the outer scale!

The application of local degrees shows, that aspects on the local scale are reflected in aspects of higher levels. This nicely demonstrates the recursion or better self-similarity of the cyclic hierarchies. In the example this is displayed by the tip of the

12th house in Sagittarius (a Neptune/Jupiter quality), which repeats itself in Jupiter mirrored locally to Neptune. With some experience, it would be possible to get all the information from a chart, just by analyzing a section of the chart!

This redundancy is displayed in this section again with the rising Mercury node at the tip of 12 (but still in the 12th subhouse of the 11th house) Here the Mercury in the 12th house is repeated, creating a double Mercury/Neptune. We can assume that the representative of this company also has a clear Mercury/Neptune in his Radix.

Sabian Symbols

When taking the Sabian Symbols for help you have to start in the first house, representing Aries (see comparison of the cycles in chapter 2.4).

Ecliptical, the first house is in Capricorn. The predisposition (AC) here is 1° Capricorn.

Obviously, the positions now can be analyzed either in the ecliptical cycle as well as in the local cycle. With some experience you will soon know how to take one and the other (global or individual).

Progressions

As an example of a somewhat unusual progression we can take 84 years for one house. Doing this we zoom into a house, using the Uranus cycle. If we observe the third house of a chart, for example, we can see what someone displays in his years of life. If a planet or mid point of two planets is hit, this is especially important. The degrees of life years, can be analyzed easily with the help of the Sabian Symbols or Subhouses.

$$\text{age} = 84 / 30 * \text{degree}$$

There are many ways to relate degrees to years and calculate progressions. In fact you could use any whole numbered division for an analysis. The most important thing is to relate the divider to the right quality and level.

Rhythmic Triggers

When using rhythmical triggers according to W. Döbereiner, you may use 7 years per house. The AC is triggered at birth time or at the time of an event. The middle of the house is triggered at 15° , which would be 3.5 years. This would be at 21.7° Capricorn in the example above.

Now, at what time would Jupiter be triggered in the 7 year rhythm?

To calculate this, you can determine the years per degree. So $7 / 30^\circ = 0.23$ years per degree. Now, we can count the degrees.

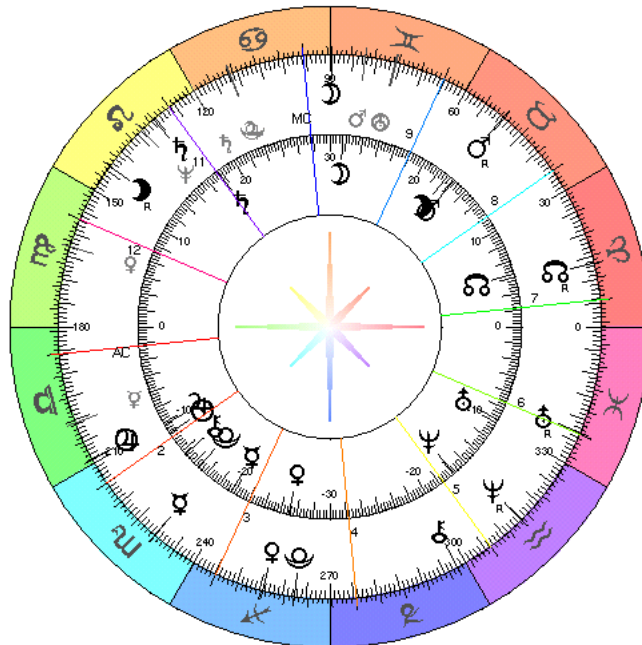
To be more exact, we can find Jupiter at 12.1° Capricorn. With this we can use the rule of three:

$$12.1^\circ \times 7 \text{ years} / 30^\circ = 2.823 \text{ years}$$

So, after exactly 2 years and 10 month, Jupiter is triggered.

4.7.5 Declination

In addition to the ecliptical longitude, Cenon can display the declination of the planets. The declination is the height over the earth equator (earth latitude). The declination can be enabled in the Astro Preferences of Cenon (see Section 4.1.1).



The chart shows Hurricane Wilma stationary over the Yukatan Peninsula on 22th Oct 2005

The declination is displayed in the inner ring of the chart using the same planet symbols. The declination shouldn't be confused with a Composite Chart, which is also displayed in the inner ring. You can either display the declination or a composite chart.

To achieve a nice display of the declination the declination angle is multiplied by 3. This makes a declination of 30 degree correspond with 90 degree of the ecliptical longitude. The declination is displayed on the same half (left or right) of the circle

as the ecliptic longitude. This gives us the complete declination cycle nicely related to the ecliptical longitude.

The scale of the declination ring displays the real declination angle from -30 to +30 degree over the earth equator. The Moon, for example climbs to 28.5 degree at most, and will jump to the next quadrant of the display then.

Retrograde

The declination may show a retrograde direction with a small R. The R appears for declination directions counter the true direction of the quadrant the symbol is in. This can happen because the declination is measured against the equator with a small deviation to the ecliptical position.

Declination of Moon and Moon Node

The pictured chart of a hurricane (above) shows the Moon in maximum declination, almost equal to the Moon on the Ecliptic. The declination of the Moon only gets this high above the earth equator, if the Moons Node is located close to 0° Aries (ex 2005/2006). These are (among other things) especially dynamic weather times, because of the extreme dynamic of the Moon.

With Moon at 0° Libra the Moon declination will go to about 18° only. With the Moon Node at 0° Cancer and 0° Capricorn the Moon declination is average up to 23.5° - the tilt of the earth axis.

Moon Node	Moon Declination	Maxima
0° Aries	Maximum	> 28°
0° Capricorn	Average	23.45 °
0° Libra	Minimum	~ 18°
0° Cancer	Average	23.45°

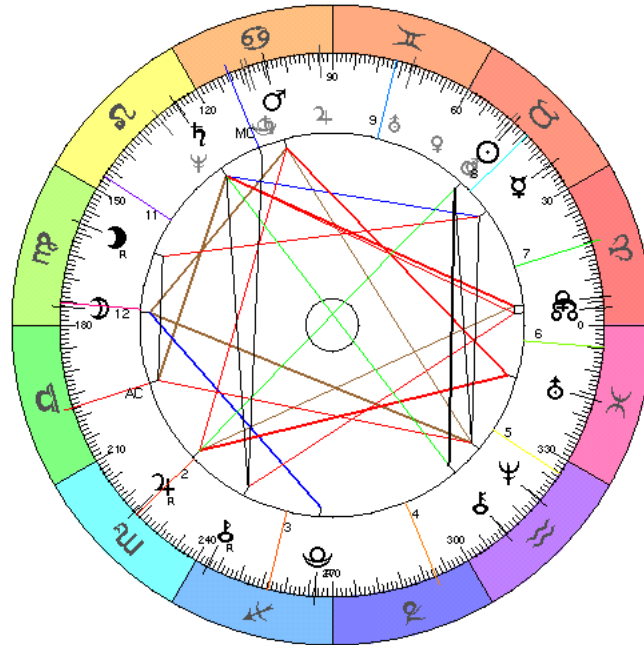
Similar is true in a lesser degree for the other nodes, especially Mercury and Venus could be interesting here.

Applications

- Aspects** The common ecliptical aspects between two planets are enhanced, if the declination of both planets meets at equal or opposite equatorial heights (declination). If you have an exact conjunction, the declination describes the gap still remaining between them, just like two airplanes passing each other at different flight levels. If declination and ecliptical longitude of both planets are equal, the conjunction is perfect. For a small deviation between the conjunction and equal declination, the maximum could be prior or after the exact conjunction. If you consider the ecliptical longitude as X coordinate, the declination is the Y coordinate.
- Weather** It shows that hurricanes remain stationary at their latitude position, whenever the Moon is at her maximum northern or southern declination. Most often this is when the hurricane hits land. This makes the maximum declination of the Moon alone a good indicator for the time of the probable landgoing of a hurricane.
- Waves** Together with the Wave Feature (Fractal Edition), the Declination shows resonant waves as good as the longitude waves and aspects.

4.7.6 Aspect Lines

Aspect Lines can be displayed in the center of a chart to give an indication of the strong aspects. They are activated using the Preferences Panel (see Section [4.1.1](#)).



Aspect Lines: Black = Mirrors / Conjunction, Green = Opposition, Red = Trigon, Blue = Square

The following aspects are displayed: Conjunction (1), Opposition (2), Trigon (3), Square (4), Quintil (5), and Sextil (6). Additionally, direct ecliptical mirrors (1) are displayed. The brackets show the dividers.

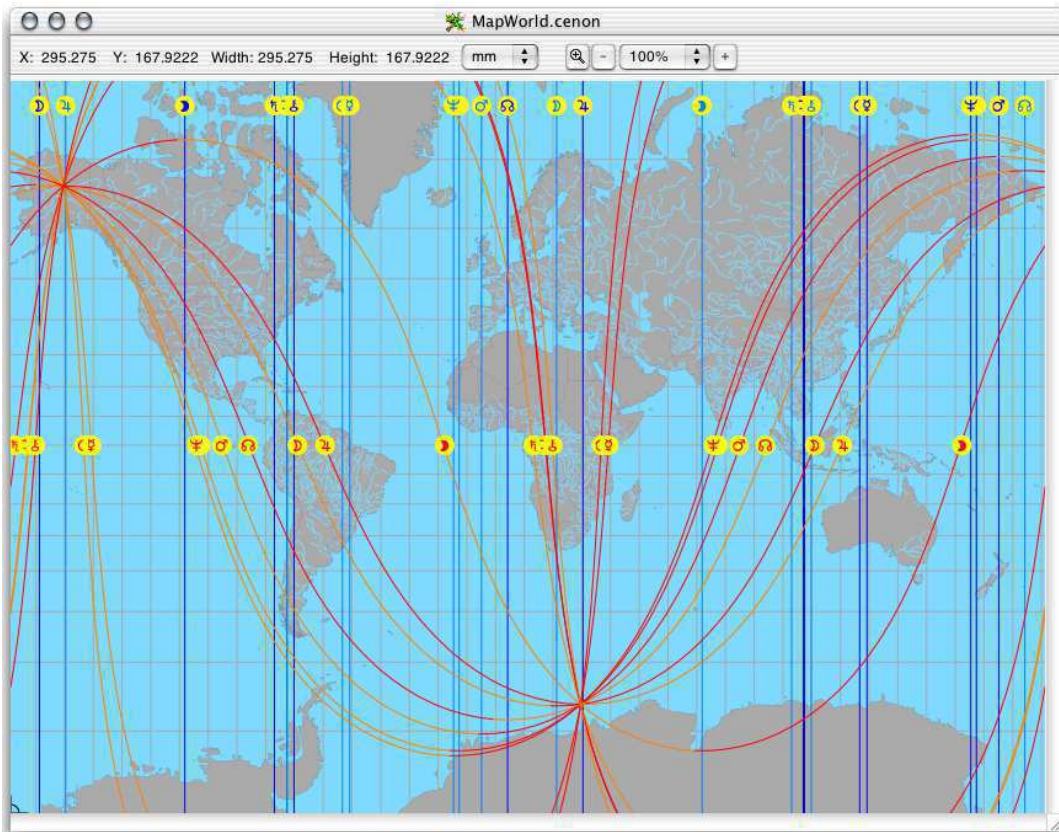
The color and geometry show the kind of aspect.

The exactness (Orb) is shown as thickness of the lines, the thicker a line the more exact the aspect.

You cannot display Declination and Aspect Lines together. If you enable both, Declination has priority.

4.8 The map window

The map window displays a selected map for the creation of Astrological geographic maps. Astrological maps usually display the axes (AC/DC, MC/IC) in relation to the planets of a chart for every location on Earth.



