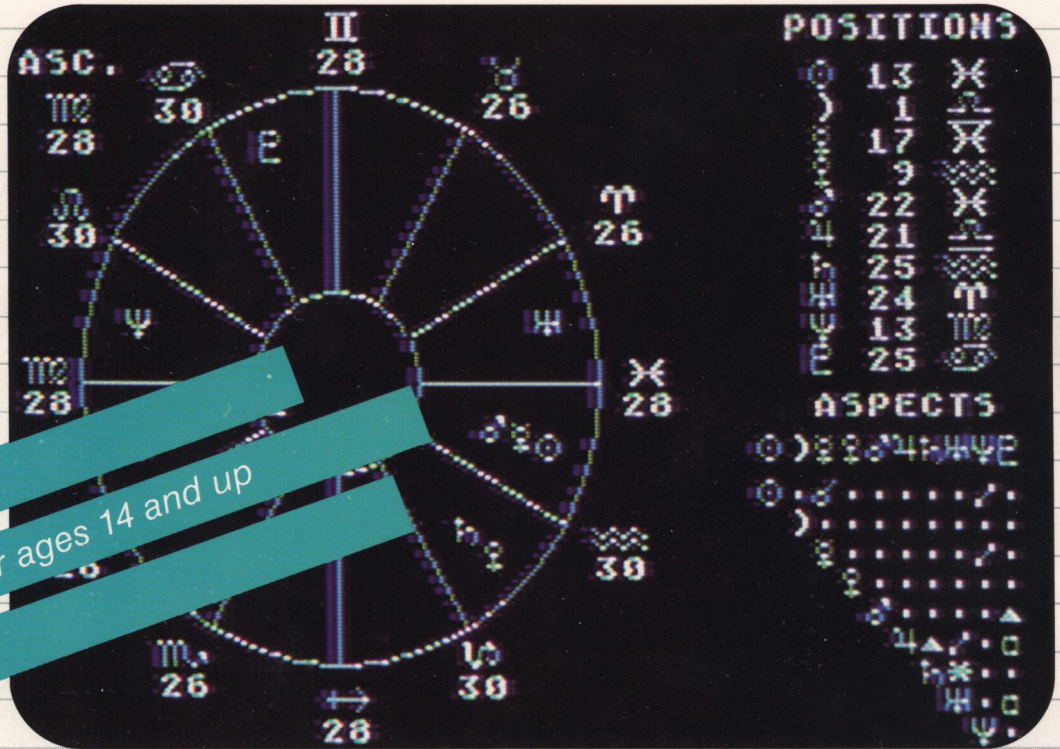# ASTROLOGY

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

Draw astrological charts based on
birth date and birthplace

For ages 14 and up

CONSUMER-WRITTEN PROGRAMS FOR

ATARI®

HOME COMPUTERS

APX
ATARI Program Exchange

ASTROLOGY
by
Harry C. Koons and Art Prag

Program and manual contents © 1981 Harry C. Koons and Art Prag

Distributed By

The ATARI Program Exchange
P.O. Box 3705
Santa Clara, CA 95055

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800/538-1862 (outside California)
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Contents

Overview

You can create an astrological chart for your friends and relatives with your ATARI Home Computer. The ASTROLOGY program computes the location of the sun, moon, and planets at the time of a person's birth and displays the result on a horoscope using finely detailed graphics. A chart of the aspects of the sun, moon, and planets also displays below a table of their positions. To generate a chart, you enter the place and time of the person's birth. Keplerian elements are used to compute the position of the planets to an accuracy of one to two degrees for any time this century.

Required accessories

- 40K RAM

- ATARI 810 Disk Drive

- ATARI BASIC Language Cartridge

Optional accessories

- DOS II-formatted diskettes for storing charts

- Printer capable of printing graphics characters

- Compatible printing program

Contacting the authors

Users wishing to contact the authors about ASTROLOGY may write to them at:

1123 Oakfair Lane
Harbor City, CA 90710

Getting started

Loading ASTROLOGY into computer memory

1. Insert the ATARI BASIC Language Cartridge into the cartridge slot in the computer console.

2. Have your computer turned OFF.

3. Turn on the disk drive and wait for the busy light on the disk drive to go off.

4. Turn on the television.

5. Insert the ASTROLOGY program diskette into the disk drive and close the disk drive door.

6. Turn on the computer console. After a short period of loading the Disk Operating System, the READY prompt appears on the television screen.

7. Shortly, a logo appears on the screen giving the program name, ASTROLOGY, the authors, and the version number. The logo remains on the screen while the ASTROLOGY program loads into computer memory.

8. After the ASTROLOGY program is loaded, a title inviting you to make a horoscope appears on the screen.

9. Press the START key to begin using the ASTROLOGY program. If you want to save the chart on diskette, read the section titled "Saving and loading a chart" at this point. If you don't want to save the chart, press the RETURN key in response to the prompt, "ENTER FILENAME?"

10. The program then asks you to enter some information it needs to generate a chart. The section titled "Entering your data" describes the steps to follow.

