



# ***JigSaw***

## **Version 2**



## *Astrology Calculations With Intuitive Ease*

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**JigSaw** is dedicated to  
all astrologers who yearn

"To follow knowledge, like a sinking star,  
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought."

*Ulysses*  
Alfred Lord Tennyson

# 1. INTRODUCTION

---

This is a suite of three modules all interlinked under the umbrella known as **JigSaw**. These three interlinked modules open doorways into unexplored areas of astrology, as well as making it easier to explore more conventional astrological questions. These tools have been named for their most obvious, but not only, uses.

**RECTIFICATION:** - For finding a birth time. Using Transits, Solar Arc, Secondary progressions, Tertiary progressions, in geocentric as well as heliocentric systems; for either Graphic rectification or for using to fine tune a known birth time. **JigSaw** offers automatic features for the beginner, but also full control for the expert.

**FAMILY PATTERNS** - A pattern-finding program that will take a group of charts - of people, or stock market prices, and so on, and *automatically* find the common astrological links. Let **JigSaw** design your pilot studies for large research projects by asking **JigSaw** to find the patterns in your data.

This is also the exclusive home of:



A report creating tool for groups. For astrology has done a great deal of work over the years on what happens when two people work together, but it has never really dealt with the issues of groups. **JigSaw** now gives you the ability to astrologically analyse a family or any other group, and produce a written report. This is an astrological first and represents a totally new field of astrology for professional astrologers, who can now give a written group report to clubs, sporting teams, committees, families, business groups or even the United Nations!



**RESEARCH** - A Research program that contains all the obvious tools, as well as the ability to pursue the harmonic research of John Addey, or if you prefer to seriously research the Medieval and Ancient Astrology use of Almutens and Arabic Parts or maybe the Gauquelins' work is more to your fancy. **JigSaw's** ability to automatically create control groups to your specifications means that you can check any results more thoroughly.

**JigSaw** was originally created in 1993 to supply astrologers with much needed graphic rectification and pattern-finding tools, as well as to provide the community with the ease of a Windows based research program. Since that time **JigSaw** has become a leader in unique and powerful astrological software. **JigSaw 2** follows in that proud tradition, enhancing and expanding the unique tools of JigSaw.

**JigSaw 2** is a mature software product and is the vision and work of:

### **Bernadette Brady Dip FAA, Fellow**

An astrologer who lives and works in Australia, Bernadette lectures internationally and is a contributor to many astrological journals. She is the co-Principal of Astro Logos, one of Australia's leading schools of astrology and was a member of the FAA Board of Examiners from 1985 to 1998. In 1983 she developed the concept of Graphic Rectification and has been using it professionally since that time. Her Family Patterns research is ground-breaking work which has been presented in articles and lectures in Australia, USA and Europe. In 1992 Bernadette was awarded the FAA's Inaugural Southern Cross Award for excellency in the spoken and written word. In 1996 she was awarded the FAA's Southern Cross award for Research for her original work on Saros Cycles, Graphic Rectification and Fixed Stars. Her books are: *The Eagle and the Lark, a Textbook of Predictive Astrology* published by Samuel Weiser in 1992, and *Brady's Book of Fixed Stars*, published by Samuel Weiser in 1998. She is considered one of Australia's finest astrologers.

## **Esoteric Technologies Pty Ltd**

Esoteric Technologies Pty Ltd is the creator of Solar Fire and the Solar suite of astrology software. We are a company of professional astrologers dedicated to the development, publishing and marketing of quality astrology software. The people behind the company are Stephanie Johnson, Neville Lang and Graham Dawson. Our company has worked closely with Bernadette Brady, sharing our expertise and knowledge and contributing to the techniques contained in the ground-breaking JigSaw program. Our team is committed to supporting the astrology community and enabling our colleagues to reach a wider audience through our quality software.

## **1.1 Computer Requirements**

This version of JigSaw requires:

- A PC or compatible computer with Pentium processor (or equivalent)
- CD or DVD drive
- About 10 MB of disk space for a full installation
- VGA video resolution – XGA or better is recommended
- A mouse pointing device
- Windows 95, 98, 98SE – minimum 32 MB of RAM, 64 MB or more recommended
- Windows ME, NT4 – minimum 40 MB of RAM, 80 MB or more recommended
- Windows 2000 – minimum 72 MB of RAM, 144 MB or more recommended
- Windows XP – minimum 128 MB of RAM, 256 MB or more recommended
- Windows Vista – minimum 500 MB of RAM, 1 GB or more recommended

## **1.2 Installing JigSaw**

1. Start your computer.
2. Insert the JigSaw v2 installation CD and, after about 30 seconds when it spins up, you will see an Esoteric Technologies installation screen titled “ET Program Installation Supervisor”. If you have Windows Vista, before you see the screen mentioned above, you will see the “Autoplay” screen first where you will need to click on the “Run INSTALL.EXE” item.
3. On the Esoteric Technologies’ Supervisor screen, click on the “JigSaw v2” menu item to highlight it then click on the “Install” button to begin the JigSaw v2 installation.
4. During installation, you will see a number of screens where you primarily click on the “Next” button
5. If this is your first Installation of JigSaw, you will be prompted to confirm the name of the directory into which JigSaw will be installed. The name which appears will be:

C:\JIGSAW

You may change the disk letter or directory name if you wish to, but it is recommended that you only do so if you feel competent to enter a valid disk and directory name. If in any doubt, leave the name unchanged.

As the installation progresses, various files are copied from the installation disks onto your computer, and you will be prompted to insert subsequent installation disks as they are required.

Once all the files have been successfully installed, JigSaw will be started up automatically, and a set of icons created in a folder called “JigSaw Group”.

### **1.3 For the Eager - An Overview of JigSaw**

[READ THIS SECTION IF YOU WANT TO START WORKING WITH JIGSAW STRAIGHT AWAY BUT DO NOT WISH TO READ THE MANUAL NOW.]

JigSaw consists of three powerful astrological tools or programs all connected to a central core of DATA FILES. (See page 17)

DATA FILES are the list of life events or dates of birth of your family or a set of research data. You operate JigSaw by firstly opening a data file, then select the tool you wish to use - Rectification, Family or Research - and run that option.

At the centre of JigSaw are the DATA FILES. These are the source of information for all the JigSaw tools. Your first step in working with JigSaw, then, is to either open an existing Data File or create a new one. JigSaw comes supplied with some interesting Data Files for you to explore.

#### **1.3.1 Step 1 - The Main Screen**

The Main Screen of JigSaw is a map of the program and will help to accustom you to the pathways that lead to the different tools in JigSaw.

Open JigSaw so that you are looking at the main screen containing this map or flow diagram. Notice that the words *Rectification*, *Family* and *Research* are greyed out. By placing the mouse on either the word FILE in the Bar Menu at the top of the screen OR on the words DATA FILES in the map, and clicking the **left** mouse button, the FILE menu will drop open.

Select OPEN by clicking on the word with your mouse or by using the F3 key.

This opens the DATA FILE screen.

Select one of the Data files that are supplied with JigSaw. Highlight the file by clicking on it and then select OPEN.

You will then be returned to the main screen. You will notice that now the words *Rectification*, *Family* and *Research* are not greyed out. JigSaw can run any Data File through any of its three tools. This means for example that you can run a Research-generated subset in the Family option as a pilot study to help you find common links, and so on.

#### **1.3.1.1 Looking at the Data in a File.**

If you are not sure about what you have selected and wish to look at the actual data then:

Select “File” from the Main Menu or click on the words Data Files and select EDIT DATA or use the F7 key. This will take you into the EDIT DATA screen (see page 23 ) where you can browse through the individual records of the Data File. When you are finished you can click the CANCEL button to ignore any changes you may have made, or the OK button if you want to eventually retain charges. You will then be returned to the Main Screen.

#### **1.3.1.2 Selecting a JigSaw Tool**

Once you have a Data File opened, then you can enter into one of the tools of JigSaw.

The type of data file you select will determine what tools you are going to use in JigSaw. If you have selected a list of events of a person's life, then you are probably interested in Rectification (See page 32) and you would select that option in the Main Menu. If you have selected a small group of people, one of the family groups supplied, you will probably be wanting to work in the Family option (See page 78. If you have selected a large group of people or events, you probably want to work in the Research option (See page 93).

You may open any of the menus for these options by *either*:

- Clicking on the words “Rectification”, “Family” or “Research” in the Main Menu at the top of the screen.
- Clicking the mouse button on the words *Rectification*, *Family* or *Research* in the map on the Main Screen.

To explore the different data sets and the three different interlinked tools of JigSaw, and to learn more about the world's most powerful and unique astrological program, refer to the manual or the On-Line help.

## **1.4 Data Supplied with JigSaw**

JigSaw supplies you with some Data Files so you can explore the tools easily. Every effort has been taken to ensure that the data in the files is correct. However, please be aware that if you become interested in researching one of the subjects in the data files, we suggest that you compile your own data.

### **LIFE EVENTS**

**Buzz Aldrin** - Astronaut

### **FAMILIES OR SMALL GROUPS**

**British Royal Family** - included in British Monarchs

**Dutch Royal Family** - Full birth details

**Kennedy Family** - Full birth details

**USA Presidents** - Full birth details

Fields: Age when became President

Number of Terms

Did not complete the term  
**Australian Prime Ministers** - Birth dates  
**Astronauts** - 34 full birth details

## RESEARCH

**British Monarchs** - Every monarch since Henry II born 1133 ce. - 37 dates and full birth details

Fields: Year came to the throne  
Number of years as monarch  
King or Queen

**Popes** - 54 dates of birth

**Australian Published Poets 20th Century** - 629 dates of birth

**Popular Musicians** - 1600 Birth dates

**Actors** - 399 Full birth details

**Worlds Worst Storms 880 ce to 1975 ce** - 739 GMT dates and locations.

Fields: Type of Storm  
Number of Deaths  
Country  
Damage

**Rainfall - Adelaide Rainfall 1839 - 1979.** Time Zone Dated, days over 10 mm of rain fell. 1900 records.

Fields: Rainfall (mm)

**Australian Data Collection** - 153 timed. Prominent Australians.

Fields: Professions

## 1.5 On Line Help

JigSaw has comprehensive on-line help, which can be invoked from anywhere within the program.

### 1.5.1 To Invoke Help from any Screen

Press the F1 key. This will call up a Windows help screen containing information about whichever screen or control currently has the focus. This is known as context sensitive help.

### 1.5.2 To Invoke Help from the Menu

Select the Contents option from the Help Menu -This will display the contents page of the on-line help file.

Select the Search for HELP ON... option from the Help Menu - This will display the keyword search screen from which it is possible to locate topics based on keywords that they contain (much like an index of a manual).

Select the HOW TO USE HELP... option from the Help Menu - This will display help information on how to use Windows help files.

Once the help screen is displayed, it is possible to navigate through the text and topics as desired, and to select any of the options that are available in Windows help files. Some of these options are:-

- Contents Button - Takes you to the contents page
- Search Button - Displays the keyword search screen
- Back Button - Goes back to the last topic you looked at
- History Button - Displays a list of all the topics you have previously looked at
- << and >> Buttons - Goes to the previous or next topic
- Group Button - Goes to the start of the current group of topics

For more information on these, and other standard features in Windows help files, see the How to Use Help option of the Help menu.

### **1.5.3 Help on the Screen**

By allowing the cursor to rest on a button a small drop down window will appear with a brief explanation as to the function of that particular button.



## **1.6 Keeping Your Notes Connected to Your Work**

JigSaw makes use of the Windows Notepad feature. If you select NOTEPAD, in the “File” menu in the Main Screen. JigSaw will automatically link the notepad file to the current project and enter the current project's name into the notepad. From that point on, that particular notepad file will be permanently linked to that project. You will always have your jottings at hand when returning to the project.

### **1.6.1 Linking a Notepad with a Project File.**

Select NOTEPAD under the “File” menu.

When you open the notepad, resize it to suit your needs. As you click on the program, the notepad will go behind your current window.

Upon completion of your session with JigSaw, you will be prompted by Windows to save the project's Notepad.

### **1.6.2 Recalling the Active Notepad**

By holding the ALT and TAB keys down together, you will re-open the notepad which is connected with the Project.

## **1.7 Preferences**

The “Preferences” in the Main Menu allows you to personalise different features of JigSaw.

### **1.7.1 Method of entering Dates**

Select DATE ORDER under “Preferences” in the Main Menu.  
Select the date order of your choice - (European or American);

### **1.7.2 Setting the Default Century**

Select CENTURY DEFAULT under “Preferences” in the Main Menu.  
The default setting for this is the 1900.

### **1.7.3 Setting the Default Atlas**

Select ATLAS under “Preferences” in the Main Menu.

There are two choices

- The JigSaw personalised Atlas which you build up yourself as you enter data
- The ACS Atlas - If you already have the ACS atlas installed in Windows on your computer then by selecting this option JigSaw will link up with this atlas and the GET button in the EDIT DATA screen will open the ACS atlas.

## **1.8 Options - Setting the Astrological Options used.**

Select “Options” in the Main Menu

The House System, the Zodiac, the Co-ordinate system (helio or geocentric) and the type of Node (true or mean) can be changed for your whole Data File, whether it is a small list of family members or a large list of musicians. In addition you are able to choose the method you use for progressing the angles in the rectification module.

### **1.8.1 Changing the Lunar Node Used**

Select LUNAR NODE under “Options” in Main Menu.

Select True or Mean Node.

The true node is the real position of the moon's node at any time. The mean node is the position of the moon's node according to a mathematical formula which ignores many of the minor perturbations in its orbit.

The Node that is selected will be applied to ALL Projects that are opened, even if previous uses of a particular project were run using a different Node setting.

### **1.8.2 Select the Zodiac to be Used**

You can change the zodiac used for your entire Project.

Typically, western astrologers use the tropical zodiac, which has its starting point where the Sun is when it crosses the equator northwards. However, many eastern astrologers use a sidereal zodiac which has a starting point which is fixed against the constellations, and is currently roughly 25-30 degrees earlier than the tropical zodiac's starting point. The exact difference depends upon which ayanamsa is used. An ayanamsa is the longitudinal difference between the tropical zodiac and the sidereal zodiac. This difference changes with time, due to the precession of the equinoxes, but may be defined as a fixed difference at a specific date, such as 1st Jan 1900. There are certain standard ayanamsas that are used by astrologers, and the most common of these are available for selection from the menu. Any which are not on the menu may be selected by choosing the User Defined option.

Select ZODIAC under "Options" in the Main Menu.

Choose any of the following Zodiac types

Tropical - Precessing vernal point - Normally used in western astrology

Fagan-Bradley - Standard western astrologers' sidereal ayanamsa

Lahiri - Official Indian government ayanamsa

DeLuce - According to Robert DeLuce in "Constellational Astrology"

Raman - According to B.V. Raman of India

Usha-Shashi - According to Usha-Shashi in "Hindu Astrological Calculations"

Krishnamurti - According to K.S.Krishnamurti

Djwhal Khul - According to the Tibetan Djwhal Khul, derived from information in Alice Bailey's "Esoteric Astrology"

User Defined - Allows you to enter your own ayanamsa in terms of the position of the Synetic Vernal Point at 1st January 1900 for that ayanamsa. Angles may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds (e.g. "334 27 32") or using zodiacal sign (e.g. "4 Pi 27 32").

A tick appears to the left of whichever zodiac is currently selected.

All Projects run will now use this selected Zodiac in all of the calculations regardless of any previous Zodiac used on these same Projects.

### **1.8.3 Selecting the Coordinate System of the Project**

Select COORDINATE SYSTEM under "Options" in Main Menu.

You can select either Geocentric or Heliocentric coordinates.

Most astrologers use the Geocentric coordinate system. If you select the Heliocentric coordinate system, then the data, if timed, will be calculated with heliocentric planetary positions on geocentric houses. If you do not want geocentric houses, then you could select "0 Deg Aries" Houses as your house system, as this is a "neutral" house system which is independent of location.

All Projects run will now use this selected Coordinate System in all of the calculations regardless of any previous selections used on these same Projects.

### **1.8.4 Changing the House System of the Project**

You may change the house system of your entire Project.

Select HOUSES under "Options" in the Main Menu.

The house systems available in JigSaw are as follows.

- Alcabitius - Time based system, based on the trisection of the diurnal arc of the ascendant travelling towards the midheaven.
- Campanus - Uses the prime vertical as the fundamental circle, divided into 12 equal lunes. Derived in the 13th century by mathematician Johannes Campanus.
- Koch - One of the most commonly used systems. Similar to Alcabitius, except that the degree of the midheaven is moved back to the ascendant before the ascendant is moved towards the midheaven. Recently derived (c 1971).

- Meridian - Also known as the Axial system.
- Morinus - Uses the equator as the fundamental circle, divided into 12 equal arcs starting from the projection of the ascendant onto the equator. Attributed to Jean Baptiste Morin in the 17th century.
- Placidus - One of the most commonly used systems. Derived by determining the points on the ecliptic whose semi-diurnal arcs exactly trisect their quadrant. Derived by Placidus de Tito in the 17th century.
- Porphyry - Each quadrant is dissected by longitude into three equal houses. Originated in the 3rd century AD.
- Regiomontanus - Similar to Campanus, but uses the celestial equator as the fundamental circle. Derived by Johannes Muller.
- Topocentric - Based on the rotation of the horizon line, cutting the ecliptic at equal spaces in equal time. Recently derived (c 1961) by Vendel Polich and Anthony Page.
- Hindu Bhava - Based on the Porphyry system, but with the cusps shifted to the midpoints of the Porphyry houses, so that the Ascendant falls in the middle of the first house.
- Equal - Equal system with the 1st house cusp set to the Ascendant. First described by Ptolemy in his book Tetrabiblos.
- 0°Aries- Equal system with 1st house cusp set to 0° Aries
- Whole Signs - Equal system with 1st house cusp set to 0° of the Ascendant's sign
- Solar Sign - Equal system with 1st house cusp set to 0° of the Sun's sign.
- User Defined - Opens the User House Selection screen and allows the user to select an Equal House system based on any planet, asteroid or chart point being made to any house cusp.
- 

### **1.8.5 Selecting the Method of Progressing the Angles**

The method that JigSaw uses to progress the angles in the DYNAMIC SEARCH OPTIONS, and the DYNAMIC CHART Screen is set from this option.

Select PROGRESSION METHOD under “Options” in the Main Menu.

JigSaw's options for Progressed Angle calculations are:

- Naibod in Right Ascension - The MC's right ascension is progressed at the rate of the mean motion of the Sun in right ascension (this is 3m 56.5s of arc per day). *This is the option used in the default setting of the Auto Rectify*
- True Solar Arc in Longitude - The MC's longitude is progressed by the same longitude arc as the Sun. This method is possibly the most commonly used method today.
- Mean Quotidian - The MC is progressed by the same method as the planets, thus moving about  $361^{\circ}$  per day, as opposed to the Sun's movement of about  $1^{\circ}$  per day. This method is also known as "Daily Houses".

### **1.8.6 Keywords**

These keywords are used in the rectification module to help or guide you concerning the type of events that should be occurring in a person's life under different dynamic events. For information about editing these Keywords see page 161.

## 2. DATA FILES

---

### 2.1 General Overview

You can type the data in into JigSaw by hand or you can import it. Once a piece of raw data has been entered into JigSaw, it is called a RECORD.

The records in a Data File can consist of :

- (i) the set of birth details for your family; or
- (ii) the list of events in a person's life; or
- (iii) a set of details on major earthquakes; or
- (iv) anything you want it to be.

Records may be for Timed or Untimed data

Data Fields

You can also add to your records an unlimited number of Data fields of either a numerical or text nature, which can be used to sort and/or filter your data into categories.

The first time a Data File is run in JigSaw it will generate a set of other files. A group of connected files is called a Project.

Data Files may be mixed in their contents. *For example*, you may have your list of life events as well as your family's birth data in the one Project Data File. When rectifying your own chart, you would use the EDIT DATA option to turn off the family's charts. However, when doing a scan on your family, you would turn off your life events. You can save a file as many times as you wish by calling it different names and titles for different combinations of records switched on or off.

### 2.2 Projects

A project is a set of files that are all linked to one set of Data Records. The number of files will vary but main files in a project are as follows:

*Filename.Dat* - The actual raw data in the Data File. You create this file by typing in the raw data or importing it.

*Filename.Nat* - The title of the project. This is the title that you give the project as well as the definition of the categories of any Data Fields that you have included with your records.

*Filename.Txt* - The Notepad linked to the Project. The Window Notepad text file contains any notes that you make and is permanently attached to the project.

### **2.2.1 Creating a New Project**

Select NEW under “File” in the Main Screen.

### **2.2.2 Project Title**

This is the title that JigSaw will display on all printed reports, and at the top of all the different screens any time this Data File is being used. The best titles describe the Project. *For example*, “My Family including In-Laws” or “Actors who have played in Westerns”, and so on. You may edit the title at any stage, so your decision does not have to be final.

Type in the title that you want to use and click on the OK button. You are now taken to the “Save File As” screen.

### **2.2.3 Saving a New Project**

Select the directory you want to save the Data File to by double clicking on the “Userdata” on the left of the screen. Any sub-directories you have created in the file manager will be displayed.

Double click on the desired sub-directory.

You are then asked to give a file name to the Project Data File. This needs to be in standard DOS format: eight or less letters. Write this name in the space where the cursor is flashing. If you enter an incorrect file name, (more than eight letters, spaces between words, and so on), JigSaw will ask you to try again. Having entered the file name, JigSaw opens the EDIT DATA SCREEN.

### **2.2.4 Opening a Project Data File**

Select OPEN under “File” in the Main Screen.

Double click on the Directories (on the left of the screen) for the display of individual Data Files (on the right of the screen). Select the Data File by clicking on it. The TITLE of the Data File will be displayed. Click on OPEN to select the Data File.



### 2.2.5 Deleting a Project Data File

Double click on the Directories (on the left of the screen) for the display of individual Data Files (on the right of the screen). Select the Data File by clicking on it. The TITLE of the Data File will be displayed. Click on DELETE to delete the whole project.

By deleting project Data Files in this method, ALL associated files for that project are deleted: Data, Positions, Titles, Notepads, and so on. If you choose to delete a file in the Windows Explore, then you will have to manually delete all other associated project files.

## 2.3 Working With Data Files

Data Files can be Importing, Merging, Splitting or Sorting data files as well as Printed and Edited.

### 2.3.1 Import

You can import chart files from *Nova*, *Chartwheels*, *Solar Fire*, *Blue\*Star* or *QuickCharts*. JigSaw will also import ascII files and you should refer to the On-line Help for the current list of type of files that JigSaw can import.

Select DATA OPTIONS/IMPORT under “File” in the Main screen.

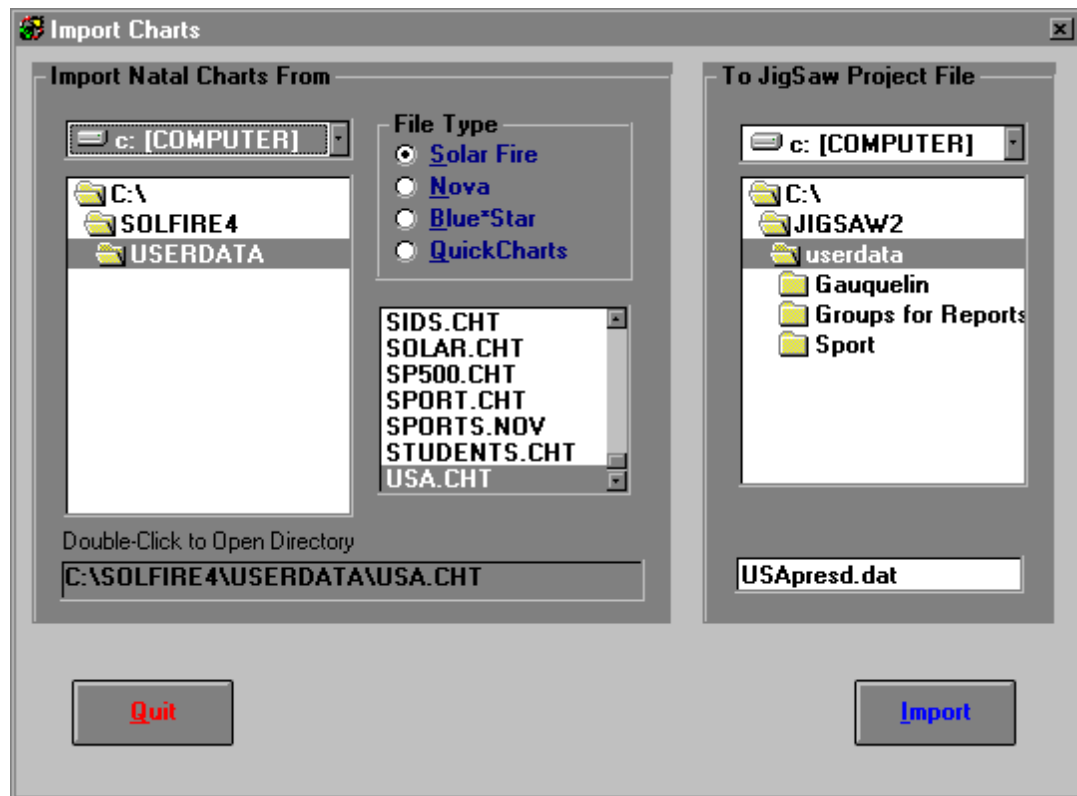
To the left of the screen is a box titled “Import”. This is the pathway information for JigSaw to find the data you wish to import. Select “Import”.

In the IMPORT DATA SCREEN firstly select the drive and the directory of the location of the data to be imported. Then select the directory into which you want to place the imported data. Give the new JigSaw file a name and then click the IMPORT button.

#### 2.3.1.1 An Example of a File Import.

Let us say that you want to import from a Solar Fire file into JigSaw. Click on the arrow next to the slot for drives. A list of drives available for your computer will be displayed. Select the drive containing the Solar Fire directory: if you have Solar Fire on C drive, select C; if you have Solar Fire on D drive, select D; and so on.

After selecting the drive, **DOUBLE CLICK** on the C:\ in the box below the “Drive Selection” to see a full list of the directories on C: drive.



Import Screen

Figure 1

Scroll through the list of directories until you find SOLARFIRE. **DOUBLE CLICK** on this. In the box to the immediate right will be displayed a list of the Solar Fire chart files.

Select the file type SOLARFIRE in the File Type Box.

Select the SOLARFIRE file you want to import (listed in the box below the File Type) by clicking on it.

You have now told JigSaw what file you want to import and where to find it. If you are importing from any other program

The “To JigSaw Project File” is the part of the form where you tell JigSaw :

(i) what to call the new file; and

(ii) where to place it.

Make sure that you are in the JigSaw directory and double-click on the USERDATA to list all your sub-directories. (You will only have sub-directories if you have created them in Windows).

**Double-click** on the desired sub-directory.

The slot at the bottom is for you to type in a file name. JigSaw will call the file “IMPORTED.DAT”. However, you may type in a new file name. If you do not add the extension “.DAT”, JigSaw will automatically add it for you. Any other extension will cause an error message.

### **Check list**

Before you click on the IMPORT button, check the following:

1. Has the correct file been selected for importing?
2. Have you selected the right type of file? - *NOVA*, *Solar Fire*, *Blue\*Star*, and so on.
3. Is it going to be imported into the correct place in JigSaw ?
4. Have you called it a name you will recognise later when you go to use the imported file?

Click on the IMPORT button. JigSaw will now import your chart file and tell you how many charts it has imported.

### **2.3.2 Merging Data Files**

Data files may be merged.

Select DATA OPTIONS/MERGE under “File” in the Main Screen.

Select the directory of the JigSaw Data File to the left of the screen and the actual name of the Data File to the right of the screen. The second data file will be merged with the first. You may want to edit the title to reflect this.

Sometimes when you merge a file with another file, you obtain duplicate entries. If this happens, sort the file under the SORT option (see page 22) in this menu and any duplicates will be eliminated.

### **2.3.3 Splitting Data Files**

Data Files may be split.

Select DATA OPTIONS/SPLIT under “File” in the Main Screen

You may split a Data File for editing purposes or general project purposes. All the records in a Data File are numbered and JigSaw splits the file based on these numbers. Enter in the first record number where you want the split to start and the last record number where you want the split to finish.

When you click on the SPLIT button, JigSaw asks you to name the new Data File created by the split. The current file you have split is now one part of the Data File and the newly- created Data File is the other part.

### **2.3.4 Sorting Data Files**

This will sort the current data set in a variety of ways. SORTING DATA IN THIS OPTION ELIMINATES DUPLICATES IN YOUR DATA FILE. Sorting Data in the EDIT DATA screen *does not* eliminate duplicates.

Select DATA OPTIONS/SORT under “File” in the Main Screen.

#### **2.3.4.1 Type: Date & Time**

Select Date & Time

Sorts the records in the current project by Date and Time.

#### **2.3.4.2 Type: Record Name**

Select Record Description /Name

Sorts the records in the current project alphabetically using the first letter in the record Description.

#### **2.3.4.3 Type: Sun Zodiac Position**

Select Sun Zodiac Position

Sorts the records in the current project in order of the Sun’s zodiac position.

#### **2.3.4.4 Order**

Sorts records into Ascending or Descending order.

## **2.4 Print a Data File**

Select PRINT under “File” in the Main Screen

Enables you to Print the List of Records in a Data File

### **2.4.1 All Records**

Select ALL RECORDS

Prints all the records contained in the Data Set

### **2.4.2 Only Enabled Records**

Select ONLY ENABLED RECORDS

Prints only the records in the data set which are enabled.

### **2.4.3 Only Disabled Records**

Select ONLY DISABLED RECORDS

Prints only the records in the data set which are disabled.

### **2.4.4 Edit A Data File Title**

Data Files and their Titles may be edited.

Select EDIT TITLE under “File” in Main Screen

In the Text Box type in the new Title of this project. This will be the name that will then appear at the top of every screen and report.

Click the OK button.

## **2.5 Edit Data Screen - Entering information.**

After opening a Data File, select EDIT DATA under “File” in the Main Menu. Or, select NEW under “File” in the Main Menu and, after giving your Data File a title and a file name, enter the EDIT DATA screen.

The purpose of this screen is for entering raw data to create new Data Files, or for editing previously created Data Files. The current project title is displayed at the top of the screen.

### **2.5.1 Entering a New Record**

Clicking ADD NEW button in the *Current Record* section of the screen will place the cursor in the EVENT DESCRIPTION window and clear all fields in readiness for the new record.

### 2.5.2 Entering the Event Description

Enter the person's name or a brief description of the record in the EVENT DESCRIPTION window. This text will be transferred to the List of Records.

### 2.5.3 Entering the Date

Enter the date of the record in the DATE window. In the Preferences on the Main Menu you can select whether you use either the month first and then the date or the date first and then the month. You can also select your default century. So "15th May, 1956" could be entered in any way - using numbers or typing the name of the month with either a space or marker between the month, date and year... ie. 15 5 56 or 15 May 1956 or 15:05:1956, and so on.

### 2.5.4 Entering a Range of Days either side of the Date.

The RANGE window is for entering the number of DAYS either side of the date for when the event occurred. *For example*, a date in rectification such as "the middle of January, 1984" would be entered as the "15th January, 1984" with a day range of 5. The largest range accepted is +/-15 days. If you are entering in an exact date, then the range should be set to 0.

### 2.5.5 Entering a Year Marker

Any range greater than 15 days which is entered into the RANGE window that is classified as a "Year Marker". The record is used for reference purposes only. The only way to edit a Year Marker is to delete it and re-enter it as a new record. To enter a Year Marker in the DATE window type a year.

### 2.5.6 No Time for Record

Select NO TIME.

If you have selected NO TIME, click on the NEW button when you have finished entering in the description and data. This will clear the Description window so that you can enter another record.

JigSaw is happy to accept data with no times. With this type of record JigSaw will not attempt or need to calculate the Angles and will only use the planetary data if its level of accuracy is within the limits of the operation being performed with the Project. The time frame that is scanned by JigSaw for planetary positions is 48 hours. i.e. 12 hours either side of the midnight GMT time.

### **2.5.7 Zone Only**

Select ZONE ONLY if you do not know the time of the event but you do know the time zone. In using this record JigSaw will then scan the 24 hours of the day based on that time zone.

### **2.5.8 Exact Time**

Select EXACT TIME if you just wish to enter the time and time zone of the event, but do not need to add in the location. JigSaw will calculate the planetary positions but will not calculate any Angles.

### **2.5.9 Time & Place**

Select TIME & PLACE to enter the full details for a particular record.

### **2.5.10 Entering the Time**

Enter the TIME of the record in either AM/PM format or as a 24 hour clock. *For example*, 3:15 pm could be entered as 3 15 pm or as 15 15. Use either a space or marker of some kind between the hours and the minutes.

### **2.5.11 Entering the Time Zone**

Enter the Code initials of the time zone. If you are not sure of the correct initials, click on the ZONE button for a listing of world time zones.

Enter the time zone in Hours and Minutes. You may use E or - for East of Greenwich or W or + for West of Greenwich. If you are not sure of the time zone, click on the ZONE button for a listing of the world time zones.

### **2.5.12 Entering the Latitude**

Enter the Latitude in degrees and minutes. Make sure there is a space or mark of some sort between the degrees and the minutes, you may enter the Latitude of the location using any format you like... +ve is North; -ve is South.