Several prepared maps are available:

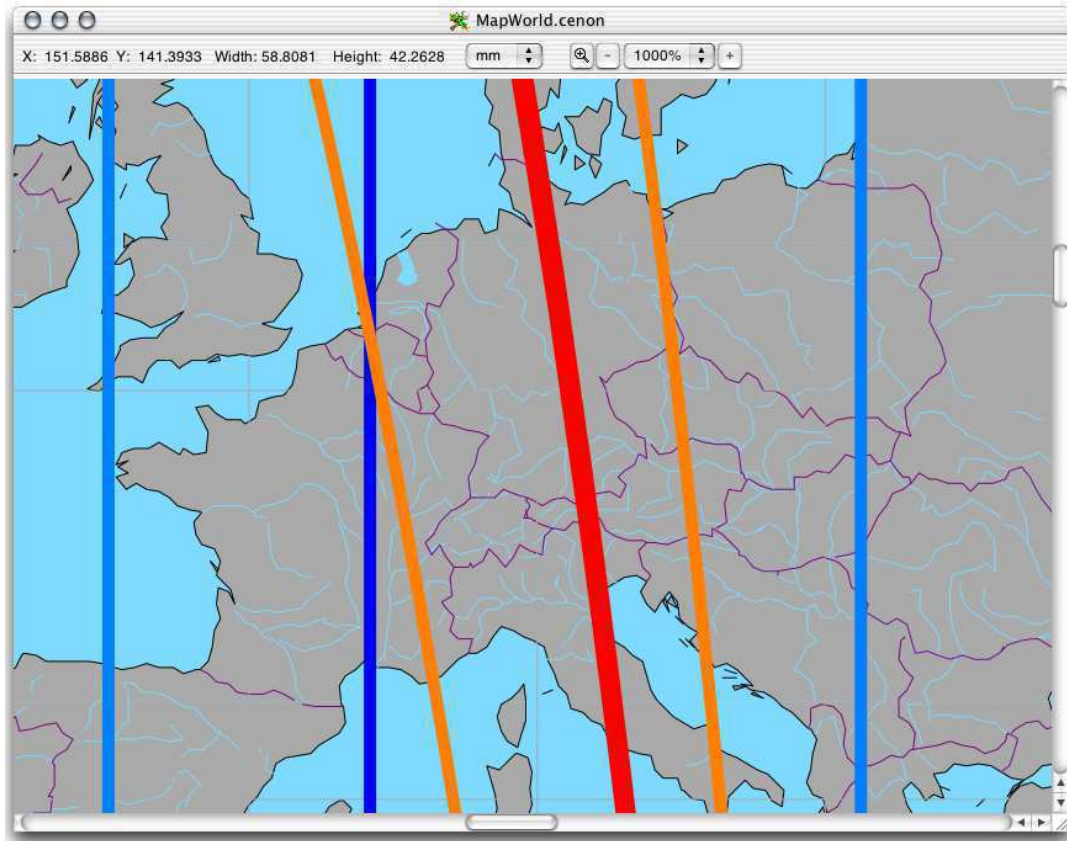
Map	Projection	Description
MapWorld	Merkator	Vectormap of the Earth
Map	Merkator	empty map for the calculation of vector maps
MapSurface	Stereographic	Weather map for the northern hemisphere
MapNorth	Sterographic	Map of the northern Hemisphere (Fractal Edition)

Usually MapWorld is the right choice for most applications. Other maps can be created as needed (See chapter 6).

Astrological chart via mouse click

With a click of the mouse on the map, the chart at this location will be displayed in the chart window. This way, you can easily jump from location to location, viewing a horoscope at various locations.

Zooming the map

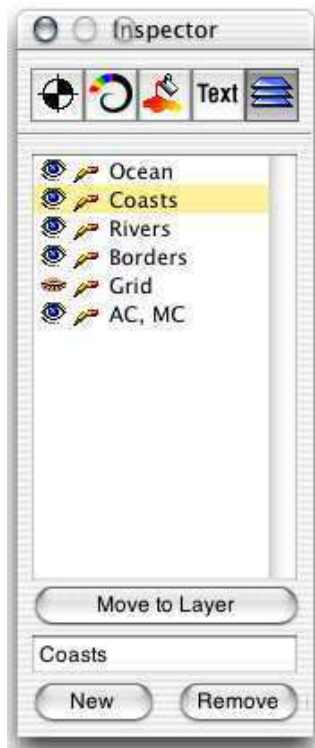


You can zoom into the map window or enlarge a region selected by the mouse, in the usual Cenon manner. The vector map offers a quite high resolution, so that a deep zoom shows more details.

Tip: In a zoomed detail, the planet symbols are not always visible. To know what exactly is going on here, you can calculate a chart at positions of interest. This behaviour may be improved in later versions.

4.8.1 Map Features

For the map various features can be enabled or disabled. This is done in the layer list of the Inspector.



Which layers and features are available for a map largely depends on the loaded map template. The features are toggled by a click on the eyes in the Layer-Inspector.

Ocean Here you can enable or disable the ocean.

Coasts The coasts can be disabled here.

Rivers Here, rivers can be enabled and disabled.

Borders The borders of countries can be opened here (as it should be in a free world).

Grid With this layer, the grid of latitudes and longitudes can be toggled.

AC, MC This now is the layer for the lines of AC and MC. These elements are always placed on the last layer in the list.

4.8.2 MC / IC Lines

On the map, lines for MC and IC can be displayed. These lines always sit upon a meridian. In the Mercator projection, these lines are always vertical.

MC-Line (blue)

The MC lines are displayed in blue, as the MC is the maximum of the cycle. The MC is related to Saturn and Capricorn.

A MC line marks the region, where a planet is at its highest position in the sky. For the Sun this would be high noon.

IC-Line (cyan)

The IC lines are displayed in cyan. The color does not relate to the quality, but it was considered more important to have the color close to the MC color, and to keep the readability of the map.

A IC line marks the region, where a planet is at its lowest position. For the Sun this would be midnight.

4.8.3 AC / DC Lines

On the same layer as the MC lines, the AC and DC curves are placed.

AC-Curves (red)

The AC curves are displayed in red, since they are the start of a cycle. The AC is related to Mars and Aries.

An AC curve marks the region, where a planet is just rising. Eastern (to the right) of a red curve (up to the west of the corresponding orange curve), the planet is above the horizon (daylight for the Sun).

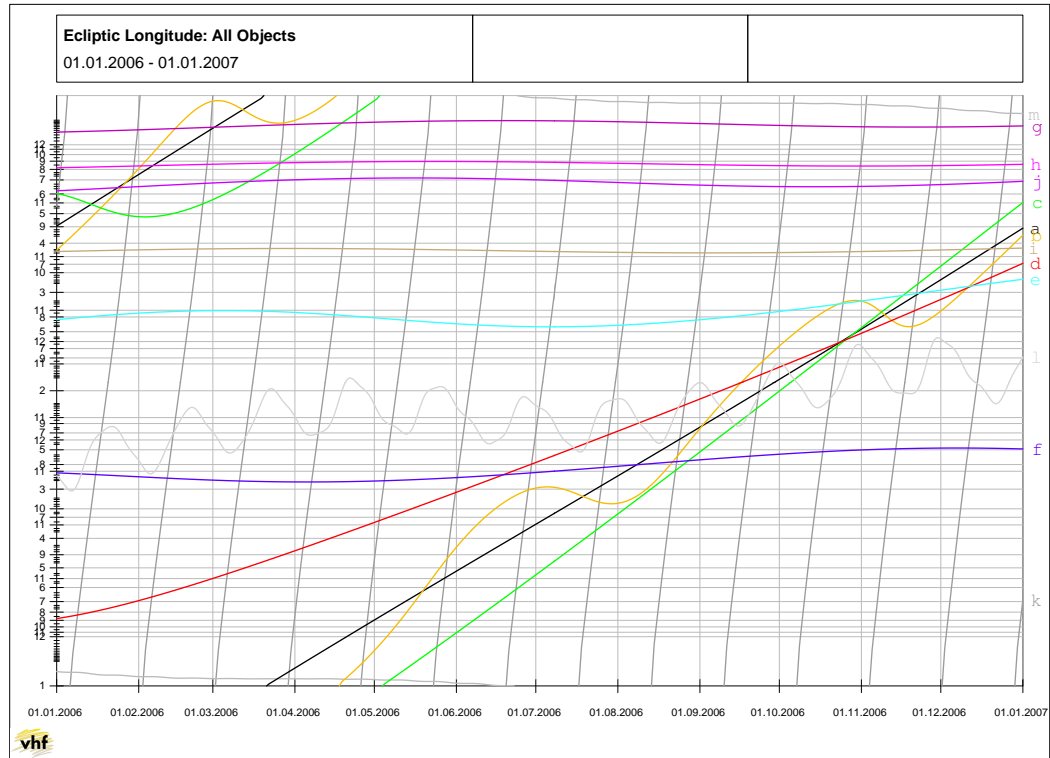
DC-Curves (orange)

The DC lines are displayed in orange. The color does not really corresponds to the quality of the cycle, it was considered more important to have the color close to the AC color, and keep the readability of the map.

A DC curve marks the region on the map where a planet just falls below the horizon. To the East (right side) of the orange line (up to the left of the corresponding red curve), the planet is below the horizon (dark in case of the Sun).

4.9 Flow Charts (Fractal Edition)

Flow Charts display a flow of time on the x axis and a planet position or aspect on the y axis.



The example shows the time flow of the celestial objects for the year 2006. It shows an amazing knot at the end of October. Everything is heading to this point in Scorpio.

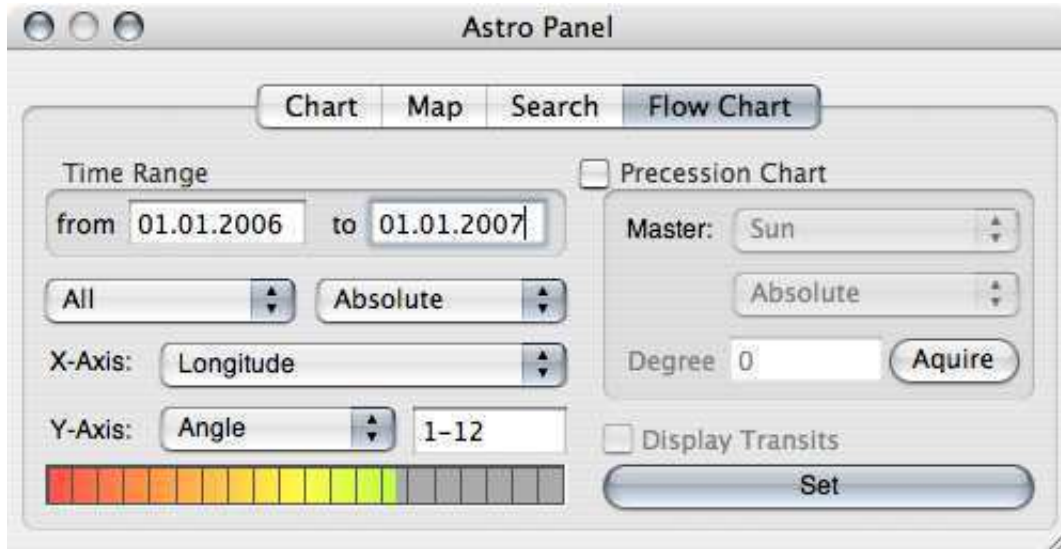
Flow Charts can display either ecliptical Longitude or equatorial Declination. Additionally angle aspects can be displayed. The X axis has a time scale. The Y axis charts the position or angle in degree or as division of the cycle.

As objects you can select Planets, the Moon, the Moon-Node and Moon-Apogee. Additionally the MC to see how the Earth rotates in accordance with other cycle.

The chart shows a divider scale of 1-12. This way, the major aspects on the Ecliptic are easy to see. This scale is not linear, as the natural divisions are logarithmic. It is also possible to display a degree scale of the Zodiac.

