User Manual

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Starlight User Manual
Version 1
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Chapter 1

Introduction

Starlight is a specialty program designed to allow astrologers to observe, research, learn about, and explore the world of fixed stars - on their desktop, and in the night sky.

Starlight provides astrologers with new but simple, tools, such as an interactive Sky Map - a planetarium especially designed for astrologers where one can learn to find and name the stars in the sky, through images, myths and constellations. The Sky Map seamlessly links the starry sky to natal charts, where one can observe the chart and the sky simultaneously moving through time. Astrologers can explore impact of the stars on a natal chart visually as well as by short paran analysis or full paran reports. In these reports, every unique star and planet combination is defined and delineated by Bernadette Brady, author of *Brady's Book of Fixed Stars.*

Starlight is a virtuoso program for helping you discover the sky through the myths and the meanings of fixed stars. Other astrology programs can give you normal charting techniques, but only ***Starlight*** can enable you to see a parapegma, the phase of a star, the time of first visibility of a star, paran options, star meanings, the image of the sky on the day you were born, and what stars make up the foundations of your life. ***Starlight*** is a completely new, and unique, concept in the world of astrological programs.

Getting Started

This is a brief overview of the main features of Starlight. For greater detail you will need to refer to the different chapters of this User Manual.

System requirements

The minimum system requirements to run Starlight are:

- IBM compatible PC (Pentium or higher). Users with slower processors (233MHz or less) will not be able to experience Starlight's full potential.
- Microsoft® Windows 95*, Windows 98*, Windows 98 Second Edition, Windows Millennium Edition, Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 5 or 6 (Service Pack 6 recommended), Windows 2000, Windows XP Professional or Home Edition.
- English or European language edition of Windows**
- 220 MB of free disk space (or 20MB for a compact installation with limited functionality)
- 64MB RAM with Windows 95, 98 or ME. 128MB RAM with Windows 2000, XP or above
- CD Rom drive.
- SVGA 800x600 or higher resolution.

* Windows 95 and original edition Windows 98 users please contact your supplier to confirm the suitability of their system.

** There are font problems with Middle Eastern (Arabic and Hebrew) Far Eastern (Chinese, Japanese and Korean) and Thai language editions of Windows

IMPORTANT Starlight DOES NOT run on the following operating systems:

- Windows CE
- MAC

Installing Starlight

Starlight is supplied on CD-ROM with its own installer. If you have Autorun enabled, the installer starts automatically when you insert the CD-ROM into the drive. Otherwise use one of the following three options:

1. Select **Settings > Control Panel** from the Start menu. In the Control Panel window select **Add/Remove Programs**, and click the **Install...** button on the dialog box that appears. Enter **D:\setup.exe** followed by clicking the **Finish** button.

OR….

2. Select **Run...** from the start menu and then enter **D:\setup.exe**. If your CDROM is assigned to a different drive letter, enter a different file name accordingly; then click **OK**.

OR….

3. Using Windows Explorer, open the root folder for your CD-ROM drive and double click the program **setup.exe**.

At this point the Starlight Installation Wizard will appear and will guide you through the subsequent steps. These include the display of licence information and the entry of your name and personal licence key as provided upon purchase from the publisher. To complete the installation follow the instructions displayed on the screen.

Uninstalling Starlight

To remove Starlight from a Windows computer:

1. Select **Settings > Control Panel** from the Start menu.
2. In the Control Panel click **Add/Remove programs** and select **Starlight** in the list.

Click the **Add/Remove** button to remove the program.

A confirmation prompt is displayed.

Your Personalised Version of Starlight

Your copy of Starlight is personalised. To install your copy from CD-ROM you will need to enter your name as you have been supplied it to the publisher, as well as your Starlight licence key.

You are licenced to install Starlight on any PC for your personal use. This means that it is permissible to install the application on more than one PC if you own more then one PC.

However, it is illegal to pass your copy of Starlight on to other people or to install it on to other people's PCs for them to use.

The authors and publisher asks that you respect this licence agreement. We want you to use and enjoy Starlight and we will do our best to support your discover of the starry sky. However, in return we ask that you honour this agreement and value the investment that you have made in purchasing Starlight.

Any pirated copies of Starlight can be linked back to the licenced owner and, under international law, both the pirate user as well as the licenced owner can be charged with pirating software.

For you protection avoid any illegal copying of your version of Starlight

Starlight Support

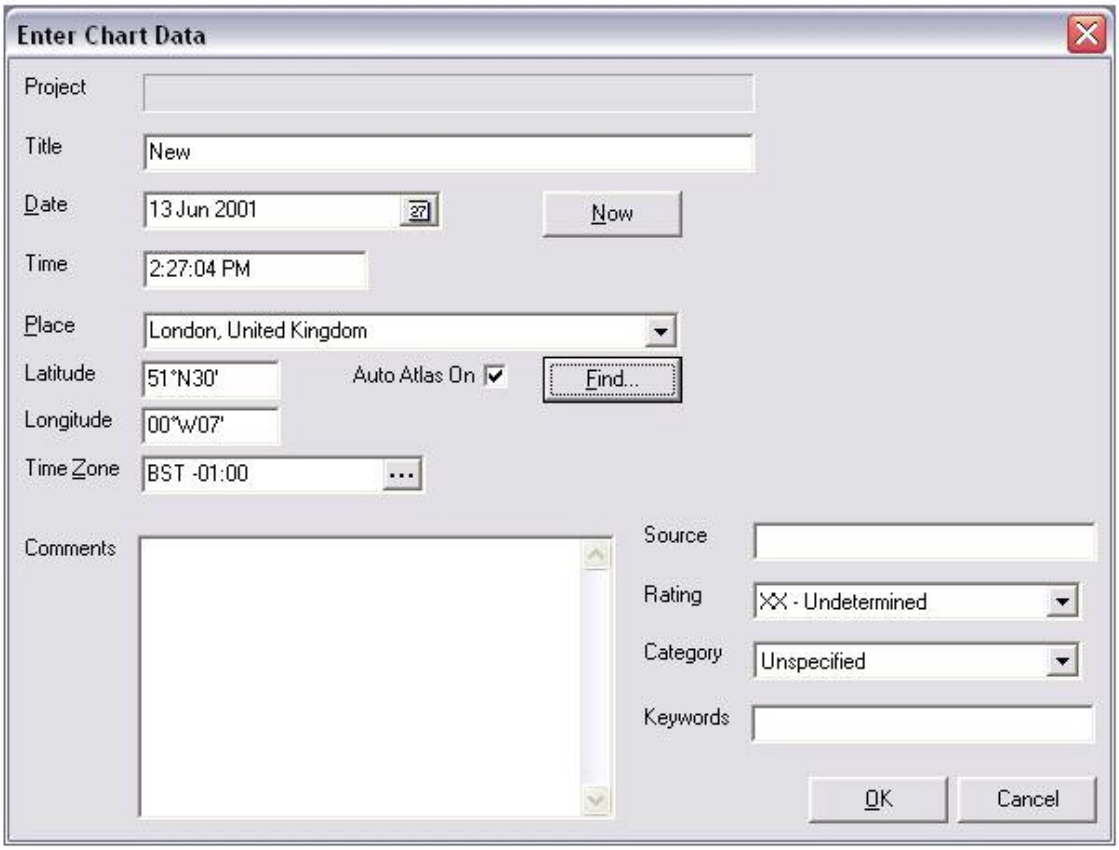
Technical support for Starlight is available on the internet by following the web link under **Help>Visit Web Site** in the main menu of Starlight. Here, **licensed users** may visit the support pages to obtain a variety of kinds of support, including answers to FAQ, information about any known problems, or submit individual requests for help.

Casting or Opening a Chart

From the main application window:

Create a Chart

A chart's data is called a **Moment**. To enter the data for this Moment, choose **File>New**, or click the new document icon on the toolbars - *top left hand corner.*



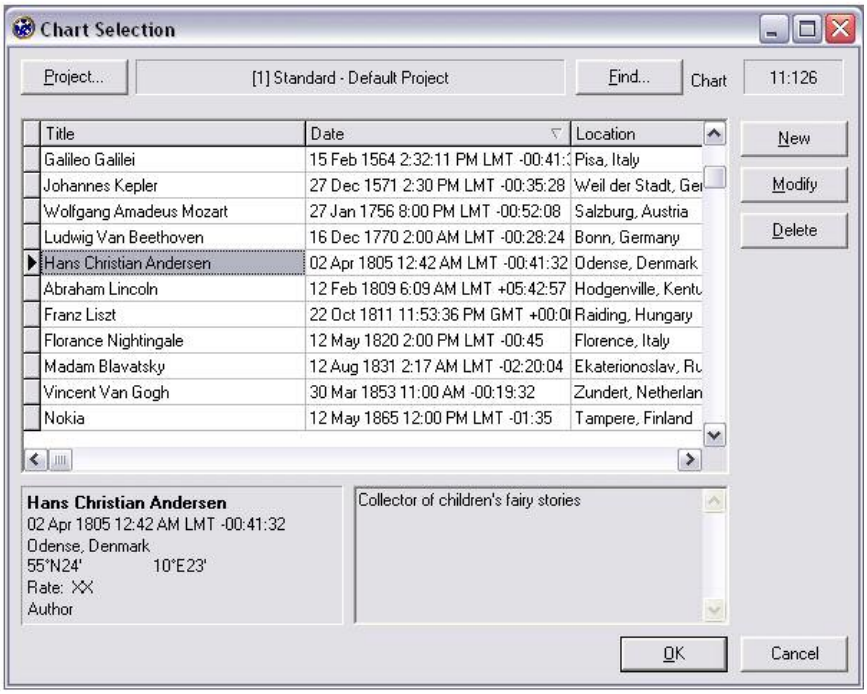
Fill in the Data Entry dialog box in the usual manner. The atlas you use here will be the atlas that you chose to use in the Preferences. You can also add extensive comments, Rodden rating, Category, Source and Keywords.

The manner of entering the date and time will be determined by the way you have set the Windows options on your computer.

Special Note: All of these additional pieces of data, including the text contained in the comments, can be searched for later when looking for charts that contain various features.

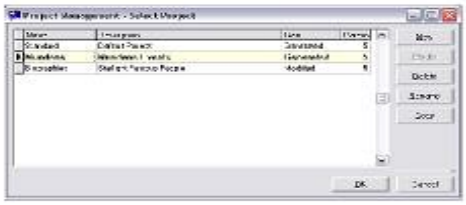
Open a Chart

Choose **File>Open**, or click the open file icon on the toolbars. Starlight will open the Chart Selection dialog box using the Standard Chart Project or the last project opened. You can search this project by selecting the **Find** button, or you can sort the information by clicking on the top of the columns. For example, if you click on the column **Date**, then all the charts in this project will be sorted by their date. Select the chart that you wish to open and double click on it, or select the **OK** button.



Changing Projects

Select the Project button on the Chart Selection screen.



Starlight comes with three projects that contain over 750 charts. Double click on a project to open it, or highlight and select the **OK** button.

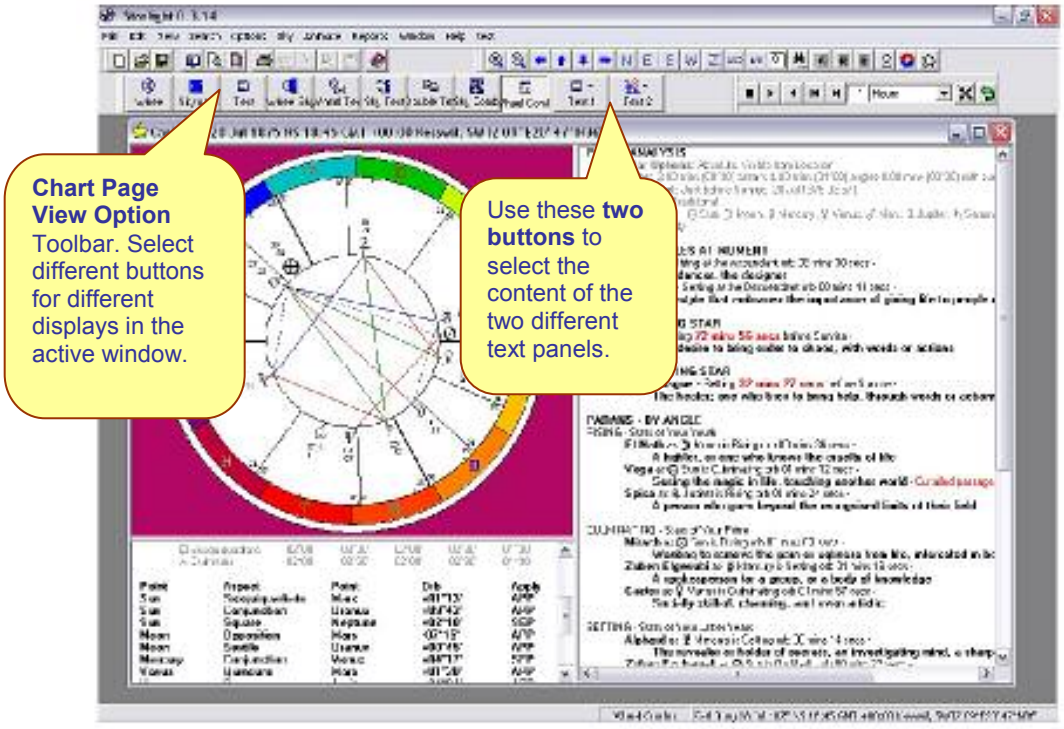
For more information on Projects, Finding Charts, and Research based on Projects, see these topics under their chapter headings in the rest of the manual.

Viewing a Moment – Chart, Text or Sky map

When you open a chart you will note the chart will open in a window. This window can be resized or made full size in the normal Window's fashion. You can open as many charts as you wish, as each one will open in a new window. You can manually rearrange these windows, or you can use the Window drop down menu on the main screen to rearrange them automatically.

Change the Contents of a Window

With a window open, the contents and panels in the selected window can be altered by clicking on any of the large toolbar buttons, on the *Chart Page View Option* tool bar.



A Chart can be displayed

- As a Sky Map – the map of the heavens for that time and place
- As a two panelled window of both chart and sky map
- As a two panelled window of chart or sky map with text
- As a three panelled window of chart or sky map and two panels of text.

The nature of the contents of the text panels can be selected from the text buttons on this tool bar. Text 1 refers to the larger panel of text and Text 2 to the smaller panel.

View the Fixed Stars linked to a particular Horoscope

With a chart opened in a window. Use the **Text 1** button to select **Parans** then any other button which contains a Text section to view the parans to the chart. The orbs and other variables used to calculate the parans can be changed by choosing **Options>Paran Stars** or by right clicking on the active window and selecting Paran Stars or by clicking the Paran Stars button on the **Options** toolbar.

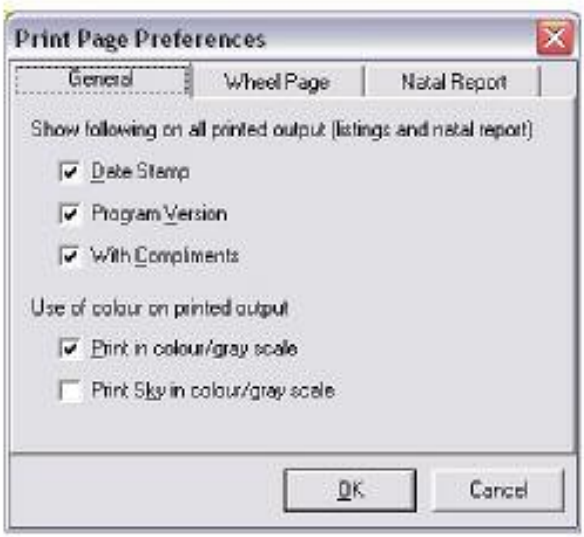
For more information on Parans, Options and Toolbars topics under their chapter headings in the rest of the manual.

Printing and Setting the Print Preferences

All charts, sky maps and text can be printed.

Choose **File>Print**, or click the **Print** button on the **Standard** Toolbar. Charts can be printed with, or without, additional components. The types of components printed with a chart are selected under File>Print Preferences.

Choose **File>Print Preferences**. This is where you control the content of what is printed. Starlight will automatically arrange the page layout given the components you select.



Printing Colour or Black and White Charts and Sky Maps

Charts. You can select to print your charts in colour or black /white. If the colour option is not selected then charts are printed using a black and white format. If it is selected then the chart will be printed out to look the same as the colour chart that you have on the active window.

Sky Maps. Sky Maps can be printed out in colour or black and white. The default setting for this option is for black and as the amount of ink required to print a night sky is considerable.

At any stage you can change these print options to get the particular printout that you need.

Page Set up and Print Preview

Starlight operates like a word processor. From the **Standard** toolbar buttons or under the File menu, you have access to a page set up feature, where you can adjust margins, paper size and orientation. Then you can view the printed page in **Print Preview** before printing, to ensure that Starlight has automatically arranged it to your satisfaction.

The combination of Print Preference, Page Set Up and Print Preview gives you easy control over all your printouts.

Reports

Starlight produces a full report of the mythology and meanings of the fixed stars that you see on the Paran page. With the chart, or moment, as the active window, choose **Report>Natal Report**. You can select which additional pages you wish to print with the report under the **File >Print Preference** >Tab – Reports.

Sky Map

You can move into the Sky Map view of this moment by clicking on the Sky Map button or combination View button, on the **View** toolbar. You can navigate and alter the features of the map by using the **Sky Map** tool bar, or choose **Options>Sky Map** from the desktop or by right clicking the mouse button.

By right clicking the mouse on the Sky Map, you will also get information on the nearest star, as well as images and mythology of the constellation.

For more information on the Sky Map, see the Chapter 6

Animation

Whatever combination of view that you have in the active window, it can be animated by use of the **Animation** tool bar.

Parapegma

Choose **Reports>Parapegma** .The Parapegma is a star calendar that was used in ancient times to keep track of the dates and the seasons. Starlight returns this tool to astrologers.

The parapegma option dialog box will open, with the details of the current active window. Here you can alter the key components of the parapegma. The star calendar will be created once you have selected your options and clicked OK.

A chart can be created of any celestial event in the parapegma by simply highlighting the event and then double clicking the mouse.

For more information on the Parapegma, see Chapter 7

Research

Starlight allows you to conduct research in Fixed Stars and parans. This research can be as focused as looking for all charts that have a particular star with a particular planet on a particular angle. Or as broad as looking for other charts that have similar stars to your own chart.

Generating paran data for a project.

Research in Starlight is done in two steps:

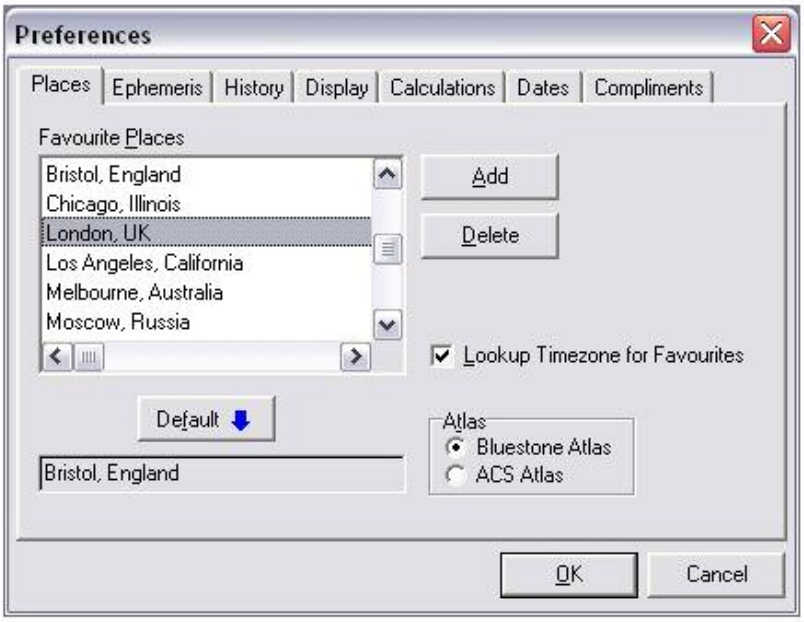
- First, the projects that you wish to search must be Generated. In the Project management dialog box, highlight the project for which you wish to generate the parans and click the **Generate** button. Depending on the number of charts in the project, Starlight will then take a few minutes to calculate all the paran information for each chart and store this information automatically in Starlight. Once Starlight has generated the parans for a project it will be flagged accordingly, and you do not need to regenerate it again unless you add more charts, or wish to change some of the paran options.
- Once the paran data for a project or a number of projects has been generated, then choose **Search>Find Charts**, or select the **Find** button on the Chart selection window.

You can then enter in your search requirements and run them in Starlight.

For more detailed information on Research see the Chapter 8.

Setting Preferences

With NO windows open, choose: **File>Preferences**



Places and Atlas

Select the **Places Tab**. Here you can add places to your favourites list, as well as select which of your favourites is going to be used as the default location for all new moments.