### **2.5.13 Entering the Longitude**

Enter the Longitude in degrees and minutes. Make sure there is a space or mark of some sort between the degrees and the minutes, you may enter the Longitude of the location using any format you like... +ve is West; -ve is East.

### **2.5.14 Entering the Name of the Place**

In the PLACE NAME window type in the location of the event.

Clicking the GET button opens your Location File. JigSaw does not come with an atlas *per se* but enables you to build your own Location File. If the location is already in the file, typing its name in the “Place Name” window will automatically start a search and fill in the Longitude and Latitude.

By clicking on the KEEP button this will enter a new location into your Location File. It is via this button that you can slowly build your own personal “atlas”. To quickly add places to your “atlas”, OPEN a Data File and go to EDIT DATA. Once in that screen, click on a record in the List of Records part of the screen. The record details will be displayed in the different windows below. By clicking on the KEEP button, the location details, if they are present for that record, will be added to the Location File.

### **2.5.15 ACS Atlas**

If you have the ACS Atlas installed in Windows then JigSaw will automatically establish a connection and then the GET button will access the ACS Atlas.

## **2.6 Edit Data Screen - Editing Existing Records**

### **2.6.1 Turn Single Record OFF**

In the Data Edit Screen clicking the RECORD OFF button will turn a record off.

That is, it turns the highlighted record off. This record will NOT be included in your current project.

Double Clicking on a Record which is ON will turn it OFF.

### **2.6.2 Turn Single Record ON**

In the Data Edit Screen clicking the RECORD ON button will turn a record on.



That is, it turns the highlighted record on. This record will now be included in your current project.

Double Clicking on a Record which is OFF will turn it ON

### **2.6.3 Turning ALL Records OFF.**

In the DATA EDIT Screen clicking the ALL OFF button will turn all the records off.

Turns all the records off. This does not delete them from the file, it just causes them to be left out of your current project. If you ran your project with all the records OFF then you would get no data being used. This option is for when you want the majority of records off but just a few on. You can thus switch them all off and then just select the few with which you want to work by switching them ON individually. For example, you could do this with the British monarchy to select the current Royal family.

### **2.6.4 Turning All Records ON.**

In the Data Edit Screen clicking the ALL ON button will turn all the records on.

All the records in the project will be switched on and used for the current project of research, rectification or family patterns.

### **2.6.5 Delete a Single Record**

In the Data Edit Screen clicking the DELETE button will delete the highlighted record. If you then re-save the file, the deleted records are permanently removed.

### **2.6.6 Adding a New Record**

In the DATA EDIT Screen clicking the ADD NEW button creates a new blank record for entering data details and places the cursor in the Event Description Window ready for you to type in the name or description of the record.

### **2.6.7 Sorting Records**

In the DATA EDIT Screen clicking the SORT button enables you to sort the records by Date, Zodiac position of the Sun, or alphabetically by the first letter in the descriptions. Sorting can be

done in Ascending or Descending order. Note: if you want to delete duplicated records see page 22.

**Edit Data**  
Worlds Worst Storms 880ce to 1975 ce

Current Record for Editing

Event Description: Storm Date: 1 Oct 1574 Range: 0

☐ No Time ☐ Zone Only ☐ Exact Time ☒ Time & Place

Time: 12:00 pm Place Name: Leyden, Holland

Zone: GMT Latitude: 52N09

Zone Time: +0:00 Longitude: 004E30

Category...	Value
Type of Storm	Gale - Wind/Rain
Number of Deaths	20000
Country	Holland
Damage	Invading army destroyed

Buttons: Add New, Delete..., Record Off, Keep...

List of Records - Click to select Current Record for Editing

1) Quake and Tidal Wave	29 Nov 0684	±00 Days *
2) Tidal Wave	26 Oct 0740	±00 Days *
3) Tsunami smashed North Coast	27 Nov 0850	±00 Days *
4) Tsunami	9 Jul 0869	±00 Days *
5) Seismic Sea Wave	26 Aug 0887	±00 Days *
6) Seismic Wave	22 May 1240	±00 Days *
7) Typhoon wipes out Chines Fleet	17 Jul 1281	±00 Days *
8) Seismic Wave	3 Aug 1361	±00 Days *
9) Seismic Wave	3 Oct 1481	±00 Days *
10) Storm reported by Columbus	16 Jul 1494	±00 Days *
11) Seismic Wave	20 Sep 1498	±00 Days *
12) Tsunami Wave	10 Jul 1500	±00 Days *
13) Gale	3 Aug 1508	±00 Days *
14) Cyclone - considered a divine act	10 Jul 1509	±00 Days *
15) Tidal Wave	14 Sep 1509	±00 Days *
16) Tidal Wave	21 Sep 1510	±00 Days *
17) Tidal Wave	10 Oct 1510	±00 Days *
18) Tropical Storm	2 Oct 1528	±00 Days *
19) Tidal Wave - 20ft rise in sea level	1 Sep 1530	±00 Days *
20) Three Hurricanes	26 Jul 1533	±00 Days *
21) Tidal Wave	25 Jul 1562	±00 Days *
22) Seismic Wave over 30 leagues of coastline	28 Oct 1562	±00 Days *
23) Seismic Wave	8 Feb 1570	±00 Days *
24) Storm	1 Oct 1574	±00 Days *
25) Seismic Wave	16 Dec 1575	±00 Days *
26) Tidal Wave	18 Jan 1586	±00 Days *
27) Tidal Wave	9 Jul 1586	±00 Days *
28) Tidal Wave	26 Jul 1591	±00 Days *
29) Gale	10 Aug 1591	±00 Days *
30) Tsunami, 3/4 island destroyed	4 Sep 1596	±00 Days *
31) Tidal Wave	31 Jan 1605	±00 Days *
32) Tidal Wave, over 100ft high	2 Dec 1611	±00 Days *
33) Seismic Wave	8 Nov 1612	±00 Days *
34) Tsunami	26 Nov 1614	±00 Days *
35) Tidal Wave	9 Sep 1616	±00 Days *

Buttons: All On, All Off, Filter..., Sort..., Print..., OK, Cancel

Edit Data Screen  
Figure 2

## 2.6.8 Printing List of Records

In the DATA EDIT Screen clicking the PRINT button prints the list of records. You are able to choose whether you want to print:

- i) All the Records
- ii) Enabled Records
- iii) Disabled Records

You can also add a subtitle to the printed list. *For example*, if you have selected your family, you could turn OFF all your in-laws. You could then print this list of your in-laws by selecting “Disabled Records” only and title it “The In-Laws”. Or you could print a list of your family without in-laws by selecting the “Enabled Dates”, and so on.

### **2.6.9 Exiting and Retaining Edits**

In the DATA EDIT Screen clicking the OK button will exit the DATA EDIT Screen and return you to the Main Menu. The File name of the Project at the top of the screen above the menu titles will now have the word [MODIFIED] next to it. JigSaw has not yet written your edits to file but will use them in any project operations you perform. When you leave the Data File JigSaw will then prompt you to save the file.

If you wish to save your edits immediately then use the Save or Save As options under “File” in the Main Screen.

### **2.6.10 Exiting without Retaining Edits**

In the DATA EDIT Screen clicking the CANCEL button will exit the screen without retaining any of the edits. You will be prompted to ensure that you do not wish to retain the changes you have made.

## **2.7 Entering Data Fields to Individual Records**

JigSaw allows you to enter data fields which are attached to individual records. The only limit on the number of fields is the resources of your computer.

### **2.7.1 The Types of Categories of a Data Field**

The types of Categories are:

i) List of Items

This is a drop down list which you can either select an item from or add to the list by entering in a new item.

Any sorting on this Category will be by matching text.

ii) Numeric

This must be a number. Any sorting performed on this category will be by greater, lesser equal to, etc.

iii) Free Text

Any text entry with any sorting on this Category will be by matching text

## 2.7.2 Entering a New Category

By clicking the CATEGORY button on the EDIT DATA screen the EDIT CATEGORY window is opened.



Edit Category Screen

*Figure 3*

Click ADD NEW button. The cursor will move to the window for the NAME of the Category. Type in any name that you like.

Select the TYPE of Category List, Numerical or Free Text by selecting an item from the drop down list in the TYPE window.

Click the OK Button to add the Category and return to the EDIT DATA screen. If you wish to add another Category then click the CATEGORY button again to re-open the EDIT CATEGORY screen.

Delete a Category by selecting it in the EDIT CATEGORIES screen and then clicking the delete button.

### **2.7.3 Entering the Data Fields into Established Categories**

Once you have set up the data fields then these will be available for all the records in that Project. You can then enter the appropriate data into VALUE box for each Category as you enter new records or edit old ones. If you enter the wrong type of data into a User Defined Category then JigSaw will prompt you to try again.

### 3. RECTIFICATION

---

Rectification can range from the fine tuning of a known birth time to dealing with a totally unknown time where the date and place of birth is the only information known. JigSaw handles both situations, and approaches the tasks of full rectification via the method of Graphic Rectification as developed by Bernadette Brady in 1983.

#### 3.1 **Graphic Rectification - The Method**

Graphic Rectification is based on transits. The concept is based on the hypothesis that the angles of a chart are the most sensitive points to transits. A list of key events is compiled from a person's life. For each event the positions of the outer planets are recorded and the degree positions plotted on a 12th harmonic graph - base line of 30°.

The peaks of this graph are the most sensitive degree points in the person's chart, as these are the degrees most consistently receiving transits when events occur. Once these peaks(degrees) are found, they are converted into possible angles which are mathematically valid for the location of birth.

This can result in anything from one or two possibilities to up to ten or twelve, depending on the number of peaks and the geographical location. Charts are then constructed for the possible sets of angles, and individual outer planetary transits, progressions and solar arc of planets, and possible angles, are checked - primarily by conjunction - against each chart. In terms of life events, the sets of angles that show no response to outer planets moving over them are discarded. This process usually reduces the list to three or four options.

The remaining charts are examined, not only for life events at the times of major angle transits, but also the right type of event. In other words the symbolism must also be correct.

What the astrologer has then found is a RECTIFIED chart. This may or may not be the correct birth time for the client, but it is the chart that is working in the person's life and therefore can be relied upon for future work. One would like to think that it is the birth time, but in most cases you will never know. So I have found, from past experience, that it is best to let go of the concept of "Finding

the birth time” and to approach rectification, particularly with totally unknown times, as finding a “Working Chart”.

Thankfully not all rectifications are with totally unknown times. If you have a range, JigSaw allows you to select a time range when entering the natal details. In scanning for angles JigSaw will then only look in this time period. In my experience, it is wise to expand the range the client gives you. If they tell you “between 2 pm and 6 pm”, I would cover noon till late evening.

### 3.1.1 Type of Dates

At the beginning of any astrological rectification is the concept of dates from the person’s life. In JigSaw the dates are directly responsible for the shape of the graphs, so the type of dates you use will give a graph for that type of event. *For example*, if you entered the date of every time you cut your finger, then the graphs would show the sensitive degree points in your chart for “Finger Cutting”. This could be a fascinating field of research but if you were trying to rectify your chart, you would get some very strange results.

So the type of dates need to be “Angular” events: events that will be connected to any one of the four angles. These are years that stand out as being particularly good or difficult. You may not have any exact dates in these years but JigSaw has “Year Markers”, which are tags on years to aid your work with major directions, in the DYNAMIC EVENTS TO ANGLES screen.

**BIRTHS** of older siblings or parents are not acceptable as you were not born at the time and therefore, at least on the physical plane, your chart did not exist and thus could not be responding to transit. One could argue this point but I have found that pre-birth dates do not help Graphic Rectification.

Sometimes individuals want to use the birth of grandchildren. The main point to remember is that we are looking for events which are angular, so if someone is born and moves into your home, then your IC is affected but if someone is born and the birth does not affect your home environment, then maybe the date is best left out.

Any **DEATH** that changes the person's household situation, such as a member of the household dying, and any death that brings grief into the person's life, not sadness for a few weeks but real grief, is valid. However, the person's death itself does not seem to be a valid date for rectification.

**RELATIONSHIPS** always have several dates around them. Valid dates are when the couple first met, and when they got married or started living together with some form of commitment. Divorces also have several dates attached to them. The date when the couple split up, as well as the date of the legal divorce, are both valid. Someone else's marriage is only valid if the person leaves the home of the client as a result of the marriage: *for example*, if the client's daughter, who has previously been living at home, leaves to get married.

**ACCIDENTS** that result in loss of property but no serious injuries are not valid dates. Primarily we are looking for Ascendant transits. The first house, among other things, is the house of the physical body, so any event where your body is accidentally injured, deliberately cut (as in operations), or not functioning at peak due to ill-health, is a valid date.

Valid **TRAVEL** is travel which has changed you. Generally the best dates are the first overseas trip, or first time you encounter a different culture. Travel is also relevant to your peer group and lifestyle. If you are the only one of your "tribe" to visit the city 20 miles away, then that city visit is a valid date. However, if flying to London or New York is a regular feature of your life, then those dates are not valid.

Changes to your **SOCIAL STATUS** are MC dates. If you change jobs often, or move from one type of job to another job which is basically identical, then those sorts of job changes are not valid dates. Starting school changes a child's standing in the family and within his or her circle of friends, and this is an MC type of date.

Changes to the **HOME** may include moving around the corner or to the other side of the world, but if it was a big move for the person's household, then it is a valid date.



**ACHIEVEMENTS** are about the times the person has excelled. This could be almost anything, from starring in a school play to winning a Nobel prize. Whatever the event, as long as it is a peak in the person's life, it is a valid date.

Sometimes there are events of which you may be unsure but as long as they are important to the individual **AND CAN BE LINKED TO ONE OF THE ANGLES**, then you can use them.

Spiritual experiences, insights, great moving moments are wonderful things but are not the components of outer planets to the angles and have proven to be **INVALID** for Graphic Rectification. The number of dates required is generally about 13-17. However, it depends on how many of the dates are accurate.

### 3.1.2 Accuracy of Dates

About 80 units of data are required to make a valid graph for rectification. For each accurate date, seven units of information are gained, that is to say, the positions of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto and Node (preferably Mean but you can choose your Node type in the "Options" menu). So accurate dates are the best but of course they are the hardest to find.

JigSaw has the ability to work with a range of days for when the event could have occurred, which means it can still extract useful data from approximate dates. When you enter a range of days, JigSaw calculates the planetary positions for the beginning and end of the range. The one unit allocated for that planetary position is then proportioned over the range of degrees in the graph.

If there is any uncertainty about a date, it is better to give it a day range. You may lose some data but at least what you have will be accurate. *For example*, you may recall that you had an accident in early May, 1967. Rather than guessing the date, use May 5th, 1967, with a range of 5 days. That way you will be covering the period of the 1st - 10th of May 1967. The largest day range you can have is 15 days.

### **3.1.3 Year Markers**

It is not unusual for a person to have certain years which are important but he or she is unable to recall any particular date. If these are entered as the year, they will be labelled as a “Year Marker”. This means that JigSaw will not use them in any calculations but will keep them in the list of dates for reference purposes in the DYNAMIC EVENTS TO ANGLES and DYNAMIC CHART screens, as well as in the scoring within the auto-rectification options.

### **3.1.4 Range of Dates**

Dates should span the life. We are looking at the movement of outer planets through a person’s chart and therefore the best and clearest graphs are gained from a set of dates which span the life, that is, a few dates in childhood, a few more in adolescence, with the frequency of dates increasing in adult life. If a person is 50 years old and all of the dates are in the last 15 years of their life, then you are getting an unbalanced picture of the outer planetary transits.

### **3.1.5 Closeness of Dates**

It is advisable to have no two dates within six months of each other, for dates that are close together are merely duplicating the same outer planetary transit. The RECTIFICATION VIABILITY REPORT will tell you if any two dates are considered too close for Graphic rectification and give the opportunity to turn some of the events OFF.

### **3.1.6 Age of the Person whose Chart you are Rectifying**

If the person is young, pre-Saturn return, then he or she has not lived long enough to have a reasonable number of outer planetary transits and generally the graphs are not valid for rectification work.

### **3.1.7 Sidereal or Tropical Zodiacs**

What zodiac you choose to work with in the graphs is an interesting question. You can change the zodiac you are using by simply opening the “Options” menu in the Main Menu and clicking on one of the zodiacs listed.

When a client is in the first half of life, say under 40 years old, the difference between tropical and sidereal seems to make little difference. However, for older clients I would strongly recommend that you look at these options.

### **3.1.8 Points to Watch for in Graphic Rectification**

The most common problem in Graphic rectification is caused through dates. Not enough, too close together, not covering the life, person too young, and so on. Most of these can be corrected by asking the person to go back through old papers, passports, tax papers, health papers to find the exact dates of certain events. Most people will be vague with dates but, by going through the above list of dates with them and pointing out where they could find particular dates, then most post-Saturn return adults can put together a suitable set of dates for rectification.

However, there are some charts where Graphic Rectification will not work. The principle of the system is that the most sensitive points to transits are the angles. If a person has a stellium of planets over one of the angles, this can blur the graph, flattening off a peak, turning it into a sort of plateau. This means you might get one peak which is one of the angles but not the other - ie. the Ascendant but not the Midheaven, or vice versa. To help with this problem, JigSaw gives you the ability to have total control on the points of the graphs selected for the ANGLE SEARCH, so you can select a whole plateau area in a graph to see if the angles are hiding there.

The aspect patterns of Grand Trines and Grand Crosses and Kites will give peaks or plateaus. However, a T-Square has to be very tight in its orb to manifest it's presence. If you ever wondered if you have that "Grand Trine" in your chart and you are getting graph activity in that degree area, then you've got that grand trine and furthermore the degree of the peak will tell you the degree point at which it is manifesting.

In addition I have found that, in working with these graphs, a single planet or midpoint - NO MATTER WHAT PLANET - is not capable of yielding a peak on the graph.

### **3.2 Graphic Rectification - A Tutorial & Manual Rectify**

This is a tutorial on Graphic Rectification using JigSaw's powerful tools. By following through this example in the manual as well as on your own computer you will be working through a lesson on this technique as well as learning how to operate the software.

Cyril Fagan - Renowned Irish astrologer and founder of the Irish Astrological Association. The following is directly taken from the biographical data in *Blackwells Data* set available through Astrolabe USA.

#### **FAGAN, CYRIL**

1896, May 22 at 12 p.m. (noon) Dunsink Time (12:25:21 UT) in Dublin, Ireland (53N21, 6W16). Birth data from sidereal astrologer Cyril Fagan who said that "the recorded time was 12 noon Dunsink time (12:25:21 UT). Some events in Cyril Fagan's life are listed below; some of the dates were given in Fagan's articles, some in correspondence, and other dates were supplied by his friend Alexander Marr:

1910, Oct. 10 or 11: Father died.

1916, Jan (approx): Interest in astrology began.

1917, May 29: Cyril Fagan bought his first ephemeris.

1917, Aug. 8: Computed his first horoscope.

1918, March 22 at 8 p.m. GMT in Dublin, Ireland: Fagan delivered his first lecture on astrology.

1921, Feb. 24: Started a long term job in the Irish civil service patent office.

1929, Feb. 19: Health problem: thrombosis.

1929, June 29 at 4:59 p.m. BST overlooking Britas Bay, Ireland: Narrowly escaped death when the cliff he was reclining on fell into the sea. Fagan jumped to safer ground immediately after looking at his wristwatch ("AAM" for Oct. 1960. p.35).

1922, Feb. 7 at 12 noon LAT (!) in Dublin, Ireland: Irish Astrological Society founded with Cyril Fagan as president and William B. Yeats as patron.

1930, April 29 in Dublin, Ireland: Mother died.

1933, March 29 at 10:32 p.m. GMT in Dublin, Ireland (53N20, 6W14): Son, Cyril Jr., born.

1944, Feb. 17: Fagan became convinced of the value of sidereal

astrology from the study of sidereal solar and lunar returns.

1949, May 14 in Dublin, Ireland: Discovery! Fagan found a solution to the mystery of the "exaltation" degrees. His helical/exaltations hypothesis is detailed in the Book "Zodiacs Old and New" and updated in later articles.

1954, Oct. 10: Trip to Morocco.

1956, Oct. 26: Retired from the civil service; this allowed him to do his astrological work full time.

1956, Nov. 17: Son, Cyril Jr., emigrated to Canada.

1961, Sept. 9: Aunt died.

1962, Aug. 23 at 6:25 p.m. BST: Fagan heard that his sister had died at about 4 p.m. BST. (She was born Aug. 20, 1893 at 6 a.m. Dunsink Time in Dublin, Ireland).

1962, Aug. 25: Following his sister's funeral Cyril Fagan was informed that he had come into a large inheritance.

1966, Nov. 8 at 12:07 p.m. MST in Tucson, AZ: Fagan opened a letter that said his brother had died Nov. 1, 1966 at 8 a.m. GMT in Dublin, Ireland.

1970, Jan. 5 at about 4 a.m. MST in Tucson, AZ: Died of a heart attack.

All of the above dates can be entered into JigSaw as a project named Cyril Fagan.

### **3.2.1 Opening Cyril Fagan's Data File**

Select OPEN under "File" in the Main Screen.

This should take you to the JigSaw/Userdata directory

Select FAGAN.DAT

Click OPEN

You will be returned to the Main Screen but the name of the Current Project will be Cyril Fagan.

### **3.2.2 Viewing Cyril Fagan's Life Events**

Select EDIT DATA under "File" menu in the Main Screen.

You will see the events as given by Blackwell are now entered into JigSaw.

### **3.2.2.1 Using the Range function for vague dates**

With Cyril Fagan's Data file open.

Notice that the first date given by Blackwell is the death of Fagan's father which is recorded as the 10<sup>th</sup> or the 11<sup>th</sup> October 1910. This date is entered into JigSaw as the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1910 +/- 01 Days. With your mouse click on this date in the List of Records. The event will now be listed at the top of the screen in the Current Record for Editing section. Note that under RANGE the number "1" has been entered. Thus JigSaw will now scan the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> October for planetary positions to use in the graphs.

Also notice how in Blackwell's dates he states:

1916, Jan (approx): Interest in astrology began.

And that record number 2 has been entered for this event as:

15<sup>th</sup> Jan 1916 +/- 15 Days.

When you only have a month for a date, enter in the data as the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month and add a RANGE of +/- 15 days.

### **3.2.2.2 What Dates Not Used**

With Cyril Fagan's data file open in the EDIT DATA screen

Notice that the first date is his father's death NOT his date of birth. (you will enter that in another place in the program) Also note that his date of death is not used. This is simply because for most rectification work the client is alive, and this is one date that we generally do not have, so for the sake of this example I have left it out.

If you are unsure of anything in this screen then see page 23 *-Edit Data Screen - Entering information.*

When you have finished looking at this data then click OK and you will be returned to the Main Screen.

### 3.2.3 Entering in the Person's Birth Date and Place

With the Cyril Fagan Project opened

Select "Rectification" menu in the Main Screen or click on the word "Rectification" on the map.

Select EDIT NATAL DETAILS

The screenshot shows a 'Natal Data Entry' dialog box with the following fields and buttons:

- Name:** Cyril Fagan
- Date:** 22 May 1896
- Time:** Unknown
- Place:** Dublin, Ireland (with a 'Get...' button to the left)
- Latitude:** 53N20
- Longitude:** 006W15 (with a 'Put...' button to the right)
- Zone:** LMT (with a 'Zone...' button to the left)
- Time:** -0:24:59
- Rectification Options (for Unknown Birth Time):**
  - Search From:** 0:00 am
  - To:** 11:59 pm
- Buttons:** Cancel and OK

Natal Data Entry

*Figure 4*

- Name - The name of the Person
- Date - the date of birth.
- Time - you may enter a time if you know it, but if you do not then enter "Unknown" as in the case for Cyril Fagan.
- GET button - opens Atlas
- PUT button - saves the geographical information into the JigSaw Atlas

- Place - enter place of birth
- Latitude - enter the latitude of birth
- Longitude - enter the longitude of birth
- ZONE button - opens the Time Zone files

### **3.2.3.1 Entering in a known Time Range Period on the Date of Birth**

Select Rectification/Edit Natal Data

Search from      XX:XX am/pm    to    XX:XX am/pm

Entering in a time range here will mean that JigSaw in looking for a possible Ascendant and Midheaven will only look within this time frame. This will default to 0:00 am to 11.59 pm .

Clicking Ok will return you to the Main Screen.

### **3.2.4 Opening the Rectification Tool**

With the Cyril Fagan Project opened

Select MANUAL RECTIFY under “Rectification” menu in the Main Screen.

This leads to the RECTIFICATION VIABILITY REPORT.

### **3.2.5 The Rectification Viability Report - checking your dates**

The first step in any rectification is checking that no dates are too close in time, and also letting you see how many dates that are in the data file.

#### **3.2.5.1 Warnings - Removing**

These will be present if any two dates are closer then six months.

Clicking CONTINUE - ignores warnings

Clicking EDIT EVENTS - returns you to the EDIT DATA screen.

**In Cyril Fagan’s project there are 4 warnings.**

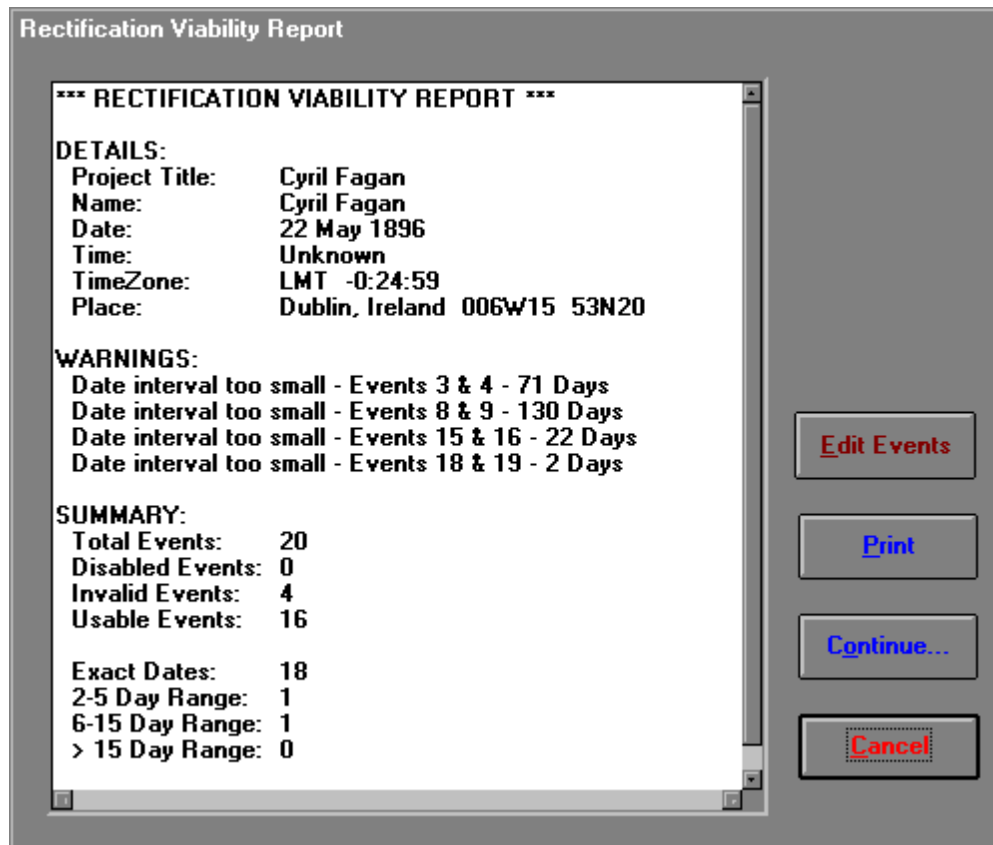
Event 3 & 4,

Event 8 & 9

Event 15 & 16

Events 18 & 19





Viability Report for Cyril Fagan *Figure 5*

- Click on the EDIT DATA button
- Select Record 4 - "Computed his first horoscope"
- Double-click on this record will turn it OFF. Or select the RECORD OFF button when Record 4 is highlighted.
- Click the OK button and you will be returned to the Viability Report but now there only 3 warnings.
- Repeat these steps and turn off records 8, 16, and 18.

You could have switched off records 3, 9, 15 and 19. It is your decision which dates you switch off when there are two dates for the same period. By switching them off rather than deleting them, then later in the rectification you can switch dates on and off to

observe if this makes any difference to your results. In having to choose between dates, try to decide which event altered the person's life the most.

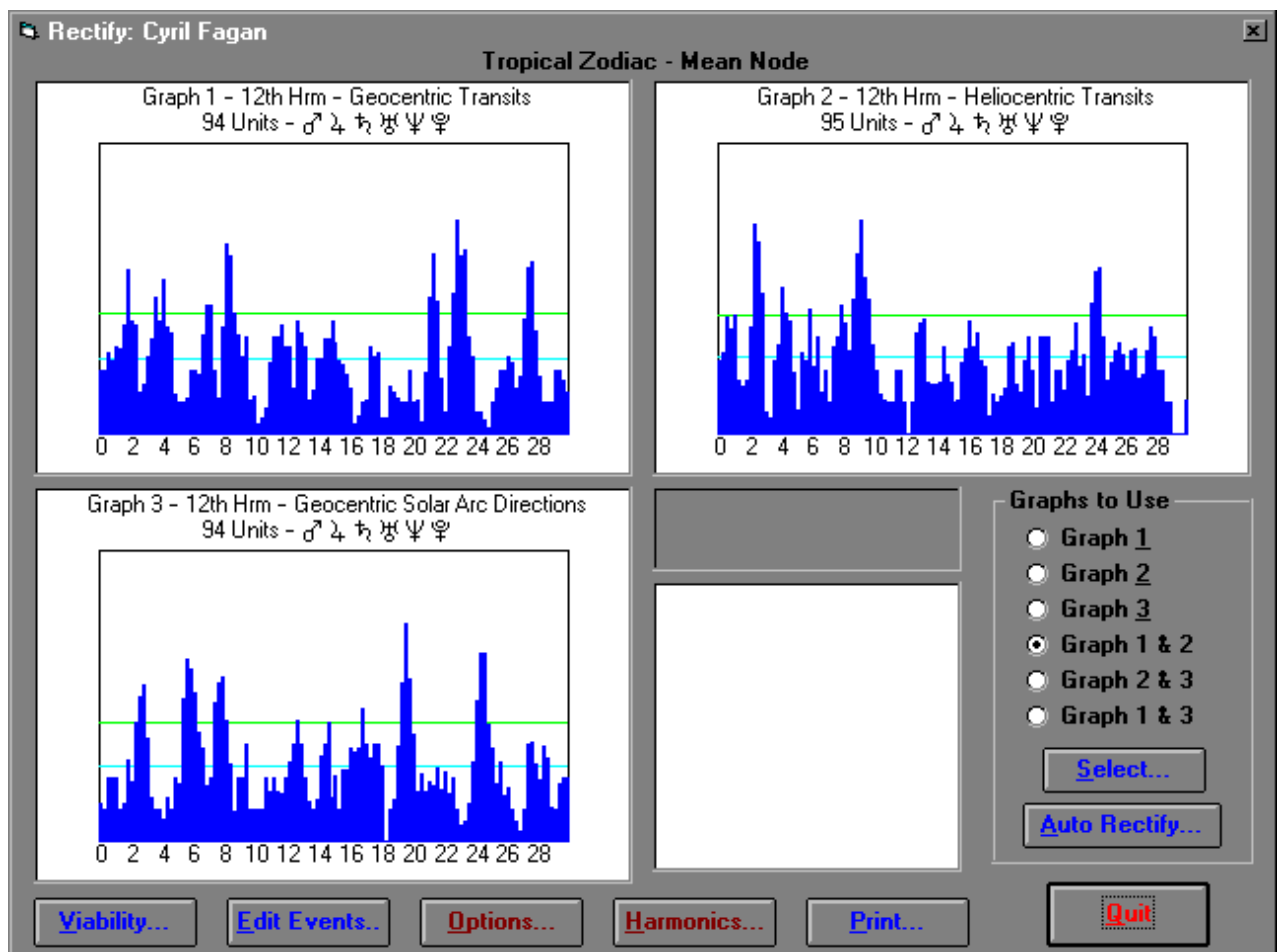
When you are ready, click the CONTINUE.. button and this will take you to the EVENT GRAPH Screen.

### 3.2.6 The Event Graphs Screen - Explained

Click CONTINUE button in Viability Report

or

MANUAL RECTIFY under "Rectification" menu in the Main Screen.  
ONLY once there is a project opened.



Event Graph Screen for Cyril Fagan - *Figure 6*

This screen shows three graphs. Each graph will be labeled with the following information:

- Graph number 1, 2 or 3
- The harmonic that is used to construct the graph
- The co-ordinate system used - Geocentric or Heliocentric
- The type of directions used - Transits, Progressions, Solar Arc
- The number of units in the graph
- The planets that are used to make up the graph

These graphs are constructed by JigSaw noting the position of planets at the times of the events in the person's life. These positions are then represented graphically.

**For example, looking at Cyril Fagan's graphs:**

Graph 1

This is a 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic graph ( 0 to 29 degrees along the x-axis) constructed with geocentric transits. There were 94 units (94 planetary positions used) and these planets were Mars to Pluto.