Error messages

You may occasionally get an error message on the screen in the form:

<div align="center">ERROR nnn</div>

where "nnn" is a number. These error messages, which come from the BASIC language program running ASTROLOGY, mean the program can't perform an instruction. Appendix B of the *ATARI BASIC Reference Manual* contains the reason for each error message. If you see an ERROR displayed on the screen, check the disk drive to be sure it's on. You can begin the program again by typing RUN and pressing the RETURN key.

Introduction

The ASTROLOGY program prompts you for the information it needs to create a horoscope. When the program displays a message with a question mark (?), it's asking you to type in some information. Complete each response by pressing the RETURN key. In these instructions, we use the symbol [RETURN] to remind you to press the RETURN key.

For a natal horoscope, you enter the place and time of birth as accurately as you know it. If you don't know the exact time, it's customary to enter the time of sunrise on the date of birth (6:00 AM will do if you have no idea what to enter). If you don't know the exact location of your birth, enter the location of a nearby city. A table of latitudes and longitudes for U.S. cities can be found in most almanacs. The location can also be found from maps in a U.S. or world atlas. With ASTROLOGY, you can display two maps, one of the United States and one of the world, from which you can automatically enter geographic locations.

Place of birth

The point of the zodiac on the horizon at the time of a birth depends upon the place of birth. The ASTROLOGY program must know the location of the birth place in order to draw an accurate natal horoscope.

Distance north and south of the earth's equator is measured along a meridian. It is expressed in degrees and is called "latitude." A circle around the world at constant latitude is called a "parallel." Distance along a parallel is also measured in degrees and is called "longitude." By international agreement, the meridian that passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England, is used as the prime meridian. The longitude of any place on that meridian is 0 (zero) degrees.

For the ASTROLOGY program, you must enter the longitudes required to set up the astrology maps as east longitudes, i.e., the longitude measured in degrees east from Greenwich. This ranges from 0 to 360 degrees. Many maps, especially those of the Western Hemisphere, are labeled in west longitude. You can enter a west longitude into the program at the prompt for the east longitude by typing a minus sign in front of the west longitude.

Geographic coordinates

You may type in values for the geographic coordinates or enter the coordinates by placing a crosshair over the location on either a U.S. or world map.

When you press START to begin the program, the following menu appears on the screen:

** PLACE OF BIRTH **

U - U.S. MAP
W - WORLD MAP
C - COORDINATES

ENTER LETTER FOR YOUR CHOICE?

If you know the values for the east longitude and the north latitude, type C to display the prompts for entering these values. The form in which you enter longitude and latitude is described below.

If you don't know the values, ASTROLOGY has two maps available to help you. If the place is located in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii), type U to display a U.S. map. Otherwise, type W to display a world map.

Near the center of the map is a pink crosshair. Use the four arrow keys on the keyboard to move the crosshair near the location of birth. If you press only an arrow key, the crosshair moves rapidly in large jumps in the direction indicated by the arrow. When you get close to the location you want, press and hold down the CONTROL (labeled CTRL) key while using the arrow keys to give you fine control for positioning the crosshair accurately. As you move the crosshair, the current values of the crosshair's geographic coordinates display below the map.

With the crosshair over the place of birth, press the RETURN key. This automatically enters the coordinates into the ASTROLOGY program.

Note. Before you press the RETURN key, it's a good idea to write down the coordinates for future reference. If you need the same location again, you can save time by entering the values the next time without using a map.

East longitude

You can enter east longitude in either of two ways. Here's an example. Suppose your birth place is Los Angeles. Your east longitude is then 240 degrees, which corresponds to 120 degrees west longitude. At the prompt:

EAST LONGITUDE
in DEGREES

you can enter the east longitude as:

240 [RETURN]

Or, you can enter the west longitude as:

-120 [RETURN]

Latitude

ASTROLOGY requires the north latitude. For places south of the equator, enter the latitude as a negative number by typing a minus sign before the value. For example, the latitude of Los Angeles is 34 degrees north of the equator. For Los Angeles, at the prompt:

> **NORTH LATITUDE**
> **in DEGREES**

enter the latitude as:

> **34 [RETURN]**

Time of birth

Month

Next, enter the month of birth. You may either enter the number of the month from 1 to 12, or one of the following three-letter abbreviations: JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, or DEC.

Day

Enter the number of the day of the month. The number should be between 1 and 31.

Year

Then you enter the year of birth. You can type the full year, such as 1981, or you can abbreviate the year, like 81. If you abbreviate the year, ASTROLOGY adds 1900 to your number.

Local time

Time zone conversion. The time of birth must also include the time zone. A list of time-zone abbreviations displays after you enter the year of birth. If your time zone isn't on the list or if you don't know the time zone, press RETURN and the program will estimate the time zone from the geographic coordinates. If your time zone is on the list, type the three-letter abbreviation shown for it.

The abbreviations on the screen stand for the following time zones:

EST - Eastern Standard Time
EDT - Eastern Daylight Time
CST - Central Standard Time
CDT - Central Daylight Time
MST - Mountain Standard Time
MDT - Mountain Daylight Time
PST - Pacific Standard Time
PDT - Pacific Daylight Time
GMT - Greenwich Mean Time
BST - British Summer Time
WET - Western European Time
CET - Central European Time
EET - Eastern European Time

Hour. Enter the hour of birth by typing a number between 0 and 12 if you're using a twelve-hour clock, or between 0 and 24 if you're using a twenty-four-hour clock.