Starlight comes supplied with the latest atlas software for astrologers - The Bluestone Atlas. This atlas will be selected automatically by Starlight; however, Starlight can also use the ACS Atlas. Check the appropriate radio button for the atlas that you wish to use.

For further information on the other preferences see Chapter 3.

Chapter 2

Charts and Projects

Starlight organises chart data into Projects. In this chapter you can learn how to save a chart, copy, move, edit, and generally all things to do with the managements and calculations of charts.

Starlight will also import and export charts in a number of different formats.

Casting, Opening and Editing Charts

The Chart Data – What is a "Moment"

Throughout Starlight, and its documentation, the fundamental time and place information for a chart is called collectively a "moment" (the moment in time and space for which the chart is cast). Additional chart specific information e.g. comments, keywords, Rodden rating etc. is also included in this term. However it does NOT include other chart calculation options such as house system or zodiac.

Starlight stores the moment for every saved chart. The saved charts can be searched using any part of this data including the comments.

The moment for new chart is entered and edited for existing charts via the Chart Data dialog box. This has the following items:

Title

Up to 50 characters of text may be entered to describe the chart. This could be the name of the person for a birth chart, the description of an event, or a horary question. It will appear as the title of the chart on reports and other text output.

Date

You can enter a date using the popup calendar or in a variety of formats, and when you leave the date field Starlight will validate the entry and convert the date into the preferred Windows date format that you have set in the Windows Regional Settings on your computer.

You must enter a day, month and year, each separated by blank( ) or the Windows date separator character which is usually a slash(/). You can use a month name or abbreviation instead of a month number, and then it does not matter whether you put the day or month first. However, if you use a month number (1 to 12) then you must enter the day and month in the order set in the Windows Regional Settings on your computer. The year, if omitted, defaults to the current year. If you only enter two digits for the year, then the year is assumed to be within the time range specified in the Preferences. To enter dates in the 1st century you must prefix zeros (eg. 0007 for year 7). Use "BC" to indicate dates in the previous epoch, otherwise dates are assumed to be CE.

Time

You can enter time in a variety of formats, and when you leave the time field Starlight will validate the entry and convert the time to the time format that you have set in the Windows Regional Settings on your computer.

You must enter at least an hour, minutes and seconds are optional. You can separate the hours, minutes and seconds with a colon(:), slash(/), period(.), semi-colon(;) or comma(,). You can enter time in the 24 hour format (with an hour from 0 to 23), or you can use the 12 Hour Clock format (with hour from 1 to 12) and completing the time by typing either AM or PM.

Latitude and Longitude

If your choice of atlas has not automatically filled in the Latitude and Longitude of the place then these can be filled in by hand. For latitude enter the degrees and a N or S (upper or lower case) for northern or southern latitude followed by the minutes.

Similarly for Longitude you will need to enter in the degrees and a E or W (upper or lower case) for Eastern or Western longitude followed by the minutes.

Drop Down Place Menu

This drop down window contains your short list of favourite places. This can be edited in the main screen under **File> Preferences>Places**

Atlas and Time Zone

Under **File> Preferences>Places** you select the atlas that you choose to use. Bluestone which is included with Starlight, or ACS, which you may already own and choose to use. If after entering in the chart data the longitude, latitude and time zone are not automatically supplied then by clicking on the **Find** button you will be taken to the Find Place in Bluestone (or ACS) Atlas dialogue box where you can enter in the name of the location and search the atlas.

Source, Rating, Category and Keywords

All of these additional components can be entered with the chart moment. Starlight provides the ability to search for charts with any type of entry made with these options so careful and standardising use of these options can greatly aid your research work.

Casting a Chart

To create a new chart choose **File>New**, or click the New document button on the **Standard** toolbar. This will display the Enter Chart Data dialog box into which the moment (the fundamental chart details) may be entered. Initially this dialog box displays the current time and default place (see section on Preferences for how to set this).

When all the required data items have been entered, select the **OK** button. A new chart window is then displayed.

Saving a Chart

If you close a chart window for a chart that has not been saved, Starlight's default setting will prompt you to do so. You can turn this prompt off in the Preferences (choose **File>Preferences>History Tab**). To save the current chart to the current project either:

- Choose **File>Save**
- Click the **Save** button on the standard toolbar.

To save the current chart to another project choose **File>Save as** and you are prompted to select the project.

Opening a Chart

To open an existing chart choose **File>Open**, or click the Open file button on the Standard toolbar. Starlight will open the Chart Selection dialog box showing the charts in the current project. You can sort the information by clicking on the columns headers. For example, if you click on the column **Date**, then all the charts in this project will be sorted by their date. Select the chart that you wish to open and double click on it, or select the **OK** button.

Starlight maintains a list of recently opened charts under **File>Reopen.** The number of charts maintained in this list can be set in the Preferences (choose **File>Preferences>History Tab**)

Finding a Chart

You can search across different projects for a particular chart or charts that satisfy search criteria based on any of the chart moment data. Choose **Search>Find Charts**, or click the **Find** button on the Chart Selection dialog box. For more details on searching your projects refer to the chapter on Research.

Editing the Chart Data

To edit the moment and change the time, place or additional information for the current chart window either:

- Choose **Options>Moment**.
- Click the Moment button on the Options toolbar.
- Right click the mouse in the active window and select Moment from the drop down menu.

This action will return you to the Chart Data Entry dialog box which is displayed containing the current data for the chart. Make any changes that you require and click OK. Any recalculation will be performed automatically (if necessary) and the current chart window will change to reflect any edits that you have made to the chart's moment.

Chart Calculation Options

The settings used to calculate a chart when a new chart is created or an existing chart opened are controlled by the Chart Options dialog box. Default values are applied when a chart is first calculated and displayed. However, the settings for any open chart can be edited, or the default settings changed at any time.

To change the calculation options for the current chart window choose **Options>Chart**, or click the **Chart** button on the **Options** toolbar. The Chart Options dialog box is displayed showing the current calculation settings e.g. house system, zodiac, aspects etc. , used for this chart. Make any changes that you require and click OK. Any recalculation will be performed automatically (if necessary) and the current chart window will change to reflect any changes that you have made to the chart's calculation options. These option changes only affect the current chart window, any other open charts keep their own local settings.

To set the default calculation options either :

- With no chart windows open choose **Options>Chart** and the values entered in the Chart Options dialog box are applied as the default.
- Click on the Save Default button on the Chart Options dialog box when viewing the values for an open chart window.

These new default settings will then be applied to any subsequently opened charts.

The House System

Choose **Options>Chart**, or click the **Chart** button on the **Options** toolbar.
Starlight allows you to edit and see house system changes without needing to recalculate or save a chart. With the Chart Option dialog box open, select the house system that you require. *See image below*.

Special Note: Starlight has over 25 different house systems and to help you choose a house system, they have been grouped by type. As you select a house system you will notice a flag to the right of the list telling you the bases of the selected house system: Time, Space, Ecliptic or a Point based house system. Time-based systems are best used for people who live in a time-based lifestyle, which is most of us in the West. Space-based systems are best used for people more spatially orientated, or matters dealing with space. Ecliptic-based systems, dealing with the sacred ring of life, can give insights into the spiritual purpose, or nature, of a person.

The Nodes

With the Chart Option dialog box open, select the type of Lunar Node that you wish to use.

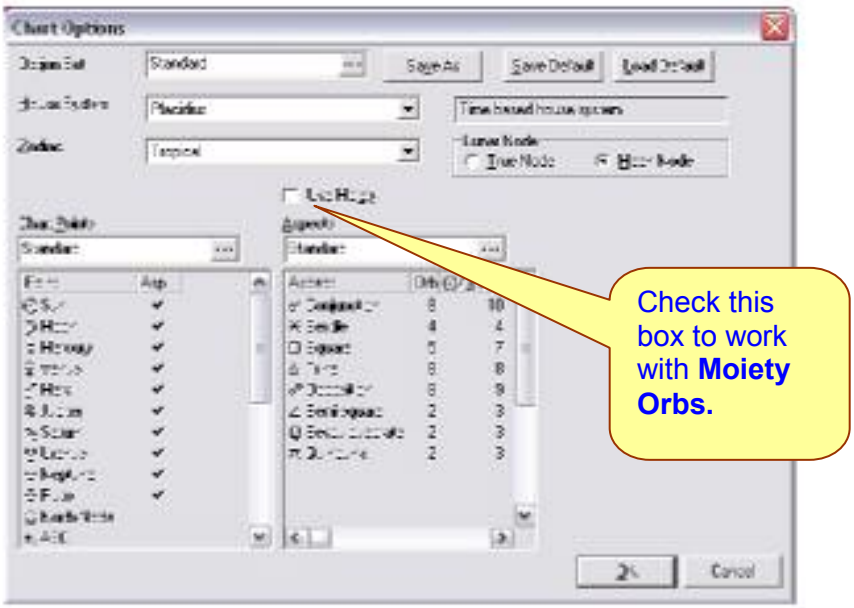
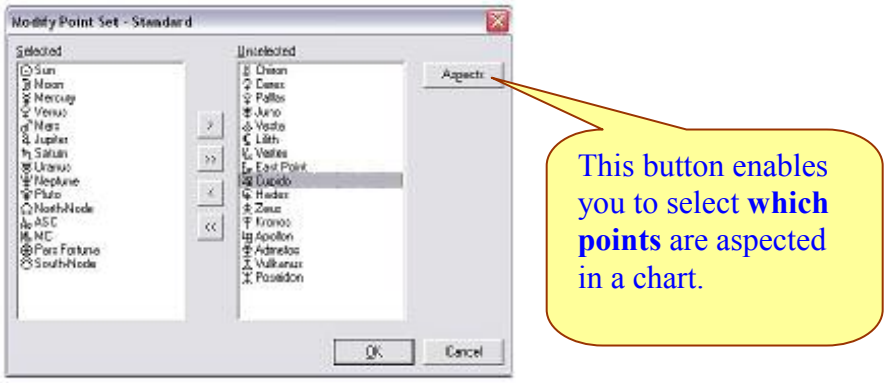


Chart Points

The sets of points to be plotted on a chart can be viewed and edited by clicking on the "**...**" button under "Chart Points". You can save, modify and create new Chart point sets by clicking on the appropriate button and then use the toggle format to move points on or off the selected list as shown.



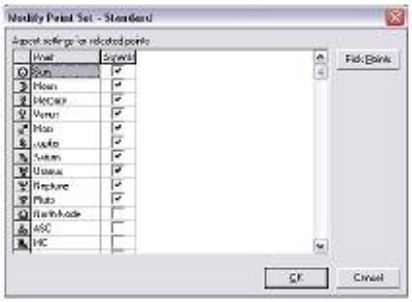
Using Different Zodiacs

Starlight works with 22 different zodiacs. The main zodiac used in western astrology is the Tropical zodiac the other zodiacs are either different sidereal zodiacs used in Vedic astrology or zodiacs based on other starting points as well as a user-defined option. In the main Chart Option dialog box (*as shown on page 19*), select the zodiac required from the drop down list.

Aspects

Selecting the Points to be Aspected

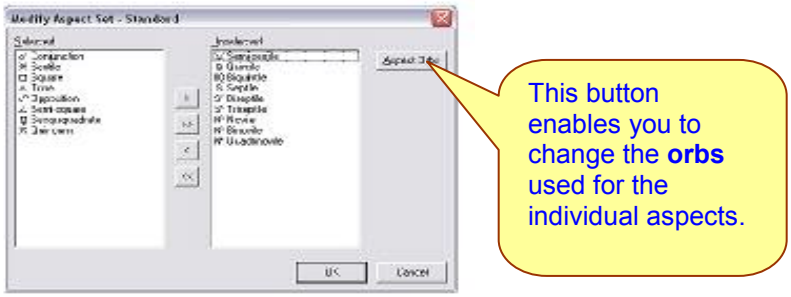
By clicking the **Aspect** button (as shown on page 20) on the Selecting Points dialog box, found by selecting **Option >Chart > Chart Points** > **Modify or New**, as previously shown, you can select which points are to be aspected in the chart wheel. Tick the points that you want to include in your aspects.



Creating New, or Editing, Aspects Sets

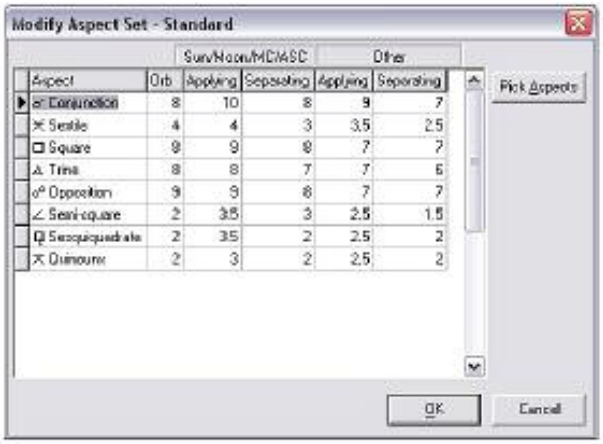
Choose **Options>Chart.**
In the Chart Options dialog box (picture on page 19) you can edit the aspect sets by selecting the "**...**" button on the Aspect list box. This will enable you to select for previous saved sets of aspects, or if you wish you can modify, or create a new set.

Upon highlighting an aspect set, and clicking **Modify**, or clicking on the **New** button and then naming your new aspect set, you will open the **Aspect Selection** dialog box. This box enables you to select, or unselect, aspects in the same manner as chart, or paran points.



Aspect Orbs

By selecting the **Aspect Orb** button you are able to edit the orbs being used for that particular aspect set. The **Pick Aspects** button is a moves you back to the Aspect selection dialog box.



You can adjust the orbs for applying and separating from the luminaries and angles separately to other chart points.

Aspecting using Moiety

Choose **Options < Chart**. You will note a check box for using Moiety orbs. When this is selected, it overrides all other orbs that are entered for that aspect set, or any other aspect set that you select.

Special Note: Moiety is a form of aspecting, used in medieval astrology, where the planet dictates the size of the orb rather than the aspect. These planetary orbs are a sphere of influence and are only active when there is a certain degree of overlap with another planet.

The default Moiety orbs used in Starlight are those of Guido Bonatti as given in his *Liber Astronomiae*. These orbs are diameters rather than the modern concept of a radius and are as follows:

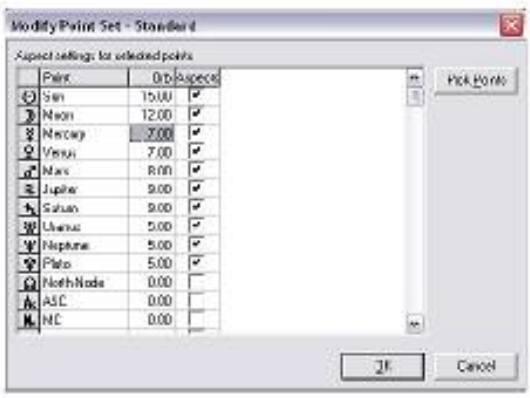
Saturn and Jupiter – 9^0 for any aspect
Mars – 8^0 for any aspect
Sun – 15^0 for any aspect
Venus and Mercury – 7^0 for any aspect
The Moon – 12^0 for any aspect

An aspect was considered to be active if the orb of the aspect between the two planets, or luminaries, was less than half the sum of the orbs for both planets. Such a figure is called the moiety of the two planets.

Changing the Moiety Orbs

You can change the Moiety orbs used by the following steps:

- Select **Moiety Aspects** from the Chart Option dialog box
- Open the Chart Point sets (the **…** button next to the name of the chart points.)
- Select the saved set of points that you wish to work with.
- Click **Modify**
- In the Modify Point set dialog box click **Aspects**
- With the aspect showing for each planet, simply click on the orb you wish to change and enter in a new figure.



The Display Colour of an Aspect

The colour, weight and style of the aspect lines drawn on a chart can be set using the Colour Scheme preferences. Choose **File > Colour Scheme.** For more information on setting the colours in Starlight refer to the chapter on Colour Schemes.

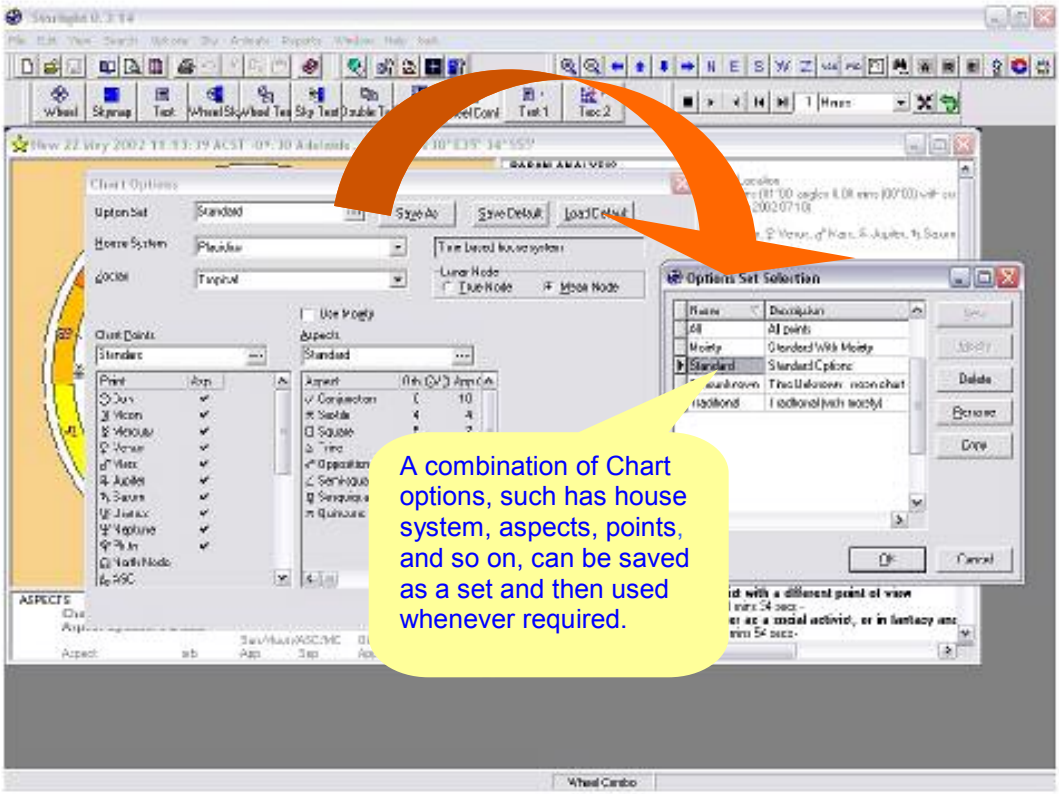
Saving Your Chart Options

Once you have created a set of chart options – which will consist of chart points to be displayed, the nodal type, the house system to be used, the zodiac to be used, a precise list of aspects and orbs, and a particular list of chart points to which aspect will be drawn – you can save all this work for future use.

With the **Chart Options** dialog box open and all the chart options set to your desired configuration, click the **Save As** button and you will be asked to name your option set.

To Open a previously saved Option Set

Select the "**...**" button next to the name of the Option set. (*As shown below.*) . Select from the list the Option set you require and click the **OK** button.



Wheel Types

Charts can be displayed using different Wheel types.

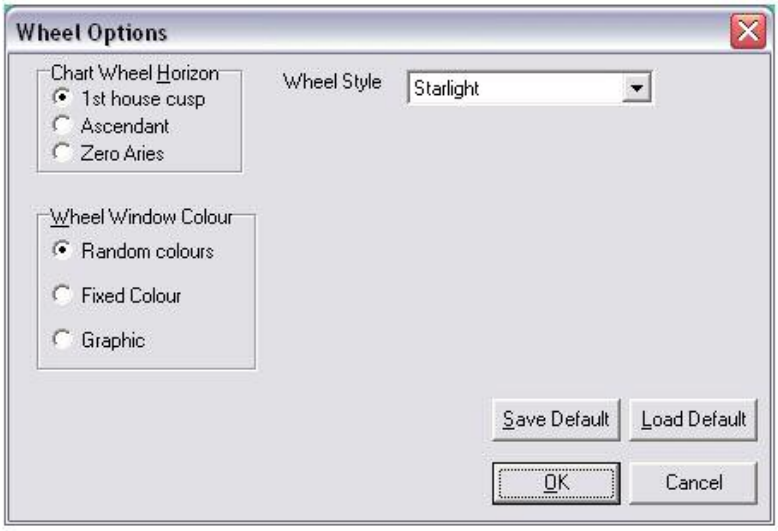
The settings used to display a chart wheel when a new chart is created or an existing chart opened are controlled by the WheelOptions dialog box. Default values are applied when a chart is first displayed. However the settings for any open chart can be edited or the default settings changed at any time.

To change the wheel options for the current chart window choose **Options>Wheel**, or click the **Wheel** button on the **Options** toolbar. The Wheel Options dialog box is displayed showing the current wheel settings used for this chart. Make any changes that you require and click OK. The current chart window will change to reflect any changes that you have made . These option changes only affect the current chart window ,any other open charts keep their own local settings.