In looking at this graph you will notice a large peak at 22<sup>0</sup> - 23<sup>0</sup>. What this means is that for all the events in Cyril Fagan's life, more planets were transiting 22<sup>0</sup> - 23<sup>0</sup> of any zodiac sign than ANY OTHER degrees.

### **3.2.6.1 Standard Deviation and the Mean of the Graphs**

The Blue line on the graphs is the mean value of the peaks. The Green line on the graphs is the standard deviation

### **3.2.6.2 Selecting a Peak**

By clicking on any peak in any graph, the actual possible zodiac position of the peak will appear in the box to the right of Graph 3. The peak you selected in one graph will be highlighted as well as the corresponding peaks in the other two graphs. This is very useful when you have the graphs set to different harmonics, as a peak in one graph can be quickly checked to see if it is also a peak in another harmonic.

### **3.2.6.3 Changing the dates used to construct the Graphs**

Click EDIT EVENTS button in the EVENT GRAPH screen.

This action opens the EDIT DATA screen where you may turn events on or off. Clicking OK in this screen returns you to the EVENTS GRAPH screen where the graphs are re-calculated with the new list of events.

### 3.2.6.4 Changing the Harmonics used to construct the Graphs

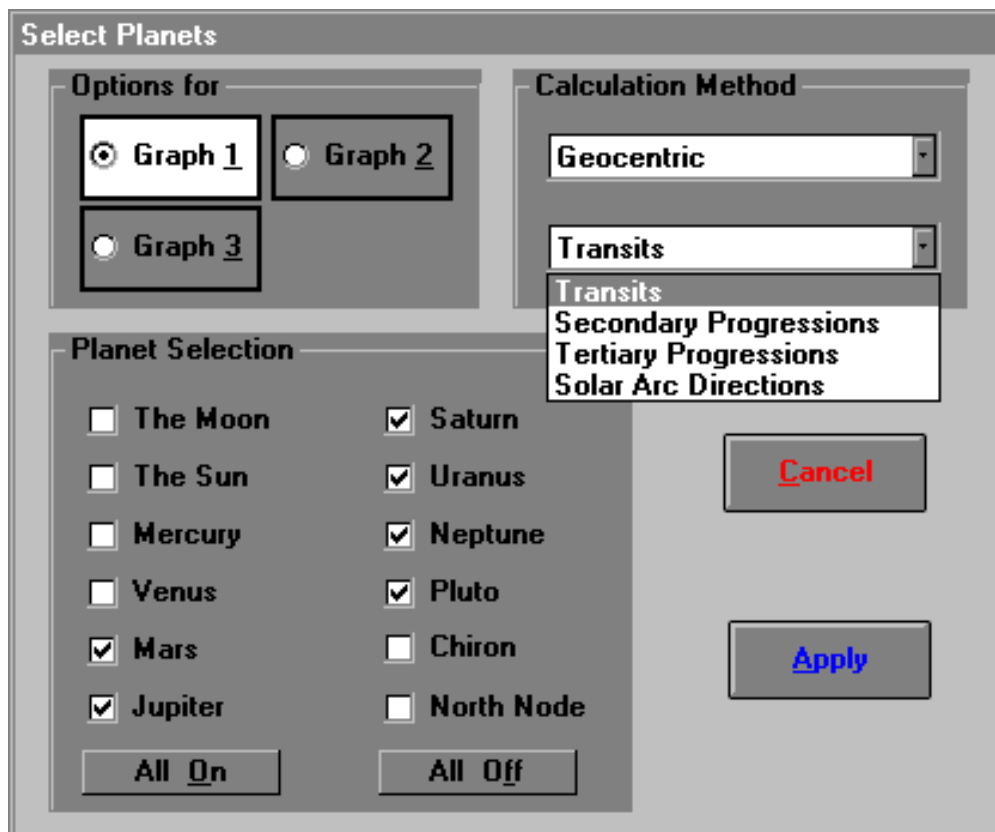
Click HARMONICS button in the EVENT GRAPH screen

This action opens the Harmonic selection screen. You may change the harmonics of Graph 2 and 3. Graph 1 is always constructed in the 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic as this is considered the master harmonic in Graphic Rectification.

### 3.2.6.5 Changing the Astrological Components used to construct the Graphs

Click the OPTIONS button in the EVENT GRAPH screen

This opens the Select Planet screen.



Select Planet screen - Figure 7

- Selecting the Graph - Select Graph 1, 2 or 3 under “Options for” section of screen.
- Select the calculation method for the selected graph - Geocentric or Heliocentric, and choose from Transits, Secondary Progressions, Tertiary progressions and Solar Arc Directions.
- Select the planets to be used for the construction of the selected graph - clicking on the boxes next to the name of the planet will “tick” it on or off. Only planets ticked will be used in the construction of the graph.

When you have selected the type of graphs that you require then click the APPLY button to re-calculate and return to the graphs.

### **Cyril Fagan Example;**

Use the SELECT PLANET screen to set the graphs as follows:

- Graph 1 - Geocentric transits - Mars to Pluto ticked
- Graph 2 - Heliocentric transits - Mars to Pluto ticked
- Graph 3 - not used in this example, choose any settings

### **3.2.6.6 Printing Graphs**

By clicking the PRINT button you can print out the three graphs on this screen with or without the list of life events used to construct the graphs.

### **3.2.6.7 Selecting the Graphs for the Angle Search**

Select Graph # in “Graphs to Use” box in the EVENT GRAPH screen

Click the SELECT button

This action takes you to the ANGLE SEARCH screen.

### **3.2.6.8 Which Graphs to Select from the Event Graph screen?**

You may select any single graph, or a pair of graphs. When a single graph is selected, JigSaw will work with the peaks of this graph to look for possible angles. However, if you select a pair of graphs, JigSaw will compare the two graphs and work with the common peaks and/or the top three peaks over the two graphs.

When just one graph is used there is a good chance that one of the angles will not necessarily show as a peak.

**IF BOTH THE GEOCENTRIC TRANSITS GRAPH AND THE HELIOCENTRIC TRANSITS GRAPH ARE USED THEN BOTH THE ASCENDANT AND THE MIDHEAVEN WILL MORE THAN LIKELY BE CONTAINED WITHIN THE PEAKS OF THE TWO GRAPHS.**

The Auto Rectify application is based on this method.

**For the Cyril Fagan example**

Select Graph 1 & 2 making sure that Graph 1 is 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic, geocentric transits of Mars to Pluto, and that Graph 2 is 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic, heliocentric transits of Mars to Pluto.

### **3.2.6.9 Setting the Auto Rectify defaults in the Event Graphs**

Clicking the SET AUTO DEFAULT button in the Event Graphs.

JigSaw has been designed to rectify birth charts and will do this if it is allowed to use the methods that have been tried and tested.

Clicking this button will select these methods and set:

- Graph 1: 12th harmonic Geocentric Transits graph made up of Mars to Pluto.
- Graph 2: 12th harmonic Heliocentric Transits graph made up of Mars to Pluto.
- Graph 3: Not used so left blank.

And Select Graph 1 & 2 in “Graphs to be Used” box.

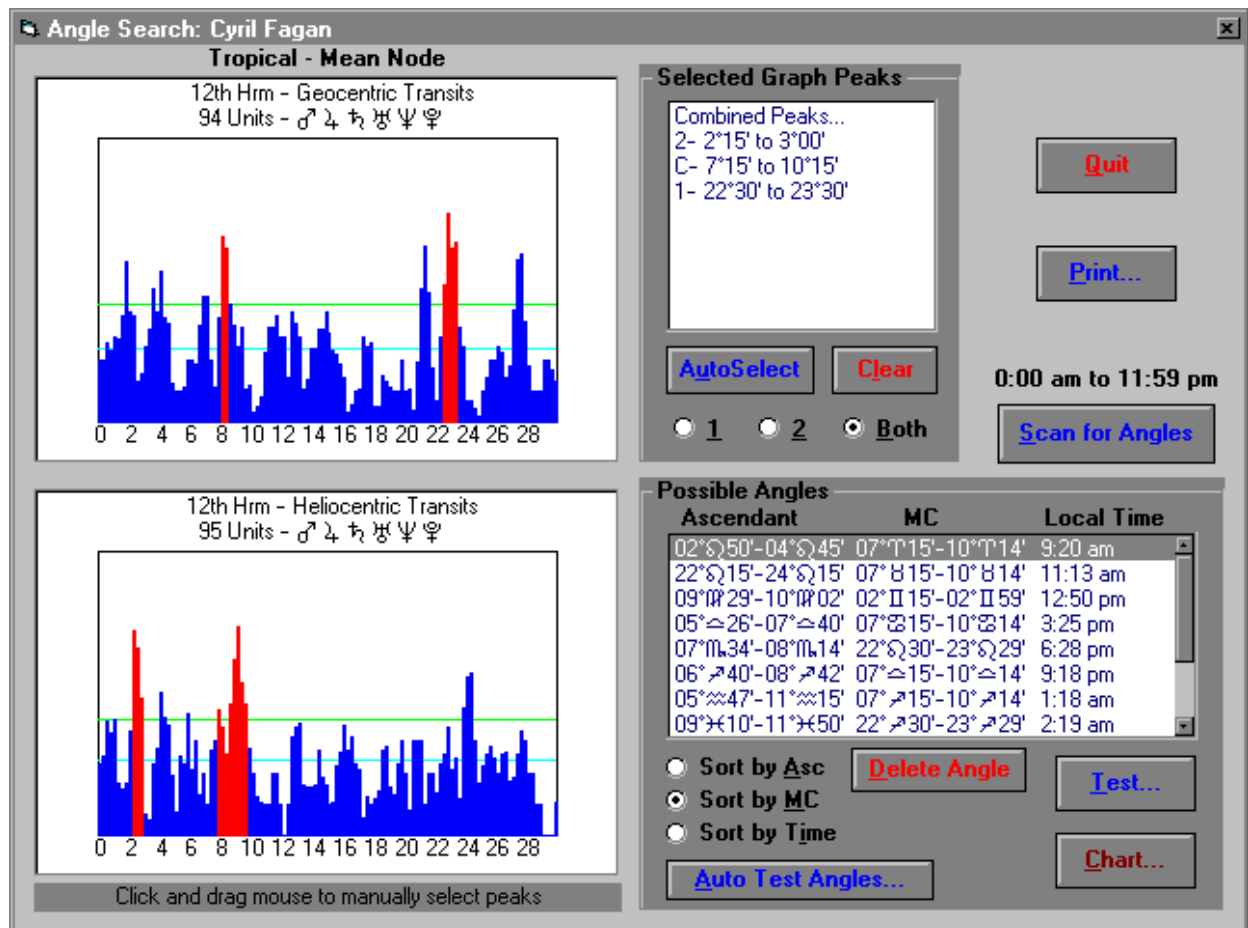
### **3.2.7 The Angle Search Screen - Finding the Angles**

After selecting one or two graphs click SELECT button on the EVENT GRAPH screen.

Upon entry into this screen JigSaw will take the graphs that you have constructed and selected and then - if you have used two graphs

- Compare them looking for common peaks - if there are any then these are noted and registered in the “Selected Graph Peaks” box
- Notes any other high peaks - [for a single graph selected this is where JigSaw will start its examination]

- After the comparison then JigSaw will use the peaks it has found and, using the place, date and time zone of birth, will check to see if it is possible to have a set of angles that would match these peaks.
- These possible found angles will be listed in the “Possible Angles” box



Angle Search Screen for Cyril Fagan *Figure 8*

### 3.2.7.1 Selecting Peaks

Using the check boxes in the “Select Graph Peaks” box you can select peaks on:

- Graph 1 = select “1”
- Graph 2 = select “2”

- Both graphs for combined peaks = “Both”

#### **3.2.7.1.1 The Method used by JigSaw to Select Peaks**

Only the top two peaks will be selected from a graph and these two peaks will be the ones which have the greatest area above the standard deviation line.

Once JigSaw has selected the top two peaks it will examine both graphs (if two are selected) and look for any common peaks. If there are any such peaks these are labeled as “C”

#### **Cyril Fagan Example;**

In the example above of Cyril Fagan, he has a common peak at  $7^0 15'$  to  $10^0 15'$  of a zodiac sign. Once a common peak/s are found JigSaw will then only look for the next two top peaks from either graph. These will be listed in the “Selected Graph Peaks” box with the number of the graph listed first followed by the degree and minute of the peak. In Cyril Fagan’s example these other peaks are:

Graph 2  $2^0 15'$  to  $3^0 00'$

C - at  $7^0 15'$  to  $10^0 15'$  (C = Common peak)

Graph 1  $22^0 30'$  to  $23^0 30'$

If JigSaw has found a common peak then it will look for angles where the common peak **MUST** be one of the angles.

If there are no common peaks then JigSaw will select the top three peaks across the two graphs. Thus in one graph it may only select one peak but in the other it may select two peaks. Having found these three peaks JigSaw will then scan for angles using any of the found peaks.

Any peaks that are found are highlighted in red on the graphs.

#### **3.2.7.1.2 Manually Selecting Peaks for an Angle Scan**

You may manually select peaks for JigSaw to scan. By clicking and dragging the mouse across a graph you will select or un-select peaks.

#### **3.2.7.1.3 Clearing Selected Peaks**

Clicking the CLEAR button will clear all selected peaks.



#### **3.2.7.1.4 Auto Selecting Peaks**

Clicking the AutoSelect button will select the peaks on the two graphs in the manner described earlier. See page 49.

#### **3.2.7.2 Time Range**

Above the SCAN FOR ANGLES button is the time range that JigSaw will scan on the date of birth for possible angles that will match the peaks. This range is set in the EDIT NATAL DETAILS screen. See page 41.

#### **3.2.7.3 Scanning for Angles**

Clicking on the Scan for Angles button will cause JigSaw to scan for the possible angles using the peaks displayed in the “Selected Graph Peaks”.

#### **3.2.7.4 Printing out the Graphs with possible Angles**

Clicking on the Print button will cause the results of this screen to be printed out as a report, with the option of also printing the list of life events used.

#### **3.2.7.5 Possible Angles that fit the peaks**

JigSaw will find all possible sets of angles within the time range and for the date and place of birth as given in the EDIT NATAL DETAILS screen, and list these in the “Possible Angles” box.

These can be sorted:

- Asc - Sort by Ascendant starting from Aries
- MC - sort by Midheaven starting from Aries
- Time - Sort by time

If there are more than 8 possible sets of angles then there will be a scroll bar to the right of the window.

#### **Cyril Fagan Example:**

Using Cyril Fagan’s example you will notice that there are 12 possible sets of angles and birth times given for him.

#### **3.2.7.6 Testing Possible sets of Angles**

The next step is to test these possible sets of angles by looking at Transits, Progressions and Solar Arc events to these angles or by these angles. Then to refer these times to the list of life events to

see how many times an angle was active at the time of an important event in the person's life. This can be done manually or automatically.

#### **3.2.7.6.1 Looking at the Chart for a set of Angles**

By clicking on a set of angles in the "Possible Angles" box it will become highlighted.

Clicking the CHART button will take that set of angles into the Dynamic Chart screen.

#### **3.2.7.6.2 Deleting a set Angles**

By clicking on a set of angles in the "Possible Angles" box it will become highlighted.

Clicking the DELETE ANGLE button will remove that set of angles from the list.

#### **3.2.7.6.3 Manually Testing a single set of Angles**

Click on the set of angles that you wish to examine. It will be highlighted in green.

Clicking on the TEST button will take you to the DYNAMIC SEARCH OPTIONS screen, where you can select the precise nature of the that you wish to test the set of angles.

#### **3.2.7.6.4 Automatically testing ALL the angles at once**

Clicking the AUTO TEST ANGLES button will test all of the sets of possible angles via, transits, progressions and solar arc, and give you a list of how successfully each set of angles responded.

##### **Cyril Fagan Example:**

With Cyril Fagan's list of 12 possible sets of angles click the AUTO TEST ANGLES button. All 12 possible Ascendants and Midheavens will be listed and each one will be searched for their response to predictive work in relationship to the person's life events.

With Cyril Fagan's 12 sets of angles in the "Possible Angles" box, then click on the AUTO TEST ANGLES button. This will take you to the AUTO RECTIFY screen.

Auto Rectify						
Cyril Fagan						
Finished - Best Scoring Birth Time: 0:27 am						
Time	Asc	MC	Trans	S.Progs	S.Arcs	Overall
0:28 am	05°47'-11°15'	07°15'-10°15'	3/8	2/2	5/5	69%
1:29 am	09°10'-11°50'	22°30'-23°30'	1/8	1/2	4/6	13%
2:11 am	06°23'-08°30'	02°15'-03°00'	2/7	2/2	3/7	36%
2:37 am	20°09'-27°53'	07°15'-10°15'	3/7	1/2	5/9	49%
4:18 am	08°40'-09°39'	02°15'-03°00'	1/8	2/5	3/5	43%
6:17 am	08°34'-09°09'	02°15'-03°00'	3/9	4/5	3/4	63%
8:30 am	02°50'-04°45'	07°15'-10°15'	3/8	3/7	5/8	38%
10:23 am	22°15'-24°15'	07°15'-10°15'	2/8	3/7	3/7	40%
12:00 pm	09°29'-10°02'	02°15'-03°00'	4/7	3/5	4/6	62%
2:35 pm	05°26'-07°40'	07°15'-10°15'	3/6	2/5	4/7	54%
5:38 pm	07°34'-08°14'	22°30'-23°30'	4/8	2/8	3/8	44%
8:28 pm	06°40'-08°42'	07°15'-10°15'	3/5	3/8	3/7	51%

Cyril Fagan's Auto Rectify Screen *Figure 9*

### 3.2.8 The Auto Rectify Screen Explained

This screen is opened when the AUTO TEST ANGLES button is clicked in the ANGLE SEARCH screen.

Each set of possible Ascendants and Midheavens is taken and the following test are performed

- The transits of Uranus, Neptune and Pluto forming a conjunction to the Ascendant/Descendant of the MC/IC axis and forming a conjunction to the Moon. The number of these transits that have been formed to these angles during the person's life and the number of times that a life event occurred as this transit was occurring. 2° orb used.

In Cyril Fagan's example, for his first possible birth time of 0.28 am, there were 8 times that one of these outer planets formed a conjunction to one of his four angles or the Moon. 3 of those times there were life events. This is expressed as 3/8 in the column under "Trans".

- Secondary Progressed Angles (Niabod in Right Ascension) forming a conjunction to the natal Moon, Sun, Mercury through to Pluto, or to the mean Node.  $1^0$  orb used.

In Cyril Fagan's example, for his possible birth time of 0.28 am, there were 2 times in his life where one of his angles formed a conjunction to one of his natal planets, and for each of these times there was an event. Hence this is shown as 2/2.

- Solar Arc (Angles directed by SA in Longitude). The solar arc angles forming conjunction to the natal Moon, Sun, Mercury through to Pluto, or to the mean Node.  $1^0$  orb used.

In Cyril Fagan's example, for his possible birth time of 0.28 am, there were 5 times in his life where one of his angles formed a conjunction to one of his natal planets, and for each of these times there was an event. Hence this is shown as 5/5.

After the search is completed JigSaw calculates a percentage next to each of the angles. This percentage is dependent on various factors, and can act as a guide to you as to how sensitive a given set of angles is to the three different types of directions.

Sets of angles that score badly should be eliminated from the search.

### **Cyril Fagan's Example**

In looking at his Auto Rectify screen, on your computer or in figure 9 you will notice the following:

1:29 am - 1/8 Transits, 1/2 Progressions, 4/6 Solar Arcs. 13%  
(this percentage may be different in your version of the program but the percentage will be low)

2:11am - 2/7 Trans, 2/2 Prog, and 3/7 Solar Arcs - 36%

4:18 am - 1/8 Trans, 2/5 Prog and 3/5 Solar Arcs - 43%

and so on. Indeed if you run your eye down the Transit column you will notice  $1.29 \text{ am} = 1/8$ ,  $2.11 \text{ am} = 2/7$ ,  $2:37 \text{ am} = 3/7$ ,  $4.18 \text{ am} = 1/8$ ,  $6.17 \text{ am} = 3/9$ ,  $8.30 \text{ am} = 3/8$ ,  $10.23 \text{ am} = 2/8$ . These are all less than 50% transits hits and unless they are scoring very well in both the other systems these can be deleted.

Click the QUIT button which will return you to the ANGLE SEARCH screen and, by highlighting the particular angle and clicking on the DELETE ANGLE button, you will delete these angles. - If you make a mistake click on the SCAN FOR ANGLES button and JigSaw will re-calculate all the angles again.

Once you have deleted these angles you will be left with 5 possible birth times.

Click the AUTO TEST ANGLES button to re test these angles. Now you have to start to look at what events are linked to what transits, progressions, or solar arc.

### **3.2.9 Looking for Symbolism - the final step**

The next and final step in the rectification is to look at the individual transits, progressions or solar arc and to see if, symbolically the right sort of life events were occurring at that time. There are two ways that JigSaw allows you to do this. Either by working in the DYNAMIC EVENTS TO ANGLES screen or in the DYNAMIC CHART screen.

#### **3.2.9.1 Selecting the Options for testing the angles**

Highlight the set of angles that you wish to examine by clicking on it with the mouse.

Then, either in the AUTO RECTIFY screen or the ANGLE SEARCH screen, click the TEST button.

This will open the DYNAMIC SEARCH OPTIONS screen.

In this screen you can select the precise type of scan that you wish to carry out on the selected set of angles.

Dynamic Search Options

Dynamic method to use:

Transits

Transits

Secondary Progressions

Tertiary Progressions

Solar Arc Directions

Aspect set to use:

2nd Harmonic

Orb for Hits:

2°00'

Date Range for Search

Start

1 Jan 1908

Birth

First Event

End

1 Jan 1968

Now

Last Event

Radix Points

☒ Ascendant
 ☐ Mercury
 ☐ Uranus

☒ Midheaven
 ☐ Venus
 ☐ Neptune

☐ Vertex
 ☐ Mars
 ☐ Pluto

☒ Moon
 ☐ Jupiter
 ☐ Chiron

☐ Sun
 ☐ Saturn
 ☐ Mean Node

Cancel

Save for Auto

Restore Default

OK

Dynamic Search Options Screen for Cyril Fagan. *Figure 10*

In this screen select:

- Dynamic method to use - Transits, Secondary Progressions, Tertiary Progressions and Solar Arc.
- Aspect set to use - 1<sup>st</sup> Harmonic (the conjunction)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Harmonic (the conjunction and opposition)  
4<sup>th</sup> Harmonic (the conjunction, opposition and square)  
12<sup>th</sup> Harmonic (the conjunction, opposition, square, sextile, trine, semi-sextile and quincunx)
- Orb for Hits: - Enter in any orb.
- Dynamic Points - Tick what natal points you are going to direct against the natal chart.

- Radix Points - Tick what points you want to test for receiving the directions from the Dynamic points.
- Date Range for Search - enter in dates, or work with the beginning of the range, being the birth date or the first date in the list of life events, with the end of the range being the current date or the last date in the list of life events.

When you have selected the type of scan that you desire then click the OK button will take you into the test.

### **Cyril Fagan example**

Select the 9 Virgo ascendant from the list of 5 angles given and in the Dynamic Search options select:

Transits, of Uranus, Neptune and Pluto via the 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic, with a 2<sup>0</sup> orb, scanning a time frame of the First Event to Last Event, to the natal Ascendant, Midheaven and Moon as shown in figure 10.

#### **3.2.10 Dynamic Events to Angles - Testing the Angles**

Click the OK button in the DYNAMIC SEARCH OPTIONS Screen

Once you enter the DYNAMIC EVENTS TO ANGLES screen, the search is activated. As the directions (transits, progressions or solar arc) are found, they are displayed both in a list as well as graphically against a simple chart format.

The principle of this screen is to check any possible chart for major directions to the angles and/or luminaries and relate that information in a number of ways back to the original list of life events.

##### **3.2.10.1 Stopping and Starting a Search**

At any time you can start a Search - checking directions to angles against life events - by clicking the SEARCH button

The SEARCH and OPTIONS buttons will be greyed out while the STOP button will be active. At any time during a search you can click on the STOP button to stop the search.





THAT event will be given, as well as how far out of orb this is from the angle in question, and how many days it will take for THAT direction to reach the angle given in the chart above. This will be in grey.

- If the closest event is out of range of the timing of the direction but within an orb of ONE DEGREE, the same information as for the Grey event is given but this time in Blue.

A similar type of exploration can be done by clicking on the life events to see what directions are the closest.

### 3.2.10.3 Fine Tuning the Angles of the Chart

Using the feedback of the timing of directions, and the degrees of the directed planets being stressed during particular events, and so on, you may want to make adjustments to the angles of the chart. For example, you may find that transits are missing an angle by  $1^0$ , so moving the chart this  $1^0$  allows the life events to fall into place.

You can also tune the chart in this screen, being guided by the orbs for when directions are “missing”.

Clicking the ADJUST button opens up a window to allow for chart adjustments.

- Enter in a new time or you can use the spin buttons to the right of the window to make adjustments to the time.
- Enter a new MC by typing in the degrees or by using the spin buttons to the right of the window. The Ascendant window cannot be manually adjusted. It will only change as you change the Time or the MC.

Clicking on the ADJUST button will return you to the DYNAMIC EVENTS TO ANGLES screen and redraw the chart with the new angles you have entered and instigates a new search.

### 3.2.10.4 Keywords - to help with the symbolism

JigSaw will make a suggestion about the type of events associated with the highlighted transit:

The *first* line is the planet itself.

The *second* line is the Angles receiving the direction.

The *third* line is the natal house of the dynamic planet.

The *fourth* line is the house ruled by the dynamic planet. (This may also be the fifth line if more than one house is ruled by this planet.)

The *fifth* line is the natal house containing the Sun or Moon if the direction is to the Sun or Moon.

Keywords may be edited under “Options” from the main JigSaw screen.

### **3.2.10.5 Method to use in the Dynamic Events to Angles screen**

#### **Using Cyril Fagan’s example**

The first transit listed is Uranus opp Ascendant. When you click on this transit to highlight it, the following occurs:

- An event in Fagan’s life is highlighted  
7<sup>th</sup> Feb 1922 - Founded Irish Astrological Society
- The position of Uranus is given as 8<sup>0</sup> Pisces 22’
- That this was exact 25 days before and that on this date the Uranus was out of orb by 1<sup>0</sup> 26’.
- He was 26 years old.
- The Keywords are indicating issues to do with the forming of a new relationship, issues of information and common knowledge, service and duty. All of which fits with his actions at this time.

The second transit of Uranus opp Moon misses a time of bad health by 3<sup>0</sup> 41’

The third transit of Neptune conjunct the Ascendant is linked with the birth of his son. This does not seem to fit with the symbolism of Neptune but it is a large event happening on a large transit.

However, the Pluto transit of conjunct the Ascendant, occurring at the time of his sister’s death and learning of a large inheritance, is very strong in timing and symbolism.

Each Transit should be considered, and then the other 4 sets of angles should also be checked in the same way.

Clicking the QUIT button will return you to the Angle Search screen where you can select another set of angles from the list.

#### **3.2.10.6 Printing the Number of Hits that each set of angles receives.**

Clicking the PRINT button will print out the possible chart, the list of dynamic events, their dates and what life events, if any, they are connected to.

This is a very handy report as, for the five possible sets of angles for Fagan, you would print out all five transit reports and look at them to decide which set of angles was performing the best in terms of timing as well as symbolism.

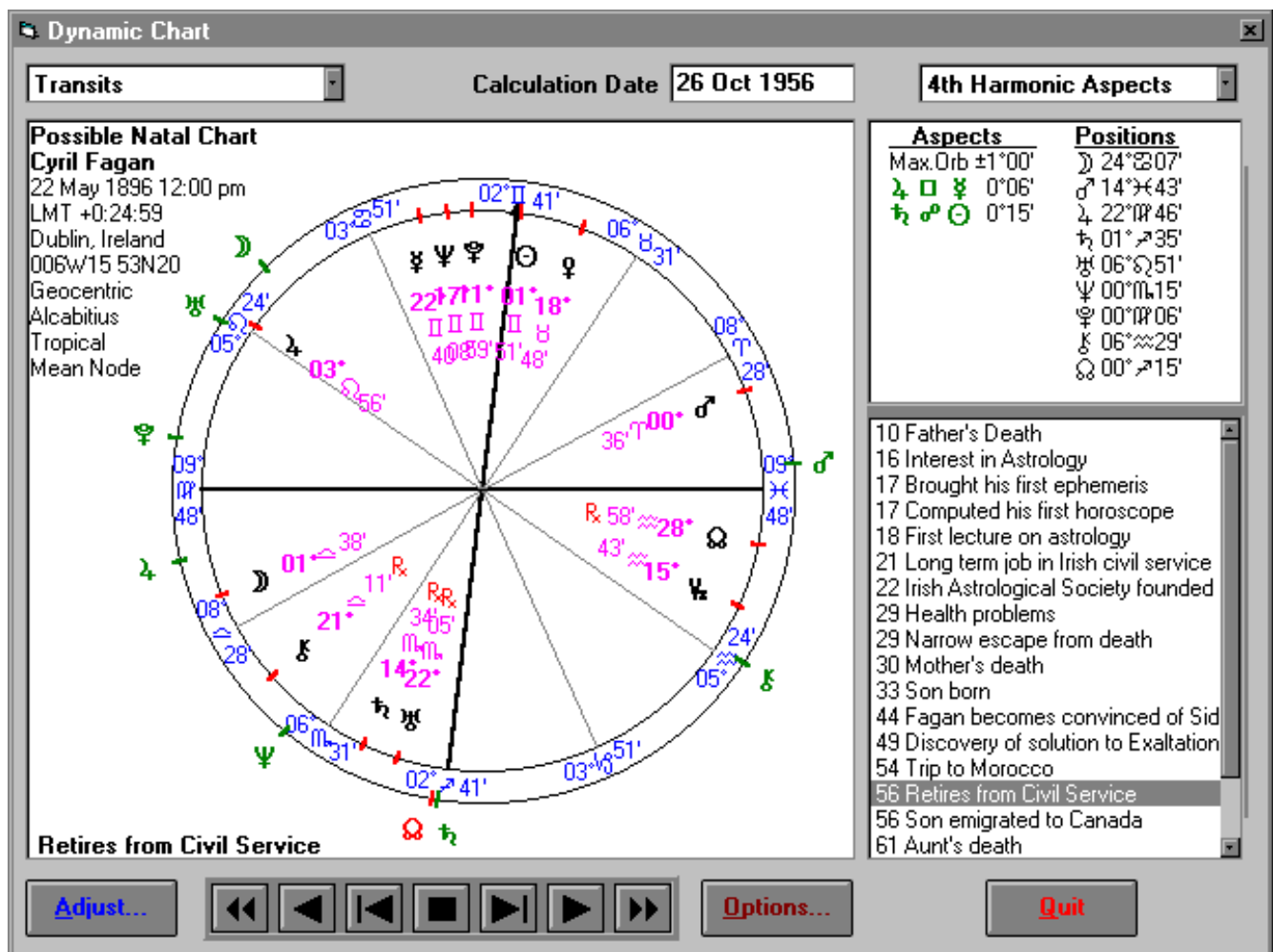
### **3.2.11 The Dynamic Chart screen - Looking at the Whole Life**

This screen can be entered by:

- Clicking the CHART button on the AUTO RECTIFY screen.
- Clicking the CHART button on the ANGLE SEARCH screen.
- Clicking the CHART button on the DYNAMIC EVENTS TO ANGLES screen.
- From the “Rectification” menu in the Main Screen if you have entered a birth time into the EDIT NATAL DETAILS screen.
- From the Display Screen in the Family module.

The Dynamic Chart allows you to look at any life event and see, visually displayed against the chart, the transits, progressions or solar arc positions for that event. Dynamic aspects in either the 4th, 8th or 12th harmonics are also displayed for the selected event. The dynamic planets will adjust to any date entered into the Date Window. You can also set the chart free by clicking on one of the accelerator buttons and running the chart backwards or forwards in time.

You may also adjust the angles of the chart to help “tune” some of the dynamic planets to the life events and you can work with different systems of progressing the angles to aid your rectification.



The Dynamic Chart screen for Cyril Fagan *Figure 12*

### 3.2.11.1 Setting the Type of Dynamic system used

In the top left hand corner of the screen is a window. By clicking the arrow next to the window, a drop-down list offers Solar Transits, Secondary Progressions, Tertiary Progressions or Solar Arc. Select the type of predictive work that you wish to work with.

The method used for progression of the angles is selected under “Options” in the main JigSaw screen. See page 15

### 3.2.11.2 The Date being Examined

The **Calculation Date window** is the date for which the current dynamic planets are set. You can change this date by

- (i) typing in a new date;

- (ii) clicking a life event; or
- (iii) running the chart backwards or forwards.

### **3.2.11.3 Selecting the Aspects used**

In the top right hand corner of the screen is the **Aspect Selection** window. By clicking the arrow a drop-down list offers the 4th, 8th or 12th harmonic aspect families.

### **3.2.11.4 Selecting the Dynamic Points and Aspected Points**

Clicking the OPTIONS button will open the DYNAMIC CHART OPTIONS where you can set the following options:

- Select the type of Dynamic method that forthcoming selections will apply to.
- Select the Dynamic points - these are the ones that will be displayed moving around the outside of the natal chart.
- Select the natal points that will be aspected to.
- Enter the orb to be used for these aspects.