Mouse-Click into the Chart

A click with the mouse into the Flow Chart will display the corresponding horoscope inside the Astro-Chart (see Section 4.7). The precision of a mouse click is limited by the pixel steps of the mouse. You can zoom into the chart to hit the time more exact. The chart itself is more exact for short time ranges.



Parameters for the Flow Charts are entered into the Flow-Chart Panel (see Section 4.3.4). All calculations are very fast and will take only a few seconds.

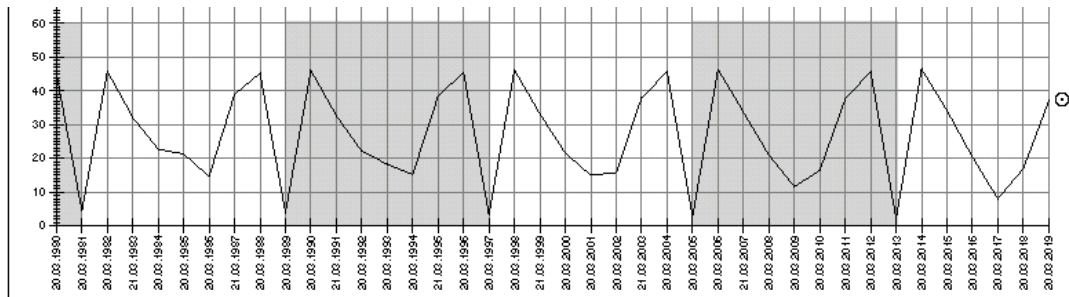
4.9.1 Precession Charts

Precession Charts display the relation of cycles to a reference cycle. In its simplest form you can select the Sun on a Zodiac degree as reference cycle. This will calculate all Solars within the given time range. If you select the Moon as reference, then all Lunars will be charted. The precision of the charts is better than a minute of time, which is accurate enough for any Astrological application.



For Precession Charts the Panel offers an extra area to set the Reference Cycle or Master. If you click on Set the calculation is started, which will take only a few seconds. [However, for pair aspects this version 1.10 still uses the old and slower algorithm].

For all repetitions of the reference cycle, a selection of celestial positions, declination, or angle aspects can be displayed. The following example shows the angle between Sun and Venus for each Solar on 0 degree Aries (Spring Point).



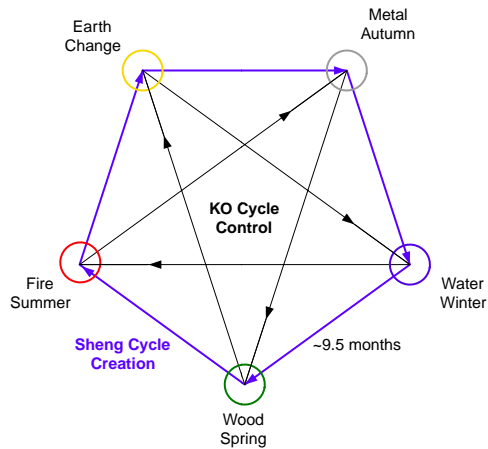
Venus and Sun Precession demonstrating their famous 8 year rhythm. The gray areas were added by hand with Cenon to give a better overview.

Every eight years Sun and Venus repeat exactly the same procedure. The conjunction of Sun and Venus is located very exact on the same degrees of the Zodiac spaced by 72 degrees. 72 degrees is an Astrological Quintil, which is a division by 5. This is why Venus is related to the Pentagram. The division 5 or the Quintil aspect therefore has Venus quality.

The Maya have valued this cycle very high and build the Uxmal Palace with view to the southernmost rise of Sun and Venus every eight years.

Sheng Cycle

Also the 5 elements of Chinese Astrology may well be based on the Venus/Sun cycle. Especially the Sheng cycle of Creation shows an intriguing interval of 9.5 months between consecutive conjunctions. Between two consecutive conjunctions the direction of Venus changes. After five conjunctions (exactly 4 years) this cycle builds a Pentagon. On the other hand, the KO cycle or control cycle can be build from every second conjunction, Venus being always in the same direction in this cycle. After 10 conjunctions (exactly 8 years) a Pentagram is build.



- Sheng Cycle** Cycle of Creation. Approximately 9.5 month from conjunction to conjunction.
 Each consecutive Conjunction changes the direction of Venus, viewed from earth. Retrograde Venus is located between Sun and earth and direct Venus is behind the Sun.
 After 4 years the cycle is closed but with Venus in opposite direction (half Venus orbit). Three of these cycles align with the Chinese Zodiac of 12 years.
- KO Cycle** Control Cycle. This cycle steps from direct to direct Venus/Sun conjunctions (full Venus orbit) and vice-versa. The cycle is closed after 8 years.

To calculate all Sun/Venus conjunctions with Cenon, use a precession with the Masters Venus and Sun and 0 degree (conjunction). For the Y axis use the divider scale with a division of 5 only. Select Venus to be displayed as absolute position. You will see the 5 elements fall into the seasons for each year.

There are many other precession cycles, especially Moon, Sun, and MC (the earth revolution itself) are of major importance.

Solars, Lunars

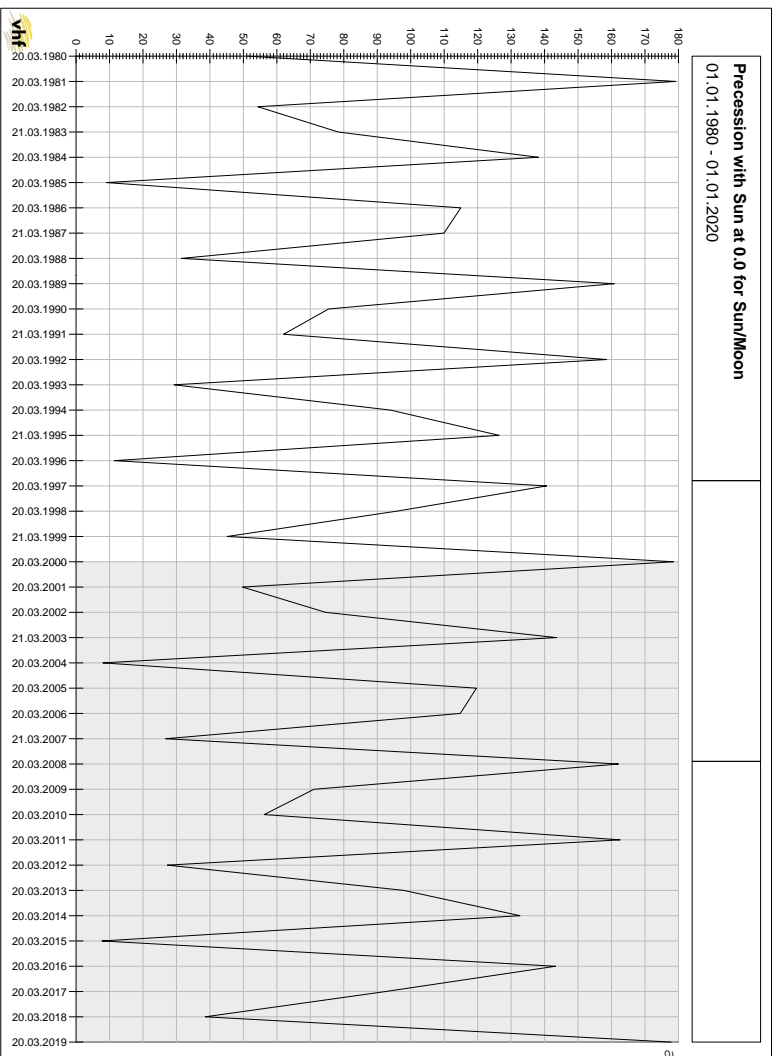
With the help of Precession Charts you can calculate Solars and Lunars too. To do this, select the Sun or the Moon as the Master. Then press the button *Aquire* to get the value from the Astro-Panel. This will display all Solars or Lunars in the given time range. A mouse click on a Solar/Lunar in the chart will instantly display the entire Solar/Lunar inside the Astro-Chart.

If you place the Sun for a Birthday Solar, you can get an overview of all repeating cycles for the entire life.

Mouse Click into the Precession Chart

A click with the mouse into the Precession Chart will calculate the complete Horoscope inside the Astro-Chart Window. This way you can easily click from one Solar to another. The times are exact to less than a minute.

Be aware that the lines between the vertex points of a Precession Chart are for better visualising the precession jumps. The precession chart is more like a point diagram, and the width of each column contains the same time depicted on the scale of the X axis.

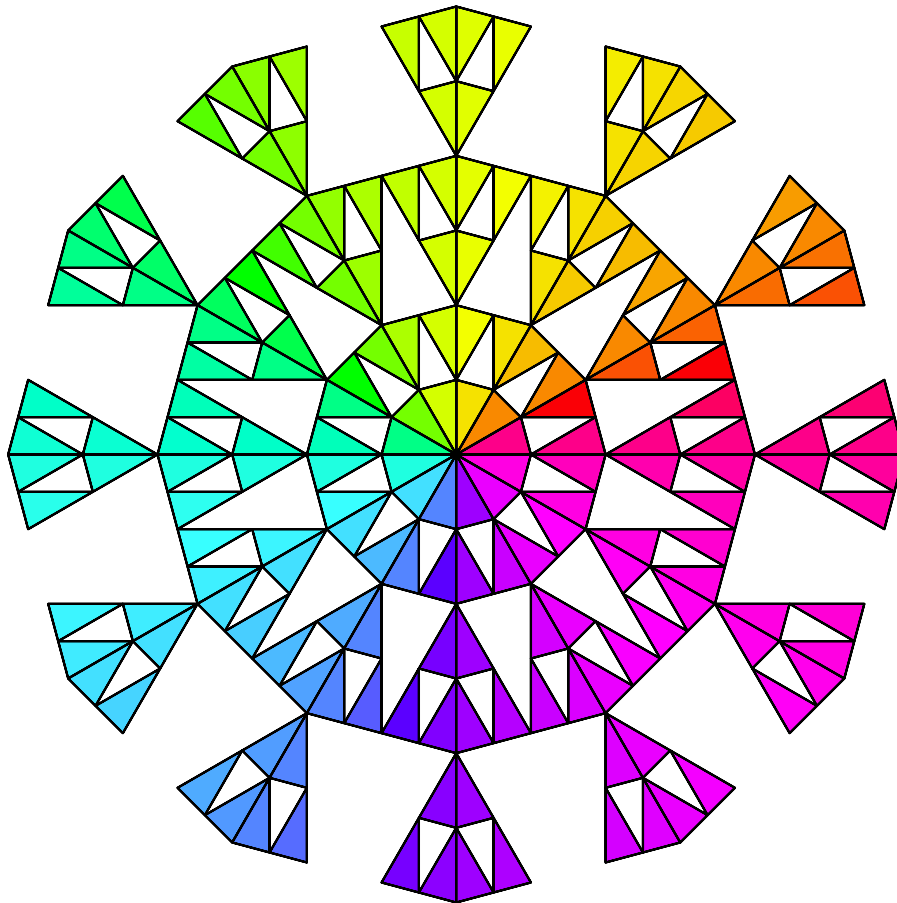


The Precession Chart of Sun and Moon (here Sun at the Spring point) shows the 19 year cycle of Sun and Moon.

4.10 Fractal Star (Fractal Edition)

With it's Fractal Stars, Cenon gives you a unique feature to display aspects within an Astro Chart. These stars are able to display a large number of harmonics including their strength. This way you easily get an overview of entire hierarchies of aspects.

Using the preferences of the star (see section [4.1.5](#)) you have control over various forms of display and coloring schemes for the star.



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The base geometry (here $2 \times 3 \times 3 = 12$) of the star determines which aspects are displayed. A star with 12 arms displays in the center the 12 signs of the Zodiac. Each ring (here 6 rings) adds another divider and more aspects are displayed. A star with 12 arms displays in the first two rings the aspects of Conjunction, Opposition, Trigon, Square, Sextil, Half-Sextil, Quarter-Sextil, Half-Square and some more.