Minutes. Enter a number between 0 and 59.

AM, PM, or 24. If you're using a twelve-hour clock, enter AM for times before noon, or PM for noon and times after noon. If you're using a twenty-four-hour clock, enter 24.

Guidelines

Astrology charts show in symbolic form the positions of the signs of the zodiac and of the sun, moon, and planets as seen from a particular place on earth at a given time. A natal chart, for example, is a map of the earth-centered universe at the moment of birth. Once every twenty-four hours, the earth rotates completely on its axis. This motion is what makes it appear that the stars and planets are moving overhead.

Ptolemy, the famous Greek astrologer, divided the sky into eight segments called "houses." Later, astrologers added four more houses, so that today there are twelve. The houses remain motionless as seen from earth. The stars and planets move through the houses once each day. On an astrology chart, the earth is represented by a small circle at the center. Around the circumference of the outer circle are the signs of the zodiac. The intervening space between the zodiac and the earth is divided into twelve houses by twelve spokes spaced at angles of thirty degrees. These spokes are known as "cusps." The two cusps lying horizontally represent the horizon.

The chart is oriented so that the eastern horizon is to the left, the western to the right. Midheaven is toward the top and the point opposite midheaven is toward the bottom. The zodiac signs are located on the cusps of the houses. The sign on each cusp is determined by the position of the zodiac at the exact time of birth. The sign at the left is the sign that was rising at the moment of birth. The sign at the right is the sign that was setting at the moment of birth.

ASTROLOGY uses the system of house division devised by Morinus (see Reference 1). Since the rising sign, also known as the "Ascendant," is supposed to have a dominant influence, that sign is computed for the exact latitude of birth. The chart is completed by locating each of the planets in the proper house at the moment of birth.

Aspects

The relationships of the planets in the houses are supposed to give information about the person whose map is being studied. These relationships are called "aspects." An aspect is defined as the angular distance between two planets. Two planets are said to be in conjunction when they are close together in angular separation (at an angle of 8 to 10 degrees from each other). If the two planets are opposite each other (about 180 degrees) they are said to be in opposition. Two planets are said to be in sextile if they are about 60 degrees apart. Planets about 90 degrees apart are said to be square. Two planets about 120 degrees apart are said to be trine. ASTROLOGY computes the aspects for each pair of planets and displays a table of the results on the screen.

Screen display

ASTROLOGY draws a finely detailed astrology chart on the screen. Figure 1 in Appendix A illustrates a typical astrology chart. The chart consists of an inner circle representing the earth and an outer circle representing the zodiac. The intervening space is divided into twelve houses. The number 1 identifies the first house, that is, the house that is just below the eastern horizon. The remaining houses are numbered counterclockwise from the first house to the twelfth. These numbers aren't shown to avoid cluttering the screen.

The exact Ascendant for the latitude and longitude of birth is calculated next and the result is placed in the upper left corner of the screen.

The signs of the zodiac occupying the cusp of each house are computed next and the appropriate symbol of the zodiac is placed at each cusp. The number under each symbol is the number of degrees into the sign of the zodiac occupying the cusp. For example, if the eastern horizon is 18 degrees into the zodiac sign Aries, then the number 18 appears under the sign for Aries.

The positions of the planets at the time of the map are calculated and the symbol for each planet is located in the proper house. The positions are tabulated in the upper right-hand corner of the screen. The symbol of the planet is followed by the position of the planet in degrees within the sign in which the planet is located. The positions have been determined using mean elements for the inner planets from Reference 4 and mean elements for the outer planets from Reference 5. The error in positions between the years 1900 and 2000 is generally less than one degree.

The aspects of the planets are calculated and shown symbolically in the lower right corner of the screen. In reading charts, astrologers usually allow for several degrees on either side of an aspect point. This allowance is called an "orb." Typical orbs can be as large as 10 degrees. In calculating the aspects in the ASTROLOGY program, an orb of 5 degrees was used. By using a smaller orb, the slight errors in position of the planets don't introduce extraneous aspects in the table. In fact, the opposite is true. Only strong aspects are included.

Symbols

Standard astrological symbols for the planets and the signs of the zodiac are drawn on the screen using a redefined character set in the ATARI Computer. The symbols are defined in a symbol table you can display on the screen by pressing the SELECT key when you're viewing a completed chart (a tone sounds to let you know that the chart is done). Figure 2 in Appendix A illustrates the symbol table. Each time you press the SELECT key, you alternately display the chart and the symbol table. Using the symbol table, you can readily identify each symbol on the chart.

Note. If you accidentally press the BREAK key or the SYSTEM RESET key while the program is running, you may find that the screen displays are incorrect when you try to rerun the program. If this is the case, turn off the computer and turn it back on again. This will clear computer memory and reload the ASTROLOGY program from the disk drive into the computer. You'll have to reenter the data for the chart.