When you have selected all the options for the different types of dynamic systems, then clicking the OK button will return you to the Dynamic Chart screen with these new options in effect.

### **3.2.11.5 Moving the Chart backward or forward through time**

The buttons at the bottom of the chart are for running time backward or forward. The centre button with the square is for halting the run. As you run the chart the date will change, the aspects being formed will alter and the dynamic planets will move around the outside of the chart. You may change aspect types and/or the dynamic method while the chart is in this run mode.

### **3.2.11.6 Altering the Chart**

Clicking the ADJUST button will open a window which will allow you to alter the angles of the chart. This button is disabled if you have entered the Dynamic Chart from the Family Display screen.

Returns you to the screen you were last in before you entered the Dynamic Chart

### **Cyril Fagan's Example**

With Cyril Fagan's chart of 9<sup>0</sup> Virgo rising in the Dynamic Chart screen, look at his different life events with regard to the transits, secondary progressions and solar arc. You will notice such things as:

Secondary Progression orb 0<sup>0</sup> 15'

Prog Sun and MC conjunct natal Mercury - First Astrology lecture.

Prog Moon conjunct Asc - Irish Astrological Society founded.

Prog Moon square Saturn - Son born

Solar Arc orb 0<sup>0</sup> 15'

SA MC conjunct Mercury - buys his first ephemeris

SA Jupiter conjunct Moon - Retires from Civil Service.

Transits orb 1<sup>0</sup> 00'

Tr Jupiter conjunct MC - Narrow escape from death (Jupiter natal on the cusps of the 12<sup>th</sup> house and ruling the 4<sup>th</sup>)

Tr Pluto conjunct Asc - Sister's death, large inheritance.

By examining all the five sets of angles in this fashion you will find one set that has a stronger claim to the life events than the others.

This is then the rectified chart.

### **3.3 Auto Rectification**

Select AUTO RECTIFY in the "Rectification" menu in the Main Screen. JigSaw will run through the follow steps:

1. JigSaw will calculate all the planetary positions for the life events, if this data file has not been run before.
2. Construct a Geocentric 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic transit graph using Mars to Pluto positions unless there is more than 100 units of data. Mars and if needs be then Jupiter will be eliminated from the graph.
3. Construct a Heliocentric 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic transit graph using Mars to Pluto positions unless there is more than 100 units of data. Mars and if needs be then Jupiter will be eliminated from the graph.
4. Compare both of these graphs for common peaks and if found store those peaks and also look for the two highest peaks in the

graphs (The number of additional peaks selected apart from the common peaks will depend on the number of common peaks).

5. If there are no common peaks JigSaw will find the three best peaks between the two graphs.
6. JigSaw takes the list of peaks, and the birth place and date details, and calculates the possible sets of Ascendants and Midheavens that would fit those peaks.
7. JigSaw then presents this list of possible birth times in the Auto rectify screen
8. JigSaw then checks each set of angles via Transits, Secondary Progressions, and Solar Arc, looking for major astrological events occurring at the same time as a life event in the data file.
9. JigSaw presents the results of this search as two numbers - the first being the number of times a hit occurred at the time of a life event, and the second number being the total number of astrological events.
10. The results for every possible set of angles is expressed as a percentage. This percentage can be considered a guide to how sensitive a particular set of angles is to dynamic astrological events.

To learn more about the Auto Rectification results, and also how to handle and use these results, see page 53.

### **3.4 A few Extra Examples to learn from**

#### **Using the Buzz Aldrin Data file.**

- a) Open this file and select MANUAL rectify from the “Rectification” menu in the Main Screen.
- b) The Viability Report will show 3 warnings. Click EDIT EVENTS and in the EDIT DATA screen, turn off Event 12 and Event 16. Click the OK button.
- c) The Viability Report will now show that there are no warnings. (notice that by turning off the date of his second marriage we remove two warnings at once; otherwise we would have had to turn off two dates, thus losing valuable limited data.)

- d) On the VIABILITY REPORT click the CONTINUE button to now construct the graphs.
- e) Make sure that Graph 1 is:
- Geocentric, Transits, 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic Mars to Pluto and including the Mean Node. This should give a graph of 75 units. *(This graph will only have 75 units of data. When the units of data are low then use the Node - I prefer the Mean - but if you have plenty of data, as in the case of Cyril Fagan then you can leave the Node out. You can change the Node you are using under the "Options" menu in the Main Screen.)*
- If this Graph is not correct use the OPTIONS button to make the adjustments.
- f) Make sure that Graph 2 is:
- Heliocentric, Transits, 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic Mars to Pluto. This should give a graph of 64 units. *(There is no Node in the Heliocentric system.)*
- If this Graph is not correct use the OPTIONS button to make the adjustments.
- g) Select Graph 1 & 2 and click on the SELECT button.
- h) In the Angle Search Screen JigSaw tells you that there are peaks at:
- Graph 1 0<sup>0</sup> 15' to 1<sup>0</sup> 00'  
Graph 2 21<sup>0</sup> 30' to 22<sup>0</sup> 15'  
Common 24<sup>0</sup> 15' to 26<sup>0</sup> 30'

JigSaw also calculates that there are 6 possible sets of Ascendant and Midheaven that could occur for his birth place and date where the common peak MUST be one of the angles.

These are: 0.13 am, 5.35 am, 9.40 am, 3.10 pm, 9.38pm, and 11.47pm.

- i) Click on AUTO TEST ANGLES.

The time of 5.35am does not score well but the other 5 remain in contention.



- j) Delete the 5.35 am from the list of angles and then by either using the TEST button or the CHART button examine the remaining five sets of angles for correct symbolism.

Buzz Aldrin's recorded birth time is 2.17 pm, with an Ascendant of  $26^0$  Gemini. JigSaw has picked up an angle for  $24^0 40'$  Gemini to  $25^0 21'$  Gemini and linked it to a birth time of 2.10pm.

**Richard Nixon** - Using the dates given in the Blackwell Data set.

This is an example where there are not really enough dates

- a) Open the data file called Nixon. (Select OPEN, under the File menu in the Main Screen, select NIXON).
- b) Select MANUAL RECTIFY under the Rectification menu in the Main screen.
- c) The Viability Report will show that there are 3 warnings and that there are "Too few usable events". Using the EDIT EVENTS button turn off Event 6 (his Inauguration - once he was elected this was a preconceived event) and turn off Event 10 - by turning off this date we remove two warnings. Click the OK button to return to the Viability Report.
- d) Click the CONTINUE button to now construct the graphs.
- e) Make sure that Graph 1 is:
 

Geocentric, Transits, 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic Mars to Pluto and including the Mean Node. This should give a graph of 70 units. *(This graph will only have 70 units of data. When the units of data are low then use the Node - I prefer the Mean - but if you have plenty of data, as in the case of Cyril Fagan, then you can leave the Node out. You can change the Node you are using under the "Options" menu in the Main Screen.)*

If this Graph is not correct use the OPTIONS button to make the adjustments.
- f) Make sure that Graph 2 is:
 

Heliocentric, Transits, 12<sup>th</sup> harmonic Mars to Pluto. This should give a graph of 60 units. *(There is no Node in the Heliocentric system.)*

If this Graph is not correct use the OPTIONS button to make the adjustments.

g) Select Graph 1 & 2. Click on the SELECT button.

h) There are three peaks:

Graph 2  $6^0 00'$  to  $6^0 45'$

Common  $23^0 45'$  to  $26^0 30'$

Graph 1  $27^0 30'$  to  $28^0 15'$

JigSaw has also calculated that there are 11 possible sets of Ascendant and Midheaven for his date and place of birth that included the common peak and any other combination of the others.

i) Click the AUTO TEST ANGLES button.

Six of the eleven sets of angles score very poorly and can be deleted. This will leave you with five possible birth times.

j) Check all five sets of angles via the TEST button - DYNAMIC EVENT SEARCH screen or the CHART button - Dynamic Chart screen.

Richard Nixon's recorded birth time is 9.35 pm with an Ascendant of  $17^0$  Virgo. JigSaw is picking up one of the options as being  $24^0$  Virgo. What is interesting to note is that there are no peaks on his supposed Ascendant ( $17^0$  on the graphs) - meaning that nothing of importance has happened to Nixon when transiting planets were at the degree, of any zodiac sign, of his supposed Ascendant. Further dates would be needed to help answer this question.

### **3.5 Accuracy of Graphic rectification**

In the example for Cyril Fagan his recorded birth time in LMT is 12 noon which is GMT 12.25 pm . This gives him an Ascendant of  $9^0$  Virgo. In this example Graphic Rectification was within a degree of the correct time. However, since the whole system is primarily based on how a person responds to transits, and they may be a person who responds late or early, be prepared to move the angles up to 3 degrees from their peaks on the graphs when you are working in the DYNAMIC EVENTS TO ANGLES screen or the

DYNAMIC CHART screen. Do this type of “tuning” if you are repeatedly missing major life events, which would be correct in their symbolism, by the same number of degrees.

## 4. FAMILY PATTERNS

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The astrology of families and groups is a branch of astrology which intrigues most of us, yet little work has been done in this field due to the labour-intensive process of correlating multiple charts. JigSaw offers astrologers a unique tool to find these interlinking patterns within a group, and to produce Group Astro Dynamic reports.

### 4.1 Introduction and Theory

As we are aware, families or groups have astrological patterns which pull them together. These patterns may be a particular midpoint in a particular harmonic, or a combination of points or fixed points. Through the birth charts of its members, a family will tend to combine particular planets, points or midpoints into a Grand Aspect Pattern. As the pattern is being formed, it may reach a stage where one point is left unoccupied. For ease of discussion let us call this unoccupied point the Vacant Point.

The importance of the Vacant Point is that it seems “hungry” to be filled and, if there are no more births in the immediate family, it will attract a person or an event. What is brought in to fill this Vacant Point causes huge changes to the structure, nature, life purpose, and possibly even karma, of the family. The most common way for the Vacant Point to be filled seems to be with the birth chart of a new member of the family. However, if that does not happen, then a major event will occur where the Vacant Point is occupied by a transiting planet.

Any harmonic can form a pattern in the zodiac. The number of the harmonic will tell you the number of points in the pattern. *For example*, the fourth harmonic will form a four-pointed pattern which we call a Grand Cross; the 5th harmonic will form a five-pointed star; and so on.

When working with families, at least the ones I have collected over the years, there is an indication that 6th harmonic patterns are the most active. The patterns that the 6th harmonic can form are patterns made up of units of 60°. This is a series of points in sextile aspect looping around the chart: a Grand Sextile. A Grand Sextile in a family can be in either:

**YIN SIGNS** - 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Traditionally Yin sextiles are about making one's own opportunities, so it may be possible that a family forming a Yin Grand Sextile pattern is a family that is actively seeking together, or as individuals, to create their own opportunities.

**YANG SIGNS** - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Traditionally the Yang sextile is one where opportunities seem to unfold for the person without a great deal of work. Therefore it may be possible to conclude that a family which is forming a Yang Grand Sextile will be one where, together or as individuals, they experience important opportunities appearing out of the blue.

Groups with these types of patterns tend to work well together, working in one of two ways:

- (i) individuals within the group find opportunities occur to further their individual causes; or
- (ii) the group finds opportunities occur for the group to advance its common cause.

The types of opportunities would be defined by the midpoint or planet involved in the pattern. *For example*, a ☉ pattern would be about rulership and authority. One of the families in my files has a ☽/☿ midpoint Yin Grand Sextile pattern and it is a family of writers. All the children are published authors in different fields.

#### 4.1.1 A Grand Sextile and the family of George V of England.

If we let JigSaw look at the charts of his family members it will find the following pattern:

George V's ☿/MC midpoint was at 29° 13. His eldest son, Edward was born with his ☿/MC midpoint at 22° 11, a wide trine. His second son George was born with his ☿/MC midpoint at 29° 10, exactly opposite his father's ☿/MC midpoint.

A potential pattern was starting to form. His second son produced a grand-daughter, not in line for the throne, and her name was

Elizabeth. Her ♃/MC midpoint was at 26° ♃: ✕ her grandfather's and uncle's midpoint, and Δ her father's midpoint.

Thus the pattern which is forming is a yin sextile with four of the six positions filled. Now for a British Royal family to start to form such a tradition-breaking midpoint pattern is most interesting.

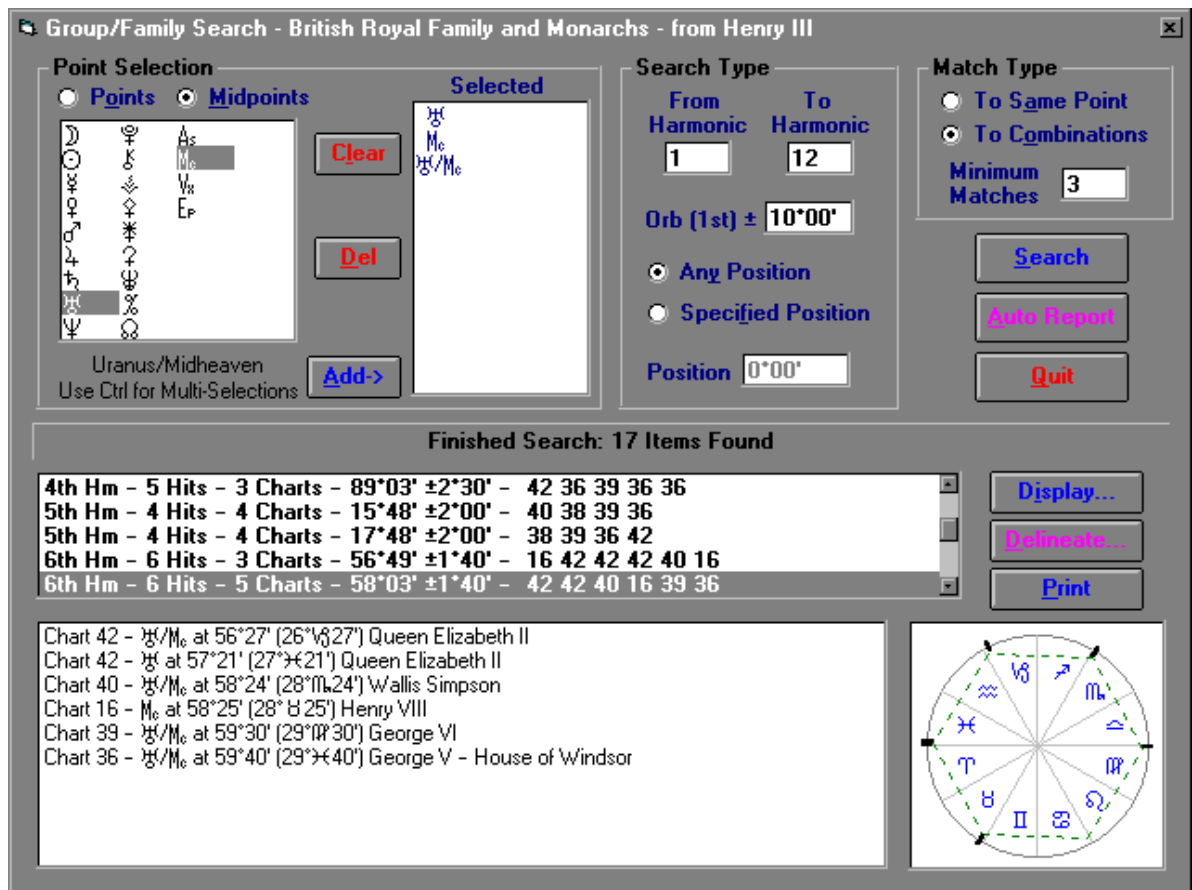
Elizabeth's uncle then met Wallis Simpson. Wallis' ♃/MC midpoint was at 29° ♃ ♂ Edward's and in effect this tightened the whole pattern. There were only two vacant points in this group to complete the Yin grand sextile: one at late degrees ♂ and the other at late degrees ♃. However, upon Wallis entering this family, all of a sudden the question of divorce emerged. It was Henry VIII who brought in the concept of divorce when he divorced one of his wives and made himself the head of the church so that he would not lose his throne. Henry VIII's MC was 28° ♂, filling in one of the empty points. Thus there really was a only one vacant point. *See figure 13.*

When transiting ♃ moved into 28° ♃, Edward abdicated and his younger brother George became King and Elizabeth became the heir to the throne.

The pattern manifested.

It is a Yin Grand Sextile, indicating situations or opportunities they create themselves. In this case we have a family who has self-imposed rules about marriage which are the catalyst to all the changes. The midpoint is ♃/MC: sudden changes in social status. In this family all the monarchs or potential monarchs were involved. The old king, the heir to the throne Edward, the spare heir George, and the grand-daughter. The fact that Elizabeth's ♃/MC midpoint was part of the pattern would alert the astrologer to her potential to be a monarch.

So as ♃ passed over one of the points of the pattern, the ♃/MC manifested and all the players changed places: the heir abducted; the spare heir became King; the grand-daughter who, when born, was potentially a long way from the throne, became the heir.



Family Search Screen for Family of George V - *Figure 13*

When the DELINEATION button was clicked JigSaw gave the following delineation of this midpoint for a family group:

“This family fosters very clear ideas on the value of each member’s personal life-choices. Each member is encouraged to pursue their own personal goals, no matter how stressful or how difficult this may become. The family values inspiration, and members are taught that the meaning of life is to follow one’s passions and the life-paths they lead to. The outside world, therefore, may look on this family as a group of eccentrics or, more kindly, as a group of unique individuals each pursuing unique paths. The family will not try to fit into society, or to follow its conventions. Each member of the family is encouraged to develop their uniqueness, and to express it in whatever way they choose. As they move through life, there will be times of great success for individual members, but also times of great family upsets resulting from hasty actions and the

sudden reversal of situations. This can be a rags to riches family, or a riches to rags one. If you are a member of this family, rejoice in its original approach to life, but also encourage your fellow members to diversify their resources and career opportunities. This way they can guard against “having all their eggs in one basket”, and minimise the chances of sudden reversals of fortune.”

There are many sub-groups you can explore in the data file Royal. By turning off most of the file and just selecting for example Prince Charles, Diana and the two children, then JigSaw will tell you that they are an 8<sup>th</sup> house, Scorpio family whose major pattern is a Saturn/MC and will give you a delineation of these astrological features of the group.

#### **4.1.2 6<sup>th</sup> Harmonic - Mystic Rectangle pattern**

The Mystic Rectangle is another 6th harmonic aspect pattern and consists of a rectangle whose four opposite corners are in opposition with the parameters Sextiles and Trines. Mystic Rectangles can also be Yin or Yang in their make up.

Traditionally the Mystic Rectangle is a difficult pattern involving hard lessons. There is a feeling of being driven, with the pathway containing difficult issues.

Families or groups that form Yin Mystic Rectangles tend, as a group or individually, to put themselves through a difficult journey.

Families or groups with Yang Mystic Rectangles can have what appears to be difficult karma thrust upon them.

Oppositions which have a sextile and a trine forming from each end are Mystic Rectangles with a vacant point (the point opposite the apex).

A Mystic Rectangle family can be found in the current British Royal family. They have a ♄/♏ pattern - issues of power.

Queen Elizabeth II has her ♄/♏ midpoint at 2° 8' 36". Charles, the heir to the throne, and William the eldest son of Charles both have their ♄/♏ in late degrees of ♈. Andrew, the second son of the Queen, and the “spare heir” to the throne until William was born



(some twenty years later), has his ♄/♂ at 1°♌42'. All three (Charles, his brother Andrew and, later, his eldest son William) have this midpoint opposing the Queen's ♄/♂ midpoint. Charles' ♄ is also at 29°♈53' which created a Yin Mystic Rectangle with a vacant point at 2°♊. The Queen then gave birth to another son, Edward. His ♄/♂ is at 2°♊35'.

This vacant point was looking for a ♄♂ type of energy and was filled by a birth of another male child. Charles then had another son, this time the “spare heir” to William, Harry. Harry's ♄ is at 2°♊ and his ♂ is at 00°♌32'. One could therefore expect Harry, with both his ♄ and ♂ involved in this “Monarch” pattern, to be quite important to the future of the royal family in the years to come.

JigSaw delineates this ♄/♂ midpoint in a family as:

“This family seeks power. The members will feel that they have an inherent right to “rule”, in other words, to take control of situations and exercise great influence on large numbers of people. They will be natural organizers and leaders. If the family does not actually have high social position or some kind of real power, then they will be pouring all of their energy into some large project in order to obtain such power. Or, if they fall into the shadow side of the midpoint, they will be fanatical and dictatorial, whether their pond is large or small. With such a hunger for power, the family is strongly susceptible to the temptation to exploit the community or outsiders. This is a very strong family, and they need to have strong and powerful dreams, but they also need to endeavor to treat all others fairly and with integrity.”

#### 4.1.3 6<sup>th</sup> Harmonic - The Kite pattern

Another 6th harmonic pattern is the Kite. Kites are grand trines with one point of the grand trine in opposition to another planet or point which forms sextiles to the two other points in the grand trine. Kites can also be Yin or Yang.

Traditionally Kites are thought to indicate talent and skills combined with the driving force to put those talents to good use. Families or groups forming a Yin Kite will be consciously motivating themselves to use their skills. Families or groups

forming a Yang Kite pattern will experience others motivating or forcing them to use their skills and talents. A grand trine is a Kite with a vacant point.

#### **4.1.4 12<sup>th</sup> Harmonic - The Yod**

The Yod is a 12th harmonic pattern and consists of a sextile between two points or planets which both form Quincunxes (inconjuncts) to a third point or planet.

Traditionally Yods are about a sense of destiny, or a sense of mission or purpose, and by their geometry will contain the three modes (Cardinal, Fixed and Mutable) but lack ONE element. The family that contains a Yod pattern between particular planets or points will feel, as a group or as individuals, that they are destined in some way. The family may feel inadequate in the area of the missing element, or be aware of the need to achieve the missing element. The Yod contains a vacant point opposite the apex. When this point is filled, the Yod becomes focused and contains all the modes and all the elements and could bring success through dedication.

#### **4.1.5 4<sup>th</sup> Harmonic - The Grand Cross**

The Grand Cross is a 4th harmonic pattern and consists of four planets or points forming a square though the 360° of the zodiac.

Grand Crosses tend to emphasis a mode: Cardinal, Fixed or Mutable. Traditionally the Grand Cross is a pattern of energy and drive. Families or groups who form Grand Crosses are ones who, as individuals or as a group, are high achievers and very strongly motivated. They can achieve a lot, together or as individuals, or they may all be pulling against each other and become scattered to the four winds.

#### **4.1.6 4<sup>th</sup> Harmonic - The T-Square**

A T-Square is a grand cross with a vacant point.

#### 4.1.7 5<sup>th</sup> Harmonic - The Kennedy family

A 5<sup>th</sup> Harmonic pattern is a series of quintiles ( $72^0$ ) which form a 5 pointed star around the ring of the zodiac. The 5<sup>th</sup> Harmonic is about the ability to give form and shape to ideas and dreams and fears.

The Kennedy family has a strong 5th harmonic ♄/♀ pattern. JFK had his ♀ at  $3^{\circ} \text{♋} 15'$ . His brother Robert had his ♄/♀ midpoint at  $16^{\circ} \text{♍} 24'$  and his brother Edward's ♄/♀ midpoint is  $25^{\circ} \text{♎} 02'$ . These three positions are all in a 5th harmonic -  $72^{\circ}$  - relationship to each other. JFK's son, Patrick, was born in August, 1963, and died 2 days later as the transiting ♄/♀ midpoint was at  $0^{\circ} \text{♈}$ , also in a 5th harmonic aspect pattern to the three others. JFK was assassinated a few months later on the 22nd November, 1963 as the ♄/♀ midpoint was still at  $0^{\circ} \text{♈}$ . Later in 1968 when the transiting ♄/♀ midpoint was at  $6^{\circ} \text{♋}$ , Robert was assassinated. Jackie Onassis fits into this pattern with her ♀/♀ midpoint at  $4^{\circ} \text{♋}$ .

JigSaw delineates this difficult midpoint of ♄/♀ in a family as:

“This family has a history of hardship. This hardship may have been the lot of the previous generation, or it may be what the present generation is experiencing. There is a sense that the gathering of the “daily bread” itself may be genuinely difficult. Against this background of definite hardship, and possible self-denial, a certain toughness and endurance will come to characterise the family. However, it is very important that this hardship does not manifest as cruelty, and produce violent behaviour within the family. This is the sort of family that needs to take on, as a family, some hard and arduous task. Something like building a mud-brick house, requiring the sweat and toil that, experienced collectively, could help this family move from a frustrated and angry one - a group, as it were, of hostile dependents, to a family bonded and strengthened by shared tenacity and endurance. This family could just as easily produce a victim or perpetrator of abuse or crime, or a marathon runner (literally or metaphorically).”

#### **4.1.8 3<sup>rd</sup> Harmonic - The Grand Trine**

The Grand Trine consist of three trines forming a triangle in the zodiac. Grand trines normally stress an element so if you find a Grand Trine you should make a note of the element.

Grand Trines are about rapid movement with no or little resistance. This movement may be forwards or backwards. If a group is trying to achieve something, the Grand Trine pattern will tend to indicate the goals are reached without too many problems. However, if the group wants to achieve something but isn't really trying, then the whole project could fall away, quickly, suddenly and with no real warning.

The element and the planets or midpoints involved will give you the contents of the situation.

### **4.2 The Family Module - Operation**

This module will run either automatically or manually. The automatic function is to produce Group Astro Reports.

Open a data file - try a small one, like the Kennedy's, or the USA presidents.

Select MANUAL SEARCH under "Family" menu in the Main Screen, or click on the word FAMILY on the main map and then select MANUAL SEARCH.

#### **4.2.1 The Group/Family Search Screen**

The Search module is where you can ask JigSaw to hunt and find the family patterns. You tell JigSaw what planets or points you want included in the search, what aspects to look for and whether you want "pure" patterns (patterns involving only one planet) or mixed patterns (patterns involving a mixture of points). JigSaw will then hunt through the family or group and show you what it finds. *See figure 13.*

#### 4.2.1.1 Selecting the Points to use in the Search

The box in the top left hand corner contains the list of points that you can select from. By clicking on a point you will highlight it, clicking another point will turn the highlighting off and then highlight the new point.

By clicking and dragging or using Ctrl Mouse you may select multiple points. You may highlight as many points as you want.

Once the points are highlighted then by selecting:

- “Points” check box is on  
Then clicking on the ADD button will move ALL highlighted points to the Selected list.
- “Midpoints” check box is on  
Then clicking on the ADD button will move ALL the possible midpoints of the highlighted points to the Selected list.

There is no limit to the number of points or midpoints that you select.

#### 4.2.1.2 Deleting Points to be Used in a Search

Clicking the DEL button deletes the highlighted point in the Selected list from the Selected list.

#### 4.2.1.3 Clearing ALL points to be Used in a Search

Clicking the CLEAR button clears ALL the points selected.

#### 4.2.1.4 Selecting the Range of Harmonics to be used in the Search

The search needs to know which harmonics to use.

FROM HARMONIC = The beginning of the range of harmonics

TO HARMONIC = The end of the range of harmonics.

The default setting is from the 1st to the 12th harmonic. This means that the search will cover the following aspect patterns:

The Conjunction ☿ - the 1st harmonic

The Opposition ♊ - the 2nd harmonic

The Trine  $\Delta$  - the 3rd harmonic  
The Square  $\square$  - the 4th harmonic  
The Quintile  $Q$  - the 5th harmonic  
The Sextile  $\times$  - the 6th harmonic  
The Septile  $S$  - the 7th harmonic  
The Semi-square  $\angle$  - the 8th harmonic.

You may set this to whatever range you want. The larger the range, the longer the search will take.

#### **4.2.1.5 The Orb used in the Search**

This is the orb to be used for the harmonic patterns. Set the orb for the 1st harmonic, ie. the conjunction, and all the other orbs for the other aspects are set in proportion to the 1st harmonic. By increasing your 1st harmonic orb, you increase the orbs for all the harmonics and thus find more connections between charts.

One of the mathematical oddities about astrology and aspecting is that the orbs we traditionally use for different aspects do not make sense in terms of the harmonic of the aspect. JigSaw has taken the correct mathematical pathway and, when scanning a range of harmonics in a group/family search, will reduce the orb for the aspect proportionally. The formula used is simply the orb entered for the 1st harmonic divided by the number of the harmonic. So if you have entered an orb of  $10^\circ$  for the 1st harmonic and are doing a 1st-8th harmonic scan, then the orbs for aspects will be :  $\circ$   $10^\circ$ ,  $\text{♊}$   $5^\circ$ ,  $\Delta$   $3^\circ 20'$ ,  $\square$   $2^\circ 30'$ , and so on. If you want to increase these orbs but not distort your search, then do a harmonic scan for the 2nd-8th harmonic (leaving out the 1st) using an orb of  $20^\circ$  for the 1st. The  $\text{♊}$  will then have an orb of  $10^\circ$ ,  $\Delta$   $6^\circ 40'$ ,  $\square$   $5^\circ$ , and so on.

#### **4.2.1.6 Find a Point in ANY position**

If the check box “Any Position” is ON then you are asking JigSaw to find the connections between planets and points regardless of their particular zodiac longitude. For example, show the Sun in the 4th harmonic regardless of the natal zodiacal positions of the individual Suns in the group.

#### 4.2.1.7 Fixed Point - Looking for a Particular Degree Emphases

Looking for a particular degree emphasis. If this check-box is ON, you are asking JigSaw to find any charts in the group that have the selected points at a particular place in zodiacal longitude. The Orb figure now becomes the degrees plus or minus the position that you enter in the “Position Window” which has now become active.

You may enter the position as degrees and then type the name of the zodiac sign or as degrees of longitude. Thus 10° ♋ could be entered as “10 Leo” or “130”.

*For example*, if you wanted to check your family’s involvement with ♋, then you would click this check box ON, enter “15 Leo” in the Position Window, type an orb of 15° in the ORB window while the harmonic range is “1 to 1”. If, on the other hand, you wanted to check for Fixed Signs, you would do all of the above and set the harmonic range at “4 to 4”. If you wanted to look at Fire Signs, then once again do all of the above but set the harmonic range at “3 to 3”. Or you could run the Family Data File through the Research module to have a look at the sign, mode or element activity within the group or family.

#### 4.2.1.8 Find a Pattern of All the Same Points

In the Match Type box. Select the check-box “To Same Point”.

If this is ON, then the search you are constructing will look for the selected points making aspects to themselves in the other charts. So if you have selected ☉, ☽ and ☉/☽ midpoint, then JigSaw will look for connections from the ☉ to the other ☉s, the ☽ to the other ☽s and the ☉/☽ midpoint to the other ☉/☽ midpoints.

#### 4.2.1.9 Finding a Pattern of Mixed points

In the Match Type box. Select the check-box “To Combinations”.

If this check-box is ON, then the search you are constructing will look for any of the selected points making aspects to themselves or any other selected point in any of the charts. So if you have selected the ☉ and ☽ and ☉/☽ midpoint, then JigSaw will look for any ☉, ☽ and ☉/☽ midpoint forming an aspect to any other ☉, ☽ and ☉/☽ midpoint in any other chart.

#### **4.2.1.10 The Minimum Number of Matches Allowed**

In the Match Type box. Enter in a number to the “Minimum Matches” window.

This window tells JigSaw the number of matches it must find in the group before it displays them. The default is “3”. However, you will need to set this according to the search you have requested. If this number is too low, you may find hundreds of matches which slows the program down.

#### **4.2.1.11 Running a Search**

Clicking the SEARCH button launches JigSaw into performing the search you have asked for.

As JigSaw finds contacts, it displays them. If you have chosen many points and a large range of harmonics, the search may take a little while but remember, no matter how long it takes JigSaw to do the search, it is quicker and more thorough than you will ever do by hand.

The results of the search are displayed in the “Search Results” window (middle window of the screen).

#### **4.2.1.12 The Results of a Search**

In the middle window in the screen JigSaw will display the results of the search. The actual details given will depend on whether you have done a search “To Same Point” or a search “To Combinations” of points.

##### **4.2.1.12.1 The List the Charts found in the Search**

By clicking on any one of the patterns found, more information is given about that pattern in the “Points Displayed” and “Pattern” windows.

In the lower window will be displayed the details of the charts making up the selected pattern. Select charts in this window by clicking on them. This highlights the chart so that it can be carried into the Display screen via the Display button. It will colour red its



contribution to the pattern in the Pattern window. Multiple charts may be selected by clicking and dragging the mouse over them.

You may select up to 10 of these charts listed in the “Point Display Window” for transferral into the Display screen.

#### **4.2.1.12.2 Harmonic Pattern displayed**

The small window in the lower right will show you visually the pattern that has been found. *For example*, if there is a 6th harmonic pattern being formed, then a six- pointed star will be displayed in this window. Each point that a family member is occupying will be marked with a “tick” mark. If there are no tick marks on a point, then it is a Vacant Point.

The zodiac positions which make up the pattern are displayed by clicking anywhere in the Pattern window. If you have a vacant point in ♍, click on the “Pattern” window and you will get a list of zodiac positions. The position given for ♍ will be the degree of the Vacant Point for that family pattern. Clicking on the window again will return you to the pattern.