Ring	Divider	Angle	New Angle Aspects	Prime Dividers (Atoms)	New Primes
1	12	30°	0, 30°, 60°, 90°, 120°, 150°, 180°, ...	2 x 2 x 3	2, 3
2	24	15°	15°, 45°, 75°, 105°, 135°, 165°, ...	2 x 2 x 2 x 3	
3	36	10°	10°, 20°, 40°, 80°, 100°, 140°, 160°, ...	2 x 2 x 3 x 3	
4	48	7.5°	7.5°, 22.5°, 37.5°, 52.5°, 67.5°, 82.5°, ...	2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 3	
5	60	6°	6°, 12°, 18°, 24°, 36°, 42°, 48°, 54°, ...	2 x 2 x 3 x 5	5
6	72	5°	5°, 25°, 35°, 50°, 55°, 65°, 70°, 85°, ...	2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 3	

Scale

For easier counting of the rings and divisions, a scale is available for the star. You can activate the scale within the Preferences of the star (see Section 4.1.5). The scale is visible only for the large display in the background of the chart or in Interval Charts. The scale is oriented vertically inside the chart, the upper part displaying the ring number, the lower part displaying the divider of each ring.

Basics of the Star

The star has the shape of a Snowflake or Icecrystal, and is build of several of the so called Sierpinski Triangles. The Snowflake has a base geometry of $2 \times 3 = 6$. This because the 2 and 3 are the first Prime Divisions and therefore the basic building blocks of the Universe. This geometry can be found in the water molecule, already.

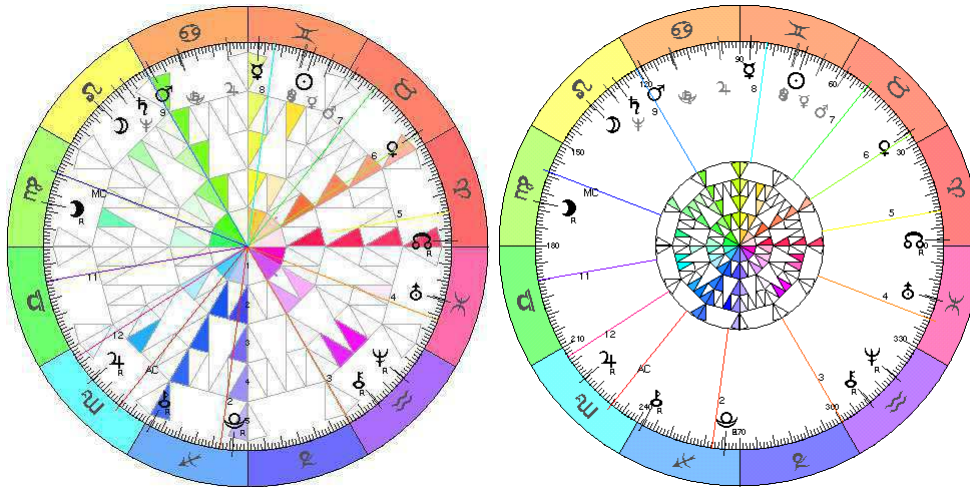
The gaps within the star show the the harmonic groups in octave steps (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, ...) of the base geometry. Small triangles build larger ones. In a strong resonant hierarchy group (fully saturated octave), the gaps would be the wavelengths clipped by stronger beat harmonics. Beats are composite harmonics like 12 ($2 \times 2 \times 3$) or each

full octave (2^n). If you activate the resonant display this hierarchic geometry of the star allows seeing a resonant harmonic or an entire resonant hierarchy at a glance.

The Reference Card (Flash Card) of the Fractal Star gives you an overview of the inherent properties of the star geometry.

4.10.1 Ingress Display

The simplest form of display is the Ingress Display. Here the ingress and exactness of Planets or House Tips in the triangles are displayed by stronger saturation of the triangle. In general, the star can be displayed either in the background or center of the Astro Chart.



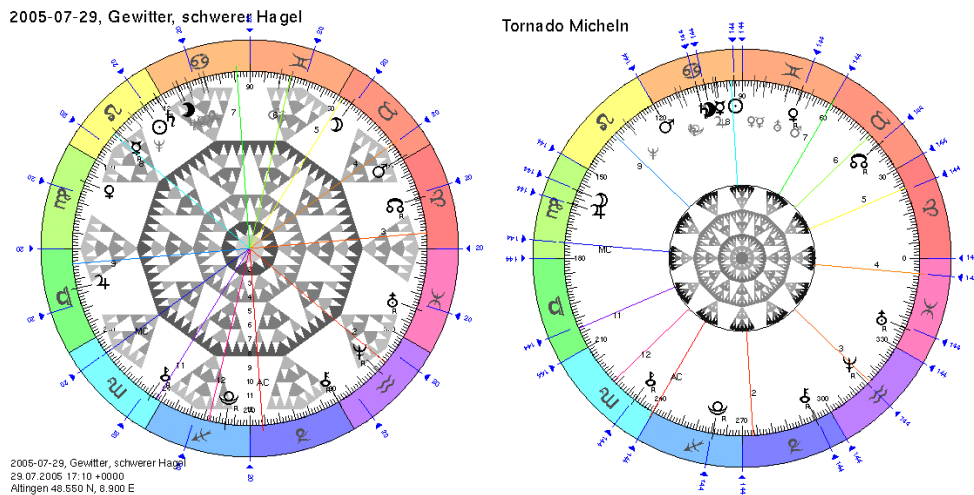
The example shows how aligning triangles of similar color or symmetries of triangles, show aspects. In this example there are several 30° aspects, as well as some 10° Aspects highlighted. The 10° aspects (4th ring from the center) are usually invisible without a tool like this. Capricorn is completely empty.

A triangle of the ingress display is at maximum saturation, if the Planet is exactly at the tip of the triangle. The saturation of a triangle starts with ingress into a triangle

and ends on exit. The triangles are asymmetric due to the hierarchy of divisions. Therefore the rise is not always equal to the decline of the strength. A good example is the change from 30 degree Pisces to 0 Aries, here the entire line of triangles would change at once.

4.10.2 Resonant Display

The resonant display is a sophisticated form to show multiple resonant aspects. Here, Cenon calculates resonant wave hierarchies and displays them with their intensity. Cenon allows the calculation of global or local resonance. *Global* is for the entire Earth, *Local* is for a given location on Earth. You can make your choice using the Star Preferences.



The examples show a heavy hail (3cm) and a tornado, both with the dominant wave nodes marked at the rim of the chart.

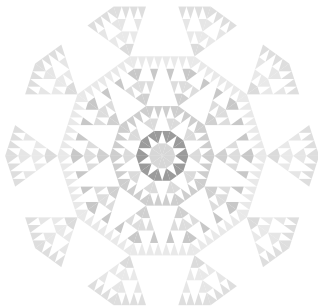
Example 1:

The first example shows a hail in Ammerbuch with quite some damage. The base geometry of the star is set to 2x5 to display the resonant wave of 18° ($360^\circ / 20 =$

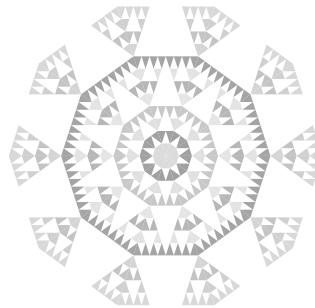
18°). The display is set to grayscale for a clearer display. The strong resonances of the 2nd (20) and 8th (80) ring are obvious. The star displays the divisions from 10 to 120.

Heavy Hail, Ammerbuch
2005-07-29 17:10 UTC (17:07 - 17:17)
Altingen 48.55 N, 8.9 E

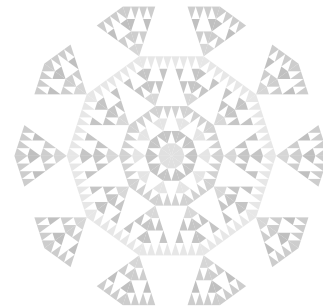
18 degree Wave, 1/20
Star Basic Geometry: 5 x 2
2. Ring = 20
8. Ring = 80



17:02



17:12



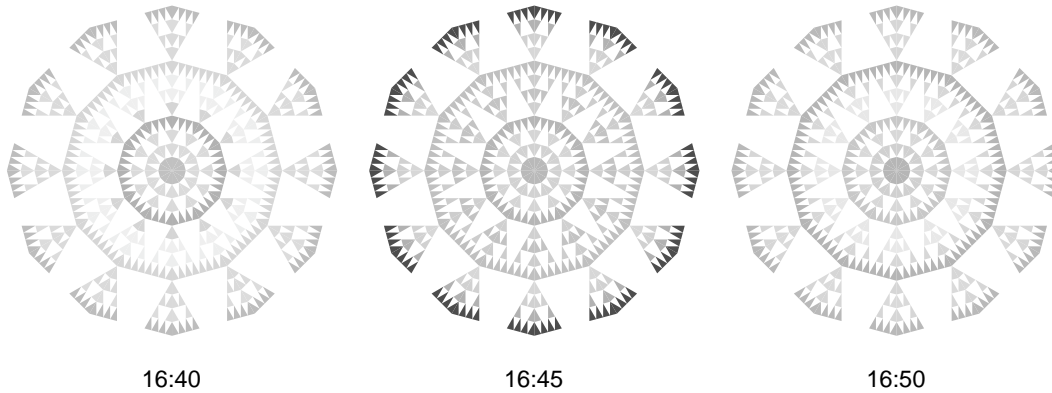
17:22

Interval display of local resonance with a base geometry of 2x5 and a time interval of 10 minutes. Used mask: ChartInterval.cenon

Example 2:

This example shows a tornado in Germany. The selected base geometry corresponds to the Zodiac (12). There is exactly one very strong wave length corresponding to the sub signs of the Zodiac (12x12=144) of 2.5°. As in the example above the entire star wins saturation, showing an increase of the entire harmonic hierarchy. The star displays the divisions from 12 to 144.

Tornado Micheln
2004-06-23 16:45 UTC
Micheln 51.798 N, 11.967 E



Interval display of the local resonance with a base geometry of 2x2x3 and a time interval of 5 minutes.

State of the Art:

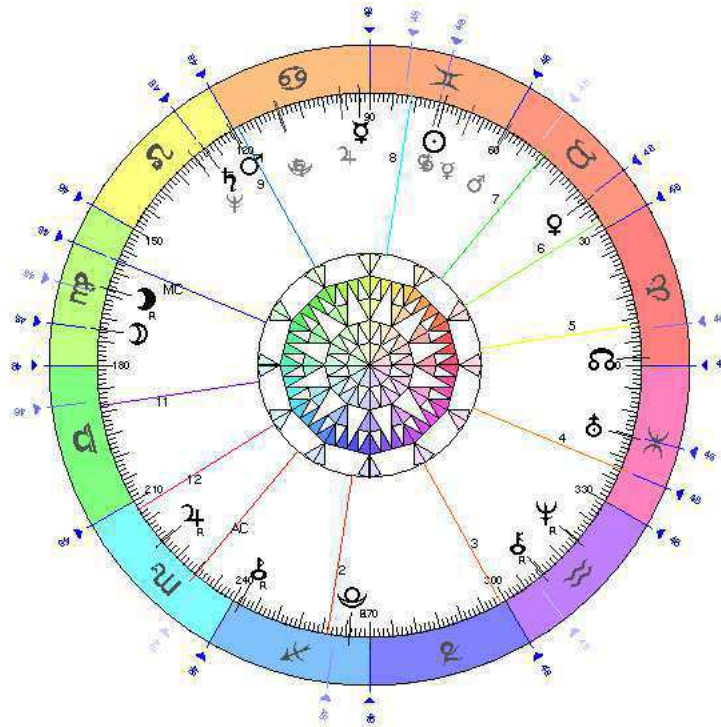
This form of display is completely new, and only little experience is available so far. The condition of resonance is usually hit quite good. Possible problem cases will show in events not showing any resonances. Especially the Transit display could enjoy some more contrast. A delta display or dynamic display, showing the changes in resonance is planned. At this time the star shows absolute intensity.