Reading the chart

The ASTROLOGY program performs the astronomical calculations required to draw an astrological chart. It doesn't provide an interpretation of the chart. You can find many books with astrological interpretations in a library or bookstore. An interesting history of astrology together with a discussion of its influence can be found in Reference 3.

Some notes to help you interpret a chart are given in Appendix B and Appendix A contains a sample chart for President John F. Kennedy. If you have any difficulty running the program, follow the example in Appendix A, and you'll create the chart shown in Figure 1.

When you're finished with a chart, you can generate a new chart by pressing the START key.

Houses

The system of house division used in the ASTROLOGY program is that of Morinus (Reference 1). In this system, the houses depend only on the Star Time (Local Sidereal Time) at the place of birth. The Ascendant, of course, depends on the latitude of the birth. That's why it's listed in the upper left corner of a Morinus Chart.

Other systems are Placidus (used in Reference 7), Natural Graduation, and Equal House Division. In the Placidus system, the cusp of the First House is the Ascendant. The house division thus depends on both the Star Time and the latitude at the place of birth. The Equal House Division system starts with the Ascendant on the cusp of the First House. It then locates the other cusps with the same degree in succeeding signs of the zodiac.

The signs and degrees for the cusps can be quite different at the same time and location for various systems. Be sure to note the house division systems used when comparing charts.

Accuracy

The locations of the sun, moon, and planets are determined from mean elements obtained from Reference 4 and Reference 5. The accuracy of the Right Ascension and Declination from which the positions on the zodiac are computed are typically 0.5 degrees. The positions on the zodiac are rounded to the nearest degree for all of the bodies except the sun. Lyndoe (Reference 1) rounds all of the calculations. Sakoian and Acker (Reference 7) take the integer part of the degree when tabulating the positions of the planets by sign and house.

We chose to round the positions so that the planets would be located most accurately. For the sun, however, we take the integer part so that, for example, a person born at 29.9 minutes in Aquarius won't show as being born 0 minutes in Pisces.

The position of a planet by house and the aspects are computed using the full accuracy of the program, i.e., without rounding.

Saving and loading a chart

You can save a chart drawn by the ASTROLOGY program onto a diskette for later display. With the appropriate software and printer, you can reload the chart into the computer and print it on a graphics printer.

Saving a chart to diskette

The save-to-diskette feature transfers the finely detailed graphics screen data to a diskette file. When you press START to begin to use the ASTROLOGY program (step 9 in "Loading ASTROLOGY into computer memory"), the program prompts you to enter the name under which you want to save the data. Type the filename.

The rules for filenames are given in the *Disk Operating System II Reference Manual*. You should remember the following three in particular:

• The maximum length of a filename is eight characters.

• The only characters that can be used in a filename are uppercase letters A through Z, and the numbers 0 through 9.

• The first character in a filename is always an alphabetical character.

You can add a three-character extender to a filename to indicate the type of information in the file. You must use a period to separate the filename from the extender, if you add an extender. For example, if you call a data file MYCHART, you might name it MYCHART.DAT. When the ASTROLOGY program prompts you to enter a filename, you would enter MYCHART.DAT for this file. If you press the RETURN key without entering a filename, you'll continue with the program, but you won't be able to save the chart when it's completed.

After you enter the filename, the program asks you to type the number of the disk drive containing the diskette on which you'll store the chart. If you have only one drive, enter 1. If you have more than one drive, enter the number of the one you wish to use to store the chart.

The ASTROLOGY program diskette must be in disk drive #1 each time the chart begins to appear on the screen. You're reminded of this after you enter the disk drive number for saving the chart. If you're using only one drive, remove the ASTROLOGY program diskette and replace it with a data diskette when the chart is complete.

Then press the OPTION key to save the chart. Be sure a DOS-II formatted diskette is in the disk drive before pressing OPTION. If a diskette error occurs, a tone sounds twice. Check the diskette and the drive, and then try again. Possible causes of an error here are forgetting to replace the ASTROLOGY program diskette with a formatted data diskette, or trying to use a diskette that doesn't have enough room available for a complete chart. A chart requires 62 sectors on the diskette. In either case, you can change the diskette and proceed.

After the chart is saved, a single tone sounds. You can then continue by pressing the SELECT key alternately to view the chart and the symbol table, and by pressing the START key to begin another chart.

Loading a chart

The charts that you save on data diskettes can be reloaded by an appropriate program for display on a TV screen and for printing to a graphics printer. A short BASIC program to display a chart from the data diskette appears below. This program can't print the chart, but you can use it with the APX program *Screen Dump Utility*, (APX-20045), for example, which is designed to work with the Centronics 739 printer.

Printing a chart

Several programs are commercially available to print the chart on a graphics printer, such as the Centronics 739 Printer, EPSON MX 8OFT Printer, or NEC 8023 Printer. Many of these programs can recall the chart directly or they can be merged with the display program listed below to print the chart after it's displayed. Check with your hardware and software dealers to choose a program that's suitable for your printer.