#### **4.2.1.13 Delineating the Patterns found**

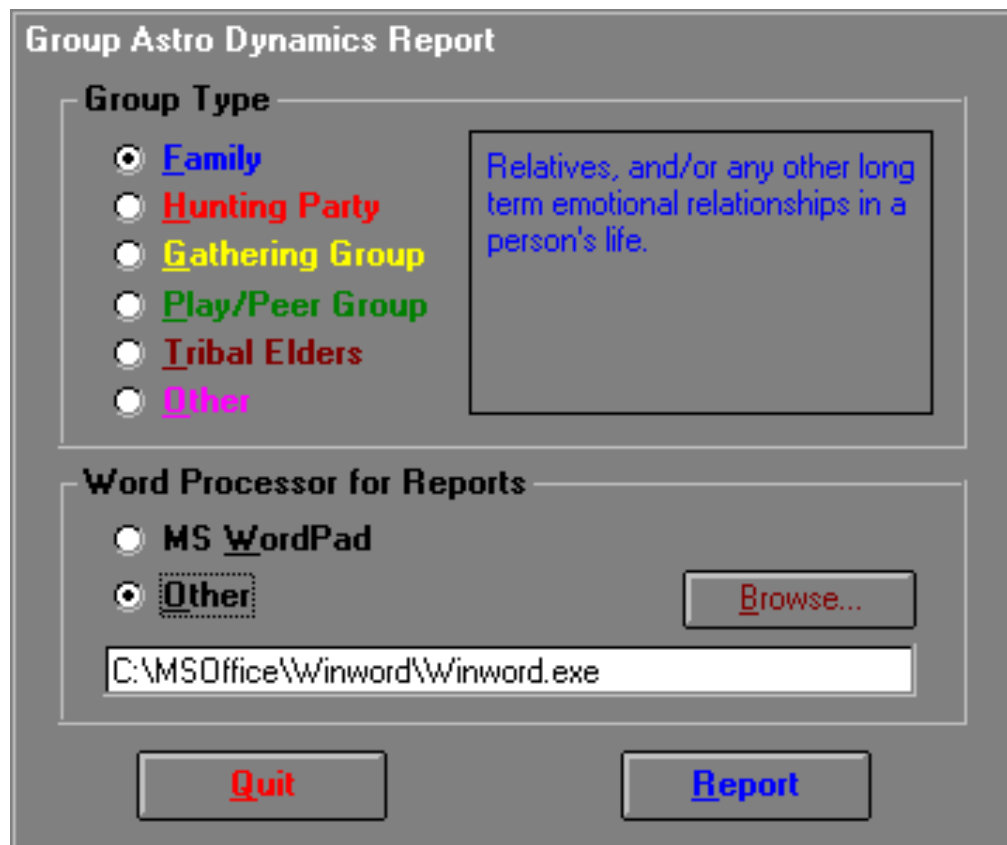
With a pattern in the lower window click on the DELINEATE button.

The Group Astro Dynamics screen opens. JigSaw asks you to select the type of group that your data is. For more information on this screen and different groups, see the section on Group Astro Dynamics (See page 90 ).

On this screen you will need to:

- Select the Group Type
- Select the Word Processor you wish to use. ( If you are unsure of this then allow JigSaw to use MS WordPad, a program that comes with your Windows.)
- Click the REPORT button to allow JigSaw to create a report on the particular pattern that you have selected.

- Click the QUIT button to abandon the report and return to the main Group/Family Search screen.



The image shows a software window titled "Group Astro Dynamics Report". It contains two main sections. The first section, "Group Type", has a list of radio buttons: "Family" (selected), "Hunting Party", "Gathering Group", "Play/Peer Group", "Tribal Elders", and "Other". To the right of this list is a text box containing the description: "Relatives, and/or any other long term emotional relationships in a person's life." The second section, "Word Processor for Reports", has two radio buttons: "MS WordPad" and "Other" (selected). To the right of these is a "Browse..." button. Below the radio buttons is a text field containing the path "C:\MSOffice\Winword\Winword.exe". At the bottom of the window are two buttons: "Quit" and "Report".

Group Astro Dynamics Report Selection Window - *Figure 14*

#### 4.2.1.14 Moving the Selected Charts into the Display Screen

By highlighting charts in the lower window the Display button will become active. Clicking on the DISPLAY button will take these charts into the DISPLAY SCREEN.

#### 4.2.1.15 Printing the Results of the Search

Clicking the PRINT button will print the results of the Search.

#### 4.2.1.16 Method for Running Searches

There are many ways that you can use this module. A good way to cover all of the possible patterns is to use the following procedure:

1. Select the Moon through to Pluto and then the Ascendant, MC and Node.
2. Click on the Midpoint check box.
3. Click on the ADD button. You will now have 78 midpoints loaded in the Selected box.
4. Select a range of harmonics 3 to 12.
5. Make sure that the “Any Position” check box is selected and that the orb is set to 10<sup>0</sup>.
6. In the Match Type box select “To Same Point”. (This is very important, for if you selected “To Combinations”, with so many midpoints selected it would take JigSaw hours to run all the variables even on very fast computers).
7. Select the Minimum Number of Matches - this will depend on the number of records in your data set. The number you enter here should be about half the total number of people in the group. If there are 10 people in your group then enter 5 here.
8. Click the SEARCH button.

At the completion of the search, if you have too many listings in the “Search Results Window”, increase the “Minimum Matches” number or decrease the ORB. If there are too few or none, reduce the number of Minimum Matches or increase the Orb.

9. Look through the results, Click on each search result and look at the “Points Displayed” and “Pattern” windows to see what type of pattern is being formed. Ask yourself the following questions:

- \* Is the pattern complete?
- \* Is the pattern complete except for a Vacant Point?
- \* If so, what is the vacant point? (Click on the pattern for zodiac list).
- \* Is the group of charts the search has found a natural subgroup of the family? (ie. all the children; or all the males; or all the in-laws; or all the family members who have higher education; and so on.)

10. Now do another search with that midpoint plus its two components. *For example*, if you have found a ♃/♎ pattern, do another search in the following way:

- a) Use ONLY the ♃/♎ midpoint PLUS ♃ and ♎.
- b) Click on the “To Combination” check box.
- c) Select only the harmonic the pattern is in.

- d) Run searches widening the Orb to see what other members of the family fit into the pattern.

JigSaw will actually do the 10<sup>th</sup> point for you automatically when you select the DELINEATE button.

11. Once you have found a pattern (you may find several, involving sub-groups of the family), ask JigSaw to delineate the pattern by clicking on the DELINEATE button.

## **4.2.2 The Display Screen - Strip Charts**

Open by selecting DISPLAY CHART STRIPS in the “Family” menu on the Main Screen.

Or, in the Group/Family Search screen, by selecting a group of charts in a pattern after a search and then clicking the DISPLAY button.

The screen is based on the concept of the Cosmobiology Sort Sheet. Each chart is displayed in a “ruler” format. You may change the harmonic in which the group of charts is displayed and alter the points and midpoints you are viewing.

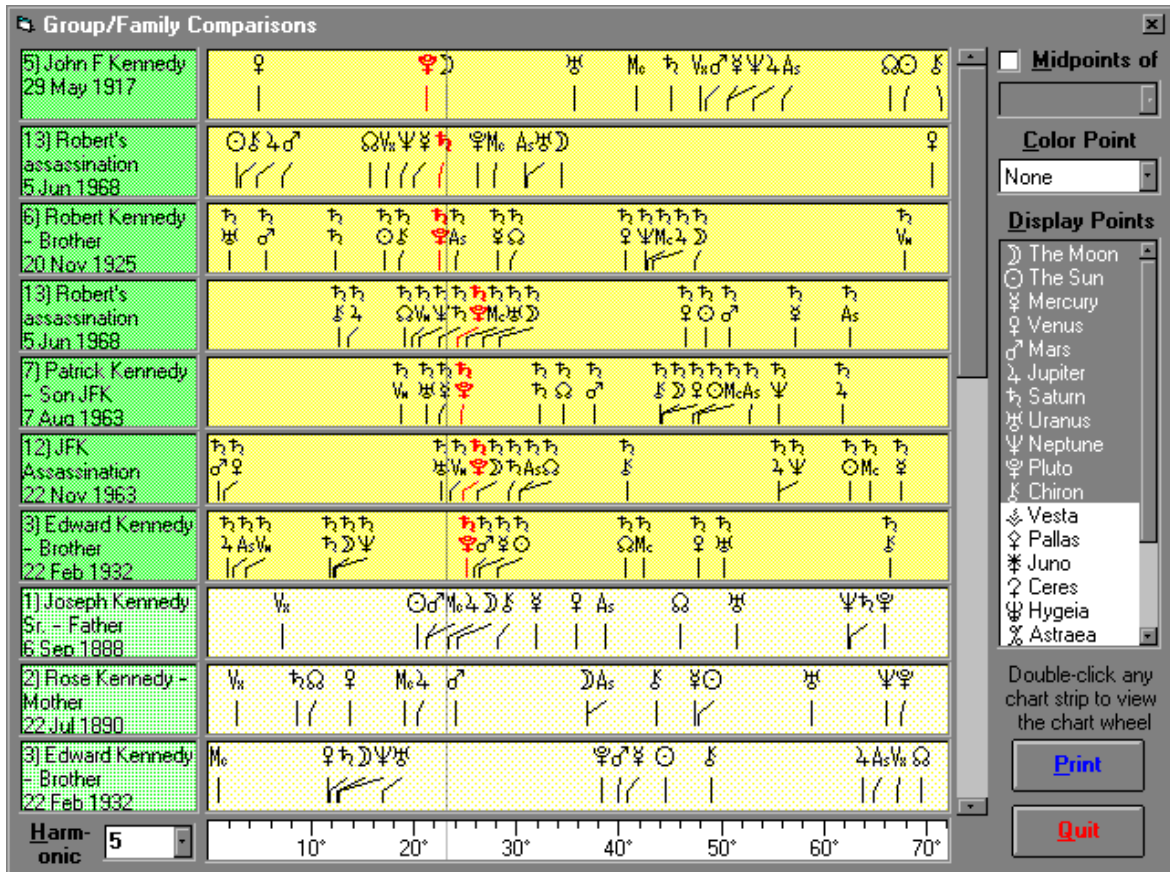
The screen consist of two colors. The green area lists the Name and Date of the chart; the light yellow ”ruler” section displays the chart itself in a particular harmonic.

### **4.2.2.1 Selecting the Harmonic in the Display Screen.**

The harmonic of the display can be altered by typing in the number of the harmonic or using the arrow to the right of the Harmonic box. By altering the harmonic you are effectively changing the aspects by which you are sorting the family. If you set the harmonic to 1, you are asking the base line of the display to be set to 360 and therefore only points or planets in ♌ will line up. If you set the harmonic to “2”, the base line will be set to 180 and points or planets in ♌ AND ♍ will be “in a line”. The default setting is the 12th harmonic.

If you change the harmonic of the display, then ALL charts, *including* the locked charts, will be altered.

There is a degree ruler for all the displayed charts. The number of degrees on this ruler will depend on the harmonic entered in the harmonic window. If the 12th harmonic is entered, the ruler will have 30° on it.



*The Display Screen for the Kennedy family - Figure 15*

#### 4.2.2.2 Locking or Unlocking a Chart

If you click once on the Name (green area of display), you will “Lock” that chart and the ruler color will change to a darker yellow, indicating that the chart is locked. Clicking on the name a second time unlocks the chart.

When a chart is locked, you can change the midpoints or displayed points of the other charts without changing the locked chart. When you enter this screen by selecting charts in the “Search Module” and clicking on the DISPLAY button, the charts you have selected will be displayed “Locked”.

The reason for “Locking” charts is that you may have found a pattern, for example,  $\mathfrak{D}$  in the 4th harmonic, involving half your group. The charts of the group members involved in this Lunar pattern can be “Locked” and the rest of the family checked for midpoints to this Lunar pattern. You may find that the other group members have a  $\odot/\mathfrak{D}$  midpoint in the same line as this Lunar pattern, or maybe one member has a  $\mathfrak{D}/\Psi$  to this point, and so on.

#### **4.2.2.3 Scrolling Though the Charts and Changing their Order.**

The Display screen will hold ten charts but if your Data File contains more than 10 charts, you can scroll through the charts by clicking on the scroll bar.

When a chart is “Locked” it will not scroll.

Using both the locking of charts ability and the scroll bar, you may shuffle the order of the charts displayed on screen.

#### **4.2.2.4 Viewing a Chart Dial**

Double-clicking on the chart “rulers” will take you to the DYNAMIC CHART Screen where you can view the chart. Clicking QUIT in DYNAMIC CHART screen will return you to the DISPLAY SCREEN.

In the DYNAMIC CHART screen you may run time backwards and forwards and use all the features of the Dynamic Chart module EXCEPT “Adjust” the chart. If you want to alter the angles of a chart, this has to be done through the Rectification tool.

#### **4.2.2.5 Using the Ruler**

If you click on the Harmonic Base Line, a vertical ruler will be placed on the display. This can be re-positioned by clicking and dragging it in the harmonic scale. The ruler can also be moved by the use of the “arrow” keys on the keyboard.

To remove a ruler, take it to the edge of the display.

#### **4.2.2.6 Selecting the Points for Display**

The box label “Display Points” is the list of possible points available for display. By clicking, clicking and dragging, or using Ctrl mouse, you can turn points on or off.

#### **4.2.2.7 Highlighting a Particular Point**

By selecting from a point on the drop down list in the “Color Point” box, then that particular point will be highlighted in all of the charts displayed. Selecting “None” removes all highlights.

#### **4.2.2.8 Displaying Midpoints**

By checking the “Midpoint of” check box you will turn the Display screen into Midpoint mode.

By selecting a point from the drop down list underneath this check box, you will display all the midpoints of that point in all the UNLOCKED charts.

#### **4.2.2.9 Printing a Display Sheet**

Clicking the PRINT buttons prints the display sheet.



# Group Astro Dynamics

## **4.3 Group Astro Dynamics, a New Adventure in Astrology**

Open a small group of data - this can be a family group, a committee, a sports team or a group of nations, or a set of stock market prices.

Select GROUP ASTRO DYNAMIC under the Family menu in the Main Screen. This will open the Group ASTRO DYNAMIC REPORT screen.

### **4.3.1 Selecting the Type of Group**

The GROUP ASTRO DYNAMIC REPORT screen entered by selecting:

- Selecting the GROUP ASTRO DYNAMICS in the Main Screen under the “Family” menu.
- Selecting the AUTO REPORT button in the Group/Family Search screen.

This screen (see figure 15) ask you to select the type of group that you wish to have analyzed. As you check the different check boxes you will be prompted as to the differentiation of each of the group types.

- Family - Relatives and/or any other long term emotional relationships in a person’s life.
- Hunting Party - A group that forms a team to compete against others, and/or strives for one goal or victory that can be won or lost.
- Gathering Group - A group that works together, whether they are business associates or friends, who prefer and hope to work in a relaxed and friendly social atmosphere.



- Play/Peer Group - Uncommitted groups that either socialize together (friends), or pursue a common interest (such as a class of students).
- Tribal Elders - Any group that makes decisions on behalf of others. Committees, governments, management teams.
- Others - A group of data like earthquakes, stock market movements, weather details and so on. When this group is selected then JigSaw performs the search and presents the results but does not delineate the patterns as there is no frame of reference.

#### **4.3.2 The Steps to Create a Group Astro Dynamic report**

1. Select the group of people, or events.
2. Select the group that best suites your data. JigSaw will then use that group definition to define and delineate the patterns and emphases that it finds within the selected group.
3. Select the Word Processor that you wish to use for the Report using the BROWSE button to help locate your Word Processor program.
4. Clicking on the REPORT button will bring the analysis of the group and the time taken for this analysis will depend on the size of your data file and the speed of your computer.

#### **4.3.3 The importance of the Type of Group**

By understanding the parameters by which a group of people are trying to function - that is to say whether they are a family or a tribal elder group and so on - we can look at the mathematical dynamics that physically exists between the individual natal charts and determine whether these support the group's intentions or are contrary to this intention. Any such mis-match will cause tension and stress within the group. However, what is good for one type of group is not good for another, so although JigSaw will allow you to run any group through any group-type you will get the best results by selecting what you consider to be the correct group definition.

#### **4.3.4 Using Un-timed Data**

Group Astro Dynamics reports can be generated for groups of people or events even when only the date is known. Enter these birth dates into the Edit Data Screen (EDIT DATA under “File” menu in the Main Screen) with just their time zone and date of birth.

Run this data file in the same way you would as if they were timed. JigSaw will be aware that it is un-timed data and will not look for Ascendants, Midheavens and natal Moons, but will still find the patterns that exist between signs and planets.

#### **4.3.5 Size of Group for the Group Astro Dynamics**

Technically there is no limit to the size of a group. However, when working with people recognize that we have a natural desire to keep our groups down to a certain size limit. If there is a group of fifty people then sub-groups will form. Such sub-groups may be just five or six people maybe more, maybe less, but they will not be twenty people. In other words we tend to naturally limit the numbers in a group.

If you have a large group try breaking it into the naturally formed sub-groups, for this is what we do as humans. However, there is no limit to the size of the groups so, experimentation is the name of the game.

## 5. RESEARCH

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Select a Data File under OPEN in the “File” menu in the Main Screen.

Click on the Research menu in the Main Screen or on the word “Research” to open the Research options.

### 5.1 Tabulate & Graph

Select TABULATE & GRAPH on the “Research” drop-down menu.

The beginning of any project is always making the decisions about what you want to scan. You have basically three decisions:

**One** - Points to Tabulate. This is selecting what points that you wish to use in your scan.

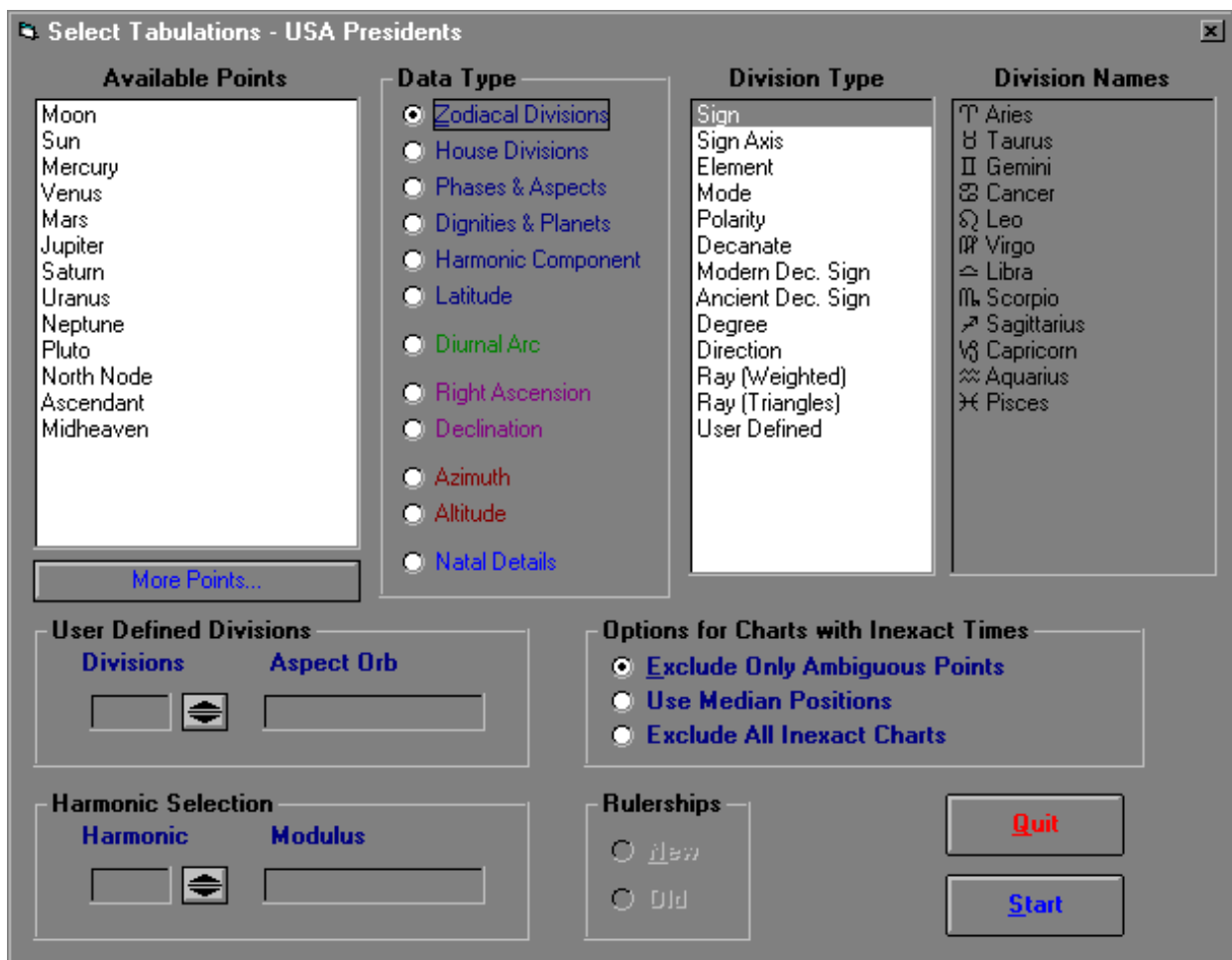
**Two** - Data Type used. Are you going to look for planets or points in relationship to their zodiac divisions, or work with their declinations or azimuth?

**Three** - Division Type. Having decided on the points that you wish to use, and the data type, then the next question is what type of divisions do you want of that data type? *For example*, if you are working with the Zodiac Divisions, do you want to look at planets in Modes? or Elements? or Decanates? and so on.

This screen of the Research module is where you make these three basic choices.

#### 5.1.1 Selecting a Point

In the box “Available Points” is a list of the points currently available for the current project. By clicking, clicking and dragging or by using the Ctrl mouse multiple points can be selected.

Tabulations Screen - *Figure 16*

### 5.1.2 Adding Additional Points to your Project

Select the MORE POINTS button on the TABULATION screen.

This opens the Research Point Selection screen. In this screen you can select a large number of different types of chart points, add them to the list of already selected points, and even save these files for future use.

#### 5.1.2.1 Selected Points

This is the list of points currently selected.

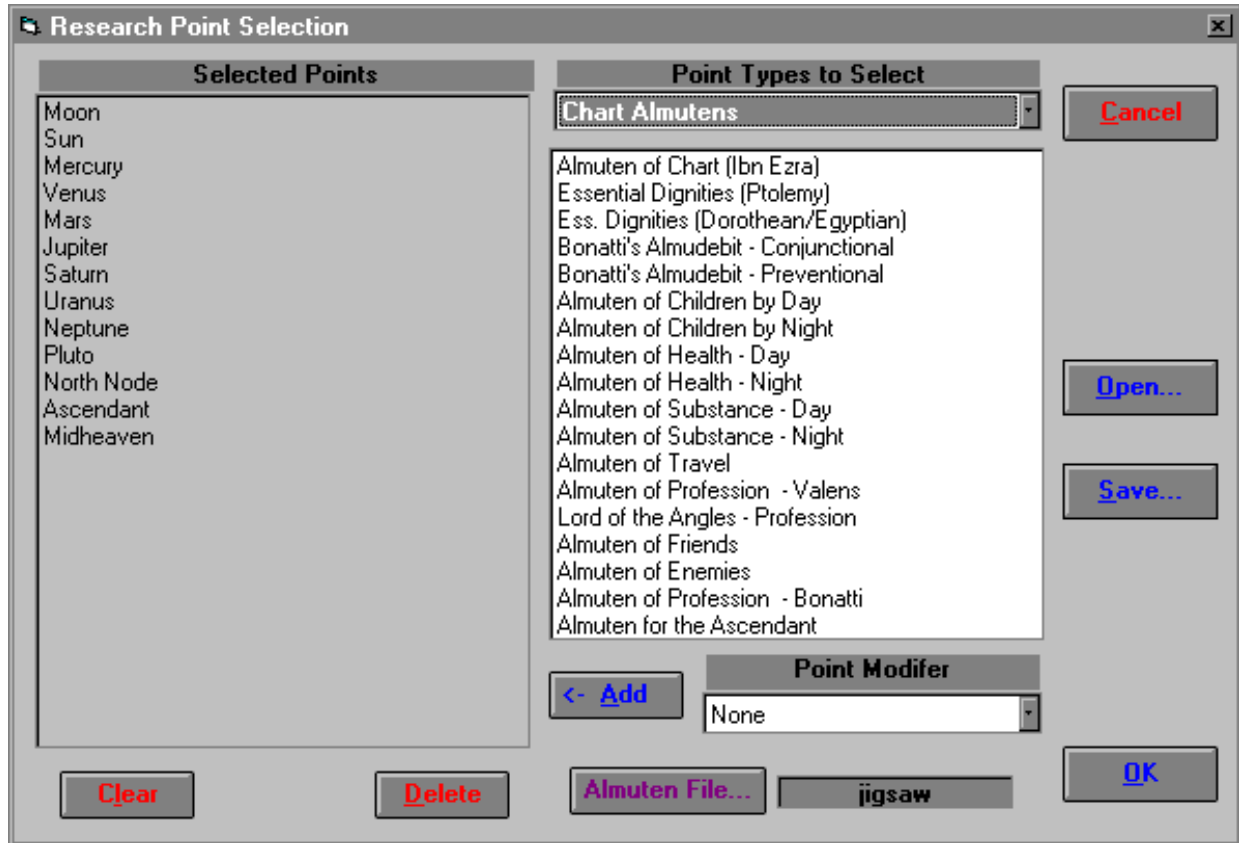
- the CLEAR button clears this list.
- the DELETE button deletes the selected point from the list.

- the ADD button adds a point to the list. Points may only be added one at a time.

### **5.1.2.2 Point Types to Select**

This is a drop down menu with a list of basic chart points.

- Chart Points - Planets, Asteroids, Nodes and Angles
- Fixed Positions - Enables the entry of a fixed point in the zodiac.
- Midpoints - Allows for the addition of single or multiple midpoints.
- House Cusps - allows the user to select a house cusp in its own right, or to refine this further by looking at rulers and so on.
- Arabic Parts - Opens the select Arabic Part file (default is file named JigSaw) and displays a list of these parts for selection. (The Arabic Parts file can be edited using the Arabic Parts Editor see page 155. )
- Chart Almutens - Opens the select Almuten file (default is file named JigSaw) and displays a list of these chart almutens for selection. (The Almuten file can be edited using the Almutens Editor see page 145. )
- Prenatal Positions -
  - Prenatal Syz Moon - the position of the Moon for the new or full Moon before birth, depending on which was the last occurrence before birth.
  - Prenatal Syz Sun - the position of the Sun for the new or full Moon before birth, depending on which was the last occurrence before birth.
  - Prenatal Syz Elevated - the position of the luminary in zodiac longitude which is closest in degrees to the person's natal MC at the time of the prenatal syzygy.
  - Prenatal New Moon - the New Moon before birth.
  - Prenatal Full Moon - the Full Moon before birth (position of the Moon).
  - Prenatal Sun (Full Moon) - the Full Moon before birth (position of the Sun).



The Research Point Selection Screen - *Figure 17*

### 5.1.2.3 Point Modifier

Having selected a particular type of point from the Point Types to Select list by highlighting it, then this point can be modified, meaning that the point itself will not be tabulated but its modification will be.

- None - no modifications - the point itself tabulated.
- Antiscia - the mirror image of the point from the 0° Capricorn/Cancer axis.
- Contra-Antiscia - the mirror image of the point from the 0° Aries/Libra axis.
- Ruler (New) - works with the new ruler of the point selected.
- Ruler (Old) - works with the old ruler of the point selected.
- Trip. Ruler (Ptolemy - In Sect) - The in sect triplicity ruler.

- Trip Ruler (Ptolemy - Out Sect)- The out of sect triplicity ruler.
- Trip Ruler (Ptolemy - Extra) - The third or last triplicity ruler.
- Trip Ruler (Dorothean - In sect) - First Dorothean triplicity ruler.
- Trip Ruler (Dorothean - Out sect) - Second Dorothean triplicity ruler.
- Trip Ruler (Dorothean - Extra) - Third Dorothean triplicity ruler.
- Trip Ruler (Lilly - In Sect) - Lilly's Triplicity rulers, the First ruler.
- Trip Ruler (Lilly - Out Sect) - Lilly's Triplicity rulers, the Second ruler.
- Term Ruler (Ptolemy) - The Ptolemaic terms.
- Term Ruler (Egyptian) - The Egyptian terms.
- Face Ruler - The planet that rules the Face of the planet or point.
- Degree Almuten - the almuten of the degree of the planet or point.

Select the modification that you require of your selected point and then click the ADD button to add to the list of Current selected points.

#### **5.1.2.4 Selecting Arabic Parts or Almuten Files**

The files of Arabic Parts or Almutens are set to default to the JigSaw selections, however if you had edited files in the respective editors - Arabic Parts Editor (see page 155) or Almuten Editor (see page 145- and saved these edited files under different names then these can now be selected.

Click on the button which will be labeled either PARTS FILE... or ALMUTEN FILE, depending on the Point Type Selected in the "Point Type" menu.

This will open your Parts or Almuten files - select the file that you wish to use.

#### **5.1.2.5 Saving your list of Points**

Once you have created a list of points and/or their modifiers you may wish to save this list for future use.

Clicking on the SAVE button will open the File saving window and allow you to name the file and save it.

#### **5.1.2.6 Opening a Points file**

Clicking the OPEN button will open the list of saved points files. Select the file that you wish to use. The list of “Selected Points” will then be altered to reflect this file which you have just opened.

#### **5.1.2.7 Retaining your Selection of Points**

Once you have finished selecting and modifying the list of points then clicking the OK button will return you to the TABULATION SCREEN while retaining your selection.

#### **5.1.2.8 Canceling your Selection of Points**

Clicking the CANCEL button will return you to the Tabulation screen without retaining your changes.

### **5.1.3 Data Type**

This series of check buttons enables you to select the type of tabulation.

#### **5.1.3.1 Zodiac Divisions**

The Zodiac Divisions are divisions of the ecliptic based on the zodiac you have selected in PREFERENCES (see page 11) in the Main Menu. You will notice that, as you click on this button, the list in the “Division Type” window changes to the following:

##### **5.1.3.1.1 Sign - The twelve zodiac signs.**

This option sorts the selected points into the twelve Zodiac Signs. *For example*, 6 astronauts have ♀ in ♈ but none of them have ♀ in ♉.



### 5.1.3.1.2 Sign Axis

Zodiac signs be divided into six pairs of opposites. Sorting by this option means that you are looking for an emphasis of a certain pair of signs. *For example*, 13 Astronauts have their ♈ in the pair of ♈/♏ where as only 2 of them have their ♈ in ♈/♈.

### 5.1.3.1.3 Element - Fire, Earth, Air and Water.

Zodiac signs can be divided into Elements.

**Fire** signs are: ♈, ♎ and ♊

**Earth** signs are: ♉, ♋ and ♌

**Air** signs are: ♊, ♈ and ♎

**Water** signs are: ♋, ♉ and ♊

If you choose to sort your Data File via this option, you will be looking for a bias in Elements. *For example*, only 5 Astronauts had ♈ in a Fire sign, 6 had ♈ in an Air sign, 8 had ♈ in a Water sign but 15 had ♈ in an Earth sign.

### 5.1.3.1.4 Mode - Cardinal, Fixed and Mutable.

Zodiac signs can be divided up into modes.

**Cardinal** signs are: ♈, ♋, ♊ and ♏

**Fixed** signs are: ♉, ♎, ♌ and ♋

**Mutable** signs are: ♊, ♋, ♈ and ♌.

If you choose to sort your Data File via this option, you will be looking for a bias of Modality. *For example*, 15 of the Astronauts have a Mutable ♋, 12 have a Fixed ♋ and only 7 have a Cardinal ♋.

### 5.1.3.1.5 Polarity - Yang and Yin

The zodiac can be divided into Yang and Yin (also called Masculine and Feminine or Positive and Negative) signs.

**Yang** signs are : ♈, ♊, ♎, ♈, ♊, ♎

**Yin** signs are : ♉, ♋, ♌, ♋, ♌, ♋

If you choose to sort your Data File via this option, you will be looking for a bias of either Yang or Yin planets or points in your set. *For example*, in looking at the Yang and Yin planets of the small Data Set on Astronauts, 23 Astronauts have their ♈ in a Yang sign while only 11 have their ♈ in a Yin sign.

#### 5.1.3.1.6 Decanate - the division of the signs into 10° arcs.

Decanates are one of the ancient systems of dividing zodiac signs into smaller arcs. Each sign is divided into three 10° arcs: the first arc of a sign is called the First Decan; the second arc, the Second Decan; the third arc, the Third Decan. If we were working with ♈, then 0° -9°59'59" of ♈, would be the First Decan of ♈; 10° -19°59'59" ♈ would be the Second Decan of ♈, and so on.

Sorting by this option divides the whole zodiac into 36 divisions of 10° each, starting at 0° ♈, and sorts the data into its appropriate decan. *For example*, you will notice on the Table of Decanates there is a stressing of the Second Decan of ♎ for the Astronauts.