Although the way to this point was far, there are still infinite possibilities open for the future.

4.11 Resonant Waves (Fractal Edition)

Cenon Astro allows the calculation of resonant waves, either global or local. This feature marks the nodal points of the dominant wave length at the rim of the Astro

Chart, using arrows.



The numbers at the arrows display the strongest division. Only those nodal points are marked, which include a celestial object, house tip or ecliptical sign.

The distance of an arrow to an object shows the strength of this object within the wave. Also, the arrow is displayed more saturated for closer fits. 1/2 the wavelength is invisible.

If a Composite Chart is active, the dominant wave length is calculated as Transiting Resonance (on both data sets).

Wave Info

Within the Astro Chart some Info is displayed about the wave:

$d = 90$ $l = 4.00$
Atoms = 2 3 3 5

d this is the composite divider of the wave

l this is the wave length in degree of arc: $360^\circ / 90 = 4^\circ$

Atoms the atoms are the prime factors of the divider: $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 90$

State of the Art:

The display of resonant waves in Astrology is completely new and little experience is available at this time. The resonance condition is met quite good, but not always exactly. The global resonance often seems to be somewhat better than the local resonance.

The future of resonant waves offers infinite possibilities.

Chapter 5

Customizing the chart masks

This chapter describes the creation of chart masks. This somewhat unusual feature allows the individual design of Astrological charts.

Here are a few ideas what can be done:

- place a picture in the background or in the center of the birth chart
- change the colors of the signs or add color to enhance the subsigns
- move the components like Title, Aspect table, etc.
- create really fancy charts

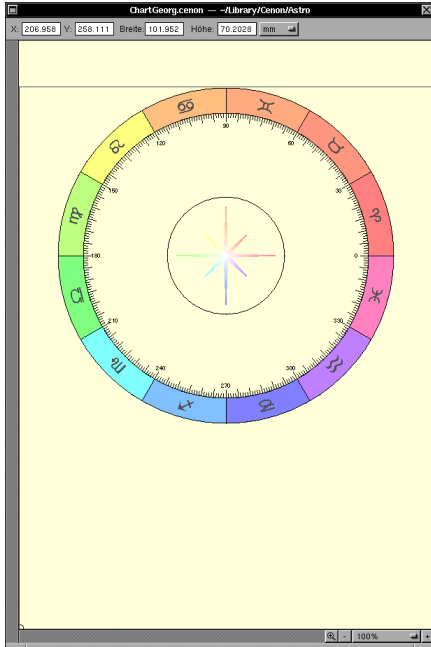
5.1 The layers of a mask



The masks need fixed layers which provide certain features of the chart. The order of the layers is important and shouldn't be changed. The name of the layers on the other hand can be changed as desired.

5.1.1 Mask Radix (Layer 1)

On this layer the entire background is placed. The look can be designed without limit. However, it is important to have the background fit the house tips calculated by Cenon.



If this layer and the next layer (Radix) is missing, Cenon will calculate a default mask.

5.1.2 Radix (Layer 2)

This layer will be calculated by Cenon. It should remain empty.

5.1.3 Mask Composite (Layer 3)

Here, you can place the background stuff of the composite chart.

5.1.4 Composite (Layer 4)

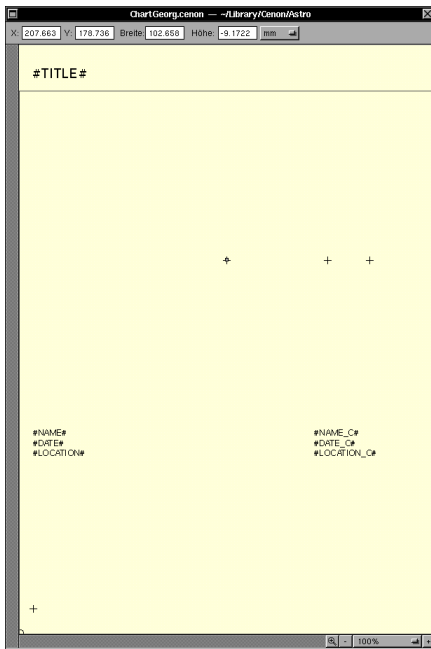
This layer is calculated by Cenon and should remain empty.

5.1.5 Template (Layer 5)

The template layer provides the positions of the components of a chart (aspect table, Zodiac, etc.). Cenon places the chart components at these positions.

The template layer is always disabled and its contents is not visible to the user. The Layer Details of the template layer should be set to *Template*. If no template layer (see Cenon Reference: Layer-Details) found, the last layer will be used.

If the template layer is missing, Cenon uses default positions. From the default chart you can copy a precalculated degree scale to include into your masks.



Wildcards for text



All wildcards for text are usual text boxes with predefined labels for the various texts. Text size, font and other font parameters of the box will be used. Just the text

of the labels will be replaced as follows:

#TITLE#	wildcard for the title of the chart.
#NAME# #DATE# #LOCATION#	wildcard for name, date and location of the chart.
#NAME_C# #DATE_C# #LOCATION_C#	The same set of wildcards for the composite chart.
#TIME_1#, #TIME_1-5#, #TIME_1+5'	Three variants for a time wildcard of Interval Charts. The '1' is the number of the interval and must be between 1 and 20. The first variant uses the current time. The second variant has a negative time offset of 5 minutes. The third variant has a positive time offset of 5 minutes. The time interval of the mask is only used, if the time interval from the Chart Preferences (see section 4.1.4) is zero.
#COMPONENTS: ...#	An optional and invisible entry. It's purpose is to select the chart components being displayed. '...' is to be replaced by the component name: ZODIAC, SCALE, OBJECTS, ASPECT-LINES, DECLINATION, HOUSES, TOPOSCALE, STAR, WAVE. A simple separation of the components by space is sufficient. If this entry is missing, all components are active for the chart.
#LAYERS: ...#	Another optional entry to determine the indexes of the layers. MASK=0 CHART=1

MASKC=2 CHARTC=3 will refer the layers of the chart mask, chart, composite mask, and composite chart to the layers 0 to 3. The first layer index is 0. If the layers entry is missing Canon makes a guess.

Positions-Markierungen



The position markers of the various components are defined by placing marker objects. The markers have a name to assign them to their duty.



CENTER	this marking defines the center of the chart circle. Of course the chart itself may still be hexagonal.
START	this marking defines the start of the Zodiac. The position therefor also determines the size of the chart.
START_C	this marking provides the starting point of the Zodiac of the composite chart (inner ring). This position must be in a reasonable relation to the center (Mark: CENTER).
TABLE	This marking determines the position of the aspect table. The position of this mark defines the lower left corner of the table.
TABLE_C	This marking finally, determines the position of the aspect table for the composite chart. The position of this mark defines the lower right corner of the table.
CENTER_1	The center of the circle for an Interval Chart. The '1' is the number of the chart and may range from 1 to 20.
START_1	The starting point/radius of an Interval Chart.

Chapter 6

Customizing the Maps

This chapter describes the customizing of maps to be used for the generation of Astrological maps. Cenon offers much freedom when using maps. You can use scanned maps (raster maps) as well as vector maps. Even maps with unknown projection can be used with Cenon.

The creation of a new map is done in two steps:

1. First, you have to create a Cenon document with the map. Chapter [6.1](#).
2. In the second step, you have to create an info file (map.plist). Chapter [6.2](#).

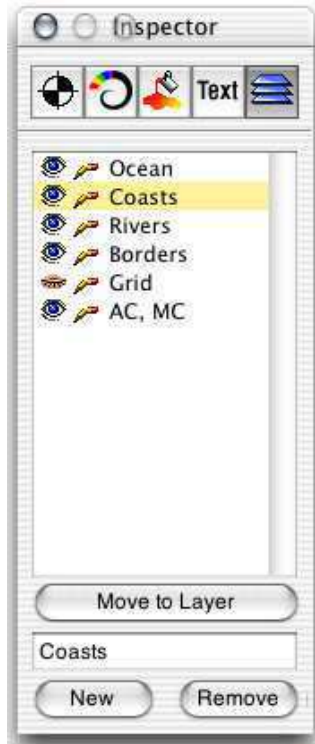
The following limitations should be regarded:

- The meridians (the lines from pole to pole) of your map have to be straight lines in this version of Cenon.

6.1 Creating a map document

This section describes the first step, the creation of a map document.

6.1.1 Layers



Most layers for maps can be created without limitations. However, one layer must be provided for the calculations of Astrological elements. The last layer available is always used for these elements.

To calculate CIA maps, several predefined layers have to exist:

1. Ocean
2. Coasts
3. Rivers
4. Borders

5. Latitudes and Longitudes
6. layer for Astrological elements

The layers can be enabled and disabled as desired when the map is in use, without a new calculation of the map.

6.2 Creating the info file (map.plist)

Without info file, no map. The map.plist file has to be placed into the Cenon document (extension .cenon). It is a must, because Cenon identifies a map by the existence of this file.

A Cenon document can be opened as a folder from the Workspace (Finder). This way, you can reach the contents of a Cenon document. Maps have a text file located here with the name 'map.plist'. The contents of this file will be explained now.

On Apple and GNUstep this file can as well be created in the XML format instead of the property list format used here.

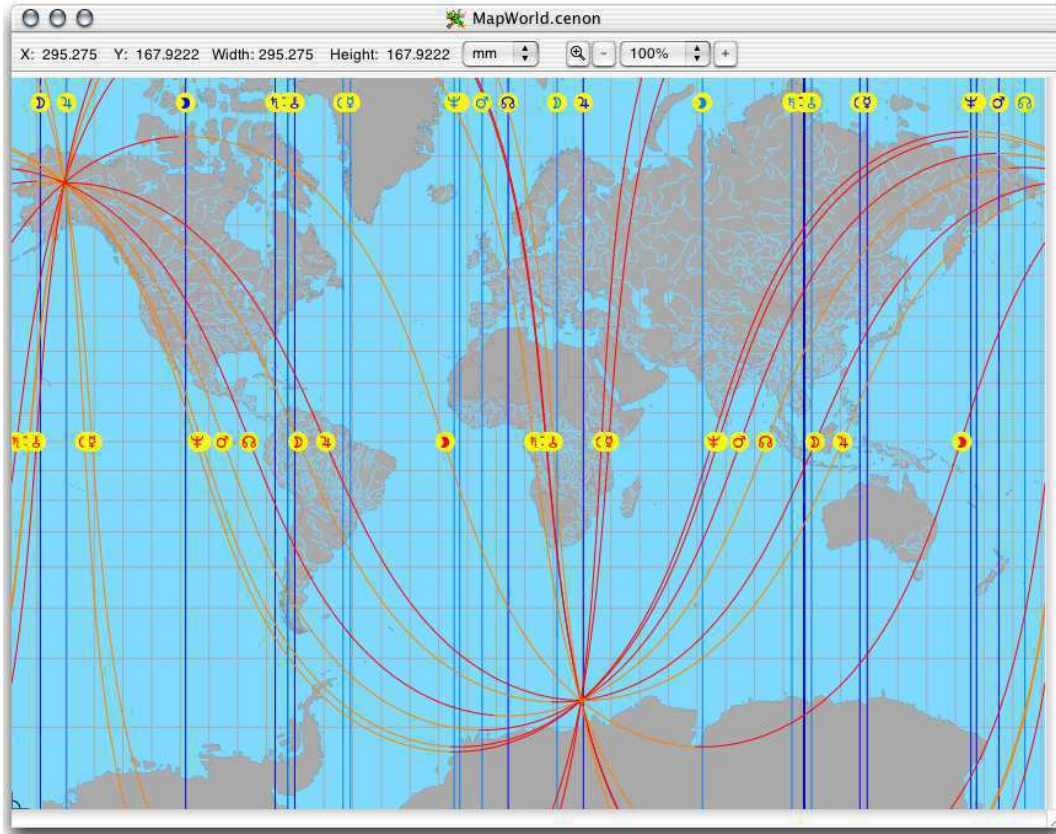
```
{
    /* Mercator map */
    "name" = "Vector Map";
    "projection" = "M";
    "x" = 394.299683; /* x for 0 deg longitude */
    "y" = 298.997314; /* y for 0 deg latitude */
    "scale" = 135062193.351749; /* scale of map */
}
```

The entire contents of the file must be embedded in curled brackets {}.