The chart will print better if the colors of the chart are reversed. This will produce a black line on a white background. To do this, change lines 210 and 220 in the display program listed below to the following:

210 SETCOLOR 1,0,0
220 SETCOLOR 2,0,12.

Program to display charts

The following utility program, written in ATARI BASIC, displays a chart from a diskette file if you saved the chart according to the instructions above. Following the instructions in the *BASIC Reference Manual*, type the program exactly as it appears in the listing. You should then save it for future reference on a formatted diskette, using the SAVE command.

When you run this program, the following prompt appears on the screen:

ENTER FILENAME?

Enter the filename using the same name and form that you used when you entered the filename for saving the program.

Then the following prompt appears:

ENTER DRIVE NUMBER?

Enter the number of the disk drive for the diskette containing the chart. If an error occurs, you'll be reminded to check the diskette and try again. If the program finds the file on the diskette, the chart will display on the screen. It takes about eight seconds for the entire chart to appear.

When you're finished with the chart, press the START key. The prompt will appear to enter another filename. In this way you can rapidly recall all of the charts on the diskette.

```
10 GRAPHICS 0
20 REM PROGRAM TO DISPLAY HIGH RESOLUTION
30 REM ASTROLOGY CHART by Harry Koons
40 DIM A$(15),CIO$(7),D$(15),Q$(1)
50 FOR I=1 TO 7
60 READ CH
70 CIO$(I,I)=CHR$(CH)
80 NEXT I
90 DATA 104,104,104,170,76,86,228
100 POKE 82,5
110 PRINT
120 PRINT "ENTER FILENAME";
130 INPUT A$
140 PRINT
150 PRINT "ENTER DRIVE NUMBER";
160 INPUT Q
170 D$="D1:"
180 D$(2,2)=STR$(Q)
190 D$(4)=A$
200 GRAPHICS 8+16
210 SETCOLOR 1,0,12
220 SETCOLOR 2,0,0
230 TRAP 330
240 OPEN #1,4,0,D$:TRAP 40000
250 POKE 850,7
260 POKE 852, PEEK(88):POKE 853, PEEK (89)
270 POKE 856,0: POKE 857,30
280 DUMMY=USR(ADR(CIO$),16)
290 CLOSE #1
300 IF PEEK (53279)=6 THEN 320
310 GOTO 300
320 GOTO 110
330 CLOSE #1
340 GRAPHICS 0
350 PRINT
360 PRINT "FILE";D$
370 PRINT "WAS NOT FOUND."
380 PRINT "CHECK DISK"
390 PRINT "THEN TYPE RETURN";
400 INPUT Q$
410 GOTO 110
```

References

You can find an introduction to astrology in many popular books available at a local library or bookstore.

The ASTROLOGY program is based upon the system of houses described in:

1. *Astrology for Everyone*, by Edward Lyndoe, E.P. Dutton & Co., New York, NY, 1970.

A book presenting selected writings on astrology is:

2. *The Coffee Table Book of Astrology*. edited by John Lynch, The Viking Press, New York, NY, 1967.

A book that critically reviews the influence of astrology is:

3. *Astrology - Sense or Nonsense?*, by Roy A. Gallant, Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, NY, 1974.

The ephemerides for the sun, moon, and planets were obtained from:

4. *The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for the Year 1980*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1979.

and

5. *Astrophysical Quantities*, by C.W. Allen, University of London, The Athlone Press, 1963.

The interpretations given in Appendix B are excerpted from:

6. *The Text-Book of Astrology*, 2nd edition, by Alfred John Pearce, Mackie and Co., Ltd., London, 1911.

A complete professional's guide to the interpretation of horoscopes in a single, modern, easy-to-read volume is:

7. *The Astrologer's Handbook*, by Frances Sakoian and Louis S. Acker, Harper & Row, New York, NY, 1973.

Appendix A

Natal chart for John F. Kennedy

To help you run the ASTROLOGY program and read the screen displays, the entries needed to create the natal chart for President John F. Kennedy are shown below. This is followed by a description of the resulting chart. The chart that should appear when you correctly enter the data is shown in Figure 1.

President John F. Kennedy was born in Brookline, Massachusetts on May 29, 1917 at 3:00 PM Eastern Standard Time.

In this example, the entries you make are italicized. Also, a [RETURN] is assumed to terminate each line of your input.

** PLACE OF BIRTH **

U - U.S. MAP
W - WORLD MAP
C - COORDINATES

ENTER LETTER FOR CHOICE?*C*

** GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION **

EAST LONGITUDE

in DEGREES?*288.9* (or *-71.1*)

NORTH LATITUDE

in DEGREES?*42.3*

** TIME OF BIRTH **

DATE:

MONTH?*MAY*

DAY?*29*

YEAR?*1917*

— TIME ZONE CONVERSION —

ENTER CHOICE?*EST*

LOCAL TIME:

HOUR?*3*

MINUTES?*0*

AM,PM or 24?*PM*

The following summary then displays:

CHART OF AN IMPORTANT PERSON

Born: 29 May 1917

at

Time: 20 h 0 m GMT

Longitude: 288.9 deg East

Latitude: 42.3 deg North

Sidereal Time: 7 h 43 m

After you press RETURN, the chart shown in Figure 1 will be created.