- Modern Decans - Put forward by Alan Leo

The decans of a sign are reflective of the three signs of the same element. The three decans of Aries are therefore Aries, Leo and Sagittarius. Whereas the three decans of Leo are Leo, Sagittarius and Aries and so on.

- Ancient Decans

These decans are based on the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic. The decans of Aries are Aries, Taurus, Gemini. While the decans of Taurus are the next three signs of the zodiac - Cancer, Leo and Virgo. In this system all signs of the same element will have the same decans in the same order.

You will get totally different results in your graphs and tables depending on whether you are sorting by the Ancient or Modern decans. *For example*, using Modern Decans, 8 of the Astronauts have their ♎ in decans ruled by ♈. Using Ancient Decans, only 1 does.

#### 5.1.3.1.7 Degree - Individual degrees of the zodiac

This option sorts the Data File into planets or points at individual degrees of the zodiac. As you select this type of division, you will notice that the “Harmonic Selection” window becomes active.

When this is set to the 1st Harmonic, the modulus is 360. This means that in a Bar Graph, the full 360° of the zodiac is used as its base line. Thus planets or points in ♈ - in the same degree - will show up as a peak. If you change the harmonic to “2”, the modulus changes to 180, meaning that the base line of a Bar Graph will be 180° and any planet or point in ♈ OR ♏ will show up as a peak. If you change the harmonic to “3”, the modulus will be  $360/3 = 120$  and ♈s and ♊s will be together in the graph, and so on.

#### 5.1.3.1.8 Direction - Direct, Retrograde and Changing.

Sorts the planets in the Data File via their direction of travel.

A planet can be either moving:

**forwards** through the zodiac - Direct.

**backwards** through the zodiac - Retrograde.

or it may be **changing** its direction from direct to retrograde or retrograde to direct on the day or period of the event.

If the record has an exact time, JigSaw will place a planet as either direct or retrograde. It will only place a planet in the Changing category if there is a period of time - 24 hours or more - connected to the record.

Planets spend more time moving direct then retrograde so, in any given data set, we would expect a strong bias towards planets being direct.

☉ and ♄ - never retrograde.

♃ - about 20% of the time spent retrograde

♀ - 7%

♂ - 9%

♅ - 30%

♆ - 36%

♁ - 41%

♂ - 43%

♁ - 43%

The Mean ♄ is always retrograde

The True ♄ will spend more time retrograde than direct.

*For example*, with the group of Astronauts, the table of results shows 15 astronauts have their ☿ direct but 19 of them have their ☿ retrograde.

### 5.1.3.1.9 Ray - The Seven Rays of Esoteric Astrology

As described by Alice Bailey

In Esoteric astrology, the Seven Rays are thought to originate from the constellation Ursa Major and reach us via the twelve signs of the zodiac, as well as individual planets.

The rays are briefly defined as follows:

**1st Ray** - Will and Power.

**2nd Ray** - Love and Wisdom.

**3rd Ray** - Active Intelligence and Adaptability.

**4th Ray** - Harmony through Conflict.

**5th Ray** - Concrete Knowledge and Science.

**6th Ray** - Idealism and Devotion

**7th Ray** - Ceremonial Order and Magic.

Each sign of the zodiac is thought to channel a combination of one or more rays:

♈	1,7	♌	3
♉	4	♍	4
♊	2	♎	4,5,6,
♋	3,7	♏	1,3,7
♌	1,5	♐	5
♍	2,6	♑	2,6

This option tallies the ray contributions of the signs in which planets are placed. *For example*, if the ☉ is in ♋, then Rays 3 and 7 are counted. Note that, although each planet is also thought to embody a particular ray, this is not considered here. It is purely the rays of the sign in which a planet is placed that are counted.

*For example*, Ray 2 (Love and Wisdom) is the most strongly represented ray of ♋s of the Popes.

#### 5.1.3.1.9.1 Ray - Triangles

Each Ray is represented in 3 different signs:-

Ray 1 Ar, Le, Cp

Ray 2 Ge, Vi, Pi

Ray 3 Cn, Sg, Cp

Ray 4 Ta, Sc, Sg

Ray 5 Le, Sg, Aq

Ray 6 Vi, Sg, Pi

Ray 7 Ar, Cn, Cp

Note that some signs are represented by a single Ray only (eg. Ta, Ray 4), whereas others are represented by up to three Rays (eg. Cp, Ray 1, 3, 7).

The Ray Triangles method scores one point for each Ray representing the sign occupied by the selected research point.

Ray 1 1 point

Ray 2 1 point

Ray 3 1 point

Ray 4 1 point

Ray 5 1 point

Ray 6 1 point

Ray 7 1 point

Thus, if a research point is in Aries, then Rays 1, 3 and 7 each get one point.

#### 5.1.3.1.9.2 Ray Weightings

The Ray weightings method is the same as the Ray Triangles method except that instead of scoring one point for each Ray, a weighting factor is applied as follows:

Ray 1 1.2857 points

Ray 2 0.8571 points

Ray 3 0.9351 points

Ray 4 0.7347 points

Ray 5 0.9351 points

Ray 6 1.2857 points

Ray 7 1.2857 points

Each Ray is assigned a score according to its weighting factor divided by the number of Rays representing the sign which is occupied by the research point.

Thus, if a research point is in Aries, then Ray 1 gets  $1.2857/3 = 0.4286$  points, Ray 3 gets  $0.9351/3 = 0.3117$ , and Ray 7 gets  $1.2857/3 = 0.4286$  points.

These weightings were calculated to counter bias that might be caused due to the fact that the Rays are not equally distributed across the signs.

Note that both of the above methods give an identical distribution across the zodiac if all signs are equally occupied by research points. However, some differences do occur when the distribution is biased towards certain signs. If you are doing Ray research, then you might like to try both methods to determine if one of them gives consistently better results.

#### **5.1.3.1.10 User Defined - You create your own divisions.**

This option allows you to create any type or size division of the zodiac circle. You will notice when this option is selected, the “User Defined Division” becomes active as well as the “Harmonic Selection”.

As already mentioned, the number of **DIVISIONS** is the number of sections into which the circle of the zodiac will be divided. Set the Harmonic to “1” and the division to “2”. Notice that in the “Division Names” window is listed 0.00 - 180.00 and 180.00 - 0.00. This means the  $360^0$  of the circle - “1” harmonic modulus 360 - has been divided by “2”, the number of the division.

Keep an eye on the Division Names window as that reflects the segments into which the zodiac is divided.

#### **5.1.3.1.11 Setting an Anchor Point for User Defined Divisions.**

The Anchor Point, in the User Defined Division box (only visible if User Defined is selected in the Division type) shifts the beginning

of the divisions. All divisions by default start at 00 A and are measured from that point. However, you may want to start at a different degree of the zodiac.

You can type the degree in longitude in this window or you can type the degree and zodiac sign. For example, if you wanted to start your division counting from 50 E, then type in “5E” or “125”. If you do this with your divisions set to “3” and harmonic still on “1”, you will be dividing the 360<sup>0</sup> of the zodiac into three equal divisions starting from 50 E. In the Division Names window you will see listed: 125.00- 245.00, 245.00 - 5.00 and 5.00 - 125.00.

In research work, the type of divisions and the beginning point of those divisions can dramatically alter your results. You may look at the Decans of a group - 36 divisions - and see no real biases, but that same group sorted into 200 slots - 18 divisions of the circle - with the divisions starting, say, at 50 Aries, could show quite significant results.

#### **5.1.3.1.12 Harmonic Selection.**

The Harmonic or Modulus in a sense changes the size of the zodiac. If the Harmonic is set to “1”, the modulus is “360” and any User Defined Divisions will be on that 360<sup>0</sup>. If, however, you change the harmonic to “2”, the modulus will be altered to 180 and the User Defined Division will be divisions of 180. The harmonic sets the total size to be divided into segments, and the USER DEFINED DIVISIONS sets the number of segments. Experimenting with this option while watching the Division Names window will help you understand this very important option.

#### **5.1.3.2 House Divisions**

Sorts the points and planets of the Data File via the concept of Houses. The house system can be altered under OPTIONS (see Page 12) in the Main JigSaw screen.

##### **5.1.3.2.1 Houses - The Twelve Houses of a Chart.**

Sorts the planets and points via their natal houses. The house system used will effect your results. *For example*, using Placidus houses, none of the 34 Astronauts have ♃ in the 10th house (being

an astronaut obviously requires you to have a steady job and not change careers). None of the astronauts have ♀ in the 3rd or the ☼ in the 5th house (let's be practical, not creative). And none of them have ♀ in the 1st house (maybe they are not meant to challenge or confront?).

#### **5.1.3.2.2 House Mode - Angular, Succedent and Cadent**

Sorts planets and points via type of house:

**Angular** houses are the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th

**Succedent** houses are the 2nd, 5th, 8th and 11th

**Cadent houses** are the 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th.

*For example,* 17 of the 34 Astronauts have their ♂ in succedent houses when using the Placidus house system.

#### **5.1.3.2.3 Quadrant**

Sorts planets and points into the four quadrants defined by the Ascendant/Descendant axis and the MC/IC axis:

1st quadrant - houses 1, 2 and 3.

2nd quadrant - houses 4, 5 and 6

3rd quadrant - houses 7, 8 and 9

4th quadrant - houses 10, 11, and 12

*For example,* only 3 of the 34 Astronauts have ♀ in the 1st quadrant.

#### **5.1.3.2.4 Hemisphere**

Sorts planets or points into the two different hemispheres of a chart.

- Hemisphere E/W - Sorts planets and points to the East or West side of the MC/IC axis.
- Hemisphere N/S - Sorts planets and points to Above or Below the horizon.

#### **5.1.3.2.5 Houses Ruled - The rulership of the twelve houses.**

Sorts the planets via the houses they rule in the individual natal charts. The house system you use will affect your results. JigSaw considers that a planet is ruling a house if the sign it rules is on its cusp or the sign it rules is intercepted in that house.



As you select this option, you will notice that the “Rulerships” box becomes active. You will need to select the “New” or “Old” method of assigning rulership.

#### **5.1.3.2.6 Accidental Dignity - A planet in its natural house**

Sorts planets into two groups, those that are Accidentally Dignified and those that are not. The Rulerships Box becomes active and you will need to choose between “New” or “Old” rulerships.

The house system you use will affect your results.

### **5.1.3.3 Phases & Aspects**

Sorts the planets and points into user-defined phases. When you select this option the "User Defined Divisions" options are also activated.

#### **5.1.3.3.1 Phases of two planets or points**

Phasing is the concept of looking at the angular relationship that exists between any two points and placing it in a type. *For example*, with Lunar Phases, when the Moon is 20° ahead of the ☉ we say it is in a New Moon phase. We do not distinguish a difference between 20° in front or 30° in front; both fall into the boundaries recognised for the New Moon Phase. However, if the ☾ is 20° behind the ☉, we say it is in a Balsamic phase.

The PHASE is defined as the angle by which the first planet (or point) leads the second planet (or point) eg. ☾ – ☉ Phase 0°-45° indicates that the ☾ is between 0° and 45° ahead of the ☉ in the zodiac.

If you want to sort your data file into Lunar Phases, set the User Defined Divisions to “8”. You will notice in the Division Name window there are eight divisions each of 45°: 0°-45° is the New Moon Phase; 45° -90° is the Crescent; and so on.

Using the Astronauts, select the ☾ and ☉ from the “Available Points”. Set the division type to “Phase” and the “User Defined Division” to “8”. Click on the START button and then select “Table” from the options in the Menu Bar in the new screen. You will see

that 14 of the 34 astronauts were born with either a Disseminating Phase ( $225^{\circ}$ - $270^{\circ}$ ) or Last Quarter phase  $\mathfrak{D}$  ( $270^{\circ}$ - $315^{\circ}$ ).

You can work with the phasing of any point or planet to any another point or planet in any type of phasing.

#### 5.1.3.3.2 The Aspect between two planets or points

- Aspects - Sorts the Data File via the standard astrological aspecting.
- Harmonic Aspect - When you select this option, the “Harmonic Selection” box is activated and the Anchor Point in the “User Defined Division” changes to the Orb to be used for the aspect.

Aspects are products of Harmonics. If we take the harmonic number and divide it into 360, the resulting answer is the base unit of the aspect. *For example*, the 4th harmonic becomes  $360/4 = 90$ . Therefore the 4th harmonic family of aspects is the  $\sphericalangle$  (belongs to all harmonics), the  $\square$  ( $90^{\circ}$ ) and the  $\circlearrowright$  ( $90 \times 2 = 180^{\circ}$ ).

By changing the harmonic number you can look for different aspects in your data file. As you change the harmonic number, the Modulus changes to reflect the base unit of the aspect. This is also reflected in the “Division Names” window.

#### 5.1.3.3.3 Aspect Orbs

Once you have selected the aspects you want to find, you will need to enter in an Orb. This can be done by typing a number into the window labelled “Aspect Orb”.

#### 5.1.3.3.4 A Note about Aspecting.

All planets orbit on their own orbital paths as well as at their own rate. This cosmic ballet means that the chance of an aspect between any two planets is not equal. *For example*, no astrologer would be surprised if their data group all had  $\Psi \times \Psi$  or  $\odot \sphericalangle \text{♁}$ . However, some other planetary combinations are not so obvious.

The best approach to take when working with aspecting between planets is to use control groups. *For example*, with a project

searching for strong ♃ to ♃ connections in musicians, you would generate a control group to match your sample. If you found a ♃ ♃ connection in your musicians and then found the same connection in your control group, you would know that the ♃ ♃ connection is not there because they are musicians but rather because that was the geometry of those planets' orbit in that period. You can generate a control group by selecting GENERATE TEST DATA (see page 128) in the “Research” menu in the Main Screen.

#### 5.1.3.4 Dignities and Planets

This selection opens all the options based on the concept that a planet has different relationships with different signs or parts of signs.

Key Words from *Essential Dignities* - J Lee Lehman

##### 5.1.3.4.1 Planet

Some of your selected points may be almutens or rulers of certain houses and so on. This option allows you to sort your data to show you which actual planets are the almutens, rulers, and so on.

For example of the 34 Astronauts 10 of them had the Almuten of Profession, as described by Omar, as being the planet Saturn.

##### 5.1.3.4.2 Essential Dignity

Sorts the Data File depending on the relationship a planet has to the sign it is in. For tables of the different dignities that are used in JigSaw see page 163, the Appendix on Dignities.

##### 5.1.3.4.3 Rulership

Sorts the planets and points of the Data File according to what planet rules the sign it is in. Once again your results will change depending on whether you use New or Old rulerships. This option is very much like sorting the planets and points into signs but presents the information from a different point of view. *For example*, ♀ ♀ would be listed under the ☉.

#### 5.1.3.4.4 Detriment

Sorts the planets and points of the Data File according to what planet is in detriment in the sign it is in. *For example*, ♀ ♈ would be listed under ♈ (♈ is in Detriment in ♈) Old rulerships; or if you used the New rulerships, ♀ ♈ would be listed under ♈ (♈ could be thought of as being in detriment in ♈ although this is not really a valid statement as new planets do not have the full essential dignities).

#### 5.1.3.4.5 Exaltation

Sorts the planets and points of the Data File according to what planet is exalted in the sign it is in. *For example*, ♀ ♈ in the Old rulerships would be listed under “None” because no planet is exalted in ♈. However, in the New rulership it would be listed under ♄.

Exaltations can also be considered to be particular degrees of signs rather than just whole signs.

☉ at 19° ♈, ☽ at 3° ♉, ☿ at 15° ♊, ♀ at 27° ♋, ♂ at 28° ♌, ♃ at 15° ♍ and ♈ at 21° ♎.

#### 5.1.3.4.6 Fall

JigSaw sorts the planets and points of the Data File according to what planet is in Fall in the sign it is in. *For example*, ♀ ♈ in the Old rulerships will be listed under “None” because no planet is in Fall in ♈.

#### 5.1.3.4.7 Decanate Rulership

JigSaw sorts the planets and points of the Data File according to what planet rules the decan it is in. There are two types of decans: Ancient and Modern; and two types of rulerships: Old and New. This effectively gives four possible results when sorting a Data File by this option.

#### 5.1.3.4.8 Triplicity

Triplicities is an old system of assigning planetary rule over the elemental triplicities. There are different systems, notable Dorothean, Ptolemaic and Lilly.

#### 5.1.3.4.9 Face

Each sign is divided into three 10° arcs and a planet is assigned to each arc. It is commonly held that a planet in its own Face is altered in its normal expression. *For example*, 11 of the 34 astronauts have their ☉ in a Face of ♂.

#### 5.1.3.4.10 Ptolemaic Terms and Egyptian Terms

The concept once again assigns planetary rulers to arcs of the zodiac but unlike Faces and Decans, the arcs of Terms are not equal. There are different sets of Terms. Ptolemy gives the Chaldean and Egyptian and then compiles a set called the Ptolemaic Terms. JigSaw uses the Ptolemaic and Egyptian Terms.

### 5.1.3.5 Harmonic Component - a Brief Tutorial

This option uses Fourier analysis to work with harmonic distribution patterns of the planets and points in the Data File. The patterns are analysed into the harmonic components of amplitude and phase angle of each point's position in the Zodiac, as well as the Diurnal circles.

The Zodiac options of “Amplitude” and “Phase angle” allow you to work with a planet's or point's position in the signs of the zodiac.

The Diurnal options of “Amplitude” and “Phase angle” allow you to work with a planet's or point's position by oblique ascension and can therefore only be carried out on charts that have an exact time.

A harmonic can be thought of as a wave. If a group of charts have a planet in a strong 4th harmonic, (*for example*, Addey found that Gauquelin's collection of 1095 scientists had a strong 4th harmonic ♃ in the diurnal circle), then it means that if we plotted all the ♃s on a chart, we would get a circle that had 4 “bumps” on it.

If we plotted on a chart all the zodiacal positions of ♂ of a certain group and we got 6 “bumps”, that would tell us that the group had a 6th harmonic ♀ pattern in the zodiacal circle, meaning they had a strong tendency to have their ♀ in ✕ (6th harmonic aspect) to each other. The bigger these “bumps”, the more of the group are involved in the ♀ ✕ pattern.

Therefore one of the first questions you would want to ask is:

How high are the “bumps” compared with the average? (The answer to that question is expressed as the Amplitude of the wave. )

The higher the amplitude the bigger the harmonic effect. In harmonic work you usually want to look at all the planets and points in a wide range of harmonics. You would want to see if ANY planet or point had a high amplitude in ANY harmonic. This can be done by hand using the USER DEFINED DIVISIONS under the “Zodiac” or “Oblique Ascension”. However, JigSaw will do it for you.

#### **5.1.3.5.1 Amplitude (Zodiac or Diurnal)**

This option calculates the highest amplitude for all the planets and points selected in EVERY harmonic from the 1st to the 60th harmonics. The resulting information will quickly show you if any planet in your sample is involved in any harmonic pattern. Having found a planet in a harmonic that has a high amplitude, Addey found that the Saturns in Gauquelin’s Scientists had a 15.9% amplitude in the 4th harmonic in the diurnal circle. This would be found using the Diurnal Amplitude option.

#### **5.1.3.5.2 Phase Angle**

Having found a high amplitude in either the zodiac or diurnal circle then the next question is: where in the circle is the wave peaking? The answer to that question is expressed as the Phase Angle.

This option shows the Phase Angle of the highest amplitude for every planet in every harmonic in either the diurnal or zodiacal circle.

### 5.1.3.5.3 Method of Analysing Data via Harmonic Components

1. Decide if you are going to work in the Zodiacal or Diurnal circle. You must have exact time and place information if you are working in the Diurnal Circle.
2. Select the appropriate Amplitude in the DIVISION TYPE Window - either "Amplitude (Diurnal)" or "Amplitude (Zodiac)" -and then select the points your want to use from the Available Points Window.

*Example:* Using the Data File ACTORS, select "Harmonic Components" in the DATA TYPE window. Select "Amplitudes (Zodiac)" in the DIVISION TYPE window. Select from the AVAILABLE POINTS window the following points: ☉, ☽, ♀, ♂, ♀, ♄, ♅, ♁, Ascendant and MC (holding the control key down while you click on a planet with the mouse will enable you to select different points).

Click on the START button

The screen will open into a Bar Graph showing the Harmonic Components of the ☽. Have a look at the harmonic components of the different planets you will notice some interesting harmonics, some of which are quite naturally occurring. Select ♄ from the list of points.

The graph will change and you will notice that there is a peak for the 8th harmonic. If you click on this peak and hold the mouse button down, you will see that the 8th harmonic has an amplitude of 24%.

What you have found is that the actors in the Data File have ♄ in a 8th harmonic pattern. If we plotted ALL the Saturns used on the circle of the zodiac, we would get 8 bumps in our circle. A typical bump would be 24% above the average with a typical trough being 24% below the average.

Click on the QUIT button to return to the main Research screen.

**STEP 3.** Having found an 8th harmonic pattern amongst the actors, click on “Phase Angle (Zod.)” in the DIVISION TYPE window. Make sure that you still have the same planets and points selected as for the first step.

Click on the START button.

What you will be finding out in this step is: Where in the zodiac circle are the 8 hot spots? The answer to this question is connected to the Angle of Peak.

The screen will open into a Bar Graph. Using the mouse, go to the planet selection and select ♃ from the list.

The number at the bottom of the graph are the harmonics. Select the column for the 8th harmonic and click and hold down the mouse button on that column. The message will tell you that it is the 8th Harmonic and its Angle of Peak is 352° 52'. ( If you have edited the Actors Data File or are not using that Data File or have selected different points from the ones given in Step 1, then this figure will be different.)

When a phase angle is given, it takes the aspect of the harmonic and divides the aspect into 360 equal slots. In this case we have the 8th harmonic, so if we take 360 and divide by 8 we will find the aspect - the Semi-square 45°. So the aspect of 45° would be stretched out over a ruler with 360 divisions on it. The figure of 352° 52' is the 353rd division on that ruler and marks the place which is the peak on the curve. That's the Angle of Peak. The Phase Angle is always 90° different and in this case is 262° 52'

To convert this back to Zodiac degrees use the following formula:

$$\text{ANGLE OF PEAK/ HARMONIC} = \text{ZODIAC POSITION}$$

Continuing on with the example of Actors, we found that in the 8th harmonic, for S there was an amplitude of 24%.

$$352^{\circ} 52' / 8 = 44^{\circ} 06' \text{ or } 14^{\circ} 06' \text{ } \text{♈}.$$

So our group of 399 actors have a tendency to have S at



14° 06' ♂ or (+ 45° ') 29° 06' ♀ or (+ 45° ') 14° 06' ♀ (+ 45° ') and so on around the zodiac back to 14° 06' ♂.

Before you ran out into the street shouting Eureka! you would need to generate a control group to make sure the effect you had measured was not due to planetary orbits. Planets and points will quite naturally set up harmonic waves. Sometimes the interesting result is not that a group contains a particular harmonic planetary wave but rather that the group DOES NOT contain the wave. By generating an ephemeris for the given time periods, you can note the expected harmonic components of planets and then compare those results to the results from your Data File. (For more information on generating an ephemeris see Generating Test Data see page 128.)

#### **5.1.3.6 Latitude - Celestial**

Sorts the planets according to their celestial latitude.

- North/South - sort planets whether they are North or South of the ecliptic.
- Degree - Sorts planets into individual degrees of Latitude. The range is from 40° South to 40° North. This wide range enables you to work with the latitude of asteroids.
- User Defined - When this option is selected, the User Defined box is activated. You can define your own divisions of latitude as well as your own Range.

#### **5.1.3.7 Diurnal Arc**

Working in oblique ascension.

This option moves you away from the ecliptic and opens all the selections concerning a planet's position in relationship to its rising and setting, culminating, and so on. In chart construction we reflect this diurnal movement by using house systems. If a planet is in the first house, we say it is rising; if it is in the 12th house, we say it has risen. However, oblique ascension takes into account the planet's true position in the sky, working with declination as well as its ecliptic position.

What this means is that the oblique ascension position of planets for a given location is the actual position they occupied visually in the sky at the time of the event. In a sense, when the ancients constructed a chart by going outside and locating the planets, they were using oblique ascension.

Working with oblique ascension means you are measuring everything in relationship to the four semi-arcs of the sky:

- **Rising to Culmination** ( like the arc of Ascendant to MC).
- **Culmination to Setting** (like the arc of MC to Descendant).
- **Setting to Nadir** (like the arc of Descendant to IC)
- **Nadir to Rising** ( like the arc of IC to Ascendant).

Therefore Zodiac signs are not used.

A great deal of research work has been done in Oblique Ascension because it frees the researcher from the statistical nightmare of irregular planetary orbits and the generational influence of a planet in a sign.

*For example, if you took every 5 - 8 year old child in the UK who had experienced the death of a parent and looked at the zodiacal position of ♀ and found that all the children had ♀ in ♍, this would not be considered of great significance because ♀ will emphasise a zodiac sign for a given generation. However, if you were looking at ♀'s position in terms of the semi-arcs mentioned above and you found that a large number of the children had ♀ in one of the semi-arcs, then you may have found something significant for ♀, like all the other planets, moves through all four semi-arcs every 24 hours. The semi-arcs are based on the rotation of the Earth on its axis, not on the irregular orbits of planets.*

When working with Oblique Ascension JigSaw will only work with charts that have birth times. If there is no time to a chart, then a planet's OA can not be calculated.

#### 5.1.3.7.1 Semi -Arc

Sorts the planets and points into the four semi-arcs mentioned previously.

#### 5.1.3.7.2 10% Arc

JigSaw takes each Semi-arc as 100% and divides the four semi-arcs into 10% arcs.

#### 5.1.3.7.3 Gauquelin Sectors - 12, 18 and 36.

These are the sectors established by the Gauquelins through their research work in astrology. The Gauquelin sector of 12 and 36 have their starting point matched up with the natural boundaries of the Semi-arcs. However, the 18 Gauquelin sectors overlap the rising and setting points.

#### 5.1.3.8 Right Ascension

Sort planets or points via their Right Ascension. The RA of a planet or point is its position measured along the band of the equator. The measurements Jig Saw uses is in degrees and minutes. 0<sup>0</sup> ♈ of RA is 0<sup>0</sup> of Longitude and the degrees increase as one moves in an easterly direction.

- 30 degrees - Divides the 360<sup>0</sup> of RA into twelve 30<sup>0</sup> **SEGMENTS** and sorts the planets and points into these segments.
- User Defined - Activates the “User Defined Division” box and the “Harmonic Selection” box. By selecting one’s own divisions, anchor point and harmonic, you can examine the full 360<sup>0</sup> of RA in any way.

#### 5.1.3.9 Declination

Sorts a planet via its declination.

A planet can also be measured via its position North or South of the equator. Declination is like global latitude. Just as a city has Longitude and Latitude to define its precise location, so a planet can have a Right Ascension (longitude) and a Declination (latitude). Northern declinations are expressed as positive numbers and Southern declinations as negative numbers.

- North/South - JigSaw sorts the planetary positions of each record into two divisions depending on whether a planet or point has a Northern Declination or a Southern Declination.
- Degree - JigSaw sorts the planetary positions of each record into actual degrees ranging from 39° South to 39° North. Any point outside this range is grouped together as either “greater than 39° South” or “greater than 39° North”.

Planets which have a declination greater than 24° North or South are thought in astrology to be “Out of Bounds”, meaning that they are greater than the declination that the Sun can achieve. Some astrologers think that when a planet is Out of Bounds it is emphasised in some way. *For example*, the only time this century that ♀ was Out of Bounds was during WWII.

- User Defined - JigSaw activates the “User Defined Divisions” box and allows you to define the Range of Declination with which you wish to work.

#### 5.1.3.10 Azimuth

This button sorts the planetary positions of each record into positions of Azimuth

The zodiac measures a planet's or point's position on the circle of the ecliptic. The right ascension measures a planet's or point's position using the circle of the equator. Azimuth defines a planet's or point's position using the circle of the local horizon.

At any given time and place, a planet will be either above or below the horizon. If a planet is above the horizon, we could pretend to drop a plumb-line from the planet until it cut the local horizon. Using a compass, we could then measure its position relative to us. A planet will cut the horizon line at a point so many degrees north of us, north-west, south-east, and so on. Similarly, if a planet is below the horizon, we could still project a line from it to the horizon and measure this point in the same way.

In Azimuth 90° is due North.

Degrees of Azimuth are the main tool of local space astrology.

When doing research work in Azimuth, the location of your data set will affect the results. Any control group you generate for Azimuth testing must be done at the same geographical location as your sample. You will find that, at most locations, there is a natural tendency for planets and points to be biased towards a particular axis, either North/South or East/West in azimuth degrees. What is interesting in Azimuth is when a group DOES NOT show this natural bias and you will only spot this by comparing your group to a control group.

- 30<sup>0</sup> - JigSaw sorts the planetary positions of each record into 12 divisions of the 360<sup>0</sup> of Azimuth.
- User Defined - JigSaw activates the “User Defined Divisions” and the “Harmonic Selection” and sorts the planetary positions of each record into the divisions and harmonic defined by the user.

#### **5.1.3.11 Altitude**

Altitude is the companion measurement to Azimuth and sorts the planetary positions of each record into their height or depth above or below the horizon.

- Above/Below - JigSaw sorts the planetary positions of each record to whether they are above or below the local horizon.
- 10<sup>0</sup> - JigSaw takes the 90<sup>0</sup> above the horizon and the 90<sup>0</sup> below the horizon and divides the range into 10<sup>0</sup> arcs. Then it sorts the planetary positions of each record into these arcs.
- User Defined - JigSaw activates the “User Defined Divisions” and the “Harmonic Selection” and sorts the planetary positions of each record into the divisions and harmonic defined by the user.

### **5.1.3.12 Natal Details**

The Natal Details button gives you the ability to examine the make-up of your Data File.

- **Time** - The birth time shows you the distribution of your Data File over a 24 hour period. If your Data File does not contain any records with exact times, you will not get any data in the resulting tables or graphs.
- **Year** - This activates the “User Defined Division” box and asks you for the century, and into how many divisions of that century you want the data sorted.
- **Latitude** - Sorts the records of the data file via their geographical latitude. If the records in the data file do not contain place information, no data will be shown in the graphs or tables.
- **Longitude** - Sorts the records of the data file via their geographical longitude. If the records in the data file do not contain place information, no data will be shown in the graphs or tables.

## **5.1.4 User Defined Division Box**

This window is for changing the divisions of the circle with which you are working.

### **5.1.4.1 Divisions**

Set the number of divisions, ie if the number is 2, there will be two divisions of the circle, ie. two divisions of  $180^0$  each. If you change it to 12 divisions, each division will be  $30^0$ , and so on. This option will even allow you to work with Hindu dwads by entering a division of 144, thus dividing the circle into units of  $2^0 30'$ .

### **5.1.4.2 Anchor point - Orbs**

This is both the Anchor Point, or the Orb for aspects. Shift your Anchor Point by typing in the zodiac position or degrees of longitude from where you want the division to start. This means

that the User Defined Division does not always have to start at  $0^0$   $\Upsilon$ . As you change the Anchor Point, you will notice the Division Names changing.

### **5.1.5 Harmonic Selection**

Changes the Harmonic with which you are working. Type in the new harmonic number or use the Spin Buttons. As you change the harmonic, you will notice the Modulus changing to reflect the harmonic. *For example*, a harmonic value of 12 will give you a modulus of 30.

### **5.1.6 Rulerships**

Changes the rulerships being used for the exercise to either NEW or OLD. The outer planets do not have rulerships in the old system and will not be counted when this option is running.

### **5.1.7 Options for Charts with Inexact Times**

JigSaw has the ability to work with un-timed charts.

#### **5.1.7.1 Exclude Only Ambiguous Points**

To be used if, in your research, you want JigSaw to exclude any point that is on the border of one of the divisions and could therefore be placed in either division. *For example*, if you were working with just dates and not exact times and you were sorting all the planets into their zodiac signs, there would be times when the  $\mathfrak{D}$  could be in one of two signs. With this option activated, such a  $\mathfrak{D}$  would not be included in your final count; however other Moons that did not cross over a division would be used. This option allows you to get the most out of your data.

#### **5.1.7.2 Use Median Positions**

To be used if, in your research, you want JigSaw to calculate and use the mid-way positions of all the planets. If your records have no time or time zone connected with them, JigSaw will look at a planet's movement over 48 hours (12 hours plus or minus the GMT time), and plot the midway position. If your records have time zone information, JigSaw will look at the planet's movements over 24 hours of local time and plot the midway position of that range.

### **5.1.7.3 Exclude All Inexact Charts**

Under this option, JigSaw will exclude from the requested calculations any record that does not contain Time and Place data.

This option will automatically be set ON when the following calculations are selected:

- \* All research done on House Divisions;
- \* All research done in Oblique Ascension;
- \* All research done in Azimuth;
- \* All research done in Altitude.
- All research done in the diurnal circle section of Harmonic Components

as all of those calculations require an exact time and place.

### **5.1.8 Division Names**

This window displays the types of divisions in which your data will be sorted. Watch this window as you make your choices because it will list the division your choices are creating. If you are not getting the division you want in this window, you need to re-look at your selections.

### **5.1.9 Cancel button**

The CANCEL button returns you to the Main Menu.