To set the default wheel options either :

- With no chart windows open choose **Options>Wheel** and the values entered in the Wheel Options dialog box are applied as the default.
- Click on the Save Default button on the WheelOptions dialog box when viewing the values for an open chart window.

These new default settings will then be applied to any subsequently opened charts



Special Note: The Starlight wheel uses colours for the zodiac signs. By selecting this style of wheel you can alter the colours used in the wheel under **File>Colour Schemes**.

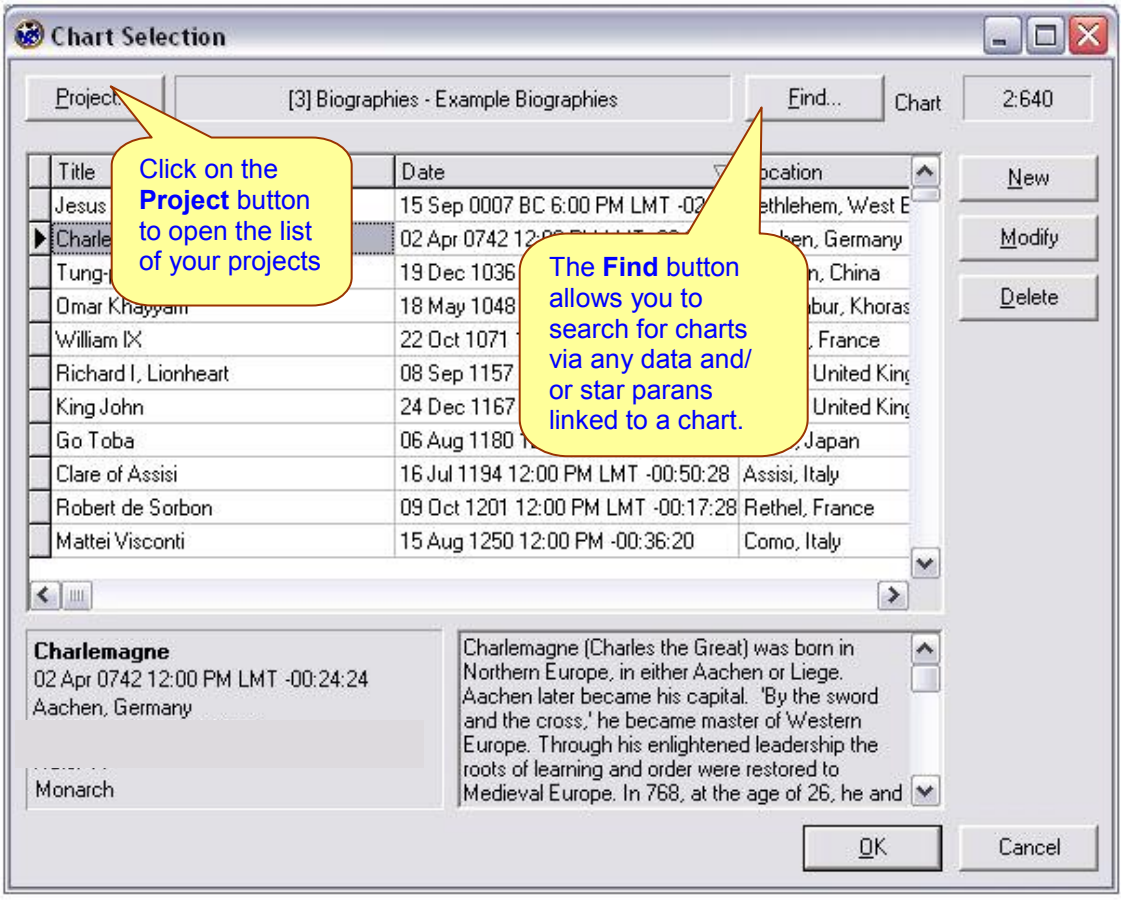
By selecting **Random colours**, each chart you open will select a random colour for the background of the chart window. You may find this useful when you have many charts open.

Projects

Starlight enables you to organise your charts into projects. The only limit to the size of a project, and the number of projects, that you can have is the capacity of your computer. Starlight comes with three projects – Standard, Biographies and Mundane. You can create your own projects such as Family, clients and so on.

Opening a Project

To open a chart in a Project choose **File > Open**. Or click on the Open Folder button in the **Standard** toolbar. This action will open the last project in which you were working.



In this window you can create a new chart by selecting **New**, which will open the New Chart dialog box. Or you can **Modify** a chart, **Delete** a chart, or **Copy** a chart to another project.

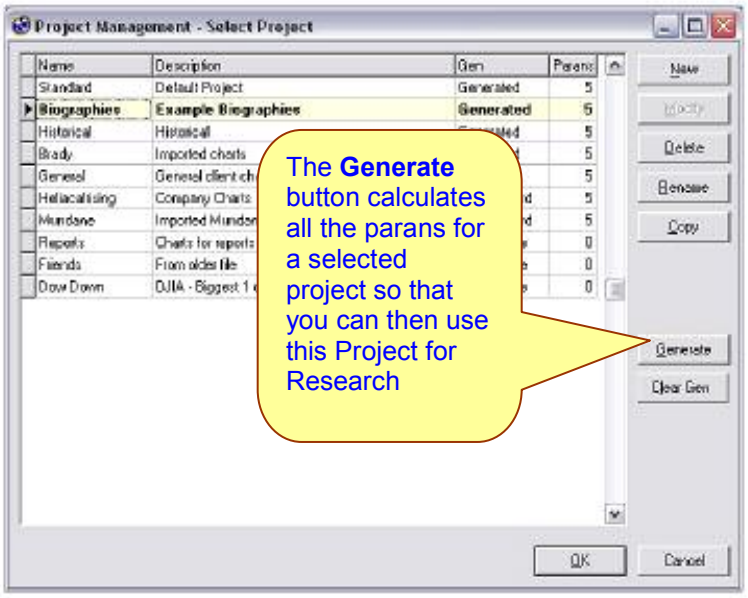
Sorting Charts in a Project

You can sort the charts in a project by clicking on the title bar of any column. For example, by clicking on the **Title** column the charts will be sorted by the first letter of their first listed name. Clicking again on the column will reverse the order of the sort. A to Z then Z to A. Clicking on the **Date** column will sort the charts by date.

Special Note: If you scroll sideways in this window, via the scroll bars, you will see the full data that exist for this chart. By clicking on any column title, you can sort the entire project via that field. Thus you can sort by latitude, or by keyword, or by chart type, and so on.

Opening the List of Projects

In the Chart Selection dialog box, as shown above, click the **Project** button to open a list of all the projects that you currently have in Starlight.



In **Project Management** window you can create **New** projects, **Delete**, **Rename**, **Copy** and Generate any projects.

Generating the parans in a Project

In order for Starlight to search projects for star paran information for purposes of research, you must generated and store the parans in a project /s to be used. When the parans in a project is generated, Starlight will take every chart in the project, and using the **paran options** currently selected, will calculate and store the paran information, star phase information, and Heliacal Rising and Setting star for every chart. All of this information is stored in a database that is then available for research.

Once the parans for a project have been generated the project will be flagged *Generated* in the Project Management window. However, if you then add any more charts to the generated project, Starlight will change this flag to *New Record*, reminding you that not all the charts now in the project have been generated.

Clearing a Generated Project

Because a Project with its generated parans can become quite large, depending on the number of charts in the project, you may for reasons of disk space desire to remove the generated information from a project while not deleting the actual project itself.

Selecting the Project and clicking the **Clear Gen** button will remove all the paran information from the project but will not affect the actual chart data.

Re-Generating a Project

At any stage you can re-generate the parans in a project, whether because you have added additional charts, or because you wish to change the paran options used for Generation. Simply select a project and click the **Generate** button. This will re-generate the parans in the project and overwrite the previously stored paran information.

Paran Options and Generation

When Starlight generates the parans in a project it uses the currently selected paran options. By changing these options, you will change the actual parans that are calculated and stored for each chart, and will therefore also change your research results. You can access Paran options by choosing **Options > Paran Stars**, or by clicking the Paran Star button on the Option toolbar, or by right clicking the mouse in an active window and selecting Paran Stars from the drop down menu.

For more information on Paran Star Options, see the chapter on Parans.

Importing and Exporting Charts

You can import or export charts to and from Solar Fire, Jigsaw, or any charts in ascii format.

Choose **File >External Data > Import, or** for Exporting a project choose **File > External Data > Export.**

Select the file type in the check boxes, then select the location of the file to be imported or exported, and the location where you wish the file to be placed.

Chapter 3

Toolbars, Data, Views & General Preferences

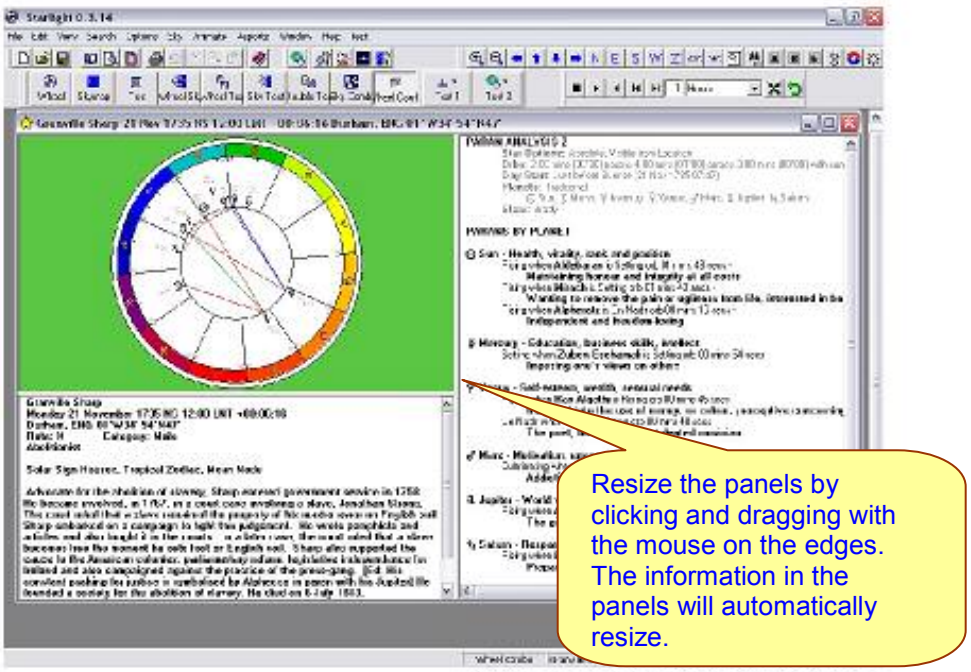
Starlight works with Toolbars and multiple windows. Each window has the capacity To contain unique information for the chart or moment. Each window can also be displayed in two or three adjustable panels.

This chapter shows you the way to work with the Toolbars, the type of information that you can display with a chart, and the way you can use colour to enhance your displays.

Viewing Data

Window Panels

Once a chart has been created in Starlight, you can view any window as one single panel, two panels, or three panels.



The panels can be resized by dragging them with the mouse. The layout of a given panel arrangement can be saved by choosing **View > Save Desktop**.

Changing the Contents of the Panels

Choose **View > Chart view** for the different types of panel combinations available or use the buttons on the **Chart Page View** Toolbar:

- **Wheel** – shows only the chart wheel
- **Sky Map** – shows the Sky Map for the time and place of the chart
- **Text** – shows a single page of text, contents selected by the user via the Text Buttons.
- **Wheel /Sky** – Shows the chart, with the current sky view in a second panel
- **Wheel/Text** – Shows the chart, with Text data based on the chart and selected by the Text buttons
- **Sky/Text** – Shows the current Sky Map, and a panel of user-selected text.
- **Double Text** – Shows two panels of user-selected texts.
- **Sky Combination** – Shows the current Sky Map, with two panels of user selected text.
- **Chart Combination** – Shows the current chart, with two panels of user-selected text.

Additional Chart information

User-Selected Text

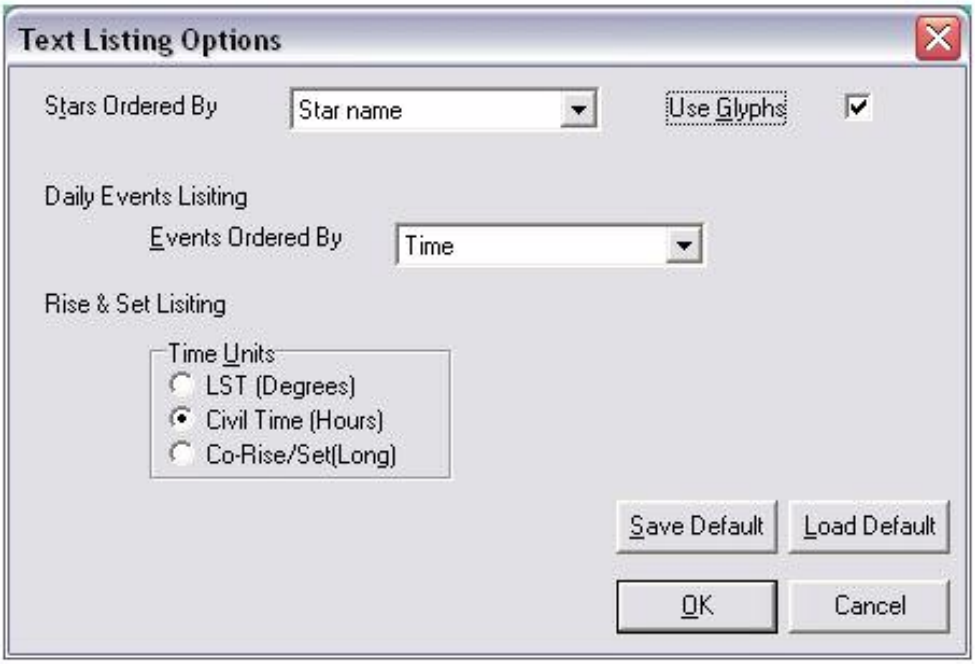
Choose **View > Text Page 1** to select the type of data displayed in panel one – the larger panel to the right of the Chart or Sky Map – or click on the **Text 1** button on the **Chart Page View** Toolbar.

Choose **View > Text Page 2** to select the type of data displayed in panel two – the smaller panel under the chart or Sky Map. You can also click on the **Text 2** button on the **Chart Page View** Toolbar.

- **Parans –** Shows the Fixed Star parans to the current chart, including the Heliacal Rising, Setting, and phase information for each star. Parans are sorted by the angle they are on when they form the paran relationship to the planet. (*For more information on parans see the Paran Chapter.)*
- **Parans 2** – Shows the parans only to a chart, and sorts them by planet rather than by angle.
- **Mundane** – Takes the date and place of the current chart and searches backwards in time to find the last Heliacal Rising or Setting Star time of return to the earth. The parans for that time and date are calculated and displayed.
- **Moment** – Displays the full charting details, as well as any comments attached to the chart or moment.
- **Events** – The full listing of every celestial event for a user-defined 24 hour period. The planets and stars rising, culminating, setting, and on the nadir. The LST, UT, Civil Time, Co Longitude, Right Ascension, Declination and Julian date are given for each event and listed in order of the occurrence of the event.
- **Rise Set** – The full listing of every celestial event for a user-defined 24 hour period. Sorted by a user-defined option and listing the Right Ascension, Declination, Rise time, Zenith time, Set time, Nadir time, and type or stage of phase.
- **Point Positions** – A listing of the Chart points.
- **Aspects** – A listing of the chart's aspects
- **Star Positions** – The position of the stars at the current moment. Ecliptical Longitude, Celestial Latitude, Right Ascension, Declination, Azimuth and Altitude. Sorted in a user-defined manner.
- **Star Aspects** – Using projected ecliptical degrees for the stars, the list of chart aspects such projected positions make to the natal planets.

Text Listing Options

Choose **Options > Text Listings**. Or select the **Text Listing** button from the **Options** Toolbar or the drop down menu from a right hand mouse click.

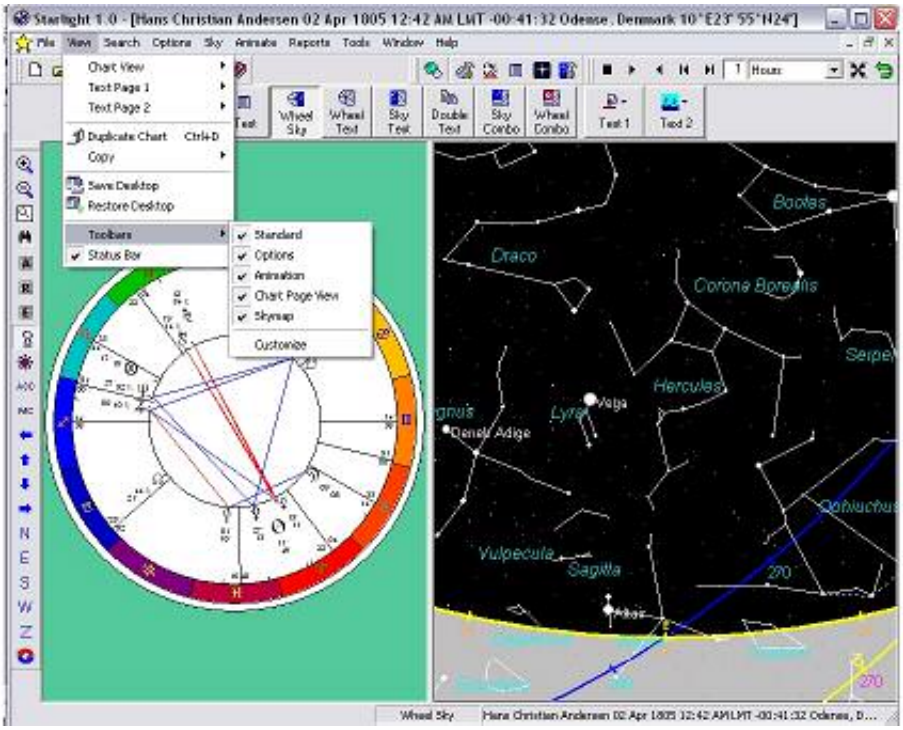


By selecting different options in this dialog box, you can alter how the Event, Rise, Set, and Star listing pages are sorted and displayed.

ToolBars

Toolbars

Choose **View>Toolbars** to turn Toolbars on or off. Starlight has a selection of Toolbars which can be turned on and off. They can also be moved, reshaped and docked onto any edge of the window.



Option Toolbar

You can edit the chart wheel, aspects used, points displayed, house systems, and so on via the Options Toolbar on the main applications window. If you have turned this tool bar off, then simply click your other mouse button and the Option tool bar will appear.

From this **Option menu** you can edit the:

Moment – The time, date and place of the chart.
Chart – All the chart details. (Any changes you make here will ONLY apply to this window unless you saved your changes as the standard set of defaults).
Wheel – Select the type of wheel and its manner of display.
Text Listing – This is the option for how a list of text about star movements are displayed. You would use this when looking at this type of data.
Paran Stars – Options for adjusting the method of parans.
Sky Map – Options for adjusting the visual components of the sky map.

The Standard Toolbar and Options

New – Opens the Data input dialog box to allow new chart data to be entered.
Open a Project – Opens the current project.
Save – Saves the current moment to the current project.
Page Setup – Opens the standard windows page set up dialog box.

Special Note: by using the page setup feature, you can adjust the margins and other values of a page before you print out, giving you total control of the look of your printout.

Preview – Enables you to see a print preview of the printout that will be produced.
Print Setup – Opens the Printer Dialog box.
Print – Prints the current document.
Help – Opens the manual.

The Sky Map Toolbar and Options

The options that control the Sky Map are described in detail in the chapter on the Sky Map. All of these options can be selected via the toolbar or the Sky Map menu. All of these options will be greyed out unless there is a Sky Map in the active window.

The Animated Toolbar - Animating the View

Any window containing any information, graphic, or text can be animated.
Choose **Animate > Animation Settings** to adjust the speed and the size of the steps used for the animation, to suit your computer's ability or the current images you are animating.

Choose **Animate > ….** To control the animation, such as stopping, start to running, or to stepping backwards or forwards by a designated unit.

Or use the **Animation Toolbar** to easily select a time period of seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, or years, and run this backwards and forwards.

Now button – Black Cross – this will reset the animation to the current time.

Reset button – Green arrow – this will reset the chart or map to the original time first used.

Chart Page View Toolbar

Provides all the variations of data view as a large button toolbar.

Chart View Preset Toolbar

The Chart Preset toolbar allows you to select the view layout as a drop down menu rather than as a set of large buttons. This can be useful if you want to increase the viewing area of the window. .