On the chart Uranus is located in the Fourth House; Jupiter, Mars and Mercury are located in the Seventh House; Venus and the Sun are located in the Eighth House; Pluto is in the Ninth House; Saturn and Neptune are located in the Tenth House; and the Moon is located in the Eleventh House.

The Ascendant is at 20 deg in Libra.

The First Cusp is 24 deg Libra, the Second Cusp is 23 deg in Scorpio, and so on. The positions of the planets among the constellations of the zodiac are given in the upper right corner of the screen as follows: the Sun is 7 deg in Gemini, the Moon is 15 deg in Virgo , Mercury is 21 deg in Taurus, Saturn is 28 deg in Cancer, Uranus is 24 deg in Aquarius, Neptune is 3 deg in Leo, and Pluto is 3 deg in Cancer.

Using the information in the preceding paragraph, you can now interpret the chart for John Kennedy using the textbook material in Appendix B. For example, Venus in Gemini signifies a person with a loving, just, and humane disposition with good-natured abilities.

The aspects are given in the table at the lower right of the screen. From the table we find that the Sun is in Sextile with Neptune, the Moon is in Square aspect with Venus and Trine with Mars, Mercury is in Conjunction with Mars and Jupiter, and Square with Uranus, Mars is in Conjunction with Jupiter, Jupiter is in Square with Uranus, and Saturn is in Conjunction with Neptune. According to Lyndoe (Reference 1), the conjunctions of Mercury are good but the conjunction between Saturn and Neptune is adverse. On balance, the aspects for John F. Kennedy were reasonably good.

POSITIONS

☉	♊	7
☽	♏	15
☿	♌	21
♀	♊	16
♂	♌	18
♃	♋	23
♄	♌	28
♅	♒	24
♆	♌	3
♇	♋	3

ASPECTS

Figure 1. Natal chart for John F. Kennedy

*** ASTROLOGY SYMBOLS ***

ZODIAC

♈ Aries

♉ Taurus

♊ Gemini

♋ Cancer

♌ Leo

♍ Virgo

♎ Libra

♏ Scorpio

♐ Sagittarius

♑ Capricorn

♒ Aquarius

♓ Pisces

PLANETS

☉ Sun

☽ Moon

☿ Mercury

♀ Venus

♂ Mars

♃ Jupiter

♄ Saturn

♅ Uranus

♆ Neptune

♇ Pluto

ASPECTS

☌ Conjunction   ↗ Opposition

⚹ Sextile   ▣ Square

△ Trine

Figure 2. Symbol Table

Appendix B

Interpreting the chart

An astrological chart contains an enormous amount of astronomical information about the positions of the constellations and planets at the time of birth. An astrologer extracts special meaning from each piece of information. The placing of the planets, sun, and moon in the house is said to have meaning because each house is supposed to represent a separate area of the individual's interests. The constellation in which each planet resides is supposed to control the disposition and fortune of the person. The aspects of the planets are supposed to show good tendencies or adverse ones. The Sextile and Trine are good aspects. The Square and Opposition are adverse aspects. The Conjunction may be either good or adverse.

Because the amount of information is so large, it's possible to give only a small sampling of it here. The interpretation of the houses and aspects can be found in Reference 1. Below are meanings for the positions of the planets in the constellations. The meanings are those presented in an astrology textbook dating from 1911 (Reference 6).

To find the position of each planet, look in the position table in the upper right corner of the screen. The first symbol is the planet. The symbol after the number is the constellation of the zodiac. Remember that you can press the SELECT key on the keyboard to check the symbol table if you aren't sure which is which. Starting with the sun, from the first entry in the table, determine which constellation it was in at the moment of birth. This, of course, is the sign under which the child was born. In the following tables look under the one starting with the words "Sun in" for that constellation. Build up a character profile for the person by following this procedure for each of the planets. The textbook only went out to Saturn. Presumably this is because the influence of the outer planets had not been well established in 1911.

You may find obvious inconsistencies as you build the character profile. These may mean the person has a complex personality and then the aspects must be considered in more detail. Make some charts for your friends and see if you (and they!) agree with the meanings given in the textbook.

Sun in

Aries: Strong, courageous, fortunate and victorious.

Taurus: Bold, proud.

Gemini: Kind, firm, resolute, not particularly fortunate.

Cancer: Harmless, cheerful, indolent, addicted to pleasure.

Leo: Honest, ambitious, fond of pleasure.

Virgo: Ingenious, artistic or scientific, cheerful and agreeable.

Libra: Amiable, fond of pleasure, just and luxurious.

Scorpio: Rugged and maybe overbearing, fortunate upon the sea and in practice of medicine, chemistry, engineering, etc.

Sagittarius: Generous, lofty, proud, aiming at noble ends, bold and capable of great deeds; a good sportsman.

Capricorn: Just and upright, generally good-natured; hasty, and autocratic.

Aquarius: Good disposition, though tinctured with pride and ambition; artistic or scientific.

Pisces: Harmless disposition, may be his own worst enemy by reason of extravagance and indulgence in feasting and pleasure.