Comments can be added within '/*' and '*/'.

The text left of the equal sign bears the name of the entry. The right side describes the related value. Every key/value pair must be terminated with a ';'.

6.2.1 Vector maps based on the CIA maps



The CIA maps are vector maps from the same dubious organization, which is available as public domain. The Astrology module has these maps included.

Info file (map.plist)

The info file for calculated vector maps can have an entry to select the configuration of the CIA map. The available files offer resolutions of small, medium and large. The predefined map uses low resolution to keep the data set small. If this entry is missing, the low resolution will be used.

```

{
    /* world_8f6.mapset - low resolution
     * world_5f6.mapset - mid resolution
     * world.mapset - high resolution
     */
    mapset = "world_8f6.mapset";
}

```

6.2.2 Maps with Mercator-Projection

The Mercator projection offers straight lines for longitudes and latitudes. Therefore it is used most often.

Info file (map.plist)

The info file for the Mercator projection looks like this:

```

{
    /* Mercator map */
    "name" = "Vector Map";
    "projection" = "M";
    "x" = 394.299683; /* x for 0 deg longitude */
    "y" = 298.997314; /* y for 0 deg latitude */
    "scale" = 135062193.351749; /* scale of map */
}

```

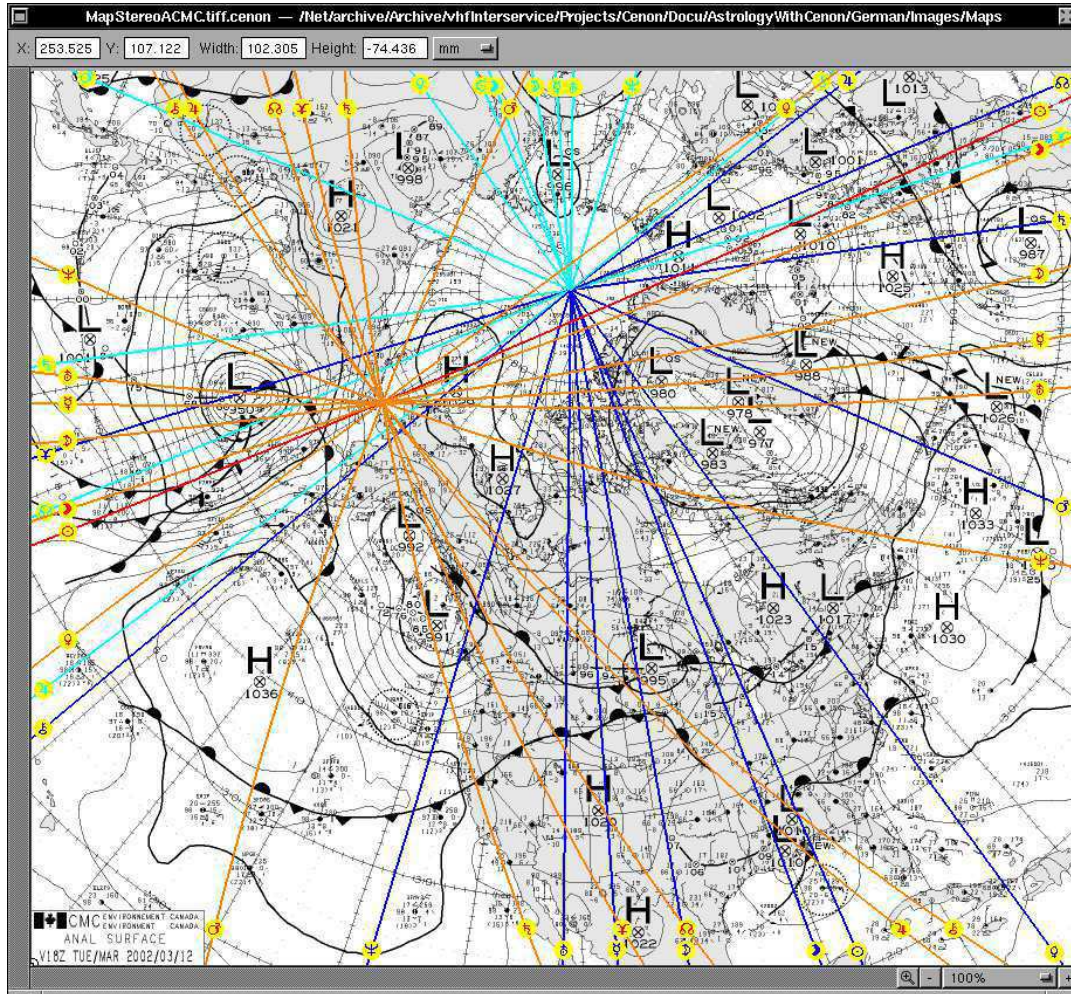
x and y define the 0 meridian at equator latitude (0).

scale This entry sets the scale of the map.

projection this has to be "M" for Mercator projection

name an optional short description of the map

6.2.3 Maps with stereographic projection (Azimut projection)



The stereographic projection allows the display of a hemisphere of the Earth, either the Northern or the Southern hemisphere. The stereographic projection is most often used for weather maps.

Info file (map.plist)

The info file of the stereographic projection looks as follows:

```
{
  name = "Surface Analysis Chart";
  deg0 = 21.000000;
  projection = S;
  scale = 40550000.000000;
  x = 461.799988;
  y = 577.700012;
  path = "/Met/%@/SurfaceAnalysis";
  fileFormat = "%Y%m%d%H.gif";
  mapTimes = ("0000", "0600", "1200", "1800", "2400");
  deltaTime = 360;
  bgImageLayer = 0;
  mapLayer = 1;
}
```

deg0	this provides the offset of the 0 meridian (in degrees of arc) from the horicontal axis. In other words, the rotation of the map.
x and y	define the position on screen of the 0 meridian at latitude 0.
scale	This entry provides the scale of the map.
projection	must be "S" for stereographic (Azimut) projections
name	an optional short description of the map

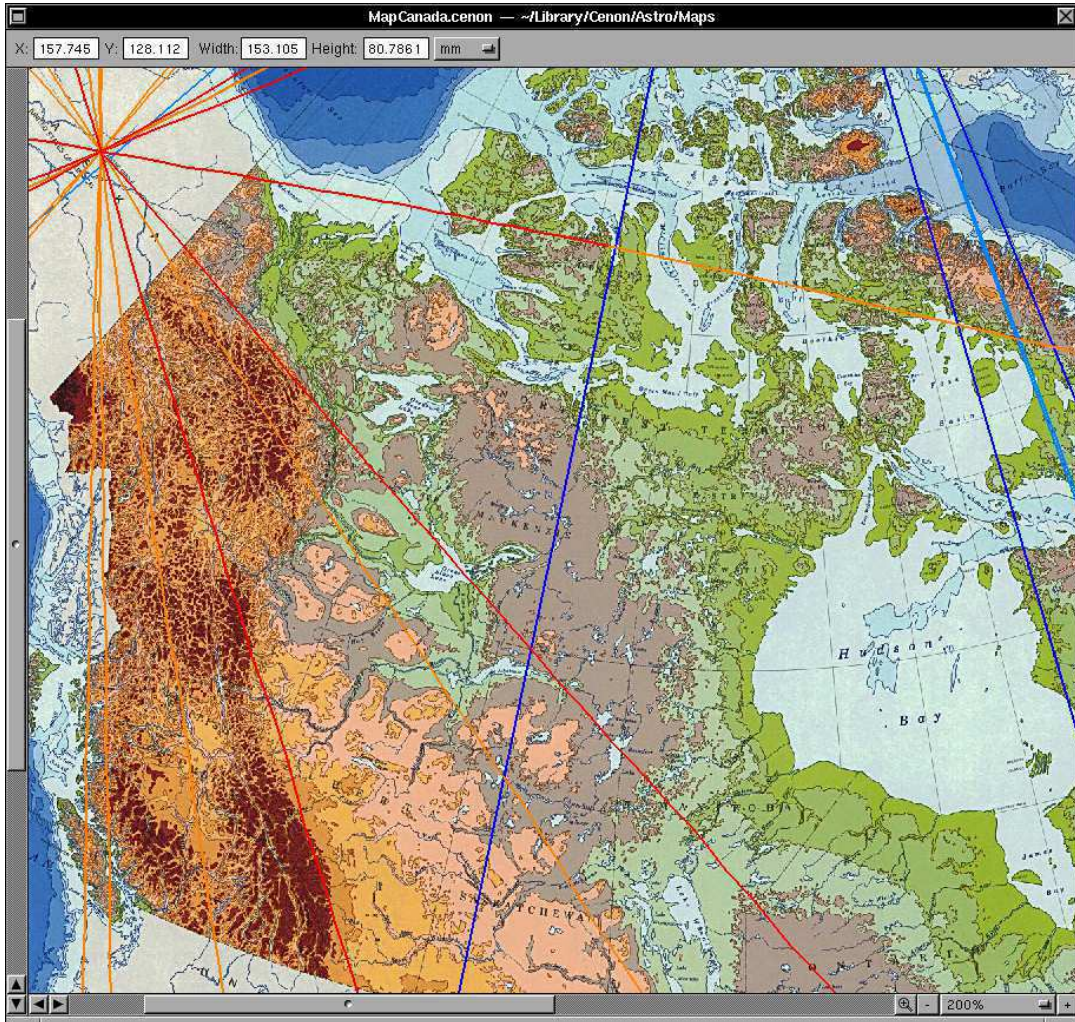
The following entries may be used to automatically load maps for a date:

path	the path where the map images reside. An optional wildcard '@' will be replaced by the year (ex 2004).
fileFormat	the format of the map file name (%Y = 4 digit year, %m = month, %d = day, %H = hour, %M = minute). The values will be replaced by the date entered in the Astro-Panel.

`bgImageLayer` the layer (number) of an optional background image, for example the continents.

`mapLayer` the layer of the map

6.2.4 Maps with unknown projection



Unknown projections or projections not supported by Cenon, can be approximated using a grid. This way almost any map can be used to map Astrological data.

The grid allows the relation of longitudes and latitudes to screen positions. Positions in between the grid will be averaged. The closer the grid, the higher the precision.

If the document contains a map.plist with at least the entry *"projection" = "F"*, then the grid can be defined on the screen as will be explained.