### **5.1.10 Start button**

Starts the sorting of the Data File via your requested method.

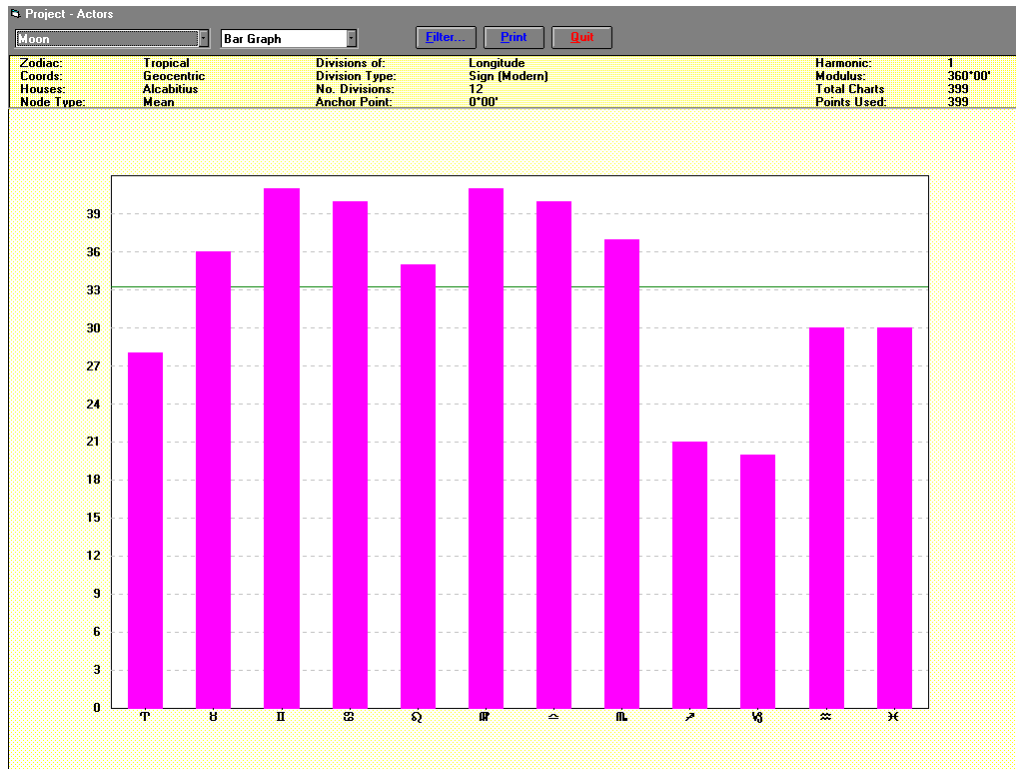
### **5.1.11 Displaying Tabulation Results**

Once you have selected your Data Types, Divisions and Points, click on the START button. JigSaw goes to work on your project in the way you have requested. If this is the first time JigSaw has done any work with that project, it will calculate the planets and points for each record and save their positions to a file. To run this project in the future, JigSaw will simply read that file.

JigSaw has three ways of displaying data. However, for whatever option selected, the Research Display screens all have:



- (i) a bar menu; and
- (ii) information about the selection you have made printed below this menu.



Bar Graph Research Display - *Figure 18*

#### 5.1.11.1 The Bar Menu

This menu will appear at the top of all the Research displays.

##### 5.1.11.1.1 Changing the Display Type

The window to the right of the “Planet Select” window is for changing the display type. Click on the arrow to the right of this window for a list of displays - Bar Graph, Polar Graph or Tabulation. Select the type you want by clicking on it.

#### **5.1.11.1.2 Filter button**

This is for selecting sub-groups of charts from your data base and will only work in the TABULATION display (see page 127).

#### **5.1.11.1.3 Print button**

Clicking the PRINT button will print the current display with the associated information.

#### **5.1.11.1.4 Quit button**

Returns you to the Research screen.

### **5.1.11.2 The Bar Graph Display**

The graphs will display one planet or point at a time shown in the window in the top left hand side of the screen. By clicking on the arrow to the right of this window, the planets or points you selected in the Main Research Screen will be displayed. Clicking on one of the planets or points in the list will change the graph to the graphic display of that planet or point. If you highlight the planet window, you can scroll through the points by the use of your keyboard's "Up" and "Down" arrows. The final item on the list is ALL POINTS which gives you a graph containing all the points.

The bar graph display is the opening screen of any of JigSaw's research display. The x-axis (horizontal axis) is always the selected division and the y-axis (vertical axis) the number of times a planet or point falls into that particular division.

Click and hold either mouse button on the columns of the graph and you will get additional information.

The green line is the mean.

### **5.1.11.3 Polar Graphs Display**

Polar graphs display the information in a circular format. Each segment of the circle is a division selected by you in the main research screen.

Click and hold either mouse button on the divisions of the circle and you will get additional information.

The green circle is the mean.

#### 5.1.11.3.1 Statistical Information in Polar Graph Display

In the Polar Graph display you are also given statistical information in the top left hand corner of the graph window:

**Average Count** - the mean.

**Division** - the division which varies the most from this mean.

**Count** - the physical number of hits in that division.

**Chi-Square** - the Chi Square of that count (if it is applicable).

**Prob** - the probability of that count occurring naturally.

#### 5.1.11.3.2 What is the Chi-Square?

The aim of statistics is to establish how improbable any particular result would be if the effect being studied did not exist.

The  $\chi^2$  test (Chi- Square) measures the extent to which a distribution among various categories will differ from chance. In other words, if you flip a coin 100 times and you get 70 heads and only 30 tails, does this mean the coin is weighted or could this easily occur by chance? The result of a  $\chi^2$  test is given as a probability.

If the probability of the event happening by chance is greater than 1: 20, the result is not very significant. i.e., 1:2, or 1:15.

If the probability of the event happening by chance is less than 1:20, the results are significant. i.e., 1:30 or 1:50.

If the probability of the event happening by chance is less than 1:100, the results are very significant. i.e., 1:120, or 1:200.

JigSaw gives you both the result of the  $\chi^2$  test as well as it's conversion to probability.

In the coin-tossing example of 70 heads and 30 tails, the  $\chi^2$  results would give a probability of about 1:800, meaning there is a one-in-800 chance of achieving 70 heads if you toss a coin 100 times. Therefore, the coin could well be weighted.

There will always be a number in brackets after the word "Chi-square". This is the number of divisions into which your data is sorted less 1 and it is known as the **DEGREES OF FREEDOM**. If

you were working with decans (the division of the circle into 36 arcs), the number will be 35. ( $36-1=35$ ). The greater the number of degrees of freedom, the greater is the probability of a random count being high above the mean.

This is quite an important point with  $\chi^2$  testing, for if you are working with a large number of divisions of the circle, you will need to get a very high count above the mean to obtain a significant result. At all times in your research, aim for the least number of divisions possible that will show the desired deviation from the mean.

If you are working with planets in houses - 12 divisions - you may possibly obtain much more significant results by looking at planets in quadrants - 4 divisions.

The limitation of the  $\chi^2$  test is numbers. If the average count per division is less than 5, the results can be quite erroneous. *For example*, in measuring planets in houses, there are 12 houses, so you would need to have at least 60 charts ( $12 \times 5 = 60$ ) in your data file before  $\chi^2$  testing could be used.

JigSaw will automatically apply statistics to the majority of different types of research scans. However, at ALL times JigSaw will calculate these as if the norm was an even distribution. In other words, if you were looking at the sign positions of V in a particular sample, Jig saw would consider it mathematically possible for ♀ to be in any one of the twelve signs and so will show very significant statistical results for ♀ in a particular zodiac sign. Astrologers using the statistical information should judge for themselves, or use control groups to help them judge, the particular relevance of a statistical result.

#### **5.1.11.4 Tabulation Display**

The TABULATION option produces a table where all the information for all the planets and points is displayed.

A table may be too large to fit on the screen. If this is this case, use the scroll bars to scroll through the table.

#### 5.1.11.4.1 Data Type

The “Planet and Point Selection” window in the top left of the screen changes to “Type of Data” window.

- **Raw Counts** - The Raw Counts options presents you with the number of planets or points per division.
- **Proportion of Total** - Each raw count is converted to a proportion of the total. If one third of your count was in one division, then the figure in that division would be “0.33”.
- **% of Total** - Each raw count is converted to a percentage of the total. In the above example, the figure “33%” would be displayed in the division.
- **Proportion of Avg** - Each raw count is expressed as a proportion of the average. Figures less than 1 are less than the average; figures greater than 1 are greater than the average.
- **% of Average** - Each raw count is expressed as a percentage of the average. If a figure is below 100%, it is less than the average; if it is over 100%, it is greater than the average.

#### 5.1.11.4.2 Filtering Data - one method of selection

In the Tabulation display you are able to filter your Data File to create a sub-set of data. (For full boolean filtering use the CRITERIA SEARCH in the “Research” menu in the Main Screen. (See page 141)

This type of filter should be used when you wish to quickly isolate a particular point or planet in a particular division.

You can select information from a table by clicking on it. If you want to select:

- **A single cell** - click on that cell
- **A block of cells** - click and drag the mouse over the cells you want to select.
- **A whole row** - clicking at the beginning of a row selects the whole row.
- **A whole column** - clicking at the top of the column selects the whole column.

- **The whole table** - clicking on the top cell of the table selects the whole table.

#### **5.1.11.4.2.1 The Filter Charts Screen and Steps of Procedure**

Click on the FILTER button. A new screen called “Filter Charts from Current Project” opens. This screen describes the selected points and the selected divisions. If these are not what you want, click on the CANCEL button to return to the table and try again.

Type in a new Project Title of your new data file. Use a title that reflects the group you filtered as well as the nature of the filtering.

When you are happy with the selection and the title click on the START button.

The next step is giving a filename to the new Data File. You are taken into the “Save File As” screen. As before, select the directory to which you want the file saved by double clicking on its name, then type in the filename you want to use. Click on the SAVE button.

JigSaw filters the records and displays the information as:

- (i) how many records were filtered; and
- (ii) to what file.

*Filtering does not remove the records from the original file but rather copies them to another file.*

To open your new Data File, you will need to return to the JigSaw’s Main menu and open it under the “File” menu.

You may want to SORT your newly created Data File to remove any duplicates. Do this Sort under DATA OPTIONS - SORT in the “File” menu of the main JigSaw screen.(See page 22

## **5.2 Generate Test Data - the need for Controls**

Select GENERATE TEST DATA under “Research” menu in the Main Screen.

A vital part of any research project is the use of control groups. If you discover a possible astrological tendency in the group with

which you are working, the burning question is always: *Is the variance that you have observed exclusive to that group?*

*Let us take a simple example.* Pretend you have collected the birth data of every set of twins born in a particular year in a particular place. When you plot these charts, you notice that a large number have the  $\mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{I}$ . Is this tendency towards  $\mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{I}$  in your sets of twins caused because they are twins or would another group of random types of births from the same place and over the same year also show this tendency? If the second group does not show this bias, then your original finding may be significant.

JigSaw gives you the ability to create any type of control group. Linked or not linked to your data set.

### 5.2.1 Designing a Control Group - the Test Data Screen

Select GENERATE TEST DATA. From the “Research” Menu on the Main Screen.

You are taken to the TEST DATA screen

**Test Data - Actors**

**Data Basis**

☒ Use Current Project as Base

☐ Generate Independent Data

Total Records

**Date Intervals**

☒ Regular ☐ Random

Start Date

End Date

**Replication**

☐ Replicate Years

☐ Replicate Days & Months

☐ Replicate Times of Day

☐ Replicate Lats & Longs

**Latitude Range**

to

**Longitude Range**

to

**Time Shift**

☐ Apply Uniform Time Shift of:

Days

**Cancel** **OK**

The Test Data Screen -Figure 19

### **5.2.1.1 Use Current Project as a Base**

If you select this option, JigSaw will use the current project as a foundation for the control group. The total number of records will be greyed-out, meaning that you cannot alter the number of records.

### **5.2.1.2 Generate Independent Data**

This selection enables you to generate a totally independent control group. You can alter the number of records in your control group but you will notice that all the options in the “Replication Box” are greyed out.

### **5.2.1.3 Replication**

If you have selected “Use Current Project as Base”, you are presented with options so you can choose the manner in which your control group will replicate your current project.

### **5.2.1.4 Replication Years**

Matches the number of records in each year of your current project. *For example*, if you selected this option for the Astronauts, the control group would be formed by JigSaw taking each record in the sample and creating a new record in the control group in the same year of birth as one of the astronauts but using a different time of day, calendar date and place.

### **5.2.1.5 Replicate Days & Months**

Matches the Calendar date of each record in the current project. *For example*, if you selected this option for the Astronauts, the control group would be formed by JigSaw taking each record in the sample and creating a new record in the control group set for the same calendar date of birth but not the same year, time of birth or place.

### **5.2.1.6 Replicate Time of Day**

Matches the time of day of each record in the current project. *For example*, if you selected this option for the Astronauts, the control group would be formed by JigSaw taking each record in the sample and creating a new record in the control group for the same time of day but different year, calendar date and place.



### **5.2.1.7 Replicate Lats & Longs**

Matches the geographical location of the current project. For example, if you selected this option for the Astronauts, the control group would be formed by JigSaw taking each record in the sample and creating a new record in the control group which was located at the same longitude and latitude but different in year, calendar date and time.

When you select this option the Latitude and Longitude Range are greyed out.

### **5.2.1.8 Apply Uniform Time Shift**

This options allow you to replicate a given data set and apply a uniform shift to the time of each record.

All the Replication options will be “ticked” on when this option is selected.

#### **5.2.1.8.1 Select the Uniform Time Shift**

Select the type of interval - Days, Hours, Minutes or Seconds

Select the size of the shift by typing in a number. You can add up to six decimal places to this number.

### **5.2.1.9 Date Intervals**

Sets the range of the dates in the control group. Full dates must be entered, that is Day, Month and Year in the format that your preference are set to.

#### **5.2.1.9.1 Regular - Generating an Ephemeris**

Generates a control group with regular spacings of time between each record. If you are generating an Independent Data group, then the total number of records will be evenly divided between the Start date and the End Date. *For example*, if you had 100 records and 10 years of date span, then the control group would have 10 records per year.

In this way you can generate an ephemeris. For example, a date range of 1 year with 365 records will create a data file of daily planetary positions. Any findings that involve planets in zodiac divisions or aspect to each other need to be checked against an ephemeris to ensure that you are not observing naturally occurring cycles.

#### **5.2.1.9.2 Random**

Generates a control group with random spacings of time between each record. If you are generating an Independent Data group and you had 100 records and 10 years of date span, then the control group would have any number of records in any one year but the end total would be 100 records.

If you have selected :

- (i) **Replicate Years**, the “Date Interval Box” is greyed out.
- (ii) **Replicate Days & Months**, “Regular” and “Random” will only apply to the years in the project sample.
- (iii) **Replicate Times of Day**, “Regular” and “Random” will apply to both the Years and Calendar dates.

#### **5.2.1.10 Latitude and Longitude of a Control Group**

LATITUDE RANGE and LONGITUDE RANGE enable you to set the range of Latitude and Longitude of your control group.

#### **5.2.1.11 Creating and Saving a Control Group**

When you are happy with the type of control group to be generated, click on the OK button

JigSaw will then ask you to give a file name to the new Data File being created. It will default to the same directory as the current project and will default to the file name “control”. Use a file name that will show you it is a control group based on a particular file. *For example*, a control group for musicians could be called “*Musiccon*”, and so on.

Once you have named your file click on the SAVE button. JigSaw creates the control group and returns you to the Main Screen.

Open the new Control Group by selecting OPEN in the “File” menu. Run the same test on this group as you are running on your project. If you get the same results with the control group, then the phenomenon you observed is due to factors other than astrology.

### 5.3 Filter Data Records

With a data file opened.

Select FILTER DATA RECORDS in the “Research” menu in the Main Screen.

This action opens the DATA RECORD SELECTION screen.

**Data Record Selection**

**Criteria Selection**

Field	Condition	Comparison Value
Day Range	matches characters	Yes
Detail Level	contains characters	Yes
Zone Abbr	starts with characters	No - Died in Office
Zone Time		No - Assassinated
Time		No - resigns
Placename		Current
Latitude		
Longitude		
Became President		
Age		
Number of Terms		
Completed?		

**List of Current Criteria**

And Age is greater or equal to 60  
And Number of Terms is equal to 2

Buttons: And, Or, Xor, Not, [...], Delete, Clear, Add, Cancel, OK

Data Record Selection Screen for USA Presidents - *Figure 20*

In this screen you can sort and filter the records of your data file based on their fields.

### 5.3.1 Data Record Fields

All data files will contain the following fields:

- **Description**:- Whatever you type in this window when you entered the record.
- **Date** - the date of the record.
- **Day Range** - the Day Range that you entered. If you did not use a day range then this value is set to “0”.
- **Detail Level** - the level of exactness of the birth data.( 0 = No Time; 1 = Zone Only; 2= Exact Time; 3= Time & Place.)
- **Zone Abbr** - the letters of the Time Zone for the record.
- **Zone Time** - the hours east or west of Greenwich.
- **Time** - the time of the record
- **Placename** - the name of the city or town that you entered for this record.
- **Latitude** - the latitude north or south in degrees and minutes.
- **Longitude** - The longitude, east or west in degrees and minutes.
- Any other user-defined data categories that you have added to the data file.

### 5.3.2 The Conditions that can be used to Filter the Data Fields

Each field is of a particular format which dictates the type of filtering that can be done with the field.

Numeric - Can be filtered by:

is equal to  
is not equal to  
is greater than  
is greater or equal to  
is less than  
is less or equal to

2. List of Items (text) - Can be filtered by the items on the list.

**matches characters** - matches the whole line of text but does not take any notice of capital letters.

**contains characters** - finds the text as a part of the line of text.

**starts with characters** - finds the text only if it is at the beginning of the line of text.

3. Free Text - the same as No. 2.

### **5.3.3 Comparison Value**

Having selected the Field, and the Condition to be used, then you need to add in a comparison value.

- For Numeric fields this must be a number.
- For a set list of items, the list of items will be presented as options in the drop-down list box.
- For a free text field, this will accept any text.

## **5.4 Designing a Simple Boolean Search.**

In the field window select the field that you wish to sort by. As you click on different fields you will notice that the types of conditions will alter to match the type of field - text, numerical or a list of items.

Once you have selected the field, then select the condition, and then enter in the comparison value.

Example using the USA President data file:

By selecting the field “Age”, the condition “is greater or equal to” and typing in the number 60 in the Comparison Value you would be finding all the presidents that came to office at the age of 60 or over.

### **5.4.1.1 Adding the Criterion to the List**

Once you are happy with the criterion that you have designed, then clicking the ADD button will write the criterion into the “List of Current Criteria” window.

Once a Criterion is added to the list, you cannot edit the condition or the comparison value. If you wish to change it, then you will need to delete the criteria and start again.

## 5.5 Designing a Complex Boolean Search

You can add as many different criteria to the list as you like, but as you add them to the “List of Current Criteria” you will also need to decide the type of relationship between the criteria.

For example, after adding the criterion which would filter all the USA presidents that came to power at the age of 60 or older, then you will notice in the Current Criteria window

“Age is greater or equal to 60” - (*see figure 20*)

Designing another criterion, asking for all the presidents that have served two terms:

Select, field - Number of Terms; condition - is equal to;  
Comparison Value - 2.,

And click the ADD button.

You will notice that a word is added to the sentence in the Current Criteria window:

“Age is greater or equal to 60

**and**          Number of Terms is equal to 2”

This is the default for JigSaw - “and” . This search and filter will now find all the presidents that came to power at aged 60 or older AND served 2 terms.

The word “and” is called an operator, and by changing this word the results of the search will be altered.

### 5.5.1.1 **The Operators and Changing them in a Complex Boolean expression.**

By highlighting a criterion in Current Criteria window, you can change the operator by clicking on one of the Operator buttons.

The Boolean Operators are:

- **AND** - Requires both conditions to be valid before it will give a result.

Result of Search - 4 presidents - # 7, 33, 34 and 40

[For the presidents that were 60 years or older and served two terms. - If no president was elected after the age of 61 years old or

no president has ever served more than one term, then the results of the search would be zero.]

- OR - Either condition can be valid.

Result of Search - 21 presidents.

[For the Presidents, we get ALL the presidents that were elected at the age of 60 or more, AS WELL AS all the presidents that have served more than one term.]

- Xor - (Exclusive OR) - One condition true ONLY. Either over 60 and serve 1 term, or under 60 and serve 2 terms.

Result of Search - 17 presidents.

[All the Presidents that are either elected for more than 2 terms who were under 60 when they first came to power, AS WELL AS all the presidents that were over 60 years old and DID NOT serve two terms.]

- NOT - Turns a statement to the negative. For example:

Age is greater or equal to 60  
And Not(Number of Terms is equal to 2)

Result of Search - 6 presidents. # 2, 9, 12, 15, 23, 41

[For the presidents that were 60 years or older and did not serve two terms. ]

Age is greater or equal to 60  
Xor Not(Number of Terms is equal to 2)

[All the Presidents that were under 60 years old and only served 1 term, OR all the Presidents that were over 61 years old and DID serve two terms.]

These results are summarized in figure 21.

<b>Age &gt;= 60</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Number of Terms = 2</b>	
All of these Presidents	and	then select from this list those that ALSO fulfill this condition.	
All of these Presidents	or	Plus all of the Presidents who have served two terms regardless of age	
	Xor		One of these conditions HAS to be negative for a record to pass.
All of these Presidents	And NOT	then select those that HAVE NOT served 2 terms	
All of these Presidents	or NOT	Plus all of the Presidents who have NOT served two terms.	
	Xor NOT		One of these conditions HAS to be negative for a record to pass. But the opposite to the first Xor

Boolean Operator Table - *Figure 21*

### 5.5.1.2 Using Brackets

You can group a selection of criteria together by clicking and dragging over them with the mouse. These highlighted criteria can then be bracketed by using the (...) button.

Any criteria within brackets will be fulfilled before they are then related to the other criteria. For example, if we also add to the Criteria List for the Presidents a question concerning latitudes of birth then:

Age is greater or equal to 60  
 And Number of Terms is equal to 2  
 or Latitude is greater then 40N00

Resulting number of Presidents = 23



The results will be all Presidents 60 or older when they came to power who have served two terms, PLUS all Presidents who were born at a latitude of greater than 40N00.

However, by bracketing the last two lines:

          Age is greater or equal to 60  
And      (Number of Terms is equal to 2  
or       Latitude is greater than 40N00)

Resulting number of Presidents = 6

Because now the search is asking for all the presidents who were 60 years or older, AS WELL AS they had either served two terms or were born over a latitude of 40N00.

#### **5.5.1.3 Deleting a Criterion**

When a Criterion is highlighted, then it can be deleted from the list by clicking the DELETE button.

#### **5.5.1.4 Clearing all the Criteria**

All the criteria can be cleared by clicking on the CLEAR button.

#### **5.5.1.5 Canceling a Criteria search**

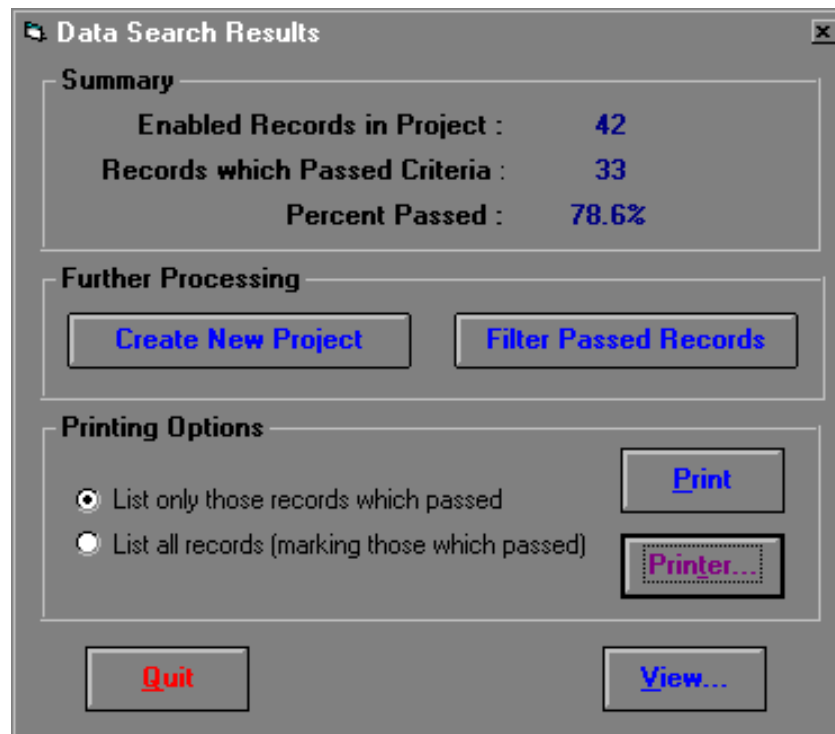
By clicking on the CANCEL button, you will clear the list of Criteria and return to the Main Screen.

### **5.6 The Results of the Boolean Search**

Once you have designed your search, then by clicking on the OK button JigSaw will perform the search.

The results are shown in the DATA SEARCH RESULT screen.

Clicking the QUIT button on this screen will return you to the Main Screen.

Data Search Results Screen - *Figure 22*

### 5.6.1 Working with the Results of a Boolean Search

The total number of records in the data set are displayed, as well as the number of records that fulfilled the criteria. This is also expressed as a %.

#### 5.6.1.1 Create New Project

Clicking the CREATE NEW PROJECT button will enable you to save the records that passed the criteria as a separate file. You will be prompted to name this file in the SAVE FILE AS screen.

Once the file has been saved, you will be returned to the Main Screen with the new file opened and ready for you to work on.

#### 5.6.1.2 Filter Passed Records

By clicking the Filter Passed Records button you will disable ALL records in the data file that have not passed the condition. In this way you do not create a new file but rather edit the original. At any stage you can open the EDIT DATA Screen - under "File" menu in

the main screen and re-enable these records. They are not deleted, just switched off.

#### **5.6.1.3 Printing the Records**

There are two methods of printing a list of passed records

- Printing a list of only those records that passed the search
- Printing a list of ALL the records in the data file, with only those that passed being enabled.

Make your selection as to the type of list, then click on the PRINT button.

#### **5.6.1.4 Viewing the Records**

Clicking on the VIEW button will open a list of the Description and Date of each of the records that passed the search.

To close this screen you need to click on the “X” in the top right hand corner of the window.

### **5.7 Criteria Search - Astrological**

Select CRITERIA SEARCH in the “Research” menu in the Main Screen.

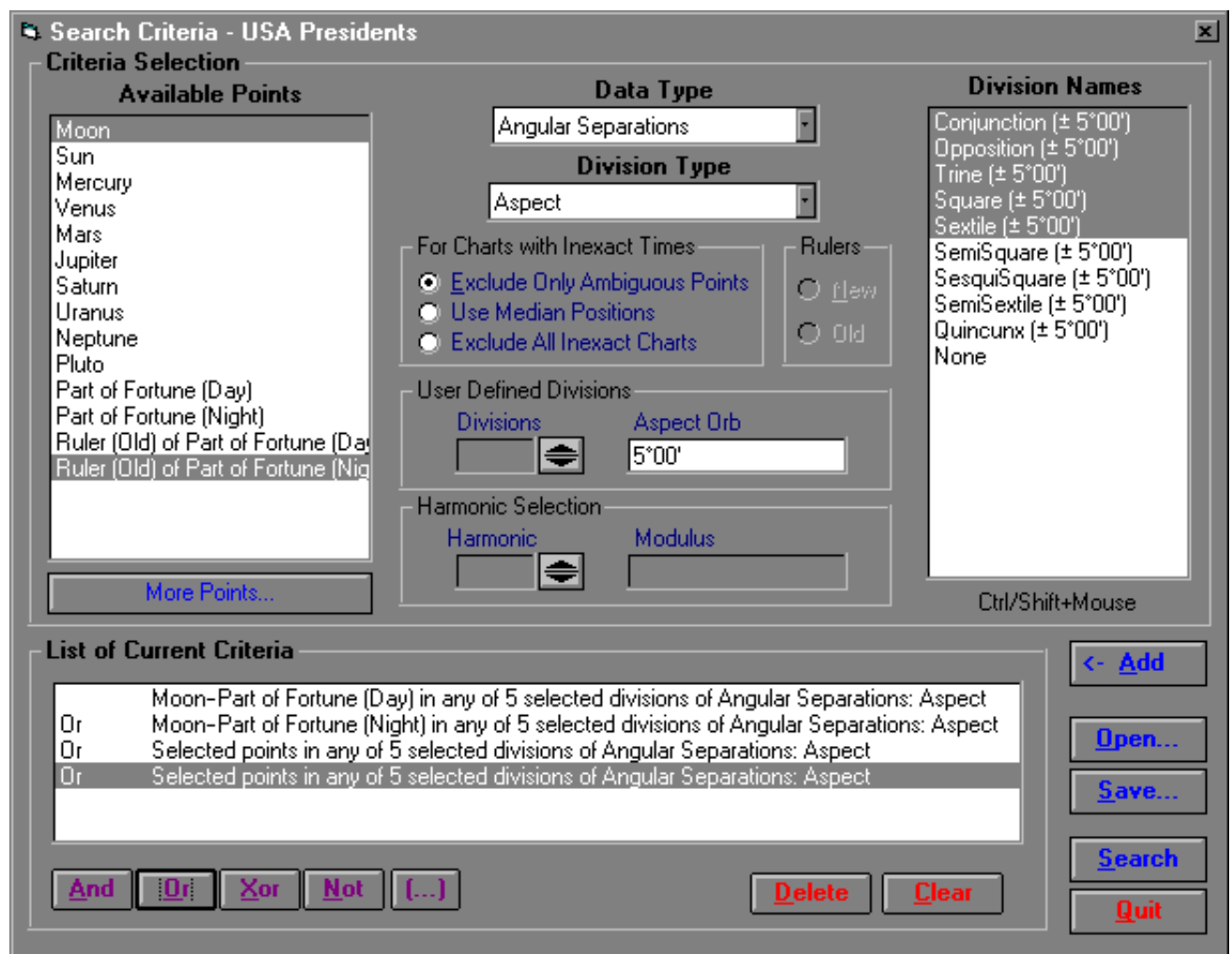
Opens the Criteria Search Screen.

This screen is very similar to the Tabulate & Graph screen, in that it offers the same options and ability to select a point, or combination of points. But here, instead of tabulating the records into the different divisions, the records are filtered by the criteria listed.

#### **5.7.1 Available Points and Adding or Subtracting from this list.**

This is the list of points currently available for this project, additions and subtractions to this list via the MORE POINTS (see page 94) option will be carried through to the Tabulate & Graph screen, and vice versa.

For more information on this list of points, and how to add and subtract points, see page 94.

The Criteria Search Screen - *Figure 23*

### 5.7.2 Data Type and Division Types

The DATA TYPE drop down menu contains ALL the Data types that are listed on the Tabulate & Graph screen (see page 98).

For more information about these Data Types see page 98.

The DIVISION TYPE drop down menu contains all the options that are on the Tabulate & Graph screen.

For more information about these Data Types see page 98.

### **5.7.3 Division Names**

On the Tabulate & Graph screen you are given the DIVISION NAMES as a list of the categories that the data file will be sorted into. Now, however, this list is active, and you will need to select one or all of these divisions to add to your Current Criteria List.

### **5.7.4 For Charts with Inexact Time.**

These are the same options as in the Tabulate & Graph screen. For more information see page 121.

### **5.7.5 User Defined Divisions**

These serve the same function as the User Defined divisions on the Tabulate & Graph screen. See page 120.

### **5.7.6 Harmonic Selection**

These serve the same function as the Harmonic Selection options in the Tabulate & Graph screen. See page 121.

### **5.7.7 Creating and Adding a Criterion to the Current List**

Step 1 - Criteria are added ONE at a time so, unless you are going to search for two planets or points in an aspect relationship, then only select ONE point. If the planet or point is not on the list of Available Points, then use the MORE POINTS button to open the RESEARCH POINT SELECTION screen. (See page 94).

Step 2 - Select the Data Type that you require.

Step 3 - Select the Division Type that you require.

Step 4 - Select one or more Divisions from the Division Names window.

Step 5 When you are happy with the criterion then click on the ADD button and it will be added to the bottom of the Current Criteria List.

You may add as many criteria to the list as you desire, but after each criterion you will need to set the Boolean Operators - And, Or, Xor and Not buttons. If you are unsure of these operators then see page 136.

### **5.7.8 Editing a Current Criteria List**

By highlighting a particular criterion, you may

- Change the Boolean operator
- Delete the criterion by clicking on the DELETE button

Or clear the entire list of criteria by clicking on the CLEAR button.

### **5.7.9 Saving a List of Criteria**

Building up a list of criteria can take a little time, so you may wish to re-use the same criteria searches on a variety of data files.

By clicking the SAVE button you will then be asked for a file name to describe your list of criteria. By saving this file you will store the criteria for future use with any data file.

### **5.7.10 Opening a Saved Criteria list**

By clicking on the OPEN button, you will be able to select from the list of your previously saved criteria.

### **5.7.11 Running the Current Criteria List**

Once you are happy with the current criteria list then by clicking the Search button, the data file will be searched for records that fulfil the criteria.