Moon in

Aries: Temperament rash, variable, and passionate; not a fortunate person.

Taurus: Gentle and obliging, fairly fortunate.

Gemini: Subtle, crafty, ingenious and variable; usually unsettled in life.

Cancer: Pleasant, merry, easy disposition, free from passion; fortunate and highly respected; but of a roving and indolent nature.

Leo: Ambitious; hardly fortunate.

Virgo: Of an ingenious fancy, inventive, retiring, melancholy; often unstable and rarely fortunate.

Libra: Merry disposition, beloved and respected.

Scorpio: Quarrelsome, in some instances malicious; of ingenious mind.

Sagittarius: Open and generous, passionate, ambitious and fond of sports; usually fortunate.

Capricorn: Weak physique, especially in the knees; an unsettled character (unless the Moon is well aspected).

Aquarius: Affable, inoffensive, kind and irresolute; mind ingenious; conduct good.

Pisces: Inactive easy disposition, given to pleasures of the table, merry, and "happy go lucky."

Mercury

Aries: Choleric disposition.

Taurus: Inert and obstinate.

Gemini: Of great ingenuity and activity of mind, a lover of science and art, a good orator, well-calculated for a barrister or author, possessing a clear and incisive intellect.

Cancer: Erratic disposition.

Leo: Hasty and proud disposition, ambitious, and apt to be dogmatic.

Virgo: Witty, ingenious, profound, and active disposition, readily acquires knowledge, industrious, a good orator, a great projector, and an able negotiator.

Libra: A just and good nature and disposition, a promoter of learning, and accomplished.

Scorpio: One who is subtle and careful of his own interests, fond of company and the fair sex, but intellectual and acquiring knowledge, especially of chemistry, medicine, and engineering.

Sagittarius: Impulsive, good-natured, aiming at noble ends, and fond of pleasure and outdoor games and sport; a good equestrian.

Capricorn: Of a peevish, melancholy and nervous disposition, rather unfortunate.

Aquarius: Ingenious, witty, kind, and humane disposition, love of research and invention.

Pisces: Good-natured yet melancholy, in some cases, addicted to strong drink.

Venus in

Aries: Sensitive, merry and affectionate.

Taurus: A mild disposition, kind, humane, and very affectionate.

Gemini: Loving, just, humane disposition, and good-natured abilities.

Cancer: An inactive, easy-going, and pleasure-loving disposition.

Leo: A disposition somewhat hasty but soon appeased, generous, large-minded, having proper pride and dignity.

Virgo: Thoroughly amiable, aspiring, sensitive, and active, endowed with excellent qualities, eloquent.

Libra: Kind, affectionate, and generally beloved, very artistic and clever.

Scorpio: Contentious, emotional, and affectionate; but inert.

Sagittarius: Amiable, "merry even to a fault," generous, humane and very sensitive; and clever; a general favorite, and usually fortunate.

Capricorn: Good-natured, but careful; voice musical; not very fortunate.

Aquarius: Very courteous, kind, humane, and affable; one who is gifted, and much admired.

Pisces: Throughly good-natured, mild, quiet, and inoffensive, fond of pleasure; generally fortunate.

Mars in

Aries: Valorous, intrepid, confident, enterprising, ambitious, and warlike; one who gains preferment in martial pursuits.

Taurus: Vicious, profligate, and perfidious (unless Mars is well aspected).

Gemini: Very ingenious, but fickle; and, through frequent changes of residence and employment, likely to prove unfortunate.

Cancer: Contentious, unamiable, not highly gifted; usually unfortunate.

Leo: Choleric, hasty, free, magnanimous, and proud, delighting in outdoor exercise and sport.

Virgo: Nervous, irritable, mutable, conceited, and impatient of subjection; one who is not very fortunate.

Libra: Luxurious, fond of personal adornment and voluptuous.

Scorpio: Bold and resolute; temper fiery and revengeful; one who possesses genius, well fitted for a commander, or surgeon, successful in his undertakings and of invincible courage; liable to hernia.

Sagittarius: Jovial, martial, self-reliant, rash, large of soul, generous, active, enterprising, ambitious of renown; one who is fond of outdoor exercise and sport; liable to gunshot wounds, and hernia.

Capricorn: Very ingenious, witty, penetrating, courageous, commanding, and generally successful.

Aquarius: Turbulent, controversial, unruly; and not fortunate.

Pisces: Artful and mischievous, not very industrious, prone to excesses and quarrelsomeness.

Jupiter in

Aries: Noble disposition, free, generous, with becoming pride, courteous, and polite.

Taurus: Good disposition, manners amiable, judgment sound, and temper benevolent and humane; addicted to pleasure.

Gemini: Generous, but somewhat fickle, a great admirer of the fair sex, a lover of science and art; possibly rash and unstable.

Cancer: Busy, loquacious, fond of maritime pursuits; but maybe lacking in courage unless Mars is in good aspect with Jupiter.

Leo: Noble-minded, courageous, ambitious, and magnanimous person.

Virgo: Ambitious, excitable, studious , industrious, and speculative.

Libra: Disposition mild, fascinating, obliging, and fond of pleasure.