Info file (map.plist)

The info file for maps with free projection using a grid, looks as follows:

```
{
  /* Free map definition */
  "name" = "Free Map";
  "bounds" = (36.75 65 809.25 616.75);
  "projection" = "F";
  /* longitude = { latitude=(x,y); latitude=(x,y); ... }; */
  grid =
  {
    "-10" = { 70=(526,1557); 65=(441,1396); 60=(360,1233);
             55=(282,1068); 50=(209,902); 45=(139,733);
             40=(73,563); 35=(11,391); 30=(-46,213); };
    "-05" = { 70=(582,1533); 65=(510,1367); 60=(442,1198);
             55=(376,1029); 50=(315,859); 45=(256,686);
             40=(202,512); 35=(150,336); 30=(102,161); };
    0 = { 70=(639,1513); 65=(582,1343); 60=(527,1171);
          55=(475,996); 50=(425,822); 45=(378,647);
          40=(333,470); 35=(291,292); 30=(252,114); };
    05 = { 70=(699,1496); 65=(655,1322); 60=(616,1146);
           55=(574,971); 50=(537,792); 45=(502,616);
           40=(468,437); 35=(436,257); 30=(408,77); };
    10 = { 70=(760,1485); 65=(731,1308); 60=(702,1132);
           55=(676,954); 50=(651,772); 45=(628,594);
           40=(605,414); 35=(584,233); 30=(564,51); };
    15 = { 70=(821,1478); 65=(807,1300); 60=(793,1121);
           55=(780,941); 50=(767,760); 45=(755,580);
           40=(744,400); 35=(734,218); 30=(723,36); };
    20 = { 70=(881,1477); 65=(881,1297); 60=(881,1117);
           55=(882,937); 50=(882,757); 45=(883,575);
           40=(883,395); 35=(884,213); 30=(885,31); };
    25 = { 70=(942,1479); 65=(958,1300); 60=(973,1119);
           55=(986,941); 50=(999,761); 45=(1012,580);
  }
```

```

        40=(1023,401); 35=(1036,219); 30=(1046,36); };
30 = { 70=(1004,1487); 65=(1035,1308); 60=(1061,1131);
        55=(1088,953); 50=(1114,774); 45=(1139,593);
        40=(1163,414); 35=(1185,235); 30=(1205,52); };
    };
}

```

projection must be "F" for free projections.

name an optional short description of the map.

bounds the bounding rectangle of the map (X Y Width Height).
If the bounds are available, the text of AC/DC lines etc. will be placed along this rectangle. If the rectangle is missing, the window size will be used as a measure for symbol and text placement.

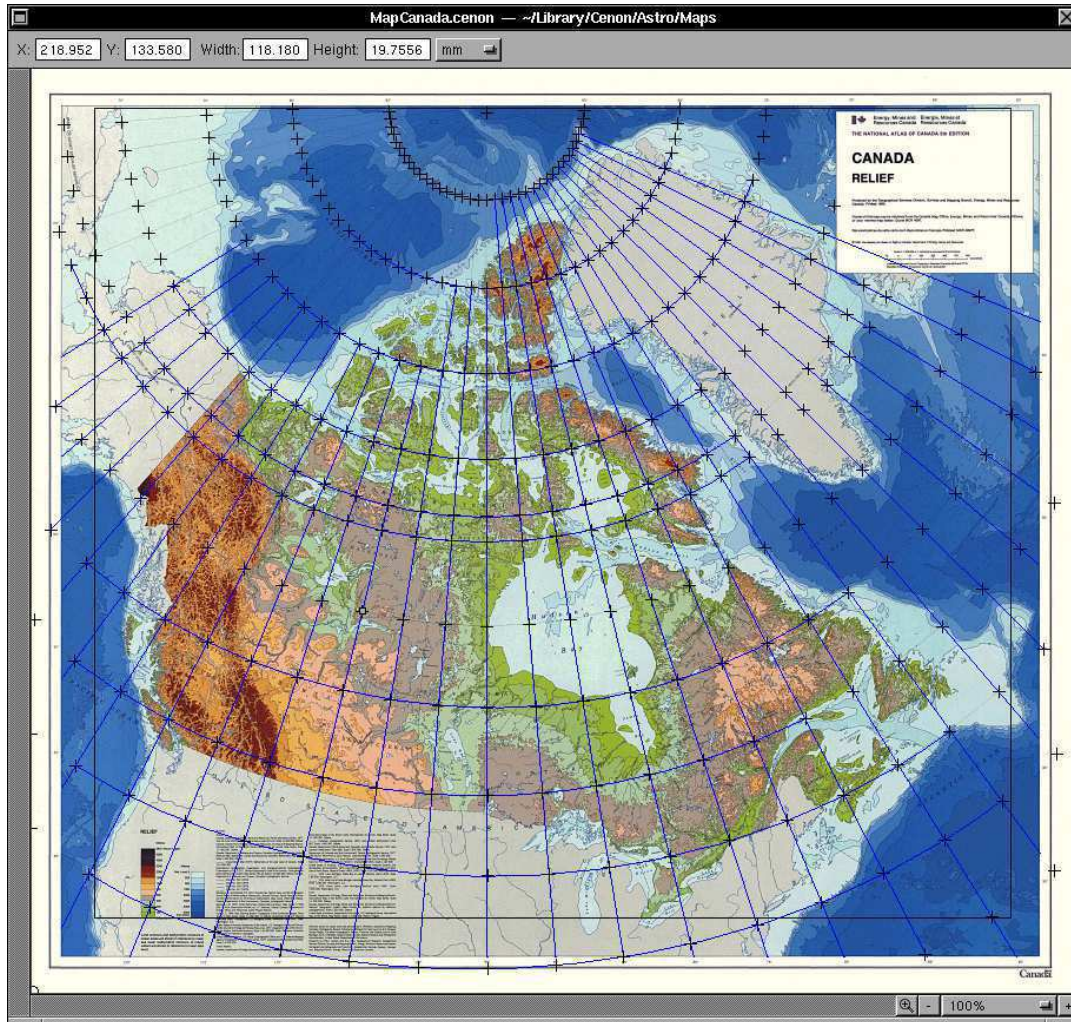
grid a dictionary with the values of the grid:

entries starting with numbers, describe the grid in the following format:

Longitude = { Latitude = (x, y); ... }

- Longitude is the longitude of the grid line in degrees of arc
- Latitude are the latitudes of a grid line in degrees.
- x and y provide the screen position of the grid point in point (1/72 inch).

Creation of the grid with Cenon



After creating a Cenon document with a map.plist file, you can set the grid with Cenon. First of all, you have to import the map into your map document as described below.

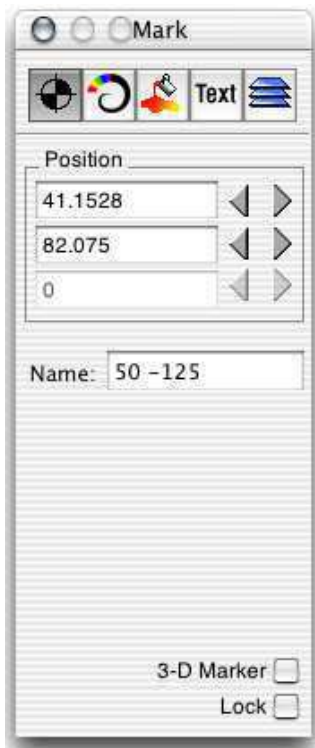
To place a grid point, you have to add a layer 'Grid'. On this layer you can place

the grid points and also the bounding rectangle. Other elements like lines, arcs and curves may be added to help the design.



To create the grid, you will have to place markings at positions of known longitudes and latitudes. On a scanned map, these lines are usually visible.

The longitude and latitude now needs to be entered in the name field of the marker. First the latitude, then a space followed by the longitude (for example: 45 10).



Latitudinal degrees must be between -90 and 90. Negative values stand for the southern latitudes.

Longitudinal degrees must be between -180 and 180. Negative values describe western longitudes.

The step width of the positions must be equal, for example 5°.

During the placement of the markers, pay attention to create groups of four markings. Positions are only calculated within a group of four!



On the same layer like the grid, you can add the bounding rectangle defining the limits of the map for text placement.

If you save the map, the grid points and the rectangle will be added to the map.plist file. This only works, if you have provided a map.plist file!

Overview

Here is a short overview of how to create a map with a projection using free grid points:

1. Create a Cenon document with the image of a map on the first layer
2. Create a map.info file inside the Cenon document (FILENAME.cenon) and add the entry: "projection" = "F";
3. Reload the Cenon document
4. Create a new layer with the name 'Grid'
5. Place the grid points
6. Place the bounding rectangle
7. Save

Chapter 7

Appendix

7.1 Files and Directories

7.1.1 Astro-Bundle

The executable file of the Astro module resides in the Bundle folder of your computer system:

Apple: /Library/Extensions/Cenon/Astro.bundle

GNUstep: /usr/GNUstep/Local/Library/Bundles/Cenon/Astro.bundle

OpenStep: /LocalLibrary/Bundles/Cenon/Astro.bundle

7.1.2 Fonts

The fonts for the Astrology module live in the font directory of your computer system or in the font folder of your user directory (here HOME):

Apple: /Library/Fonts/

HOME/Library/Fonts/

GNUstep: /usr/GNUstep/Local/Library/Fonts/

HOME/GNUstep/Library/Fonts/

OpenStep: /LocalLibrary/Fonts

HOME/Library/Fonts/

7.1.3 Library

In the Astro-Library path of Cenon you can find the masks for charts, databases, maps etc. Cenon has a global Library path shared between all users, which is not writable to a user, and a local Library path inside the home directory (here HOME) of the user:

Apple: /Library/Cenon/Astro

HOME/Library/Cenon/Astro

GNUstep: /usr/GNUstep/Local/Library/Cenon/Astro

HOME/GNUstep/Library/Cenon/Astro

OpenStep: /LocalLibrary/Cenon/Astro

HOME/Library/Cenon/Astro

Files can appear in both Library paths (the global library path and the home library path). In this case the file in the home library path has priority. This allows a user to modify a configuration file without changing the installation of Cenon.

In the following we describe the most important files and directories located in the Astro-Library of Cenon:

Folder	File	Description
Charts		A folder containing the chart masks
	Chart.cenon	The Default Mask for Astro Charts
	ChartCalc.cenon	An empty mask to let Cenon calculate everything
	ChartGray.cenon	A mask in Gray for better printing
	ChartInterval.cenon	Mask for Interval Charts (Fractal Edition)
	FlowChart.cenon	Mask for Flow Charts and Precession Charts (Fractal Edition)
Cities		This folder contains the city database files
Data		Here you can place additional databases
	event.db	The Cenon event database
Ephemeris		The NASA Ephemeris data
Maps		A folder with geographic maps
	Map.cenon	The Default Mask for maps
	MapNorth.cenon	Stereographic map of the northern hemisphere (Fractal Edition)

Default Masks

The Default Masks are used if you don't explicitly load a mask before starting a calculation:

Default Mask	Folder	Description
Chart.cenon	Charts	The default Chart
FlowChart.cenon	Charts	The default Flow Chart
Map.cenon	Maps	The default map

7.2 Error and Warning messages

- **Please specify the date in the format 'Dateformat'.**

You have entered a date in the wrong form. You can change the format of the date in the preferences window (see Chapter [4.1.1](#)).

- **Do you really want to remove the event 'An Event' ?**

This message appears, when you want to remove an entry from the Event Database. It gives you the chance to think about your choice.

- **Do you really want to modify 'An Entry' ?**

This message appears, when you try to modify an entry, by pressing the button 'Modify'. It gives you the chance to think about your choice.

- **Do you really want to remove the folder 'A Folder' ?**

This message appears, when you want to remove an entry from the Event Database. It gives you the chance to think about your choice.

- **Do you really want to remove the city 'A City' ?**

This message appears, when you try to remove an entry from the City Database. It gives you the chance to think about your choice.

More messages can appear in the console window. These messages can tell experienced users or developers detailed information about what is going on.

On Linux you can find the console window from your window manager in the menu *Info*▷*System Console*. On OpenStep you can find it in the menu *Tools*▷*Console* of the Workspace Manager. Apple provides a separate application with the name *Console.app*.

7.3 Selected Books

Astrology

- **Astrological Mandala** (The Sabian Symbols)

Author: Dane Rudhyar

ISBN: 0 394 71992 1

The book contains a descriptive picture for every degree of the Zodiac. The descriptions in this book are a refined version of the symbols channeled in 1925.