Customize the Toolbars

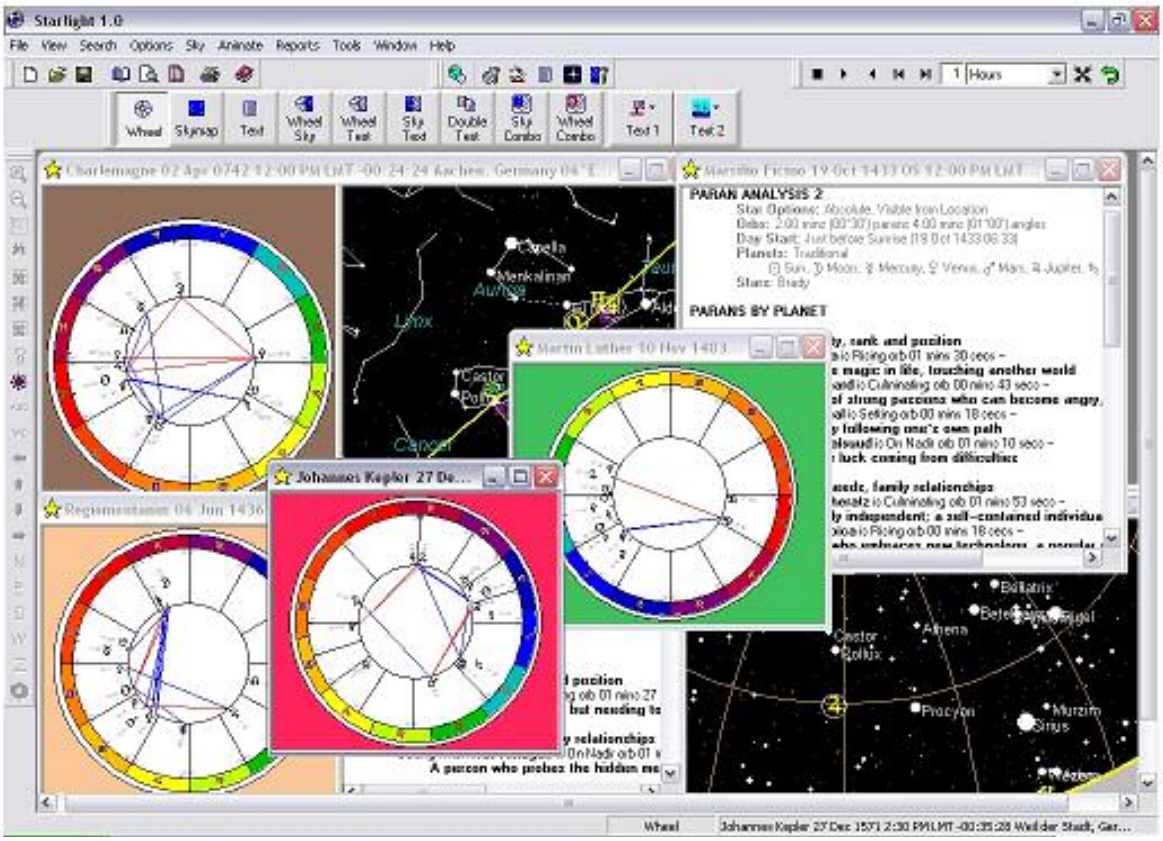
You can customize the appearance of all the toolbars by choosing **View>Toolbars>Customize** or by right clicking on the toolbars themselves and selecting **Customize**.

Toolbars can be displayed as bitmaps only, text only or bitmaps and text. They can also be displayed as buttons or as a flat toolbar. The screen tips can also be turned on or off in this dialog box.

Windows Operation

Starlight allows multiple windows to be open at any one time. Each window can contain information totally independent of any other window. So you can have many charts open, each showing different information. Charts can be displayed with different house systems, different aspects and/or different point sets.

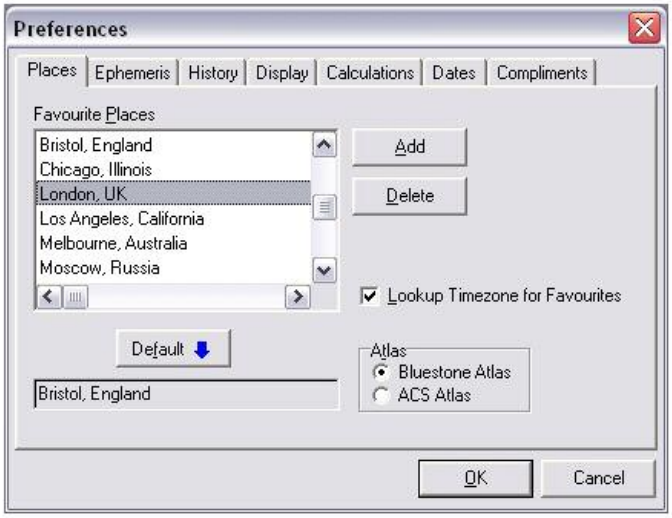
Choose **Windows>…**Windows can be resized and arranged either as **cascade** or **titled**. The default number of windows that will automatically cascade before the windows start to relayer themselves is 4. This number can be altered via the General Preferences.



General Preferences

Setting Preferences

Preferences can be changed at any time by reopening the Preference selection dialog box. With NO windows open, choose: **File>Preferences**



Places and Atlas

Select the **Places Tab**. Here you can add places to your favourites list, and also select which of your favourites is going to be used as the default location for all new moments.

Select Atlas

You can select to use the Bluestone Atlas with over 1.8 million place names or the ACS atlas. The ACS Atlas can be purchased separately from ACS Publications, 5521 Rufin Road, San Diego, CA 92123, USA.

Ephemeris

Select the Ephemeris Tab. Starlight uses the Swiss Ephemeris and will automatically place this ephemeris on your computer in a directory within Starlight main folder. If you do not wish to use this copy of the Swiss Ephemeris, you can direct Starlight to another directory that contains the ephemeris files. **Caution**: If you edit the ephemeris preference, be sure that the Swiss Ephemeris files are in the new location; otherwise Starlight will not be able to create any charts, or star maps.

History

Select the History Tab. Starlight will remember the charts that you have recently opened and make these available to you in a convenient list. This list is accessed by choosing **File>Reopen**. The length of this list can be selected under this tab, and the default setting is 10.

Prompt to Save charts.
Under this tab you can also control whether Starlight will prompt you to save any unsaved charts. The default setting is that you will be prompted. You can turn this prompt off by un-checking this box.

Display

Select the Display Tab.
Symbols and glyphs used. Starlight enables you to choose the type of symbols or glyphs that you wish to use for Capricorn, as well as for the planets Pluto and Uranus.

Number of Charts in a Cascade

In addition, you can also control the number of windows that will be automatically cascaded on the main desktop. This number, which is set as a default to 4, is simply the number that will be automatically arranged in a cascade. However, the total number of windows that you can open is based on your computer's resources.

Calculations

Select the Calculations Tab. Starlight allows you to select different methods of calculating the Part of Fortune. Simply check the method that you wish to use.

Dates

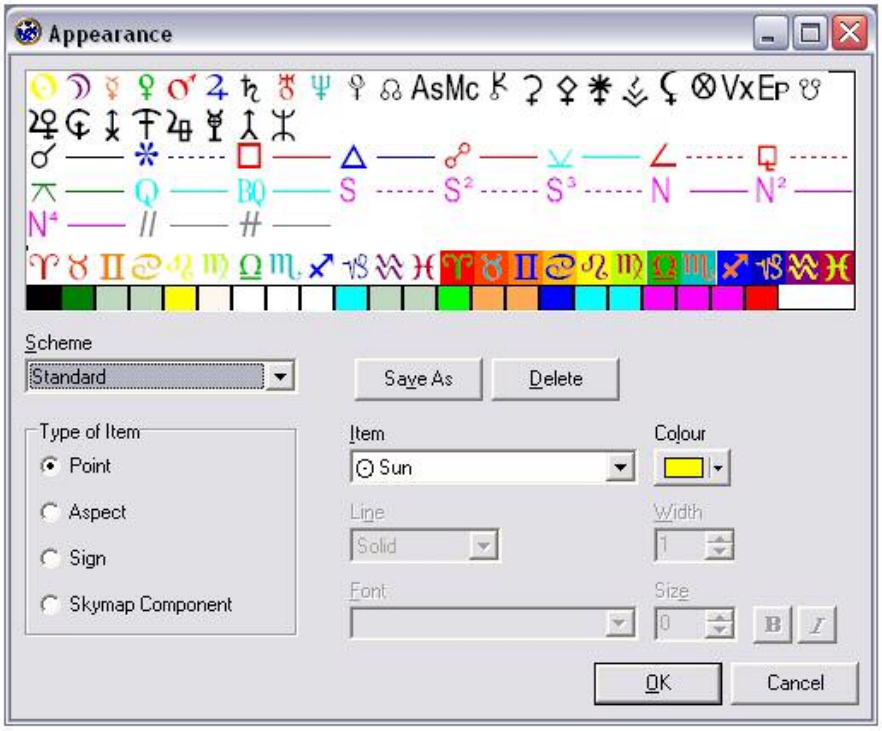
Select the Dates Tab. Starlight enables you to select the century that will be automatically used for a simple double figure year entry. The default is 1950 to 2049 which means that if you enter in the year as "39", Starlight will fill the year in as 2039, but if you enter in the year "86" Starlight will fill in the year as 1986. Any other year outside of this range should be entered as the full four figures. That is to say, 1786 or 1039, or whatever year you are choosing to examine.

Compliments

Select the Compliments Tab. Starlight enables you to personalise your software via the Compliments Tab. This information can then be used on all chart printouts and will be printed on the front of the full reports.

Colour

Starlight comes with the easy ability to change the colours of the different displays. Under the main menus: **File>Colour Schemes** the following dialog box is opened.



Colour Schemes

Select the **type of item** via the radio buttons and then select the colour of the individual items in that group. You can also adjust the thickness and the nature of the aspects lines. As you edit the colours of points, aspects and Sky Map components, the new colours will appear in the window. Hence at a glance you can see your entire colour scheme.

Colour schemes can be named and saved so that you can recall your favourite colour schemes at any time. Starlight comes with some schemes already saved, so you may want to play with some of these in the Sky Map view as well as the chart view.

Colour schemes can be changed at any stage but a window has to be redrawn to display the new colours selected.

Chapter 4

Parans

Starlight specialises in Fixed Star work via the technique of parans. These parans can be calculated using the modern methods, or using the methods of the Egyptians, Babylonians, Hebrews, or Romans.

This chapter shows you how to work with, and understand, the different options available.

Parans

Parans – What are they?

Parans are the ancient way of linking a planet to a star. Due to the rotation of the earth on its axis, the stars and planets will appear to move in the sky - travelling from rising, to culminating, to setting, and then to rising again. This movement is called **diurnal** movement, and one complete circle gives us, of course, one **day**.

A star is said to be in **paran** with a planet when the planet is on any of the four points of rising, culminating, setting, or on the Nadir, and at the same moment in time, for that latitude, the star is also on ANY of the same four angles or points. Thus on a given day and latitude as Mars rises there may be a star culminating and if that is the case then Mars is in paran to that star. The key points to remember are:

- Parans are based on the diurnal movement of the stars and planets for a given latitude
- A planet is in paran to a star if the planet is on one of the "angles" (Asc, MC, Desc, or IC) as a star is also on ANY of the angles.
- Parans are very latitude sensitive.
- To find the paran relationships between the planets of a natal chart and the stars we must examine the full 24 hours of the day of birth and looking for parans every time any planet rises, culminates, sets or is on the nadir.

Parans – Natal and Mundane

When you open a chart from a project, it can open in one of many different views. One of these views is "parans". Parans are the principal process that Starlight uses to work with the Fixed Stars. For astrologers seeking to work with star aspects, obtained by projecting a star onto the ecliptic, these are available under the Text options, but have no keywords attached.

There are three ways that you can view parans to a chart:

1. Parans Listing

With text selected in at least one panel of a window, choose **Text 1** on the toolbar buttons, or **View>Text Page 1> Parans** on the main menu.

This gives the most complete quick overview of the star planet parans to a natal chart. Contained in this listing is:

Paran Analysis – the full options used to create the listing.
Stars on Angles – the fixed stars that were actually rising, culminating, setting or on the nadir at the precise time and place of birth, as well as the orb in time.
Heliacal Rising Star – The Star or Stars that have just returned to the earth after a period of Arising and Lying Hidden, and are thought to rule the day of your birth.
Heliacal Setting Star – The Star or Stars that have just returned to the earth after a period of Curtailed passages, and are also thought to rule the day of your birth.

Parans by Angles – These are the star parans sorted by angle to correspond with the major periods of your life.

Example:

Rising
Antares as Sun is Setting Orb 00min 55 sec
Someone who is intense and focused, the potential to be obsessed – Curtailed Passage

The "**Rising**" tells you that the star is rising, and is therefore very active in the first third of your life. The star's name is Antares and it is linked with the Sun. The orb is 00 minutes and 55 seconds. (the default orb is 2 minutes)

This is then followed with a key phase in bold (more information on this can be obtained by choosing **Reports>Natal Report** and creating a full report on the chart.) In addition, stars are read with greater emphasis if they have "lost" contact with rising or setting at some time during the night. These stars will either be Curtailed Passage or Arising and Lying hidden. Both conditions emphasise a star's meaning in your life. A star can also be labeled Circumpolar, meaning that at no stage will it touch the line of the horizon, and it too should be read with greater emphasis.

2. Parans 2

With text selected in at least one panel of a window, choose **Text 2** on the toolbar buttons or **View>Text Page 1> Parans 2** on the main menu.

This listing sorts the star planet parans by planet, that is all the star parans to the Sun will be listed first in order of Orb, followed by all the star parans to the Moon listed in order of orb, and so on. The key phases are still present but there is no listing of angular stars, or the Heliacal Rising or Heliacal Setting stars.

Special Note: This is a very useful listing to use when you notice a hard aspect in a natal chart and wonder what stars are affecting that particular planet.

Mundane Paran Analysis

With text selected in at least one panel of a window, choose the toolbar buttons or **View>Text Page 1> Mundane.**

This is a special listing that does not list the paran for the moment in time for the corresponding chart, but rather searches **backwards** in time until it finds the precise moment of the return of either a Heliacal Rising Star or a Heliacal Setting Star for the location of the chart. This star was considered to rule the period of time until the next star in the cycle claims the day.

This moment in time is taken and the parans are calculated for that date.

This report is laid out quite differently, and also uses different key phases for the star and planet combinations.

Creating a Full Report

With a chart open, choose **Report>Natal Report**. This is a ten to sixteen page report that will give you a much fuller description of each star and planet combination in the natal chart.

Printing Options with Full Reports

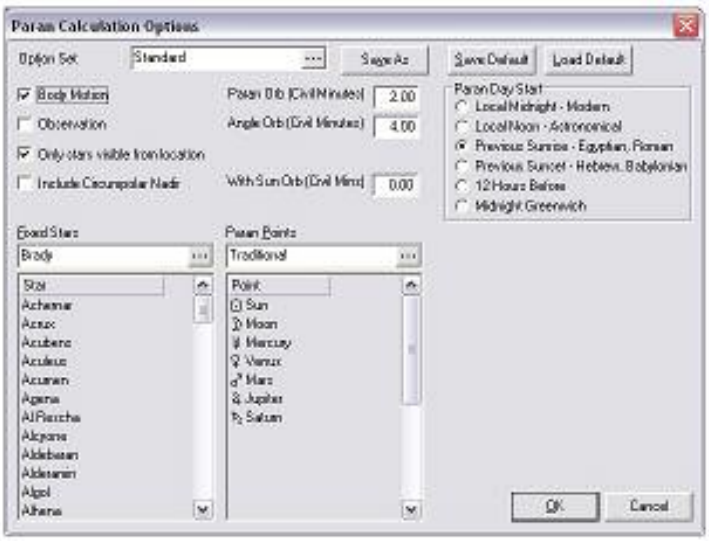
You can produce reports without the front introductory page, or the last page - which is the legend for the star symbols.

Choose **File>Print Preferences> Natal Report – tab**.
Here you can check or uncheck the Front Sheet or Star Legend options

Paran Options

Starlight's ancient methods of finding parans.

You can open the Paran options dialog box by choosing **Options>Paran Stars**, or **Paran Stars** from the **Options** toolbar or by clicking the non-dominant mouse button which opens the Options menu.



Parans are the stellar combinations that result from the diurnal movement of the sky for a given location. As the earth rotates, stars (the full celestial sphere) and planets rise, culminate, set and travel over the nadir. If a star touches one of these four angles at the same time that a planet, or luminary, is also on one of the four angles, then that is a paran combination.

To do this correctly, however, Starlight allows for the planets to move, as they travel through their diurnal motion. Thus, when Starlight reports that, on the day of your birth, a star rose with the Moon, that is exactly what happened visually: as the Moon rose, so did the star. This is different from saying that a star rose with the degree of your natal Moon. The Moon, more than likely, was no longer at that degree, for if time had passed from your birth to the time of moon rise, then the Moon would not rise at its natal degree but at another degree of the zodiac.

Starlight works on true visual parans, and considering that parans are a visual system, this type of paran gives much sharper and accurate results in the paran reports.

Parans – Methods of Calculation

In the **Paran Calculation Option** dialog box you will notice options which effect the paran calculations.

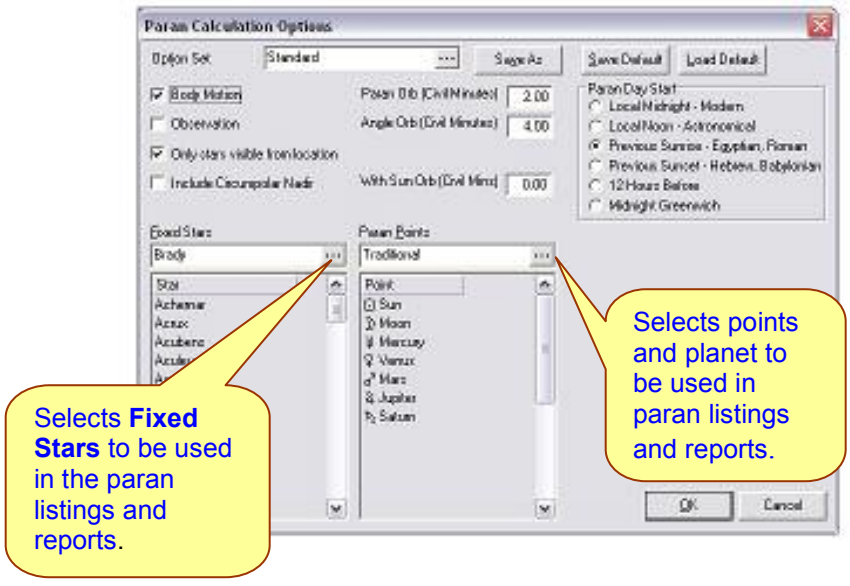
Special Note: Changing of Paran Options can dramatically alter the parans of a natal chart. All the Starlight research work, and meanings of stars with planets, is based on the default options.

Bodily Motion

Starlight allows the planets to move during the 24 hours of the day. Turning off this default means that you are no longer working in visual parans. You will be working with the degrees of your natal planets NOT the planets themselves.

Observation

Starlight works with the true or cosmic rising or setting, exact in the mathematical sense. However, with **Observation** on, Starlight applies a standard model for the effects of atmospheric refraction (at 1000m and average temp and so on), and allows for the Sun's disk – thus giving the time that the Sun's limb is first seen to touch the horizon (as opposed to the centre). The time for star or planet risings will match your local newspaper. But actual experience will be affected by local conditions of the observer, e.g. shape of horizon, altitude above sea level, and of course the local weather conditions. The default is not to have this selected, as the variations can be very wide of the cosmic or true rising of a star, or planet.



Only Stars Visible for the Location

If selected, this means that Starlight will only use stars that could be seen at that location at some time in the year.

Include Circumpolar Nadir

If selected, Starlight will allow for stars that are circumpolar to be reported on both the culmination point and the nadir of a chart. All stars describe their own diurnal circles. For circumpolar stars this circle is contained totally above the horizon. Within a star's diurnal circle it will rise, culminate, set, and reach its own nadir without ever touching the horizon. If this option is selected, Starlight will take the moment of this star crossing the meridian, and use this moment to check for planetary parans. However, if not selected, Starlight will only consider a star's time of culmination for forming a paran. The default is to not have this selected.

Orbs for Parans

This is where you set the orbs that Starlight will use in calculating the parans. Starlight uses time as the orb, rather than degrees.

Paran Orb – sets the orb in minutes, for a paran between a star and a planet or luminary
Angle Orb – sets the orb in minutes, for a star to be on one of the four angles at the moment of birth, or the moment of an event.

The Definition of the Start of a Day – Paran Day Start

Parans measure the movement of stars and planets over the angles, and as the planets move through the diurnal motion, they also move forward through the degrees of the zodiac. Thus when one defines a twenty four hour period in order to observe all the stars moving over the four angles, then the starting point of the 24 hour period is important.