Scorpio: Lofty, resolute, and ambitious character; fortunate upon the sea and in the practice of medicine, surgery, or chemistry.

Sagittarius: Courteous and highly accomplished, generous, free, just, and humane, very fond of horses, hunting, and all outdoor sports and exercises.

Capricorn: Harmless and indolent; usually unfortunate.

Aquarius: Cheerful, obliging, kind, humane, just, busy, and not extravagant.

Pisces: Disposition eminently good, studious and kind; talents of a high order; one who is fortunate upon the seas.

Saturn in

Aries: Quarrelsome, fretful, and austere.

Taurus: Avaricious, secretive, and envious.

Gemini: Ingenious but crafty; perverse, selfish and austere.

Cancer: Reserved and unsociable.

Leo: Passionate and brooding, yet true to a friend.

Virgo: Melancholy, reserved, nervous, speculative, and avaricious.

Libra: Proud, contentious, argumentative, and maybe extravagant.

Scorpio: Petulant, subtle, inconstant, and envious; ingenious, profound and clever; unfortunate upon the sea.

Sagittarius: Affable, obliging, generous, honest and upright, merciful to an enemy, and constant to a friend, profuse promises through excess of good nature.

Capricorn: Peevish, covetous, and discontented, due largely to bad health; mind ingenious.

Aquarius: Sober, manly, graceful, and courteous; mind acute and ingenious.

Pisces: Fickle, merry for a Saturnian, and very careful and cautious.

Review Form

We're interested in your experiences with APX programs and documentation, both favorable and unfavorable. Many of our authors are eager to improve their programs if they know what you want. And, of course, we want to know about any bugs that slipped by us, so that the author can fix them. We also want to know whether our instructions are meeting your needs. You are our best source for suggesting improvements! Please help us by taking a moment to fill in this review sheet. Fold the sheet in thirds and seal it so that the address on the bottom of the back becomes the envelope front. Thank you for helping us!

1. Name and APX number of program.

_____

_____

2. If you have problems using the program, please describe them here.

_____

_____

_____

3. What do you especially like about this program?

_____

_____

_____

4. What do you think the program's weaknesses are?

_____

_____

_____

5. How can the catalog description be more accurate or comprehensive?

_____

_____

6. On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 being "poor" and 10 being "excellent", please rate the following aspects of this program:

_____ Easy to use
_____ User-oriented (e.g., menus, prompts, clear language)
_____ Enjoyable
_____ Self-instructive
_____ Use (non-game programs)
_____ Imaginative graphics and sound

7. Describe any technical errors you found in the user instructions (please give page numbers).

_____

_____

_____

8. What did you especially like about the user instructions?

_____

_____

_____

9. What revisions or additions would improve these instructions?

_____

_____

_____

10. On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 representing "poor" and 10 representing "excellent", how would you rate the user instructions and why?

_____

_____

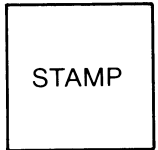11. Other comments about the program or user instructions:

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From

_____

_____

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STAMP

APX ATARI Program Exchange
P.O. Box 3705
Santa Clara, CA 95055

[seal here]

ASTROLOGY
by Harry Coons and Art Prag

- Create your astrological chart
- Display a screen of planet and zodiac symbol definitions for help
- Start interpreting your chart with the help of the manual

With *Astrology*, the mysteries of the zodiac, planetary positioning, natal charts, and rising signs will unfold in your very own living room. To prepare your astrological chart, you enter the exact time and place of birth. You designate the location as geographical coordinates. If you don't know this information, *Astrology* computes it for you by displaying either a world or United States map on which you position a movable marker over the location of your birth.

Then *Astrology* takes over. It processes your data and draws an astrological chart on the screen representing the earth, the zodiac, and the twelve astrological houses at the time of birth. Symbols of the zodiac appear on the lines (cusps) between each house. *Astrology* also computes the relationships (aspects) of the planets in the houses. The program defines the symbols for the planets and the signs of the zodiac on a seperate screen, which you can easily access for quick identification. Once you have your complete chart, some simple interpretations are available in the manual. The computer has done its job.

About the authors
ART PRAG
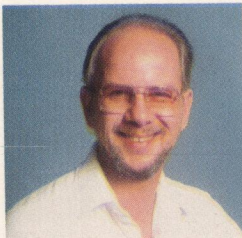
HARRY KOONS

Harry Koons and Art Prag are familiar names at APX because of their successful *Mapware* and *Starware* programs. Although the two Los Angeles-based physicists aren't astrology buffs themselves, they realized that they could generate some precise information that would be useful to astrologers. Part of the *Starware* program computes the accurate locations of the five brightest planets. When Harry began to experiment with the many uses of the redefined character sets available on the ATARI Home Computer, the concept for *Astrology* occurred to him. Art contributed the calculations needed to locate the planets in relation to the sun and the moon in relation to the earth. Next he came up with a transformation and a projection of these locations onto an earth-based coordinate system. The result of the two scientists' specialized skills was *Astrology*: a combination of mathematical computation of the positions of the planets with the symbols of the zodiac and the planets plotted on a finely-detailed graphics screen.