You see the results of your search in the Criteria Search Results screen. For more information on this screen see page 139.

## 6. THE ALMUTEN EDITOR

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This is the tool that is used to create additional almutens that can then be used in the Research module of JigSaw.

To start the Almuten editor

From the Research Menu, select on the Almuten Editor.

### 6.1 The Almuten Files

When the editor first starts up, it will be displaying the list of almutens files. The default file that JigSaw uses to present you with the list of Almutens in the MORE POINTS options (see page 94) is called Jigsaw.alm but you may select any file with a “\*.alm” extension.

Click on the file then click on the OPEN button.

The default directory for user-defined almuten definition files is JigSaw’s \USERDATA directory and in this directory you will also have the file

house.alm - The file used for the calculation of house cusp almutens

You have the option of editing any of these two files, in addition to any further user-defined almuten definition files that you have previously created yourself.

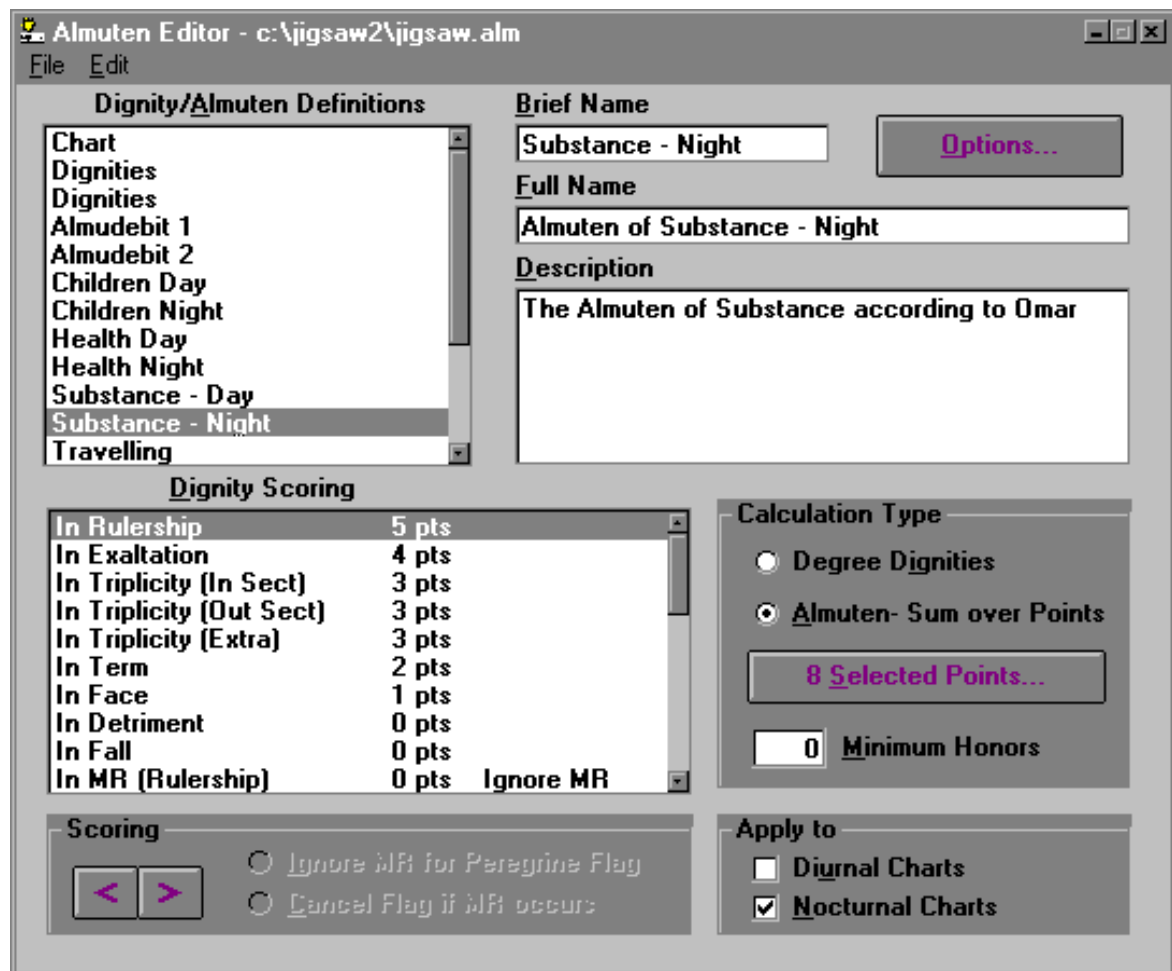
#### 6.1.1 To save any changes you have made

Select SAVE from the “File” menu. This will save any changes you have made to the file which is currently being edited.

#### 6.1.2 To save the current file as a copy under a new name

Select SAVE AS... from the File menu.

This will display a standard “File Save” dialog in which you may enter a new name (and optionally location) for the file. The file must have a “\*.alm” extension in order to be usable in Solar Fire, and it must be saved to JigSaw’s \USERDATA directory. The only exception is for the two system default definition files



The Almuten Editor - Figure 24

### 6.1.3 To create a new almuten definitions file from scratch

Select NEW from the “File” menu. This will create a new file containing a single definition for almutens, which you can edit and save under any name you like.

#### 6.1.3.1 To select further options

Click on the OPTIONS... button. This will display the “Almutens Options” dialog box. (See page 163 for the lists of the different dignities).

- Planetary Rulerships - You can select either New or Old rulerships
- Triplicity Type

There are three different sets of triplicity rulers from which you may choose.



Ptolemy - As defined in his book “Tetrabiblos”

Lilly - As defined in his book “Christian Astrology”

Dorothean - According to Dorotheus of Sidon.

For a more detailed discussion of the different triplicity rulerships and their applicability, you might like to refer to Dr. Lee Lehmann’s book “Classical Astrology for Modern Living”, published by Whitford Press.

- Term Type

There are two different term definitions from which you may choose.

Ptolemy - As defined in his book “Tetrabiblos”. This set of term rulerships is also sometimes referred to as “Chaldean”.

Egyptian - As defined in Ptolemy’s “Tetrabiblos”.

For a more detailed discussion of the different term rulerships and their applicability, you might like to refer to Dr. Lee Lehmann’s book “Classical Astrology for Modern Living”, published by Whitford Press.

- Sign Boundaries

The usual modern practice is to deem that an astrological sign starts at 0° of the sign. However, it is possible that some ancient astrologers may have deemed a sign to begin at 1° when defining the term rulerships. In this case, the first degree of each sign is deemed to be the 30th degree of the previous sign. No other degrees are affected, and this option only affects determination of the terms. For example, in the Ptolemaic Terms table, Jupiter would rule from 1°00 to 5°59’59” of Aries, and Saturn would rule the from 25°00 of Aries to 0°59’59” of Taurus).

- House System

You can opt to allow JigSaw to use whichever house system is set as the default or you can force it always to use a selected house

system. This is useful if you are trying to emulate the almuten calculations of medieval astrologers who used a specific house system.

- **House Cusps Degree Offsets**

When determining which house a planet is placed in, many astrologers read a planet forward into the next house if it is close to the cusp of the next house. You can emulate this procedure by specifying a number of degrees from each house cusp type within which the planet will be considered to be in the next house. Typically this offset is greatest for angular houses, and smallest for cadent houses. For example, specifying an offset of 8 degrees will cause any planets lying up to 8 degrees ahead of an angular house cusp (1st, 4th, 7th or 10th) is deemed to be in that angular house. This procedure only affects the almuten scoring for house placements of planets, so will have no effect unless you are using non-zero scores for the “In House” dignity scoring items.

- **Part of Fortune**

If the Part of Fortune (or its dispositor) is selected as a summation point in the Almuten calculation, then you can specify whether it is calculated according to the daytime formula only, or whether to apply the different nighttime formula in any nocturnal chart.

### **6.1.4 To Edit any Definition on the List**

Select the entry you wish to edit by clicking on it. This will update all the other items on the screen to display what is contained in this definition, and any of these items may be edited.

The editor allows you to create two different types of almuten definitions.

- **Degree Dignities** - This type of definition allows you to specify a calculation which determines either i) the dignity score of a planet for the position that it occupies in the chart (also known as “essential dignities”, or ii) to determine the dignity scores of all planets at the position of a house cusp, from which the almuten of the house cusp may be determined.

For example, if Jupiter is at 28°Libra, then the ruler is Venus, exaltation is Saturn, Triplicity ruler (daytime chart) is Saturn, Mercury and Jupiter. Term ruler (Ptolemaic) is Mars, the Face is Jupiter, the Detriment is Mars and the Fall is the Sun. In this case, Jupiter would be assigned points for being in its own Face. If the definition was being used to calculate a house cusp, then Saturn would get the highest dignity score, because it is exalted and in triplicity

- **Almuten - Sum over Points** - This allows you to specify a calculation which sums the dignities of each planet at each of a variety of specified positions. The result is a summed score for each planet, and the highest scoring planet is deemed to be the overall almuten.

For example, Ibn Ezra suggests that the almuten of the chart can be found by summing the dignity scores that each planet has at the positions of i) the Moon, ii) the Sun, iii) the Ascendant, iv) the Part of Fortune and v) the position of the moon at the last syzygy (new moon or full moon) prior to the time of the chart.

### **6.1.5 To Select the Calculation Type**

Click on either the Degree Dignities or the Almuten option button in the Calculation Type frame.

If you select the Almuten option, then the Selected Points button and Minimum Honors edit boxes will become enabled, otherwise these options will remain unavailable.

### **6.1.6 To Select Points for Almuten Calculations**

Click on the SELECTED POINTS... button. This will display the “Summation Point Selection” dialog box from which you can select a large range of primary chart points, house cusps or other derived positions.

The points available are as follows:

- All Chart Points
- Each of the 12 House Cusps
- Various Other Points
  - The Descendant (Dsc)
  - The Immum Coeli (IC)
  - The prenatal syzygy Moon
  - The prenatal syzygy Sun
  - The prenatal syzygy Sun or Moon (Most Elevated)
  - The prenatal New Moon
  - The prenatal Full Moon
  - The prenatal Sun (at the Full Moon)
- Any Arabic Parts in a selected Arabic Parts file

For each point, you can also choose to apply the following modifiers

- Own position - no modifier is applied. The position of the selected point is used in the calculation.
- Dispositor - The position of the ruler of the sign in which this point is placed is used in the calculation. The rulerships used depend of which set is chosen using the Options... button.
- Triplicity ruler - The position of the 1st triplicity ruler (in sect) of the element in which this point is placed is used in the calculation. The triplicity type used depends on what is selected using the OPTIONS... button.
- Term ruler - The position of the term ruler of this point is used in the calculation. The term type used depends on what is selected using the OPTIONS... button.
- Face ruler - The position of the face ruler of this point is used in the calculation.

#### **6.1.6.1 To Add a Point to the List of Selected Points**

- Select an option from the Points to Show frame. This will list all the available points of that type in the Available Points list.
- Select an option from the Point Type frame.

- Select the required point from the list of Available Points by highlighting it and then clicking on the Add button, or by double-clicking its entry. This will add the selected point to the bottom of the list of Selected Points.

#### **6.1.6.2 To Remove a Point from the List of Selected Points**

Select the required point from the list of Selected Points by highlighting it and then clicking on the REMOVE button, or by double-clicking its entry. This will remove that entry from the list.

#### **6.1.6.3 To Select an Arabic Parts File**

If you wish to specify any Arabic Parts as selected points, then you must first ensure that you have an Arabic Parts file containing the required Arabic Part definitions. See the Arabic Parts Editor (See page 155).

Click on the ARABIC PARTS FILE... button. This will display a standard file open dialog listing all available Arabic Part files. You must select a file from this list. You must not attempt to select a file from any other directory than the one which is first displayed (the JigSaw \USERDATA directory), or else the Arabic Parts will not become available for selection.

Notes:

1. You can select Arabic Parts from a single Arabic Parts file only. Once you have added Arabic Parts as selected points, and you then select a different Arabic Parts file, any Arabic Parts selected from a previous file will be removed from the list.
2. If you wish to use an Arabic Part that has a separate day/night formula (for example the Part of Spirit), then you should ensure that you add both the day and the night formula versions of that Arabic Part to the list of selected points (Part of Spirit (Day) and Part of Spirit (Night)). When JigSaw calculates the almuten, it will ignore that version of the Arabic Part which is not applicable to the sect of the chart for which the almuten is being calculated.
3. Warning: If you later use the Arabic Parts Editor to remove entries from or reorder the Arabic Parts file which you select

here, then the almuten calculation will no longer work correctly. You will need to use the Almuten Editor to reselect all the required Arabic Parts before you can be sure that the calculation will use the correct Arabic Parts.

When you have selected the required points, click on the SAVE button to return to the previous screen.

### **6.1.7 To Select Minimum Honors**

Click inside the Minimum Honors edit box, and type in the minimum number of honors which a planet must have in order to be deemed the almuten.

An honor is a dignity by rulership, exaltation, triplicity, term of face. This option is intended to be used to prevent a planet from being deemed the almuten of a chart if it does not have sufficient dignity.

### **6.1.8 To Edit Text for the Brief Name, Full Name and Description**

Place the cursor in the required edit box, and type in the changes.

- Brief Name is what this definition is called on the list, and does not affect anything else in JigSaw.
- Full Name is used in JigSaw as a title for the definition, so should be brief but descriptive.
- Description is not used in JigSaw, but may be used to add a few notes about the definition, its origin, and how it should be used, for example.

### **6.1.9 To Select an Item on the Dignity Scoring List for editing**

Select the required item by clicking on it.

The Dignity Scoring list items are as follows.

- In Rulership - The score for a planet that is a sign which it rules
- In Exaltation - The score for a planet that is in a sign in which it is exalted

- In Triplicity (In Sect) - The score for a planet that is in its own triplicity for the sect of the chart (diurnal or nocturnal).
- In Triplicity (Out Sect) - The score for a planet that is in its own triplicity for the opposite sect of the chart (nocturnal or diurnal).
- In Triplicity (Extra) - The score for a planet that is in its own triplicity of the extra (or participatory) triplicity ruler.
- In Term - The score for a planet which is in its own term
- In Face - The score for a planet which is in its own face
- In Detriment - The score for a planet which is in a sign opposite its rulership
- In Fall - The score for a planet which is in a sign opposite its exaltation
- In MR (Rulership, Exaltation etc.) - The score for a planet which is in mutual reception by rulership, exaltation, triplicity (in sect), term or face.
- Planet of Day - The score for the planet which is the planet of the day.
- Planet of Hour - The score for the planet which is the planet of the hour
- In Peregrine - The score for planet which is in peregrine
- In House x - The score for a planet occupying the xth house.

Notes:

1. Any score may be set to 0 (zero) to prevent it being used in the dignity scoring calculation.
2. Rulerships, exaltations, faces, detriments and falls are deemed according to whichever set of rulerships has been selected to be used with this definition.
3. Triplicity rulerships are deemed according to whichever one of the available options is selected as described below.
4. Term rulerships are deemed according to whichever one of the available options is selected as described below.
5. A planet is deemed to be in peregrine if it has no dignity by rulership, exaltation, triplicity, term or face. Optionally, a further condition for deeming a planet to be peregrine is that it also has

no mutual receptions by rulership, exaltation, triplicity, term or face. This option may be selected by the user as described below.

6. The Planet of Day, Hour and House options would normally only be used for almuten calculations rather than degree dignities.
7. When scoring the In House option, the house placement of each planet is determined according to user-defined options as described below.

#### **6.1.10 To Adjust the Scoring for the Selected Dignity Item**

Click on the > button to increment the score by 1 point, or the < button to decrement the score by 1 point.

When you select a dignity item which is a Mutual Reception (MR), you can also select a peregrine option, which affects whether or not a planet can be deemed to be in peregrine if it is in mutual reception. These options are as follows.

- Ignore MR for peregrine flag - This option ignores the mutual reception when determining whether a planet is in peregrine, so the planet may be in peregrine even if it is in a mutual reception of this type.
- Cancel flag if MR occurs - This option cancels the peregrine if any mutual reception of this type occurs for the planet, so the planet is deemed not to be in peregrine if the mutual reception occurs.

#### **6.1.11 To Select Diurnal Applicability**

You can prevent a dignity/almuten definition from being used for either daytime or nighttime charts if you wish. This is useful if you wish to apply different scoring for day and night charts, in which case you must create two separate definitions, and apply one to diurnal (daytime) charts only, and the other to nocturnal (nighttime) charts only.

Click in the Diurnal Charts and Nocturnal Charts check boxes to switch them on or off. At least one of these must be checked, and both must be checked in order to apply the definition to charts of both types.



## 7. THE ARABIC PARTS EDITOR

---

This section describes how to edit files which contain definitions of Arabic Parts (or other combinations of points which may be expressed as A+B-C) to be used when working with Arabic Parts in a Research Project.

Note: If you have selected Arabic Parts as part of an almuten definition in the Almuten Editor,(see page 145) and you later use the Arabic Parts Editor to remove entries from or reorder the Arabic Parts file which you used, then the almuten calculation will no longer work correctly. You will need to use the Almuten Editor to reselect all the required Arabic Parts before you can be sure that the calculation will use the correct Arabic Parts. See page 145. Editing a Almuten File for instructions on using the Almuten Editor.

### 7.1 Opening the Arabic Parts Editor

From the Research Menu select the Arabic Parts Editor.

The Default file is Jigsaw.arp. Select this file or any other file that you have created. Click the OPEN button to now open the ARABIC PARTS EDITOR.

#### 7.1.1 To Edit an Arabic Parts File

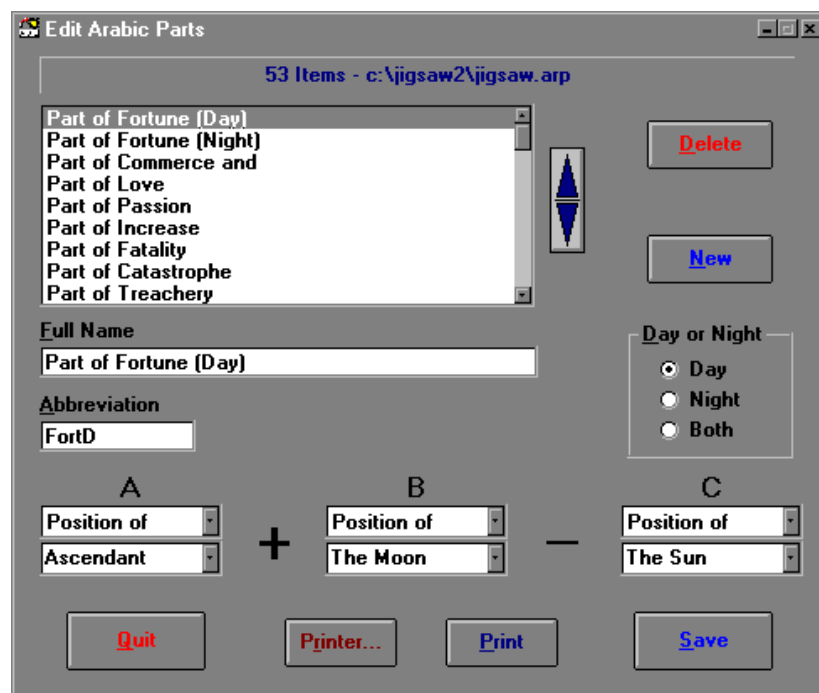
The status box at the top of the screen displays the number of parts already defined, followed by the name of the current Arabic Parts file.

The list box at the top left of the screen contains a list of all the items which already exist in this file. It is possible to see the details for any of these items by clicking on that item in the list. It is then possible to edit any of the following items relating to that entry.

- Full Name - This is the name by which the item will be identified.
- Abbreviation - This is a unique name, limited to 15 characters, by which this item is identified internally. It is used only when another item in the list refers to this entry.
- Day or Night - Some parts have different formulas, depending on whether the chart to which they are being applied is a daytime or a nighttime chart. For example the Part of Fortune

has a daytime formula of Asc+ Sun - Moon, and a nighttime formula of Asc + Moon - Sun, so must have two entries in the list. If the formula that you enter applies only during the day (when the sun is above the horizon), or night (sun below the horizon) then select the Day or Night option. If the formula does not depend on the sun's diurnal position, then select the Both option.

- Formula A + B - C - Each of the elements in this formula may be selected by clicking on the drop-down list boxes for that element. Each element has two drop-down boxes. The top one is used to indicate what type of position is being entered, and the bottom one to indicate which position of that type. The possible types of position are:



ARABIC PARTS EDITOR -Figure 25

Type of Position	Available Positions	Example
Fixed Position	Any Point of Zodiac	15Cn00
Dispositor of Any	Chart Point	Dispositor -The Moon
Cusp of	Any House	Cusp of 3rd House
Ruler of	Any House Cusp	Ruler 12th House Cusp
Other Part	Any other part in this file	FortD
Prenatal	Lunar Phases	New Moon

Once you select a type of position from the top box, the list of positions which are available for selection in the bottom box is automatically updated. The only exception to this is if you select the “Fixed Position” option, then the bottom box does not contain a list - instead you must enter a zodiacal position into it using the keyboard.

### **7.1.2 To Create a New Entry on the List**

Select the NEW button. This will add an item to the bottom of the list, ready to be edited with the required details.

### **7.1.3 To Delete an Existing Entry from the List**

Select the required item from the list. Select the DELETE button.

### **7.1.4 To Alter the Placement of an Item in the List**

Select the required item from the list. Click on the up or down arrow of the spin button.

### **7.1.5 To Obtain a Printout of all the Items on the List**

Optionally select the PRINTER... button. This allows you to alter any printer settings such as page orientation and resolution.

Select the PRINT button.

### **7.1.6 To Save any Changes that you have made since the File was last Saved**

Select the SAVE button.

### **7.1.7 To Exit from the Arabic Parts Editor**

Select the QUIT button.

If you have made changes but not saved them, then you will be asked whether or not you wish to save them before exiting.

If you exit from the Arabic Parts Editor without having saved your changes, then the program will ask you if you wish to save the changes before it closes.

## 8. APPENDIX

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### 8.1 Calculation Methods

All planetary positions apart from Pluto are calculated according to a truncated set of the VSOP87 astronomical planetary orbital data. It is possible to obtain their positions for any date which can be entered into JigSaw. Their heliocentric positions are true dynamical positions, and have no corrections applied. Their geocentric positions are corrected for nutation and light time delay, and therefore correspond closely to the positions published in the "The American Ephemeris" (ACS), for example.

As a rough guide, the accuracy of the standard planets is shown in the following table.

Chart Point	Accuracy	Chart Point	Accuracy
Sun	1" arc	Moon	10" arc
Mercury	4" arc	Venus	4" arc
Mars	4" arc	Jupiter	4" arc
Saturn	4" arc	Uranus	3" arc
Neptune	3" arc	Pluto	2" arc

The stated accuracies are valid for the current era, and decrease for times far into the past or future.

Pluto positions are calculated by numerical integration according to starting conditions in Volume 22 of the Astronomical Papers of the American Ephemeris

They are usable from ca. 1200BC to 2500AD.

#### 8.1.1 Asteroids

The asteroid positions in JigSaw are calculated from ephemeris files rather than being computed like the standard planets. The main asteroids are available for the dates 1st Jan 1800 to 31st December 2050 inclusive. Their positions can be considered to be accurate to within a couple of minutes of arc within this time period. The supplementary asteroids are also calculated from ephemerides supplied by Mark Pottenger, and cover the period 1900 to 2100 approximately. Their range of applicability can be extended by purchasing additional ephemeris files.

## 8.2 Calendars and Dates

### 8.2.1 Entering a Date

#### Description of Format

You must enter a day, month and year, separated by any of the following characters: blank( ); slash(/); period(.); colon(:); semi-colon(; ) or comma(,). If you use a month name or abbreviation instead of a month number, then you do not need to use any separators.

- A day number (eg. 1, 2, 3, ..., 31)
- A month name, abbreviation or number (eg. Jan, Feb, Mar, ..., Dec, or 1, 2, 3, ..., 12). These must be English month names, but may be in upper, lower or mixed case. Abbreviations must contain at least the first three letters of the month name. If you use a month name or abbreviation, then it does not matter whether you put the day or the month first. However, if you use a month number, then you must ensure that you enter the date in whatever order has been set in Windows. See [Selecting a Date Format](#) for instructions on settings the Windows date order.
- A year number (eg. 57, 1957, 2005, -6). You may also use any of the following epoch indicators: “AD”, “A.D.”, “BC”, “B.C.”, “CE”, “C.E.”, “BCE”, “B.C.E”. If you only enter two digits, then the year is assumed to be in the current century. To enter dates in the 1st century, you must use a 00 prefix (eg. 0059 for year 59).

Optionally there may also be any of the following items:

A calendar style indicator (ie. OS, O.S., NS, N.S.)

The epoch is assumed to be AD unless BC or BCE has been entered, or if the year is negative. If the year is negative, then JigSaw will automatically convert the year into a BC year, and remove the minus sign. (Note that there is a difference of 1 year between BC years and negative (astronomical) years eg. the year -6 is converted into 7 BC. This is due to the absence of a year 0 in the BC format.)

### 8.2.2 Modern and Old Calendars

JigSaw assumes that the dates that you enter

- on or before 14th October 1582 are in the old style (Julian) calendar.
- on or after 15th October 1582 are in the new style (Gregorian) calendar.

The Gregorian calendar was not adopted everywhere at the same time. Sometimes dates after 15th October 1582 are given in terms of the old style calendar (often followed by the initials O.S.). Also, some sources convert pre 1582 dates to new style dates (often followed by the initials N.S.). You will need to correct these as you enter them into JigSaw. The following table is for these corrections:

The Difference between the Julian and the Gregorian calendars

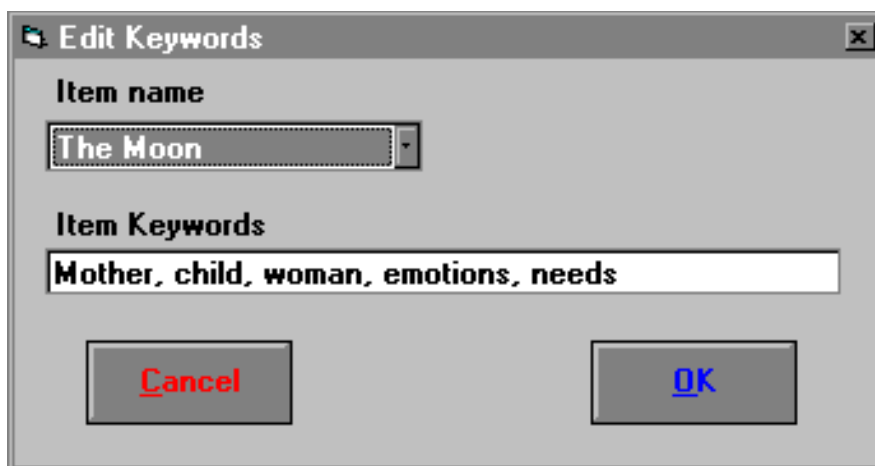
15 Oct 1582 to 28 Feb 1700	Add 10 days
29 Feb 1700 to 28 Feb 1800	Add 11 days
29 Feb 1800 to 28 Feb 1900	Add 12 days
29 Feb 1900 to 28 Feb 2100	Add 13 days

### 8.3 Editing Key Words

Select KEYWORDS... from the OPTIONS menu in the Main Menu.

In the DYNAMIC EVENTS TO ANGLES screen of the Rectification module (see page 57) JigSaw suggests possible types of events or situations with which a particular transit could be involved. These suggestions are based on KEYWORDS for the planet, points and houses involved. This option allows you to edit these keywords.

Select a point and with that point highlighted, type in the new keywords. When you are ready, click on the SAVE button.



Editing Keywords Screen - *Figure 26*

Keyword files are stored in the "Userdat" directory of JigSaw and are called Key.XX where xx is a number from 1 to 26. If you do not want to lose the keywords you already have, copy all Key.XX files to another directory. Then you can go ahead and edit the original set. If you ever want to restore your original keywords, copy your stored set back into the JigSaw "Userdata" directory.

## 8.4 Data Sources

### Data Collected from:

*Aussie Data Set* - Esoteric Technologies

*Blackwell Data Set*, Astrolabe

Campion N. *The Book Of World Horoscopes*, The Aquarian Press (1988)

Clarke D. *Muscians*, Penguin Books (1989)

Gauquelin M & F. *The Gauquelin Book of American Charts*, Astro Computing Service (1982)

*Mackey Data Set*, Astrolabe

Nash Jay Robert *Darkest Hour* (1980)

Rodden L.M. *Astro-Data II* AFA (1988)

. *Astro-Data III* AFA (1986)

. *Astro-Data IV* AFA (1990)

. *Profiles of Women* AFA (1979)

Taeger H. *Horoskope Lexikon*, Bauer (1991)

*The New Encyclopaedia Britannica*, University of Chicago 15th Edition (1986)

*Who's Who of Australian Writers*, D.W. Thorpe (1991)

Journals from FAA, NCGR, and AA



## 8.5 Dignities

The following are the types of dignities used in JigSaw.

Egyptian Terms

♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉
♄ 0-6	♀ 0-8	♂ 0-6	♂ 0-7	♄ 0-6	♂ 0-7
♀ 6-12	♂ 8-14	♄ 6-12	♀ 7-13	♀ 6-11	♀ 7-17
♂ 12-20	♄ 14-22	♀ 12-17	♂ 13-19	♂ 11-18	♄ 17-21
♂ 20-25	♂ 22-27	♂ 17-24	♄ 19-26	♂ 18-24	♂ 21-28
♂ 25-30	♂ 27-30	♂ 24-30	♂ 26-30	♂ 24-30	♂ 28-30
♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏
♂ 0-6	♂ 0-7	♄ 0-12	♂ 0-7	♂ 0-7	♀ 0-12
♂ 6-14	♀ 7-11	♀ 12-17	♄ 7-14	♀ 7-13	♄ 12-16
♄ 14-21	♂ 11-19	♂ 17-21	♀ 14-22	♄ 13-20	♂ 16-19
♀ 21-28	♄ 19-24	♂ 21-26	♂ 22-26	♂ 20-25	♂ 19-28
♂ 28-30	♂ 24-30	♂ 26-30	♂ 26-30	♂ 25-30	♂ 28-30

Ptolemaic Terms

♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉
♄ 0-6	♀ 0-8	♂ 0-7	♂ 0-6	♂ 0-6	♂ 0-7
♀ 6-14	♂ 8-15	♄ 7-14	♄ 6-13	♂ 6-13	♀ 7-13
♂ 14-21	♄ 15-22	♀ 14-21	♂ 13-20	♀ 13-19	♄ 13-18
♂ 21-26	♂ 22-26	♂ 21-25	♀ 20-27	♄ 19-25	♂ 18-24
♂ 26-30	♂ 26-30	♂ 25-30	♂ 27-30	♂ 25-30	♂ 24-30
♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏
♂ 0-6	♂ 0-6	♄ 0-8	♀ 0-6	♂ 0-6	♀ 0-8
♀ 6-11	♄ 6-14	♀ 8-14	♂ 6-12	♂ 6-12	♄ 8-14
♄ 11-19	♀ 14-21	♂ 14-19	♄ 12-19	♀ 12-20	♂ 14-24
♂ 19-24	♂ 21-27	♂ 19-25	♂ 19-25	♄ 20-25	♂ 24-26
♂ 24-30	♂ 27-30	♂ 25-30	♂ 25-30	♂ 25-30	♂ 26-30

## Ptolemaic Triplicities

Element	Diurnal	Nocturnal	Participating (Mixed)
Fire	☉	♌	♂
Earth	♀	♍	♎
Air	♎	♏	♌
Water	♀	♍	♂

## Lilly's Triplicities

Element	Diurnal	Nocturnal
Fire	☉	♌
Earth	♀	♍
Air	♎	♏
Water	♂	♂

## Dorothean Triplicities

Element	Diurnal	Nocturnal	Participating (Mixed)
Fire	☉	♌	♎
Earth	♀	♍	♂
Air	♎	♏	♌
Water	♀	♂	♍

## The Faces

Sign	1 <sup>st</sup> 10 <sup>0</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> 10 <sup>0</sup>	3rd 10 <sup>0</sup>
♈	♂	☉	♀
♉	♀	♂	♂
♊	♂	♂	☉
♋	♀	♀	♂
♌	♂	♂	♂
♍	☉	♀	♀
♎	♂	♂	♂
♏	♀	♂	♂
♐	♀	♂	♂
♑	♂	☉	♀
♒	♀	♂	♂
♓	♂	☉	♀
♈	♂	☉	♀
♉	♀	♂	♂
♊	♂	♂	☉
♋	♀	♀	♂
♌	♂	♂	♂

## Rulerships

Sign	Ruler OLD	Ruler NEW	Exalted	In Detriment	In Fall
♈	♂	♂	☉	♀	♂
♉	♀	♀	♂	♂	
♊	♀	♀		♂	
♋	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
♌	☉	☉		♀	
♍	♀	♀	♀	♂	♀
♎	♀	♀	♂	♂	☉
♏	♂	♀		♀	♂
♐	♂	♂		♀	
♑	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
♒	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
♓	♂	♂		☉	
♈	♂	♀	♀	♀	♀

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