The modern commencement of a day is **midnight** local time, but this is a modern convention. You have the option in Starlight to measure the day differently. Thereby, provided that you have also selected bodily motion, Starlight allows you to calculate the parans using the different methods of ancient cultures as follows:

Local Midnight – Modern
Measures the start of the day from midnight local standard time. – This is the only option available if you have not selected bodily motion.
Local Noon – Astronomical
Measures the start of the day from noon local standard time.
Previous Sunrise – Egyptian, Roman
Measures the start of the day from the previous sunrise. This is Starlight's default setting as this, along with bodily motion, reproduces the ancient visual method of working with parans
Previous Sunset – Hebrews, Babylonians
Measures the start of the day from the previous sunset.
12 Hours Before
Measure the start of a day from a time 12 hours before birth.
Midnight Greenwich
Measures the start of a day from midnight GMT regardless of the local time zone being used.

Special Note: If you wish to produce a modern paran listing that matches other software packages, then set the options in the following way:

a) Uncheck **Bodily Motion** – Length of day defaults to Midnight to Midnight.
b) Uncheck **Observation**
c) Uncheck **Only Stars Visible from location**
d) Check **- Include Circumpolar Nadir**.

Fixed Star List

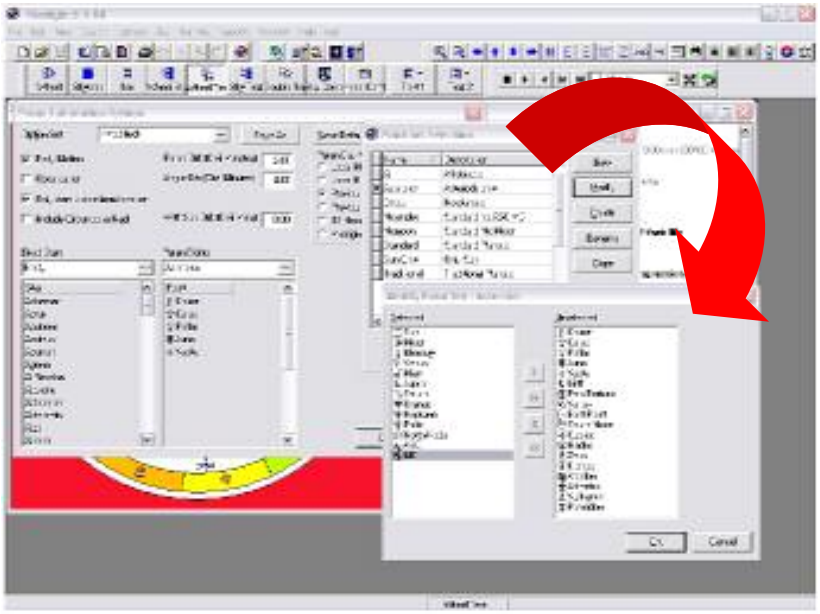
Starlight has a total fixed star catalogue of over 9,000 stars. This represents what is considered to be every visible star in the sky. You manage this large catalogue by creating sets of stars. You can create new sets, or select a previous created star set, by clicking on the button located on Fixed Star set list-box. For information on creating, and editing, Star sets see the section on the Star Catalogue.
The set of stars that you select here will be the stars that are used for natal, or mundane, paran reports, summary reports, or full reports under the Natal Report option.

Point Selection - For Parans

The point selection for parans is independent of the point selection for Charts. You select the set to be used for parans in the **Options>Paran Star** dialog box. *(The points to be used in a chart are accessed by choosing **Options>Chart**.).*

Choose the **...** button next to the Paran Point dialog box.

This will open the **Paran Set Selection** dialog box, where you can select a previously created and saved point set. By clicking the **New** or **Modify** button you will open the **Modify Point Set** dialog box where you can select or unselect points for saving into a new or modified set.



Modifying the set of points to be used in parans is simply a matter of highlighting the points that you wish to move between selected or unselected, and clicking the appropriate arrow button.

Chapter 5

Fixed Star Catalogue

Starlight's Star Catalogue contains all of the 9,000 visible stars. All of these stars are available for Research, Paran listing, or Paran reports.

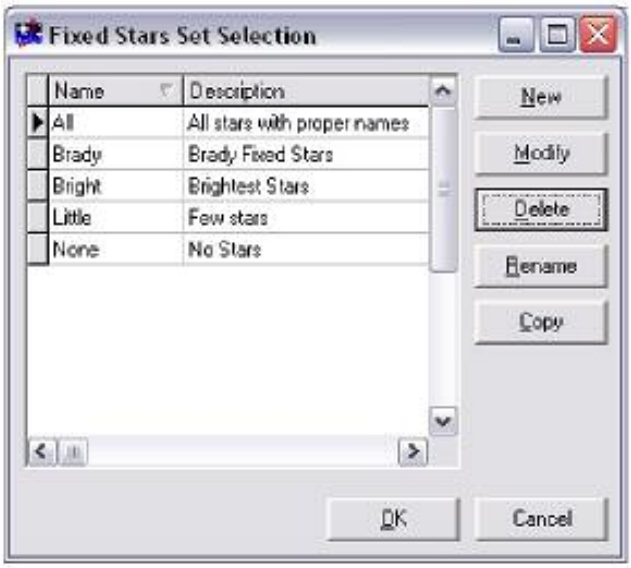
This chapter shows you how to sort, search, filter and manage this catalogue by creating Star Sets for your own particular exploration of Fixed Stars.

Fixed Star Catalogue

Starlight has over 9,000 stars available to you for research, as well as for natal and mundane paran work. This catalogue has been compiled from the Yale Bright Star Catalogue and Ptolemy's Almagest with additional proper names and material from Richard Hinckley Allen[1]. You can create a Star set using all 9,000 stars or just a few.

Managing Star Sets

The star catalogue is edited through the paran options. Choose **Options> Paran Stars**. This will open the Paran Options dialog box. Click the **...** button next to the Star Set used. The following window will open.



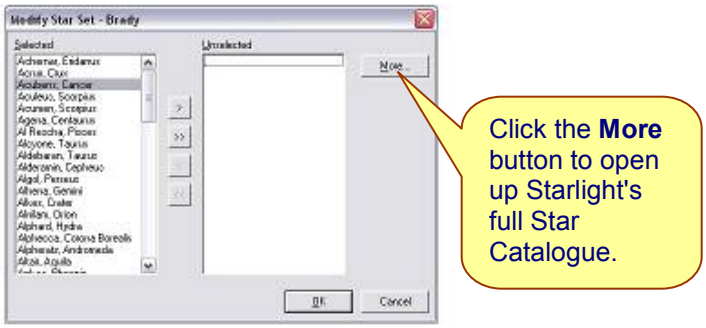
From this dialog box you can select a previously created star set for use in all paran work, or you can modify it, or create a new set.

Modify – Opens the Star Set with all the stars in the set on the left of the dialog box and the unselected stars from the Brady 64 stars on the right. By highlighting a star and clicking the arrows, a star can be moved from one side to the other, adding it to your Star Set, or removing if from your list. *(See figure on the next page)*

[1] Allen, Richard Hinckley. *Star Names Their Lore and Meanings*. Dover Publications: New York. 1963.

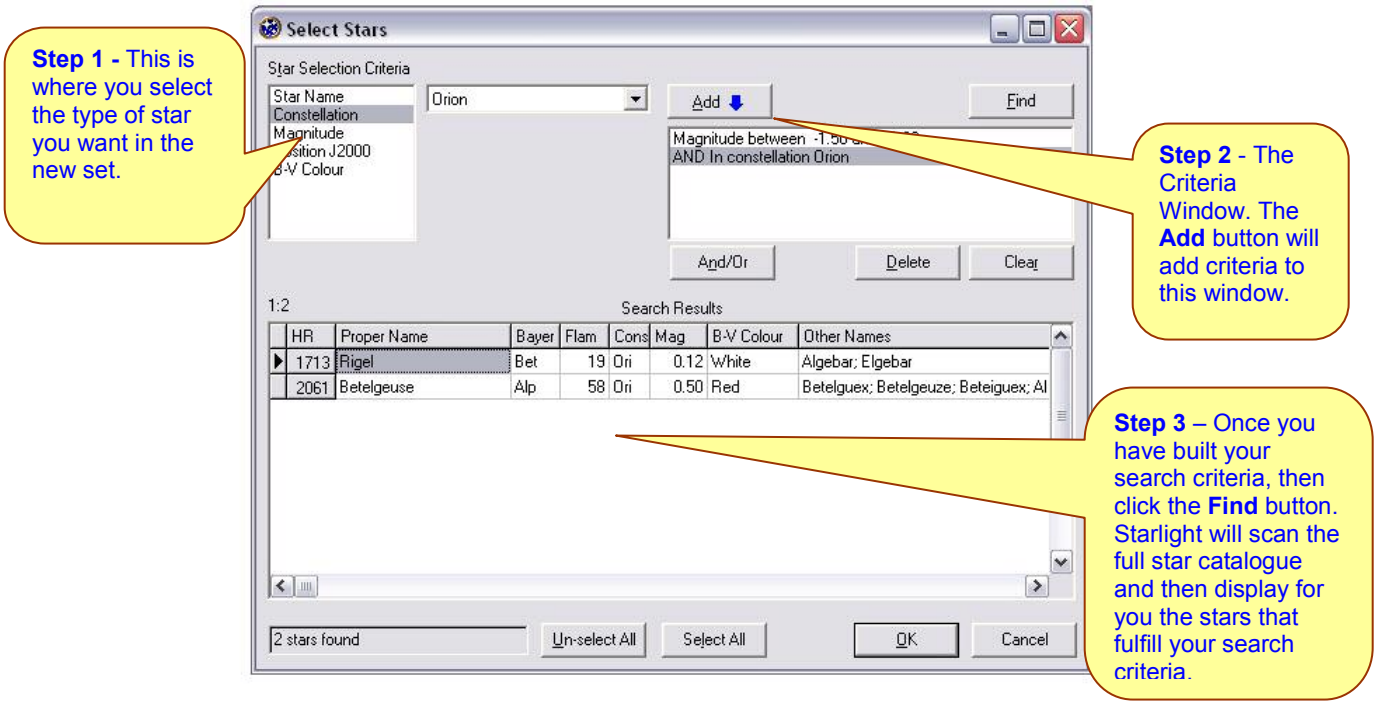
New - allows you to create a new Star Set. The list of selected stars will be empty, and the full list of Brady's 64 stars will be available on the right hand side of the dialog box.

More - When you are either modifying a Star Set, or creating a new Star Set, you can also open up Starlight's full catalogue by selecting the MORE button. This opens the **Select Stars** dialog box.



Select Stars – working with Fixed Star Catalogue

In this dialog box you have the ability to search for particular types of stars, and select them so they can be placed into a New, or Modified star set.



The top left hand part of the dialog box is the **Star Selection Criteria** area. Your first choice is the type of star for which you wish to search.

Star Selection Criteria – Step 1

Star Name – allows you to enter in the name of a star, or to use a wild card entry of %. For example, the A% will find every star in the catalogue whose proper name starts with A.
Constellation – allows you to search for all the stars within a given constellation.
Magnitude – Allows you to search within a given magnitude range. The above image shows as search for stars –1 magnitude (very bright) to magnitude 3, just visible in the city.

> **Special Note:** The smaller the value of a star's magnitude, the brighter the star. Hence when you enter in a range of magnitude the first number needs to be smaller than the second number.

Position J2000 – This allows you to select stars from a set area of the sky, using the precessional positions for the year 2000. Enter in a range of Right Ascensions and Declinations.

> **Special Note:** This can be used to find the stars that will culminate over a set location. For example, enter in a full 24 hours of RA, and in the declination enter in a range 2 or 3 degrees either side of the local latitude. This will give a list of stars that pass directly overhead for that latitude.

B-V Colour – This option allows you to search for stars that have a particular B-V colour rating. Once you have selected a criterion, such as Red Stars, then you need to **Add** it to the criteria search window below. Simply click the **Add** button and your criterion will appear in the search window.

Building your Search Criteria – Step 2

There are no limit to the number of criteria that you can add to this window, but each time you add a criterion you will need to tell Starlight if you want this extra criterion as an **AND** function, or as an **OR** function. For example if you ask for All Stars in Orion AND these stars have to have a magnitude between -1.5 and 1, then you will be given all the bright stars in the constellation Orion that have a magnitude between -1.5 and 1. However, if you selected the OR option, then you would be given all the stars in the constellations Orion PLUS all stars, in any constellation which have a magnitude between -1.5 and 1.

Running your Search – Step 3

Once you have built your criteria search, then click **FIND**. Starlight will then search the entire 9,000 star database, and list the stars that fulfil your requested search in the right hand window. .

Making your Star Set – Step 4

In the above example Starlight found 2 stars that fitted the search criteria. If you wish to use both or just one of these stars, select them either as a group, or individually. (*Using either the Shift-Mouse or Ctrl-Mouse*). With these stars selected, then click the **OK** button. This will add the selected stars to your new, or modified, Star Set.

Tips for creating Star Sets

If you only want the stars with proper names that fulfil a certain criterion, run the search then click on the top bar of the list of stars, labelled **Proper** names. This will sort the list into order, placing all the proper named stars at the end, or the beginning, of the list. Use the scroll bars to then scroll to the list of names, and select the stars that you wish to use.

If you want to scroll through Starlight's entire 9,099 stars, then create a criteria search for magnitude –2 to 8 and you will have the entire catalogue displayed in the right hand list box.

If you want to create a Star Set using all the Alpha stars of all the constellations, then run a search for stars from magnitude –2 to 5, and then sort this list by clicking on the **Bayer** column (next to Proper Name), and all the alpha stars will be placed together on the list. Then, by scrolling, you can use your mouse and shift key to select all the alpha stars.

Chapter 6

The Sky Map

Starlight's Sky Map puts the night sky on to your desk top.

This chapter shows you how to use the Sky Map to reproduce and study any sky view that you require.

The Sky Map

Starlight provides astrologers with a Sky Map. This is distinct from a planetarium as it focuses on the visible elements of the sky. It is intentionally designed for users with little astronomical knowledge, yet avoids sacrificing power, accuracy and technical options. The Sky Map is the tool you use to learn the night sky and explore the meanings and mythology of stars and constellations.

Viewing a Sky Map

You can view a Sky Map either as a full window, or in combination with other data such as a corresponding chart or text information.

Sky Map and Chart view

Starlight enables you to display a chart as well as the view of the sky, for the moment of the chart.

Choose either from the Chart View toolbar buttons or **View>Chart View> Wheel Sky.**

Special Note: Animating this view means you can watch the sky move through time and see how the chart reflects these changes. This is a variable learning tool for those astrologers, or students, who are unclear on how a horoscope reflects the map of the sky for the moment of birth.

Full Sky Map view

For studying the night sky, and learning the stars and the constellations you will want the Sky Map to be the full view. With a chart open in any view choose, **Skymap** via the Chart View toolbar buttons, or **View>Chart View> Skymap.** The Sky Map will open for the exact location, date and time of the chart already open.

Moving Around a Sky Map

With a Sky Map open either as a split window or as a full window you can move around the map in different ways: either select the appropriate button on the Sky Map toolbar; select the options under **Sky>…. ,**or use a mouse button.

Field of View

You can change your field of view by either selecting the button on the Sky Map Toolbar and entering the range in degrees. (The larger the field of view the more of the sky you will see). Or you can click and drag the mouse to cover the area of the sky that you wish to examine.

Zooming in and Out

Zooming in and out is simple changing your field of view. The magnifying glasses on the toolbar will adjust your field of view automatically in steps that are a reflection of the current field of view. The minus sign will zoom out. The plus sign will zoom in.

Shifting the centre of the map

By double clicking the mouse button anywhere in the Sky Map, the location of the pointer will become the centre of the field of view.

Facing East, West North or South

By selecting the **N, S, E,** or **W** buttons on the toolbar you can rotate the Sky Map to face North, South, East or West. If you have the horizon or Navigator turned on, you will noticed that in the azimuth or compass bearings will reflect these changes in direction.

The Zenith

By selecting the **Z** button you can quick change your point to view to be looking at the Zenith for the given location. The zenith is the point directly above your head, and is the view of the sky if you were lying on your back, looking directly upwards.

Special Note: If you are star gazing it can sometimes be easier to work from the zenith then from the horizon. You may not be able to see the horizon clearly and may not be too sure of your directions. However, by looking directly overhead (90 degrees), you will know that you are looking at the local zenith. Thus by orientating the Sky Map to that same view you will know what stars you are seeing.

The Ascendant

The Ascendant is the point on the line of the horizon where the ecliptic rises. This point is always to the east of the map, but not necessarily due east. By clicking on the **Asc** button the Sky Map will shift to this point of view with a field of view of 75^0.

The MC

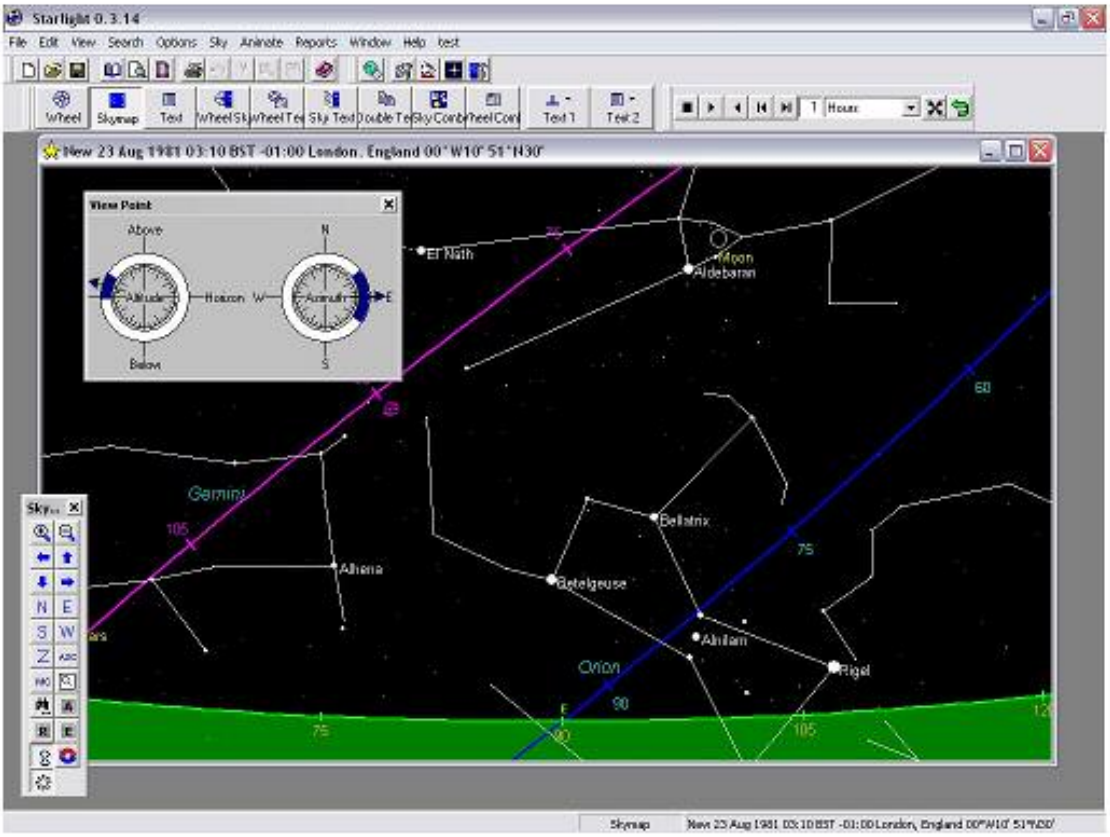
The M.C is the point in the sky where the prime meridian crosses the ecliptic. By clicking on the **MC** button the Sky Map will shift to this point of view with a field of view of 75^0.

Moving with the mouse

By double clicking the mouse button on any point on the Sky Map, the map places that point as the centre of the field of view. This is a nice quick way to move around the Sky Map, while retaining your field of view settings.

The Navigator

To help you find your way around the sky, Starlight has a Navigator. The Navigator can be opened by selecting the **Sky Gauge** button on the toolbar.



The Navigator will automatically show you your current view in relationship to the rest of the celestial sphere. The two gauges show the field of view, the azimuth and the altitude.