You can also find the symbols on the internet:

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Delphi/5091/sabian.html>

- **Degrees of the Zodiac Symbolized**

Author: Charubel, London 1898

ISBN: 0 7661 4178 0

The book contains an image for every degree of the Zodiac similar to the Sabian Symbols. The book provides two sets of symbols from two authors. The two sets of images differ, but still describe the same thing, just from a different point of view.

- **Patterns of Experience**

Author: Wolfgang Döbereiner, Munich 1980

ISBN: 3-927094-08-0

The book contains an introduction to the rhythm teachings of Wolfgang Döbereiner. The larger part of the book describes planetary constellations in relation to health issues. Exceptional!

Wolfgang Döbereiner also offers the English version of his "textbook of Astrology" Vol. 1 - 3.

- **Pluto - the evolutionary journey of the soul**

Author: Jeff Green

ISBN: 0-87542-296-9

The book is about Pluto in every detail. This book also explains some good technics to understand planetary angles and the Moon nodes.

Background

- **A little Book of Coincidence**

Author: John Martineau, Wales, 2001

ISBN: 0-8027-1388

This beautiful little book is a treasure to learn about some of the patterns and harmonic relations between the planets. The book shows how to draw the entire solar system from simple geometric shapes like triangles, rectangles, pentagrams, etc. It contains pictures of the patterns created by planetary motion

- the source of sacred geometry. How Venus relates to the number five, how Earth and Moon square the circle, how Jupiter and Saturn build a hexagram, as well as how the planets build a straight line on the logarithmic scale (Bode's Law).

- **Harmonograph**

Author: Anthony Ashton, 2001

ISBN: 1-904263-36

A visual guide to the mathematics of music. Another little book with beautiful images of Lissajous Figures, Chladni Figures, and other harmonic patterns. Another gem chest.

- **Cymatics**

Author: Hans Jenny

The fully illustrated book contains a mass of beautiful pictures of Chladni figures and other vibrational patterns. Hans Jenny shot these amazing vibrational pictures during his many years of research in this area.

- **The Prime Number Cross**

Author: Peter Plichta

The book explains prime numbers and the story of the author in an entertaining manner.

- **Living Energies**

Author: Callum Coats

The book describes the life work of the Austrian ranger and nature researcher Viktor Schaubergger - the Water Wizard.

- **The Universal One**

Author: Walter Russel

This book offers many answers to our universe and how it is build in waves. Walter Russel was a spiritual scientist and artist. His book provides a large number of valuable diagrams and sketches.

- **Keely's Secrets - Universal Laws never before revealed**

Author: Dale Pond

ISBN: 1-57282-003-9

If you want to learn something about the ideas and machines of John W. Keely, and about the science of sympathetical vibration, then this is the book. John W. Keely was so far ahead of his time at the end of the 19th century, that nobody was able to follow his thoughts. He entered history as an imposer instead of a Genius. Some remains of his so called "Perpetuum Mobiles" can be viewed in museums. Some popular technologies today, like the ultrasonic water evaporator, should be attributed to him.

<http://www.svpvril.com>

Astro Meteorology

- **Predicting the weather by the Moon**

Author: Ken Ring, New Zealand

The author describes how to predict the weather by the Moon. He also provides an annual calendar with the weather of every day for the next year. His forecasting technic uses the Moon and the Sun.

- **The Lunar Effect**

Author: Harry Alcock, New Zealand 1989

Umbrella producer and weather expert Harry Alcock describes the influence of the Moon on the weather.

- **Weather Predicting by Astro-Meteorology**

Author: Green, H.S, London 1912

ISBN: 0-7661-4289-2

Book Nr. 14 from Alan Leos "Astrological Manuals" Series.

- **Astrology in Predicting Weather and Earthquakes**

Author: B.V. Raman, New Delhi 1994

ISBN: 81-85674-32-9

A short collection of East Indian knowledge in forecasting the weather and earthquakes by the planets.

7.4 Glossary

"What does this mean?" is sometimes the question. This glossary should help you to better understand specific terms and also give you a short explanation of important terms from A (Astrology) to Z (Zenon). If more information is available in the manual we will refer to the appropriate section of the manual.

Astrology	<p>The oldest science of humanity. In recent times, the connection of Astrology and Fractal Geometry is becoming more and more important. Mathematics is finding back to Astrology. By fusing the old knowledge with the new possibilities of computers and the insights of Fractal Geometry, we can achieve hitherto unknown technics and technologies.</p> <p>"logy" comes from the latin word for logic and is the science of the logic behind celestial bodies. Astrology aims to understand the logical relationships within our universe. From the meaning of the word alone we can see that Astrology is a true science.</p>
Astronomy	<p>"nomy" from the latin word for name, describes the process of name giving. So, the word Astronomy basically describes the labeling of astronomical bodies. Additionally, Astronomy charts and measures the universe.</p>
Beat	<p>A Beat is a strong composite divider (or harmonic) build up from other dividers. For example, the divider 12, which is building the Astrological houses, is composited from the dividers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12. So, 12 is a composite divider, a beat. All qualities of the basic dividers unite harmonically and become dominant.</p> <p>The divider 6 is a beat too, composited from the dividers 1, 2, 3, 6. The 6 unites the first three prime</p>

dividers and is most often found in nature.

Within the dividers 6 and 12 the prime numbers 5, 7, and 11 are missing.

The term beat comes from the science of music, but is also a mathematical term.

Chladni-Figures

The German physicist Ernst Chladni (1756-1827) - known as the father of Acoustic - investigated vibrational patterns. He took metal plates of various geometries and powdered them with a fine granulate. He then stroke the side of the plate with a violin bow. The patterns, which were forming at the nodal points of the wave interference were called Chladni figures.

The Swiss Hans Jenny repeated similar experients in the 1960ies and 70ies. He took uncountable photographs of the patterns which he assembled in his colorful book Cymatics.

We may imagine the activity in our universe in a quite similar way.

Cosmology

Since the term Astrology was successfully destroyed, scientists created the term Cosmology (and Astrophysics).

The term Cosmology has pretty much the same meaning as Astrology. Cosmology engages in speculative theories about our universe. Many colorful pictures have made Cosmology popular today.

The Cosmologists let super-computers digest the myriad of data. With Superstring theory and Bran theory they are slowly approaching the truth, while at the same time drifting away, since certain questions may never be asked.

Declination

The declination is the height of a planet above or below the earth equator. Basically the declination of a planet describes the geographical latitude of the planet. The

	northern declination is a positive angle in degree of arc, the southern declination has a negative sign.
Divider	Dividers are all whole numbers. They divide a complete cycle in segments. A divider is equivalent to angles: $1 = 360^\circ$, $2 = 180^\circ$, $3 = 120^\circ$, $4 = 90^\circ$, $5 = 72^\circ$, $6 = 60^\circ$, ...
Geocentric	Calculations with the Earth as reference point. This is the usual way to map celestial objects in Astrology and Astronomy. There are also topocentric and heliocentric references.
Heliocentric	Observation with the Sun as the reference point.
Fractal Geometry	<p><i>Fractal</i> describes the fragmentation of a unity by geometric and repeating rules.</p> <p>The term was introduced at the end of the 60ies by Benoid Mandelbrot. Fractal Geometry is well known from the beautiful fractals. Beside the popular fractals, Mandelbrot investigated the crop market over a period of 200 years. He observed that the trends of the curve repeats in a time range of a day, a month, a year etc. So, the curve of a month would be similar to the curve of the year. So, the day or month is self-similar to the year.</p> <p>Astrology already sets a day for a year since eons, but in established scientific circles, this recognition is a novelty.</p>
Law of Attraction	"Same attracts same" is the basic message of this most important law of waves. The observation is, that waves try to adapt to each other. A force acts between the waves, trying to bring the nodal points of the waves together. This is not only true for simple waves (like

synchronous bouncing corks on the water), but also for complex waves (interference patterns, fractals).

In Astrology for example, the AC would be attracted by Mars or 0° Aries, but avoiding the Saturn (resistance). Also there has to exist a force between AC and MC trying to bring them to an angle of 90° . The behaviour of waves easily explains the forces at work in Astrological aspects.

Particles

Particles (Atoms, Electrons, Photons, etc.) as known in Physics, are the result of harmonical differentiation of compression waves. They are shells, created by interfering waves about a nodal point of many combined harmonics. Particles are not really hard matter, they are holey and bifurcated ad infinitum like everything else in Nature. Even our Earth shows these shells, towards the Earth's core, as well as in the atmospheric layers. All these layers of Earth are separated by a different density against each other.

Prime Dividers

Prime dividers have a very special meaning in Nature. They are the basic dividers of harmonic creation and are therefor the quality bearers of Astrology. These are the numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, ...

The 1 is a prime number but not included per definition. 2 and 3 then are the fundamental primes. Thereafter, the prime numbers are placed above and below multiples of 6 ($2 \times 3 = 6$), for example $5/7$, $11/13$, $17/19$, ...

Sabian Symbols

The Sabian Symbols are a description for each single degree of the Zodiac. They were captured in 1925 by Marc Edmund Jones and Elsie Wheeler. To get the images, the numbers of the 360 degrees were written on a

card and a randomly drawn card was placed covered in front of Miss Wheeler. She then described the picture appearing before her inner eye.

The Sabian Symbols, polished by Dane Rudhyar can be recommended especially. There are also other descriptions of the Zodiac degrees.

Science

The German word is "Wissenschaft" meaning "knowledge creation" and this is probably the pristine meaning of the word. True science has nothing to do with titles and status. It is about new ideas and thoughts. Someone who excludes certain thoughts and topics, can't be a scientist in the true meaning of the word. A scientist is open for new ideas and is curious. He questions especially those things, which common people don't even dare to think about. That's why you will hardly find any true scientist in the accepted sciences.

"I don't have a special gift, I'm just vehemently curious." – Albert Einstein

Self-Similarity

Undividable connected with Fractal Geometry is Self-similarity, because all fractals are self-similar. The term describes the similarity of embedded structures and can be found everywhere in nature. If you zoom into a fractal on your computer screen, you will find with every magnification similar patterns.

Astrology uses self-similarity in great extend, for example when the planet Jupiter is related to the sign Sagittarius and the 9th house. Without self-similarity there would be no Astrology.

Spiritual Research

Beside the conventional kind of research, we humans are capable of astonishing spiritual perceptions. We can make use of the laws of self-similarity. Spiritual

research works with the principles of fractal attractors. Before you begin, you have to reduce distraction (TV, radio, dates, duties, junk-food etc.), conflicts, and inner fears as much as possible. Silence! Then, you can direct your concentration more and more detailed towards your goal. To do this, you can describe your goal, read about it, speak it out loud, make a drawing, etc. - in short suck it in with all your senses. After feeding the attractor for some time, you have to release your concentration. The repetition and duration is the most important factor here. The answers will appear after some time, they may appear in your dreams or even in your daily live. Silence and Seclusion are sometimes unpleasant prerequisites. A surrounding of water (Neptune) and cold (Uranus) may help.

"The mind ist sharper and keener in seclusion and uninterrupted solitude. Originality thrives in seclusion free of outside influences beating up on to cripple the creative mind. Be alone, that is the secret of invention. Be alone, that is when ideas are born." – Nicola Tesla¹

Topocentric

Observation with the location on Earth as reference. This makes a difference to geocentric observations especially for the Moon of about half a degree. There are also Geocentric and Heliocentric reference systems.

Wave Physics

A physics describing the Universe by waves as an interference pattern. Every fractal can principally be separated into discrete waves. That's the same as factoring into prime numbers. A fractal is a interference

¹Nicola Tesla is probably the greatest inventor of our time. We have to thank him for alternating current, power stations, high voltage technology, rotary current motors, etc. etc. His biggest inventions went by unrecognized, because they were not useful in pursuing corporate interests.

pattern. The popular string theory is a constructed kind of wave physics too.

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