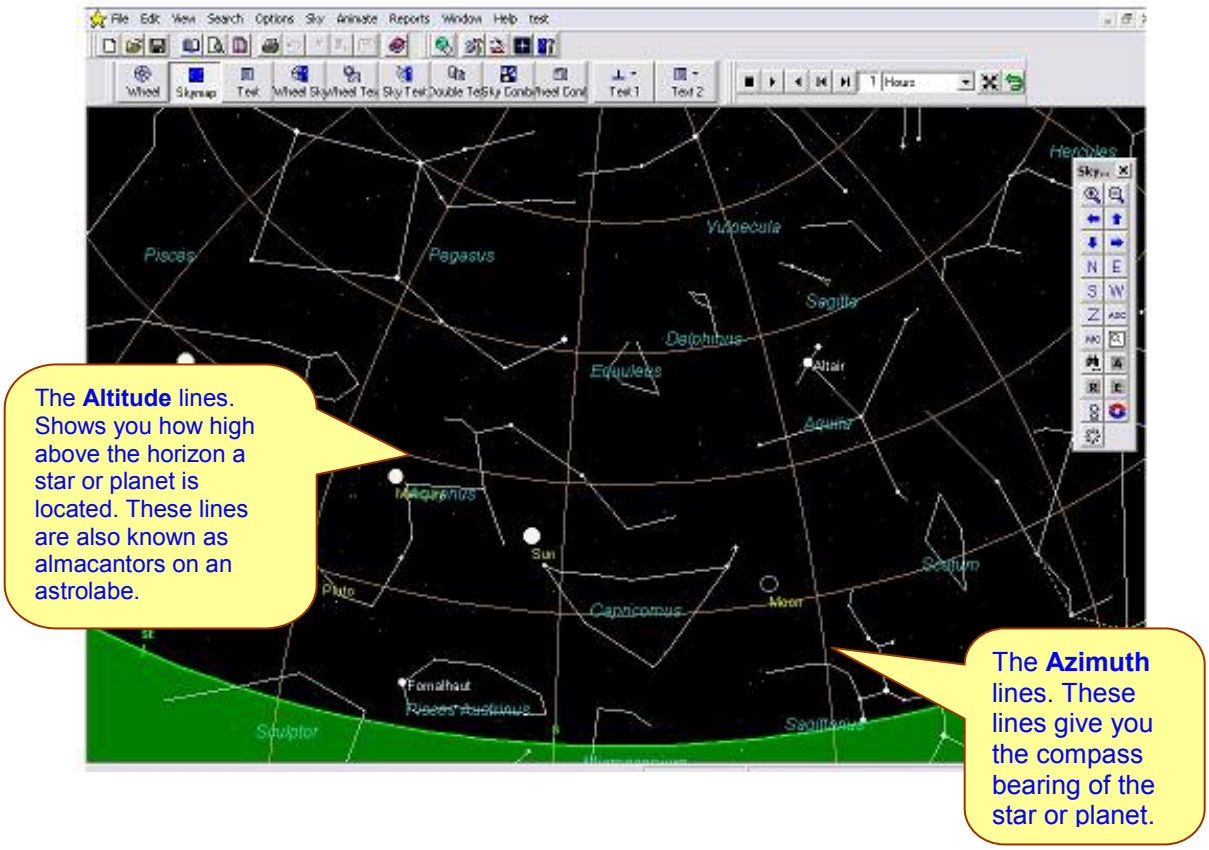
The Grids

The Celestial sphere can be divided into different grids systems. The purposes of these grids is to find key positions in the sky, such as the Ascendant and MC but also to help you locate and identify any star or planet that you see. All the grids work on a toggle switch. Clicking on a button once will turn the main line on, clicking a second time will turn on the whole grid and clicking a

third time will turn the grid off. In addition, all the grids will either automatically select a scale depending of the current field of view or, can be set manually in the options.

Horizon Grid

The Horizon Grid is turned on and off by selecting the **A** button on the toolbar .



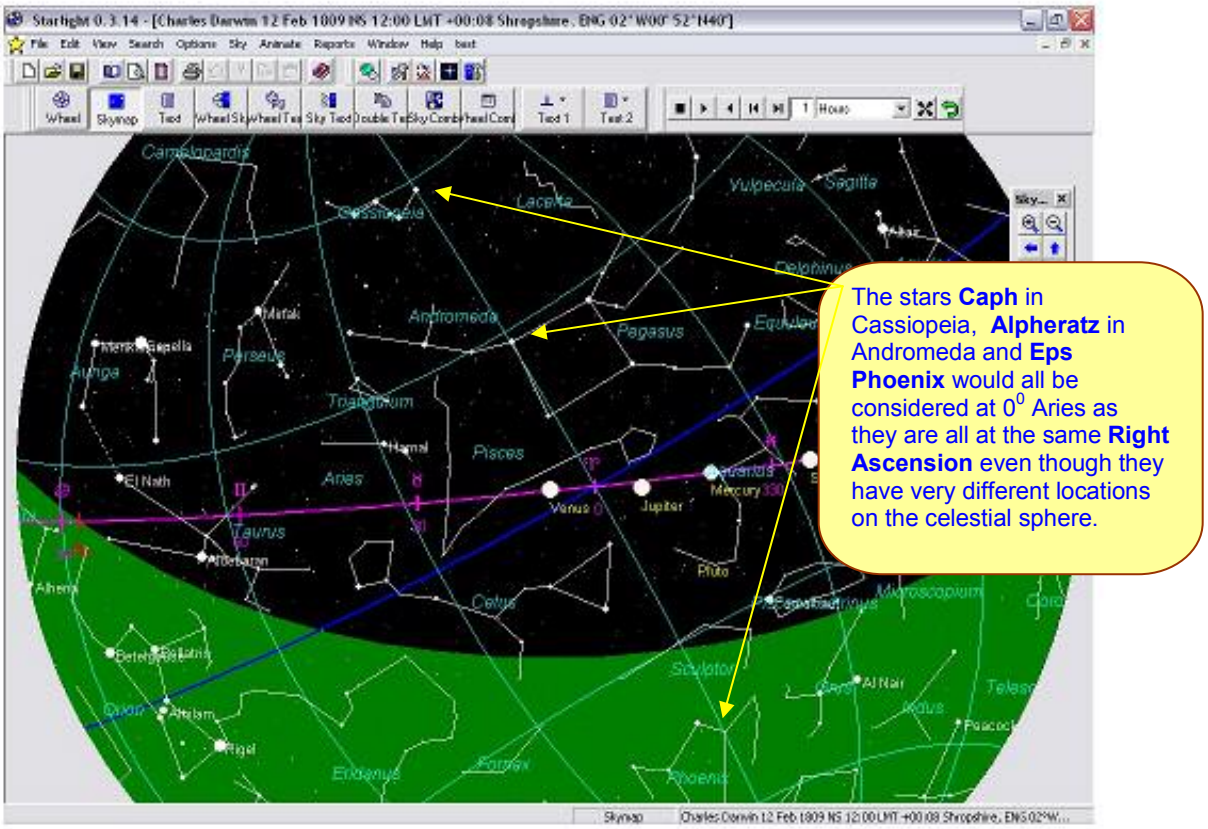
The Equatorial Grid

By selecting the **R** button on the toolbar, you will construct the grid based on the equator. This grid consists of Right Ascension and Declination. This is the grid system used by those astrologers who prefer to work with projected degree for fixed stars. Stars are projected down onto the ecliptic via the lines of Right Ascension.

The Ecliptical Grid

By selecting the E button on the toolbar you will construct the grid based on the ecliptic. This grid consists of the Zodiacal degrees and Celestial latitude.

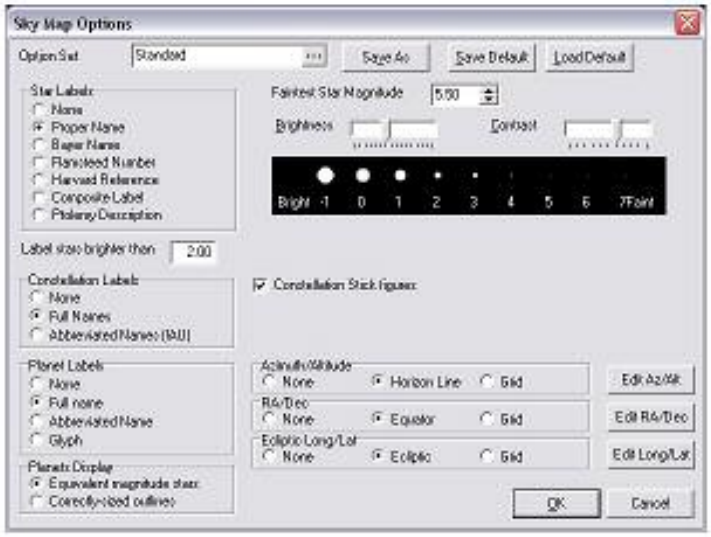
Special Note: If you switch on the line of the ecliptic by selecting the E button, and also then turning on the full Equatorial grid by selecting the R button you will be able to see the technique used to project stars onto the ecliptic.



For adjustment of the spacing of these grids see Sky Map Options.

Sky Map Options

Every visible feature of the Star Map can be altered. Choose **Options>Sky Map** or use the drop down menu from the alternative mouse button.



Star Labels

You can alter the way in which Starlight labels stars. You can turn the labels off all together in order to recreate the look of a night sky, or select their Proper name, Bayer name, Flamsteed number, Harvard Reference or Composite label. The Composite label option will label a star with firstly with its proper name, but if no proper name exist then it Bayer name, or Flamsteed number and so on down the list of labeling options.

Star labels are only applied to stars of a particular brightness:

Label stars brighter than = X

Where X is the magnitude of the star. In the above example all stars that have a magnitude of 2 or less will be labeled with the selected Star Label.

Constellation Labels

By checking a radio button on this list you can turn all constellations labels off, (None) or use the full name or and abbreviated name of a constellation.

Constellation Stick Figures

By checking this box, you can turn the constellation stick figures off or on. These figures can also be turned off or on from the Sky Map toolbar.

Planet Labels

Depending on the radio button you select you can have no planet labels in your Sky Map view, or show the planet's full name, abbreviated name or planetary glyph.

Planet's Display

A planet can either be displayed as a representation of its magnitude, set by the contrast and brightness controls, or by it actual physical size. If you are recreating the look of a night sky, then by selecting **Equivalent Magnitude Stars** you will get a closer approximation to the look of the planet in the night sky.

Faintest Star Magnitude

There are over 9,000 visible stars but most of us are not our in a moonless night, a long way from any light pollution with excellent vision. By altering this number you will adjust the number of stars that you will see in the Sky Map. The lower the magnitude, the brighter the star so for city dwellers you may only see the really bright stars with magnitudes less then 2.

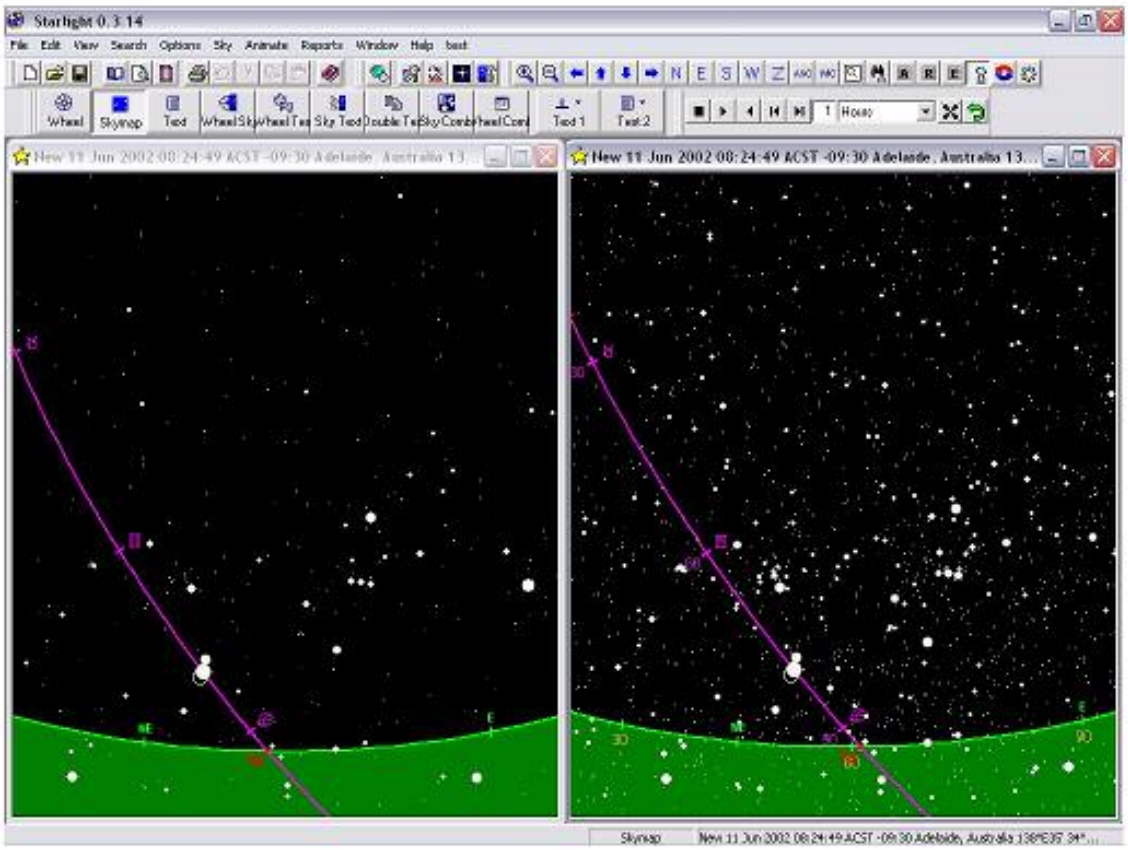
Brightness

This sliding scale increases the size of the star in the Sky Map based on its magnitude.

Contrast

This sliding scale adjusts the size ratio between different magnitude stars.

Special Note: By adjusting the **Brightness** and **Contrast** settings, as well as setting the **Faintest Star Magnitude** you can create a Sky Map that visually reflects your local viewing conditions. These settings can be labeled and saved so that once you have established the different types of sky views that you will see, you can re apply that to any future Sky Map with ease.



The above image is two views of the same piece of sky on the same date. One is set for the view from a city, on a Moonless night and the other is set for the country with little light pollution. The views were constructed by adjusting the three components of Brightness, Contrast and Faintest Star Magnitude.

The Grid Lines

By selecting the Edit button on the Sky Map Options dialog box next to any of the three different grid systems you can edit the way in which Starlight draws the lines of the grid.

Grid lines can be set to adjust the spacing automatically depending on the field of view, or you can select **Manual** where you nominate the spacing of the grid lines.

Saving Sky Map Options

Once you have set up a Sky Map view it can save for re using at a latter date. Choose the **...** button next to the Option Set. This will open the Sky Map Selection dialog box where you can save a new Option Set or recall, modify, delete or rename an existing Option set.

Working with Sky Maps

With a Sky Map open you can move through the different constellations and stars via your mouse and mouse buttons to find more information on stars, myths, constellations and planets.

Constellation Images and Mythology

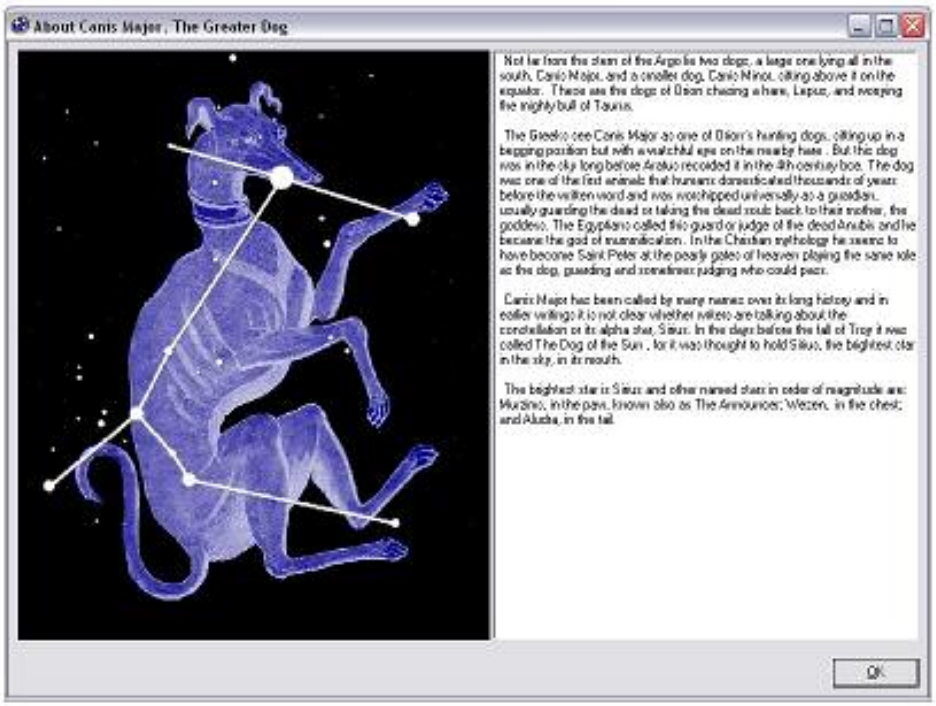
By clicking anywhere in a Sky Map with the other mouse button you will open the Sky Map menu and the nearest constellation will be listed as **About**……

By selecting **About**… you will open information concerning that constellation.

There are 88 constellations in the sky, but a large number are modern constellations. These modern constellations do not have mythological links and images associated with them. However, there are 44 ancient constellations and all of these have mythological roots.

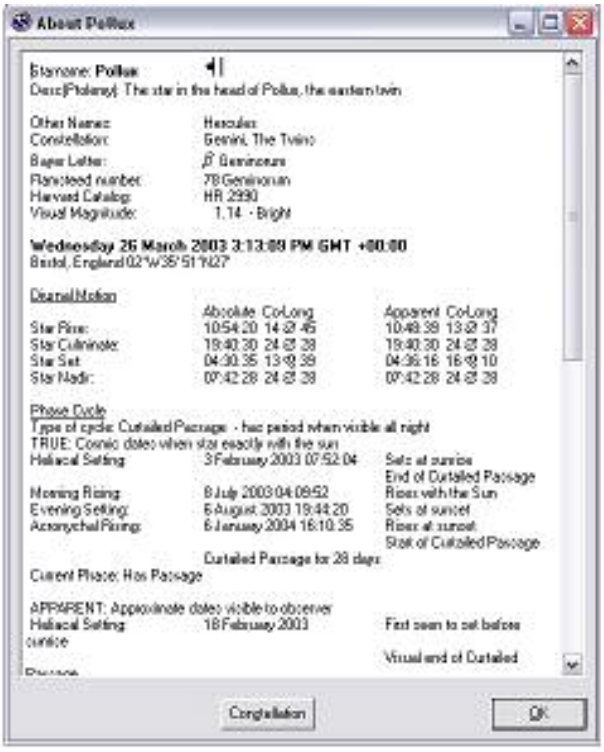
Clicking on an old constellation you will gain not only a traditional style image of that constellation but an introduction to its mythology.

Special Note: You will find that it greatly helps in "seeing" the images in the sky if you use these constellations and stick figures as part of your night sky observation.



Star Information and Mythology

By pointing to, or near a star and clicking the other mouse button you will open the Sky Map menu. After the About *Constellation* fly out, there is also About *Star* and Nearby Stars options.
By selecting the **About Star** option you will open a dialog box that contains the following information concerning the star being examined.



About Star Dialog Box

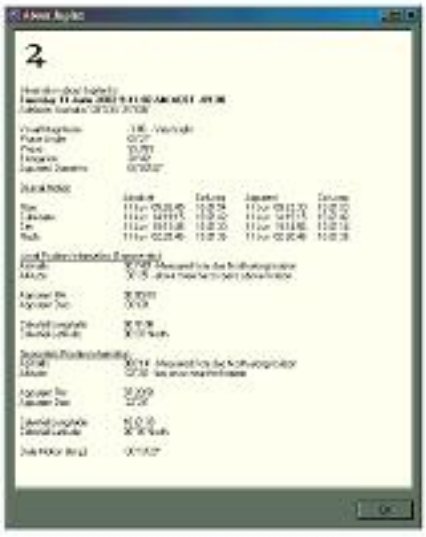
- The proper name of the star as well as any other known proper names linked to the star.
- Ptolemy's description of the star.
- Bayer letter, Flamsteed and Harvard numbers.
- The visual magnitude.

For the date and place of the Sky Map

- The Diurnal Motion, given in both Absolute as well as Apparent times of rising, culminating, setting and on the nadir as well as the stars co zodiacal longitude for these events.
- The Phase Cycle of the Star – True and Apparent.
- The current Phase of the star.
- The Positional information given for all three coordinate systems.
- The Significance. If the star has mythological meaning in astrology then this is a brief introduction to the meaning of the star.

Planet Information

By pointing to a planet and clicking the other mouse button you will open the Sky Map menu. After the About *Constellation* fly out, there is also About *Planet* option. By selecting the About *Planet* option you will open a dialog box that contains information concerning the planet being examined.



Printing Sky Maps

As will all other outputs from Starlight the Sky Maps can be printed.

Choose **File>Print** or click the **Print** button on the Standard Toolbar.

To get the best results you may want to first use the **Print Preview** feature to view the Sky Map that you will be printing out. This way

Orientation of a printed Sky Map

Most Sky Maps will look better if they are printed out in a landscape format.

Choose **File>Page Setup** or click the **Page Setup** button on the Standard Toolbar. Here you can select the page format, size and margin.

Printing in Colour or Black and White

You may wish to printout the Sky Map in full colour, but for normal use this operation could be wasteful of printer ink.

Choose **File>Print Preferences> General** tab. If you check the box Print Sky in Colour/ Gray scale then all the maps will be in the colours that you are using on the screen. However, if you uncheck this box then regardless of your colour scheme the Sky Maps will be printed out with black stars and lines on a white background.

Chapter 7

The Parapegma

A once essential star calendar in every village , the parapegma is a celestial calendar of star risings and setting, as well as planetary events.

This ancient and unique tool opens the door to new fields of astrological investigation, as well allowing you to easily find the dates and times of the rising of the key stars for your location.

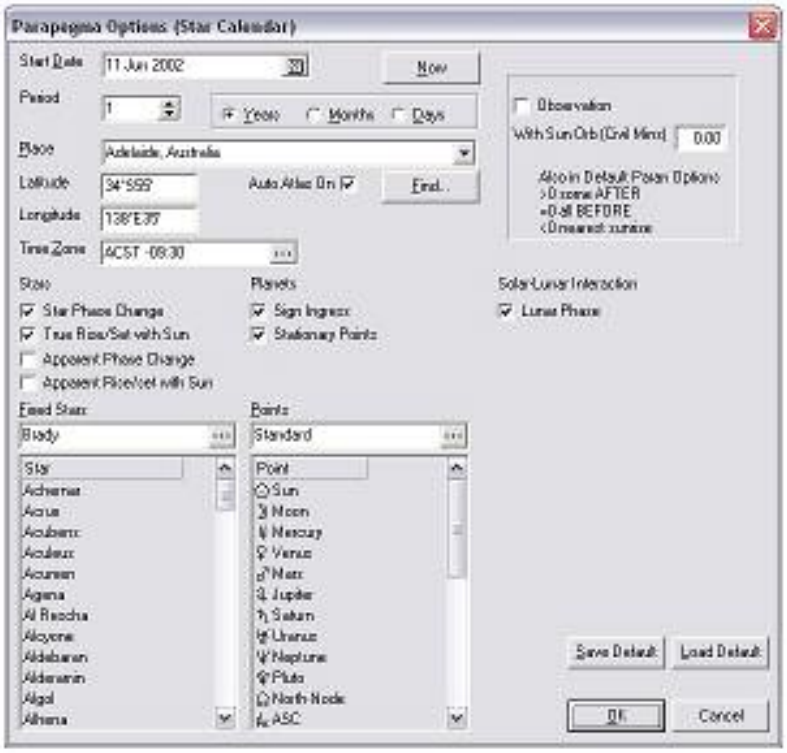
The Parapegma

Starlight proudly returns the parapegma to the astrologer's tool kit. A parapegma is a star calendar, and it will show you the heliacal rising or setting star ruling a given time period for a particular location. It will also show you the morning and evening rising stars, and planetary ingresses, and enable you to create a chart for any of these celestial events. This opens the door to knowing what star is going to rule a given period of time, an essential starting point for Mundane Fixed Star work.

Creating a Parapegma

Choose **Reports>Parapegma**

The Parapegma option dialog box opens. The parapegma will either default to your current time and place, or if you have a chart open, it will default to that chart's time and place.



Stars

The parapegma can be created using any set of Fixed Stars. (*See Chapter 5 for methods of creating a set of Fixed Stars).* Simply select the set of stars that you wish to work with by selecting the **…** button by the Fixed Star list box. The Fixed Stars that are in the selected set will be displayed in the list box.

Star Phase Change

Stars, appear to travel through and annual cycle, depending on their location on the celestial sphere and the location of the observer. These cycles are called Star Phases or the phase of a star. For any given location a particular star will behave visible in a particular manner, but at set times of the year the star will change its phase.

There are two times of phase change which are:

For one group of stars:

> **Heliacal Rising** – Rising with or before the Sun and beginning a period of being visible some time during the night.
>
> **Acronychal Setting** – Setting with or just after the setting Sun and from this date forward for a set period of time, the star will not be visible at night until it once again becomes the Heliacal Rising star.

For another group of stars

> **Heliacal Setting** – The star will set just before or with the rising Sun. This star then will be seen to set or rise some time during the course of the night.
>
> **Acronychal Rising** – The star will rising with, or just before the setting Sun. This star will then commence a period where it is visible for the whole night, neither rising nor setting, during the course of the night. This star will continue to act like a circumpolar star until finally it will be the Heliacal Setting star and begin a phase where it does touch the earth.

By selecting **Phase Change** and you will get a list of dates when stars move from one part of their annual cycle to another will be listed for the location of the parapegma.

True Rise/Set with Sun

In addition to phase changes, stars will also rise or set with the sun. These are called Evening rising or settings meaning that the star will rise or set at sunset. They can also be call Morning rising or settings meaning the star will rise or set with sunrise. Selecting this option will therefore show you not only the phase change dates for each star, as well as, but also the dates for these other events.

Apparent Phase Change

There are two ways that the date of a phase change can be measured. If **True** is selected then the dates given are what the Egyptian's called Cosmic and they are the dates of the phase changes when the star and the Sun are rising and/or setting within a degree of separation. The Apparent Phase changes are when the phase changes are observed. ie The Apparent Heliacal Rising Star is the star seen to rise just before sunrise.

Due to the influence of weather, terrain and local landscape on the ability to view a star's rising or setting these dates are only approximate.

Apparent Rise/Set with Sun

This option allows for the apparent phase changes as well as the apparent Morning or Evening risings or settings.

Planets

The parapegma can be created using any set of Points. Simply select the set of Points that you wish to work with by selecting the "**...**" button by the Points dialog box. The Points that are in the selected set will be displayed in the dialog box.

Sign Ingress

By selecting **Sign Ingress** under **Planets** means you will add the times and dates of the planets when they move into a new zodiac sign to the displayed information in the parapegma.

Special Note: By creating a parapegma that includes Sign ingresses you can create ingress charts for your location by simply double clicking on the line of the parapegma displaying the data.

Stationary Points

By selecting **Stationary Points** then the parapegma will display the mean moment when the planet becomes stationary. The planet followed by the letters SD means that the planet is stationary and about to move direct whereas the letters R&D indicates that the planet is stationary and about to turn retrograde.

Special Note: By creating a parapegma that includes Stationary Points can create charts for the key moments of planetary stations simply by double clicking on the line of the parapegma displaying the data.

Solar Lunar

Lunar Phase

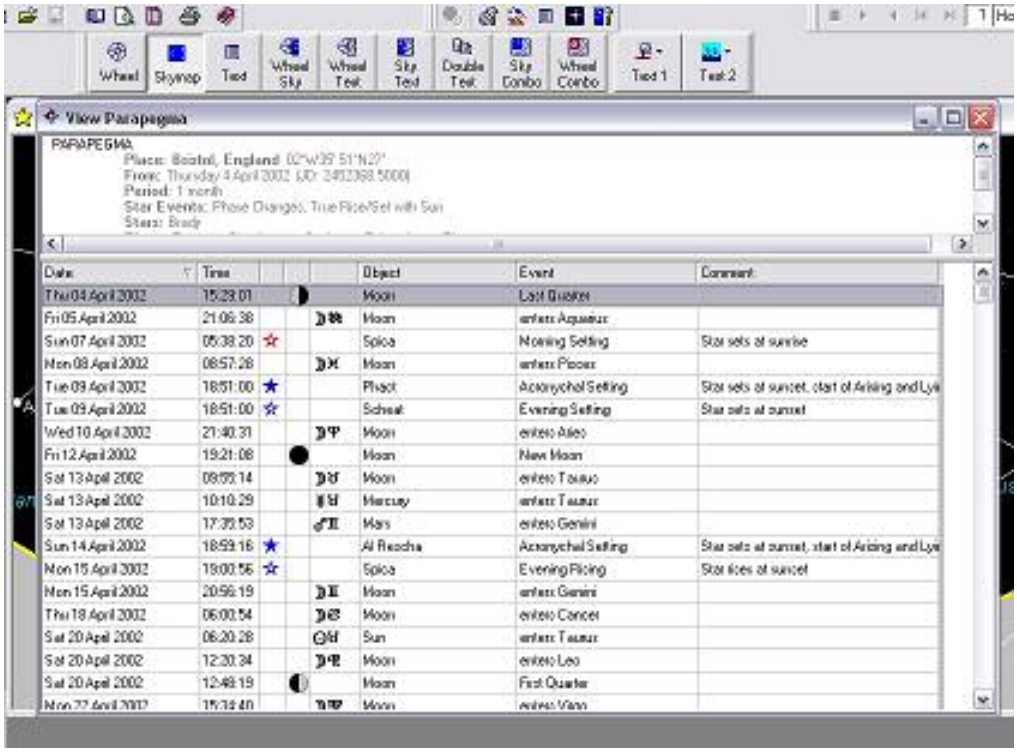
By selecting Lunar Phase then the parapegma will display the moment when the four main lunar phases are exact. It will graphically represent this event by showing an image that is representative of the visual appearance of the moon for the hemisphere of the latitude used for creating the parapegma.

Special Note: By creating a parapegma that includes Lunar Phase you can create charts for the four main lunar phase moments by simply double clicking on the line of the parapegma displaying the data.

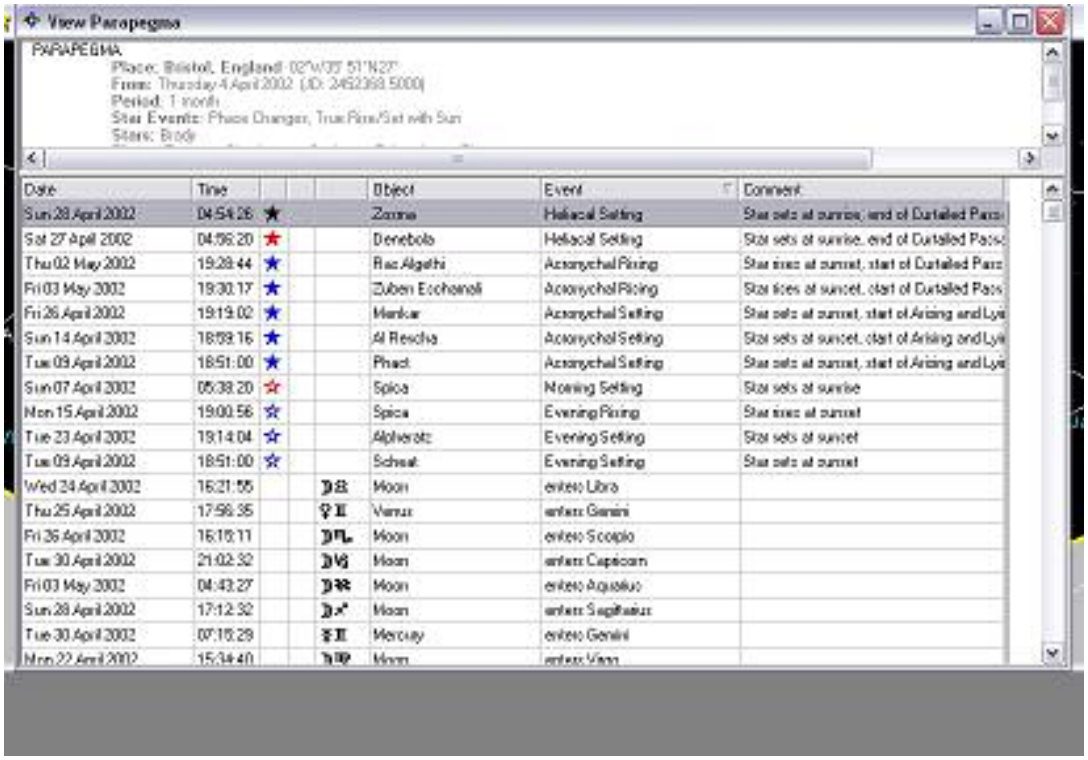
Sorting the information on a Parapegma

Clicking on the title bar of the columns of the parapegma means the different columns can be sorted in an ascending or descending manner.

Holding the **SHIFT** key down and clicking on a column means it will be sorted within the sorting structure of the first sorted column.



This window display above and below shows the same parapegma sorted, firstly, by the **Event** and, secondly, by using SHIFT + Click on the date column title, the **Date.**



The Colour Codes used in the Parapegma

The parapegma contains images and colour coding to help guide you visually through the information.

Heliacal Rising
The Heliacal Rising of a star is when the star rises immediately before or with the sun and is ending its period of Arising and Lying Hidden. This is represented as a solid Red Star.

Morning Rising
The Morning Rising of a star is when the star rises immediately before or with the sun but is not ending a period of Arising and Lying Hidden. This is represented as a hollow Red Star.

Heliacal Setting
The Heliacal Setting of a star is when the star sets immediately before or with the sun and is ending its period of Curtailed Passage. This is represented as a solid Red Star.

Morning Setting
The Morning Setting of a star is when the star sets immediately before or with the sun rise but is not ending a period of Curtailed Passage. This is represented as a hollow Red Star.

Acronychal Rising Star
The Acronychal Rising of a star is when the star rises immediately after or with the sunset and is starting its period of Curtailed Passage. This is represented as a solid Blue Star.

Evening Rising Star
The Evening Rising of a star is when the star rises immediately after or with the sunset and is **not** starting a period of Arising and Lying Hidden. This is represented as a hollow Blue Star.

Acronychal Setting Star
The Acronychal Setting of a star is when the star sets immediately after or with the sunset and is starting a period of Arising and Lying Hidden. This is represented as a solid Blue Star.

Evening Setting Star
The Evening Setting of a star is when the star sets immediately after or with the sunset and is **not** starting a period of Curtailed Passage. This is represented as a hollow Blue Star,

Mundane Use of the Parapegma

The parapegma contains a great deal of information that can be used for different mundane techniques.

Creating a Chart of a Mundane Event
Any line of information on the parapegma can be converted to a chart. Double-click on a line and the **Enter Chart Data** Dialog box will open set for the event that you have selected. You can now click the OK button to create the chart or you can add comments, keywords and so on to the mundane event before you create the chart.

Thus you can create charts for planetary ingresses and stations, lunar phases, as well as different star events.

The Stars that Rule a Time Period
The Heliacal Rising and Setting stars were considered to rule a period of time for a given location. This period of rulership will last for an irregular length of time until the next star takes over as the Heliacal Rising or Setting star. Charts can be created for the time that a star begins its period of rulership. These times are the key to the Mundane Paran Analysis.

You can plot a chart for the time and place of a star's Heliacal Rising (or Setting). This chart and the parans that are effective at this time, give an insight into the planetary and stellar influences of the forthcoming period.

Special Note: When a difficult planetary combination becomes involved with a difficult Heliacal Rising or Setting star and/or also becomes linked by paran to other key difficult stars, then this tends to be the latitude in which the hard planetary energy is manifested.

Chapter 8

Research

Starlight provides the tools
to enable astrologers to
Undertake Research with
Fixed Star Parans.

This research may be
Undertaken with
A few charts
Or with thousands

This chapter shows you
The tools which you now
have on your desk top.

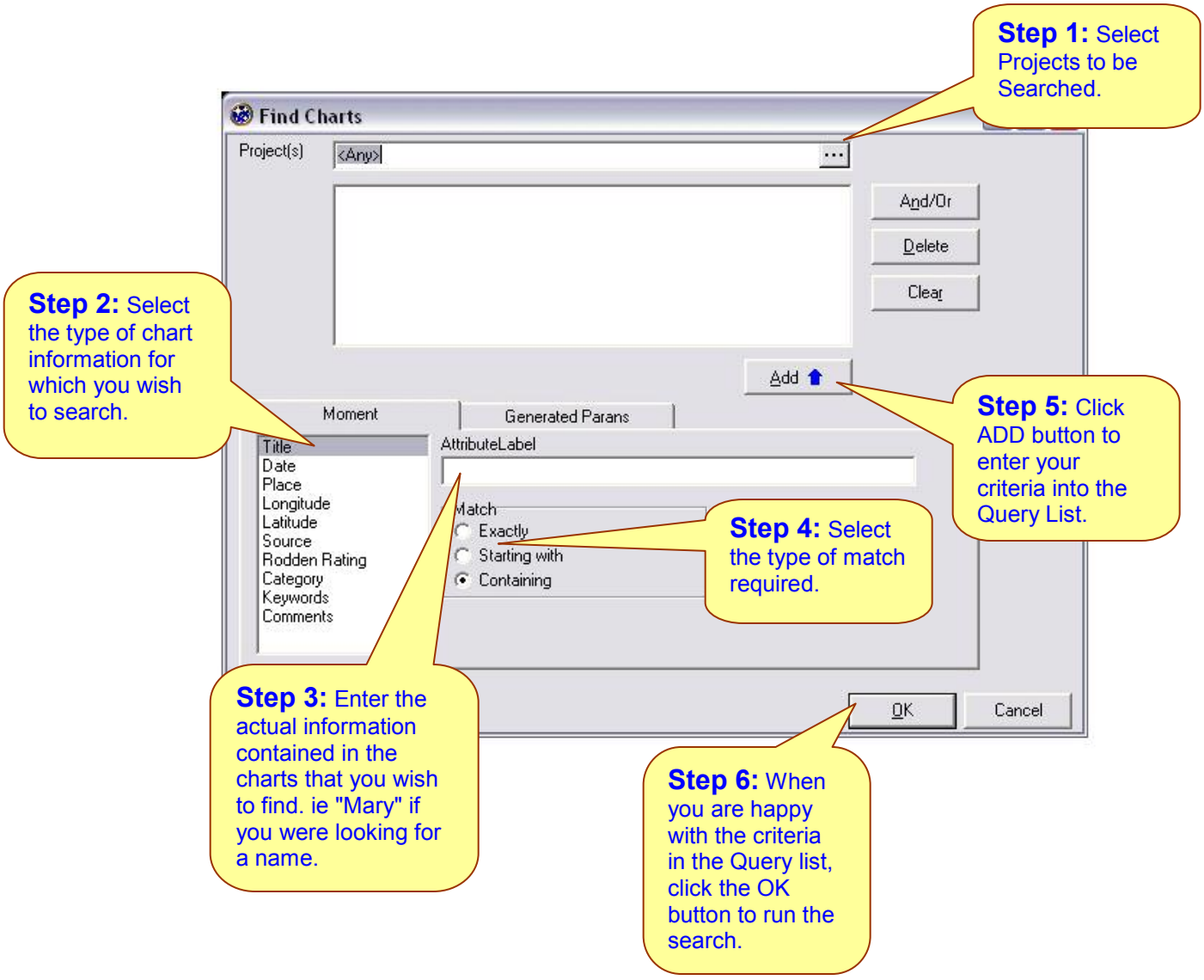
Researching with Fixed Stars

Introduction

Starlight provides a powerful and fast search ability. You can use this to search for a single chart with a particular proper name or you can use it to search for very precise planetary and stellar combinations across all your projects.

Searching for specific Chart data

In the main application window choose Search>Find Charts or with the Chart Selection dialog box select **Find.**



Searching by Chart information

Starlight enables you to search projects for charts which contain certain types of information or fall within particular locations or times. You can run searches for the following data:

Title - The proper name you have given to the chart.
Date - The actual date or a date range.
Place - The name of the place or location of the chart.
Longitude - The actual longitude or a range of longitudes.
Latitude - The actual Latitude or a range of latitudes.
Source - The text information you have entered as the source of the data.
Rodden Rating - The Rodden rating you have allocated to the chart.
Category - The category of the chart - i.e. male. female, event and so on.
Keywords - The Keywords you have given to the chart.
Comments - Any word or part of the comments that you have added to the chart.

Adjusting and Editing the Criteria

Type of Match

You can select whether you wish to match text as

Exactly - An exact match. If a person's name is Mary Jane Smith, then you would need to type "Mary Jane Smith" in full in order to find the chart.
Starting With - Starting with a particular word or set of letters. This would find Mary Jane Smith if you typed in "Mary" but not if you typed in "Jane" or "Smith".
Containing - Containing a particular word or set of letters. This would find Mary Jane Smith if you typed in "Mary", "Jane" or 'Smith", or indeed simply "Sm".

Adding a Criteria

Once you have built your criteria, you add it to the Query List by clicking the **ADD** button.

Deleting a Criteria

You can delete a single criterion from the query list by, firstly, selecting, and then clicking the **Delete** button.

Clearing a entire Query

You can clear an entire query by clicking on the **Clear** button.

Selecting a Project

You can select a particular project for your search, or you can select any number of combinations of projects by using Control or Shift + mouse click in the normal windows fashion.

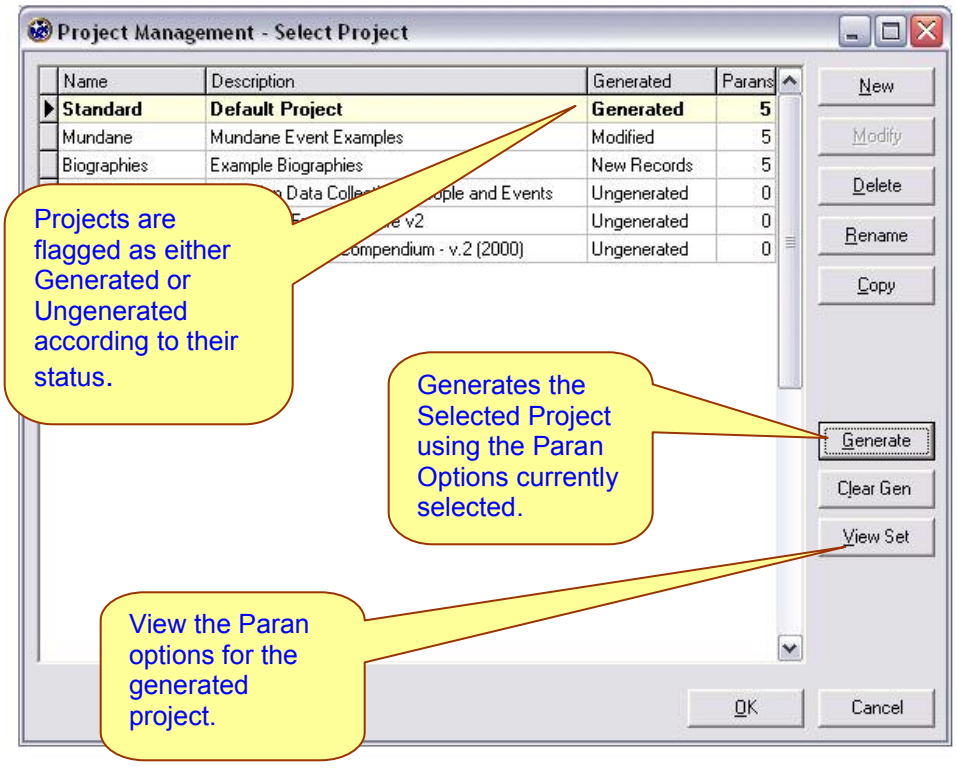
Searching for a Fixed Star Paran data

Preparing a Project for Research
Before doing research on the fixed stars connected with the charts, the Project must be **Generated**.

When Starlight generates a project, the parans and other stellar events are calculated and stored for each chart contained in the project.

IMPORTANT POINT: The nature of the paran calculations and the orbs for planets and angles will be determined by the paran options which are currently selected when the project is generated.

To **Generate** a the parans for a project choose **File>Project Management**



Generate the parans for a Project

Select the Project and click the **Generate** button. Once the parans in a project have been generated, it will be flagged as **Generated and** you will then be able to search this project for fixed star and planet combinations, as well as other stellar events.

Clear a Generate a Project

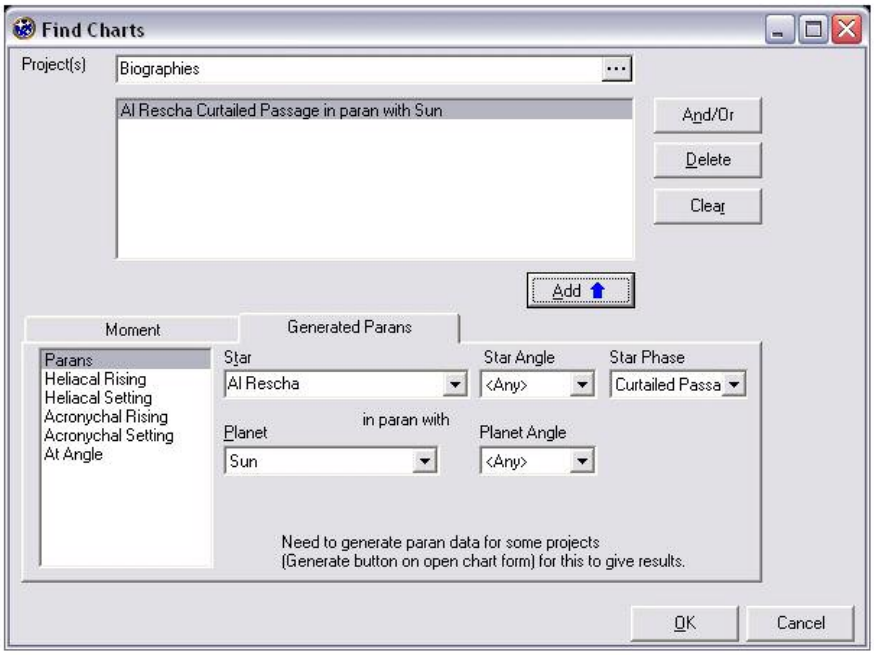
Select the Project and click the **Clear Gen** button. The generated data linked to the project will be cleared and the project will be flagged as ungenerated. This is a necessary step if you wish to regenerate a project using different paran options.

View Set

Displays the parans used to generate the parans of a selected project.

Working With a Generated Project

Choose **Search>Find Charts** tab Generated Parans

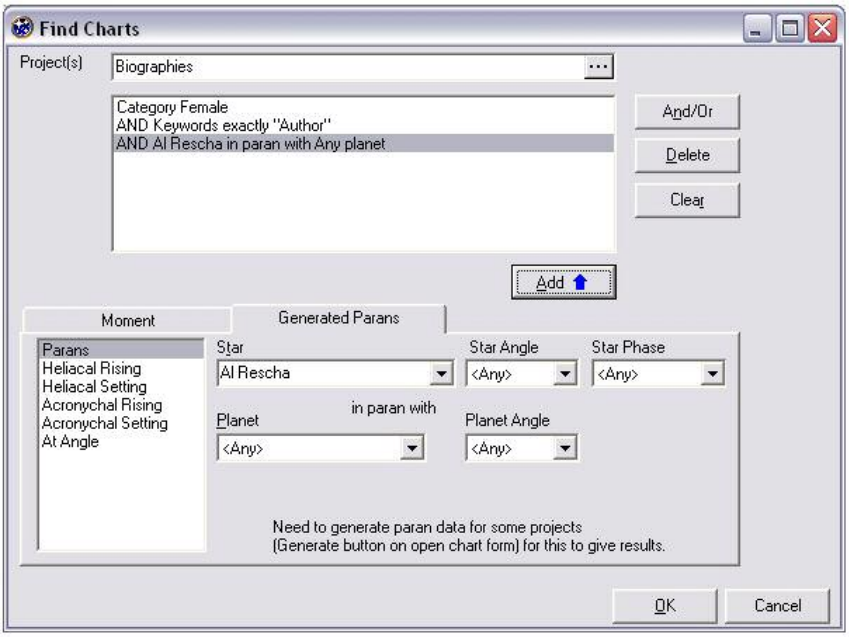


Type of Stellar Event

Parans - Searches for Fixed Star parans to planets. You can select which star and which angle the star is on, which planet and what angle the planet is on, as well as the phase condition of the star.
Heliacal Rising - Searches for a particular star being the Heliacal Rising Star.
Heliacal Setting • Searches for a particular star being the Heliacal Setting Star.
Acronychal Rising - Searches for a particular star being the Acronychal Rising Star.
Acronychal Setting - Searches for a particular star being the Acronychal Setting Star.
At Angle - Searches for a particular star being on any angle or a choice of angles at the moment of the chart.

Building a Query

Starlight allows you to build complex queries which contain a mixture of chart information searches and stellar parans and events. A single condition is called a criteria and the combination of all the criteria is called a query and is displayed in the query list.



The above query is asking Starlight to search the projects "Biographies" and "Standard" for all female authors who have Al Rescha in paran with any planet.

Each criteria is created separately and added to the query list via the **ADD** button. Each criteria can be entered into the query either as an **AND** or a **OR** statement.

Once you have completed building your query, select the **OK** button to run it.

Glossary

Starlight uses different terms as it reintroduces new but very old ideas back into astrology
This glossary has been compiled to help you with any terms that may be unfamiliar to you.

Glossary of Terms

Acronychal Rising/Setting – See Star Phase

Arising but Laying Hidden The particular period of time which is repeated every year where a star that is generally visible for a set latitude will no longer rise during the course of the night. This star will once again become visible at night after becoming the Heliacal Rising Star at a set calendar date every year

Ascendant
The eastern point intersection of the horizon and the Ecliptic. The degree of the zodiac rising on the eastern horizon of the birthplace at the time of birth.

Celestial Equator A great circle celestial sphere at right angles and midway between the celestial poles. A projection of the Earth's equator on the celestial sphere.

Celestial Latitude The angular distance of a body north or south of the ecliptic. The Sun has no latitude being always on the ecliptic.

Circumpolar star A star which is visible at sunset and does not set during the course of the night. Which stars are circumpolar depends on the location of the observer and the declination of the star.

Constellations A group of stars that have been grouped together in a pattern.

Contra-Parallel Two planets of the same degree of declination. However, one is North and the other is South.

Curtailed Passage The particular period of time which is repeated every year where a star that is normally seen to rise or set during the course of the night will no longer rise or set during the night. Such a star will appear to act like a circumpolar star. However at a set time of the year the star will become the Heliacal Setting star and once again be seen to be setting or rising during the night.

Daily Motion The angular distance along the ecliptic that the N,M and planets have moved in a 24 hour period.

Declination One of the co-ordinates used to find the position of a star or body on the celestial sphere. It is measured in degrees and minutes north or south of the celestial equator.

Descendant Point opposite the Ascendant. The western intersection of the horizon and the Ecliptic.

Diurnal Arc The measurement in degrees of a planet from it's rising to it's setting.

Diurnal Circle The apparent path of a celestial body across the sky during daylight hours.

Diurnal Motion The apparent motion of celestial bodies across the sky from East to West.

Ecliptic The Sun's apparent path across the sky during one year caused by the earth's orbital revolution around the Sun. The ecliptic is inclined at $23\frac{1}{2}^0$ to the Celestial Equator.

Ecliptical Longitude The distance of a body from the first point of Aries measured along the ecliptic.

Equator Great circle on the earth's surface which is perpendicular to the polar axis and which is at the maximum distance from both poles.

Equinox Occurs when day and night are equal all over the earth. (Latin: *aequus* equal *nox* night) as a result of the Sun crossing the equator on its yearly journey along the ecliptic. Occurs on or about 21st March (Spring Equinox in the northern hemisphere; Autumn Equinox in the southern hemisphere) and on or about 23rd September (Autumn Equinox in the northern hemisphere; Spring Equinox in the southern hemisphere). At the March Equinox the Sun crosses the celestial Equator from south to north at the point known as the First Point of Aries. At the September Equinox it moves from north to south at the First Point of Libra.

Evening Rising Star
The Evening Rising of a star is when the star rises immediately after or with the sunset and is **not** starting a period of Arising and Lying Hidden.

Evening Setting Star
The Evening Setting of a star is when the star sets immediately after or with the sunset and is **not** starting a period of Curtailed Passage.

First Point of Aries in the Tropical Zodiac Position on the celestial sphere where the Ecliptic intersects the Celestial Equator. The first point of the zodiac from which is measured celestial longitude (along the Ecliptic) or right ascension (along the Equator).

Geocentric Earth-centred.

GMT Greenwich Mean Time. The time zone for the 0^o longitude meridian which passes through Greenwich, UK.

Heliacal Rising/Setting – see Star Phase

Heliocentric Sun-centred.

Horizon The great circle which marks the intersection of the horizontal plane with the celestial sphere.

Immum Coeli (IC) The cusp of the 4th house. The point at which the lower meridian intersects the Ecliptic. Differs from the nadir which is the lowest point below the horizon.

Julian Date The Modified Julian Day (MJD) is an abbreviated version of the old Julian Day (JD) dating method which has been in use for centuries by astronomers, geophysicists, chronologers, and others who needed to have an unambiguous dating system based on continuing day counts.

The JD counts have very little to do with the Julian calendar, which was introduced by Julius Caesar (46 BC) and in force until 1582 when Pope Gregory XIII directed the use of an improved calendar, now known as the Gregorian Calendar. In the case of the Julian day count, the name was given because at the time, the Julian calendar was in use and, therefore, the epoch of the day count was fixed in respect to it. The JD counts days within one Julian Period of exactly 7980 Julian years of 365.25 days.

Start of the JD count is from 0 at 12 noon 1 JAN -4712 (4713 BC), Julian proleptic calendar. Note that this day count conforms with the astronomical convention starting the day at noon, in contrast with the civil practice where the day starts with midnight (in popular use the belief is widespread that the day ends with midnight, but this is not the proper scientific use).

Latitude (terrestrial) Latitude is distance on the earth's surface northward or southward from the equator measured in degrees. Latitude circles are lesser circles which move *around* the globe, parallel to the equator and measure distance north or south on the earth's surface. The start point of 0^{o} is located at the Equator. Latitude north of the Equator will increase in number from the Equator and will be measured in degrees north, written as 0^{o}N. Latitude south of the Equator will increase in number from the Equator and will be measured in degrees south, written as 0^{o}S. (Latin: *Latitudo* breadth *latus* broad). At the poles the latitude will be 90^{0} north or south.

Latitude (celestial) The angular distance of a body north or south of the ecliptic. The Sun has no latitude being always on the ecliptic.

LMT Local Mean Time. The mean solar time for a definite meridian which differs by 4 minutes for every degree of longitude. LMT at any place depends upon it's distance east or west of Greenwich and is found be multiplying the longitude of the location by 4 minutes and expressing the answer in hours, minutes and seconds.

Longitude (terrestrial) Longitude is the long lines or *meridians* running north-south through the North and South Poles. They move *around* the globe and measure distance east or west on the earth's surface. The start point of 0^{o} is called the Prime (first or beginning) Meridian and is located at Greenwich south-east of London, UK. Hence the term Greenwich Mean Time. Longitude east of Greenwich will increase in number from Greenwich and will be measured in degrees east, written as ^{o}E. Longitude west of Greenwich will increase in number from Greenwich and will be measured in degrees west, written as ^{o}W. (Latin: *Longitudo longus* long)

Magnitude The most apparent property of a star in the sky is its brightness. The ancient Greek astronomer Hipparchus originally classified stars into six brightness categories, with the first-magnitude stars being the brightest and the sixth-magnitude the dimmest.

Midheaven (MC) The highest point of the ecliptic culminating. Point at which Prime Meridian intersects the ecliptic. Not to be confused with zenith which is the point directly above.

Meridian The zenith-nadir line, roughly vertical in a chart, running through the centre of the earth from the point where the zodiac culminates in the sky to the point beneath the earth. The horizon divides the meridian into its upper and lower halves. A great circle which passes through the N-S pole of the earth intersecting at right angles.

Moiety The form of aspecting, used in medieval astrology, where the planet dictates the size of the orb rather than the aspect. These planetary orbs are a sphere of influence and are only active when there is a certain degree of overlap with another planet.

The default Moiety orbs used in Starlight are those of Guido Bonatti as given in his *Liber Astronomiae*. These orbs are diameters rather than the modern concept of a radius and are as follows:

Saturn and Jupiter – 9^0 for any aspect
Mars – 8^0 for any aspect
Sun – 15^0 for any aspect
Venus and Mercury – 7^0 for any aspect
The Moon – 12^0 for any aspect

An aspect was considered to be active if the orb of the aspect between the two planets, or luminaries, was less than half the sum of the orbs for both planets. Such a figure is called the moiety of the two planets.

Morning Rising
The Morning Rising of a star is when the star rises immediately before or with the sun but is not ending a period of Arising and Lying Hidden.

Morning Setting
The Morning Setting of a star is when the star sets immediately before or with the sun rise but is not ending a period of Curtailed Passage

Mundane Astrology Concerns the study of nations, mundane events, the rise and fall of dynasties, disasters and things that affect society collectively ie. National charts/political party's foundation charts/monarch's personal chart.

Nadir The point in the heavens directly opposite the zenith.

Node (Astronomy) The points where the Moon's plane of orbit around the earth intersects the Earths plane of orbit around the Sun (the ecliptic). Occurs once every 28 days for the X(also called Dragon's Head) and once every 28 days for the Y (also called Dragon's Tail). When a New or Full Moon occurs close to the nodes, there will be an eclipse.

Node (Mean) Mathematical average of the nodes retrograde movement through the zodiac.

Node (True) Actual position of the node.

Parallel When planets are at the same declination (*see above*) with 1^0 orb, that is, both planets at the same degrees north and south of the ecliptic.

Parans Parans are the ancient way of linking a planet to a star. Due to the rotation of the earth on its axis, the stars and planets will appear to move in the sky - travelling from rising, to culminating, to setting, and then to rising again. This movement is called **diurnal** movement, and one

complete circle gives us, of course, one **day**. A star is said to be in **paran** with a planet when the planet is on any of the four points of rising, culminating, setting, or on the Nadir, and at the same moment in time, for that latitude, the star is also on ANY of the same four angles or points. Thus on a given day for a given latitude as Mars rises there may be a star culminating and if that is the case then Mars is in paran to that star

Part of Fortune The only Arabian Part, of which there are hundreds, that is used in modern in western astrology. The place where the Moon would be if the Sun was on the Ascendant for a diurnal birth or for a nocturnal chart the location of the Sun if the Moon was the Ascendant.

Placidus A house system devised in the 16th century by a monk of the same name which is based on the time taken for a point to travel through its rising and setting semi arcs.

Precession The slow oscillation of the earth's axis about a mean position. Each pole appears to trace out a circle of radius 23½ ^{0} in the sky which causes different pole stars to come directly above the poles in a cycle lasting 25,800 years. Precession results in a gradual advance of the equinoctical point (Vernal Equinox) westward at the rate of 50 seconds of arc per year. Caused by the pole of the Equator revolving round the pole of the Ecliptic.

Prime Meridian The Greenwich meridian which acts as the 0^0 point for measurement of longitude around the Earth.

Prime Vertical The great circle that intersects the horizon at the east and west points passing through the zenith at right angles to the meridian.

Retrograde The apparent backward movement of the *planets* through the zodiac caused by our view being from a moving observation platform (Earth) when earth "overtakes" a superior planet near to it's opposition with the Sun, the superior planet will appear to drift westward as distinct from to it's normal eastward movement.

Right Ascension The distance from 0^0 Aries along the equator. RA is the celestial equivalent of longitude and is measured in hours and minutes or in degrees and minutes.

Sidereal Astrology Astrology using a zodiac that is based on the constellations rather than the slowly moving point of the tropical zodiac of the intersection of the ecliptic and the equator. Used mainly in Vedic astrology.

Solstices Points in the earth's orbit where the N's declination is at its maximum of 23½^0 (north in June, south in December) on or about the 21st June and 22nd December. When the Sun is at it's furthest point from the equator it appears to rise in the same place for three days. (Latin: *sol* sun *sistere* cause to stand still), before commencing it's journey back towards the equator.

Standard Time A commonly agreed-upon time difference from Greenwich for states and or countries.

Star Phase Stars, appear to travel through and annual cycle, depending on their location on the celestial sphere and the location of the observer. These cycles are called Star Phases or the phase of a star. For any given location a particular star will behave visible in a particular manner, but at set times of the year the star will change its phase.

There are two times of phase change which are:

For one group of stars:

Heliacal Rising – Rising with or before the Sun and beginning a period of being visible some time during the night.

Acronychal Setting – Setting with or just after the setting Sun and from this date forward for a set period of time, the star will not be visible at night until it once again becomes the Heliacal Rising star.

For another group of stars

Heliacal Setting – The star will set just before or with the rising Sun. This star then will be seen to set or rise some time during the course of the night.

Acronychal Rising – The star will rising with, or just before the setting Sun. This star will then commence a period where it is visible for the whole night, neither rising nor setting, during the course of the night. This star will continue to act like a circumpolar star until finally it will be the Heliacal Setting star and begin a phase where it does touch the earth.

Stationary The point where a planet changes from being direct to retrograde or retrograde to direct. A stationary planet is considered to be very strong in its meaning. Written as S .

Tropic of Capricorn Latitude 23.5^0 south of the Equator. The point where the Sun reaches it's greatest declination south before returning to it's opposite solstice.

Tropic of Cancer Latitude 23.5^0 north of the Equator. The point where the Sun reaches it's greatest declination north before returning to it's opposite solstice.

Tropical Zodiac This is the zodiac based on the 30^0 divisions of the ecliptic starting from the 0^0 Aries point defined by the intersection of the ecliptic and the equator occurring as the Sun moves from the southern to the northern hemisphere. The difference between the tropical and sidereal zodiacs is 50¼ seconds. From our point of view on Earth it appears that the Sidereal zodiac is moving backwards.

Vernal Equinox The first point of Aries. The point of intersection between the ecliptic and the equator which the Sun crosses on or about the 21st March. The point from which right ascension and Ecliptical longitude are measured.

Zenith The point on the celestial sphere directly above the observer 90^0 from the horizon.

Zodiacal Longitude Measurement of the luminaries and planets along the ecliptic.

Zodiac (Tropical) The band about 8^0 either side of the ecliptic, within which the Sun, Moon and all the planets except Pluto are found. Contains 12 signs which no longer align with the corresponding constellations due to precession.

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